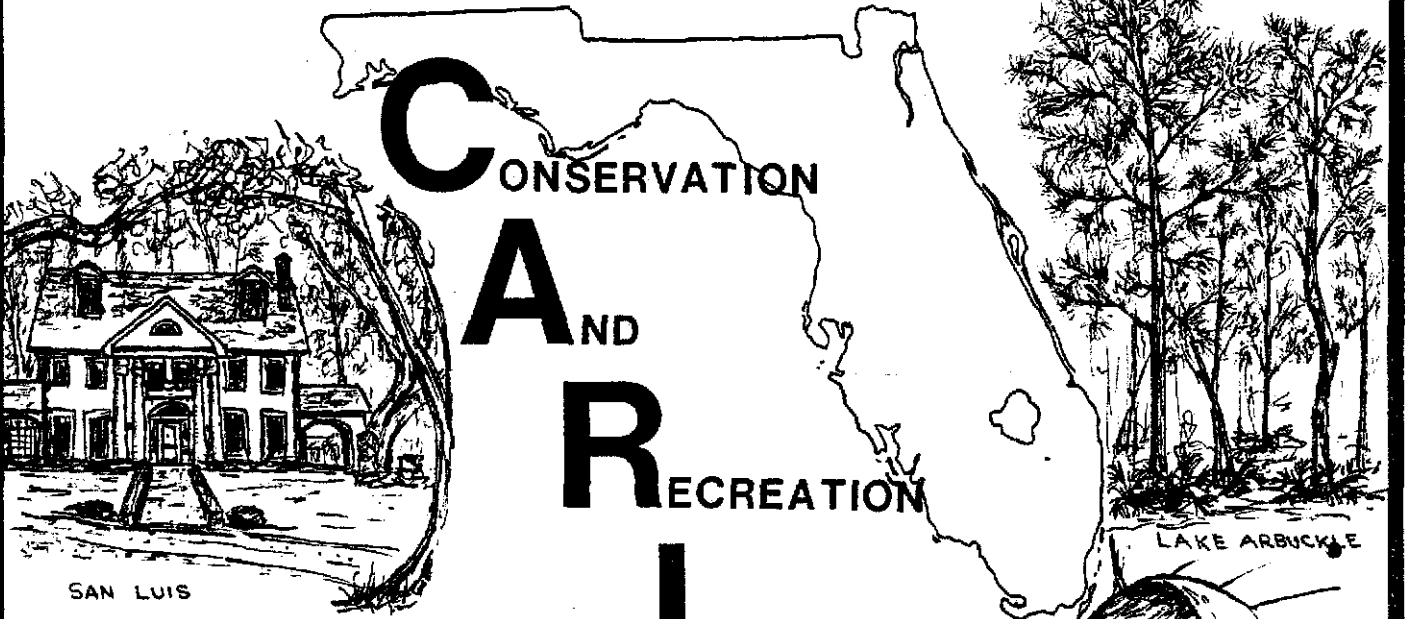


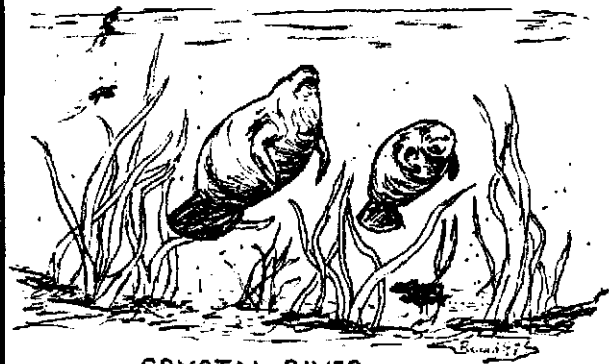
WAKULLA SPRINGS

GUANA RIVER



SAN LUIS

LAKE ARBUCKLE



CRYSTAL RIVER

NORTH KEY
LARGO HAMMOCKS

1987 ANNUAL REPORT

of the

CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS PROGRAM

CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS REPORT

August 4, 1987

Prepared for the

Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund

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Secretary of State	George Firestone
Attorney General	Bob Butterworth
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Commissioner of Agriculture	Doyle Conner
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by the

Land Acquisition Selection Committee,
Liaison Staff,
and
The Division of State Lands

COVER: Illustration by Robin Carpenter

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* These projects will be added at their assigned priorities to the list when their boundary maps are completed later this year.



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INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

As one of the fastest growing states in the nation, Florida is experiencing many of the side effects that accompany rapid population growth. Most importantly, the State's unique and diverse natural resources, which attract millions of visitors annually, are disappearing at an alarming rate as more and more areas are being developed to accommodate the growing population. The State of Florida, however, is strongly committed to conserving its natural heritage, and has instituted several major land acquisition programs for that purpose.

One of the most important State land acquisition programs is the Conservation and Recreation Lands (CARL) program. Established in 1979 by the Florida Legislature, the CARL program has two primary purposes. First, it incorporated the 1972 Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL) program, whose primary purpose was the conservation of lands that:

1. contained naturally occurring and relatively unaltered flora or fauna, representing a natural area unique to, or scarce within, a region of Florida or larger geographic area;
2. contained habitat critical to, or providing significant protection for, endangered or threatened species of plant or animal; or
3. contained an unusual, outstanding, or unique geologic feature.

The second purpose of the CARL program is to acquire other lands in the public interest. These include lands that are purchased:

1. 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 or wildlife habitat which cannot adequately be accomplished through local, state and federal 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.

A major component of the 1979 CARL legislation was the separation of powers, responsibilities and duties for administering the CARL program among three public entities: the Land Acquisition Selection Committee, the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund, and the Division of State Lands of the Department of Natural Resources. Generally, the Selection Committee chooses the property to be acquired, the Division of State Lands negotiates the acquisition, and the Board of Trustees oversees the activities taking place under the CARL program and allocates money from the CARL Trust Fund.

The Selection Committee has sole responsibility for the evaluation, selection and ranking of State land acquisition projects on the CARL priority list. The Selection Committee is composed of the following, or their designees:

- † Executive Director of the Department of Natural Resources
- † Secretary of the Department of Environmental Regulation
- † Director of the Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services
- † Executive Director of the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission
- † Director of the Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State
- † Secretary of the Department of Community Affairs

The Selection Committee, with the assistance of staff (Table 1), annually reviews all CARL applications, decides which applications should receive further evaluation through the preparation of detailed resource assessments, determines the final project boundaries through the project design process, and establishes the priority ranking of CARL projects (See Pages 11-17).

The Governor and Cabinet, as the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund, are responsible for approving, in whole or in part, the list of acquisition projects in the order of priority in which such projects are presented. In other words, the Board can strike individual projects from the Selection Committee's list, but they can neither add projects to the list nor change a project's priority ranking. The Board also controls all allocations from the CARL Trust Fund, including funding for boundary maps and appraisals, as well as payments for option contracts or purchase agreements. They also have the final word on leases and management plans for lands purchased through the CARL program, as well as all Rules which govern the program.

The Division of State Lands provides primary staff support to the CARL program. They prepare or obtain boundary maps, title work and appraisals for all CARL projects and are charged with negotiating their purchase on behalf of the Board. The Division also provides staff support for administering all leases and management plans for lands acquired through the CARL program.

Table 1: Land Acquisition Selection Committee Members and CARL Liaison Staff Members

LAND ACQUISITION SELECTION COMMITTEE MEMBERS	LIAISON STAFF MEMBERS
<u>Chair 1986-87</u>	
<p>Mr. Tom Gardner Executive Director Mr. Don Duden, designee Department of Natural Resources Marjory Stoneman Douglas Building 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, Room 1011CA Tallahassee, Florida 32399 Phone: 488-1554</p>	<p>Dr. O. Greg Brock Environmental Administrator Department of Natural Resources Suite B114, Box 58 2639 North Monroe Street Tallahassee, Florida 32303 Phone: 487-1750</p>
<p>Mr. John Bethea Division of Forestry Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services Administration Building, Room 229 3125 Conner Boulevard Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1650 Phone: 488-4274</p>	<p>Mr. Jim Grubbs Division of Forestry Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services Administration Bldg., Room 269 3125 Conner Boulevard Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1650 Phone: 488-8180</p>
<p>Colonel Robert M. Brantly Executive Director Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission Farris Bryant Building, Room 101 620 South Meridian Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1600 Phone: 488-2975</p>	<p>Mr. Doug Bailey Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission Farris Bryant Building, Room 101 620 South Meridian Street Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1600 Phone: 488-6661</p>
<p>Mr. George Percy, Director Division of Historical Resources Department of State R.A. Gray Building, Room 305 500 South Bronough Street Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0250 Phone: 488-1480</p>	<p>Mr. Danny Clayton Division of Historical Resource Department of State R.A. Gray Building, Room 401 500 South Bronough Street Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0250 Phone: 487-2333</p>
<p>Mr. Tom Pelham, Secretary Mr. Randall Kelley, designee Department of Community Affairs The Howard Building, Room 133 2571 Executive Center Circle, East Tallahassee, Florida 32399 Phone: 488-8466</p>	<p>Mr. Paul Darst Department of Community Affairs The Howard Building, Room 245 2571 Executive Center Circle, E. Tallahassee, Florida 32399 Phone: 488-4925</p>
<p>Mr. Dale Twachtmann, Secretary Department of Environmental Regulation Twin Towers Office Building, Room 626 2600 Blair Stone Road Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400 Phone: 488-4805</p>	<p>Mr. Jim Carnes Department of Environmental Regulation Twin Towers Office Bldg, Rm. 649 2600 Blair Stone Road Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400 Phone: 488-4805</p>
<u>Additional CARL Staff Members</u>	
<p>Mr. Jim Muller, Coordinator Florida Natural Areas Inventory 254 East Sixth Avenue Tallahassee, Florida 32303 Phone: 224-8207</p>	<p>Ms. Donna Ruffner and Mr. Gary Knight Evaluation Section Division of State Lands Suite B114, Box 58 2639 North Monroe Street Tallahassee, Florida 32303 Phone: 487-1750</p>
<p>Mr. David Roddenberry Division of Recreation and Parks Department of Natural Resources Douglas Building, Room 403-G 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard Tallahassee, Florida 32399 Phone: 488-2844</p>	

Table 2: Dates that Previous CARL Priority Lists were Submitted to and Approved by the Board

<u>Committee Reports</u>	<u>Board Approval Date</u>
First Report	12-16-80
Annual Report	7-20-82
Annual Report	7-03-83
Interim Report	2-24-84
Annual Report	7-03-84
Interim Report	1-29-85
Annual Report	7-02-85
Interim Report	1-07-86
Annual Report	7-01-86

Table 3: CARL and EEL Acquisitions Summary

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Acreage*</u>	<u>CARL Trust Fund**</u>	<u>EEL Trust Fund***</u>
1972-80	370,382	-0-	\$175,033,408
1980-81	70	\$ 22,946	\$ 697,500
1981-82	850	\$ 6,561,875	\$ 579,450
1982-83	15,384	\$ 7,350,462	\$ 18,004,481
1983-84	42,172	\$ 19,932,936	\$ 5,685,161
1984-85	44,240	\$ 56,384,337	-0-
1985-86	10,174	\$ 25,678,649	-0-
1986-87	9,929	\$ 42,358,297	-0-
TOTAL	493,201	\$158,289,502	\$200,000,000

* Includes both CARL and EEL acreages acquired. The entire acreages for tracts which were purchased via two or more option payments are generally included in the year that the first option payment was made.

** Generally does not include incidental expenses, such as the cost of boundary maps and appraisals, unless these costs were included with the final purchase price.

*** EEL expenditures for 1972-80 was determined by subtracting expenditures during 1980 through 1984 from the total \$200 million bond issue.

Past Accomplishments Fiscal Years 1981-1987

On December 16, 1980, the Board of Trustees approved the first CARL priority list of 27 projects submitted by the Selection Committee. Subsequently, the Board has approved eight CARL priority lists. Five of these were submitted with CARL Annual Reports, while three priority lists were submitted with CARL Interim Reports (Table 2). The six annual CARL priority lists that were approved by the Board from 1980 through 1986 are presented in Addendum III.

The acquisitions during Fiscal Years 1981-1986 under the CARL program are impressive (Tables 3, 4 and 5, Figure 1, Addendum IV). It includes such unique areas as the Mahogany Hammock on North Key Largo, the Andrews Tract along the Suwannee River in Levy County, buffer lands for Rookery Bay and Charlotte Harbor in southwest Florida, the coastal dunes of Guana River in St. John's County and the historically significant Fort San Luis and The Grove in Tallahassee. During Fiscal Years 1981-1986, 93,041 acres of Florida's diminishing natural areas, forests, wetlands, fish and wildlife habitat, endangered and threatened species habitat, springs, and historic and archaeological sites have been acquired with \$115,931,205 from the CARL Trust Fund (Table 3).

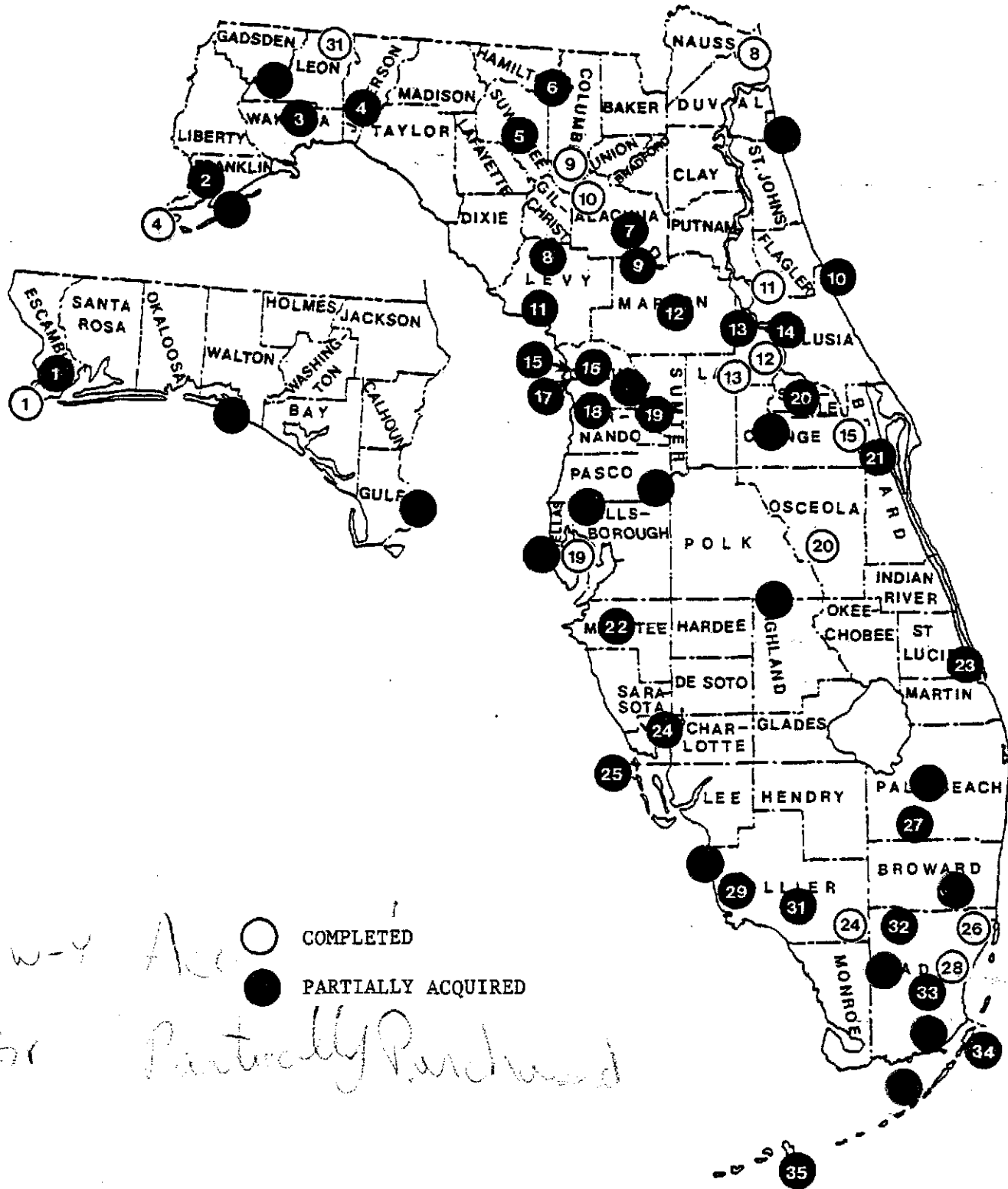
When you add projects purchased through CARL's predecessor, the \$200 million EEL bond fund, the list of accomplishments is even more impressive. Approximately 390,000 acres of land were purchased with EEL funds, including such areas as Rock Springs Run State Reserve, Big Cypress National Preserve, Paynes Prairie State Preserve, Cayo Costa State Park and Cape St. George State Reserve (Table 4, Figure 1).

The list of accomplishments under the CARL program continued during Fiscal Year 1986-1987 with the acquisition of 9,929 acres that cost \$18,655,593, while final option payments in the amount of \$23,702,704 were made during the year on another 15,808 acres (these acreages are generally included in prior years analyses; total payment for this acreage was \$40,826,649). Major acquisitions during Fiscal Year 1986-1987 included the GAC tract in the Fakahatchee Strand, Lake Arbuckle in Polk County, Wakulla Springs in Wakulla County, the Bower Tract in Hillsborough County and the Brown Tract in Hamilton County. Additionally, 24 option contracts were secured by the Division of State Lands and approved by the Board in Fiscal Year 1986-87. When closed, the State will have purchased another 18,939 acres for \$17,854,430 (Table 12, Addendum IV). Thus, the sum total of CARL acquisitions and Board approved option contracts during the seven years that the program has operated amounts to 127,348 acres at a final cost of \$185,428,221.

FIGURE 1

CARL AND EEL PROJECTS

COMPLETED OR PARTIALLY ACQUIRED



w-y Acc
30 Partially Purchased

Table 4: COMPLETED CARL AND EEL PROJECTS (open circles)				
Map No.	Project	County	Funds	
			Expended*	Acquired***
1.	Perdido Key State Reserve	Escambia	8,057,800.00	247.03
2.	Grayton Dunes	Walton	**2,375,250.00	800.19
3.	M.K. Ranch	Gulf	2,923,153.00	8,792.60
4.	Cape St. George State Reserve	Franklin	8,838,000.00	2,294.59
5.	St. George Island, Unit 4	Franklin	1,076,912.00	75.00
6.	The Grove	Leon	2,285,000.00	10.35
7.	Guana River	St. Johns	**25,000,000.00	4,860.00
8.	Nassau Valley State Reserve	Nassau	232,524.25	639.50
9.	River Rise State Preserve	Alachua/ Columbia	4,598,957.00	4,182.00
10.	San Felasco Hammock State Preserve	Alachua	7,077,193.25	5,461.00
11.	Volusia Water Recharge Area	Volusia	3,743,800.00	6,665.00
12.	Lower Wekiva River State Reserve	Lake	3,749,927.20	4,531.70
13.	Rock Springs Run State Reserve (Consolidated Ranch)	Orange	7,632,115.00	8,735.99
14.	Lake Forest	Orange	*WMD*	
15.	Toshatchee State Reserve	Brevard	16,000,000.00	28,000.00
16.	Little Gator Creek	Pasco	1,175,000.00	565.00
17.	Bower Tract	Pinellas	5,491,500.00	1,596.00
18.	Gateway	Pinellas	1,533,162.00	725.84
19.	Weeden Island State Preserve	Hillsborough	6,000,000.00	616.03
20.	Prairie Lakes State Preserve and Three Lakes Wildlife Management Area	Polk/Osceola	20,439,386.66	51,485.00
21.	Lake Arbuckle	Polk	8,849,820.00	13,746.00
22.	White Belt Ranch	Palm Beach/ Martin	*WMD*	
23.	Barefoot Beach	Collier	**3,910,000.00	156.45
24.	Big Cypress National Preserve	Collier	**40,000,000.00	547,000.00
25.	Westlake	Broward	11,945,395.00	588.92
26.	Bables By the Sea	Dade	5,628,397.73	180.00
27.	East Everglades-Aerojet	Palm Beach	10,574,560.00	17,280.00
28.	Deering Hammock	Dade	19,210,675.00	347.22
29.	ITT Hammock	Dade	6,111,500.00	692.34
30.	Windley Key Quarry	Monroe	2,225,000.00	28.00
31.	Fort San Luis	Leon	1,025,000.00	49.72
32.	Tsala Apooka	Citrus	*WMD*	

Table 5: CURRENT CARL PROJECTS UNDER ACQUISITION (closed circles)				
No.	Project	County	Funds	Acquired
1.	Escambia Bay Bluffs	Escambia	394,250.00	16.10
2.	Lower Apalachicola	Franklin	9,601,450.00	33,492.46
3.	Wakulla Springs	Wakulla	7,150,000.00	2,902.00
4.	Lower Wacissa/Aucilla	Jefferson	4,637,589.00	13,179.00
5.	Peacock Slough	Suwannee	738,789.00	280.00
6.	Brown/Big Shoals	Hamilton	4,871,742.00	2,683.00
7.	Paynes Prairie/Murphy-Deanna	Alachua	**1,418,000.00	18,026.17
8.	Andrews	Levy	4,847,115.00	2,838.80
9.	Samson Point	Marion	267,660.00	133.83
10.	North Peninsula	Volusia	13,040,267.00	1,020.82
11.	Cedar Key Scrub	Levy	1,543,604.00	4,988.00
12.	Silver River	Marion	11,151,798.00	2,322.02
13.	St. Johns River Forest Estates/ Fechtel Ranch	Lake	881,400.00	2,260.00
15.	Stoney Lane	Citrus	635,130.00	1,749.00
16.	Crystal River	Citrus	6,332,650.00	1,643.17
17.	Homosassa Springs	Citrus	3,449,600.00	150.00
18.	Chassahowitzka Swamp	Hernando/ Citrus	3,461,190.00	15,422.00
19.	Withlacoochee EEL Inholding/ Mondello/Cacciatore/Jumper Creek	Sumter	2,150,000.00	10,148.18
20.	Spring Hammock	Seminole	3,990,923.00	570.30
21.	Canaveral	Brevard	753,425.00	2,666.00
22.	Manatee Estech	Manatee	*CO*	
23.	South Savannas	St. Lucie/ Martin	5,133,742.00	3,514.51
24.	Charlotte Harbor	Charlotte	5,115,956.00	16,301.21
25.	Cayo Costa	Lee	17,890,012.57	1,535.86
27.	Rotenberger/Holey Land	Palm Beach	6,847,702.50	10,245.00
29.	Rookery Bay	Collier	3,290,171.00	802.13
31.	Fakahatchee Strand	Collier	12,276,344.00	45,604.00
33.	Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands	Dade	*CO*	
34.	North Key Largo Hammocks	Monroe	8,896,036.00	753.43
35.	Big Pine Key/Coupon Bight	Monroe	137,500.00	56.12

* Including options approved but not yet closed (as of June 30, 1987).
 Also includes EEL funds spent. Does not include funds spent for boundary maps and appraisals.
 ** Does not include LATF, SOC, WMD, local government, or Federal funds spent or to be spent.
 *** Not including donations or exchanges.
 WMD = Acquired by WMD.
 CO = Acquired by County.

CURRENT CARL PROGRAM PROCEDURES

Several major refinements of the CARL program have occurred over the past few years. During the 1984-5 CARL evaluation cycle, a new "project design" process was initiated, which was further developed during the past two years into what is now the **Resource Planning Boundary and Project Design Process**. This intensive method of analyzing projects proposed for acquisition helps to insure that significant natural resources in the vicinity of a proposed project are included in the final project boundaries. It also attempts to identify and solve as many technical problems as possible before appraisal, boundary mapping, and the actual acquisition of a project occur.

Each project is first evaluated by biologists, historical resource experts and land management specialists to determine the optimum boundaries necessary to preserve important natural communities and other resource values. At the same time, projects are evaluated for their public accessibility and recreational opportunities. If a project continues to receive the necessary support, it is then examined by an interdisciplinary team of land planners, real estate appraisers and land acquisition agents. They develop project recommendations which consider: the resources to be protected, the projected cost of acquisition, existing protective regulations, the possibility of coordination with other public or private land acquisition agencies, and the feasibility of protecting at least part of the project area by acquiring less than fee simple title. Finally, the project planning team makes recommendations on the sequence of acquiring land within the project area.

Also in 1984, as part of this increased emphasis on project and systems planning and design, the Governor and Cabinet asked the Land Acquisition Selection Committee to develop a strategic, long-range plan for land preservation in Florida. This plan would include not only the CARL goals and criteria, but also those of federal programs, other State programs, and private sector groups such as the Nature Conservancy and the Trust for Public Land. The final product, the **Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan (FSLAP)**, is the second major refinement of the CARL program and was approved by the Governor and Cabinet on July 1, 1986. As a result, all projects recommended under the CARL, Land Acquisition Trust Fund (LATF) or Save Our Coast (SOC) programs are evaluated for conformance with FSLAP and the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan.

A summary of the FSLAP's five general guidelines and sixteen specific objectives under nine major resource categories (ranging from freshwater resources to historical resources) is included in Addendum III. By thoroughly evaluating projects for their conformance with FSLAP's guidelines and objectives, the project selection and ranking process will avoid undue subjectivity. The FSLAP was utilized this year by the Land Acquisition Selection Committee to assist them in their selection and ranking decisions.

Another major improvement over the past few years has been the integration of the **Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI)** into the CARL evaluation and priority ranking process. The FNAI is a ^{cooperative effort between the State of Fla and} subsidiary of ^{dedicated to} The Nature Conservancy, an international nonprofit organization that is instrumental in preserving the world's biotic diversity. Funded through the CARL program since 1981, the FNAI maintains a comprehensive database on the status ^{and} distribution, ^{of} ^{management} exemplary biotic communities, rare and endangered plants and animals, aquatic and marine habitats, geological and other natural features found within the State of Florida. The FNAI database has three principle components:

1. manual files of element occurrences, research reports and related materials that describe the locations and management concerns for monitored species and communities;
2. map files of specific or general locations of monitored species and communities; and
3. computer files of the most significant information for easy and accurate retrieval.

The FNAI database system is an ongoing, cumulative process in which information is continually updated and refined as additional data become available and the

status of elements change. It is particularly important in a rapidly developing state like Florida that the assessment of ecological resources is always current and increasingly precise.

The information and expertise provided by the FNAI through its contractual agreement with the ^{State of Fla} Department of Natural Resources is indispensable for identifying areas of potential State acquisition by analyzing their natural attributes, vulnerability and endangerment. Crucial tasks in the evaluation process that are performed in whole or in part by the FNAI include:

1. an initial review of all CARL applications for their natural resource values;
2. the preparation of acquisition proposals for unique natural areas within the State;
3. the preparation of natural resource assessments of acquisition projects assigned for full review;
4. the development of initial resource planning boundaries for all projects assigned for full review;
5. assistance in designing projects and recommending acquisition priorities or phases; and
6. other natural resource evaluations for the CARL program.

The type and quality of the unique information provided by the FNAI is an invaluable tool for decision makers when planning for the wise management of Florida lands. The FNAI is rapidly becoming one of the most important sources of biological and ecological information in the State, as reflected by the numerous data requests received from State and Federal agencies, organizations, developers, and others. The primary subject areas of previous information requests have included: natural resource inventories of all kinds, management plans for State lands, Development of Regional Impact reviews and other permitting or regulatory impact assessments, power plant siting and transmission line corridors, highway routing, water resource development projects, ~~wetlands~~ jurisdiction issues, listing of species as endangered or threatened, review of State and Federal surplus lands, ~~offshore oil leasing~~ issues, local government land use planning, etc. It is often through these actions that the FNAI is instrumental in protecting important natural resources without the need for State acquisition.

Summary of the CARL Evaluation, Selection and Ranking Process

Figure 2 (Page 17) illustrates the process for evaluating, selecting and ranking CARL proposals. A brief explanation of the steps, as identified in Figure 2, is provided below:

1. Application

Filed on form 18-1A, which may be obtained from the Evaluation Section, Division of State Lands, applications must be received on or before August 1 to be considered during current CARL cycle. Late applications are considered during the next cycle, unless they are accepted out-of-cycle by an affirmative vote of four or more Committee members. Applications are accepted from any source, which generally includes state agencies, local governments, conservation organizations, land owners, realtors, etc. Applications may be rejected if incomplete, but the sponsor is first notified and provided the opportunity to supply the essential information.

2. Public Presentations

Project sponsors or their designees are encouraged to provide oral testimony and visual or written materials in support of proposed projects at public meetings held in Tallahassee. Each project sponsor is given fifteen minutes for presentation. Committee members may request additional information from sponsors.

3. 3-Vote Meeting

After reviewing applications (including an analysis by the Florida Natural Areas Inventory) and public testimony, the Committee votes to determine which proposals will be subjected to the full review process. Proposals that receive three or more votes are considered further; proposals receiving less than three votes may be considered during a subsequent cycle if reconsideration is requested in writing.

4. Resource Planning Boundary

Proposals voted to full review are first analyzed for their major resource attributes as indicated by the application materials. A statement of each project's public purpose and resource-based goals is developed by the Evaluation Section and reviewed by Committee staff. Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI) examines applications, particularly maps showing boundaries, to determine the need for boundary additions or deletions based upon existing information within the FNAI Database, general topography, aerial photography, and knowledgeable sources. The FNAI Resource Planning Boundary (RPB) is then circulated to Committee staff members for review by them and appropriate field staff. Suggested revisions to the FNAI RPB are submitted by staff with written justification for boundary modifications. The resultant RPB developed by Committee staff is used to determine the exact area to be thoroughly assessed, which generally encompasses the maximum RPB.

5. Assessment

The area within the RPB is assessed for the following:

- a. General location and size of project.
- b. Natural resources, including community types, endangered and threatened species, other plants and animals, forest resources, geologic resources, water resources, etc.
- c. Archaeological and historical resources.
- d. Outdoor recreational potential, including both active and passive forms of recreation.
- e. Conformance with Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan, Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan, and State Lands Management Plan.
- f. Vulnerability and endangerment.
- g. Acquisition category: Environmentally Endangered Lands or Other Lands.
- h. Ownership patterns and ease of acquisition

- i. Estimated cost with respect to availability of other funding, alternative acquisition techniques, management costs, etc.
- j. Suitability and proposed use, including functional usability, manageability, and designated management agencies.
- k. Precise location relative to urban areas, Areas of Critical State Concern, and other public lands.

Each agency represented on the Committee or the FNAI is assigned lead responsibility for the completion of one or more assessments or portions thereof. At least one staff member or their designee must conduct an on-site evaluation of each proposed project. The assessment may suggest further revisions to the RPB or to the proposed purpose and resource-based goals. Assessments are compiled by the Evaluation Section and then distributed to all Committee members, staff, and the FNAI for review.

6. Committee Review

Each project assessment, including the final RPB, is evaluated by the Committee to determine if it accurately and adequately assesses the merits and faults of a proposed project. The Committee may direct staff to modify the assessment or RPB for any project proposal before approval.

7. Public Hearings

Following Committee approval of the project assessments, project sponsors are sent notices of forthcoming public hearings to be held at several locations throughout the state. These hearings are scheduled to obtain additional oral testimony on the project proposals, as well as testimony on projects which are currently on a CARL Priority List. All public hearings are announced 30 days in advance in newspapers of general circulation in the vicinity of each meeting, and 7 days in advance in the Florida Administrative Weekly. Additionally, notices are mailed to all legislators, county planning departments, and others on the CARL mailing list that is maintained by the Evaluation Section.

8. 4-Vote Meeting

After reviewing public testimony and other pertinent information, the Committee votes to determine which of the assessed projects to consider further. Assessed projects receiving four or more votes are considered further; projects receiving fewer than four votes may be considered during a subsequent cycle if reconsideration is requested in writing.

9. Project Design

The RPB approved by the Committee is the starting point for the Project Design. The RPB is based predominantly on resource concerns, while the Project Design analyzes ownership patterns, regulatory controls, alternative acquisition techniques, and related factors which may affect boundary considerations and the ease of acquisition. The initial draft of the Project Design is prepared by a team composed of representatives of three Bureaus within the Division of State Lands: Land Acquisition, Survey and Mapping, and Appraisal, as well as a representative from the proposed management agency. Primary considerations during the Project Design include:

- a. Cost-benefit analysis and recommendation.
- b. Sovereignty and existing public ownership.
- c. Private ownerships and prospective development plans which endanger resource values.
- d. Information on trends regarding future development, including zoning changes, annexations, and extension of utilities.
- e. Coordination with the land acquisition programs of other agencies or organizations (e.g., federal, other state, water management districts, local governments, The Nature Conservancy, the Trust for Public Lands, and others).

The draft Project Design is then submitted to the FNAI, the Committee staff, and to the proposed management agencies for final review and for recommendations on acquisition phasing. A time sequence for acquisition is recommended in order to acquire the most critical parcels first, with primary consideration given to resource management concerns and parcels' endangerment and vulnerability. Additionally, acquisitions which exceed budgetary limitations can be divided, according to relative resource importance, into phases that coincide with fiscal years.

10. Committee Review

Each Project Design, including the design map, proposed phasing, and recommended acquisition techniques, is evaluated by the Committee to determine if any modifications are required.

11. Second 4-Vote Meeting

After the Committee approves each Project Design, the Committee votes to determine which projects shall become CARL projects. Only projects that receive four or more votes at this step will become CARL projects. Projects receiving fewer than four votes may be reconsidered during a subsequent cycle if requested in writing.

12. Ranking Projects

Before the Committee ranks projects, public meetings (see step 7) are held to gather public testimony on the existing CARL Priority List. The Committee reviews information obtained during the public meetings along with the Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan conformance evaluation, and other information before ranking projects. Projects are ranked by several means:

- a. The entire list, including newly approved projects, are independently ranked by each committee member. The independent ranks are then combined for each project, and the projects are ranked from lowest total score to highest.
- b. New projects are ranked as above and then added to the bottom of a previously approved CARL Priority List.
- c. Projects with exceptional resource value, those that are especially endangered by development, or those providing bargain sale opportunities may be inserted into the list at an appropriate rank by affirmative vote of four or more committee members.

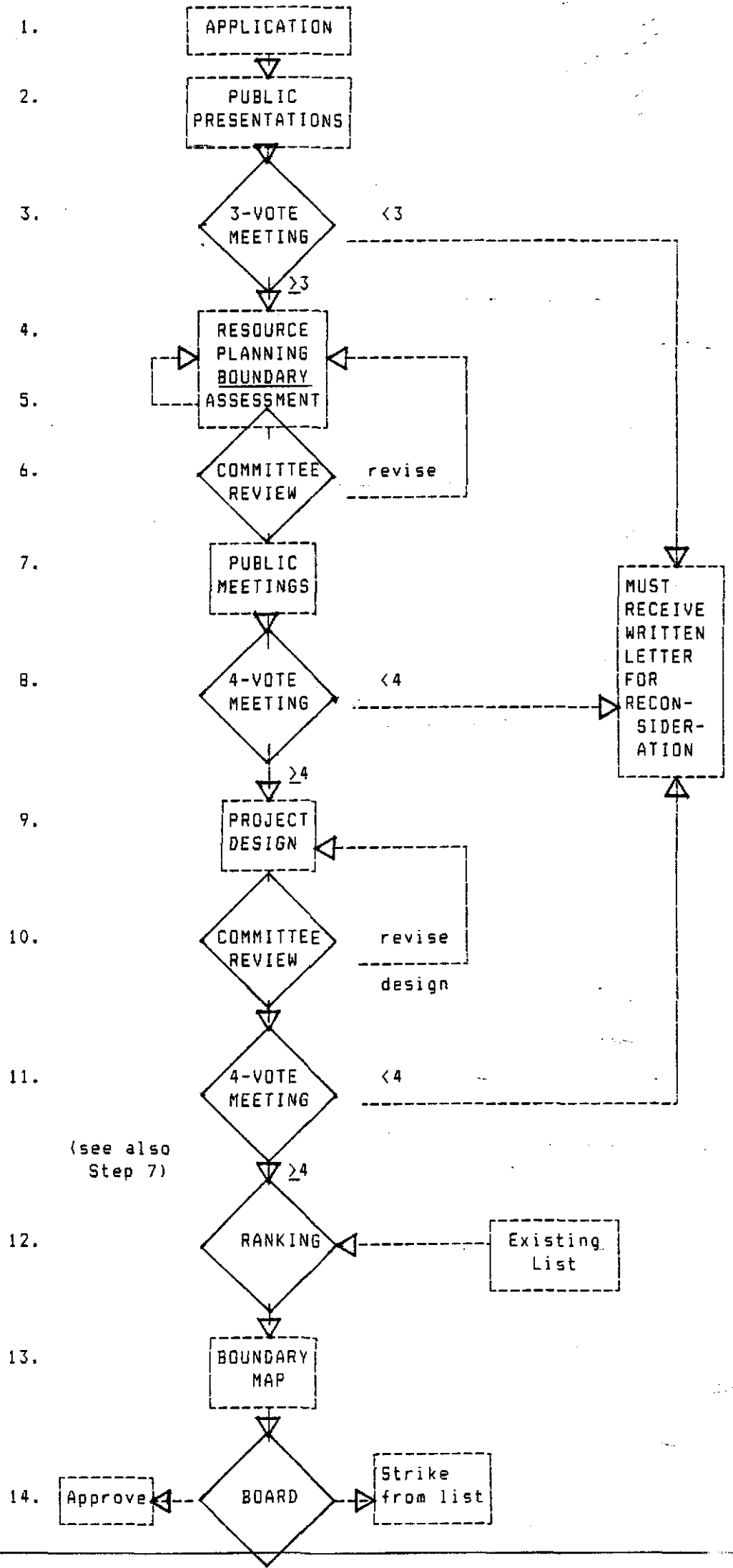
13. Boundary Map

Before a project can be placed on a CARL Priority List that is presented to the Board, it must have a Boundary Map completed which conforms to State standards. Boundary Maps generally show ownership boundaries, jurisdictional lines, and sovereignty lines. The Bureau of Survey and Mapping solicits bids for most boundary mapping projects, which includes title work.

14. Submission to Board

The Preliminary CARL Priority List is submitted to the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund (i.e., the Governor and Cabinet) along with the CARL Annual Report during the first Board meeting in July. The Board may approve the list or strike individual projects from the list, but they cannot otherwise alter the priority ranking of projects. The Board must act upon the Committee's list within 45 days of its submission to them. Interim lists may be developed at any time if requested by four or more members of the Committee. Interim lists are treated in the same manner as the Preliminary CARL Priority List.

Figure 2: Flowchart of the CARL Program Evaluation, Selection and Ranking Process



Summary of Selection Committee Actions - Fiscal Year 1986-87*

The Land Acquisition Selection Committee held 14 meetings during Fiscal Year 1986-87* (Table 6 and Addendum IV). Five of these meetings were public hearings in which the general public, particularly sponsors of CARL proposals, were invited to speak. Nine of the Selection Committee meetings also included State Recreation and Parks Land Acquisition Program (SOC and LATF) agenda items.

Table 6: Land Acquisition Selection Committee Meeting Dates Fiscal Year 1986-7

<u>Date</u>	<u>Agenda</u>	<u>Location</u>
07-25-86	CARL/SOC	Tallahassee
09-18-86	CARL	Tallahassee
09-19-86	CARL/SOC	Tallahassee
10-24-86	CARL	Tallahassee
11-12-86	CARL/SOC	Tallahassee
11-21-86	CARL/SOC	Tallahassee
12-19-86	CARL/SOC	Tallahassee
02-02-87	WORKSHOP	Tallahassee
03-24-87	CARL/SOC	Tallahassee
05-11-87	CARL/SOC	Tallahassee
05-18-87	CARL	Boca Raton
05-20-87	CARL	Tampa
05-22-87	CARL	Tallahassee
05-29-87	CARL/SOC	Tallahassee
07-01-87	CARL/SOC	Tallahassee

NOTE: Meeting Summaries included in Addendum IV.

All Selection Committee meetings were advertised in the Florida Administrative Weekly as required by statute. Agendas for three public hearings (for receiving testimony on proposals being assessed and projects on a preliminary priority list) were also advertised in prominent newspapers throughout the State. Additionally, all county governments, many city governments, State legislatures, regional planning councils, water management districts, conservation organizations, and many other interested individuals were notified of forthcoming meetings and their agendas via a mailing list (>700) which is maintained by the Evaluation Section, Division of State Lands.

Two of the most important Selection Committee meetings, overall, occurred on October 24, 1986, and May 29, 1987. On October 24, 1986, the Committee voted to assess 24 of the 51 applications reviewed (Addendum IV). In addition to these 24, staff was instructed to prepare three more assessments during Fiscal Year 1986-87: Apalachicola River and Bay, Rainbow River (Robert's Tract), and Big Bend SOC project (Table 7). Thus, 27 project assessments were prepared by staff and approved by the Committee during Fiscal Year 1986-87 (Table 8, Figure 3).

* Includes July 1, 1987, meeting which was scheduled to conduct Fiscal Year 1986-87 business.

Table 7: CARL Applications Reviewed During Fiscal Year 1986-87

A. Applications Approved for Full Review (Assessment)

<u>Project</u>	<u>Project No.</u>	<u>County</u>
Pinhook Swamp	860805-02-1	Baker
St. Martin's River	850624-09-1	Citrus
Golden Gate Estate Addition	860801-11-1	Collier
Deering Estate Addition	860730-13-1	Dade
The Broward Island	860731-16-1	Duval
Cedar Point	860801-16-1	Duval
Princess Place	860715-18-1	Flagler
Apalachicola River and Bay*	850801-19-2	Franklin
Gadsden County Glades	860804-20-1	Gadsden
Waccasassa Flats State Forest	860804-21-1	Gilchrist
Chassahowitzka & Weeki Wachee Coastal Wetlands	860730-27-1	Hernando
Highlands Hammock State Park Addition	860916-28-1	Highlands
Cockroach Bay Islands	800516-29-3	Hillsborough
El Destino Plantation	860812-33-1	Jefferson
Rainbow River (Robert's)	860801-42-1	Marion
Curry Hammocks	860731-44-1	Monroe
Little Torch Key	850624-44-1	Monroe
Upper Matecumbe	850624-44-2	Monroe
Key West Salt Ponds	810527-44-1	Monroe
Three Lakes/Prairie Lakes Addition	860804-49-1	Osceola
Yamato Scrub	840823-50-1	Palm Beach
Wetstone/Berkovitz	800612-51-1	Pasco
Garcon Point	860605-57-1	Santa Rosa
Pond Creek Corridor	861010-57-1	Santa Rosa
Big Bend*	870324-62-1	Taylor
Mashes Sands	860801-65-1	Wakulla
Deer Lake Parcel	860801-66-1	Walton

B. Applications Not Approved for Full Review

<u>Project</u>	<u>Project No.</u>	<u>County</u>
St. Michael's Landing	860313-03-1	Bay
A. Dupont Estate	800521-05-1	Brevard
Megaloudis Property	860904-09-1	Citrus
Fisher Island	860725-13-1	Dade
Miami Canal Linear Park	860826-13-1	Dade
Card Sound Tract	860903-13-1	Dade
McGirts Creek Stream Valley	800519-16-3	Duval
N. G. Wade Tract	810701-16-3	Duval
Carpenter's Creek	860801-17-2	Escambia
N. E. Shore Perdido Bay	800606-17-1	Escambia
Marineland	850206-18-1	Flagler
Corry/University of Florida Tract	860731-19-1	Franklin
Chambers Island	820407-38-1	Levy
South Fork St. Lucie River	800514-43-2	Martin
Camp Soule	800513-52-1	Pinellas
Auburn Property at Goodwin Beach	860731-55-1	St. Johns
Rattlesnake/Hernandez Island	820929-55-1	St. Johns
Guana River	830907-55-1	St. Johns
Withlacoochee River/Princes ^e Lake	840829-60-1	Sumter
Little River Springs Acreage	860725-61-1	Suwannee
Piney Island	840406-65-1	Wakulla

Table 7: CARL Applications Reviewed During Fiscal Year 1986-87 (Continued)
 C. Applications Reviewed But Not Acted Upon

<u>Project</u>	<u>Project No.</u>	<u>County</u>
Alligator Creek**	860812-08-1	Charlotte
Sawpit Creek	800618-16-1	Duval
Escambia Bay Bluffs Addition	860801-17-1	Escambia
Rattlesnake Island***	840413-27-1	Hernando
Priest/Ledbetter Tract	860725-50-1	Palm Beach
Pine Island Ridge	870518-06-1	Broward
DeSoto Site (Martin Tract)	****	Leon

- * No formal application; prepared at the request of the Committee and Board.
 ** Application reviewed, then added to Charlotte Harbor boundary 10-24-86.
 *** Combined with Chassahowitzka and Weeki Wachee for full review 10-24-86.
 **** Application not received, but summary of proposal presented 5-29-87.

Table 8: Project Assessments Prepared and Reviewed by the Land Acquisition Selection Committee During Fiscal Year 1986-87.

A. Projects Approved for Preparation of Project Designs (circles)

<u>Map #</u>	<u>Project Name</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Date Approved</u>
1.	Garcon Point	Santa Rosa	05-29-87
2.	Gadsden County Glades	Gadsden	05-29-87
3.	Mashes Sands Addition	Wakulla	05-29-87
4.	El Destino Plantation	Jefferson	05-29-87
5.	Waccasassa Flats	Gilchrist	05-29-87
6.	Big Bend	Taylor	05-29-87
7.	Cedar Point	Duval	05-29-87
8.	Princess Place	Flagler	05-29-87
9.	Rainbow River	Marion	05-29-87
10.	St. Martin's River	Citrus	05-29-87
11.	Wetstone/Berkovitz	Pasco	05-29-87
12.	Cockroach Bay Islands	Hillsborough	05-29-87
13.	Highlands Hammock	Highlaneds	05-29-87
14.	Three/Prairie Lakes	Osceola	05-29-87
15.	Yamato Scrub	Palm Beach	05-29-87
16.	Deering Estate Add.	Dade	05-29-87
17.	Curry Hammocks	Monroe	05-29-87
18.	Little Torch Key	Monroe	05-29-87
19.	Key West Salt Ponds	Monroe	11-21-86
20.	Apalachicola River and Bay	Franklin	11-21-86

B. Projects Not Approved for Project Design (triangles)

<u>Map #</u>	<u>Project Name</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Date Considered</u>
1.	Pond Creek Corridor	Santa Rosa	05-29-87
2.	Deer Lake Parcel	Walton	05-29-87
3.	Pinhook Swamp	Baker	05-29-87
4.	Broward Islands	Duval	05-29-87
5.	Chassahowitzka and Weeki Wachee	Hernando	05-29-87
6.	Golden Gate Addition	Collier	05-29-87
7.	Upper Matecumbe	Monroe	05-29-87

On May 29, 1987, the Committee took two major actions:

1. They voted to prepare project designs for 18 of 25 assessed proposals (Addendum IV). They also approved the project design and boundary maps for Key West Salt Ponds, Apalachicola River and Bay (Phase I), and Gadsden County Glades, bringing the total number of project designs approved for ranking during Fiscal Year 1986-87 to 12 (Table 9-A). Modifications of six project design boundary maps were also approved during Fiscal Year 1986-87 (Table 9-B).

Table 9: Project Designs Prepared During Fiscal Year 1986-87

A. Project Designs Approved by Selection Committee

<u>Project Name</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Date Approved</u>
Stark Tract	Volusia	10-24-86
Old Leon Moss	Palm Beach	11-12-86
Miami Rockridge Pinelands	Dade	11-12-86
Madden's Hammock*	Dade	11-12-86
Warm Mineral Springs	Sarasota	11-12-86
Seminole Springs	Lake	11-21-86
Carlton Half Moon Ranch	Sumter	11-21-86
Mullet Creek Islands	Brevard	11-21-86
Woody Property	Volusia	11-21-86
Key West Salt Ponds	Monroe	11-21-86
Apalachicola River and Bay, Phase I	Franklin	5-11-87
Gadsden County Glades	Gadsden	5-29-87

B. Project Designs Modified During Fiscal Year 1986-87

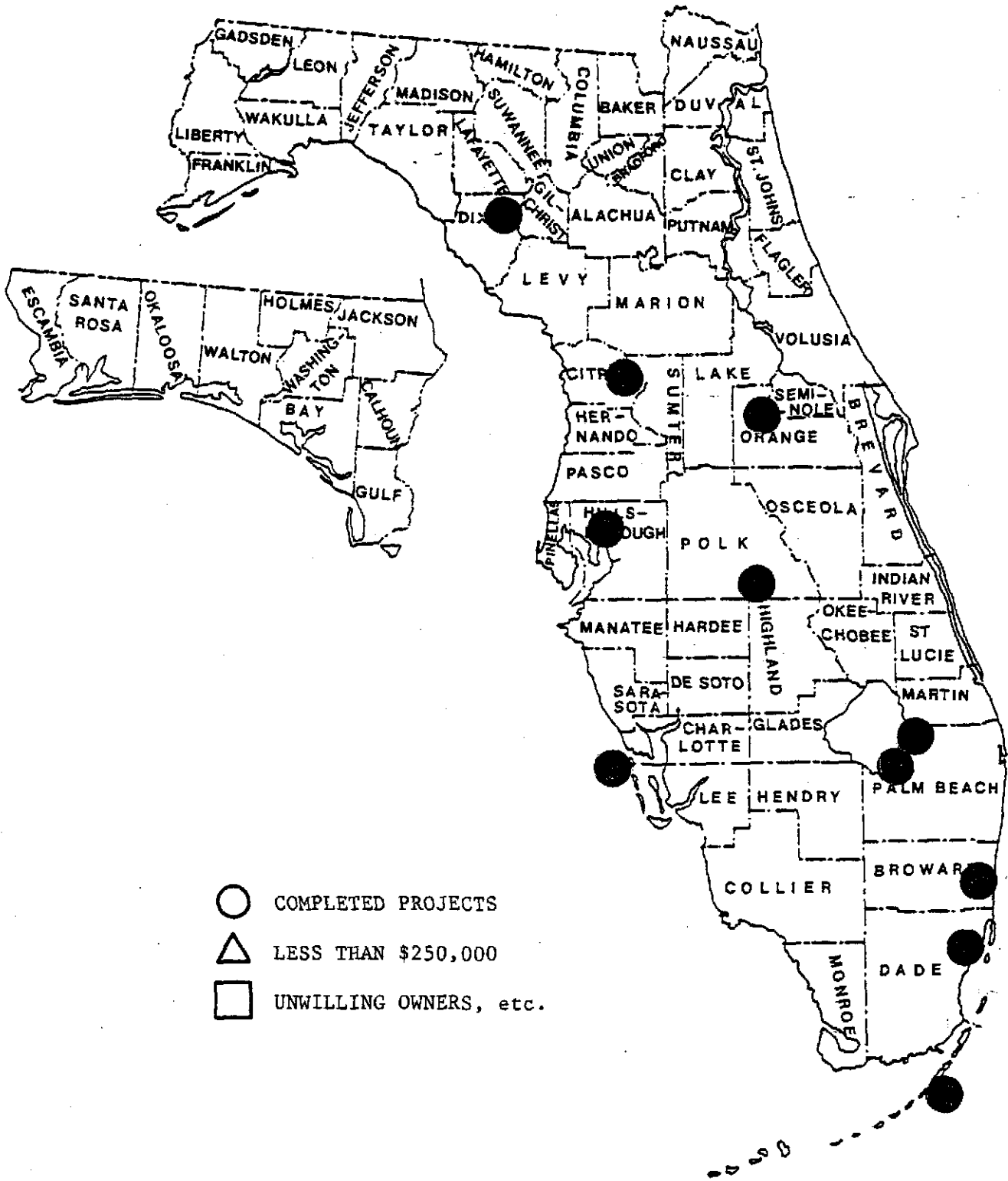
<u>Project Name</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Date Approved</u>
Charlotte Harbor	Charlotte	10-24-86
Silver River	Marion	12-19-86
Crystal River	Citrus	3-24-87
Spring Hammock	Seminole	3-24-87
Apalachicola River and Bay, Phase I	Franklin	5-29-87
Coupon Bight	Monroe	7- 1-87
Gasparilla Island	Lee	3-24-87
Apalachicola Historic Working Waterfront**	Franklin	11-12-86
Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands*	Dade	5-11-87
Key West Salt Ponds	Monroe	11-12-86
		5-29-87

* Madden's Hammock was added to the existing Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands CARL project.

** Project design for this project was not been approved by Selection Committee; Department of Community Affairs and Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State are cooperating on development of a revised project design for Apalachicola Historic Working Waterfront.

FIGURE 4

PROJECTS RECOMMENDED FOR
REMOVAL FROM 1986 PRIORITY LIST



2. They reranked the entire list of 64 CARL projects (Addenda IV). Six projects that were on the 1986 priority list were not ranked, because acquisition had been completed, or their remaining value was under \$250,000 (Table 10-A, Figure 4). Five of the reranked projects were also removed during the July 1, 1987, meeting (Table 10-B). Thus, the 1987 CARL Priority List recommended by the Land Acquisition Selection Committee is composed of 59 projects (See Pages 37-304).

Table 10: Project Recommended for Removal from 1986 CARL Priority List

A. Unranked During 1987			
Map No.	Project Name (1986 Rank)	County	Reason
1.	Westlake (1)	Broward	Acquisition Complete
2.	Bower Tract (22)	Hillsborough	Acquisition Complete
3.	Deering Hammock (24)	Dade	Acquisition Complete
4.	Windley Key Quarry (28)	Monroe	Acquisition Complete
5.	White Belt Ranch (45)	Palm Beach	Water Management District acquired
6.	Lake Arbuckle (18)	Polk	< \$250,000
B. Ranked During 1987			
Map No.	Project Name (1987 Rank)	County	Reason
7.	Tsala Apopka (47)	Citrus	Unwilling Owner
8.	Big Mound (57)	Palm Beach	Game & Fresh Water Fish Commission Acquiring
9.	Gasparilla (58)	Lee	Unwilling Owner
10.	Owens-Illinois (63)	Dixie	Board Rejected Contract
11.	Lake Forest (64)	Orange	Water Management District acquired

In addition to the meetings summarized in Addendum IV, the Selection Committee also participated in a workshop that was conducted by the Governor and Cabinet on February 2, 1987. The primary purpose of the workshop was to review the State's land selection, ranking, and acquisition procedures for the SOC, LATF, and CARL programs. Several topics were discussed, but emphasis was placed on potential methods for improving the SOC, LATF and CARL procedures and general program practices. At its conclusion, the Board requested that the Selection Committee review the comments made during the workshop and report back to the Board their recommendations for improving the State's land acquisition programs. In this regard, the Selection Committee discussed the workshop issues during several Committee meetings and approved a final draft on July 1, 1987, which the Department of Natural Resources will incorporate into policy recommendations to be presented to the Board in Fiscal Year 1987-88.

FUTURE OF THE CARL PROGRAM

Several actions were taken by the Board and the Legislature during Fiscal Year 1986-87 to improve the CARL program. Additionally, refinements of evaluation, selection, and project design procedures, among others, were initiated by the Committee and/or the Division of State Lands. Continued examination of all steps involved in the CARL program, which was stimulated substantially by discussions during the February 2, 1987, Governor and Cabinet Workshop on land acquisition, will effect additional program improvements in the forthcoming year. The following represents a synopsis of the major legislation, Board and Committee actions, and the Department of Natural Resources and the Division of State Lands policies and procedures that were conducted or implemented during Fiscal Year 1986-87 to improve the CARL program.

1987 Legislation:

Six bills that directly influence the CARL program were promulgated by the 1987 Legislature and signed into law by Governor Martinez:

Chapter 87-96 (Senate Bill 711):

- ♦ The funding base for the CARL Trust Fund, as defined in Section 253.023, F.S., was modified substantially in an effort to provide a more stable base of funding. Since its inception the CARL Trust Fund has derived its income from excise taxes on the severance of minerals (primarily phosphate), oil, gas, and sulfur. With the recent decline in phosphate production, however, the CARL Trust Fund was threatened with a reduction in proceeds at the same time that conservation and recreation land acquisition demands were increasing.

Under the 1987 Legislation the CARL Trust Fund will receive the following proceeds:

- July 1, 1987, to July 31, 1987 - 9.8 percent of the excise tax on documents as defined in Chapter 201, F.S.
 - Beginning August 1, 1987 - 9.2 percent of the excise tax on documents as defined in Chapter 201, F.S.
 - Beginning July 1, 1989 - the first \$10 million in revenue from the excise tax on severance of phosphate rock as defined in Section 211.3103, F.S.
- ♦ The \$40 million limit on the annual allocation to the CARL Trust Fund (Section 253.023(2)(a), F.S., 1986 Supplement) was removed so that the CARL Trust Fund can now accrue funds in excess of \$40 million.
 - ♦ The CARL bonding provisions (Section 253.023(2)(b), F.S., 1986 Supplement) were modified (1) to allow up to \$20 million to be transferred for debt service on CARL bonds, and (2) to eliminate the caveat that bonded CARL funds could be used only to acquire lands at 70% or less of their appraised value.

Chapter 87-98 (Senate Bill 1325):

- ◆ The 1987 General Appropriations Act, as signed by the Governor, authorizes up to \$118.7 million for land acquisition and nearly \$2.3 million for management, administration, and other costs (Table 11).

Table 11: General Appropriations from CARL (Senate Bill 1325)

<u>App. #</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Amount</u>
1450	State Lands (Salaries and Benefits)	\$ 29,333
1452	State Lands (Expenses)	23,474
1455	State Lands (Natural Areas Inventory)	258,960
1457	Transfer to DHR (San Luis Fort and Mission)	204,364
1458	Transfer to DOF (Incidental Trust Fund)	141,771
1459	Transfer to GFC (Management of CARL Lands)	861,484
1485	Recreation and Parks (Salaries and Benefits)	363,581
1487	Recreation and Parks (Expenses)	130,916
1490	Recreation and Parks (Operating Capital Outlay)	235,503
1923	State Lands (Fixed Capital Outlay, Land Acquisition)	38,701,538
1928	Recreation and Parks (Fixed Capital Outlay, Land Acq.)	80,000,000
	SUBTOTAL (Management, etc.)	\$ 2,267,386
	SUBTOTAL (Land Acquisition)	\$118,701,538

1494 Recreation and Parks (Debt Service, from LATF) \$ 41,732,548

... Also included is \$10,000,000 as the first year's debt service for \$80,000,000 Conservation and Recreational Lands Bonds as required by s. 375.051, F.S.

Chapter 87-307 and 87-319 (Senate Bills 312 and 560):

- ◆ The timing for the initiation of negotiations (Section 253.025(5)(A), F.S.) was revised to begin within six months of when the Division of State Lands approves appraisals of the property instead of within six months of when the property was placed on a priority list that was approved by the Board.
- ◆ The requirement for evidence of marketable title (i.e., title insurance, abstract, etc.), as required under Section 253.025 (6), F.S., was waived for: (1) properties assessed by the county property appraiser at \$5,000 or less, and (2) properties that are being donated to the State.

Chapters 87-28 and 87-323 (Senate Bills 175 and 650):

- ◆ The expiration date for exercising eminent domain was extended to September 1, 1993 for the following CARL projects:
 1. Josslyn Island
 2. Rookery Bay (except 1985 project design additions)
 3. Cayo Costa/North Captiva
 4. Fakahatchee Strand
 5. Mound Key State Archaeological Site within Estero Bay
 6. Charlotte Harbor (except the Alligator Creek parcels)
 7. Julington/Durbin Creek Peninsula
 - B. Coopers Point
 9. Rotenberger - Holey Land

- ♦ Authority for exercising eminent domain was granted until September 1, 1993 for the following CARL projects:

1. North Peninsula Tract
2. Barnacle Addition
3. South Golden Gate Addition within Save Our Everglades

Actions of the Board and the Committee

- ♦ One of the most important actions taken by the Board and the Selection Committee during Fiscal Year 1986-87 was the scheduling of a public workshop on February 2, 1987, to discuss the State's land acquisition programs (CARL, SOC, and LATF). Several pertinent issues were addressed, of which the Selection Committee was directed to provide recommendations for improving the land acquisition process. In this regard, Committee staff and the Division of State Lands expended numerous hours discussing and developing specific recommendations for the issues raised. Three public meetings were also held by the Committee to openly discuss these issues and other Land Acquisition Selection Committee business. On July 1, 1987, the Committee approved the final version of the workshop recommendations with some modifications and requested that the Division of State Lands further evaluate some specific concerns relating to prior commitments and acquisitions in progress.

The most important issues addressed, for which specific recommendations were made, include the following:

1. Acquisition efforts should be concentrated on the most important projects by limiting the number of projects on which to negotiate.
2. Guidelines, including a timetable, should be developed for removing projects from an acquisition list.
3. Cooperation with local governments, although already significant, should be increased.
4. Better coordination with the Department of Transportation should be established to avoid potential conflicts.
5. The land acquisition programs should become more proactive by fully implementing the Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan.

- ♦ With regards to Issue #5 above, the Land Acquisition Selection Committee has made substantial progress during Fiscal Year 1986-87, establishing procedures that should have major ramifications on future acquisition proposals. The Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan, as approved by the Board on July 1, 1986, was employed by the Committee to evaluate projects on the 1986 CARL priority list and all new proposals that were assessed (Addendum IV). The Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan conformance evaluation serves as a foundation on which selection and ranking decisions may be based. It is not meant to be the "final word" for these decisions, but it provides the Land Acquisition Selection Committee with a concise, comprehensive, and comparative analysis of projects and proposals being considered.

- ♦ From a financial perspective, the primary action taken by the Board during Fiscal Year 1986-87 was the March 17, 1987, resolution to:

1. request that the Legislature establish a \$40 million minimum funding level for the CARL Trust Fund,
2. direct the Division of Bond Finance to proceed with the issuance of \$35 million in CARL bonds, and
3. direct the Department of Natural Resources to pursue authorization for debt service on an additional \$35 million in CARL bonds.

The restructuring of the CARL funding source by the legislature, described above, was largely a response to the Board's interest in securing a more stable funding source for the issuance of the CARL bonds. Under the previous funding via excise taxes on the severance of minerals (primarily phosphate), the proposed CARL bonding was receiving poor ratings from the financial institutions involved. The revised funding source should enhance the CARL bond ratings and, therefore, provide an additional \$35 million in acquisition funds in the near future. A second \$35 million in CARL bonds may also be issued before the end of Fiscal Year 1987-88, depending upon the success of the first CARL bond series. Thus, the dismal prospects of insufficient acquisition funds has been reversed, providing for a promising future of CARL acquisitions in Fiscal Year 1987-88.

Several purchase agreements and option contracts were approved by the Board during Fiscal Year 1986-87. In fact, the Division of State Lands closed on nearly 10,000 acres of CARL properties at a cost of over \$42 million (Table 3, Addendum II). Additionally, the Board authorized option contracts for another 19,000 acres, committing \$17.85 million, for their acquisition from future CARL proceeds (Table 12). This commitment of future proceeds will reduce the available acquisition funds for new CARL projects, but it illustrates the ingenuity of the Division of State Lands and the Board in obtaining conservation and recreation lands for tomorrow at today's prices.

Table 12: Offers Made and Accepted But Not Closed

Project	County	Date		
		Authorized	Acreage	Amount
Brown/Big Shoals	Hamilton	07-01-86	*	\$ 3,371,742
Canaveral Industrial	Brevard	12-16-86	2,666.00	953,425
Cayo Costa/N. Captiva	Lee	09-04-86	4.96	256,550
Cayo Costa/N. Captiva	Lee	05-20-86	.30	5,600
Cayo Costa/N. Captiva	Lee	03-17-87	.16	2,000
Cayo Costa/N. Captiva	Lee	03-17-87	.32	2,400
Cayo Costa/N. Captiva	Lee	03-17-87	.16	3,900
Fakahatchee Strand	Collier	10-07-86	700.00	500,000
Homosassa	Citrus	11-18-86	150.00	3,449,600
Lower Wacissa/Aucilla	Jefferson	07-01-86	13,179.00	4,637,589
North Peninsula	Volusia	09-23-86	*	514,000
North Peninsula	Volusia	04-02-87	13.20	418,500
Peacock Slough	Suwannee	05-19-87	40.00	42,500
Rookery Bay	Collier	05-22-84	13.50	91,800
Rotenberger/Holey Land	Palm Beach	06-16-87	10.00	4,500
Samson Point	Marion	12-16-86	133.83	267,660
Spring Hammock	Seminole	12-02-86	.69	10,700
Spring Hammock	Seminole	04-22-86	17.50	259,979
Spring Hammock	Seminole	06-27-87	5.00	46,464
Spring Hammock	Seminole	04-22-86	234.60	705,600
Spring Hammock	Seminole	06-16-87	279.42	1,883,650
Spring Hammock	Seminole	06-16-87	*	126,900
Spring Hammock	Seminole	06-16-87	*	512,445
Spring Hammock	Seminole	06-16-87	*	24,675
Spring Hammock	Seminole	06-17-86	9.30	120,510
Spring Hammock	Seminole	12-02-86	*	150,000
Spring Hammock	Seminole	06-17-86	1.30	69,400
Spring Hammock	Seminole	02-17-87	3.75	30,600
Stoney Lane	Citrus	11-18-86	1,749.00	635,130
South Savannas	Martin	12-16-86	3.40	9,500
St. John's Forest	Lake/Volusia	01-21-86	2,260.00	881,400
Wakulla Springs	Wakulla	06-03-86	2,902.00	7,150,000
=====				
Total Authorized in			18,938.89	\$17,854,430
Fiscal Year 1986-87				
=====				
Total Outstanding			24,377.39	\$27,138,719

* Option payment; acreage figured in previous year's closing.

- ♦ The 1986 Legislature revised Section 253.023(11) to require that 10 percent of the moneys credited to the CARL Trust Fund be reserved for management purposes. To facilitate equitable decisions on how to allocate CARL management funds, the Land Acquisition Selection Committee devised procedures for reviewing agency management requests and for making recommendations to the Board. These procedures were incorporated into Rule 18-8, F.A.C., by the Committee on November 21, 1986, but require some minor modifications before they can be submitted to the Board for final approval.
- ♦ Two other improvements to the CARL program that are currently being studied by the Committee staff include:
 1. CARL application form 18-1A is being revised so that the information received will correspond more closely with the Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan objectives and guidelines, as well as the essential information required for thorough evaluation of proposals and the eventual preparation of project designs. Once implemented, these revisions should increase substantially the efficiency and accuracy of the CARL evaluation and selection process.
 2. During Fiscal Year 1986-87, Committee staff revised the organizational outline for preparing assessments of CARL applications that received three or more votes from the Land Acquisition Selection Committee. The new outline for assessments corresponds closely with the guidelines and objectives described in the Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan and, therefore, should facilitate the Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan conformance evaluation process that is to be conducted on all new proposals. If practical, the method of assessing CARL proposals, which presently involves assigning each assessment to one or two agencies, may also be revised. Ideally, each agency should be assigned to independently evaluate their respective areas of expertise for each CARL proposal assessed, as is currently performed by the Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State for the archaeological and historical resources. Thus, each assessment would become a composite analysis of all the agencies represented on the Committee.

Department of Natural Resources and the Division of State Lands
Policies and Procedures

In addition to the Department of Natural Resources' involvement in the proceeding Legislative, Board, and Committee improvements of the CARL program, several other procedural improvements were implemented or were being considered by the Department of Natural Resources during Fiscal Year 1986-87. The most important of these improvements include:

- ♦ Computer databases for routinely tracking all steps in the evaluation, selection, mapping, appraisal, and acquisition processes are being developed by the Bureau of Land Acquisition, Division of State Lands. Development of these databases should substantially increase the efficiency of the CARL program and the accuracy of the information disseminated.
- ♦ The project design process was standardized and made more comprehensive. Phasing of projects according to resource value in relationship to ownership patterns has been more thoroughly evaluated this year, as the availability of information was significantly enhanced through purchase of the REDI service and an engineering printer (copier).
- ♦ Another improvement in the acquisition process, which will is being studied, will simplify and make less costly the initial preparation of boundary maps. After the Land Acquisition Selection Committee approves a final project design, the Bureau of Survey and Mapping, Division of State Lands, will prepare a one sheet aerial map of the entire project area showing ownership lines and estimated acreages. This map will be based on information developed during the project design process and on county tax aerials and maps, when available. After approval of the CARL priority list by the Board the Bureau will obtain a more comprehensive map, suitable for appraisal

purposes, for a portion of the project area coinciding with the acquisition phasing recommendations in the project design. This new procedure will help prevent the possibility of boundary maps and appraisals becoming outdated before negotiations can begin. It will also continue to fulfill the statutory requirements for the completion of boundary maps before projects can be placed on the CARL priority list (Section 259.035(2)(a), F.S.).

♦ A four day workshop on the State's land acquisition procedures was conducted by the Bureau of Land Acquisition, Division of State Lands, from February 19, 1987, to February 24, 1987, at the Headquarters of the Northwest Florida Water Management District in Quincy. Attendants at the workshop included the Department of Natural Resources staff, Selection Committee staff, Cabinet Aides, representatives of the Nature Conservancy and the Trust for Public Lands, acquisition agents from several Water Management Districts and the Department of General Services, and others. Workshops of this nature will be conducted in future years to induce greater coordination of acquisition efforts among those involved.

♦ Better coordination with county governments (both county commissions and county planning departments), regional planning councils, and water management districts, was achieved this year via an update of the CARL mailing list maintained by the Evaluation Section, Division of State Lands. Additionally, all water management districts and regional planning councils were supplied with copies of the 1986 CARL Annual Report. Similar efforts are planned for Fiscal Year 1987-88, especially with regards to county governments, whom we plan to send:

1. the Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan and the 1987 CARL Annual Report,
2. a letter from the Selection Committee Chair inviting submission of CARL applications, and
3. information on CARL projects, proposals and applications within their respective jurisdictions.

Additionally, the Evaluation Section plans to send copies of CARL assessments to project sponsors prior to public hearings so that they will have an opportunity to comment on the Committee's evaluation of these projects.

♦ Because of the increased complexity of the CARL program procedures, the Selection Committee needs more time to review CARL agendas and backup materials. Thus, the Department of Natural Resources is currently developing procedures for improving the preparation of Selection Committee agenda backups. These procedures would be similar to those currently employed by the Department of Natural Resources to prepare and review Cabinet agendas. Additionally, the Department of Natural Resources is considering the establishment of a Department of Natural Resources advisory committee to review and make recommendations on major CARL issues, such as selection and ranking of projects.

CONCLUSION

The CARL program has evolved substantially since its inception in 1979. In general, it has grown much more complex in order to fairly consider and evaluate the numerous CARL applications and proposals received. The necessity for further land acquisition, and especially acquisition on such a highly selective basis, confronts Florida's CARL program with two major problems. First is the matter of cost: virtually all land in Florida today is expensive, and the long-range cost trend will continue to be upward. Moreover, the areas in which acquisition is most urgently needed are often the more heavily populated parts of the State, where the real estate market is more active and the land prices are at a premium. The second problem is the competition for these choice lands. It is closely related to the first problem, as other land uses and land speculation generally increase property values. However, the problem of competition for lands is even more critical than that of cost, because the results are usually irrevocable; once a prime conservation area is developed for residential, industrial, or commercial uses, it is effectively lost forever as a possible conservation and recreation land.

The increased funding that was authorized by the 1987 Legislature and signed into the Laws of Florida by the Governor is a clear indication of their commitment to the acquisition of conservation and recreation lands. The improvements in the CARL program that were initiated by the Board, the Selection Committee, and the Department of Natural Resources are clear indications of the need to continually reevaluate the State's immediate concerns and procedures for conserving its dwindling natural and cultural resources. It is through the combined efforts of state, federal, and local governments, and of private non-profit organizations such as The Nature Conservancy and the Trust for Public Lands, that we will be able to accomplish the goals and objectives of the CARL program.

1987 CARL PRIORITY LIST
(As Approved by LASC on July 1, 1987)

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The following projects will be added at their assigned priorities to the list when their boundary maps are completed later this year.

3. Apalachicola River & Bay, Phase I (Franklin County)	307
19. Gadsden County Glades (Gadsden County)	317

The following project will be ranked and added to the list when its boundary map and project design are completed later this year.

Apalachicola Historic Working Waterfront (Franklin County)

PROJECT SUMMARIES

The following project analyses summarize the information that is detailed more fully in the assessments for those projects which were recommended by the Land Acquisition Selection Committee for the 1987 Conservation and Recreation Lands (CARL) Priority List. Each project summary contains: project name, county, acreage, tax assessed value, and map. The summaries also list or briefly describe each project's: (1) proposed public purpose for acquisition, (2) manager, (3) proposed use, (4) location, (5) resources, (6) ownership, (7) vulnerability and endangerment, (8) acquisition planning, (9) estimated costs, (10) local and general support, and (11) proposed management practices. Additionally, some summaries include categories entitled "Eminent Domain" and "Other" for projects which have Legislative authority for condemnation and for those with significant additional information, respectively. The following represents a brief explanation of each of the categories contained in the project analyses:

Acreage is the number of acres remaining in the project area which have been boundary mapped but are not yet purchased or under option to be purchased.

Tax Assessed Value reflects the county's assessed value of the acreage not yet purchased or under option to be purchased. Most values are the most recent tax assessed values. Values for larger acreage tracts and those with multiple owners and recorded and unrecorded subdivisions are sometimes estimates. These estimates are based on information from county property appraisers and from average per acre and per lot values from information in project assessments and from the REDI Service, available in the Division of State Lands.

Project Map illustrates the project boundary, property within the project boundary which is State owned, and property within the boundary which is under option for State acquisition. Property within, adjacent, or near the project area which is owned by another public agency or non-profit organization is also shown.

Recommended Public Purpose explains which of the two major CARL acquisition categories (Introduction, Page 3) are applicable and the primary reason for acquisition.

Manager lists the lead and cooperating State or local agencies designated to manage the tract if acquired.

Proposed Use lists the designation under which the project will be managed. CARL projects may be managed as: State Parks, State Preserves, part of State Aquatic Preserves, State Botanical or Geological Sites, State Recreation Areas, State Archaeological or Historical Sites, Wildlife Management Areas, Wildlife Refuges, and State Forests. Under certain circumstances, they may also be managed as a County or City Nature Park, Environmental Education Center, Etc.

Location lists the county and general geographic region in which the project is situated, the distance from the nearest metropolitan area, the distance from any pertinent physiographic feature or major highway, and the appropriate Florida Senate and House districts.

Resource Description contains a brief synopsis of the significant resources on the tract, including natural communities, endangered species, archaeological or historical sites, game and nongame species, hydrological systems, recreational and timber management potential.

Ownership lists the number of acres acquired by the State and other public and nonprofit organizations, and the number of remaining owners.

Vulnerability and Endangerment describe the susceptibility of the project to natural and man-made disturbances and the imminence or threat of such degradation.

Acquisition Planning. Since the 1984-85 CARL evaluation cycle, the Land Acquisition Selection Committee and its staff have engaged in preliminary project level planning for each project receiving at least three votes and more intensive, comprehensive planning for those receiving at least four votes (See Pages 11-17). Resource planning boundaries and project designs have also been prepared for a few of the older projects on the list. If a project has gone through this planning process, the results are summarized under this heading.

Estimated Costs reiterates tax assessed value and includes, when available and relevant, tax assessed value when agricultural and greenbelt exemptions are considered. Past and anticipated management and development costs and requested management funds are provided when available.

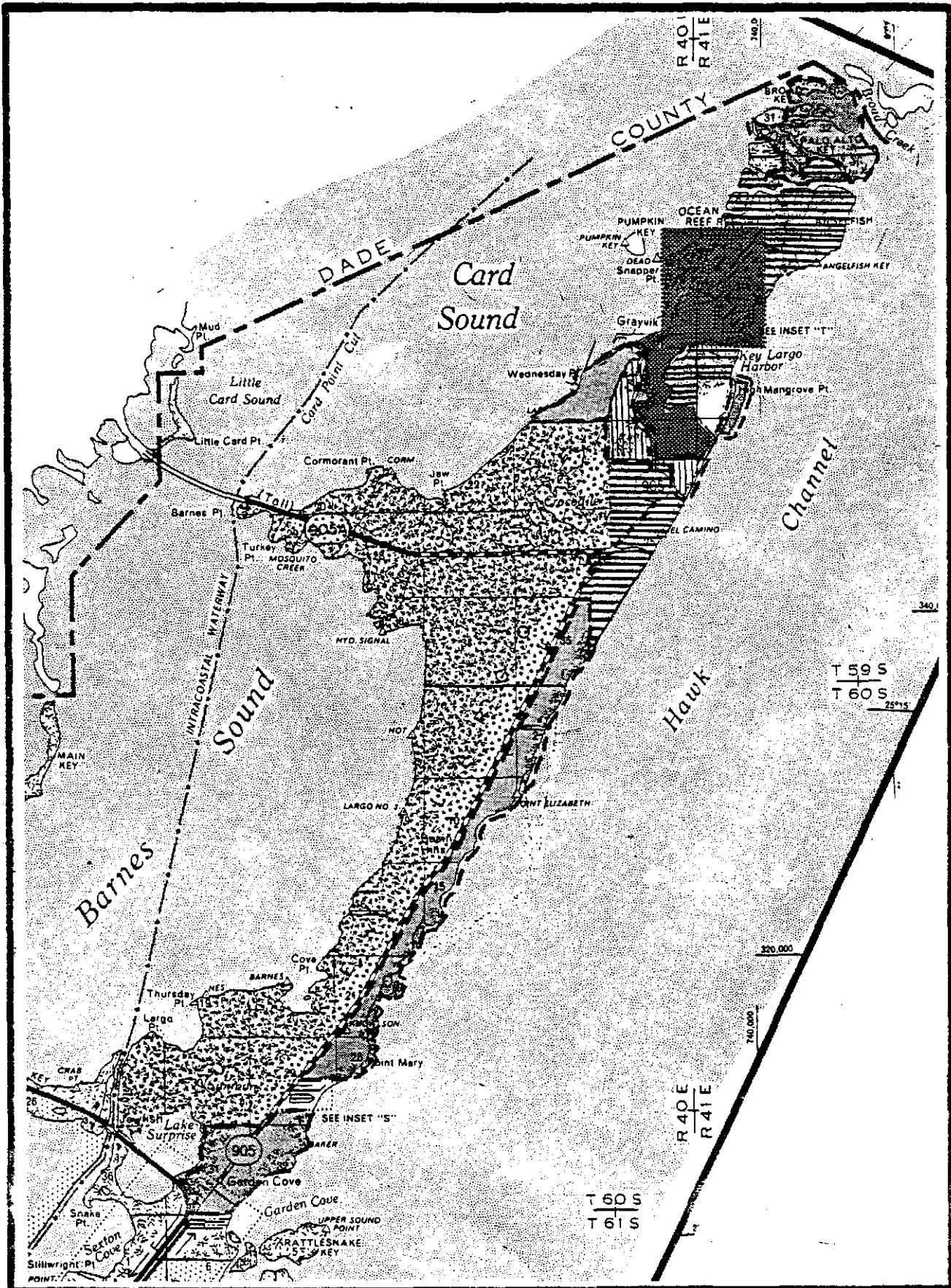
Local Support and General Endorsements is a tabulation of support letters and resolutions received by the Evaluation Section of the Division of State Lands for each project. A few projects were originally on the Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL) priority list and were also voted to the CARL list. Letters of support which might exist in EEL files were not counted and included.

Eminent Domain. If the Legislature has authorized acquisition of the project by eminent domain, it will be stated under this section.

Other is a section to inform the reader of useful facts about the project area which are not suitably included under any preceding section.



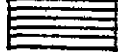



Management Summary is a brief, preliminary explanation of proposed management practices for the tract if acquired.

#1 NORTH KEY LARGO HAMMOCKS



NORTH KEY LARGO HAMMOCKS

MONROE COUNTY

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">  PROJECT AREA ADDITION
(DEVELOPED BY THE R.P.B.
AND P.D.PROCESSES) *  CURRENT CARL PROJECTS  STATE OWNED | <ul style="list-style-type: none">  CROCODILE LAKE
N.W.R. BOUNDARY  OCEAN REEF RESORT  PROJECT BOUNDARY |
|---|---|

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#1 North Key Largo Hammocks	Monroe	2,470	\$20,000,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL). This acquisition is essential for the protection of the best remaining examples of tropical rockland hammock in the United States and for the endangered plant and animal species for which this area provides habitat. Acquisition will also help preserve the unique offshore coral reef.

MANAGER

The Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources.

PROPOSED USE

Portions to be used as buffer for and as an addition to John Pennekamp Coral Reef State Park. Other portions to be managed as a State Botanical Site or State Preserve.

LOCATION

In Monroe County, island of Key Largo, from the juncture of U.S. 1 and County Road 905 north approximately six miles. Eastern boundary is Atlantic Ocean, western boundary is County Road 905. Also includes Palo Alto Key and several smaller privately owned keys just south of the Monroe County line. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 39 and House District 120.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

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

North Key Largo Hammocks is the best example of tropical rockland hammock that remains in the United States. This rapidly disappearing natural community type supports numerous plant and animal species that have very limited distributions and are considered rare and endangered. The project also has over ten miles of shoreline that directly influence the adjacent waters of John Pennekamp Coral Reef State Park. The preservation of the project area in its natural condition will significantly aid in the maintenance of high water quality that is necessary to support the living reefs of the State Park.

OWNERSHIP

Approximately 775 acres have been acquired, including the Mahogany Hammock. There are more than 100 owners remaining. The Trust for Public Lands/Meade and the Toppino/Missile Site parcels, totaling 25+ acres, have recently been acquired. Appraisals and negotiations are continuing from north to south on the larger acreage tracts.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

The relatively small area and coastal location of this project make 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.

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.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

On March 21, 1986 the Land Acquisition Selection Committee 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 Land Acquisition Selection Committee 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 these lands is of paramount importance, while acquisition of Port Bougainville and Garden Cove is less important. 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 CARL 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 Florida Natural Areas Inventory 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 through 52
- b) Parcels #54 through 56
- c) Parcels #60 and #61
- d) Parcels #19 through 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 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 through III.

ESTIMATED COST

Acquisition

Assessed value for 1983 (excluding lots in the five subdivisions) was approximately \$10 million.

Management

Management funds requested for Fiscal Year 1987-88:

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>FCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$17,416	\$2,536	\$46,750	\$208,000	\$274,702

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	5
Letters of general support.....	737
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	7
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations..	51

OTHER

This project is within a Chapter 380 area of Critical State Concern. It is also adjacent to a waterbody classified under the Special Waters Category of Outstanding Florida Waters.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

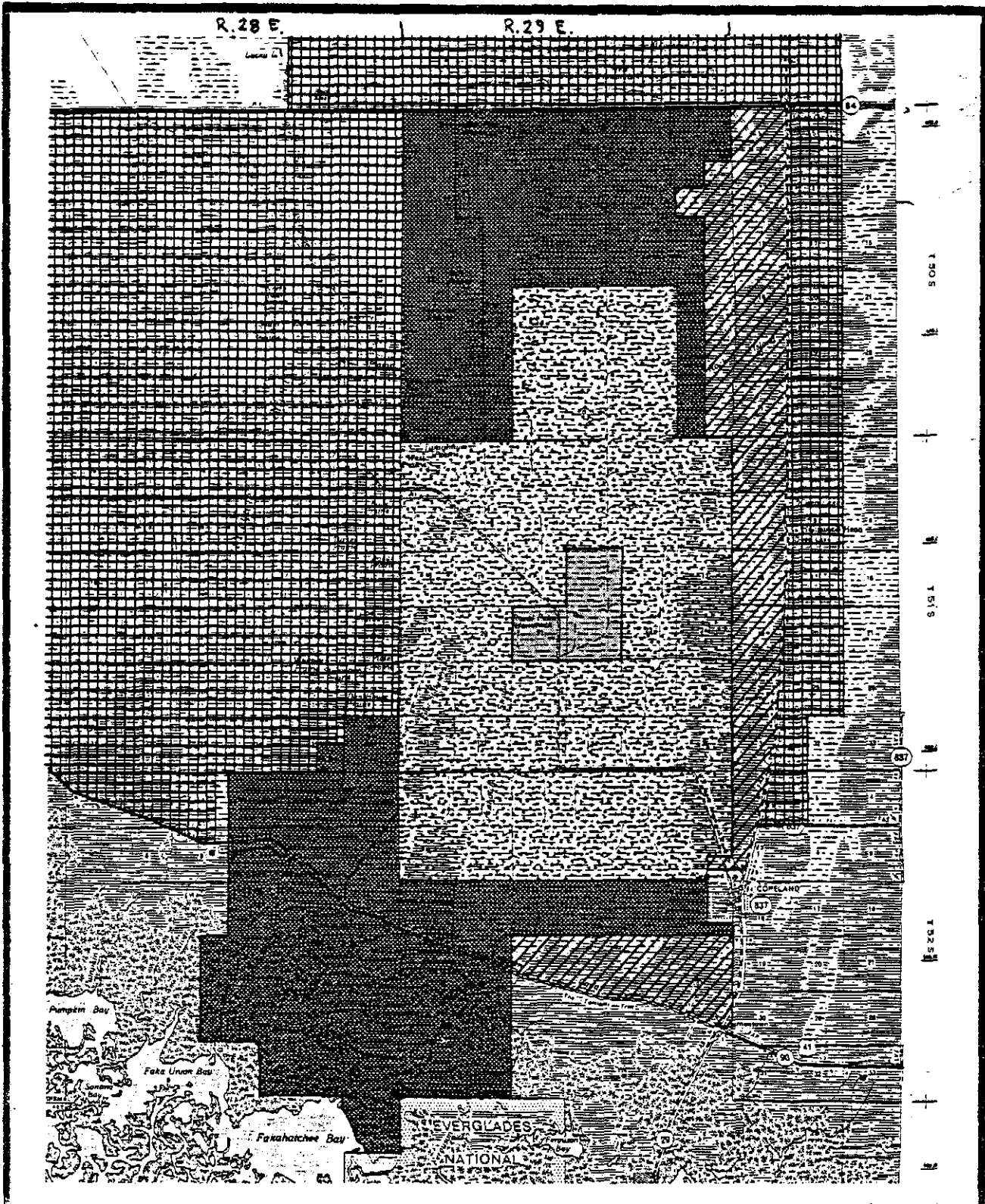
The proposed project contains most of the undisturbed natural shore and hammock on North Key Largo. Not only will the acquisition preserve the unusual natural resources and numerous endangered species of plants and animals, it will also enhance the protection of the marine environment of John Pennekamp 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.

