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**1989 Annual Report
of the
Conservation and Recreation Lands Program**



CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS ANNUAL REPORT

February 16, 1989

Prepared for the

Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund

Governor	Bob Martinez
Secretary of State	Jim Smith
Attorney General	Bob Butterworth
State Comptroller	Gerald Lewis
State Treasurer	Tom Gallagher
Commissioner of Agriculture	Doyle Conner
Commissioner of Education	Betty Castor

by the

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

ABSTRACT

The 1989 Conservation and Recreation Lands (CARL) Annual Report was prepared pursuant to Rule 18-8, Florida Administrative Codes, and Chapter 259, Florida Statutes. It includes the 1989 CARL Annual Priority List of 60 projects and a synopsis of program activities which occurred between July 1, 1988, and December 31, 1988. The Land Acquisition Selection Committee added five (5) new projects to the 1988 CARL Annual Priority List, transferred four (4) Save Our Coast projects to the CARL program, and modified the boundaries of nine (9) of the existing CARL projects. Four (4) projects which were included on the 1988 CARL Annual Priority List have been removed from the list because they were 90% or more completed, while fourteen (14) projects were removed from the list but will be reconsidered during the next reranking of the CARL priority list.

Brief summaries of all 60 projects on the 1989 CARL Annual Priority List are included in the Annual Report. Descriptions of past program accomplishments, CARL program procedures, activities of the Board, the Legislature, the Selection Committee and the Department of Natural Resources during 1988, and other CARL matters are also included in the 1989 CARL Annual Report.

This report was prepared by the Evaluation Section, Bureau of Land Acquisition, Division of State Lands, Department of Natural Resources, under the guidance of the Land Acquisition Selection Committee, Mr. Percy W. Mallison, Jr., and Mr. Charles Hardee. The CARL liaison staff and the Department of Natural Resources' land acquisition agents also provided invaluable assistance in preparing this report.

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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 12-17).

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 administrative 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

<u>LAND ACQUISITION SELECTION COMMITTEE MEMBERS</u>	<u>LIAISON STAFF MEMBERS</u>
<u>Chair 1988-89</u>	
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	Mr. Doug Bailey Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission Farris Bryant Building, Room 235 620 South Meridian Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1600 Phone: 488-6661
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	Mr. Robert C. Taylor Division of Historical Resources Department of State R.A. Gray Building, Room 423 500 South Bronough Street Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0250 Phone: 487-2333
Mr. Tom Pelham, Secretary Department of Community Affairs The Rhyne Building, Room 106 2740 Centerview Drive Tallahassee, Florida 32399 Phone: 488-8466	Mr. James Farr Department of Community Affairs The Rhyne Building, Room 247 2740 Centerview Drive Tallahassee, Florida 32399 Phone: 488-4925
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	Mr. Mickey Bryant (Mr. Ruark L. Cleary) Department of Environmental Regulation Twin Towers Office Building, Room 524F 2600 Blair Stone Road Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400 Phone: 487-2477
Mr. Tom Gardner, Executive Director Mr. Don Duden, designee Department of Natural Resources Marjory Stoneman Douglas Building 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, Rm 1011CA Tallahassee, Florida 32399 Phone: 488-1554	Dr. O. Greg Brock Environmental Administrator Department of Natural Resources Suite B114, Box 58 2639 North Monroe Street Tallahassee, Florida 32303 Phone: 487-1750
Mr. Harold Mikell Division of Forestry Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services Administration Building, Room 229 3125 Conner Boulevard Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1650 Phone: 488-4274	Mr. Jim Grubbs Division of Forestry Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services Administration Building, Room 269 3125 Conner Boulevard Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1650 Phone: 488-8180

Additional CARL Staff Members

Mr. Jim Muller, Coordinator Florida Natural Areas Inventory 254 East Sixth Avenue Tallahassee, Florida 32303 Phone: 224-8207	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
Mr. David Trimble Division of Recreation and Parks Department of Natural Resources Douglas Building, Room 514 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard Tallahassee, Florida 32399 Phone: 488-2844	

PAST ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Land Acquisitions: 1980-1988

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 eleven CARL priority lists. Seven of these were submitted with CARL Annual Reports, while four priority lists were submitted with CARL Interim Reports (Table 2). The eight annual CARL priority lists that were approved by the Board from 1980 through 1988 are presented in Addendum I.

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
Annual Report	8-04-87
Interim Report	3-08-88
Annual Report	8-09-88

The acquisitions from 1980 through 1988 under the CARL program are impressive (Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6; Addendum VII). It includes such unique areas as 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 (Figure 1). Over 140,000 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 over \$229.5 million from the CARL Trust Fund (Table 3). The Board also approved several option contracts which have not yet closed. When these option contracts close, over 19,400 additional acres worth over \$23.3 million will have been acquired (Tables 4 and 8).

When you add projects purchased through CARL's predecessor, the \$200 million Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL) bond fund, the list of accomplishments is even more impressive (Table 3). Approximately 389,370 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 (Tables 5 and 6, Figure 1).

Table 3: CARL and EEL Acquisitions Summary

<u>Closings:</u>			
<u>Year</u>	<u>Acreage*</u>	<u>CARL**</u>	<u>EEL***</u>
1972-79	370,382	-0-	\$175,033,408
1980	65	-0-	\$ 697,500
1981	106	\$ 354,966	-0-
1982	5,196	\$ 12,117,267	\$ 2,766,256
1983	28,985	\$ 8,035,209	\$ 21,502,836
1984	54,686	\$ 40,707,974	-0-
1985	15,760	\$ 36,888,109	-0-
1986	16,879	\$ 43,448,277	-0-
1987	17,209	\$ 34,977,957	-0-
1988	20,488	\$ 52,980,197	-0-
Subtotal	529,756	\$229,509,956	\$200,000,000
<u>Outstanding Options:</u>			
prior to 1988	9,391	\$ 10,571,369	-0-
1988	10,026	\$ 12,768,324	-0-
Subtotal	19,417	\$ 23,339,693	-0-
TOTAL	549,173	\$ 252,849,649	\$200,000,000

* Includes both CARL and EEL acreages acquired. The 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 1972-79 was determined by subtracting expenditures during 1980 through 1983 from the total \$200 million bond issue.

Table 4: Outstanding Options/Agreements Authorized by Board prior to 1988

<u>Project Name*</u>	<u>Date Authorized</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Cayo Costa Island	09-04-86	4.96	\$ 256,550
Estero Bay	12-15-87	4,518.0	5,000,000
Fakahatchee Strand	10-07-86	700.0	500,000
Fakahatchee Strand (3 parcels)	12-15-87	8.58	1,700
North Peninsula	11-27-87	15.20	160,150
Rotenberger	10-06-87	10.0	4,500
Save Our Everglades/DOT **	05-19-87	1,143.58	571,755
Save Our Everglades/DOT **	06-02-87	364.41	182,250
South Savannas	12/16/86	3.4	9,500
Spring Hammock	12-02-86	.69	10,700
Spring Hammock	02-17-87	3.75	30,600
Spring Hammock	06-02-87	5.00	46,464
Spring Hammock (2 parcels)	06-16-87	281.29	1,908,325
Spring Hammock	08-25-87	52.94	938,475
Spring Hammock	12-15-87	19.60	69,000
St. Johns River	01-21-86	2,260.0	881,400
TOTAL		9,391.39	\$10,571,369

* Numbers in parenthesis indicates number of options/agreements authorized when more than one on that date.

** Pursuant to the Interagency Joint Participation Agreement between the Florida Department of Transportation and the Board of Trustees to purchase property within the I-75 right-of-way corridor within the Save Our Everglades CARL project.

FIGURE 1
 CARL AND EEL PROJECTS
 COMPLETED OR PARTIALLY ACQUIRED

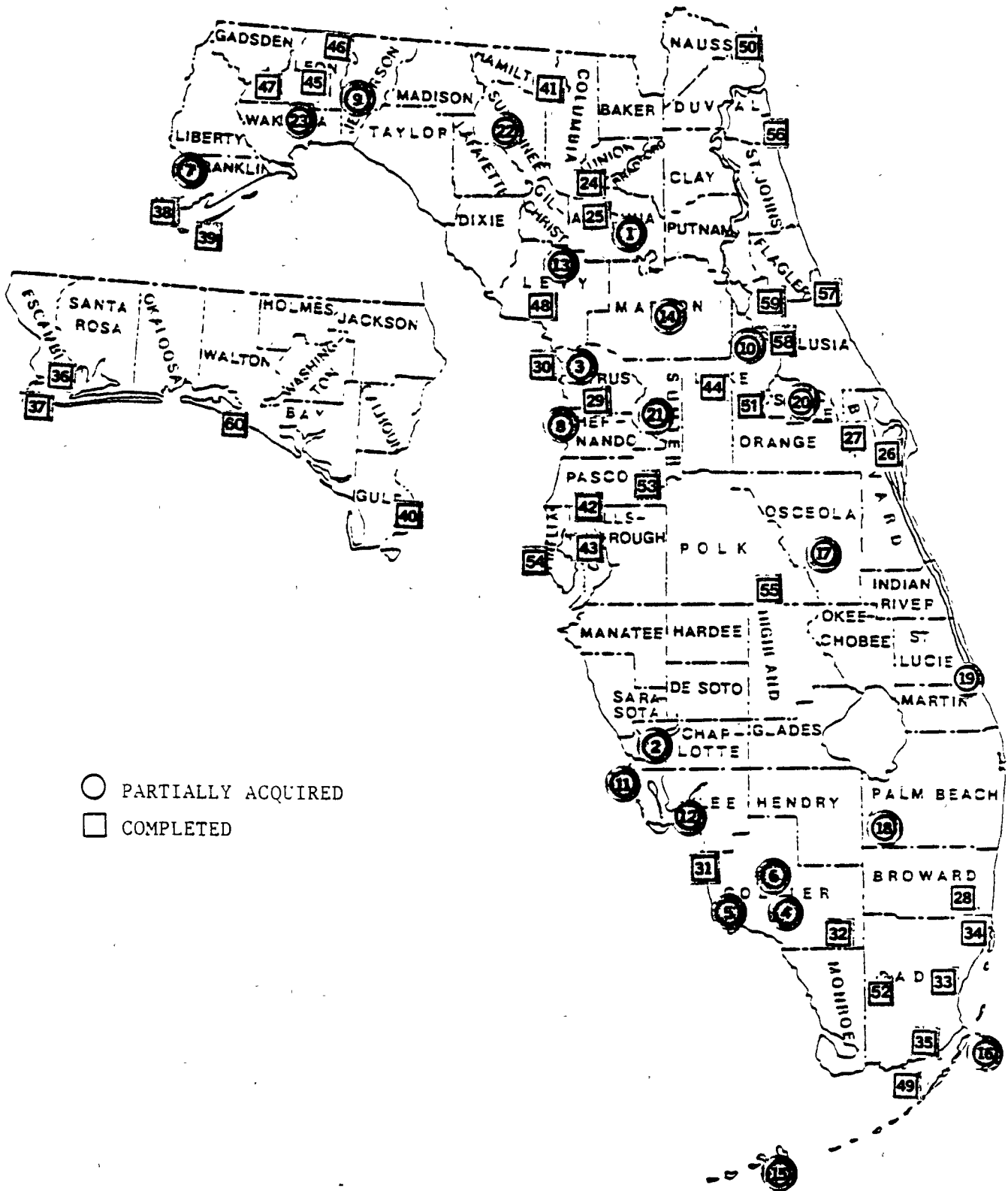


Table 5: Current CARL Projects Under Acquisition

Map No.	Project	County	Funds Expended†	Acreage*** Acquired
1.	Paynes Prairie	Alachua	\$ 1,418,000.00**	18,026.17
2.	Charlotte Harbor	Charlotte	8,070,838.00	17,141.51
3.	Crystal River	Citrus	9,034,382.00	2,429.88
4.	Fakahatchee Strand	Collier	13,099,463.00	47,081.75
5.	Rookery Bay	Collier	6,181,485.00	1,146.54
6.	Save Our Everglades	Collier	11,900,369.00	18,010.89
7.	Lower Apalachicola	Franklin	7,615,250.00	28,121.96
8.	Chassahowitzka Swamp	Hernando	3,461,190.00	15,422.00
9.	Lower Wacissa/Aucilla	Jefferson	4,637,536.00	13,179.00
10.	St. Johns River	Lake	881,400.00	2,260.00
11.	Cayo Costa	Lee	18,731,699.57	1,556.16
12.	Estero Bay	Lee	8,474,750.00	5,178.00
13.	Andrews	Levy	4,839,000.00	2,838.80
14.	Silver River	Marion	8,982,896.00	2,241.02
15.	Coupon Bight/Big Pine Key	Monroe	588,396.00	109.31
16.	North Key Largo Hammocks	Monroe	42,736,502.00	1,511.86
17.	Three Lks WMA/Prairie Lks SP	Osceola	20,439,386.88	51,485.00
18.	Rotenberger/Holey Land	Palm Beach	9,119,848.50	14,798.68+
19.	South Savannas	St.Luc/Martin	5,473,367.00	3,568.01
20.	Spring Hammock	Seminole	5,694,240.00	709.35
21.	Withlacoochee EEL	Sumter	2,150,000.00	10,148.18
22.	Peacock Slough	Suwannee	738,517.00	280.00
23.	Wakulla Springs	Wakulla	7,150,000.00	2,902.00

Table 6: 90% or More Complete CARL and EEL Projects

24.	River Rise State Preserve	Alach/Colum	4,598,957.00	4,182.00
25.	San Felasco Hammock St.Pres.	Alachua	7,077,193.25	5,461.00
26.	Canaveral†	Brevard	839,842.00	2,666.00
27.	Tosohatchee State Reserve	Brevard	16,000,000.00	28,000.00
28.	Westlake	Broward	11,945,395.00	1,177.84
29.	Homosassa Springs	Citrus	3,449,600.00	150.00
30.	Stoney Lane	Citrus	498,857.00	1,373.77
31.	Barefoot Beach	Collier	3,910,000.00**	156.45
32.	Big Cypress Nat. Preserve	Collier	40,000,000.00**	134,822.22
33.	Deering Hammock	Dade	19,210,675.00	347.22
34.	Gables By The Sea	Dade	5,628,397.73	180.00
35.	ITT Hammock	Dade	6,111,500.00	692.34
36.	Escambia Bay Bluffs	Escambia	394,250.00	16.10
37.	Perdido Key State Preserve	Escambia	8,057,800.00	247.03
38.	Cape St. George St. Res.	Franklin	8,838,000.00	2,294.59
39.	St. George Island, Unit 4	Franklin	1,076,912.00	75.00
40.	M.K. Ranch (Lower Apalach.)	Gulf	2,923,153.00	8,792.60
41.	Brown/Big Shoals	Hamilton	4,668,275.00	2,683.00
42.	Bower Tract	Hillsborough	5,491,500.00	1,596.00
43.	Weeden Island State Preserve	Hillsborough	6,000,000.00	616.03
44.	Lower Wekiva River St. Res.	Lake	3,749,927.20	4,531.70
45.	DeSoto Site	Leon	1,400,000.00	4.83
46.	Fort San Luis	Leon	1,025,000.00	49.72
47.	The Grove	Leon	2,295,000.00	10.35
48.	Cedar Key Scrub†	Levy	1,543,604.00	4,988.00
49.	Windley Key Quarry	Monroe	2,225,000.00	28.00
50.	Nassau Valley State Preserve	Nassau	232,524.25	639.50
51.	Consolidated Ranch(Rock Sp Run)	Orange	7,632,115.00	8,735.99
52.	Aerojet (East Everglades)	Dade	10,574,560.00	17,280.00
53.	Little Gator Creek	Pasco	1,175,000.00	565.00
54.	Gateway	Pinellas	1,533,162.00	725.84
55.	Lake Arbuckle	Polk	8,849,820.00	13,746.00
56.	Guana River	St. Johns	25,000,000.00**	4,800.00
57.	North Peninsula	Volusia	13,553,329.00	1,119.62
58.	Stark Tract	Volusia	3,003,900.00	719.44
59.	Volusia Water Recharge Area†	Volusia	3,743,800.00	6,665.00
60.	Grayton Dunes	Walton	2,375,250.00**	800.19

* Including options approved but not yet closed (as of Dec. 31, 1988). Also includes EEL funds spent. Does not include funds spent for boundary maps and appraisals unless they were included in the closing.

** Does not include LATF, SOC, WMD, local government, or Federal Funds spent or to be spent.

*** Not including donations or exchanges.

† Ranked below 60. (see page 31), not necessarily 90% complete.

+ Not including Holey Land township and adjacent sections within project area which have never been conveyed.

CARL Acquisitions/Option Agreements: July 1, 1988 to December 31, 1988

Because the 1988 CARL Annual Report included summary statistics current through June 30, 1988, this discussion is limited primarily to acquisitions which occurred between July 1 and December 31, 1988. Henceforth, the CARL Annual Report will summarize activities which occurred during the preceding calendar year, in lieu of the preceding fiscal year as was done with previous annual reports.

The list of accomplishments under the CARL program during the last half of 1988 included the acquisition of ca. 4,344 acres that cost ca. \$20.2 million (Table 7). Major acquisitions or closings during July 1 to December 31, 1988 included the Bayside and the Chastain properties within the North Key Largo Hammocks, Homosassa Springs and Sun Coast Shores (Crystal River) in Citrus County, Canaveral Industrial Park on the St. Johns River in Brevard County, Canon Island within Rookery Bay in Collier County, the DeSoto Site in Leon County, and several parcels within Cayo Costa, Spring Hammock, and Fakahatchee Strand. Additionally, the Board approved option contracts to secure over 68 parcels in the last half of 1988 (Table 8B). When these parcels close, the State will have purchased another 6,918 acres for \$6.2 million (Addendum VII). Thus, the sum total of CARL acquisitions and Board approved option contracts during the eight years that the program has operated amounts to nearly 160,000 acres at an anticipated final cost of nearly \$253 million.

Table 7: CARL Acquisitions Closed: July 1 to December 31, 1988

<u>Project Name*</u>	<u>Date Closed</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Cost</u>
Canaveral	10/20/88	2,666.0	\$ 839,842
Cayo Costa	08-05-88	.16	30,800
Cayo Costa	08-25-88	.32	8,050
Cayo Costa (2 parcels)	09-07-88	1.12	44,800
Cayo Costa	09-20-88	.32	2,400
Cayo Costa	09-23-88	3.36	37,800
Cayo Costa (2 parcels)	12-05-88	.7	13,850
Cayo Costa	12-09-88	.32	9,200
Cayo Costa (2 parcels)	12-14-88	.48	12,075
Cayo Costa (2 parcels)	12-21-88	1.09	38,000
Cayo Costa	12-27-88	.32	56,000
Crystal River (Sun Coast Shores)	10-20-88	786.71	701,732
DeSoto Site	09-29-88	4.83	1,400,000
Fakahatchee Strand	07-15-88	2.52	1,134
Fakahatchee Strand (3 parcels)	08-03-88	5.05	2,274
Fakahatchee Strand	12-05-88	1.25	563
Homosassa Springs	12-30-88	150.00	3,449,600
N. Key Largo Hammock (Bayside Prop)	12-07-88	142.46	8,325,000
N. Key Largo Hammock (Chastain)	12-16-88	45.66	1,000,411
North Peninsula (Lopez, #23)	09-20-88	13.20	397,792
Peacock Slough (Bassett)	07-02-88	40.00	42,219
Rookery Bay (Canon Island)	11-15-88	357.91	2,983,114
Rotenberger	09-03-88	10.00	4,500
Spring Hamm. (2 Overstreet parcels)	08-23-88	107.91	639,345
Spring Hammock (Volchko)	09-10-88	1.9	121,130
TOTAL		4,343.59	\$20,161,631

Table B: Outstanding Options/Agreements Authorized by Board of Trustees

A: January 1 to June 30, 1988

<u>Project Name*</u>	<u>Date Authorized</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Cayo Costa Island	04-12-88	.32	9,200
Cayo Costa Island	04-26-88	.16	4,600
Cayo Costa Island (2 parcels)	05-10-88	.32	7,925
Cayo Costa Island (4 parcels)	06-14-88	1.12	41,150
Coupon Bight (2 parcels)	02-23-88	1.80	79,400
Coupon Bight	03-08-88	.37	23,880
Coupon Bight (4 parcels)	03-22-88	3.53	80,390
Coupon Bight (3 parcels)	04-26-88	2.42	89,944
Coupon Bight (3 parcels)	05-24-88	1.92	66,459
Estero Bay	03-08-88	660.0	3,474,750
Fakahatchee Strand (4 parcels)	01-26-88	25.12	3,421
Fakahatchee Strand (33 parcels)	04-12-88	74.42	36,887
Fakahatchee Strand (13 parcels)	05-10-88	30.75	13,838
Fakahatchee Strand (3 parcels)	06-28-88	7.52	3,382
North Key Largo Hammock	05-10-88	.93	9,450
North Key Largo Hammock	05-24-88	8.39	138,105
Rotenberger (13 parcels)	01-26-88	36.88	16,596
Rotenberger (2 parcels)	03-22-88	3.75	1,688
Roten./Sem. Ind. Lands (9 parcels)	05-24-88	16.25	7,312
Save Our Everglades/DOT	01-26-88	640.0	128,000
Save Our Everglades/GG (13 par.)**	05-10-88	40.14	23,007
Save Our Everglades/GG (4 par.)**	06-28-88	5.96	2,699
Save Our Everglades/DOT **	06-28-88	1,442.9	1,576,250
South Savannas	01-26-88	8.5	32,300
South Savannas (2 parcels)	06-28-88	45.0	307,325
Spring Hammock	03-08-88	19.72	69,000
Spring Hammock (4 parcels)	06-14-88	29.76	319,942
Subtotal		3,107.95	\$6,566,900

B: July 1 to December 31, 1988

<u>Project Name*</u>	<u>Date Authorized</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Cayo Costa	08-23-88	.31	\$ 10,000
Cayo Costa (4 parcels)	10-11-88	.80	52,150
Cayo Costa (3 parcels)	10-25-88	.48	21,625
Cayo Costa (3 parcels)	11-10-88	1.12	70,850
Cayo Costa (6 parcels)	12-06-88	5.44	110,212
Cayo Costa	12-20-88	.27	12,600
Coupon Bight	10-11-88	40.39	76,903
Coupon Bight	11-22-88	2.76	33,920
Fakahatchee Strand (3 parcels)	08-09-88	31.25	14,063
Fakahatchee Strand (3 parcels)	09-13-88	22.5	10,125
Fakahatchee Strand (2 parcels)	09-27-88	3.75	1,687
Fakahatchee Strand (3 parcels)	10-25-88	5.0	2,249
North Key Largo Hammock (3 parcels)	09-13-88	41.54	444,598
North Peninsula	10-25-88	5.8	80,000
North Peninsula	11-22-88	10.20	224,400
Rotenberger	08-09-88	2.50	1,125
Rotenberger	08-23-88	2.50	1,125
Save Our Everglades/GG (4 parcels)	08-09-88	12.18	8,239
Save Our Everglades/GG (8 parcels)	09-27-88	24.34	22,457
Save Our Everglades/GG (7 parcels)	10-25-88	12.31	11,192
Save Our Everglades/DOT (3 par.)**	10-25-88	6,453.75	4,682,122
Save Our Everglades/GG	10-27-88	2.27	3,121
Save Our Everglades/GG (5 parcels)	11-22-88	9.99	7,261
Save Our Everglades/DOT**	12-20-88	211.75	105,600
Spring Hammock	08-09-88	15.05	193,800
Subtotal		6,918.25	6,201,424
TOTAL		10,026.20	\$12,768,324

* Numbers in parenthesis indicates number of options/agreements authorized when more than one on that date.

** Pursuant to the Interagency Joint Participation Agreement between the Florida Department of Transportation and the Board of Trustees to purchase property within the I-75 right-of-way corridor within the Save Our Everglades CARL project.

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 four 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, cultural 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 from the Land Acquisition Selection Committee then it is examined by an interdisciplinary team of land planners, land surveyors, 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 conservation 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 IV. By thoroughly evaluating projects for their conformance with FSLAP's guidelines and objectives, the project selection and ranking process should avoid undue subjectivity. The FSLAP was utilized again 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 Florida and The Nature Conservancy, an international nonprofit organization that is dedicated to preserving the world's biotic diversity. Funded through the CARL program since 1981, the FNAI maintains a comprehensive database on the status, distribution, and management of 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 system 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 natural communities;
2. Map files of specific or general locations of monitored species and natural 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 Florida, 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 (e.g., Addendum V);
2. The preparation of acquisition proposals for unique natural areas within the state;
3. The preparation of natural resource assessments for all 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, land 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, listing of species as endangered or threatened, review of state and federal surplus lands, 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

Evaluation, selection and ranking of CARL projects by the Land Acquisition Selection Committee is governed by Rule 18-8, Florida Administrative Code. The Selection Committee has been in the process of revising this rule during the past two years to conform with recent revisions in Florida Statutes (see pages 32-37). Figure 2 (page 14) illustrates the proposed process for evaluating, selecting and ranking CARL proposals. A brief explanation of the steps, as identified in Figure 2, is provided below:

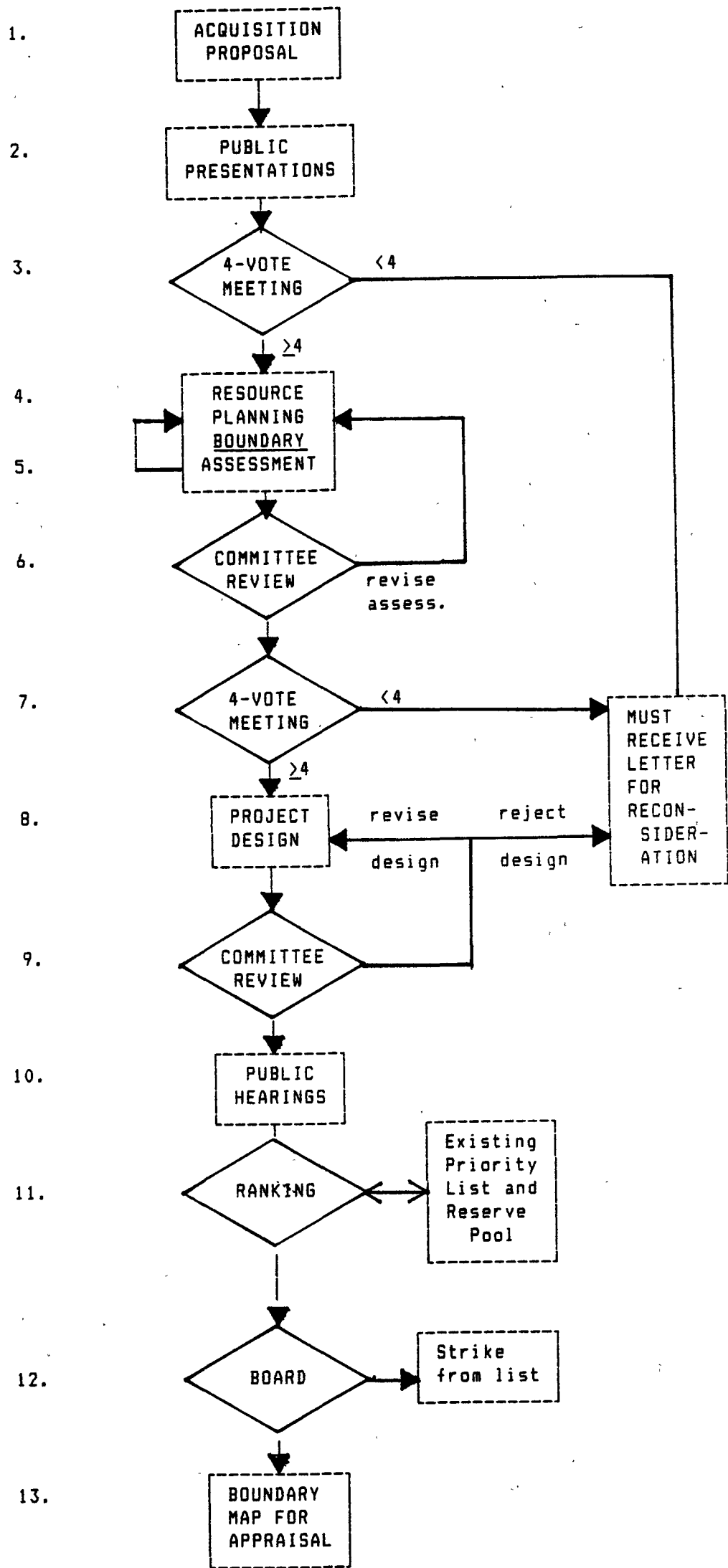
1. Acquisition Proposal Form

Filed on form 18-1A, which may be obtained from the Evaluation Section, Division of State Lands, proposal forms must be received on or before January 31 to be considered during that year's 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 Selection Committee members. Proposals are accepted from any source, which generally includes state agencies, local governments, conservation organizations, land owners, realtors, etc. Proposals 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 acquisition proposals at public meetings held in Tallahassee. Each project sponsor is allowed a short presentation. Committee members may request additional information from sponsors.

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



3. First 4-Vote Meeting

The Committee votes to determine which proposals will be subjected to the full review process after reviewing (a) the information provided on the acquisition proposal forms, (b) analysis by the Florida Natural Areas Inventory, and (c) public testimony. Proposals that receive four or more votes are considered further. The sponsors of these proposals are asked to provide additional information about ownerships on Form 18-1B. Proposals receiving less than four votes may be considered during a subsequent cycle if reconsideration is requested in writing.

4. Resource Planning Boundary (RPB)

Proposals voted to full review are first analyzed for their major resource attributes as indicated by the submitted 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 proposals, 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) and supporting documentation are then circulated to Committee staff members for review by them and appropriate field staff. Suggested revisions to the FNAI prepared RPB are submitted by staff with written justification for boundary modifications. The resultant RPB developed by Committee staff is used to determine the project area to be thoroughly assessed, which generally encompasses the maximum RPB. The RPB may be further modified during the assessment process.

5. Assessment

A written report assessing the area within the RPB is prepared by staff to address 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 resource-based recreational potential.
- 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 relative 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. Location relative to urban areas, Areas of Critical State Concern, other public lands and political boundaries.

Each agency represented on the Committee and the FNAI is assigned lead responsibility for the completion of appropriate portions of each assessment. Staff members or their designees conduct on-site evaluations 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 characteristics of an acquisition proposal. The Committee may direct staff to modify the assessment or RPB for any acquisition proposal before approval.

7. Second 4-Vote Meeting

After reviewing pertinent information, the Committee votes to determine which of the assessed proposals will receive a project design. Assessed proposals 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.

8. 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. Number of private ownerships, tax assessed values and ease of acquisition.
- b. Sovereignty and jurisdictional lands.
- c. Public and non-profit ownerships.
- d. Information on land use and development trends, including zoning changes, annexations, and extension of utilities.
- e. Alternative acquisition techniques and the availability of other funding sources.

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.

9. Committee Review

Each Project Design, including the project design boundary map, proposed phasing, and recommended acquisition techniques, is evaluated by the Committee to determine if any modifications are required. The Committee may accept, modify, or reject a project design. If rejected, the project design may be modified and reconsidered, or the Committee may require that it be resubmitted as a new proposal.

10. Public Hearings

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 at least 30 days in advance in newspapers of general circulation throughout the state, and at least 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.

11. Ranking Projects

After the public hearings, the Committee ranks projects by one of 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. New projects are independently ranked by each committee member. An average rank score is calculated for each new project to determine where they will be inserted into the existing list of projects, and then the entire list is renumbered.
- d. Projects with exceptional resource value, those that are especially endangered by development, or those providing bargain sale opportunities may be reranked or inserted into the list at an appropriate rank by affirmative vote of four or more committee members.

After or during the ranking of projects, the Committee may decide to remove one or more projects from their priority list for various reasons (e.g., to limit the size of the list). The Committee shall approve by an affirmative vote of at least four members the priority list to be submitted to the Board.

12. Submission to Board

The Committee's 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 February. 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 also 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 Annual CARL Priority List.

13. Boundary Map for Appraisal Purposes.

After the Board approves the C.A.R.L. priority list, boundary maps and title information reports are prepared for appraisal purposes. A boundary map is a line drawing and an aerial photograph of the project area with approximate ownerships, encumbrances, sovereignty lands, and project boundaries identified. Approximate upland and regulatory acreages are computed for each parcel. Title information reports are prepared by an abstractor to identify ownerships and encumbrances. The map is prepared by a Florida Professional Land Surveyor and approved by the Bureau of Survey and Mapping. Most boundary maps and title information reports are contracted by the Bureau of Survey and Mapping.

SUMMARY OF SELECTION COMMITTEE ACTIONS - JULY 1 - DECEMBER 31, 1988

The Land Acquisition Selection Committee held four (4) meetings during the last half of 1988 (Table 9 and Addendum II). One (1) of these meetings included public hearings in which the general public, particularly sponsors of CARL proposals, were invited to speak. All four of the Selection Committee meetings also included State Recreation and Parks Land Acquisition Program (SOC and LATF) agenda items.

Table 9: Selection Committee Meeting Dates: July 1 to December 31, 1988

<u>Date</u>	<u>Agenda</u>	<u>Location</u>
09-28-88	CARL/LATF/SOC	Tallahassee
†10-26-88	CARL/LATF/SOC	Tallahassee
11-15-88	CARL/LATF/SOC	Tallahassee
12-14-88	CARL/LATF/SOC	Tallahassee

NOTE: Meeting Summaries included in Addendum II.

† Public hearings scheduled to receive public testimony.

All Selection Committee meetings were advertised in the Florida Administrative Weekly as required by statute. The agenda for the October 26, 1988 public hearing (for receiving testimony on proposals being assessed and projects on the priority list) was also advertised in prominent newspapers throughout the state. Additionally, all county governments, many city governments, state legislators, 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 (>800 entries) which is maintained by the Evaluation Section, Division of State Lands. Brief summaries of Selection Committee meetings are included in Addendum II, while voting and ranking sheets for the major Selection Committee actions are included in Addendum III.

The primary purpose of these meetings was to evaluate the 35 Save Our Coast projects to determine which should be transferred to the CARL program. The Committee had previously (November 19, 1987) accepted the SOC assessments as valid CARL acquisition proposals for processing under the CARL program. Nine (9) of the 35 SOC projects were voted to full-review (Table 10 & Figure 3). Two of these had been assessed previously under the CARL program, and a third was voted to full review but never assessed. Additionally, the Committee agreed to assess the Whitehurst Property independently of the Chassahowitzka Swamp Addition or Chassahowitzka and Weeki Wachee Coastal Wetlands CARL assessments in order to resolve a petition for an informal administrative hearing. Thus, eight (8) project assessments were prepared by staff from July 1 through December 31, 1988, while the Committee acted on twelve (12) project assessments during this time. Six (6) of these twelve project assessments were voted to project design (Table 11 and Figure 4).

FIGURE 3

SOC PROJECTS REVIEWED UNDER
THE CARL PROGRAM:
JULY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1988



Table 10: SOC Projects Reviewed Under the CARL Program:
July 1 to December 31, 1988

A. Approved for Full Review (Assessment)			
Map No.*	Name	Project No.	County
1.	St. Michaels Landing†	860313-03-1	Bay
2.	Sebastian Inlet Addition North	871119-05-1	Brevard
3.	Big Bend Coast†	870324-62-1	Dixie/Taylor
4.	Bald Point Road Tract†	870721-19-1	Franklin
5.	St. Joseph Peninsula	871119-23-1	Gulf
6.	Gills Tract	871119-51-1	Pasco
7.	St. Augustine Beach	871119-55-1	St. Johns
8.	Hutchinson Island - Blind Creek	871119-56-1	St. Lucie
9.	Topsail Hill	871119-66-1	Walton
B. Not Approved for Full Review			
10.	Mexico Beach	871119-03-1	Bay
11.	Santa Clara et al Tract	871119-03-2	Bay
12.	Shell Island	871119-03-3	Bay
13.	Brevard County Beaches	871119-05-2	Brevard
14.	Indiatlantic Beach Addition	871119-05-3	Brevard
15.	North Beach Addition	871119-06-1	Broward
16.	Posner Tract	871119-06-2	Broward
17.	Don Pedro Island	871119-08-1	Charlotte
18.	Barefoot Beach	871119-11-1	Collier
19.	Clam Pass	871119-11-2	Collier
20.	North Shore Openspace	871119-13-1	Dade
21.	Washington Oaks Addition	871119-18-1	Flagler
22.	Sebastian Inlet Addition South	871119-31-1	Indian River
23.	Gasparilla Island Addition	871119-36-1	Lee
24.	Alex's Beach	871119-43-1	Martin
25.	Fletcher Beach	871119-43-2	Martin
26.	Matecumbe Beach	871119-44-1	Monroe
27.	Guana River	871119-55-2	St. Johns
28.	Avalon Tract	871119-56-2	St. Lucie
29.	Ft. Pierce Inlet Addition	871119-56-3	St. Lucie
30.	Ft. Pierce South Addition	871119-56-4	St. Lucie
31.	Hutchinson Is. (Grn. Turtle Bch)	871119-56-5	St. Lucie
32.	Surfside Addition	871119-56-6	St. Lucie
33.	Lighthouse Point	871119-64-1	Volusia
34.	Grayton Beach East Addition	871119-66-2	Walton
35.	Grayton Dunes	810929-66-1	Walton

† SOC projects that the Committee had previously voted to full review.

* Numbers correspond to Figure 3.

FIGURE 4

PROJECTS ASSESSED:
JULY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1988

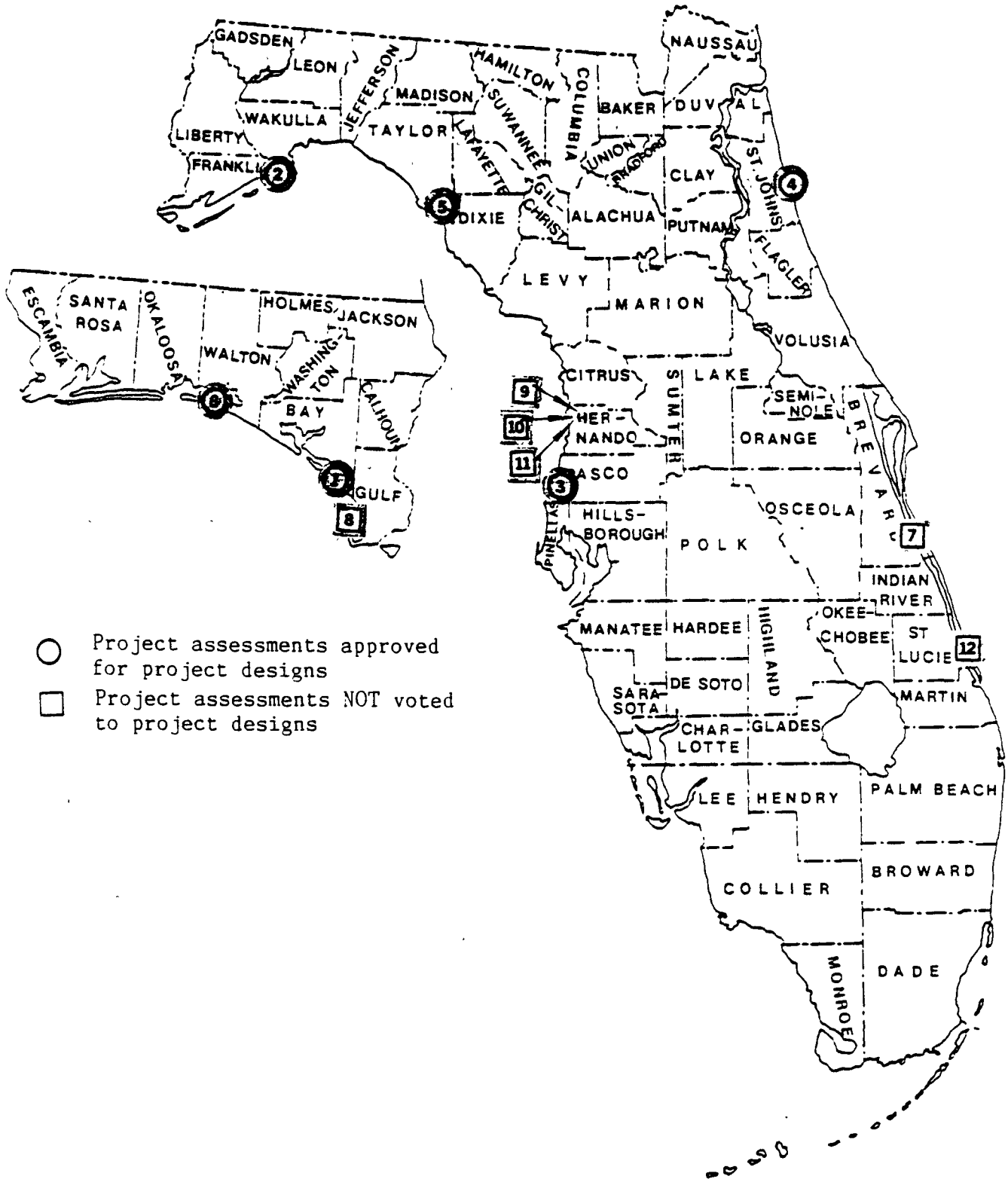
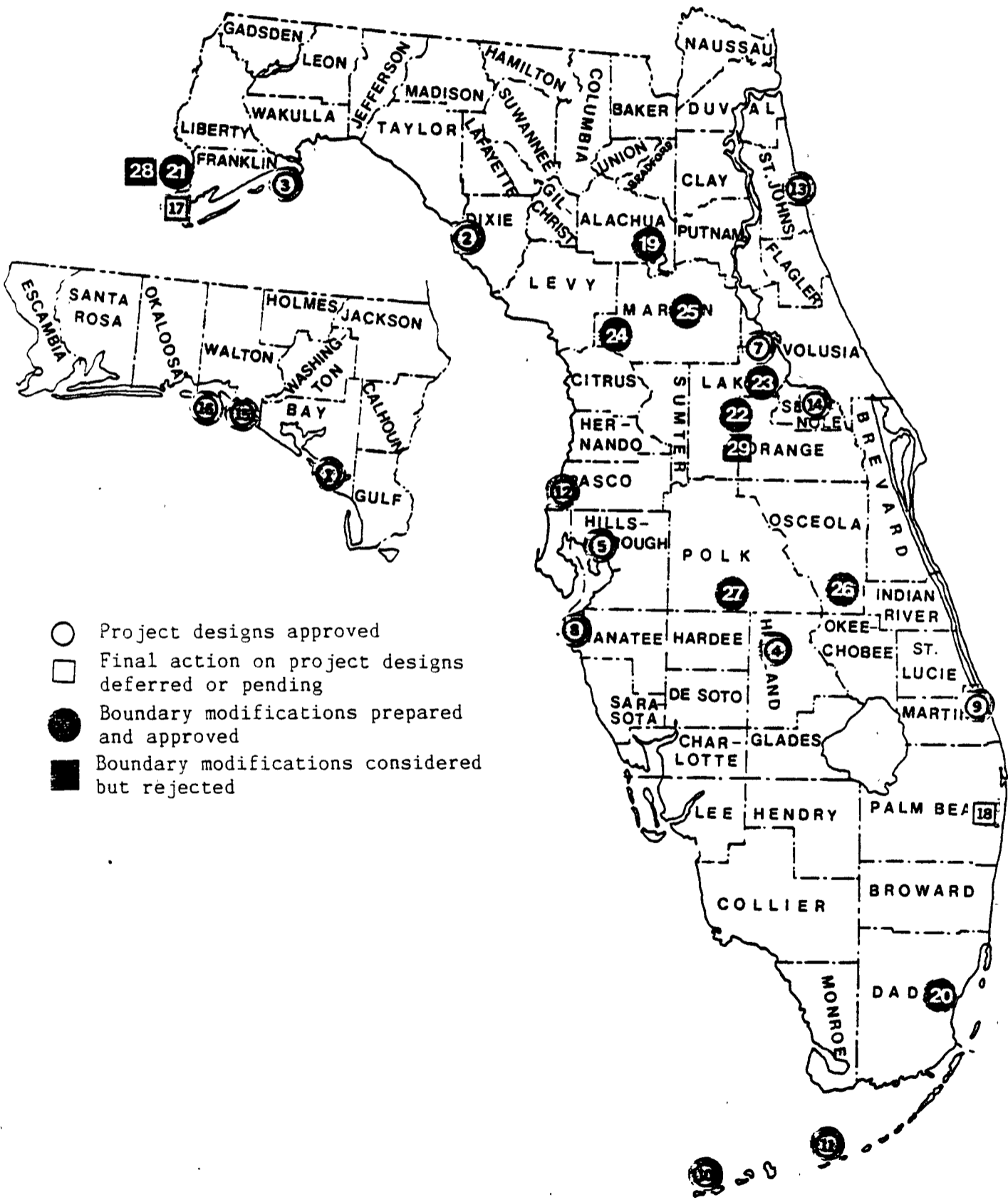


Table 11: Project Assessments Prepared and Reviewed by the Land Acquisition Selection Committee: July 1 - December 31, 1988

A. Project Assessments Approved for Project Designs			
Map# Nos.	Project Name	County	Date Approved
1.	St. Michaels Landing	Bay	11-15-88
2.	Bald Point Road Tract*	Franklin	11-15-88
3.	Gills Tract	Pasco	11-15-88
4.	St. Augustine Beach	St. Johns	11-15-88
5.	Big Bend Coast*	Taylor/Dixie	05-29-87
6.	Topsail Hill	Walton	11-15-88
B. Project Assessments NOT Voted to Project Design			
7.	Sebastian Inlet	Brevard	11-15-88
8.	St. Joseph Peninsula	Gulf	11-15-88
9.	Chassahowitzka Swamp Addition*	Hernando	11-15-88
10.	Chassahowitzka & Weeki Wachee*	Hernando	11-15-88
11.	Whitehurst Property	Hernando	11-15-88
12.	Hutchinson Island	St. Lucie	11-15-88

* Assessment for these projects were actually prepared prior to July 1, 1988.
 * Numbers correspond to Figure 4.

FIGURE 5
 PROJECTS DESIGNED OR MODIFIED
 JULY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1988



- Project designs approved
- Final action on project designs deferred or pending
- Boundary modifications prepared and approved
- Boundary modifications considered but rejected

In addition to the six (6) SOC projects that were voted to project design, project designs for ten (10) of the 1987-88 CARL proposals were also scheduled for completion (Table 12). The project design for the Big Bend Coast CARL project was incomplete, but the Committee approved substituting the SOC boundary map for the CARL project design until such time that a project design could be prepared. Thus, fifteen (15) project designs were prepared by staff from July 1 through December 31, 1988, while the Committee approved sixteen (16) project designs during that time (Table 12A). Final consideration for two project designs which had been prepared prior to July 1, 1988, is still pending (Table 12B).

Table 12: Project Designs Prepared and Reviewed: July 1 - December 31, 1988

A. Project Designs Approved by Selection Committee			
Map No.*	Project Name	County	Date**
1.	St. Michaels Landing***	Bay	12-14-88
2.	Big Bend Coast Tract****	Dixie	12-14-88
3.	Bald Point Road	Franklin	12-14-88
4.	Holmes Avenue Scrub***	Highlands	12-14-88
5.	Ybor City Addition	Hillsborough	11-15-88
6.	Letchworth Mounds	Jefferson	12-14-88
7.	Silver Glen Springs***	Lake/Marion	11-15-88
8.	Emerson Point	Manatee	11-15-88
9.	Seabranh	Martin	11-15-88
10.	Sugarloaf Hammock***	Monroe	12-14-88
11.	Tree-of-Life***	Monroe	12-14-88
12.	Gills Tract	Pasco	12-14-88
13.	St. Augustine Beach***	St. Johns	12-14-88
14.	Lower Econlockhatchee	Seminole	12-14-88
15.	Deer Lake Parcel***	Walton	11-15-88
16.	Topsail Hill	Walton	12-14-88
B: Final Action on Project Designs Deferred or Pending			
17.	Apalachicola Historic Waterfront	Franklin	05-11-87
18.	Yamato Scrub	Palm Beach	02-12-88

The Selection Committee revised the boundaries of nine (9) existing CARL projects during the July - December 1988 period (Table 13A). Three (3) of these resulted in reductions of project size through deletions of parcels or via project phasing. The remaining six (6) were expansions of existing project areas to include complete ownerships and to better protect the resources and related public purposes. Two (2) additional boundary modifications which were proposed by property owners, were rejected by the Committee (Table 13B).

Table 13: Boundary Modifications Reviewed: July 1 - December 31, 1988

A. Prepared and Approved by Selection Committee			
19.	Lochloosa Wildlife	Alachua	12-14-88
20.	Miami Rockridge Pinelands	Dade	12-14-88
21.	Apalachicola River & Bay	Franklin	11-15-88
22.	B.M.K. Ranch	Lake/Orange	10-26-88 11-15-88
23.	Seminole Woods	Lake	11-15-88
24.	Rainbow River	Marion	11-15-88
25.	Silver River	Marion	12-14-88
26.	Three Lakes/Prairie Lakes	Osceola	12-14-88
27.	Saddle Blanket Lakes Scrub	Polk	12-14-88
B. Considered but Rejected by Selection Committee			
28.	Apalachicola River and Bay	Franklin	09-28-88 11-14-88
29.	B.M.K. Ranch	Lake/Orange	10-26-88

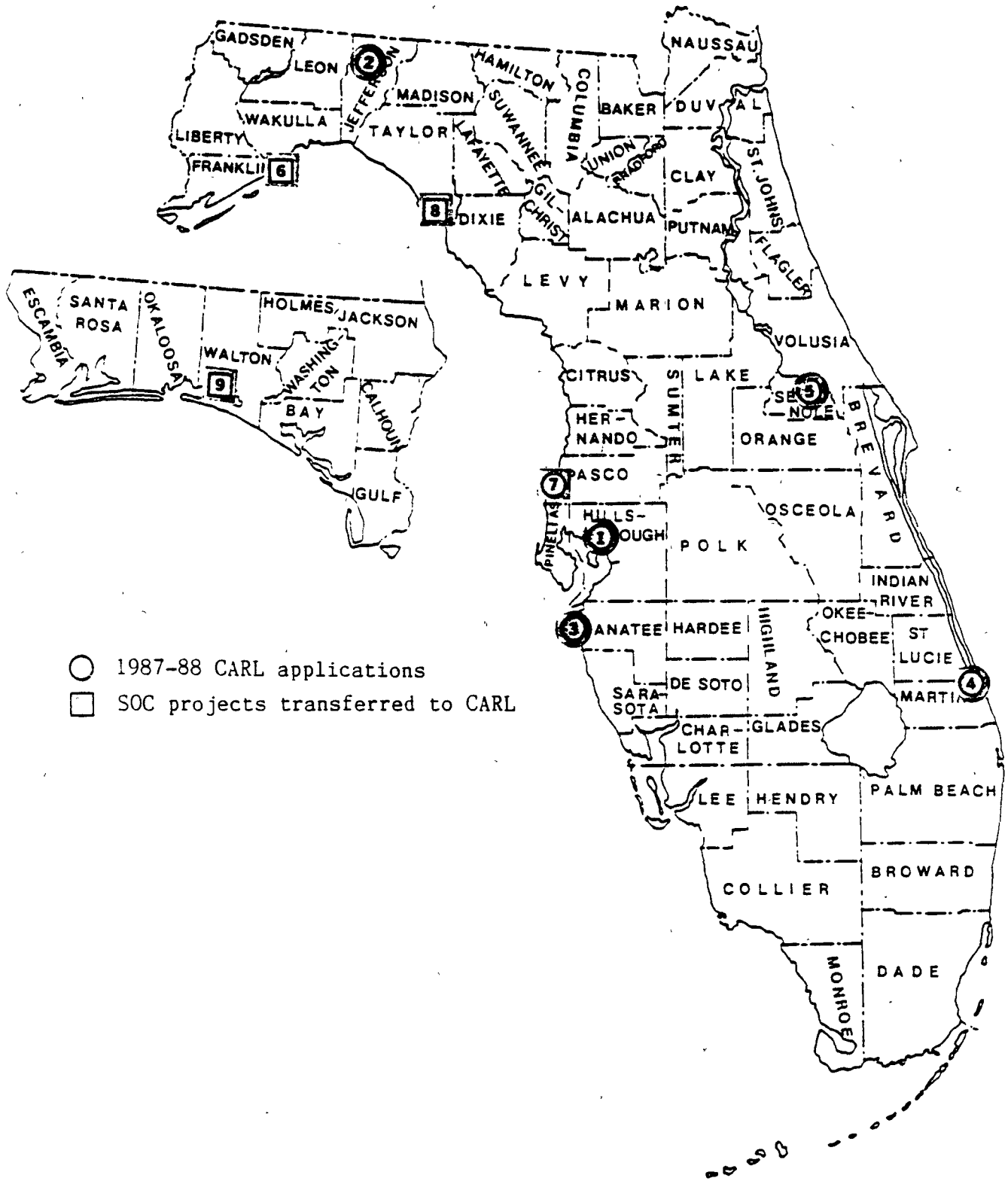
* Numbers correspond to Figure 5.

** Date(s) of approval, consideration, or last modification of project design.

*** Project design approved, but project was ranked below 60 and was not included on the CARL priority list.

**** SOC boundary map was substituted for project design.

FIGURE 6
 PROJECTS ADDED TO THE
 CARL PRIORITY LIST SINCE AUGUST 1988



On December 14, 1988, the Committee approved (2nd 4-vote) sixteen (16) new CARL projects. These projects were ranked with the 1988 priority list of 68 CARL projects for a total of 84 projects [Note: The DeSoto Site, which already had been acquired, was not included in the ranking]. As they had agreed during their meeting on November 15, 1988, the Committee voted to recommend to the Governor and Cabinet the top 60 projects as the 1989 CARL priority list (see page 43). Nine of the 16 new projects were ranked in the top 60: five (5) were 1987-88 CARL proposals and four (4) were SOC transfer projects (Table 14, Figure 6).

Table 14: Projects Added to the CARL Priority List since August 1988
A: 1987-88 CARL Acquisition Proposals

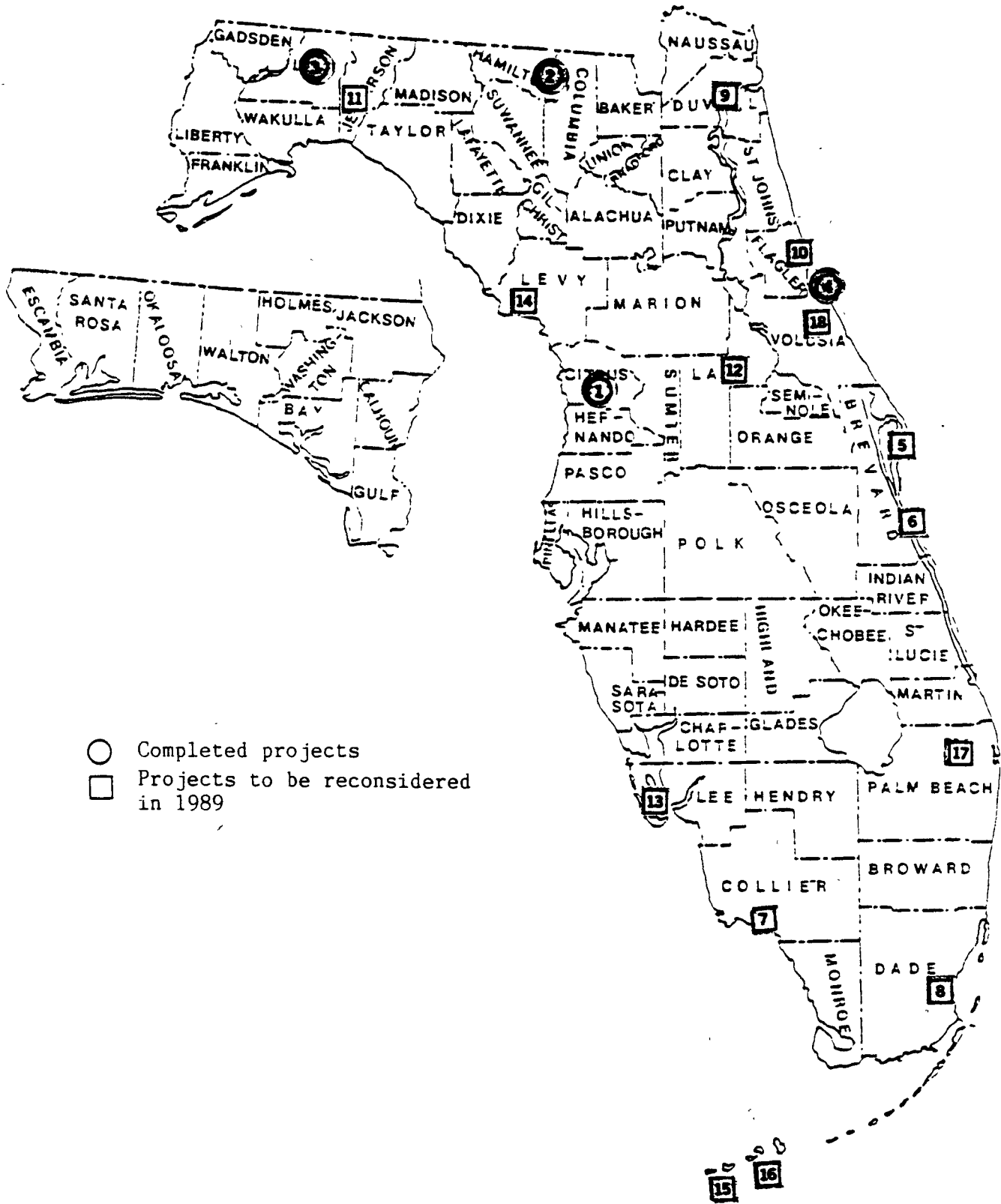
<u>Map No.</u> ♦	<u>Project Name</u>	<u>1989 Rank</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Date</u>
1.	Ybor City Addition	18	Hillsborough	12-14-88
2.	Letchworth Mounds	60	Jefferson	12-14-88
3.	Emerson Point	15	Manatee	12-14-88
4.	Seabranh	41	Martin	12-14-88
5.	Lower Econlockhatchee River	44	Seminole	12-14-88

B: SOC Projects Transferred to CARL

6.	Bald Point Tract	57	Franklin	12-14-88
7.	Gills Tract	55	Pasco	12-14-88
8.	Big Bend Coast Tract	19	Taylor/Dixie	12-14-88
9.	Topsail Hill	17	Walton	12-14-88

♦ Numbers correspond to Figure 6.

FIGURE 7
 PROJECTS REMOVED FROM THE
 CARL PRIORITY LIST SINCE AUGUST 1988



Four (4) projects that were included on the 1988 CARL priority list were determined to be 90% or more complete (Table 15A, Figure 7). The DeSoto Site was acquired in its entirety, while small inholdings or additions remain unacquired in the other three. The remaining parcels in projects that are 90% or more complete may be acquired pursuant to 253.023(8), F.S. Another fourteen (14) projects that were on the 1988 CARL priority list were ranked below 60 and, therefore, excluded from the Committee's 1989 recommended priority list (Table 15B).

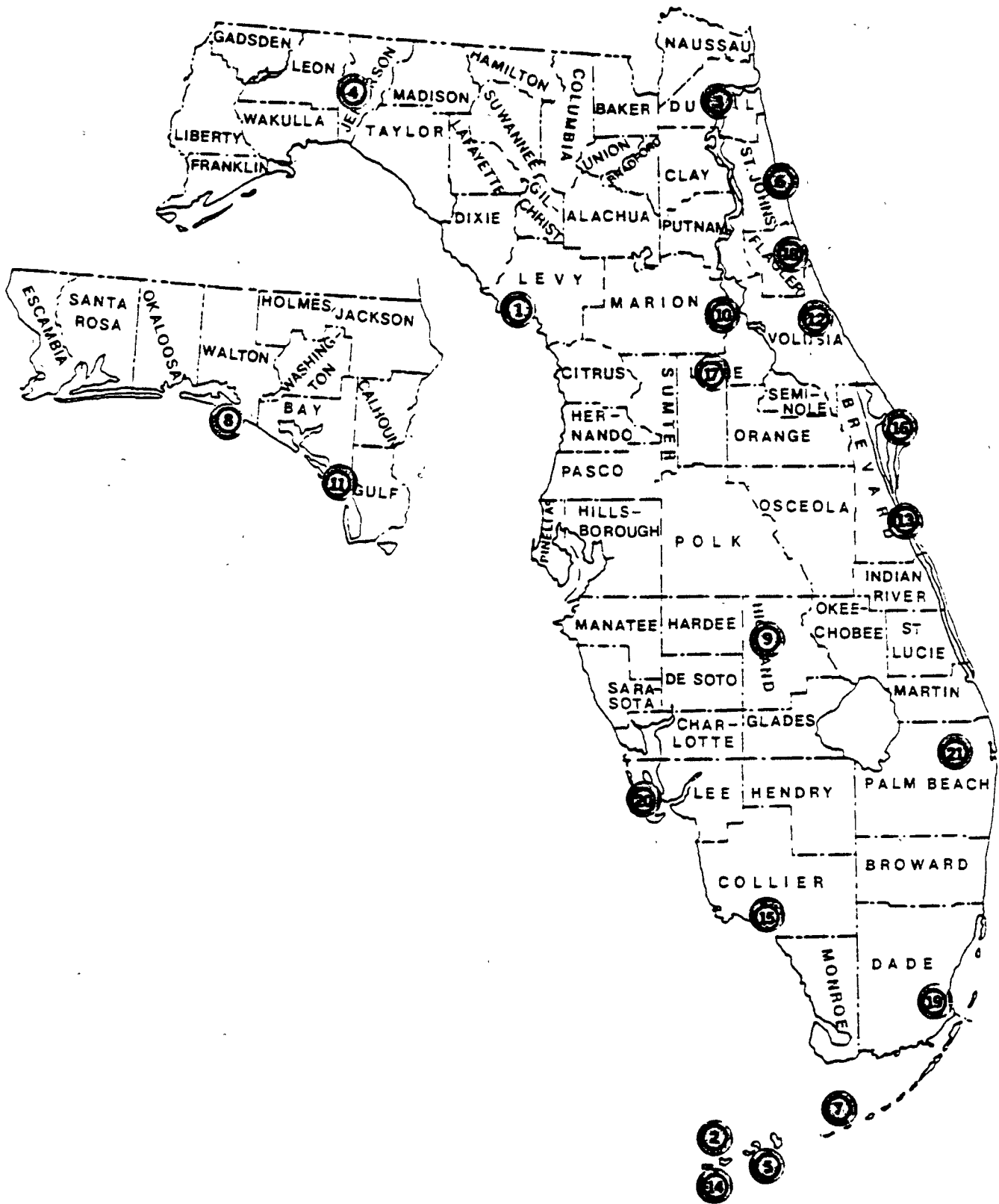
Table 15: Projects Removed from the 1988 Priority List

A: Completed Projects (90% or more acquired)				
<u>Map No.*</u>	<u>Project Name</u>	<u>Rank **</u>		<u>County</u>
		<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	
1.	Homosassa Springs	66	69	Citrus
2.	Big Shoals Corridor	64	82	Columbia/Hamilton
3.	DeSoto Site	14	--	Leon
4.	North Peninsula	54	84	Volusia
B: 1988 Projects to be reconsidered in 1989				
5.	Canaveral Industrial Park	68	77	Brevard
6.	Mullet Creek	62	74	Brevard
7.	Horr's Island	41	76	Collier
8.	Barnacle Addition	61	80	Dade
9.	Julington/Durbin Creeks	51	63	Duval
10.	Princess Place	44	79	Flagler
11.	El Destino	32	64	Jefferson
12.	Emeralda Marsh	63	78	Lake
13.	Galt Island	69	81	Lee
14.	Cedar Key Scrub	60	61	Levy
15.	Key West Salt Ponds	55	75	Monroe
16.	Ohio Key South	42	65	Monroe
17.	Old Leon Moss Ranch	65	83	Palm Beach
18.	Volusia EEL Addition	67	73	Volusia

* Numbers correspond to Figure 7.

** 1988 Rank approved by Board on August 9, 1988; 1989 Rank developed by the Land Acquisition Selection Committee on December 14, 1988 - projects ranked below 60 were not included on the Committee's recommended priority list.

FIGURE 8
PROJECTS TO BE RECONSIDERED
IN 1989



Seven (7) new projects also were ranked below 60 on the Committee's 1989 CARL priority list. These included five (5) of the 1987-88 CARL proposals and two (2) SOC transfer projects (Table 16). Thus, 21 CARL projects ranked below 60 and were not included on the Committee's 1989 priority list (Figure 7). However, the Committee agreed to reconsider these projects when they develop the 1990 CARL priority list. Thus, these 21 projects will be ranked in late 1989 with the 60 projects on the 1989 list and any new projects that the Committee approves for addition to the CARL list. The Committee recommended the two SOC transfer projects which ranked below 60 on the CARL list be retained on the SOC list.

Table 16: Projects Qualifying for Inclusion on the CARL Priority List that will be Reconsidered During the Next Ranking.

Map No.*	Project Name	County	1989 Ranking
1.	Cedar Key Scrub	Levy	61
2.	♦ Sugarloaf Hammock	Monroe	62
3.	Julington/Durbin Creeks	Duval	63
4.	El Destino	Jefferson	64
5.	Ohio Key South	Monroe	65
6.	** St. Augustine Beach	St. Johns	66
7.	♦ Tree-of-Life Tract	Monroe	67
8.	♦ Deer Lake Parcel	Walton	68
9.	♦ Holmes Avenue Scrub	Highlands	70
10.	♦ Silver Glen Springs	Lake/Marion	71
11.	** St. Michaels Landing	Bay	72
12.	Volusia EEL Addition	Volusia	73
13.	Mullet Creek Islands	Brevard	74
14.	Key West Salt Ponds	Monroe	75
15.	Horr's Island	Collier	76
16.	Canaveral Industrial Park	Brevard	77
17.	Emeralda Marsh	Lake	78
18.	Princess Place	Flagler	79
19.	Barnacle Addition	Dade	80
20.	Galt Island	Lee	81
21.	Old Leon Moss Ranch	Palm Beach	83

- * Numbers correspond to Figure 8.
- ** SOC transfer projects.
- ♦ 1987-88 CARL proposals.

FUTURE OF THE CARL PROGRAM

Many activities of the Board, the Committee, the Department of Natural Resources, and the Florida Legislature will have or have had a pronounced effect on the CARL program. Some of these activities were discussed previously (e.g., see pages 6-13 and pages 19-31). 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 which affect the CARL program.

Major Actions During Prior Years

† Probably the most important action in recent years was the restructuring of the CARL funding base by the 1987 Legislature which provided a more stable and increasing funding source. Since its inception the CARL Trust Fund has derived its income from excise taxes on the severance of minerals (primarily phosphate, but also 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. In 1987 the Legislature changed the funding structure for the CARL Trust Fund to include the following proceeds:

- July 1, 1987, to July 31, 1987 - 9.8 percent of the excise tax on documents as defined in Chapter 201, Florida Statutes.
- Beginning August 1, 1987 - 9.2 percent of the excise tax on documents as defined in Chapter 201, Florida Statutes.
- 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, Florida Statutes.

Additionally, the \$40 million limit on the annual allocation to the CARL Trust Fund was removed so that the CARL Trust Fund can now accrue funds in excess of \$40 million. With the revised funding source the CARL Trust Fund credits should exceed \$50 million annually by fiscal year 1989-90 (Table 17).

Table 17: Forecast of Contributions to CARL Trust Fund (Millions of Dollars)

FISCAL YEAR	A: Trend Analysis*			B: Cycle Analysis**		
	Documentary			Documentary		
	Stamp Tax	Phosphate	Total	Stamp Tax	Phosphate	Total
1988-89	39.6	0.0	39.6	41.5	0.0	41.5
1989-90	43.9	10.0	53.9	43.0	10.0	53.0
1990-91	47.2	10.0	57.2	46.4	10.0	56.4
1991-92	51.1	10.0	61.1	51.0	10.0	61.0
1992-93	55.5	10.0	65.5	54.4	10.0	64.4
1993-94	60.2	10.0	70.2	56.5	10.0	66.5
1994-95	65.1	10.0	75.1	62.5	10.0	72.5
1995-96	70.5	10.0	80.5	71.0	10.0	81.0
1996-97	76.0	10.0	86.0	78.8	10.0	88.8
1997-98	81.8	10.0	91.8	83.9	10.0	93.9
1998-99	88.1	10.0	98.1	85.1	10.0	95.1
1999-2000	94.5	10.0	104.5	88.8	10.0	98.8

* Based on May 6, 1988 Revenue Estimating Conference

** Based on December 7, 1988 Revenue Estimating Conference

† Another very important action taken by the 1986 and 1987 Legislatures was to amend chapters 253 and 375, Florida Statutes, to allow bonding of CARL funds. Under the provisions of paragraph 253.023(2)(b), Florida Statutes, up to \$20 million of the CARL Trust Fund may be used annually to pay debt service and related costs for bonds to acquire lands on the CARL priority list. This provision was utilized by the Board on March 17, 1987 to request the issuance of the first \$35 million in CARL bonds.

Table 1B : A: Management Costs for Completed CARL and EEL Projects

Map No.**	Project	County	Managing Agency	Management Expenses	
				FY-1988-89	FY-1989-90
24.	River Rise State Preserve	Alachua/Columbia	DNR	(O'Leno State Park†)	
25.	San Felasco Hammock State Preserve	Alachua	DNR	\$135,268	\$159,326
26.	Canaveral	Brevard	DNR	NA	NA
27.	Tosohatchee State Reserve & WMA	Brevard	GFC/DNR	166,454	187,534
28.	Westlake	Broward	COUNTY	NA	NA
29.	Homosassa Springs	Citrus	COUNTY	NA	NA
30.	Stoney Lane	Citrus	DNR	NA	NA
31.	Barefoot Beach	Collier	DNR	(DeInor-Wiggins Pass St. Pres.†)	
32.	Big Cypress National Preserve	Collier	NPS	NA	NA
33.	Deering Hammock	Dade	COUNTY	NA	NA
34.	Gables By The Sea	Dade	COUNTY	NA	NA
35.	ITT Hammock	Dade	COUNTY	NA	NA
36.	Escambia Bay Bluffs	Escambia	PENSACOLA	NA	NA
37.	Perdido Key State Reserve	Escambia	DNR	-0-	68,773
38.	Cape St. George State Reserve	Franklin	DNR	44,540	45,876
39.	St. George Island, Unit 4	Franklin	DNR	(St. Geo. Island State Park†)	
40.	M.K. Ranch	Gulf	DOF	(Lower Apalachicola†)	
41.	Brown/Big Shoals	Hamilton	DOF/DNR	6,258	82,038
42.	Bower Tract	Hillsborough	COUNTY	NA	NA
43.	Weeden Island State Preserve	Hillsborough	DNR	124,838	86,234
44.	Lower Wekiva River State Reserve	Lake	DNR	52,869	54,455
45.	DeSoto Site	Leon	DNR	NA	NA
46.	Fort San Luis	Leon	DNR	204,364	236,781
47.	The Grove	Leon	DNR	18,000	73,000
48.	Cedar Key Scrub	Levy	GFC/DNR	34,389	66,661
49.	Windley Key Quarry	Monroe	DNR	(Lignumvitae Key†)	
50.	Nassau Valley State Reserve	Nassau	DNR	22,140	2,500
51.	Rock Springs Run State Res. & WMA	Orange	GFC/DNR/DOF	83,273	161,568
52.	East Everglades-Aerojet	Palm Beach	GFC	76,873	85,322
53.	Little Gator Creek	Pasco	GFC	18,882	24,316
54.	Gateway	Pinellas	COUNTY	NA	NA
55.	Lake Arbuckle	Polk	DOF/GFC	89,380	221,223
56.	Guana River	St. Johns	GFC/DNR/DOF	439,953	647,660
57.	North Peninsula	Volusia	DNR	(Flagler Beach SRA†)	
58.	Stark Tract	Volusia	DNR	NA	NA
59.	Volusia Water Recharge Area	Volusia	DOF/GFC	21,133	25,133
60.	Grayton Dunes	Walton	DNR	(Grayton Beach SRA†)	
B: Management Costs for Current CARL Projects Under Acquisition					
1.	Paynes Prairie/Murphy-Deconna	Alachua	DNR	428,652	441,512
2.	Charlotte Harbor	Charlotte	DNR	25,348	26,838
3.	Crystal River	Citrus	DNR	14,960	27,838
4.	Fakahatchee Strand	Collier	DNR	193,136	285,465
5.	Rookery Bay	Collier	DNR	65,601	NA
6.	Save Our Everglades	Collier	GFC/DNR/DOF	NA	NA
7.	Lower Apalachicola	Franklin	DOF/GFC/DNR	68,600	70,519
8.	Chassahowitzka Swamp	Hernando/Citrus	DOF/GFC	107,279	45,885
9.	Lower Macissa/Aucilla	Jefferson	DOF	4,324	5,024
10.	St. Johns River	Lake	DNR/GFC/DOF	NA	NA
11.	Cayo Costa	Lee	DNR	163,544	168,450
12.	Estero Bay	Lee	DNR	NA	NA
13.	Andrews Tract	Levy	GFC	74,714	64,495
14.	Silver River	Marion	DNR	104,280	2,495,283
15.	Big Pine Key/Coupon Bight	Monroe	DNR	20,630	21,720
16.	North Key Largo Hammocks	Monroe	DNR	110,514	113,829
17.	Prairie Lks/3-Lks St Pres.& WMA	Osceola	DOF/DNR/GFC	165,788	172,377
18.	Rotenberger/Holey Land	Palm Beach	GFC	33,899	36,845
19.	South Savannas	St. Lucie/Martin	DNR	25,810	31,405
20.	Spring Hammock	Seminole	COUNTY	NA	NA
21.	Withlacoochee EEL Inholding	Sumter	DOF/GFC	18,089	148,245
22.	Peacock Slough	Suwannee	DNR	106,021	423,830
23.	Wakulla Springs	Wakulla	DNR	583,546	1,623,916
TOTALS				\$3,853,349	\$8,431,876

NA - Not Available

DOF - Division of Forestry, Department of Agriculture

DNR - Division of Natural Resources, Department of State

† CARL/EEL acquisition managed as part of a larger unit.

DNR - Department of Natural Resources

GFC - Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission

NPS - National Park Service

** - See Figure 1, page 8

- ♦ The 1986 Legislature also amended subsection 253.023(10) to require that 10% of the moneys annually credited to the CARL Trust Fund be reserved for management, maintenance, and capital improvements. For Fiscal Year 1988-89, the Legislature appropriated nearly \$3.3 million from the CARL Trust Fund for management, administration, and related purposes (see Table 20). Other state, federal and local revenue sources (e.g., General Revenue, Land Acquisition Trust Fund, Incidental Trust Fund, and State Game Trust Fund) supplemented the CARL funds or constituted the primary management funds. Estimated management costs for EEL and CARL projects are reported in Table 18 and in the project summaries.
- ♦ The 1987 Legislature also extended the expiration date to September 1, 1993, for exercising eminent domain for several CARL projects (Table 19), while the Board directed the Department of Natural Resources to proceed with condemnation of lands within the Rotenberger project and, via the Florida Department of Transportation, the Save Our Everglades project.

Table 19: CARL Projects with Legislative Condemnation Authority

Rank	Project	County	Fla. Law
39	Charlotte Harbor	Charlotte/Lee	87-28
6	Fakahatchee Strand	Collier	87-28
30	Rookery Bay*	Collier	87-28
22	Save Our Everglades	Collier	87-323**
UR	Barnacle Addition****	Dade	87-323
UR	Julington/Durbin Creeks****	Duval	87-28
37	Cayo Costa/North Captiva	Lee	87-28
58	Estero Bay***	Lee	87-28
52	Josslyn Island	Lee	87-28
56	Rotenberger	Palm Beach/Broward	87-28
UR	Coopers Point****	Pinellas	87-28
UR	North Peninsula Tract	Volusia	87-323

* Except 1985 and 1986 project design additions.

** Authority also granted under 380.055(7), F.S.

*** Mound Key State Archaeological Site only.

**** Project removed from CARL list.

- ♦ On November 5, 1985, the Board approved a policy that would effectively suspend the State's acquisition efforts for projects in which a governmental action (e.g., a zoning change or permit approval) inflated the value of that property if such action occurred subsequent to the projects placement on a state acquisition list. Acquisition efforts may resume if the property owner agrees that appraisals will be based on the highest and best use of the property at the time the project was placed on the acquisition list. The Department of Natural Resources was directed by the Board on May 20, 1986 to formally advise them of activities of this nature.
- ♦ As directed by the Board in 1984, the Department of Natural Resources and the Selection Committee have continued to refine and standardize the project design process. These efforts have been greatly enhanced by subscription to the Real Estate Data, Inc. (REDI) service and the purchase of an engineering printer.
- ♦ Long-term, strategic guidance for land acquisition throughout the state has been strengthened through the adoption and implementation of the Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan; approved by the Board on July 1, 1986. The documentation of significant plants, animals, and natural communities within proposed acquisition areas continues to improve with the further integration of Florida Natural Areas Inventory information.

- ♦ During Fiscal Year 1986-87, Committee staff revised the organizational outline for preparing assessments of CARL acquisition proposals. The revised outline for assessments corresponds closely with the guidelines and objectives described in the Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan and, therefore, facilitates the conformance evaluation process that is conducted on all new proposals.
- ♦ Better coordination with local governments was initiated in 1986 and 1987 by including county commissions, county planning departments, regional planning councils, water management districts, and state legislatures on the CARL mailing list which is maintained by the Evaluation Section to inform recipients of forthcoming Selection Committee meeting agendas and related CARL matters. To achieve better coordination with State agencies, the Florida Department of Transportation, and field offices of the Department of Natural Resources and the Department of Environmental Regulation were also included on the CARL mailing list.

1988 Legislation

Four bills that directly influence the CARL program and three bills that may indirectly influence the CARL program were promulgated by the 1988 Legislature and signed into law by Governor Martinez:

Chapter 88-555 (Senate Bill 1F):

- ♦ The 1988 General Appropriations Act, as signed by the Governor, appropriates from the CARL Trust Fund nearly \$49.5 million for land acquisition and nearly \$3.3 million for management, administration, and related costs (Table 20).

<u>Table 20: General Appropriations from CARL (Senate Bill 1F)</u>			
<u>App. #</u>	<u>Description</u>	<i>For Fy '88-89</i>	<u>Amount</u>
1440	State Lands (Salaries and Benefits)		\$ 31,956
1442	State Lands (Expenses)		24,091
1445	State Lands (Natural Areas Inventory)		319,650
1448	Transfer to DHR (San Luis Fort and Mission)		204,364
1449	Transfer to DOF (Incidental Trust Fund)		141,771
1450	Transfer to GFC (Management of CARL Lands)		1,127,490
1475	Recreation and Parks (Salaries and Benefits)		698,118
1477	Recreation and Parks (Expenses)		378,576
1480	Recreation and Parks (Operating Capital Outlay)		338,123
1878	State Lands (Fixed Capital Outlay, Land Acquisition)		49,456,586
	SUBTOTAL (Management, etc.)		\$ 3,264,139
	SUBTOTAL (Land Acquisition)		\$ 49,456,586
	TOTAL CARL Trust Fund Appropriations		\$ 52,720,725

Chapter 88-121 (House Bill 1265)

- ♦ The Wekiva River Protection Act, among many other provisions, creates subsection 369.307(5), Florida Statutes, which directs the Department of Natural Resources to proceed to negotiate the acquisition of CARL projects within the Wekiva River Protection Area (see map on page 56).

Chapter 88-387 (House Bill 1559)

- ♦ Amends subsection 253.023 (8), Florida Statutes, to allow CARL projects that are 90% complete (i.e., at least 90% of the acreage of a project has been purchased) to be removed from the CARL priority list. The remaining acreage within the project boundary may continue to be purchased pursuant to Chapter 253, Florida Statutes.
- ♦ Inserts a new paragraph (b) in subsection 253.025 (8), Florida Statutes, to allow the Board or any state agency to contract for real estate acquisition services. These may include, but are not limited to, contracts for real estate commission fees.
- ♦ Amends paragraph 253.025(8)(d) [now (8)(e)1.], Florida Statutes, to allow exceptions to the maximum state purchasing price when: (a) negotiations over a period of two years have been unsuccessful, and (b) the parcel is within the top five projects on a priority list and either includes substantial upland habitat of endangered or threatened species or is located within a designated area of critical state concern pursuant to chapter 380, F.S. The purchase price for parcels that qualify under this paragraph may not exceed 125% of the state appraised value and must be approved by at least five members of the Board.
- ♦ Further amends paragraph 253.025(8)(d) [now (8)(e)2.], Florida Statutes, to limit to 150% of the state appraised value the maximum purchase price of parcels acquired via a joint acquisition by a state agency and a local government or other entity apart from the state.
- ♦ Revises paragraph 259.035(2)(a), Florida Statutes, to change the submittal time for the CARL priority list from the first Board meeting in July to the first Board meeting in February of each year.

Chapter 88-274 (House Bill 717)

- ♦ The Emergency Archaeological Property Acquisition Act of 1988 creates section 253.027, Florida Statutes, establishing a program to protect archaeological properties of major statewide significance from destruction as a result of imminent development, vandalism, or natural events. This program provides a rapid method of acquisition for a limited number of specifically designated properties.
- ♦ Annually sets aside \$2 million of the CARL Trust Fund for the purposes of emergency archaeological acquisitions. Set aside funds not spent or obligated by the end of the third quarter of the fiscal year revert for general CARL acquisition purposes.
- ♦ Eligibility requirements include: (a) major statewide significance; (b) irretrievably lost if not acquired; (c) on the CARL list or complies with criteria for inclusion on the list; (d) no other immediate funding sources available; (e) not otherwise protected by local, federal, or state laws; and (f) not inconsistent with the state comprehensive plan and the state land acquisition program.
- ♦ Funds may not be spent for excavation or restoration of properties acquired, but funds may be spent for preliminary surveys to determine if a site meets the eligibility requirements above. Up to \$100,000 may be spent to inventory and evaluate archaeological and historical resources on properties purchased or proposed for purchase.
- ♦ Establishes procedures for initiation of purchase through written requests filed with the Division of State Lands and the Division of Historical Resources, and establishes procedures for Board review of requests for purchase.
- ♦ Allows the Board to waive or limit appraisal and survey requirements when necessary to effectuate a purchase. Alternative acquisition techniques (less-than-fee) may be used if they allow the preservation of the archaeological resource. Also allows, by reference, the purchase price to exceed the state appraised maximum value.

Chapter 88-357 (House Bill 946)

- ♦ Amends subsection 253.03(13), Florida Statutes, to allow the Board to retain title to lands obtained under the Florida RICO Act (Chapter 895, Florida Statutes) if these lands protect or enhance floodplains, marshes, estuaries, lakes, rivers, wilderness areas, wildlife areas, wildlife habitat or other environmentally sensitive natural areas or ecosystems; or if they contain significant archaeological or historical sites. Property obtained under this provision would be controlled, managed and disposed of in accordance with Chapter 253, Florida Statutes.
- ♦ Funds expended from the Forfeited Property Trust Fund to procure these lands would be reimbursed by funds from the Land Acquisition Trust Fund, or other appropriate fund designated by the Board. The investigative agency and law enforcement agencies could also be reimbursed for expenses, costs and attorneys' fees.

Chapter 88-315 (House Bill 183)

- ♦ Amends sections 125.355 and 166.045, Florida Statutes, to allow counties and municipalities greater flexibility in procedures for acquiring real property for a public purpose.

Chapter 88-318 (House Bill 274)

- ♦ Amends sections 215.82 and 218.37, Florida Statutes, modifying procedures for validating bonds issued pursuant to Chapter 259, Florida Statutes, or Article XII of the State Constitution.

Board of Trustees Activities: 1988

In addition to the contract closings, option agreements and other CARL matters involving the Board that were discussed previously (pages 6-11), the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund also participated in several other activities that significantly affect the CARL program:

- ♦ On January 12, 1988, the Board reviewed the current status of the Save Our Everglades program. They directed the Selection Committee to reevaluate its ranking of the East Everglades CARL project, and they directed the DNR to proceed with eminent domain condemnation of 35 acres within the Holey Land tract (Rotenberger) and to move ahead with acquisitions within the Rotenberger, Save Our Everglades, Fakahatchee Strand and East Everglades CARL projects. The Board again reviewed the status of the Save Our Everglades program on April 12, August 9, and October 25, 1988. Additionally, Governor Martinez issued Executive order 88-25 on January 21, 1988, directing his agencies, and requesting other state agencies, federal agencies, and local governments to take certain actions to protect and restore the Everglades region. Governor Martinez also issued Executive Order 88-69 on March 23, 1988, creating the East Everglades Land Acquisition Task Force whose primary responsibilities were to evaluate the feasibility of joint state/federal acquisition of East Everglades and to formulate a plan for acquiring, managing and protecting that land. The Task Force report was presented to the Governor on October 1, 1988, and included recommendations for additional land acquisitions in the East Everglades area.
- ♦ On January 26, 1988, they authorized the issuance of \$35 million, Series A, CARL Bonds. These funds were used to acquire Port Bougainville within the North Key Largo project, and were set aside for two parcels within the Estero Bay project.
- ♦ On February 4, 1988, Governor Martinez issued Executive Order 88-26 establishing the Wekiva River Task Force, whose responsibilities included an analysis of state land acquisition plans for the Wekiva River basin. The Task Force Report which was submitted to the Governor on May 20, 1988, identified additional areas in the vicinity of current CARL projects that should be included for acquisition under the CARL program (see also page 35).

- ♦ On May 28, 1988, the Board approved a policy regarding alternative and incompatible uses of state lands managed for conservation and recreation purposes. The policy addressed procedures for appropriately assessing uses that would be contrary to or in conflict with the purposes for which the land was purchased or that would diminish the ecological, conservation, or recreational values of the land.
- ♦ On September 13, 1988, the Board decided to appoint a seven member committee to review the appraisal process of the Division of State Lands. In particular, they requested that this committee address: (1) appraiser selection process, (2) methodology used in appraisals, (3) confidentiality of appraisals, and (4) use of appraisals as tools in negotiations. The State Lands Appraisal Review Committee held its first meeting on December 16, 1988, and has scheduled additional meetings in 1989 in order to report to the Board by March 1, 1989.

General Activities of the Selection Committee: 1988

In addition to Selection Committee activities presented on pages 19-31, the Selection Committee has also been involved with several other CARL related activities:

- ♦ CARL application form 18-1A is being revised by Committee staff so that the information received will correspond more closely with the Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan objectives and guidelines. These revisions will also require applicants to submit the essential information required for thorough evaluation of proposals and for the eventual preparation of project designs. Once implemented, these revisions should increase substantially the efficiency and accuracy of the CARL evaluation and selection process.
- ♦ The method of assessing CARL proposals was revised so that each agency is assigned to independently evaluate their respective areas of expertise for each CARL proposal assessed. Thus, each assessment has become a composite analysis of all the agencies represented on the Committee. Similarly, the method of preparing project designs is being modified to increase interagency involvement at this level, and the goals and objectives under the Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan are being reevaluated to determine the adequacy of the criteria used to subjectively rate the relative importance of CARL projects and proposals.
- ♦ On February 2, 1988, the Evaluation Section provided the Committee with a brief summary of the CARL project design process and its interrelationship with the systems approach to evaluating and designing CARL projects. In this regard, Dr. Steven Christman presented the results of his study of Florida's ancient scrub (Lake Wales's Ridge), an endangered natural community which harbors many endemic plants and animals.
- ♦ On April 1, 1988, the Executive Director of the Monroe County Land Authority provided a brief summary of the 1986 Legislation (Section 380.0661, F.S.) establishing a Florida Keys land acquisition program, and a brief update of the proposed rule and priority list for the Monroe County Land Authority.
- ♦ On April 1, 1988, the Committee approved a schedule for evaluating and selecting which SOC projects to transfer to CARL. Staff began the SOC evaluation in August 1988, and final Committee action occurred on December 14, 1988. Four SOC projects were included on the 1989 CARL priority list and were recommended to be removed from the SOC priority list (see Table 14B). In order for staff to accomplish these goals within the established deadline, the Committee had directed staff not to evaluate new and reconsidered CARL acquisition proposals until after January 31, 1989. Several project designs were also deferred for this reason or others (Table 21).

- ♦ On June 3, 1988, the Division of State Lands hosted a workshop for the Land Acquisition Selection Committee and liaison staff at the Marjory Stoneman Douglas Building. The purpose of this workshop was to discuss the Department of Natural Resources internal policies and procedures regarding the selection and acquisition of CARL projects. A brief overview of the CARL program process, the status of the top CARL projects, the negotiations policies implemented by the Department of Natural Resources, and the selection of management agencies for CARL projects was presented by Division staff.
- ♦ On June 22, November 15, and December 14, 1988, the Committee reviewed the proposed revisions to Rule 18-8, F.A.C., which were prepared to comply with revisions in the Florida Statutes, to conform with current Selection Committee procedures, and to improve the CARL evaluation and selection process. Major revisions which were approved by the Committee included: (1) changing the deadline for submission of acquisition proposals from August 1 of each year to January 31, (2) requiring four votes instead of three to prepare an assessment, and (3) requiring five votes instead of four to prepare an interim CARL report. On April 1, 1988, the Committee also reviewed but did not act on rule revisions that were proposed by the Beach Access Advisory Committee.

Table 21: Project Designs Assigned for 1989

<u>Project Name</u>	<u>County</u>
Apalachicola River & Bay, Phase II	Calhoun/Franklin/Gadsden/ Gulf/Jackson/Liberty
Save Our Everglades	Collier
Julington/Durbin Creeks*	Duval
Apalachicola Historic Working Waterfront	Franklin
Charlotte Harbor, Phase II	Lee
Yamato Scrub	Palm Beach
Peacock Slough	Suwannee
Big Bend	Taylor/Dixie

* Project ranked below 60; County preparing revised proposal.

Department of Natural Resources Activities: 1988

In addition to acquisition and Selection Committee activities described previously, the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) has also been involved with several other CARL related activities:

- ♦ The DNR continued to refine its procedures for evaluating, selecting and ranking CARL projects. The DNR CARL advisory committee which is composed of the Assistant Executive Director, the Deputy Assistant Executive Directors, and the Division Directors for the Divisions of State Lands and Recreation and Parks, met several times to discuss CARL issues and to recommend DNR positions, policies and votes as a member of the Land Acquisition Selection Committee. The CARL evaluation matrix (Addendum IV), the Florida Natural Areas Inventory evaluation matrix (Addendum V) and other pertinent information were used to guide the DNR advisory committee through the CARL decision making processes.
- ♦ The DNR implemented "negotiations criteria" to direct staff mapping, appraisal and acquisition efforts towards the top priority projects, unless project lands can be purchased at a state bargain or qualify under one of the other exemptions (Addendum VI). These criteria have been revised once and are currently under consideration for further revisions. The DNR also adopted criteria for recommending the removal of certain projects from the CARL priority list, and they established policies to support as a member of the Land Acquisition Selection Committee.
- ♦ The DNR's Bureau of Land Acquisition also coordinated one CARL workshop and several coordination meetings during 1988. The workshop was discussed previously (See above). The coordination meetings are summarized below:
 - On April 12, 1988, the DNR staff met with representatives of the Orlando/Orange County Expressway Authority and the Environmental Advisory Team for the Orlando Beltway to coordinate roadway planning activities

with CARL acquisition plans. Similarly, the DNR staff continued to closely coordinate with the Florida DOT to acquire parcels within the Save Our Everglades CARL project. Continued close coordination with these agencies and others is planned so that solutions to transportation problems are developed, to the greatest degree possible, to be compatible with the State's conservation and recreation goals and objectives.

- On April 19, and December 16, 1988, the Evaluation Section Administrator met in Gainesville with representatives of The Nature Conservancy and with scientists and agency representatives, respectively, to review and discuss land acquisition and protection plans for conserving Florida's endangered scrub communities.
- On May 25, 1988, Division of State Lands staff met with staff of the U.S. Department of Interior, National Park Service, to review and coordinate land acquisition plans for the addition to the Big Cypress National Preserve, which is within the Save Our Everglades CARL project boundaries. On May 26, and May 27, 1988 the DNR staff met with local landowners within Golden Gate Estates South and separately with fifteen representatives of state, federal, and local agencies and conservation organizations to discuss the State's land acquisition and restoration plans for that portion of the Save Our Everglades project. A boundary modification is being considered by staff.
- On June 7, 1988, Bureau of Land Acquisition staff, in conjunction with most liaison staff members, met in Jacksonville with the Jacksonville Environmental Lands Selection Committee to discuss the county's proposed redesign of the Julington-Durbin Creeks CARL project.
- ♦ The Bureau of Land Acquisition, Division of State Lands continued to develop and update computer databases for routinely tracking all steps in the evaluation, selection, mapping, appraisal, and acquisition processes. The use of these databases should substantially increase the efficiency of the CARL program and the accuracy of the information disseminated.

CONCLUSION

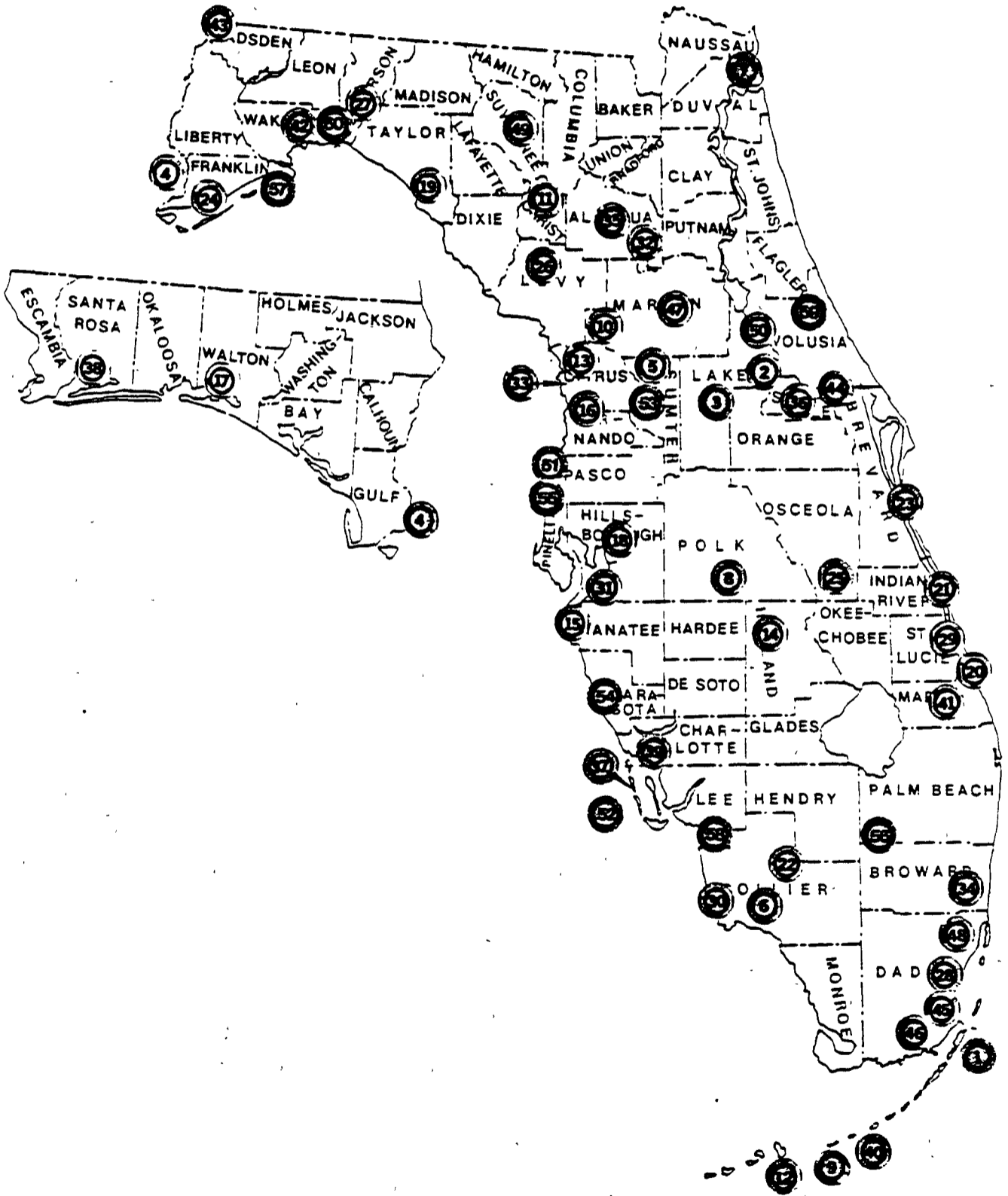
The State of Florida has one of the most aggressive conservation and recreation land acquisition programs in the United States of America. In the past twenty years Florida has spent over \$800 million to conserve lands for environmental, recreational and related purposes. It has accomplished this admirable feat through several programs, including the Environmentally Endangered Lands, Outdoor Recreation, Save Our Coasts, Save Our Rivers, and Conservation and Recreation Lands (CARL) programs. The CARL program alone is responsible for the acquisition of nearly 160,000 acres at a cost of over \$250 million since 1980. The vivid success of the CARL program can be seen throughout Florida in such areas as North Key Largo Hammocks, Cayo Costa Island, Lake Arbuckle, Crystal River, Guana River, Fort San Luis, and Escambia Bay Bluffs, to name only a few.

The CARL program has evolved substantially since its inception in 1979. In general, it has grown much more complex in order to equitably consider and evaluate the numerous CARL applications and proposals received annually. 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 land acquisition is most urgently needed are often the more heavily populated parts of the State - where the real estate market is more active, and where land prices are already at a premium. The second problem is that of 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 Florida Legislature and the issuance of \$35 million in CARL bonds by the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund are clear indications of their commitment to the acquisition of conservation and recreation lands. These commitments, albeit admirable, will be inadequate, as the 1989 CARL list includes properties whose cumulative tax value is more than \$300 million. This amount could easily translate into three-quarters to \$1 billion in real estate on the 1989 list. Another 23 projects qualify for inclusion on the CARL priority list but were excluded primarily because there are insufficient funds to feasibly acquire them in a timely manner. These 23 projects have a cumulative tax value of nearly \$75 million, which could translate into \$150-225 million in real estate value. Additionally, the Save Our Coast (SOC) program funds are nearly exhausted, and the Committee has agreed again to review SOC projects to determine which should be transferred to the CARL program. Many of these projects are extremely expensive because of their coastal location. Thus, another \$50-100 million in tax value or \$100-300 million or more in real estate could be added to the CARL list in 1989. With an average projected income of \$67.9 million annually over the next ten years, some of which will be used for land management, the demands for CARL funds will far exceed the supply, and many worthy CARL projects will be lost forever to other uses because of insufficient funds.

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. The development pressures under which these resources are continually subjected are intensifying, as the population within the State of Florida continues to grow at an alarming rate of over 1,000 new residents each day. The CARL program, alone, can not compete with these ever increasing pressures. Thus, the concerted efforts of state, federal and local governments, and of private non-profit organizations such as The Nature Conservancy and the Trust for Public Lands, are required in order to accomplish the goals and objectives of the CARL program.

FIGURE 9
 PROJECTS ON THE 1989
 PRIORITY LIST



CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS (CARL) 1989 PRIORITY LIST

1.	North Key Largo Hammocks (Monroe County).....	47
** 2.	Seminole Woods/Springs (Lake County).....	53
** 3.	B.M.K. Ranch (Lake/Orange Counties).....	59
4.	Apalachicola River & Bay, Phase I (Franklin County).....	63
5.	Carlton Half-Moon Ranch (Sumter County).....	73
6.	Fakahatchee Strand (Collier County).....	77
7.	Fort George Island (Duval County).....	83
** 8.	Saddle Blanket Lakes Scrub (Polk County).....	87
9.	Curry Hammock (Monroe County).....	91
10.	Rainbow River (Marion County).....	95
*11.	Waccasassa Flats (Gilchrist County).....	99
12.	Coupon Bight (Monroe County).....	103
13.	Crystal River (Citrus County).....	109
*14.	Highlands Hammock (Highlands County).....	115
*15.	Emerson Point (Manatee County).....	119
16.	Chassahowitzka Swamp (Hernando County).....	123
17.	Topsail Hill (Walton County).....	129
*18.	Ybor City Addition (Hillsborough County).....	133
19.	Big Bend Coast Tract (Taylor/Dixie Counties).....	137
**20.	South Savannas (St. Lucie/Martin Counties).....	145
*21.	Wabasso Beach (Indian River County).....	151
22.	Save Our Everglades (Collier County).....	155
*23.	Brevard Turtle Beaches (Brevard County).....	161
24.	Lower Apalachicola (Franklin County).....	165
*25.	Three Lakes/Prairie Lakes (Osceola County).....	169
**26.	Andrews Tract (Levy County).....	175
27.	Wacissa and Aucilla River Sinks (Jefferson County).....	179
28.	Miami Rockridge Pinelands (Dade County).....	185
*29.	North Fork St. Lucie (St. Lucie County).....	191
30.	Rookery Bay (Collier County).....	195
*31.	Cockroach Bay Islands (Hillsborough County).....	201
32.	Lochloosa Wildlife (Alachua County).....	207
*33.	St. Martins River (Citrus County).....	213
34.	Pine Island Ridge (Broward County).....	217
**35.	Paynes Prairie (Alachua County).....	221
36.	Spring Hammock (Seminole County).....	225
37.	Cayo Costa Island (Lee County).....	229
*38.	Garcon Point (Santa Rosa County).....	235
**39.	Charlotte Harbor (Charlotte/Lee Counties).....	239
*40.	North Layton Hammock (Monroe County).....	245
*41.	Seabranh (Martin County).....	249
42.	Wakulla Springs (Wakulla County).....	253
*43.	Gadsden County Glades (Gadsden County).....	259
*44.	Lower Econlockhatchee River (Seminole County).....	263
45.	Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands (Dade County).....	267
46.	East Everglades (Dade County).....	271
**47.	Silver River (Marion County).....	277
*48.	Deering Estate Addition (Dade County).....	281
**49.	Peacock Slough (Suwannee County).....	285
50.	St. Johns River (Lake County).....	289
*51.	Wetstone/Berkovitz (Pasco County).....	293
52.	Josslyn Island (Lee County).....	297
53.	Withlacoochee (Sumter County).....	301
54.	Warm Mineral Springs (Sarasota County).....	307
55.	Gills Tract (Pasco County).....	311
**56.	Rotenberger (Palm Beach/Broward Counties).....	315
**57.	Bald Point (Franklin County).....	319
58.	Estero Bay (Lee County).....	323
*59.	Goldy/Bellemead (Volusia County).....	327
*60.	Letchworth Mounds (Jefferson County).....	331

* These projects will be officially added to the CARL priority list when boundary maps are completed and approved.

** Additions to these projects are in the process of being boundary mapped.

Table 22: Cumulative Values and Acreages

	PROJECT	COUNTY	REMAINING ACREAGE	REMAINING TAX VALUE	CUMULATIVE TAX VALUE	CUMULATIVE ACREAGE
	1 NORTH KEY LARGO	Monroe	1,690	\$14,888,000	\$14,888,000	1,690
NR	2 SEMINOLE SPRINGS	Lake	14,857	\$16,671,000	\$31,559,000	16,547
NR	3 B.M.K.RANCH	Lake/Orange	7,190	\$8,030,000	\$39,589,000	23,737
	4 APALACHICOLA RIVER & BAY, PHASE I	Franklin	556	\$4,252,000	\$43,841,000	24,293
	5 CARLTON HALF-MOON RANCH	Sumter	9,500	\$656,000	\$44,497,000	33,793
SOE	6 FAKAHATCHEE STRAND	Collier	27,338	\$10,935,000	\$55,432,000	61,131
‡	7 FORT GEORGE ISLAND	Duval	882	\$4,908,000	\$60,340,000	62,013
	8 SADDLE BLANKET LAKES SCRUB	Polk	870	\$411,000	\$60,751,000	62,883
	9 CURRY HAMMOCK	Monroe	390	\$5,196,000	\$65,947,000	63,273
	10 RAINBOW RIVER	Marion	1,440	\$2,652,000	\$68,599,000	64,713
	11 WACCASASSA FLATS	Bilchrist	44,846	\$6,183,000	\$74,782,000	109,559
	12 COUPON BIGHT	Monroe	585	\$1,093,000	\$75,875,000	110,144
	13 CRYSTAL RIVER	Citrus	5,113	\$4,911,000	\$80,786,000	115,257
	14 HIGHLANDS HAMMOCK	Highlands	5,571	\$1,958,000	\$82,744,000	120,828
‡	15 EMERSON POINT	Manatee	360	\$2,844,000	\$85,588,000	121,188
70Z	16 CHASSAHONITZKA SWAMP	Hernando	6,700	\$4,632,000	\$90,220,000	127,888
	17 TOPSAIL HILL	Walton	1,460	\$17,450,000	\$107,670,000	129,348
	18 YBOR CITY ADDITION	Hillsborough	> 1	\$448,000	\$108,118,000	129,349
70Z	19 BIG BEND COAST TRACT	Taylor/Dixie	11,676	\$3,461,000	\$111,579,000	141,025
	20 SOUTH SAVANNAS	St. Lucie/Martin	2,243	\$10,928,000	\$122,507,000	143,268
	21 WABASSO BEACH	Indian River	110	\$7,566,000	\$130,073,000	143,378
SOE	22 SAVE OUR EVERGLADES	Collier	77,769	\$17,865,000	\$147,938,000	221,147
	23 BREVARD TURTLE BEACHES	Brevard	12	\$2,160,000	\$150,098,000	221,159
70Z	24 LOWER APALACHICOLA	Franklin	7,400	\$1,886,000	\$151,984,000	228,559
70Z	25 THREE LAKES/PRAIRIE LAKES	Osceola	8,944	\$5,071,000	\$157,055,000	237,503
70Z	26 ANDREWS TRACT	Levy	1,200	\$242,000	\$157,297,000	238,703
70Z	27 WACISSA & AUCILLA RIVER SINKS	Jefferson	7,080	\$319,000	\$157,616,000	245,783
	28 MIAMI ROCKRIDGE PINELANDS	Dade	281	\$5,616,000	\$163,232,000	246,064
	29 NORTH FORK ST. LUCIE	St. Lucie	1,350	\$6,006,000	\$169,238,000	247,414
	30 RODKERY BAY	Collier	10,853	\$13,756,000	\$182,994,000	258,267
‡	31 COCKROACH BAY ISLANDS	Hillsborough	730	\$233,000	\$183,227,000	258,997
	32 LOCHLOOSA WILDLIFE	Alachua	5,272	\$1,469,000	\$184,696,000	264,269
	33 ST. MARTINS RIVER	Citrus	11,068	\$5,270,000	\$189,966,000	275,337
BP	34 PINE ISLAND RIDGE	Broward	111	\$2,165,000	\$192,131,000	275,448
70Z	35 PAYNES PRAIRIE	Alachua	6,390	\$7,624,000	\$199,755,000	281,838
70Z	36 SPRING HAMMOCK	Seminole	225	\$2,147,000	\$201,902,000	282,063
70Z	37 CAYO COSTA ISLAND	Lee	436	\$6,017,000	\$207,919,000	282,499
	38 GARCON POINT	Santa Rosa	2,560	\$1,800,000	\$209,719,000	285,059
70Z	39 CHARLOTTE HARBOR	Charlotte	5,356	\$2,302,000	\$212,021,000	290,415
	40 NORTH LAYTON HAMMOCK	Monroe	94	\$747,000	\$212,768,000	290,509
	41 SEABRANCH	Martin	910	\$7,458,000	\$220,226,000	291,419
70Z	42 WAKULLA SPRINGS	Wakulla	465	\$282,000	\$220,508,000	291,884
	43 GADSDEN COUNTY GLADES	Gadsden	1,800	\$456,000	\$220,964,000	293,684
	44 LOWER ECONLOCKHATCHEE	Seminole	2,110	\$4,020,000	\$224,984,000	295,794
	45 TROPICAL HAMMOCKS OF THE REDLANDS	Dade	213	\$7,991,000	\$232,975,000	296,007
	46 EAST EVERGLADES	Dade	71,920	\$14,384,000	\$247,359,000	367,927
70Z	47 SILVER RIVER	Marion	462	\$11,712,000	\$259,071,000	368,389
+	48 DEERING ESTATE ADDITION	Dade	27	\$571,000	\$259,642,000	368,416
	49 PEACOCK SLOUGH	Suwannee	580	\$358,000	\$260,000,000	368,996
NR	50 ST. JOHNS RIVER	Lake	8,290	\$1,022,000	\$261,022,000	377,286
‡	51 WETSTONE/BERKOVITZ	Pasco	3,460	\$3,228,000	\$264,250,000	380,746
	52 JOSSLYN ISLAND	Lee	48	\$35,000	\$264,285,000	380,794
70Z	53 WITHLACOOCHEE	Sumter	3,900	\$5,604,000	\$269,889,000	384,694
BP	54 WARM MINERAL SPRINGS	Sarasota	76	\$680,000	\$270,569,000	384,770
‡	55 GILLS TRACT	Pasco	101	\$2,644,000	\$273,213,000	384,871
SOE	56 ROTENBERGER	Palm Bch/Broward	20,195	\$4,537,000	\$277,750,000	405,066
	57 BALD POINT	Franklin	4,673	\$5,182,000	\$282,932,000	409,739
BP	58 ESTERO BAY	Lee	6,645	\$20,784,000	\$303,716,000	416,384
+	59 GOLDY/BELLEMEAD	Volusia	716	\$445,000	\$304,161,000	417,100
	60 LETCHWORTH MOUNDS	Jefferson	463	\$379,000	\$304,540,000	417,563

SOE - Everglades negotiation exemption.

NR - Nekiva River Projects.

70Z - Project is at least 70% acquired.

BP - Board approved bargain purchase.

+ - Conceptual board approval in process.

‡ - Local funds committed (not yet board approved for bargain purchase).

PROJECT SUMMARIES

The following project analyses summarize the information that is detailed more fully in the assessments and project designs for those projects which were recommended by the Land Acquisition Selection Committee for the 1989 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) proposed management agency, (3) proposed use, (4) general location, (5) description of resources, (6) ownership, (7) vulnerability and endangerment, (8) acquisition planning, (9) estimated costs, (10) local and general support, and (11) a summary of proposed management practices. Additionally, some project 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 tax 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 numerous owners and recorded and unrecorded subdivisions are sometimes estimates. These estimates of tax values are based on information from county property appraisers and from average per acre and per lot tax values obtained from project assessments, project designs and the Real Estate Data, Inc., (REDI) Service.

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, State Reserves, 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 appropriate Florida Senate and House districts, and Water Management Districts and Regional Planning Council jurisdictions.

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, etc.

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 12-17). 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 also provided when available.

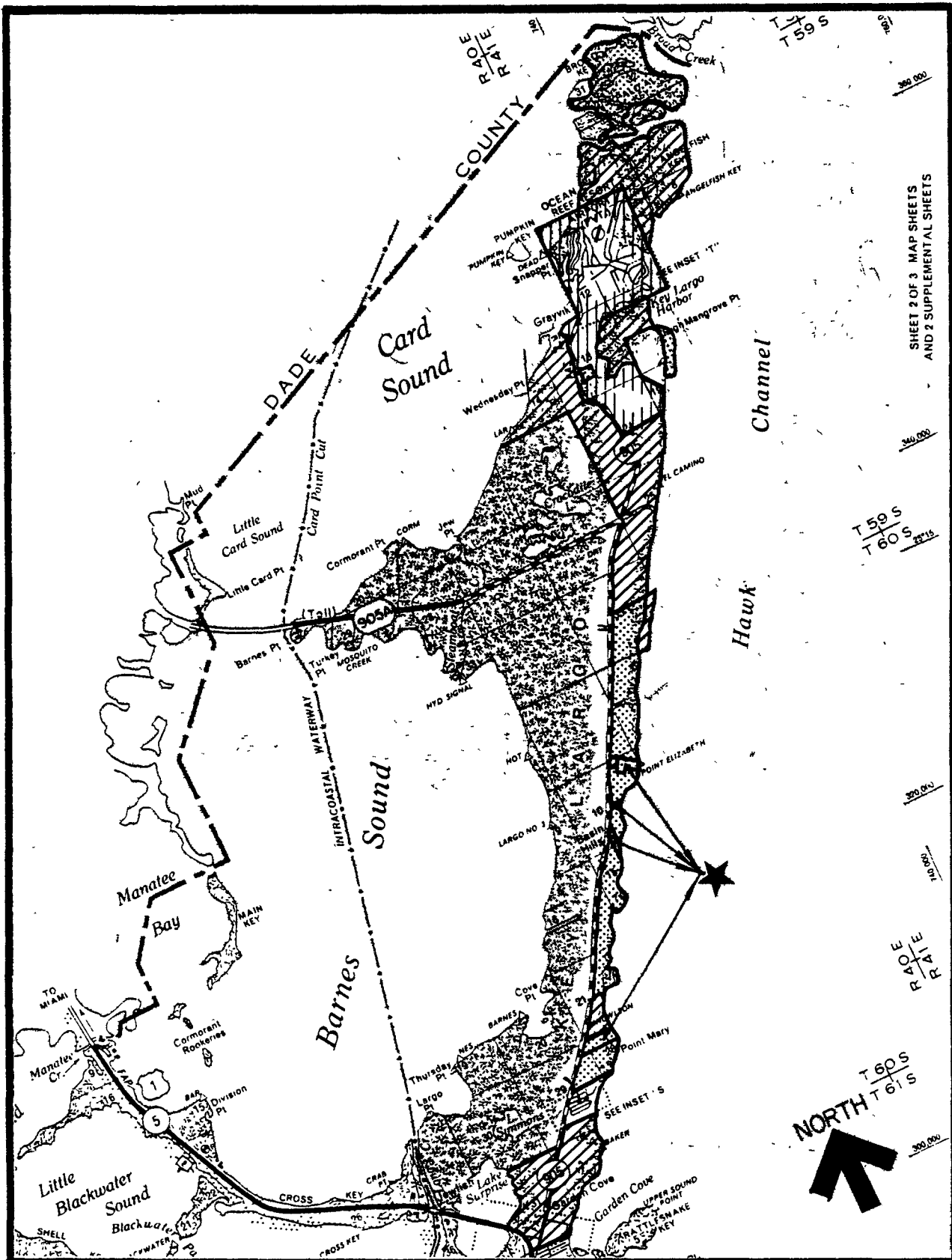
Local Support and General Endorsements - is a tabulation of support letters and resolutions received by the Evaluation Section of the Division of State Lands for each project. A few projects were originally on the Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL) priority list and were also voted to the CARL list. 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 of the preceding sections.

Management Summary - is a brief, preliminary explanation of proposed uses and management practices for the project if acquired.