The sensitive nature of this project will limit recreational opportunities to less intensive activities, such as nature appreciation, photography, and hiking. The quality of these experiences should be excellent.

The proposed tract of property would also fill the voids needed to provide improved protection to the waters of John Pennekamp Coral Reef State Park. Part of the project area includes lands already purchased and designated to be managed as a State Botanical Site. Portions of the remainder of the unpurchased lands should therefore be managed by the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources with the Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State cooperating, as an addition to the Botanical Site or as a State Preserve. Other portions should be managed as part of the John Pennekamp Coral Reef State Park.

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

#2 FAKAHATCHEE STRAND



FAKAHATCHEE STRAND

COLLIER COUNTY



SAVE OUR EVERGLADES PROJECT AREA



STATE OWNED



COUNTY OWNED (MANAGED BY STATE)

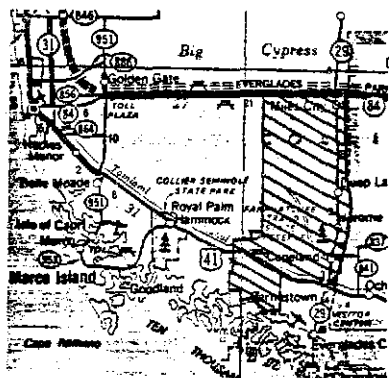
FAKAHATCHEE STRAND PROJECT AREA:



MIXED OWNERSHIP (STATE AND PRIVATE) RECOMMENDED FOR STATE PURCHASE



PRIVATELY OWNED RECOMMENDED FOR STATE PURCHASE



PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#2 Fakahatchee Strand	Collier	28,000	\$11,200,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL). The biological resources of the strand are unique and irreplaceable. Preservation of the Strand could be of critical importance to the supply of fresh water for domestic use in south Florida and for its natural systems. Acquisition will also provide additional habitat for endangered species.

MANAGER

The Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources.

PROPOSED USE

Addition to the Fakahatchee Strand State Preserve.

LOCATION

In Collier County, southeast Florida, approximately 25 miles east of west-southwest Naples. Stretching from State Road 84 (Alligator Alley) south to U.S. 41 (Tamiami Trail). Big Cypress National Preserve and the CARL Save Our Everglades project form eastern and western boundaries. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 38 and House District 75.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

Fakahatchee Strand is probably the best example of strand swamp found in the United States. Strand swamp is a shallow, forested depression that accumulates standing water; it is usually linear to oblong in shape, and is characteristically dominated by cypress trees. The unique physical character of the Fakahatchee Strand creates a habitat that supports profuse populations of rare plant species, many of which are found nowhere else in this country. The Strand harbors the largest concentration and the greatest diversity of native orchids in North America. The area also supports several rare and endangered animal species and is the only area proven to support populations of the Florida panther. The Fakahatchee Strand is linked hydrologically to the Everglades system and is particularly important to the estuarine ecosystem of the Ten Thousand Islands area.

The Fakahatchee Strand has several archaeological sites and has excellent potential for future archaeological investigations.

This project can support a variety of recreational activities that are compatible with the primary acquisition objective of resource protection.

OWNERSHIP

Almost 35,000 acres, the Fakahatchee State Preserve, was purchased under the EEL program; approximately 11,000 acres (38 parcels) have been acquired under CARL. Best estimate of the number of remaining owners is approximately 9,000. The Department of Transportation is in the process of acquiring access rights along Alligator Alley, the northern boundary of this project.

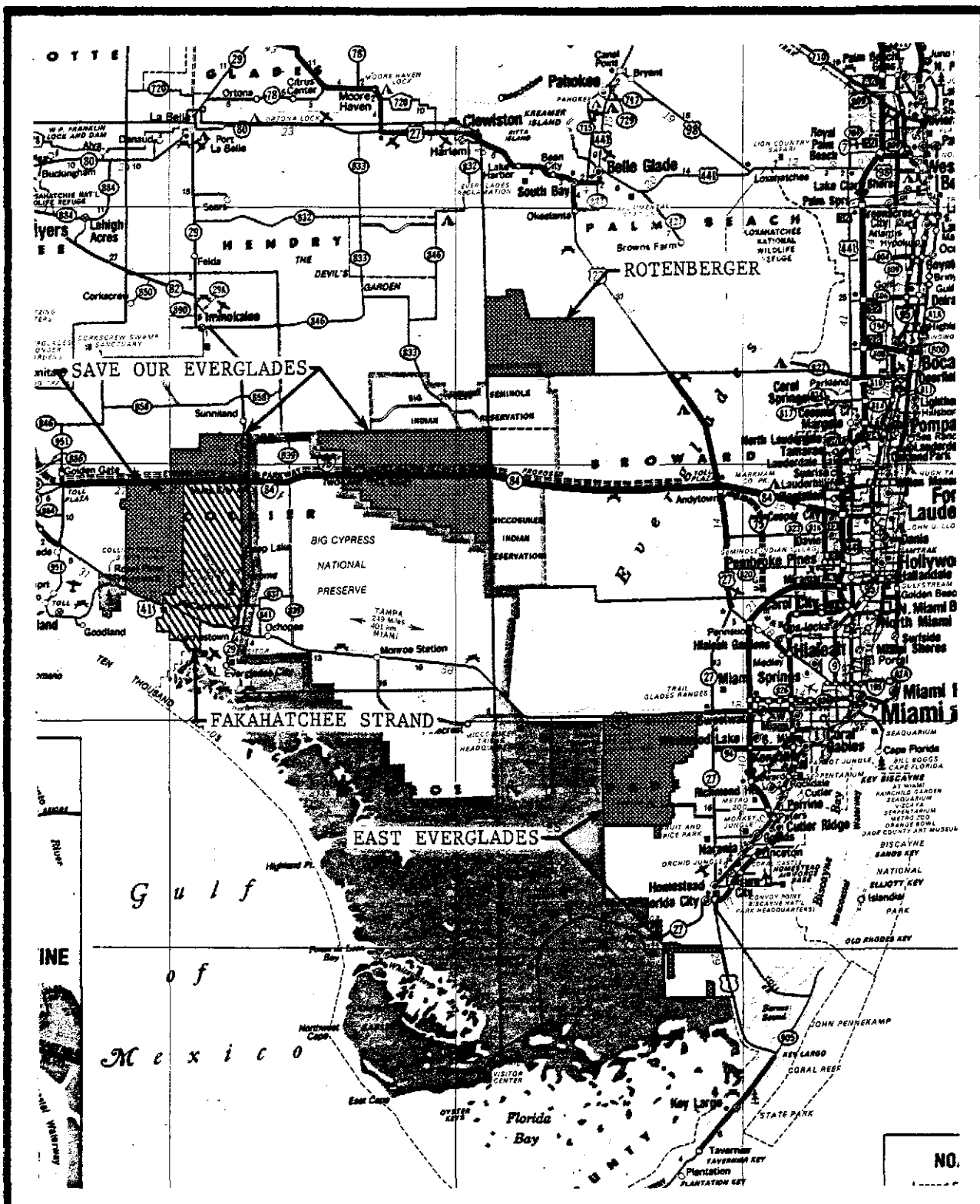
VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

Very vulnerable to changes in water levels and inappropriate public use.

Problems of piecemeal public ownership create endangerment from current unmanaged uses within the Strand.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

No formal project design has been initiated for the Fakahatchee Strand project, however, priority areas including primary panther habitat have been identified. The acquisition staff is concentrating in those areas.



PROJECTS OF THE EVERGLADES SYSTEM

<u>PROJECT</u>	<u>COUNTY</u>
ROTENBERGER	PALM BEACH
SAVE OUR EVERGLADES	COLLIER
FAKAHATCHEE STRAND	COLLIER
EAST EVERGLADES	DADE

ESTIMATED COST

Acquisition

Cost of \$11,200,000 is an estimate based on the 1986 tax assessed values for average sized parcels within the project area.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS*

Resolutions.....	0
Letters of general support.....	5
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	0
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	3

* Older EEL files are not included in these totals.

EMINENT DOMAIN

Reauthorized and extended by the 1987 Legislature.

OTHER

This project will take at least 15 to 25 years to complete with present staff. It is within a Chapter 380 area of Critical State Concern.

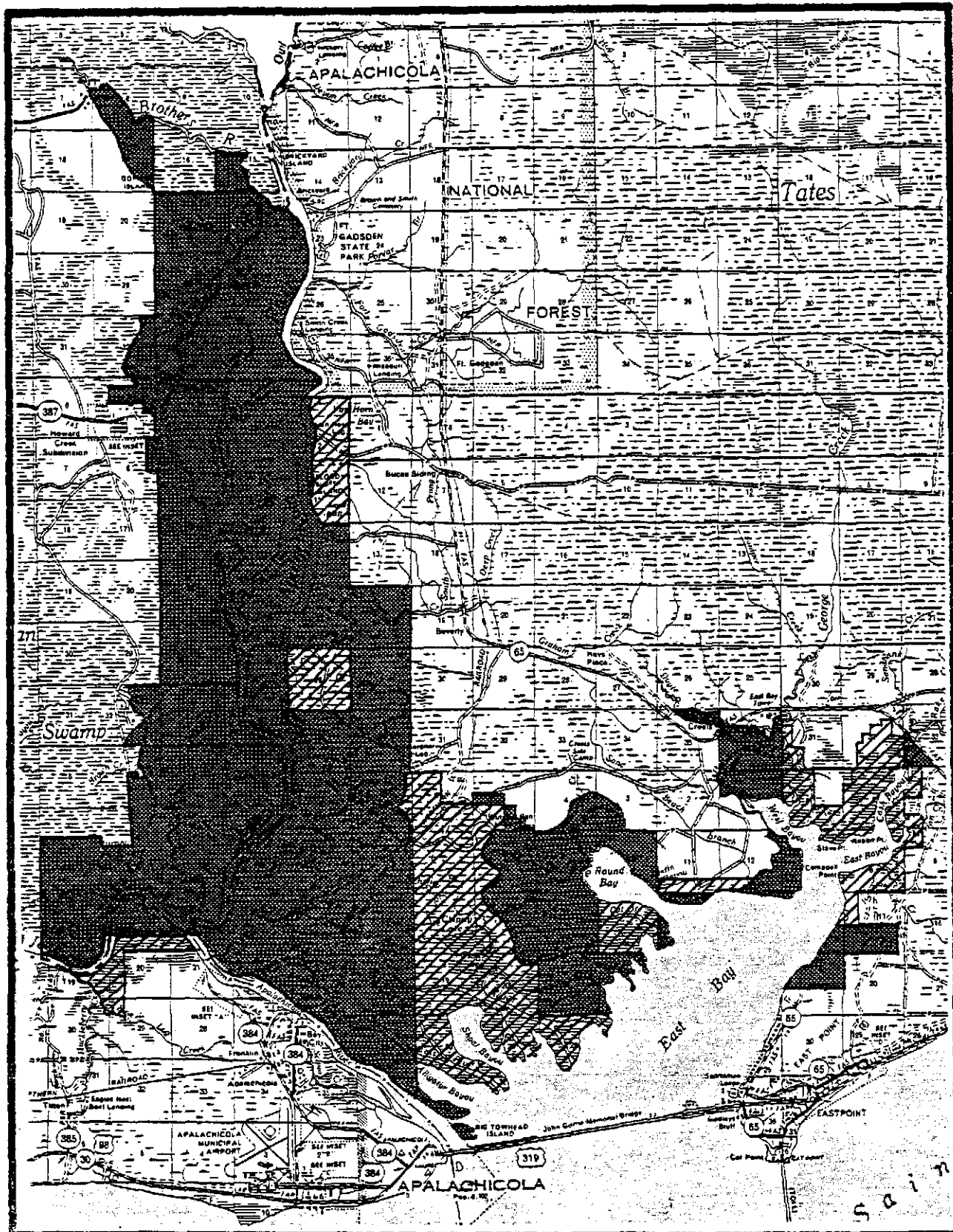
MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The proposed purchase of numerous out parcels within Fakahatchee Strand State Preserve under the CARL program will be managed as portions of the Preserve by the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources.

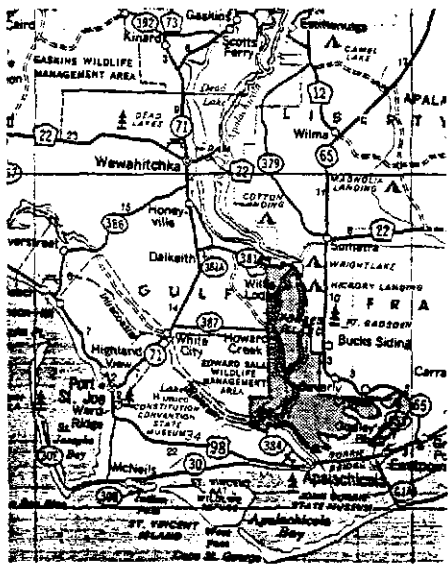
All of the proposed purchases are within the optimum boundaries of the Preserve, and their acquisition is necessary for adequate levels of management, protection, and security to be provided to the Preserve's unique natural resources.

Interim management costs are anticipated from the CARL program fund for the larger tracts that require active resource management and protection. The various small (lot size) acquisitions within the Strand should not require additional management funds from CARL.



#4 LOWER APALACHICOLA



5017



LOWER APALACHICOLA
FRANKLIN COUNTY

-  STATE OWNED
-  PROJECT AREA

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#4 Lower Apalachicola	Franklin	7,800	\$ 3,037,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL) and "other lands," since parts of the project would protect a floodplain, marsh, and estuary, and other parts would be suitable for outdoor recreation.

MANAGER

The Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources is assisted in an advisory capacity by the Apalachicola National Estuarine Research Advisory Council. The Council is composed of representatives from the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, the Department of Environmental Regulation, the Florida Senate Grant Extension Program, the Department of Education, the Northwest Florida Water Management District, the Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, the Apalachicola Bay Resource Users, the Research and Education interest, the Franklin County Commission, the Franklin County School System, and the Research Institution.

PROPOSED USE

Addition to and buffer for the Apalachicola National Estuarine Research Reserve.

LOCATION

In Franklin County, northwest Florida, approximately 60 miles southwest of Tallahassee. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 3 and House Districts 8 and 9.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

This project provides an essential addition to existing State owned lands on the lower Apalachicola River that were acquired through the Environmentally Endangered Lands program. The maintenance of the marsh and floodplain in a natural condition provides significant protection to the Apalachicola estuary - the most productive bay/estuary in the State.

OWNERSHIP

There were 28,000± acres purchased under the EEL program. There are approximately ten remaining owners which are considered unwilling sellers.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

This entire proposal is part of a fragile and delicate balance of ecosystems and is extremely vulnerable.

There are no known developments planned for this tract but silviculture in the upland watershed is common.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

Project lies within the Apalachicola River and Bay resource planning boundary. See Apalachicola River and Bay project summary under OTHER.

ESTIMATED COST

Acquisition

Assessed value for 1986 was approximately \$3,037,000. Tax assessed value, taking into consideration agricultural exemptions was approximately \$554,000.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS*

Resolutions.....	0
Letters of general support.....	1
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	0
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.....	0

* Older EEL files are not included in these totals.

OTHER

This project is within a Chapter 380 area of Critical State Concern. It is also adjacent to a waterbody classified under the Special Waters Category of Outstanding Florida Waters.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

In accordance with its designation as a National Estuarine Research Reserve, the primary management goals for the Apalachicola River and Bay are to (1) preserve and perpetuate the natural resources, and (2) promote the Reserve 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 Reserve which are compatible with the primary management goals. The management program will be in conformance with the state lands management plan and National Estuarine Research Reserve program policy.

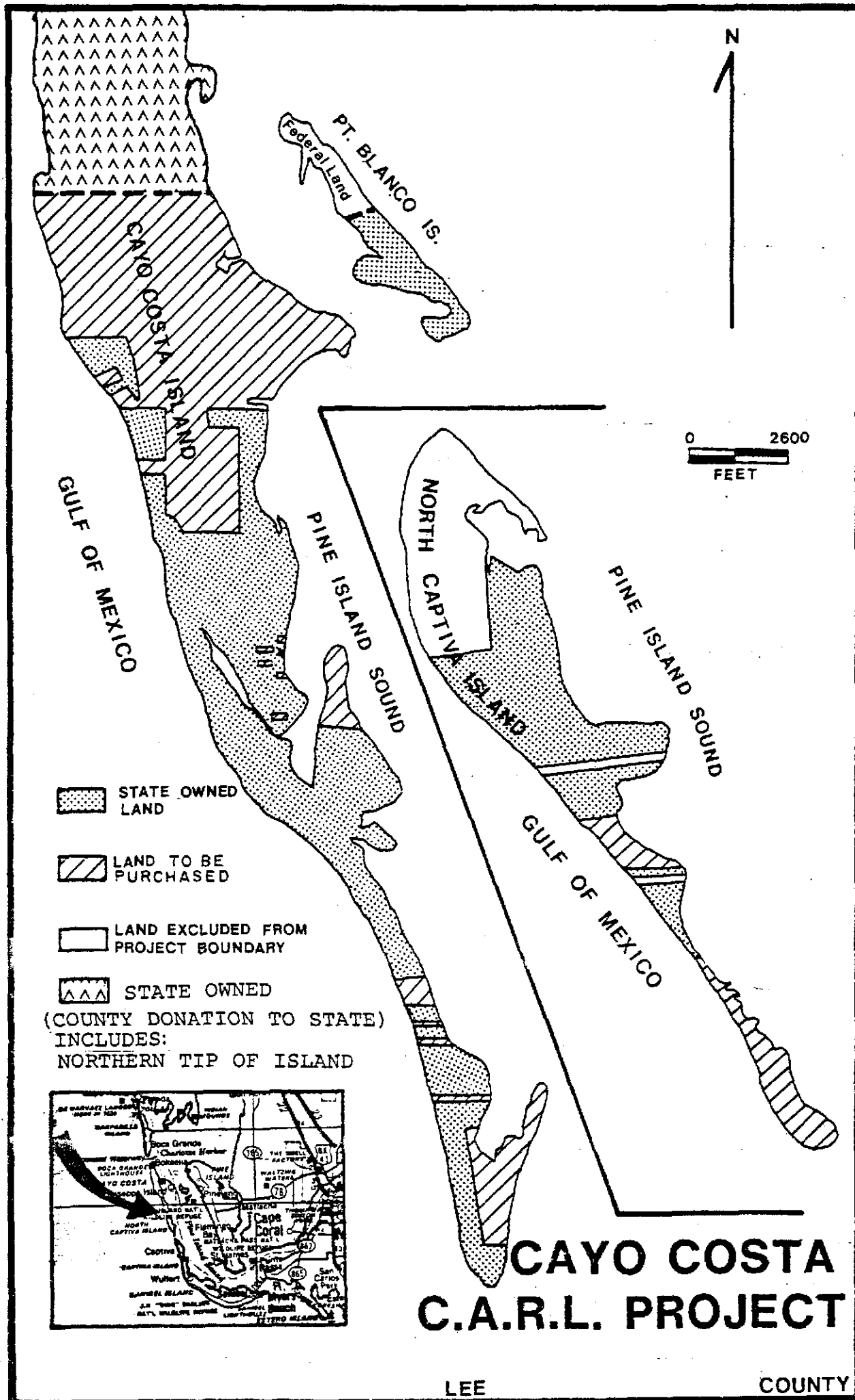
The management plan for the Reserve describes the objectives, administrative policies, and programs developed to achieve the aforementioned goals. Reserve resource management will be developed and accomplished through the cooperative efforts of the many local, state, and federal agencies having vested interests in all or part of the designated area. These agencies include Franklin County and local resource users, the Department of Natural Resources, the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, the Department of Environmental Regulation, the Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, the Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State, the 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 Reserve management via a six member advisory Reserve 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.

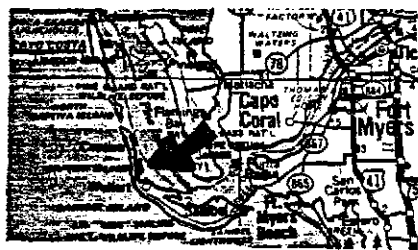
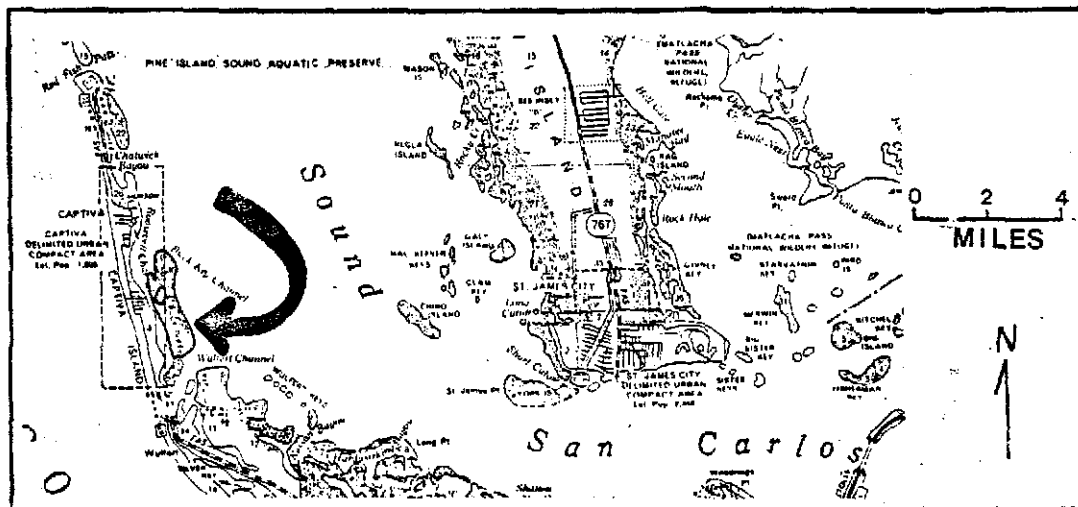
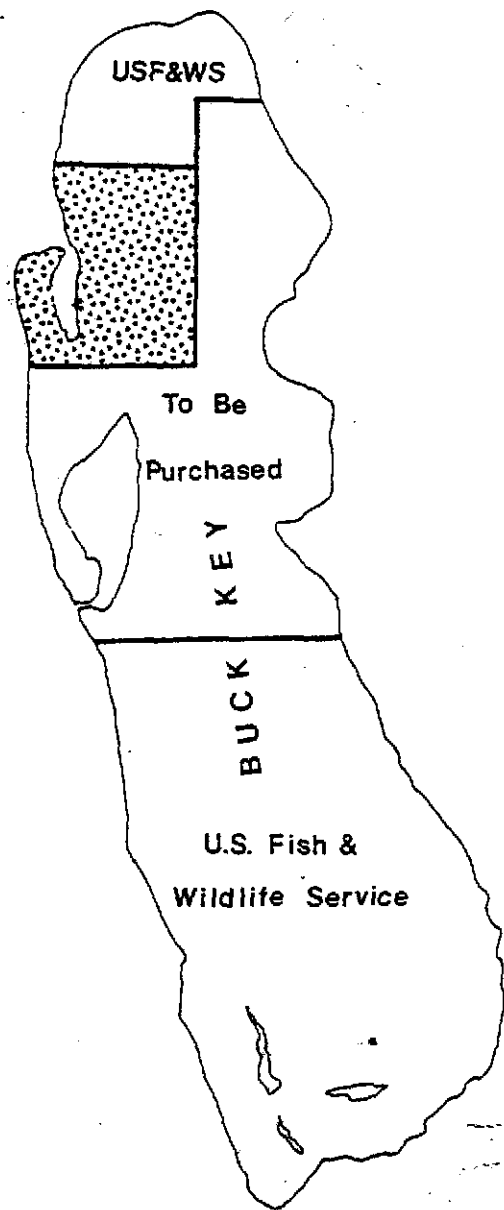
Reserve designation was conferred on the Bay and Lower River area by the National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration, which also awarded the Department of Natural Resources matching grants to assist in the acquisition of Reserve lands and initiate operations (i.e., employ a manager).

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 Reserve 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.

#5 CAYO COSTA ISLAND





STATE OWNED

CAYO COSTA-BUCK KEY ADDITION

LEE COUNTY

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#5 Cayo Costa Island	Lee	460	\$ 6,383,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL). Acquisition of this project is for the preservation of endangered native plant communities and protection of a coastal barrier island.

MANAGER

The Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources.

PROPOSED USE

As an addition to the Cayo Costa State Park for preservation and for passive recreation.

LOCATION

In Lee County, on Florida's southwest coast, approximately 20 miles west-northwest of Fort Myers, between Venice and Naples. Includes the barrier island of Cayo Costa and portions of North Captiva and Buck Key. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 25 and House District 74.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

Cayo Costa and North Captiva Islands are part of a small chain of barrier islands that provide protection for Charlotte Harbor. The Charlotte Harbor estuarine system is one of Florida's most productive estuaries. The maintenance of Cayo Costa and North Captiva Islands in a natural condition would provide significant additional protection for the bay. The natural communities, some of which are unique to these islands, are in excellent condition and exhibit good species diversity, including some very unusual species for Florida.

This project contains several archaeological and historical sites, and has fair potential for archaeological investigations.

The project could provide excellent recreational opportunities associated with the beach; e.g., swimming, fishing, and boating. Also, the total acreage is large enough to allow hiking, camping, and nature appreciation.

OWNERSHIP

Approximately 1,535 acres acquired under EEL and CARL programs; more than 600 owners remain. Lee County has donated 655 acres on the northernmost section of Cayo Costa to the State.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

It is easily disturbed by human activity, as well as natural forces.

The demand for oceanfront property is very great and portions of the proposal are already subdivided into small lots.

ESTIMATED COST

Acquisition

Assessed value is approximately \$6,383,000.

Management

<u>OPS (2 positions)</u>	<u>Other (exotics removal)</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$20,000	\$1,500	\$21,500

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	5
Letters of general support.....	44
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	8
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	10

* Older EEL files are not included in these totals.

EMINENT DOMAIN

Reauthorized and extended to 1993 by the 1987 Legislature.

OTHER

This project is within a Chapter 380 Resource Planning and Management Area with Management Plans Adopted.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

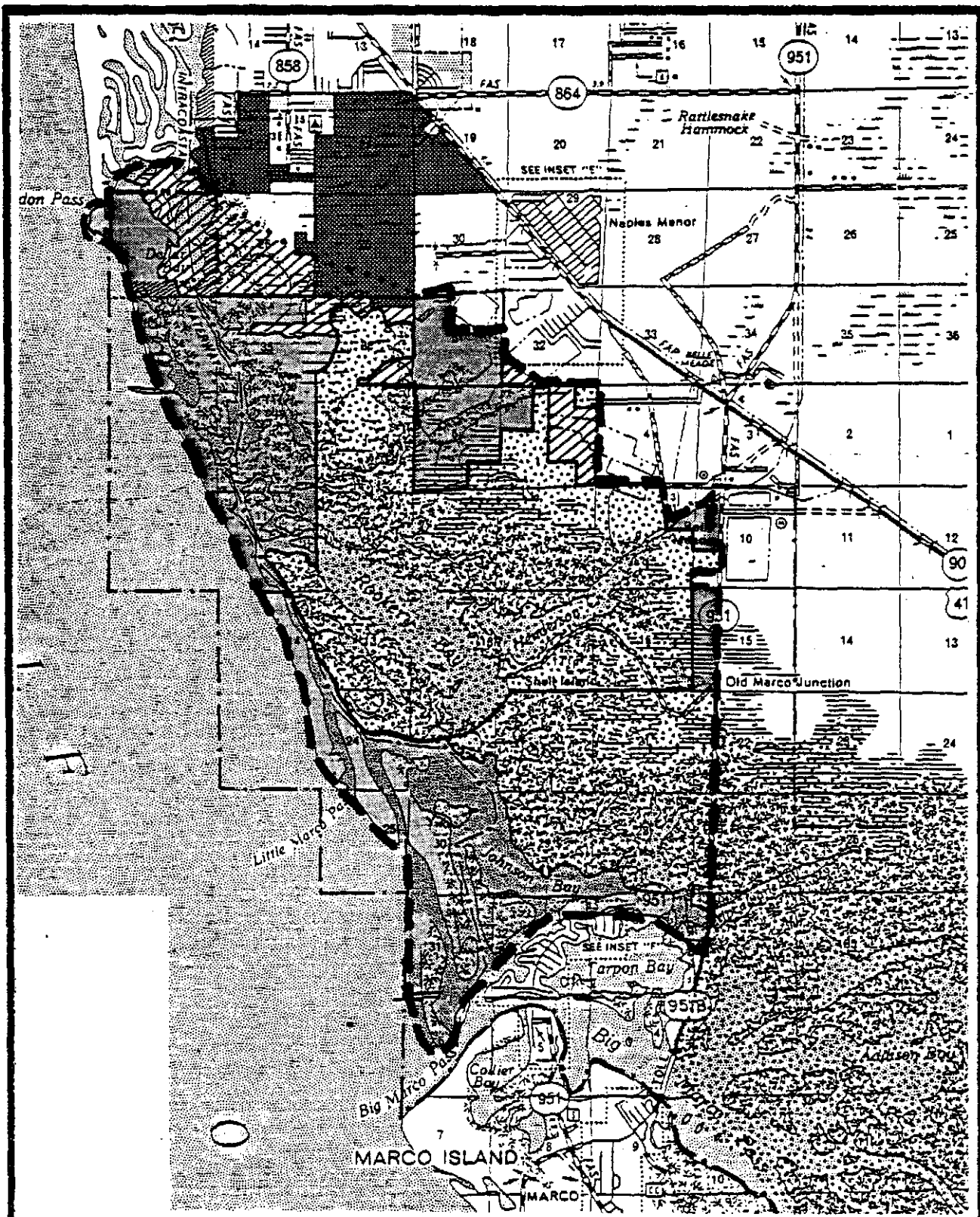
The Cayo Costa State Park Management Plan has been developed as a tool to effect wise management of the resources of the environmentally endangered lands comprising Cayo Costa State Park while simultaneously providing for public uses compatible with resource management.

The basic goals of resource management for the Park are: to conserve the natural value of the Park 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 Park are limited to resource based activities that have minimal impact on the environmental attributes of the Park. 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 Park; education programs designed to enhance public knowledge of the resources of the Park (i.e., guided nature tours, exhibits, informational materials, and public presentations).

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

#6 ROOKERY BAY



ROOKERY BAY
COLLIER COUNTY



PUBLIC LANDS
PROJECT AREA



COLLIER DEVELOPEMENT CORPORATION (D.R.I.)



NO ACQUISITION UNTIL COMPLETION OF D.R.I.



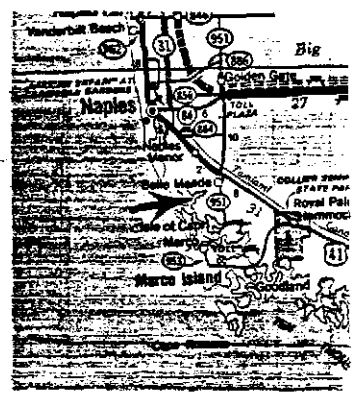
N.E.S. BOUNDARY



AQUATIC PRESERVE BOUNDARY



PROJECT BOUNDARY



PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#6 Rookery Bay	Collier	11,200	\$13,830,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL) and "other lands." Acquisition would protect and preserve estuarine and aquatic preserve systems, which provide habitat for endangered species. Acquisition would also provide recreational opportunities.

MANAGER

The Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources. Policy and management direction are provided by a management committee consisting of the Department of Natural Resources, The Conservancy, Inc., and the National Audubon Society. The Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State is a cooperating manager.

PROPOSED USE

As a buffer to the Rookery Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve and the Rookery Bay Aquatic Preserve.

LOCATION

In Collier County, along Florida's southwest coast, approximately 25 miles south of Naples, including Keewadin and Cannon Islands. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 38 and House District 75.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

This project provides an outstanding example of a subtropical estuarine system. The natural communities associated with the estuary are relatively undisturbed and range from mangrove and marsh to flatwoods and maritime hammock. As part of the national estuarine research reserve system, Rookery Bay is representative of the West Indian biogeographic type.

Although the area has not been extensively surveyed, it is believed to have good potential for archaeological investigations.

This project can provide a range of recreational opportunities that are compatible with the primary acquisition objective of natural resource protection.

OWNERSHIP

Ten parcels have been acquired, totaling approximately 800 acres. Approximately 200 parcels remain to be acquired.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

Mangrove shoreline systems are partially protected by dredge and fill regulation but are very susceptible to human activity.

Recent problems with a dredge and fill application in the area points out that this tract is endangered by development.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

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 preceding 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.

ACQUISITION PLANNING (Continued)

- Phase III. Unpurchased lands included in the Rookery Bay project as of July 1985.
 - a. Lands along Shell Island Road in Section 15, Township 51 South, Range 26 East 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, Township 50 South, Range 25 East, which had not been included as of July 1985.
- Phase V. Sections 22 and 27, Township 50 South, Range 25 East which had not been included as of July 1985.

ESTIMATED COST

Acquisition

Tax assessed value for 1985 was approximately \$13,830,000.

Management

<u>Salaries (2 rangers)</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$23,912	\$10,702	\$29,700	\$64,314

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS*

Resolutions.....	2
Letters of general support.....	347
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	1
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	16

* Older EEL files are not included in this total.

EMINENT DOMAIN

Reauthorized and extended by 1987 Legislature, but does not include 1985 project design additions.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Pursuant to the purposes of its designation as a National Estuarine Research Reserve, 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 goal of management is to identify and encourage public recreational activities in the Reserve which are compatible with the primary goal. Management activities will be in conformance with the philosophies of state lands management and the National Estuarine Research Reserve program.

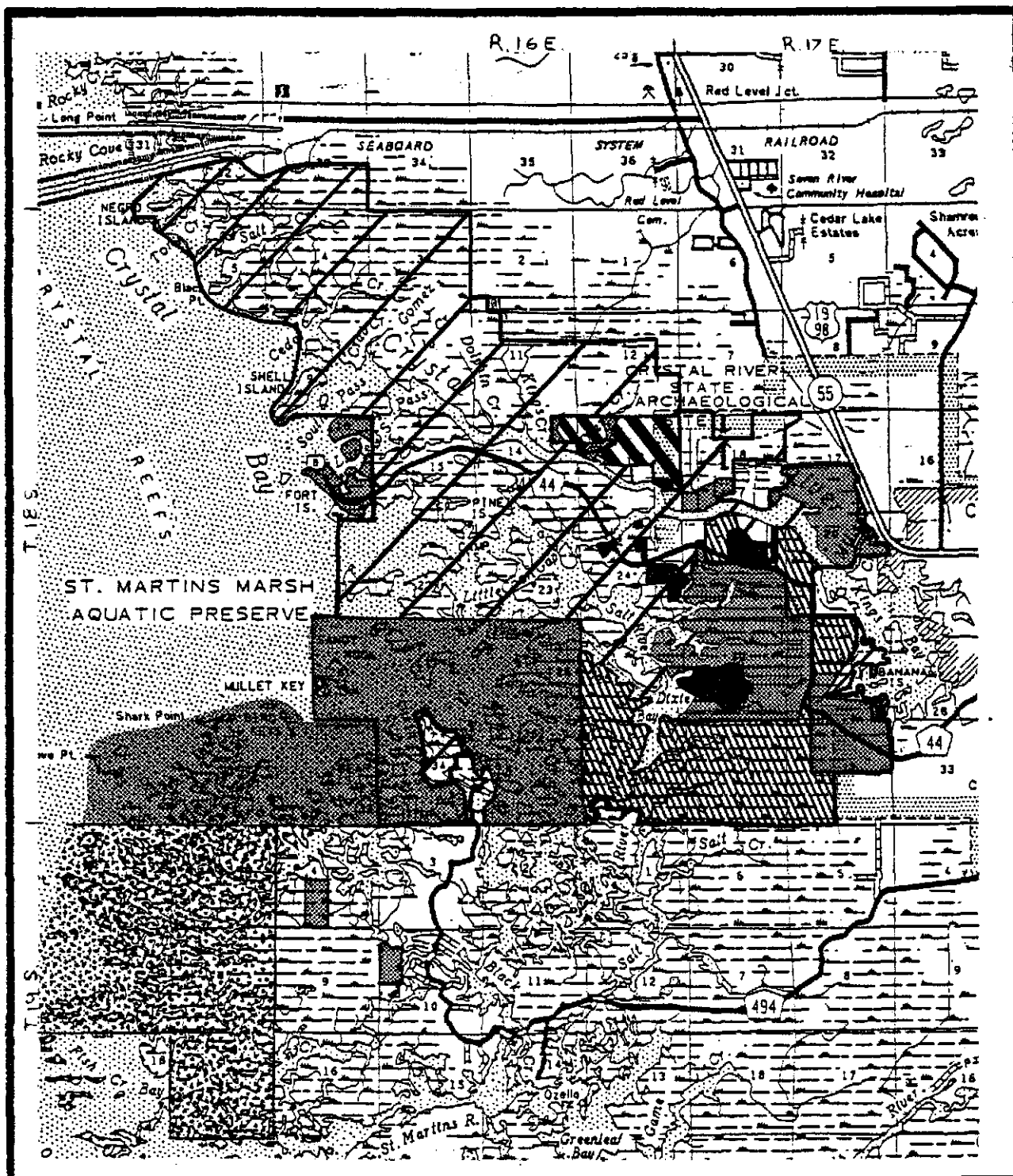
The management plan describes the objectives and administrative policies developed to achieve the aforementioned goals at Rookery Bay. The objectives of resource management and protection pertain to maintenance of natural community associations through use of appropriate management procedures (e.g., 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 Reserve, 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.

The various Research Reserve 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 SUMMARY (Continued)

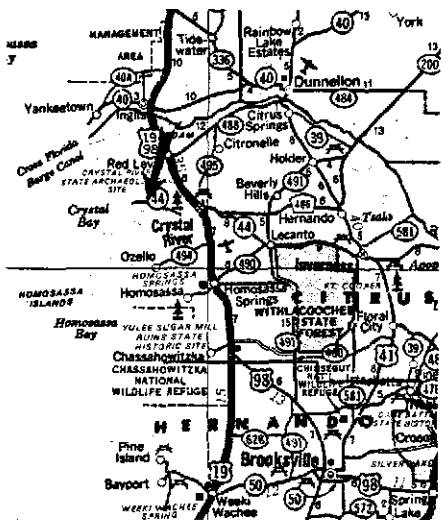
Management and administration of the Reserve are under the supervision of the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources, Bureau of Historic and Environmental Lands Management. Input into Reserve management and policy direction is provided by a three member Reserve management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

#7 CRYSTAL RIVER



CRYSTAL RIVER STATE RESERVE

CITRUS COUNTY



PROJECT AREA:



- CRYSTAL RIVER ADDITION
- CRYSTAL RIVER II
- CRYSTAL COVE



- STATE OWNED
- OUT PARCELS
- STONEY LANE CARL PROJECT

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#7 Crystal River	Citrus	5,850	\$ 5,027,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL). Acquisition would help protect the water quality of a significant bay and rivers system and would protect habitat for endangered species.

MANAGER

The Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources with the Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State cooperating.

PROPOSED USE

Addition to Crystal River State Reserve.

LOCATION

In Citrus County, Florida's west coast, southwest of Kings Bay and the Crystal River. General area is west and southwest of the City of Crystal River. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 4 and House Districts 11 and 26.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

This project has very high natural resource value. It is a major winter refuge for the endangered manatee and a prime nesting location for bald eagles and ospreys. The natural communities that are present are in good condition and include: upland hammock, densely wooded tidewater swamp, pine woods, and freshwater and tidal marsh adjacent to the head waters of the Crystal River. The area also supports a valuable commercial and sport fishery.

The project area includes an impressive array of archaeological remains including significant aboriginal and Spanish artifacts, as well as human skeletal remains. The Crystal River area was a major trade center for prehistoric people as early as 500 B.C.

This project has areas suitable for fishing, canoeing, hiking, camping, nature photography and interpretive trails. However, recreational development must be closely coordinated with the preservation of critical manatee habitat.

OWNERSHIP

Approximately 1,600 acres have been acquired under EEL and CARL programs. 51 owners remaining to be purchased. Negotiations are almost exhausted on Crystal River II and Crystal Cove portions of the project area.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

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.

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.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

On March 21, 1986 the Land Acquisition Selection Committee voted to combine the Crystal River II project, the Crystal Cove project, and the Crystal River State Reserve project. The project 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 CARL 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 CARL 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.

ESTIMATED COST

Acquisition

Tax assessed value is approximately \$5,027,000.

Management

Funds requested for Fiscal Year 1987-88.

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>FCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$17,416	\$2,536	\$46,750	\$208,000	\$274,702

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	3
Letters of general support.....	878
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	4
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	4

OTHER

This project is within a Chapter 380 Growth Management Agreement Area. It is also adjacent to a waterbody classified under the Special Waters Category of Outstanding Florida Waters.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

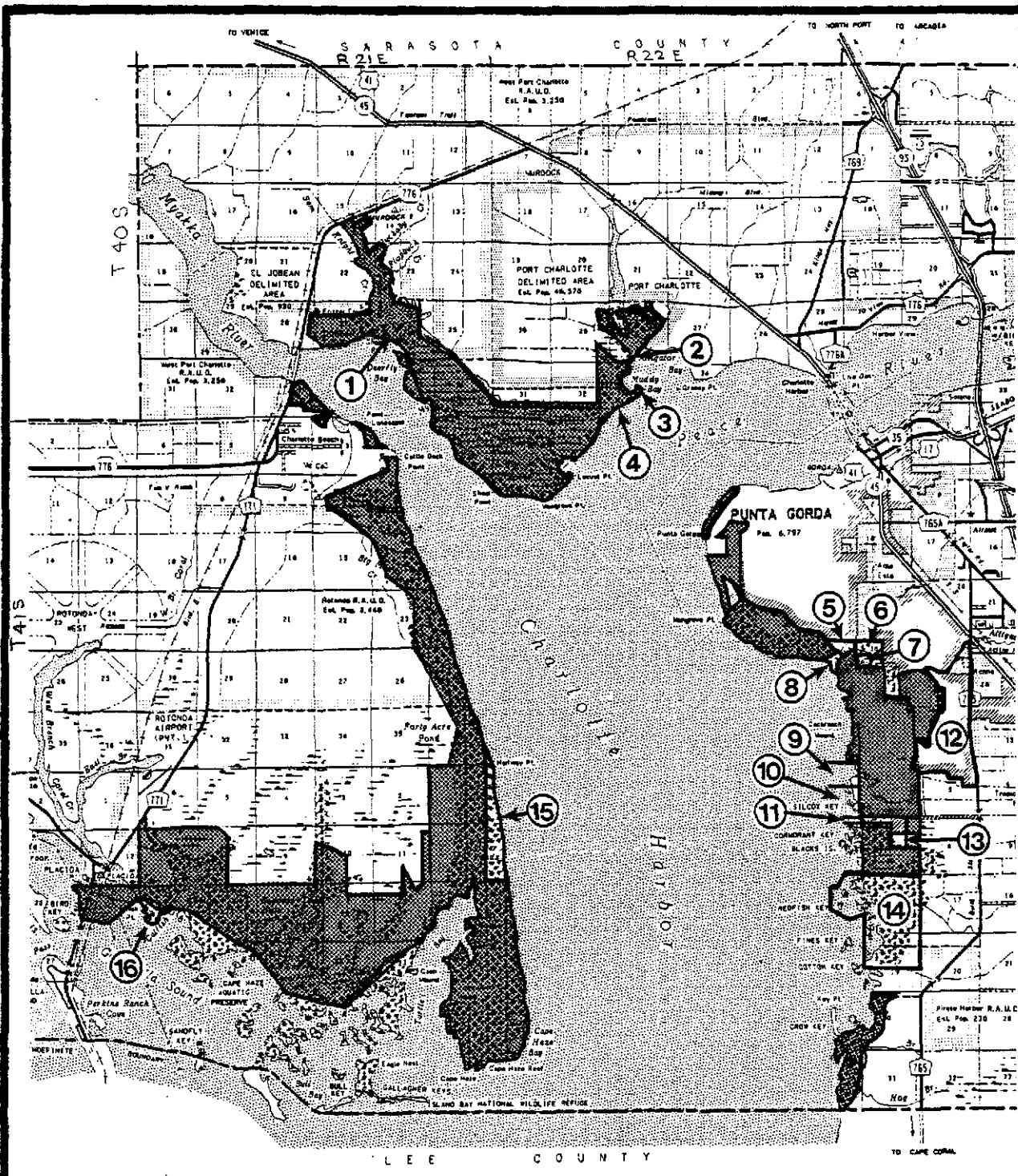
This acquisition will enhance the protection of the water quality of the Crystal River, a natural winter haven for the endangered manatee. The receiving estuarine waterbody, containing the St. Martin's Marsh Aquatic Preserve, will also benefit.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY (Continued)

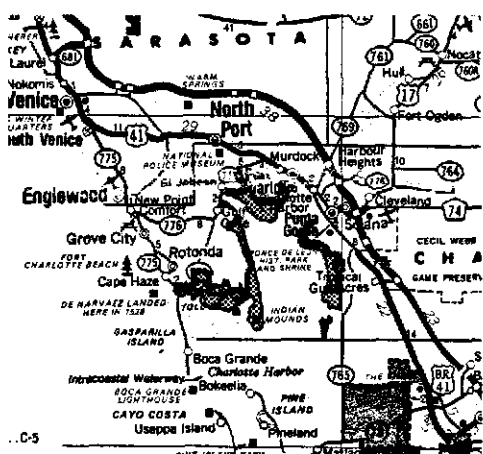
The Conceptual Management Plan recommends that management responsibility for this property be assigned to the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources with the Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State having a direct management role relating to the archaeological and historical resources. The property will be managed as a State Reserve, with primary emphasis upon the protection and perpetuation of the natural 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.

#8 CHARLOTTE HARBOR



CHARLOTTE HARBOR
CHARLOTTE COUNTY



-  PROJECT AREA
-  STATE OWNED

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#8 Charlotte Harbor	Charlotte	2,600	\$ 1,482,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL). It completes the land acquisition project begun under the EEL program and adds an upland buffer for the environmental interpretation of one of the most biologically productive estuaries in Florida.

MANAGER

The Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources.

PROPOSED USE

Addition to and upland buffer for the Charlotte Harbor State Reserve.

LOCATION

In Charlotte County, along Florida's southwest coast, between Venice and Naples. Approximately 20 miles north of Fort Myers. This project lies within Florida's Senate Districts 24, 25, and 38 and House District 72.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

The Charlotte Harbor estuarine system is considered to be one of the most productive bay/estuary systems in Florida. This project provides an essential addition to lands previously acquired through the EEL program. Most of the lands are wetlands, i.e., mangrove, salt marsh, salt flats, etc., and directly influence the water quality of Charlotte Harbor.

The project area contains two recorded archaeological sites.

This project can provide a variety of recreational opportunities that are compatible with the primary acquisition objective of natural resource protection.

OWNERSHIP

Approximately 16,700 acres were purchased under the EEL program. Several unwilling owners remain. The 1986 Punta Gorda Isles Addition consists of one owner, a willing seller.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

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.

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 in the face of the intense development pressures occurring there.

The archaeological sites are very endangered and continue to be plundered by amateurs due to lack of staff for surveillance.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

In September, 1986, the Land Acquisition Selection Committee approved the addition of the Alligator Creek parcel (approximately 840 acres) to the Charlotte Harbor project and instructed staff to further study the project area for the purpose of determining the desirability of adding any other upland buffer.

The Trust for Public Lands has an option contract with Punta Gorda Isles for the purchase of the Alligator Creek parcel addition. Upon approval by the Board, the Department of Natural Resources, on behalf of the Trustees, is prepared to enter an option agreement with the Trust for Public Lands

ACQUISITION PLANNING (Continued)

for the acquisition of the 840 acres. If purchased, the tract will be managed by the Charlotte County Environmental Center as an interpretative and educational center.

ESTIMATED COST

Acquisition

Tax assessed value for 1985 was approximately \$1,482,000.

Management

Funds requested for Fiscal Year 1987-88.

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expense</u>	<u>DCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$35,000	\$13,020	\$15,000	\$20,000	\$83,020

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS*

Resolutions.....	1
Letters of general support.....	1
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	3
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	3

* Older EEL files are not included in these totals.

EMINENT DOMAIN

Reauthorized and extended to 1993 by the 1987 Legislature, not including Alligator Creek parcel, the recent addition. Governor and Cabinet have released funds to initiate proceedings on one parcel.

OTHER

This project is within a Chapter 380 Resource Planning and Management Area with Management Plans Adopted, and is within the study area for the Charlotte Harbor Committee, a resource planning and management committee appointed under the authority of Chapter 380. The Charlotte Harbor Committee endorsed the purchase of the original acreage purchased under the EEL program.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The Charlotte Harbor State Reserve, bought with EEL funds, is 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.

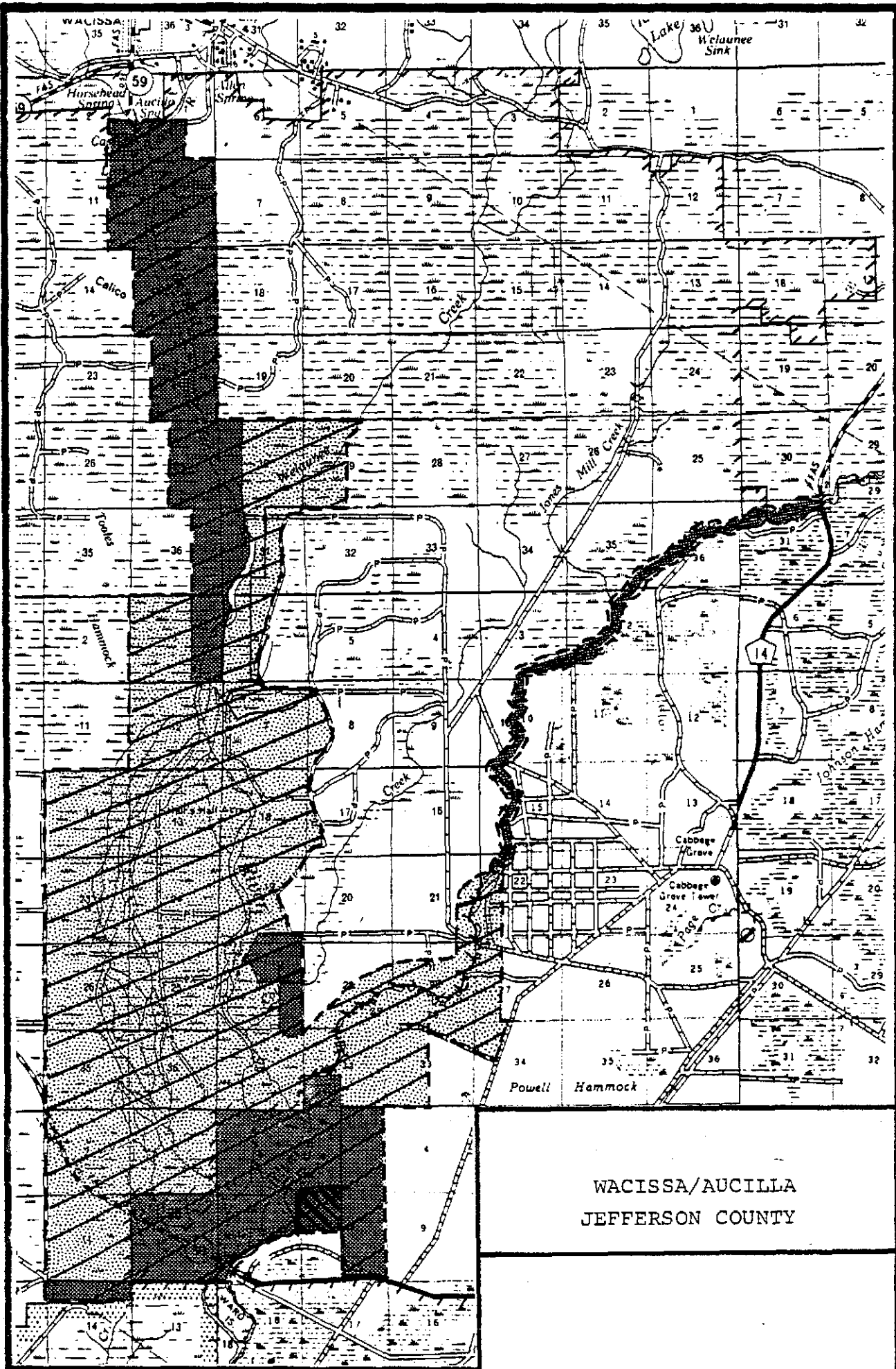
Public uses will be limited to resource-based activities having minimal impacts on the environmental purpose of the property. Public uses may include: outdoor recreation activities (e.g., nature study, hiking, primitive camping, swimming, fishing, and picnicking); scientific research that will aid in 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 Historical Resources of the Department of State.

It is recommended that one full time on-site law enforcement ranger be hired to assist the existing State Reserve Manager.

#9 WACISSA AND AUCILLA RIVER SINKS

3E 4E

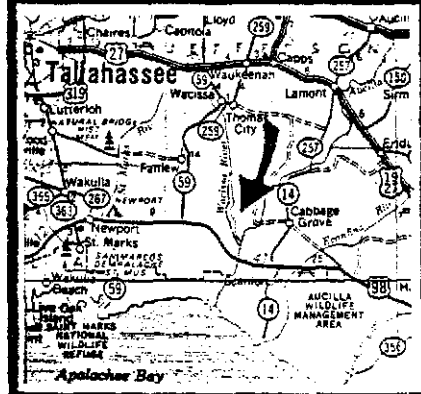






T25

T35

WACISSA/AUCILLA
JEFFERSON COUNTY

TAS



-  PROJECT AREA
-  PROJECT AREA (TO BE MAPPED)
-  PROJECT BOUNDARY
-  AUCILLA (WMA)

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#9 Wacissa and Aucilla River Sinks	Jefferson Taylor	-----*	+

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as "other lands." Closing of existing option contract will place into public ownership land which is a natural floodplain, which preserves a very significant number of archaeological sites and which supports twelve major natural communities. Acquisition of the remainder of the site will protect a springhead, other portions of an undeveloped river corridor, wetlands and an area already in use by the public for recreation.

MANAGER

Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission and the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources with the Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services and the Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State cooperating.

PROPOSED USE

Continued management as a Wildlife Management Area. Parts of the project area are also suitable for management as a State Park. Certain sites may also be developed into interpretive archaeological sites.

LOCATION

In Jefferson and Taylor Counties, in Florida's Panhandle, approximately 23 miles southeast of Tallahassee. Town of Wacissa is located near the head springs, and the Gulf of Mexico is three miles south of the project. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 5 and House District 12.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

This project includes two streams of very different character. One is a spring run stream, the other a blackwater stream, both are frequented by canoeists. A corridor of natural vegetation is present along both streams. A diverse array of natural community types are present within the project boundary including several that are threatened in the state. All of the communities are in good condition even though the surrounding areas are part of a commercial timber operation. The natural communities provide excellent wildlife habitat and support an abundance of water birds and other wild animals. The project boasts several unique geological features including the Aucilla River Sinks; an area in which the Aucilla River alternately flows through subterranean passageways and then reappears at the surface.

There are numerous aboriginal sites along both rivers and the project offers excellent potential for archaeological investigations.

The project offers excellent opportunities for recreational activities, especially those associated with the rivers (e.g., canoeing, fishing, swimming, nature appreciation, and picnicking).

OWNERSHIP

Approximately 13,179 acres representing approximately two-thirds of the project area are under option from the Nature Conservancy. Option is scheduled to close in December, 1987. There are two other major owners and a few minor ones, which have not yet been boundary mapped.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

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.

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.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

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 13,179± acres (excluding 431 acres determined to be sovereign) was boundary mapped by the Nature Conservancy and added to the 1985 CARL priority list. It is currently under option from the Nature Conservancy.

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 Nuttall 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 six mile corridor along the Aucilla River.

These additional areas will be formally added to the CARL 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

- Phase I. Buckeye ownership - original proposal.
- Phase II. (a) Northern additions to original proposal.
(b) Conservation easement on Aucilla.
- Phase III. Southern additions to original proposal.
- Phase IV. Yeager ownership.

ESTIMATED COST

Acquisition

- + Tax assessed value of remaining acreage will be calculated when boundary mapping is complete.

Management

Funds requested by the Department of Natural Resources for Fiscal Year 1987-88.

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>FCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$48,056	\$36,482	\$158,875	\$340,000	\$583,413

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	0
Letters of general support.....	0
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	2
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.....	1

OTHER

This project includes a waterbody classified under the Special Waters Category of Outstanding Florida Waters.

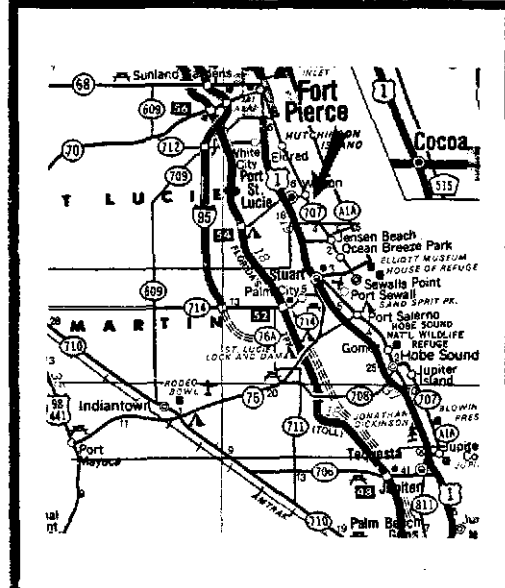
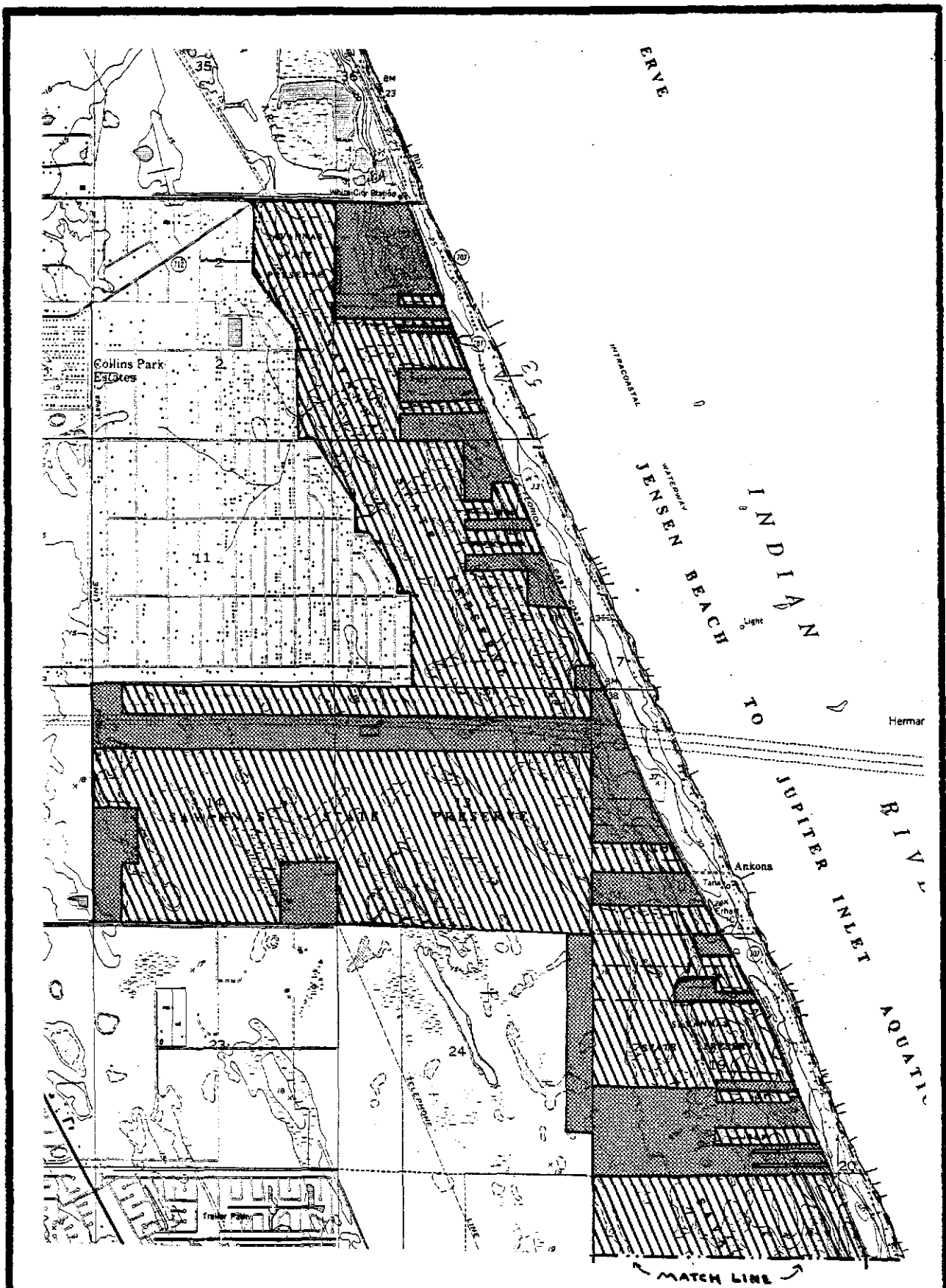
MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The project area is currently heavily used for recreation. 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 springs, a privately maintained public access point at Goose Pasture, and a public boat ramp at Nuttall 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 Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources should be lead agency with the Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State and the Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services 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.

* Acreage for the remainder of the project area will be included as part of the list when boundary mapping is complete.

#10 SOUTH SAVANNAS

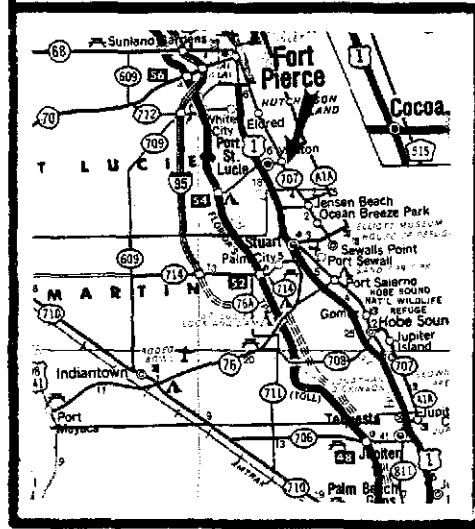
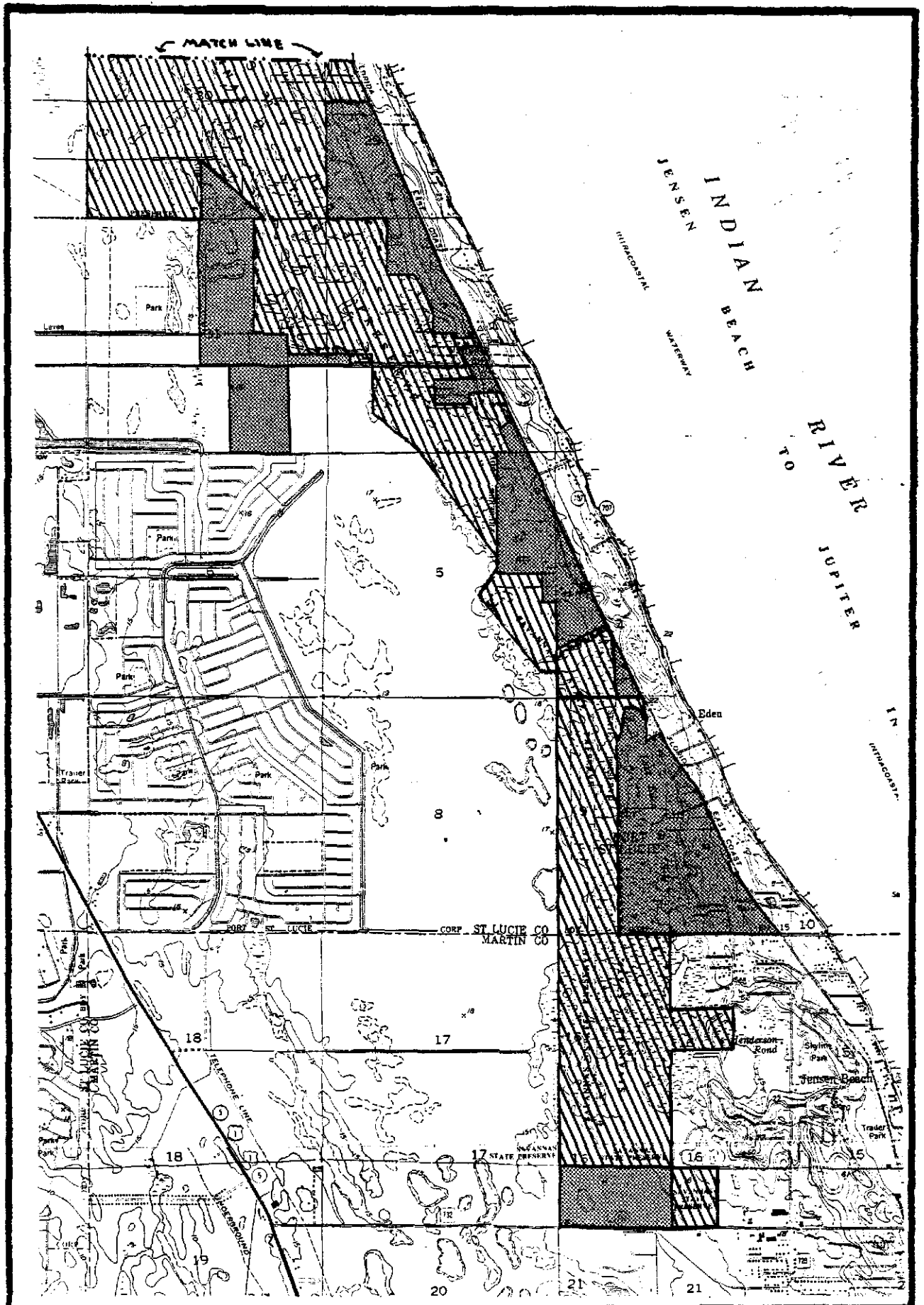


SOUTH SAVANNAS
MARTIN/ST. LUCIE COUNTY

PROJECT AREA

STATE OWNED

Map 1 of 2



SOUTH SAVANNAS
MARTIN/ST. LUCIE COUNTY

PROJECT AREA
 STATE OWNED

Map 2 of 2

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#10 South Savannas	Martin St. Lucie	1,625	\$10,027,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL). Acquisition of this project would help to protect a freshwater marsh and an associated upland natural community unique to southeast Florida coasts.

MANAGER

The Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources with the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission and the Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State.

PROPOSED USE

Addition to the South Savannas State Reserve.

LOCATION

In Martin and St. Lucie Counties, coastal area of Southeast Florida. Approximately 30 miles north of West Palm Beach. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 27 and House District 79.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

This project comprises the last relatively undisturbed example of coastal freshwater marsh in south central Florida. The project area also includes a small area of sand pine scrub and several other natural communities. These communities are in excellent condition and support a great diversity of wildlife, some of which are rare and endangered in Florida.

This project can support a range of recreational activities that are compatible with the primary acquisition objective of resource protection.

OWNERSHIP

Approximately 3,500 acres were purchased under the EEL program, over 100 owners remaining. Negotiations are very active. Option contract approved December 16, 1986, on Theakston parcel.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

Changes in water quality and quantity resulting from development by private interests would threaten the resource.

Perimeter areas (especially on the west) are already scheduled for development.

ESTIMATED COST

Acquisition

Tax assessed value is approximately \$10,027,000.

Management

Funds requested by the Department of Natural Resources for Fiscal Year 1987-88.

Salaries	QPS	Expense	GCO	Total
\$30,000	\$13,020	\$15,000	\$20,000	\$78,020

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS*

Resolutions.....	4
Letters of general support.....	88
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	8
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	8
* Older EEL files are not included in these totals.	

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

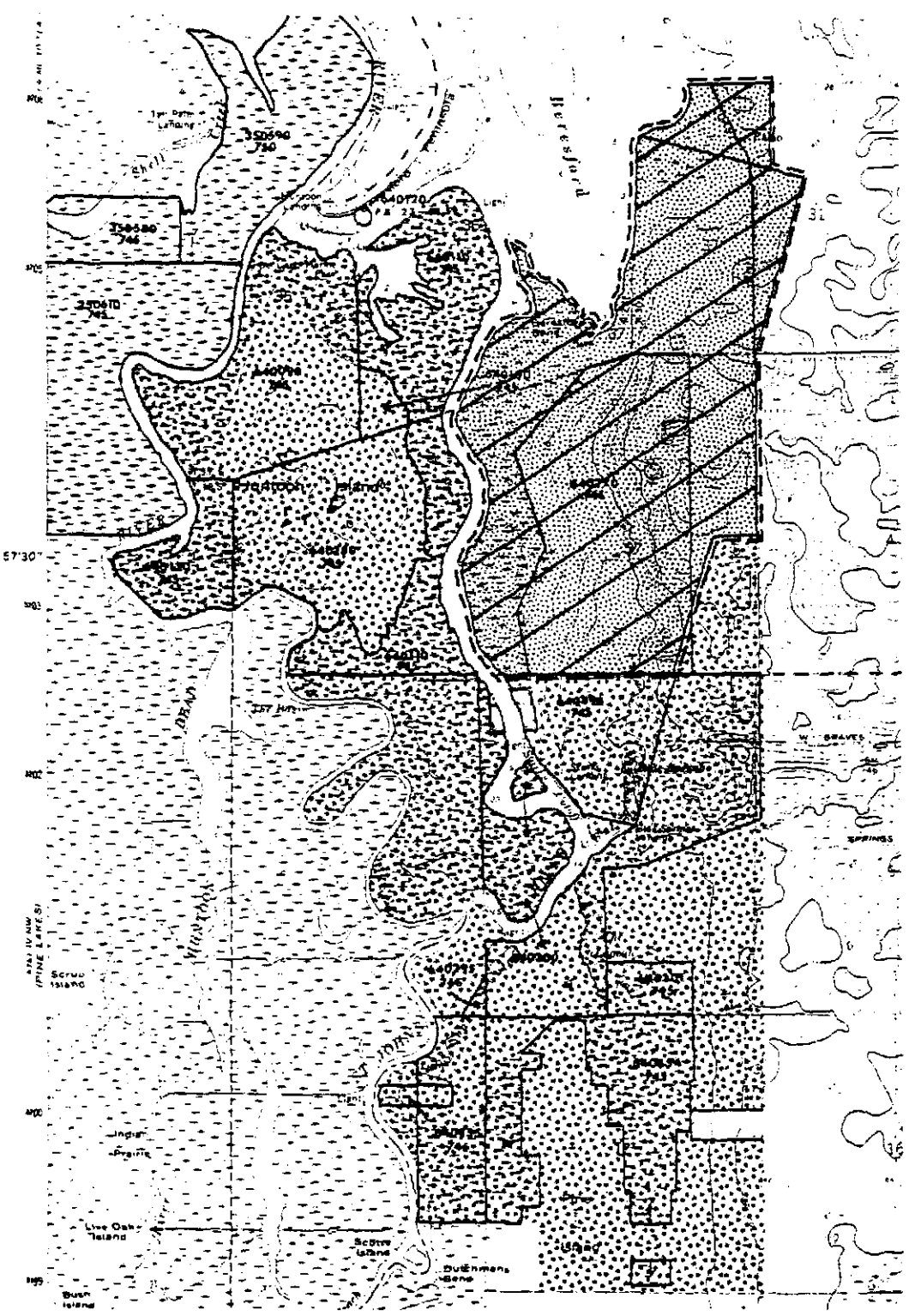
The primary goal of resource management for the EEL part of Savannas is to preserve and perpetuate the natural resources of the area, and secondarily to provide for public use of the area for activities that are compatible with the primary goal.

The Savannas 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 Savannas. Management measures designed to meet these objectives include: regulation of drainage into and from the Savannas, state acquisition of nonstate owned lands within the Savannas, maintenance of plant and animal habitats through a controlled burn program, eliminating encroachments and abusive uses, and removal of exotic species.

Public use of the Savannas 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 Savannas State Reserve. Agencies participating on a cooperative level with Reserve management include the Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State (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).

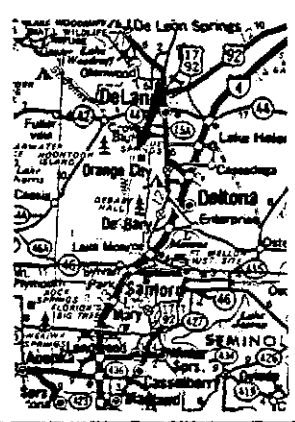
#11 STARK TRACT



N



STARK TRACT
VOLUSIA COUNTY



PROJECT AREA



STATE OWNED



PROJECT AREA BOUNDARY

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#11 Stark Tract	Volusia	1,320	\$ 964,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL). Acquisition would protect environmentally unique resources including a variety of biological communities and endangered species habitat. Acquisition would also protect the water quality of adjacent State owned springs and a major river system.

MANAGER

The Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources with the Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State cooperating.

PROPOSED USE

Addition to Blue Springs State Park.

LOCATION

In Volusia County, northeast Florida, two miles from U.S. Highway 17-92 in Orange City. Adjacent to Blue Springs State Park. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 10 and House District 30.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

The Stark Tract comprises a diversity of upland and wetland natural communities that are generally in good to excellent condition. The property exhibits great topographic variety including a karst ridge, a relict marine terrace, and river floodplain. Sinkholes, ponds, and shell mounds add further variety and increase the diversity of flora and fauna. The project harbors an active bald eagle nest. Evidence indicates that the project may be an important recharge for the local aquifer and directly influences the flow of nearby Blue Springs. The project includes over one mile of frontage on the St. Johns River where manatees are known to feed.

There are five known archaeological sites on the project. Potential for archaeological investigations is excellent.

The Stark Tract is a large area of nearly roadless woods that could provide a high quality, almost wilderness experience under low intensity recreational use including camping, hiking, and nature appreciation.

OWNERSHIP

One owner, the Stark family.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

The karst ridge, an important geologic feature and an important component of the aquifer recharge area of the DeLand Ridge, is very vulnerable to degradation. If subsurface flow is altered by domestic wellfield withdrawal or increased surface runoff, a corresponding decline in discharge and water quality at Blue Springs could result.

The Stark Tract is highly endangered. The majority of the tract is considered upland and the soils are rated "high" for development by Volusia County. This property is within one of the fastest growing regions in the State, experiencing a 72 percent increase in population since 1970. By 1995, the region is expected to grow an additional 29 percent. The Stark family has a divided opinion on whether to develop the property or sell to the State. The preservation of this tract probably hinges on the timeliness of the State's acquisition efforts.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

On October 24, 1986, the Land Acquisition Selection Committee approved the final project design of the Stark Tract which did not alter the original proposal or the resource planning boundary.

ESTIMATED COST

Acquisition

Assessed value for 1986 was approximately \$964,000. Tax assessed value taking into consideration agricultural exemptions was approximately \$652,000.

Management

	Salaries & Benefits	Expenses (Standard)	Expenses (Other)	OCO (Standard)	OCO (Other)	Total
1st Yr.	\$30,315	\$5,072	\$10,000	\$21,575	\$2,250	\$ 69,212
2nd Yr.	\$30,315	\$5,072	\$10,000			\$ 45,387
						\$114,599

Development

Historic exhibits and Interpretation	\$ 38,533
Potable water system	12,041
Parking area stabilized (50 spaces)	34,921
Primitive Camping area (20 sites)	24,083
Hiking Trail 3 miles	3,615
Nature Trail 1.5 miles	1,807
Boundary Fencing (hog wire, 12,800 lft.)	31,790
	\$146,790

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	2
Letters of general support.....	27
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	0
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	1

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The project area is to be included as part of Blue Springs State Park. Aside from the merits of the tract itself, it will serve as an important buffer to Blue Springs and Hontoon Island State Parks against future development in the area.

Some of the major recreational needs for this planning region of the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources include opportunities for archaeological and historic interpretation, hiking, and freshwater fishing. These activities could be accommodated at the Stark Tract if certain developments are made.

Blue Springs State Park contains sufficient upland acreage to provide additional park facilities, but, because of the fragile ecosystem of the spring, the Parks carrying capacity has been closely controlled. The acquisition of this tract could provide additional recreational opportunities in the area without increasing the visitor load of the spring run.

The recreational potential for this property includes hiking, nature study, and other nature related activities, such as, primitive camping, archaeological and historic interpretation, and possibly fishing. Since this tract contains property fronting on waters known to be an important habitat for the manatee, additional research needs to be done in order to determine the suitability of fishing. Protection of endangered species habitats, especially for manatees, is a major management concern which will take priority over recreational provisions.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY (Continued)

The following facilities are proposed to bring the property into an optimally developed status:

Trails - both nature and hiking trails should be developed to give visitors a chance to experience the natural beauty occurring on this property.

Primitive camping areas - two primitive camping areas (10 sites each) could be established to serve youth groups and other hike in tent campers.

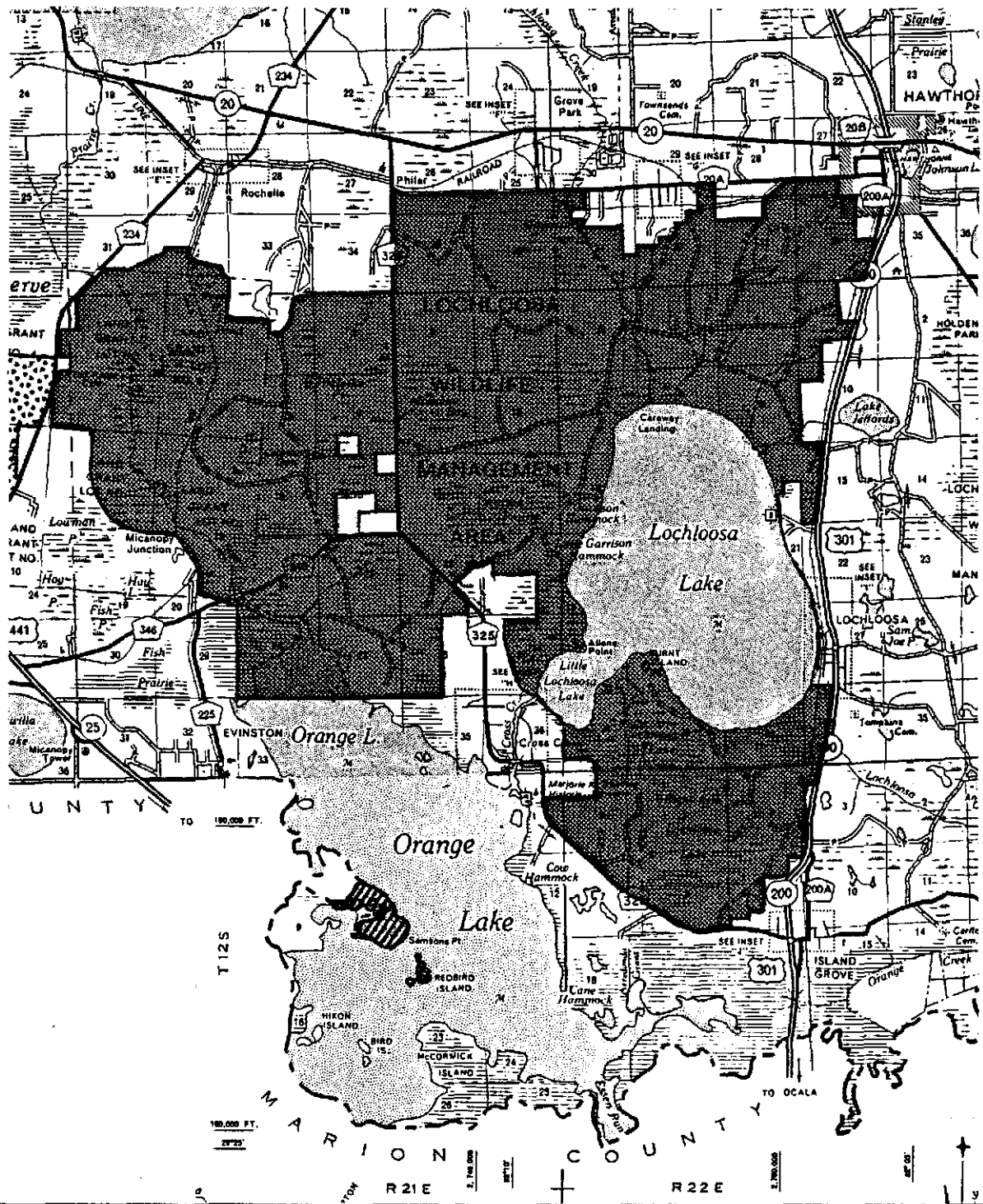
Historic interpretation - simple rustic markers and displays could be located at various historic and archaeological sites on the property such as the ruins of the Stark house and the shell mounds.

Proposed Carrying Capacity

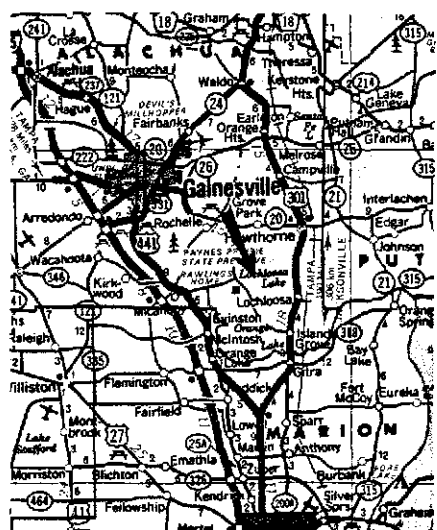
<u>Activity</u>	<u>At One Time</u>	<u>Daily</u>
Hiking	40	160
Nature Trail	40	160
Primitive Camping	60	60
Archaeological/Historic Interpretation	20	80
TOTAL	160	460




Since the Stark Tract is proposed as an addition to Blue Springs State Park it is anticipated that the existing support facilities at Blue Springs will serve this property as well.

#12 LOCHLOOSA WILDLIFE



LOCHLOOSA WILDLIFE
ALACHUA COUNTY



-  PROJECT AREA
-  PAYNES PRAIRIE PROJECT
-  SAMSON POINT PROJECT

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#12 Lochloosa Wildlife	Alachua	31,000	\$13,689,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as "other lands." Acquisition would provide an area for active and passive recreation as well as an excellent potential for providing income from timber management. Additionally, acquisition will provide protection for the wetland system associated with Lochloosa Lake and for the several known archaeological sites on the property.

MANAGER

The Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services with the Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State, the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, and the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources cooperating.

PROPOSED USE

The majority of the tract will be managed as a State Forest. The property is currently under the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission Wildlife Management Program. If it is acquired, the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission will continue to be actively involved in its management. Portions of the tract may be managed as archaeological interpretive sites, while other portions may be more suitably managed for outdoor recreation.

LOCATION

In the southeastern corner of Alachua County, north central Florida, approximately nine miles southeast of Gainesville, four miles northeast of Micanopy, and borders the town of Hawthorne. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 6 and House District 23.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

Approximately sixty-two percent of the project area is comprised of commercial pine plantation. A general estimate of the pineland's potential for income production indicates that the tract has the ability to pay its own management costs. The remainder of the tract is in natural condition, and the biological communities are in good health. The area is an excellent wildlife habitat and extensively utilized by a wide array of wildlife including numerous rare and endangered plant and animal species (e.g., there are sixteen active bald eagle nests in the project). The project is an important watershed; most of the shore of Lochloosa Lake and several small streams are included in the project area.

There are twelve known archaeological sites in the project area, and potential for archaeological investigations is excellent.

The project has been recommended for multiple-use management and would provide a wide array of outstanding recreational opportunities.

OWNERSHIP

There are approximately 17 private owners within the project boundary. The major owner (24,000± acres) was Owens-Illinois. Owens-Illinois has recently sold its interest. Approximately 4,000 acres are owned by the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission and the Federal Government.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

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 adversely affect water quality. Development on the uplands would increase runoff and water levels in the wetlands and would contribute to the degradation of Orange and Lochloosa Lakes.

Owen-Illinois, the previous largest single landowner, had plans to develop a major portion of the area. 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.

ESTIMATED COST

Acquisition

Assessed value for 1984 was approximately \$13,689,000. Tax assessed value, taking into consideration agricultural exemptions, was approximately \$2,618,000.