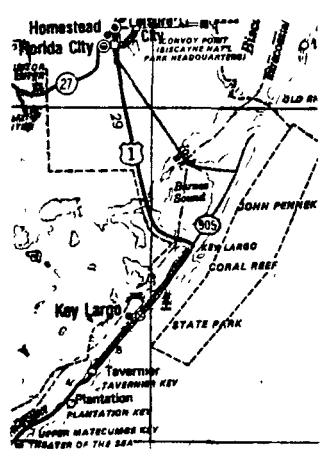
#1 NORTH KEY LARGO HAMMOCKS

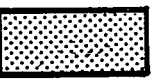






SHEET 2 OF 3 MAP SHEETS
AND 2 SUPPLEMENTAL SHEETS



NORTH KEY LARGO HAMMOCKS
MONROE COUNTY



-  PROJECT AREA
-  PROJECT AREA UNDER OPTION
-  STATE OWNED
-  CROCODILE LAKE N.W.R. BOUNDARY
-  OCEAN REEF RESORT

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#1 North Key Largo Hammocks	Monroe	1,690	\$14,888,000

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. It is also within the jurisdictions of the South Florida Regional Planning Council and the South Florida Water Management Districts.

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 1,520 acres have been acquired, or are under option including the 44± Mahogany Hammock purchase and a 6± acre Mahogany Hammock donation. There are more than 100 owners remaining. Port Bougainville, in the southern portion of the project area, is the largest single purchase to date. The Knight, Bayside Properties, Ltd. (Gong), Chastain, and Thompson tracts were other significant purchases.

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.

#1 NORTH KEY LARGO HAMMOCKS

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.

- 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 (#49 and #52 under option)
- b) Parcels #54 through 56 (#54 under option)
- c) Parcels #60 and #61
- d) Parcels #19 through 46 (#19 purchased, #44 & #45 under option)

- 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. (area purchased)

ESTIMATED COST

Estimated tax assessed value is approximately \$14,888,000.

Management funds budgeted by the Division of Recreation and Parks for Fiscal Year 1988-89:

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$62,781	\$9,408	\$38,325	\$110,514

Management funds requested by the Division of Recreation and Parks for Fiscal Year 1989-90:

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$64,664.43	\$9,690.24	\$39,474.75	\$113,829.42

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	6
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.....	53

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.

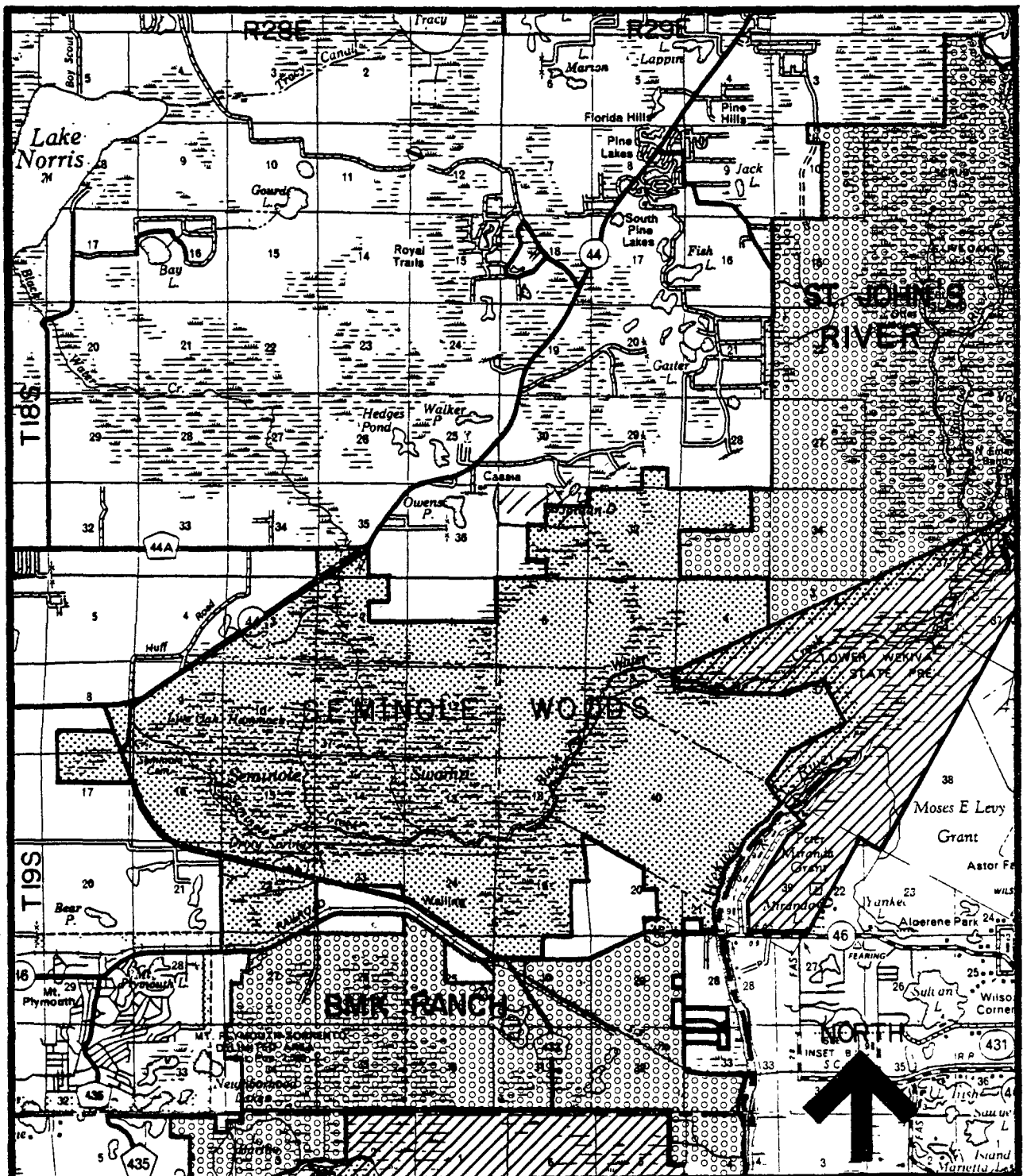
MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

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.

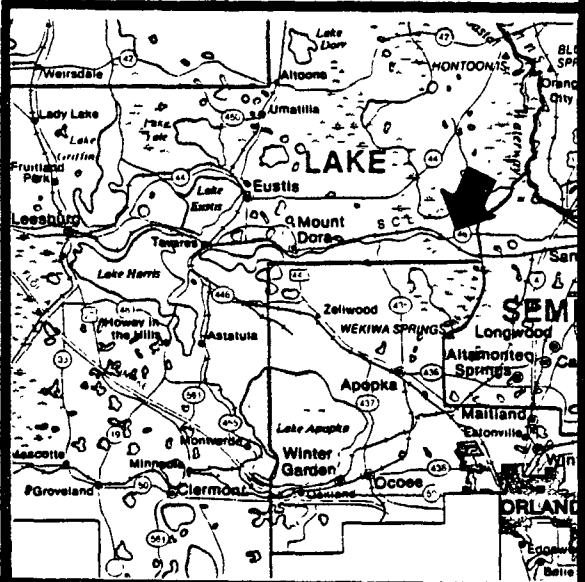
The sensitive nature of this project will limit recreational opportunities to less intensive activities, such as nature appreciation, photography, and hiking. The quality of these experiences should be excellent.

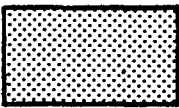
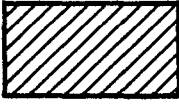
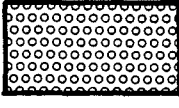
The proposed tract of property would also fill the voids needed to provide improved protection to the waters of John Pennekamp Coral Reef State Park. Part of the project area includes lands already purchased and designated to be managed as a State Botanical Site. Portions of the remainder of the unpurchased 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.

#2 SEMINOLE WOODS/SPRINGS



SEMINOLE WOODS
LAKE COUNTY



-  PROJECT AREA
-  STATE OWNED
-  OTHER CARL PROJECTS (BMK RANCH and ST. JOHN'S RIVER)

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#2 Seminole Woods/Springs	Lake	14,857	\$16,671,000

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. It is also within the jurisdictions of the East Central Florida Regional Planning Council and the St. Johns River Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

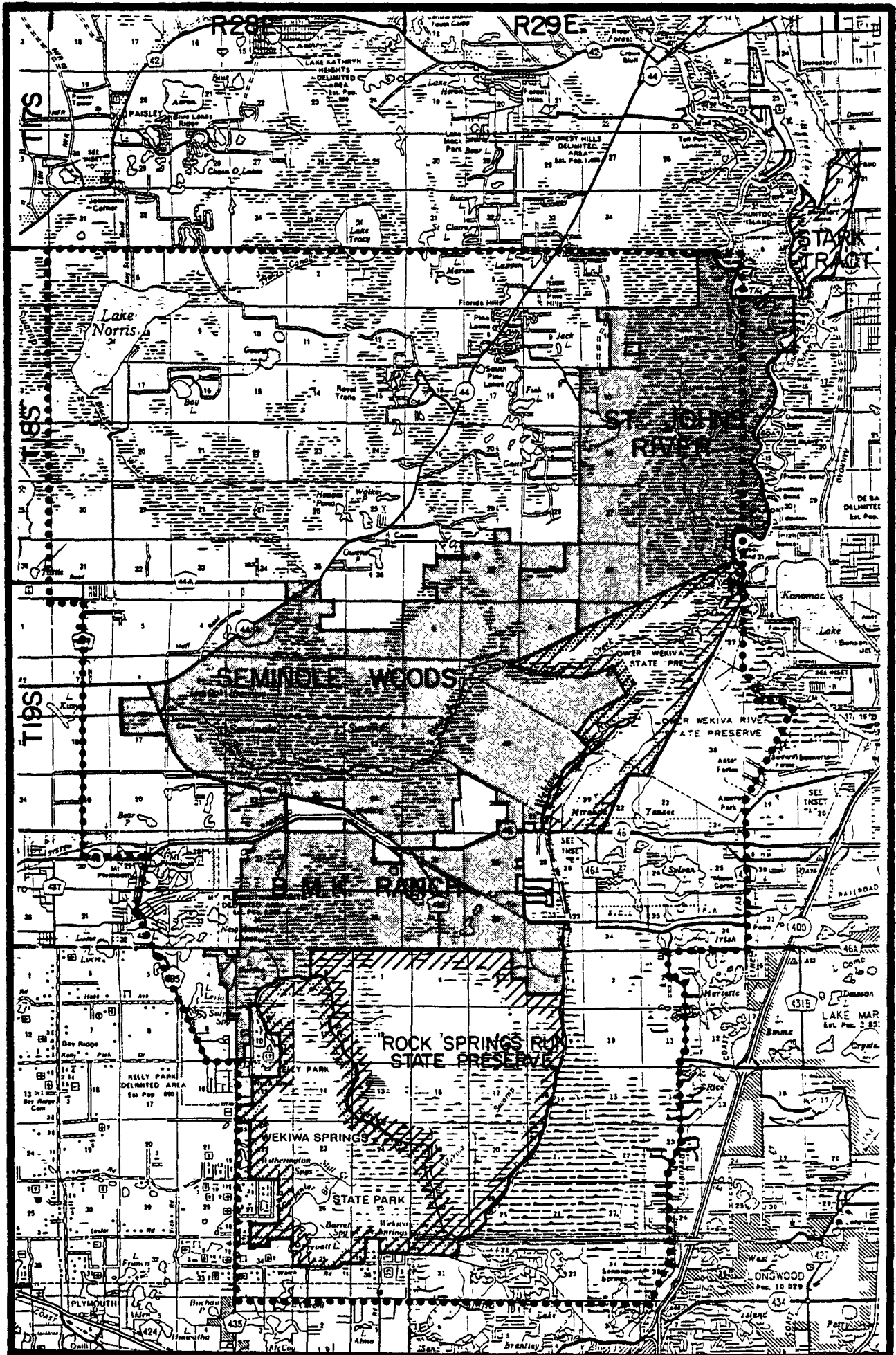
This project has diverse types of natural communities including floodplain swamp, mesic flatwoods, upland mixed forest, hydric hammock, sandhill, scrub and spring-fed streams. The floodplain swamp is the most extensive natural community on the property. Natural areas within the project are generally in good condition, however, 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 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 36 owners. The St. Johns Water Management District is assisting the state, as has The Nature Conservancy, in negotiating with Mr. Strawn, the largest landowner (5,600 acres). There are two other large ownerships within the expanded (see "Acquisition Planning") project boundaries: M.L. Carter Realty Trust (Poitras), 4,477 acres and Wekiva Park Estates (Brumlick), 1,100 acres.



CONTIGUOUS CARL PROJECTS in RELATIONSHIP to
the WEKIVA and ST. JOHNS RIVERS

ORANGE / SEMINOLE / LAKE / VOLUSIA

COUNTIES



..... WEKIVA RIVER
PROTECTION AREA BOUNDARY

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

On November 15, 1988, the Land Acquisition Selection Committee revised the project design boundaries to include an additional 5,657 acres, consisting of two major ownerships, M.L. Carter Realty Trust (4,4477 acres), and Brumlick (1,100 acres) and two minor owners of 40 acre tracts, Arlegene M. Carter and Henry Tanner.

Acquisition Phasing was amended as follows:

- Phase 1. Seminole Springs (Strawn Tract), M.L. Carter, and Brumlick parcels.
- Phase 2. Connecting corridors between Seminole Springs and BMK Ranch.
- Phase 3. Other ownerships.

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value, approximately \$16,617,000, for project area is based on value per acre for major ownership, Strawn.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

- Resolutions..... 5
- Letters of general support.....2372
- Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials..... 14
- Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations. 13

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.

This project is within the area designated in the Governor's Wekiva River Initiative. The Wekiva River Task Force recommendations resulted in 1988 legislation instructing the negotiations of all CARL projects in the Wekiva River area. Seminole Springs is one such project.

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.

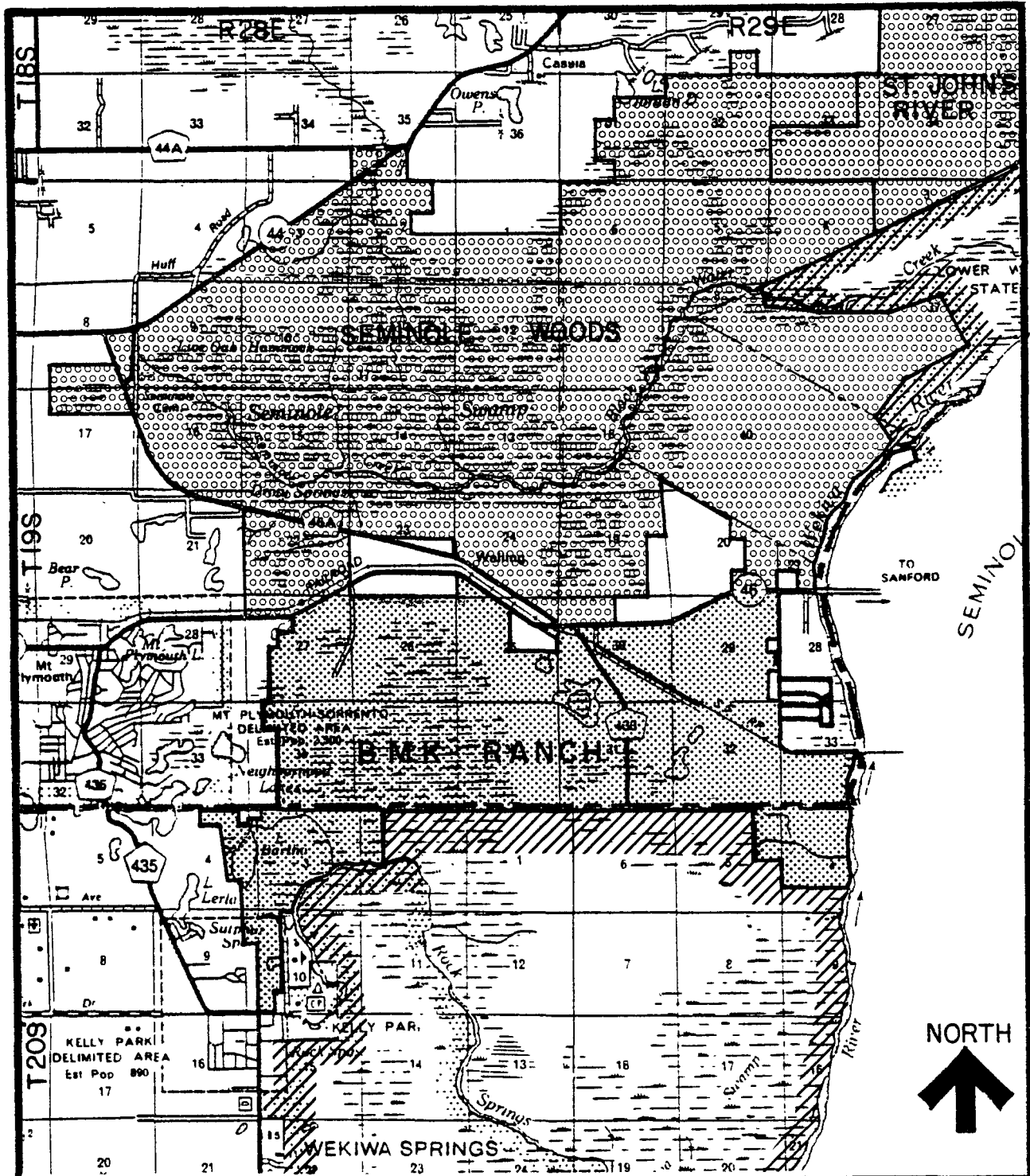
The Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services is recommended as the lead manager for the majority of the tract. Cooperating managers should be the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources, the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, and the 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.

#2 SEMINOLE WOODS/SPRINGS

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY (Continued)

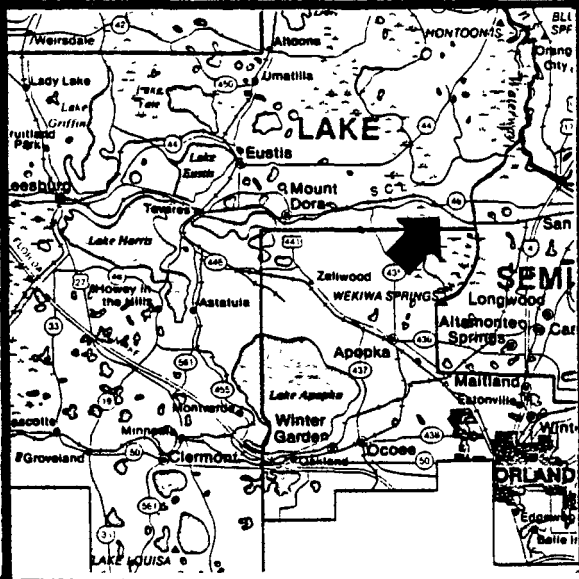
The Seminole Springs property should be managed under multiple-use concepts with special care taken to insure that any fragile or sensitive ecosystems are protected. Consideration should be given to a variety of compatible uses, including selective timber management, wildlife habitat improvement, recreational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

83 B.M.K. RANCH

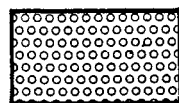


B.M.K. RANCH

LAKE/ORANGE COUNTIES



PROJECT AREA



OTHER CARL PROJECTS
(SEMINOLE WOODS and
ST. JOHN'S RIVER)



STATE OWNED

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#3 B.M.K. Ranch	Lake Orange	7,190	\$ 8,030,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL). Acquisition of this project would help create a corridor and preserve habitat for endangered and threatened 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. It is also within the jurisdictions of the East Central Florida Regional Planning Council and the St. Johns River Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

This project contains a variety of upland and wetland natural communities, including hydric hammock, pine flatwoods, sandhill, depression marsh, and scrub. These wetland and upland community associations provide natural habitat for such rare and threatened species as the Florida black bear, Florida scrub jay, Sherman's fox squirrel, Florida scrub lizard and gopher tortoise. Throughout the year, Florida sandhill cranes and woodstorks are frequently seen utilizing the marshes and grassy ponds on this tract. The floodplain swamps and hydric hammocks along the Wekiva River provide wetland habitat for such species of birds as the white ibis, little blue heron, great egret, tricolored heron, and limpkin. These communities are relatively undisturbed and in very good ecological health. The project also includes excellent aquatic resources including 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 50 owners. B.M.K. Ranch (approximately 2,700 acres) is the largest land owner. STS Land Associates, Ltd (Hollywood Mall Inc.) within the expanded project boundary (see "Acquisition Planning") is the second largest property 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. A portion of this project is within the Wekiva Falls Development of Regional Impact (DRI) currently going through the permitting process.

#3 B.M.K. RANCH

ACQUISITION PLANNING

The Land Acquisition Selection Committee approved 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 were deleted.

On November 15, 1988, the Land Acquisition Selection Committee revised the project design boundaries to include an additional 1,483± acres consisting primarily of the STS Land Associates, Ltd (Hollywood Mall, Inc.) ownership. Two other minor owners were added. Approximately 138 publicly owned acres, were excluded in the estimate of project acreage.

Acquisition Phasing

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

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value is approximately \$8,030,000.

Estimated management costs have not yet been determined.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	5
Letters of general support.....	128
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	2
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	74

OTHER

Acquisition of B.M.K. Ranch would complement other existing and proposed EEL/CARL lands in the vicinity. The map on Page 56, 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, and the B.M.K. Ranch, Seminole Springs, and St. Johns River CARL projects.

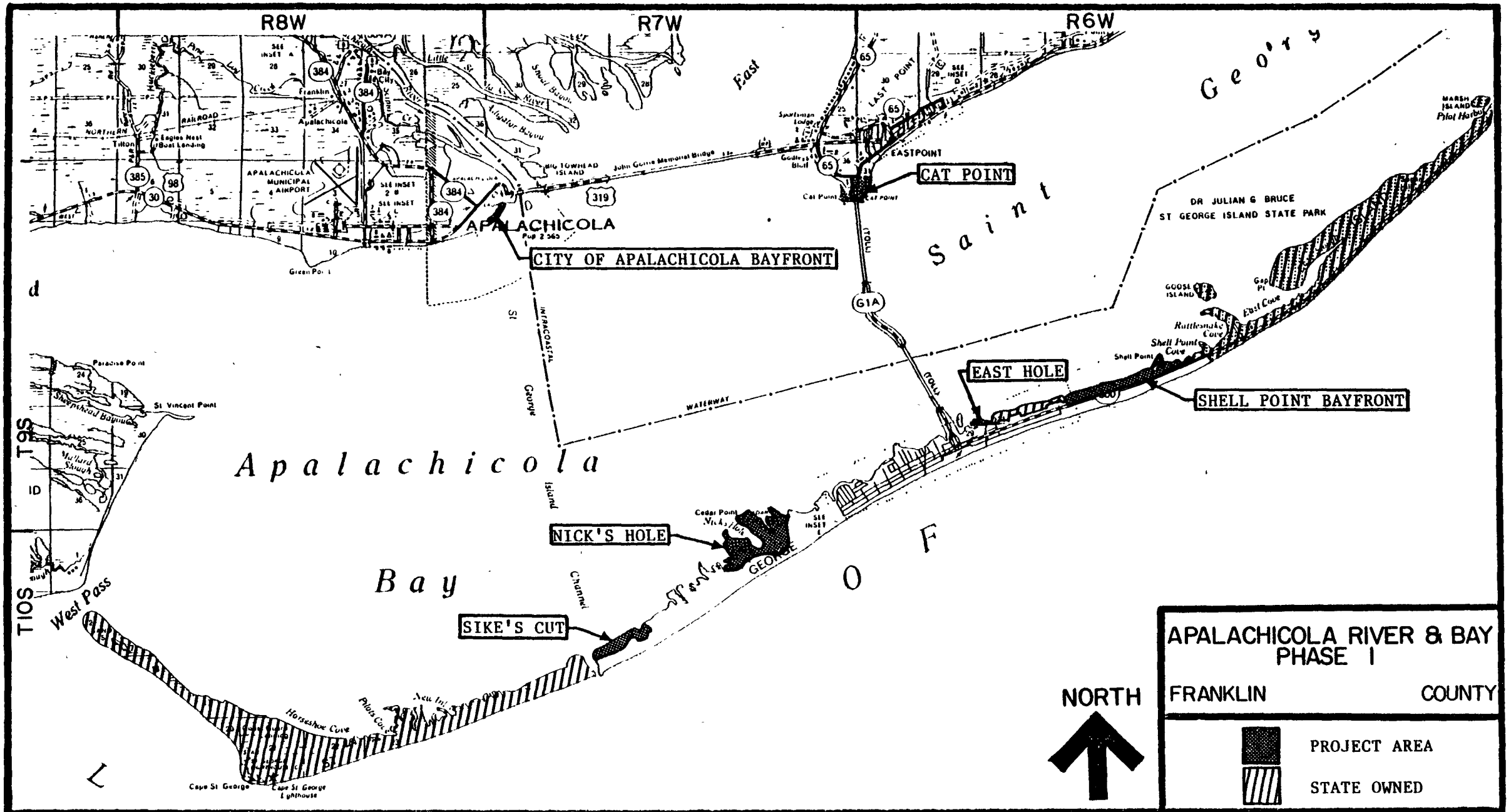
This project is within the area designated in the Governor's Wekiva River Initiative. The Wekiva River Task Force recommendations resulted in 1988 legislation instructing the negotiations of all CARL projects in the Wekiva River area. B.M.K. is one such project.

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.

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 are 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 recreational fishing.

84 APALACHICOLA RIVER AND BAY



R8W

R7W

R6W

CITY OF APALACHICOLA BAYFRONT

CAT POINT

EAST HOLE

SHELL POINT BAYFRONT

NICK'S HOLE

SIKE'S CUT

Apalachicola

Bay

GEORGE

Georgia



East

Saint

Paradise Point
Shepherd's Bayou
St Vincent Point
West Pass
Cape St George
Cape St George Lighthouse

APALACHICOLA RIVER & BAY
PHASE I

FRANKLIN COUNTY

-  PROJECT AREA
-  STATE OWNED



PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#4 Apalachicola River and Bay	Franklin (Phase I)	556 (Phase I)	\$ 4,252,000 (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 State Lands 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

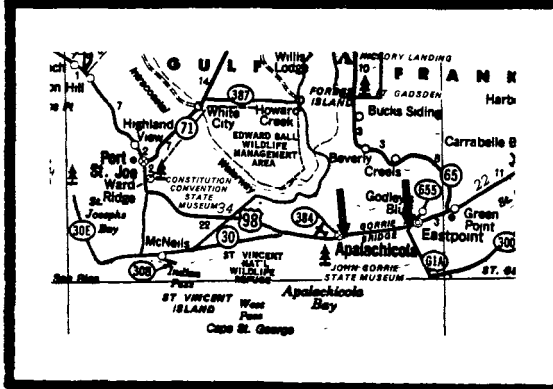
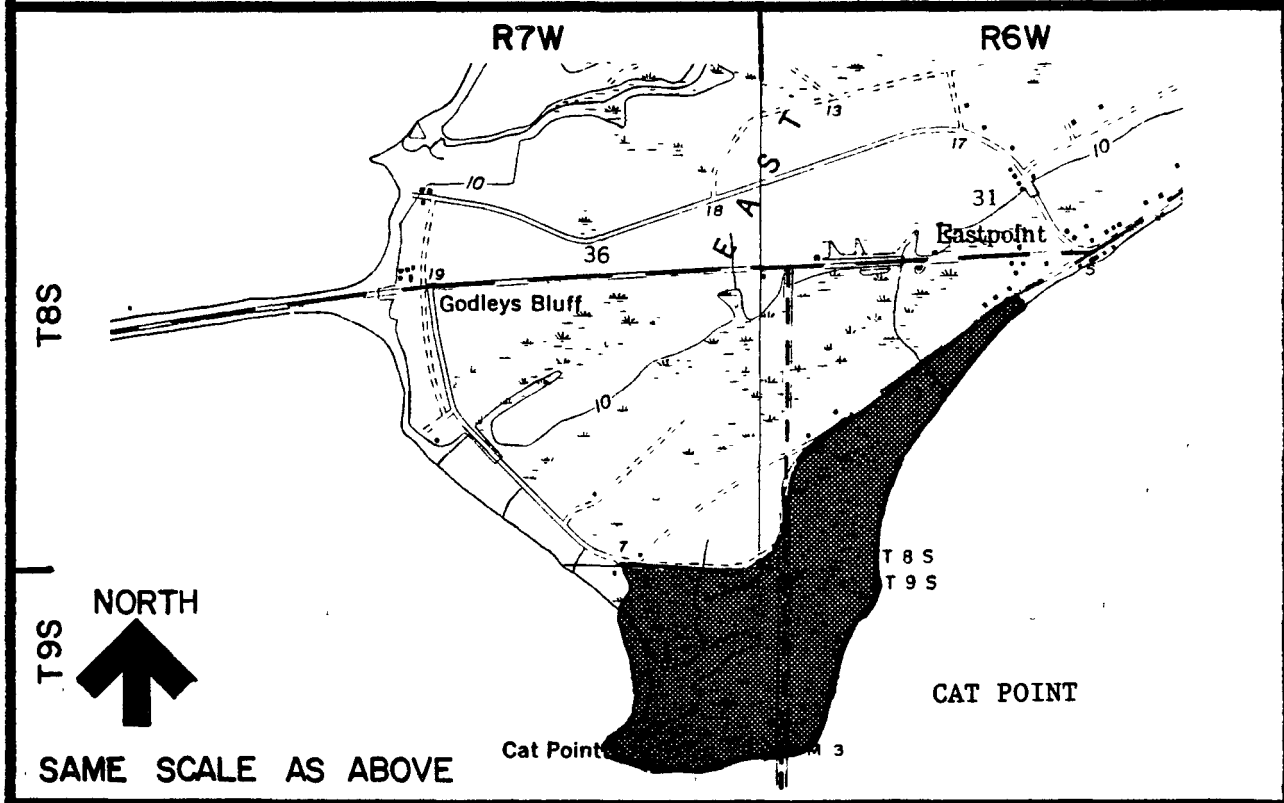
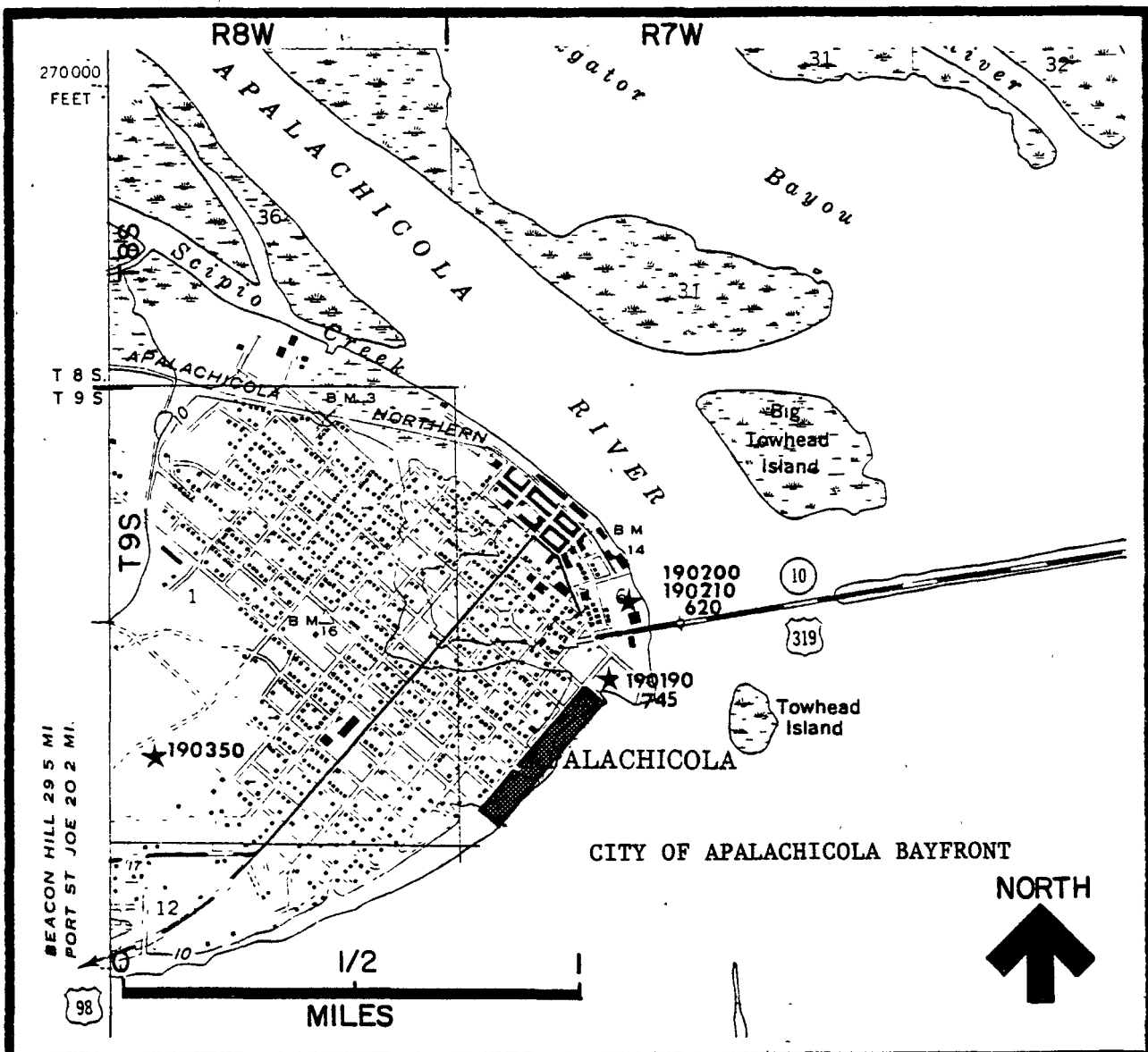
The project forms a corridor of varying width along the Apalachicola River in northwest Florida. Parts of six counties (Franklin, Gulf, Liberty, Calhoun, Gadsden, and Jackson) are included.

Phase I includes bayfront parcels in Franklin County that directly influence the water quality of the estuary.

Phase I lies within Florida's Senate District 3 and House Districts 8 and 9. It also lies within the jurisdictions of the Apalachee Regional Planning Council and the Northwest Florida Water Management District.

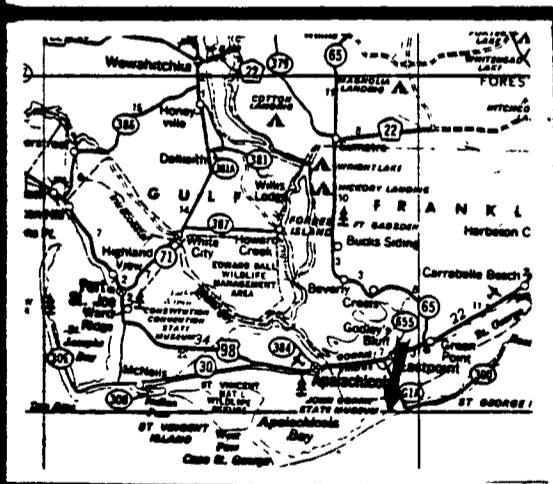
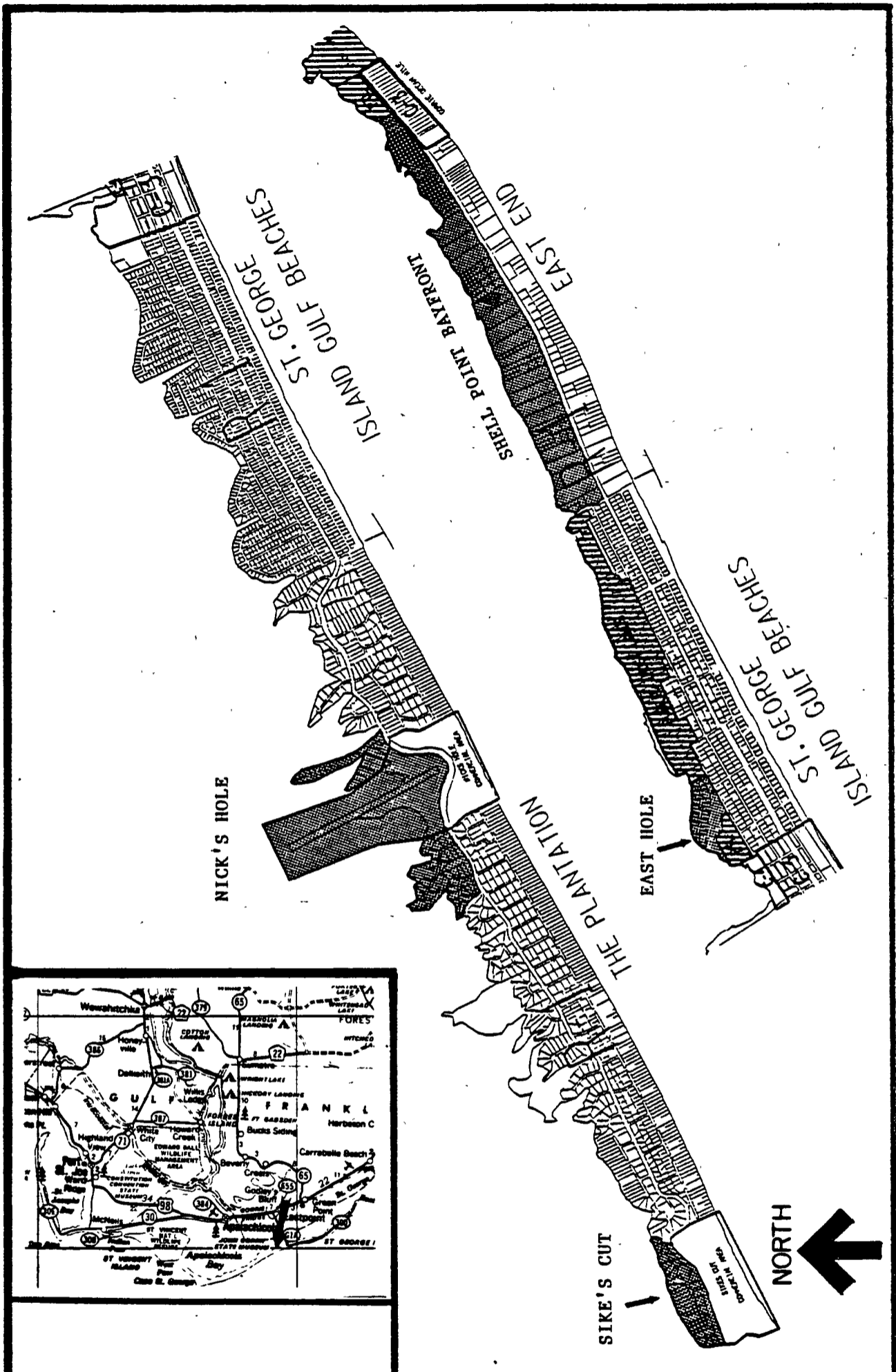
RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

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





APALACHICOLA RIVER and BAY
 PHASE I
 CITY OF APALACHICOLA BAYFRONT
 AND CAT POINT PARCELS
 FRANKLIN COUNTY

■ PROJECT AREA



APALACHICOLA RIVER and BAY
PHASE I

ST. GEORGE ISLAND PARCELS

-  PROJECT DESIGN PARCELS
-  STATE OWNED

FRANKLIN

COUNTY

#4 APALACHICOLA RIVER AND BAY

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION (Continued)

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.

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 Apalachicola River and Bay resource planning boundary are already protected through acquisition by the state, the water management district, and The Nature Conservancy. M.K. Ranch was purchased through CARL, the Torreya State Park was a pre-1963 acquisition and portions of the current Lower Apalachicola CARL project were purchased with EEL and CARL funds. The Gadsden County Glades (also within the resource planning area) is an unpurchased tract on the CARL list. The Alum Bluff Nature Preserve and the Traveler's Tract are owned by The Nature Conservancy, which also has an option on a 1,550 acre Torreya State Park Addition. The Northwest Florida Water Management District has been very active in land acquisition along the Apalachicola River and has purchased 35,509 acres to date.

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 other than Phase I 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 substantial 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.

ACQUISITION PLANNING (Continued)

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.
- 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.

On November 15, 1988, the Land Acquisition Selection Committee approved a revision to the Cat Point tract. Approximately 28 acres were added to include an entire ownership.

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value for Phase I is approximately \$4,252,000.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	3
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.	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 is 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.

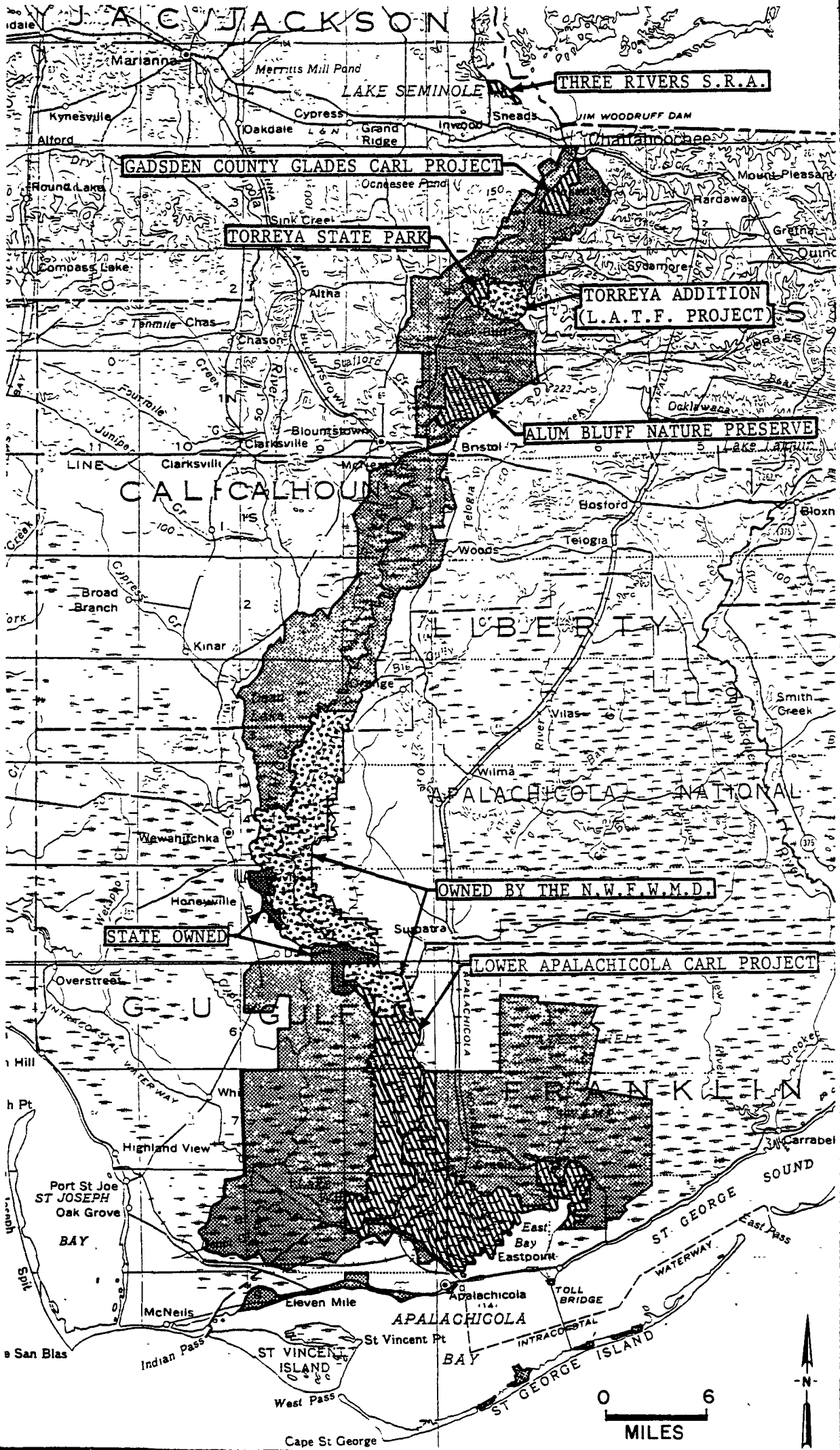
Pursuant to the recommendations outlined in the acquisition plan, a diverse assemblage of staff met in June 1985 to initiate the development of the Apalachicola River and Bay CARL project. Technical staff of the Land Acquisition Selection Committee began an exhaustive evaluation of the proposed project area in August 1985 after the project was formally

APALACHICOLA RIVER and BAY

JACKSON/GADSDEN/CALHOUN/LIBERTY
GULF/FRANKLIN COUNTIES



PROJECT AREA
(ALL BUT PHASE I
YET TO BE MAPPED)



OTHER (Continued)

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.

The Northwest Florida Water Management District was a participant in the development of the Apalachicola River and Bay resource planning boundary and shared extensive ownership and mapping information of this area with the CARL staff. The District, through the Save Our Rivers Program has purchased 35,509 acres in the floodplain from Southwest Florida Industries.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

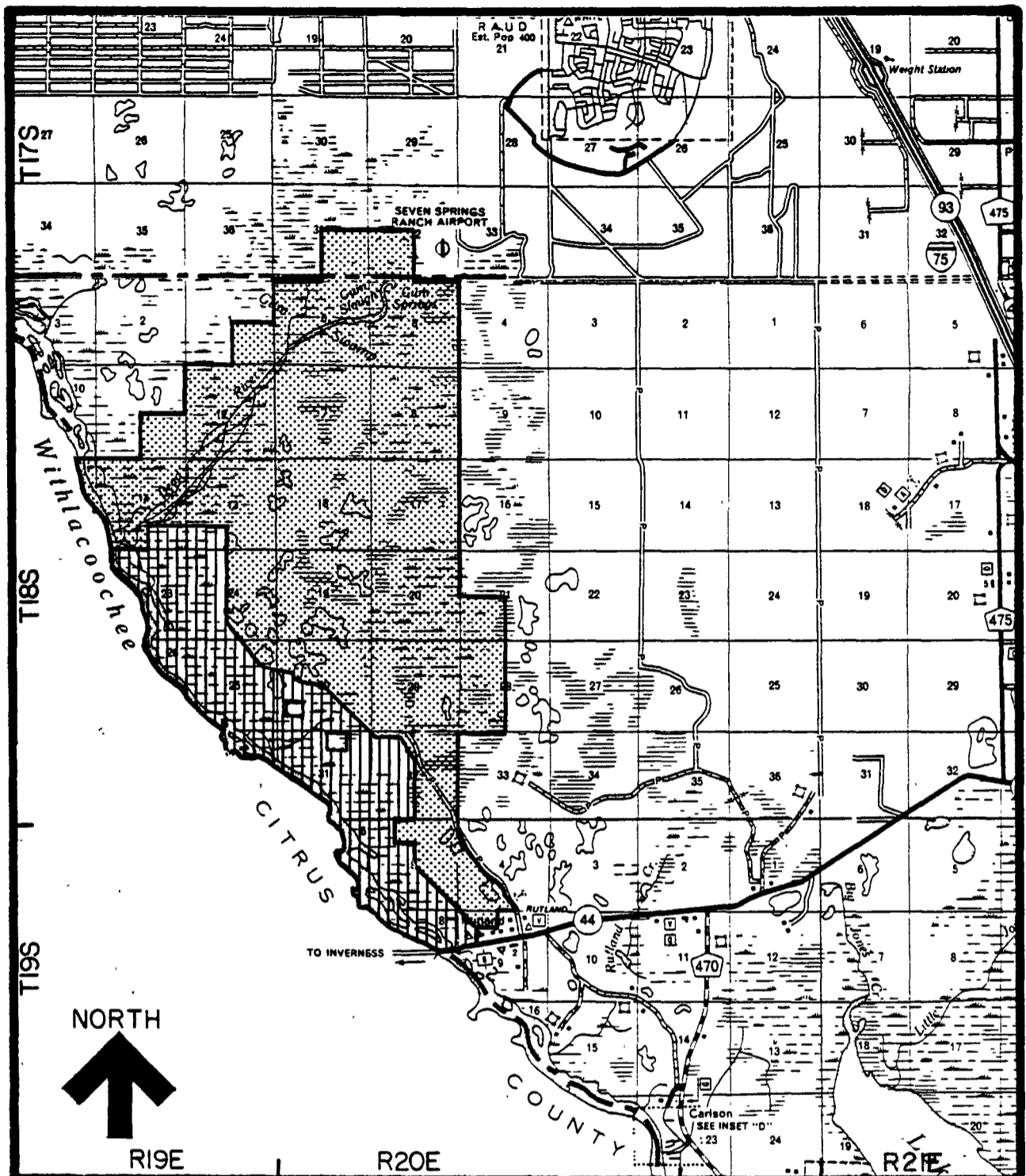
The Apalachicola River and Bay project is an eclectic assemblage of tracts that truly represent some of the finest and most significant natural areas of Florida. The management of these tracts will depend upon the specific characteristics and resources of each site. Proposed uses include Preserve, Reserves, 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 State Lands of the Department of Natural Resources.

#5 CARLTON HALF MOON RANCH



R19E

R20E

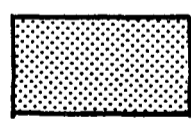
R21E



CARLTON HALF MOON RANCH

SUMTER

COUNTY



PROJECT AREA



PURCHASED BY THE
SOUTHWEST FLORIDA
WATER MANAGEMENT
DISTRICT

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#5 Carlton Half Moon Ranch	Sumter	9,500	\$ 656,000

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, central Florida, along the Withlacoochee River. Approximately 20 miles west of Leesburg. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 11 and House District 47. It is also within the jurisdictions of the Withlacoochee Regional Planning Council and the Southwest Florida Water Management District.

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, spring-fed stream, 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 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).

#5 CARLTON HALF MOON RANCH

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 of property encompassing Seven Sisters Springs, the northwestern portion of Gum Slough and the Gum Slough floodplain appear to be open to negotiations of a conservation easement. 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

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

Start up management costs for road improvement, timber management, and reforestation is estimated by the Division of Forestry to be approximately \$150,000.

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

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.

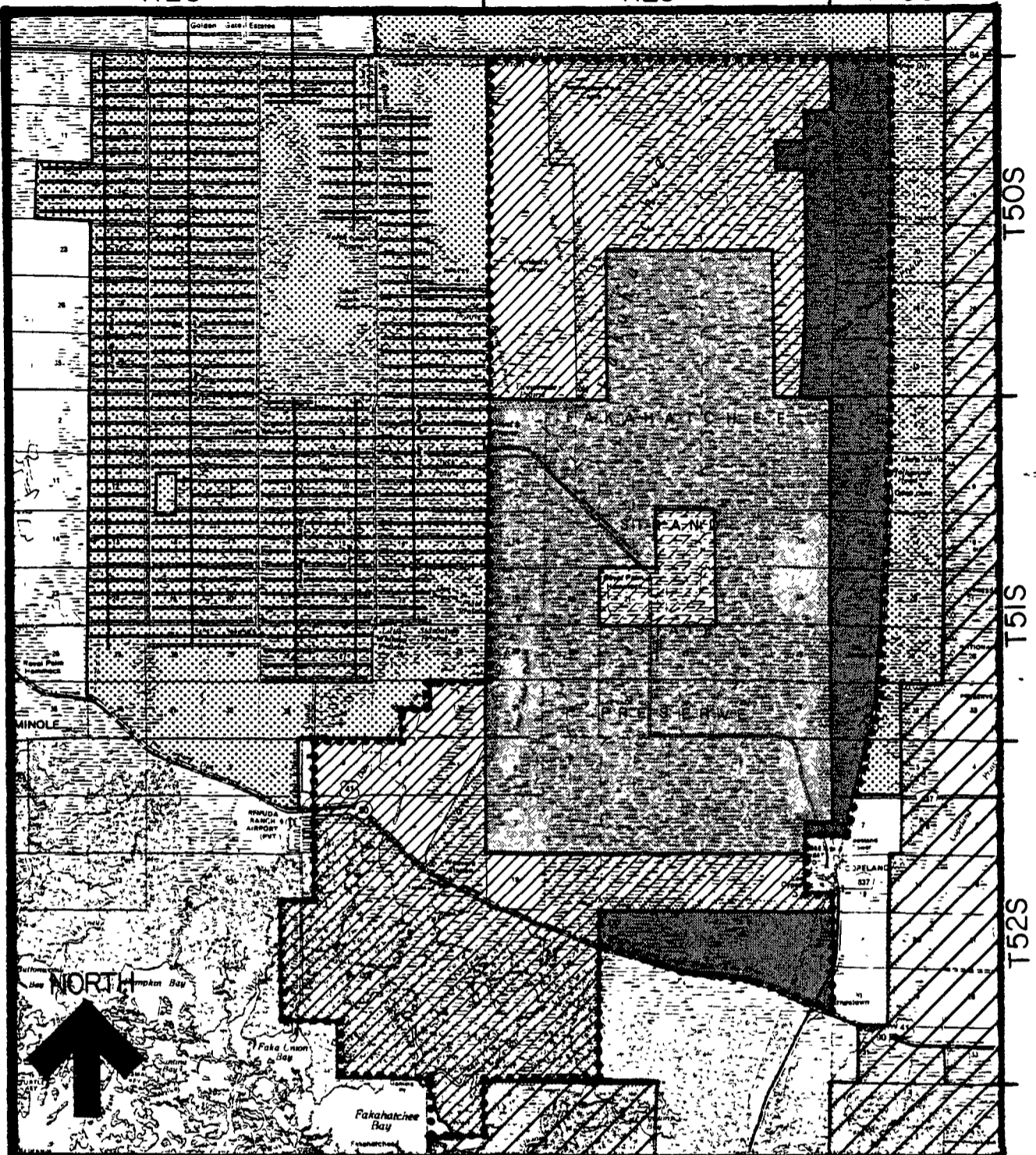
Because of existing improvements to the property relative to fencing, access is already largely controlled, start-up costs for management of the property should be modest. The present road system would need some improvement, and some timber management practices and reforestation would be necessary to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

86 FAKAHATCHEE STRAND

R28

R29

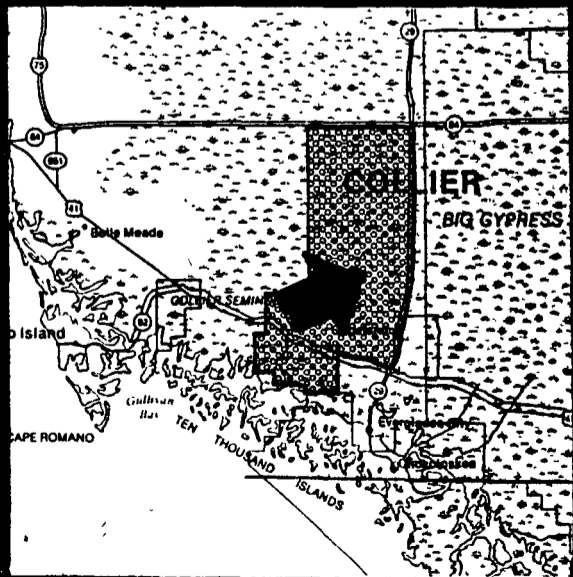
R30





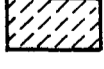



T50S
T51S
T52S



FAKAHATCHEE STRAND
COLLIER COUNTY



- PROJECT BOUNDARY
-  MIXED OWNERSHIP (STATE AND PRIVATE)
-  PRIVATE OWNERSHIP
-  FEDERAL OWNED
-  STATE OWNED
-  COUNTY OWNED (MANAGED BY STATE)
-  SAVE OUR EVERGLADES CARL PROJECT

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#6 Fakahatchee Strand	Collier	27,338	\$10,935,000

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. It is also within the jurisdictions of the Southwest Florida Regional Planning Council and the South Florida Water Management District.

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 the core of the current range 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.

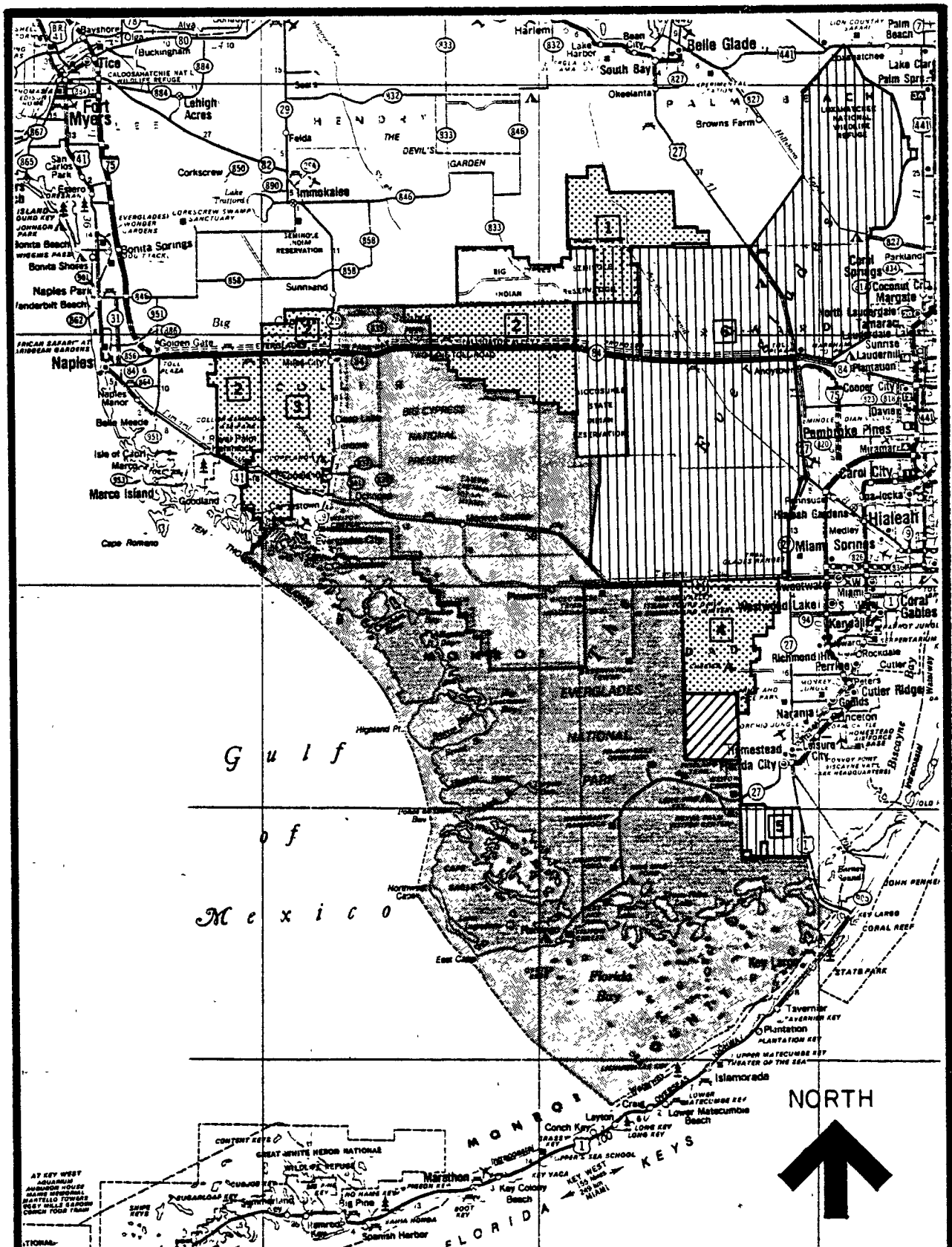
OWNERSHIP

Approximately 34,727 acres, now managed as the Fakahatchee State Preserve, were purchased under the EEL program; approximately 12,355 acres have been acquired or are under option under CARL. Best estimate of the number of remaining owners is approximately 8,800. 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.



0 5 10
MILES

THE EVERGLADES SYSTEM



CARL PROJECTS:

- 1 ROTENBURGER / HOLEY LAND
- 2 SAVE OUR EVERGLADES
- 3 FAKAHATCHEE STRAND
- 4 EAST EVERGLADES



BIG CYPRESS NATIONAL PRESERVE / EVERGLADES NATIONAL PARK



AEROJET WMA - STATE & WMA OWNED



OTHER PUBLIC LANDS:

- 5 SOUTH FLORIDA WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT - CIII
- 6 WATER CONSERVATION AREAS

ACQUISITION PLANNING

Although no formal project design has been initiated for the Fakahatchee Strand project, priority areas have been identified. The acquisition staff is concentrating on acquiring the lots along Janes Scenic Drive, lots along the old logging trams, and on willing sellers.

ESTIMATED COST

Value of \$10,935,000 is an estimate based on the 1986 tax assessed values for average sized parcels within the project area.

Management Funds Budgeted by the Department of Natural Resources for Fiscal Year 1988-89

<u>Salary</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expense</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$122,122	\$6,000	\$58,814	\$6,200	\$193,136

Funds Requested for Fiscal Year 1989-90

<u>Salary</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expense</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>FCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$164,099	\$6,180	\$62,754	\$9,069	\$43,363	\$285,465

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS*

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

Funds have been approved by the Governor and Cabinet to appraise the west corridor of state road 29 from I-75 to the Tamiami Trail (U.S. 41). With over 8,800 ownerships remaining to be acquired it is estimated it will take at least 15 to 25 years to complete if negotiated with current staff. Since 1988 legislation granted the DNR the ability to contract out for real estate services, the acquisition of this project may be more expedient. Fakahatchee Strand is within a Chapter 380 area of Critical State Concern.

The Save Our Everglades Initiative was introduced by the office of the Governor in 1985 and has continued as a priority of the current administration. Reports on the status of protection efforts in the Everglades are issued quarterly.

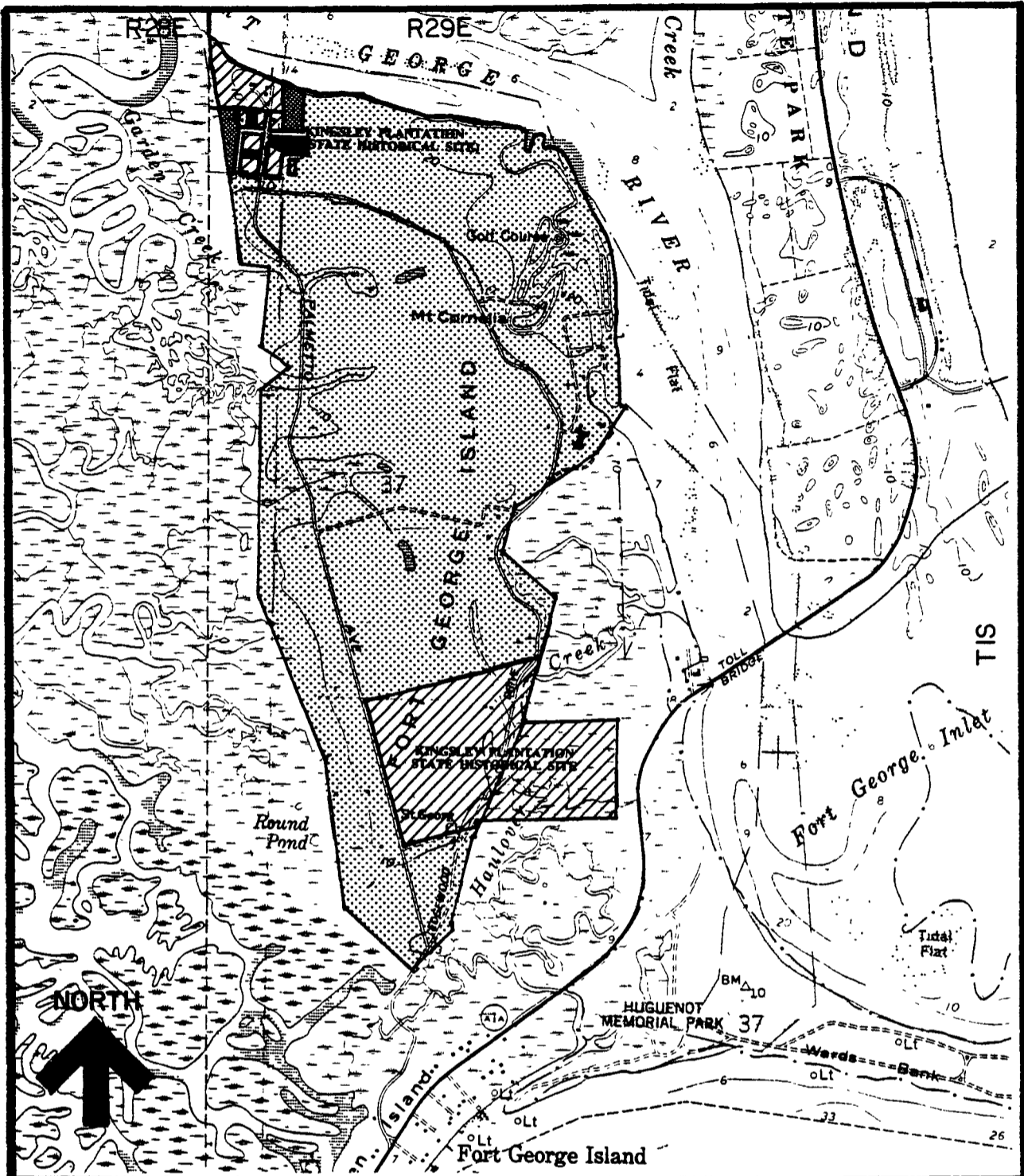
MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

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.

The addition of the various small (lot size) acquisitions within the Strand should not require additional management funds.

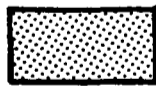
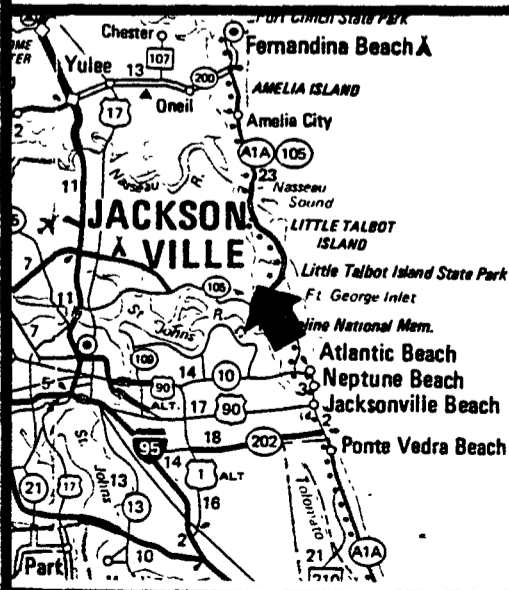
#7 FORT GEORGE ISLAND



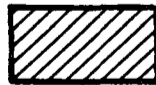
FORT GEORGE ISLAND

DUVAL

COUNTY



PROJECT AREA



STATE OWNED



L.A.T.F. PROJECT
(PHASE I)



L.A.T.F. PROJECT
(PHASE II)

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#7 Fort George Island	Duval	882	\$4,908,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies for purchase under the "other lands" category. The primary acquisition objective would be the protection of significant archaeological and historic sites. Acquisition would also protect at least two unusual plant species and would provide compatible recreational opportunities.

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 as cooperating managers.

PROPOSED USE

It is likely that the project area will be managed in conjunction with the Kingsley Plantation State Historic Site and the Rollins Bird and Plant Sanctuary.

LOCATION

In Duval County on the northeastern Florida coast, approximately 15 miles from downtown Jacksonville. This project is within Florida's Senate District 7 and House District 16. It is also within the jurisdictions of Northeast Florida Regional Planning Council and the St. Johns River Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

Most of the island is made up of upland mixed forest, estuarine tidal marsh, maritime hammock, and shell mound natural communities. These communities are in good condition. Natural areas harbor several rare and endangered plant and animal species. Notably, some plant species are at the extreme limits of their geographical range. The project is adjacent to the Nassau River/St. Johns River Marshes Aquatic Preserve, which recent federal studies indicate to be important as manatee travel corridors. Over fifteen percent of Fort George Island is comprised of disturbed environments.

Fort George Island has exceptional archaeological and historical value. Cultural resource surveys have identified at least twenty-six sites on the island. These sites include shell middens, the site of a late prehistoric Indian village, the remains of a Spanish mission (considered a major archaeological resource), and others.

Recreational opportunities must be compatible with protection of the significant cultural resources and with the preservation of the island's natural values. The project has excellent potential to provide controlled access to, and interpretation of, the numerous cultural resource sites. The project's close proximity to Little Talbot Island State Park and the as yet undeveloped Big Talbot Island State Park diminishes any real need for additional recreational sites; therefore, there is a flexibility to develop the island as much, or as little for recreational use as is desired, as long as the primary objective of protecting the cultural resource sites and the significant natural resources is maintained.

OWNERSHIP

Fairfield Communities, Inc. is the major owner. According to the Duval County property appraiser's records there are 56 other owners on the island, 50± in the CARL project boundary, not including the state of Florida. Fairfield's rezoning application indicates 67 other owners on the island. This project excludes lots within the Kingsley Plantation Addition, Phases I and II, a Land Acquisition Trust Fund (LATF) project.

#7 FORT GEORGE ISLAND

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

The archaeological, historical and botanical resources of the island are very vulnerable to further human disturbance. Over 15% of the project area has already been altered by the construction of an 18-hole golf course, a church, and 19 private residences.

Fairfield Communities, Inc., the major owner of the island, is planning an intensive development which includes construction of single and multi-family residences, commercial space, and a marina, as well as a major expansion of the existing golf course. Even if Fairfield Communities, Inc. does not complete its plans, the proximity of the tract to the rapidly growing urbanized areas of Jacksonville makes probable the development of the site in the near future. The Dames Point Bridge, nearing completion will greatly increase development pressure in this part of Duval County (1988 Project Assessment)

ACQUISITION PLANNING

On February 2, 1988, the Land Acquisition Selection Committee approved the project design for Fort George Island. It was included as part of the 1988 CARL Interim Report which was approved by the Governor and Cabinet on March 8, 1988. There were no additions or deletions from the committee's resource planning boundary, which included all the uplands but excluded the spoil area at the southern end of the island, ownership of which is currently under litigation.

Ft. George is within the Timucuan Ecological and Historical Preserve, created by federal legislation sponsored by U.S. Representative Charles Bennett. Funds to acquire this preserve have not yet been allocated.

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value is approximately \$4,908,000.

Estimated management costs have not yet been determined.

LOCAL SUPPORT

Resolutions.....	9
Letters of general support.....	67
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	20
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	5

OTHER

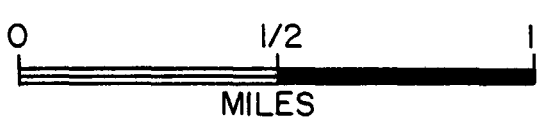
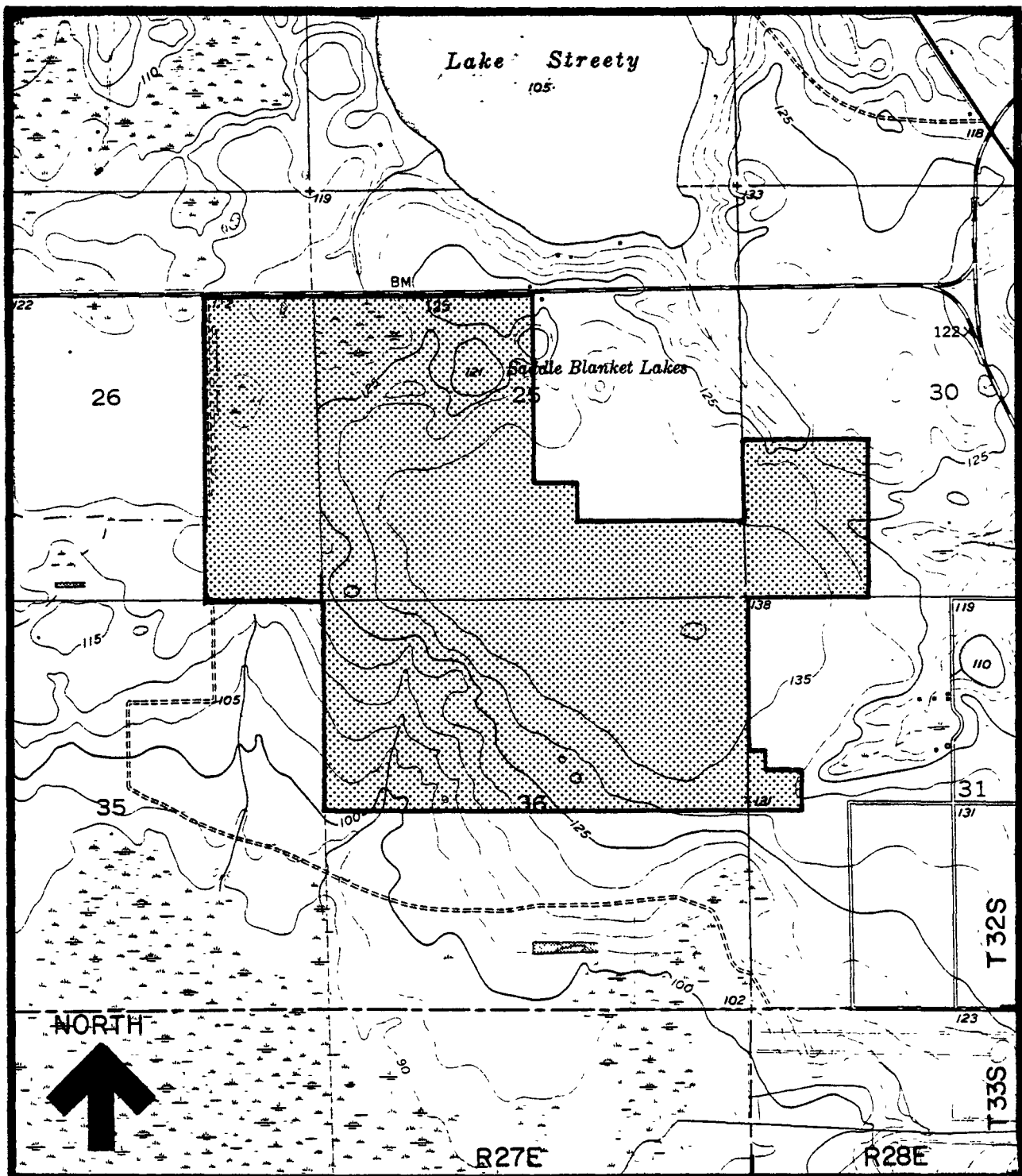
Coordination

The City of Jacksonville/Duval County has pledged to contribute \$1 million towards this project's acquisition.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

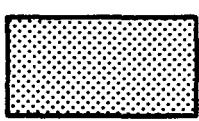
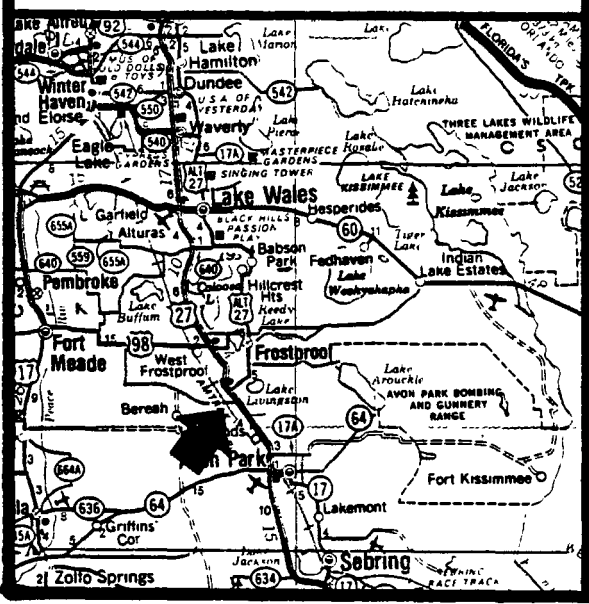
It is anticipated that this project will be managed by the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources as a State Preserve or State Park under single-use management concepts. The Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State and the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission have been designated as cooperating managing agencies. The primary management objectives for this project are the protection of the significant cultural resources and the preservation of significant natural features. The project also has the potential to provide substantial recreational opportunities that are compatible with the preservation of all significant resources. The island's system of roads and mosaic nature of disturbance create a condition ideal for recreational development. The project could support improved and primitive camping; interpretational displays of cultural and natural resources; and a connecting network of hiking, bike, and horseback riding trails. State ownership and management of the entire island would enhance the manageability of two current state ownerships on the island: Kingsley Plantation State Historic Site and Rollins Sanctuary.

#8 SADDLE BLANKET LAKES SCRUB



SADDLE BLANKET LAKES SCRUB

POLK COUNTY



PROJECT AREA

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#8 Saddle Blanket Lakes Scrub	Polk	870	\$ 411,000

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 or State Botanical Site.

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. It also lies within the jurisdictions of the Central Florida Regional Planning Council and the Southwest Florida Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

This project provides one of the finest examples of scrub forest that remains in Florida. This natural community type, once abundant, has been reduced to scattered isolated patches and is rarely found in good ecological health. The Saddle Blanket Lakes Scrub is an excellent example of original natural Florida due to its large size and excellent condition. Thirteen rare plants and animals that are unique to the scrublands occur within the project site - a very high concentration for a single site. 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

A substantial portion of the project involves three major owners, one of which is the Nature Conservancy. There are 20 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.

On December 14, 1988, the Land Acquisition Selection Committee approved a revision of the project design to include approximately 117 additional acres adjacent to the western boundary. This addition was part of a major ownership within the project boundaries. The owner was unwilling to sell only a portion of his parcel. The site is ideally situated for development of necessary support and interpretive facilities.

#8 SADDLE BLANKET LAKES SCRUB

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value is approximately \$411,000.

Estimated management costs have not yet been determined.

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.	12

OTHER

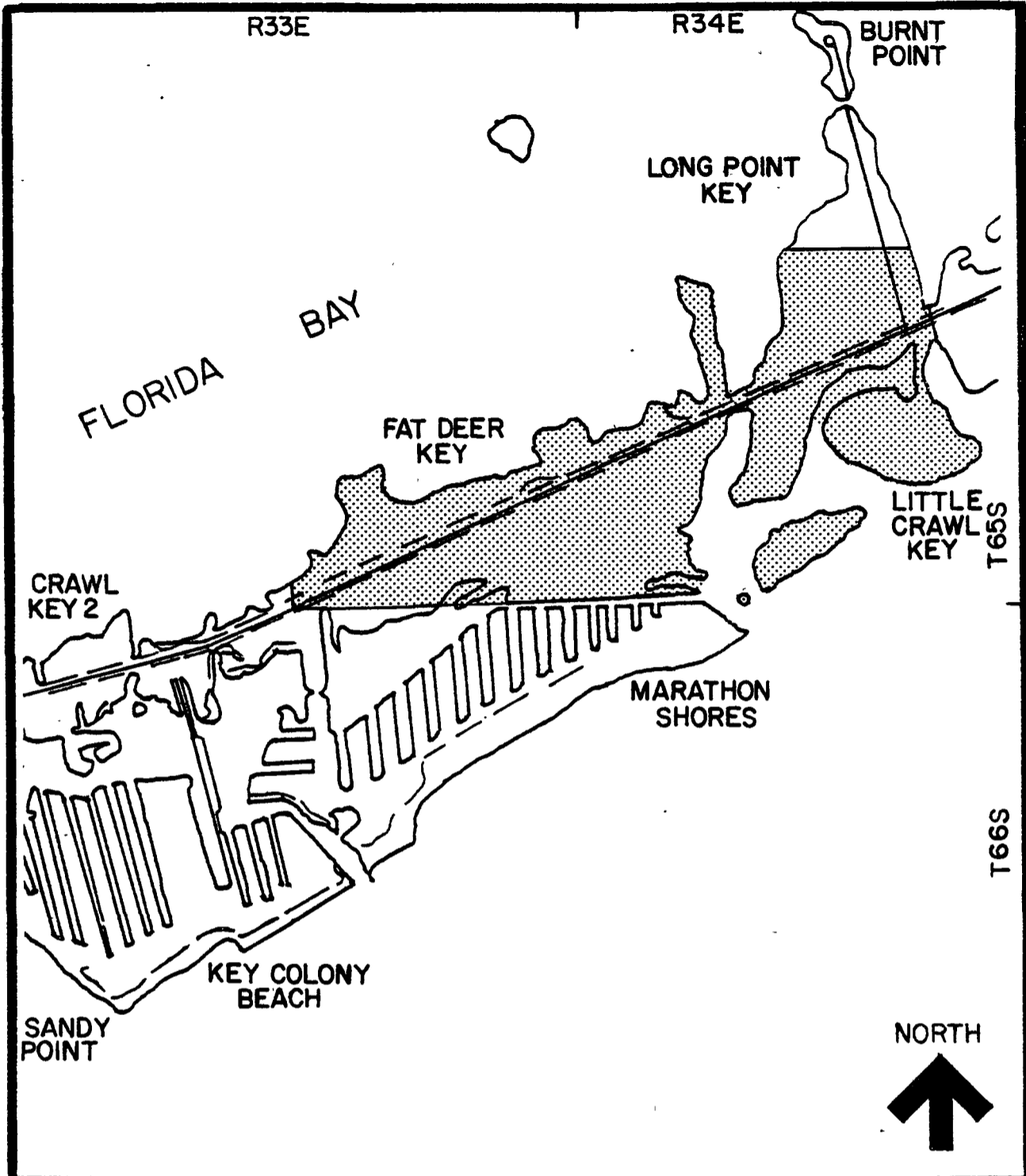
The Nature Conservancy is currently negotiating with one of the other major owners. The recent addition of 117± acres (see "Acquisition Planning") will greatly facilitate acquisition of this parcel.

The Polk County Board of County Commissioners has denied a request for upzoning within the project area.

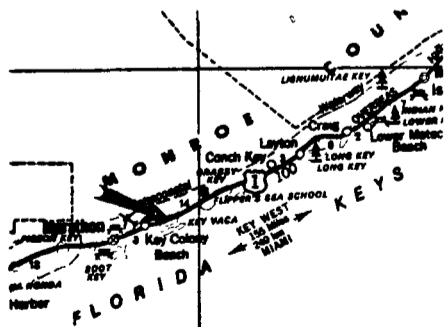
MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

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.

89 CURRY HAMMOCK



CURRY HAMMOCKS
MONROE COUNTY



PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#9 Curry Hammock	Monroe	390	\$5,196,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL). The biological resources are unique and irreplaceable. Acquisition would protect at least two very rare natural communities as well as several rare and endangered plant and animal species.

MANAGER

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

PROPOSED USE

State Park or Preserve with emphasis on passive recreation.

LOCATION

In Monroe County, south Florida, middle Keys, at approximately mile marker 55. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 39 and House Districts 120. It is also within the jurisdictions of the South Florida Regional Planning Council and the South Florida Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

The project is primarily comprised of Rockland Hammock and Estuarine Tidal Swamp Natural Communities. Smaller amounts of Coastal Berm and Coastal Rock Barren are present. Of particular note is the outstanding example of palm hammock, a type of Rockland Hammock, which is very rare and poorly represented in the few other existing localities. Unusual geological formations help create an environment that supports these unique plant associations. Several rare and endangered plant and animal species are known from the project area. The project is one of few undisturbed upland sites that remains in the Middle Keys.

Curry Hammock is considered to have moderate potential for the presence of significant cultural resources. Most known archaeological sites in the Keys have been found in hammocks.

Although the undisturbed hammock communities are too sensitive to support active recreation, these areas do have excellent potential for more passive types of recreation such as bird-watching, hiking, and nature appreciation/interpretation. A disturbed area on Little Crawl Key has been included in the project as a location for the development of recreation-oriented facilities and/or a potential site for active recreation such as improved camping.

OWNERSHIP

There are 4 owners in this project: Lamar Louise Curry - 147 acres, School of the Ozarks, Inc. - 218 acres, Stanley W. Switlik - 20 acres, Marathon Garden Club - 2 acres.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

The upland portions of the Curry Tract are extremely vulnerable to changes resulting from human activities such as wood collecting and trash dumping. It is also vulnerable to fires.

The zoning on the upland portion of the key is SR (Suburban Residential) and up to 10 units per acre are potentially permissible. The palm hammock might be protected by open space ratios of .9 but some development could occur. The hardwood hammock might be classified as being only of moderate quality under criteria established in Chapter 9, Section 8, of the new Monroe County Comprehensive Plan, with an open space ratio of .6 permitted. This would permit up to 40% of the tract to be cleared (1987 Project Assessment).

#9 CURRY HAMMOCK

ACQUISITION PLANNING

The final project design for the Curry Tract was approved by the Land Acquisition Selection Committee on November 19, 1987. It recommended few changes from the resource planning boundary. Approximately 60 acres were deleted to exclude development and to form a manageable boundary.

A two acre tract owned by the Marathon Garden Club is recommended for less than fee-simple acquisition. Acquisition phasing is as follows:

- Phase I. Curry and School of the Ozarks tracts
- Phase II. Switlik tract
- Phase III. Marathon Garden Club (right of first refusal)

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value is approximately \$5,196,000. Value for entire tract based on assessed value per acre for the Curry Tract. Tax assessed value for Curry alone is \$3,221,240.

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.	4

OTHER

This project is within a Chapter 380 area of Critical State Concern. It is also within the South Florida Regional Planning Council and the South Florida Water Management District.

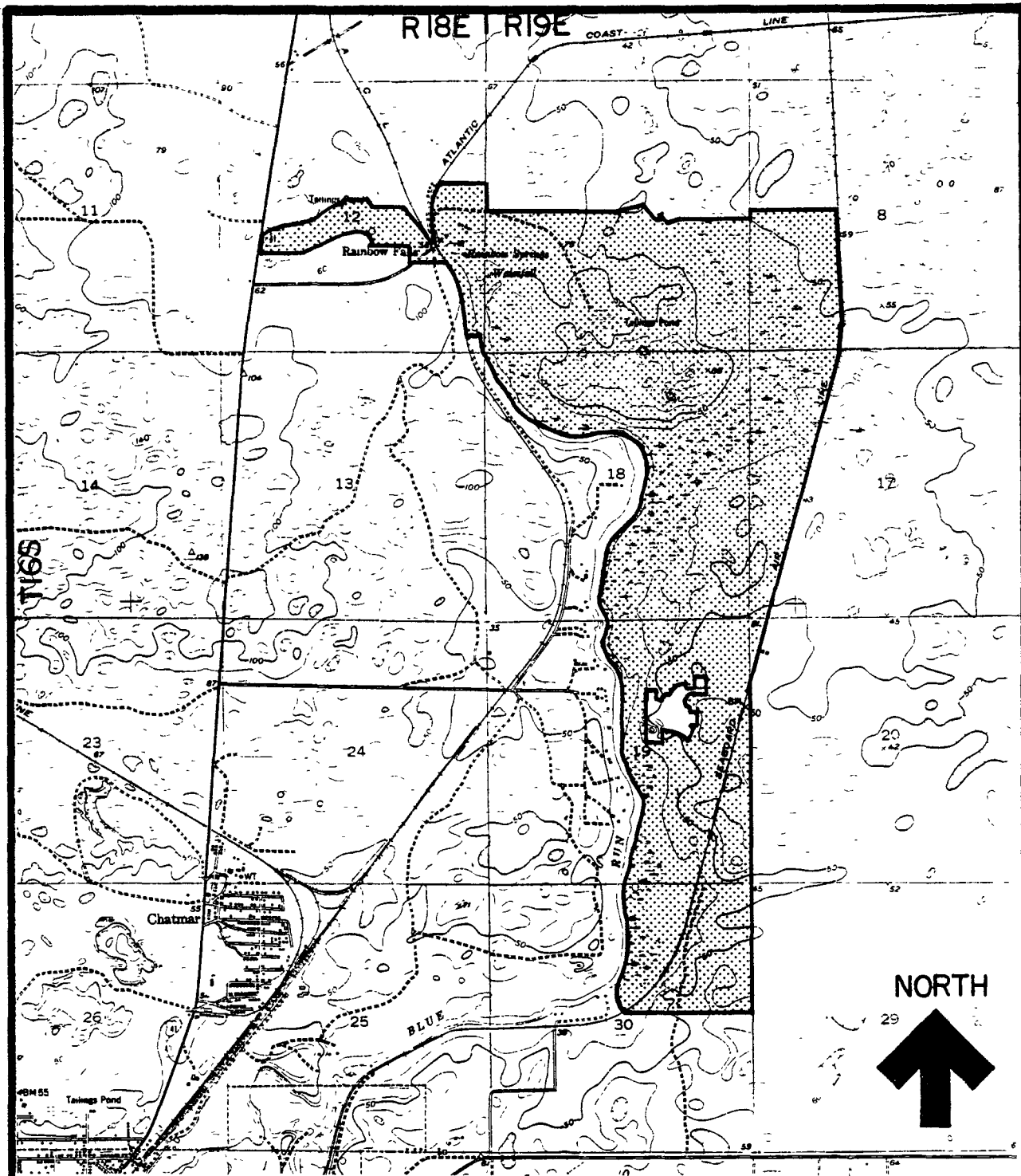
Coordination

The Nature Conservancy in cooperation with the state has been negotiating this project for the past year.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

It is anticipated that this project will be managed by the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources as a State Preserve or State Park under single-use management concepts. The primary management objective will be the preservation of the rare natural communities. Ancillary benefits derived from this management will be the protection of significant cultural resource sites and the availability of resource-based recreation. Recreational opportunities, however, must be compatible with the primary management objective of resource protection. This restriction requires recreation in the undisturbed natural areas to be less intensive, and limited to such activities as hiking, photography, and nature appreciation. A disturbed area on Little Crawl Key provides an ideal location for the development of facilities and for more active recreational use.

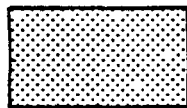
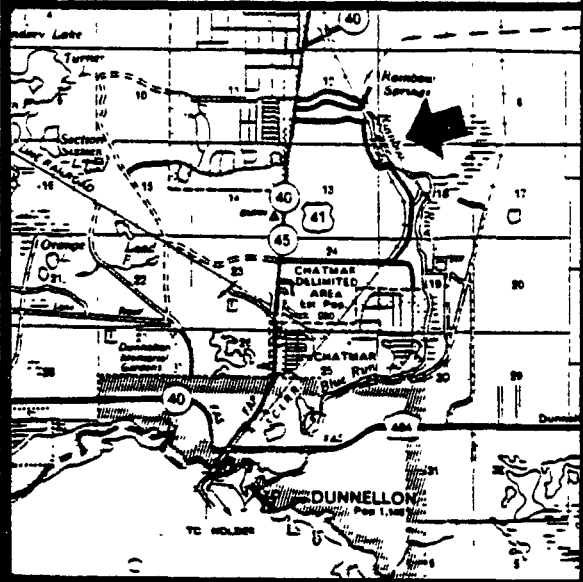
#10 RAINBOW RIVER



RAINBOW RIVER

MARION

COUNTY



PROJECT AREA

<u>PROJECT NAME</u>	<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)</u>	<u>TAX ASSESSED VALUE</u>
#10 Rainbow River	Marion	1,473	\$2,918,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as "other lands". Acquisition would provide an extremely scenic area for active and passive recreation, and would protect a unique spring and river system.

MANAGER

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

PROPOSED USE

State Park

LOCATION

Marion County, north central Florida, just northeast of Dunnellon off U.S. 1. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 4 and House District 25. It is also within the jurisdictions of the Withlacoochee Regional Planning Council and the Southwest Florida Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

This project includes Rainbow Springs which is the headwaters of the Rainbow River. Rainbow Springs is a first magnitude spring and has the fourth largest discharge of all springs in the state. Water quality of the springs is considered excellent. The project also includes uplands surrounding the headsprings, approximately three miles of the six mile spring run, and land on the east side of the river. The tract is comprised of floodplain swamp, floodplain forest, sandhill, and xeric uplands natural communities. Several rare animal species, including bald eagles and manatees, are reported from the area.

There are three known archaeological sites within the project area. The most significant of these sites is a prehistoric (Archaic) Indian village. The project is considered to be important archaeologically and has good potential for further investigations.

This project has excellent recreational potential. The clear waters of the spring run and clean, white sand bottom create an attractive setting in which to participate in numerous recreational activities that could include picnicking, hiking, camping, swimming, canoeing, or nature appreciation. Existing structural improvements in the project, including a campground, could be easily converted to state use.

OWNERSHIP

There are two primary owners, Rainbow Springs Inc., and Terry Roberts. Other members of the Roberts family also own several parcels in the project area. There are approximately 4 other minor owners. Terry Roberts, the project sponsor, is a very willing seller. Representatives of Rainbow Springs Inc. have also been in contact with the Selection Committee and the Department of Natural Resources and are willing to discuss the possibility of selling.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

Since the project area is very picturesque, encompassing high bluffs, a first magnitude spring and spring run, it is highly vulnerable to human disturbance. The maintenance of the good to excellent water quality of the Rainbow River is probably dependent upon restricting the further expansion of housing construction around the springhead and the river.

The west side of the river has been developed with single family homes and a large residential development, the Rainbow Springs Inc. DRI, is underway to the north and west of the spring. The DRI includes the area around the springhead and approximately the northern third of the river on the east

#10 RAINBOW RIVER

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT (Continued)

side. The Florida Department of Transportation is also considering as one of several options crossing the Rainbow River with a turnpike extension which would run northwest from Wildwood to Lebanon Station, connecting to U.S. 19. If this project is not acquired by the state, it will be a totally developed area in the near future with obvious ramification for water quality and public access.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

The project design for Rainbow River was approved by the Land Acquisition Selection Committee on November 19, 1987. Deletions included a pine plantation in the southern portion of the project and single family homes in the same vicinity.

The preferable means of protecting the project south of Sateke Village is by acquiring a conservation easement along the river equal to a 500 foot buffer. If this buffer is not negotiable, then the DSL should try to acquire fee-simple title to this portion of the project.

Acquisition Phasing

- Phase I Rainbow Springs Inc. concurrent with Robert's ownership above Sateke Village.
- Phase II Robert's ownership below Sateke Village.
- Phase III Remaining owners.

On September 28, 1988, the Land Acquisition Selection Committee clarified the intent of the project design to include 2.5± acres of the Rainbow River Inc. ownership extending along 1,000± foot of the western river front.

On December 14, 1988, the Land Acquisition Selection Committee approved the addition of 32.7 acres to include a private road system providing more desirable access from U.S. Highway 41. The addition is the historic entrance into the former attraction facilities.

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value is approximately \$2,918,000.

Management costs have not yet been determined.

The Division of State Lands has a half-time manager assigned to the Rainbow River Aquatic Preserve.

LOCAL SUPPORT

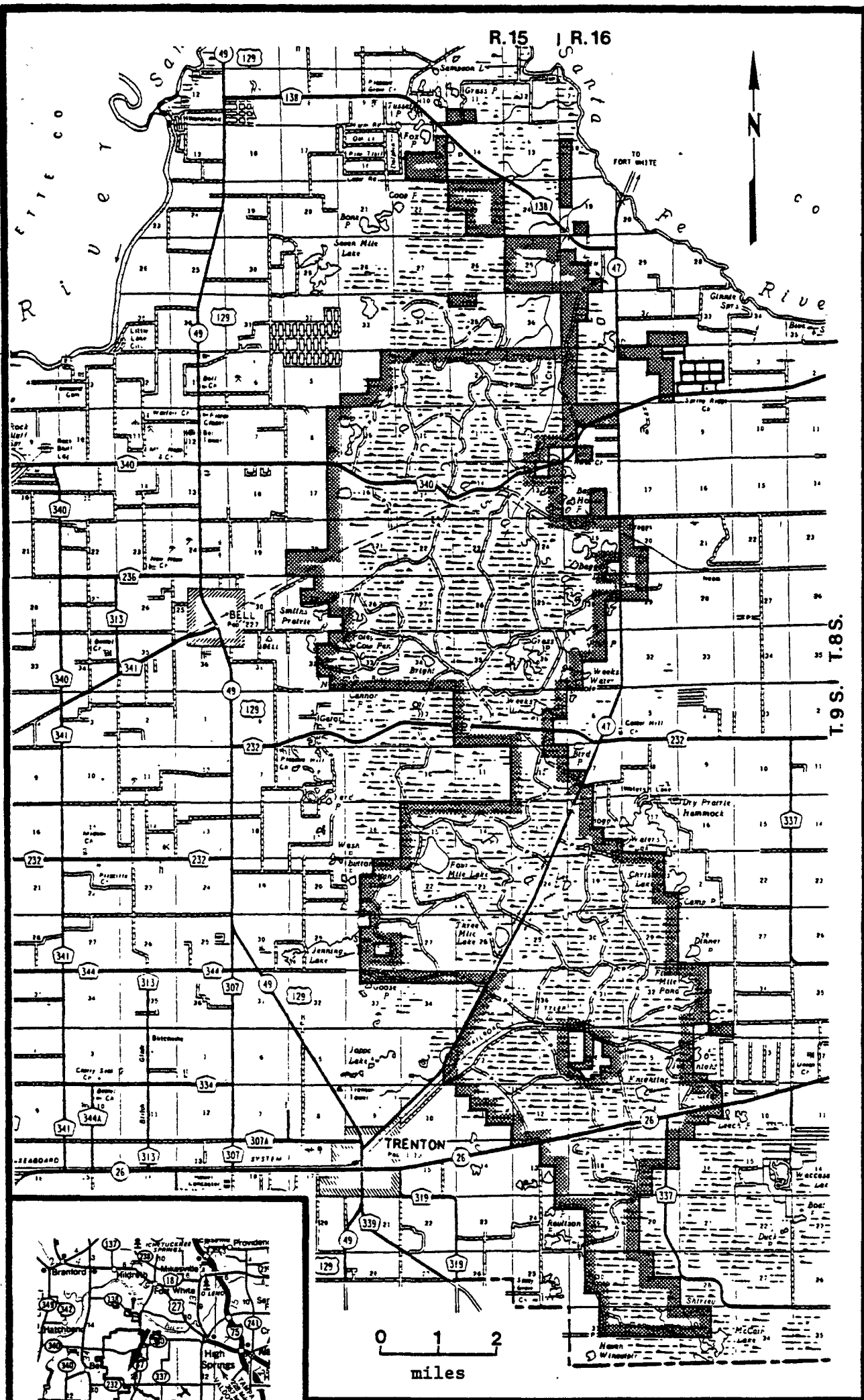
- Resolutions..... 11
- Letters of general support..... 497
- Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials..... 23
- Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations. 5

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

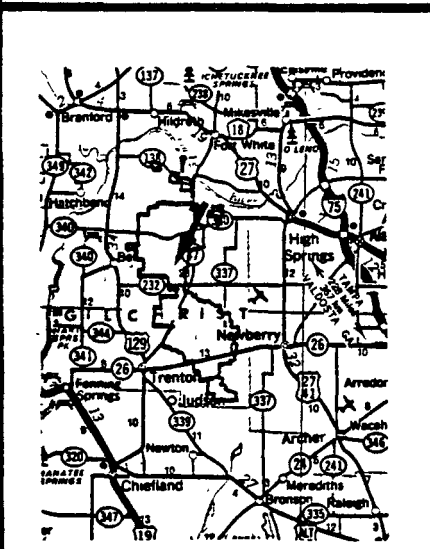
The Rainbow River project will be managed by the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources as a State Park under single-use management concepts. The primary management objective will be to provide resource-based recreation that is fully compatible with the maintenance of the exceptional natural features which are of statewide significance. The project will be able to support a broad range of recreational activities, both active and passive.

The eight buildings and other "improvements" within the project area could easily be incorporated into state management of the site as a state park. Improvements include an entrance building, lodge, restrooms, several minor buildings, a campground, and paved parking area. The buildings, especially the lodge, are architecturally styled to complement the natural surroundings. The lodge sits atop a high bluff overlooking the headsprings. The Division of State Lands of the Department of Natural Resources has primary management responsibility for the Rainbow River Aquatic Preserve, which includes the spring and its run.

#11 WACCASASSA FLATS



T. 9 S. T. 8 S.



WACCASASSA FLATS
GILCHRIST COUNTY



PROJECT AREA
PHASE I

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#11 Waccasassa Flats	Gilchrist	44,846*	\$6,183,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as "other lands". Acquisition would provide a substantial area for active and passive recreation and would provide an excellent potential for realizing income from timber management. Acquisition would also protect portions of the watersheds and recharge areas of significant river systems.

MANAGER

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

PROPOSED USE

State Forest

LOCATION

Gilchrist County, north Florida, approximately 30 miles west of Gainesville. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 6 and House District 11. It also lies within the jurisdictions of the North Central Florida Regional Planning Council and the Suwannee River Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

This project is predominantly comprised of commercial pine plantation. Pine stands are interspersed among numerous cypress ponds, depression marshes, hydric hammock, and other wetland natural communities. Several relatively large lakes (the largest is 150 acres), small areas of upland hardwood forest, sandhill, and other minor natural communities contribute to the natural diversity of the project. The project area is considered to be a watershed of the Suwannee, Santa Fe and Waccasassa Rivers.

This project has the size and diversity to support a wide variety of active and passive recreational activities. These activities might include picnicking, camping, fishing, hunting, boating, horseback riding, hiking, bird-watching, nature appreciation and photography.

OWNERSHIP

There are two owners in Phase I of the project area which is the portion of the project recommended for immediate boundary mapping and acquisition. Both owners are willing sellers. Phases II and III include an additional 41 ownerships and 11,204 acres, but are not included in the project boundaries at this time.

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 would adversely affect water quality. Development of the uplands would increase runoff, would increase water levels in the wetlands and would contribute to the eutrophication of the numerous lakes on the tract.

All of Phase I of this project (44,846 acres) was formerly owned and managed by ITT Rayonier as their Gilchrist Forest. The southern half of Rayonier's property was sold in 1985, as part of a general phase-out of their operations in the region. The new owners of the southern parcel apparently plan to market the merchantable timber and sell the property for development. The northern portion of Phase I of the project is still owned by Rayonier and is currently advertised for sale.

* Phase I only; Phases II and III comprise an additional 11,204 acres.

#11 WACCASASSA FLATS

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT (Continued)

Unless this property is purchased by the state, major portions of the tract will be converted to more intensive uses, the site's value as a watershed and wetland area will be vastly diminished and the entire tract will be lost to public use (1987 Project Assessment).

ACQUISITION PLANNING

The Waccasassa Flats project design was first approved by the Land Acquisition Selection Committee on February 12, 1988 but was further modified on June 22, 1988. The project design modified the resource planning boundary by dividing the project in phases and recommending that only Phase I be immediately boundary mapped, appraised and negotiated. Phase I consists of approximately 44,846 acres and two owners. Phases II and III contain an additional 11,204 acres and 41 owners. The mapping, appraisal and acquisition of Phases II and III should be dependant on the acquisition of the two major owners in Phase I.

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value for Phase I, the portion of the project recommended for immediate acquisition, is approximately \$6,183,000. Tax assessed value for Phases II and III is approximately \$1,937,000.

Estimated management costs have not yet been determined.

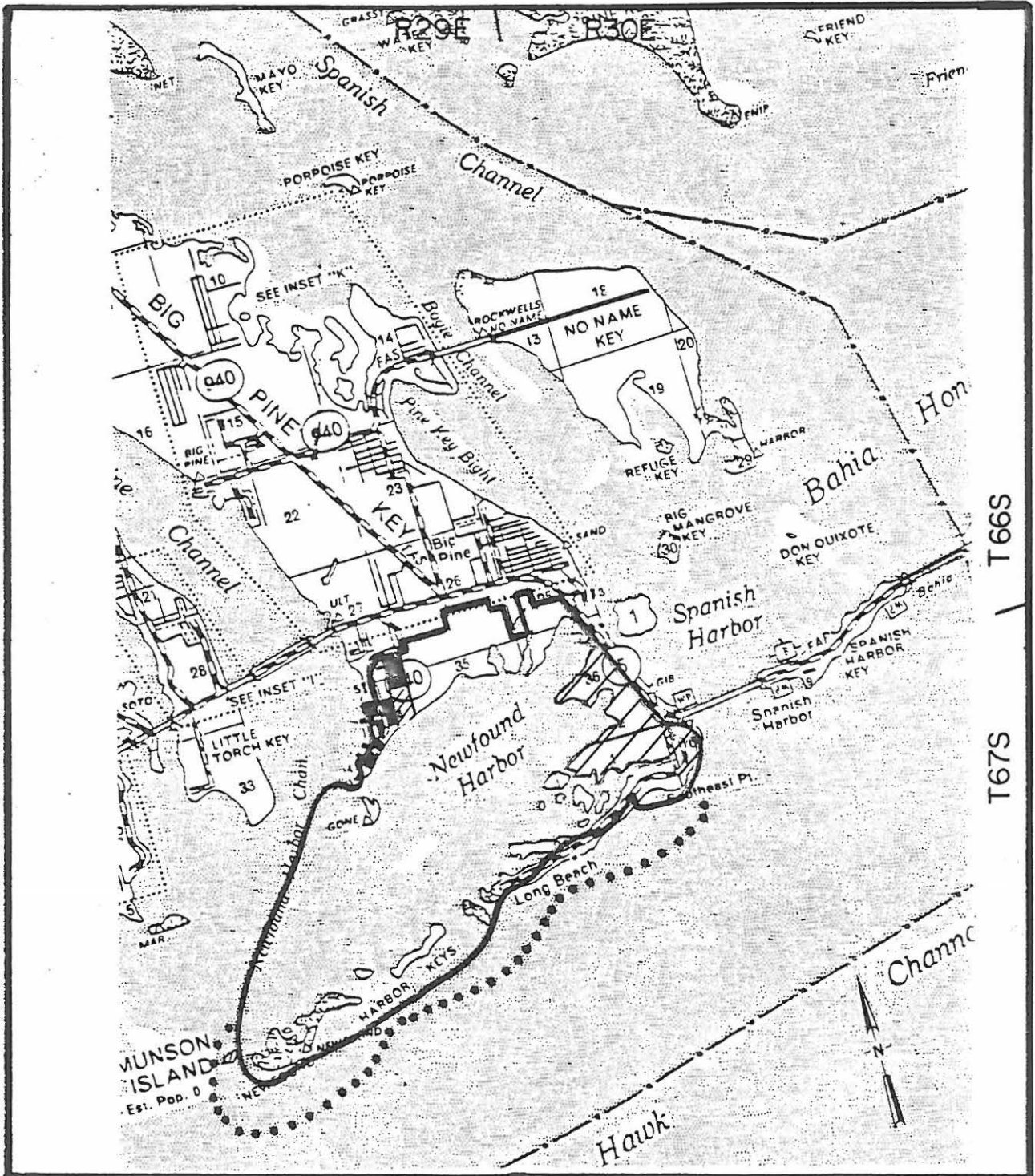
LOCAL SUPPORT

- Resolutions..... 4
- Letters of general support.....3655
- Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials..... 14
- Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations. 21

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

This project will be managed by the Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services as a State Forest. The Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission has been recommended as a cooperating managing agency. The project is of sufficient size, character, and quality to support a variety of multiple use activities. The tract's productivity and diversity can be improved by thinning pine plantations, lengthening timber rotations, encouraging natural regeneration, increasing wildlife management activities, and restoring natural habitats. The Waccasassa Flats project is well suited for timber production, wildlife management, outdoor recreation, educational and scientific activities, and resource protection.

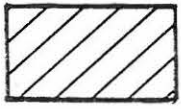
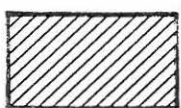


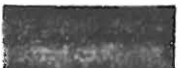
#12 COUPON BIGHT



**BIG PINE KEY /
COUPON BIGHT**

MONROE COUNTY



-  FEDERAL PROPERTY
-  STATE PROPERTY
-  PROJECT BOUNDARY
-  AQUATIC PRESERVE BOUNDARY
-  UNDER OPTION

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#12 Coupon Bight	Monroe	585	\$ 1,093,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

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

MANAGER

The Division of State Lands of the Department of Natural Resources. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has purchased and is currently managing parts of the project area as part of the National Key Deer Refuge.

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. It is also within the jurisdictions of the South Florida Regional Planning Council and the South Florida Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

A diversity of natural communities, both wetland and upland, are represented on this parcel including tidal swamp, coastal berm, pine rocklands, rockland hammock and coastal strand. Numerous threatened and endangered species of plants and animals occur on the property. The coastal berm is host to Garber's spurge (*Chamaesyce garberi*) which is known from only a few sites in the world. This area is also utilized by the Florida key deer, an endangered species. The project is in close proximity to the Key Deer National Wildlife Refuge.

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 155 remaining owners; approximately 75 are within three undeveloped subdivisions. The U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, with the assistance of the Trust for Public Lands, acquired the Strachley Tract, on the eastern boundary, CARL's number 1 priority. The Pepper tract, 45 acres adjacent to the Aquatic Preserve on the northern portion of the tract, has been purchased under CARL. An additional 40 acre tract adjacent to and north of the Pepper tract is under option as are several lots in Piney Point Subdivision, a recorded subdivision west of the Pepper tract.

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.

Portions of the project, including Munson Island in the southwestern project area and an automobile salvage yard in the northern part of the project area have been removed by the selection committee because of expanded development and undesirable uses of the sites.

#12 COUPON BIGHT

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.

On June 22, 1988, the Land Acquisition Selection Committee modified the project boundary by deleting three sites: Munson Island, an auto salvage yard, and five lots associated with the Seacamp facility.

The Division of State Lands Further refined acquisition phasing as follows:

- Phase I. Large acreage tracts and recorded subdivisions.
- Phase II. Unrecorded subdivisions.
- Phase III. Improved or commercial properties.

ESTIMATED COST

Assessed value of \$1,093,000, is based on average 1985 tax assessed values for the typically sized lots and larger acreage tracts within the project area.

Management Funds Budgeted By the Division of State Lands for Fiscal Year 1988-89:

<u>Salary</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expense</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>FCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
-0-	\$17,680	\$ 2,500	\$ 450	-0-	\$20,630

Management Funds Requested for Fiscal Year 1989-90:

<u>Salary</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>FCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
-0-	\$18,720	\$ 3,000	-0-	-0-	\$21,720

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	2
Letters of general support.....	7
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	11
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	8

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.

Coordination

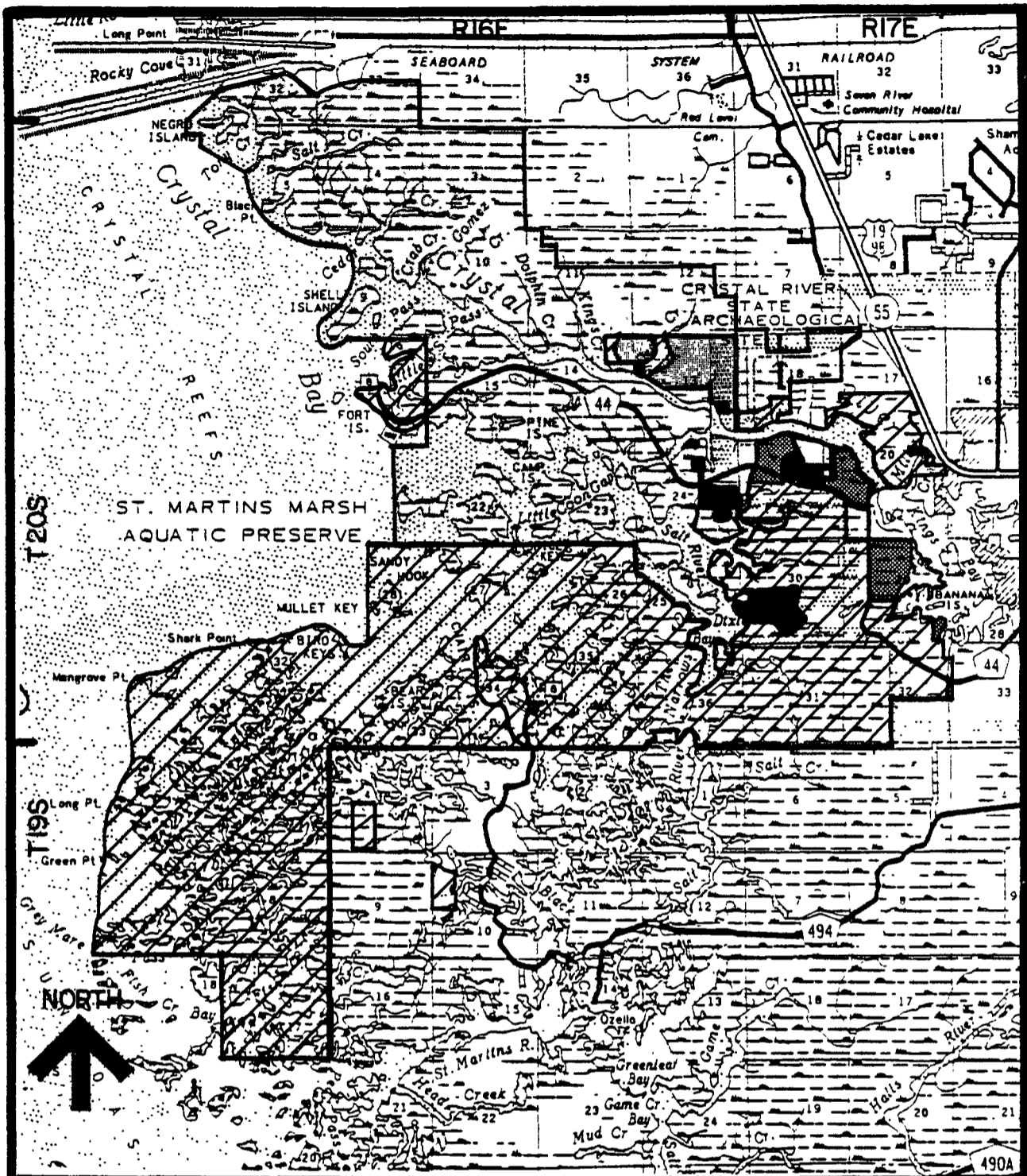
The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is has included this project as desirable additions for the National Key Deer Wildlife Refuge. Congress appropriated \$3 million in Fiscal Year 1988-89 to buy acreage on No Name Key, Big Pine Key and Cudjoe Key for the expansion of the refuge. US Fish and Wildlife also received \$1 million from the Aerojet Exchange which will be used to acquire additional land for the refuge. CARL's number 1 priority within this project, the Strachley Tract, is already acquired and under such management by the Service. State and federal acquisition agents should continue to plan and work together to bring the remainder of this project under public management.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Management responsibility for the 735 acre project should be assigned to the Division of State Lands 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 U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service is managing the Ocean Bluff/Strachley Tract as part of the adjacent Key Deer National Wildlife Refuge.