Management

<u>Salaries and Expenses</u>	<u>Equipment</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$63,000	\$21,000	\$84,000

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	0
Letters of general support.....	7
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	6
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	4

OTHER

The Governmental Affairs Department of the University of Florida has recently organized an Alachua County Task Force to preserve the County's conservation and recreation lands. One of the initial goals is to raise money for acquisition and preservation through passing a bonding referendum. This could mean that the County may be able to assist financially with the acquisition of this project.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

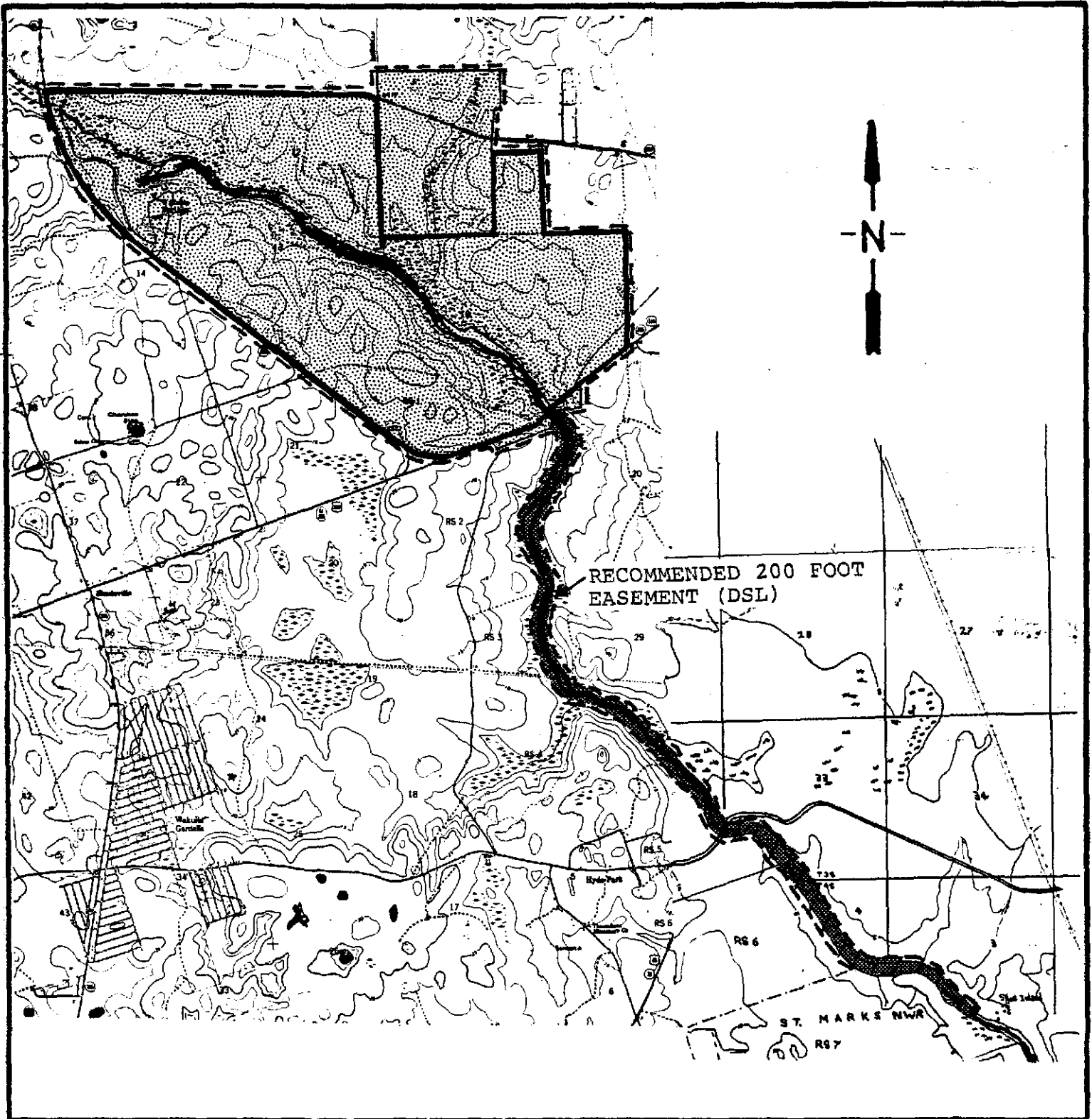
The Lochloosa CARL project, comprised of an interlocking system of forests and wetlands bordering Lochloosa and Orange Lakes, has excellent potential for multiple-use by the public.

This project 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. 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 nonconsumptive 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 with the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources, and the Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State as cooperating managers.





#13 WAKULLA SPRINGS

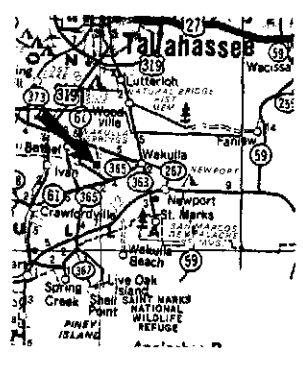


RECOMMENDED 200 FOOT
EASEMENT (DSL)

WAKULLA SPRINGS
WAKULLA COUNTY



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



PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#13 Wakulla Springs	Wakulla	465*	\$ 282,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL). State acquisition of the Nemours Foundation ownership has protected a first magnitude spring and a portion of a major Florida river. Acquisition of the remainder of the project area will protect a primary tributary of the river, its associated cave system, and an endangered species. The recommended conservation easement will help preserve the wetland habitat of the remaining river corridor.

MANAGER

The Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources with the Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State, the Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, and the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission cooperating.

PROPOSED USE

State Park.

LOCATION

In Wakulla County, in the northwest Florida Panhandle, approximately 15 miles south of Tallahassee on State Road 61. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 3 and House District 11.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

This project is rich in natural resources. Almost all of the 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. This diversity of natural communities supports an abundance of wildlife, especially along the river corridor. The springs is considered the largest and deepest in the world and is a first magnitude spring. The water quality of the spring and run is excellent.

There are three archaeological/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.

Wakulla Springs provides an outstanding array of recreational opportunities. Guided boat tours provide a colorful and educational introduction to the wildlife of the springs and river corridor offering excellent opportunities to view and photograph wildlife. Swimming, hiking, camping, picnicking, and nature appreciation are other available recreational activities. The lodge will continue to provide lodging and meals.

OWNERSHIP

Approximately 2,900 acres are under option. The Board of Trustees, with the assistance of the Northwest Florida Water Management District (NFWMD) and the Nature Conservancy (TNC) has an agreement to purchase the 2,900 acres from the Nemours Foundation. The State took title and assumed 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.

*Remaining acreage associated with conservation easement will be included when boundary mapped.

OWNERSHIP (Continued)

There are two remaining owners in the McBride Slough area. The river corridor, to be protected through acquiring conservation easements, has not yet been boundary mapped.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

The river and springs are the primary attributes of the property and are highly vulnerable to any but the most subtle development along the banks. Also natural disasters, such as wildfire could cause a destruction of resources.

Being a tract of surpassing natural resource attributes, the Wakulla Springs property is always popular. The remaining areas not under option are desirable for development.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

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, which is part of the purchase agreement with Nemours and is under State management 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.

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 of the St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge on the west bank.

ESTIMATED COST

Acquisition

Tax assessed values for the two remaining owners (not including the owners associated with the conservation easement) for 1986 was approximately \$282,120.

Management

Expended for Fiscal Year 1986-87.

<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$211,034	\$138,780	\$137,830	\$487,644

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

- Resolutions..... 1
- Letters of general support..... 1
- Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials..... 1
- Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations. 10

OTHER

This project is adjacent to a waterbody classified under the Special Waters Category of Outstanding Florida Waters.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Present recreational use of the tract is confined to the spring, an adjacent 20 acres of partly cleared high land, and a proximal segment of the Wakulla River. 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. Further recreation potential includes utilization of other territory to a degree compatible with a plan of use and management. The forested land provides 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 be established on 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. However, well known fossil finds at the spring present potential for public interpretation at the site. There is 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 a early determination of the best facilitation of both consistent with the experiences of a high-quality natural feature. It should continue the lodging and 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 picnicking 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 of the Department of Natural Resources as a State Park is recommended with the Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, and the Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State as cooperating agencies.

#14 COUPON BIGHT

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#14 Coupon Bight	Monroe	635	\$ 1,137,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL). Acquisition would preserve the environmentally unique and irreplaceable resources of an aquatic preserve.

MANAGER

The Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources.

PROPOSED USE

Addition and buffer for the Coupon Bight Aquatic Preserve.

LOCATION

In Monroe County, Florida Keys, Southeast Big Pine Key. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 39 and House District 120.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

A variety of natural 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 plants and animals 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. Its proximity to the Key Deer National Wildlife Refuge indicates its potential importance as habitat for this endangered species.

The project can provide recreational opportunities that are compatible with the primary acquisition objective of resource protection (e.g., nature appreciation and photography).

OWNERSHIP

There are approximately 170 owners of which approximately 100 are within three undeveloped subdivisions. The U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, with the assistance of the Trust for Public Lands, has acquired the Strachley Tract, approximately 45 acres. Another 45 acres, adjacent to the Aquatic Preserve on the northern portion of the tract, have been purchased under CARL.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

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.

Development pressure is very high in the Florida Keys. 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.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

In January 1986, the Land Acquisition Selection Committee 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 areas were left in the project boundary if the areas provided 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

- Phase I. Strachley Tract and Brothers Tract (original proposal).
- Phase II. Developable Uplands.
- Phase III. Jurisdictional wetlands, assuming adequate regulations of development by county and State regulatory agencies.

ESTIMATED COST

Acquisition

Assessed value of \$1,137,000, is based on average 1985 tax assessed values for the typically sized lots and larger acreage tracts within the project area.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

- Resolutions..... 1
- Letters of general support..... 6
- Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials..... 0
- Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations. 2

OTHER

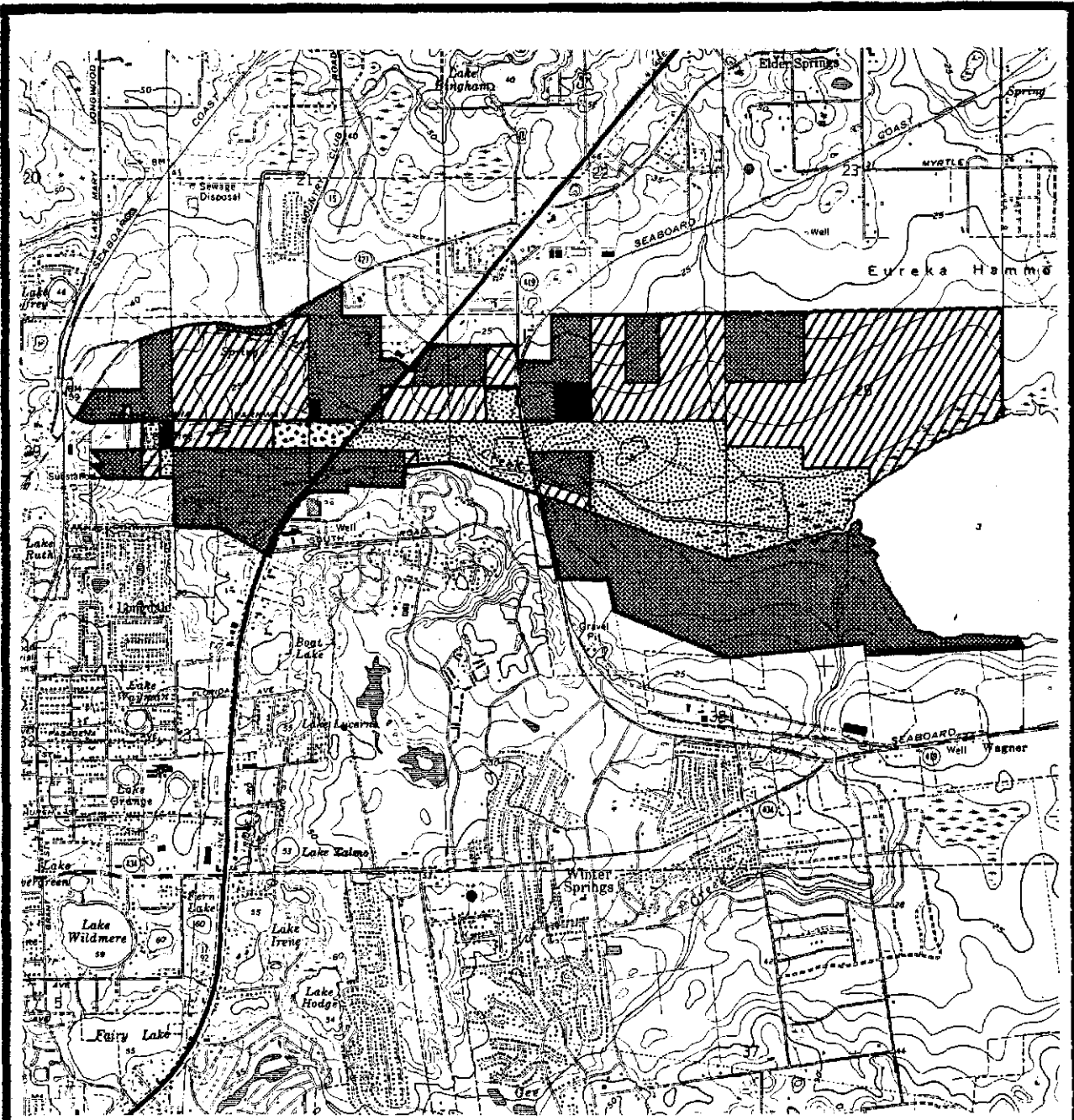
This project is within a Chapter 380 area of Critical State Concern. It is also adjacent to a waterbody classified under the Special Waters Category of Outstanding Florida Waters.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

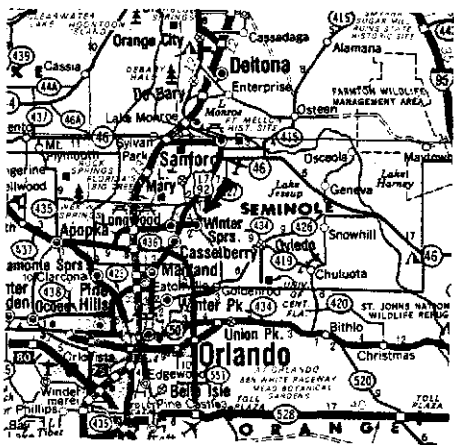
Management responsibility for the 735 acre project should be assigned to the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources. The project should be incorporated into the Coupon Bight Aquatic Preserve. The area should be managed as an ecological buffer zone for the Aquatic Preserve. Passive recreational use consistent with the resource protection goals of the acquisition should be allowed.






The Ocean Bluff Brothers tract (43.75 acres) might be considered as a State Botanical Site designed to protect the endangered tree cactus (Cereus robinii) and habitat for the endangered Key deer (Odocoileus virginianus clouium). The U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service may be interested in managing the area as part of the adjacent Key Deer National Wildlife Refuge.

#15 SPRING HANMOCK



SPRING HAMMOCK
SEMINOLE COUNTY



-  PROJECT AREA
-  PROJECT AREA UNDER OPTION
-  STATE OWNED
-  COUNTY OWNED
-  OUT PARCELS

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#15 Spring Hammock	Seminole	395	\$ 2,470,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL), and as "other lands." Acquisition will help protect sensitive wetlands associated with a lake. The project will also provide outdoor recreational opportunities for a major urban area.

MANAGER

The Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources with the Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State and Seminole County cooperating.

PROPOSED USE

Seminole County Parks Department will manage as a nature preserve through a sublease with the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources.

LOCATION

In Seminole County, east central Florida, between Sanford and Orlando, approximately eight miles east of Wekiva Springs State Park. Adjacent to Lake Jessup. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 17 and House District 35.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

This project is the last major undisturbed hydric hammock that remains in Seminole County. The hammock supports a sizeable population of the threatened needle palm (*Rhapidophyllum hystrix*). Although not within the project boundaries, the swamp is the site of the nation's largest bald cypress tree (this site is already in county ownership). The swamp and hammock provide valuable hydrological functions that help protect the water resources of Lake Jessup. The soils percolate very slowly and contain a wide range of organic material. 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 Jessup.

A preliminary historic and archaeological survey of this area was completed by the Central Florida Anthropological Society. There were four sites reported. A very early (Suwannee) projectile point was found along Soldiers Creek in a spoil bank after dredging. Suwannee points date from 8000 to 9000 B.C. The project is considered to have good archaeological potential.

Recreational opportunities provided by public ownership of the hammock would complement the existing county environmental center.

OWNERSHIP

Approximately 570 acres and nine owners are under option, with closing dates through January, 1989. Approximately 27 owners and 395± acres are left to acquire.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

Delicate ecosystem; highly vulnerable to alteration in water quality and quantity, and in its function as a natural, viable watershed.

No known development planned at this time. However, the hammock is in an area of rapid growth and is experiencing pressure from developers.

ESTIMATED COST

Acquisition

Tax assessed value is approximately \$2,470,000.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	6
Letters of general support.....	14
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	8
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	6

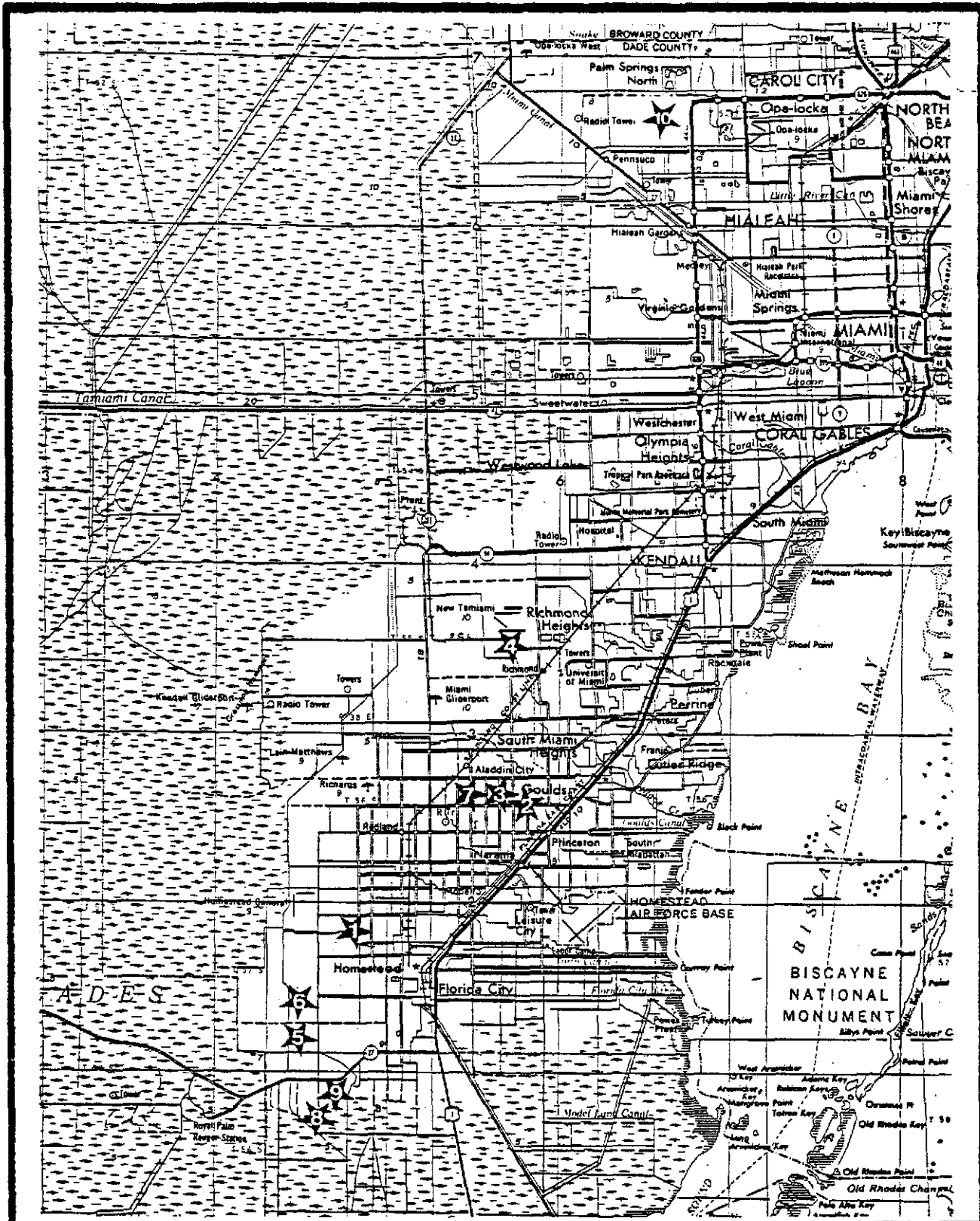
MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The Spring Hammock acquisition area, including those portions under option, contains approximately 1,036 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 Historical Resources of the Department of State.

The Spring Hammock tract should be managed by Seminole County as a nature preserve. The primary management goal should be to protect the resource values of the hydric hammock. Recreational uses should be limited to passive low intensity activities such as nature trails, bird watching, and nature study. The tract is between two county parks, one containing a county environmental center. The use of the tract should compliment the activities of the educational center.

Management objectives for the first year include fencing the acquisition area and developing a detailed development plan for resource-based recreation and education.

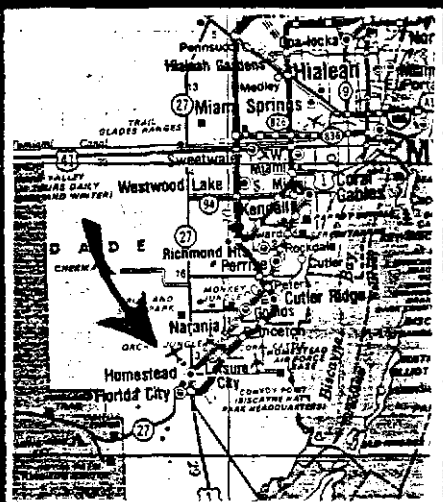
#16 TROPICAL HAMMOCKS OF THE REDLANDS



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



PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#16 Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands	Dade	213	\$ 7,991,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL). Acquisition would protect the best of the few remaining tropical hardwood hammocks in Dade County and associated rare and endangered species.

MANAGER

Dade County.

PROPOSED USE

Preserve or Botanical Site.

LOCATION

In Dade County, south Florida. All of the sites are located in the greater Miami/Homestead area. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 39 and House Districts 119 and 120.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

This project includes some of the most outstanding examples of rockland hammock that remain in Florida. The ten sites in the project were selected specifically to preserve a broad array of plants and animals typical of this natural community. The project harbors numerous plant species that are rare and endangered, and several animal species that are also rare.

Many of the hammocks also harbor very significant archaeological sites.

Recreational activities would be limited to preserve the character of these sites. Possible recreational activities would include nature appreciation and photography.

OWNERSHIP

There are 24 owners and 11 discrete hammocks.

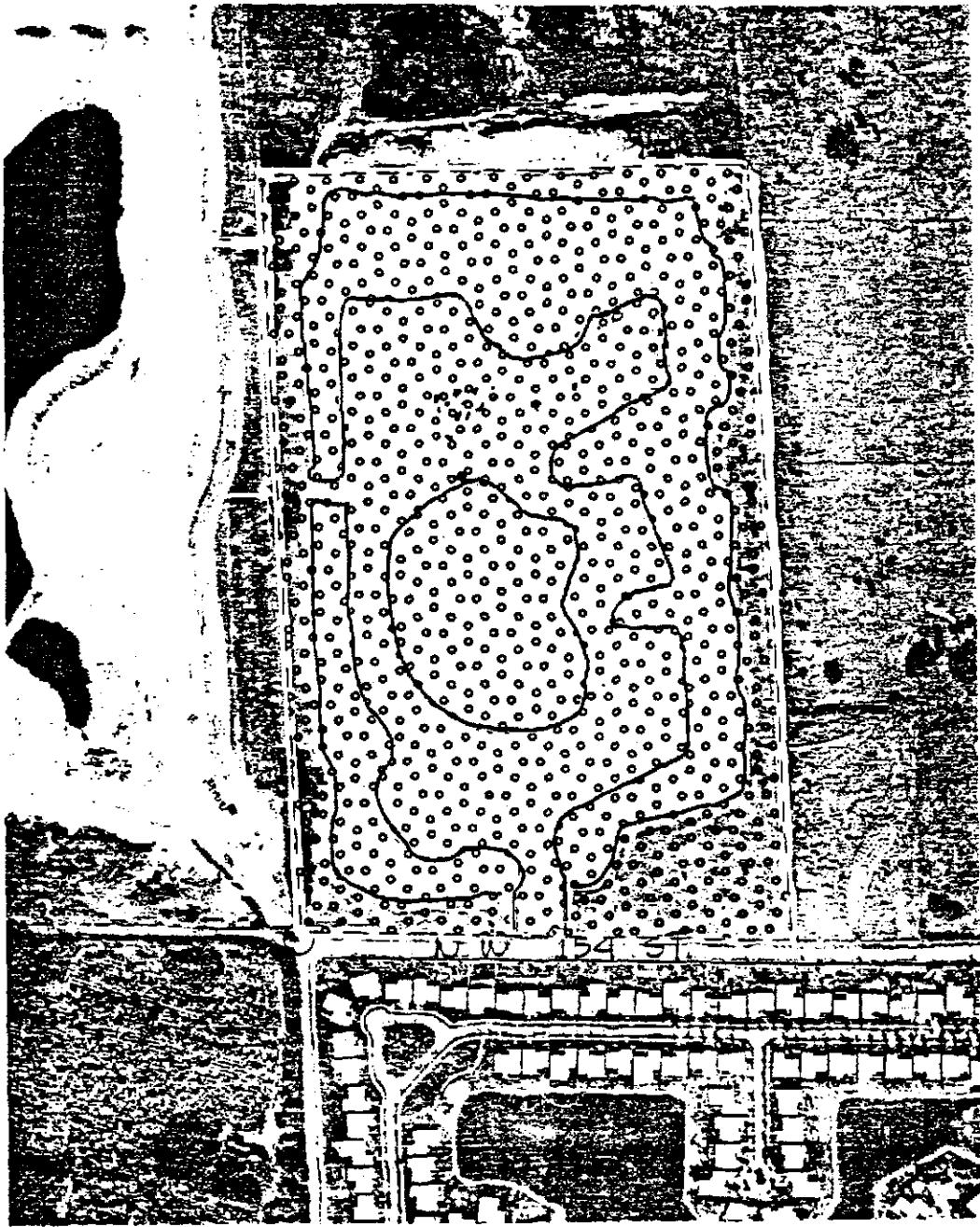
VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

The relatively small size (10 to 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.

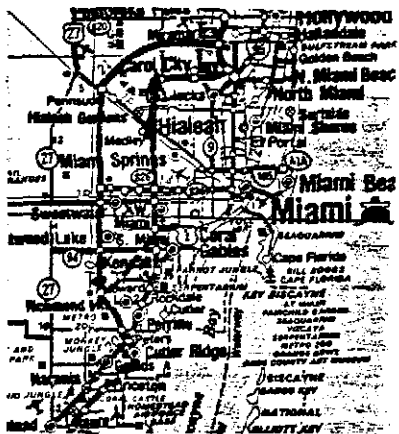
According to a 1984 inventory of forest lands in Dade County conducted by the Dade County Department of Environmental Resource Management, only 2,000 acres or approximately two percent of the original systems, remain outside of Everglades National Park. The remaining acreage is currently being reduced by urban and agricultural development at such a rate that all of the hammock areas would be eliminated by the year 2000. Illegal collection of rare species and the removal of trees for firewood also pose significant threats to tropical rockland hammocks.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

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.



MADDEN'S HAMMOCK
DADE COUNTY



PROJECT AREA

ACQUISITION PLANNING (Continued)

Acquisition Phasing

- Phase 1. Castellow Extension
- Phase 2. Silver River
- Phase 3. Loveland
- Phase 4. Big & Little George
- Phase 5. Meissner
- Phase 6. Ross
- Phase 7. Southwest Island
- Phase 8. Holiday
- Phase 9. Lucille
- Phase 10. Madden's Hammock

ESTIMATED COST

Acquisition

Assessed value is approximately \$7,991,000. Tax assessed value, taking into consideration agricultural exemptions, is approximately \$3,884,000.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	0
Letters of general support.....	2
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	1
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.....	1

OTHER

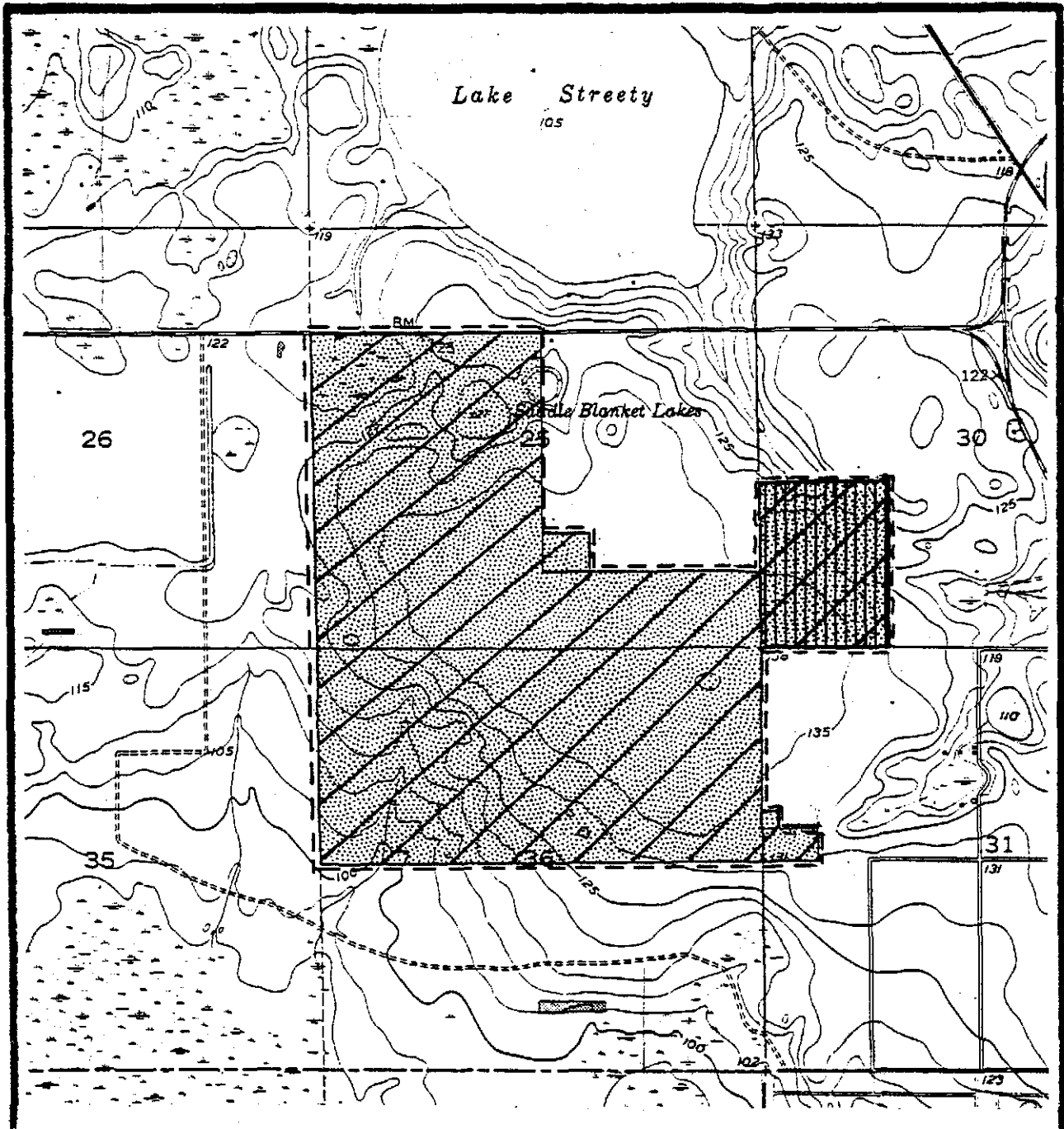
Project boundaries were revised by the Land Acquisition Selection Committee in November, 1986, to include the Madden's Hammock CARL project.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Eleven individual hammocks, comprising 140± acres of endangered tropical hammocks represent the best of what remains in Dade County and contain a variety of rare and endangered plants and animals. Due to the unique characteristics of these endangered hammocks, Dade County has proposed that the Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands be maintained as environmentally endangered land preserves. The actual management of these areas will be performed by the Dade County Park and Recreation Department in conformance with the State's Environmentally Endangered Lands Plan as well as the State Management Plan. It is anticipated that the subject parcels would be fenced to prevent illegal dumping and uncontrolled access. Public access would be limited to controlled interpretive uses. Additionally, steps will be taken to maintain the high quality and integrity of the hammock areas by preventing the intrusion of exotic species.

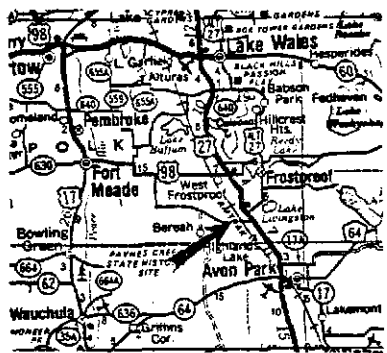
The primary focus of the proposed management plan will be to reduce unauthorized intrusion, vandalism and the removal of endemic species and to provide limited access for interpretive uses.

#17 SADDLE BLANKET LAKES SCRUB



SADDLE BLANKET LAKES SCRUB

POLK COUNTY



PROJECT AREA



PURCHASED BY TNC



PROJECT BOUNDARY

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#17 Saddle Blanket Lakes Scrub	Polk	753	\$ 298,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL). Acquisition would preserve one of the best examples of scrub communities remaining in Florida.

MANAGER

The Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources.

PROPOSED USE

State Preserve.

LOCATION

In south-central Polk County, central Florida, approximately 15 miles north of Sebring, between Frostproof and Avon Park. The parcel is just south of Avon Park Cut-off Road about one mile east of U.S. 27. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 13 and House District 43.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

This project provides one of the finest examples of scrub forest that remains in Florida. This natural community type, once abundant, is now rarely found in good ecological health. The Saddle Blanket Lakes Scrub exhibits an exceptionally high species diversity and is in excellent ecological health. The project area harbors many species of plants and animals that are very rare and of limited distribution. True scrub is rapidly disappearing and many of Florida's endemic plants and animals are scrub species. 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.

Recreation in this project should be limited to low intensity uses that will not disturb the character of the landscape (e.g., photography and nature appreciation).

OWNERSHIP

Approximately 75 percent of the project involves two major owners, one of which is the Nature Conservancy. There are 18 other minor owners.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

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.

Development pressure is high in this region and scrub is oftentimes considered ideal for residential development and citriculture.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

On January 10, 1986, the Land Acquisition Selection Committee approved the project design for Saddle Blanket Lakes Scrub. The project design process deleted a small part of the project area which was disturbed with improvements and added two pieces of high quality scrub. One was a recent purchase of the Nature Conservancy.

ESTIMATED COST

Acquisition

Tax assessed value is approximately \$298,000.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	0
Letters of general support.....	2
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	1
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	11

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

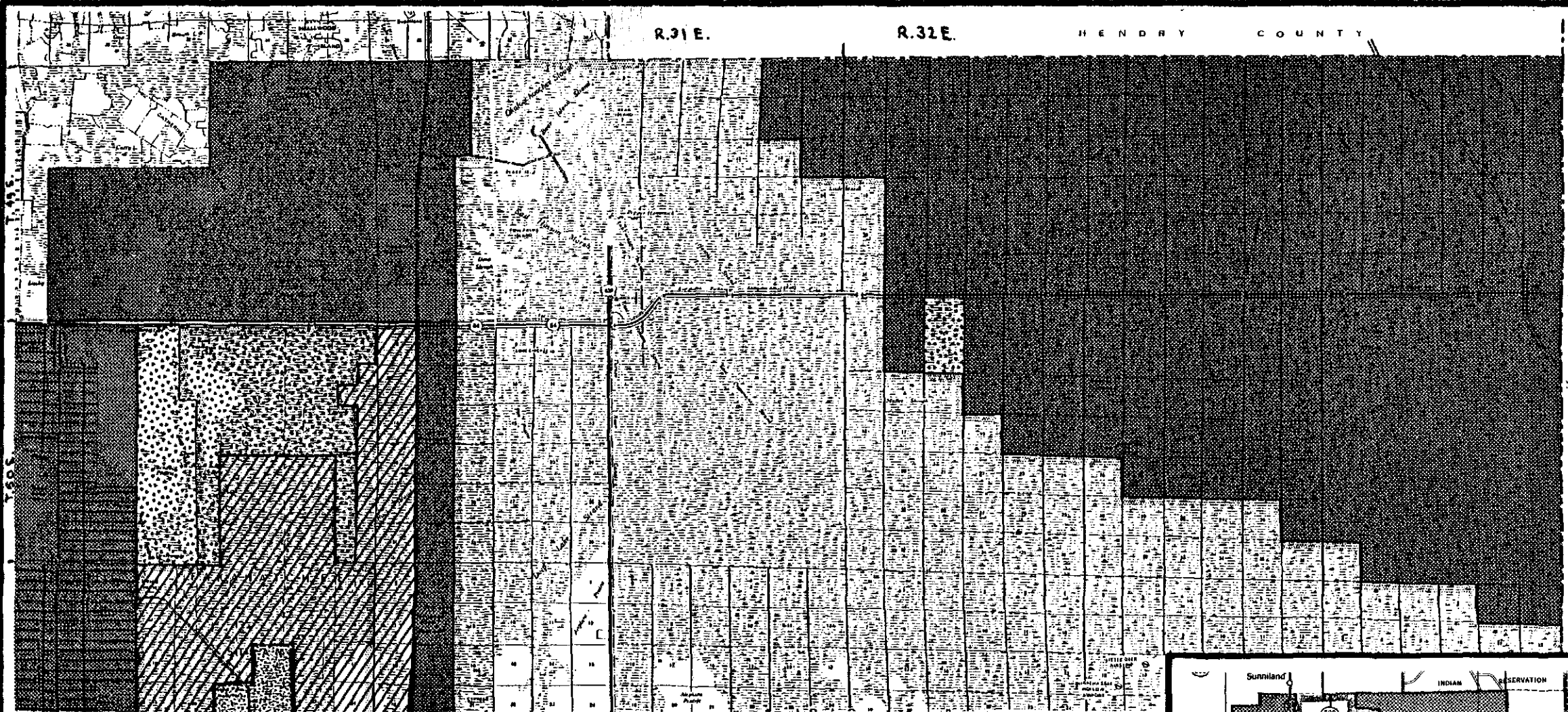
Management responsibility for this property should be assigned to the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources. Due to its unique and fragile environment, it should be managed as a State Preserve allowing nonconsumptive, passive recreation only. Activities such as nature appreciation, interpretation, hiking, and primitive camping appear to be compatible.

#18 SAVE OUR EVERGLADES

R.31 E.

R.32 E.

H E N D R Y C O U N T Y



Page 128



PROJECT AREA



COUNTY OWNED



STATE OWNED

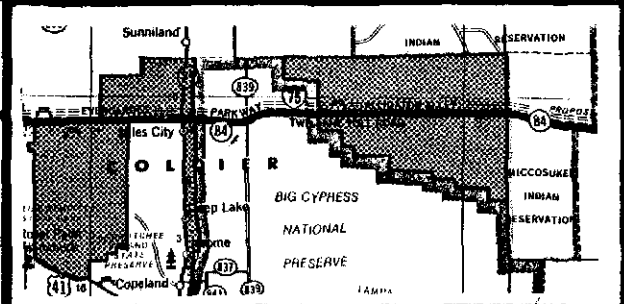


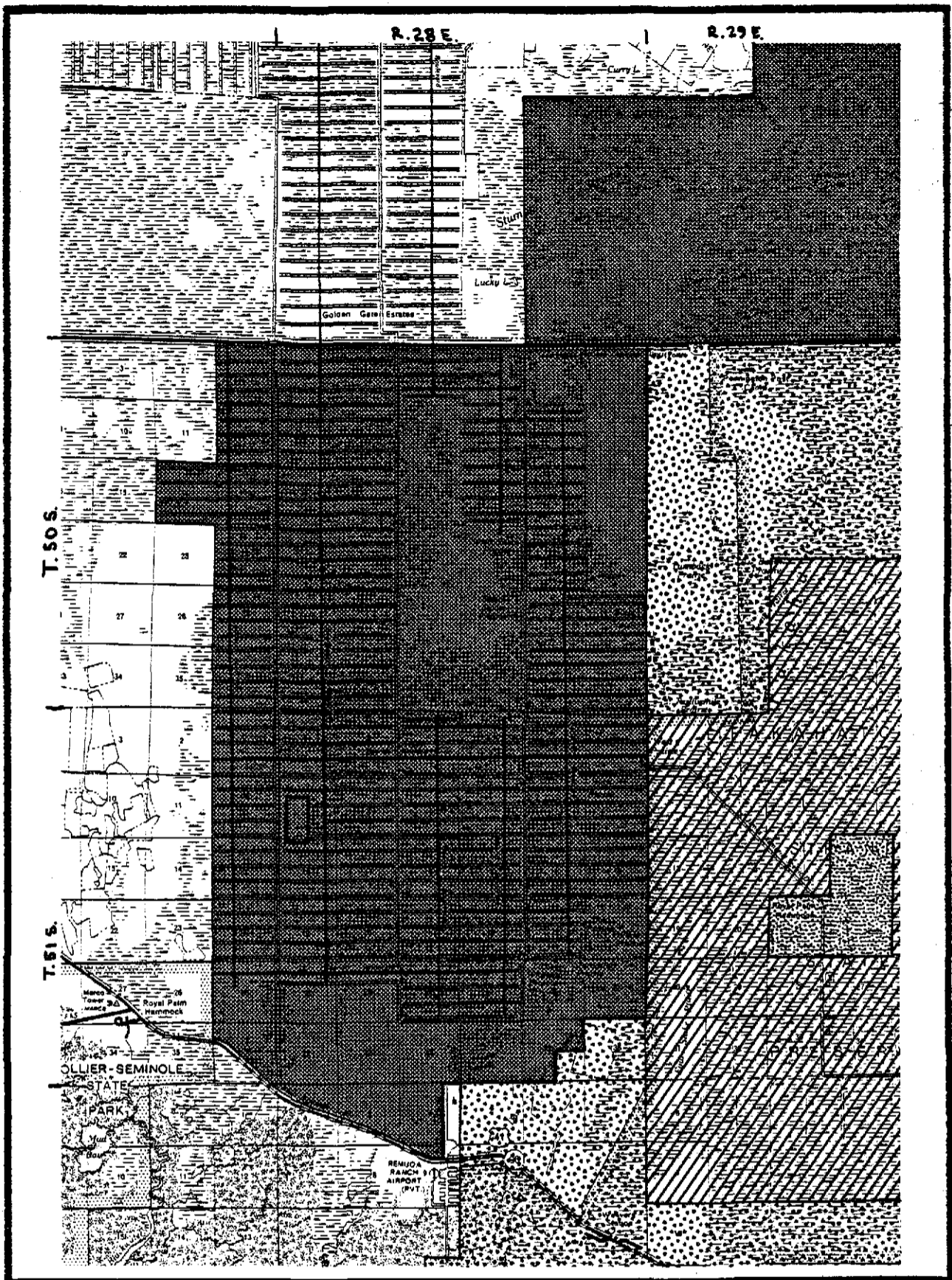
FAKAHATCHEE STRAND
CARL PROJECT

SAVE OUR EVERGLADES

COLLIER COUNTY

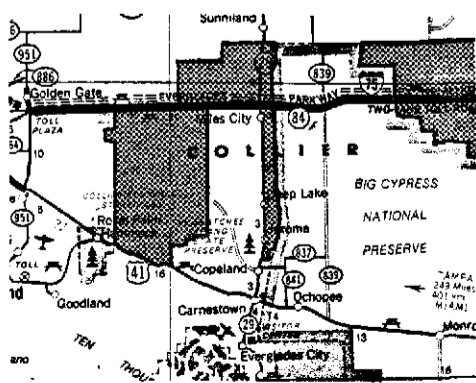
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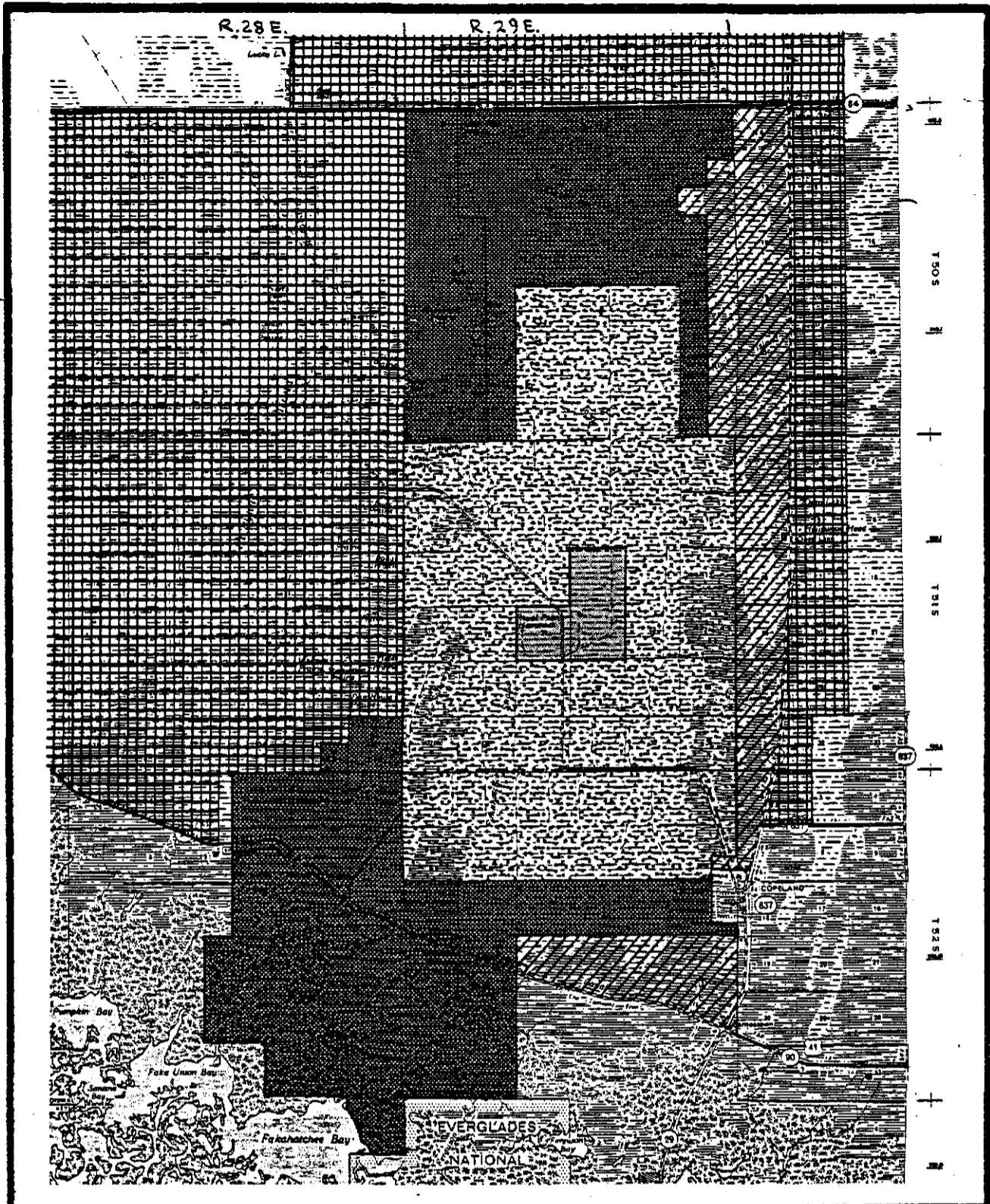


SAVE OUR EVERGLADES

COLLIER COUNTY



-  PROJECT AREA
-  STATE OWNED
-  COUNTY OWNED
-  FAKAHATCHEE STRAND
CARL PROJECT



SAVE OUR EVERGLADES

COLLIER COUNTY



SAVE OUR EVERGLADES PROJECT AREA



STATE OWNED



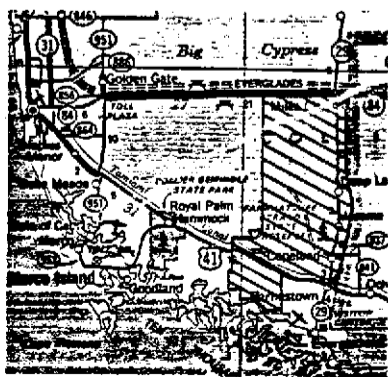
COUNTY OWNED (MANAGED BY STATE)



FAKAHATCHEE STRAND PROJECT AREA:
MIXED OWNERSHIP (STATE AND PRIVATE) RECOMMENDED FOR STATE PURCHASE



PRIVATELY OWNED RECOMMENDED FOR STATE PURCHASE



PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#18 Save Our Everglades	Collier	200,000	\$ 6,000,000 (CARL) (\$112,040,000 Total)

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL). Acquisition of this project will help protect the water resources and the unique biological communities of the Florida Everglades - Big Cypress Ecosystem, including the headwaters of Fakahatchee Strand.

MANAGER

The Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources or the National Park Service, with the Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State, the Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, and the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission cooperating.

PROPOSED USE

As an addition to the Fakahatchee State Preserve or as an addition and buffer for the Big Cypress National Preserve.

LOCATION

In Collier County, south Florida, approximately 25 miles east of Naples. The project is north and south of Alligator Alley, adjacent to the Fakahatchee Strand project area. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 38 and House District 75.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

This project provides a very important hydrological connection with several significant natural areas: Big Cypress National Preserve, Fakahatchee Strand State Preserve and Everglades National Park. The project area serves as the headwaters of the largest strand swamp in the nation - the Fakahatchee Strand. Besides performing essential hydrological functions for other significant natural areas, the Save Our Everglades project is an excellent natural area itself. Natural 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.

Although the project area has not been systematically surveyed for cultural resource sites, it is believed to have good potential for archaeological investigations.

The project can provide a range of recreational opportunities that are compatible with the primary acquisition objective of natural resource protection.

OWNERSHIP

It is estimated that there are at least 23,000 owners and approximately 200,000 acres in the project area. Golden Gate Estates, 41,000± acres, has over 22,000 owners. Barron Collier Enterprises and Collier Enterprises own over 100,000 acres. The Department of Transportation and the Department of Natural Resources on behalf of the Trustees are jointly acquiring ownerships with legal access along Alligator Alley. Two larger acreage tracts, 1,158± acres and 370± acres, have been acquired this past Fiscal Year. Approximately 20 other smaller tracts have also been acquired.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

The ecological character and unique resources within the Save Our Everglades CARL project are extremely sensitive, and are vulnerable to a variety of 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.

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.

ESTIMATED COST

Acquisition

Value of \$112,040,000 is based on 1986 assessed values for average sized tracts and lots within the project area. The CARL fund's participation in what was a three agency agreement between the U. S. Department of the Interior, the Department of Transportation, and the Department of Natural Resources on behalf of the Trustees was originally estimated to be approximately \$6 million. The Governor and Cabinet have reserve at least \$10 million for the purchase of this project

Management

Requested by the Department of Natural Resources for Fiscal Year 1987-88.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	0
Letters of general support.....	7
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	2
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	0

EMINENT DOMAIN

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). Eminent domain authority was extended to 1993 by the 1987 Legislature.

OTHER

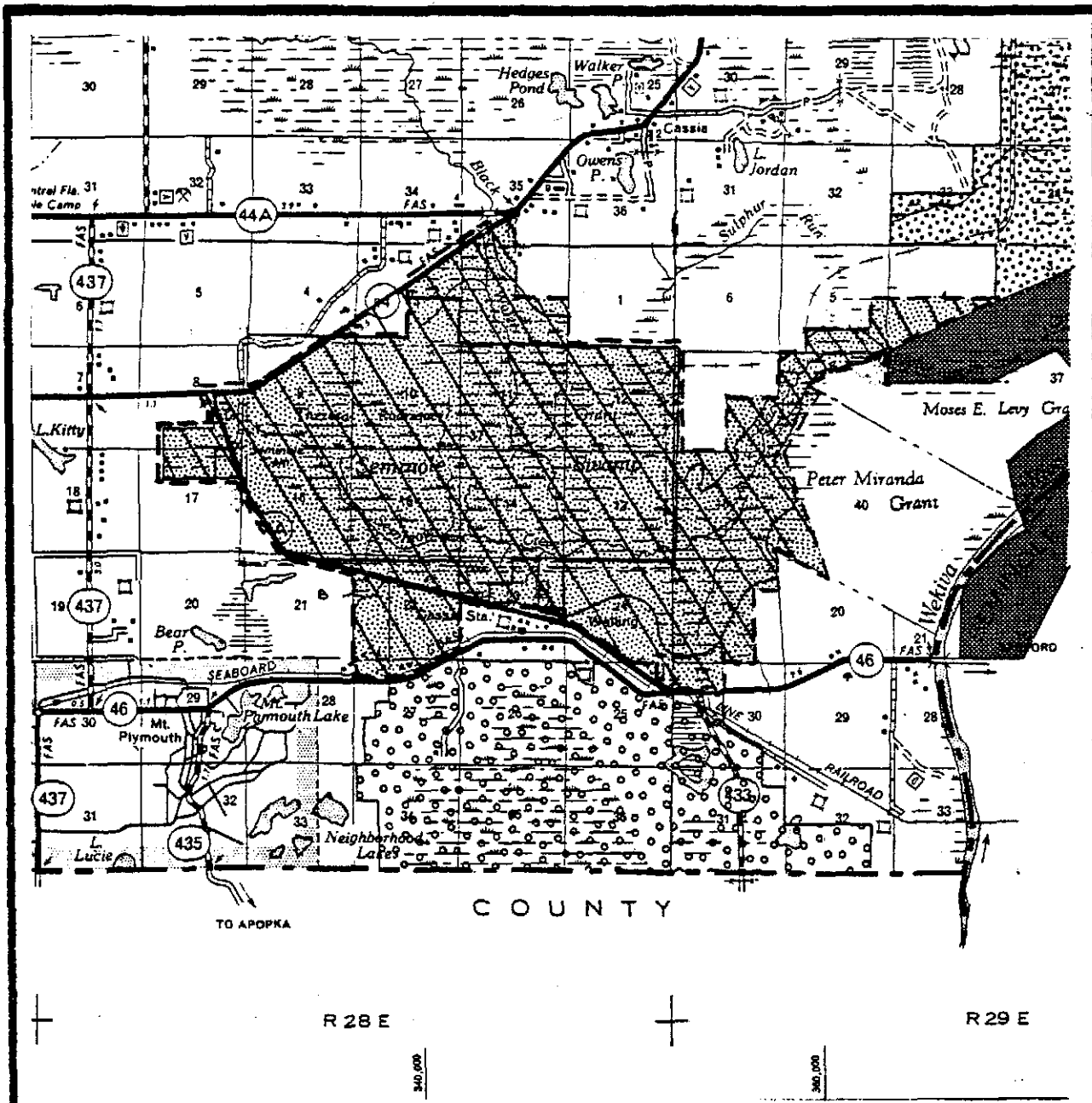
This project is within a Chapter 380 area of Critical State Concern.

MANAGEMENT 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 CARL project and the second parcel of this project. Acquisition of this project 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 important to the Everglades National Park.

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 that should be considered include hunting, fishing, hiking, camping, and nature appreciation. Lead managers for this project should be the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources (Fakahatchee), and the National Park Service (Big Cypress Connection), with the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, and the Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State cooperating.

#20 SEMINOLE SPRINGS



SEMINOLE WOODS
LAKE COUNTY



CURRENT CARL PROJECT



1984-85 CARL PROJECT (BMK)



STATE OWNED



PROJECT AREA

--- PROJECT AREA BOUNDARY



PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#20 Seminole Springs	Lake	9,200	\$10,323,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL) or "other lands," but because of the uniqueness and sensitivity of the springs and ravines, it is recommended that the project be purchased under the EEL category.

MANAGER

The Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services with the Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State, the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources, and the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission cooperating. The western portion of the tract, extending east at least to Messant Spring and Live Oak Hammock may be managed by the Division of Recreation and Parks at some future date. The Division of Forestry, the Division of Historical Resources, and the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission will cooperate.

PROPOSED USE

State Forest Reserve. Portions of the western part of the tract may be developed as a State Park, in the future.

LOCATION

In Lake County, central Florida, approximately 17 miles southwest of DeLand, 11 miles west of Sanford, 26 miles northwest of Orlando and 22 miles east of Leesburg. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 11 and House District 46.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

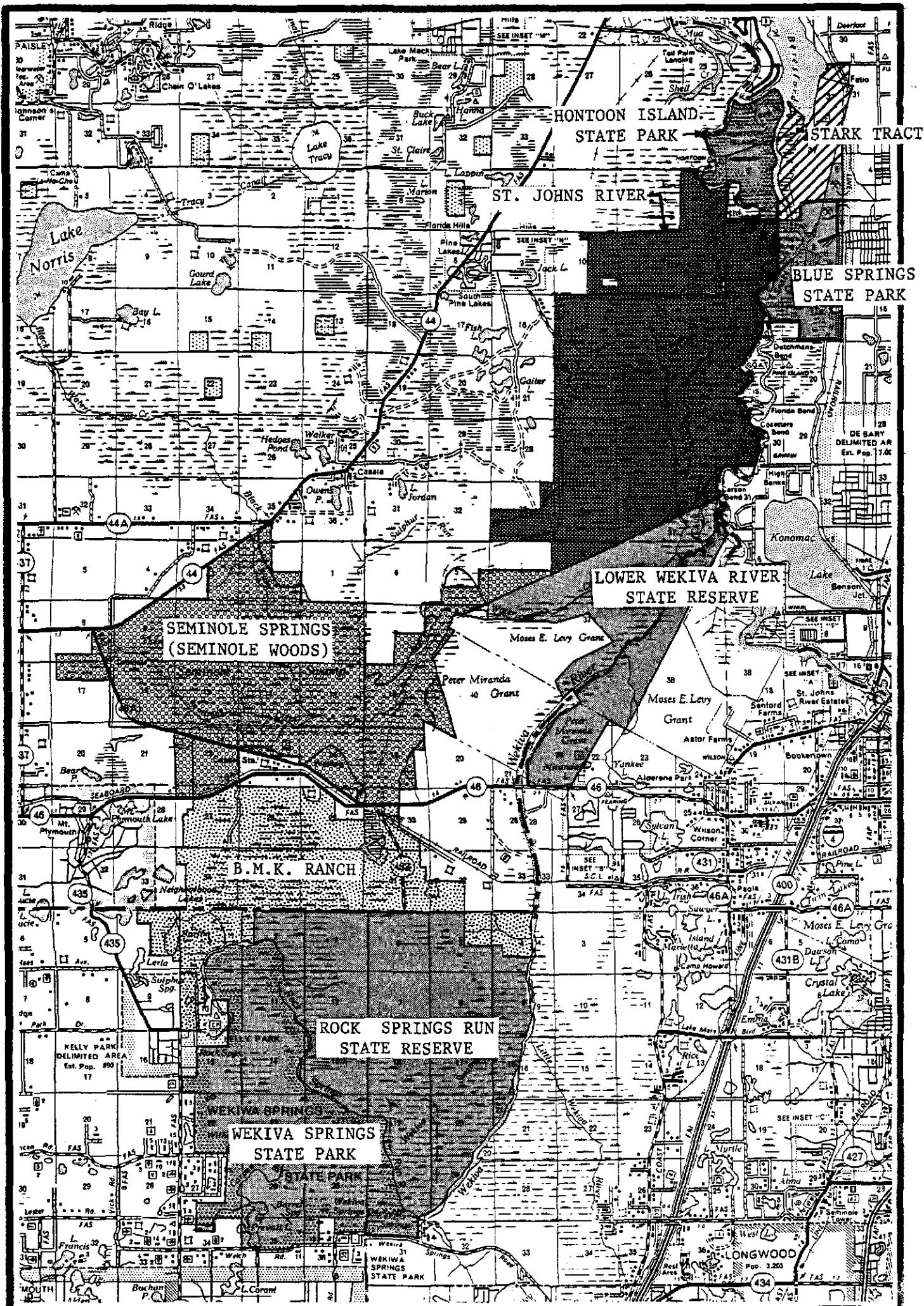
This project contains seven natural communities: hardwood swamps, hardwood hammocks, hardwood ravines, pine flatwoods, mixed pine/hardwood forests, sandhills, and sand pine scrub. The hardwood swamp is the most expansive natural community on the property. Hardwood hammocks occur on slightly higher ground around the edge of the swamp and along the ravine slopes. Pine flatwoods and mixed pine/hardwood forest are also found on moist sites but are dominated by loblolly pine. The communities are generally in very good condition, however, some ruderal areas, including fields and pasture, orange groves, and planted pines, should be reforested. The good ecological health and great diversity of natural communities provides an environment that supports a sizeable wildlife population. The region is likely to harbor many species of rare plants and animals. There are reported to be from 50 - 75 springs of various sizes on the property. The largest being Seminole Springs, a second magnitude springs which produces a flow of over 30 million gallons of water per day. A number of creeks also originate within or flow across the property. The spring runs and blackwater creeks are tributaries to the St. Johns/Wekiva Rivers.

Although the project area has not been systematically surveyed for cultural resource sites, it is considered to have good potential for archaeological investigations.

The size and diversity of this project make it ideal for a variety of low to moderate intensity recreational activities. Such activities might include hiking, canoeing, camping, backpacking, horseback riding and possibly hunting.

OWNERSHIP

Approximately 16 owners. The major owner (5,600 acres) is a willing seller.



CONTIGUOUS C.A.R.L. PROJECTS IN RELATIONSHIP TO
 THE WEKIVA AND ST. JOHNS RIVERS
 ORANGE, SEMINOLE, LAKE, AND VOLUSIA COUNTIES

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

Under present ownership and use, most of this tract is adequately protected from degradation. However, the biological, geological and hydrological resources of the property are highly susceptible to damage by development and this area of the State is developing at a rapid rate.

The owner is elderly and desires to sell the property; consequently, the tract is under severe developmental pressure. Additionally, limited timber harvesting has occurred recently on some portions of the project.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

On November 21, 1986, the Land Acquisition Selection Committee approved the final project design for Seminole Springs. The project design modified the resource planning boundary by excluding many of the improved residential tracts, squaring boundaries, and expanding existing corridors and increasing the protection of the floodplain. Recommended additions included approximately 850 acres; recommended deletions totaled approximately 495 acres.

Acquisition Phasing

- Phase 1. Seminole Springs (Strawn Tract)
- Phase 2. Connecting corridors between Seminole Springs and BMK Ranch
- Phase 3. Other ownerships.

Other Comments

Mr. Strawn, the major owner, is anxious to sell to the State and encourages the State to manage at least part of the tract for the education and rehabilitation of delinquent youths.

ESTIMATED COST

Acquisition

Tax assessed value, approximately \$10,323,000, for project area is based on value per acre for major ownership, Strawn.

Management and Development

The first year would be \$73,000, thereafter, 20,000.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	0
Letters of general support.....	3
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	0
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	1

OTHER

A map on the preceding page 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, Seminole Springs, and St. Johns River.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

This tract has sufficient size and habitat diversity to support a variety of multiple-use activities. It is accessible from State Roads 44, 46, and 46A, and has an existing road system that would facilitate public access.

The Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services is recommended as the lead manager for the majority of the tract. Cooperating managers should be the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources, the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, and the Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State. Provision should be made for future transfer of management jurisdiction to the Department of Natural Resources for a relatively small western portion necessary to further the State Park system and meet identified regional recreation needs.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY (Continued)

The Seminole Springs property should be managed under multiple-use concepts with special care taken to insure that any fragile or sensitive ecosystems are protected. Consideration should be given to a variety of compatible uses, including selective timber management, wildlife habitat improvement, recreational activities and environmental education.

Management emphasis should be placed on restoration of altered sites, and recreational activities should stress protection and enjoyment of natural features, especially the uniqueness and sensitivity of the springs and ravines

#21 MIAMI ROCKRIDGE PINELANDS

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#21 Miami Rockridge Pinelands	Dade	175	\$ 2,179,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL). Acquisition would protect a large number of rare, endangered, threatened and endemic plant species and would also preserve water recharge areas.

MANAGER

Dade County in coordination with the Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.

PROPOSED USE

Biological Preserves. Those Pine Rocklands adjacent to Old Cutler Hammock Environmental Education Center, Fuchs Hammock Environmental Study Area and Camp Owaissa Bauer would be additions to the interpretive functions of those areas.

LOCATION

In Dade County, south Florida, metro Miami - Homestead urban area. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 39 and House Districts 119 and 120.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

This project is comprised of the best remaining examples of the highly endangered pine rockland natural community type. The sites in the project area were selected specifically to preserve a broad array of plants and animals typical of the pine rocklands. This community harbors numerous rare and endangered plant species and several animal species, many of which are found nowhere else.

Recreational opportunities would be limited to low intensity activities that would not be harmful to the unique flora.

OWNERSHIP

There are approximately 18 owners.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

The 14 pineland sites are considered upland and developable. All sites are zoned residential (up to six lots per acre) or agricultural (could be cleared for crops or one house per five acres). The trees and endemics are also sensitive to nearby development. Soils are thin over the rocky base and the root systems are sensitive to disturbance.

The record of development in the pinelands and their consequent disappearance leaves no doubt as to their endangerment. Pinelands, outside the Everglades National Park, once totaled over 160,000 acres but have been reduced, by 1978, to 3,951 acres.

In 1984 Dade County conducted a forest inventory which evaluated approximately 5,000 acres of pinelands and hammocks areas of two acres or larger. This survey resulted in the identification of 2,737 acres of pinelands which qualified as environmentally sensitive. A more detailed analysis of the quality and manageability of the identified acreage resulted in the selection of the 14 subject sites which comprise 175 acres of the most valuable and threatened privately owned pinelands in Dade County. The largest of these is currently being developed.

Since 1975 it has been estimated that 48 percent of the Miami Rockridge Pinelands have been destroyed. At this current rate of destruction, all privately owned pinelands in the environmentally sensitive category would be developed in the next 10 to 15 years. This trend is not expected to slow down due to the upland characteristics of the rockridge sites which are desirable locations for development activities. Thus, these sites must be considered extremely endangered.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

On November 12, 1986, the Land Acquisition Selection Committee approved the final project design for Miami Rockridge Pinelands. The project design deleted two sites from the project area because of extensive alterations to the sites. A substantial portion of another site was also deleted for the same reason. These modifications reduce the total acreage of the resource planning boundary by 43 acres and reduced the number of discrete sites to 14.

Recommended Phasing

- Phase 1. Site 11
- Phase 2. Site 12
- Phase 3. Site 2
- Phase 4. Site 4
- Phase 5. Site 6
- Phase 6. Site 15
- Phase 7. Site 14
- Phase 8. Site 13
- Phase 9. Site 8
- Phase 10. Site 1
- Phase 11. Site 16
- Phase 12. Site 7
- Phase 13. Florida Natural Areas Inventory addition to Site 10
- Phase 14. Site 9

ESTIMATED COST

Acquisition

Tax assessed value is approximately \$2,179,000.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	0
Letters of general support.....	12
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	0
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	0

OTHER

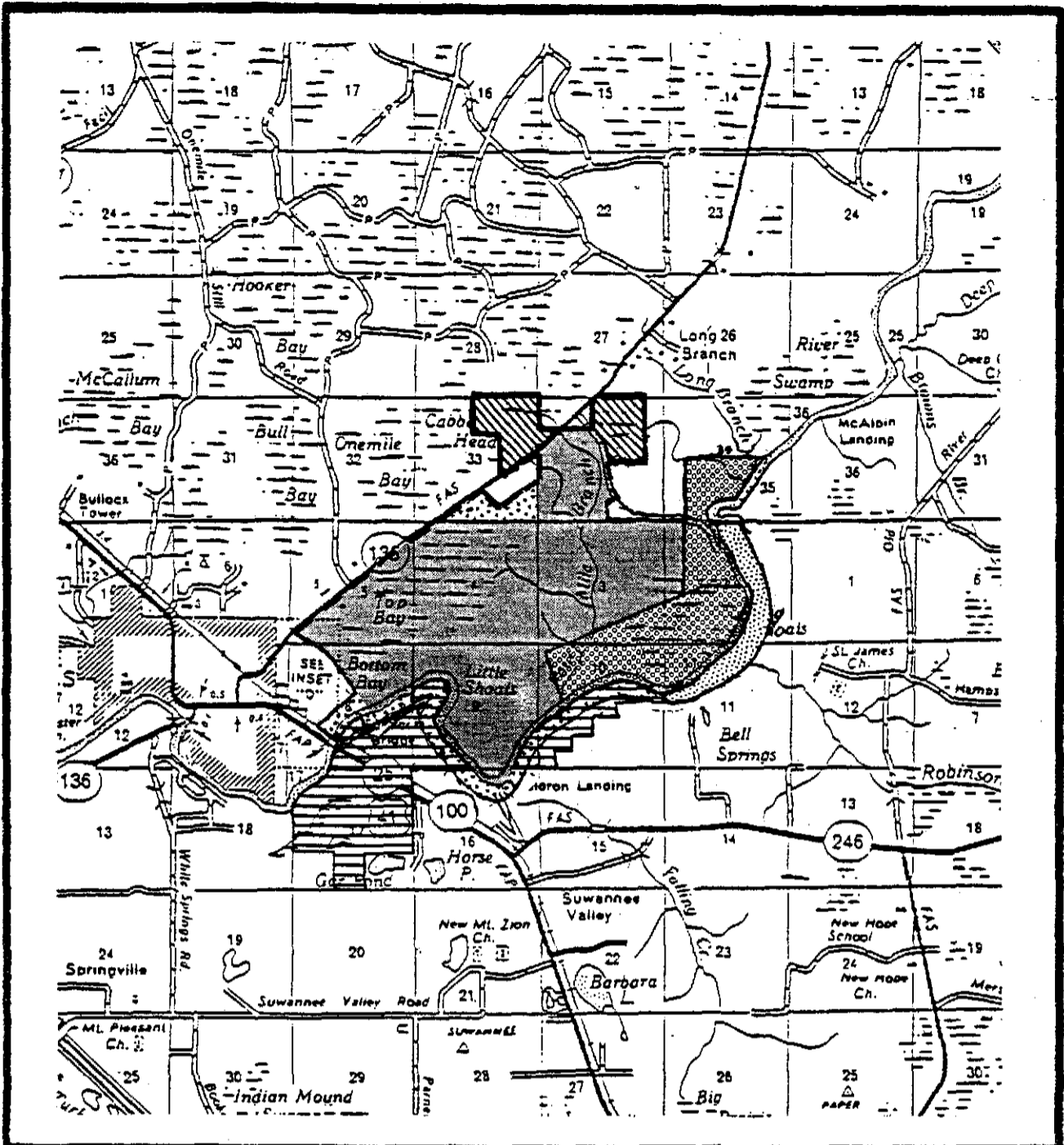
Site 11, the first acquisition priority and the largest of the tracts, has recently been bulldozed and prepared for development.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

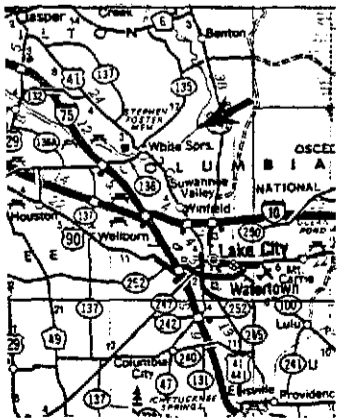
As a result of the distribution of the proposed pineland preserves throughout a wide range of areas in the County with diverse land uses, it has been proposed that the sites be managed at different levels of intensity. Sites closest to urban populations will be managed to allow controlled interpretive and limited passive recreational opportunities, while more remote pinelands will be maintained as environmentally endangered land preserves. All of the pineland sites will be managed by the Dade County Park and Recreation Department in conformance with the State's Environmentally Endangered Lands Plan and State Lands Management Plan.







It is anticipated that the subject parcels would be fenced to prohibit illegal dumping and uncontrolled access, vandalism and the removal of endemic species. Public access would be limited to controlled interpretive uses where appropriate. Likewise, steps will be taken to maintain the high quality and integrity of the pinelands by preventing the intrusion of exotic species. In addition to Dade County Parks, the Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services will be asked to help in the management of the pineland preserves by conducting periodic controlled burns of the properties to encourage pineland growth and eliminate the threat of understory hardwoods and exotic species.

#22 BIG SHOALS CORRIDOR



BROWN TRACT/BIG SHOALS CORRIDOR
COLUMBIA/HAMILTON COUNTY



-  TO BE DONATED BY TNC
-  PROJECT AREA
-  PROJECT AREA (TO BE MAPPED)
-  PROJECT AREA UNDER OPTION
-  UNDER OPTION BY SUWANNEE RIVER W.M.D.
-  SUWANNEE RIVER W.M.D. OWNED

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#22 Big Shoals Corridor	Hamilton Columbia	200*	\$ 45,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL). Acquisition of the Brown Tract has protected examples of almost all ecosystems found within this portion of the Suwannee River Basin. Acquisition of the remainder of the tract would provide a protected buffer along the riverfront and would help protect Four Mile Branch, a tributary of the Suwannee.

MANAGER

The Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services is lead management agency over a portion of the tract with the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources and the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission. The Division of Recreation and Parks is lead agency over the unit closest to the river with the Division of Forestry and the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission cooperating. The Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State is, in both cases, a cooperating manager.

PROPOSED USE

Suwannee River Shoals Forest Reserve and State Park.

LOCATION

In Hamilton and Columbia Counties, north Florida, less than one mile east of White Springs, approximately six miles north of the I-75 and I-10 interchange. Stephen Forester State Memorial is three miles west and Osceola National Forest is five miles east of the tract. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 5 and House District 12.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

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.

A number of aboriginal sites are reported for the project area and the potential for archaeological investigations is good.

The recreational potential of this project is outstanding. A wide array of activities could be supported.

OWNERSHIP

Approximately 2,680 acres are under option from the Nature Conservancy. The first option closed on November 25, 1986. The second option is scheduled to close in December, 1987. Suwannee River Water Management District has purchased a 600 acre parcel north of the river and the 215 acre Saunders Tract. The District also has under option the Marsh Tract, a 2,265 acre river corridor tract, also in the CARL project design area, but unmapped. Questions concerning the conveyance of lots and mineral rights must be resolved before closing. A few owners remain, other than Marsh, along the corridor which are in the CARL project area, unmapped. These parcels, however, with the exception of a portion of the corridor in Section 8, are in the District's 10-year acquisition plan and the District will buy the parcels as they come on the market. There are also a few outstanding owners in Sections 33 and 34.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

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.

Under current ownership (the Nature Conservancy and Suwannee River Water Management District), the land northwest of the river is protected from these activities; however, the Nature Conservancy is not in a position to hold their property over the long term. The remaining ownerships are timber companies, energy companies and private individuals. Without acquisition by the State, conversion to homesites, intensive forestry operations or phosphate mines will most likely take place.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

On March 21, 1986, the Land Acquisition Selection Committee approved the final project design for Big Shoals Corridor/Brown Tract, which included approximately 815 acres now owned by the Suwannee River Water Management District and 2,683 acres now under option from the Nature Conservancy.

The Nature Conservancy will donate part of the remaining acreage (the Kerr McGee tract) simultaneously with the second closing.

Acquisition Phasing

- Phase I. Brown and Kerr McGee Tracts.
- Phase II. Saunders Tract - uplands, if Suwannee River Water Management District buys the floodplain. If not, second phase would consist of entire Saunders ownership.
- Phase III. Remainder of project area.

ESTIMATED COST

Acquisition

Assessed value is approximately \$45,110. Tax assessed value taking into consideration agricultural exemptions is approximately \$9,000.

Management

Requested by the Department of Natural Resources for Fiscal Year 1987-88.

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>FCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$16,187	\$2,536	\$45,000	\$222,000	\$285,723

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	0
Letters of general support.....	9
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	2
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	2

OTHER

This project is within a Chapter 380 Resource Planning and Management Area with Management Plans Adopted. It is also adjacent to a waterbody classified under the Special Waters Category of Outstanding Florida Waters.

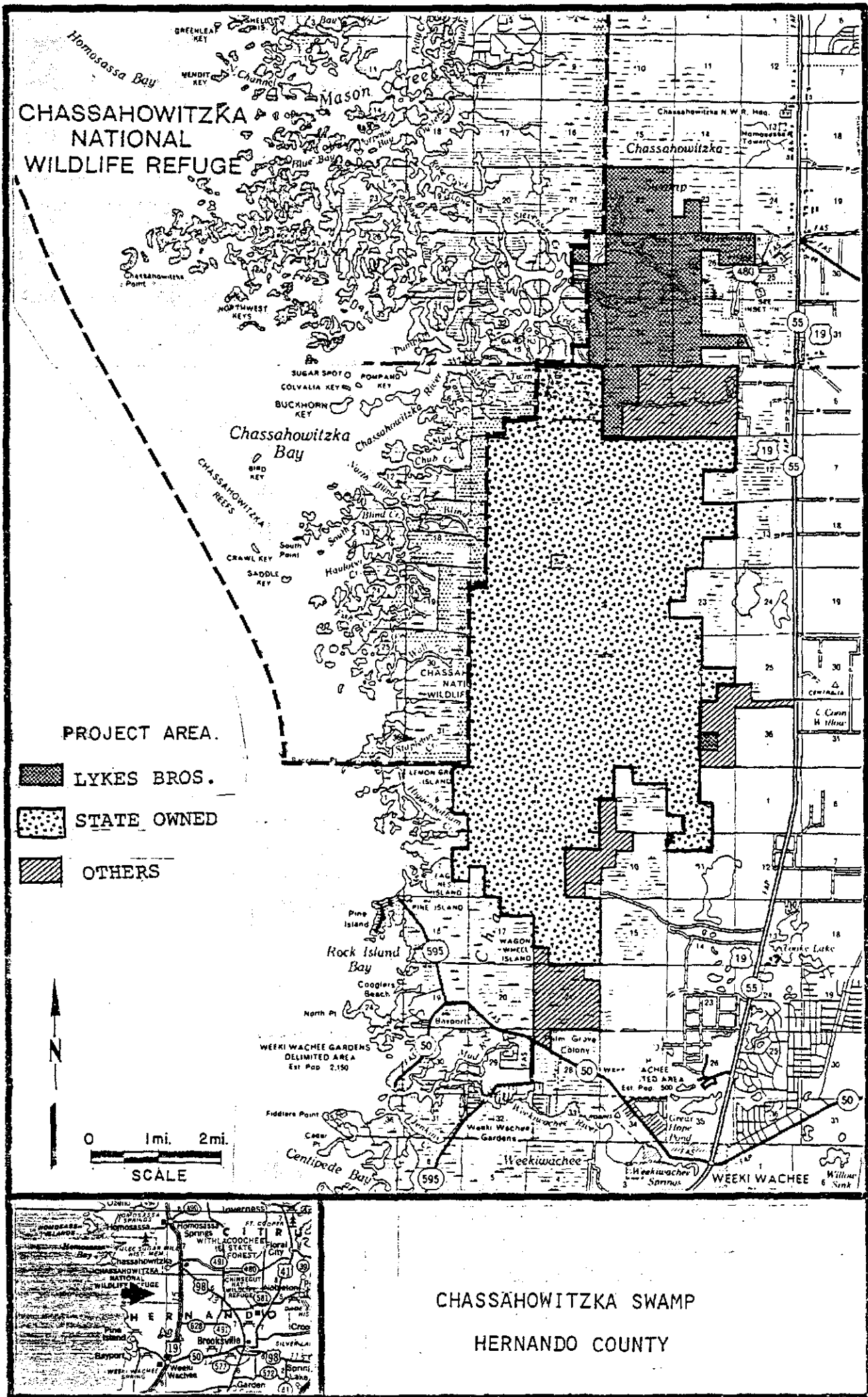
The Brown Tract and the Big Shoals Corridor were originally submitted to the Conservation and Recreation Lands program as two separate projects, but because of their similarity and proximity to each other, they were combined by the Land Acquisition Selection Committee. Total combined project design area is approximately 4,200 acres.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

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 Department of Natural Resources, 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. The Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State should be cooperators on both portions.

- * Does not include Marsh tract or other small acreage tract along the river corridor or in Section 33, which have not been mapped.

#23 CHASSAHOWITZKA SWAMP



PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#23 Chassahowitzka Swamp	Hernando Citrus	5,500	\$ 4,666,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL). Acquisition of the remainder of this project would enhance the protection of the largest coastal hardwood swamp remaining along the Gulf Coast, south of the Suwannee River.

MANAGER

Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission with the Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, the Department of Natural Resources, the Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State, and Citrus County cooperating.

PROPOSED USE

Addition to the Chassahowitzka Wildlife Management Area.

LOCATION

In Hernando and Citrus Counties, on Florida's west coast between the Homosassa and Weeki Wachee Springs. Within 60 miles of Tampa and 90 miles of Orlando. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 4 and House District 47.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

This project is the largest remaining coastal hardwood swamp along the Gulf Coast south of the Suwannee River. The area is unique in its combination of temperate and tropical floral elements, and has been recognized by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as a unique wildlife ecosystem of national significance. The area supports a good diversity of wildlife species including several that are considered rare and endangered. Community types in the project include hardwood swamps, sandhills, pine flatwoods, cypress ponds, and coastal salt marsh.

This project is believed to have excellent potential for archaeological investigations.

Chassahowitzka Swamp has been recommended for multiple use management and can support a wide variety of recreational activities (e.g., hunting, fishing, camping, hiking and boating). The project includes 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.

OWNERSHIP

Approximately 16,000 acres acquired under the Conservation and Recreation Lands program. More than 5,500 acres and 13 owners remain. Major owner, Lykes Brothers, is an unwilling seller to the State and is in the process of subdividing and selling to private buyers.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

The area is moderately vulnerable, but could be impacted by timbering, drainage, limestone mining, and residential development.

Development in the transition areas has begun.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

Negotiations on this project are nearly exhausted. Key access parcels remain to be acquired. A project design is needed for this tract, with emphasis on creating access corridors for public use and for proper management.

ESTIMATED COST

Acquisition

Assessed value is estimated to be approximately \$4,666,000. Value for entire project area is based on 1986 tax assessed value per acre for Hernando County parcels.

Management

Game and Fresh Water Fish expenditures for Fiscal Year 1986-87 from CARL.

Expenses

\$22,328

Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services expenditures for Fiscal Year 1986-87 from CARL.

Expenses

\$2,789

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	1
Letters of general support.....	13
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	2
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	2

OTHER

This project is within a Chapter 380 Growth Management Agreement Area.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The original Chassahowitzka Swamp project consisted of approximately 21,200 acres in Citrus and Hernando Counties between U.S. 19 and the Gulf of Mexico adjacent to the Chassahowitzka National Wildlife Refuge.

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 Historical 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 controlled 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 Historical Resources of the Department of State. Research is discouraged, where such research would involve excavation or destruction of the resource.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY (Continued)

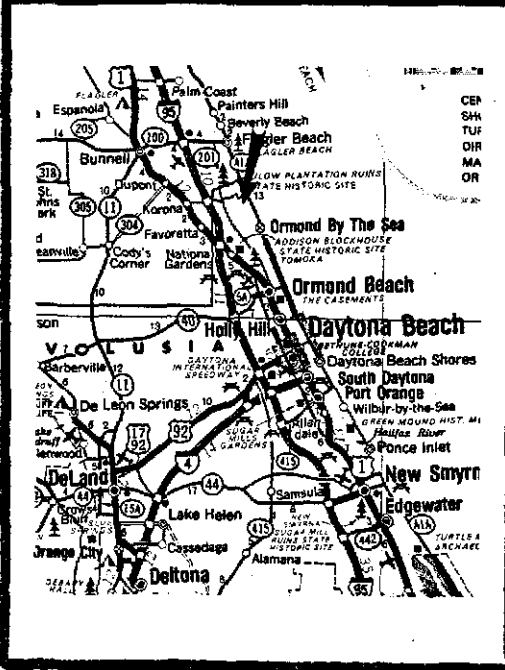
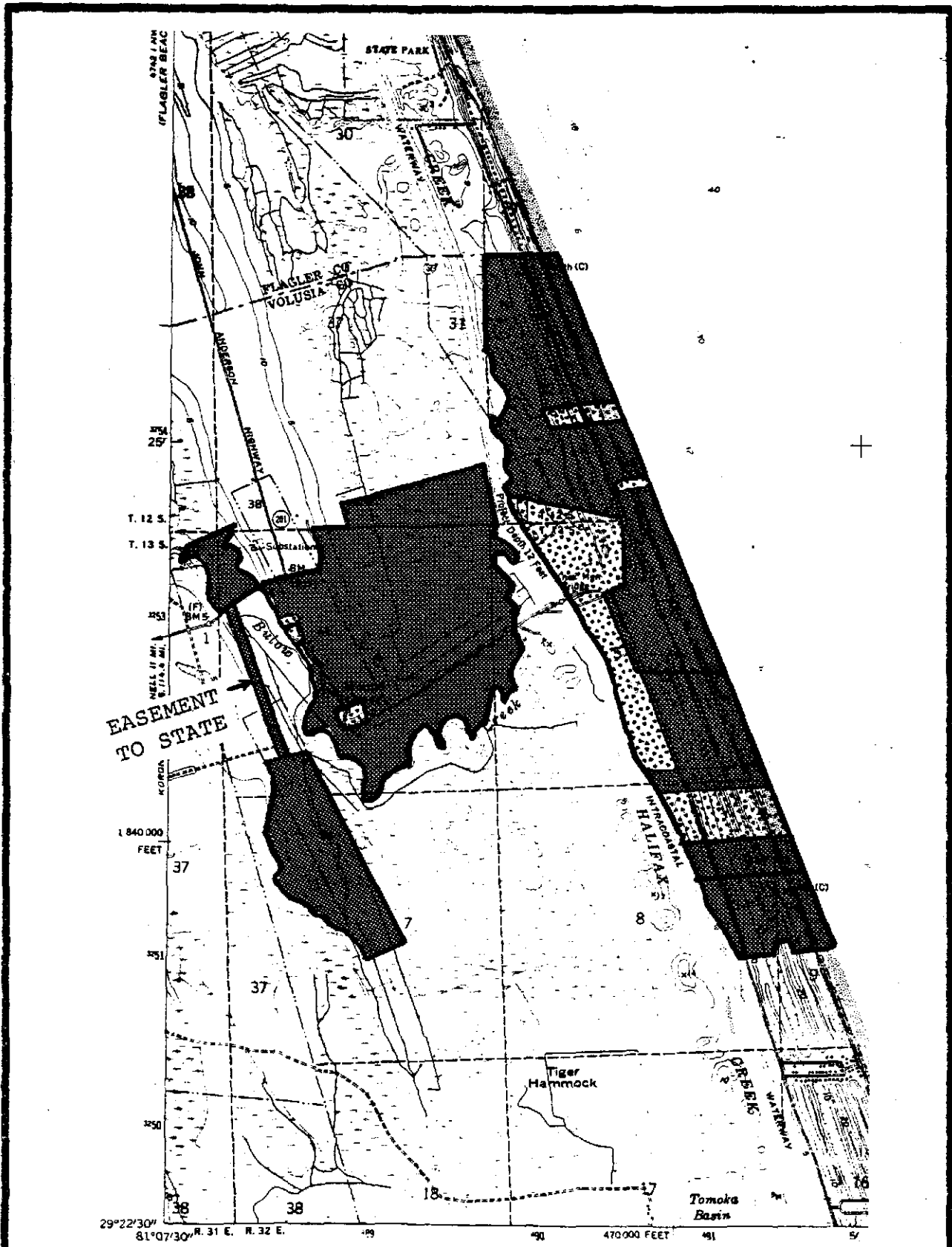
7. Field surveys may be conducted to identify the potential endangerment of historic sites due to activities requiring land surface alteration.
8. The Citrus County Department of Parks and Recreation has expressed a desire to operate an existing campground with a convenience store, parking lot, boat ramp and overnight hook-up facilities for mobile camper trailers.

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.

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.

#24 NORTH PENINSULA



NORTH PENINSULA
VOLUSIA COUNTY

PROJECT AREA

STATE OWNED

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#24 North Peninsula	Volusia	150	\$11,589,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies for purchase as "other lands." Acquisition of the remainder of this tract will provide outdoor recreation opportunities and will aid in the preservation and restoration of marsh, estuary and fisheries resources of a coastal barrier island system.

MANAGER

The Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources. The Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State cooperating.

PROPOSED USE

State Recreation Area.

LOCATION

In Volusia County, northeast coast of Florida, 15 miles north of Daytona Beach and 18 miles south of Marineland. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 10 and House District 28.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

North Peninsula provides good examples of typical Atlantic Coast barrier island communities and includes a complete transection of the island. The natural communities of the project area are in good condition. The scrub community is believed to support two rare animal species (the gopher tortoise and the Florida scrub jay). The beach is utilized by sea turtles for nesting.

The project area is the reported site of a historic shipwreck. Aboriginal shell middens are also present. The potential for archaeological discoveries is good.

Recreational use of the almost three miles of sandy beach is anticipated to be high. Management will emphasize balancing the active recreational use of the beach with the conservation of the area's cultural and natural resources.

OWNERSHIP

Approximately 1,427 acres have been acquired through purchase and donation. Two parcels, 47± acres are under option, expiration dates are March and April of 1988. Approximately 150 acres and 15 owners remaining. Project 90 percent complete.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

Dune habitats are easily disrupted by construction activities.

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.

ESTIMATED COST

Acquisition

Tax assessed value, 1986, is approximately \$11,589,000.

Management and Development

\$144,000 per year for three park rangers, operating budget and fixed capital expenditures.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	1
Letters of general support.....	2
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	1
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	0

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

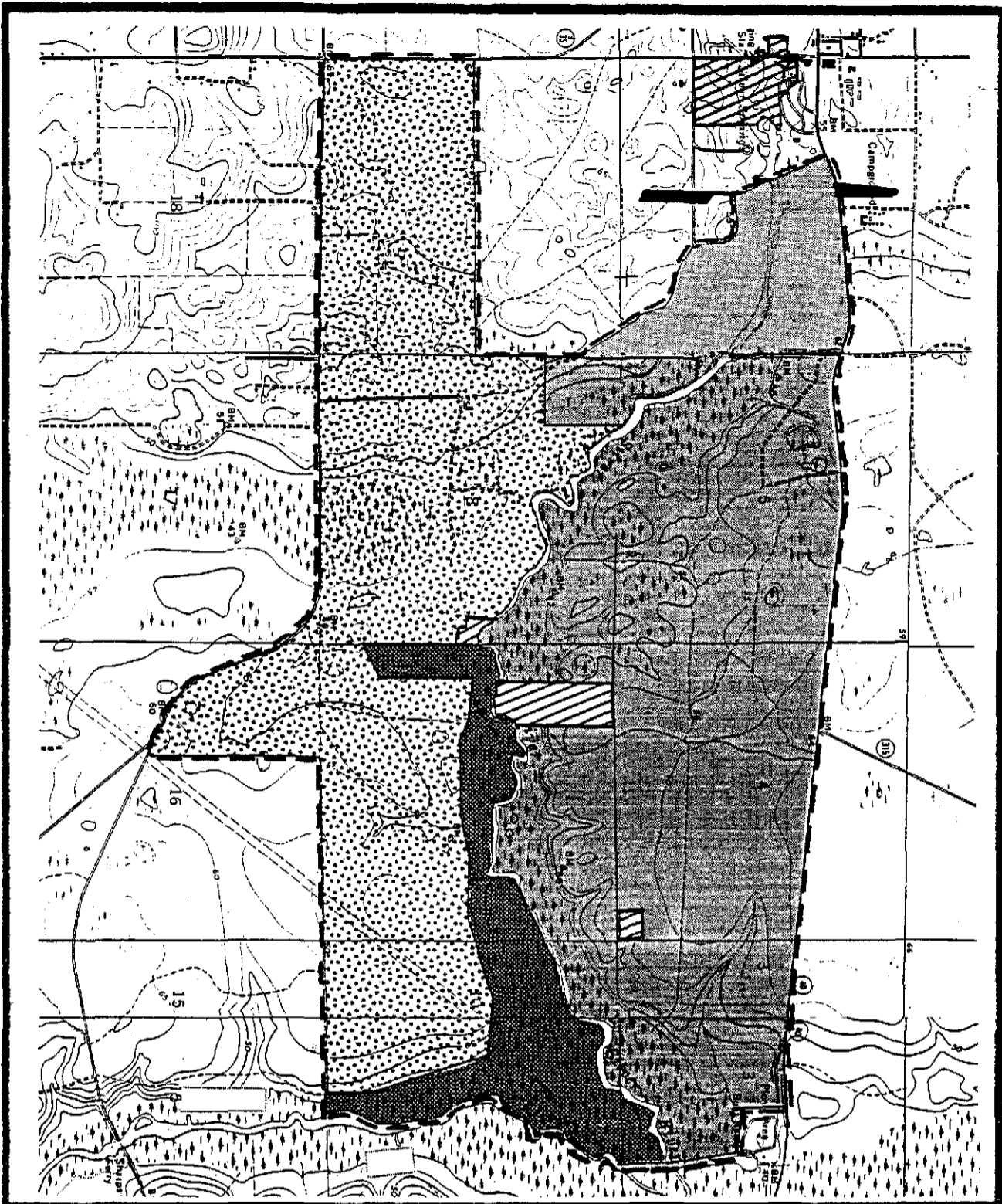
The 1,580 acre North Peninsula property located in northeastern Volusia County has 2.8 miles of ocean beach and extends from the ocean to the Intercoastal Waterway. It is typical of the coastal barrier islands along the east coast of Florida.

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, saltwater swimming, camping, picnicking, fishing, and nature study.

Management as a State Recreation Area will be under the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources with the Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State 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.

#25 SILVER RIVER



SILVER RIVER
MARION COUNTY



PROJECT AREA



STATE OWNED



APPROXIMATE BOUNDARY OF BARGE
CANAL LANDS

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#25 Silver River	Marion	105	\$ 2,507,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL). Acquisition of the remainder of this tract would insure public protection of the springhead and would eliminate several small inholdings.

MANAGER

Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources with the Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State and the Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services cooperating.

PROPOSED USE

State Park.

LOCATION

In Marion County, north central Florida, less than one mile east of Ocala. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 4 and House District 25.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

The Silver River, a large spring run of renowned beauty, is an outstanding natural feature of the property. Approximately 5,000 feet of river frontage are included. With the exception of the head spring, the river corridor is virtually undeveloped. Although the Silver River is the primary resource of interest, the project area also comprises good examples of five natural community types: river floodplain swamp, hydric hammock, upland hardwood forest, upland mixed forest, and xeric hammock. The "gumbo" hardwood forest is a natural community unique to the Ocklawaha River region. The corridor along the river is virtually undeveloped with some very large cypress trees on the river's shores giving a wilderness quality to the river. The water resources of this project are excellent.

Although the project area has never been subjected to a systematic cultural resource site survey, it is believed to have good potential for archaeological investigations. A review of the Florida Master Site file revealed the presence of two archaeological sites on the Silver River tract. One site, a putative mammoth kill site, is very significant archeologically because it is one of the few in the United State 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.

The project can provide an array of recreational opportunities that are compatible with the primary acquisition objective of natural resource protection.

OWNERSHIP

The State has acquired 95 percent of the project, approximately 2,480 acres north and south of the river. Last option with the St. Johns River Water Management District closed April 8, 1987. There are four remaining owners, including the springhead addition owned by the University of Florida Foundation that the Selection Committee approved as an addition on July 25, 1986.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

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.

Growth is occurring in this region at rapid rates. Frontage on the Silver River is susceptible to development.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

The original (northern side of the river) project area was added to the CARL priority list in July 1984. The southern addition was proposed during the 1984-85 evaluation cycle. The resource planning boundary and project assessment for the southern addition was approved by the Selection Committee in April, 1985. This boundary was approved by the Committee as the final project design boundary in June, 1985, and by the Governor and Cabinet as part of the CARL Annual Report in July, 1985.

ESTIMATED COST

Acquisition

Tax assessed value for 1987 is approximately \$2,507,000.

Management

Funds requested by the Department of Natural Resources for Fiscal Year 1987-88.

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>FCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$16,187	\$2,536	\$45,050	\$235,000	\$298,773

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	1
Letters of general support.....	565
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	4
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.....	9

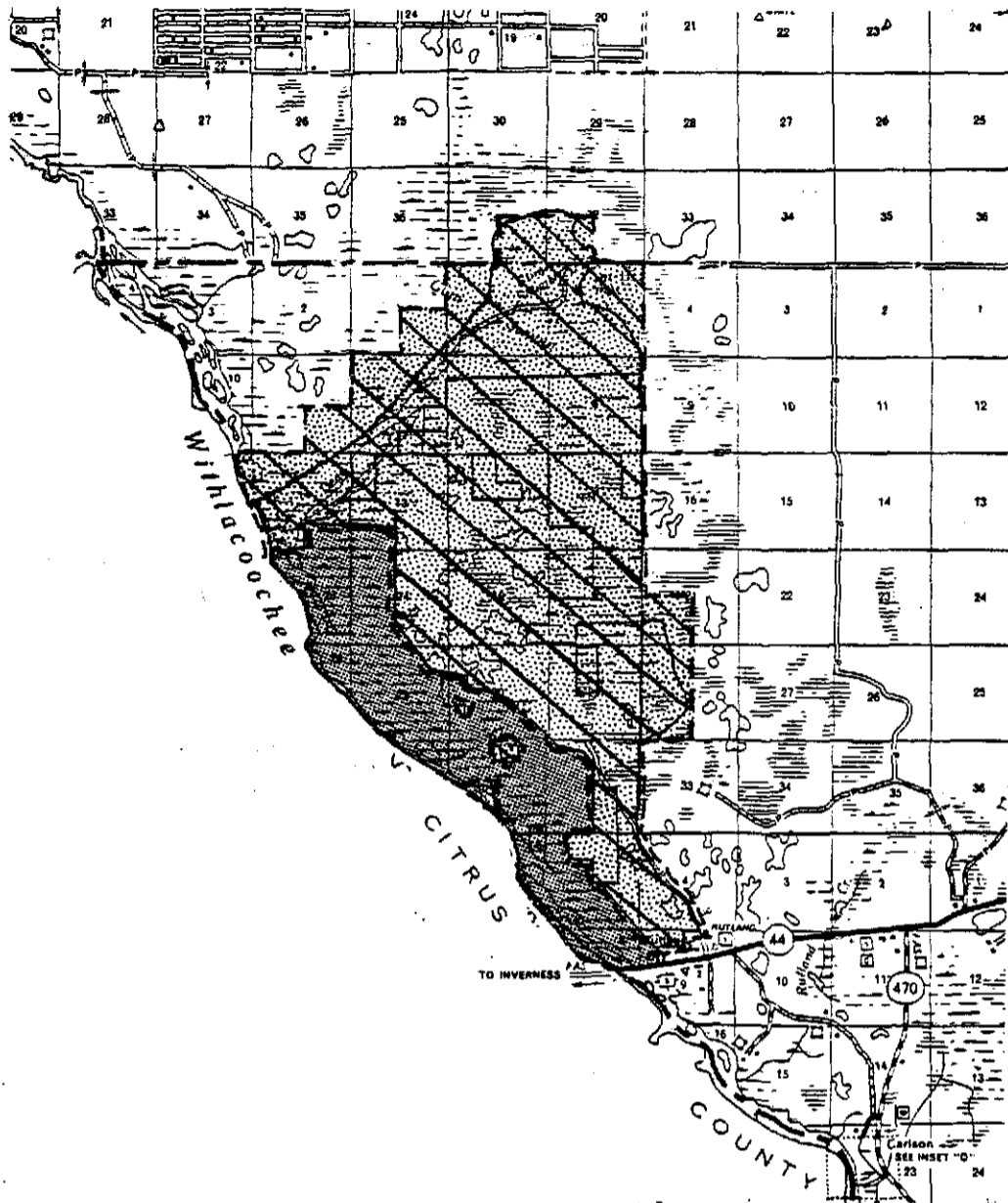
MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Management should be as a State Park by the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources. Necessary development should be carefully sited and confined as 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.

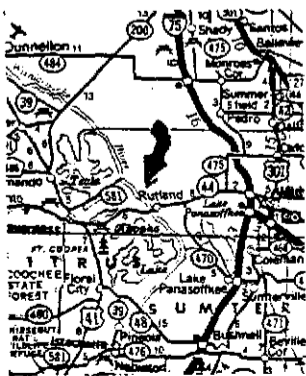
Development costs should be low since no major recreation facilities are proposed for the areas already acquired. Some pasture areas will need to be restored, but natural succession in the rich soil may accomplish this quickly. Road and facilities maintenance on the unstable soil may be a problem. None 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.

Management of the springhead area, if acquired, would require more intensive management as a recreational area.

#26 CARLTON HALF MOON RANCH



CARLTON HALF MOON RANCH
SUMTER COUNTY



PURCHASED BY THE SOUTHWEST
FLORIDA W.M.D.



PROJECT AREA



PROJECT AREA BOUNDARY

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#26 Carlton Half Moon Ranch	Sumter	9,500	\$ 655,500

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as "other lands." This project offers excellent passive and active outdoor recreational opportunities. Acquisition would also preserve high quality floodplain habitat.

MANAGER

Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission. The Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State, the Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, and the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources cooperating.

PROPOSED USE

Wildlife Management Area.

LOCATION

In northwestern Sumter County, along the Withlacoochee River. Approximately 20 miles west of Leesburg. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 11 and House District 47.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

The Carlton Half Moon Ranch is comprised of a variety of upland and wetland natural communities including hardwood swamp, maidencane ponds, pine flatwoods, oak hammock, and wet prairie. The most notable of these is the large area of floodplain swamp along the Withlacoochee River. Approximately 2000 acres of the project area is in improved pasture. The diversity of habitats is reflected in excellent populations of wildlife. The project includes Gum Springs (a second magnitude spring), its spring run, and over six miles of frontage on the Withlacoochee River. The maintenance of the floodplain swamp community in a natural condition will help to preserve the water quality of the Withlacoochee River.

Although the project area has not been systematically surveyed for cultural resource sites, Seminole Indians were active in this general area and the project is considered to have potential for archaeological discoveries.

The Carlton Half Moon Ranch offers excellent opportunities for a variety of outdoor recreational activities that might include hunting, fishing, canoeing, swimming, hiking, camping, and nature appreciation.

OWNERSHIP

There are approximately 17 owners. The Carltons are the major owners, with approximately 7,900 acres, and are willing sellers. The Southwest Florida Water Management District has purchased approximately 3,000 acres of the floodplain (closed on December 19, 1986) along the Withlacoochee River north to Gum Slough.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

Approximately one-third to one-half of the project area is river floodplain and would be subject to the dredge and fill permitting authorities of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers or the Florida Department of Environmental Regulation. Therefore, it would be probable that little or no development would be allowed within these wetlands. The upland communities and isolated ponds and wetlands are not so protected and are vulnerable to conversion to other land uses such as residential development. Such development would not likely be intense over the tract since nearly all of the property is severely limited for septic tanks because of soils limitations (dominated by soils which are usually flooded or by soils which are subject to flooding or poor percolation).

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT (Continued)

Although the present owners of the Carlton Half Moon Ranch do not have any development plans for the property, they are interested in selling the property in the near future. Several potential buyers have been shown the tract, and at least one has expressed an interest in developing the property. Development zoned for 5+ acre tracts has been approved (and nearly sold out) adjacent to the property.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

On November 21, 1986, the Land Acquisition Selection Committee approved the project design for Carlton Half Moon Ranch. The final boundary configuration consists of minor changes which squared off boundaries and included more floodplain along Gum Slough.

Owners appear to be open to negotiations of a conservation easement encompassing Seven Sisters Springs, the northwestern portion of Gum Slough and the Gum Slough floodplain. Approximately 1,000 acres of the 1,360 acres added to the resource planning boundary are contemplated for less than fee simple acquisition.

ESTIMATED COST

Acquisition

Value of \$655,500 for entire tract based on 1985 assessed value per acre for the Carlton ownership.

Management

Start up Management costs for road improvement, timber management, and reforestation is estimated to be approximately \$150,000.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	0
Letters of general support.....	1
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	0
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	1

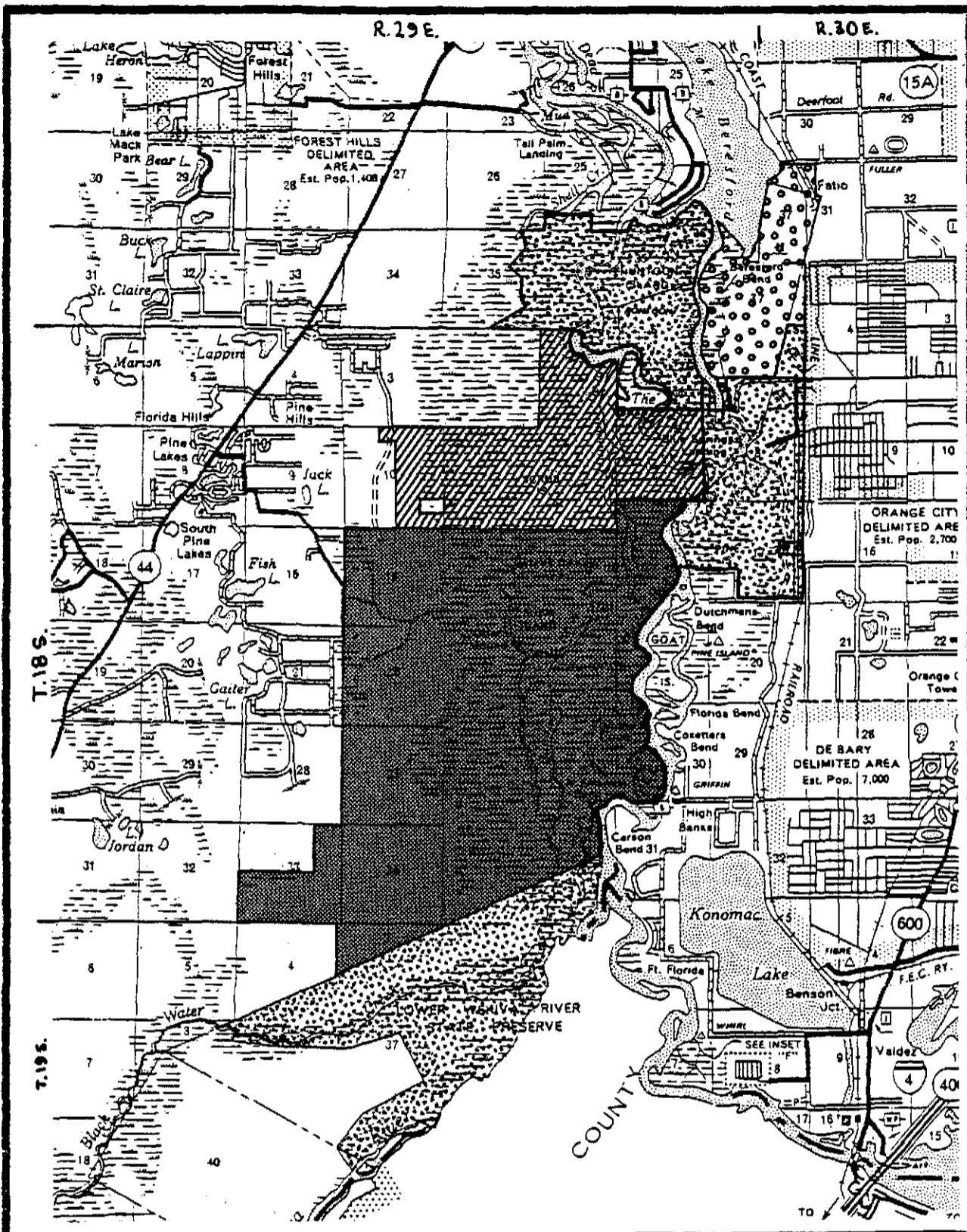
MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The Carlton Half Moon Ranch consists of approximately 8,000 acres located in Sumter County along the Withlacoochee River. The ranch presently is managed for cattle and wildlife and includes over 20 miles of cross fencing and cattle pens, an equipment barn, and several wells.

The property should be managed by the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission as a wildlife management area and for protection of the Withlacoochee River and Gum Slough, in cooperation with the Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, the Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State, and the Southwest Florida Water Management District (which has previously acquired the 3,000 acre floodplain portion of the project). Although the primary use of the property in the past has been hunting, the Carlton Half Moon Ranch also offers excellent opportunities for a variety of outdoor recreational activities including hiking, camping, wildlife photography, fishing, and nature study. The Withlacoochee River and Gum Slough offer good fishing and canoeing, and Gum Springs could offer good swimming opportunity. The existing remains of logging trams extending into and along the river floodplain could provide good hiking trails for wildlife viewing and nature interpretation.

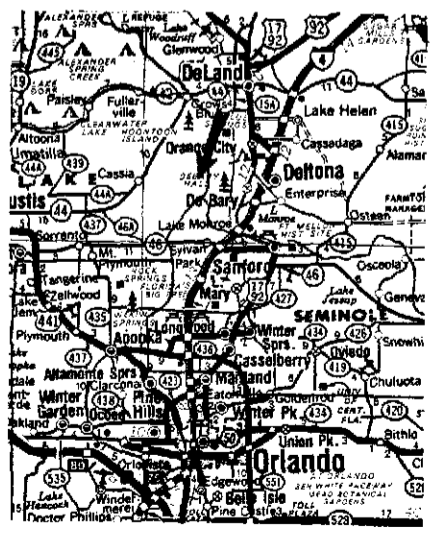
Because of existing improvements to the property relative to fencing, access is already largely controlled, start-up costs for management of the property should be modest. The present road system would need some improvement, and some timber management practices and reforestation would be necessary to reestablish some native habitats.





#27 ST. JOHNS RIVER



ST. JOHNS RIVER

LAKE/VOLUSIA COUNTIES



-  PROJECT AREA
-  PROJECT AREA UNDER OPTION
-  STATE OWNED
-  STARK TRACT CARL PROJECT

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#27 St. Johns River	Lake	8,290	\$ 1,022,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL) and as "other lands." Acquisition will help preserve the freshwater marshes and water quality of a major river system; provide outdoor recreational opportunities; enhance the value and manageability of the State's sizable investment in State Park and Reserve lands in the area; and serve as a significant link in a corridor of publicly owned lands along the St. Johns and Wekiva Rivers.

MANAGER

Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources. The Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State, Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission and the Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services cooperating.

PROPOSED USE

State Preserve.

LOCATION

In Lake County, central Florida, approximately 30 miles north of Orlando, between Orlando and Daytona Beach. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 11 and House District 30.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

The St. John's River project is a large tract of river bottomlands and adjacent uplands between two existing State ownerships: Hontoon Island State Park and Lower Wekiva River State Reserve. It is comprised of several natural communities, including floodplain forest, hydric hammock, cypress domesand sloughs, bayheads, freshwater marsh, pine flatwoods, sandhills, live oak hammock, and mesic hammock. Water resources include several miles of frontage on the St. Johns River, backwater sloughs and marsh, blackwater creeks, and a small spring. This area harbors an abundance of wildlife, including many rare and endangered species, and is probably a primary corridor for black bears migrating between the Ocala National Forest and Rock Springs Run State Reserve.

OWNERSHIP

There will be two remaining owners (one major owner) after the closing of an option in the fall of 1987.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

These lands are moderately vulnerable to consumptive timber practices as well as the effects of runoff from residential developments towards the western part of the project area.

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.

ESTIMATED COST

Acquisition

Tax assessed values for remaining acreage is approximately \$1,022,000.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	0
Letters of general support.....	8
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	0
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.....	1

OTHER

The Land Acquisition Selection Committee voted to combine the St. Johns River Forest Estates and Fechtel Ranch projects on March 21, 1986. Acquisition of St. Johns River Forest Estates/Fechtels Ranch would complement other existing and proposed EEL/CARL lands in the vicinity (See Map, Page 138).

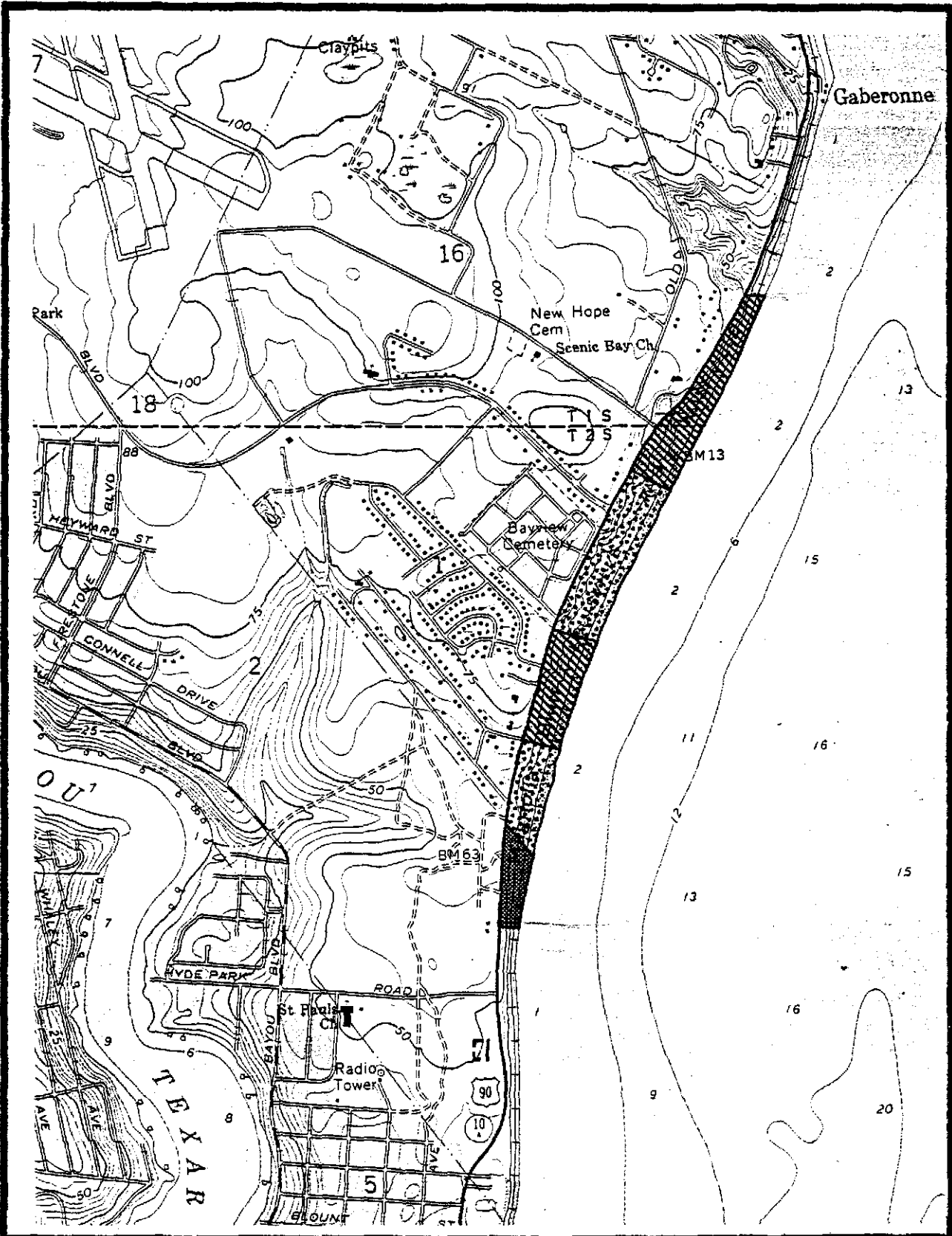
MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The St. Johns River project should be acquired 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.

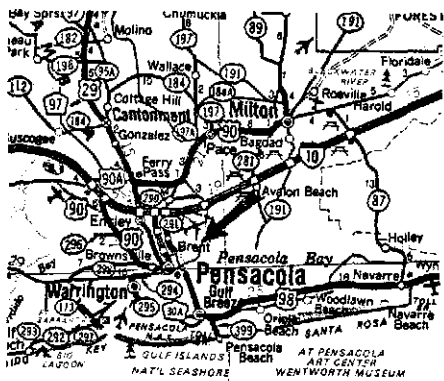
Management and administration of the property should be the responsibility of the Department of Natural Resources. The Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services and the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission are recommended as cooperative managers, lending their expertise in forestry and wildlife management, respectively. The Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State will cooperate in the identification and protection of archaeological and historical sites.




#28 ESCAMBIA BAY BLUFFS



ESCAMBIA BAY BLUFFS

ESCAMBIA COUNTY



-  PROJECT AREA
-  STATE OWNED
-  CITY OWNED

Gulf of

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#28 Escambia Bay Bluffs	Escambia	3	\$ 1,258,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL). Acquisition of the remainder of this project would aid in the protection of very unusual geological occurrence.

MANAGER

City of Pensacola and the Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State.

PROPOSED USE

City park, managed for preservation and passive recreational use.

LOCATION

In Escambia County, northeast Florida Panhandle, within the city limits of Pensacola. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 1 and House Districts 1 and 2.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

This project includes an unusual geologic feature: a 50± feet high bluff along the western shore of Escambia Bay. Much of the escarpment is unvegetated and unstable, exhibiting talus erosion slopes. The narrow tops of the bluffs are vegetated with vestiges of a longleaf pine sandhill community, while mixed hardwood pine occupy the middle and lower slopes. A railroad corridor separates the bluffs from the 5,800 feet Escambia Bay shoreline.

Portions of the project area, which are under City management, have been developed for a scenic vista with picnic facilities and boardwalks.

OWNERSHIP

Two parcels, approximately 16 acres, have been acquired with CARL funds. City of Pensacola has purchased 34.5 acres of adjacent land. Three acres, one owner, remain.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

Development would jeopardize the erodible bluffs.

The project is located within a growing urban area (Pensacola).

ESTIMATED COST

Acquisition

Tax assessed value for remaining parcel is approximately \$1,258,000.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions..... 0
 Letters of general support..... 101
 Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials..... 15
 Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations. 6

OTHER

This project is within a Chapter 380 Resource Planning and Management Area with Management Plan Being Developed.

Remaining owner is an unwilling seller. City of Pensacola is considering eminent domain proceedings.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The Escambia Bay Bluffs management plan reflects the management philosophy expressed by both the City of Pensacola and the State of Florida. 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.

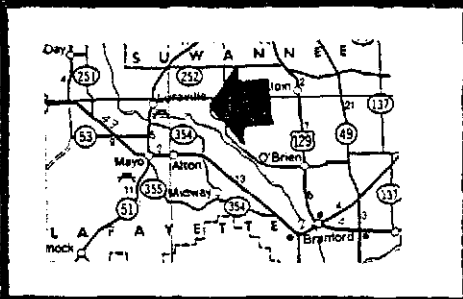
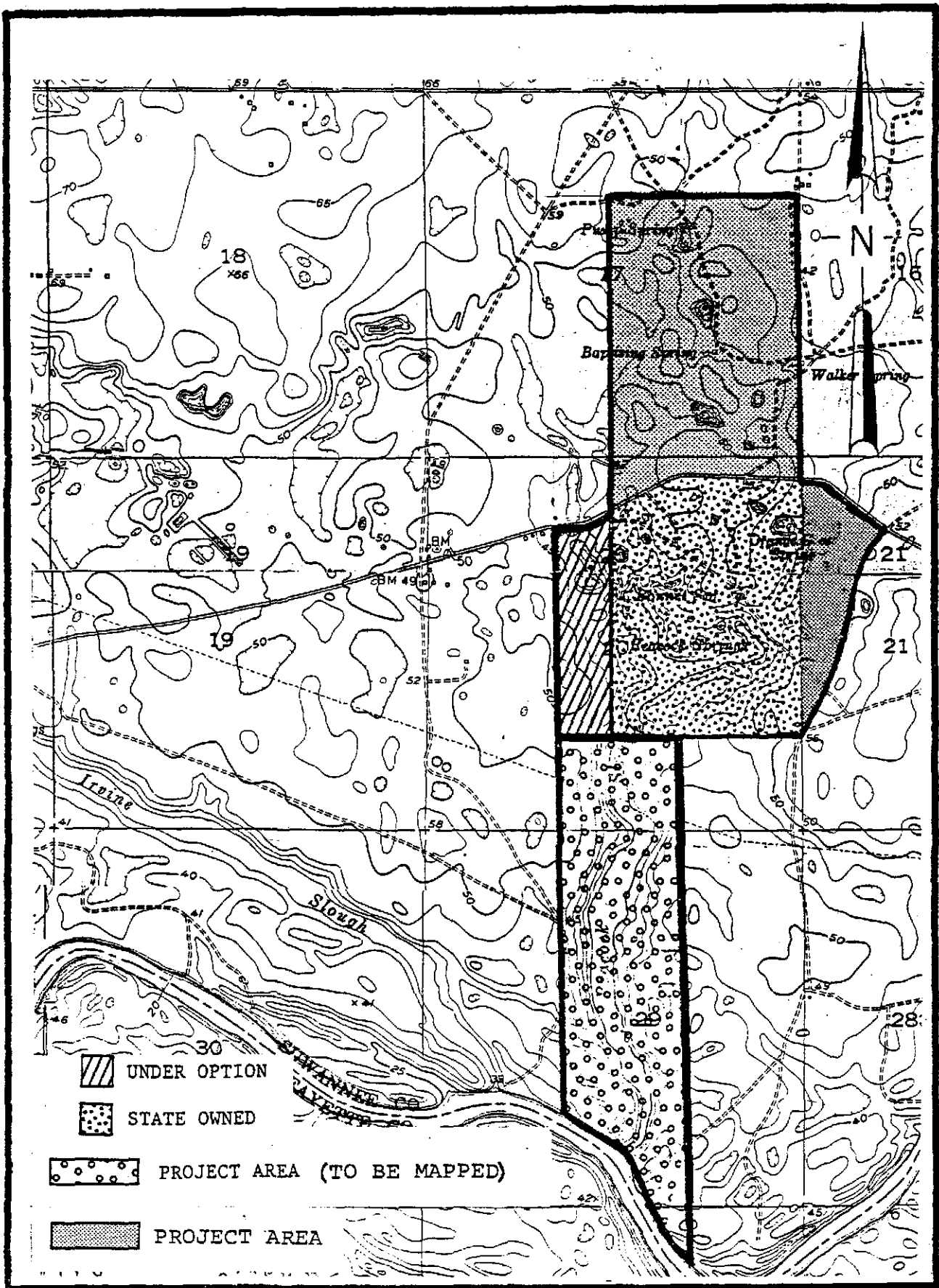
Recognizing that each parcel within the 5,800 linear feet of the project site is an integral part of this natural resource, a comprehensive approach is presented. Improvements to facilitate public access have already been constructed on the City owned parcel and include scenic overlooks, observation 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. While public access down the slope on this site is available by way of a nature trail through a 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 CARL 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 Mellory Heights Park 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 throughout 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 Historical Resources of the Department of State, 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.

#29 PEACOCK SLOUGH



PEACOCK SPRINGS
 SUWANNEE COUNTY

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#29 Peacock Slough	Suwannee	330	\$ 198,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL). Acquisition of the remaining parcels of this project would preserve second growth and old growth forests of excellent quality and would provide protection of the slough, a tributary of the Suwannee River.

MANAGER

Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources.

PROPOSED USE

State Park or Preserve.

LOCATION

In Suwannee County, north Florida, six miles north of Mayo, two miles east of Luraville, and 16 miles from Live Oak. Gainesville and Perry are each about 50 miles away. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 5 and House District 12.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

The 880 acre Peacock Slough project protects a nationally significant example of karst topography and its flora and fauna in a contiguous, relatively undisturbed landscape. The karst region includes two major springs and five major sinks and siphons. The approximately five miles of underwater caves is one of the longest known in the United States. This underwater system provides critical habitat for several endangered animals endemic to the karst areas of north Florida.

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 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 Peacock Slough underwater cave system is heavily utilized by scuba divers. It is anticipated that this activity will continue. Future recreational use of the site would be balanced with the preservation of the cultural sites and natural resources.

OWNERSHIP

240 acres have been acquired and 40 acres are under option. Approximately five owners remain.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

Pollution and overuse could jeopardize the aquatic environment and associated cave fauna.

Plans for development have already been prepared and one of the owners has indicated he will proceed with development unless the property is acquired.

ESTIMATED COST

Acquisition

Assessed value for 1986 is approximately \$198,000.

Management

Requested by the Department of Natural Resources for Fiscal Year 1987-88.

<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$29,892	\$38,090	\$98,900	\$166,882

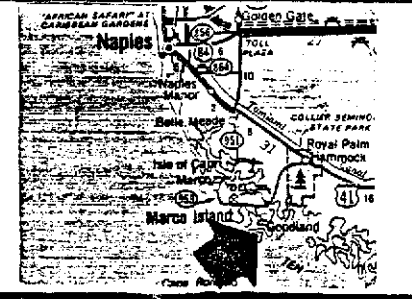
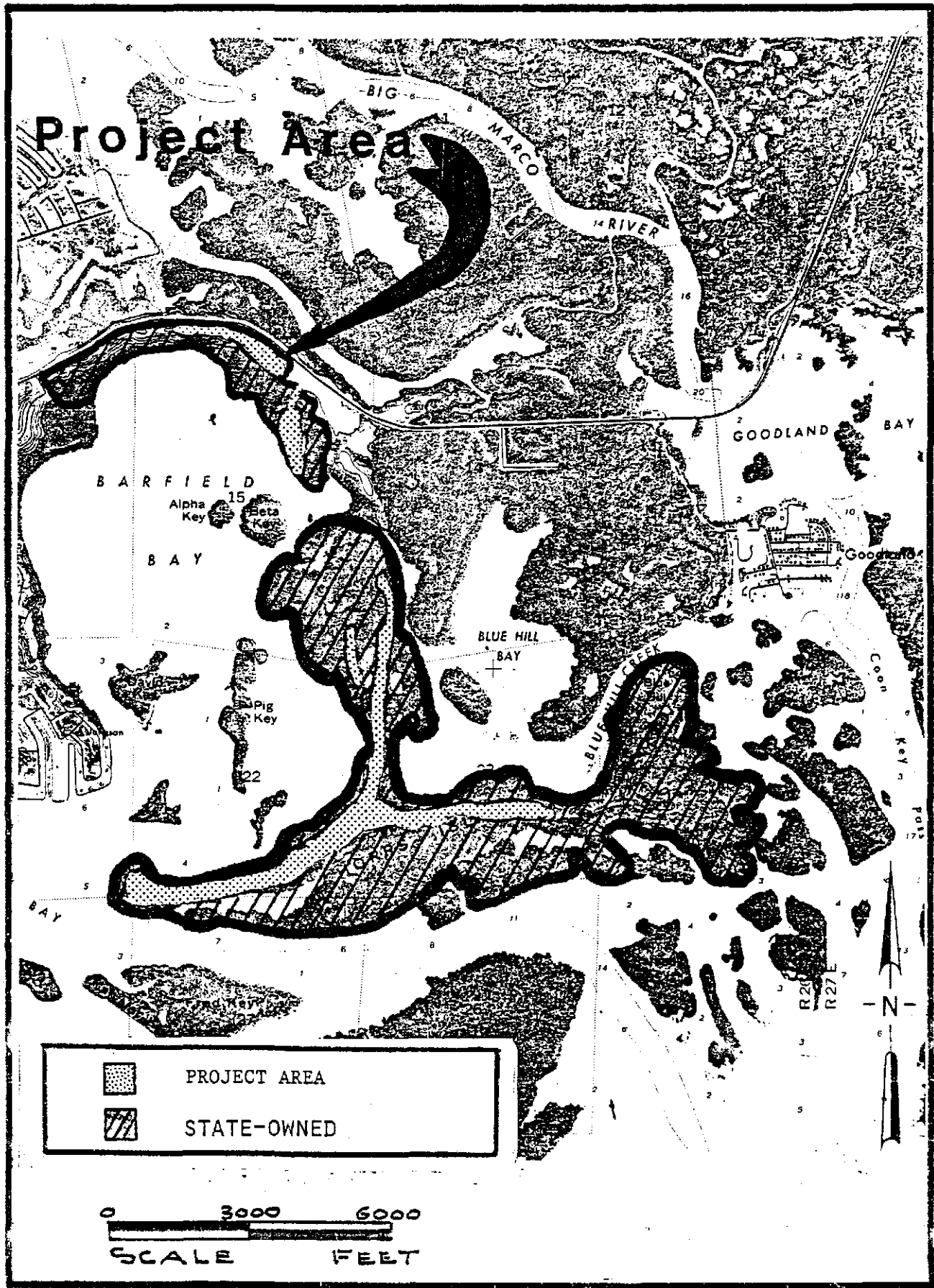
LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	0
Letters of general support.....	1
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	1
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	0

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Peacock Slough is 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 Historical Resources of the Department of State, and perhaps the Suwannee River Water Management District.

#30 HORRS ISLAND



HORRS ISLAND/BARFIELD BAY
COLLIER COUNTY

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#30 Horrs Island	Collier	192	\$ 7,686,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL). Acquisition would protect endangered and threatened species and a variety of natural communities including Tropical Scrub, only found on the sand ridge islands of southwest Florida. Acquisition would also provide protection for an area which is historically and archaeologically rich.

MANAGER

Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources and the Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State.

PROPOSED USE

Interpretive Archaeological and Botanical Site or State Preserve.

LOCATION

In southwest Collier County, south Florida; approximately 15 miles south of Naples. Marco Island is immediately west of the project area. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 38 and House District 75.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

The project area consists of 192 acres 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 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 twenty-five prehistoric and historic sites. This is a very high site density.

Recreation should be limited to low intensity activities to preserve the outstanding cultural and natural resources.

OWNERSHIP

All of the project area, except for about 40 acres is in one ownership - The Deltona Corporation. The State has already acquired approximately 750 acres of wetlands surrounding Horrs Island in the Deltona Exchange.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

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.

The uplands of the project area are being developed as a residential area. Development plans have been prepared for Horrs Island and the owner is going through the regulatory process for development approval. The property is zoned for a Planned Unit Development (PUD). A bridge is planned to Horrs Island.

ESTIMATED COST

Acquisition

The \$7,676,000 value is based on information from the Collier County property appraiser's office on the most recent assessments of property in Collier County zoned PUD.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

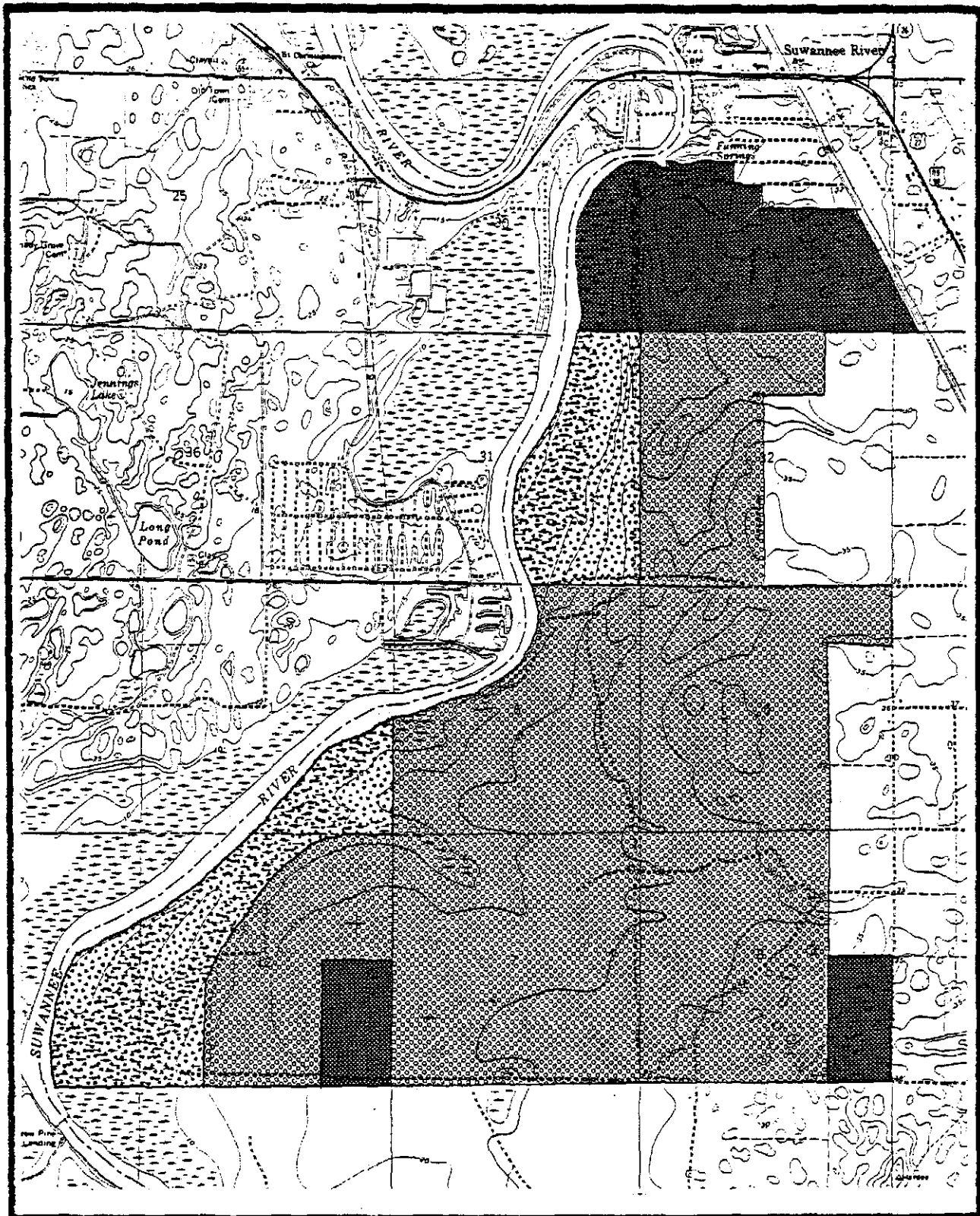
Resolutions.....	0
Letters of general support.....	0
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	0
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	0

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The Horrs Island area is proposed as Environmentally Endangered Land and should be established as a State Preserve/Archaeological Site or State 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 Historical Resources of the Department of State jointly manage the project and that use be limited to passive recreation and resource interpretation, much like Lignumvitae Key.

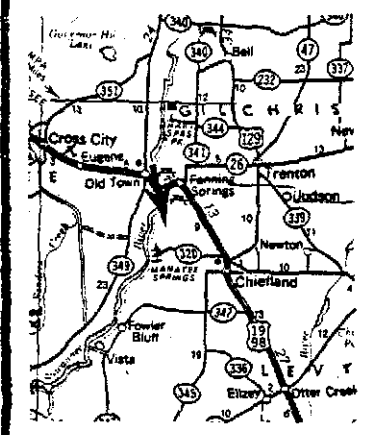
Costs for management should be very low. Interpretive facilities will be the major expense. Some type of landing facility will be required on Horrs Island to accommodate whatever level of access is established. Most disturbed communities are the result of historically significant occupation. Therefore, 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.




#31 ANDREWS TRACT



ANDREWS TRACT

LEVY COUNTY



-  STATE OWNED
-  SUWANNEE RIVER W.M.D. OWNED
-  PROJECT AREA

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#31 Andrews Tract	Levy	370	\$ 1,187,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL). Acquisition will help preserve the water quality of a major river and will protect an exceptional example of pristine mature hardwood forest. Acquisition of this project will also provide many consumptive and nonconsumptive recreational opportunities.

MANAGER

Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission. The Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State, the Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources, and the Suwannee River Water Management District cooperating.

PROPOSED USE

Wildlife Management Area and State Park.

LOCATION

In Levy County, northwest Florida, between Fanning Springs and Manatee Springs. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 6 and House District 11.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

The 3,800 acre Andrews Tract is probably the finest example of mesic hardwood hammock in Florida. It is one of very few large, contiguous areas of old growth hardwoods remaining. It 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 site is an excellent wildlife habitat and supports an abundance of animals. The project includes over four miles of Suwannee River frontage.

There is an aboriginal village site reported on the property. The potential for archaeological investigations is good.

The Andrews Tract provides excellent opportunities for recreation in a near wilderness environment. The property can support hunting, fishing, hiking, camping, canoeing, backpacking and other similar activities that do not degrade the wilderness character of the project.

OWNERSHIP

Approximately 2,850 acres acquired under CARL, including a donation. Suwannee River Water Management District has purchased approximately 550 acres. Approximately 11 owners remaining. Most of remaining parcels subdivided into lots.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

The floodplain swamp is inherently sensitive to disturbance, as is the virgin hardwood forest.

Development is the most imminent along the northern end of the tract. Timber cutting and road construction are the most impending threats.

ESTIMATED COST

Acquisition

Assessed value for 1983 was approximately \$1,187,000. Tax assessed value, taking agricultural exemptions into consideration was \$1,180,000.

Management

Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission expenditures for Fiscal Year 1986-87 from CARL.

<u>Expenses</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$22,328	\$22,328

Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission expenditures for Fiscal Year 1986-87 from State Grand Trust Fund.

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$11,280	\$10,473	\$21,753

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

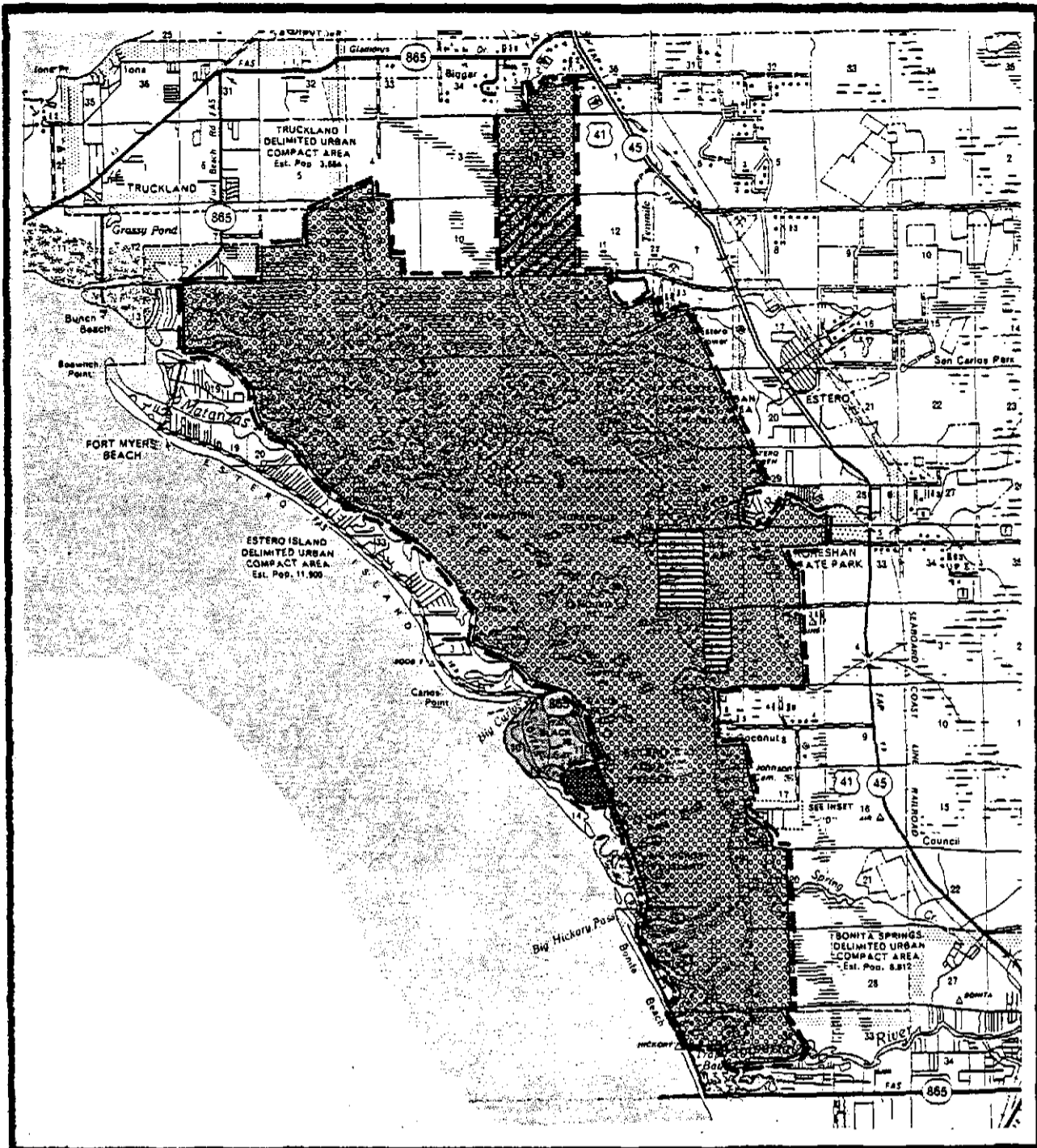
Resolutions.....	0
Letters of general support.....	0
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	0
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.....	1

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

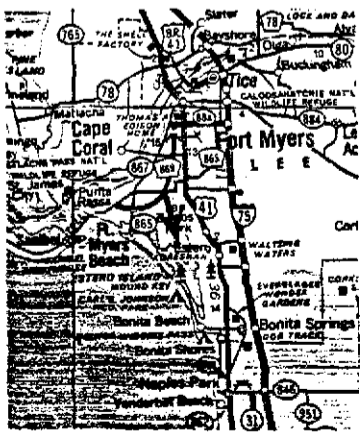
A multi-use concept of management is being employed due to the varied potential of the tract. Its use is best suited for a high quality, resource based natural area where wild plants and animals are the feature attraction. Due to the close proximity of river, floodplain, and upland forest, there is a choice of management options with Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission recommended for lead managing agency with the Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, the Department of Natural Resources, the Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State, 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.

#32 ESTERO BAY



ESTERO BAY AQUATIC PRESERVE BUFFER
LEE COUNTY



-  TNC DONATION
-  PROJECT AREA
-  STATE OWNED
-  COUNTY OWNED
-  NATURE CONSERVANCY PRESERVE
-  PROJECT BOUNDARY

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#32 Estero Bay	Lee	12,885	\$30,684,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL). Acquisition would help protect the marine resources of an aquatic preserve. It would also protect archaeological sites as well as bald eagle habitat.

MANAGER

The Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources

PROPOSED USE

State Reserve in conjunction with the Estero Bay Aquatic Preserve. Public ownership of this coastal zone will protect a substantial amount of environmentally sensitive land and significantly benefit the State's efforts to protect the water quality and aquatic resources in the adjacent Estero Bay Aquatic Preserve.

LOCATION

In Lee County, just north of Ft. Myers Beach and southwest of Ft. Myers. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 38 and House District 74.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

Most of the Estero Bay project area is comprised of wetland natural communities that directly front Estero Bay (e.g., mangrove, salt marsh and salt flats). These communities provide an important nutrient input into the bay, thus contributing substantially to the biological productivity of the area. The bay area supports a diversity of wildlife including the federally endangered bald eagle. The wetlands in a natural condition serve to help maintain high water quality in the Estero Bay Aquatic Preserve.

There are several archaeological sites known from the project area that are attributed to the Calusa Indians and their prehistoric ancestors. Investigation of these sites could bring new insight to their unique and complex society.

The project can provide a variety of recreational opportunities that are compatible with the primary acquisition objective of natural resource protection.

OWNERSHIP

Project area has approximately 85 owners with two major owners: the Estero Bay Trust property (approximately 4,700 acres) and the Windsor-Stevens property (approximately 660 acres). Both are willing sellers, one is willing to exchange.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

The interrelated habitats in this proposal are very susceptible to human activities which alter water quality, quantity and natural periodicity.

The site is currently being degraded by off-road vehicular traffic and illegal dumping.

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 CARL priority list.

ACQUISITION PLANNING (Continued)

Acquisition Phasing

- Phase I. Original proposals, Windsor/Stevens and Estero Bay Trust.
- Phase II. Developable uplands from section 19 north.
- Phase III. Developable uplands from section 30 south.
- Phase IV. Wetlands and islands.

ESTIMATED COST

Acquisition

Tax assessed value for 1985 was approximately \$301,684,000.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	1
Letters of general support.....	46
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	3
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	10

EMINENT DOMAIN

Eminent domain authority was extended until 1993 for Mound Key, an archaeologically significant island within this project.

OTHER

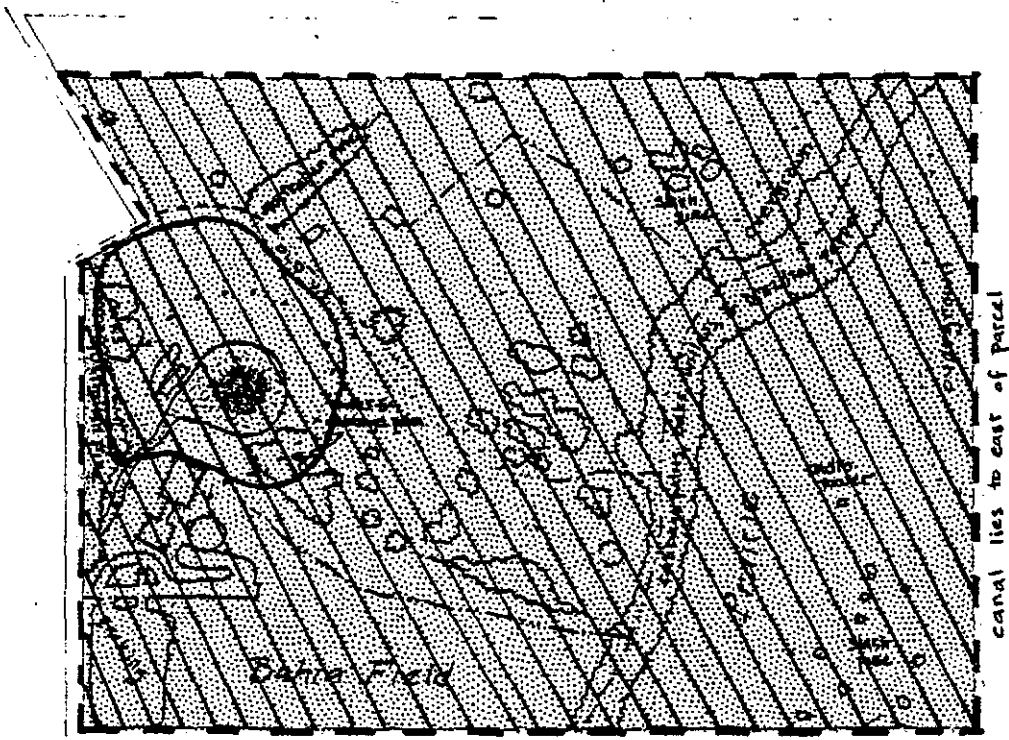
This project is within a Chapter 380 Resource Planning and Management Area with Management Plans Adopted.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Management responsibility for the Estero Bay should be assigned to the the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources . 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 Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State will have a direct role in the management and protection of archaeological and historical resources.

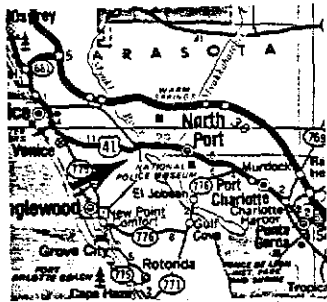
Public use of the aquatic preserve and adjacent buffer area is anticipated and will be encouraged to the extent that it does not conflict with maintenance of the natural and cultural values of the area. Such traditional recreational activities as boating, canoeing, bird watching, fishing and nature appreciation in this area would not be affected. In fact they would be enhanced by the public ownership and protection of this area.

#33 WARM MINERAL SPRINGS



canal lies to east of parcel

WARM MINERAL SPRINGS
SARASOTA COUNTY



PROJECT AREA



PROJECT AREA BOUNDARY

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#33 Warm Mineral Springs	Sarasota	76	\$ 680,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as "other lands." Acquisition would preserve a significant archaeological site as well as the best known example of a limited number of warm mineral springs found in the State.

MANAGER

Sarasota County through the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources. The Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State cooperating.

PROPOSED USE

County park.

LOCATION

In southwestern Sarasota County, southwest Florida, approximately ten miles ENE of Venice and approximately 15 miles northwest of Port Charlotte. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 25 and House District 71.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

The waters of the three acre Warm Mineral Springs maintain an average surface-water temperature of 87°F. The waters are heavily mineralized and have a pronounced sulphurous odor and taste. The property surrounding the springs is in a ruderal condition.

Warm Mineral Springs has long been recognized as a significant archaeological site and is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The site is considered significant not only because of the unusually large number of early human skeletal remains, but because of the undisturbed context of the remains and their age. The site has also produced aboriginal artifacts and Pleistocene faunal remains.

Warm Mineral Springs is currently utilized as a health spa with the primary attraction being the reputed therapeutic effects of the warm mineral waters. Future recreational activities might include swimming, picnicking and interpretation of the archaeological finds.

OWNERSHIP

One subdivided ownership.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

The terrestrial portion of the tract has long been altered although no recent construction has taken place. The spring itself is the portion of the tract with the most unique and vulnerable geological, archaeological, paleontological and hydrological features. Slow degradation of the quality of the ground water caused by deep well injection and surface water pollution is affecting the spring. A worsening of the problems could threaten the geological formation and the paleontological and archaeological remains in the spring as well as the continued public use of the warm spring waters.

The most significant threat comes from the rapid commercial and residential growth in southwest Florida. Interstate 75 recently opened an interchange only two miles east of the site, which will encourage development in the area. Another buyer has recently submitted plans to the owner and county for the acquisition and development of the site. Coupled with the owner's strong desire to sell, the tract could quickly become unavailable for State acquisition.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

On November 12, 1986, the Land Acquisition Selection Committee approved the project design for Warm Mineral Springs, which did not alter the resource planning boundary.

ESTIMATED COST

Acquisition

Value of 76 acre tract, \$680,000, is derived from 1984 tax assessed value per acre of entire Warm Mineral Inc. ownership.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	1
Letters of general support.....	301
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	13
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	2

OTHER

Sarasota County has passed a bonding referendum which will enable the county to contribute \$2 million towards this project's acquisition.

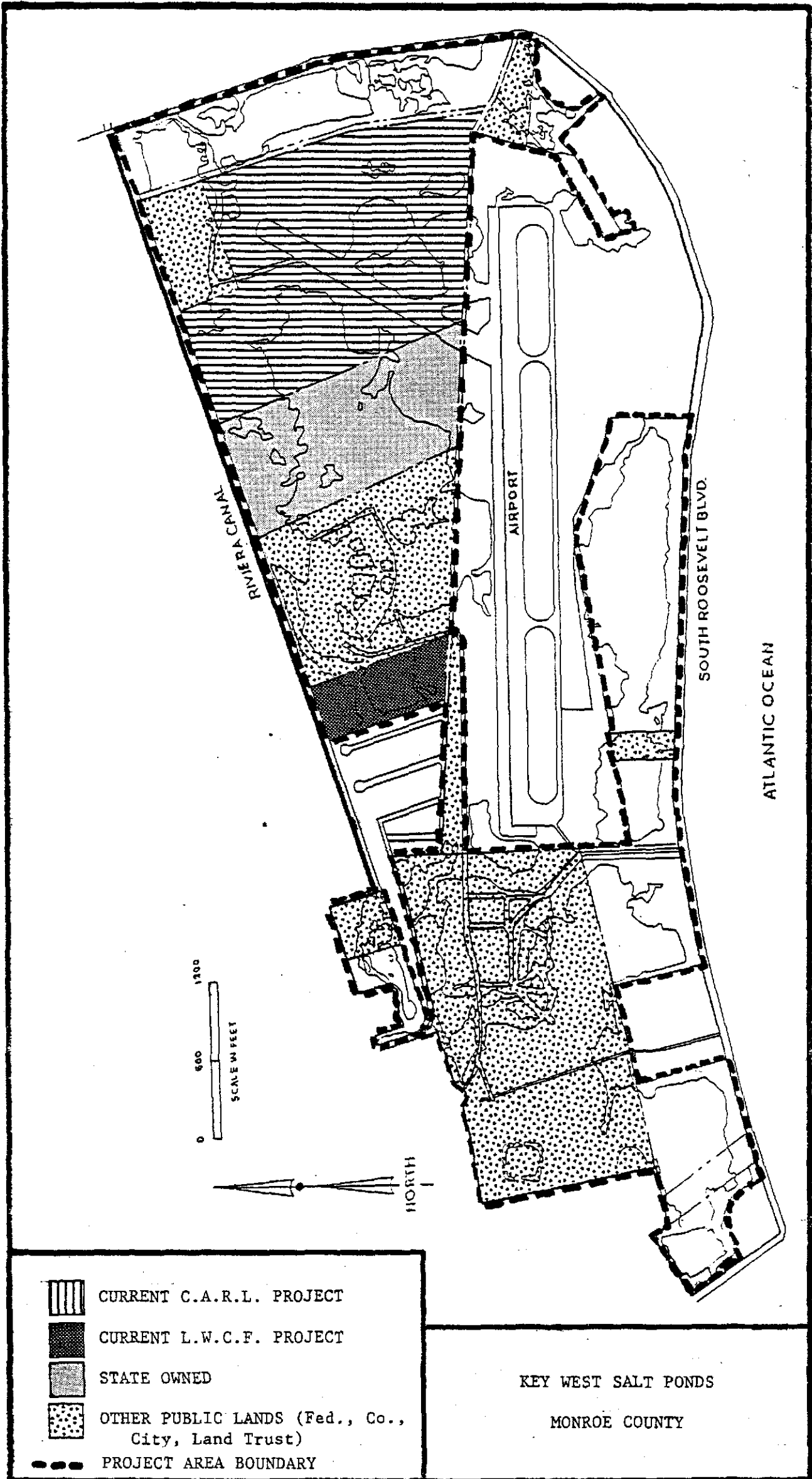
MANAGEMENT SUMMARY






Once acquired by the State, it is the intent of the Sarasota County Parks and Recreation Department to merge the Warm Mineral Springs complex into the County park system and to manage it much like the other recreational facilities within the system of 53 parks that comprise approximately 1,800 acres. Sarasota County parks are governed by a uniform set of regulations that are described by ordinance. Patrol and enforcement of this and other applicable laws is provided by the Park Patrol Division of the Sarasota County Sheriff's Department.

A very basic site plan of the 76 acre Warm Mineral Springs area has been developed, while a detailed master site plan will be required before any improvements will be made. Management of the 56 acres surrounding the Springs would be similar to the existing arrangement. However, upgrading and modernizing the amenities of the springs is a must. No camping or other noncompatible activity is contemplated.

Continued archaeological exploration and eventual construction of a facility to interpret and display findings is a distinct possibility. Any improvements, alterations, or additions to the Springs would be made (based on available funds) with the integrity and sensitive archaeological significance of the area in mind.

#34 KEY WEST SALT PONDS



-  CURRENT C.A.R.L. PROJECT
-  CURRENT L.W.C.F. PROJECT
-  STATE OWNED
-  OTHER PUBLIC LANDS (Fed., Co., City, Land Trust)
-  PROJECT AREA BOUNDARY

KEY WEST SALT PONDS
 MONROE COUNTY

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#34 Key West Salt Ponds	Monroe	407	\$ 5,724,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as "other lands." Acquisition and restoration would preserve the last relatively natural area in Key West including habitat for endangered and threatened species.

MANAGER

The Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources in cooperation with the City of Key West.

PROPOSED USE

Nature study area or Preserve.

LOCATION

In Monroe County, southeast portion of the island of Key West. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 39 and House District 120.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

This project is Key West's last remaining natural expanse, although much of the uplands has been disturbed. The natural communities of the project include tropical hardwood hammock, mangrove, tidal lagoon, and salt ponds. The wetland and aquatic communities are in good condition and support a diversity of wildlife, including many species that are rare and endangered. The salt ponds are an unusual feature and support several unique animals.

This project can provide some excellent low intensity recreational activities. These activities might include bird watching, hiking, photography, nature appreciation, and picnicking.

OWNERSHIP

Nineteen owners, 30 parcels. Some property is already in public ownership. Owner of the Island in the Sun Development has expressed an interest in selling the property to the State.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

The Salt Ponds are extremely vulnerable to degradation from human activities. Development would further reduce the area's value as a habitat for wildlife or for green space for recreation, due to increased modification of tidal flow and problems from stormwater runoff.

The Marks and Smathers Beach development projects are active at this time. Marks, the owner of a 42± acre parcel on the eastern edge of the project area has applied for building permits to construct the first phase of a development that may contain 800 to 1,120 dwelling units in a series of four story buildings. Local governments, the Department of Environmental Regulation and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are currently bound by court order permitting the development of the site in spite of the wetland nature of the parcel. A proposal for three pile supported buildings to serve as amenities for Smathers Beach is under review at this time. These buildings would intrude into the mangrove surrounding the westernmost pond.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

On May 29, 1987, the Land Acquisition Selection Committee approved the 407 acre project design for the Key West Salt Ponds. There were no recommended boundary changes from that acreage which was assessed.

Less Than Fee Simple Acquisition Techniques

The preservation of the Salt Pond area can be achieved through the use of a combination of creative acquisition techniques tailored to suit individual properties and owners. Besides fee-simple purchase these include but are not limited to the following.

ACQUISITION PLANNING (Continued)

Less Than Fee Simple Acquisition Techniques (Continued)

The ten acre parcel presently owned by the Nature Conservancy is being purchased by the City with the aid of a Federal Soil and Water Conservation grant. This parcel along with the ten acre parcel donated to the City by Lawrence Marks, et al., will more than likely be donated to the State.

It is recommended that the State solicit the donation of the United States Government owned property; if unsuccessful, then a first right of refusal should be obtained in the event the federal government declares the land surplus and offers it for sale at a later date.

Donation, life estates and a combination of donation/fee simple purchase will be solicited from all private property owners prior to making fee simple acquisition offers.

Acquisition Phasing

Phase I. It is recommended to include the 42 acre parcel on the east edge of the project owned by Lawrence Marks, et al., because the owners have applied for building permits to construct the first phase of their development. Construction of this development would substantially reduce the value of that portion of the property as a habitat for wildlife or as green space for recreation. In addition to primary construction impacts, development of this tract would increase pressure to develop adjacent parcels.

The ten acre parcel being purchased by the City from the Nature Conservancy is also recommended for inclusion in Phase I because the City may need a small amount of State funds in order to complete the acquisition.

Phase II. It is recommended to include the remaining property within the project boundary. The parcels should be negotiated first that are contiguous with existing state-owned land and with parcels purchased in Phase I.

Coordination

The City of Key West has placed a tax on entrance into Ft. Taylor State Park which will bring in an estimated \$90,000 per year. The City has pledged these funds collected each year to the acquisition and management of the Key West Salt Ponds. The City has also offered to donate to the State the ten acre tract which was donated by Lawrence Marks, et al. The City is continuing to investigate several possibilities for additional ways in which to aid the acquisition and management of the Salt Ponds project.

ESTIMATED COST

Acquisition

Tax assessed value for 1985 was approximately \$5,724,000.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	11
Letters of general support.....	164
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	3
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.....	14

OTHER

This project is within a Chapter 380 area of Critical State Concern.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Lack of management has resulted in problems typical of open spaces near cities. These include off-road vehicles, illegal camping, littering, pollution, dumping, and introduced species. Filling has resulted in diminished tidal circulation, siltation and the loss of historical sites. The Salt Ponds' natural systems are, nevertheless, intact.

These wetlands in an urban context offer great recreational and educational potential for the 25,000 residents of Key West, almost half the entire population of Monroe County, and for the hundreds of thousands of tourists drawn annually by the natural attractions of the Keys, and should be managed by the Div. Rec. Parks.

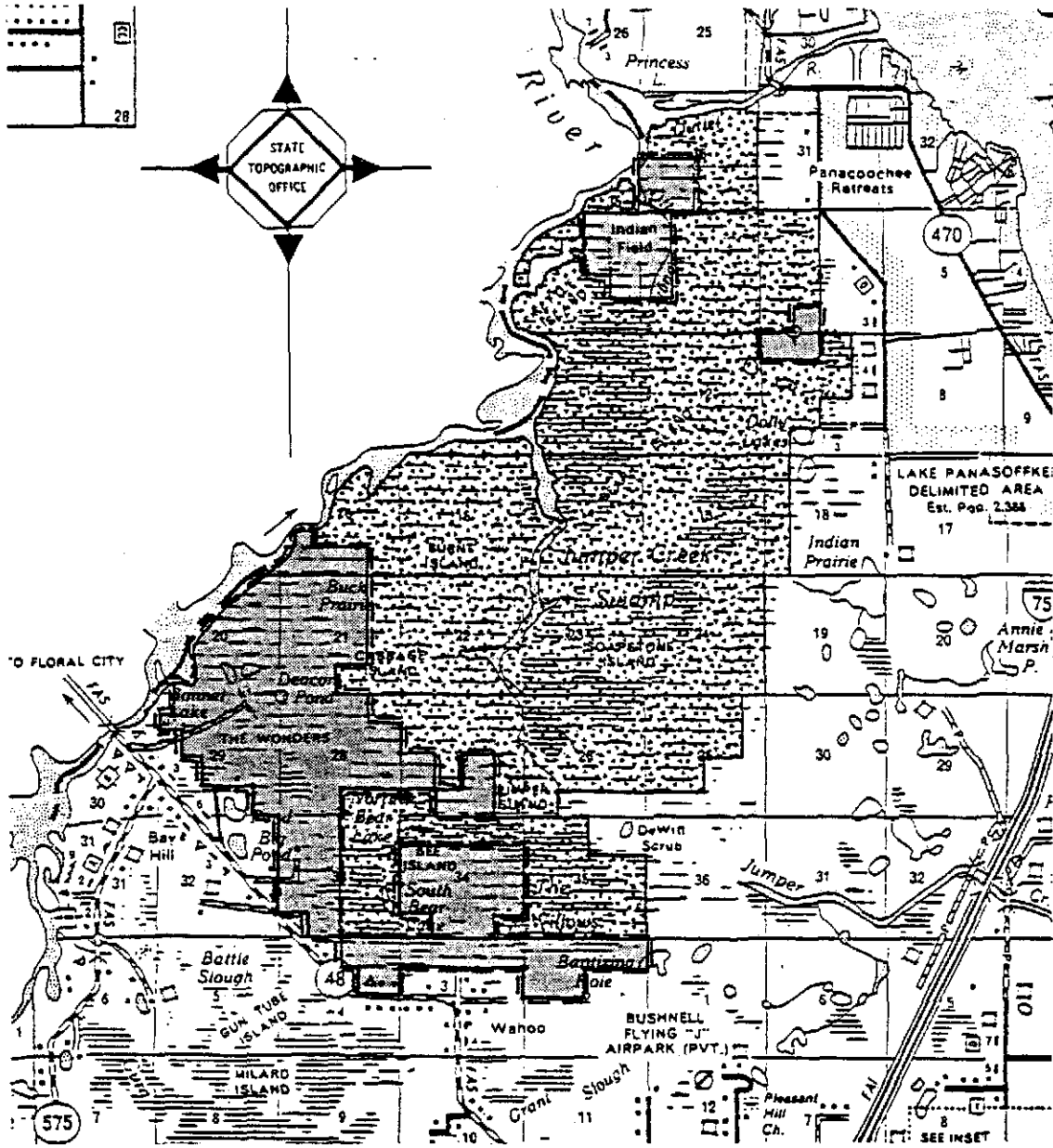
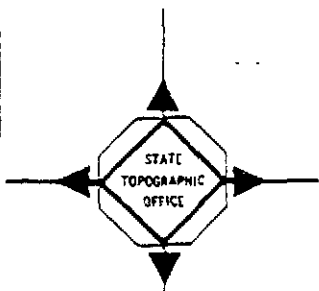
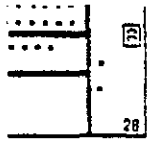
The area is of manageable size, and close to the State Park at Fort Taylor for administrative purposes. Existing facilities include buildings which could serve a variety of uses. Some work restoring natural shorelines and enhancing strategic tidal connections would, without too much difficulty and expense, provide Key West's only onshore recreational opportunities in a natural setting.

The establishment of a park in the Salt Ponds would be of benefit to the large Flagler Avenue neighborhoods which suffer from a dearth of such facilities. The Salt Ponds via Government Road could provide nearby playgrounds, picnic areas, and quick access to Smathers Public Beach by a walking/biking path. Fronting the ponds is the Bridle Path, a palm-lined promenade along the Atlantic connecting Smathers Beach with East Martello Museum. Acquisition would ensure the continued existence of the privately owned Bridle Path, already heavily used by the public for walking, overflow from Smathers Beach activities, and parking.

In the Keys, State operated camp grounds are reserved far in advance in tourist season. There are no such facilities south of Bahia Honda Key at this time to appeal to the large market of families and others interested in outdoor activities. The Salt Ponds contain a wide variety of habitats and support quantities of fish and the birdlife that feeds upon them. The isolated mangrove creeks along Riviera Canal are inaccessible except by canoe. A canoe rental concession, marked routes and landings would make exploration of the shallow ponds a real attraction, especially in winter tourist season when weather often prevents enjoyment of less sheltered waters. A boat ramp and parking at the end of Eleventh Street off Flagler Avenue would give water access to Riviera Canal and Cow Key Channel.

The conversion of facilities at the abandoned missile base into a nature center and a trail through the adjacent hammock would serve to inform people about the plants and animals that inhabit this unique and endangered environment. Placement of elevated boardwalks and observation blinds would allow visitors a close look at the Keys' renowned wading birds.

#35 WITHLACOCHEE



WITHLACOOCHEE E.E.L. INHOLDING/
MONDELLO/CACCIATORE/JUMPER CREEK
SUMTER COUNTY



STATE OWNED

PROJECT AREA

--- PROJECT BOUNDARY

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#35 Withlacoochee	Sumter	3,900	\$ 5,604,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL) and as "other lands." Acquisition would help protect the sensitive wetland environment of a river system and provide opportunities for hunting and timber management.

MANAGER

The Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services. The Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission and the Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State cooperating.

PROPOSED USE

Addition to the Withlacoochee State Forest.

LOCATION

Sumter County, central Florida, approximately 50 miles northeast of Tampa. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 11 and House District 47.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

The majority of this tract is comprised of freshwater wetlands; i.e., hardwood hammocks, sawgrass and willow marshes, cypress and bottomland hardwood strands, and sable palm hammocks. These wetlands provide a significant storage area for surface water and act as a buffer for storm waters. Higher elevations appear as islands amongst the generally low, wet terrain. The natural communities of the project provide habitats for numerous wildlife species.

Although the project area has not been systematically surveyed for cultural resource sites, it is believed to have potential for archaeological investigations.

This project can support a variety of recreational activities that are compatible with the primary objective of protecting the valuable hydrological resources. These activities could include limited hunting, hiking, camping and nature study.

OWNERSHIP

There are approximately 45 owners within the expanded project area.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

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.

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.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

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, Township 21 South, Range 21 East, 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.

ACQUISITION PLANNING (Continued)

Recommended Acquisition Phasing

- Phase I. Original proposals - Mondello and Cacciatore/Jumper Creek and C. B. Jones tract in Section 4, Township 22 South, Range 21 East.
- Phase II. Recommended additions by the Florida Natural Areas Inventory
- Phase III. Inholdings in Withlacoochee EEL project area.

ESTIMATED COST

Acquisition

Assessed value for 1986 is approximately \$5,604,000. Tax assessed value, taking into consideration agricultural exemptions, is approximately \$977,000.

Management

Funds expended by the Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services per year.

Salaries and Expenses

\$30,000

Additional projected expenses.

Capital improvements

\$11,560

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	1
Letters of general support.....	0
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	5
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	1

* Older EEL files are not included in these totals.

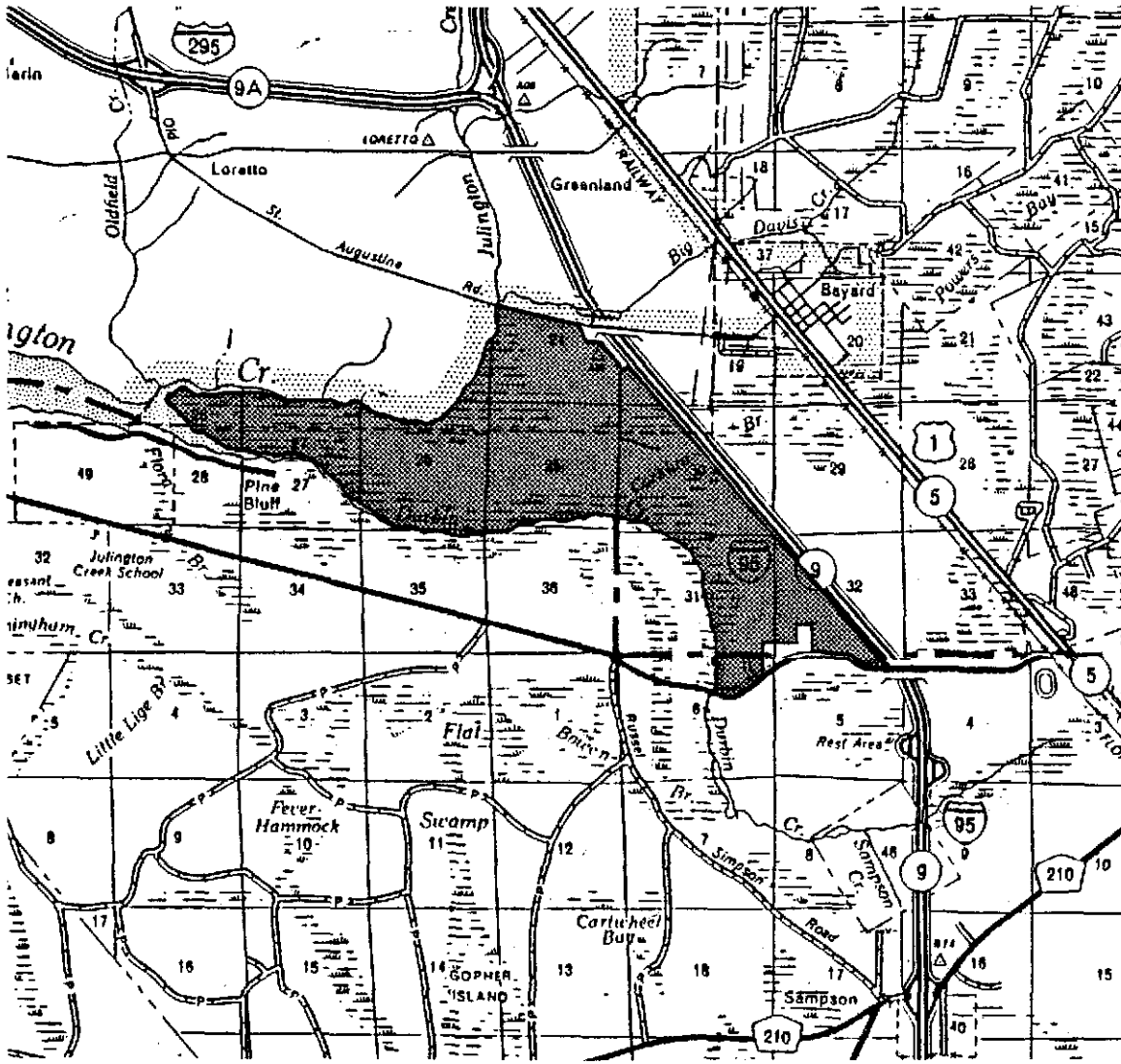
MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The Withlacoochee project area contains approximately 3,900 acres of inholdings and adjacent lands that are important for preservation and management of the existing Withlacoochee EEL Tract. 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 nonconsumptive uses. These activities might include hiking, bird watching, picnicking, camping, and canoeing.