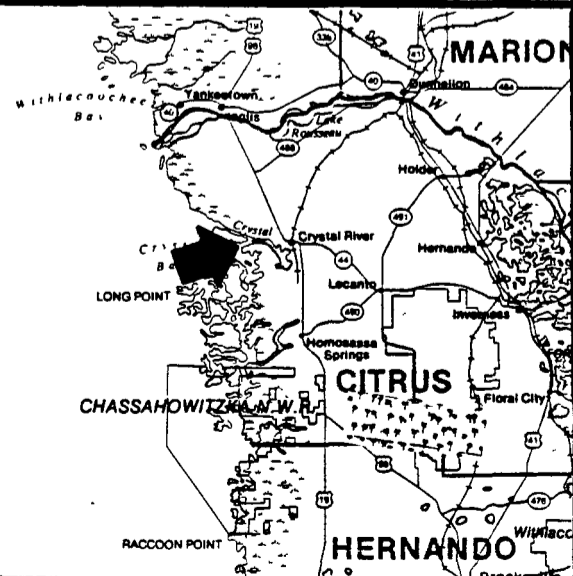
#13 CRYSTAL RIVER

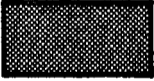

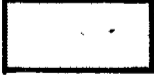




CRYSTAL RIVER STATE RESERVE

CITRUS

COUNTY



-  PROJECT AREA: PHASE I
-  PHASE II
-  PHASE III
-  STATE OWNED
-  OUT PARCELS

<u>PROJECT NAME</u>	<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>ACREAGE</u> (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	<u>TAX ASSESSED VALUE</u>
#13 Crystal River	Citrus	5,113	\$ 4,911,000

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 State Lands 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. It is also within the jurisdictions of the Withlacoochee Regional Planning Council and the Southwest Florida Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

This project provides protection of a major winter refuge for the endangered manatee and is a prime nesting location for bald eagles and ospreys. Natural communities within the project area, which includes the headwaters of Crystal River, are in good condition and include: floodplain marsh, freshwater tidal swamp, tidal marsh and upland hammock along this river system.

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 2,430 acres have been acquired under EEL and CARL programs. There are approximately 50 owners remaining to be purchased. Suncoast Shores, a sizable ownership and crucial parcel on the southern boundary of this project area has recently closed. Negotiations are almost exhausted on the Crystal Cove portion 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 for development or disturbed.

#13 CRYSTAL RIVER

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 following project design acquisition phasing recommendations:

1. Crystal River II
2. Crystal Cove
3. Crystal River State Reserve
 - a) Fort Island Mounds and the Hollins Corporation, projects added to the 1984-85 CARL list.
 - 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

Tax assessed value is approximately \$4,911,000.

Funds budgeted by the Division of State Lands for Fiscal Year 1988-89.

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>FCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
-0-	\$5,460	\$9,500	-0-	-0-	\$14,960

Funds Requested for Fiscal Year 1989-90

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$16,838	\$10,000	\$1,000	-0-	\$27,838

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	5
Letters of general support.....	882
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	4
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	9

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.

Coordination

Congress, in 1987, appropriated \$650,000 to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to purchase 806 acres for the expansion of the Crystal River National Wildlife Refuge.

The Citrus County Commission recently approved the extension of a water line to the end of SR 44, which bisects the Crystal River project area.

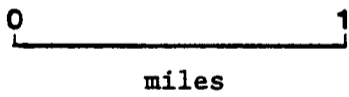
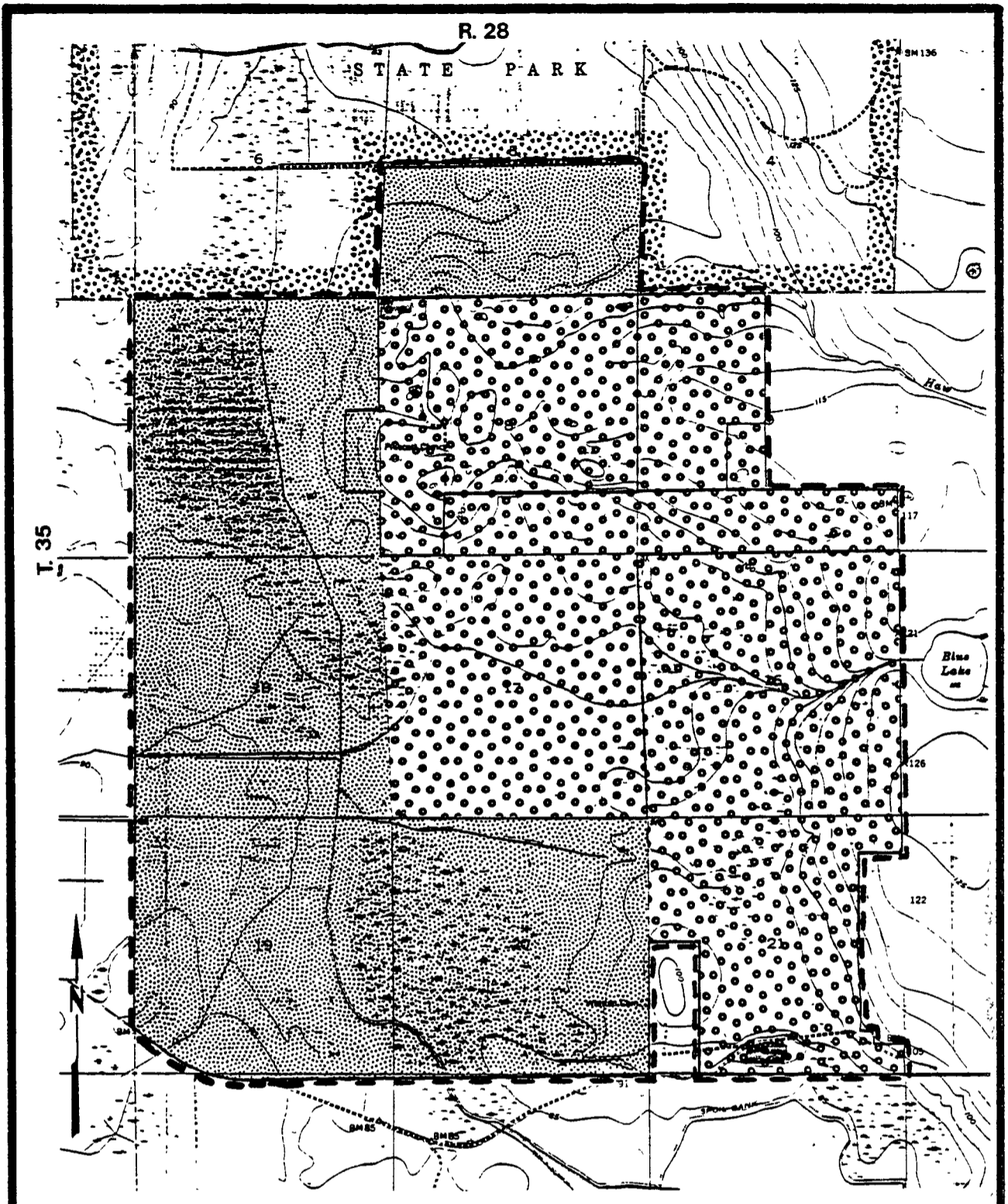
MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

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.

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. Note: Many management responsibilities for the Crystal River State Reserve have been transferred to the Division of State Lands through departmental reorganization. The Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State has 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.

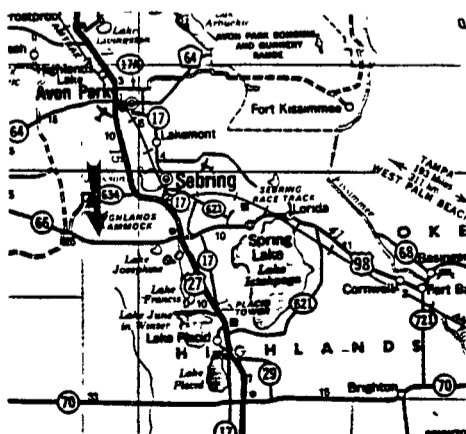
#14 HIGHLANDS HAMMOCK STATE PARK ADDITION



HIGHLANDS HAMMOCK ADDITION

HIGHLANDS

COUNTY



PHASE I



PHASE II



STATE PARK BOUNDARY



PROJECT BOUNDARY

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#14 Highlands Hammock State Park Addition	Highlands	5,571	\$1,958,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL). Acquisition would provide significant protection for endangered species and would protect watershed quality.

MANAGER

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

PROPOSED USE

State Park Addition

LOCATION

Highlands County, south central Florida, approximately 4 1/2 miles southwest of U.S. 27 and Sebring. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 13 and House District 76. It also lies within the jurisdictions of the Central Florida Regional Planning Council and the Southwest Florida Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

This project is comprised of generally good quality scrub, scrubby flatwoods, xeric hammock, mesic flatwoods, baygall, and basin swamp natural communities. The project also includes some relatively minor areas where the natural vegetation has been disturbed. The basin swamp is of particular importance because of hydrological connections with Highlands Hammock State Park. The diversity of natural communities supports good populations of wildlife, including several threatened species.

The project area has moderate potential for the presence of archaeological sites representing any of the cultural periods typical of the Okeechobee Basin.

The project would provide additional areas suitable for camping, hiking, horseback riding, nature study, and photography.

OWNERSHIP

There are approximately 10 owners in the entire project area. Iris Young owns all but approximately 728 acres of the 4 1/2 sections of Phase I and is a willing seller. Part of Phase II is in receivership, so there could be a good possibility of acquiring it. Livingston, a major owner in Phase II has many of the other parcels in Phase II under option and is a willing seller.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

The area, due to its fragile habitat, is susceptible to degradation by grazing and lack of proper resource management i.e. ecological burning to maintain plant communities. There is also the potential for pollution of streams running into Highlands Hammock State Park from cattle, from contaminants resulting from orange groves and, if development occurs, from residential effluent.

Although there is not enough data at this time to precisely predict the impact of development, the existing information suggests that the preservation of water quality in its present state would be important for the protection of local groundwater, particularly the discharge into streams going into Highlands Hammock State Park.

Because the location of the area is in close proximity to the rapidly expanding City of Sebring, it is potentially a prime area for development of private and commercial housing. Development of these types are currently present in close proximity to the area.

The county considered locating a land fill on adjacent property this past year but withdrew the proposal.

#14 HIGHLANDS HAMMOCK STATE PARK ADDITION

ACQUISITION PLANNING

The Highland Hammock Project Design was approved by the Land Acquisition Selection Committee on April 1, 1988. The resource planning boundary was refined by the addition of approximately 40 acres to the northeastern part of the project area and the deletion of approximately 60 acres in the southeastern part of the project. The area deleted was predominantly pasture and citrus.

Less than fee-simple acquisition

Iris Young, the major owner, has indicated she would prefer to keep all property east of Charlie Bowlegs Creek, but that a conservation easement or life estate might be negotiable. Preferable means of protection is by purchasing the fee simple title.

Phasing

- 1. Sections 5, 7, 18, 19, 20
- 2. Sections 8, 9, 16, 17, 21

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value is approximately \$1,958,000.

Management costs have not yet been estimated.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	2
Letters of general support.....	487
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	6
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	22

OTHER

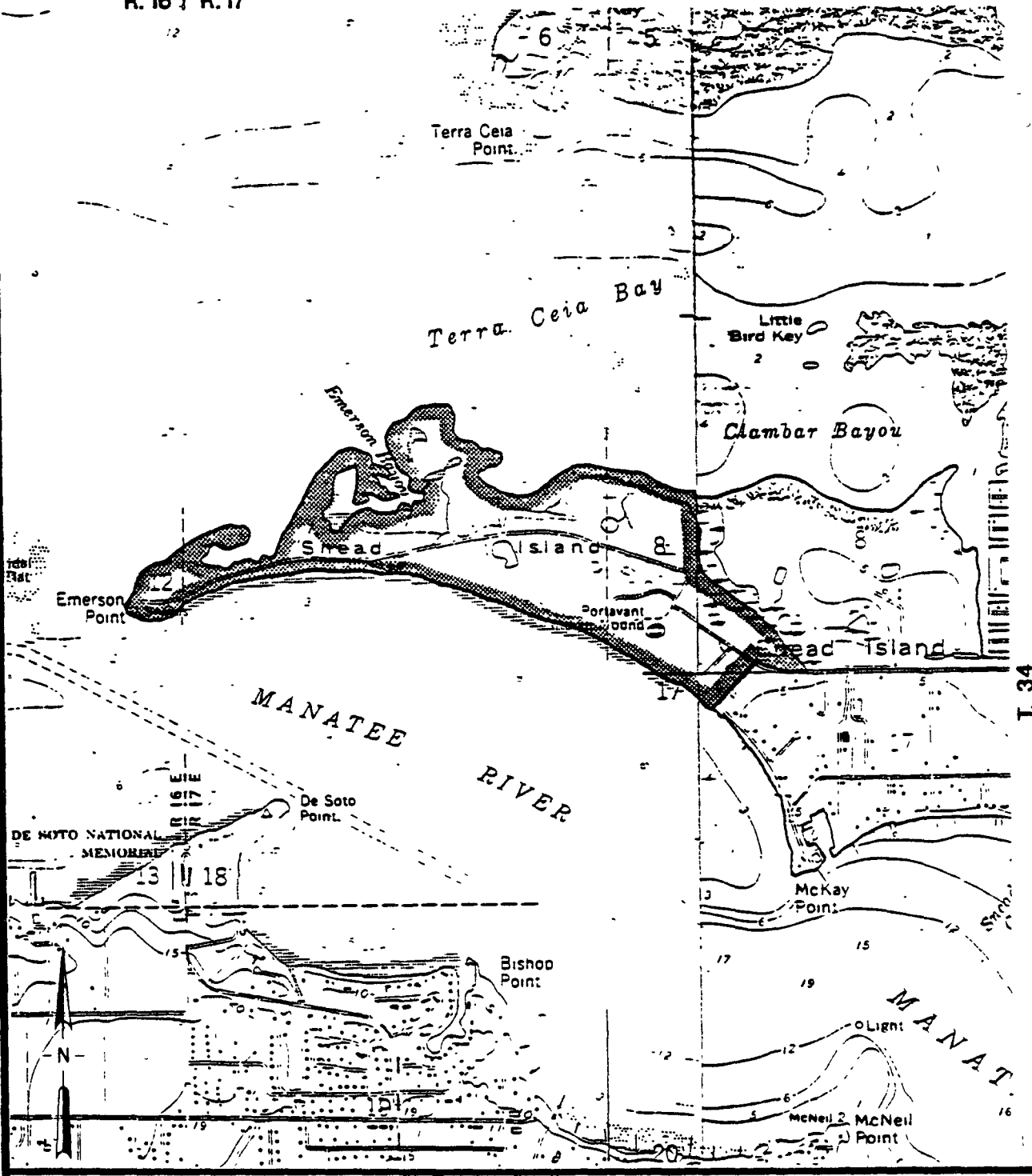
Coordination

The Trust for Public Lands (TPL) is negotiating with the major owners of Phases I and II.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The project will be managed by the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources as a contiguous addition to Highlands Hammock State Park. The addition includes the headwaters of Charley Bowlegs Creek which runs through the park. Maintenance of the tract in a substantially natural condition will ensure the continued high quality of water flowing into the park. The primary management objective is the preservation of significant natural features, while at the same time permitting a full program of compatible recreational activities.

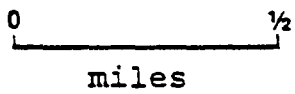
#15 EMERSON POINT



EMERSON POINT

MANATEE

COUNTY



PROJECT BOUNDARY

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#15 Emerson Point	Manatee	360	\$ 2,844,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as "Other Lands". Acquisition of this tract would protect significant archaeological resources; would enhance the maintenance of water quality in Terra Ceia Bay Aquatic Preserve; and would provide controlled recreational opportunities.

MANAGER

Manatee County in coordination with the Department of Natural Resources and the Division of Historical Resources, Department of State.

PURPOSED USE

County Nature Park.

LOCATION

In northwestern Manatee County, Florida's southwest coast, at the western end of Snead Island. This project lies within Senate District 24 and House District 67. It is also within the jurisdictions of the Southwest Florida Water Management District and the Tampa Bay Regional Planning Council.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

Emerson Point extends into the lower reaches of Tampa Bay. More specifically, the tract is bounded on the north by the waters of Terra Ceia Bay, and on the south by the mouth of the Manatee River. Much of the western part of the point and all of the estuarine interface is tidally influenced and vegetated with mangroves. A substantial part of the uplands has been altered by past agricultural usage and is presently dominated by weedy, exotic species such as Brazilian pepper and Australian pine. Coastal berm and shell mound communities harbor an assemblage of native plant species including some very large live oaks and noteworthy tropical elements. Maintenance of the tract in a substantially natural condition will help preserve the water quality of the adjacent aquatic preserve, Terra Ceia Bay.

This project has considerable cultural value as it includes the Portavant Temple Mound complex. The Portavant Temple Mound dates to 1000-1500 A.D. and exhibits similar physical characteristics of some of the largest and most important platform mounds in the United States. Numerous other archaeological sites are also recorded from the project area.

The extreme western end of the site is currently used as a boat landing. Fishing and crabbing are popular recreational activities in the adjacent waters. Educational/interpretive opportunities should be developed to help increase the public's appreciation of the significant estuarine and archaeological resources.

OWNERSHIP

The tract is divided among three owners in ten parcels. There is one major owner - Almaridon Trust. The Norris family is the controlling interest in the Almaridon Trust. All owners in the project area are willing to negotiate with the state.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

Three acres at the southwestern tip of the tract are the site of an abandoned condominium project. Very little work has been completed at the site and the county has now declared the building permit and wastewater treatment package plant permit invalid. Under existing zoning designations, 1,039 residential units could be allowed.

#15 EMERSON POINT

ACQUISITION PLANNING

Zoning for 44 acres of the Almaridon Trust tract was amended in 1985 to permit a planned development zoning district on the most upland portion of the ownership surrounding the archaeological site. No site plan has yet been submitted. The county is currently reviewing an application for 34.6 acre 87 lot subdivision on bayside property adjacent to the project area.

The project design for the Emerson Point CARL project was approved by the Land Acquisition Selection Committee on November 15, 1988. Acquisition phasing dictates that the major ownership (more than 98% of the total project area) should be acquired before negotiations begin for the two remaining ownerships.

ESTIMATED COST

The tax assessed value for this tract is \$2,844,000. Manatee County has committed to provide at least thirty percent of the acquisition cost.

Manatee County is to assume management costs for the project.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	4
Letters of general support.....	1711
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials..	20
Letters of support from local and state conservation organizations.	25

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The Emerson Point project is to be managed as a resource-based recreation area by Manatee County. Recreational uses and facilities development must be limited to preserve the significant archaeological features and to help protect the aquatic preserve. Lease of the tract to Manatee County should pass through the Division of Recreation and Parks, the Department of Natural Resources in coordination with the Division of Historical Resources, the Department of State to ensure that the state's acquisition objectives are satisfied.

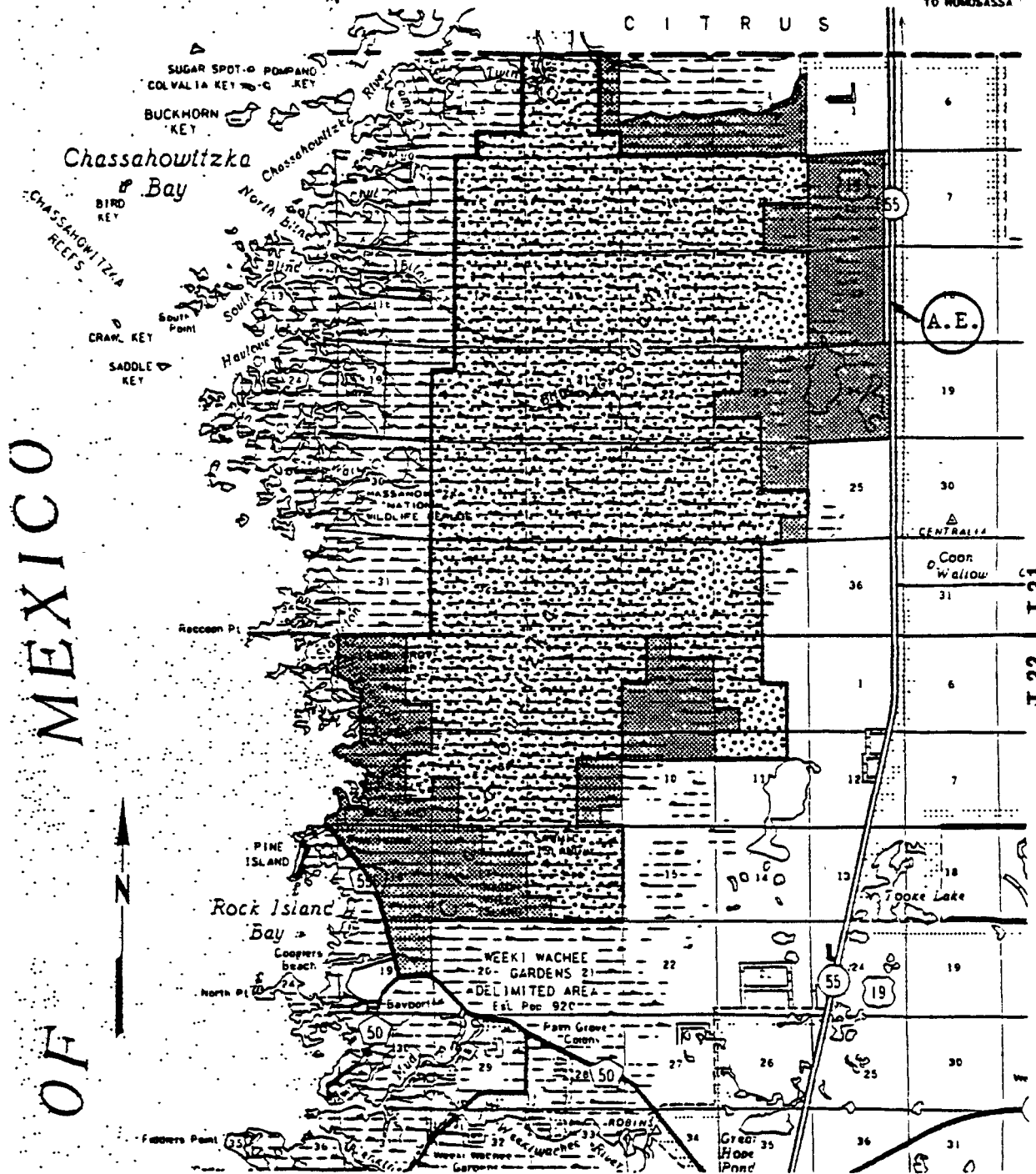
As information is gleaned from the archaeological resources of the project, efforts should be made to facilitate the public interpretation of these resources.

#16 CHASSAHOWITZKA SWAMP

R 16 | R 17

CITRUS

TO MONDASSA



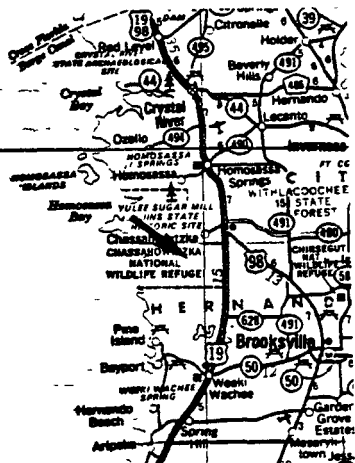
OF MEXICO

CHASSAHOWITZKA SWAMP

1 MILE

HERNANDO

COUNTY



STATE OWNED

PROJECT AREA



(ACCESS EASEMENT)

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#16 Chassahowitzka Swamp	Hernando	6,700	\$ 4,632,000

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 County 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. It is also within the jurisdictions of the Withlacoochee Regional Planning Council and the Southwest Florida Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

This project is the largest remaining coastal hardwood swamp along the Gulf Coast south of the Suwannee River. This large area is also one of few coastal natural areas with both freshwater and tidal communities intact and functioning as a system. It has been recognized by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as a unique wildlife ecosystem of national significance. The area supports a diversity of wildlife species including the Florida black bear and other rare and endangered species. Community types within the project include floodplain swamp, sandhill, mesic flatwoods, cypress ponds and tidal 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).

OWNERSHIP

Approximately 15,442 acres acquired under the Conservation and Recreation Lands (CARL) program; 6,700± acres and 26 owners remain. Approximately 45% of the project area is in three ownerships.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

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

Development in the transition areas has begun.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

The original Chassahowitzka Swamp project was modified through a project design evaluation which was approved in February 1988. Changes were made to gain better access, to provide protection for endangered and threatened wildlife species, and to protect the high quality of wetlands through acquisition or through protection of buffer zones which assist in wetland and aquifer recharge.

#16 CHASSAHOWITZKA SWAMP

ESTIMATED COST

Assessed value is estimated to be approximately \$4,632,000. Value for entire project area is based on 1987 tax assessed value.

Funds Budgeted by the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission for Fiscal Year 1988-89.

<u>Source</u>	<u>Salary</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>Total</u>
CARL	\$19,890	\$76,799	\$10,590	\$107,279

Management Funds Requested for Fiscal Year 1989-90.

<u>Salary</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expense</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$10,000	\$20,885	\$15,000	-0-	\$45,885

NOTE: Management funds budgeted and requested by the Division of Forestry included with its estimates for Withlacoochee EEL tract.)

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	2
Letters of general support.....	18
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 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, and the Department of Natural Resources 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)

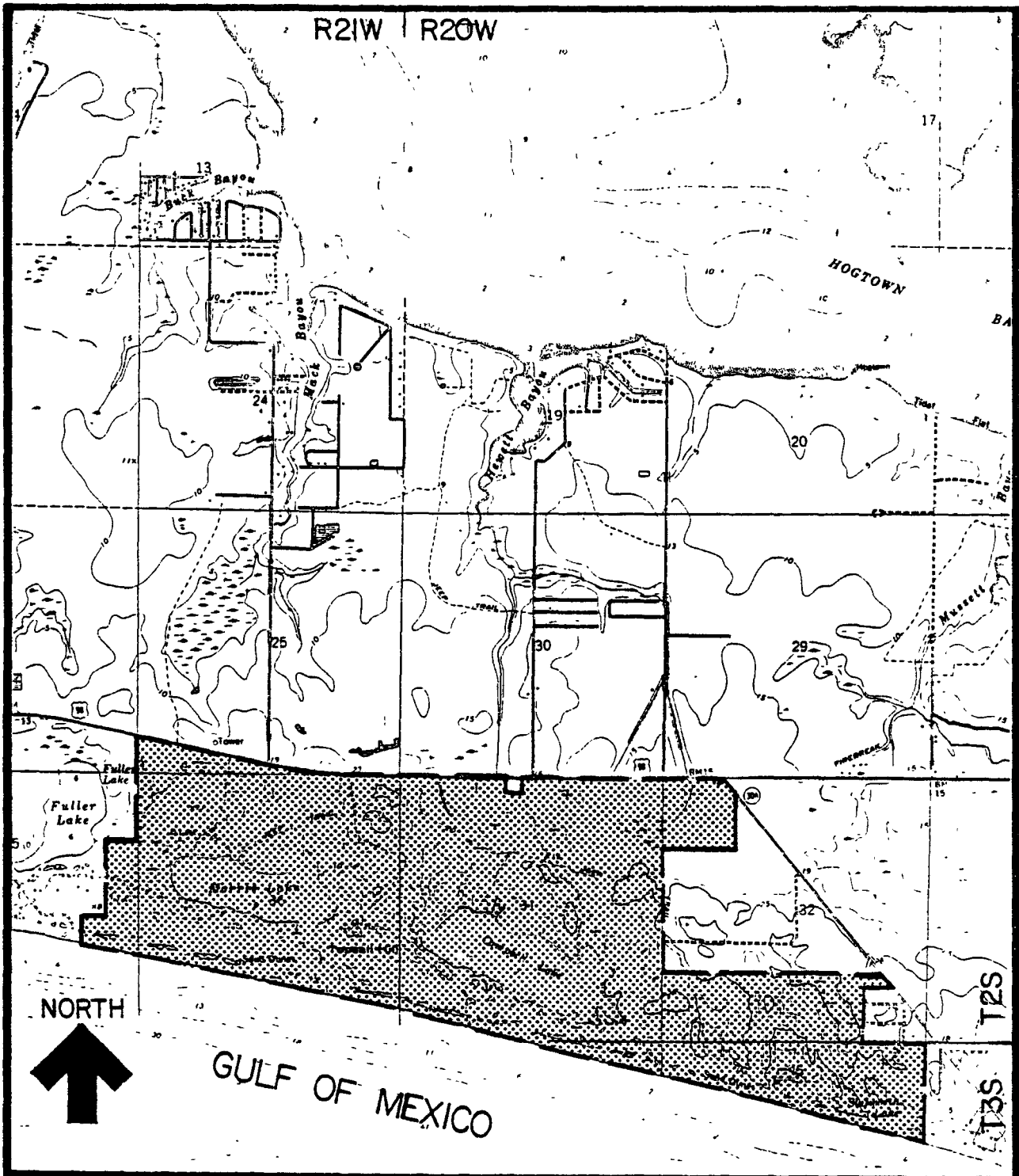
7. Field surveys may be conducted to identify the potential endangerment of historic sites due to activities requiring land surface alteration.
8. The Citrus County Department of Parks and Recreation has expressed a desire to operate an existing campground with a convenience store, parking lot, boat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

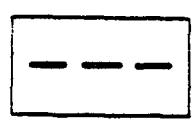
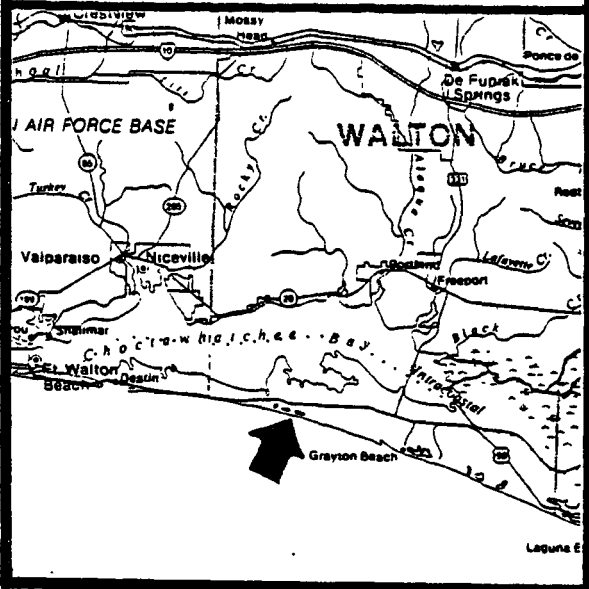
#17 TOPSAIL HILL



TOPSAIL HILL

WALTON

COUNTY



PROJECT BOUNDARY

<u>PROJECT NAME</u>	<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)</u>	<u>TAX ASSESSED VALUE</u>
#17 Topsail Hill	Walton	1,460	\$17,450,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as Environmentally Endangered Lands. Acquisition would preserve an outstanding array of north Florida natural communities which includes habitat for several endangered plant and animal species. Acquisition would also provide excellent resource-based recreational opportunities.

MANAGER

The Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources is recommended as the primary managing entity for this tract. The Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission should act as a cooperating managing agency.

PURPOSED USE

State Preserve/Park.

LOCATION

In Walton County, in Florida's Panhandle, approximately 10 miles east of Destin. This project lies within Senate District 3 and House District 5. It is also within the jurisdictions of the West Florida Regional Planning Council and the Northwest Florida Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

The project includes perhaps the most outstanding assemblage of natural communities on the coast of the Florida panhandle. Eighteen natural community types as defined by the Florida Natural Areas Inventory are represented on the tract. All are in good to excellent condition. Included are two large, pristine coastal dune lakes and more than three contiguous miles of undisturbed, sandy beach. The project area supports several threatened or endangered plant and animal species including the federally listed red cockaded woodpecker and Choctawhatchee beach mouse.

Although no culturally significant sites are recorded from the project area, information from environmentally similar areas indicates that there is a high potential for archaeological sites to be located in the subject area.

The beautiful beaches and remarkable diversity of high quality natural areas offer exceptional opportunities for recreation in an unspoiled environment. Care should be taken to balance recreational use and the associated facilities development with the desire to maintain the tract in a most natural condition.

OWNERSHIP

At the time of the project design (December 1988), there were seven property owners. Emerald Coast Inc., and Vision Bank and their subsidiaries and affiliates are the controlling interests.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

The tract comprises one of the federal coastal barriers resource units and is included in the Okaloosa/Walton Resource Planning and Management Area. These designations are intended to check development to acceptable levels. There are, however, no provisions in these growth management guidelines that ensure the preservation and integrity of the exceptional system-level natural resources of the Topsail Hill project. Fee simple acquisition is the only method presently available to preserve the biological system at Topsail Hill.

#17 TOPSAIL HILL

ACQUISITION PLANNING

The Land Acquisition Selection Committee approved the project design for Topsail Hill prepared by the Division of Recreation and Parks on December 14, 1988. The final project design recommendations concur with those of the project assessment.

All tracts should be acquired as soon as possible, although it is recommended that negotiations initiate on the west end of the project area and proceed east.

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value is approximately \$17,450,000.

Management costs have not yet been determined.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	0
Letters of general support.....	35
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials....	2
Letters of support from local and state conservation organizations...	2

OTHER

Coordination

The Nature Conservancy is very actively involved in the negotiations and preservation of this project and is working to obtain an appraisal.

Cooperation with the federal government on this project is also a strong possibility, although the timing of any joint funding is still uncertain. The federal government favors extension of the Gulf Islands National Seashore to include the Topsail Hill project area.

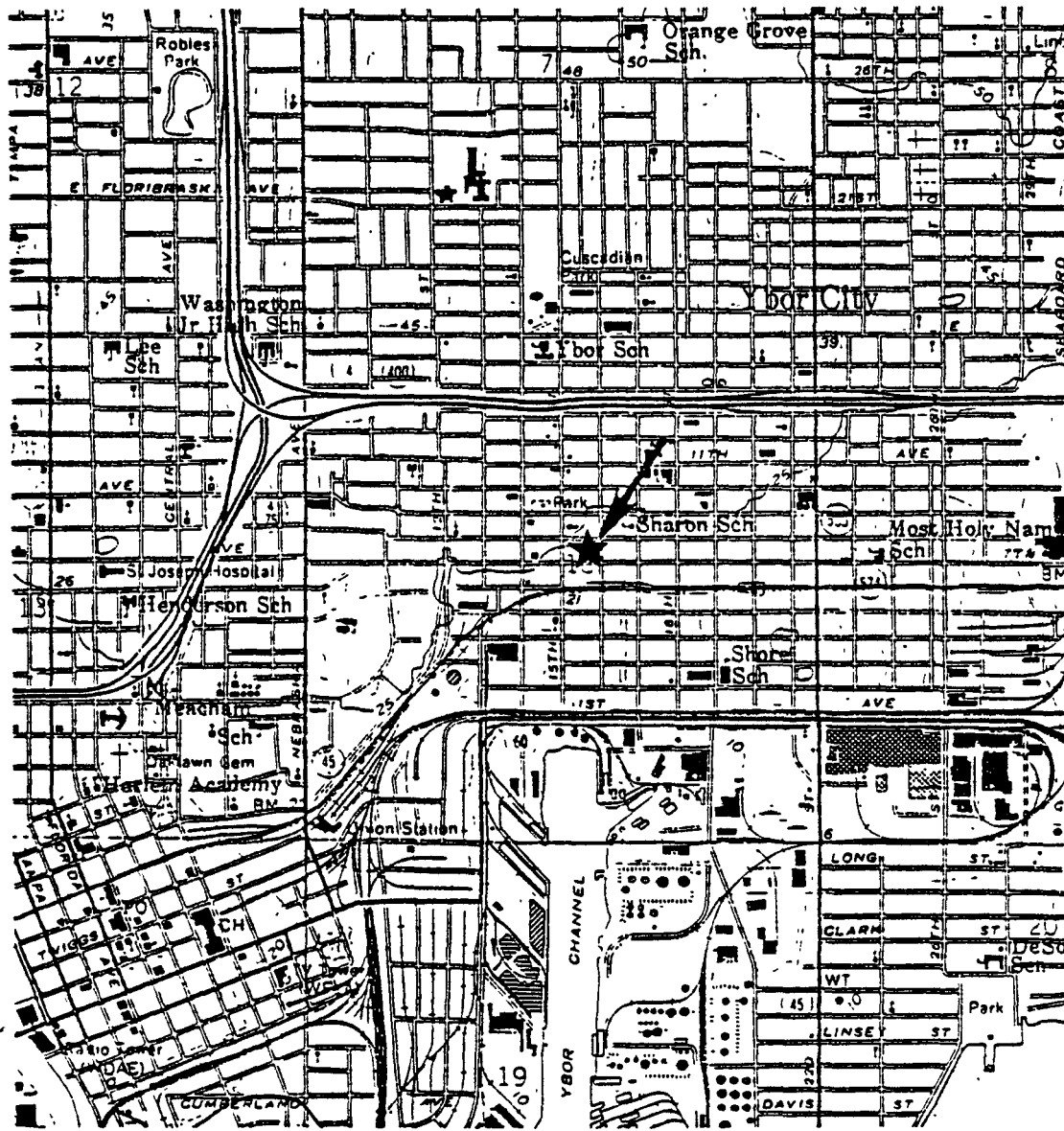
MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The Topsail Hill project is recommended to be managed by the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources with the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission acting as a cooperating managing agency. The primary management objective should be the preservation of natural communities, significant physical features, and rare plant and animal species.

The project can also provide exceptional resource-based recreational opportunities. A character contributing to the special quality of the recreational experience is the unspoiled nature of the resources. Extra care must be taken to minimize unnatural intrusions into the landscape. For example, development of recreational and support facilities (i.e., paved roads, parking areas, bath houses, ranger residences, etc.) could be concentrated near the periphery of the tract, leaving the interior virtually undisturbed. The interior could, with minimal development, support outstanding hiking, birdwatching, photography, general nature appreciation, and primitive camping. Higher impact recreational activities would be available at localized nodes of development. Also, some special features such as the coastal dune lakes and the sand dunes are especially fragile, and can withstand very little active use without being degraded.

#18 YBOR CITY ADDITION

R. 19

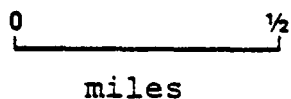


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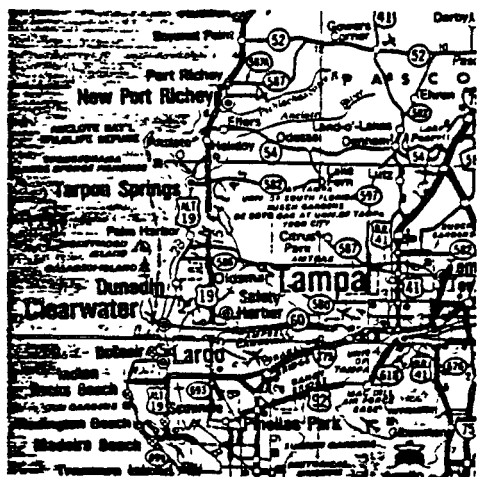
YBOR CITY

HILLSBOROUGH

COUNTY



PROJECT LOCATION



PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#18 Ybor City Addition	Hillsborough	0.6	\$448,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as "Other Lands". Acquisition would help preserve a significant historical structure.

MANAGER

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

PURPOSED USE

Addition to Ybor City State Museum.

LOCATION

In Hillsborough County, west central Florida in east Tampa. This project is within Senate District 22 and House District 63. It is also within the jurisdictions of the Southwest Florida Water Management District and the Tampa Bay Regional Planning Council.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

This project consists of the 22,000 square foot, two-story, brick building, Centro Espanol de Ybor City. Located at 1526-1536 East 7th Avenue in Tampa, it was constructed in 1912 and was the center for Ybor City's oldest Latin mutual aid society and social club. The building is a contributing structure to the Ybor City Historic District, which is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

When restored, Centro Espanol will have excellent potential as an adjunct facility to the existing Ybor City State Museum, and also as a possible site for the Tampa History Museum. The building has sufficient space to accommodate various other public service functions as well.

OWNERSHIP

A partnership of two individuals. Both are willing sellers.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

The Centro Espanol building is in disrepair and will require rehabilitation before it can be used for public purposes. This deterioration results from an economic stagnation in the general vicinity which makes private restoration of the property for commercial purposes impractical at present.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

The Land Acquisition Selection Committee approved the Ybor City Project design on November 15, 1988. The project design did not alter the resource planning boundary.

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value is approximately \$448,000.

Management costs have not yet been calculated, but restoration costs are estimated to be approximately \$2 million. Restoration is to be paid for through state and federal grants, coordinated by the Division of Historical Resources and the local government or local historical society.

#18 YBOR CITY ADDITION

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	1
Letters of general support.....	34
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials....	5
Letters of support from local and state conservation organizations...	2

OTHER

Coordination

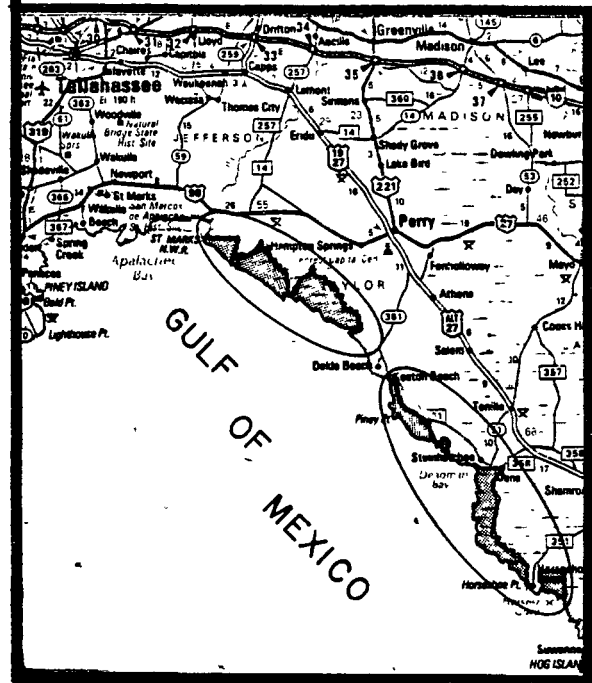
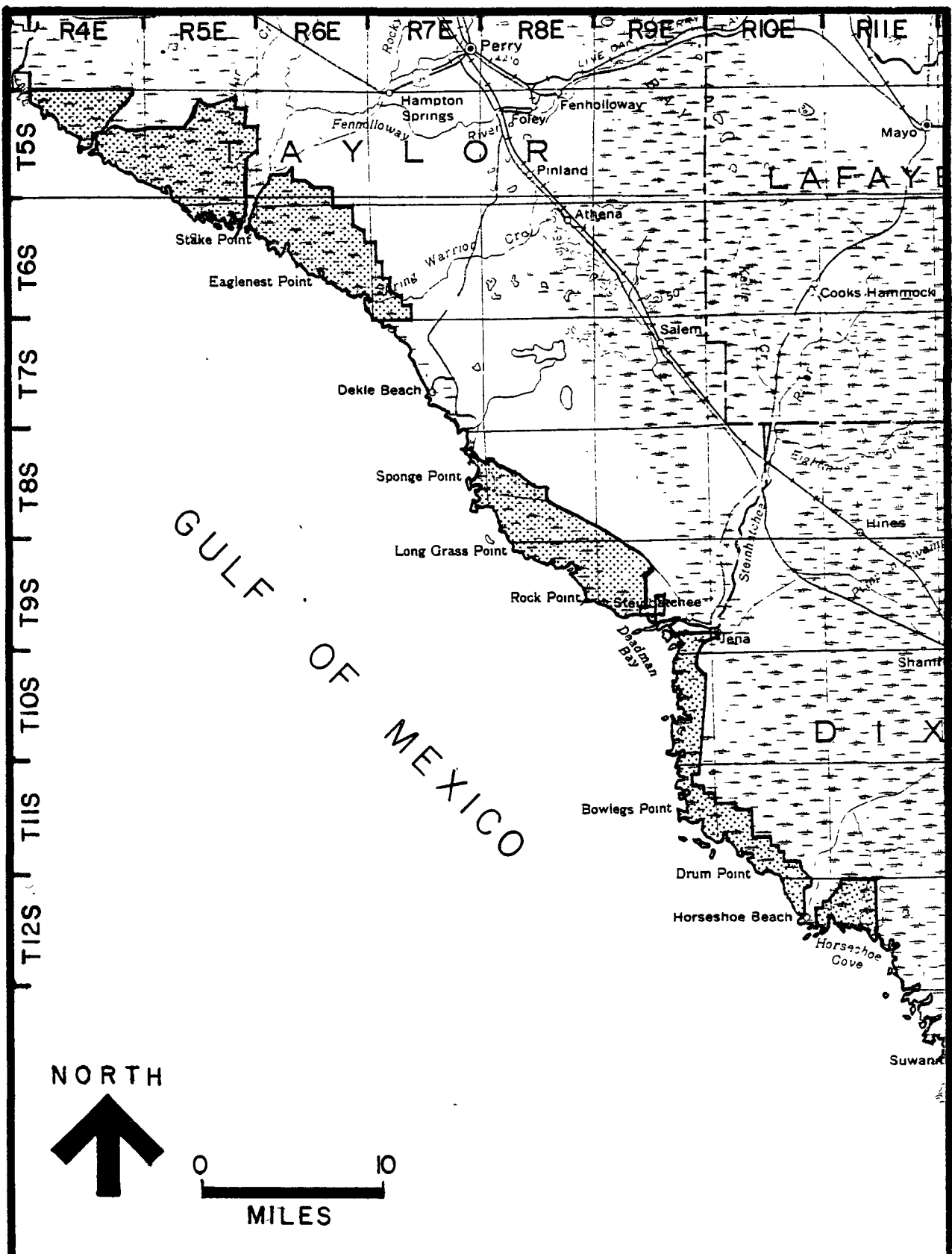
The Trust for Public Lands is an intermediary in the acquisition of this project.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

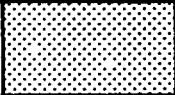
The Ybor City Addition project is recommended to be managed by the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources as an addition to the Ybor City State Museum with the Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State cooperating.

Centro Espanol is a 22,000 square foot, two-story, brick structure. The first floor consists of a clubroom/casino area, office space, and a seven hundred seat theater. Upstairs is a ballroom and small office. The floor design of the building could accommodate various public service functions such as museum space, an auditorium for public lectures and films, space for public receptions and meetings, etc.

#19 BIG BEND COAST TRACT



BIG BEND COAST TRACT
TAYLOR/DIXIE COUNTRIES

 PROJECT AREA

SEE FOLLOWING SHEETS FOR DETAILS

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#19 Big Bend Coast Tract	Taylor/Dixie	11,676	\$3,461,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as "Other Lands". Acquisition would protect a significant, relatively intact biological system.

MANAGER

Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission with the Division of Forestry, Department of Agriculture cooperating.

PURPOSED USE

Wildlife Management Area.

LOCATION

In Taylor and Dixie Counties, along Florida's northwest coast. The project lies within Senate Districts 5 and 6 and House District 11. It is also within the jurisdictions of the Suwannee River Water Management District and the North Central Florida Regional Planning Council.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

This project is part of a larger state acquisition initiated under the Save Our Coast program. Together with the SOC tracts, these projects protect an estimated sixty miles of low energy coastline on the Gulf of Mexico. The project area includes the following natural community types: salt marsh, hydric hammock, mesic flatwoods, sandhill, upland hardwood forest, maritime hammock, and coastal swamp. Much of the drier sites have been converted to pine plantation. The region supports excellent populations of wildlife. The project area directly influences the water quality of the adjacent Big Bend Seagrasses Aquatic Preserve.

The project's recreational potential is somewhat limited by its substantially hydric character; however, the project does provide excellent opportunities for recreation that is unhampered by wet conditions such as hunting, fishing and canoeing; and there are also some drier areas suitable for camping, hiking, photography, and nature appreciation. Maintenance of the tract in a natural condition offers significant protection to the offshore grass beds and associated sportfishery.

OWNERSHIP

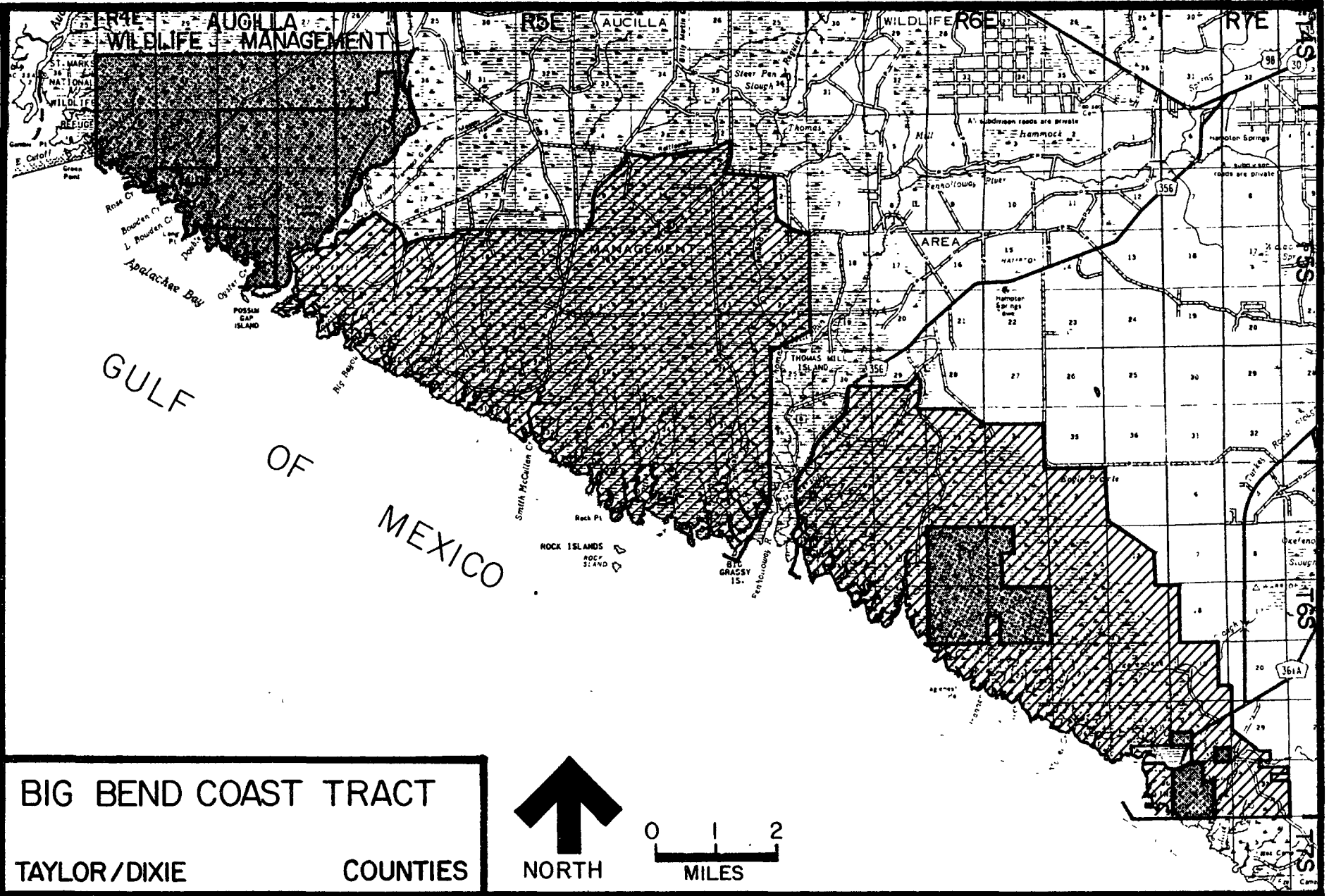
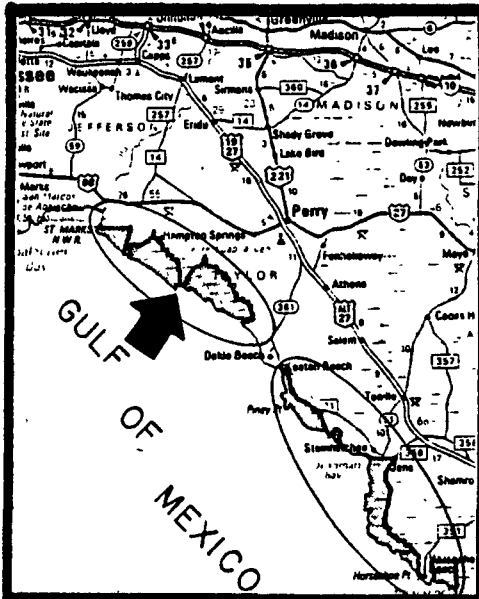
The State has acquired 58,834 acres of the overall 70,630 acre environmental land acquisition from the Nature Conservancy through the Save Our Coast program. The remaining 11,676 acres consist of three major ownerships: Georgia Pacific Corp., St. Joe Paper Co., and K.H. MacKay. There are around 30 smaller holdings varying from 1 to 480 acres.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

The biological and hydrological resources of this project are presently most threatened by the physical disruption of natural systems associated with timber removal, especially in hydric natural communities. This activity is ongoing. Although this is not a region with high development pressures, upland sites are susceptible to degradation resulting from residential or resort development.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

A formal project design has not yet been conducted by the Selection Committee, but The Nature Conservancy (TNC), the project sponsor, develops preserve boundaries using very similar methodology. The Selection Committee, on December 14, 1988, adopted the boundary map and the project design with the understanding that Committee members would at a later date revise the boundary when staff completes the project design.



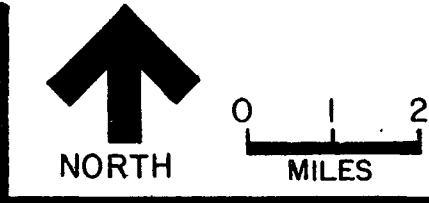
PROJECT AREA

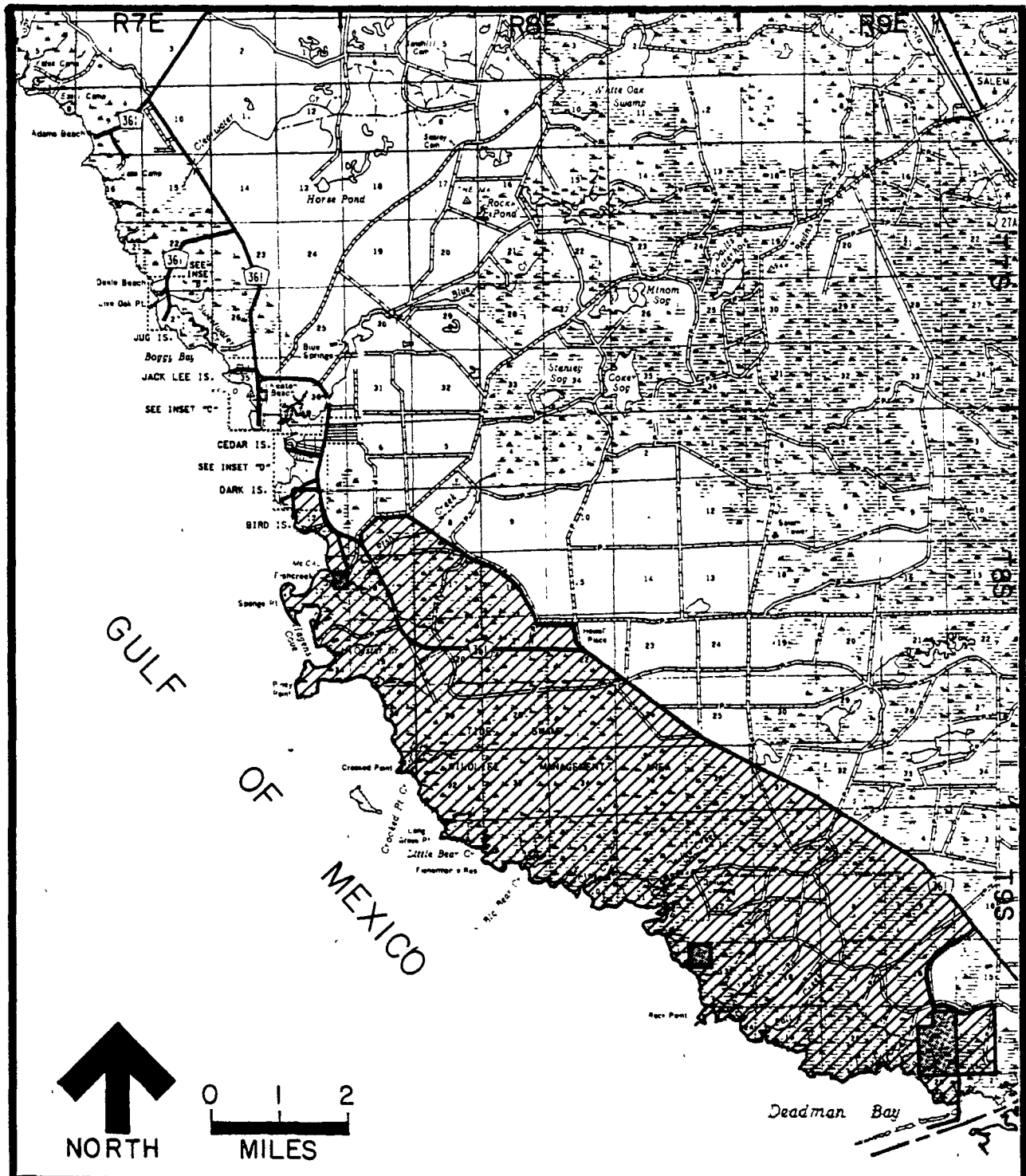
STATE OWNED

SHEET 1 OF 3

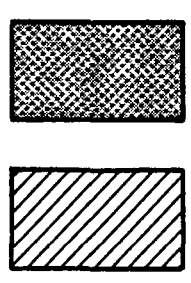
BIG BEND COAST TRACT

TAYLOR/DIXIE COUNTIES

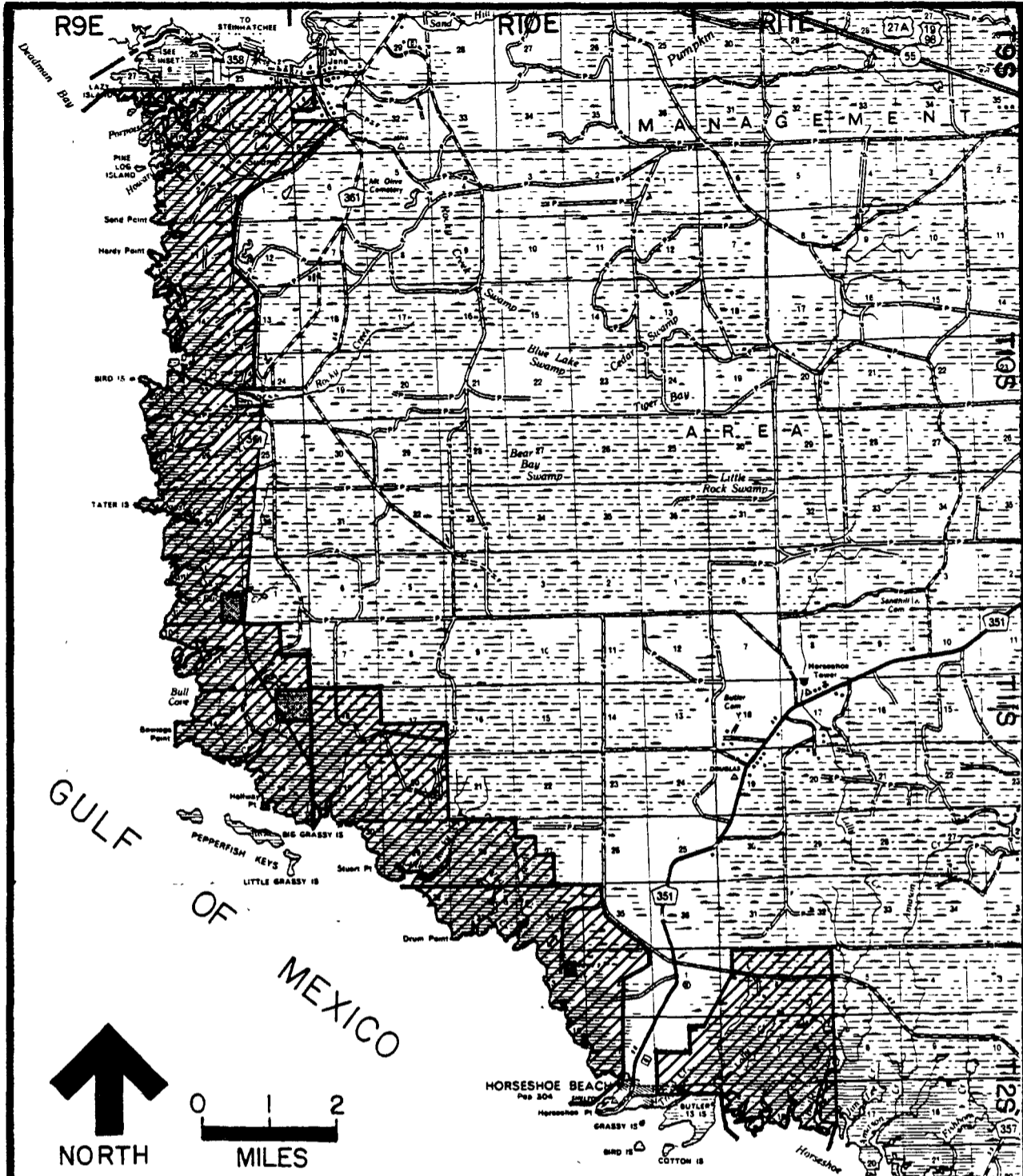




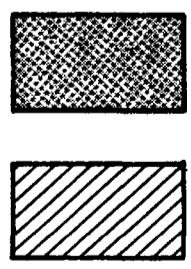
BIG BEND COAST TRACT
TAYLOR/DIXIE COUNTIES



PROJECT AREA
 STATE OWNED



BIG BEND COAST TRACT
TAYLOR/DIXIE COUNTRIES



PROJECT AREA
 STATE OWNED

#19 BIG BEND COAST TRACT

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value is approximately \$3,209,000.

Management funds budgeted by the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission for Fiscal Year 1988-89.

<u>Salary</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expense</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$65,494	\$43,594	\$141,055	\$40,000	\$290,143

Funds Requested for Fiscal Year 1989-90.

<u>Salary</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expense</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$88,768	\$45,000	\$100,000	\$10,000	\$393,242

Management Funds Budgeted by the Division of Forestry for Fiscal Year 1988-89.

<u>Salary</u>	<u>Expense</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$5,793	\$6,000	\$11,793

Funds Requested by the Division of Forestry for Fiscal Year 1989-90.

<u>Salary</u>	<u>Expense</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$5,793	\$10,000	\$15,793

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 state conservation organizations...	0

OTHER

Coordination

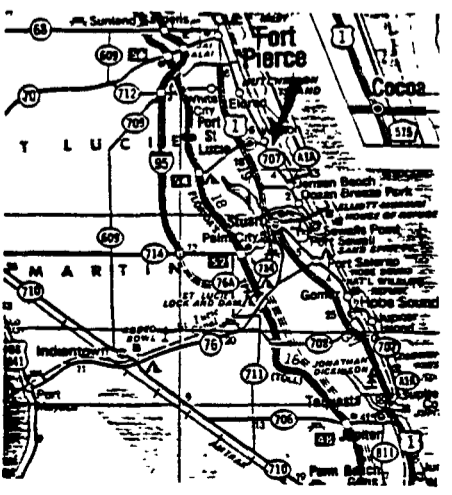
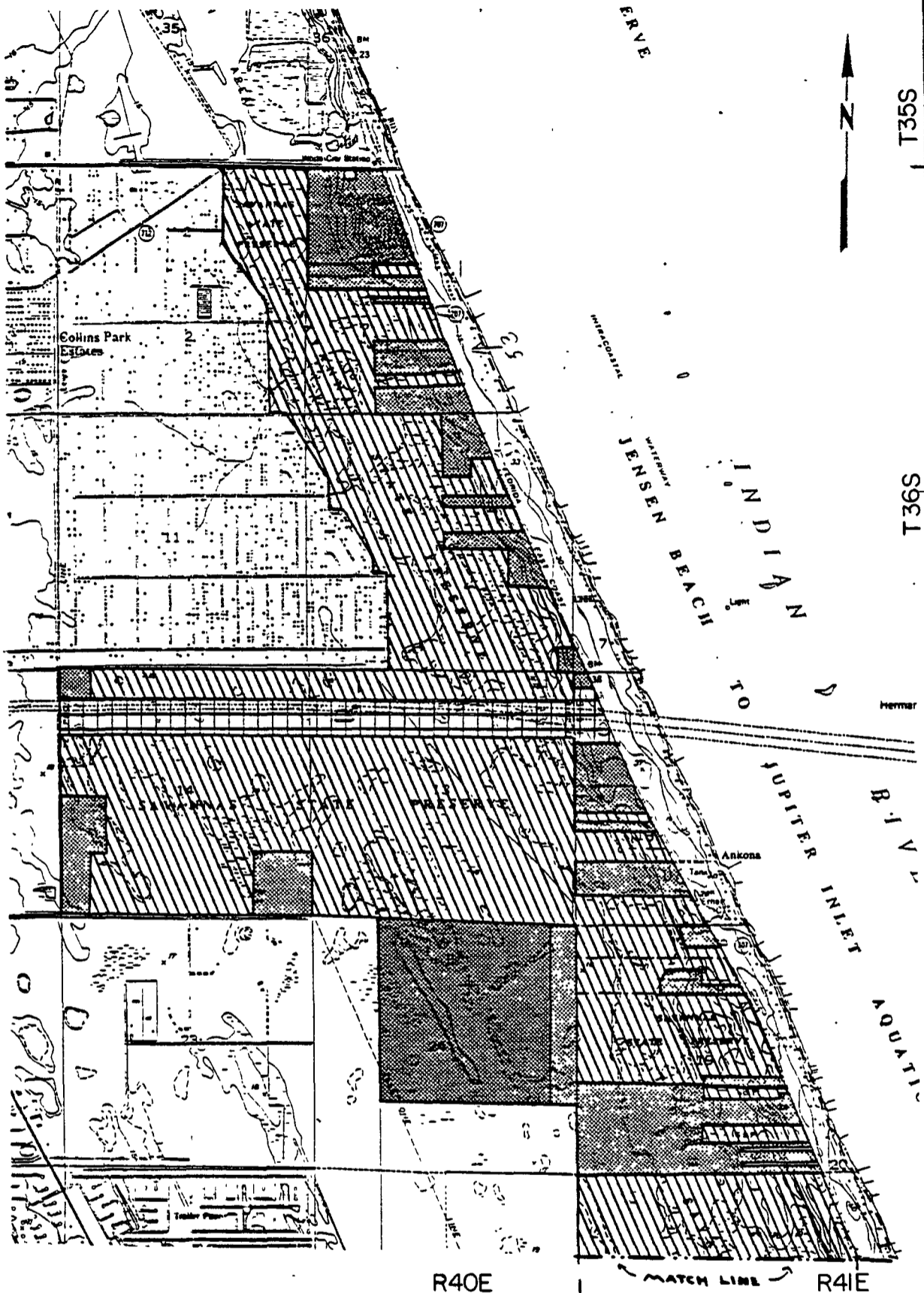
The Nature Conservancy orchestrated the public acquisition of the major ownership and will continue to coordinate and assist in the acquisition of at least the other large ownerships.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The 11,796 acre CARL portion of the Big Bend environmental land acquisition is recommended to be managed as a wildlife management area by the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission with the Division of Forestry, Department of Agriculture cooperating.

The primary management objective for these tracts will be the preservation of existing natural communities with particular emphasis on the conservation of rare plant and animal species, and the protection of water quality in the Big Bend Seagrasses Aquatic Preserve. Some upland sites disturbed by previous silvicultural activities may require restoration. The project area can accommodate an array of multiple-use recreational activities such as: hunting, fishing, canoeing, camping, hiking, nature appreciation, photography, horseback riding, etc.

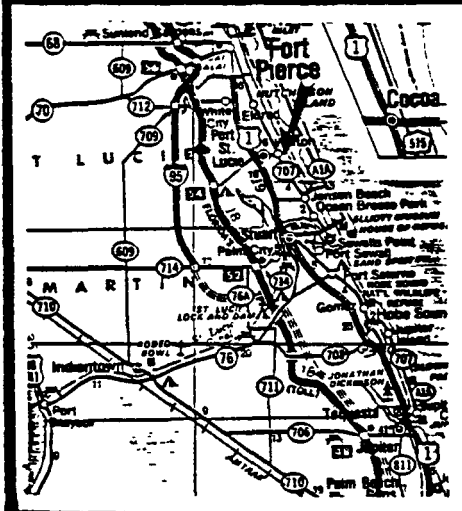
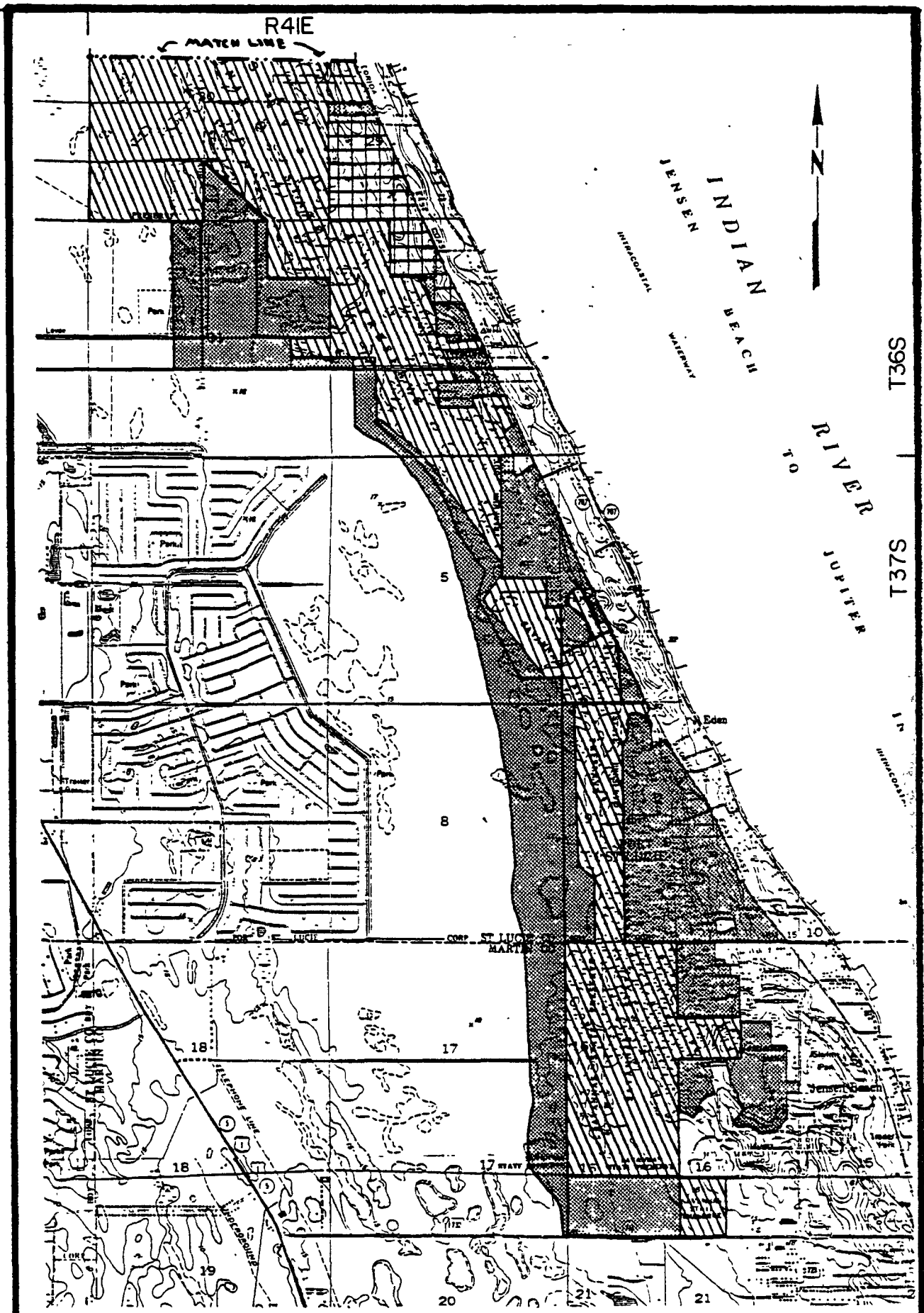
#20 SOUTH SAVANNAS



SOUTH SAVANNAS
MARTIN/ST. LUCIE **COUNTIES**

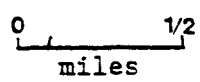
- PROJECT AREA (LESS THAN FEE)
- PROJECT AREA
- STATE OWNED

0 1/2
 miles



SOUTH SAVANNAS
MARTIN / ST. LUCIE **COUNTIES**

- PROJECT AREA (LESS THAN FEE)
- PROJECT AREA
- STATE OWNED



PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#20 South Savannas	Martin St. Lucie	2,243	\$10,928,000*

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 State Lands 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 cooperating.

PROPOSED USE

Addition to the South Savannas State Reserve.

LOCATION

In Martin and St. Lucie counties, the 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. It is also within the jurisdictions of the Treasure Coast Regional Planning Council and the South Florida Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

This project comprises the last relatively undisturbed example of coastal freshwater marsh in southeastern 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 3,491 acres were purchased under the EEL program. Approximately 77 acres have been acquired or are under option through the CARL program. Over 100 owners remaining.

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. The West Jensen Development of Regional Impact (DRI) is under review by the Treasure Coast Regional Planning Council and Martin County. The DRI includes an 82 acre parcel within the expanded (see "Acquisition Planning") project boundary. This important buffer area is classified as public open space in the DRI and should be left in a natural condition to help protect adjacent state owned lands.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

On June 22, 1988 the Land Acquisition Selection Committee approved the South Savannas Project Design. Ten parcels and portions of three parcels totaling 65.56 acres were deleted and 49 properties totaling 724 acres were added. Of this addition, 289.34 acres will likely be donated to the state. Also of the 1,620.12 acres of private land currently within the CARL boundary, 128.9 acres might be acquired by dedication and 181.2 acres may be able to be managed through a management agreement. It is recommended that the Department of Natural Resources coordinate land purchases with the Trust for Public Lands and the South Florida Water Management District when appropriate. The South Savannas project is complex but a number of current initiatives are striving to simplify it.

* Does not include assessed value of donation.

#20 SOUTH SAVANNAS

ACQUISITION PHASING

It is recommended that this project be acquired in one phase. However, the sand mine area should not be appraised or negotiated until the completion of mining activities.

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value is approximately \$10,928,000.

Management Funds Budgeted by the Department of Natural Resources for Fiscal Year 1988-89.

<u>Source</u>	<u>Salaries</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expense</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
IITF	\$19,233	\$ 1,577	\$ 5,000	-0-	\$25,810

Funds Requested for Fiscal Year 1989-90.

<u>FTE</u>	<u>Salaries</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expense</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
1	\$20,405	-0-	\$ 9,000	\$2,000	\$31,405

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	4
Letters of general support.....	92
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	19
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	9

Note: Older EEL files are not included in these totals.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

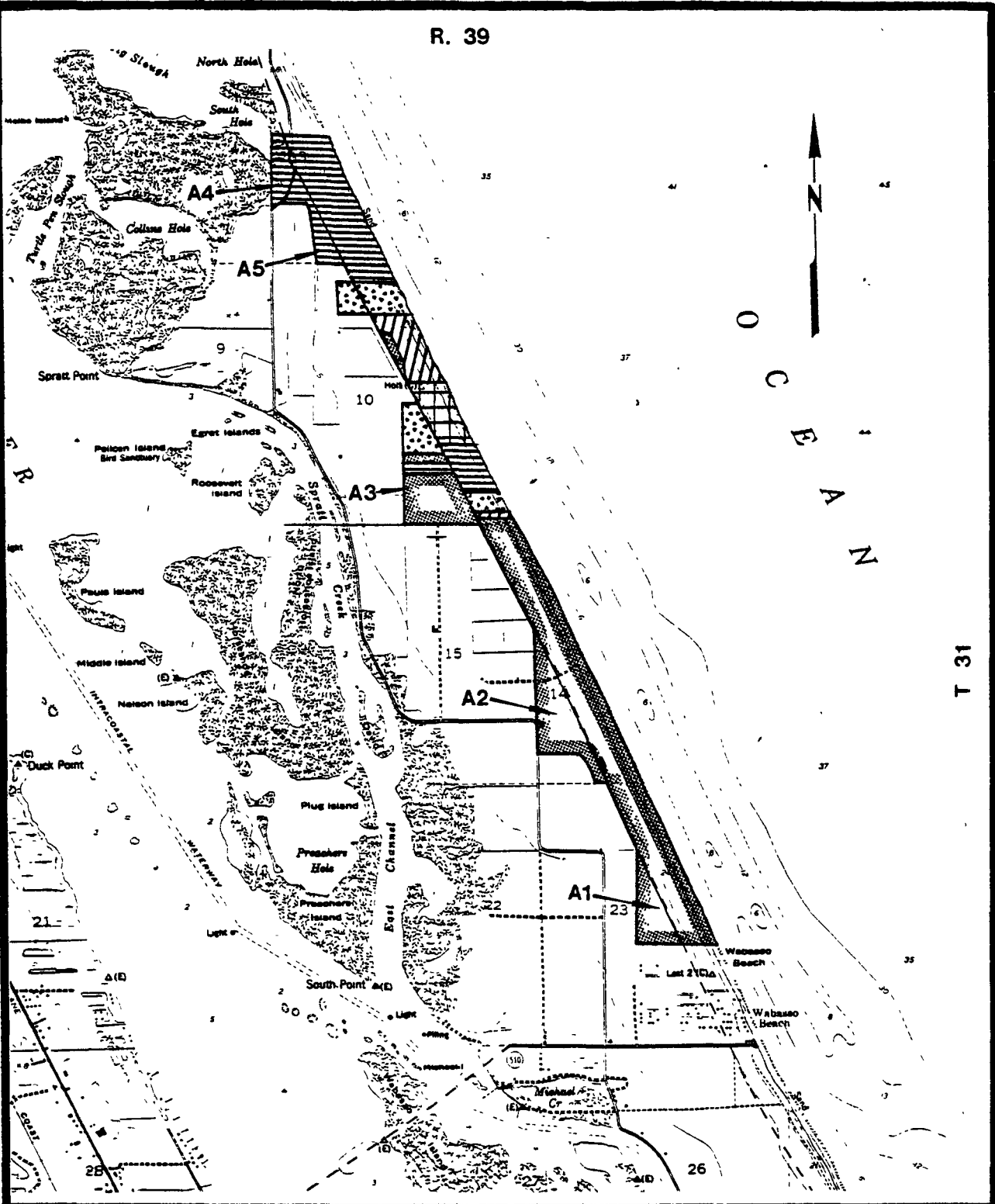
The primary goal of resource management for the EEL part of Savannas is to preserve and perpetuate the natural resources of the area, and secondarily to provide for public use of the area for activities that are compatible with the primary goal.

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.

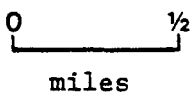
Public use of the Savannas includes resource based activities that will have minimal impact on the environmental attributes of the area. Activities considered most suitable include: nature study, canoeing, fishing picnicking, natural scenery appreciation, and scientific research. Hunting has also been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

The Division of State Lands 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).

#21 WABASSO BEACH



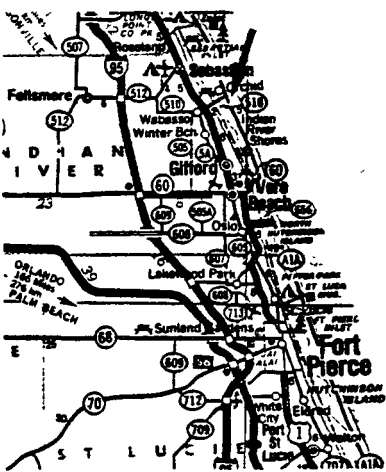
T 31



WABASSO BEACH

INDIAN RIVER

COUNTY



PROJECT AREA PHASE I

PROJECT AREA PHASE II

STATE OWNED

S.O.C. PROJECTS

COUNTY OWNED

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#21 Wabasso Beach	Indian River	110*	\$7,566,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL) Acquisition. Acquisition would protect a critically endangered species and preserve a sizable stretch of undeveloped beachfront. Acquisition would also preserve two rare natural communities and several rare plant and animal species.

MANAGER

Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources, perhaps in conjunction with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

PROPOSED USE

Preservation area for threatened and endangered sea turtles with compatible recreational activities.

LOCATION

Northern Indian River County, Florida's east coast, approximately 45 miles south of Cape Canaveral. The project lies within Florida's Senate District 16 and House District 78. It is also within the jurisdictions of the Treasure Coast Regional Planning Council and the St. Johns River Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

This project would consolidate several small public ownerships and add to them substantially, forming over three and one-half miles of contiguous, undeveloped Atlantic Coast shoreline. Natural communities are in good condition and include coastal strand and maritime hammock, but the primary significance of this tract is its value as sea turtle nesting habitat. One threatened and two endangered species of sea turtles utilize this area for nesting. The tract supports approximately eight percent of all loggerhead turtle nesting in Florida. The project also supports several other rare plant and animal species.

The project can provide excellent recreational opportunities even though such activities must be carefully controlled to protect sea turtle nests and to avoid disruption of nesting activities. Possible recreational usages include swimming, beach combing, fishing, surfing, picnicking and nature appreciation.

OWNERSHIP

There are approximately 12 owners in Phase I consisting of 110+ acres, and approximately 53 owners in Phase II, containing 250+ acres. Over 50% of Phase I is in one ownership.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

The sensitive, changeable nature of the beach and coastal strand communities make them highly vulnerable to degradation resulting from human interference. Unfortunately, the esthetic qualities of this environment make it extremely endangered by residential, commercial, and business development.

Current zoning within this project allows densities of up to 6 units per acre east of A1A (beachfront) and 1 unit per 5 acres west of A1A. There are 3 approved residential developments and 1 approved commercial/recreational development within the project boundary east of A1A. The county is currently reviewing a request for an upzoning west of A1A.

* Phase I

#21 WABASSO BEACH

Further development pressure will undoubtedly continue. Indian River County experienced a 67.8% increase in growth from 1976-1986, 10th among all Florida counties.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

The Land Acquisition Selection Committee approved the Wabasso Beach project design on June 22, 1988. The project design divided the project into two acquisition phases.

Phase I consists of parcels north of the north boundary of Section 15, T31S, R39E, east of A1A. When the ownership of any of the above parcels extends to the west side of A1A and the owner is unwilling to sell only that portion of his property east of A1A, then the entire ownership east and west of A1A should be purchased.

Phase II includes parcels south of the southern boundary of Section 10, T31S, R39E, including hammocks A1 and A2, as designated by the Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI), west of A1A. It also includes hammocks A3, A4, and A5, also west of A1A, if these hammocks were not acquired under the circumstances described in the previous paragraph. Phase II should not be boundary mapped and appraised at this time.

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value for Phase I (current project) is approximately \$7,566,000. Tax assessed value for Phase II is approximately \$17,375,000.

Management costs have not yet been estimated.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

- Resolutions..... 3
- Letters of general support..... 511
- Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials..... 6
- Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations. 5

OTHER

This project is located within the Hutchinson Island Resource Planning and Management Area.

Coordination

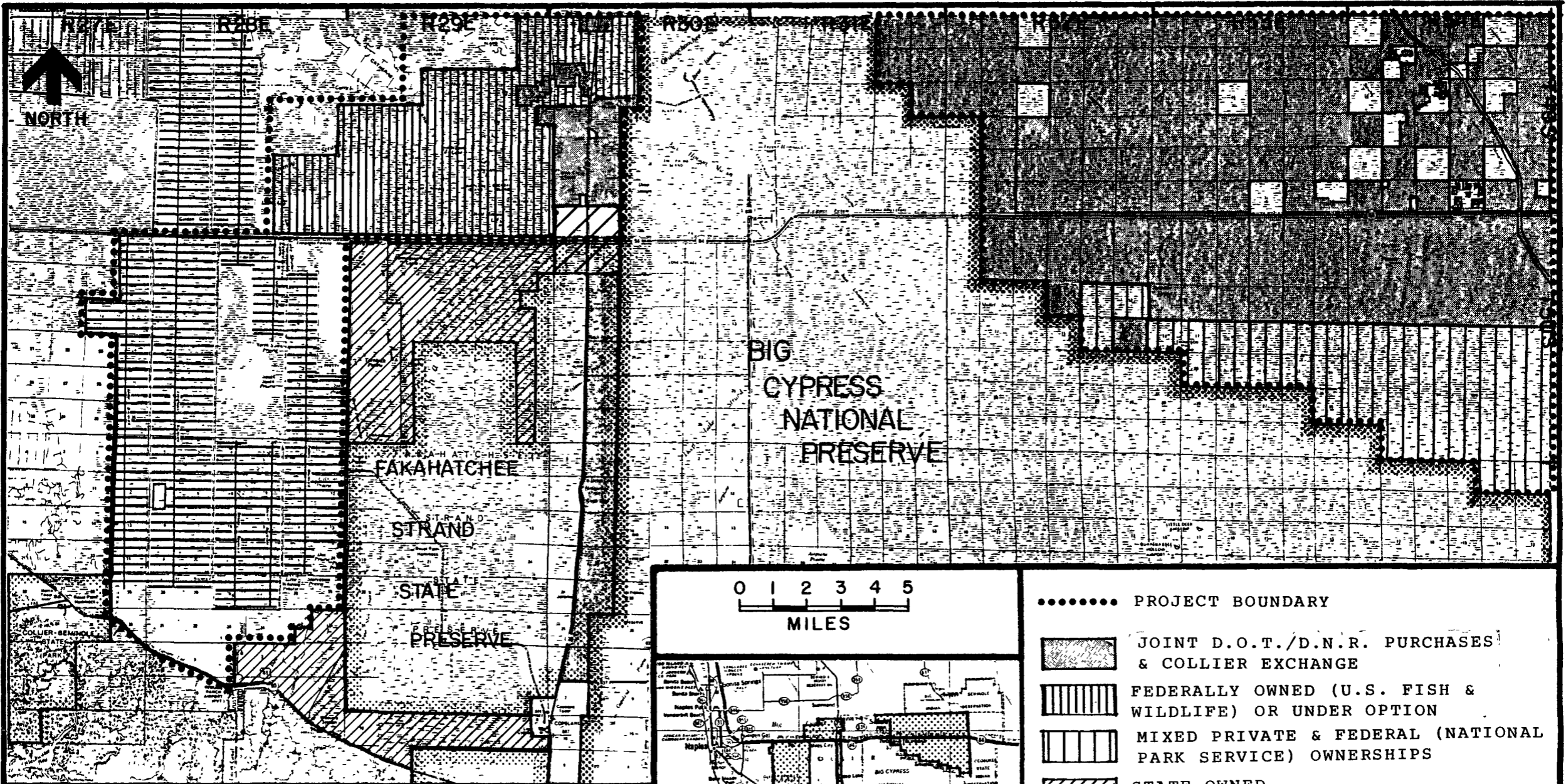
The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is considering the expansion of the Pelican Island National Wildlife Refuge and the creation of a Sea Turtle Refuge. The proposed expansion of Pellican Island National Wildlife Refuge includes a small part of the northernmost Phase I boundary extending west of A1A. The target area for the Sea Turtle Refuge is a 20 mile coastal stretch east of U.S. A1A to the Atlantic Ocean, beginning at the northern boundary of Wabasso Beach, Indian River County and ending just south of Melbourne Beach. The recommended Sea Turtle Refuge boundaries would encompass the CARL project area. State and federal acquisition agents should plan and work together to bring this project under public management.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

It is recommended that this project be managed by the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources under single-use management concepts with the primary objective of preserving the very important sea turtle nesting habitat and other significant natural features. The tract can support some recreation, but only types that are fully compatible with sea turtle nesting.

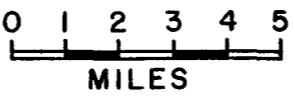
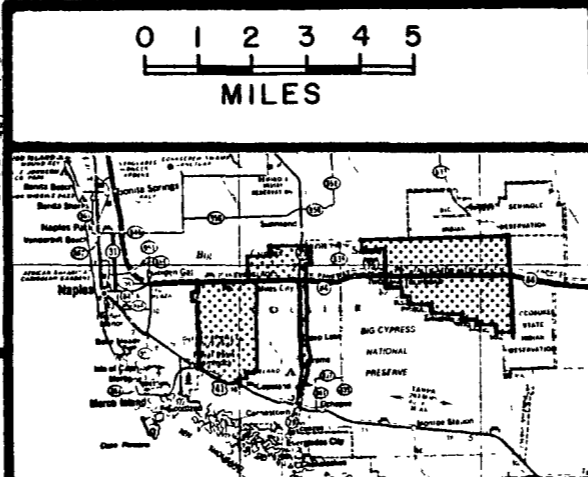
The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has expressed an interest to assist in the acquisition and management of this tract. State and federal efforts are being coordinated in this regard.



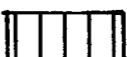

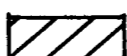
#22 SAVE OUR EVERGLADES



NORTH

SAVE OUR EVERGLADES
COLLIER COUNTY



- PROJECT BOUNDARY
-  JOINT D.O.T./D.N.R. PURCHASES & COLLIER EXCHANGE
-  FEDERALLY OWNED (U.S. FISH & WILDLIFE) OR UNDER OPTION
-  MIXED PRIVATE & FEDERAL (NATIONAL PARK SERVICE) OWNERSHIPS
-  STATE OWNED
-  DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

<u>PROJECT NAME</u>	<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>ACREAGE (Not Yet Acquired or under option)</u>	<u>TAX ASSESSED VALUE</u>
#22 Save Our Everglades	Collier	77,769	\$17,865,000 (CARL) (\$38,159,000 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 or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, with the Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State, the Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service cooperating.

PROPOSED USE

Additions to the Fakahatchee State Preserve, the Florida Panther National Wildlife Refuge and, the Big Cypress National Preserve.

LOCATION

In Collier County, south Florida, 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. It is also within the jurisdictions of the Southwest Florida Regional Planning Council and the South Florida Water Management District.

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

The CARL program has participated in the acquisition of approximately 18,011 acres (including 107± acres within Golden Gate Estates) within this project area (see "OTHER", "Coordination")

Remaining ownerships to be acquired in cooperation with the Florida Department of Transportation and the National Park Service in the Big Cypress Addition, the easternmost portion of the project area, have not been estimated. There are, however, over 22,000 owners in Golden Gate Estates, where the state is primarily focusing its acquisition efforts.

#22 SAVE OUR EVERGLADES

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 near Copeland. 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

Remaining total tax assessed value is approximately \$89,647,000. Estimated CARL contribution is approximately \$17,865,000 (see "Other").

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	0
Letters of general support.....	34
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	2
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	1

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.

The Save Our Everglades Initiative was introduced by the office of the Governor in 1985 and has continued as a priority of the current administration. Reports on the status of protection efforts in the Everglades are issued quarterly.

Coordination

This acquisition is a joint endeavor of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the National Park Service, the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) and the CARL program. The National Park Service and the FDOT in conjunction with CARL have purchased or have under contract approximately 18,711 acres in the Big Cypress Addition, the easternmost portion of the CARL SOE project area. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has purchased or has under contract approximately 25,000 acres in the westernmost portion of the project area north of SR 84 (Florida Panther National Wildlife Refuge). Also, the recent finalization of the Collier Exchange has resulted in public ownership of an additional 88,189 acres within the CARL SOE project area: 75,078± acres in the Big Cypress Addition, 5,111± acres in the westernmost part of the project area north of SR 84 and 8,000± acres in the east of 29 buffer area.

Within CARL project boundaries, it is estimated that approximately 30,148 acres remain to be acquired in the Big Cypress Addition. At least 15,186 acres are in the process of being condemned by the FDOT and will be acquired in cooperation with the Board of Trustees. This acreage will not be

OTHER (Continued)

deducted from the remaining total until the suits are settled and the Board of Trustees officially approves release of CARL funds. It is estimated that the CARL fund's contribution for the acquisition of the remainder of this easternmost portion of the project area will be approximately \$1,507,400, assuming the FDOT's continuing participation of approximately 50%, probably overstated since FDOT will not be participating in acquisition of ownerships with no access rights to SR 84. CARL's estimated contribution also assumes an 80% reimbursement from the federal government pursuant to the Big Cypress National Preserve Addition Act, Public Law 100-301. The National Park Service (NPS) is also continuing to acquire ownerships in this area and any future CARL acquisition, other than joint FDOT purchases, should be coordinated with the NPS.

Since almost all of the westernmost portion of the CARL project area north of SR 84 is or soon will be under the management of the US Fish and Wildlife Service, it is assumed that no CARL funds will be spent in this area.

Similarly no CARL funds have been estimated for the acquisition of the east of SR 29 buffer, since most of the acreage is now publicly owned through the Collier Exchange. The NPS plans to acquire the few outstanding ownerships.

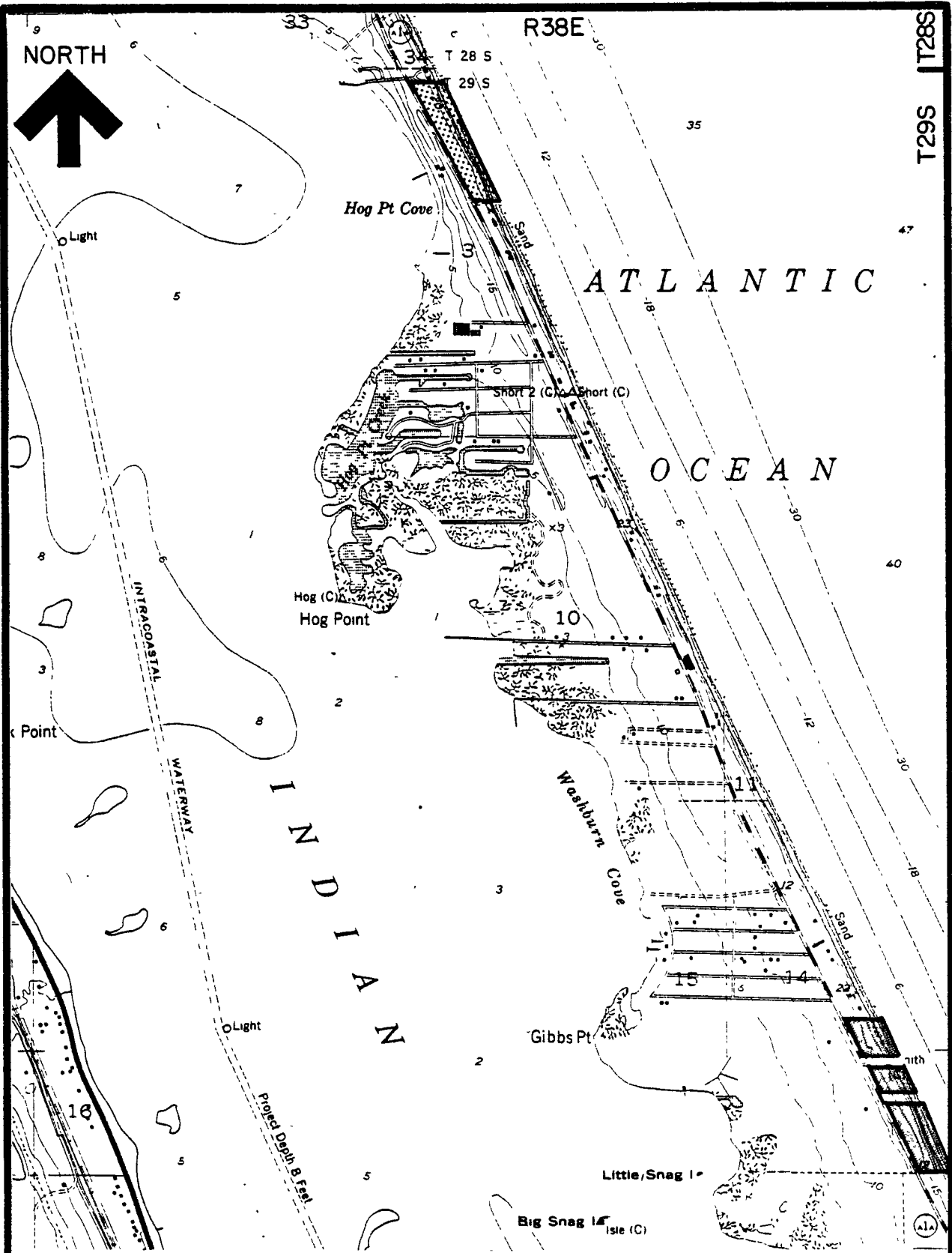
In estimating the required CARL funds to complete the SOE project, the possibility of the CARL fund reimbursing the federal government for 20% of the land value of property received in the Collier Exchange was not included. If reimbursement is required from the CARL fund, then the estimate of CARL funds needed for completion of the SOE project would be approximately \$34,083,000 rather than \$17,865,000.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The Save Our Everglades project is located in Collier County and consists of four parcels totaling approximately 209,000 acres. The eastern-most parcel, the "Big Cypress Connection," consists of 123,937 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 36,139 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 41,000 acres, is located south of State Road 84, and runs along the western boundary of Fakahatchee Strand State Preserve. This 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. Acquisitions will also become part of the Florida Panther National Wildlife Refuge.

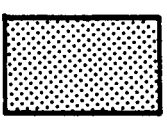
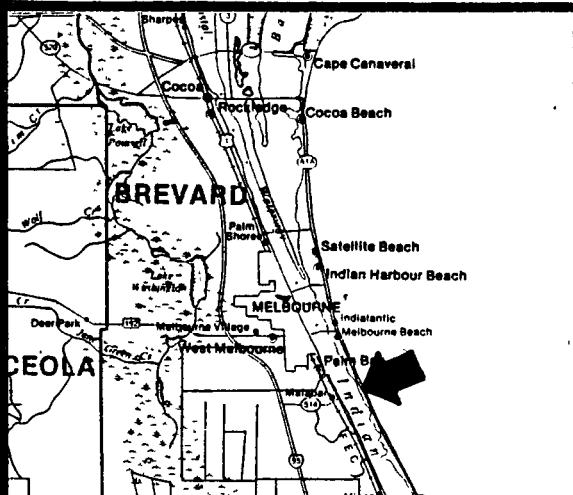
The Save Our Everglades project should be acquired as an Environmentally Endangered Land and managed as a multiple-use area with primary management being oriented toward resource protection. Allowable uses that should be considered include hunting, fishing, hiking, camping, and nature appreciation. Lead managers for this project should be the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources (Fakahatchee), the National Park Service (Big Cypress Connection), and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Florida Panther National Wildlife Refuge) with the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, and the Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State cooperating.

#23 BREVARD TURTLE BEACHES

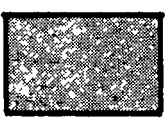


BREVARD TURTLE BEACHES

BREVARD COUNTY



PROJECT AREA
(DISNEY SOUTH)



SAVE OUR COAST PROJECT
(UNDER OPTION OR
PURCHASED)

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#23 Brevard Turtle Beaches	Brevard	12	\$2,160,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as "Environmentally Endangered Lands". Acquisition would help protect an endangered species and would preserve a naturally occurring, relatively unaltered natural system.

MANAGER

Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources or, alternatively, Brevard County through a sublease from the Division of Recreation and Parks.

PURPOSED USE

Preservation of sea turtle nesting sites and limited recreational activities compatible with nesting.

LOCATION

Southeastern Brevard County, on Florida's east central coast, approximately 12 miles north of Melbourne. This project is located within Florida's Senate District 16 and House District 32. It is also within the jurisdictions of the East Central Florida Regional Planning Council and the St. Johns River Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

This project includes almost one-half mile of undisturbed beachfront on the Atlantic Coast. This tract supports the densest concentration of loggerhead turtle nesting in the Western Hemisphere (700-1,000 nest per mile). The endangered green turtle and leatherback turtle also utilize these beaches for nesting. Several other rare plant and animal species are known from this site as well.

Recreational opportunities must be restricted to protect turtle nests and nesting activities. The project should still be able to support carefully regulated activities such as swimming, beach combing, fishing, surfing, picnicking, and nature appreciation.

OWNERSHIP

One owner - Compass Rose Corp. (Disney). See "Other".

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

The sensitive, changeable nature of the beach and coastal strand communities make them highly vulnerable to degradation resulting from human interference. The esthetic qualities of this environment make it extremely endangered by residential, commercial and business development.

The land use designation for this area is residential which allows densities of up to 4 units per acre. Development west of the Disney tract includes three single family residences. A number of new residences are also under construction. Bordering the project to the north is a small motel and to the south, a single family residence. Higher densities are noted further north and south of the project. The growth rate in Brevard County is relatively high compared to other counties, as it had a 30.8% increase in population from 1980 to 1986. The county is ranked 11th in density of population per square mile.

Disney has investigated the feasibility of developing this tract in the past and will again in the future if it is not publicly acquired.

#23 BREVARD TURTLE BEACHES

ACQUISITION PLANNING

The Brevard Turtle Beaches Project Design was approved by the Land Acquisition Selection Committee on June 22, 1988. With the exception of the Disney tract, all the parcels submitted in the proposal were within the SOC Brevard County Beaches boundaries. Furthermore, all the parcels, with the exception of the Diocese of Orlando tract (in SOC's Site I), an unwilling seller, have been purchased by the state or Brevard County or are under option for purchase. Therefore, all parcels but the Disney tract were deleted.

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value for the Disney parcel is approximately \$2,160,000.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	1
Letters of general support.....	865
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	29
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	25

OTHER

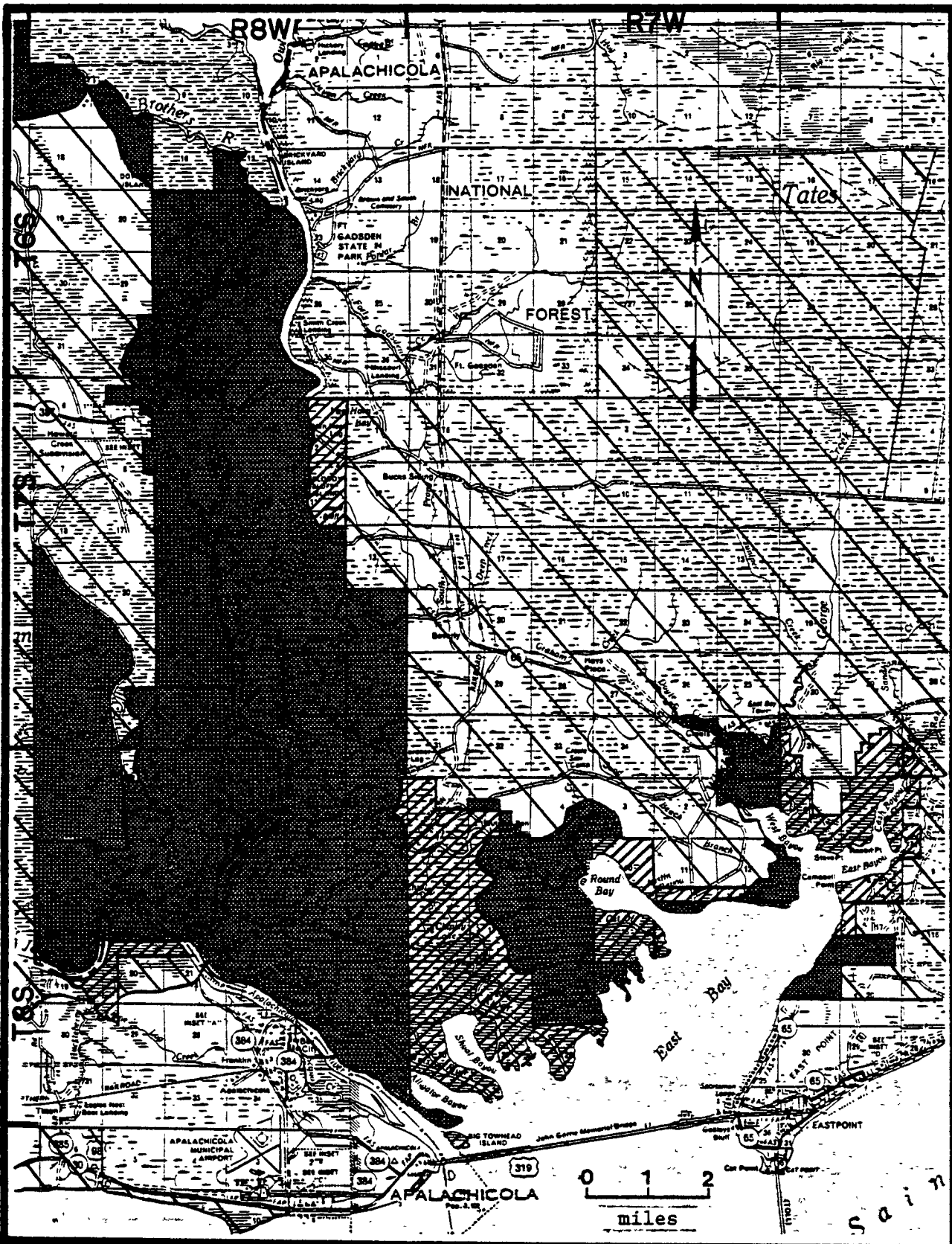
Coordination

The Nature Conservancy, in cooperation with the state, has the tract under option for resale to the state.

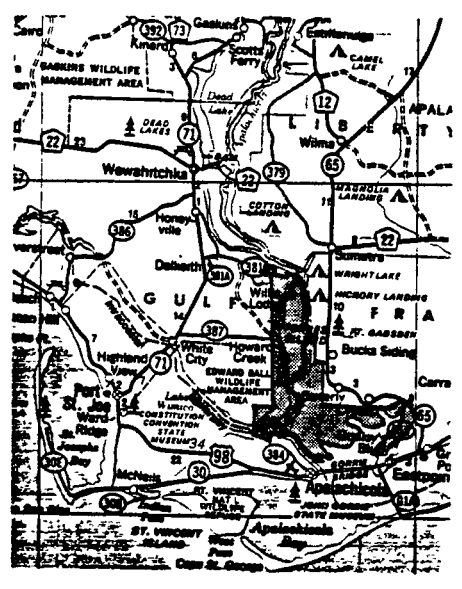
MANAGEMENT SUMMARY




It is recommended that this project be managed by the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources, the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission cooperating, under single-use management concepts. An alternative arrangement would lease the tracts to Brevard County for management at county expense. The lease should pass through the Division of Recreation and Parks and the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission to ensure that the state's management objectives are satisfied. Preserving the sea turtle nesting sites, while also providing limited recreational opportunities that are compatible with nesting, are the primary objectives.

#24 LOWER APALACHICOLA



**LOWER APALACHICOLA
FRANKLIN COUNTY**



-  STATE OWNED
-  PROJECT AREA
-  APPALACHICOLA RIVER AND BAY CARL PROJECT

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#24 Lower Apalachicola	Franklin	7,400	\$ 1,886,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

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

MANAGER

The Division of State Lands of the Department of Natural Resources.

PROPOSED USE

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

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. It is also within the jurisdictions of the Apalachee Regional Planning Council and the Northwest Florida Water Management District.

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 28,122± acres purchased under the EEL program. The M.K. Ranch, 8,792± acres, was purchased as a separate project through the CARL program, but is managed in conjunction with the Lower Apalachicola project area. There are approximately twelve remaining owners.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

This entire proposal is part of a fragile and delicate balance of ecosystems and is extremely vulnerable. Most of the project area is inherently susceptible to environmental degradation by virtue of its predominantly floodplain/wetlands nature. Disruption of existing natural systems through development or indiscriminate forestry management could: alter the nutrient load of the river and bay, introduce damaging amounts of sediment and agricultural chemicals into aquatic systems, change the salinity of the bay, or many other alterations which could be potentially detrimental to the delicate balanced ecosystem that drives the Apalachicola Bay estuary.

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 map on page 70. See also page 69, Apalachicola River and Bay project summary under OTHER.

ESTIMATED COST

Assessed tax value in 1986 was approximately \$1,886,000.

Management Funds Budgeted for Fiscal Year 1988-89 by the Division of Forestry for Lower Apalachicola/MK Ranch.

<u>Salary</u>	<u>Expense</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$18,000	\$4,590	\$22,590

Funds Requested for Fiscal Year 1989-90.

<u>Source</u>	<u>Salary</u>	<u>Expense</u>	<u>Total</u>
CARL \$ 9,277	\$14,901	\$9,277	\$24,178
GR 14,901			

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

* Information in older EEL files is 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 and is within an Aquatic Preserve.

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.

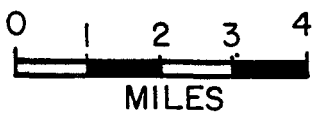
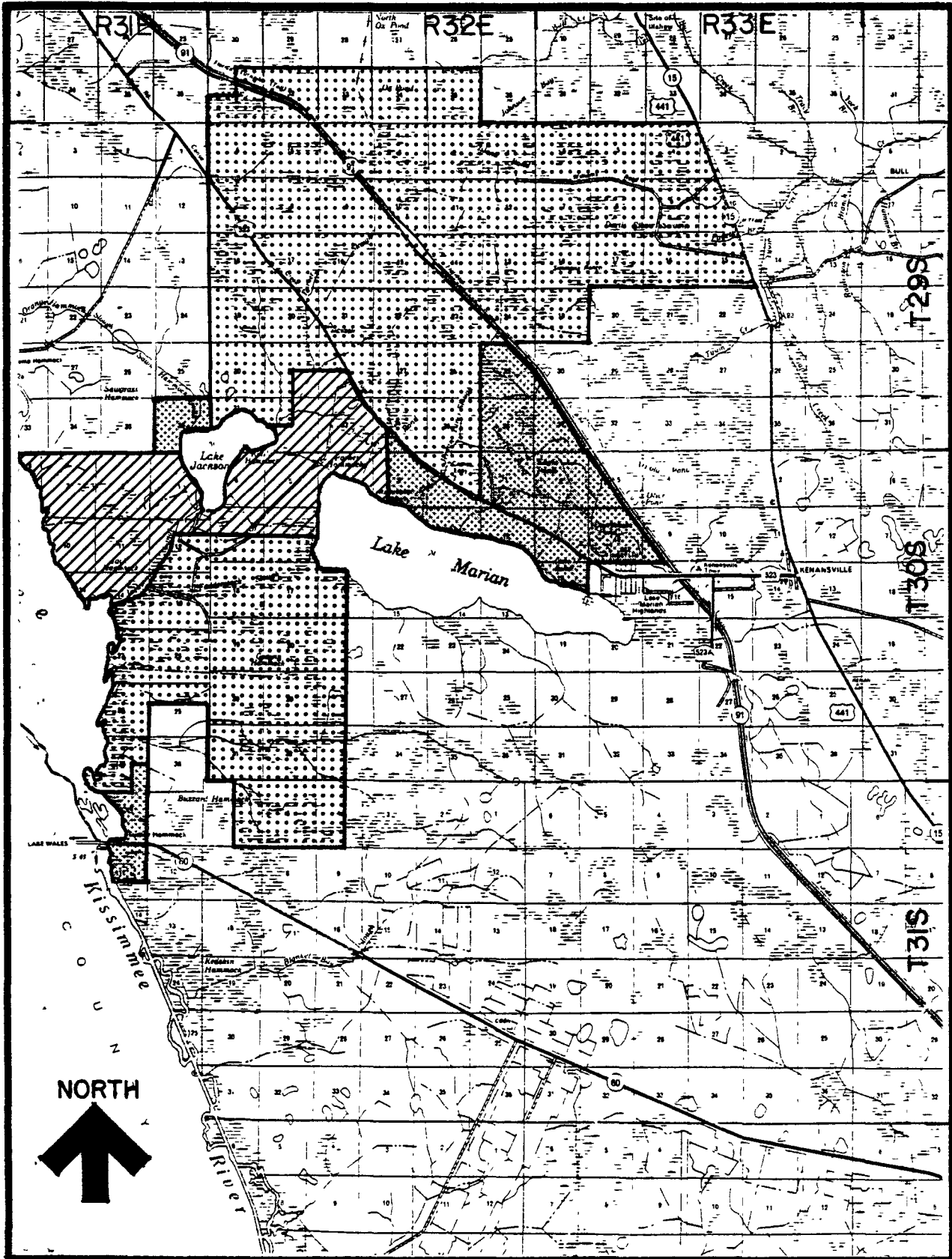
The management plan for the Reserve describes the objectives, administrative policies, and programs developed to achieve the aforementioned goals. Reserve resource management will be developed and accomplished through the cooperative efforts of the many local, state, and federal agencies having vested 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 of the U.S. Department of Commerce, which also awarded the Department of Natural Resources matching grants to assist in the acquisition of Reserve lands and initiate operations.

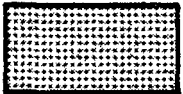
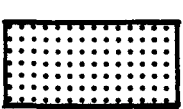
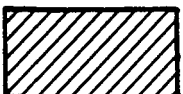
The objectives of resource management and protection pertain to preserving the natural community associations and hydrological regime through use of appropriate management procedures (e.g., control burning, reseeding areas, exotic species control, vehicular traffic control), restoration techniques as 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.

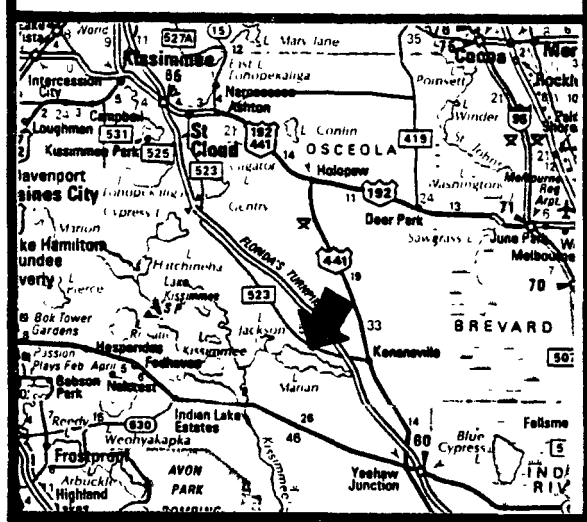
Currently a variety of public recreational and commercial opportunities occur within the Reserve area. These include, but are not limited to, boating, swimming, hiking, fishing, nature study, bird watching, primitive camping, oystering, crabbing, and shrimping. The environmental education program is 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.

#25 THREE LAKES/PRAIRIE LAKES .



**THREE LAKES/
PRAIRIE LAKES**
OSCEOLA COUNTY

-  PROJECT AREA
-  THREE LAKES WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA
-  PRAIRIE LAKES STATE PRESERVE



PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#25 Three Lakes/Prairie Lakes Addition	Osceola	8,944	\$ 5,071,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL). Acquisition would protect habitat critical to endangered and threatened species.

MANAGER

Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission and the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources.*

PROPOSED USE

The part of the project area south of SR 523 bordering the northern shore of Lake Marion and the additions northwest of Lake Jackson should be managed as part of Prairie Lakes State Preserve. The remainder of the tract, lying north and south of Lake Marion should be managed as part of Three Lakes Wildlife Management Area.