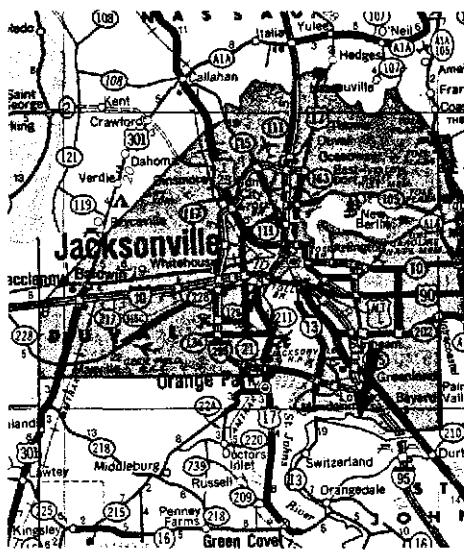
The lead managing agency has been designated as the Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, with the Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State and the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission cooperating. If purchased, these parcels will be managed along 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.

036 JULINGTON/DURBIN CREEKS



JULINGTON/DURBIN CREEKS
 DUVAL COUNTY



 PROJECT AREA

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#36 Julington/Durbin Creeks	Duval St. Johns	3,300	\$ 2,792,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies under the "other lands" category. Acquisition of this site would provide outdoor recreation opportunities for an increasingly developed urban area, would help protect hydrological resources associated with a major river, and could provide opportunities for the selective harvesting of timber.

MANAGER

The Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services. The Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State cooperating.

PROPOSED USE

State Forest.

LOCATION

In Duval and St. Johns Counties, northeast Florida, approximately 20 miles south of Jacksonville and 20 miles north of St. Augustine. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 9 and House District 20.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

This project is comprised of five major natural community types, of which approximately three fourths is pinelands. The pinelands have the potential for timber production. Most of the remainder of the project is wetlands, and almost the entire project area can be considered a forested watershed. The property abuts the St. Johns River, Julington Creek, Durbin Creek and Mill Creek. The project is reported to harbor several threatened plant and animal species.

The project area ^{has potential for} ~~includes two significant historical/archaeological sites.~~ ^{investigation}

This project could support many recreational activities including hiking, camping, horseback riding, canoeing, fishing, swimming and possibly hunting.

OWNERSHIP

There are five owners. The major owner, Goneden Corporation, continues to be unwilling to sell at the price the State is able to offer.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

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.

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

ESTIMATED COST

Acquisition

The 1981 tax assessed value was \$2,791,700.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	4
Letters of general support.....	83
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	22
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	14

EMINENT DOMAIN

1987 Legislature extended eminent domain authority for this project.

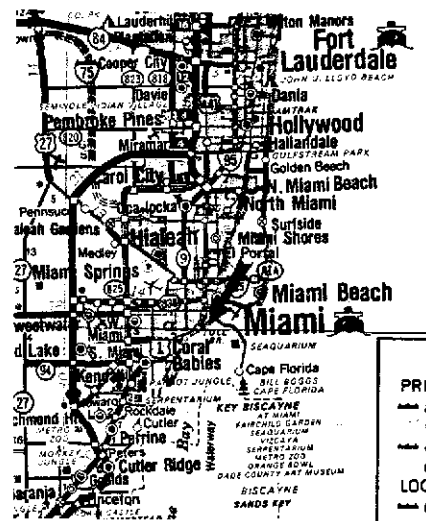
MANAGEMENT SUMMARY



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 Historical 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.

#37 THE BARNACLE ADDITION



THE BARNACLE ADDITION
DADE COUNTY



-  THE BARNACLE ADDITION
-  THE BARNACLE (STATE OWNED)

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#37 The Barnacle Addition	Dade	7	\$ 3,463,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as "other lands." This project is an addition to the Barnacle State Historic Site, and would protect a tropical hardwood hammock.

MANAGER

The Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources. The Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State cooperating.

PROPOSED USE

State Historic Site Addition.

LOCATION

In Dade County, south Florida, fronting Biscayne Bay, between Peacock Park and the Barnacle State Historic Site. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 35 and House District 104.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

The Barnacle Addition CARL acquisition proposal consists of approximately 7.07 acres in the Coconut Grove section of Miami. The primary significance of this project is its association with the Barnacle Historic Site. The project area occupies a narrow lot between the Barnacle Historic Site and the city-owned Peacock Park. The property supports a 2.5 acre tropical hardwood hammock. Although the understory of the hammock is disturbed, the site does contain several rare plant species, including thatch palm and silver palm. The property also has 240 feet on Biscayne Bay, a State Aquatic Preserve.

The Barnacle Addition contains a historic site and a prehistoric archaeological site.

It is anticipated that this project would provide excellent recreational opportunities in association with the Barnacle Historic Site. Walking paths through the hammock and along the bay shore would provide the most appropriate recreation.

OWNERSHIP

Project area under one ownership.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

Development on the property would detract from the historic atmosphere of the adjacent Barnacle Historic Site.

The property's location and aesthetic appeal make the site highly desirable for development. The property is currently zoned for residential development.

ESTIMATED COST

Acquisition

Tax assessed value for 1985 was \$3,463,000.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	2
Letters of general support.....	411
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	7
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.....	16

EMINENT DOMAIN

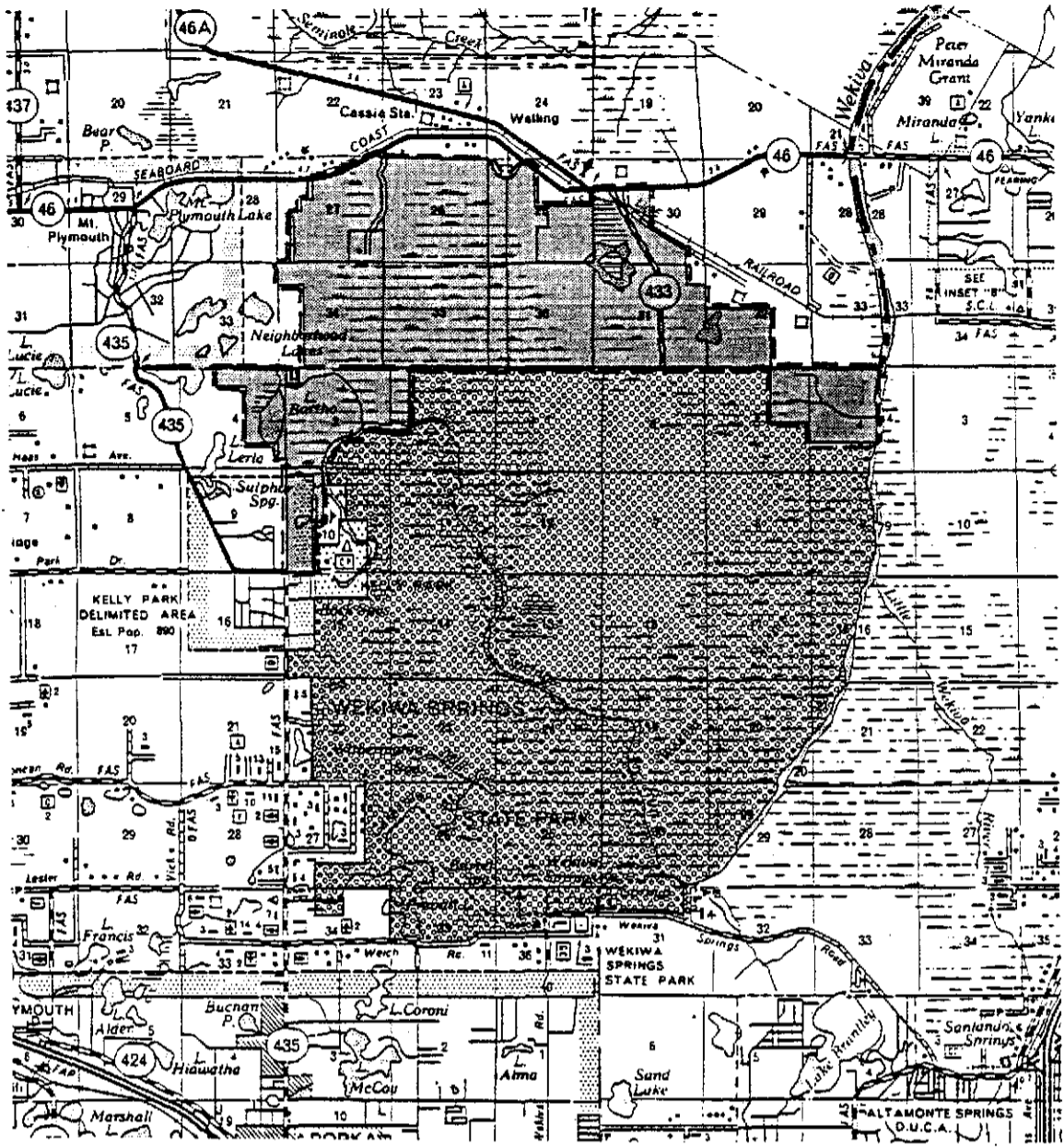
Eminent domain was authorized by the 1987 Legislature.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Interpretation of the hardwood hammock, already a major element in public programs of The Barnacle State Historic Site, would be enhanced. Acquisition of the project area would enhance protection of both The Barnacle State Historic Site and the City of Miami's 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 nonhammock areas of the 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 Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources.



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.

#38 B.M.K. RANCH



BMK RANCH
LAKE/ORANGE COUNTY



-  PROJECT AREA
-  STATE OWNED

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#38 B.M.K. Ranch	Lake Orange	5,850	\$ 5,517,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL). Acquisition of this project would help create a corridor and preserve habitat for an endangered species, would aid in management of existing State owned lands, and would aid in the preservation of the water quality of a major river system.

MANAGER

The Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources.

PROPOSED USE

Addition to Rock Springs Run State Reserve.

LOCATION

In Lake and Orange Counties in central Florida, near Orlando. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 11 and House District 46.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

This project contains a variety of upland and wetland natural communities, including 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. These communities are relatively undisturbed and in very good ecological health. The project also includes excellent aquatic resources including a major spring and its spring run, and river frontage on Rock Springs Run (1.5 miles) and the Wekiva River (0.75 miles). The maintenance of the project area in a natural condition will preserve the remaining watershed of Rock Springs Run, and help maintain the high water quality of both of these streams.

This project provides excellent recreational opportunities in a rapidly growing metropolitan region. Recreational activities might include canoeing, swimming, camping, fishing, hiking, horseback riding and possibly hunting.

OWNERSHIP

There are approximately 30 owners. B.M.K. Ranch (approximately 2,700 acres) is the primary owner.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

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.

Development pressures are very high near the urban center of Orlando, especially in such desirable locations as those provided by the B.M.K. Ranch.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

The Land Acquisition Selection Committee approve the B.M.K. Ranch 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 PLANNING (Continued)

Acquisition Phasing

- Phase I. Large unimproved parcels contiguous to existing State owned land.
- Phase II. Other improved parcels.
- Phase III. Improved parcels.

ESTIMATED COST

Acquisition

Tax assessed value for 1986 was approximately \$5,517,000.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	0
Letters of general support.....	16
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	0
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	65

OTHER

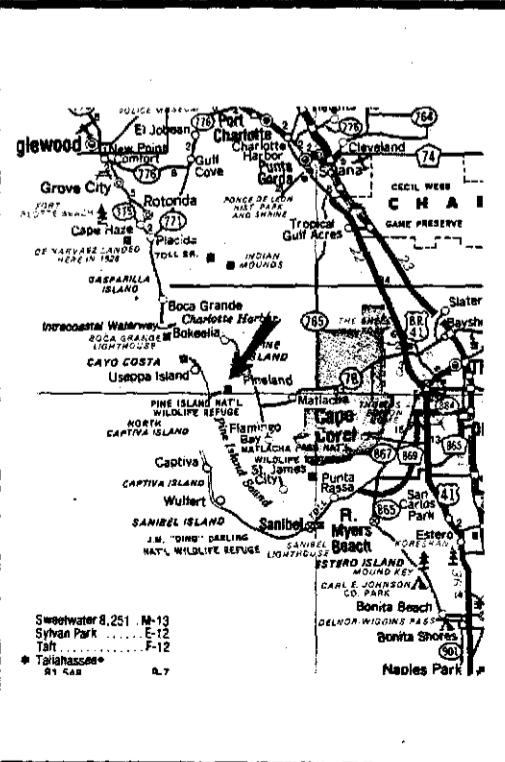
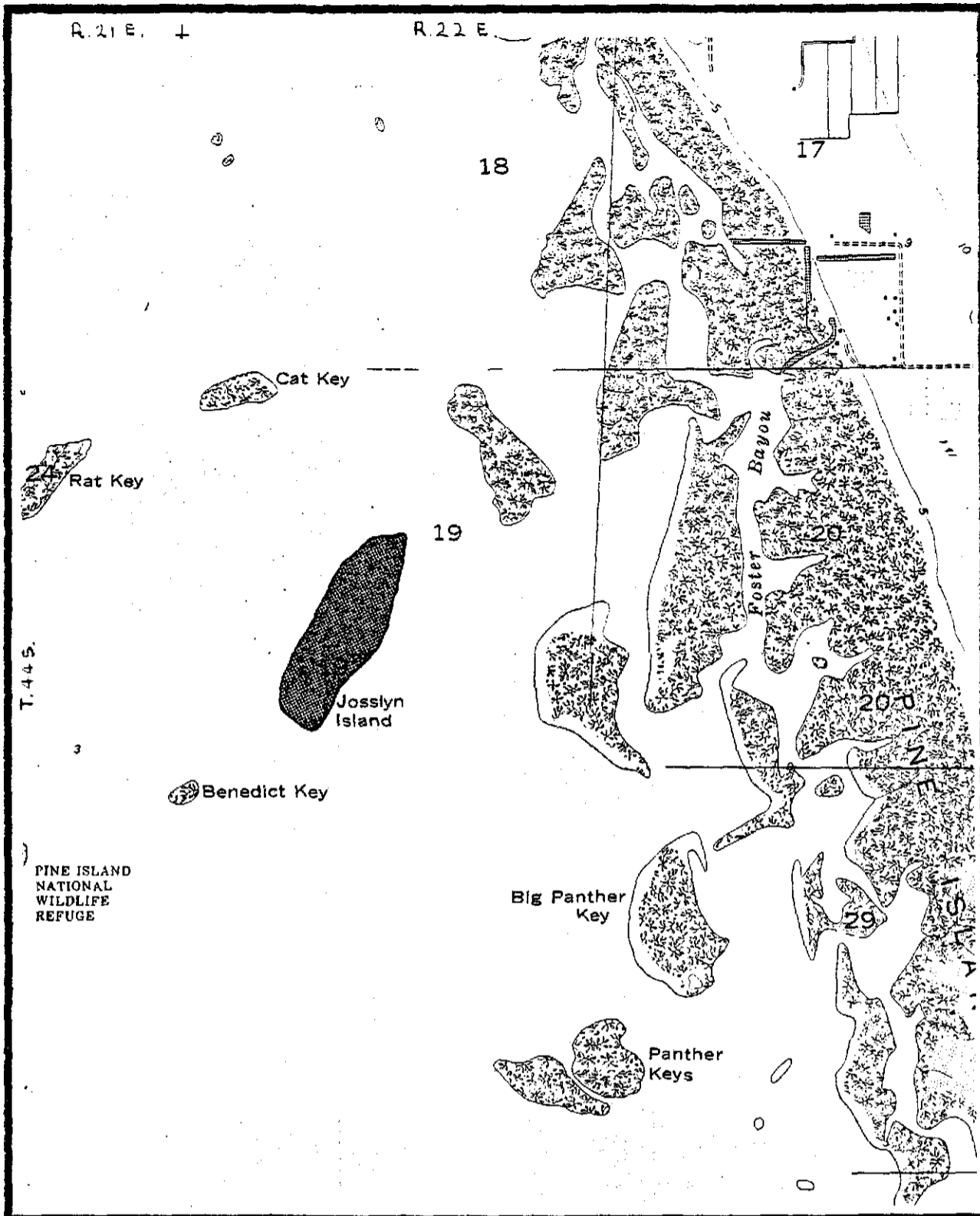
Acquisition of B.M.K. Ranch would complement other existing and proposed EEL/CARL lands in the vicinity. The map on Page 138, illustrates the juxtaposition of Hontoon Island State Park, Blue Springs State Park, Lower Wekiva River State Reserve, Rock Springs Run State Reserve, Wekiva Springs State Park, B.M.K. Ranch, Seminole Springs, and St. Johns River.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Acquisition of the B.M.K. Ranch would enhance the protection of the Wekiva River (an Outstanding Florida Water) and provide habitat for the perpetuation of threatened or endangered species. The Conceptual Management Plan recommends that management responsibility for this property be assigned to the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources as part of the Rock Springs Run State Reserve. The Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State, Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, the Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, and St. Johns River Water Management District will also have "cooperative management" roles as nonlead 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 noncommercial fishing.

#39 JDSSLYN ISLAND



JOSSLYN ISLAND
LEE COUNTY

PROJECT AREA

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#39 Josslyn Island	Lee	48	\$ 35,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies for purchase under "other lands" category. Acquisition of this project would preserve significant archaeological remains. Josslyn Island could also serve as an outdoor recreation area designed to complement the prehistoric archaeological mounds and features.

MANAGER

The Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State and the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources.

PROPOSED USE

State Archaeological Site and State Recreation Area.

LOCATION

In Lee County, southeast Florida, two miles offshore from Pine Island. In close proximity to Boca Grande and Sanibel Island, Josslyn Island is located in Pine Island Sound between Cayo Costa and Pine Island. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 25 and House District 74.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

Josslyn Island is primarily a mangrove wetland with a large aboriginal shell mound colonized by subtropical and tropical species. It encompasses approximately 367 acres, of which approximately 12 acres is "upland" property. Access to the island is by boat.

The island contains a twelve 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. 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 light, and is estimated to affect approximately five percent of the total.

Recreation should be strictly controlled to preserve the significant cultural resources.

OWNERSHIP

One owner.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

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.

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.

ESTIMATED COST

Acquisition

Tax assessed value is approximately \$35,000.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	0
Letters of general support.....	8
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	3
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	3

EMINENT DOMAIN

Eminent domain authority extended by the 1987 Legislature. The Department of Natural Resources has filed eminent domain proceedings. Settlement pending.

OTHER

This project is within a Chapter 380 Resource Planning and Management Area with Management Plans Adopted. It is also within Pine Island Sound Aquatic Preserve.

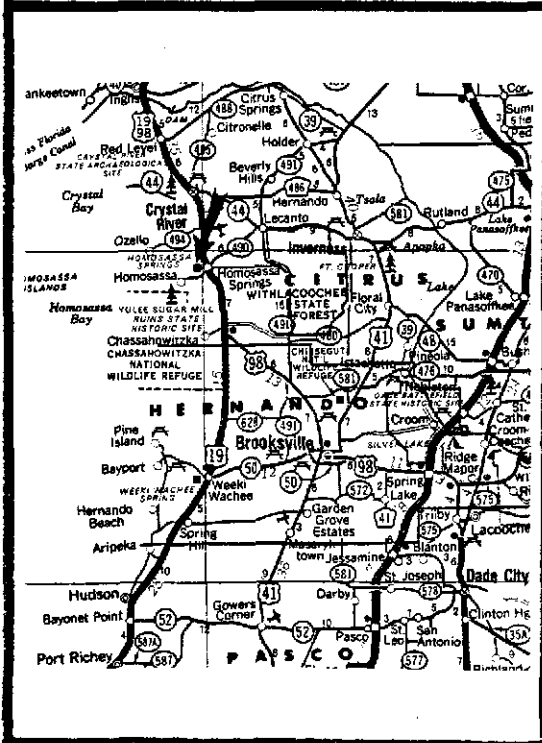
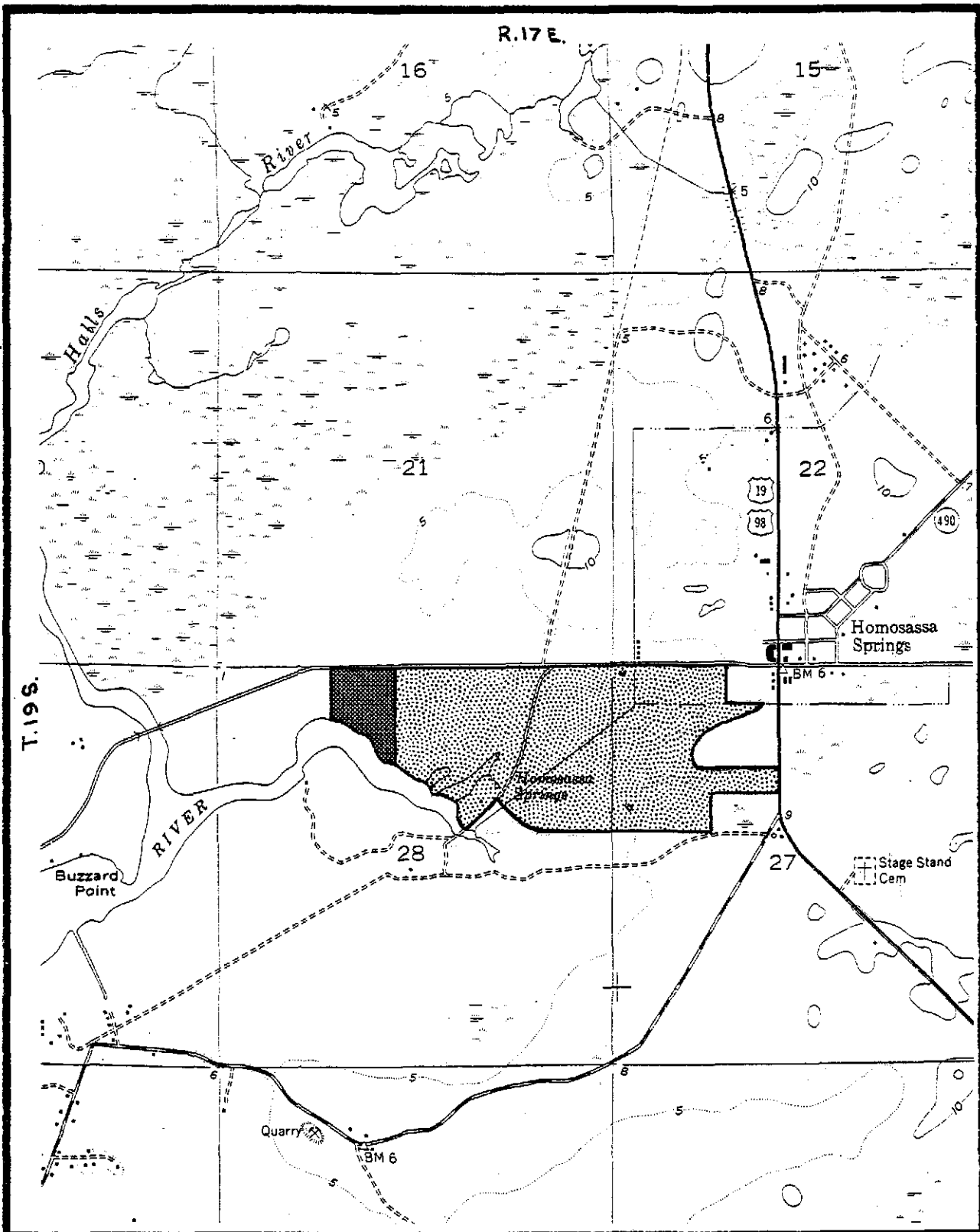
MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

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 Historical Resources of the Department of State 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 Historical Resources of the Department of State. 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 of the Department of Natural Resources and the Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State. 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.

The Conceptual Management Plan recommends that the Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State and the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources jointly manage this property. This management arrangement will provide professional expertise by the Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State 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.

#40 HONOSASSA SPRINGS



HOMOSASSA SPRINGS
CITRUS COUNTY

PROJECT AREA

PROJECT AREA UNDER OPTION

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#40 Homosassa Springs	Citrus	30	\$ 575,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as "other lands." Acquisition of this developed nature attraction and adjacent forest would ensure the protection of a first magnitude spring, would help preserve habitat for an endangered species, would provide outdoor recreational opportunities, and would protect relatively undisturbed hammock.

MANAGER

Citrus County or the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources.

PROPOSED USE

County or State Park.

LOCATION

In southwestern Citrus County, Florida's west coast, just west of U.S. Highway 19 and the urban area of Homosassa Springs. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 4 and House District 26.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

This project contains a first magnitude spring, Homosassa or Fishbowl Spring, which is the headwaters of the Homosassa River. The project includes approximately 100 acres of hydric and mesic hammock natural communities which are in good ecological condition. The good woodland habitat in conjunction with the spring and spring run support a large number of wading birds, some of which colonially nest on the property in large rookeries. The spring also provides a winter refuge for the federally endangered manatee and has been used to rehabilitate injured manatees.

The property could provide a variety of recreational activities under the constraints of the project's small size (e.g., canoeing, swimming, fishing, picnicking, nature appreciation and environmental education). The major attraction at the site is an underwater viewing room.

OWNERSHIP

The State has an option agreement with Citrus County on the majority of the tract (ca. 155 acres), scheduled to be exercised in December, 1988. The remaining portion of the project, approximately 30 acres, which is not yet acquired or under option has only two owners. One of the owners, however, has recently subdivided his property into 16 lots. The lots are unsold as of July 1, 1987.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

The first magnitude spring is highly vulnerable due to possible contamination from surrounding development.

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 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.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

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 30 acres of forest to the original proposal. The entire project area has now been boundary mapped.

ACQUISITION PLANNING (Continued)

Acquisition Phasing

- Phase I. Original Proposal - county owned.
- Phase II. Florida Natural Areas Inventory recommended addition.

ESTIMATED COST

Acquisition

Tax assessed value for one of the two remaining ownerships is \$102,800. Tax assessed value for the other subdivided ownership is approximately \$472,000, based on the average assessed values for waterfront and interior lots in that recorded plat. Total tax assessed value for 1987 is approximately \$575,000.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

- Resolutions..... 1
- Letters of general support.....1033
- Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials..... 8
- Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations. 11

OTHER

This project is within a Chapter 380 Growth Management Agreement Area. It is also proposed by Citrus County as a joint County/State purchase.

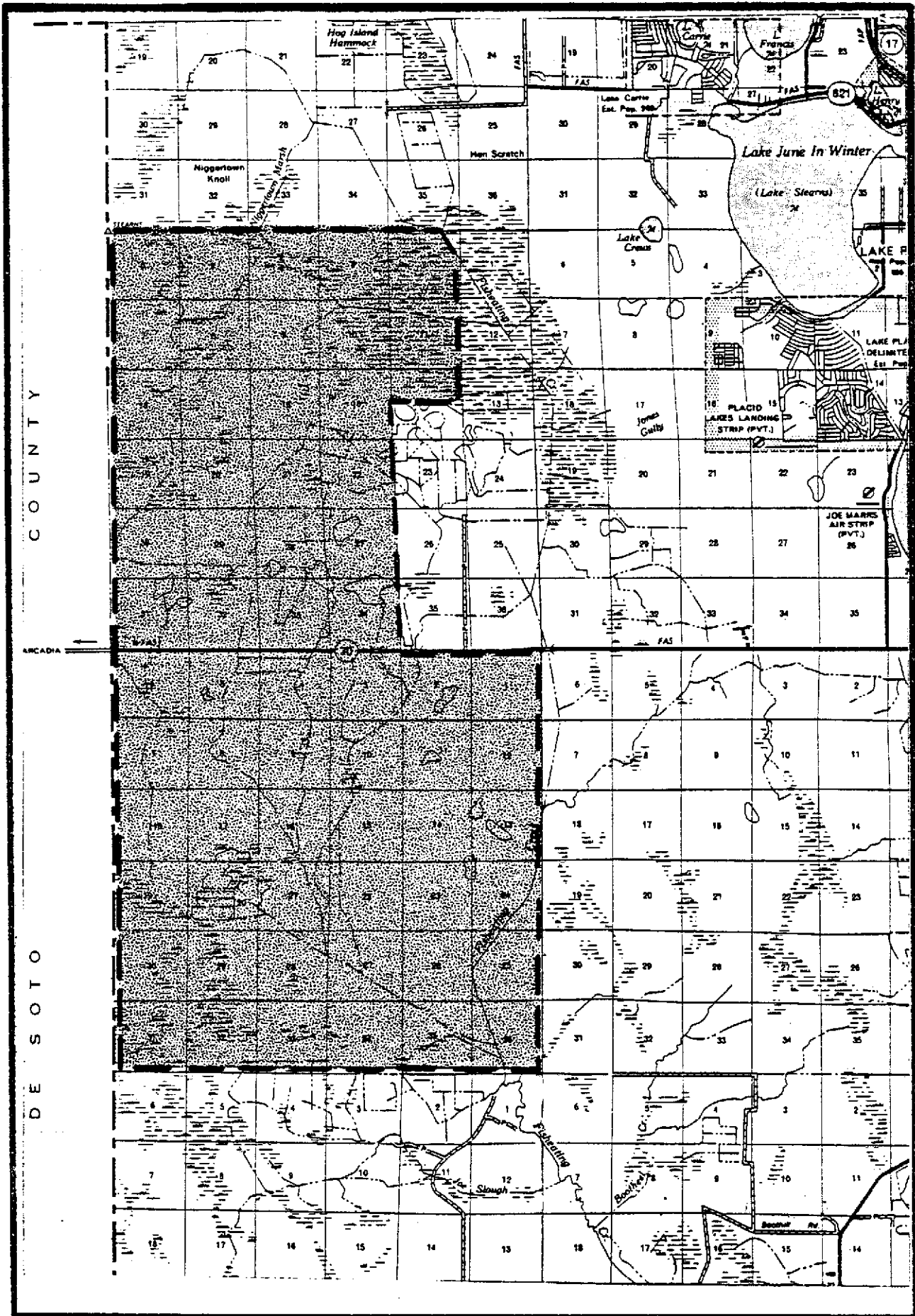
MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The Homosassa Springs project area consists of approximately 185 acres and contains the well known attraction Homosassa Nature World with Nature's Fishbowl. Homosassa Springs 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 used for rehabilitation of injured manatees.

Besides the underwater observatory, development in the attraction includes the administration building, the gift shop, the restaurant building, the animal-exhibit park, the parking lot, the 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.

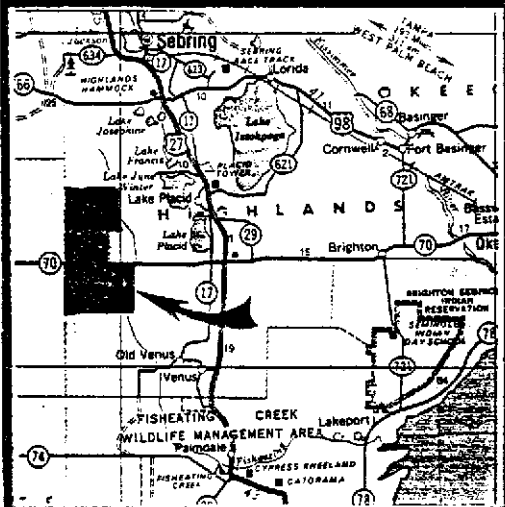
There is potential for recreational use in addition to its present use, primarily for fairly passive activities taking advantage of the pleasing forest land outside the sphere of the attraction and the spring run. There also is potential for the alternative replacement of the existing attraction with a spring-centered recreation design based entirely upon the natural amenities of the site. The potential for adding water-recreation activities depends on requirements for manatee.

#41 BLUEHEAD RANCH





COUNTY

DE SOTO



BLUEHEAD RANCH
HIGHLANDS COUNTY

-  PROJECT AREA
-  PROJECT BOUNDARY

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#41 Bluehead Ranch	Highlands	40,329	\$ 3,600,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as "other lands." Acquisition of this project would provide the public with a wide variety of recreational uses including hunting, fishing, and canoeing. Acquisition would also provide protection of a portion of a natural floodplain.

MANAGER

Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission. The Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services and the Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State cooperating.

PROPOSED USE

Wildlife Management Area or Wildlife Refuge.

LOCATION

In Highlands County, south-central Florida, approximately 20 miles south of Sebring, west of Lake Okeechobee. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 13 and House District 76.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

Most of the Bluehead Ranch is comprised of marsh and wet prairie with some pine flatwoods, hardwood hammock, and semi-improved pasture also present. It is significant that such a large, relatively undisturbed tract of land is available for protection as wildlife habitat in south central Florida. 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. The project includes approximately 4.5 miles of frontage on Fisheating Creek. Approximately 15% of the entire project area can be considered watershed for the creek. The maintenance of the project area in a natural condition will help protect the water quality of Fisheating Creek and ultimately Lake Okeechobee into which it flows.

Bluehead Ranch should be able to sustain a variety of intensive recreational uses that include hunting, fishing, hiking, camping, canoeing and nature appreciation.

OWNERSHIP

Single owner is Ben Hill Griffin.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

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.

Lands adjacent to the project are managed almost exclusively for cattle husbandry and citriculture. It is likely that Bluehead Ranch would be used for the same practices unless acquired by the State.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

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.

ESTIMATED COST

Acquisition

Assessed value for 1986 was approximately \$3,600,000. Tax assessed value, with applied greenbelt exemptions, was \$3,500,000.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

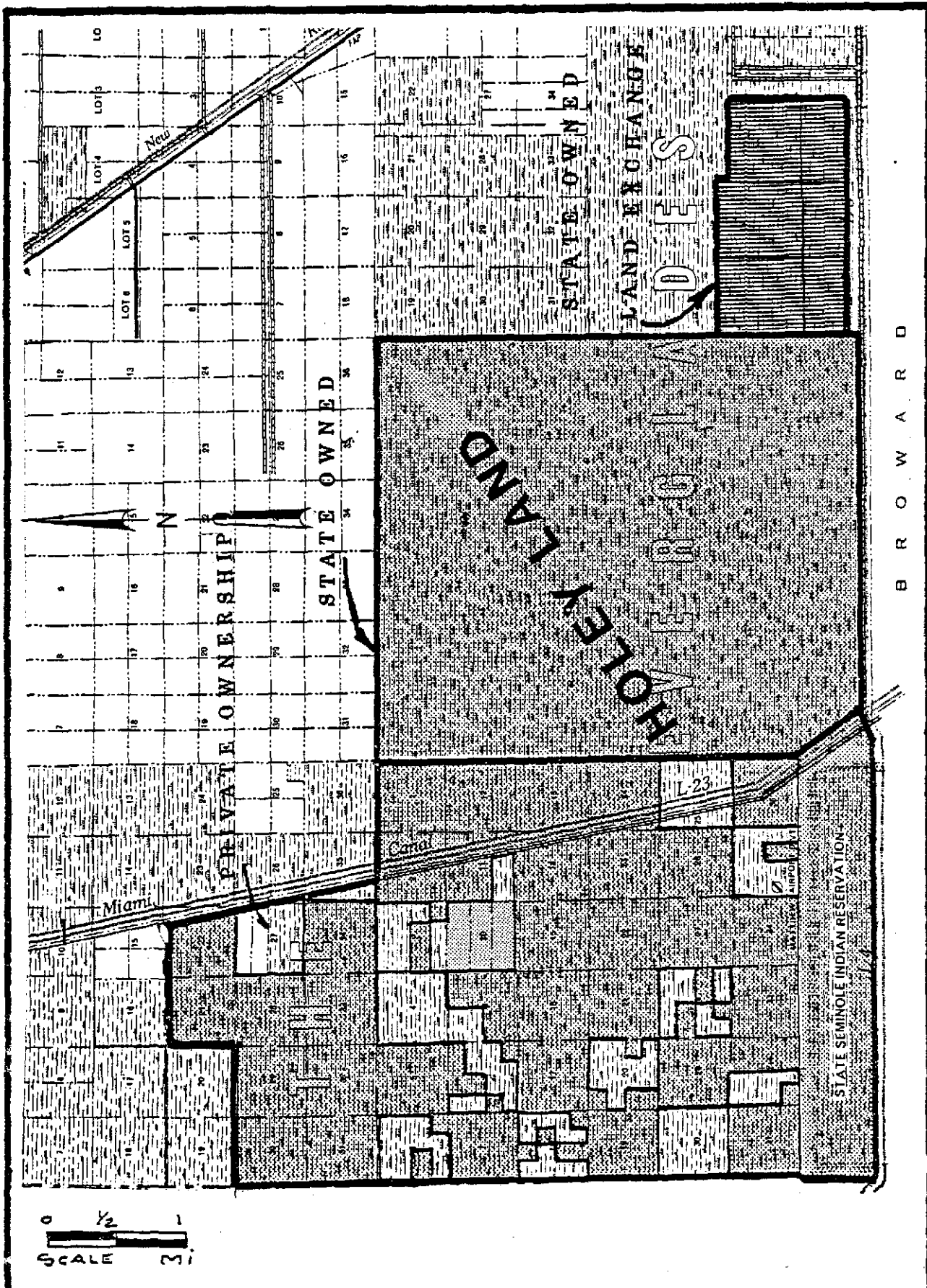
Resolutions.....	0
Letters of general support.....	2
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	0
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	0

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

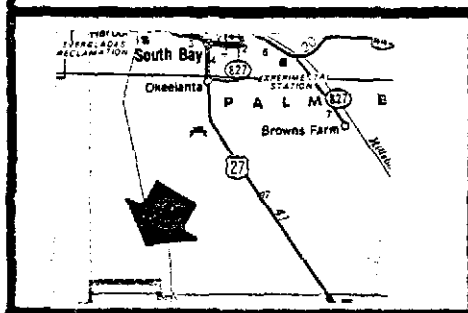
This project could provide for numerous consumptive and nonconsumptive recreational uses. Good game populations should provide excellent hunting opportunities, and the wetlands should attract a number of migratory game birds. Fisheating Creek would provide for fishing, canoeing, and swimming. The open terrain would lend itself to activities such as hiking, camping, and nature appreciation.

Management goals and objectives should be: (1) to protect naturally occurring and relatively unaltered biological communities; (2) to protect and restore natural marsh or floodplain; (3) to preserve habitat critical to or providing significant protection for an endangered or threatened species; and (4) to use as a wildlife management area.

#42 ROTENBERGER



B R O W N A R D



PROPOSED ACQUISITION PROJECT
 ROTENBERGER / HOLEY LAND
 PALM BEACH COUNTY

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#42 Rotenberger	Palm Beach	10,000	\$ 5,060,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as "other lands." Acquisition would protect a natural marsh and would facilitate the restoration of an altered ecosystem.

MANAGER

Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission.

PROPOSED USE

Wildlife Management Area. Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission will also maintain and operate engineering modifications for water control, which will be established by the South Florida Water Management District.

LOCATION

In southwest corner of Palm Beach County, southeast Florida, approximately 30 miles southwest of Belle Glade, 50 miles from downtown Miami and 72 miles from West Palm Beach. 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. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 28 and House District 82.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

The Rotenberger/Holey Lands were historically an integral part of the Everglades hydrological system. Water-control engineering and agriculture have disrupted this function of the project area and has consequently adversely impacted upon the Everglades system. The natural communities of the project consist of shallow swales dominated by sawgrass with tree islands interspersed; though most of the project is currently in a ruderal condition.

This area presently functions as a wildlife management area operated by the Florida Game and Fresh Water Commission. Recreational opportunities for the project include hunting, fishing, canoeing, hiking and nature appreciation.

OWNERSHIP

Approximately 3,950 acres have been purchased or are under option. There are approximately 700 owners remaining. The Rotenberger 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 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.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

The different biological communities are inherently vulnerable to disturbance, particularly drainage and wildfires in which the peat substratum burns.

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.

ESTIMATED COST

Acquisition

Tax assessed value is approximately \$5,060,000, based on the average 1984 tax assessed value per acre for portions of the area applied to the remaining project area.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	0
Letters of general support.....	1
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	0
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	1

ENINENT DOMAIN

Extended until 1993 by the 1987 Legislature.

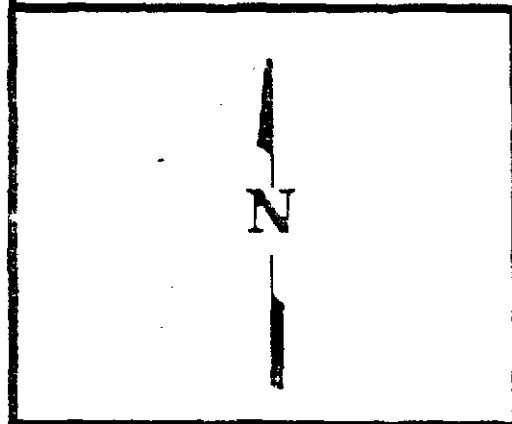
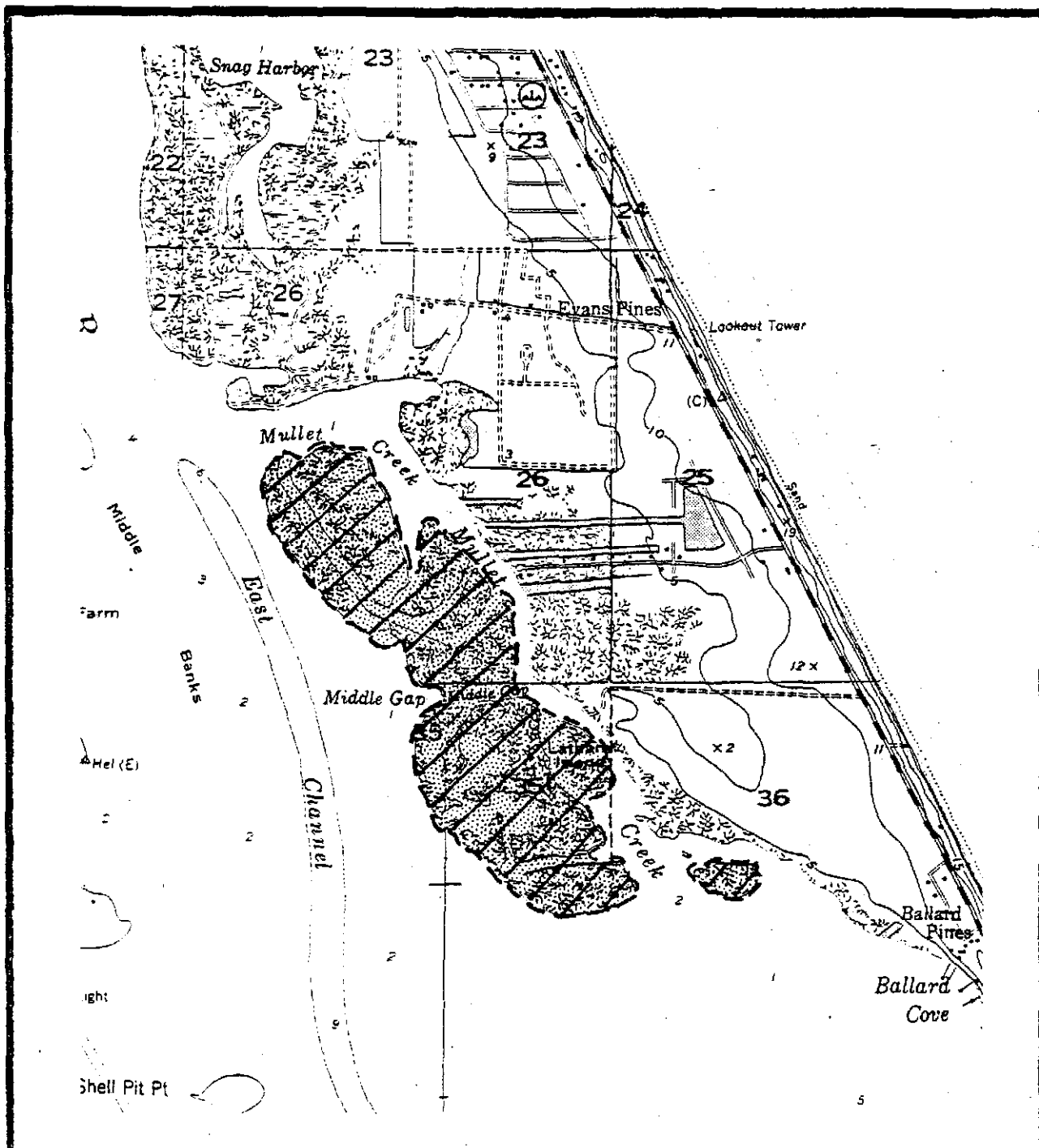
OTHER

On February 7, 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, was to purchase remaining private ownerships within the Rotenberger Tract and the Holey Land area. These were to be traded, value for value, for Trustees' land outside of the Rotenberger CARL acquisition project area. This agreement, however, is no longer in effect and the State is now trying to acquire the property directly from the owners.

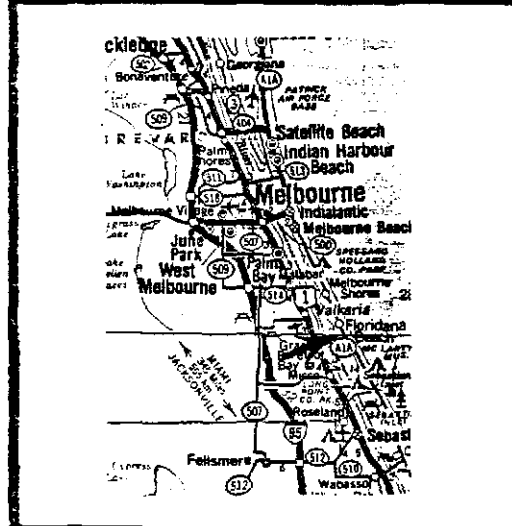
MANAGEMENT SUMMARY



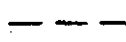
The management goals of the Rotenberger acquisition project are: (1) to restore quantitatively and qualitatively historical water flow through the northern most part of the Everglades; (2) to restore and preserve original biological communities characteristic of the Everglades within the project area. An interagency agreement, under which the above goals are to be pursued, was approved on May 12, 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, Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, and South Florida Water Management District. On January 11, 1984, the Division of Environmental Permitting received an application from the South Florida Water Management District to implement water control modifications for attainment of the above management goals.

#43 MULLET CREEK ISLANDS



MULLET CREEK ISLAND
BREVARD COUNTY



-  ORIGINAL PROPOSAL
-  PROPOSED AREA (FNAI)
-  PROJECT AREA BOUNDARY

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#43 Mullet Creek Islands	Brevard	200	\$ 131,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as "other lands." Acquisition would preserve a recreational resource and would help protect the water quality, aquatic habitat, and wildlife habitat associated with a river and lagoon ecosystem.

MANAGER

Brevard County in coordination with the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources.

PROPOSED USE

County park for passive recreation and habitat protection for fisheries and nongame terrestrial species.

LOCATION

In south Brevard County, east of State Road A1A, in the Indian River. Nine miles south of Melbourne Beach and three miles north of Sebastian Inlet. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 16 and House District 32.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

This project is comprised of twelve islands positioned between Mullet Creek and the Indian River lagoon. Dense stands of mangroves and buttonwoods vegetate the islands and line the nine miles of shore providing a sheltered habitat and rich feeding grounds for broad array of wildlife. The islands and channels harbor several endangered and threatened species including the manatee and bald eagle.

Mullet Creek with its many sheltered, mangrove lined islands can offer several recreational activities. These activities might include canoeing, fishing and nature appreciation.

OWNERSHIP

Five owners and four parcels. One major ownership.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

If the islands are developed, the water quality will deteriorate with increased runoff from irrigation, fertilizers, and pesticides, which could be enough to close the surrounding shellfish waters. Deterioration of water quality will also have a negative impact on adjacent seagrass beds and dependant animals.

During the past several years the major owners have submitted at least two site plans. One was for a PUD (including a golf course) and the other was for a single family residential community (one unit per acre). Both plans were rejected by the Planning and Zoning Board. The owners and the County are now involved in litigation regarding a more prohibitive zoning classification.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

The final project design for Mullet Creek Islands was approved by the Land Acquisition Selection Committee on November 21, 1986. It did not alter the resource planning boundary.

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value is approximately \$131,000.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	2
Letters of general support.....	799
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	11
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.....	4

OTHER

This project was proposed by Brevard County as a joint County/State acquisition.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

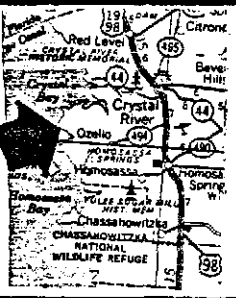
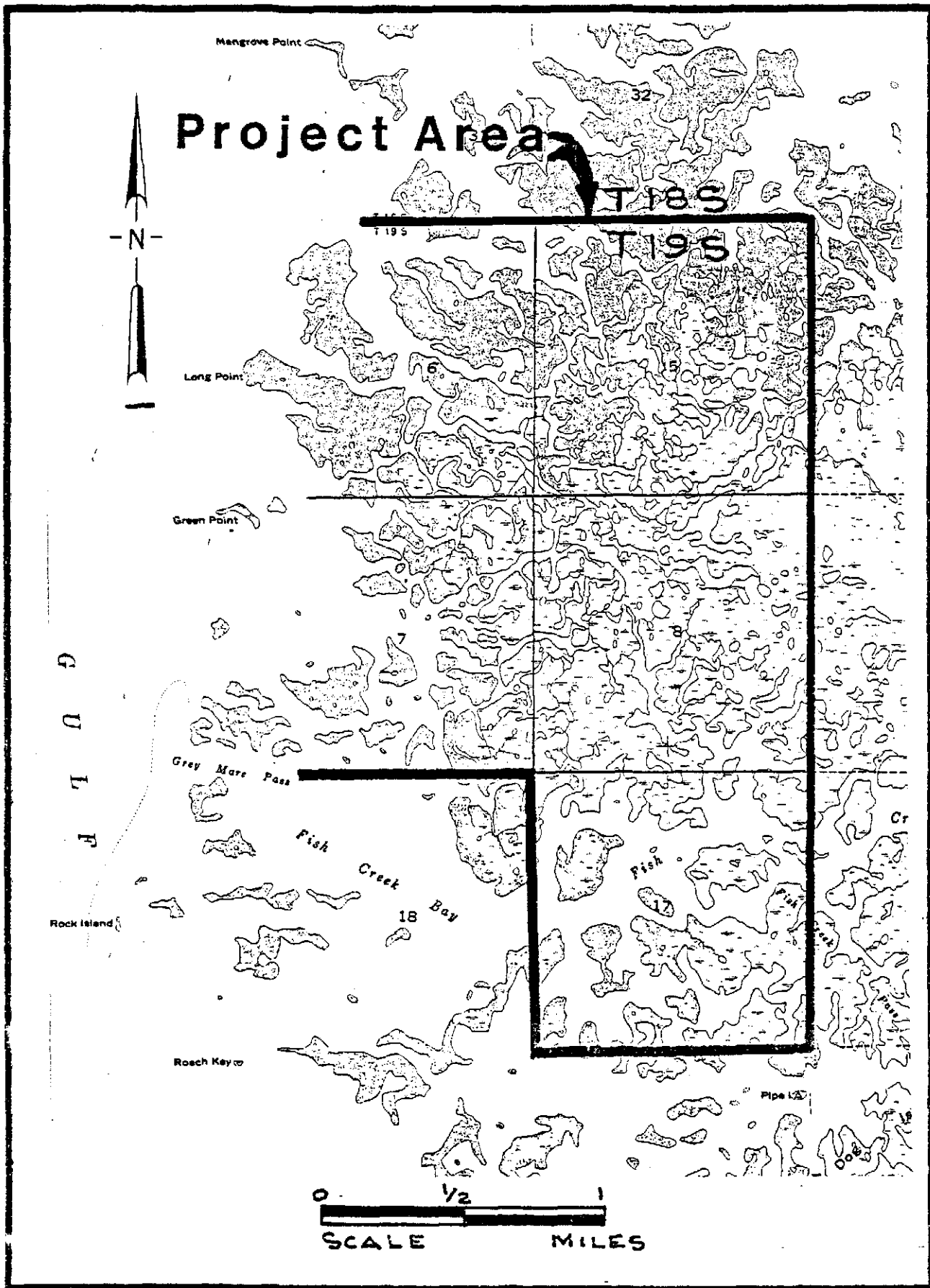
The overall management goal is to protect the valuable habitats of the islands and the surrounding waters. The proposed use of the project is to utilize the islands in such a way as to preserve and enhance their natural values and functions while allowing for passive recreation. Specific resource objectives would include habitat modification for fishery habitat and protection, upland habitat modification for the enhancement of endangered species and nongame terrestrial species habitat.

The cost of managing the Mullet Creek Islands will be minimal given that the best management of the area will be to preserve the area's environmental quality and to provide minor, passive recreation activities. The immediate management of the site would entail a clean up of the islands. Basic ongoing management practices would include the maintenance of any passive recreations facilities and periodic environmental monitoring.

In terms of management personnel, there are both State and County parks located in close proximity to the Mullet Creek Islands which could provide the site's staffing needs.

Overall, the management agency responsible for the Mullet Creek Islands would be Brevard County.

#44 STONEY-LANE



STONEY-LANE
 CITRUS COUNTY
 PROJECT AREA UNDER OPTION

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#44 Stoney-Lane	Citrus	-0-	\$ -0-

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies for acquisition as "other lands." Acquisition would help protect estuarine, wetland and island hammock habitat.

MANAGER

The Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources.

PROPOSED USE

Part of the St. Martin's Marsh Aquatic Preserve.

LOCATION

In western Citrus County, Florida's west coast, along the Gulf southwest of Crystal River. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 4 and House District 26.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

This project encompasses a portion of one of Florida's largest estuarine complexes of mangrove and salt marsh islands, tidal creeks, and bayous. Interspersed in these wetlands are approximately sixty acres of cabbage palm - red cedar islands. An estimated 50 percent within the designated area consists of open waters. A similar, but larger area of islands and ridges supports high scrub marsh or transitional upland. The shallow waters of the estuary are densely vegetated with sea grasses, and the water quality is excellent. The high quality habitats support an abundant population of wildlife, especially water birds.

The site can support limited recreational activities. The shallowness of the surrounding water and treacherous rocks within the tidal creeks keep most power boats offshore. Recreational activities could include some boating, fishing, and primitive camping.

OWNERSHIP

One owner, a partnership. This entire project (1,750 acres) is under option. Scheduled closing date was extended to August, 1987.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

This is a fragile environment and any development would greatly affect the quality and productivity of this region.

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. Development on a few isolated upland islands has occurred in the past, however, and is still occurring to a certain extent.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	0
Letters of general support.....	7
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	0
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.....	0

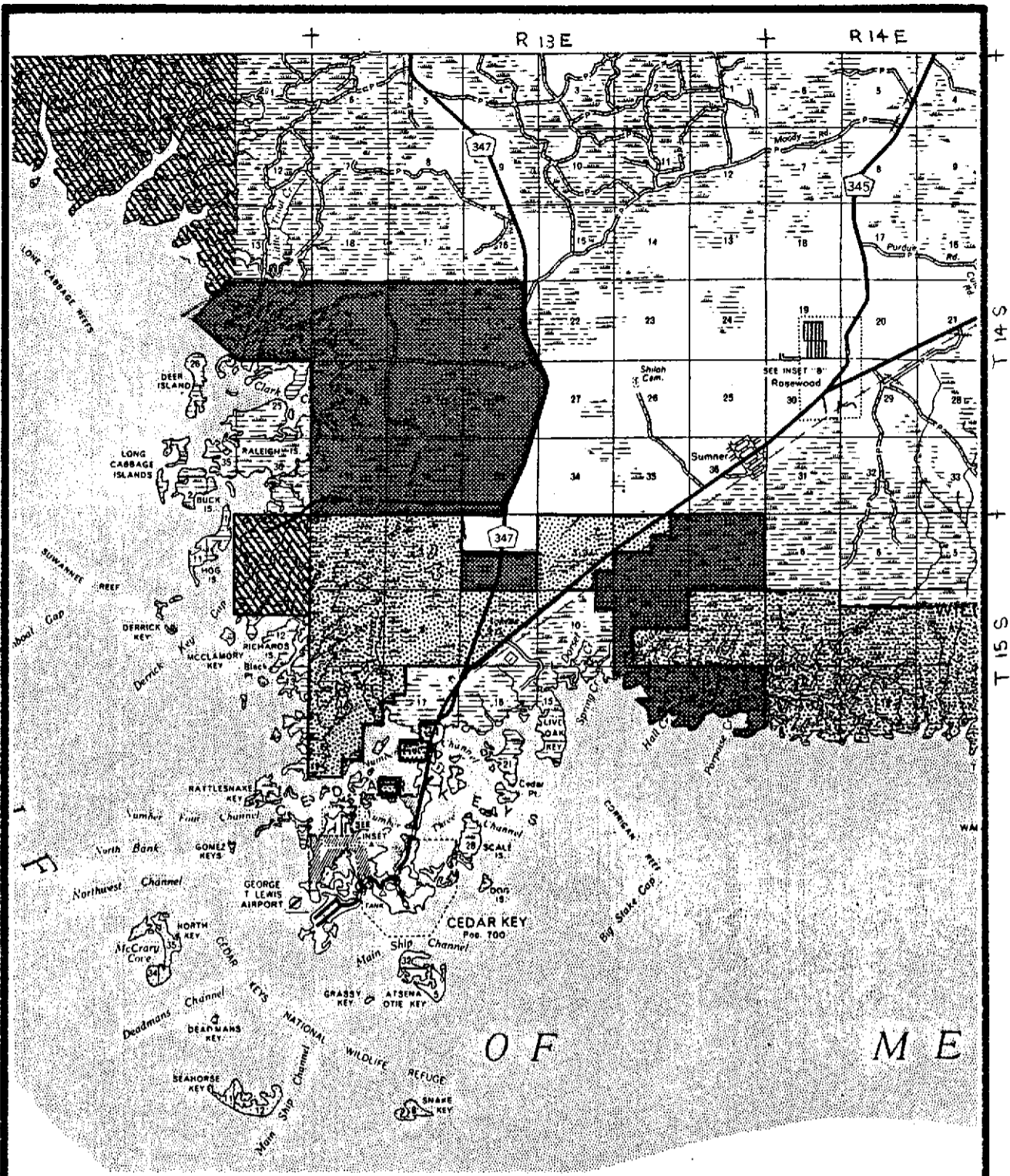
OTHER

This project is within a Chapter 380 Growth Management Agreement Area.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The management goals should be to protect the marshlands and palm/cedar islands located above the elevation of mean high water. This project would safeguard the integrity of this important estuarine area. It would be a prominent part of St. Martin's Aquatic Preserve, which is managed by the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources. Management costs are expected to be minimal, due to the remoteness of this project area, and the predominance of wetland and submerged lands.

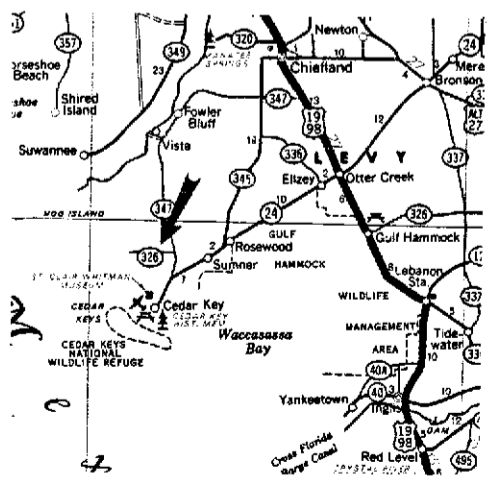
#45 CEDAR KEY SCRUB






CEDAR KEY SCRUB II ADDITION

LEVY COUNTY

*Cedar Key
Scrub II*



-  PROJECT AREA
-  STATE OWNED
-  FEDERAL OWNED

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#45 Cedar Key Scrub	Levy	1,850	\$ 684,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL). Acquisition would protect a distinctive biological community, Gulf Hammock, and its assemblages of plants and animals, many of which are endangered, threatened or rare.

MANAGER

The Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources. The Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State and the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission cooperating.

PROPOSED USE

Addition to the Cedar Key State Reserve.

LOCATION

In Levy County, Florida's northwest coast, approximately 55 miles southwest of Gainesville, within ten miles of the town of Cedar Key. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 6 and House District 11.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

Cedar Key Scrub is comprised of hardwood swamp, hydric hammock, mesic hammock and salt marsh. The project supports a large number of rare plant and animal species.

The project can support a variety of recreational activities that are compatible with the primary acquisition objective of resource protection.

OWNERSHIP

There are six owners. Major owner is Georgia Pacific.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

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.

There is currently clear-cutting east of the project and timber cutting could begin on the tract at any time.

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value for 1984 was approximately \$684,000.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS*

Resolutions.....	0
Letters of general support.....	10
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	0
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	7

* Older EEL files are not included in these totals.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

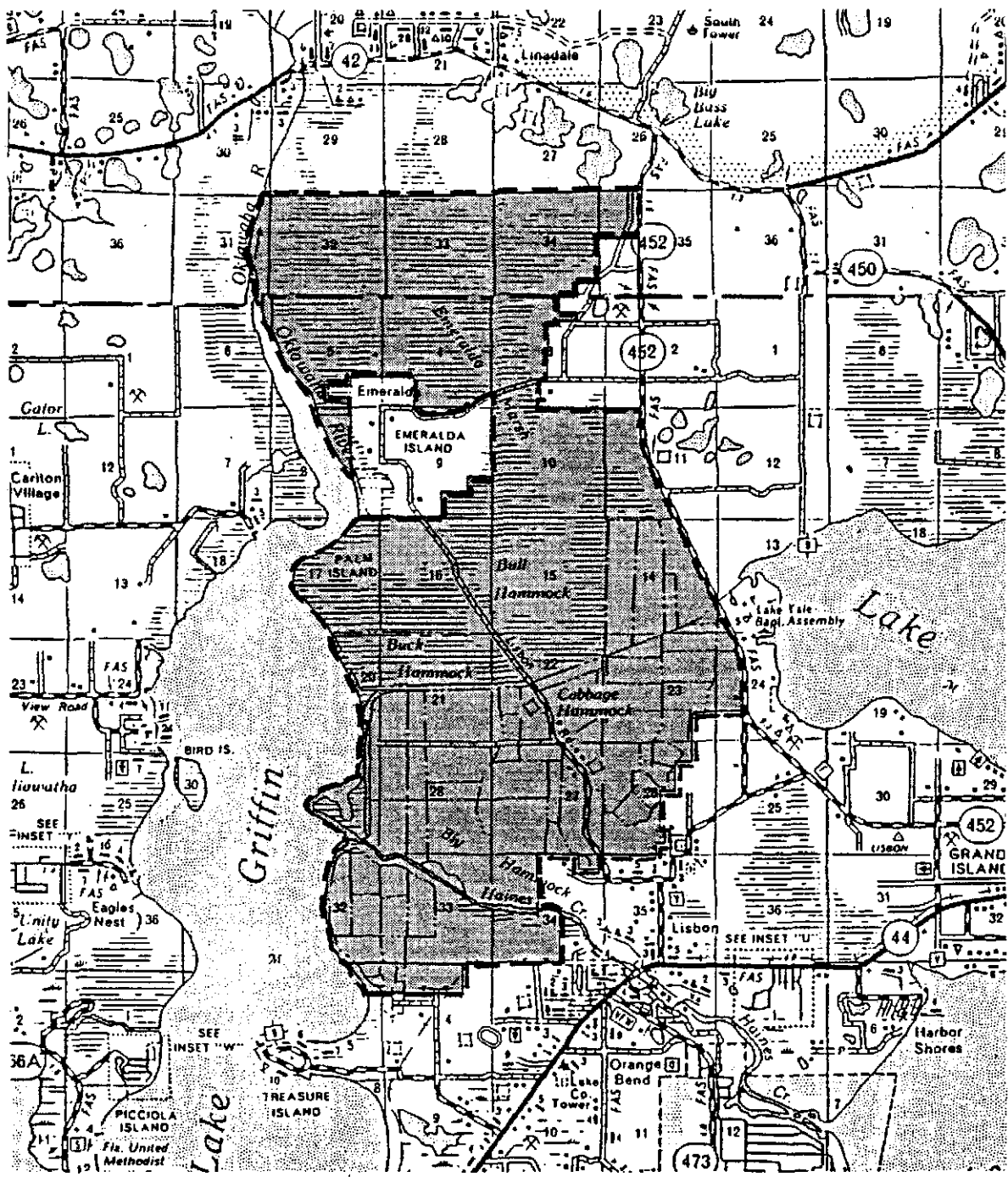
The Cedar Key Scrub was acquired by the State to protect and perpetuate the natural ecological, geological and archaeological/historical attributes of the area. The management program developed for this reserve emphasizes the goal of protecting and perpetuating these natural resources. A secondary, but 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. 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., controlled 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 of the Cedar Key State Reserve is the responsibility of the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources. 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 Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State will also be cooperating in efforts to identify, protect and preserve archaeological and historical resources within Reserve boundaries.

#46 EMERALDA MARSH



EMERALDA MARSH
LAKE COUNTY



PROJECT AREA

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#46 Emeralda Marsh	Marion Lake	7,500	\$14,477,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as "other lands." Fee simple acquisition of a portion of this project would help protect the water quality of a river and lake system. Less than fee simple acquisition of the remainder would preserve the habitat of an endangered species.

MANAGER

Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission in coordination with the St. Johns River Water Management District.

PROPOSED USE

Wildlife Management Area.

LOCATION

In Marion and Lake Counties, in central Florida, between Ocala and Orlando. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 11 and House District 15.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

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. Although a part of the project area is not in a natural condition, Emeralda Marsh provides a largely undisturbed freshwater marsh system. A variety of upland and wetland habitats supports a large and diverse population of game and nongame wildlife, particularly migrating and overwintering water birds. The project area harbors numerous rare and endangered animal species that include bald eagle, woodstork, limpkin, and black bear. The region is especially important as a major nesting area for the American alligator and sandhill crane. In fact, at least one-third of the eastern greater sandhill crane population heavily utilize this marsh and the adjacent agricultural lands.

Recreational activities should be strictly regulated in some areas to maintain the high quality habitat that is currently present. More intensive recreational activities may be developed in areas that are not as sensitive to human activity.

OWNERSHIP

The majority of this project is composed of four major owners. There are approximately 12 owners with parcels of 100 to 150 acres, and an estimated 80 to 90 owners of smaller tracts.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

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.

Current farming practices (runoff contains herbicides, pesticides and fertilizers) present a continuing threat to the integrity of the marsh ecosystem.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

On march 21, 1986, the Land Acquisition Selection Committee approved the project design for Emeraldal 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

Project design staff recommends the protection of habitat for the sandhill cranes by negotiating conservation easements or owner contact agreements with large landholders engaged in agricultural production. As referenced to the boundary map, on sheet 9, Sections 9, 10, 15, and 16, 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, G, 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

- Phase I. Jurisdictional wetlands not in agricultural productions adjacent to Emeraldal Marsh/Bull and Buck Hammocks, (fee simple).
- Phase II. Large holdings in agricultural production (less than fee simple - conservation easements/owner contract agreements).
- Phase III. Parcels below ordinary high water (less than fee simple - donations).

ESTIMATED COST

Acquisition

Assessed value for 1986 was approximately \$14,477,000. Tax assessed value, taking into consideration agricultural exemptions, was approximately \$4,637,000.

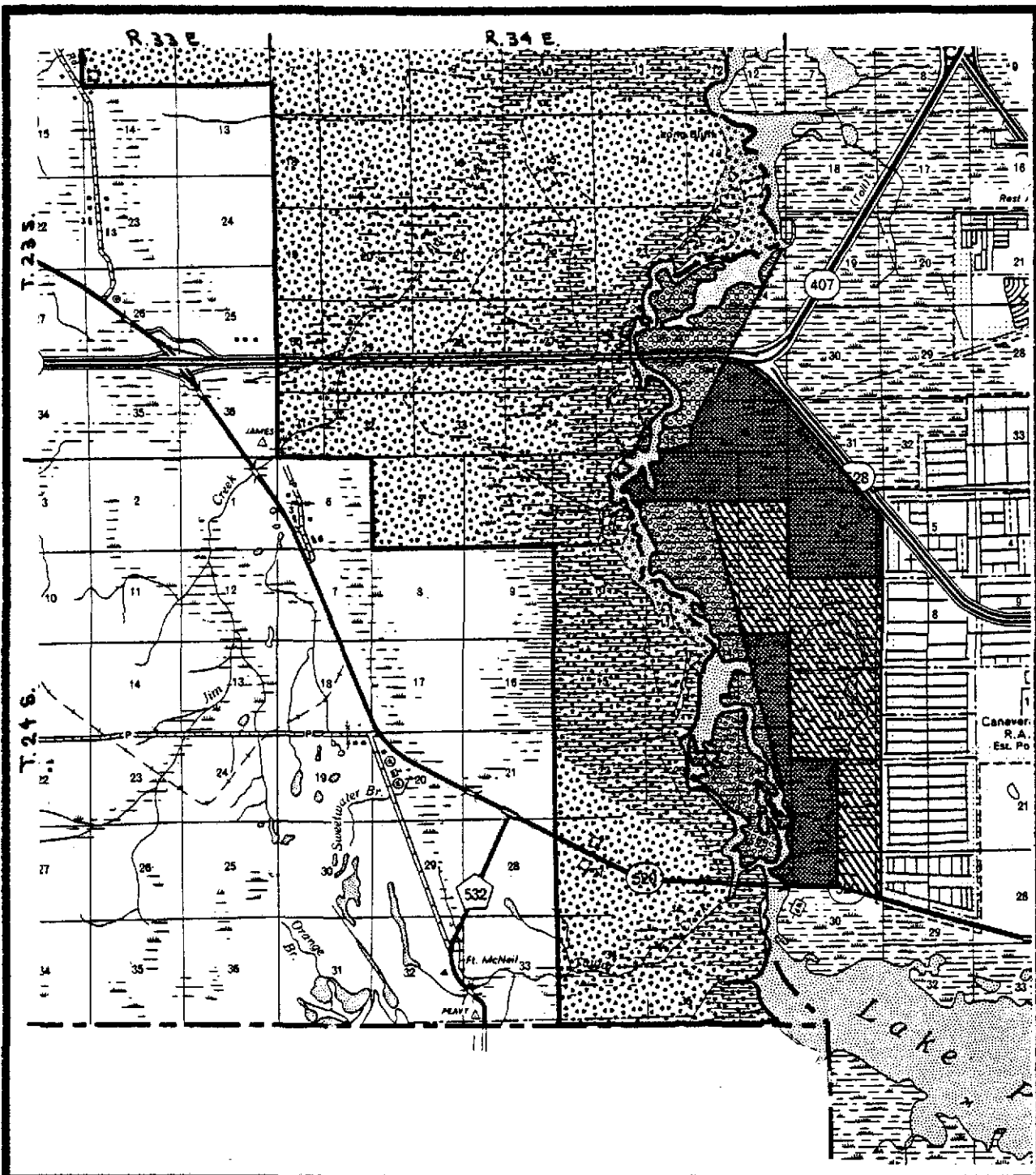
LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	0
Letters of general support.....	13
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	0
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	4

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

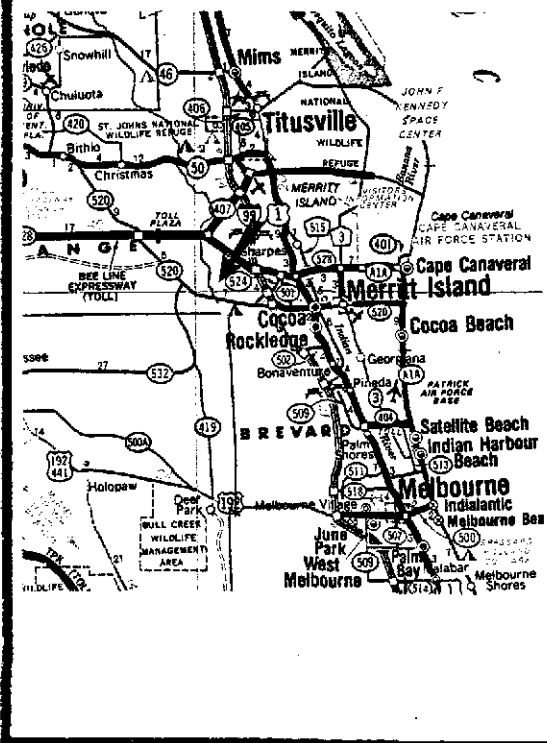
The tract is suitable for use as a wildlife management area, as well as offers opportunities for hiking, camping, fishing, wildlife observation and photography, Waterfowl hunting and dove hunting could be implemented on agricultural fields, and these sites may be utilized during certain times of the 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 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.





#47 CANAVERAL INDUSTRIAL PARK



CANAVERAL INDUSTRIAL PARK

BREVARD COUNTY



-  PROJECT AREA
-  PROJECT AREA UNDER OPTION
-  ST. JOHNS W.M.D.
-  TOSOHATCHEE STATE RESERVE

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#47 Canaveral Industrial Park	Brevard	2,500	\$ 5,717,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as "other lands." Acquisition will help preserve a natural floodplain and will contribute towards the restoration of a major river system.

MANAGER

The Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources. The Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission cooperating.

PROPOSED USE

Addition to Tosohatchee State Reserve.

LOCATION

In Brevard County, along the St. Johns River, across from Tosohatchee State Reserve, between Titusville and Melbourne. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 16 and House District 34.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

About 90 percent of this project is within the 10-year floodplain of the St. Johns River, although much of the property is seldom inundated for very long periods. Almost half of this project is improved pasture, the remainder being wetlands that include wet prairie, sloughs, hardwood swamps, and hydric hammocks. These natural communities support a diverse assemblage of wildlife. Maintenance of the floodplain in a natural condition helps to protect the water quantity and quality of the St. Johns River.

This project can support a wide range of recreational activities (e.g., hunting, fishing, boating, hiking, and camping).

OWNERSHIP

There are approximately 100 owners in the project area and more than half are within three unrecorded, undeveloped subdivisions. St. Johns River Water Management District has purchased 2,666.8 acres. The State has a contract to reimburse the District for 50 percent of the purchase price and all appraisal expenditures in December, 1987, and will receive a 50 percent undivided interest.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

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.

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.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

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.

Acquisition Phasing

- Phase I. Larger ownerships.
- Phase II. Remainder of project area.

ESTIMATED COST

Acquisition

Tax assessed value is approximately \$5,717,000.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	1
Letters of general support.....	1
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	1
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	0

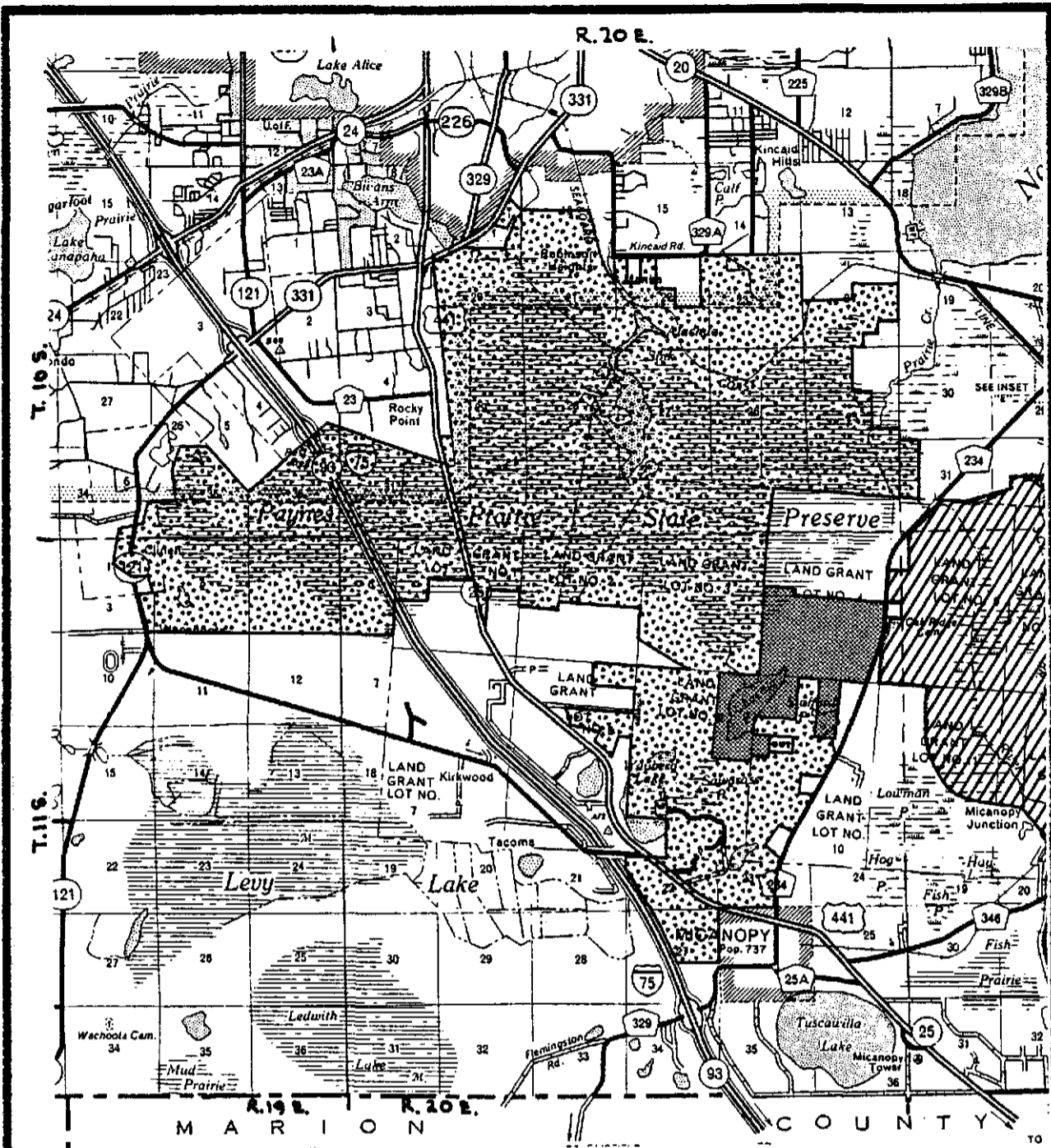
OTHER

This project is a joint acquisition with the St. Johns River Water Management District. Water resources of the adjacent Tosohatchee State Reserve are classified as an Outstanding Florida Water.

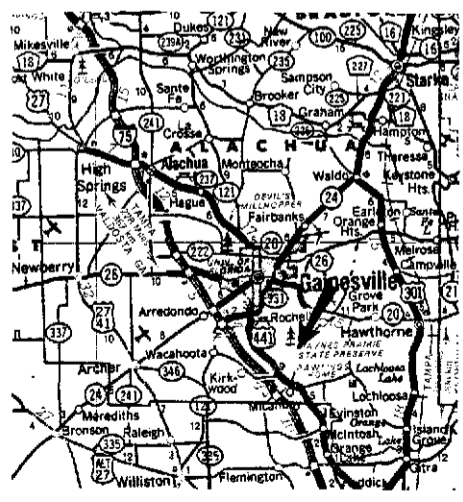
MANAGEMENT SUMMARY




This project will help to protect the extensive floodplain marsh of the St. Johns River and, will also help to create a linear array of public 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 with the Department of Natural Resources as the lead management agency and the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission cooperating. The recommended management should emphasize protection of a natural floodplain while encouraging nondestructive public use and enjoyment.

#48 PAYNES PRAIRIE



PAYNES PRAIRIE
ALACHUA COUNTY



-  PROJECT AREA
-  LOCHLOOSA WILDLIFE CARL PROJECT
-  STATE OWNED

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#48 Paynes Prairie	Alachua	830	\$ 278,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL). Acquisition of the remaining ownerships is important for protection of the water resources and endangered and threatened species of the wet prairie/marsh ecosystem. Acquisition is also essential for the application of proper management techniques to the adjacent State Preserve and may provide additional recreational opportunities.

MANAGER

The Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources. The Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State and the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission cooperating.

PROPOSED USE

Addition to Paynes Prairie State Preserve.

LOCATION

In Alachua County, within a half hour drive of Gainesville. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 6 and House District 24.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

This project is considered an essential addition to the Payne's Prairie State Preserve to maintain the hydrological and ecological integrity of the preserve. Most of the project area is comprised of freshwater marsh and wet prairie natural communities, but there are also some woodland communities present as well. This diversity of habitats supports an array of wildlife, including several rare and endangered animal species (e.g., bald eagle, woodstork and sandhill crane). The Payne's Prairie region is an example of an unusual karst topography and is recognized as a National Natural Landmark.

There are numerous aboriginal sites located on this project and the area is considered to have excellent potential for archaeological investigations.

The project area can support a variety of recreational activities that are compatible with the primary acquisition objective of natural resource protection.

OWNERSHIP

There are four remaining owners, who are unwilling to sell.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

This area is critical to the water quality and quantity of the adjacent State Preserve and is easily disturbed by human activity.

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.

ESTIMATED COST

Acquisition

Tax assessed value for 1986 was approximately \$278,000.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	0
Letters of general support.....	6
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	0
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	6

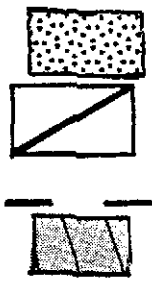
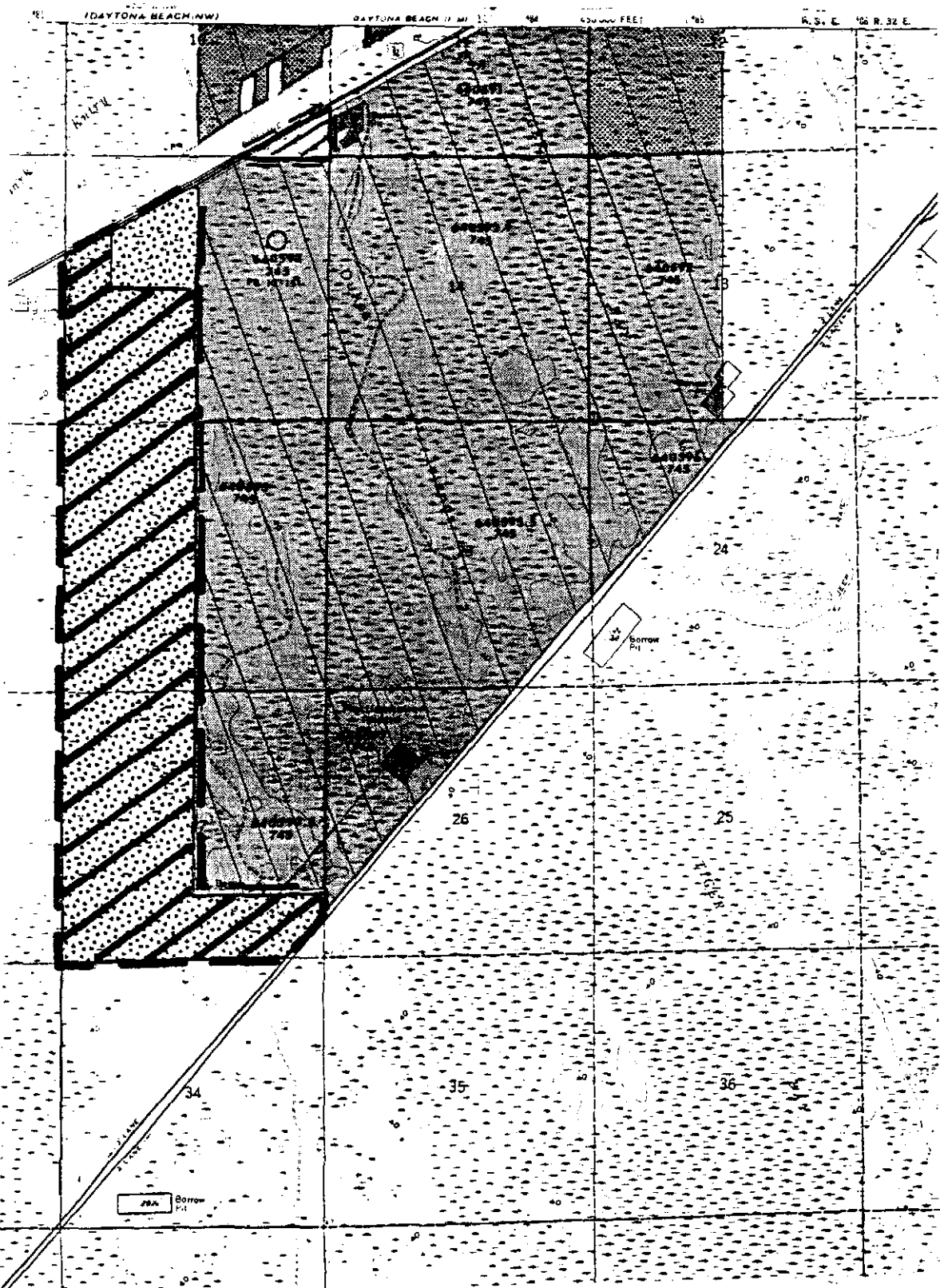
* Older EEL files are not included in these totals.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

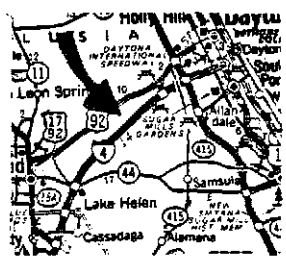
The project should be managed as a part of Paynes Prairie State Preserve by the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources with the Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State cooperating. This property is within the optimum boundaries of the preserve and 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. Management practices will be in conformance with the Paynes Prairie State Preserve Management Plan.

No interim management costs are anticipated from the CARL program fund since Paynes Prairie State Preserve is currently staffed, funded, and open to the public.

#49 WOODY PROPERTY



ORIGINAL PROPOSAL
 FUTURE PRIORITY
 ACQUISITION (FNAI)
 PROJECT AREA BOUNDARY
 STATE OWNED



WOODY PROPERTY
 VOLUSIA COUNTY

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#49 Woody Property	Volusia	980	\$ 210,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as "other lands." Acquisition would provide additional access and would aid management of existing State owned land and would also provide the State with timber harvesting opportunities and the general public with recreational opportunities. Acquisition would also allow the restoration of wildlife habitat.

MANAGER

The Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services. The Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission cooperating.

PROPOSED USE

Addition to the Volusia EEL Tract.

LOCATION

In Volusia County, approximately nine miles southwest of Daytona Beach and ten miles northeast of DeLand including portions of Sections 10, 15, 22, and 27 of Township 16 South, Range 31 East. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 10 and House Districts 29 and 30.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

Approximately 690 acres of this project is comprised of pine flatwoods, the remainder being cypress swamp (ca. 250 acres) and a small area (ca. 35 acres) of borrow pit/lakes. The cypress strands and cypress ponds are dominated by bald cypress but also contain loblolly bay, red maple, and sweetbay. The pines were mostly harvested during the winter of 1980-1981. A good seed crop was produced during the fall of 1980, just prior to harvest, and the stand reseeded naturally. The flatwoods now have a fair to good stocking of young slash pine with a very sparse overstory of mature slash pine. The natural communities support a variety of wildlife.

The project has been recommended for multiple use management and can support a range of recreational activities that might include hunting, fishing, hiking and horseback riding.

OWNERSHIP

There are two owners. Woodrow Woody owns all but a 15± acre parcel and is a willing seller. Frank Fords owns subsurface rights on almost all the tract.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

The vegetative and hydrological resources on this tract are highly susceptible to damage by development. Site modifications necessary for the development of residential or business structures would damage vegetation on the flatwoods and wetlands, and would adversely affect water quality in the cypress swamps. Development of the flatwoods areas would increase runoff and would increase water levels in the wetlands. Development of this parcel would also adversely impact the adjacent EEL Tract.

There are no known development plans for the property at present. However, because the major owner has the property on the market, development is likely.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

The final project design, which did not alter the original proposal or resource planning boundary was approved by the Land Acquisition Selection Committee on November 21, 1986.

ESTIMATED COST

Acquisition

Tax assessed value is approximately \$210,000.

Management

Approximately \$1,400 per year.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

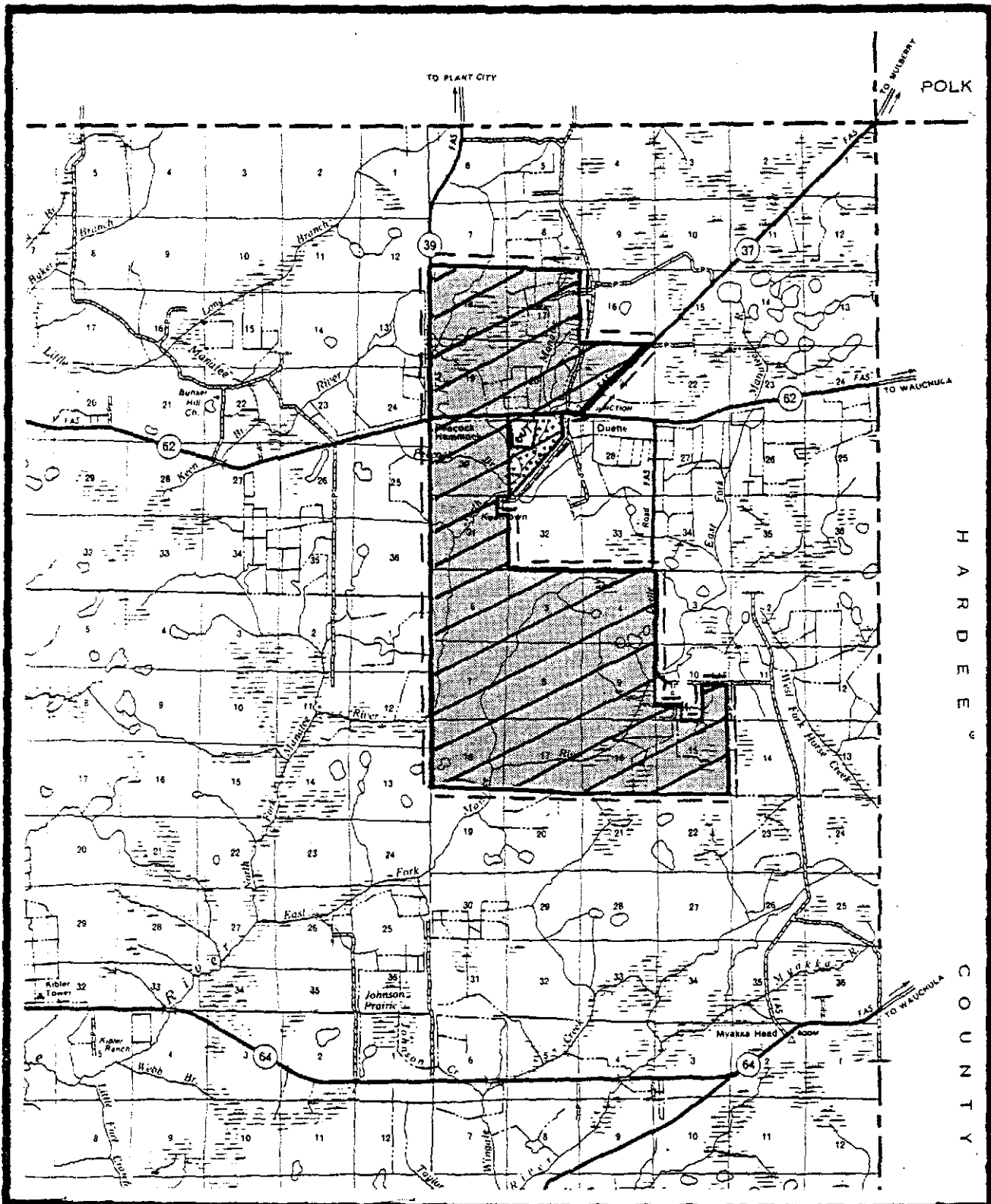
Resolutions.....	0
Letters of general support.....	0
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	0
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	0

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

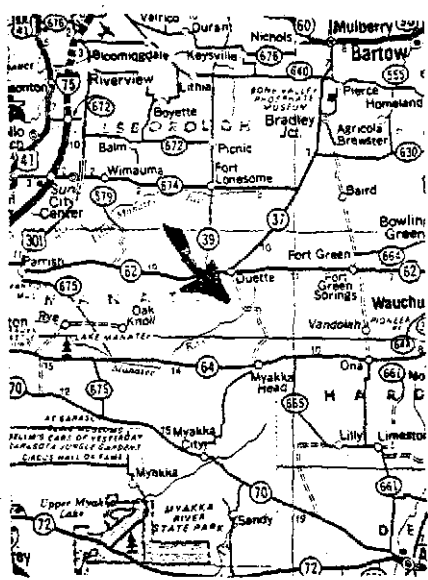
The site has potential for a variety of active and passive recreational pursuits including camping, fishing, hunting, canoeing, horseback riding, hiking, nature appreciation, photography and bird watching. It is accessible from U.S. 92 and is traversed its entire length by an all weather woods road. In addition to the 975 acres included in this project, ownership of this parcel would provide access to an additional 500 acres of the Volusia EEL Tract that is currently inaccessible to the public.

This property should be managed under multiple-use concepts along with the Volusia EEL Tract. Consideration should be given to timber management, wildlife habitat improvement, and compatible recreational activities. Care should be taken to insure that any fragile or sensitive ecosystems are protected. The Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services should be the lead manager with the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission a cooperating manager.





#50 MANATEE ESTECH



HARDEE COUNTY



MANATEE ESTECH
MANATEE COUNTY

-  PROJECT AREA
-  FUTURE PRIORITY ACQUISITION AREA (FNAI)
-  PROJECT AREA BOUNDARY
-  PROJECT AREA (TO BE MAPPED)



PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#50 Manatee Estech	Manatee	10,500	\$ 9,045,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as "other lands." Acquisition would protect a portion of the Lake Manatee Reservoir.

MANAGER

The Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services. The Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission and Manatee County cooperating.

PROPOSED USE

Restoration and reforestation of disturbed areas for watershed protection and compatible management for outdoor recreation activities.

LOCATION

eastern
In northwestern Manatee County, southwest Florida, approximately 30 miles east of Bradenton. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 24 and House District 67.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

The primary resource significance of this project is its important function as part of the watershed for the Lake Manatee Reservoir. This reservoir is the sole drinking water supply for a quarter million residents in Manatee and Sarasota Counties. Almost half of the project area is covered in longleaf pine flatwoods. Other natural communities include sand pine scrub, xeric hammock, freshwater swamp, cypress swamp, freshwater marsh, and three streams. Also included in the project area is approximately 3,000 acres that have been disturbed by agricultural activities. This disturbed area is also important for its watershed functions and should be restored to natural conditions.

Cultural resource surveys indicate that the project is significant from an archaeological/historical perspective. Ten sites are known from the property, one of which is eligible for a National Historic Site listing.

The project has been recommended for multiple use management and can support many types of recreational activities. These activities might include hunting, fishing, hiking, camping, and nature appreciation.

OWNERSHIP

The original proposal, that part of the project area currently on the CARL list, is owned by Manatee County.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

The site is vulnerable to land clearing activities. The streams are vulnerable to degradation if the surficial aquifer is damaged by soil removal activities. Most of the project area was owned by a phosphate company, which had most of the permits needed to begin operations. The County's purchase has, however, lowered the chances of adverse activities occurring.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

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 PLANNING (Continued)

Acquisition Phasing

- Phase I. Original proposal - county owned.
- Phase II. Florida Natural Areas Inventory recommended addition.

ESTIMATED COST

Acquisition

Assessed value for surface rights is approximately \$9,045,000. Tax assessed value when greenbelt exemptions are applied is approximately \$608,400.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	0
Letters of general support.....	1
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	5
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	2

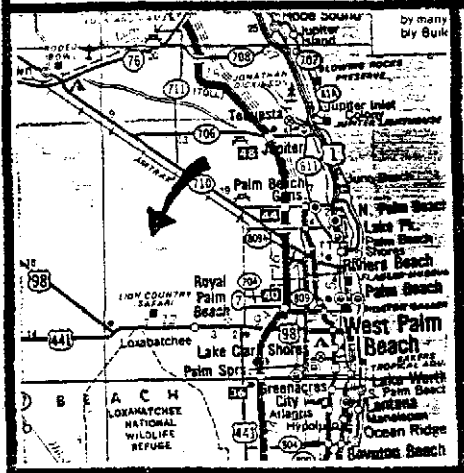
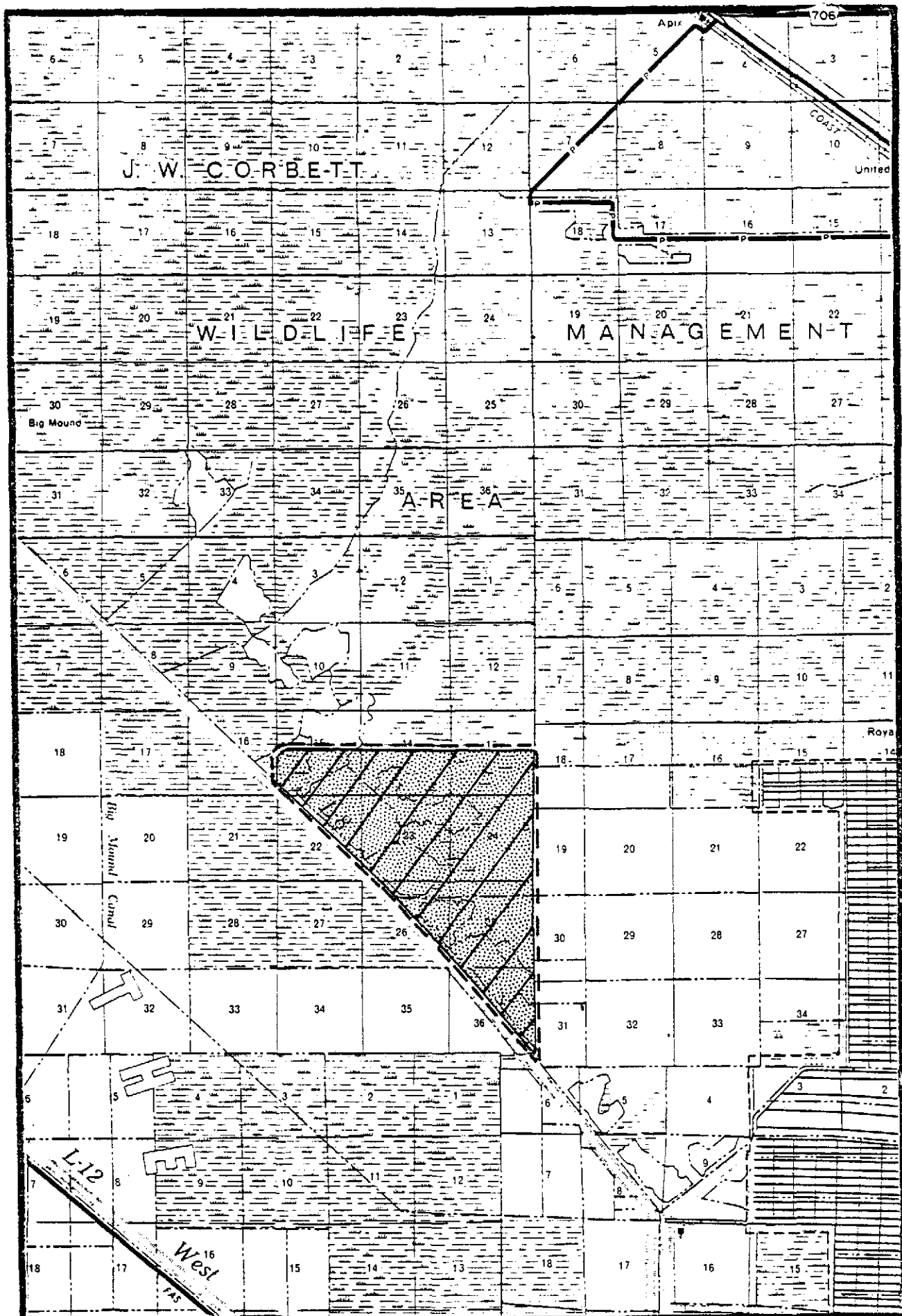
OTHER

This project was proposed by Manatee County as a joint State/County acquisition. The County has purchased the entire tract and is awaiting State funding. County has a contract to purchase an additional adjacent 4,000 acres in the Lake Manatee Watershed. State will also be receiving approximately 1,700 acres adjacent to or in close proximity to this project from Becker Phosphate as a donation. Becker Phosphate is also considering a donation to the Nature Conservancy.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

It is recommended that the property be managed as a multiple use area. 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 Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission cooperating managers. The primary management concern will be the protection of the water supply for the quarter million residents of Manatee and Sarasota Counties. The project also would be managed to offer as many recreational uses as would be compatible with protection of the water supply, including hunting, fishing, hiking, and nature appreciation.

#51 OLD LEON MOSS RANCH



OLD LEON MOSS RANCH
PALM BEACH COUNTY



ORIGINAL PROPOSAL
PROPOSED AREA (FNAI)
PROJECT AREA BOUNDARY

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#51 Old Leon Moss Ranch	Palm Beach	3,300	\$ 1,335,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as "other lands." Acquisition would preserve areas for outdoor recreational opportunities such as hunting and fishing, would allow for restoration and management of natural water conditions, and would preserve an archaeological site.

MANAGER

Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission.

PROPOSED USE

Addition to the Corbett Wildlife Management Area.

LOCATION

In Palm Beach County, immediately adjacent to the State owned J. W. Corbett Wildlife Management Area. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 28 and House District 82.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

This project lies along a line of transition between pine dominated uplands to the northeast and the open marshes of the historic Everglades. It contains a wide variety of natural community types, including freshwater marsh, cypress domes, sloughs, wet pine flatwoods, small open prairies, and hardwood hammocks. Some of the marsh has been impacted by past drainage, but is now passing back into natural vegetation. Six hundred acres of the project has been impounded and is now being shallowly flooded. The project is utilized by a variety of game and nongame species including white-tailed deer, feral hog, raccoon, bobcat, turkey, osprey, hawks, owls, and a variety of wading birds. Endangered or threatened species known to use the area include Florida panther, bald eagle, woodstork, crested caracara, and Florida sandhill crane.

Although the project area has not been systematically surveyed one archaeological site has been identified and the project is considered to have potential for archaeological investigations.

The project can support a range of recreational activities that include hunting, fishing, camping, hiking, and nature appreciation.

OWNERSHIP

Single parcel with three primary owners. Indian Trails Water Management District has control over the northeast 600 acre impoundment. There may also be outstanding drainage rights over the rest of the property.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

The Old Leon Moss Ranch is highly vulnerable to drainage and subsequent agricultural development, as evidenced by the conversion of adjacent lands across the L-8 Canal to sugar cane, and the conversion of lands to the east to citrus. Portions of the property have already been converted but are returning to more natural conditions. Residential development could also occur on the property as development pressure encroaches from the east. Although conversion directly to residential development would be difficult due to permitting constraints, a strategy to convert the property to agricultural use to take advantage of looser regulations applying to agricultural development, followed by a conversion to other development once the area has been altered, could be successful.

Although the owners of the property do not have any development plans, sale of the property to a buyer with development interests could occur. Development pressures on this property will certainly increase with the inevitable urbanization of Palm Beach County.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

On November 12, 1986, the Land Acquisition Selection Committee approved the final project design for Old Leon Moss Ranch. The resource planning boundary was not changed.

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value for 1986 was approximately \$1,335,000.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

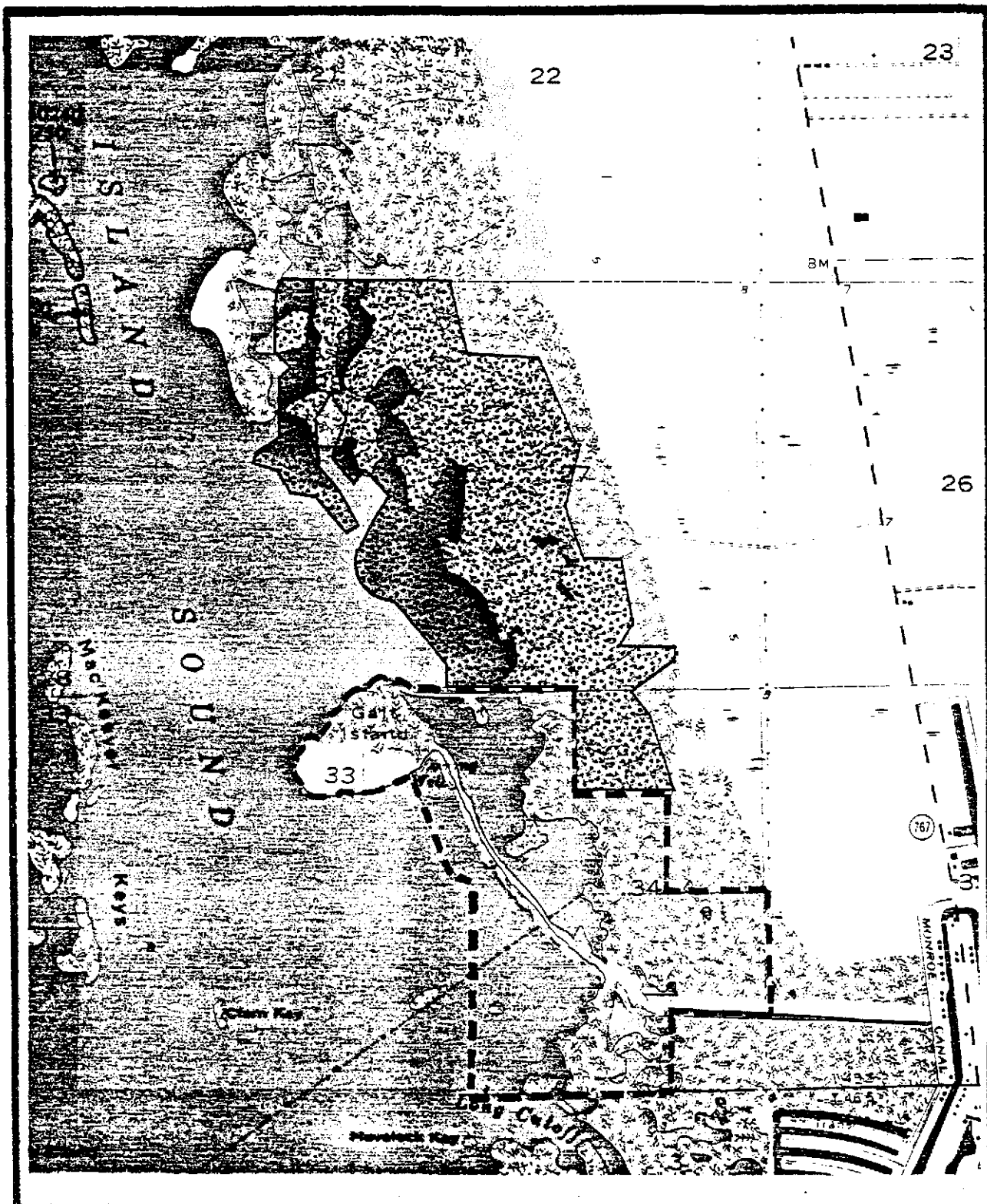
Resolutions.....	0
Letters of general support.....	0
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	1
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	0

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

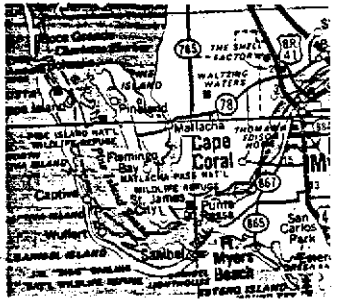
The Old Leon Moss Ranch should be acquired for multiple use management as a wildlife management area. The lead management agency should be the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission with the Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services and the Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State cooperating. In addition to overall management of the property for hunting and other resource-based outdoor recreation, the management concept should include efforts to restore more natural water conditions on the tract, possibly using the impoundment as a source of additional surface water for the property.



The project is readily adaptable for use as an addition to the existing J. W. Corbett Wildlife Management Area. Because access could be provided and overall management could be handled in conjunction with the existing management area, costs for management for recreational use should be very modest. Hydrologic restoration costs are unknown and could be considerable, depending on amount of engineering required, availability of water, and other factors.

#52 GALT ISLAND



GALT ISLAND
LEE COUNTY



-  STATE OWNED
-  PROJECT BOUNDARY

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#52 Galt Island	Lee	390	\$ 437,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as "other lands." Acquisition would preserve a significant archaeological site, while also providing recreational opportunities.

MANAGER

The Department of Natural Resources. The Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State cooperating.

PROPOSED USE

Addition to the Pine Island Sound Aquatic Preserve.

LOCATION

In Lee County, an island situated in Pine Island Sound. It is located just off the southwestern coast of Pine Island and to the northwest of the small community of St. James. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 38 and House District 74.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

Galt Island is primarily significant as an archaeological site; however, the project area also includes a very good example of maritime tropical hardwood hammock, which is similar in physiognomy to those of the West Indies. This natural community is found growing on the pre-Columbian shell middens which compose all of the uplands on the island. The remainder of the project area is predominantly mangrove. The preclusion of development within the project area would help preserve the water quality of the Pine Island Aquatic Preserve. The project includes an artificial causeway constructed of fill which connects the Galt Island to Pine Island.

Galt Island is probably a significant village of the historic Calusa Indians, as indicated by late styles of aboriginal and European ceramics. The site is believed to have been inhabited before the Calusa by their immediate prehistoric ancestors. It is one of few large island aboriginal sites located in this cultural area. The project area includes a large midden-mound complex and a burial mound. Unfortunately, good chronological controls for these extraordinary sites are not available to determine which were occupied at the same time or for how long. 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. These sites offer excellent potential for archaeological investigations.

OWNERSHIP

There is one owner who is willing to sell and is willing to donate 372 acres of jurisdictional lands if Galt Island is acquired.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

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."

There are no immediate plans for development, but the island is accessible via a filled causeway.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

The project design for Galt Island was approved by the Land Acquisition Selection Committee 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 Land Acquisition Selection Committee 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 portion 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.

ESTIMATED COST

Acquisition

Tax assessed value for 1986 was approximately \$437,000.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	1
Letters of general support.....	9
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	1
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	4

OTHER

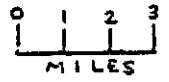
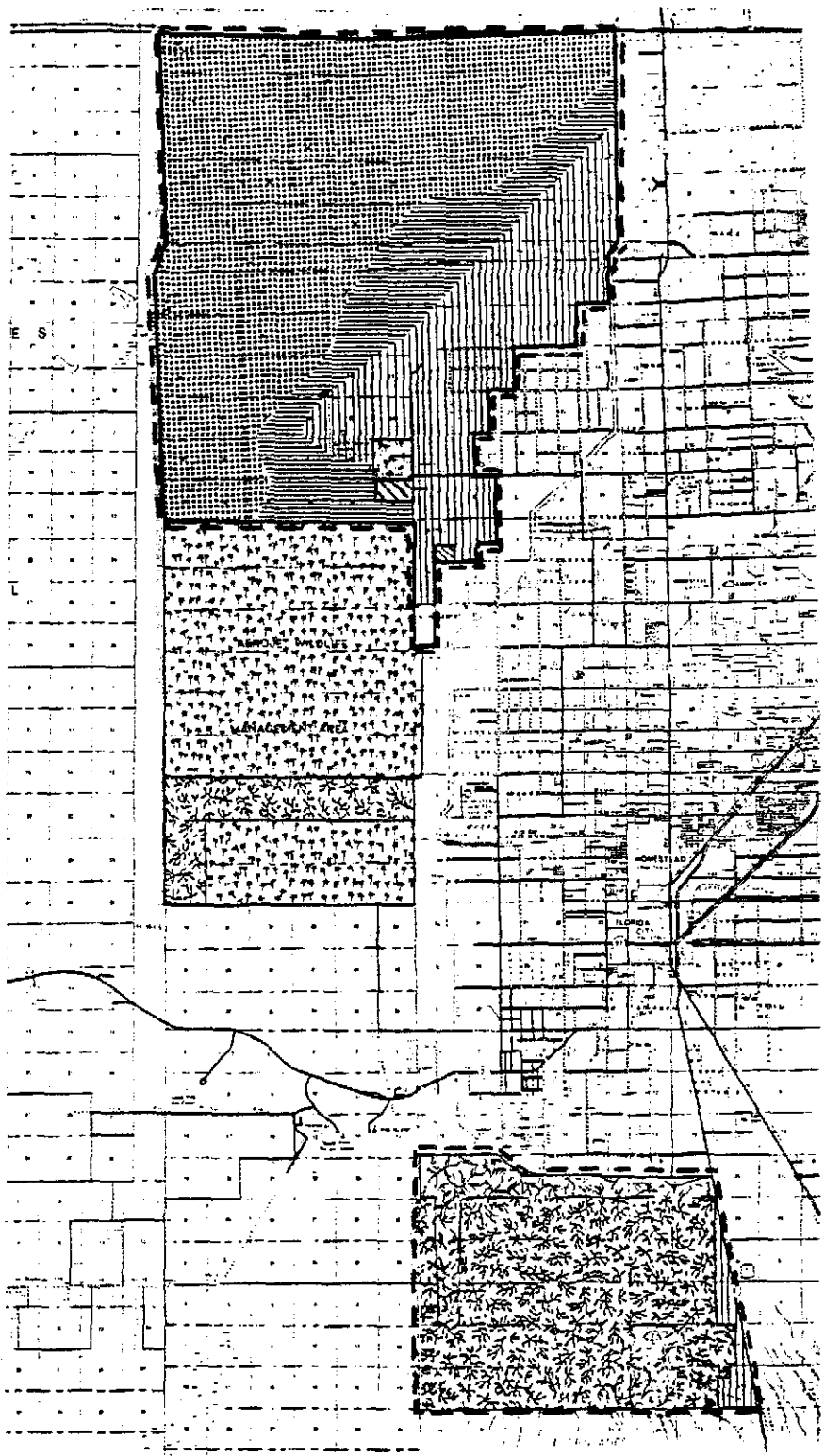
This project is within a Chapter 380 Resource Planning and Management Area with Management Plans Adopted.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

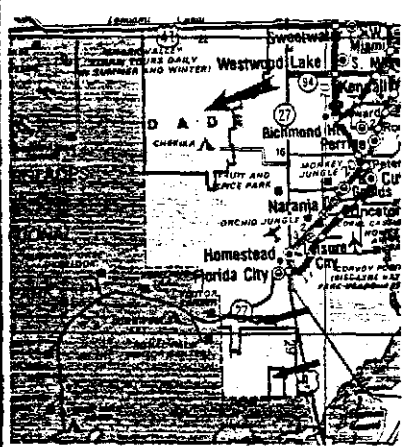
The archaeological sites on Galt Island are very significant. The extensive remains there suggest a large aboriginal population once occupied the island. There is tremendous potential for acquiring abundant data on the prehistoric subsistence economy of the area. Management should be focussed on preserving the archaeological resources of the site. Conservation of the tropical hardwood hammock is also an important management concern.

Active recreation on this project could include fishing and boating. Passive recreation should include such activities as biking, picnicking, nature appreciation, archeological site visitation and photography.


#53 EAST EVERGLADES





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

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#53 East Everglades	Dade	76,300	\$15,260,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as "other lands." Acquisition will help protect the water quality and quantity of two bay systems. Acquisition will also enable the restoration of traditional South Florida drainage patterns.

MANAGER

Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, South Florida Water Management District, the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources, the Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, and the Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State. Management will be closely coordinated with the Everglades National Park and Dade County.

PROPOSED USE

Portions of the project area may be managed in conjunction with the Everglades National Park, parts may continue in agricultural use, parts may be managed for the benefit of fish and wildlife and public recreation. All uses are to be compatible with the primary goal of restoration of biological and hydrological resources.

LOCATION

In western Dade County, adjacent to and east of the Everglades National Park. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 40 and House District 120.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

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. The southern area (6,300 acres) includes additions and inholdings bordering public lands currently owned by the South Florida Water Management District. 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. The project area encompasses the habitats of numerous rare and endangered species.

Although the project area has not been systematically surveyed for cultural resource sites, it is considered to have potential for archaeological investigations.

The primary public purpose of restoring natural hydrological and biological systems takes precedence over intensive recreational use. The area can support hunting, fishing, camping, hiking, nature study, and photography.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

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.

Acquisition priority 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.

ESTIMATED COST

Acquisition

Tax assessed value is approximately \$15,260,000.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	0
Letters of general support.....	9
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	11
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	4

OTHER

This project is within a Chapter 380 Resource Planning and Management Area with Management Plans Adopted. It is also a joint project between the CARL 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. Priority areas 1 and 2 in the northernmost part of the project are also in the SFWMD's five year plan, but the SFWMD does not intend to begin acquisition in these areas within the next year or two.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The proposed acquisition is for the purpose of furthering the objectives adopted by the Everglades National Park - East Everglades Resource Planning and Management Committee as set forth by the Governor on February 7, 1984. These objectives include: restoring as much as practicable, the natural sheet flow 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.

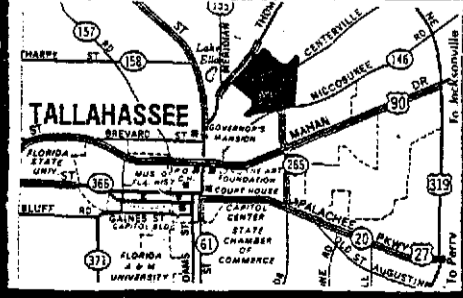
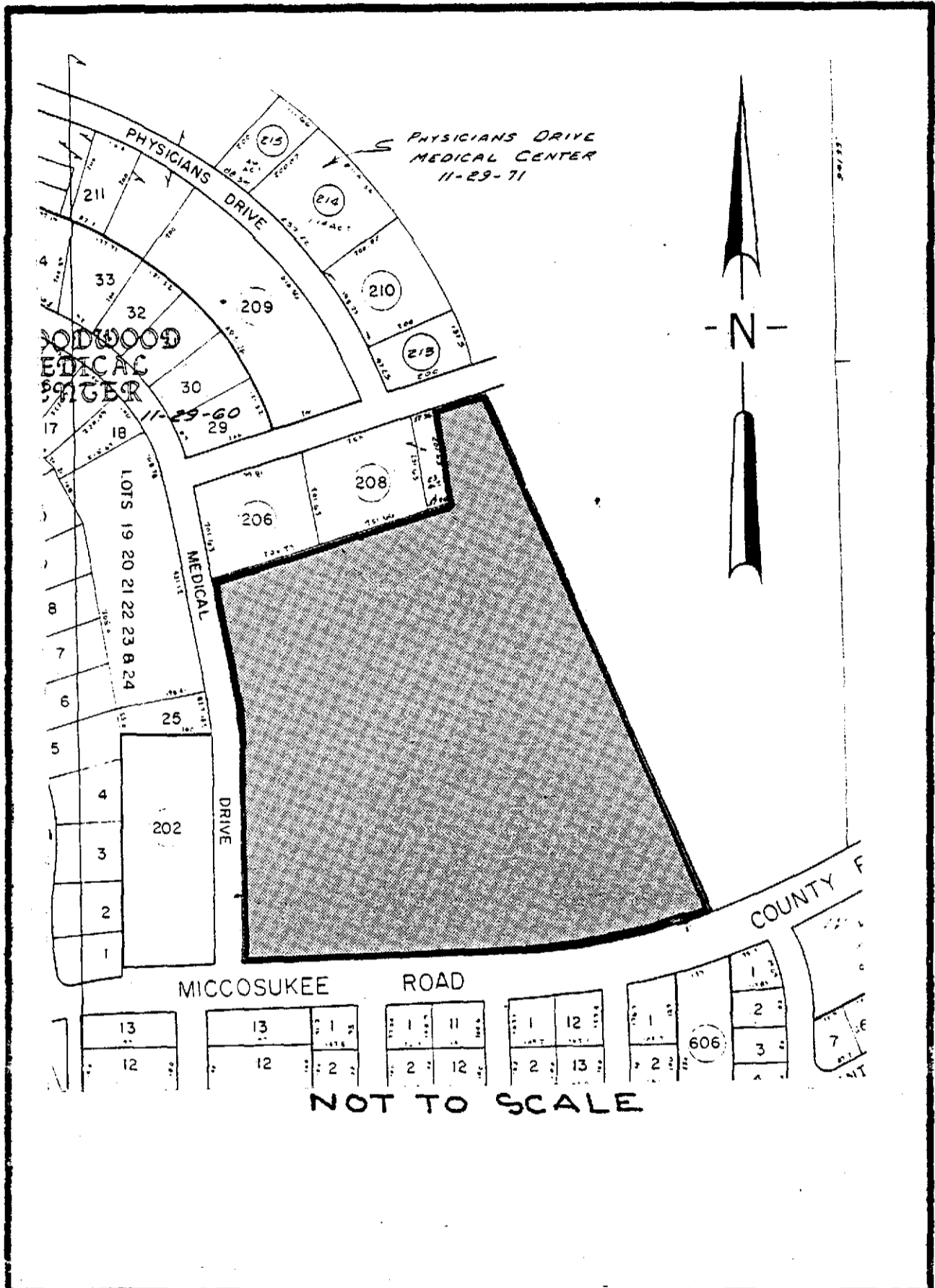
Management of lands within the East Everglades will involve the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, the South Florida Water Management District, the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources, the Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, and the Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State. 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 sheet flow through the Northeast Shark River Slough to the Everglades system and be consistent with the 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.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

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. 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.

#54 GOODWOOD



GOODWOOD PROPERTY
LEON COUNTY

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#54 Goodwood	Leon	20	\$ 550,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as "other lands." Acquisition would protect a significant historical site.

MANAGER

The Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State.

PROPOSED USE

State Historic Site.

LOCATION

In Leon County, north Florida, City of Tallahassee situated on Miccosukee road east of its intersection with Magnolia Drive. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 5 and House District 10.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

This project is primarily of historical significance. The natural resource value is considered low. The Goodwood mansion 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 140 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 State Department of the Interior in 1939.

This project can provide excellent recreational opportunities. All of the buildings on the property can probably be utilized for historical and architectural interpretation or for other related functions. The open space the project provides would be excellent for picnicking and nature appreciation.

OWNERSHIP

There is only one owner, Thomas Hood.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

The restoration of the building is of utmost importance to preserve the architectural design of this period.

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.

ESTIMATED COST

Acquisition

Tax assessed value for 1987 is \$550,000.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	3
Letters of general support.....	1
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	8
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	0

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

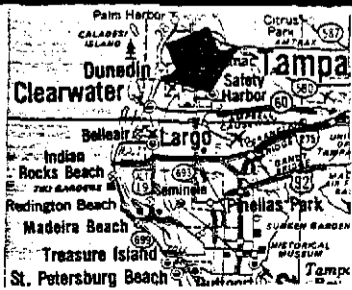
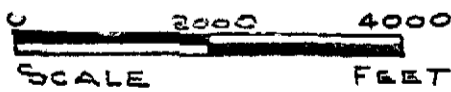
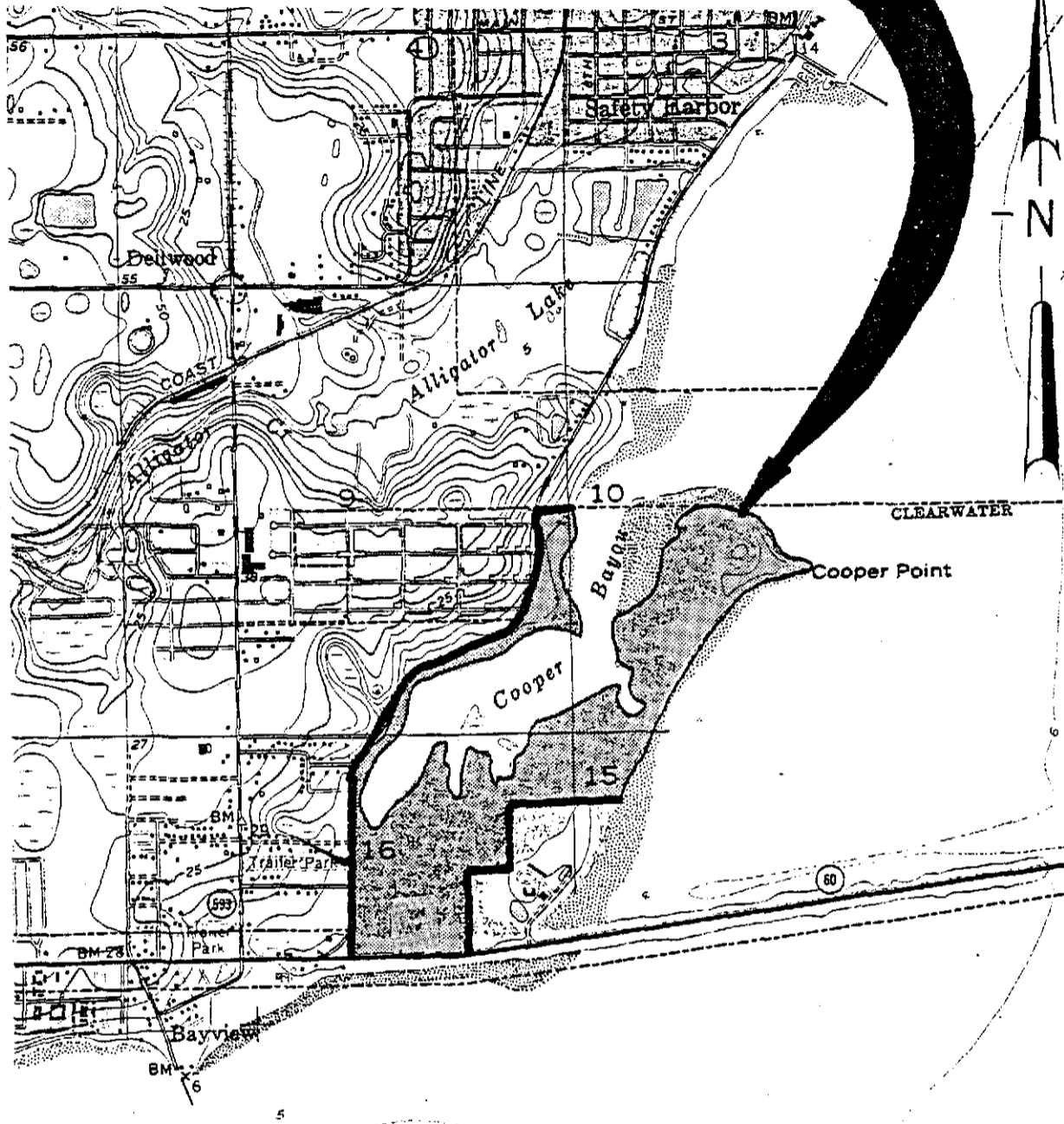
Formerly a nineteenth century plantation, the Goodwood complex consists of eighteen buildings and recreational facilities. The mixture of elements in the complex results from its transition over the past 140 years from an operating agricultural plantation to a center of political and social activity for Tallahassee and the State of Florida.

The management policy recommended by the Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State 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 picnicking, 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.

#55 COOPER'S POINT

Project Area



COOPER'S POINT
PINELLAS COUNTY

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#55 Cooper's Point	Pinellas	300	\$ 87,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL). Acquisition would preserve some of the last undeveloped mangrove shoreline and associated uplands of Tampa Bay.

MANAGER

City of Clearwater or Pinellas County. The Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources cooperating.

PROPOSED USE

City or County park.

LOCATION

In Pinellas County, Florida's west-central coast, at the Pinellas County end of Courtney Campbell Causeway (State Road 60), on Tampa Bay, in the City of Clearwater. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 19 and House District 58.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

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 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. The endangered woodstork is one species of concern found on this site.

This site provides enough uplands to provide an educational center for the large urban population of this area.

OWNERSHIP

There are four owners excluding the City of Clearwater. Two are unwilling sellers.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

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.

Development pressures are high on the property.

ESTIMATED COST

Acquisition

Tax assessed value for 1986 was approximately \$87,000.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions..... 6
 Letters of general support.....12987
 Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials..... 23
 Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations. 9

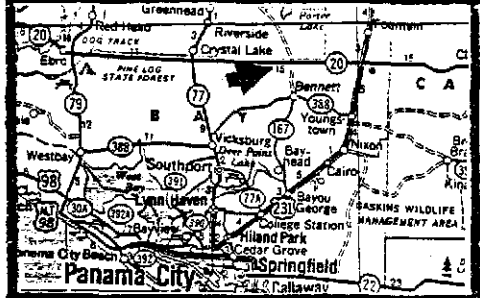
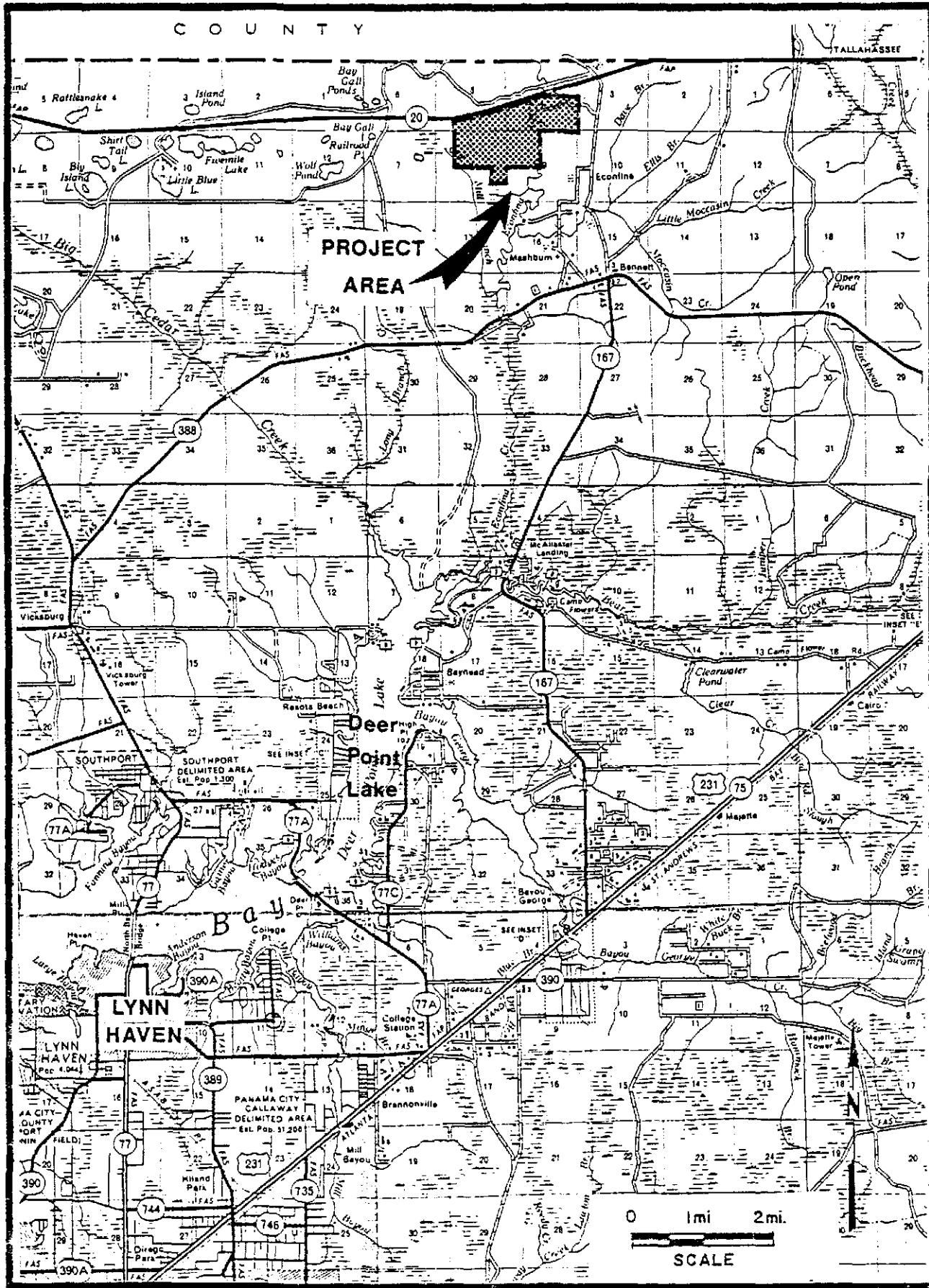
OTHER

City of Clearwater has offered to contribute \$200,000 towards the acquisition cost. Pinellas County will contribute between \$850,000 and \$900,000.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Cooper's Point, being located next to a major urban area, would be managed for recreational use. However, the types of uses would be limited, and they must be compatible with protection of the mangrove system and its associated wildlife. Development of an educational center to interpret the importance of mangrove/estuary/bay would be a compatible use. Protection of this vestige of mangroves within upper Tampa Bay takes precedence over other activities.

#56 EMERALD SPRINGS



EMERALD SPRINGS
BAY COUNTY.

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#56 Emerald Springs	Bay	1,000	\$ 6,370,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL). Acquisition of this project would protect a spring and creek system which is the primary source of drinking water for Panama City and several diverse plant communities.

MANAGER

The Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources.

PROPOSED USE

State Park.

LOCATION

In northern Bay County. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 3 and House District 7.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

This project includes a large spring complex, Gainer Springs, a group of four second magnitude springs that together are considered one of the 27 first magnitude springs of Florida. These springs discharge approximately 100 million gallons of water per day into the creek, which is the principal source of drinking water for Bay County. The Emerald Springs project also includes approximately one mile of Econfina Creek, which is a part of Florida's canoe trails system. The natural communities of the project are largely in good condition, although a small part of the project area is ruderal. High limestone bluffs adjacent to the springs support several unusual plant species. Sinkhole features known as chimneys are also present.

There are two known archaeological sites on the Emerald Springs project. The sites are considered significant, however, they are relatively small.

Emerald Springs has excellent potential for low intensity recreational activities, such as canoeing, swimming, fishing, hiking, picnicking and nature appreciation.

OWNERSHIP

This project is owned by three separate companies, but at least two of the companies are controlled by one family.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

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.

It is unlikely that the present owners will develop this property. The pristine quality of the springs and creek, however, is being degraded by trespassers and off-road vehicles.

ESTIMATED COST

Acquisition

Assessed value for 1987 is approximately \$6,370,000. Tax assessed value taking into consideration greenbelt exemptions is \$307,000.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

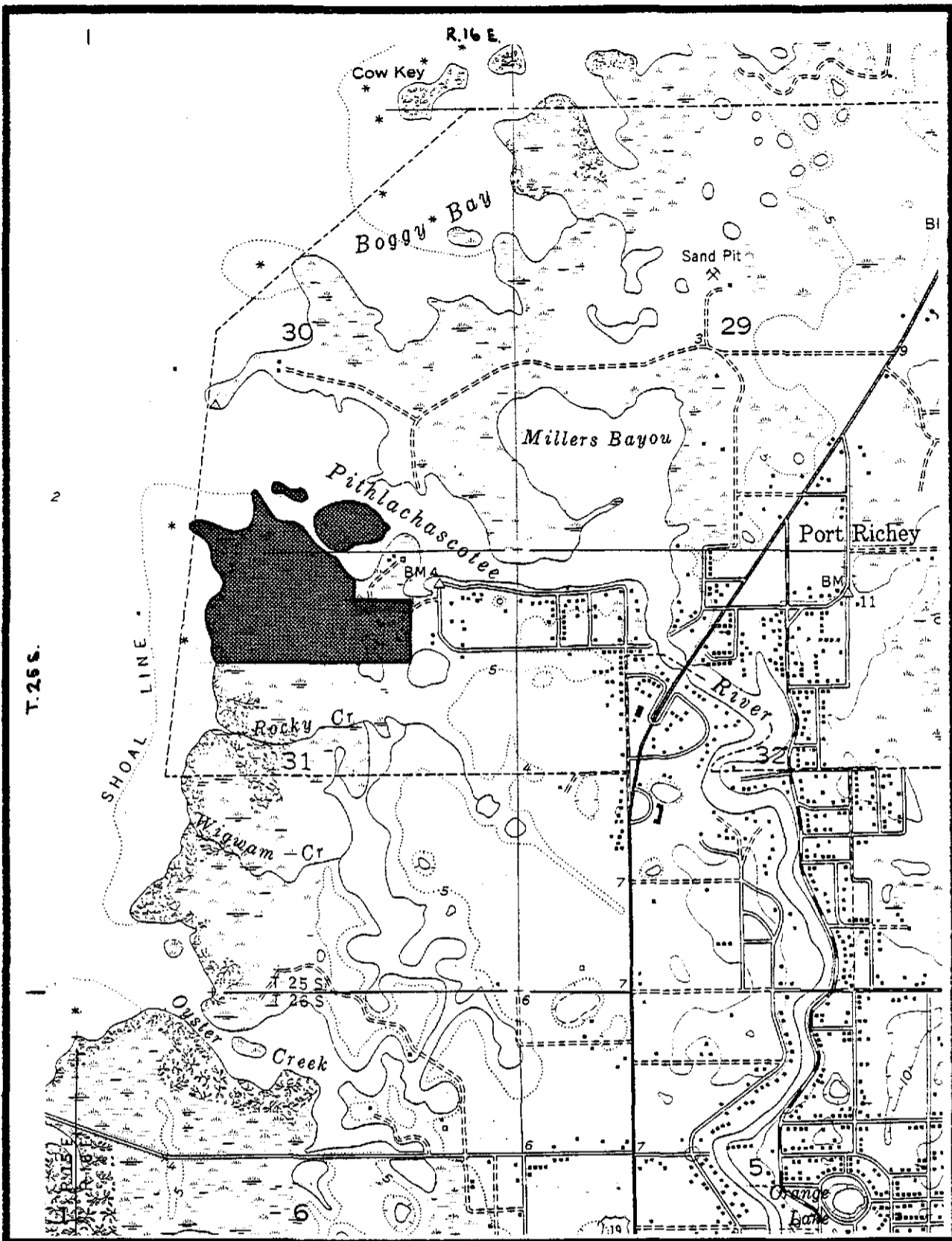
Resolutions.....	4
Letters of general support.....	317
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	5
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	3

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The springs, being an important water supply for Panama City, should be managed to protect water quality. The associated natural areas are important resources and should be protected from disturbances.

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

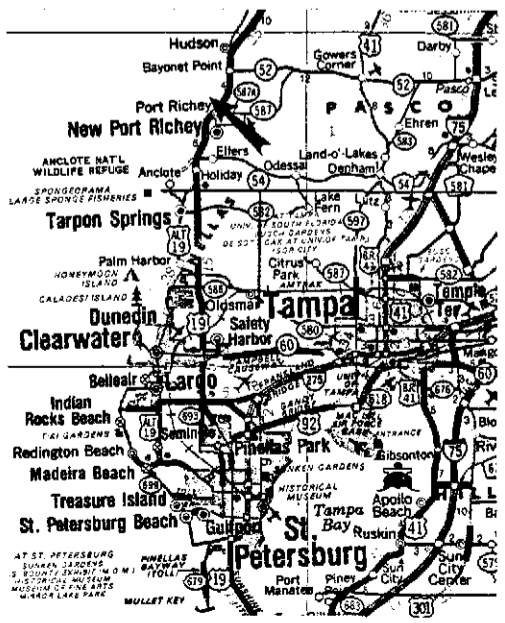
#57 COTEE POINT



T. 26 S.

SHOAL LINE

COTEE POINT
PASCO COUNTY



PROJECT AREA

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#57 Cotee Point	Pasco	90	\$ 2,109,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as "other lands." Acquisition of this project will provide water oriented outdoor recreation opportunities and will help preserve several natural communities.

MANAGER

City of Port Richey or Pasco County.

PROPOSED USE

City or County park.

LOCATION

In Pasco County, west central Florida, City of Port Richey at the mouth of the Pithlachascotee River. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 4 and House District 48.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

This approximately 90 acre project supports three natural communities: maritime forest, tidal marsh, and mangrove swamp. Elements of the maritime forest occur on island within the salt marsh and on the mainland. These natural communities are in good condition. The project is located at the mouth of Pithlachascotee River.

There is a high need for outdoor recreation areas in this area. This project can support swimming, picnicking and nature appreciation.

OWNERSHIP

There are four owners. The major owner (25 acres) is an unwilling seller. Approximately 46 acres are privately owned submerged lands.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

Potential development would significantly reduce the natural resource value of the site and its potential for public recreation.

This project is in a rapidly growing area and pressures for development are high.

ESTIMATED COST

Acquisition

Tax assessed value is approximately \$2,109,000.

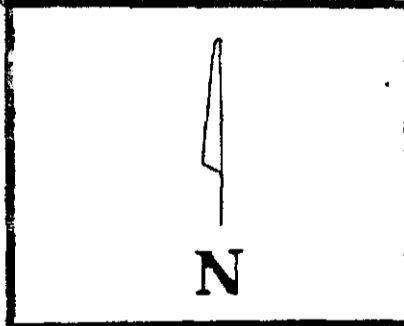
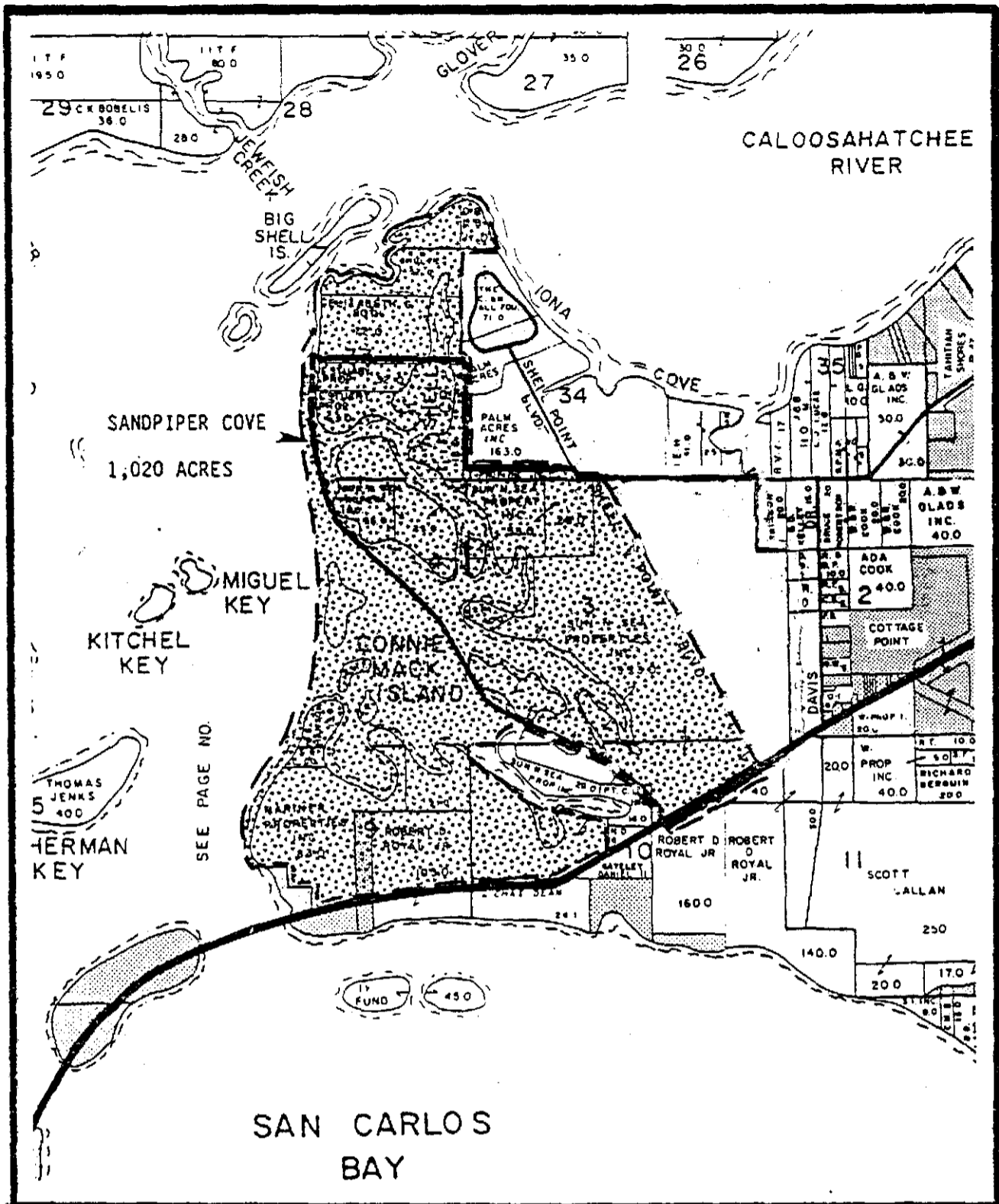
LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	1
Letters of general support.....	3
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	4
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	1

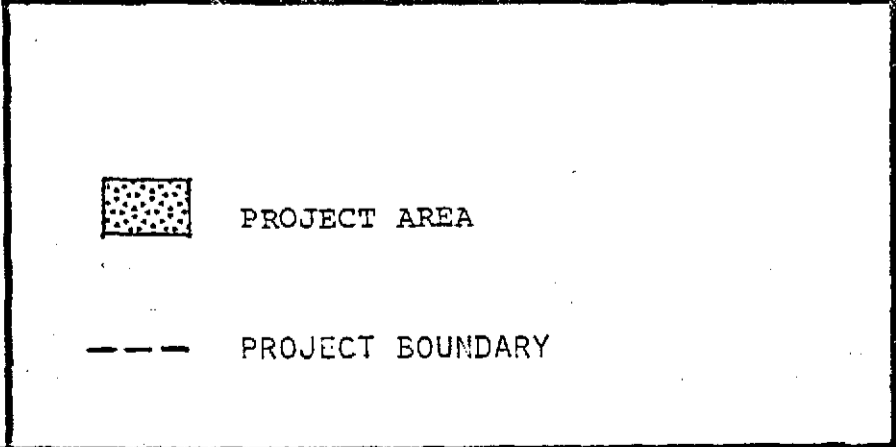
MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Cotee Point 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 City of Port Richey.

#58 SANDPIPER COVE



SANDPIPER COVE
LEE COUNTY



PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#5B Sandpiper Cove	Lee	1,000	\$ 5,829,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL). Acquisition would help protect the surrounding estuary.

MANAGER

The Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources.

PROPOSED USE

Part of the Estero Bay Aquatic Preserve.

LOCATION

In Lee County, adjacent to Fort Myers and in the vicinity of Cape Coral and Sanibel Island, lying north of County Road 867 (the Sanibel Island Causeway) and west of Shell Point. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 38 and House District 74.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

This project is primarily comprised of tidal mangrove forest and basin mangrove forest. The site supports several rare and endangered species including bald eagles, woodstorks and least terns. The site also serves as a spawning ground for a variety of aquatic organisms.

The wetland nature of this project would allow it to support fishing and boating as recreational activities.

OWNERSHIP

Nine owners. Stardial is the major owner.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

The mangrove dominated system is highly susceptible to degradation from man's activities which range from the clearing and development of mangrove sites to change in water quality from activities occurring upland of the mangroves.

The project is one of the most rapidly growing counties in Florida. Cape Coral, Fort Myers, Sanibel Island and Fort Myers Beach are within the immediate vicinity. However, a major portion of the project is protected from development by a court order.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

After approval of the resource planning boundary, but upon consideration of the project design, on March 21, 1986 the Land Acquisition Selection Committee voted to remove the entire Sandpiper Cove project design area from the 1986 recommended CARL priority list. On May 29, 1986, the Land Acquisition Selection Committee voted to replace on the recommended 1986 list that portion of the project design area west of Shell Point Road.

ESTIMATED COST

Acquisition

Tax assessed value is approximately \$5,829,000.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

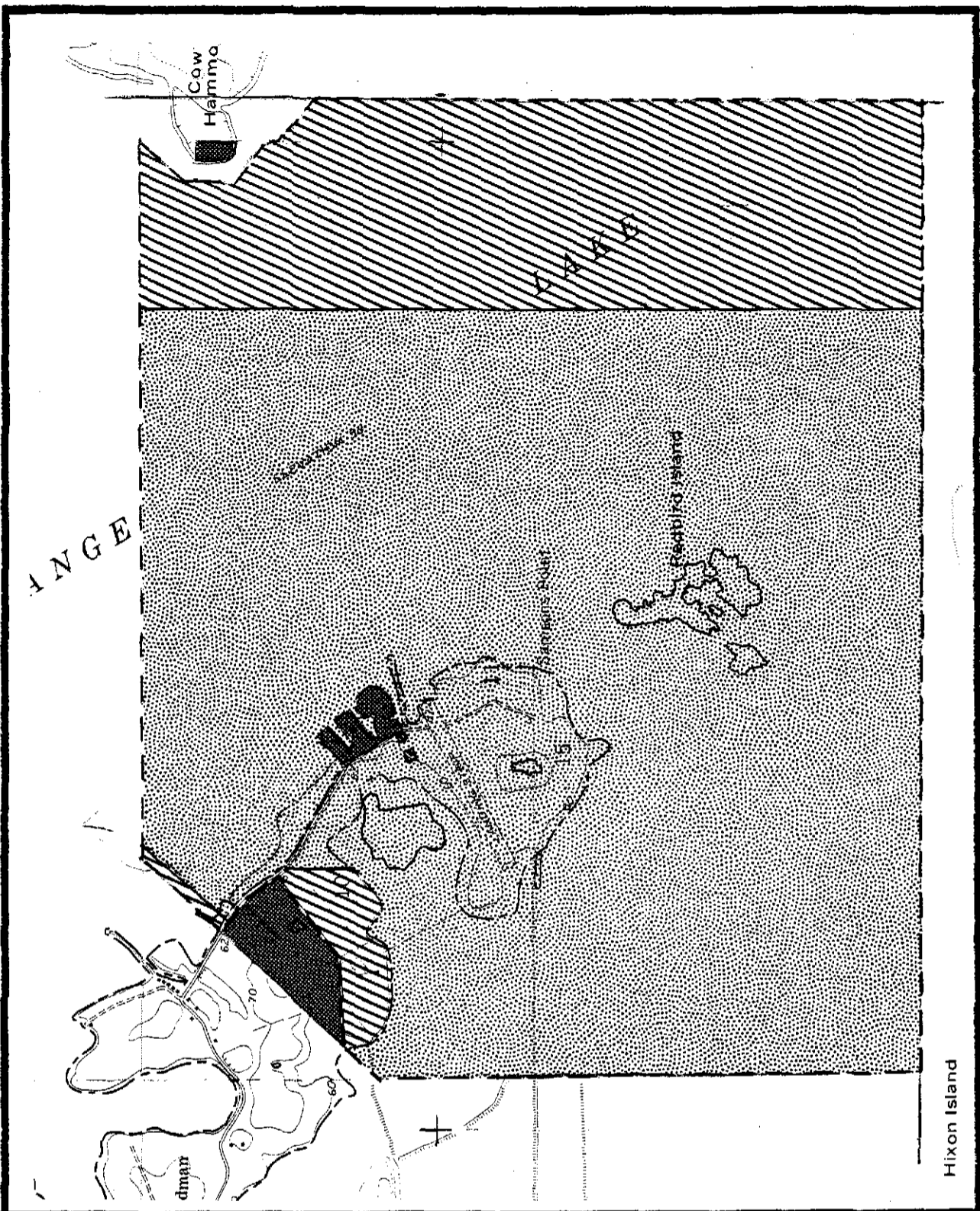
Resolutions.....	1
Letters of general support.....	1
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	2
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	1

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

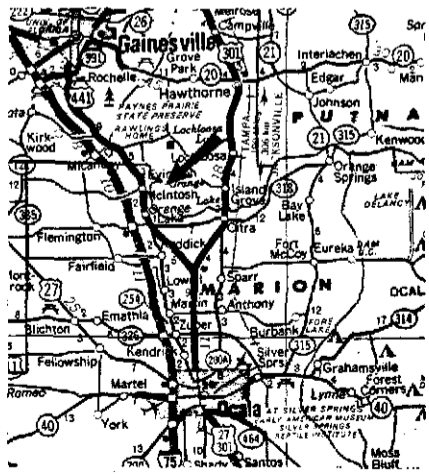
Purchase of this property will enhance the efforts to protect water quality in San Carlos Bay and the adjacent Pine Island Sound and Matlacha Pass Aquatic Preserves. It is recommended that management of this tract be incorporated into the aquatic preserve management program administered by the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources. The Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State 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 and endangered species through habitat preservation.




Public use of this area should emphasize fishing, boating, nature appreciation and bird watching. Acquisition is not expected to impact traditional uses of the adjacent water areas.

#59 SAMSON POINT



SAMSON POINT
MARION/ALACHUA COUNTY



-  PROJECT AREA
-  PROJECT ATEA UNDER OPTION
-  OUT PARCELS

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#59 Samson Point	Marion Alachua	620	\$ 57,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as "other lands." Acquisition would provide active and passive outdoor recreation opportunities and would provide protective buffer and access to Orange Lake.

MANAGER

Property will be temporarily managed by the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission. Long term management will be according to a joint plan developed by the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources and Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission.

PROPOSED USE

Portions of the tract can be used and managed for hunting and fishing. Other portions may be suitable for outdoor recreational facilities for picnicking and boating. Other more passive activities, such as bird watching, will also be encouraged on the tract.

LOCATION

In Marion County, between Gainesville and Ocala, on Orange Lake. This project lies within Florida's Senate Districts 6 and 4 and House District 25.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

The peninsular 205 acres of this project is primarily old fields surrounded by marsh and lake bottom. There is a narrow scenic strip of cabbage palm and hardwood bordering the lake and marsh edges. The site provides habitats for various waterfowl and wading birds.

The disturbed nature of the uplands would allow intensive use for recreational activities (e.g., hunting, fishing, boating (including a boat launch), and picnicking).

OWNERSHIP

The primary ownership, the Florida Wildlife Federation, is under option and scheduled to close the last part of August, 1987. The Federation donated approximately 30 jurisdictional acres to the State. There are approximately six remaining owners.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

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.

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.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

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's 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.

ACQUISITION PLANNING (Continued)

Less Than Fee Simple Acquisition (Continued)

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

- Phase I. The actual point up to and including abandoned airstrip.
- Phase II. Remainder of upland parcels.
- Phase III. Submerged and jurisdictional tracts.

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value for 1987 for the remaining owners is approximately \$57,000.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	0
Letters of general support.....	1
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	0
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	0

EMINENT DOMAIN

OTHER

Recommended removal from priority list when option closes. Remaining acreage primarily sovereign and jurisdictional with the exception of one upland owner who is an unwilling seller.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

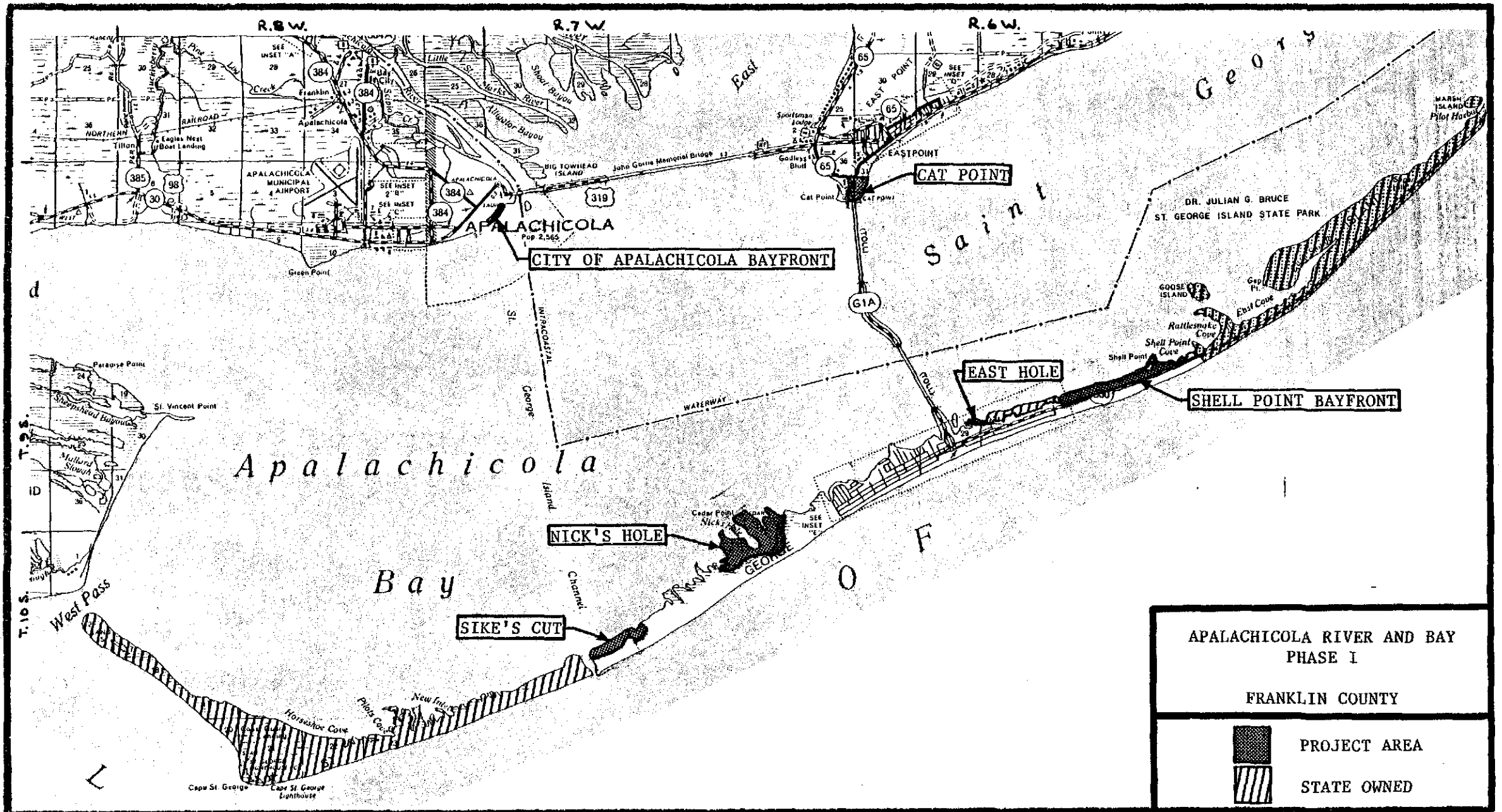
The lake and marsh areas have provided excellent fishing and duck hunting opportunities for many years. The area could provide picnicking and a variety of other outdoor recreation opportunities, and with a boat ramp, could provide additional public access to Orange Lake. The old field and landing strip 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 Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources cooperating for the development of additional outdoor recreation facilities.

PROJECTS WHICH HAVE BEEN RANKED
BY THE
LAND ACQUISITION SELECTION COMMITTEE
BUT
WHOSE BOUNDARY MAPS HAVE NOT YET
BEEN RECEIVED, REVIEWED, OR APPROVED
BY THE
BUREAU OF SURVEY AND MAPPING
DIVISION OF STATE LANDS

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Project (County)</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
3.	Apalachicola River & Bay, Phase I (Franklin)	307
19.	Gadsden County Glades (Gadsden)	317

#3 APALACHICOLA RIVER AND BAY



PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#3 Apalachicola River and Bay	Franklin (Phase I)	552 (Phase I)	\$ 4,235,000 (Phase I)

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL) and as "other lands." Categorization will be recommended by a multi-agency staff on a tract by tract basis.

Phase I qualifies as an EEL. This acquisition would provide significant added protection for the sensitive estuarine systems of Apalachicola Bay.

MANAGER

Portions of lands encompassed in this project will be managed under the principles of multiple-use, while other portions will be managed under single-use principles. Agencies involved in management include the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources, the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, and the Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services. The Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State will act as a cooperating manager on tracts with significant historical resources. The Northwest Florida Water Management District, which has purchased or is purchasing substantial tracts within this project, will also be involved in its management.

Phase I will be managed by the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources.

PROPOSED USE

The diversity of resources within this project lends itself to a varied management approach. Some sites are appropriate to be managed as Preserves, Reserves, Wildlife Management Areas, and/or State Parks. The appropriate uses will be recommended by a multi-agency staff on a tract by tract basis.

Phase I is proposed as an addition to the Apalachicola National Estuarine Research Reserve.

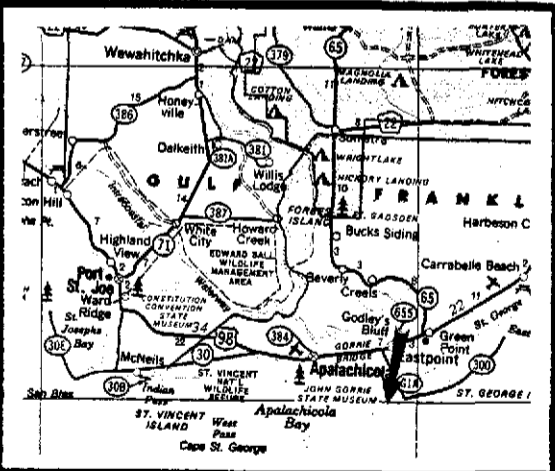
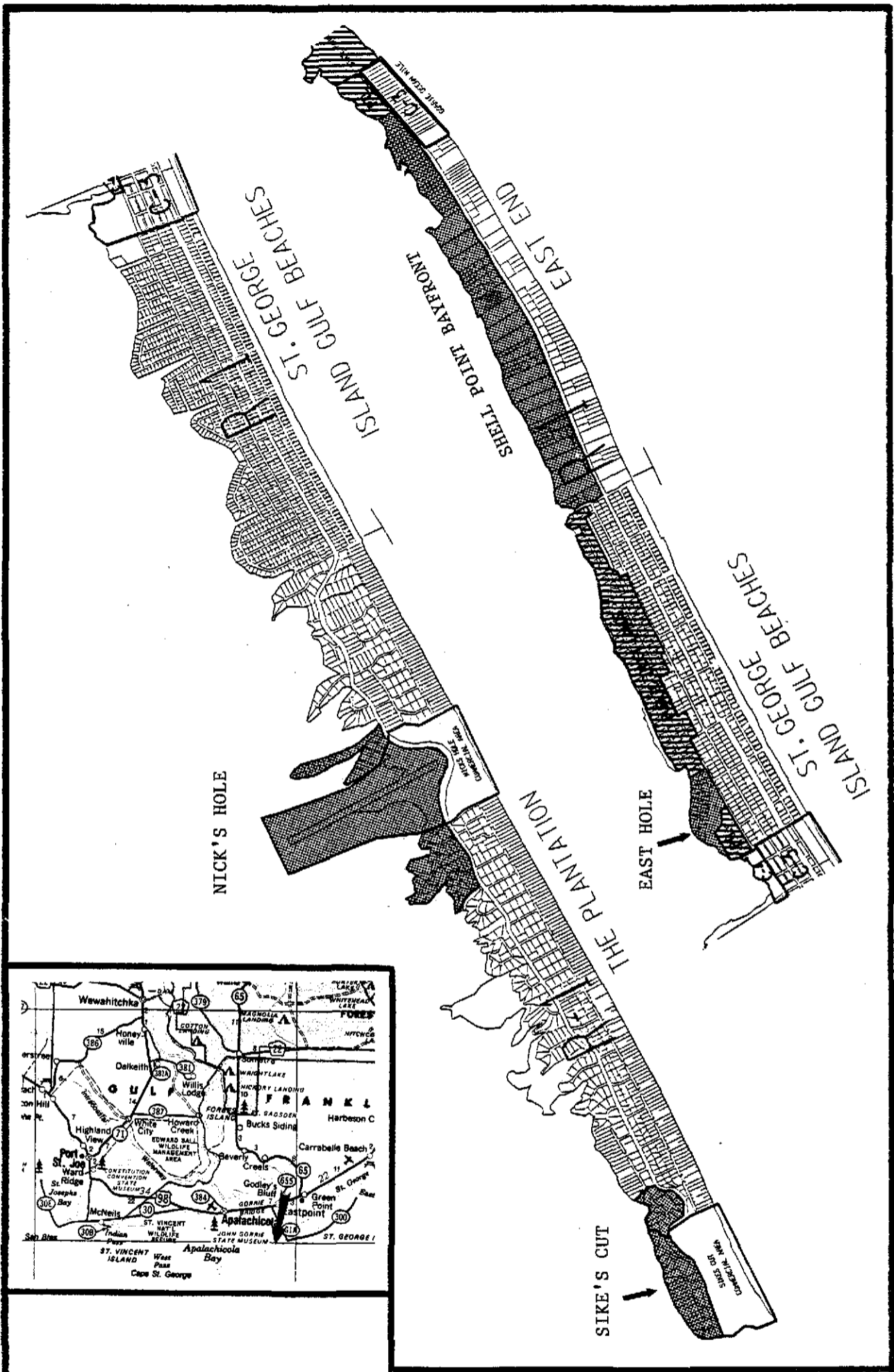
LOCATION

The project forms a corridor of varying width along the Apalachicola River in northwest Florida. Parts of six counties (Franklin, Gulf, Liberty, Calhoun, Gadsden, and Jackson) are included.

Phase I includes bayfront parcels in Franklin County that directly influence the water quality of the estuary.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

This large and varied project contains some of Florida's most outstanding natural and historical resources. The project area encompasses many different types of natural communities, some of which are among Florida's most threatened (e.g., bluffs, glades, and slope forests). Almost all of these communities are in excellent condition and, in many cases, provide the best remaining examples in the State. Several geological features that are unique in the State of Florida are found within the project boundary, i.e., the bluffs, ravines and steepheads. The project area harbors a great many plant and animal species that are considered rare and endangered in Florida, and several that are endangered nationally. Biologists recognize the region as one of very high endemism, supporting plants and animals found nowhere else. The relatively pristine nature of the project area provides excellent wildlife habitat that helps preserve the diversity of Florida's game and nongame species. The bay-estuary at the mouth of the Apalachicola River supports an exceptionally productive biological system that is commercially important and provides the economic base of Franklin County.





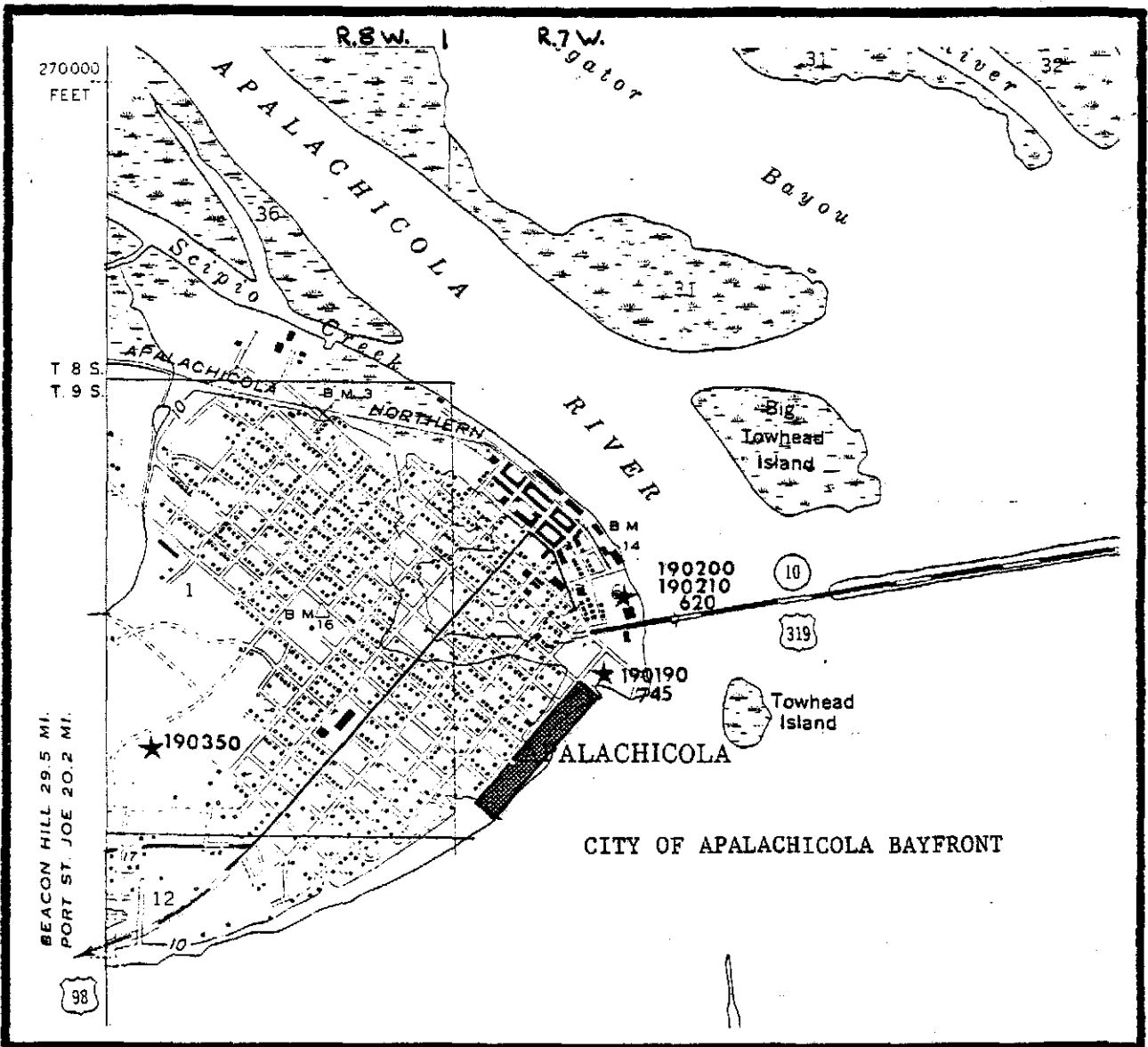
APALACHICOLA RIVER AND BAY LANDS

PHASE I

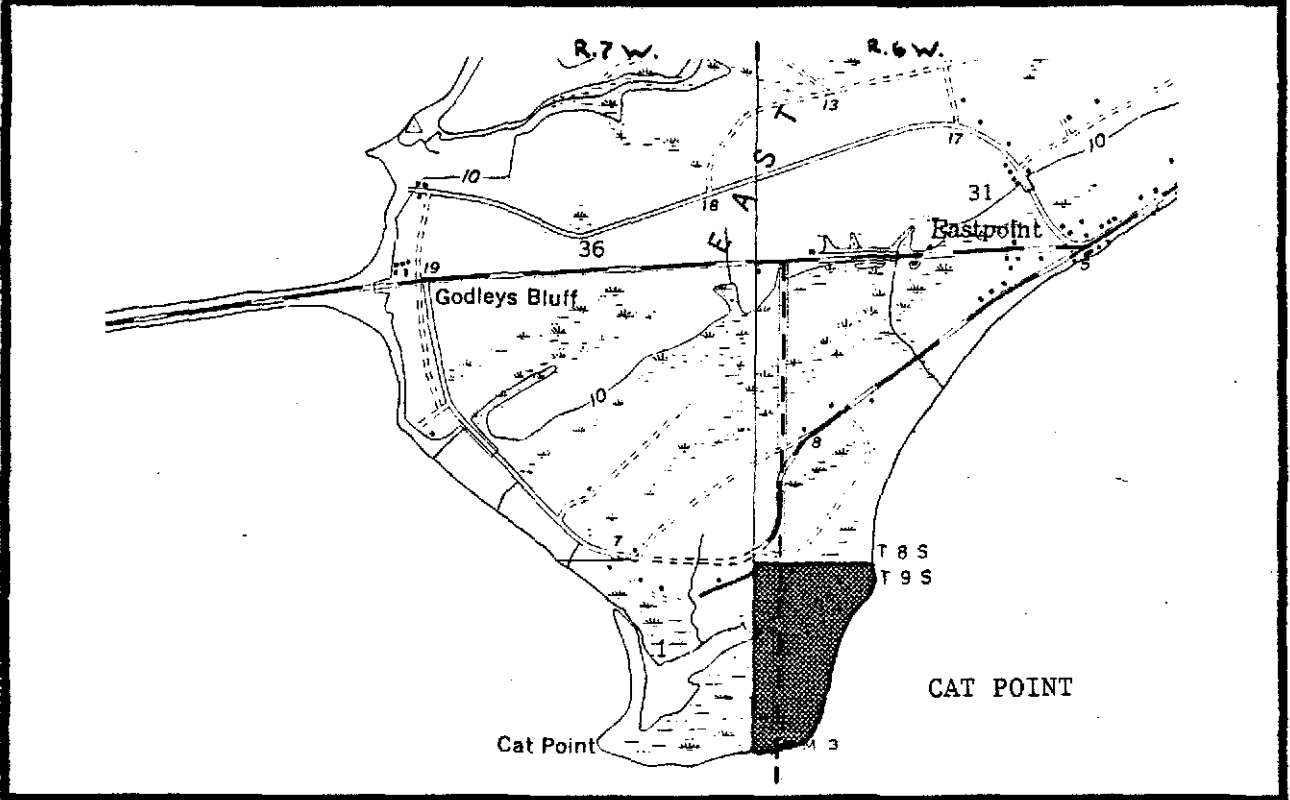
ST. GEORGE ISLAND PARCELS

FRANKLIN COUNTY

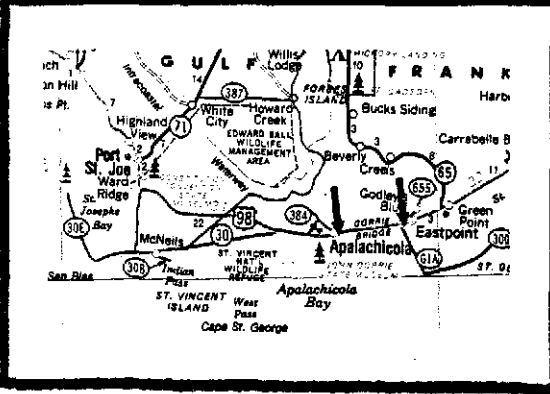
-  PROJECT AREA
-  STATE OWNED



CITY OF APALACHICOLA BAYFRONT




CAT POINT



APALACHICOLA RIVER AND BAY
 PHASE I
 CITY OF APALACHICOLA BAYFRONT
 AND CAT POINT PARCELS

FRANKLIN COUNTY

 PROJECT AREA

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION (Continued)

This project is considered very significant from an archaeological and historical perspective. There are already dozens of sites known to exist in the project area, and literally hundreds of sites representing a wide range of site types could probably be found through a systematic cultural resource survey.