LOCATION

Osceola County, in central Florida, just east of Lake Kissimmee and west of Kenansville. The project lies within Florida's Senate District 12 and House District 77. It also lies within the jurisdictions of the Central Florida Regional Planning Council and the South Florida Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

This project is comprised of expansive tracts of dry prairie and mesic flatwoods with numerous small ponds, marshes, and cypress strands interspersed. Extensive shoreline on three relatively large lakes adds to the natural diversity of the project. A large percentage of this acreage is utilized for low intensity cattle husbandry. The project area and adjacent state-owned lands support an extraordinary number of rare and endangered animal species, including one of the densest aggregations of nesting bald eagles in North America. The project area and adjacent state-owned lands have been selected as part of an international program to reintroduce the endangered whooping crane to Florida, and are considered the best potential site for reintroduction.

This project is considered to have moderate potential for archaeological investigation.

Recreational potential is high and would include such activities as camping, fishing, hunting, boating, hiking, nature appreciation, and photography. Opportunities to observe and photograph bald eagles may be unexcelled in Florida. All recreation must be compatible with resource protection.

OWNERSHIP

Approximately 51,485 adjacent acres were acquired under the EEL program. Approximately 43,482 acres are managed as the Three Lakes Ranch Wildlife Management Area by the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission; 8,003± acres are managed as the Prairie Lakes State Reserve by the Department of Natural Resources.

There are approximately 10 owners in the revised Three Lakes/Prairie Lakes Addition Phase I (see "Acquisition Planning").

* Discussions between the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission (GFC) and the Department of Natural Resources indicate that the GFC will be the lead manager on the entire tract.

#25 - THREE LAKES/PRAIRIE LAKES ADDITION

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

Most of this site is currently used for cattle ranching, though at relatively low levels compared to most traditional farms with better pasture. The wildlife value of the major portions of the tract is dependent upon the remaining ponds, marshes and strands and on stable land use patterns. The property is very vulnerable to further draining, more intensive ranching practices, and conversion to other more detrimental uses.

During the period 1957-1967 native range in Osceola County was reduced from 333,000 acres to 127,000 acres, a trend which has continued over the past 20 years. Sod farming is also an expanding industry in the immediate vicinity; a portion of the project was deleted from the final boundary because of its conversion to such practices. Citrus groves dot the area around the site and can be expected to continue to encroach if further drainage and more mild winters coincide. The most potential damage could occur, however, from development of the property into residential housing and RV parks. A current proposal to build an RV park on the site immediately north of Lake Marion has apparently been approved by the county. Additional development is extremely likely on the shores of Lake Marion and perhaps Lake Jackson.

While Osceola County is ranked 37th in population density of Florida's 67 counties, its population growth increased 115.5% from 1976-1986, ranking it third in population growth for the same period. One of the proposed routes for the high speed rail system cuts through the Three Lakes project area and the owners of Deseret Ranch, just northeast of the project, are requesting a stop at Yeehaw Junction a few miles southwest of the project. If this becomes an actuality, then potential for development and growth in this area will dramatically increase.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

The Three Lakes/Prairie Lakes Addition project design was approved by the Land Acquisition Selection Committee on April 1, 1988. The project design altered the resource planning boundary by deleting three sections on the northeastern boundary which were transferred to the state by the federal government and are being managed by the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission. Also deleted were approximately six sections on the eastern boundary currently being prepared for sod farming. Other modifications included the deleting of state-owned property inadvertently included and the addition of undeveloped property northeast of Lake Marion and on the project's western boundary.

Most of the project, all but approximately 2,200 acres, should be protected by acquiring less than fee-simple title. Acquisition phasing is as follows:

1. Conservation easements or owner contact agreements with major owners concurrent with
Fee simple acquisition of the northwestern Lake Jackson buffer and the northern shore of Lake Marion buffer along with other ownerships (other than Adams and Kolbegard) fronting any part of Lake Marion concurrent with
Access easement (fee simple if easement unnegotiable) over Hancock and Latt Maxcy ownerships along western project boundary.
2. Conservation easements or owner contact agreements with other minor owners of acreage tracts.
3. Owners in undeveloped subdivisions.

On December 14, 1988, the Land Acquisition Selection Committee approved a revision of the project design excluding the major land holding, the Adams ownership, from Phase I negotiations. Acquisition phasing was recommended as follows:

- Phase I: Lakefront properties on Lakes Jackson, Marion, and Kissimmee.
- Phase II: All other lands in original Project Design, including balance of Hancock, Latt Maxey and Overstreet holdings, excluding Adams' land and inholdings in Adams' land.
- Phase III: Adams' land and inholdings in Adams' land.

#25 THREE LAKES/PRAIRIE LAKES ADDITION

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value is approximately \$5,071,000.

Funds Budgeted by the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission for Fiscal Year 1988-89 for the Three Lakes Ranch Wildlife Management Area (adjacent to Three Lakes/Prairie Lakes project area).

<u>Salary</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expense</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$40,950	\$16,277	\$46,579	\$1,000	\$104,806

Funds Requested for Fiscal Year 1989-90.

<u>Salary</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expense</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$42,998	\$17,000	\$50,000	\$2,000	\$111,998

Funds Budgeted by the Division of Forestry for Fiscal Year 1988-89 for the Three Lakes Ranch Wildlife Management Area (adjacent to Three Lakes/Prairie Lakes project area).

<u>Salary</u>	<u>Expense</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$28,556	\$23,926	\$8,500	\$60,982

Funds Requested for Fiscal Year 1989-90.

<u>Source</u>	<u>Salary</u>	<u>Expense</u>	<u>Total</u>
CARL \$46,500	\$32,379	\$28,000	\$60,379
GR \$13,879			

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	2
Letters of general support.....	14
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	4
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	18

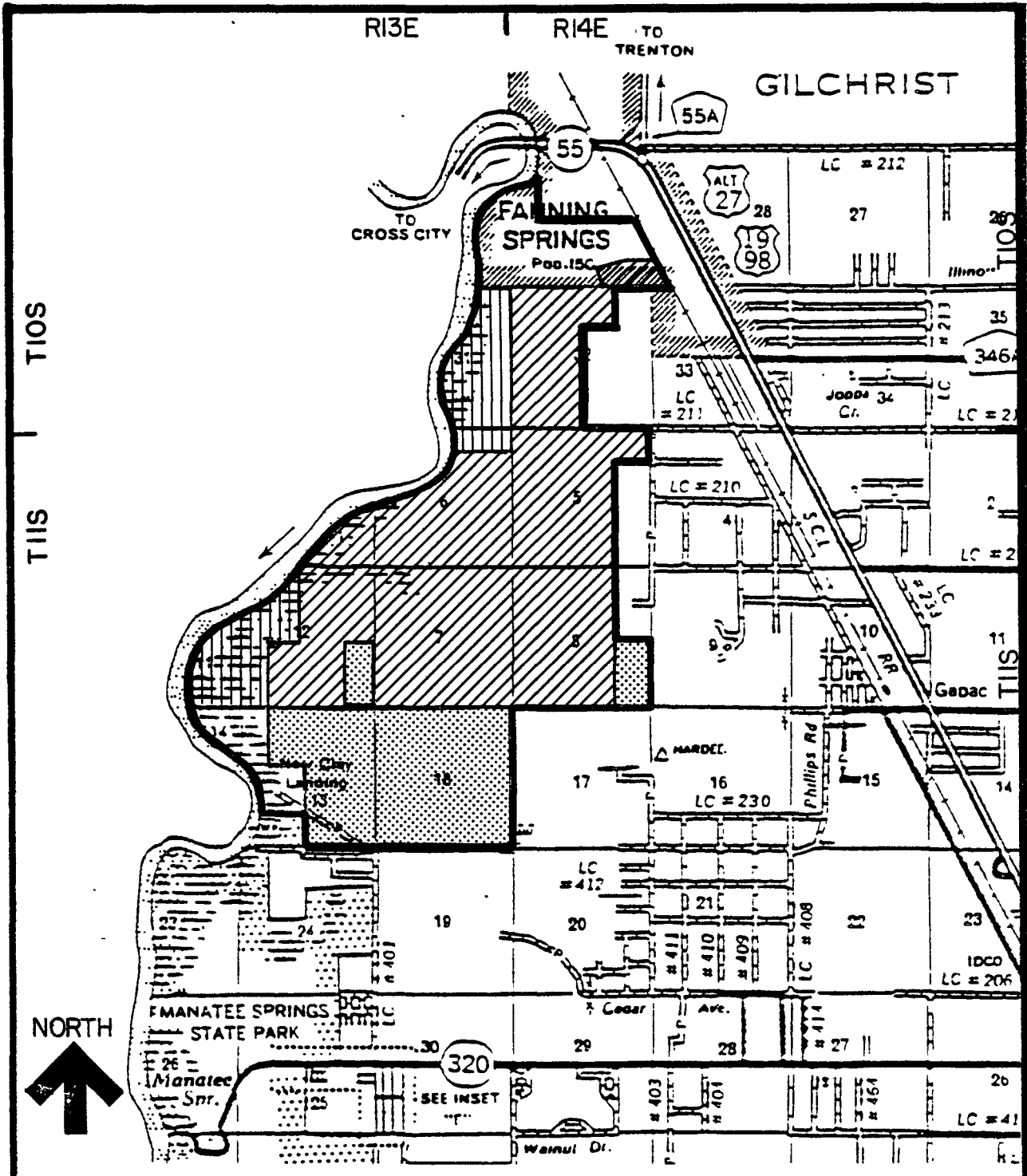
MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

This project should be managed with the primary objective of maintaining or enhancing biological diversity, with particular emphasis on special species. A master management plan should be developed to direct management functions for the project area.

The project was designed to achieve its management goals largely through less than fee-simple acquisition. Only 2,200 acres have been recommended for fee-simple acquisition. A master management plan should address and refine the project design recommendations for less than fee-simple acquisition techniques [e.g., conservation easements should specify allowable uses and quantify such uses when necessary (how many head of cattle per acre?, etc.)].

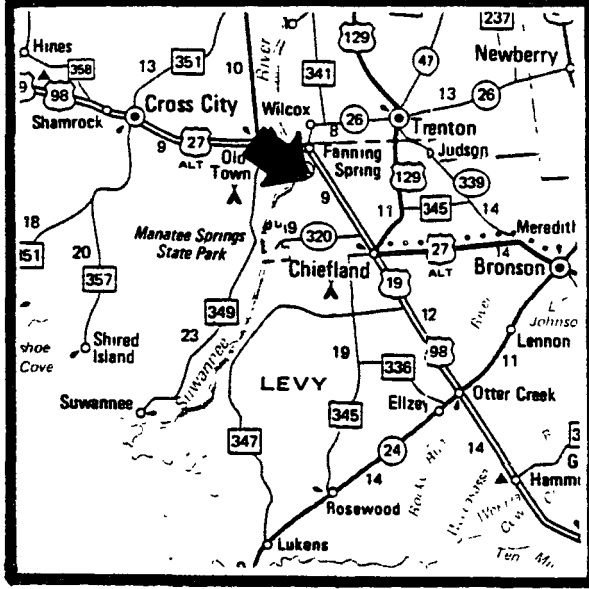
Management responsibility for this project should be divided between the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission and the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources. The project assessment stipulates that the part of the project lying south of County Road 523 bordering the north shores of Lake Marion and the addition northwest of Lake Jackson should be managed under single-use concepts by the Division of Recreation and Parks as part of Prairie Lakes State Preserve. The remainder of the project should be managed for multiple-use as part of the Three Lakes Wildlife Management Area (GFWFC). However, recent discussions between the Department of Natural Resources and the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission indicate that management of the entire tract will be by the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission initially.


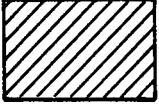

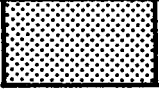
#26 ANDREWS TRACT



ANDREWS TRACT

LEVY COUNTY



-  PROJECT BOUNDARY
-  STATE OWNED
-  WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT OWNED
-  PROJECT AREA (PHASE I)

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#26 Andrews Tract	Levy	1,200*	\$242,000*

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. It is also within the jurisdictions of the Withlacoochee Regional Planning Council and the Suwannee River Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

The 5,000 acre Andrews Tract is probably the finest examples 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. The excellent wildlife habitat within the site supports an abundance of animals. The project includes over five miles of Suwannee River frontage.

There are at least two aboriginal village sites 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 2,844 acres have been acquired under CARL, including two small donations. The Suwannee River Water Management District has purchased approximately 550 acres. The 1,200 acres remaining to be acquired in Phase one (see "Acquisition Planning") include two property owners. An eighty acre parcel in the southeast corner of Section 9, Township 11 South, Range 14 East has been recommended to be sold as surplus, but was included in order to obtain ownership of an 80 acre inholding in Section 12, T11, SR13.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

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

Development is most imminent along the platted, northern end of the tract closest to Fanning Springs. Timber cutting and road construction, however, are the most impending threats.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

This project was modified through a project design analysis which was approved by the Land Acquisition Selection Committee in June 1988. The project design adds another 1,220 acres to the original project and

* Phase I

#50 ANDREWS TRACT

ACQUISITION PHASING (Continued)

divides the enlarged project into two acquisition phases. The addition joins the Andrews Wildlife Management Area with Manatee Springs State Park, is largely comprised of excellent quality natural communities, and includes a mile of frontage on the Suwannee River. Phase one consists of 1,040 acres of the addition and 160 acres within the original project for a cumulative total of 1,200 acres. Approximately four hundred acres remain in the second phase. Only phase one is being placed on the acquisition list at this time.

ESTIMATED COST

Assessed value for for Phase I is approximately \$242,000.

Management Funds Budgeted by the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission for Fiscal Year 1988-89.

<u>Source</u>	<u>Salaries</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
CARL	\$28,090	\$8,000	\$28,624	\$10,000	\$74,714

Funds Requested for Fiscal Year 1988-89.

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$29,495	\$8,500	\$30,000	\$5,000	\$64,495

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

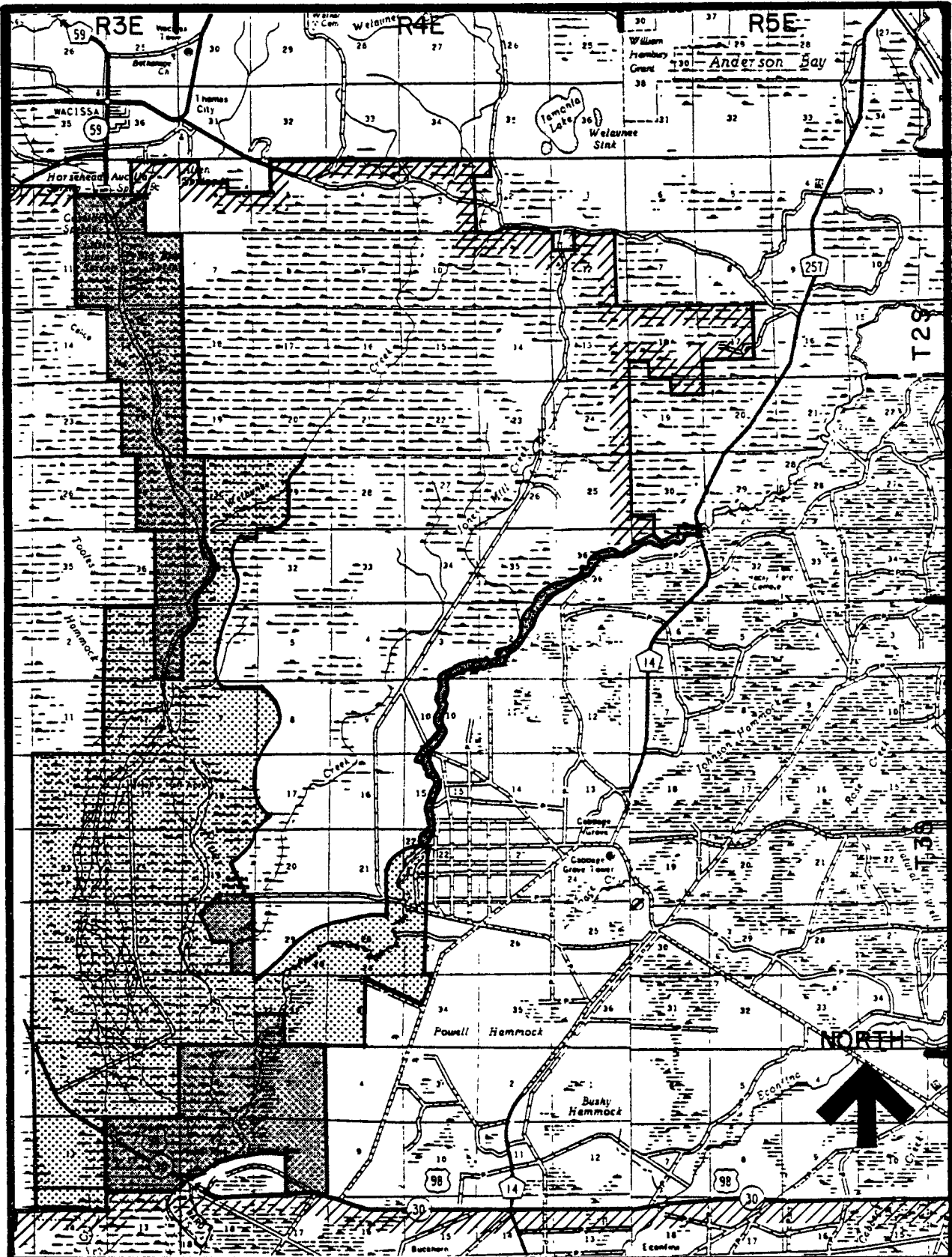
Resolutions.....	1
Letters of general support.....	0
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	0
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.....	4

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

A multiple-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. The Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission is 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.

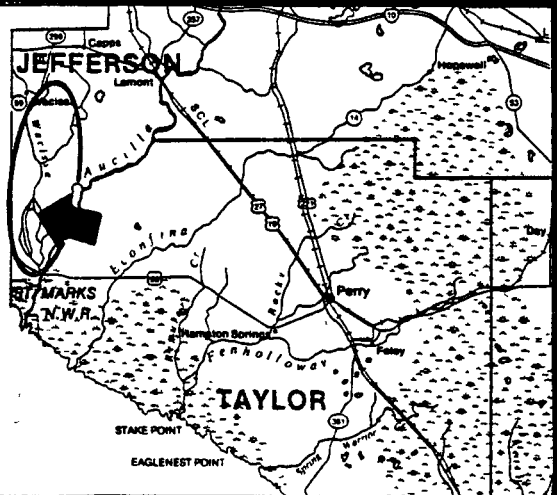
1. The project will be managed to maintain water quality, restore natural hydroperiods, and to retain the high-quality wildlife habitat.
2. Nonconsumptive uses, relating to fish and wildlife resources such as camping, nature appreciation, hiking, wildlife watching and boating shall be encouraged.
3. 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.

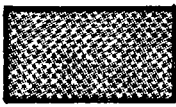
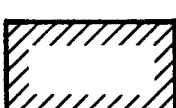

#27 WACISSA AND AUCILLA RIVER SINKS



WACISSA /AUCILLA

JEFFERSON COUNTY



-  PROJECT AREA
-  AUCILLA WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA
-  STATE OWNED

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#27 Wacissa and Aucilla River Sinks	Jefferson Taylor	7,080	\$ 319,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as "other lands." Lands already purchased protect a natural floodplain, preserving a very significant number of archaeological sites and ten 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. It also lies within the jurisdictions of the Apalachee and North Central Florida Regional Planning Councils and the Northwest Florida and Suwannee River Water Management Districts.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

This project encompasses much of two river systems, a blackwater stream, the Aucilla, and a spring(first magnitude)-fed stream, the Wacissa. Both these river corridors are in good condition and are popular canoe trails. Ten different natural communities occur within the project creating a very diverse natural area. Some of these communities such as aquatic caves and sinkholes are rare and threatened in our state. Although the surrounding areas are part of a commercial timber operation, the natural resources at the site remain in good condition. 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 have been purchased from the Nature Conservancy. There are three other major owners and 29 minor ones, not including those owners associated with the conservation easement.

#27 WACISSA AND AUCILLA RIVER SINKS

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.

Resource planning boundary and project design additions included: 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.

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. (acquired)
- 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

Tax assessed value of remaining acreage is estimated to be \$319,000.

Management Funds requested by the Department of Natural Resources for Fiscal Year 1987-88 (Funds Budgeted and requested for fiscal years 1988-89 and 1989-90 have not been determined).

<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

Management Funds Budgeted by the Division of Forestry for Fiscal Year 1988-89.

<u>Salary</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$2,524	\$1,800	\$4,324

Funds Requested for Fiscal Year 1989-90.

<u>Source</u>	<u>Salaries</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>Total</u>
CARL \$2,500	\$2,524	\$2,500	\$5,024
GR \$2,524			

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

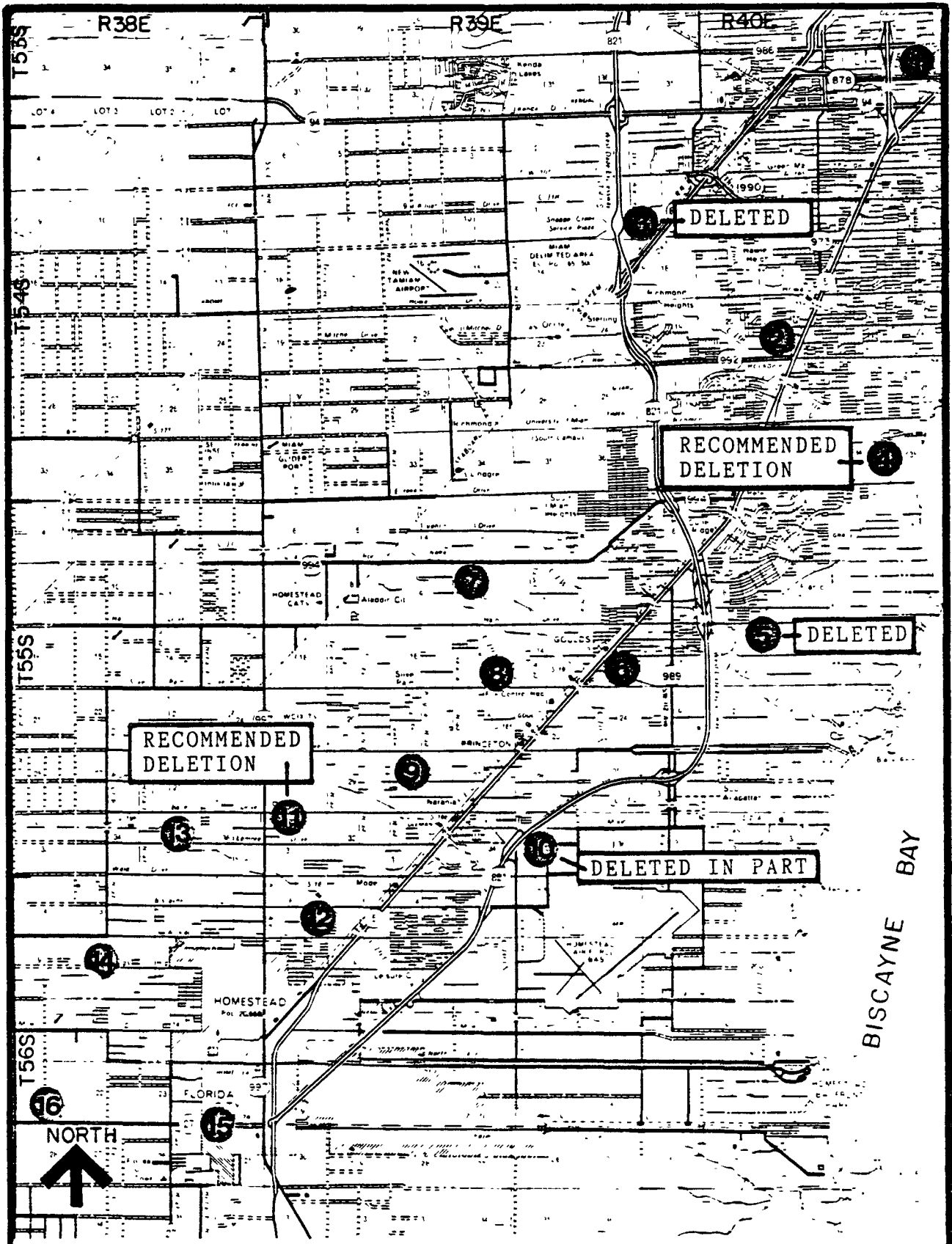
This project includes a waterbody classified under the Special Waters Category of Outstanding Florida Waters.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

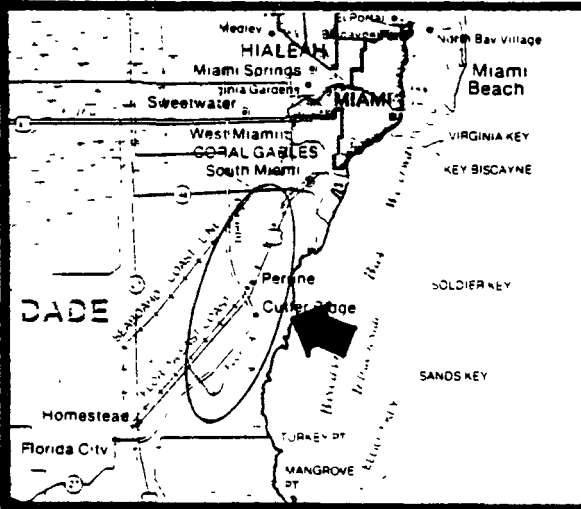
The project area is currently heavily used for recreation. Most of it is within the Aucilla Wildlife Management Area. The Wacissa River is a part of the State canoe trail system and the Florida Trail follows the Aucilla River sinks through the area. There is a county park at the head springs, a privately 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 multiple use management policy 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.

#28 MIAMI ROCKRIDGE PINELANDS



**MIAMI
ROCKRIDGE PINELANDS
DADE COUNTY**



- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| SITES 1-16 | ORIGINAL PROPOSAL |
| SITES 3, 5, AND 10 (IN PART) | DELETED THROUGH PROJECT DESIGN (NOV. 1986) |
| SITES 4 AND 11 | RECOMMENDED DELETIONS |

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#28 Miami Rockridge Pinelands	Dade	281	\$ 5,616,000

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. It is also within the jurisdictions of the South Florida Regional Planning Council and the South Florida Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

This project is comprised of the best remaining examples of the highly endangered pine rockland natural community type. These tropical pinelands occur exclusively on the Miami Ridge and have been dramatically reduced in acreage by development. Numerous rare and endangered plant species and several animal species - many of which are found nowhere else - occur in the pinelands.

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

OWNERSHIP

There are approximately forty property 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.

#28 MIAMI ROCKRIDGE PINELANDS

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT (Continued)

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	(deleted)
Phase 2.	Site 12	
Phase 3.	Site 2	
Phase 4.	Site 4	(deleted)
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	

On December 14, 1988, the Land Acquisition Selection Committee approved the revision of the project design to delete two (Site 11 and Site 4) of the fourteen sites. The parcels have been or are being developed. The tax values and acreages were updated as well.

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value is approximately \$5,616,000.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	0
Letters of general support.....	68
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	0
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	2

OTHER

Dade County has been active in coordinating with the state on obtaining boundary maps and title work on this project. It has also assisted in preliminary negotiations, by identifying and contacting willing owners.

The county is working with the Nature Conservancy to develop a position or unit within the Dade County Parks Department to manage environmentally sensitive lands.

The Florida Department of Transportation has negotiated a contract with the owner of Site 2 to purchase a right of way which transects the hammock.

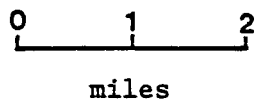
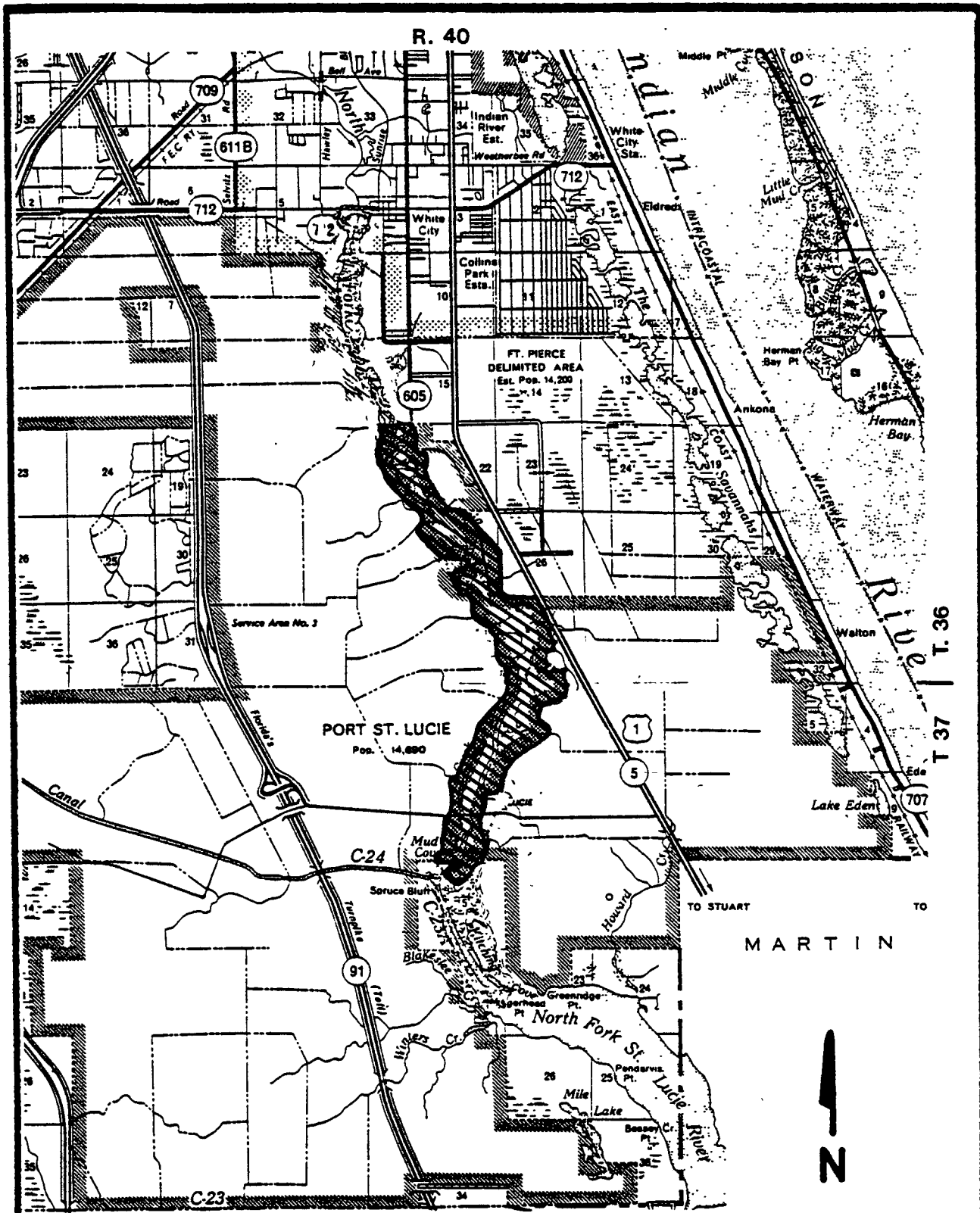
#28 MIAMI ROCKRIDGE PINELANDS

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.

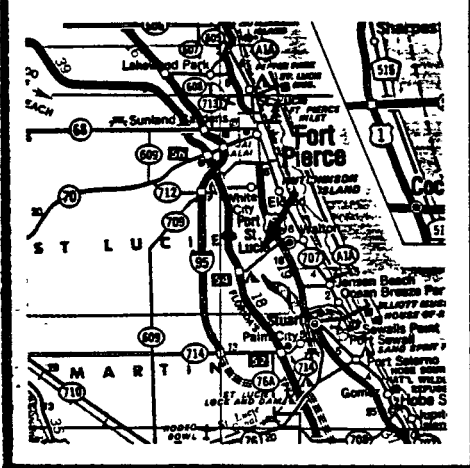
It is anticipated that the subject parcels would be fenced to prohibit illegal dumping and uncontrolled access, vandalism and the removal of endemic species. Public access would be limited to controlled interpretive uses where appropriate. Likewise, steps will be taken to maintain the high quality and 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.


#29 NORTH FORK ST. LUCIE RIVER



NORTH FORK ST. LUCIE RIVER

ST. LUCIE COUNTY



 PHASE I

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#29 North Fork St. Lucie River	St. Lucie	1,350*	\$6,006,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as "other lands". Acquisition would enhance public recreational opportunities in an area of rapid population growth. Acquisition would also help protect a river corridor, and several rare and threatened plant and animal species.

MANAGER

Division of State Lands of the Department of Natural Resources. Parts of the project area may be subleased to the local governments.

PROPOSED USE

The majority of the project area, especially the wetlands and the communities transitional to uplands, should be managed to intensify protection of the North Fork St. Lucie Aquatic Preserve. Suitable upland areas can be managed as local recreational sites.

LOCATION

St. Lucie County, Florida's central southeastern coast, less than 4 miles southeast of Ft. Pierce. The project lies within Florida's Senate District 27 and House District 78. It also lies within the jurisdictions of the Treasure Coast Regional Planning Council and the South Florida Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

This project forms a narrow, approximately eight mile long corridor along the North Fork St. Lucie River. The waterway has been channelized in the past and traces of this history are evident in some places. Natural communities are comprised largely of wetlands with some developable uplands also present. Rare and threatened plant and animal species occur within the project. The project area has a direct influence on the water quality of the North Fork St. Lucie River Aquatic Preserve.

Although there are no known archaeological or historical sites within the project area, the project is considered to have moderate potential for sites to be discovered.

The scenic character and close proximity of the project to a large urban population give it a significant recreational value. The project could support boating, fishing, camping, hiking, bike riding, horseback riding, picnicking, and nature appreciation.

OWNERSHIP

Phase I consists of one major owner, General Development Corporation (GDC), and 2 minor owners. The Trust for Public Lands has recently closed on the GDC ownership, see "Other".

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

The water quality of this portion of the North Fork St. Lucie River and the river's associated wetlands are very vulnerable to further development on adjacent uplands.

Current zoning designations within the project would allow low to moderate density residential development on the uplands. The major owner, GDC, is actively seeking to develop much of this property and has applications for development approval and rezoning applications presently being processed. Aerial photographs indicate that development is adjacent to much of the river corridor that has been proposed for acquisition (1987 Project Assessment).

* Phase I

#29 NORTH FORK ST. LUCIE RIVER

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT (Continued)

The population density for St. Lucie County is in the medium range when compared to other counties, ranking number 17. However, the growth rate was quite high between 1976 and 1986 as the population increased 66.7%, 12th among all Florida counties.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

The North Fork St. Lucie project design was approved by the Land Acquisition Selection Committee on June 22, 1988.

The project design recommendations altered the resource planning boundary by deleting residential development areas zoned by the county or city for preservation, conservation and recreation. The Sharette DRI, in the northern third of project area, was placed in Phase II.

Phase I consists of 1,350 acres of the GDC ownership and 2 other minor owners. Only Phase I should be boundary mapped, appraised, and negotiated at this time.

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value for Phase I is approximately \$6,006,000.

Management funds have not yet been estimated.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	0
Letters of general support.....	17
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	4
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	3

OTHER

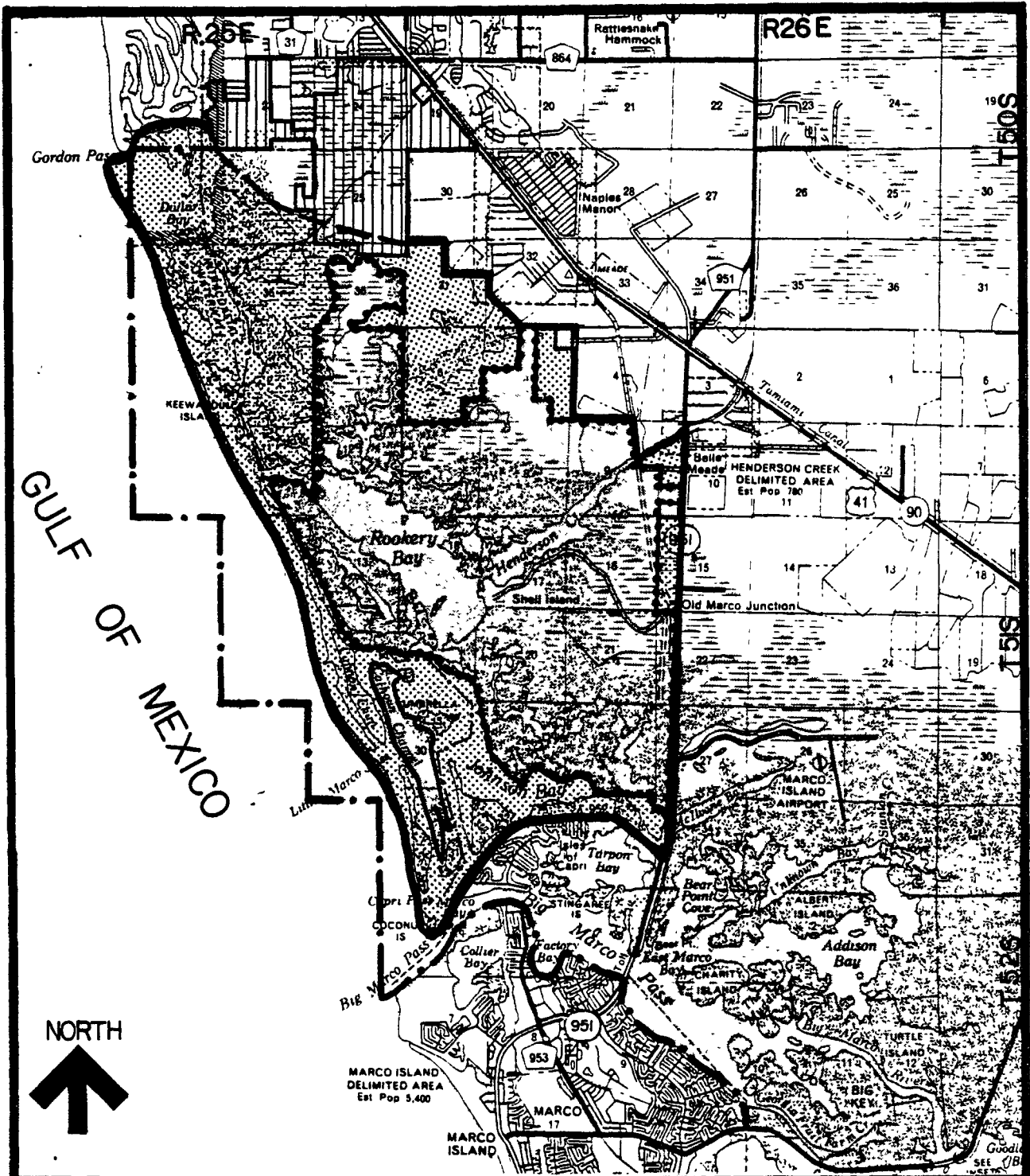
Coordination

The Trust for Public Lands (TPL) is an intermediary in the acquisition of this project and has purchased the major owner in Phase I.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The majority of the project area, especially the wetlands and communities transitional to wetlands (e.g., hydric hammock), should be managed by the Division of State Lands of the Department of Natural Resources to enhance the protection of the North Fork St. Lucie River Aquatic Preserve. Suitable upland areas may be leased through the Department of Natural Resources to local entities for management. Passing the lease through the Department of Natural Resources should ensure that the primary single-use management goal of resource protection with compatible recreation is maintained.

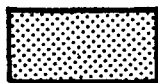
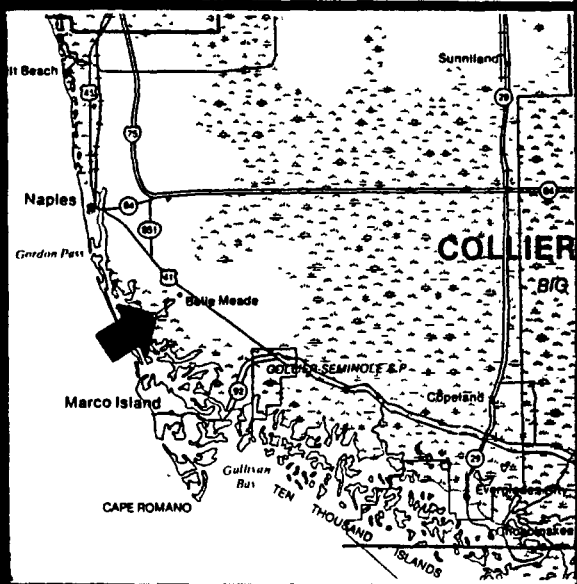
#30 ROOKERY BAY



ROOKERY BAY

COLLIER

COUNTY



PROJECT AREA



PUBLIC LANDS



COLLIER DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (D.R.I.)



PROJECT BOUNDARY



AQUATIC PRESERVE BOUNDARY



N.E.S. BOUNDARY



NO ACQUISITION UNTIL COMPLETION OF D.R.I.

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#30 Rookery Bay	Collier	10,853	\$13,756,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

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

MANAGER

The Division of State Lands 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 Keywadin and Canon Islands. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 38 and House District 75. It also lies within the jurisdictions of the South Florida Water Management District and the Southwest Florida Regional Planning Council.

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, including but not limited to fishing, beach related activities, nature study, and boating.

OWNERSHIP

Eleven parcels have been acquired, including two donations, totaling approximately 1,166 acres. Approximately 200 parcels remain to be acquired. The state has recently closed on a substantial portion of Canon Island.

Approximately 1,611 acres, forming the nucleus of the estuarine sanctuary, are under lease to the Department of Natural Resources from the Collier Conservancy, Inc., the Audubon Society, and others.

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.

A significant portion of Keewadin Island is under option from the Gaynors by a developer who is now seeking approval from local regulatory and planning agencies to build a high scale residential development of approximately 75 houses on the northern part of the island. Discussions on sewer line and legality of existing utility line ongoing.

#30 ROOKERY BAY

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.

Portion of the boundary crossing the Collier Development Corporation DRI has not yet been finalized.

The project design recommended 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. Canon Island, Johnson Island. (Canon Island acquired.)
- Phase III. Unpurchased lands included in the Rookery Bay project as of July 1985.

NOTE: 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

Tax assessed value is approximately \$13,756,000.

Funds Expended for Fiscal Year 1987-88.

	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expense</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
State* (DNR**)	\$7,046	\$ 8,273	\$3,000	\$18,315
Federal	9,680	26,482	8,000	44,162

Management Funds Requested for Fiscal Year 1988-89 - 5% increase (Funds requested for fiscal year 1989-90 were not submitted).

- * Figures listed are latest allocations per category.
- ** These funds are for managing the estuarine research reserves.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS*

- Resolutions..... 2
 - Letters of general support..... 348
 - Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials..... 3
 - Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations. 17
- * Older EEL files are not included in this total.

EMINENT DOMAIN

Reauthorized and extended by 1987 Legislature, but does not include 1985 or 1986 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.

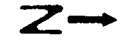
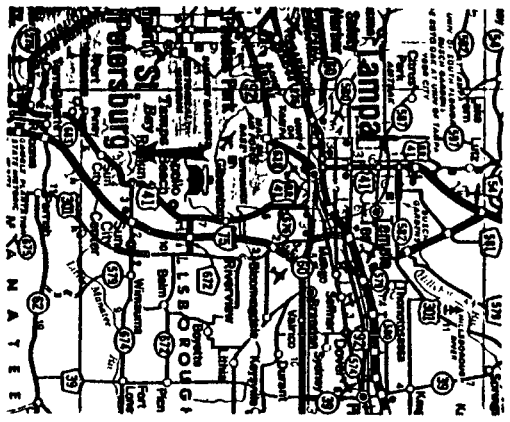
MANAGEMENT SUMMARY (Continued)

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., controlled 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 and administration of the Reserve are under the supervision of the Division of State Lands of the Department of Natural Resources. 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.

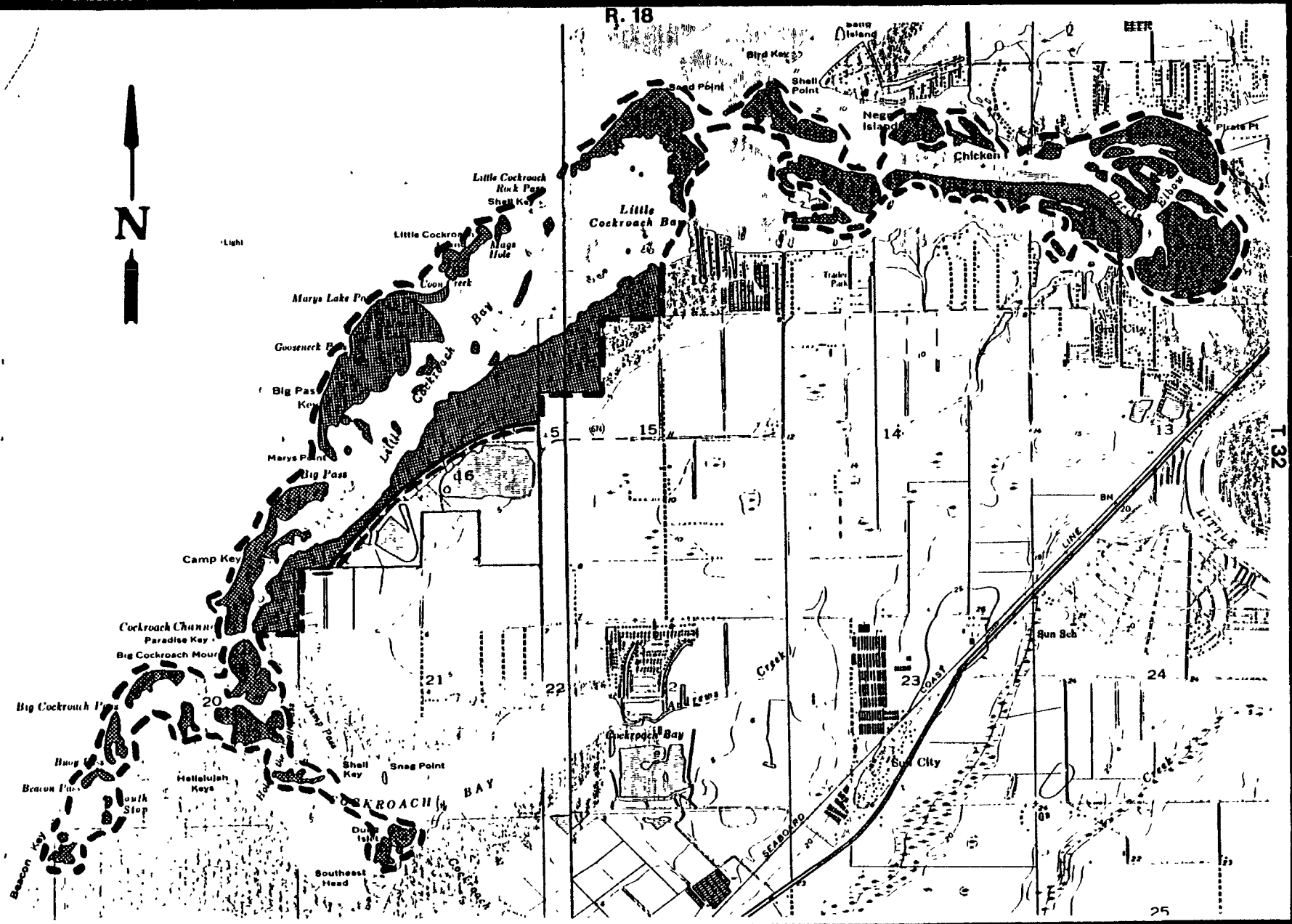
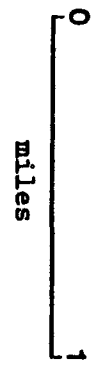
#31 COCKROACH BAY ISLANDS



HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY
COCKROACH BAY



PROJECT AREA



PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#31 Cockroach Bay Islands	Hillsborough	730	\$233,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL). Acquisition would protect a relatively naturally occurring and unaltered biological system. Acquisition would also help protect habitat for endangered and threatened species as well as preserve significant archaeological sites.

MANAGER

Division of State Lands of the Department of Natural Resources. Parts of the project area, however, could be appropriately managed by Hillsborough County.

PROPOSED USE

Managed as part of the Cockroach Bay Aquatic Preserve.

LOCATION

Southwest Hillsborough County, near Ruskin. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 72 and house District 62. It is also within the jurisdictions of the Tampa Bay Regional Planning Council and the Southwest Florida Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

This project includes a group of small-to-medium sized islands in the mouth of the Little Manatee River and extending to Cockroach Bay. It also includes a mainland fringe that directly fronts the bay. Most of the islands and mainland fringe are vegetated with mangroves and are subject to periodic tidal wash; slightly elevated areas are comprised of coastal berm, maritime hammock, and shell mound natural communities; and an upland portion of Goat Island was created by spoil deposition. This project is one of few intact natural shorelines in the Tampa Bay area. The project area supports good populations of many bird species, including several that are considered rare or endangered. The surrounding offshore area is undisturbed, highly productive marine habitat. Waters adjacent to the project are within the Cockroach Bay Aquatic Preserve.

There are two documented archaeological sites within the project. These sites represent the northernmost communities of an extremely large prehistoric Indian population significantly different from other cultural groups of the Tampa Bay area. The presence of these sites is considered very important archaeologically.

Recreation potential within the project is limited due to the lack of upland sites. The landward edge of the mainland portion of the project could be developed for educational activities and possible recreation such as camping, picnicking, nature study and photography. Goat Island, although isolated from the mainland, is also suitable for these kinds of recreational activities. The mangrove islands and shoreline provide opportunities for birdwatching and snorkeling in the adjacent estuary. The primary recreational significance of this project, however, lies in its ecological value in relation to the extensively utilized fishery. Detrital input, and buffer and filtration functions enhance the water quality and productivity of this system.

OWNERSHIP

There are two major owners. The Leiseys own the mainland portion of the tract. The Whitikers own most of the islands. Cockroach Island (Indian Key), the location of the primary archaeological site, is owned by Symmes. The Whitikers and Leiseys are willing sellers. Symmes has not been contacted recently. He was an unwilling seller when the Cockroach Island was previously on the CARL list in 1981 and 1982, which was the reason for its removal from the list in 1983. The Tampa Bay Port Authority owns all the submerged land in Hillsborough County.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

The wetlands associated with this project on the mainland and the islands would be severely impacted by dredging and filling activities and probably affected as well by development on immediately adjacent uplands. The primary archaeological site on Indian Key (Cockroach Island) is very vulnerable to human disturbance and vandalism. Other areas within the project are also susceptible to degradation from human occupation, and are sensitive to invasion of exotic vegetation.

A plan to develop the mainland portion of this project with a marina and residential and commercial units was denied, but zoning does permit low density residential development on at least one of the islands with substantial uplands (Goat Island). It likely would be difficult to obtain permits, however, for access, construction, water treatment and other activities related to development on most of the islands because of the lack of sufficient uplands and because of the proximity to Outstanding Florida Waters (OFW) and the Cockroach Bay Aquatic Preserve.

Although the Cockroach Shell Mound on Indian Key is isolated from the mainland, the middens are being destroyed by treasure collectors. Well traveled trails are established to the mound summit. Other islands with a small beach are frequented by boaters and a few non-substantial buildings have been constructed as fish camps, but no significant impact is apparent.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

The project design for the Cockroach Bay project was approved by the Land Acquisition Selection Committee on November 19, 1987. The final boundaries included the mainland mangrove fringe but excluded the upland portions of the Leisey Tract, disturbed with borrow lakes and spoil, with the exception of the unexcavated archaeological site.

The recommended acquisition phasing is as follows:

- Phase I. Islands
- Phase II. Mainland ownership(s)
- Phase III. Uplands associated with unexcavated archaeological site.

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value is approximately \$233,000.

Management costs have not yet been estimated.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	2
Letters of general support.....	59
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	4
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	14

OTHER

Project is within and adjacent to the Cockroach Bay Aquatic Preserve, which was extended by the 1988 legislature to include a new western boundary at 2,000 feet beyond the mean high water (mhw) line and a new eastern boundary to SR 301, including the whole mouth of the Little Manatee River.

Acquisition of privately owned submerged lands and islands located within the boundaries of the aquatic preserve, particularly those at the mouth of the Little Manatee River and those along the coast of Cockroach Bay, is specifically endorsed in the Cockroach Bay Aquatic Preserve Management Plan approved by the Governor and Cabinet.

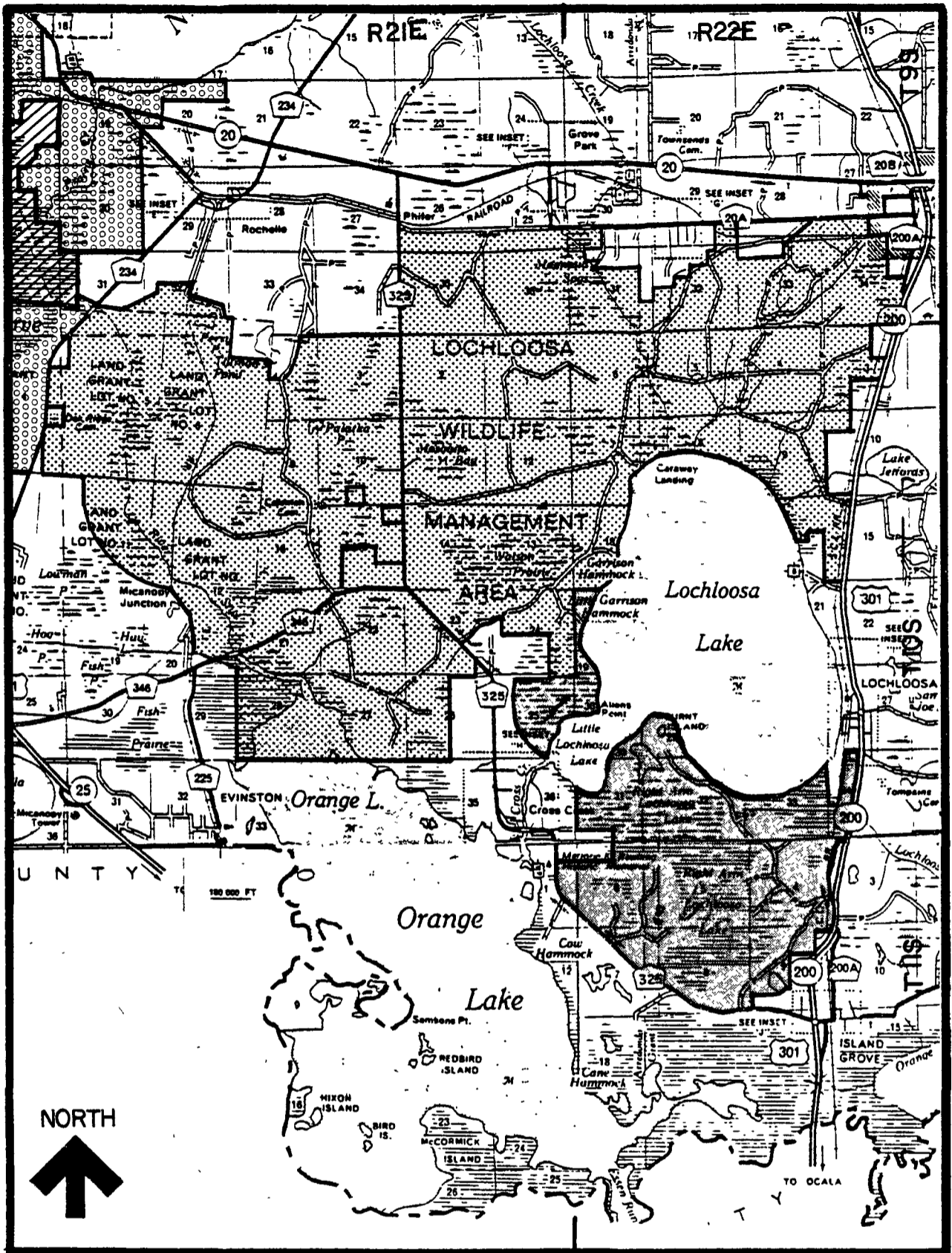
Coordination

Hillsborough County has committed at least \$1 million towards the acquisition of this project.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

This project will be managed by the Division of State Lands of the Department of Natural Resources as an addition to the Cockroach Bay Aquatic Preserve. The project should be managed under single-use management concepts with the primary objectives of (1) protecting the water quality of the aquatic preserve by maintaining the project area in a substantially natural condition, and (2) preserving the significant archaeological sites for professional investigation.