The project area currently provides a tremendous recreation opportunity and would be greatly expanded through State acquisition.

OWNERSHIP

Portions of the entire River and Bay project area are already in State ownership, including the Torreya Addition (LATF), M-K Ranch (CARL), portions of the Lower Apalachicola Tract (EEL and CARL), as well as the Water Management District lands. Torreya State Park and Alum Bluff Nature Preserve (The Nature Conservancy) are also within the project area. The Gadsden County Glades and the remaining lands within the Lower Apalachicola CARL project are also within the resource planning boundary.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

Most of the project area is inherently susceptible to environmental degradation by virtue of its floodplain/wetlands nature. Development in these areas could adversely affect the water quality of the Apalachicola River and/or Bay. The upland sites are also sensitive to development and many current land use practices. The bluffs and ravines area of the Apalachicola River are particularly sensitive to any disturbances that alter the unique microclimate which is largely responsible for the area's biological significance. Over-development of the coast, particularly areas directly fronting Apalachicola Bay, could reduce the biological productivity of this important estuarine system. The wilderness quality of the project would be seriously compromised by even slight development in the most remote areas.

The project area is mostly rural and is not immediately threatened by commercial or residential development; however, current land use practices (e.g., agriculture and silviculture) do pose a significant threat to some of the rarest natural communities such as slope forests and upland glades. Also, the coastal regions are experiencing much development pressure.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

In November, 1986, the Land Acquisition Selection Committee approved the preliminary boundary for this project (See Map, Page 314). Because of the large size of the area in the identified boundary, the Selection Committee decided to approve only portions of the area in the project design (called Phase I). The remaining areas identified in the resource planning boundary are to be considered for inclusion in the project design at a later date. On July 1, 1987, the Selection Committee approved Phase I of the Apalachicola River and Bay project design. The following is a summary of recommendations on acquisition phasing and techniques.

1. Develop a system-wide management plan subject to the approval of CARL managing agencies for all State owned lands encompassed in the Apalachicola River and Bay Lands project. Cooperative management agreements should be negotiated with the Water Management District and other public agencies and nonprofit organizations.
2. Consider portions of the Chipola River Basin as a potential CARL project at some time in the future.
3. Phase I priority order:
 - A. Nick's Hole: fee simple acquisition of Sandpiper Village, Pelican Point and the commercial area north of Leisure Lane with the option to sell back with restrictions.
 - B. Cat Point: fee simple acquisition of 115 acres.

ACQUISITION PLANNING (Continued)

- C. East Hole: fee simple acquisition of 25 acres.
- D. Shell Point Bayfront: fee simple acquisition of undeveloped bayfront lots between existing State ownerships.
- E. Apalachicola Bayfront: fee simple acquisition of undeveloped bayfront lots on Bay Avenue between Battery and Lafayette Parks.
- F. Sike's Cut: fee simple acquisition of undeveloped lots in Oyster Bay Village, Heron Bay Village, and lots 21 through 23 in Bay Cove Village. If recreation is the primary acquisition objective, acquisition should be contingent upon assured public access.

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value for Phase I is approximately \$4,235,000.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	0
Letters of general support.....	2
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	0
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	2

OTHER

This project is within a Chapter 380 area of Critical State Concern. It is also adjacent to a waterbody classified under the Special Waters Category of Outstanding Florida Waters.

As growth and development have accelerated in the State of Florida, some notable regions have emerged as especially deserving of protection as natural sanctuaries. The Apalachicola River and associated natural areas in one of these notable regions. The State has had a strong commitment to preserve the outstanding natural resources of the Apalachicola River system. A brief account of this area's acquisition history is presented below.

Beginning in 1972, the State acquired 1,963 acres of land on the eastern end of St. George Island through the Land Acquisition Trust Fund.

Cape St. George Island (2,400 acres) was acquired by the State in 1977 through the EEL program. Acquisition also began on the Lower Apalachicola project (29,000 acres) in 1977 through EEL. Additions to the Lower Apalachicola project were a part of the first CARL list approved by the Governor and Cabinet in 1980. The additions were ranked at #2 on that acquisition priority list.

The Governor and Cabinet, recognizing the significance of the natural resources of the Apalachicola River system, requested in 1983 that the Department of Natural Resources develop a long-term acquisition plan to fully protect the river and bay system. The plan was completed in May 1984.

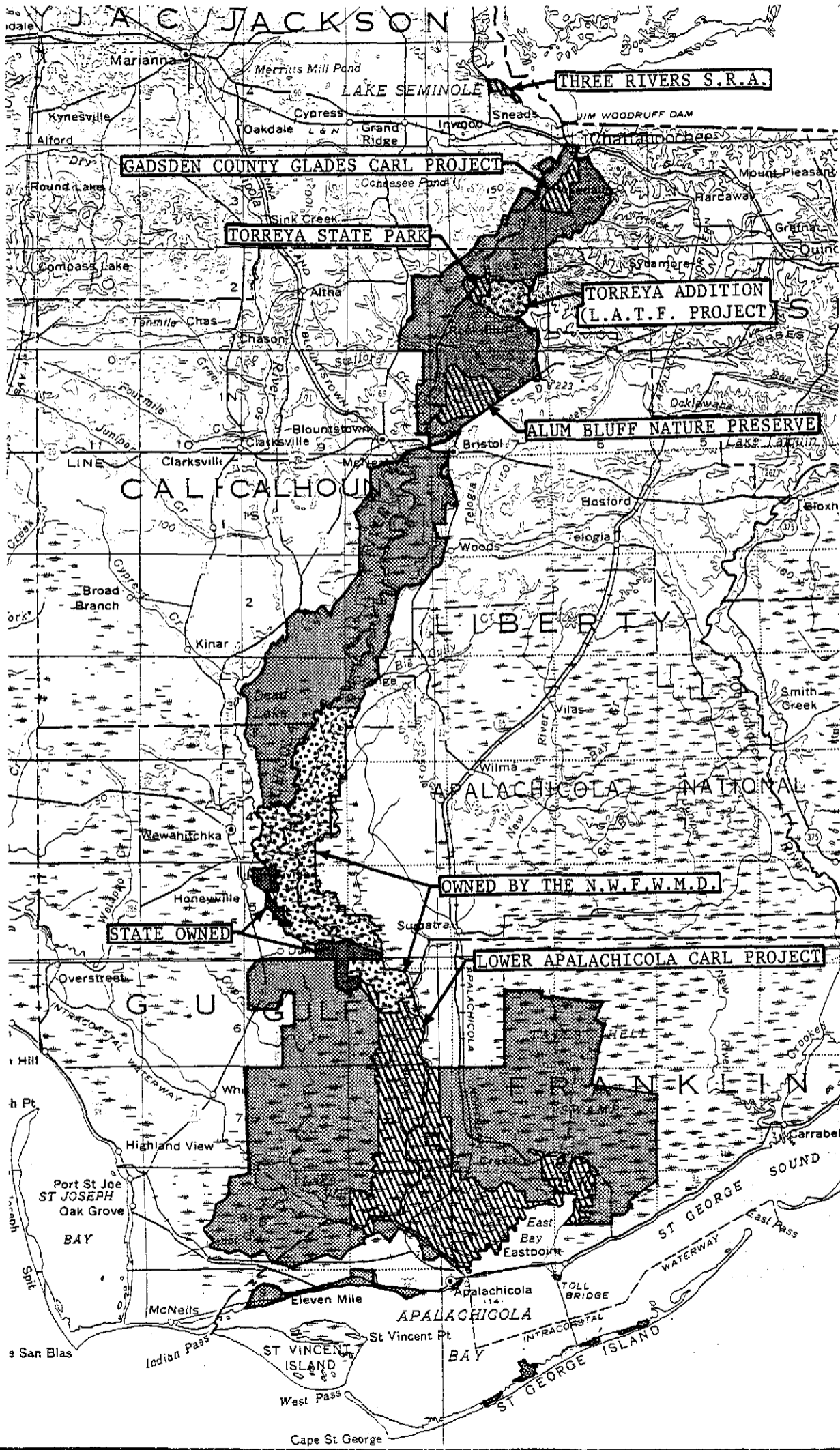
Pursuant to the recommendations outlined in the acquisition plan, a diverse assemblage of staff met in June 1985 to initiate the development of the Apalachicola River and Bay CARL project. Technical staff of the Land Acquisition Selection Committee began an exhaustive evaluation of the proposed project area in August 1985 after the project was formally received into the CARL program. The project assessment and preliminary boundary recommendations (resource planning boundary) were approved by the Selection Committee in November, 1986. Work then immediately began on a project design.

APALACHICOLA RIVER AND BAY

JACKSON/GADSDEN/CALHOUN/LIBERTY
GULF/FRANKLIN COUNTIES



PROJECT AREA
(ALL BUT PHASE I
YET TO BE MAPPED)



MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

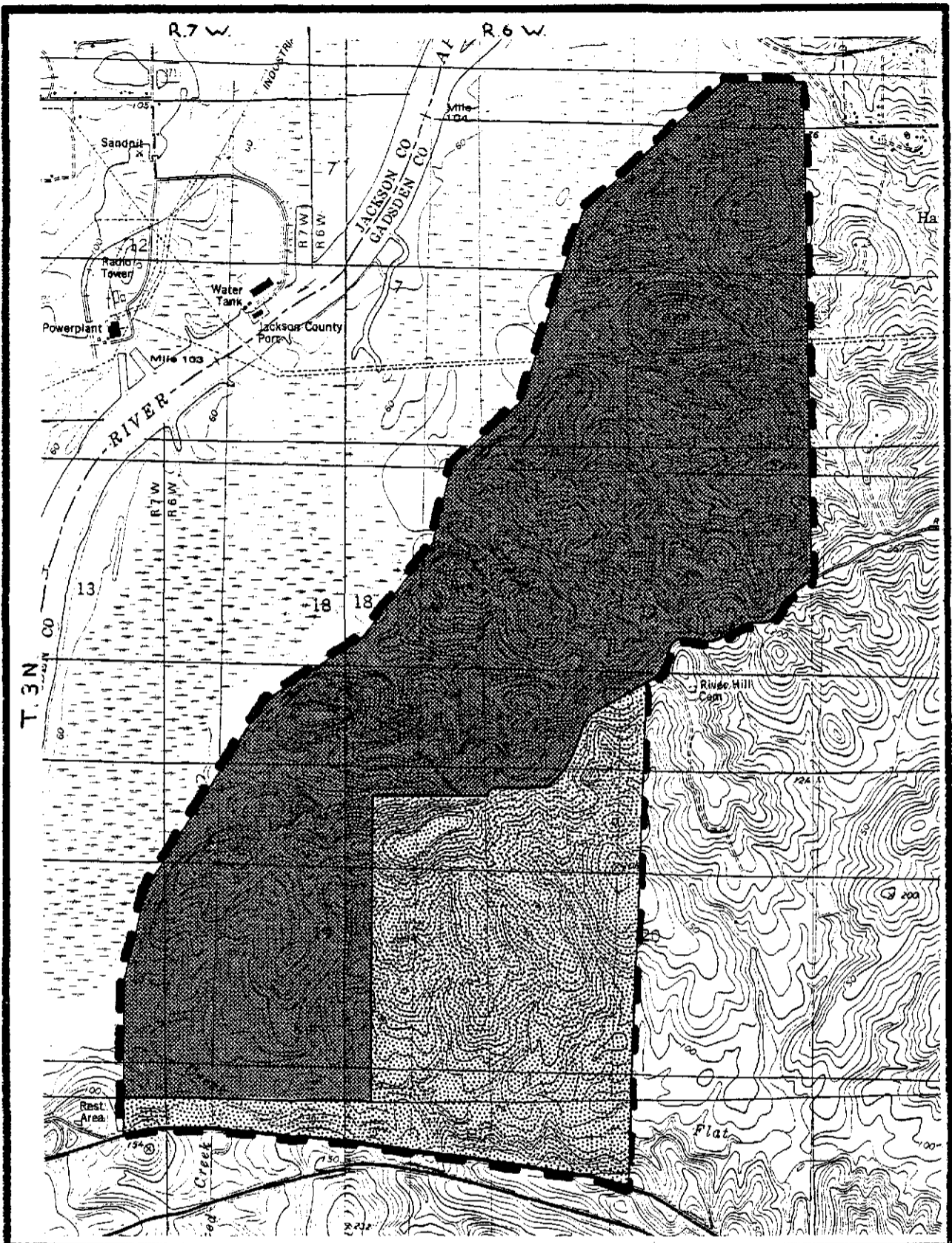
The Apalachicola River and Bay project is an eclectic assemblage of tracts that truly represent some of the finest and most significant natural areas of Florida. The management of these tracts will depend upon the specific characteristics and resources of each site. Proposed uses include Preserve, Reserves, Wildlife Management Areas, and State Parks. Managing agencies will include the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources, the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, and the Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services. The Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State will act as a cooperating manager at sites of historical significance. The Northwest Florida Water Management District will manage a large portion of the river floodplain that is encompassed by the project boundary; however, the lands acquired by the District are not a part of the official CARL project.

The lands in this project function as a system of intricately interrelated parts. Because the project is a system, it would be improper to manage individual tracts independently of each other. Recognizing this fact, the Land Acquisition Selection Committee has recommended that a system wide management plan be developed for the Apalachicola River and Bay project. This management scheme incorporates the management of specific-use sites (e.g., a State Park or Wildlife Management Area) into the overall plan designed to preserve the proper functioning of the entire system.

The management of lands within Phase I concentrates on preserving the buffer/filter functions of lands that are so critical to the maintenance of high water quality in Apalachicola Bay. Basically this involves maintaining the land in a natural condition. Archaeological sites may of course be excavated to provide information on the cultural resources. The bayfront property in the City of Apalachicola may be used in conjunction with another CARL project, the Apalachicola Historic Waterfront, but no ancillary uses may in any way degrade water quality.

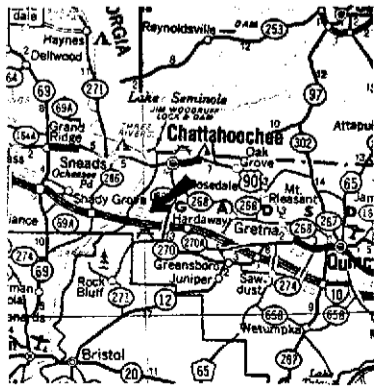
Phase I lands will be managed as additions to the Apalachicola National Estuarine Research Reserve under the authority of the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources.


#19 GADSDEN COUNTY GLADES




GADSDEN COUNTY GLADES

GADSDEN COUNTY



 ORIGINAL PROPOSAL

 FNAI ADDITION

 R.P.B.

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#19 Gadsden County Glades	Gadsden	1,800	\$ 456,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL). Acquisition would protect at least four natural communities two of which are among the rarer and more endangered in Florida and associated endemic and disjunct plant species.

MANAGER

The Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources with the Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services and the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission cooperating.

PROPOSED USE

State Botanical Site or State Preserve with compatible recreational activities.

LOCATION

In Gadsden County, northwest Florida Panhandle, immediately east of Apalachicola River Floodplain, north of I-10 and just southwest of Chattahoochee. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 2 and House District 8.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

This project comprises much of the known Florida occurrence of the upland glade natural community type. The project also includes some excellent examples of other upland mesic natural communities such as slope forest. Upland glade and slope forest are considered to be among the rarer and more endangered natural communities in Florida. These natural communities support an extraordinary number of disjunct populations of species whose usual range is further north and west. The project area also harbors some very rare plant species, including the federally endangered Florida torrey tree (Torreya taxifolia).

Although no systematic archaeological survey has ever been conducted for the project area, surveys in the general area suggest a fairly heavy site density.

Recreational opportunities would be limited to low intensity activities to preserve the unique character of the project area (e.g., hiking, photography, and nature appreciation).

OWNERSHIP

Five owners of large parcels and about six owners of small parcels.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

The Gadsden County Glades are highly susceptible to man-induced degradation. Vehicular and foot traffic have already compromised the quality of several Upland Glades. Given the small populations of the rare plant species known from the site, a single unscrupulous or unknowing plant collector could eliminate a species from Florida. Timber removal has been conducted without knowledge of the other natural resources on the site, resulting in clear-cutting and subsequent erosion of some very high quality Seepage Slopes and Upland Glades. The relative maturity of the forests on the site and the dependence of the rare plants and Natural Communities on a specific set of hydrological, geological, and microclimatological conditions render the entire system highly endangered and vulnerable.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT (Continued)

Given the relatively mature state of the timber, and the increased rate at which timber harvest and conversion to pine plantations has recently progressed in the area, it is almost certain that the natural resources will be significantly degraded in the very near future. Some development at the southern city limit of Chattahoochee is occurring just north of the proposed project boundary.

ESTIMATED COST

Acquisition

Tax assessed value is \$456,000.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

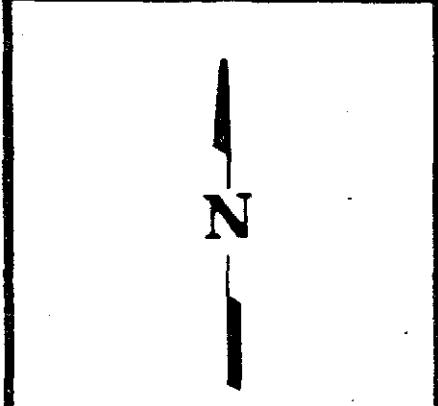
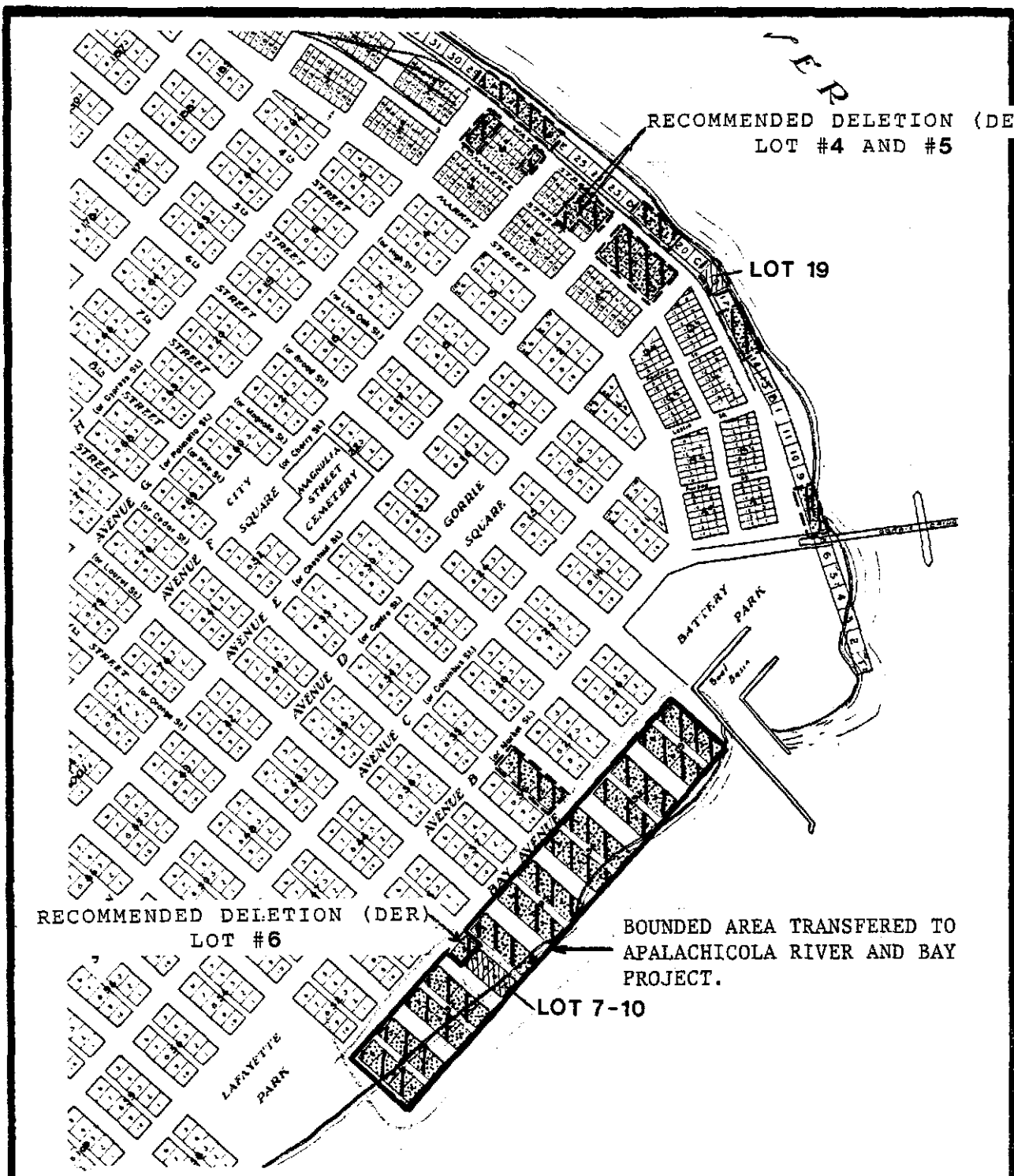
Resolutions.....	0
Letters of general support.....	0
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	0
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	0

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

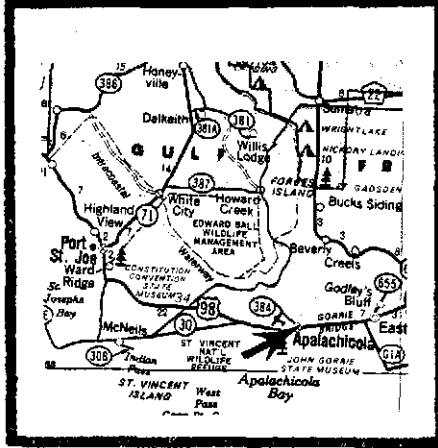
This project is proposed for acquisition as EEL to be managed as a State Botanical Site or State Preserve. The primary acquisition objective is the preservation of the rare upland glade and slope forest natural community types. Management of the project will focus on the maintenance of conditions that optimally support the unusual natural communities. This should not involve any intensive management techniques. The natural communities are basically self-maintaining; however, controlled burning or hand removal of hardwoods may be necessary to prevent the surrounding forest from encroaching into the open spaces of the glades. The vulnerability of the natural communities necessitates that recreational activities be strictly regulated to avoid excessively disturbing the site. Activities that should be permitted include scientific research, hiking, photography, and nature appreciation. More intensive activities should be carefully evaluated to determine if they are appropriate before being allowed.

PROPOSALS FOR WHICH ASSESSMENTS
 HAVE BEEN APPROVED BY THE
 LAND ACQUISITION SELECTION COMMITTEE
 AND
 FOR WHICH PROJECT DESIGNS WILL
 BE PREPARED

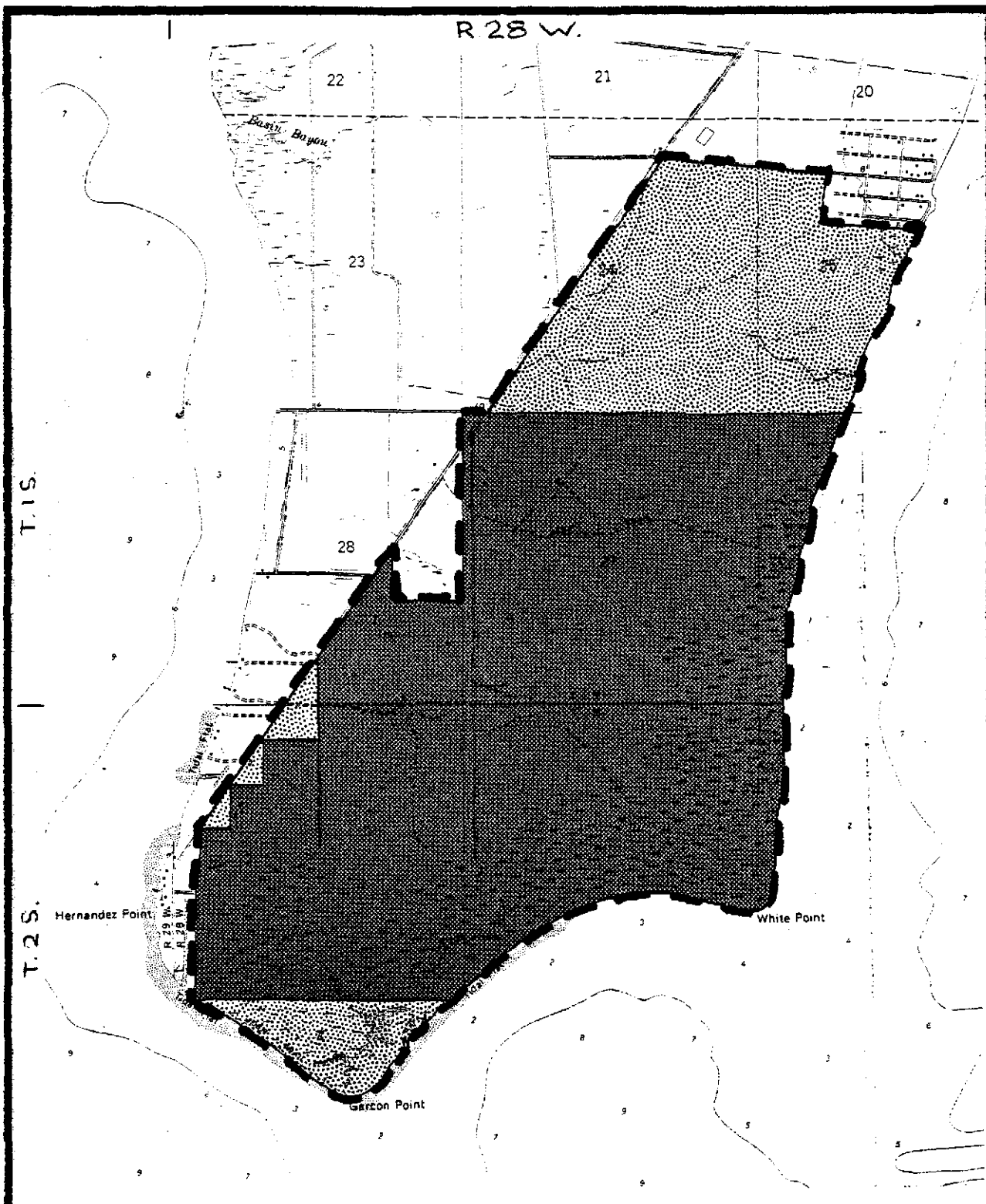
<u>Project</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Page</u>
Apalachicola Historic Working Waterfront	Franklin	322
Garcon Point	Santa Rosa	323
Mashes Sands	Wakulla	324
El Destino Plantation	Jefferson	325
Waccasassa Flats	Gilchrist	326
Big Bend	Taylor/Dixie	327
Cedar Point	Duval	328
Princess Place	Flagler	329
Rainbow River	Marion	330
St. Martin's River Marshes	Citrus	331
Bayonet Point (Wetstone/Berkovitz)	Pasco	332
Cockroach Bay	Hillsborough	333
Highlands Hammock	Highlands	334
Three Lakes/Prairie Lakes	Osceola	335
Yamato Scrub	Palm Beach	336
Deering Hammock Addition	Dade	337
Curry Hammocks	Monroe	338
Little Torch Key	Monroe	339



PROPOSED ACQUISITION PROJECT
 APALACHICOLA HISTORIC
 WORKING WATERFRONT
 FRANKLIN COUNTY






- LOT 4,5,6 RECOMMENDED DELETION (DER)
- RECOMMENDED ADDITION (DER)
(LOT 7,8,9,10,19)
- ORIGINAL PROPOSAL
- PROPOSED AREA (FNAI)
- RESOURCE PLANNING BOUNDARY



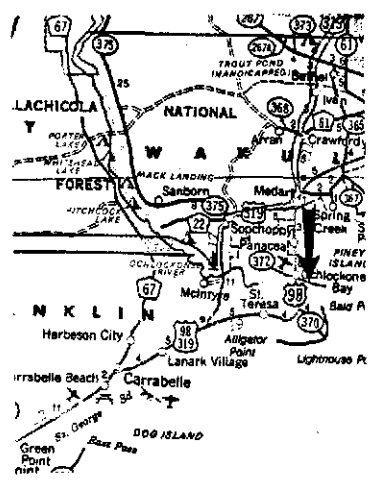
GARCON POINT
SANTA ROSA COUNTY







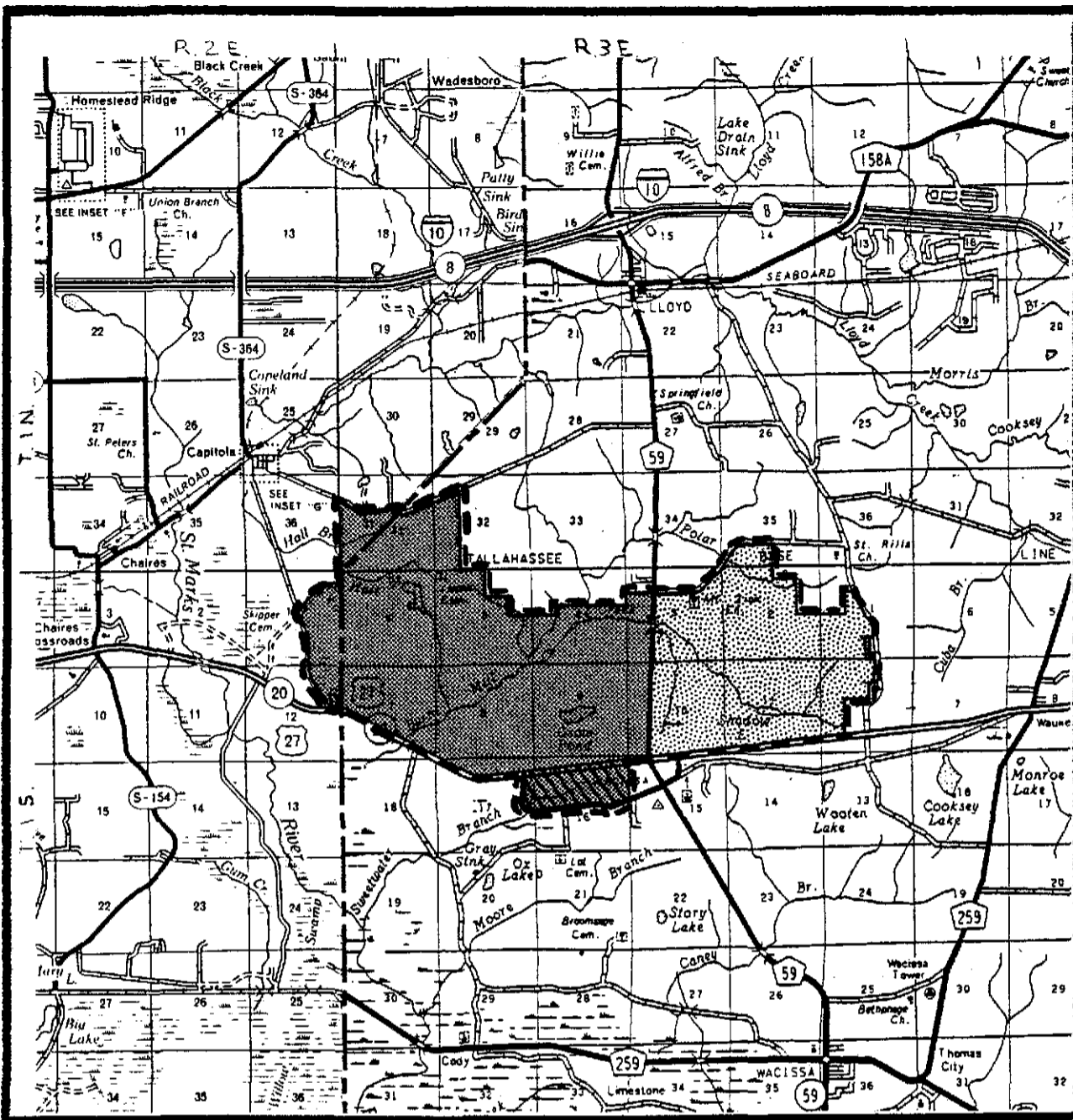
-  ORIGINAL PROPOSAL
-  FNAI ADDITIONS
-  R. P. B.



MASHES SANDS
WAKULLA COUNTY



-  ORIGINAL PROPOSAL
-  RECOMMENDED DELETION R&P
-  STATE OWNED
-  R.P.B. (also FNAI boundary)



EL DESTINO PLANTATION

JEFFERSON COUNTY

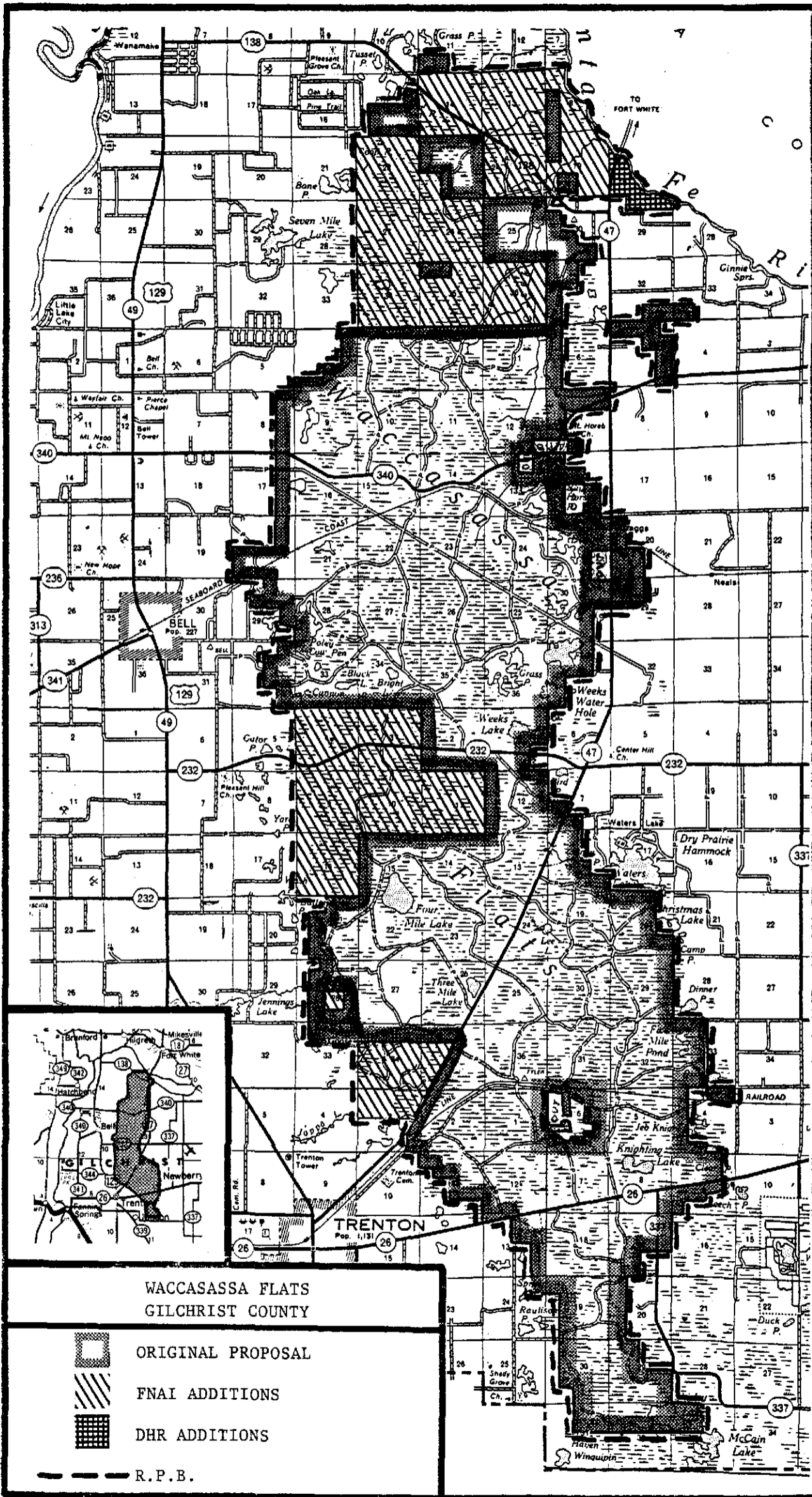


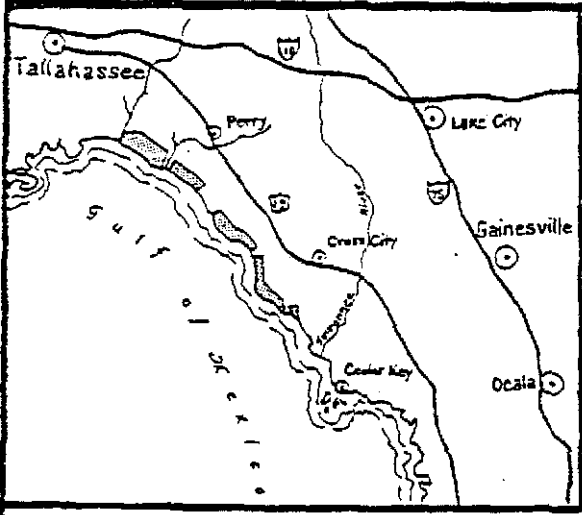
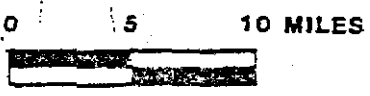
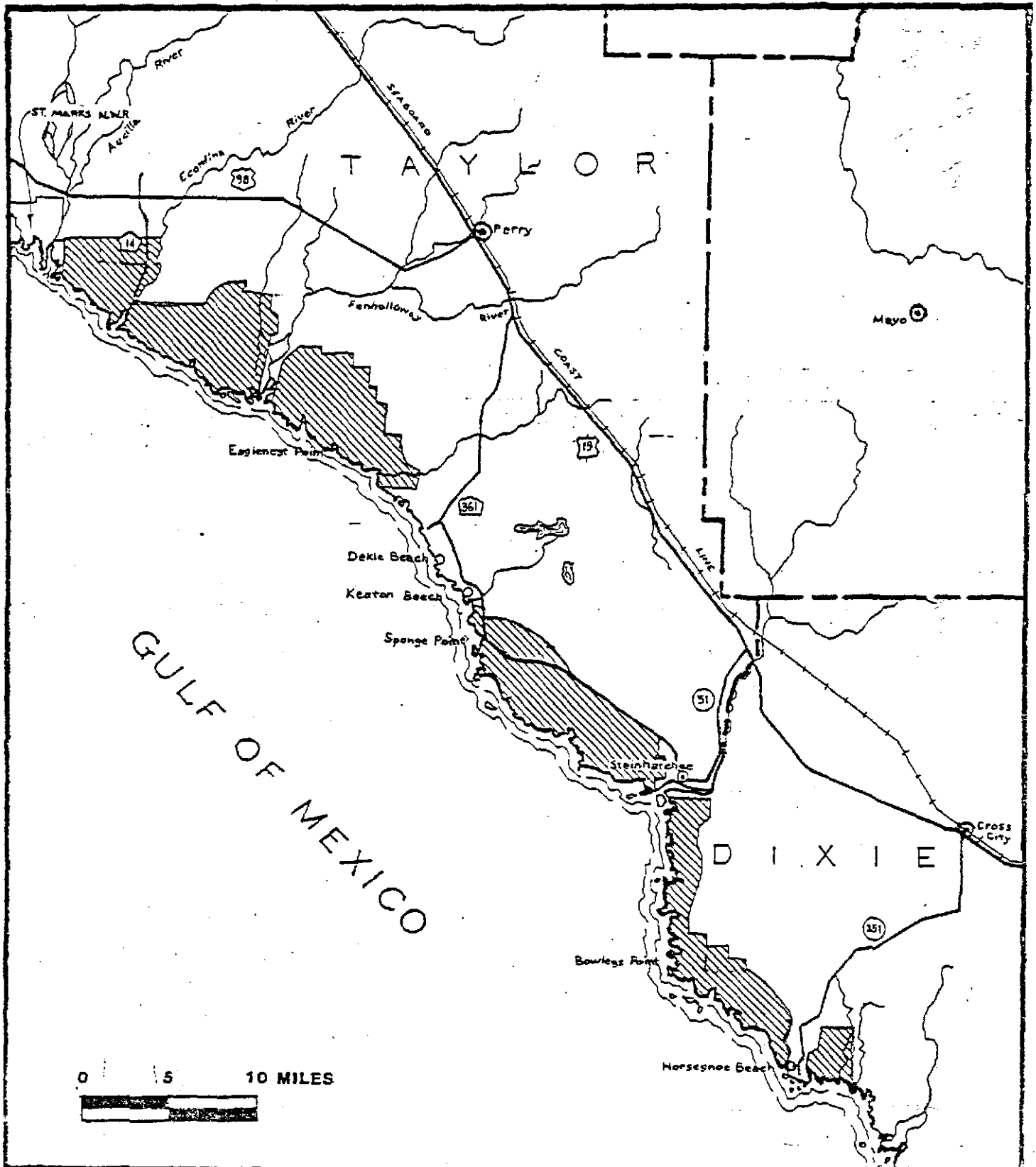
ORIGINAL PROPOSAL A

ORIGINAL PROPOSAL B

RECOMMENDED DELETION REC. and PARKS

--- R.P.B.





VICINITY MAP



PROJECT LAND

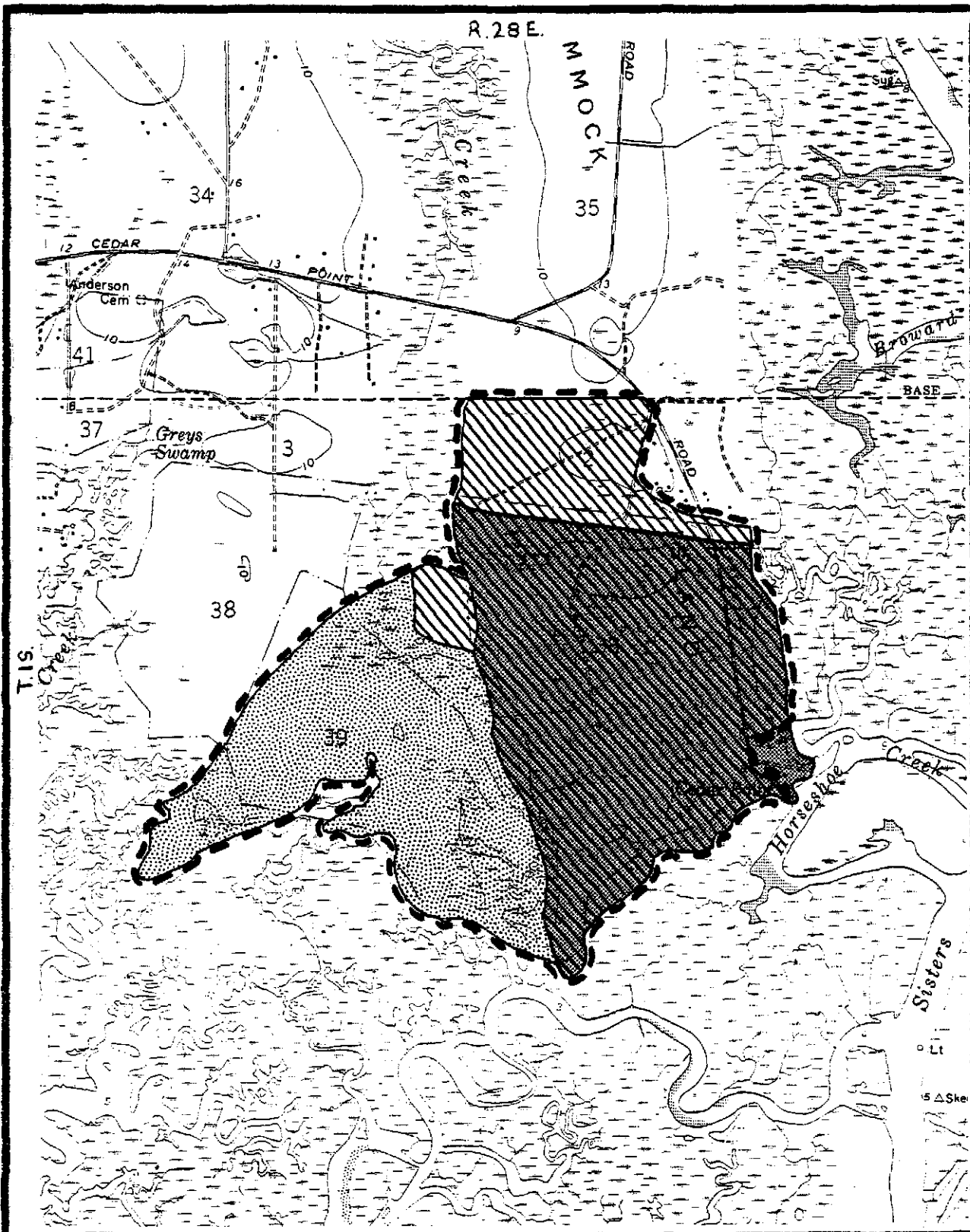
SEE ATTACHED SHEETS FOR DETAIL

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF RECREATION AND PARKS

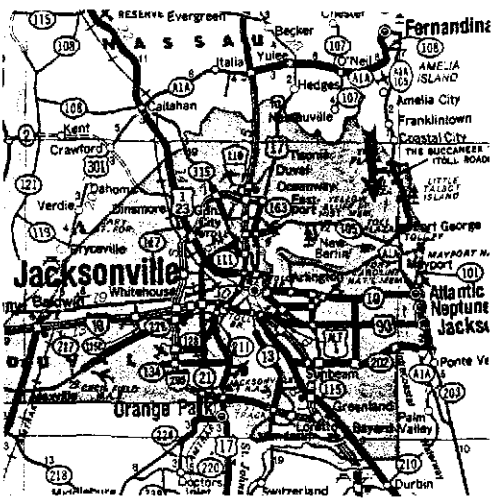
BIG BEND COAST TRACTS





TAYLOR, DIXIE COUNTY

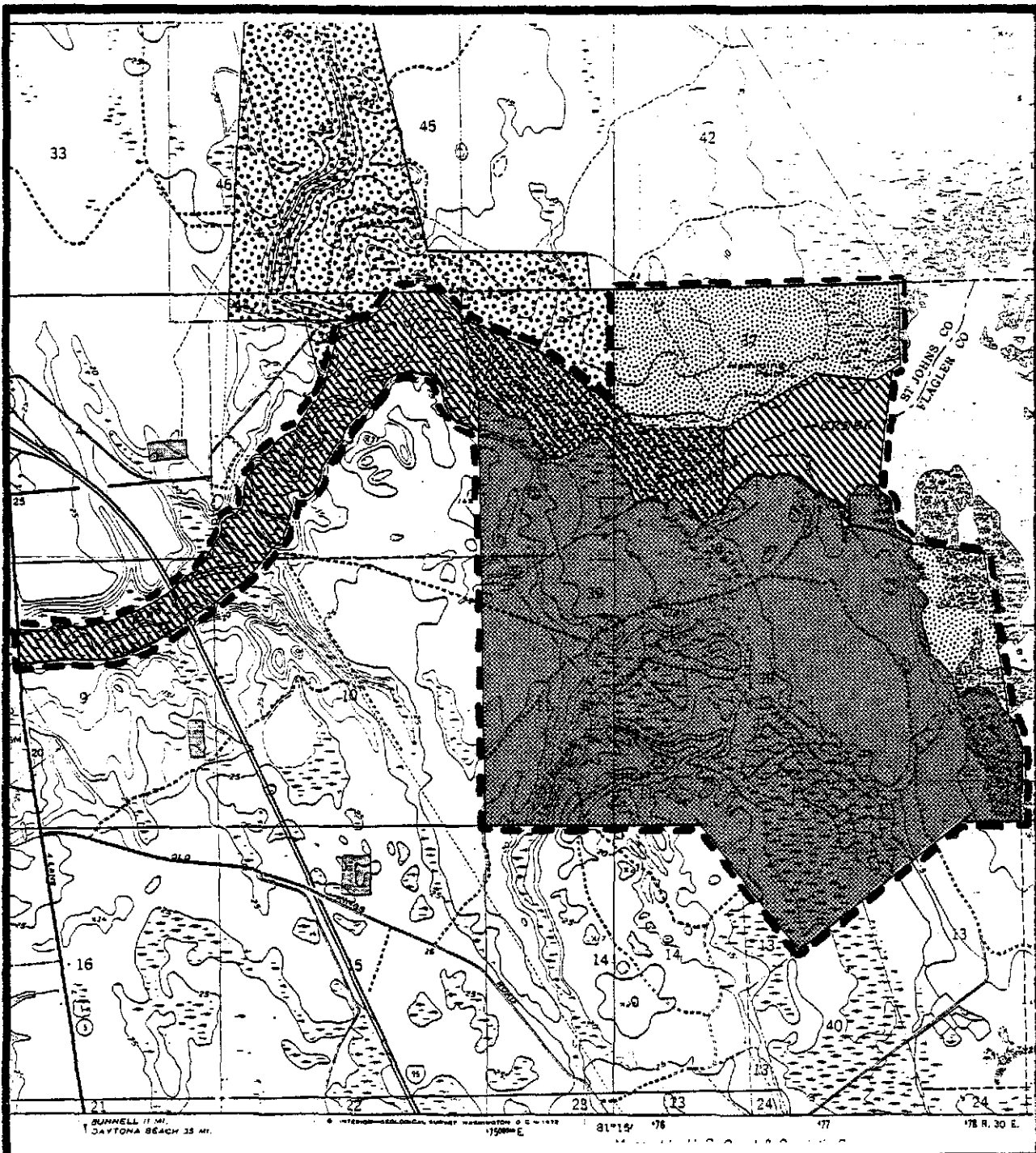




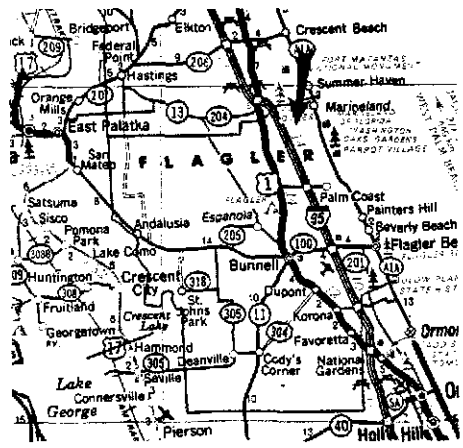
CEDAR POINT
DUVAL COUNTY








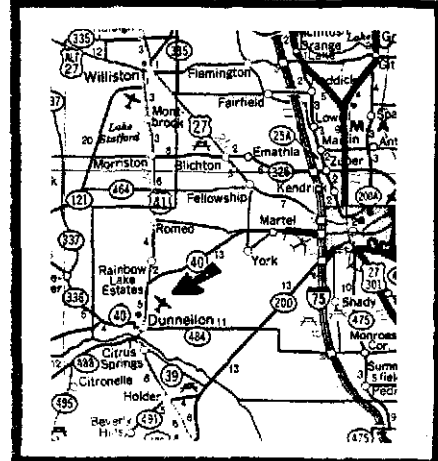
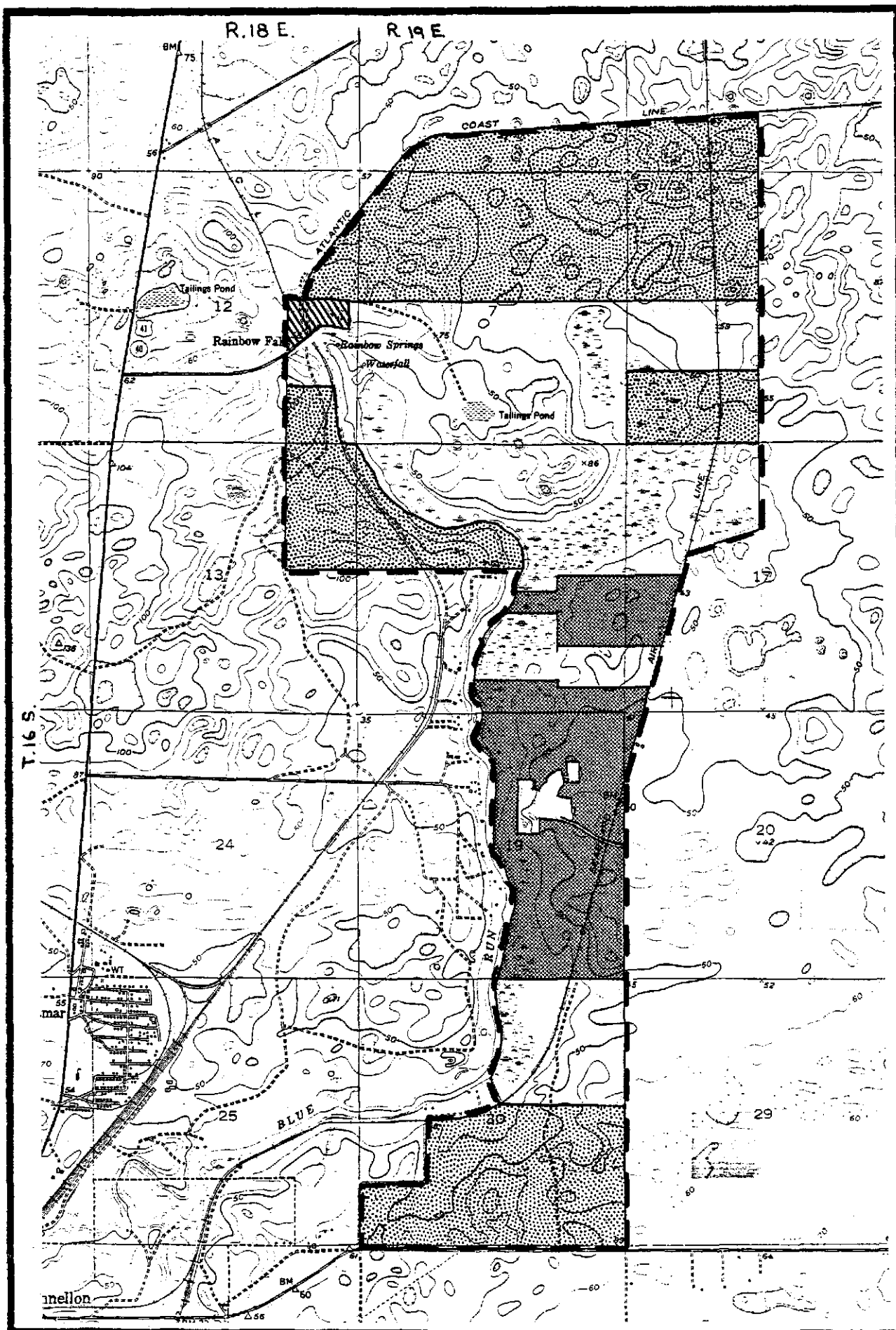
-  ORIGINAL PROPOSAL
-  FNAI PROPOSED BOUNDARY
-  ADDITION DHR
-  R.P.B.







PRINCESS PLACE
FLAGLER COUNTY

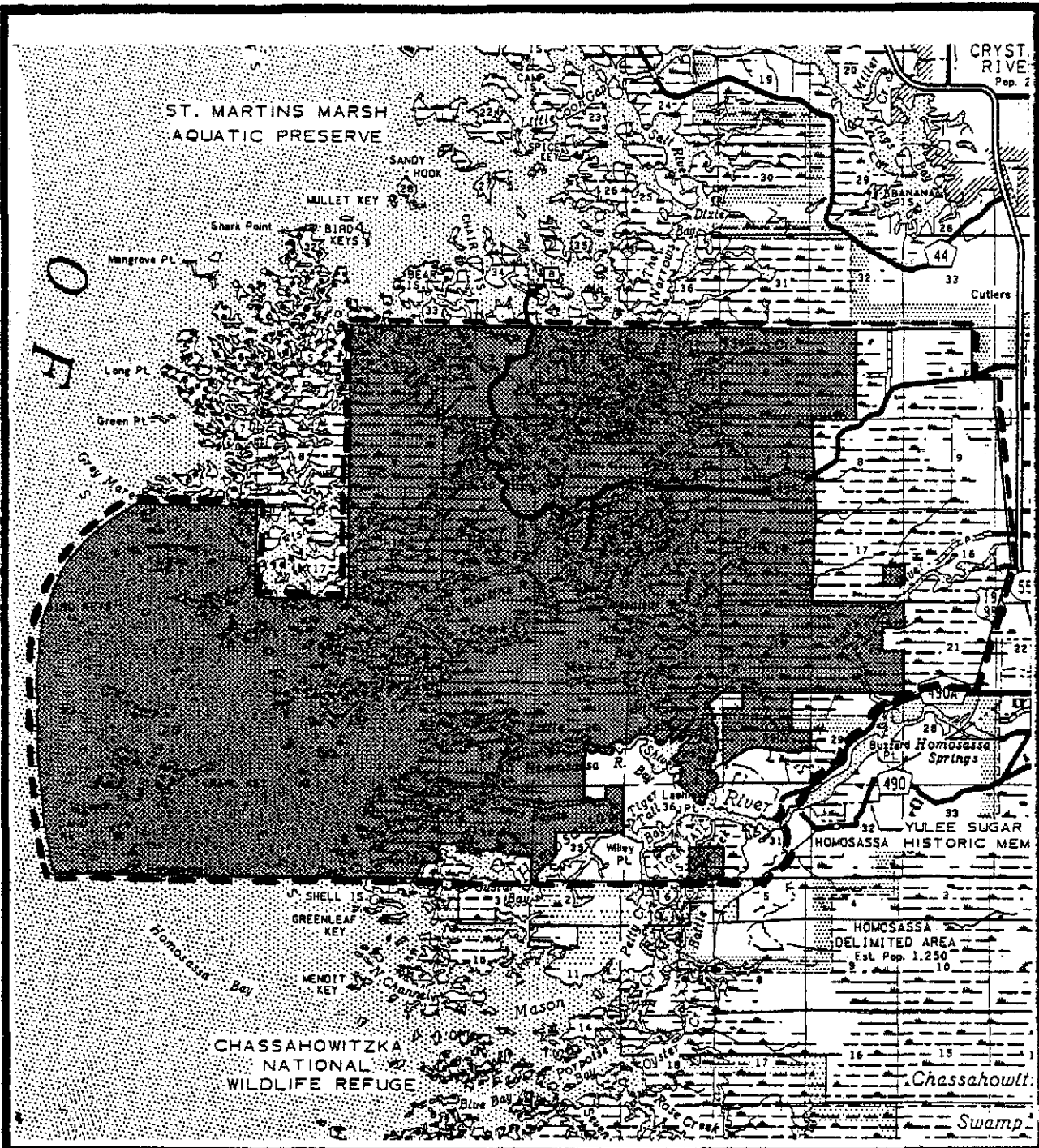


-  ORIGINAL PROPOSAL
-  FNAI ADDITION
-  ADDITION REC. and PARKS
-  STATE OWNED
-  R.P.B.

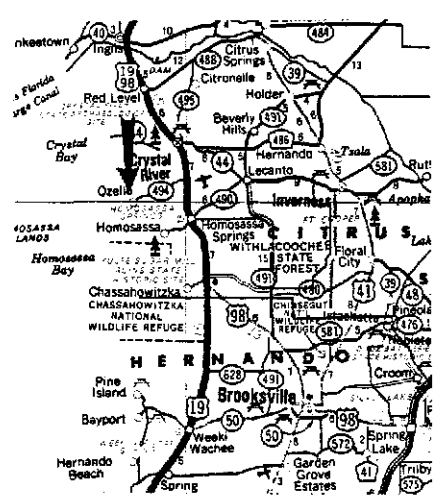


RAINBOW RIVER
MARION COUNTY

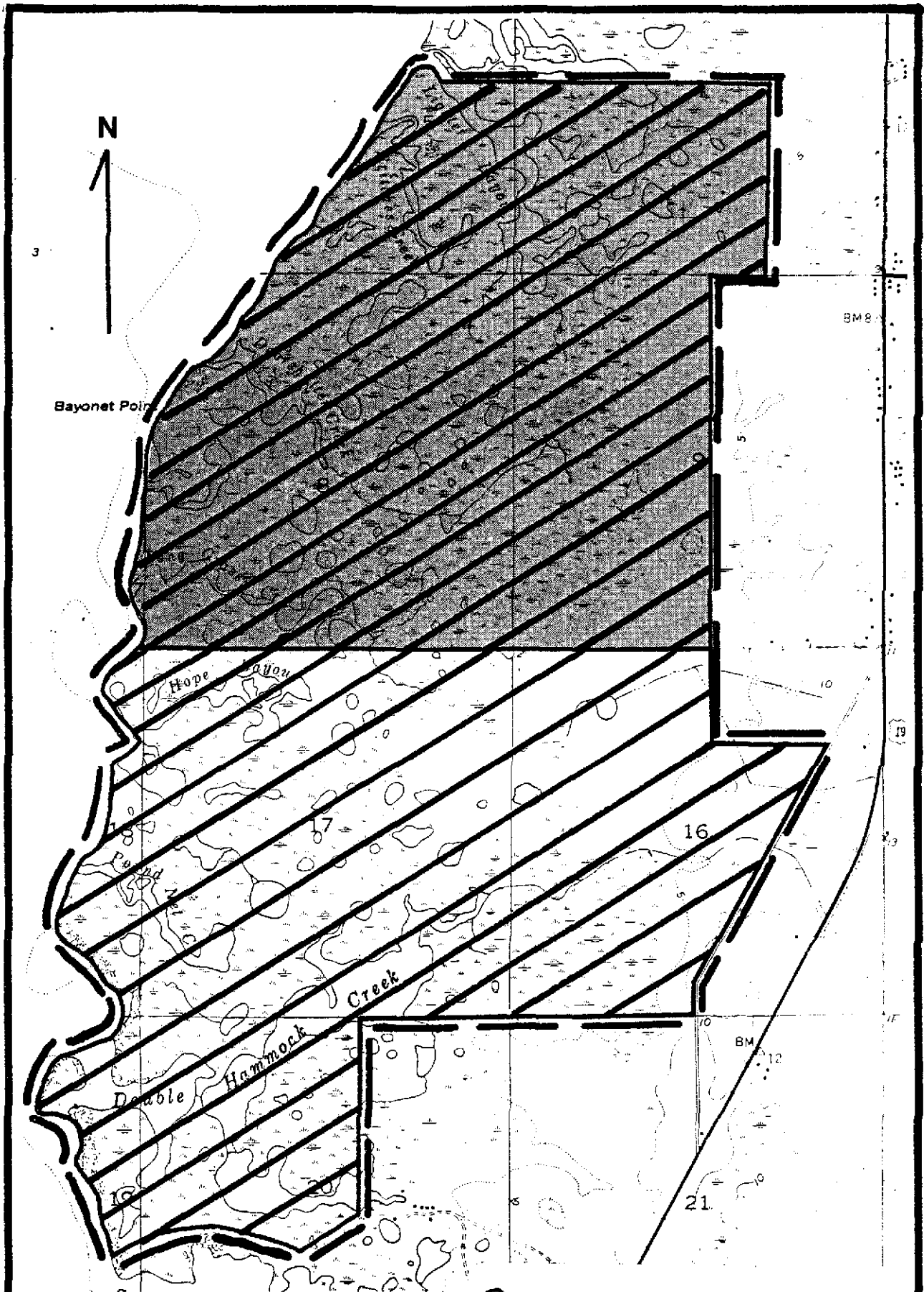
-  ORIGINAL PROPOSAL
-  R.P.B. (also FNAI boundary)
-  DER RECOMMENDED DELETIONS
-  DER RECOMMENDED ADDITION






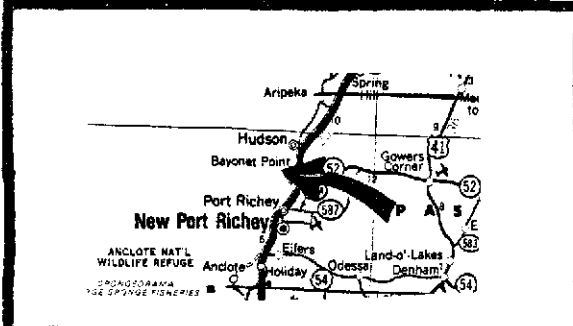
ST. MARTINS RIVER
CITRUS COUNTY



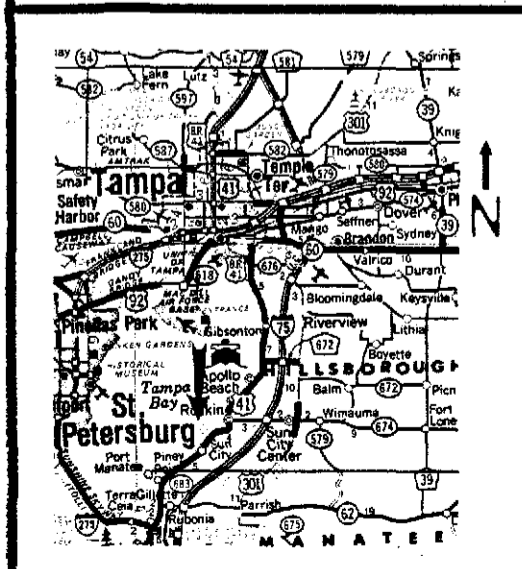
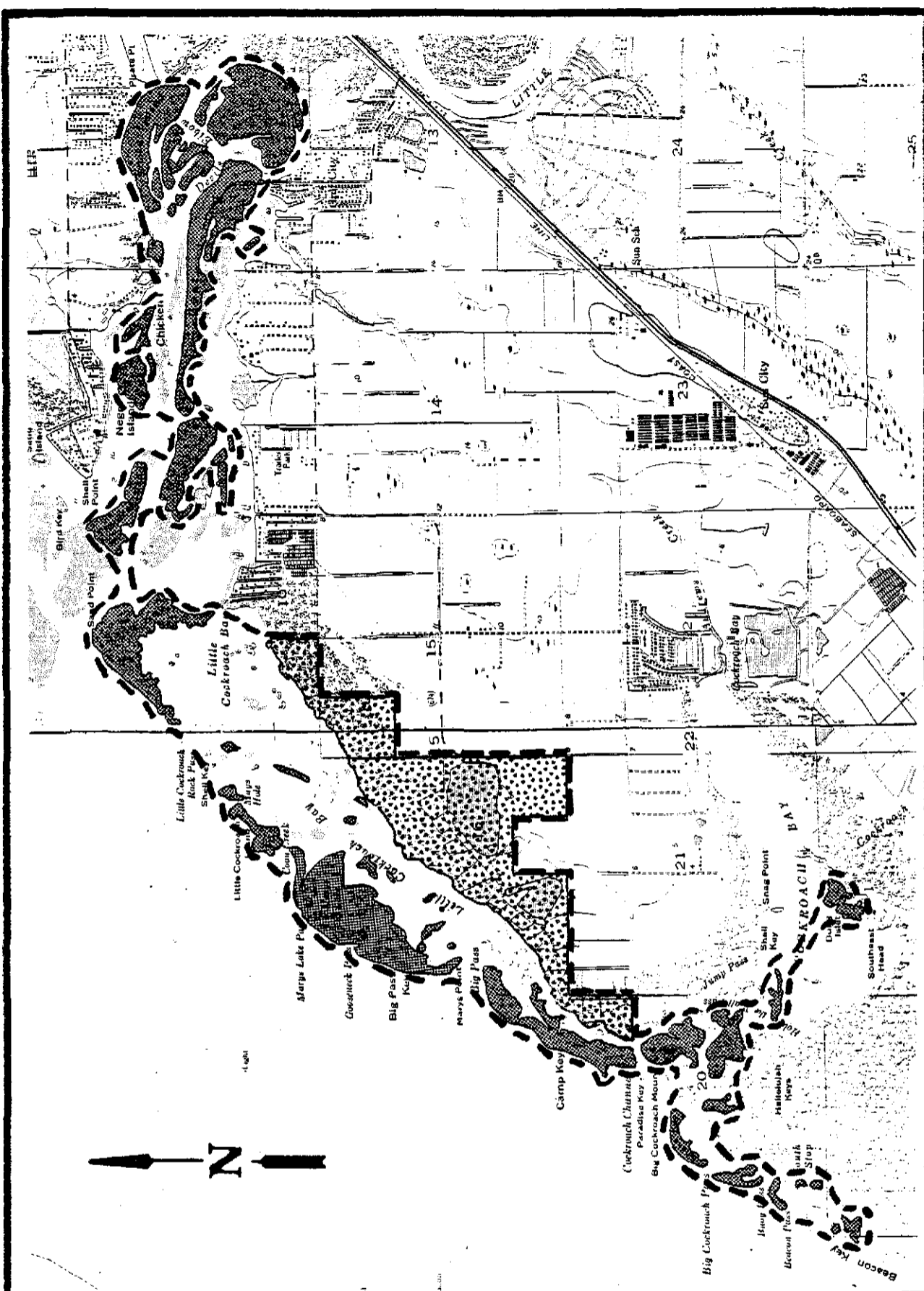
- ORIGINAL PROPOSAL
- R.P.B. (also FNAI boundary)






-  ORIGINAL PROPOSAL
-  FUTURE PRIORITY ACQUISITION (FNAI)
-  RESOURCE PLANNING BOUNDARY

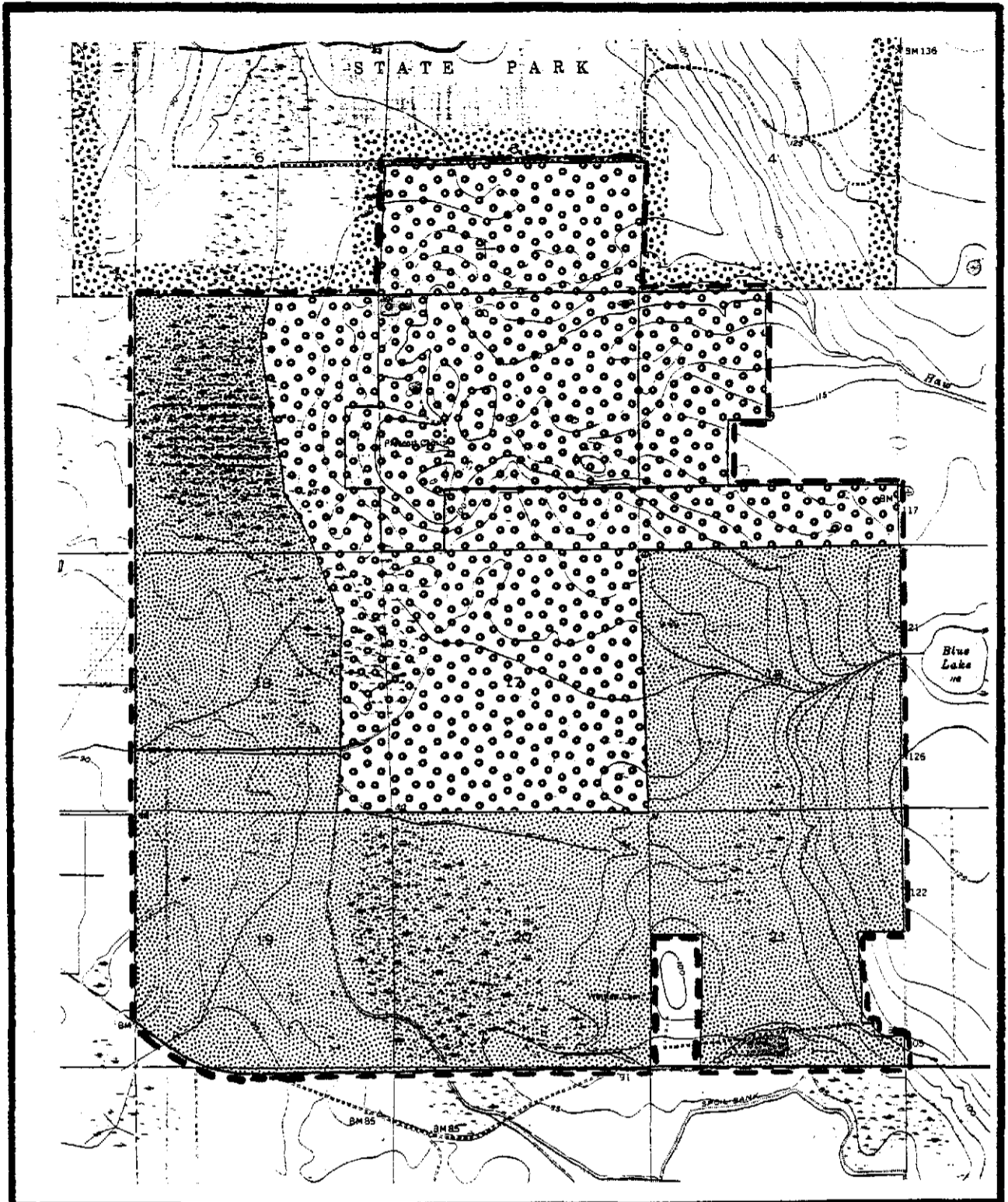


PROPOSED ACQUISITION PROJECT
 BAYONET POINT (WETSTONE)
 PASCO COUNTY



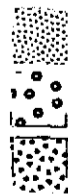
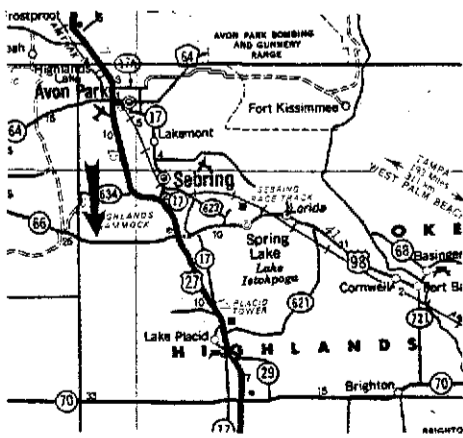
COCKROACH BAY
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY

	RECOMMENDED ADDITION COUNTY
	ORIGINAL PROPOSAL (also FNAI)
	R.P.B.



HIGHLANDS HAMMOCK ADDITION

HIGHLANDS COUNTY

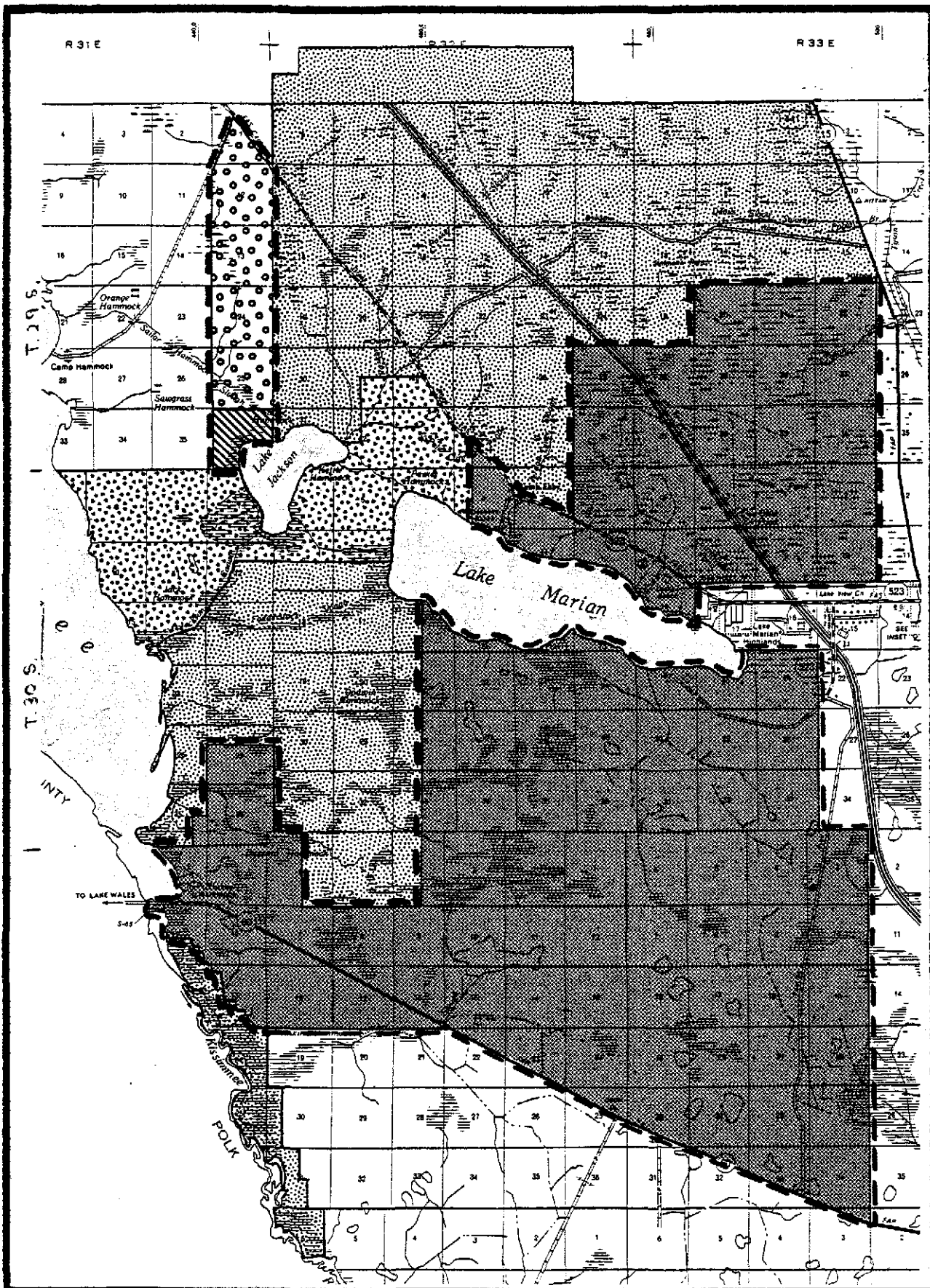


ORIGINAL PROPOSAL

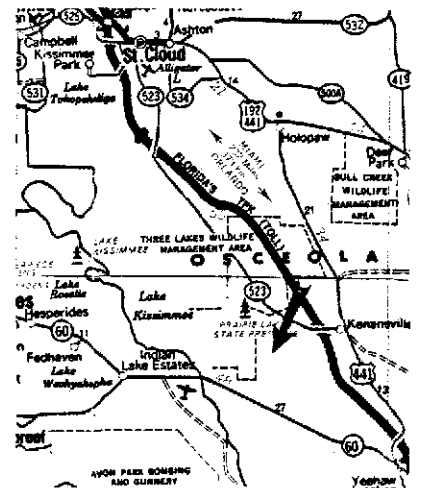
FNAI ADDITION







STATE PARK BOUNDARY

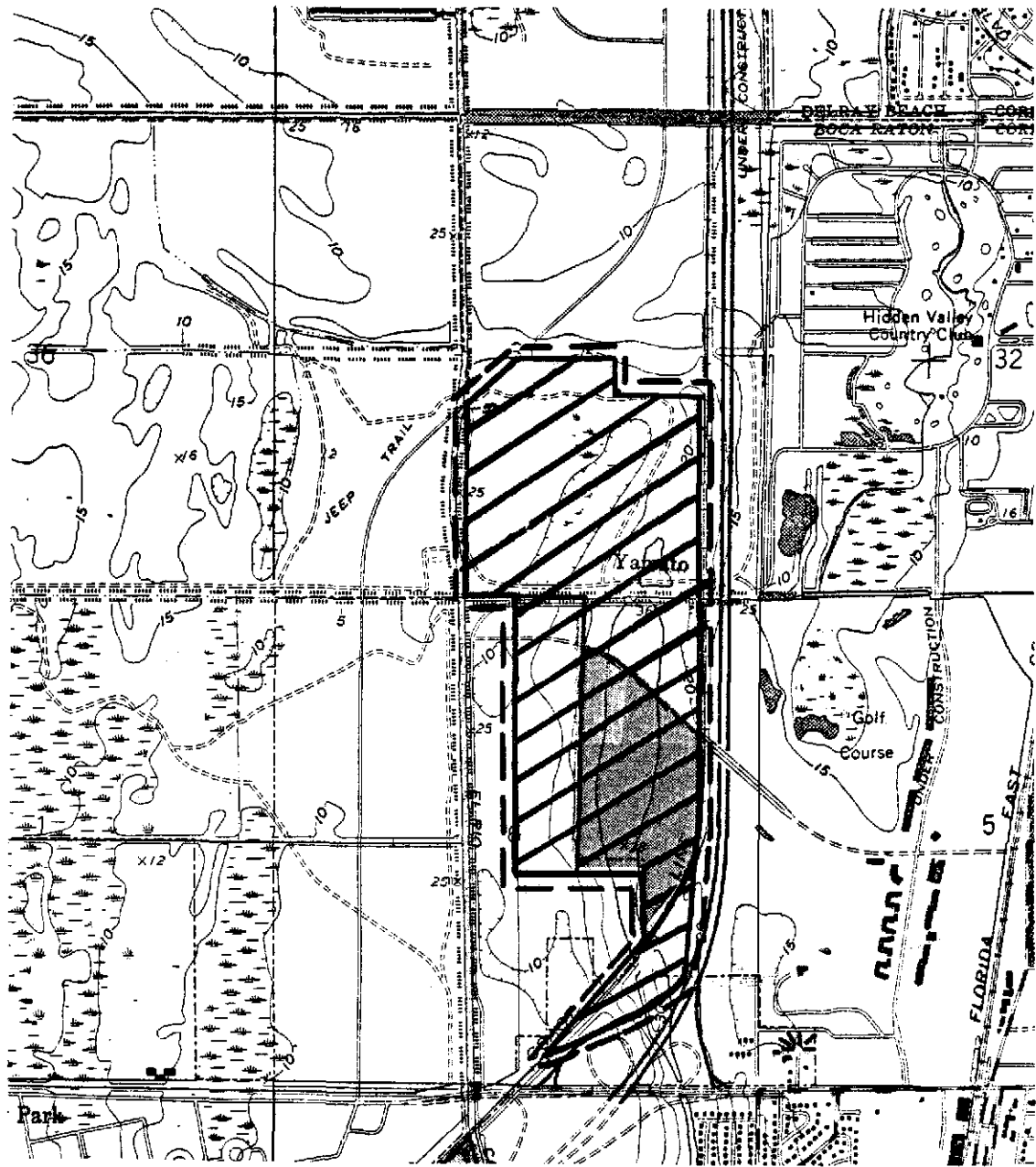
R.P.B.



THREE LAKES / PRAIRIE LAKES
OSCEOLA COUNTY

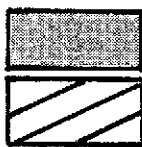
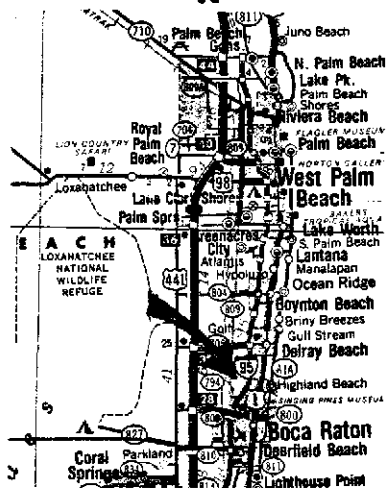


-  ORIGINAL PROPOSAL
-  ADDITION REC. and PARKS
-  FNAI ADDITION
-  STATE OWNED (WMA)
-  PRAIRIE LAKES ST. PRESERVE
-  R.P.B.

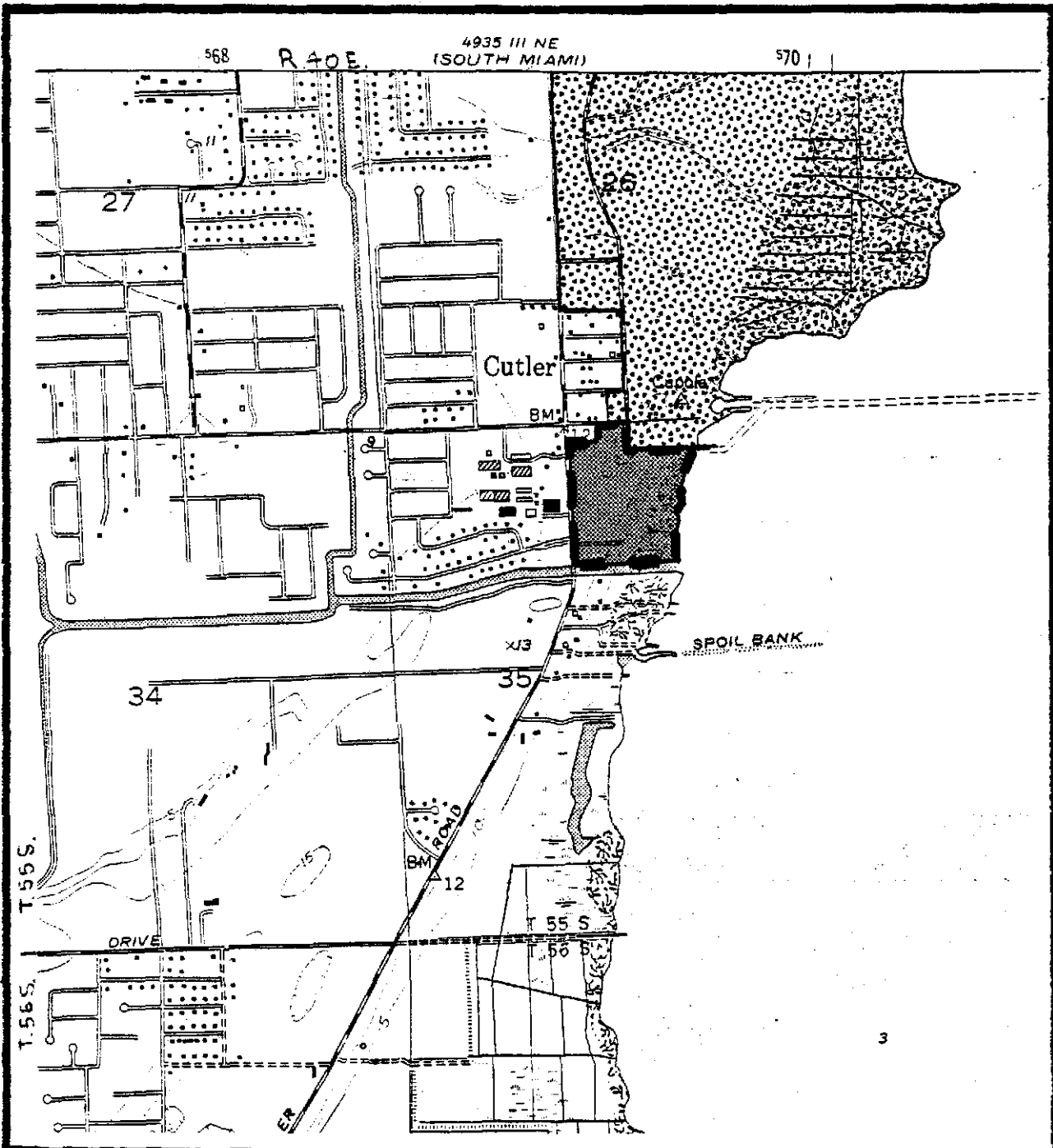


PROPOSED ACQUISITION PROJECT
 YAMATO SCRUB
 PALM BEACH COUNTY

Boca Raton

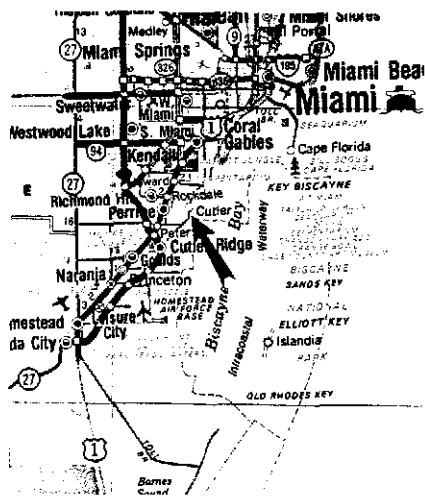


ORIGINAL PROJECT
 FUTURE PRIORITY ACQUISITION
 AREA (FNAI)
 --- RESOURCE PLANNING BOUNDARY



DEERING HAMMOCK ADDITION

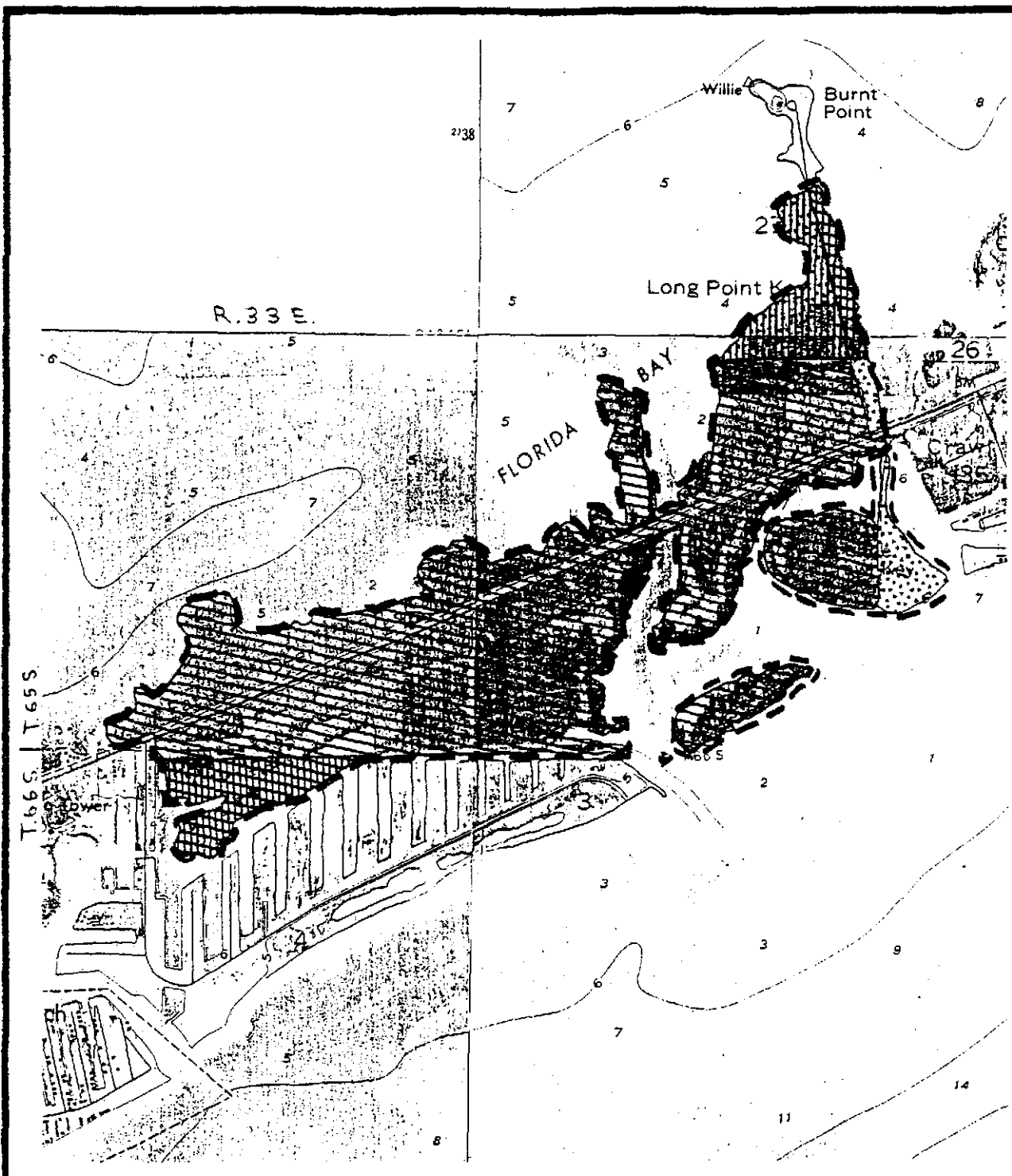
DADE COUNTY



ORIGINAL PROPOSAL

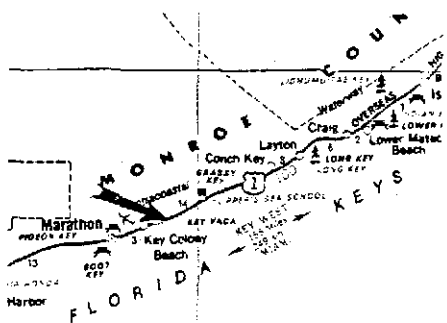
STATE OWNED

R.P.B. (also FNAI boundary)



CURRY HAMMOCKS

MONROE COUNTY

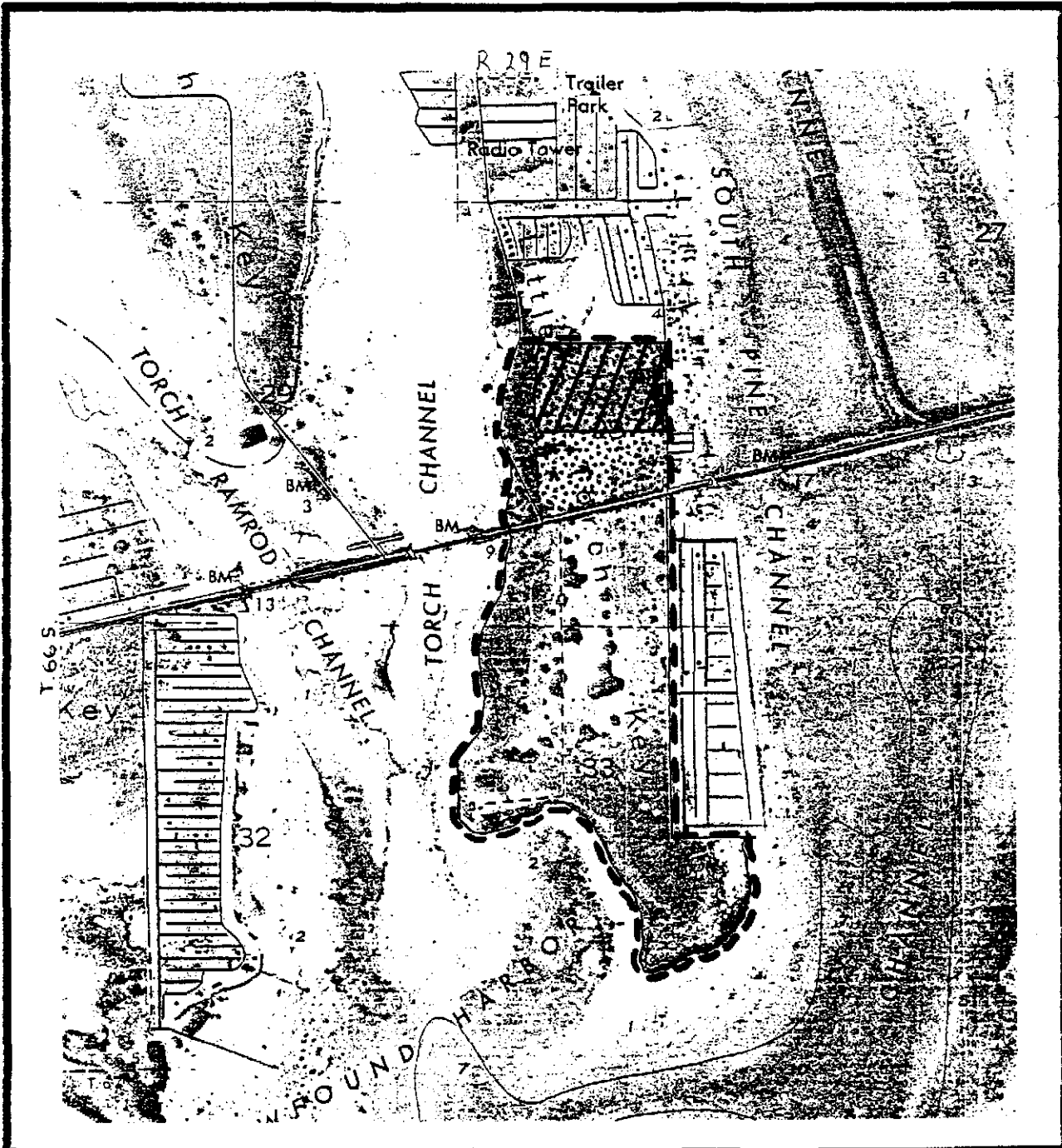


ORIGINAL PROPOSAL

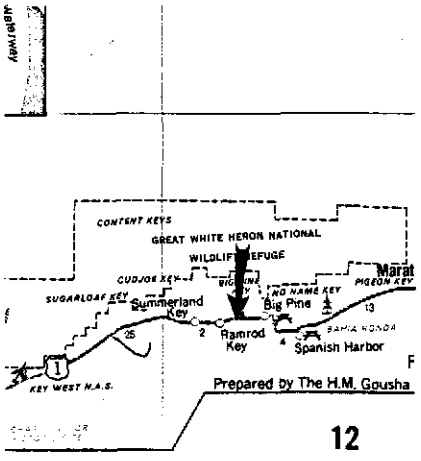
RECOMMENDED ADDITIONS FNAI

RECOMMENDED DELETIONS DSL




--- R.P.B.



LITTLE TORCH KEY
 MONROE COUNTY



12

-  ORIGINAL PROPOSAL
-  RECOMMENDED DELETION DCA
-  R.P.B. (also FNAI boundary)

ADDENDUM I

1980 (Chair: Gissendanner, DNR)

1. Rookery Bay
2. Lower Apalachicola River Addition
3. Charlotte Harbor
4. Cayo Costa/North Captiva
5. I.T.T. Hammock
6. West Lake
7. Spring Hammock
8. Latt Maxcy Tract
9. St. George Island Unit 4
10. Green Swamp
11. South Savannas
12. Double Branch Bay (Bower Tract)
13. Little Gator Creek/Wood Stork Rookery
14. Fakahatchee Strand
15. The Grove
16. Cockroach Key
17. San Felasco
18. Three Lakes Ranch Addition
19. Shell Island
20. Six Mile Cypress Swamp
21. Paynes Prairie Additions
22. New Mahogany Hammock
23. Josslyn Island
24. Ponce de Leon
25. The Oaks
26. Horton Property
27. Big Shoals/Suwannee River Corridor

1982 (Chair: Bethea, DOF)

1. Rookery Bay Additions I
2. Lower Apalachicola
3. Charlotte Harbor
4. Cayo Costa/North Captiva
5. West Lake
6. Spring Hammock
7. St. George Island/Unit 4
8. South Savannas
9. Bower Tract
10. Little Gator Creek
11. Fakahatchee Strand
12. The Grove
13. Cockroach Key
14. San Felasco
15. New Mahogany Hammock
16. Ft. San Luis
17. Consolidated Ranch/Wekiva River
18. North Peninsula
19. Crystal River
20. Escambia Bay Bluffs
21. East Everglades
22. MacArthur Tract
23. M. K. Ranch
24. Chassahowitzka Swamp
25. Emerald Springs
26. Beaverdam/Sweetwater Creeks
27. Mashers Sands
28. Grayton Dunes
29. North Beach
30. Josslyn Island
31. Gateway
32. Dog Island
33. Julington/Durbin Creeks
34. Windley Key
35. Shell Island
36. Lake Arbuckle
37. Cedar key Additions
38. Three Lakes Addition
39. Withlacoochee Inholding
40. Hutchinson Island - Blind Creek
41. Big Shoals Corridor
42. Rookery Bay Additions II
43. Paynes Prairie

1983 (Chair: Brantly, GFWFC)

1. Westlake
2. Rookery Bay
3. Fakahatchee Strand
4. Charlotte Harbor
5. Lower Apalachicola
6. The Grove
7. South Savannas
8. New Mahogany Hammock
9. Spring Hammock
10. North Peninsula
11. Consolidated Ranch II
12. Escambia Bay Bluffs
13. East Everglades
14. Crystal River II
15. Bower Tract
16. M. K. Ranch
17. Chassahowitzka Swamp
18. Cockroach Key
19. North Key Largo Hammocks
20. Emerald Springs
21. Julington/Durbin Creeks
22. Gateway
23. Josslyn Island
24. Lake Arbuckle
25. St. Johns River Forrest Estates
26. Paynes Prairie/Cook-Deonna
27. Largo Narrows
28. Grayton Dunes
29. Mashes Sands
30. Shell Island
31. Blind Creek (Hutchinson Island)

1984 (Chair: Kelley, DOS)

1. Westlake
2. Rookery Bay
3. Fakahatchee Strand
4. Charlotte Harbor
5. Lower Apalachicola
6. Guana River
7. The Grove
8. South Savannahs
9. North Key Largo Hammocks
10. Spring Hammock
11. North Peninsula
12. Consolidated Ranch II
13. Escambia Bay Bluffs
14. Cayo Costa Island
15. Crystal River II
16. M. K. Ranch
17. Chassahowitzka Swamp
18. Emerald Springs
19. Julington/Durbin Creeks
20. Gateway
21. Josslyn Island
22. Lake Arbuckle
23. St. Johns River Forrest Estates
24. Paynes Prairie/Murphy-Deonna
25. Withlacoochee E.E.L. Inholding
26. Bower Tract
27. Andrews Tract
28. Deering Hammock
29. Horrs Island/Barfield Bay
30. Lochloosa Wildlife
31. Silver River
32. Windley Key Quarry
33. Cooper's Point
34. Peacock Slough
35. Fachtel Ranch
36. Cotee Point
37. Goodwood
38. Rotenberger/Holey Land
39. Cedar Key Scrub II Addition
40. Stoney-Lane
41. Grayton Additions
42. Big Mound Property
43. Largo Narrows
44. Crystal Cove
45. Gasparilla Island Port Property

The following projects will be added at their assigned priorities to the list when their boundary maps are completed later this year.

33. "Save Our Everglades"
37. Tsala Apopka Lake
47. Owen Illinois Property

1985 (Chair: DeGrove, DCA)

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

The following projects will be added to the list at their assigned priorities when their boundary maps are completed later this year.

47. North Key Largo Hammocks Addition
48. Big Pine Key/Coupon Bight Aquatic Preserve Buffers
50. White Belt Ranch
51. Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands
55. Bluehead Ranch
58. Mondello/Cacciatore/Jumper Creek
59. Emeralda Marsh
60. B.M.K. Ranch
62. Saddle Blanket
64. Samson Point

1986 (Chair: Tschinkel, DER)

1. Westlake
2. Rookery Bay
3. Fakahatchee Strand
4. Charlotte Harbor
5. Lower Apalachicola
6. South Savannahs
7. North Key Largo Hammocks & Addition
8. Spring Hammock
9. North Peninsula
10. Wakulla Springs
11. Escambia Bay Bluffs
12. Cayo Costa Island
13. Crystal River II, Cove, & Reserve
14. Chassahowitzka Swamp
15. Emerald Springs
16. Julington/Durbin Creeks
17. Josslyn Island
18. Lake Arbuckle
19. St. Johns River Forrest Estates/Fechtel Ranch
20. Paynes Prairie/Murphy-Deonna
21. Withlacoochee EEL Inholding/Mondello/Cacciatore/Jumper Creek
22. Bower Tract
23. Andrews Tract
24. Deering Hammock
25. Horrs Island/Barfield Bay
26. Lochloosa Wildlife
27. Silver River
28. Windley Key Quarry
29. "Save Our Everglades"
30. Cooper's Point
31. Peacock Slough
32. Tsala Apopka Lake
33. Cotee Point
34. The Barnacle Addition
35. Goodwood
36. Rotenberger/Holey Land
37. Cedar Key Scrub II Addition
38. Stoney-Lane
39. Big Mound Property
40. Owen-Illinois Property
41. Gasparilla Island Port Property
42. Big Shoals Corridor/Brown Tract
43. Lower Wacissa & Aucilla Rivers
44. Big Pine Key/Coupon Bight Aquatic Preserve Buffers
45. White Belt Ranch
46. Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands
47. Estero Bay Aquatic Preserve Buffer
48. Galt Island
49. Manatee Estech
50. Bluehead Ranch
51. Homosassa Springs
52. Canaveral Industrial Park
53. Emeralda Marsh
54. Sandpiper Cove
55. B.M.K. Ranch
56. Lake Forest
57. Saddle Blanket Lakes Scrub
58. Samson Point
59. East Everglades

The following projects will be ranked and added to the list when their boundary maps and project designs are completed early next year.

Mullet Creek	Old Leon Moss Ranch
Madden's Hammock	Warm Mineral Springs
Miami Rockridge Pinelands	Carlton Half-Moon Ranch
Apalachicola Historic Working Waterfront	Stark Tract
Seminole Springs	Woody Property

ADDENDUM II

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
 DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATION
 CARL RECAP
 SUMMARY AS OF MAY 31, 1987

	1981-1982 and Prior	1982-1983	1983-1984	1984-1985	1985-1986	1986-1987
RECEIPTS:						
Gas, Oil, Etc Severance Tax (1)	\$150,827,002	\$20,000,000	\$20,000,000	\$25,000,000	\$35,000,000	\$33,840,506
Transfer from Spec. Acquisition Trust Fund	0	0	0	0	9,953,374	0
Transfers to General Revenue	(124,827,002)	0	0	0	0	0
Anticipated Uncollected Severance Tax Receipts						6,159,494
Net Severance Tax Receipts	26,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	25,000,000	44,953,374	40,000,000
Land Sales or Leases	0	0	0	0	0	2,634,010
Miscellaneous	0	0	10,750	4,400	0	0
Interest on Investments	3,751,893	3,526,429	4,531,897	2,086,953	1,170,546	984,211
U. S. Grants	246,766	1,223,727	1,258,037	300,993	0	0
Outdated Warrants	0	0	0	0	106	450
TOTAL RECEIPTS AND RECEIVABLES	\$29,998,659	\$24,750,156	\$25,800,684	\$27,392,346	\$46,164,026	\$43,818,671
DISBURSEMENTS:						
Operating Expenses:						
Natural Areas Inventory	0	0	257,520	81,662	65,803	222,769
Salaries (2)	0	27,129	20,581	21,459	28,363	30,579
Other Personal Services (2)	17,182	66,468	149,500	0	0	28,196
Expenses	0	10,969	6,891	10,711	16,568	13,498
Operating Capital Outlay	0	1,026	0	0	995	0
Certifications	0	0	218,665	81,600	0	0
Reissue of Outdated Warrants	0	0	0	100	200	450
Total Operating Expenses	17,182	105,592	652,557	195,552	133,369	301,492
Transfers:						
Acquisition Trust Fund	0	0	2,500,000	0	0	0
Dept of State, Ft. San Luis	0	0	0	0	0	256,627
Game and Fresh Water Fish						150,00
Land Maintenance						85,00
Dept of Agriculture, Division of Forestry						
Acquisitions: (see schedule A)	6,738,809	7,907,396	16,360,248	59,470,324	28,366,274	42,890,18
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	\$6,755,991	\$8,012,988	\$25,513,805	\$59,665,876	\$28,519,643	\$43,662,30
Excess (Deficiency) of Receipts Over Disbursements	\$23,242,668	\$16,737,168	\$266,879	(\$32,273,530)	\$17,644,383	\$135,36
Beginning Cash & Inv. Balance	0	23,242,668	39,979,836	40,266,715	7,993,185	25,637,51
Ending Cash & Inv. Balance (3)	\$23,242,668	\$39,979,836	\$40,266,715	\$7,993,185	\$25,637,568	\$25,772,91

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATION
CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS TRUST FUND
SCHEDULE A

	1981-1982 and Prior	1982-1983	1983-1984	1984-1985	1985-1986	1986-1987
Andrews Tract	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,612,513	\$3,251,804	\$1,180
Apalachicola	18,042	1,604,987	506,307	7,018	0	136,877
Barfield Bay	0	0	0	5,000	0	0
Barnacle	0	0	0	0	0	5,495
Big Bend-Buckeye	0	0	0	0	0	100
Big Mound	0	0	0	0	0	10,760
Big Pine Key	0	0	0	0	12,250	164,125
Bluehead Ranch	0	0	0	0	6,743	2,499
Bower Tract	0	0	0	0	528,400	4,991,500
Brown Tract	0	0	0	0	0	1,499,900
Buck Key	0	0	0	0	1,950	119,474
Cayo Costa	33,000	26,808	251,596	647,511	2,115,452	483,759
Cedar Key/Wacassasa Bay	0	0	0	5,740	1,200	1,260
Charlotte Harbor	23,183	5,242	31,600	0	9,500	0
Chassanowitzka Swamps	0	6,941	2,022,650	1,425,990	2,960	2,240
Cockroach Key	0	3,724	0	0	0	0
Consolidated Ranch/Wekiwa	0	22,500	214,119	62,405	1,800	0
Coopers Point	0	0	0	0	11,600	10,850
Cotes Point	0	0	0	2,400	2,030	0
Crystal River	0	892,173	18,410	3,572,648	26,535	13,675
Deering Hammock	0	0	0	60,560	5,683,823	13,527,002
Deltona Marco Island	0	9,476	56,454	12,033	0	0
Destin Beach	4,020	8,980	0	0	0	0
Double Branch Bay	12	7,573	3,000	3,220	0	0
East Everglades	0	26,717	5,234,409	0	0	24,500
Emerald Springs	0	3,300	8,065	0	0	10,010
Escambia Bay Bluffs	0	11,748	216,485	189,914	0	0
Fakahatchee Strand	7	27,839	325,084	1,280,326	2,805,628	102,617
Fetshtel Ranch	0	0	0	5,385	13,040	0
Fort San Luis	0	9,860	1,025,000	0	0	0
Salt Island	0	0	0	0	0	11,390
Gateway	0	0	1,484,562	57,000	0	0
Goodwood	0	0	0	150	0	0
Grayton Beach	0	0	0	128,528	300	0
Grayton Dunes	0	0	0	2,321,329	4,000	0
Guana River	0	0	25,117	25,000,470	0	0
Hendry-Collier	0	0	0	0	0	6,958
ITT Hammock	6,147,370	0	0	0	0	0
Josslyn Island	0	0	5,500	347	7,200	0
Julington-Durbin Creek	0	0	13,230	4,175	1,100	0
Juiper Creek	0	0	0	0	4,200	0
Key Largo	0	0	0	0	0	4,139
Lake Arbuckle	0	0	6,338	3,933,297	2,949,907	1,966,571
Little Gator Creek	5,607	1,175,522	0	0	0	0
Loxloosa	0	0	0	0	10,950	0

	1981-1982 and Prior	1982-1983	1983-1984	1984-1985	1985-1986	1986-1987
M. K. Ranch	0	5,400	13,500	2,941,853	75,000	0
New Mahogany Hammock	500	94,983	4,510	0	0	0
North Peninsula	0	0	4,557,016	3,147,857	4,001,373	469,320
N. Key Largo Hammocks	0	5,750	15,625	4,478,392	3,929,270	557,529
Owens Illinois Tract	0	0	0	15,620	0	0
Paynes Prairie/Cook/DeConna	0	200	5,000	0	0	0
Pearcock Slough	0	0	0	200	5,684	695,298
Primo Island	0	0	276	0	0	0
Rookery Bay	492,531	2,700,314	82,949	85,555	17,358	42,200
Rotenberger - Holey	0	0	0	50,499	1,534,565	1,605,940
Sampson Point	0	0	0	0	0	9,600
San Felasco	0	10,980	5,925	0	0	0
Savannas	0	0	64,645	0	25,200	7,400
Save Our Everglades	0	0	0	862	84,200	79,803
Silver River	0	0	0	11,220	451,019	8,560,897
Spring Hammock	2,151	118,995	20,450	8,360	13,320	53,984
St. George Island	11,024	1,085,412	3,500	0	0	0
St. Johns River Forest	0	1,800	6,003	0	0	0
Stoney Lane	0	0	0	0	0	0
The Grove	25	24,100	14,370	2,307,530	0	0
Tsala Apopka	0	0	0	15,500	10,850	19,350
Wakulla Springs	0	0	0	0	14,490	200
West Lake	0	0	58,608	5,995,800	0	5,951,095
Windley Key	0	0	0	250	511,650	1,724,900
Withlacoochee Inholding	0	0	2,540	1,600	0	0
Incidental Costs	337	5,731	5,047	3,228	235,620	2,345
Incidental Costs (Donations)	0	0	1,258	1,529	1,272	108
Basparilla	0	0	0	0	0	12,337
Total Acquisitions	\$6,738,809	\$7,907,356	\$18,360,248	\$59,470,324	\$28,366,274	\$42,890,187

CARLA-05
Revised 05/05/87

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
 DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATION
 CARL TRUST FUND
 SCHEDULE B

COMMITMENTS FOR OTHER FIXED CAPITAL OUTLAY - RELEASED

CARL - CATEGORY 080896	1984-1985	1985-1986	1986-1987	Total
Andrew Tract	\$0	\$30,983	\$0	\$30,983
Big Pine Key	0	0	0	0
Bower Tract	28,250	0	0	28,250
Brown Tract/Big Shoal Corr.	0	0	100	100
Cayo Costa	0	183	19,237	19,420
Charlotte Harbor	381,900	0	0	381,900
Cotzee Point	272	0	0	272
Crystal River	52	0	0	52
Deering Hammock	0	5,950	0	5,950
Double Branch Bay	30	0	0	30
Fakahatchee Strand	0	0	527,300	527,300
Gateway	100	0	0	100
Grayton Beach	34	0	0	34
Incidental Cost	143,139	101,183	494,589	738,911
Josselyn Island	190,654	0	0	190,654
Julington - Dorbin Creek	225	0	0	225
Lake Arbuckle	0	22,800	0	22,800
Low Apalachicola	0	0	7,790	7,790
M. K. Ranch	22,468	0	0	22,468
North Key Largo	0	72,725	54,100	126,825
Owens - Illinois	0	0	600,000	600,000
Peacock Slough	0	6,700	0	6,700
Rotenberger - Holey Land	0	130,474	20,000	150,474
Save Our Everglades	0	17,500	1,989,410	2,006,910
Silver River	0	230,051	0	230,051
South Savannas	0	0	9,500	9,500
Spring Hammock	0	705,200	159,350	864,550
St. John River	0	881,400	0	881,400
Stoney Lane	0	0	394,900	394,900
Wakulla Springs	0	0	0	0
TOTAL CATEGORY 080896	\$767,124	\$2,205,150	\$4,276,276	\$7,248,550
CARL -CATEGORY 080895				
Cayo Costa	8,400			8,400
Fakahatchee Strand	14,000			14,000
Incidental cost - Donation	9,015			9,015
Rookery Bay	91,900			91,900
TOTAL	\$123,315			\$123,315
GRAND TOTAL Commitment - CARL Trust Fund				\$7,371,865

DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATION
 CARL RECAP REPORT
 SCHEDULE C

OPTION CONTRACTS FOR CARL

St. Johns River Forest Estates		\$881,400	Expires 10/31/87
Charlotte Harbor		381,900	Eminent Domain
Rotenberger Holey Land		85,000	Eminent Domain
Spring Hammock (Groves)		259,979	Expires 11/01/87
Spring Hammock (Wood)		705,600	Expires 10/01/87
Spring Hammock (Sullivan)		150,000	Expires 12/01/87
Spring Hammock (Icardi)		10,700	Expires 03/01/88
Buckeye Cellulose-Franklin County		125,267	Expires 09/30/86 EXTENDED
Brown Tract/Big Shoals Corridor	(Option 2)	3,371,742	Expires 12/19/87
North Peninsula		514,000	Expires 03/31/88
Cayo Costa/No. Captiva (Board)		225,650	Open
Cayo Costa (Daley-Lot 8, Blk 16)		2,000	Expires 03/30/87 EXTENDED
Cayo Costa (Smithson-Lot 9, Blk 16)		3,900	Expires 03/30/87 EXTENDED
Cayo Costa (Jenson-Lot 5 & 6, Blk 5)		2,400	Expires 03/30/87 EXTENDED
Stoney - Lane Tract	(Option 1)	350,000	Expires 12/31/86 EXTENDED
	(Option 2)	297,130	Expires 06/01/88
Homosassa Springs (Citrus County)		3,449,600	Expires 12/31/88
South Savannas		9,500	Expires 12/22/86 EXTENDED
Samson Point		267,660	Expires 03/31/87 EXTENDED
North Peninsula (Lopez)		418,500	Expires 04/30/88
Peacock Slough		42,500	Expires 05/31/87
		<u>\$11,535,428</u>	

PURCHASE AGREEMENTS

Interagency-DDT-TII-(Olson)-SCE	571,755	Open
Dept. of Trans. - Corr. DOR - Save Our Everglades	2,000,000	Open
Fakahatchee Strand (TPL)	51,300	11/26/86 Extended
Canaveral Industrial Park	953,425	12/87
	<u>\$3,576,480</u>	

CARL-05
 Revised 06/05/87

ADDENDUM III

Procedure for Evaluating CARL Projects for Conformance with the

Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan

The matrix attached provides guidance for subjectively assessing each project's degree of conformance with the objectives and guidelines defined in FSLAP. The matrix is designed to provide concise but encompassing information about CARL projects. The matrix, however, is not intended to replace the current system of ranking CARL projects, but should provide a foundation on which the various agencies may begin to formulate their individual ranking decisions. For example, an agency may place greater emphasis on certain objectives, while employing the subjective ratings in other objectives or guidelines to influence their ultimate ranking decisions when two or more projects have similar attributes from their perspective.

The matrix employs a subjective scale to examine each project for its degree of conformance with the objectives. The subjective scale for the degree of conformance for each objective is as follows:

- N = project does not satisfy objective
- L = project remotely satisfies objective
- M = project adequately satisfies objective
- H = project exemplary satisfies objective

The subjective scale for each FSLAP objective should, to the degree possible, be based upon measurable characteristics, or otherwise categorized, such that appropriate criteria are established for determining the degree of conformance within each FSLAP objective. Furthermore, supportive materials should be maintained by each agency to substantiate all subjective rating decisions.

Similar subjective scales will also be employed for the five FSLAP guidelines. These subjective scales will also be based upon quantitative or other measurable aspects of each project. For example, proximity to urban areas will be measured in terms of the number and size of urban centers within 25 miles or 60 miles of a project (see figure 21 in FSLAP). Likewise, the ease of acquisition, the overall importance of remaining tracts, and the degree of local support will be subjectively rated according to quasi quantitative information, such as the owner's willingness to sell or the number of supportive letters received.

The primary responsibilities for determining the initial degrees of conformance with FSLAP will be divided among the agencies as follows:

<u>Category</u> <u>Objectives/Guidelines</u>	<u>Primary/Secondary</u> <u>Agencies</u>
Natural Communities	FNAI
Forest Resources	DOF
Vascular Plants	FNAI
Fish and Wildlife	GFC/FNAI
Fresh Water Resources	DER
Coastal Resources	DNR/DCA
CCCLX	DNR
Geological Resources	DNR
Historic Resources	DHR
Outdoor Recreation	DNR/GFC
Statewide or Regional Significance	Staff
Area of Critical State Concern	DCA
Endangerment and Vulnerability	DNR/DCA
Ecological Integrity	FNAI
Inholdings or Additions	DNR
Proximity to Urban Areas	DNR/DCA
Size	DNR
Cost	DNR
Importance of Acquisition	Staff
Acquisition Ease	DNR
Local Support	DNR

Subsequently, the liaison staff will meet to compare and discuss the subjective ratings for each project. Ratings which are not agreed upon by staff will be presented to the Committee for final determination. The Committee may also revise individual ratings and must approve the overall ratings by majority vote.

FLORIDA STATEWIDE LAND ACQUISITION PLAN
Excerpted Objectives, Guidelines, and Measures

CHAPTER III: ACQUISITION OBJECTIVES

A. Natural Communities

Identify, acquire, and protect examples of those Natural Communities and their subtypes that: (1) are inadequately represented on protected lands in Florida, or (2) represent the best remaining examples of each of Florida's Natural Communities and their subtypes, with priority given to those communities or subtypes which are most endangered or rarest.

B. Forest Resources

Acquire lands to: (1) maintain representatives of the various forest or timber types, and (2) to conserve and maintain Florida's forests so as to perpetuate their environmental, economic, aesthetic and recreational values; giving special consideration to manageable forests that have income producing potential, which helps defray management costs, and to upland forests that help meet the resource-based recreational needs of Florida's growing population.

C. Vascular Plants

Identify, acquire, and protect sites which contain rare, endangered, and threatened plant species, with priority given to those sites that are: (1) critical to their survival, or (2) are not critical but contain important assemblages of rare or endangered species.

D. Fish and Wildlife

Acquire lands that: (1) are critical to the survival of endangered and threatened animals, (2) represent significant colonial bird nesting sites, or (3) are necessary to maintain the state's native animal species diversity.

E. Fresh Water Supplies

1. Acquire protective buffers along the Special Water category of Outstanding Florida Water rivers and lakes.
2. Acquire areas around first magnitude springs, including the spring run for an appropriate distance. Second magnitude and smaller springs should be incorporated, whenever possible, into project boundaries of projects being purchased primarily for other purposes.
3. Identify and acquire protective buffers around examples of the different lake types.

4. State assistance on specific Save Our Rivers acquisitions that have attributes desired for CARL acquisitions should be considered as potential cooperative acquisition projects with the state's water management districts.

F. Coastal Resources

1. Acquire undeveloped barrier islands, spits, peninsulas, coral or limerock keys, and mainland seashores to conserve their significant natural, recreational, and aesthetic attributes, with priority given to projects that:
 - a. Contain representative examples of various physiographic coastal forms.
 - b. Include entire islands, long stretches of mainland beaches, entire widths of coastal barriers, or include natural inlets.
 - c. Are associated with sensitive estuarine systems, particularly those that are designated aquatic preserves.
2. Acquire upland and wetland buffers to protect the State's significant commercial and recreational saltwater fisheries, particularly those fisheries which are designated State Aquatic Preserves, National Estuarine or Marine Sanctuaries, Areas of Critical State Concern, Special Water category of Outstanding Florida Water, or Department of Environmental Regulation (DER) Class II Waters.
3. Acquire upland and wetland buffers to protect the State's most significant reef communities, particularly those areas which are within or adjacent to designated Areas of Critical State Concern, State Aquatic Preserves, State Parks, and National Marine or Estuarine Sanctuaries, Wildlife Refuges, Parks, or Seashores.

G. Geologic Features

Identify, acquire, and protect examples of geological exposures, formations, and outcrops that: (1) are inadequately represented on public lands in Florida, or (2) represent the best examples of those features in the state.

Inventory and evaluate the geologic features on public and private lands. The FNAI, because of its suitable data base structure, should coordinate with the Department of Natural Resource's Bureau of Geology, the Soil Conservation Service, various speleological organizations, and others to develop and inventory of the state's most significant geologic features.

May 4, 1987

FLORIDA STATEWIDE LAND ACQUISITION PLAN
Excerpted Objectives, Guidelines, and Measures

CHAPTER III: ACQUISITION OBJECTIVES
(Continued)

II. Historic Resources

Acquire those archaeological and historical sites that best typify the various cultural periods and regions of the state, the classes of cultural activity, the various styles of architecture, and the works of individuals (a = archaeological sites; b = architectural sites).

1. Outdoor Recreational Resources

1. Acquire lands which help meet needs identified in Florida's statewide comprehensive outdoor recreation plan.
2. Identify, acquire, and protect lands that: (a) enhance the representational balance of natural and historic resources within the state park and reserve systems, or (b) contain prime examples of the state's natural and historic resources.
3. Acquire lands for fish and wildlife oriented outdoor recreation, with emphasis on the acquisition of additional wildlife management and hunting lands in the southern half of the state.
4. Acquire beaches and other coastal areas of greatest suitability for outdoor recreation that meet identified outdoor recreation needs, with emphasis on those tracts that are within planning regions or near urban areas of greatest need as determined by the comprehensive outdoor recreation plan.

CHAPTER IV: LAND ACQUISITION GUIDELINES AND THE PLANNING PROCESS

- (1) Prefer projects with resources of statewide or regional importance.
- (2) Prefer the more endangered and vulnerable projects that are in immediate danger of loss to some other use.
- (3) Prefer projects with ecologically intact systems that have minimal disturbances and can be feasibly managed to conserve the resource for which they are to be acquired.
- (4) Give special consideration to inholdings and other lands which would enhance management or protection of existing state lands with important resources.
- (5) Prefer projects that have significant resource values, and satisfy specific regional concerns, with special consideration given to those projects that are accessible to urban areas.

NOTE: THE FOREGOING REPRESENTS EXCERPTS FROM THE FLORIDA STATEWIDE LAND ACQUISITION PLAN (FSLAP). TAKEN OUT OF CONTEXT, THE PRECISE MEANING OF THESE OBJECTIVES, GUIDELINES, AND MEASURES MAY BE MISCONSTRUED. THEREFORE, THE FSLAP AND THE FSLAP TECHNICAL REPORT AND APPENDICES SHOULD BE CONSULTED FOR FURTHER DETAILS.

FSLAP Conformance Evaluation Matrix for CARL 1987 Priority List

May 26, 1987

Category	Natural Communities		Forest Resources		Vascular Plants		Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources			Coastal Resources			Geological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation				Guidelines					≡ Size	Total Cost	Acq. Ease	Owner Will	Local Support	Additional Notes					
DBJ. Project # Name	1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	1	2	3	4	5									
1. Rookery Bay	M	H	L	N	L	N	L	M	L	M	N	N	N	N	H	H	M	N	L	H	N	M	H	H	L	M	H	N	M	H	H	N	11200	13,830,000	200	L	H		
2. Fakahatchee	H	H	L	L	L	H	H	H	N	M	N	N	N	L	N	N	N	L	L	L	H	N	L	H	H	M	N	H	H	M	H	H	N	28000	1,120,000	9000	H	L	
3. Char. Harbor	M	M	L	N	L	N	L	M	L	M	N	N	N	N	N	H	H	M	M	L	N	L	M	H	L	N	H	L	M	M	L	L	2630	2,430,000	11	L	M		
4. Low. Apalach.	L	M	L	M	L	M	M	L	N	M	L	N	N	N	N	H	H	H	H	H	N	L	M	H	M	N	H	H	N	H	H	N	7800	2,732,500	~10	L	L		
5. S. Savannahs	M	H	L	L	L	M	M	L	N	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	L	L	N	N	L	H	H	L	N	M	N	H	M	H	L	1620	10,027,000	>100	M	H		
6. N. Key Largo	H	H	M	N	L	M	H	H	N	H	N	N	N	N	N	H	H	M	M	H	N	L	H	H	L	L	H	H	M	H	H	N	2300	121,974,000	150	M	H		
7. Spring Hamm.	L	M	M	N	L	N	L	L	N	L	N	N	N	L	N	N	N	L	L	M	N	L	N	M	L	N	M	N	H	M	H	M	395	2,451,000	28	M	H		
8. N. Peninsula	L	M	L	N	M	N	M	M	N	L	N	N	N	N	H	M	L	M	M	L	N	H	M	M	L	H	H	N	M	H	H	N	148	11,590,000	14	L	M		
9. Wakulla Spg.	M	H	H	L	M	N	L	H	N	M	H	H	N	H	N	N	N	H	H	H	H	L	H	H	L	N	H	N	L	H	L	L	465	282,000	2	L	H		
10. Esc. Bay Blf.	M	M	L	N	L	N	L	N	N	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	M	H	L	N	L	N	M	L	N	M	L	M	M	L	H	3.5	1,258,000	1	L	H		
11. Cayo Costa	M	H	L	N	M	N	H	M	L	L	N	N	N	N	H	H	M	L	M	H	N	H	M	H	L	H	H	L	H	M	H	L	500	3,878,000	650	M	H		
12. Crys. River	M	H	L	L	L	N	N	H	N	M	M	M	N	L	L	H	H	M	H	H	N	L	M	H	M	N	H	N	M	M	H	N	5800	4,917,000	57	L	H		
13. Chassahowit.	M	M	L	L	L	N	N	M	N	M	N	H	N	H	N	M	L	L	L	L	H	N	L	N	H	M	N	M	N	H	H	H	N	5500	3,298,705	13	L	L	
14. Emerald Spg.	M	H	M	M	M	N	M	L	N	L	N	H	N	L	N	N	N	M	M	L	N	M	H	H	L	N	H	N	M	H	N	N	900	307,000	3	L	H		
15. Jul./Durbin	N	L	H	H	H	N	L	L	N	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	L	N	M	N	L	N	M	M	M	M	M	N	H	M	N	M	3300	2,792,000	5	M	H	

≡Acreage not purchased or under option.

*Cost based on values in 1986 CARL Annual Report, not necessarily tax assessed values.

FSLAP Conference Evaluation Matrix for CARL 1987 Priority List

May 26, 1987

Category	Natural Communities		Forest Resources		Vascular Plants		Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources				Coastal Resources			Geological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation				Guidelines					Size	Total Cost	Acq. Ease		Local Support	Additional Notes			
	1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	1	2a	2b	3	4			5	#Owner			Will		
16. Josslyn Is.	M	M	M	N	M	N	L	L	N	L	N	N	N	N	N	L	M	L	L	H	N	N	H	H	N	N	H	L	H	H	N	L	50	35,000	1	L	L	
17. St. Johns Rv.	N	L	M	L	L	N	N	M	N	M	N	N	N	L	N	N	N	N	N	H	N	L	L	M	M	N	M	N	M	H	M	N	10500	1,022,000	2	M	L	
18. Paynes Prai.	N	L	L	N	L	N	N	M	N	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	L	H	H	N	L	H	H	L	N	H	N	M	H	H	L	830	278,000	4	L	L	
19. Withlacoochee	N	N	M	L	M	N	N	L	N	L	N	N	N	L	N	N	N	L	L	M	N	L	N	M	M	N	M	N	L	M	H	N	4400	153,000	45	L	M	
20. Andrews Trt.	M	H	M	L	M	N	L	L	N	L	L	L	N	H	N	N	N	N	L	M	N	L	N	H	M	N	M	L	L	M	M	N	370	1,180,000	11	M	L	
21. Deering Ham.	H	H	L	N	M	H	H	L	N	L	N	N	N	N	N	L	M	L	L	H	H	L	N	H	L	N	H	N	H	M	N	H				M	H	
22. Morris Island	H	H	L	N	L	M	H	L	N	L	N	N	N	N	N	M	L	N	L	H	N	L	H	H	L	N	H	N	M	H	H	N	190	7,676,000	2	L	N	
23. Lochloosa	L	L	H	H	H	N	N	M	L	M	M	N	M	L	N	N	N	N	L	H	N	L	N	H	M	N	H	N	M	M	N	L	3200	2,936,000	>100	M	L	
24. Silver River	M	M	M	L	M	N	N	L	N	L	H	L	N	H	N	N	N	M	H	H	N	L	H	H	L	N	H	N	M	H	H	L	105	2,587,000	4	H	H	
25. Windley Key	M	H	L	N	L	L	M	L	N	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	H	H	M	N	L	L	L	L	N	H	H	M	M	N	N				N	H	
26. Everglades	M	M	M	L	L	M	M	H	L	H	N	N	N	L	N	N	N	L	L	H	N	L	M	H	H	N	H	H	M	M	H	N	200000	*80,430,000 * 6,000,000	>23000	M	L	
27. Cooper's Pt.	N	L	L	N	L	N	N	L	N	L	N	N	N	N	N	M	L	N	N	N	N	L	N	L	L	N	L	N	H	L	N	H	250	87,000	4	M	H	
28. Peacock Sl.	M	H	M	L	L	N	L	M	N	L	N	L	N	H	N	N	N	H	H	H	N	M	L	H	L	N	H	L	L	M	H	N	280	* 238,000	8	M	L	
29. Tsala Apopka	L	M	L	L	L	N	N	L	N	M	N	N	M	H	N	N	N	H	H	H	N	L	N	H	M	N	M	N	M	H	L	N	6570	8,849,000	25	M	M	
30. Cotee Point	N	N	L	N	M	N	N	L	N	L	N	N	N	N	L	N	L	N	N	M	N	L	N	L	L	L	L	N	H	M	N	L	80	* 1,000,000	4	L	M	

* Top number represents the Total price; the bottom number represents the amount from CARL fund.

#Acreage not purchased, or under option.

†Cost based on values in 1986 CARL Annual Report, not necessarily tax assessed values.

FSLAP Conformance Evaluation Matrix for CARL 1987 Priority List

May 26, 1987

Category	Natural Communities		Forest Resources		Vascular Plants		Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources				Coastal Resources			Geological Resources		Historical Resources				Outdoor Recreation				Guidelines					Size	Total Cost	Acq. #Owner	Ease Will	Local Support	Additional Notes	
	1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	1	2	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	1	2	3	4	5							
31. Barnacle Ad.	M	L	L	N	L	N	L	N	N	L	N	N	N	N	N	L	L	M	H	M	N	L	H	H	N	N	M	N	H	L	H	H	7	3,464,000	1	M	H	
32. Stark Tract	M	M	M	L	H	N	N	M	N	L	N	L	N	M	N	N	N	M	L	H	N	L	H	H	M	N	M	N	M	M	N	N	1000	651,000	1	H	H	
33. Goodwood	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	M	H	N	N	H	N	N	H	N	M	N	N	H	20	550,000	1	L	H	
34. Rotenberger	N	L	N	N	N	N	N	L	N	L	N	N	N	L	N	N	N	N	N	L	N	N	N	L	H	N	M	N	H	M	H	N	13350	6,747,000	>700	M	L	
35. Cedar Key	M	M	L	L	M	N	L	L	N	M	N	N	N	N	M	H	H	N	N	M	N	L	L	M	M	N	M	N	L	H	M	N	1050	684,000	6	M	L	
36. Stoney-Lane	L	M	L	N	L	N	N	L	N	L	N	N	N	N	M	H	H	N	L	M	N	L	L	M	M	N	L	N	M	H	N	N	2000	600,000		H	L	
37. Big Mound	L	L	L	L	L	N	N	L	N	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	H	N	L	N	H	M	N	H	N	H	M	H	N	135	162,000	10	M	M	
38. Owen-Illino.	N	N	M	H	M	N	N	L	N	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	M	N	L	N	M	M	N	M	N	L	N	N	N	37240	11,613,000	1	L	N	
39. Gasparilla	L	N	N	N	N	N	L	L	N	L	N	N	N	N	L	M	M	N	M	N	L	H	L	L	L	H	L	L	H	N	L	L	100	8,300,000	1	M	M	
40. Big Shoals	M	M	H	M	H	N	L	L	L	L	L	N	N	H	N	N	N	H	H	M	N	L	H	H	M	N	H	L	H	M	M	N	525	133,000	0	H	L	
41. Lower Wacis.	M	H	H	L	M	N	L	H	N	M	H	H	N	L	N	N	N	H	H	H	N	L	H	H	M	N	H	N	N	M	H	N	490	39,000	~10	M	L	
42. Coupon Bight	H	H	L	N	L	H	H	M	N	M	N	N	N	N	H	H	H	H	H	L	N	L	H	H	L	M	H	H	M	M	H	N	650	1,251,000	175	M	M	
43. Trop. Hammock	H	H	H	N	L	M	H	L	N	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	L	L	M	N	N	N	M	L	N	H	N	H	M	N	H	200	2,670,000	20	M	L	
44. Estero Bay	L	M	N	N	N	N	N	M	L	M	N	N	N	N	N	H	L	N	L	H	N	L	M	M	L	N	H	L	H	M	H	L	13250	23,100,000	85	M	H	
45. Galt Island	M	M	L	N	L	M	H	L	N	L	N	N	N	N	N	L	M	N	N	H	N	L	H	H	N	N	M	L	H	L	N	L	390	436,000	1	M	M	
46. Manatee Est.	M	L	M	M	H	N	N	L	N	L	N	N	N	H	N	N	N	N	N	H	N	L	N	M	L	N	M	M	M	L	N	N	10500	600,400	1	H	H	

≡Acreage not purchased or under option.

†Cost based on values in 1986 CARL Annual Report, not necessarily tax assessed values.

FSLAP Conformance Evaluation Matrix for CARL 1987 Priority List

May 26, 1987

Category	Natural Communities		Forest Resources		Vascular Plants		Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources			Coastal Resources			Geological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation				Guidelines					Size	Total Cost	Acq. #Owner	Ease Will	Local Support	Additional Notes					
	GBJ. Project #	1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	1	2	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	1	2	3	4							5				
47. Bluehead Rh.		M	H	L	L	M	N	N	M	N	M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	M	N	L	N	M	H	N	H	N	L	M	N	N	40400	3,600,350	1	M	N			
48. Homosassa		M	L	L	N	L	N	N	M	N	L	N	H	N	L	N	N	N	M	H	L	N	L	H	M	L	N	H	N	H	M	N	N	30	700,000	<10	M	H	
49. Canaveral		L	M	L	L	M	N	N	M	N	L	N	N	N	H	N	N	N	N	N	L	N	L	M	M	M	N	M	N	H	M	N	N	2500	5,717,000	5	M	H	
50. Emeralda Mr.		L	L	L	L	L	N	N	M	L	L	N	N	N	M	N	N	N	M	M	L	N	L	N	M	M	N	M	N	L	N	N	12200	12,110,000	100	L	L		
51. Sandpiper		L	L	N	N	L	M	N	L	N	L	N	N	N	N	N	M	L	N	N	L	N	L	L	M	L	N	L	L	H	L	N	L	1140	1,223,000	9	M	M	
52. B.M.K. Ranch		M	H	H	L	H	N	L	M	N	M	L	L	N	L	N	N	N	N	L	L	N	L	M	H	M	N	M	N	M	H	L	L	5850	5,517,000	30	M	L	
53. Lake Forest		M	M	M	L	L	M	N	L	N	L	L	N	L	H	N	N	N	N	N	L	N	N	M	L	N	L	N	H	M	N	H	350	1,374,000	1	H	H		
54. Saddle Blk.		M	H	M	L	L	H	H	M	M	M	N	N	M	N	N	H	N	N	N	L	N	L	M	M	L	N	H	N	M	H	N	N	770	299,000	20	M	L	
55. Sawson Point		L	N	L	N	L	N	N	L	N	L	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	L	N	L	L	L	N	L	N	M	L	L	N	600	57,000	7	L	L		
56. East Evergl.		L	M	L	L	L	N	N	H	N	H	N	N	N	H	N	N	N	N	L	M	N	L	L	H	H	N	H	L	H	M	M	M	76000	135,000,000	>100	M	L	

UNRANKED PROJECTS

Mullet Creek	L	N	N	N	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	H	H	M	L	N	N	L	N	L	L	N	L	N	H	L	N	N	250	131,000	4	M	H					
Miami Rockridge	H	H	H	N	L	H	H	L	N	L	N	N	M	N	N	N	N	N	L	L	L	N	N	M	L	N	H	N	H	H	N	H	175	2,719,000	10	M	L			
Apalac. Historic	L	L	L	N	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	L	L	L	L	M	H	L	H	M	N	N	H	H	H	L	N	L			M	L			
Seminole Spring	M	N	H	M	H	N	M	H	N	M	N	M	N	M	N	N	N	N	N	L	L	H	N	L	M	M	M	N	H	N	M	M	L	L	9100		25	H	L	
Old Leon Moss	L	L	L	L	L	N	L	L	N	L	N	N	N	M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	L	N	L	H	N	L	N	H	L	L	N	3270	1,335,000	4	H	H			

=Acreage not purchased or under option.

*Cost based on values in 1986 CARL Annual Report, not necessarily tax assessed values.

FSLAP Conformance Evaluation Matrix for CARL 1986-7 Proposals

Category	Natural Communities		Forest Resources		Vascular Plants		Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources				Coastal Resources			Biological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation				Guidelines					Size	Cost Total State	Acq. Ease #Dwn. Willing	Local Support	Additional Notes					
	OBJ. Project # Name	1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	1	2a	2b	3	4	1	ca	2						3	4	5		
Big Bend	L	L	H	M	M	N	L	M	M	M	N	N	N	N	H	H	H		H	N																			
Broward Islands	N	L	M	L	M	N	N	L	N	L	N	N	N	N	N	H	L		L	L	M	N				L	N	M	M										
Cedar Point	N	M	L	L	H	N	N	M	N	M	N	N	N	N	N	H	H		L	L	H	N				L	N	M	M										
Chassahowitzka	L	M	L	L	L	N	L	M	M	M	N	N	N	L	M	H	M		L	L	M	N				M	N	M	L										
Curry Hammocks	H	H	H	N	M	L	H	M	N	M	N	N	N	N	M	H	H		L	L	M	N				L	H	H	N										
Deer Lake	H	H	M	L	M	M	H	L	N	L	N	N	H	N	H	L	L		L	L	M	N				L	L	M	N										
Deering Estates	M	L	H	L	L	N	L	N	N	L	N	N	N	N	N	L	L		L	L	H	N				L	N	M	N										
El Destino	L	N	H	M	H	N	N	L	N	M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N		L	L	H	H				M	N	L	L										
Gadsden Glades	H	H	H	L	L	M	H	L	N	M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N		M	M	M	N				L	N	H	N										
Garcon Point	H	M	L	L	L	L	L	L	N	M	N	N	N	N	N	H	H		L	L	H	N				L	L	H	N										
Golden Gate			M	L	L			H	N	L	N	N	N	L	N	N	N		L	L	L	N				L													
Highlands Hamm.	H	M	M	L	H	L	M	M	N	M	N	N	L	N	N	N	N		L	L	M	N				L	N	M	N										
Cockroach Bay	L	M	L	N	L	N	L	L	L	L	N	N	N	N	N	H	H		M	M	H	N				L	N	H	M										
Key West Salt	M	L	L	N	L	L	M	L	L	L	N	N	N	N	N	M	H				L	N				L	H	L	M										
Little Torch	H	M	L	N	N	H	H	L	N	L	N	N	N	N	M	M	H		H	H	N	N				L	H	M	N										
Mashes Sands	L	L	L	L	N	N	L	L	N	L	N	N	N	N	M	M	H		H	H	M	N				L	N	M	N										

ADDENDUM IV

<u>ATTACHMENT</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
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Attachment IV-2: Voting Sheet for October 24, 1986 (Three-Vote)	379
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Attachment IV-6: Voting Sheet for May 29, 1987 (First Four-Vote)	385
Attachment IV-7: Ranking Sheet for May 29, 1987	387

1986-87 Land Acquisition Selection Committee Meetings
In Which CARL Actions Taken

Meeting Dates	Major Actions Taken
07-25-86	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ GOOD CAUSE: Reviewed request by the Department of Natural Resources for CARL funds to manage Wakulla Springs State Park
09-18-86 09-19-86	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Received public testimony on new proposals and reconsidered applications (Attachment IV-1).
10-24-86	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Voted to determine which of the new proposals and reconsidered applications would be further evaluated via the resource planning boundary and assessment process (Attachment IV-2). ♦ Approved the Apalachicola River and Bay resource planning boundary (Page 314). ♦ Added the Alligator Creek parcels (ca. 840 acres) to the Charlotte Harbor project ♦ Approved and ranked the Stark Tract at #35 on the preliminary priority list. ♦ Discussed methods for implementing the Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan.
11-12-86	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Approved project designs for Warm Mineral Springs, Old Leon Moss, Miami Rockridge Pinelands, and Madden's Hammock. ♦ Added Madden's Hammock to the Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands project. ♦ Approved boundary modifications for Gasparilla Island Port Authority project.
11-21-86	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Approved project designs for Seminole Springs, Carlton Half Moon Ranch, Mullet Creek, and the Woody Property. ♦ Approved the project assessment for the Apalachicola River and Bay proposal. ♦ Approved the procedures for evaluating projects for their conformance with the Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan. ♦ Approved the recommended revisions to Rule 18-B, F.A.C. to provide guidance to the Board when it allocates moneys from the CARL Trust Fund for management purposes. ♦ Approved a previously submitted project assessment and project design for the Key West Salt Ponds.
12-19-86	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Added the University of Florida Foundation property (ca. 57 acres) to the Silver River projects.

1986-87 Land Acquisition Selection Committee Meetings
 In Which CARL Actions Taken

Meeting Dates	Major Actions Taken
03-24-87	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Instructed staff to assess the Big Bend Save Our Coast project for possible transfer to the CARL list. ♦ Instructed staff to further review comments made during the Governor and Cabinet workshop on land acquisition, February 2, 1987. ♦ Approved boundary modifications for Crystal River and Spring Hammock.
05-11-87	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Instructed staff to review the Department of Natural Resources draft recommendations on comments made during the February 2, 1987, Governor and Cabinet workshop. ♦ Approved the nearly completed Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan conformance evaluation matrix. ♦ Modified and approved Phase I of the Apalachicola River and Bay project design. ♦ Rejected the proposed project design for the Apalachicola Historic Working Waterfront.
05-18-87	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Boca Raton meeting to receive public testimony on proposals being assessed and on projects on the preliminary priority list (Attachment IV-3).
05-20-87	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Tampa meeting to receive public testimony on proposals being assessed and on projects on the preliminary priority list (Attachment IV-4).
05-22-87	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Tallahassee meeting to receive public testimony on proposals being assessed and on projects on the preliminary priority list (Attachment IV-5).
05-29-87	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Voted to determine which of the 1986-87 assessments of new and reconsidered proposals would be further evaluated via the project design process (Attachment IV-6). ♦ Reranked the recommended 1987 CARL priority list (Attachment IV-7). ♦ Encouraged the Trust for Public Lands to purchase the Martin Tract (DeSoto Site). ♦ Instructed staff to prepare a CARL assessment for the St. Michael's Landing Save Our Coast project. ♦ Approved the revised project designs for Key West Salt Ponds, Apalachicola River and Bay (Phase I), and Gadsden County Glades; and a boundary modification for Coupon Bight.

1986-87 Land Acquisition Selection Committee Meetings
In Which CARL Actions Taken

<u>Meeting Dates</u>	<u>Major Actions Taken</u>
07-01-87	<ul style="list-style-type: none">† Reviewed and suggested revisions for the draft memorandum to the Governor and Cabinet concerning recommendations for improving the land selection and acquisition processes.† Added the remaining Oyster Bay Village Lots (three lots) on St. George Island to the project design boundary map for Apalachicola River and Bay, Phase I.† Recommended that the following projects be removed from the CARL priority list:<ul style="list-style-type: none">Tsala Apopka LakeBig Mound PropertyGasparilla Island Port PropertyOwens-Illinois PropertyLake Forest

Attachment IV-1: Participants Presenting Comments on CARL Proposals during
the September 18, 1986 Land Acquisition Selection Committee
Public Hearing

<u>Proposal Discussed</u>	<u>Person(s) Making Presentation</u>
Key West Salt Ponds	Mr. Charles Lee Ms. Joan Borel
Card Sound Tract	Ms. Linda McMullen
Princess Place	Mr. Casey Gluckman
Yamato Scrub	Ms. Vicky Newsom
Broward Islands	Mr. Nelson Bocker
Fisher Island	Mr. Bob Kauzlarich
Priest/Ledbetter Tract	Mr. O.D. Priest, Jr.
St. Martin's River	Ms. Wanda Wells
Upland Glades Three/Prairie Lakes Addition Curry Hammocks	Mr. Jim Muller

Attachment IV-1: Participants Presenting Comments on CARL Proposals during
the September 19, 1986 Land Acquisition Selection Committee
Public Hearing

<u>Proposal Discussed</u>	<u>Person(s) Making Presentation</u>
Little River Spring	Mr. Joalice McDonald
Deer Lake Parcel	Dr. Joseph Bazarte
Golden Gate Estate Addition	Mr. Kevin Erwin
Auburn University Property	Mr. Clark Vargas
Wetstone	Mr. Frank Snyder Mr. Dan Farley Mr. Ross MacWilliams
Islands Cockroach Bay	Mr. Peter Fowler Mr. Dallas Whitaker
Pinhook Swamp	Dr. Larry Harris
N.E. Shore Perdido Bay	Ms. Virginia Foster
Rainbow River (Robert's)	Mr. Terry Roberts Mr. Sonny Vagara
Chassahowitzka and Weeki Wachee Coastal Wetlands	Mr. Ed Leuchs
Deering Estate Addition	Ms. Diana Gonzalez
Megaloudis Property	Mr. Jim Koutsis
El Destino Plantation	Mr. Doug Bailey
Alligator Creek	Mr. Don Morrow
Garcon Point Upper Matecumbe Little Torch Keys	Mr. Bruce McIver
Cedar Point McGirts Creek N.G. Wade Tract	Mr. Mehta

LAND ACQUISITION SELECTION COMMITTEE
C.A.R.L. VOTING SHEET
First 4 Votes for Initiation of Project Designs for 1986-87 Proposals
October 24, 1986 (Attachment IV-2)

	DAH	GFC	DER	DCA	DF	DNR	TOTAL	SELECTED
BAKER COUNTY								
1. Pinhook Swamp	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	5	YES
BAY COUNTY								
2. St. Michaels Landing	N	N	N	N	N	Y	1	NO
BREVARD COUNTY								
3. A. Dupont Estate	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
CHARLOTTE COUNTY ADDED TO CHARLOTTE HARBOR								
4. Alligator Creek								
CITRUS COUNTY								
5. St. Martin's River	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	5	YES
6. Megaloudis Property	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
COLLIER COUNTY								
7. Golden Gate Estate Addition	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	5	YES
DADE COUNTY								
8. Fisher Island	N	N	N	N	N	Y	1	NO
9. Deering Estate Addition	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	4	YES
10. Miami Canal Linear Park	N	N	N	N	N	Y	1	NO
11. Card Sound Tract	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
DUVAL COUNTY								
12. The Broward Islands	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	5	YES
13. Cedar Point	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	5	YES
14. McGirts Creek Stream Valley Park	N	N	N	N	N	Y	1	NO
15. N. G. Wade Tract	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
16. Sawpit Creek								WITHDRAWN AT OWNER'S REQUEST
ESCAMBIA COUNTY								
17. Escambia Bay Bluffs Addition								WITHDRAWN AT SPONSOR'S REQUEST
18. Carpenter's Creek	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
19. N. E. Shore Perdido Bay	N	N	N	N	N	Y	1	NO
FLAGLER COUNTY								
20. Princess Place	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	4	YES
21. Marineland	N	N	N	N	N	Y	1	NO
FRANKLIN COUNTY								
22. Corry/Univ. of Florida Tract	N	N	N	N	N	Y	1	NO
GADSDEN COUNTY								
23. Gadsden County Glades*	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	3	YES
GILCHRIST COUNTY								
24. Waccasassa Flats State Forest	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	5	YES
HERNANDO COUNTY								
25. Chassahowitzka and Weeki Wachee Coastal Wetlands	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	4	YES
26. Rattlesnake Island								INCLUDED IN ABOVE PROJECT
HIGHLANDS COUNTY								
27. Highlands Hammock State Park Addition	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	3	YES

* Within Apalachicola River and Bay Resource Planning Boundary

LAND ACQUISITION SELECTION COMMITTEE

C.A.R.L. VOTING SHEET

First 4 Votes for Initiation of Project Designs for 1986-87 Proposals
October 24, 1986 (Attachment IV-2)

	DAH	GFC	DER	DCA	DF	DNR	TOTAL	SELECTED
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY								
28. Islands from Little Manatee River to Cockroach Bay	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	5	YES
JEFFERSON COUNTY								
29. El Destino Plantation	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	5	YES
LEVY COUNTY								
30. Chamber's Island	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
MARION COUNTY								
31. Roberts Family Properties**	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	3	YES
MARTIN COUNTY								
32. South Fork St. Lucie River	N	N	N	N	N	Y	1	NO
MONROE COUNTY								
33. Curry Hammocks	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
34. Little Torch Key	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	4	YES
35. Upper Matecumbe	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	4	YES
36. Key West Salt Ponds	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
OSCEOLA COUNTY								
37. Three Lakes/Prairie Lakes Addition	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	4	YES
PALM BEACH COUNTY								
38. Priest/Ledbetter Tract	WITHDRAWN AT SPONSOR'S REQUEST							
39. Yamato Scrub	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	5	YES
PASCO COUNTY								
40. Wetstone (Bayonet Point)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	4	YES
PINELLAS COUNTY								
41. Camp Soule	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
SANTA ROSA COUNTY								
42. Garcon Point	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	4	YES
43. Pond Creek Corridor	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	4	YES
ST. JOHNS COUNTY								
44. Auburn Prop. at Goodwin Bch.***	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	2	NO
45. Rattlesnake/Hernandez Island	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	2	NO
46. Guana River	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	2	NO
SUNTER COUNTY								
47. Withlacoochee Rvr./Princess Lake	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
SUWANNEE COUNTY								
48. Little River Springs Acreage	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	2	NO
WAKULLA COUNTY								
49. Mashas Sands	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	4	YES
50. Piney Island	N	N	N	N	N	Y	1	NO
WALTON COUNTY								
51. Deer Lake Parcel	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	4	YES

** DER initially voted against the Rainbow River/Robert's application, but reversed their vote during the November 12, 1986, meeting.

*** Auburn Property same as Guana River Project with the exception of a deletion of approximately 40 acres by the project sponsor.

Attachment IV-3: Participants Presenting Comments on CARL Proposals during
the May 18, 1986 Land Acquisition Selection Committee Public
Hearing

<u>Proposal Discussed</u>	<u>Person(s) Making Presentation</u>
North Key Largo Hammocks	Ms. Nancy Brown
North Peninsula	Mr. Clay Henderson
Crystal River	Mr. Lowell Steigler
Stark Tract	Mr. Clay Henderson
Rotenberger	Mr. Bill Tarr
Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands	Mr. Eric G. Budds
Miami Rockridge Pinelands	Mr. Eric G. Budds
Curry Hammocks	Dr. Art Weiner Mr. John Cook
Deering Estates Addition	Mr. Eric G. Budds
Yamato Scrub	Ms. Vicky L. Newson Ms. Dawn Charmetyky Mr. Albert Travasos Commissioner Dorothy Wilken Mr. E. Lee Worsham Mr. Frederick Cichocki Ms. Grace B. Iverson Dr. Gary Burns Dr. Alex Marsh Mr. Carl Terwilliger Dr. Stan Crowe Ms. Lee D. Newbury Mr. Roger Messenger Ms. Cathy Nagler Ms. Sophia Hunt Dr. Jack Stout Mr. Dick Roberts Ms. Elisabeth C. Hoffman Mr. Don Marietta Mr. Daniel E. Boyar Ms. Margaret Feuerlein Mr. Paul R. VanThielen Mr. Richard E. Wolf Ms. Donna M. Ruessman Mr. Abbott Frank Ms. Karen Heinich Mr. Jack Gardner Ms. Lynn Laurenti

Attachment IV-4: Participants Presenting Comments on CARL Proposals during
the May 20, 1986 Land Acquisition Selection Committee Public
Hearing

<u>Proposal Discussed</u>	<u>Person(s) Making Presentation</u>
Crystal River	Ms. Dixie M. Hollins Mr. Hank Cohen Mr. Vince Cautero Ms. Miriam Cohen
Chassahowitzka Swamp Tsala Apopka Lake Stoney-Lane	Mr. Hank Cohen Mr. Vince Cautero Ms. Miriam Cohen
Cotee Point (against)	Ms. Phyllis Dunlap
Manatee Estech	Mr. Dick Eckenrod
Bluehead Ranch	Mr. Pat Herbert Mr. Richard D. Holoch Mr. Charles Geanangel Mr. Richard L. Coleman
Homosassa Springs	Mr. Hank Cohen Mr. Vince Cautero Ms. Miriam Cohen
Saddle Blanket Lakes Scrub	Mr. Richard D. Holoch Mr. Charles Geanangel Mr. Richard L. Coleman Mr. Harlan B. Herbert Dr. Margaret L. Gilbert Ms. Nancy J. Bissett
Carlton Half Moon Ranch	Ms. Miriam Cohen Dr. Barbara C. Carlton
Key West Salt Ponds	Mr. Harry B. Powell
Warm Mineral Springs (against)	Mr. Joseph Ruggier
Highlands Hammock	Mr. Richard D. Holoch Mr. Charles Geanangel Mr. Richard L. Coleman Mr. Harlan B. Herbert Mr. Kris DeLaney Mr. Hank Kowalski Mr. James Livingston
Islands of Cockroach Bay	Ms. Jan Platt Commissioner Jim Selvey Ms. Elizabeth Eddy Ms. Corene Collins Mr. Ed Radice Mr. Joe Smith Mr. Chester Wodd Ms. Sally Thompson Mr. Gus Muench, Jr. Ms. Ann C. Lazar Mr. Richard Post Ms. Charner Benz Mr. R. Marafiotte Ms. Martha B. Kjeer Mr. Robert Heath Mr. Richard T. Paul
Wetstone/Berkovitz	Ms. Phyllis Dunlap Mr. Frank W. Snyder Ms. Sylvia Young Chuck Belrose

Attachment IV-5: Participants Presenting Comments on CARL Proposals during
the May 22, 1986 Land Acquisition Selection Committee Public
Hearing

<u>Proposal Discussed</u>	<u>Person(s) Making Presentation</u>
Lower Apalachicola	Mr. Bruce Millender Mr. James Floyd
Escambia Bay Bluffs	Mr. Leo Doidge
Crystal River	Mr. Marshall R. Cassidy
Julington Creek	Representative David Troxler Ms. Sarah Bailey Mr. Raj Mehta Ms. Patricia Anderson
Paynes Prairie	Ms. Doris Bardon
Lochloosa Wildlife	Ms. Kate Barnes Mr. George W. Willson
Stark Tract	Mr. George W. Willson
Rotenberger	Mr. Martin R. Dix
Wacissa & Aucilla Rivers	Mr. George W. Willson
Coupon Bight	Mr. Jim Crews
Saddle Blanket Lakes Scrub	Mr. George W. Willson
B.M.K. Ranch	Mr. Frank Matthews
Apalachicola River and Bay	Mr. Bruce Millender Mr. James Floyd Ms. Martha C. Hodge
Apalachicola Waterfront	Mr. James Floyd
Carlton Half Moon Ranch	Mr. Richard A. Lotspeich
Key West Salt Ponds	Ms. Joan Borel Ms. Debbie Horan
Warm Mineral Springs	Mr. Sam H. Herron, Jr. Mr. Ralph DeVitto for Senator Bob Johnson
Woody Property	Mr. Bob McGarity
Big Bend	Mr. George W. Willson Mr. Fred Stanberry
Broward Islands	Mr. Nelson B. Blocker
Cedar Point	Mr. Raj Mehta Mr. Ken Berk Mr. Ronald M. Rhatigan
Chassahowitzka & Weeki Wachee	Mr. Gary D'Andrea Mr. Edward C. Leuchs, AICP
Curry Hammocks	Mr. Mark Robertson Mr. George W. Willson
Gadsden County Glades	Mr. George W. Willson
Garcon Point	Mr. George W. Willson Dr. Michael Cousems

Attachment IV-5: Participants Presenting Comments on CARL Proposals during
the May 22, 1986 Land Acquisition Selection Committee Public
Hearing (Continued)

<u>Proposal Discussed</u>	<u>Person(s) Making Presentation</u>
Cockroach Bay	Mr. Fred Karl
Little Torch Key	Mr. George W. Willson Mr. Mark Robertson
Pinhook Swamp	Mr. George W. Willson
Princess Place	Mr. Fred Stanberry
Rainbow River (Robert's)	Mr. Terry Roberts Mr. Sonny Vergara
St. Martin's River	Mr. John Brotherton
Yamato Scrub	Ms. Sandy Carnes for Janet Klemm
St. Michaels Landing	Mr. Jerry W. Gerde Mr. D.D. (Jack) Mashburn

LAND ACQUISITION SELECTION COMMITTEE
 C.A.R.L. VOTING SHEET (Attachment IV-6)
 First 4 Votes for Initiation of Project Designs for 1986-87 Proposals
 May 29, 1987

	DAH	BFC	DER	DCA	DF	DNR	TOTAL	SELECTED
BAKER COUNTY								
1. Pinhook Swamp	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	3	NO
CITRUS COUNTY								
2. St. Martin's River	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	5	YES
COLLIER COUNTY								
3. Golden Gate Estate Addition	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	2	NO
DADE COUNTY								
4. Deering Estate Addition	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	4	YES
DUVAL COUNTY								
5. The Broward Islands	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	3	NO
6. Cedar Point	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	4	YES
FLAGLER COUNTY								
7. Princess Place	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	5	YES
GADSDEN COUNTY								
8. Gadsden County Glades**	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
GILCHRIST COUNTY								
9. Waccasassa Flats State Forest	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
HERNANDO COUNTY								
10. Chassahowitzka and Weeki Wachee Coastal Wetlands	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	2	NO
HIGHLANDS COUNTY								
11. Highlands Hammock State Park Addition	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	5	YES
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY								
12. Islands from Little Manatee River to Cockroach Bay	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
JEFFERSON COUNTY								
13. El Destino Plantation	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	5	YES
MARION COUNTY								
14. Rainbow River	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	5	YES
MONROE COUNTY								
15. Curry Hammocks	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
16. Little Torch Key	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	4	YES
17. Upper Matecumbe	N	N	N	N	N	Y	1	NO
OSCEOLA COUNTY								
18. Three Lakes/Prairie Lakes Addition	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	4	YES
PALM BEACH COUNTY								
19. Yamato Scrub	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	5	YES
PASCO COUNTY								
20. Wetstone/Berkovitz (Bayonet Pt.)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	5	YES

LAND ACQUISITION SELECTION COMMITTEE
 C.A.R.L. VOTING SHEET (Attachment IV-6 Continued)
 First 4 Votes for Initiation of Project Designs for 1986-87 Proposals
 May 29, 1987

	DAH	GFC	DER	DCA	DF	DNR	TOTAL	SELECTED
SANTA ROSA COUNTY								
21. Garcon Point	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	4	YES
22. Pond Creek Corridor	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	2	NO
TAYLOR COUNTY								
23. Big Bend	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
WAKULLA COUNTY								
24. Mashers Sands	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	4	YES
WALTON COUNTY								
25. Deer Lake Parcel	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	3	NO

LAND ACQUISITION SELECTION COMMITTEE
C.A.R.L. RANKING SHEET FOR 1987 PRIORITY LIST
May 29, 1987 (Attachment IV-7)

	DAH	GFC	DER	DCA	DF	DNR	TOTAL	RANKING
ALACHUA COUNTY								
1. Lochloosa Wildlife	13	11	23	29	1	43	120	12
2. Paynes Prairie	42	50	53	54	54	8	261	49
BAY COUNTY								
3. Emerald Springs	30	60	55	56	55	63	319	59
BREVARD COUNTY								
4. Canaveral Industrial Park	47	44	30	38	51	46	256	48
5. Mullet Creek*	38	56	31	20	31	58	234	43
CHARLOTTE COUNTY								
6. Charlotte Harbor	2	20	18	12	24	18	94	8
CITRUS COUNTY								
7. Chassahowitzka Swamp (Hernando)	35	10	24	28	22	42	161	23
8. Crystal River	14	7	4	13	25	30	93	7
9. Homosassa Springs	39	57	37	27	50	5	215	40
10. Stoney-Lane	46	38	54	44	43	19	244	44
11. Tsala Apopka Lake	57	14	49	34	56	44	254	47
COLLIER COUNTY								
12. Fakahatchee Strand	7	2	1	1	8	9	28	2
13. Horrs Island	23	40	33	18	40	31	185	30
14. Rookery Bay	4	19	20	17	12	10	82	6
15. "Save Our Everglades"	41	1	34	5	38	11	130	18
COLUMBIA COUNTY								
16. Big Shoals Corridor (Hamilton)	43	23	10	24	5	45	150	22
DADE COUNTY								
17. The Barnacle Addition	11	53	42	58	30	1	195	37
18. East Everglades	60	45	48	14	60	59	286	54
19. Miami Rockridge Pinelands*	36	42	21	10	7	24	140	21
20. Tropical Hammocks of the Redland	19	41	24	9	11	25	129	16
DIXIE COUNTY								
21. Owen-Illinois Property	64	46	62	62	64	57	355	63
DUVAL COUNTY								
22. Julington Creek	17	35	47	49	15	32	195	36
ESCAMBIA COUNTY								
23. Escambia Bay Bluffs	9	48	40	57	19	6	179	28
FRANKLIN COUNTY								
24. Apalachicola River and Bay*	6	4	35	3	14	7	69	3
25. Lower Apalachicola	5	5	15	4	32	16	77	4
GADSDEN COUNTY								
26. Gadsden County Glades	29	15	17	21	17	38	137	19
HIGHLANDS COUNTY								
27. Bluehead Ranch	51	9	50	26	49	34	219	41
JEFFERSON COUNTY								
28. Wacissa and Aucilla Rivers	25	12	3	15	4	39	98	9
LAKE COUNTY								
29. B.M.K. Ranch	53	17	13	37	45	40	205	38
30. Emeralds Marsh	45	27	43	48	47	41	251	46
31. St. Johns River	15	21	26	41	46	26	175	27
32. Seminole Springs*	31	36	5	33	13	20	138	20

*1985-86 projects for which boundary maps will be complete by August 4, 1987.

LAND ACQUISITION SELECTION COMMITTEE
C.A.R.L. RANKING SHEET FOR 1987 PRIORITY LIST
May 29, 1987 (Attachment IV-7 Continued)

	DAH	GFC	DER	DCA	DF	DNR	TOTAL	RANKING
LEE COUNTY								
33. Cayo Costa Island	10	25	7	7	18	12	79	5
34. Estero Bay	40	30	28	32	37	23	190	32
35. Galt Island	44	54	36	40	44	60	278	53
36. Gasparilla Island Port Property	58	61	60	61	62	14	316	58
37. Josslyn Island	12	49	52	36	26	37	212	39
38. Sandpiper Cove	62	63	63	63	63	22	336	61
LEON COUNTY								
39. Goodwood	49	64	51	55	41	28	288	55
LEVY COUNTY								
40. Andrews Tract	34	18	19	22	29	64	186	31
41. Cedar Key Scrub	50	37	44	39	48	29	247	45
MANATEE COUNTY								
42. Manatee Estech	52	55	29	42	39	47	264	51
MARION COUNTY								
43. Silver River	37	47	12	8	27	33	164	25
44. Samson Point	63	58	61	64	61	48	355	62
MARTIN COUNTY								
45. South Savannahs (St. Lucie)	1	28	39	16	10	13	107	10
MONROE COUNTY								
46. Coupon Bight	22	31	22	11	36	4	126	14
47. Key West Salt Ponds*	33	39	46	46	28	2	194	34
48. North Key Largo Hammocks	3	3	2	2	2	3	15	1
ORANGE COUNTY								
49. Lake Forest	61	62	64	51	59	61	358	64
PALM BEACH COUNTY								
50. Big Mound Property	59	33	58	52	58	50	310	57
51. Old Leon Moss*	56	8	59	50	57	36	266	52
52. Rotenberger	48	16	38	47	42	35	226	42
PASCO COUNTY								
53. Cotee Point	55	59	57	60	54	51	336	60
PINELLAS COUNTY								
54. Cooper's Point	26	52	56	59	53	49	295	56
POLK COUNTY								
55. Saddle Blanket Lakes Scrub	21	13	16	25	3	52	130	17
SARASOTA COUNTY								
56. Warm Mineral Springs*	20	51	32	35	33	21	192	33
SEMINOLE COUNTY								
57. Spring Hammock	16	29	14	30	20	17	126	15
SUMTER COUNTY								
58. Carlton Half-Moon Ranch*	32	6	27	19	34	53	171	26
59. Withlacoochee	28	32	41	45	21	27	194	35

LAND ACQUISITION SELECTION COMMITTEE
 C.A.R.L. RANKING SHEET FOR 1987 PRIORITY LIST
 May 29, 1987 (Attachment IV-7 Continued)

	DAH	GFC	DER	DCA	DF	DNR	TOTAL	RANKING
SUWANNEE COUNTY								
60. Peacock Slough	27	26	11	23	35	62	184	29
VOLUSIA COUNTY								
61. North Peninsula	8	34	8	53	6	54	163	24
62. Stark Tract	24	22	9	31	9	15	110	11
63. Woody Property*	54	43	45	43	23	55	263	50
WAKULLA COUNTY								
64. Wakulla Springs	18	24	6	6	16	56	126	13

*1985-86 projects for which boundary maps will be complete by August 4, 1987.