#32 LOCHLOOSA WILDLIFE



UNTY

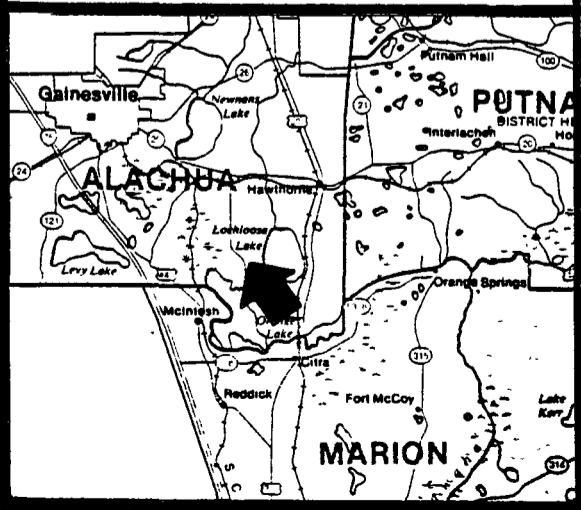
180 000 FT

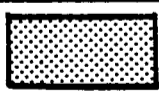


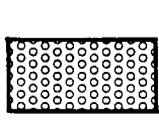


LOCHLOOSA WILDLIFE

ALACHUA

COUNTY



-  PROJECT
-  PHASE I (CURRENT PROJECT AREA)
-  STATE OWNED
-  PAYNES PRAIRIE PROJECT

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#32 Lochloosa Wildlife	Alachua	5,272	\$ 1,469,000

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 of a significant watershed by maintaining hydrological connections and wetland integrity within this drainage basin. It will also protect several 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. It is also within the jurisdictions of the North Central Florida Regional Planning Council and the St. Johns River Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

Approximately sixty-two percent of the entire project area and thirty-three percent of Phase I 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 entire project boundary. Phase I, the current project area (see "OTHER") consists of a portion of the Great Northern (Nekoosa) Timber Company ownership, formally property of Owens-Illinois.

#32 LOCHLOOSA WILDLIFE

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

Assessed value based on 1984 tax parcel information for Phase I parcels is approximately \$1,469,000.

Management Funds for Phase I Requested by the Division of Forestry for Fiscal Year 1989-90.

<u>Source</u>	<u>Salaries</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
CARL -0-	\$4,604	\$6,856	\$21,300	\$32,760
GR \$32,760				

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	4
Letters of general support.....	8
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	7
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	5

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.

On December 14, 1988, the Land Acquisition Selection Committee approved modification of the Lochloosa project to include only a portion of the Great Northern (Nekoosa) ownership within the Phase I boundary. According to the boundary map, there are 7,360 acres in Phase I parcels, however 2,089 of those acres are considered to be sovereign, leaving 5,272 acres to be acquired in Phase I.

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.

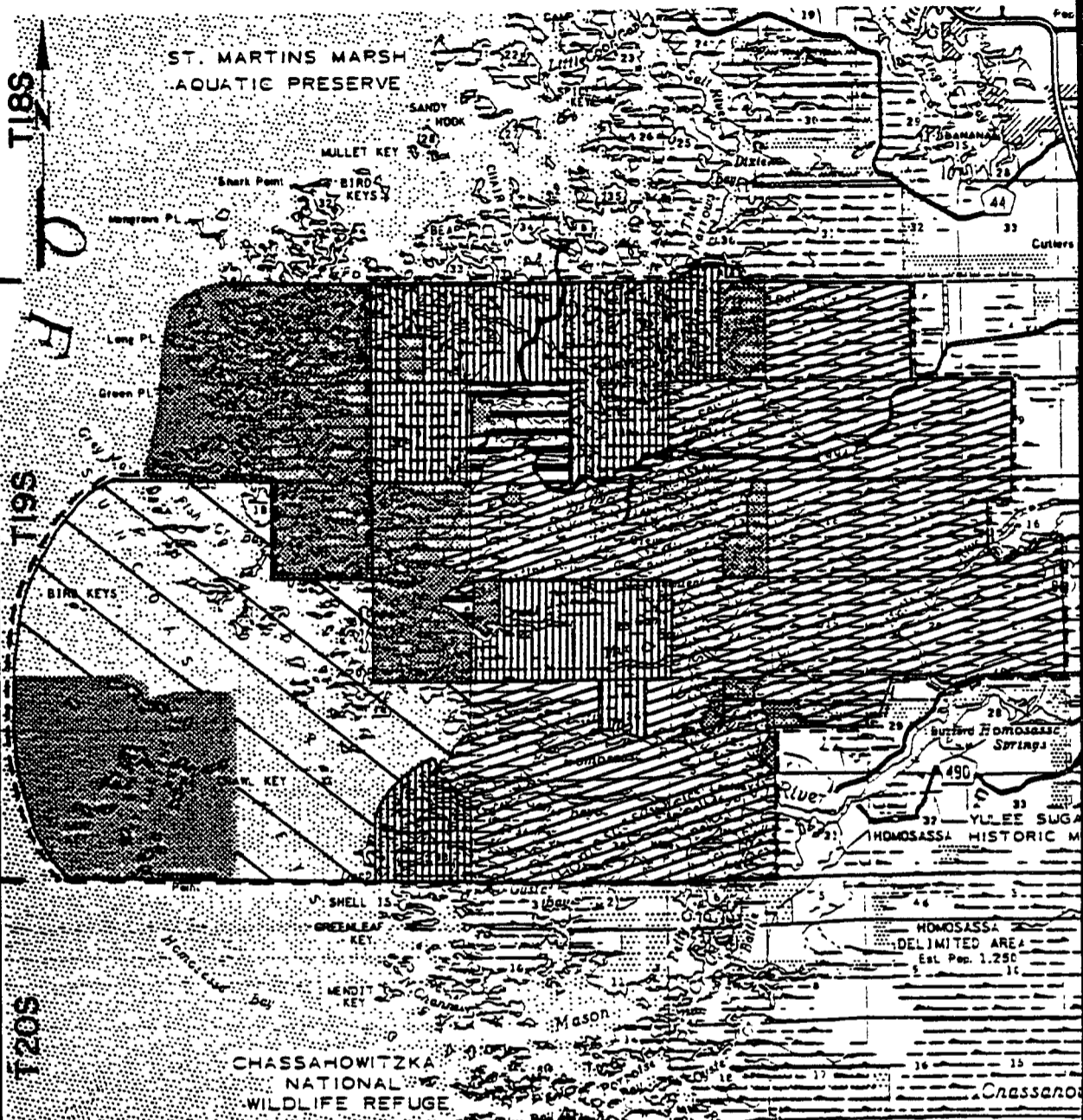
MANAGEMENT SUMMARY (Continued)

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.

#33 ST. MARTINS RIVER

R16E

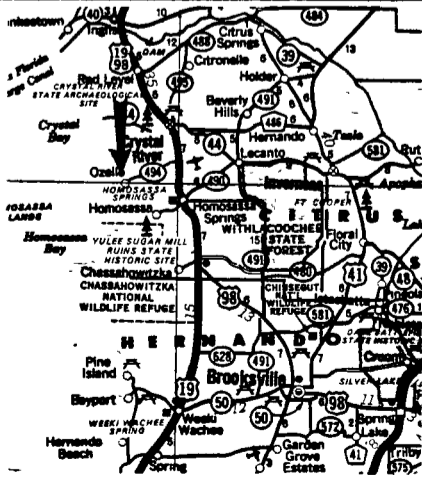
R17E



ST. MARTINS RIVER

CITRUS

COUNTY



STATE/FEDERAL/NATURE CONSERVANCY

ACQUISITION PRIORITIES:

AREA I (CURRENT PROJECT AREA)

AREA II

AREA III

OUT

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#33 St. Martins River	Citrus	11,068*	\$5,270,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL). Acquisition would protect the relatively undisturbed and diverse habitats associated with three coastal spring-fed rivers and numerous creeks. Acquisition would also protect endangered, rare, threatened and unusual plant and animal species.

MANAGER

Division of State Lands of the Department of Natural Resources.

PROPOSED USE

Managed as part of the St. Martins Marsh Aquatic Preserve.

LOCATION

Citrus County, on Florida's west central coast between Crystal River and Homosassa Springs. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 4 and House District 26. It is also within the jurisdictions of the Southwest Florida Water Management District and the Withlacoochee Regional Planning Council.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

This project is predominantly comprised of hydric hammock, bottomland forest, salt marsh, mangrove islands, and spring-run streams. These natural communities are in good to excellent condition and support healthy populations of wildlife, including some species that are considered rare or endangered (e.g., bald eagles, wood storks, and manatee). This project borders, and has a direct influence on, the St. Martins Marsh Aquatic Preserve.

Several archaeological sites are reported for the project area and there is good potential that others could be discovered through a systematic cultural survey.

This project provides excellent recreational opportunities which could include boating, fishing, camping, swimming, picnicking, nature study, and photography.

OWNERSHIP

There are approximately 18 owners in Phase I of the project area. Ten of these owners control tracts of at least 400 acres each. All but one of these large ownerships are under listing agreements authorizing sale to the state. A law firm has been retained to ensure that these major ownerships can be conveyed to the state in one closing.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

The project area lies within the physiographic region defined by Citrus County as Terraced Coastal Lowlands. This area is highly unsuitable for development because the fractured limestone shelf, underlying this area and even outcropping in places, allows almost immediate exchange with the artesian aquifer.

Citrus County has attempted to severely restrict new high density development within this region in its Comprehensive Plan. Some substantial development permits, however, have been grandfathered, and encroachments such as housing developments and mobile home parks impact

* Phase I

#33 ST. MARTINS RIVER

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT (Continued)

parts of the undeveloped project area closest to US 19. Vacation homes and fish camps occur along the lower reaches of the Homosassa River. A power line running along a sizeable length of the St. Martin and Homosassa Rivers will probably assure the eventual development of substantial portions of this biologically productive estuarine environment if it is not publicly acquired.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

The St. Martins River project design was approved by the Land Acquisition Selection Committee on February 12, 1988. The final project boundaries were designed with the intent to exclude industrial and commercial development, developed subdivisions, and other substantial, habitable housing. Priority areas initially emphasize protection of an upland/wetland corridor between the Crystal River and St. Martins projects and the protection of the main river corridors. Only the Phase I portion of the project area should be boundary mapped, appraised, and acquired at this time. After successful completion of Priority Area 1, Priority Area 2 should be begun, then Priorities 3 and 4.

Acquisition Priorities:

1. Large ownerships, \geq 40 acres, within Area I.
2. Other ownerships within Area I and large ownerships, \geq 40 acres, within Area II.
3. Other ownerships within Area II.
4. Ownerships in Area III.

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value for Phase I is approximately \$5,270,000.

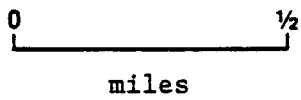
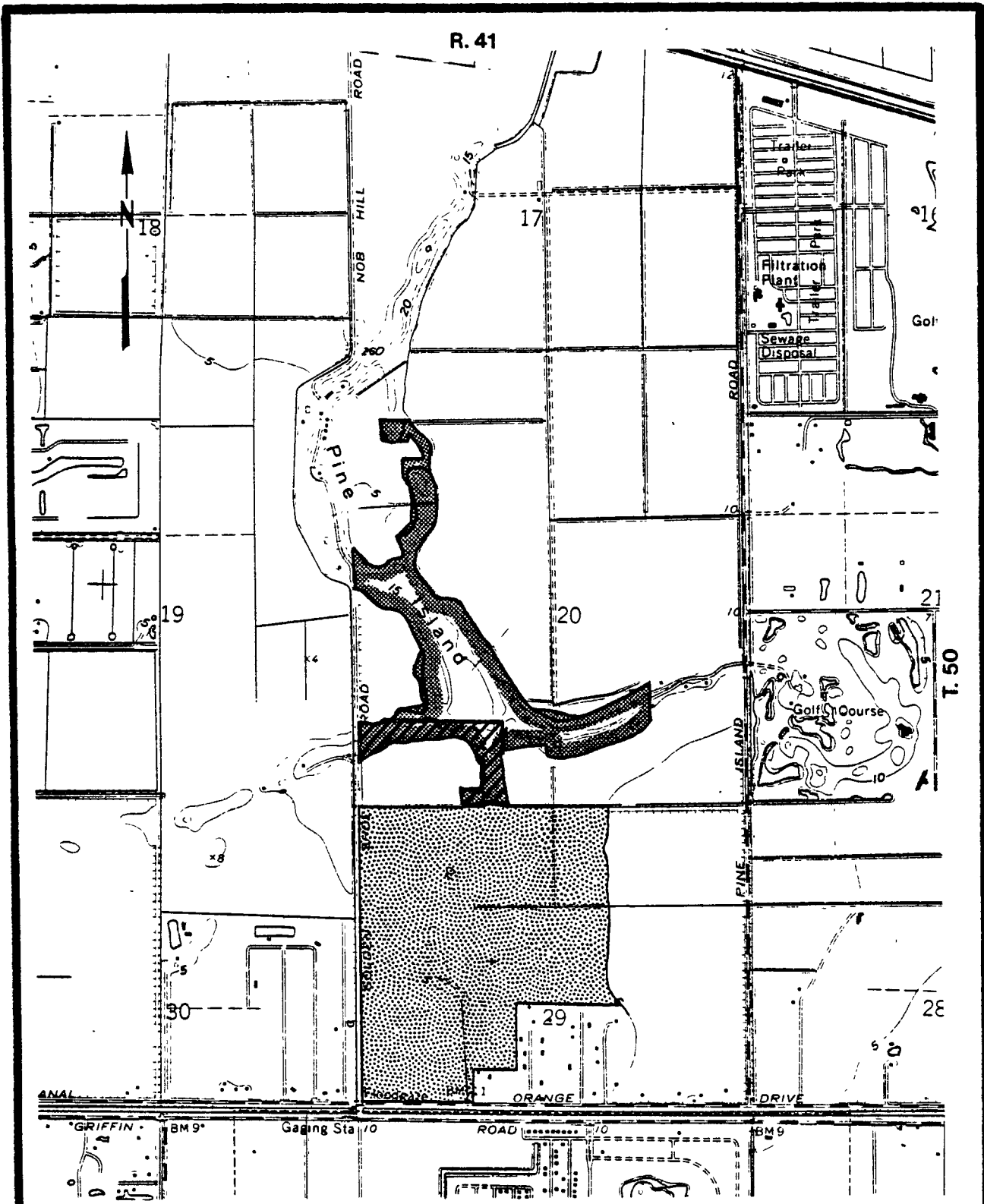
LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	1
Letters of general support.....	1685
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	4
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	1

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The St. Martins River project is to be managed by the Division of State Lands of the Department of Natural Resources as an addition to the St. Martins Marsh Aquatic Preserve. The primary management objective for the project is the preservation of the naturally occurring and relatively unaltered flora and fauna. The preservation of the tract in a substantially natural condition will provide additional, important benefits: protection of habitat for endangered or threatened species, protection of water quality in the Aquatic Preserve, and protection of significant archaeological sites.

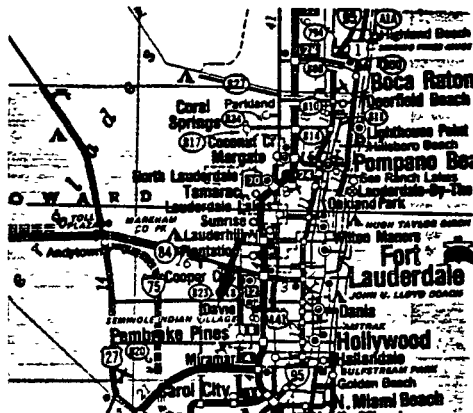
#34 PINE ISLAND RIDGE



PINE ISLAND RIDGE

BROWARD

COUNTY



- PROJECT AREA
- TO BE DONATED
- TREE TOPS PARK (COUNTY OWNED)

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#34 Pine Island Ridge	Broward	111	\$2,165,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as "other lands". Acquisition would primarily protect significant archaeological and historical resources.

MANAGER

Broward County through sublease from Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources.

PROPOSED USE

Archaeological/Historical Interpretive Site in conjunction with compatible recreational uses.

LOCATION

Broward County, Florida's southeast coast, south of SR 84 and west of the Florida Turnpike. This project is within Florida's Senate District 30 and House District 96. It is also within the jurisdictions of the South Florida Regional Planning Council and the South Florida Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

This project occupies a Pleistocene sand dune ridge that abruptly rises twenty-five feet above the surrounding plain to a maximum height of twenty-nine feet above sea level. The site has a long history of human occupation and disturbance which has diminished its natural resource values. The project area includes some very large south Florida slash pine and live oak trees in the overstory with an interesting mix of native subtropical trees and shrubs in the understory.

This project has high archaeological and historical value. There are seven archaeological sites recorded within the Pine Island Ridge project area, and the tract was occupied by Seminole Indians through the early 20th century. The project is the site of the Second Seminole War Battle of Pine Island in 1838.

Recreational activities must be compatible with the protection of significant cultural resources. The project can provide picnicking, hiking, bike riding, nature study, and photography.

OWNERSHIP

Two owners. Sea Ranch Properties, Inc. is the major owner and is a willing seller of most of the property included in the final boundary. It is unknown whether Sea Ranch is willing to sell the 10± non-ridge acreage. Broward County, through a development agreement, obtained a 14 acre parcel which will be donated to the state.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

The Broward County Land Use Plan (1977) identified Pine Island Ridge as a unique natural area. In 1981, the Conservation Element of the county comprehensive plan designated the property as a Local Area of Particular Concern.

The Broward County Land Use Plan and the Town of Davie Future Land Use Element have been amended and now permit 3.6 residential units per acre, an increase from the previous one unit per acre designation. A rezoning request has been approved which will allow the planned residential development and implementation of the comprehensive plan amendments. Approximately 25% of the project area will retain the older zoning of one unit per acre.

#34 PINE ISLAND RIDGE

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT (Continued)

Residential development occurs on three sides of the Sea Ranch property; and, with its new zoning, the property immediately adjacent to Pine Island Ridge could be developed within the near future.

Although the population growth rate in Broward County was relatively slow between 1980 and 1986, when compared to other counties, Broward is one of the most densely populated counties in the state ranking second behind Pinellas County.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

The Pine Island Ridge Project Design was approved by the Land Acquisition Selection Committee on June 22, 1988 and did not significantly alter the resource planning boundary. The 6.9 acre entrance feature and the 2.5 acre adjacent parcel were deleted and approximately 10 acres of non-ridge land was added to the project area.

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value is approximately \$2,165,000.

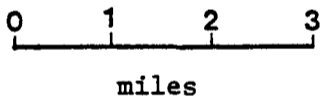
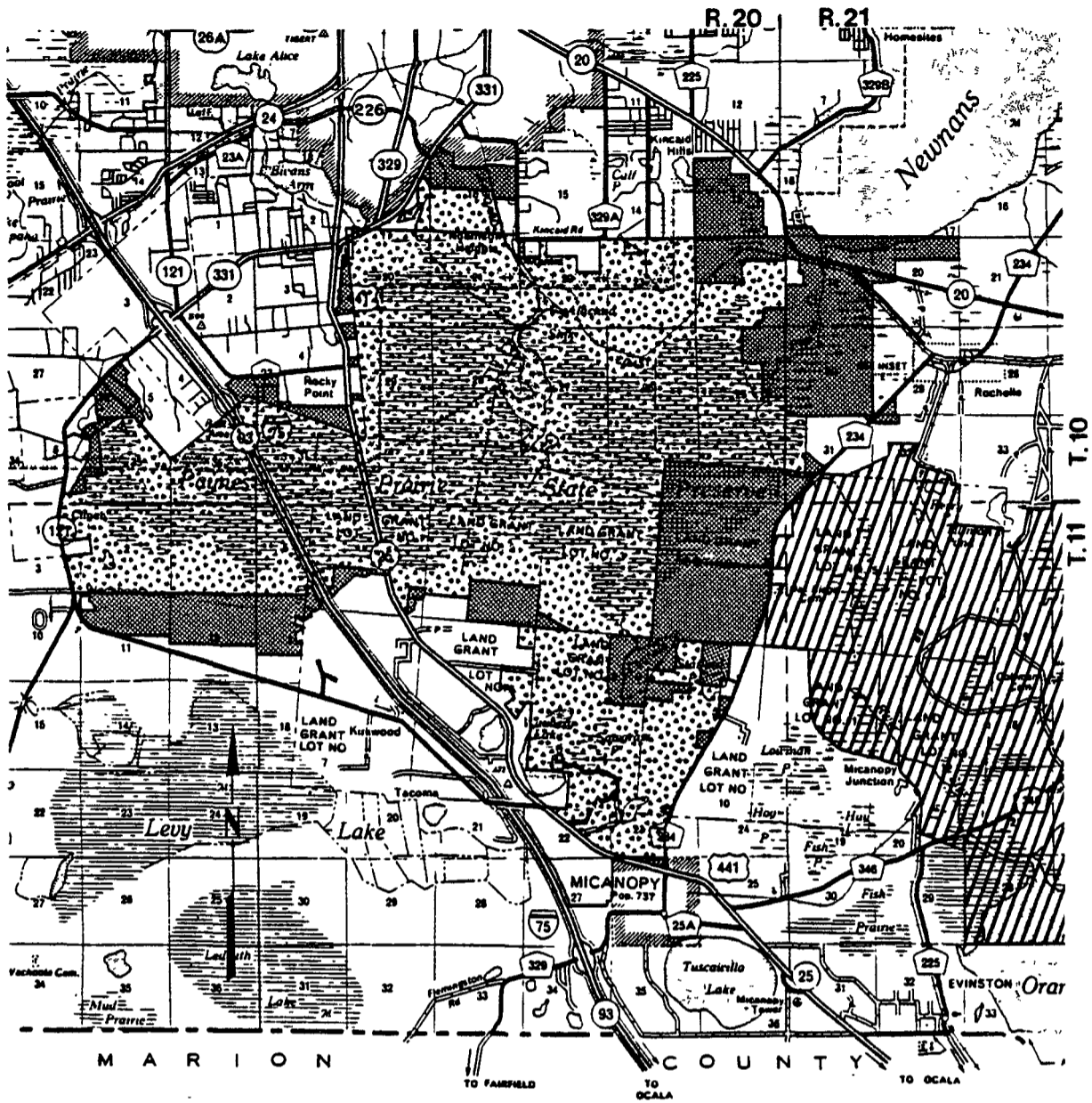
LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	3
Letters of general support.....	53
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	0
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	3

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The Pine Island Ridge project will be leased to Broward County for management at county expense. The lease should pass through the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources to ensure that the acquisition objectives that were defined for this project are satisfied. The tract should be managed with the primary goal of preservation of significant cultural and natural resources; however, recreational activities that are fully compatible with this preservation goal should be allowed. The presence of an adjacent 250 acre county park (Tree Tops Park) adds to the value of this project in terms of access, maintenance, and recreational potential. The Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State should advise the Division of Recreation and Parks in developing the pass-through lease regarding archaeological and historical resources.

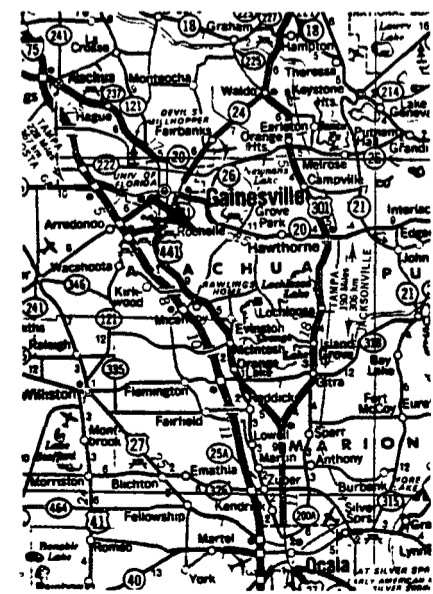
#35 PAYNES PRAIRIE



PAYNES PRAIRIE

ALACHUA

COUNTY



PROJECT AREA



STATE OWNED



LOCHLOOSA WILDLIFE PROJECT

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#35 Paynes Prairie	Alachua	6,390	\$ 7,624,000

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. It is also within the jurisdictions of the North Central Florida Regional Planning Council and the St. Johns River Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

This project contains lands that would significantly enhance the protection and maintenance of Payne's Prairie State Preserve, a National Natural Landmark. The project includes wetlands that are an integral part of the prairie basin; Prairie Creek and associated wetlands, which drain into the prairie; and an upland buffer. The diversity of natural communities support an array of wildlife, including several rare and endangered animal species (e.g., bald eagle, woodstork and sandhill crane).

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

Approximately 18,026 acres were purchased from 1970 to 1974 with EEL, LATF, and LWCF funds.

There are 103 parcels in 73 ownerships within the project area remaining to be acquired.

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.

The 26 acre Hunt Club parcel, part of an approved planned unit development (PUD) is under imminent threat of development. Appraisals by the state are underway.

#35 PAYNES PRAIRIE

ACQUISITION PLANNING

This project was reevaluated in Spring 1988 to determine the optimum project area. The project design analysis, which was approved by the Land Acquisition Selection Committee in June 1988, combined and expanded upon the original Paynes Prairie project and the 1987 Prairie Creek proposal. The enlarged project area addresses current and foreseeable land needs for the maintenance and protection of Paynes Prairie State Preserve.

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value is \$7,624,329.

Management Funds Budgeted by the Division of Recreation and Parks for the existing Paynes Prairie State Preserve for Fiscal Year 1988-89.

<u>Source</u>	<u>Salaries</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>FCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
SPTF	\$290,497	\$108,052	\$ 8,000	\$22,103	-0-	\$428,652

Funds Requested for Fiscal Year 1989-90.

<u>FTE</u>	<u>Salary</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
12	\$299,212	\$111,294	\$ 8,240	\$22,766	\$441,512

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

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

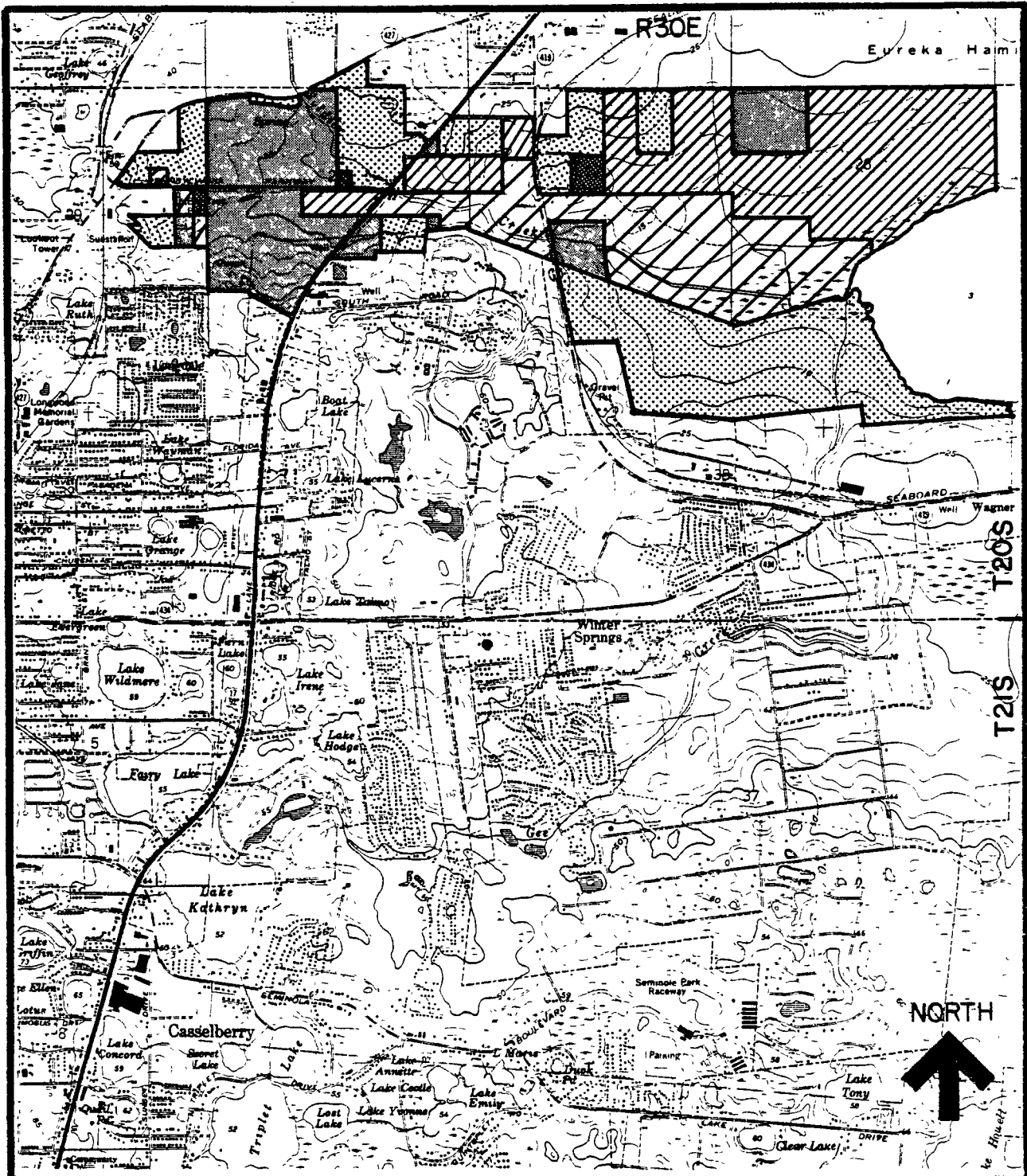
* Older EEL files are not included in these totals.

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.

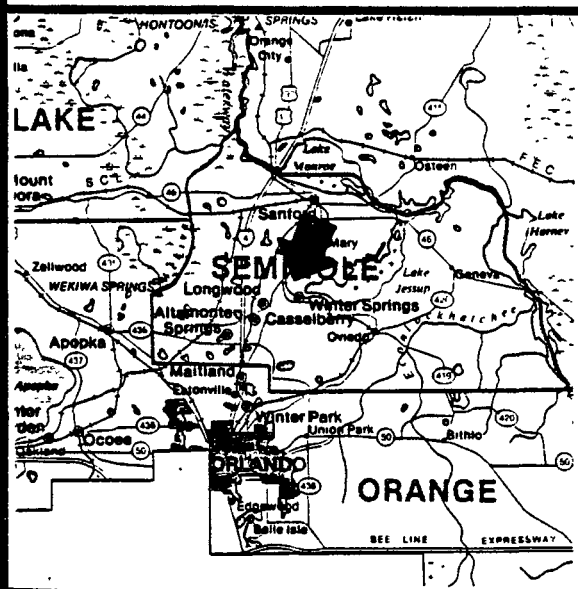
836 SPRING HAMMOCK



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
#36 Spring Hammock	Seminole	225	\$ 2,147,000

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

Seminole County through a sublease with the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources with the Department of State cooperating.

PROPOSED USE

Nature Preserve.

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. It is also within the jurisdictions of the East Central Florida Regional Planning Council and the St. Johns River Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

This project is the last major undisturbed hydric hammock that remains in Seminole County. 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

Seminole County acquired 330 acres in 1980. Approximately 709 acres have been acquired by the CARL program or are under option. An additional 40± areas have been donated. Approximately 26 owners and 225± 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

Tax assessed value is approximately \$2,147,000.

County management costs have not been submitted.

#36 SPRING HAMMOCK

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	6
Letters of general support.....	14
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	9
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	6

OTHER

Coordination

This project has recently been added to the St. Johns River Water Management District's Five Year Acquisition Plan.

Seminole County acquired 330 acres of this project in 1980 and has been very supportive of the state's acquisition efforts. It manages an environmental education program interpreting the significance of the property, a youth program, and provides for park maintenance.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The Spring Hammock acquisition area, including those portions under option, contains approximately 1,303 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 complement 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.

#37 CAYO COSTA ISLAND

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#37 Cayo Costa Island	Lee	436	\$ 6,017,000

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. Buck Key should be managed as part of the Ding Darling National Wildlife Refuge.

LOCATION

In Lee County, on Florida's southwest coast, approximately 20 miles west-northwest of Fort Myers, between Gasparilla Island and Fort Myers. 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. It is also within the jurisdictions of the Southwest Florida Regional Planning Council and the South Florida Water Management District.

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 1,560 acres acquired under EEL and CARL programs; more than 400 owners remain. Lee County has donated 655 acres on the northernmost section of Cayo Costa to the State.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

Coastal barrier islands are highly vulnerable to impacts from storm activity but are mostly degraded by human disturbance. Because of the esthetic quality and recreational opportunities of the Charlotte Harbor area, Cayo Costa is highly desirable for residential development. Even though the island is only accessible by boat, most of the remaining privately owned acreage is subdivided into lots and small acreage tracts which are still being permitted and built upon.

Lee County is the 12th most densely populated county. The growth rate for 1976-1986 was 68.6%, the 9th most rapidly growing county in the state.

ESTIMATED COST

Assessed value is approximately \$6,017,000.

Management Funds Budgeted by the Department of Natural Resources for Fiscal Year 1988-89.

<u>Source</u>	<u>Salary</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
SPTF	\$100,546	\$55,598	\$4,300	\$3,100	\$163,544

Funds Requested for Fiscal Year 1989-90.

<u>FTE</u>	<u>Salaries</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
5	\$103,563	\$57,266	\$4,429	\$3,193	\$168,450

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	5
Letters of general support.....	45
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	8
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	11

* 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

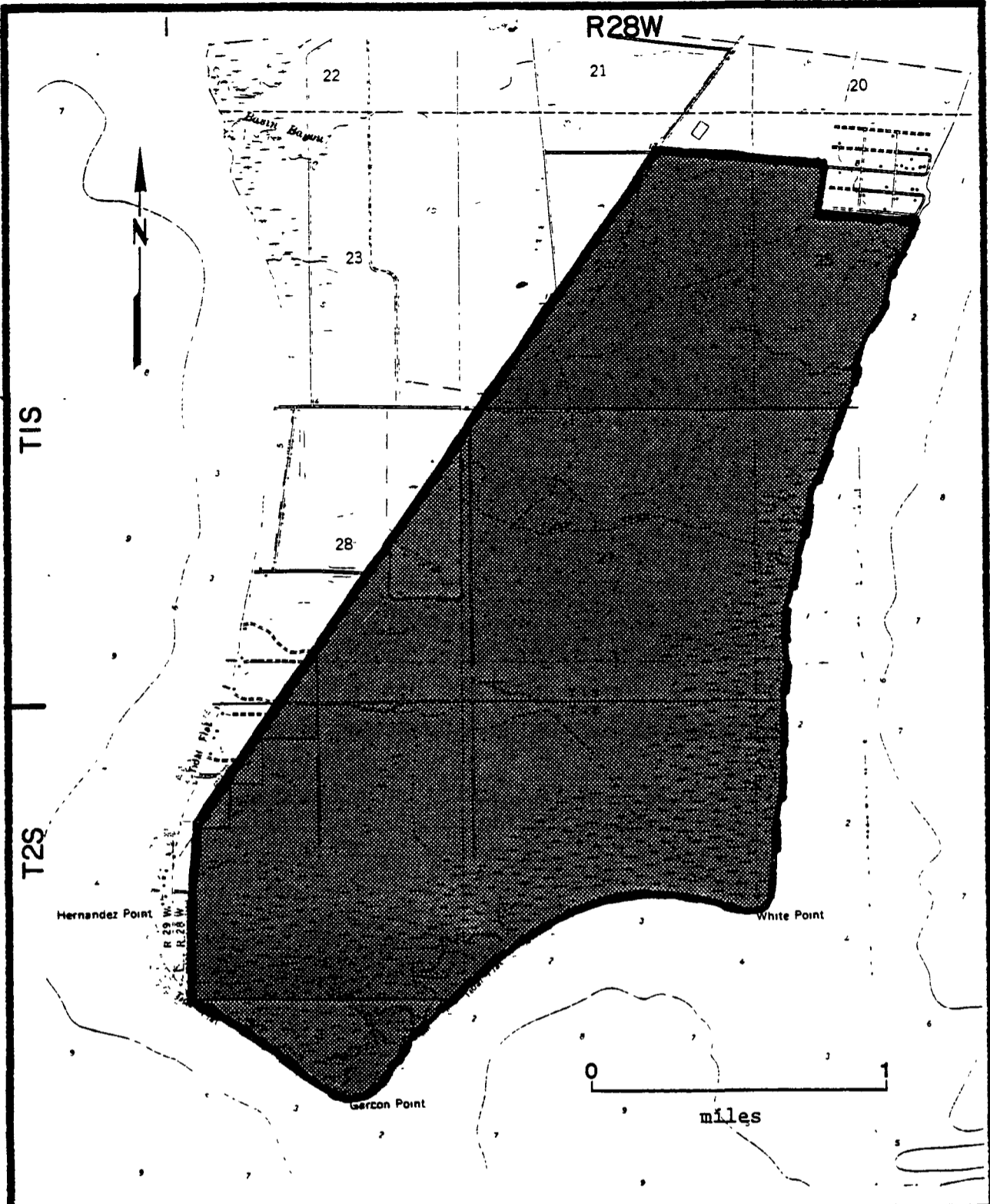
The Cayo Costa State Park Management Plan has been developed as a tool to effect wise management of the resources of the environmentally endangered lands comprising Cayo Costa State Park, while simultaneously providing for public uses compatible with resource management.

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.

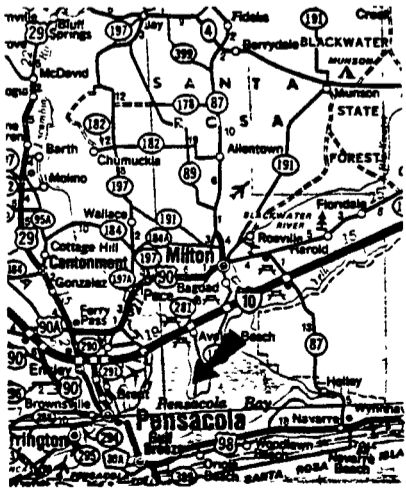
#38 GARCON POINT



GARCON POINT

SANTA ROSA

COUNTY



PROJECT AREA

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#38 Garcon Point	Santa Rosa	2,560	\$1,800,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL). Acquisition would protect a rare and unique natural community and its associated component species.

MANAGER

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

PROPOSED USE

State Preserve.

LOCATION

Santa Rosa County, in the northwest Florida panhandle, approximately 10 miles east-northeast of Pensacola. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 2 and House District 4. It also lies within the jurisdictions of the West Florida Regional Planning Council and the Northwest Florida Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

Natural communities occurring within this project are in good to excellent condition and include wet prairie, estuarine tidal marsh, and wet flatwoods. The wet prairie is one of the few outstanding examples of pitcher plant prairie that remains in the state. This prairie community is characteristically species-rich and at this site included orchids and insectivorous plants such as pitcher plants, sundews, butterworts, and bladderworts. Especially significant is the large population of white-topped pitcher plants (*Sarracenia leucophylla*), State listed as endangered. The tract harbors several other rare plant species as well. The project is adjacent to Yellow River Marsh Aquatic Preserve.

At least four areas of archaeological and historical significance have been reported within the project area. Evidence suggests that this area was the location of two Indian villages displaced from the Tallahassee area by the British.

The project has good potential for mostly passive recreation. The tract could support hiking, picnicking, fishing, bird-watching, nature study, and photography while simultaneously protecting the sensitive biological resources.

OWNERSHIP

There are approximately 21 owners. The major owner, First American Bank and Trust, is a willing seller.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

This project area is very susceptible to alteration from ditching, plant collecting and development. There is evidence of ditching in portions of the wet prairie, but, on the whole, the tidal marsh and prairie areas are untouched. Plant collection pressure in these types of areas is usually high and as the site becomes more widely known it is likely that this pressure would increase in the prairie. Several jeep trails are used to access the site but off-trail activity is slight.

Although these areas have not been considered jurisdictional under the state's non-binding permitting reviews, the extent of sovereign lands of the state in this project area has not been formally determined by the Department of Natural Resources. These wetlands are under federal wetland

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT (Continued)

jurisdiction. A permit has recently been recommended for issuance by the Army Corp of Engineers for development over the objections of other federal agencies on a site in this peninsula area that reportedly includes pitcher plant prairie. The entire area has since been recommended for a federal pre-assessment review in order to better establish the value of these lands but the review has not yet been initiated.

Under these circumstances, these lands are very susceptible to development. Pensacola is nearby (15 miles by road) and the Garcon Point area is experiencing an increase in the development of small subdivisions. A study is currently being conducted to determine if construction of a toll bridge, which would make landfall at Garcon Point, is feasible.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

The Garcon Point Project Design was approved by the Land Acquisition Selection Committee on November 19, 1987. There were few changes to the resource planning boundary. One single-owner parcel of 60 acres was added. Appraisals should not consider the timber value of this addition.

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value is approximately \$1,800,000.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	0
Letters of general support.....	2
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	3
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	4

OTHER

Coordination

The Nature Conservancy (TNC) is interested in purchasing this project and has paid for the boundary mapping. When the sovereign lands issue is resolved, TNC will acquire the project for resale to the State.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

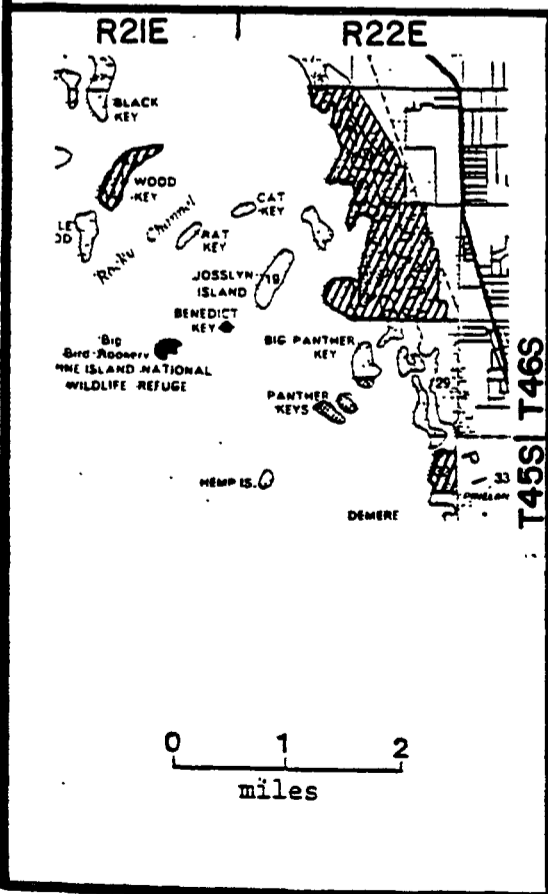
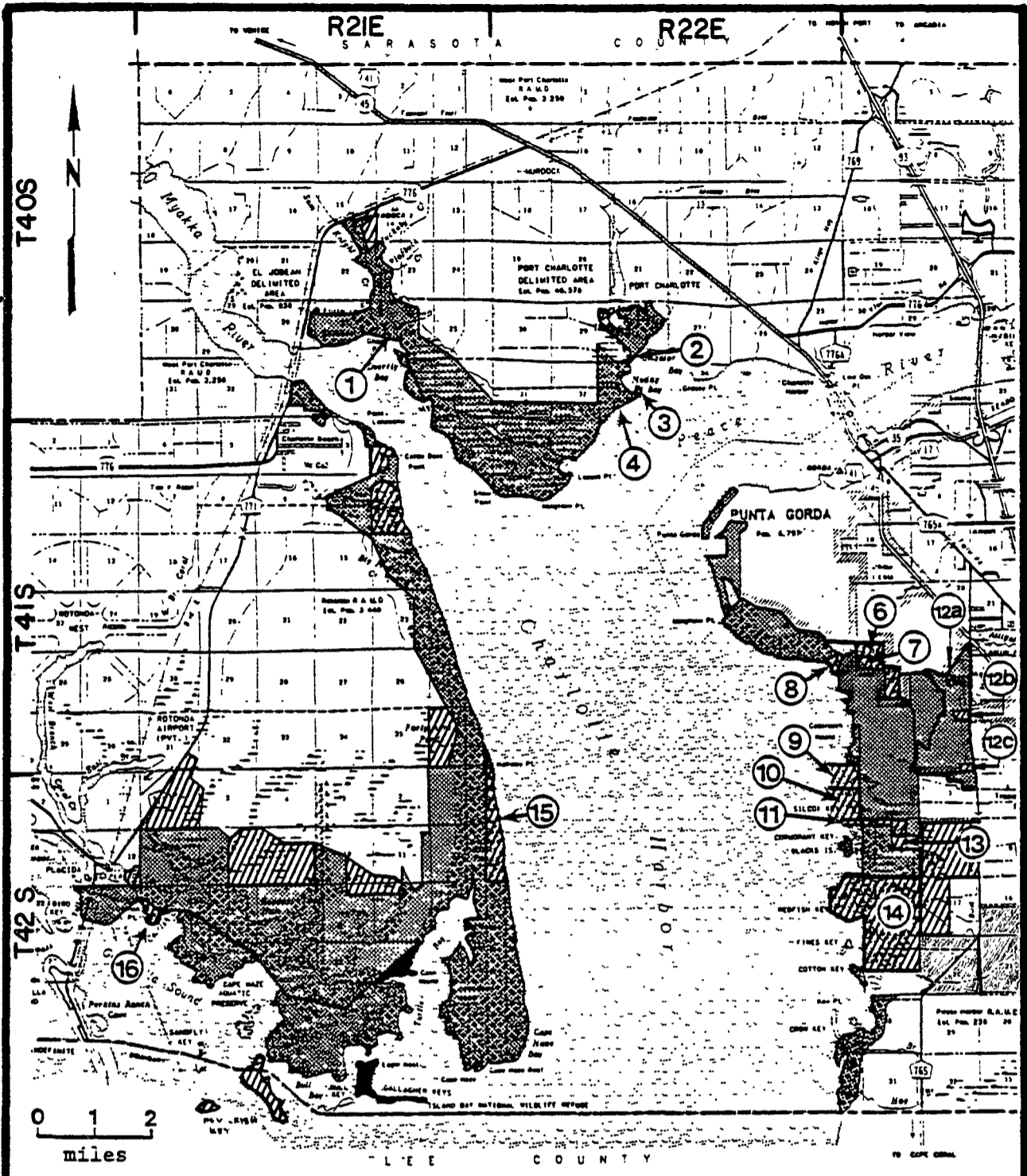
This project will be managed by the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources as a State Preserve or State Botanical Site. The primary management objective will be the maintenance and preservation of the natural communities, especially the fragile wet prairie.

The ecological integrity of wet prairie is strongly influenced by hydrology and fire. No management activities should be allowed that disrupt the natural hydrology of the wet prairie system. Maintenance of this natural community will also require prescribed burns to prevent invasion by woody species and to release essential nutrients.

The project will be able to support limited recreation that is compatible with the sensitive biological resources. The northeast corner of the project includes a graded area with paved and dirt roads that would most appropriately accommodate visitor parking and any recreational facilities. A narrow beach berm is found most of the length of the shoreline. The construction of several small bridges to span tidal creeks would allow users to hike the entire perimeter of the project.

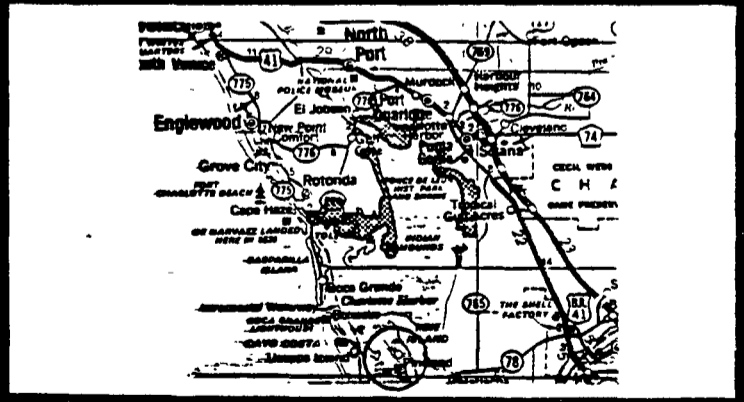
The project area has long been used for educational and research activities; these uses should continue to be allowed where appropriate.





#39 CHARLOTTE HARBOR



CHARLOTTE HARBOR

CHARLOTTE COUNTY



-   PROJECT AREA
-  STATE OWNED
-  FEDERAL OWNED

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#39 Charlotte Harbor	Charlotte	5,356	\$ 2,302,000

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 State Lands of the Department of Natural Resources.

PROPOSED USE

Addition to the Charlotte Harbor State Reserve and upland buffer for several state aquatic preserves.

LOCATION

In Charlotte County, along Florida's southwest coast, between Port Charlotte and Fort Myers, approximately 20 miles north of Fort Myers. This project lies within Florida's Senate Districts 24, 25, and 38 and House District 72. It is also within the jurisdictions of the Southwest Florida Regional Planning Council and the Southwest Florida Water Management District.

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 16,299 acres were acquired under the EEL program, and 1,106 acres under CARL including a 414 acre donation. Twenty-five property owners remain, nine of which were added in a June 1988 project design (see "Acquisition Planning").

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.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

The Charlotte Harbor project was reevaluated in the spring of 1988 to enhance its manageability by modifying the project boundary. A project design, approved by the Land Acquisition Selection Committee (LASC) in June 1988, retained sixteen of the seventeen out parcels from the original project (2,215 acres) and added another ten parcels in nine ownerships (3,141 acres) for a cumulative total of 5,356 acres. The project design primarily included estuarine wetlands that are considered critical to the ecological integrity of the Charlotte Harbor estuarine system, as well as other lands intended to improve the protection and recreational value of existing state owned lands.

#39 CHARLOTTE HARBOR

ACQUISITION PHANNING (Continued)

The LASC did not approve recommended Lee County additions, but directed staff to develop a separate Lee County project design for the Charlotte Harbor area.

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value was approximately \$2,302,000.

Funds Budgeted by the Department of Natural Resources for Fiscal Year 1988-89.

<u>Source</u>	<u>Salaries</u>	<u>Expense</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
IITF	\$16,348	\$9,000	-0-	\$25,348

Management Funds Requested for Fiscal Year 1989-90.

<u>Salary</u>	<u>Expense</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$16,838	\$9,000	\$1,000	-0-	\$26,838

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS*

Resolutions.....	5
Letters of general support.....	22
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, 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.

Coordination

The Trust for Public Lands has been an intermediary in the state's acquisition of two large tracts within this project and is a continuing participant in its planning and acquisition.

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.

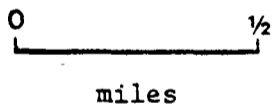
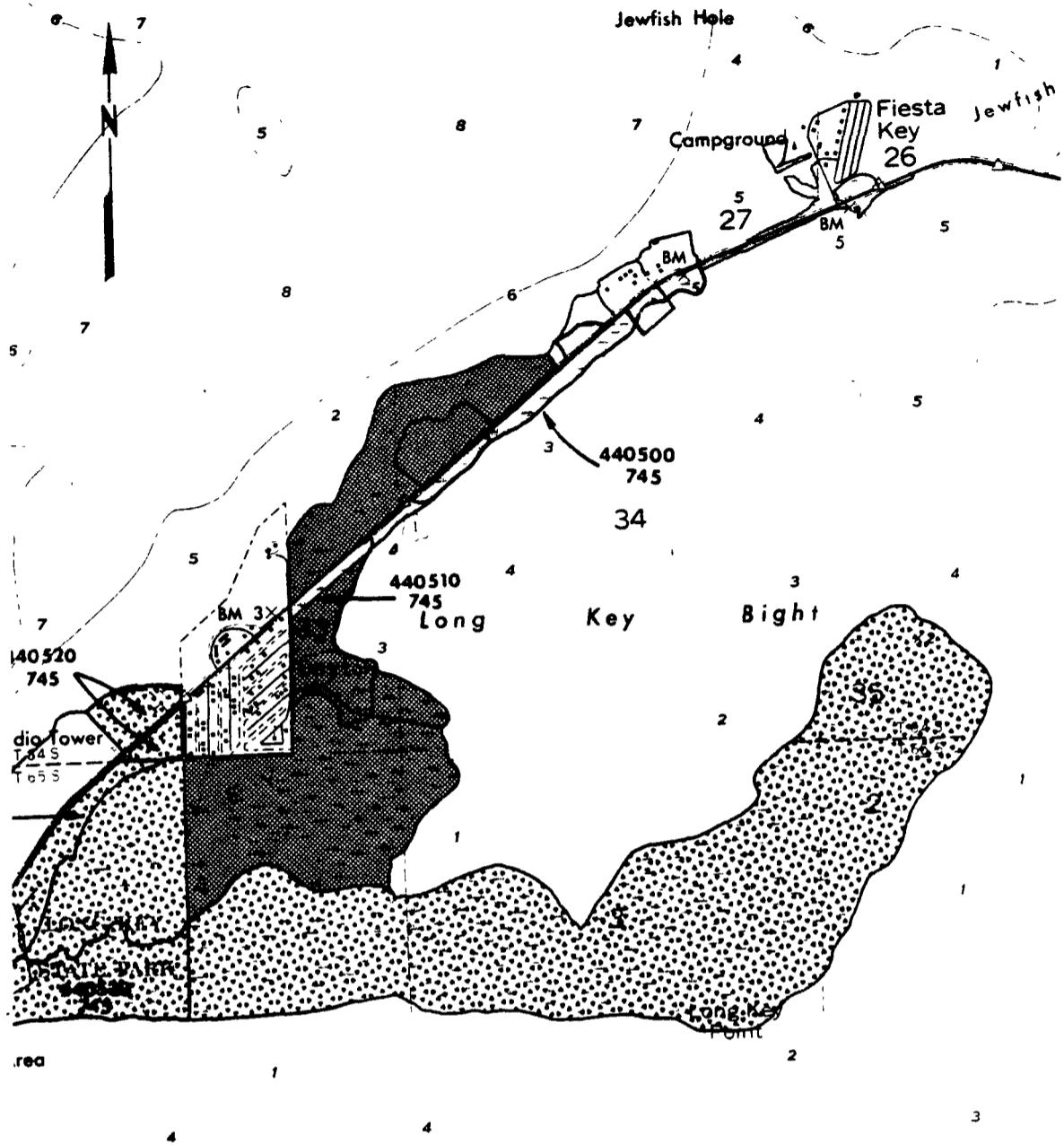
Public uses will be limited to resource-based activities having minimal impacts on the environmental purpose of the property. Public uses may include: outdoor recreation activities (e.g., nature study, hiking, primitive camping, swimming, fishing, and picnicking); scientific research that will aid in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

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY (Continued)

Management of Charlotte Harbor State Reserve has been assigned to the Division of State Lands 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.

#40 NORTH LAYTON HAMMOCK

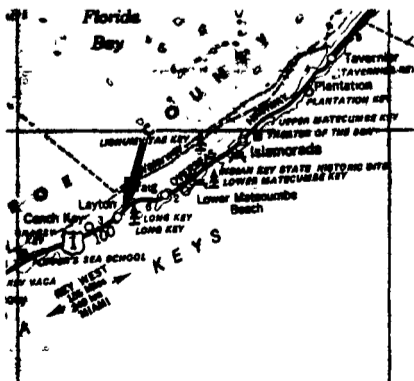
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NORTH LAYTON HAMMOCK

MONROE

COUNTY



PROJECT AREA



STATE OWNED

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#40 North Layton Hammock	Monroe	94	\$747,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL). Acquisition would protect a native, relatively unaltered biological system including rare and endangered plant and animal species.

MANAGER

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

PROPOSED USE

Managed as part of the Long Key State Recreation Area with emphasis on the preservation of the botanical resources.

LOCATION

Monroe County, Florida Keys, on Long Key, across the road and adjacent to Long Key State Recreation Area. It is also adjacent to the incorporated city of Layton. This project is within Florida's Senate District 39 and House District 120. It is also within the jurisdictions of the South Florida Regional Planning Council and the South Florida Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

This project is predominantly comprised of wetland natural communities; however, the upland natural communities are among the rarest in Florida. The rockland hammock, coastal berm, and rock barren natural communities harbor several threatened elements of Florida's tropical flora including the federally endangered Key tree cactus (*Cereus robinii*). The site contains a significant assemblage of rare tropical species.

Recreational activities must be fully compatible with the protection of the rare and sensitive biological resources. Nature trail walks, bird-watching, nature study and photography are the most appropriate activities.

OWNERSHIP

There are approximately 16 owners and 23 tax parcels, according to information from the property appraiser's office supplied by The Nature Conservancy. Preliminary research by the Title Section of the Bureau of Survey and Mapping, however, indicates that most of the land south of U.S. 1 is state owned either by instrument or by sovereignty. If this is accurate, then the project consists of approximately 15 owners and 20 parcels. Leisure Life Sales, Inc., the owner of the primary tract, has been contacted by The Nature Conservancy and is willing to participate in negotiations.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

Current county zoning would allow one dwelling unit per acre within the project area. With the high demand for residential and commercial property in the Florida Keys, development pressures on upland hammocks become very intense. There are no known development plans the project area at this time.

Although the population density in Monroe County is only in the medium range, almost all that population is in the Keys. The growth rate for the county between 1976 - 1986 was 14.5%.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

The North Layton Hammock Project Design was approved by the Land Acquisition Selection Committee on June 22, 1988. Modifications to the resource planning boundary included additions to take in all of the major ownership north of U.S. 1, and the deletion of a two parcel five acre tract on the eastern boundary, also north of U.S. 1.

Less than fee-simple

Any area south of U.S. 1, not in state ownership, should be acquired by donation, if possible.

Phasing

- Phase I. Acquisition of the rockland hammock and adjoining borrow pit north of U.S. 1; one owner, Leisure Life Sales, Inc.
- Phase II. Acquisition of the parcels neighboring the rockland hammock.
- Phase III. Acquisition of remaining parcels.

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value is approximately \$747,000.

Management costs have not yet been estimated.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	1
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.	2

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

This project will be managed by the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources with the primary objective of preserving the rare biological resources. Limited passive recreation that is fully compatible with this objective will be allowed. The project is in close proximity to Long Key State Recreation Area and would appropriately be managed in conjunction with the State Recreation Area; however, it should be emphasized that the management objective for North Layton Hammock stresses preservation more than recreation because of the exceptional value and sensitivity of the biological resources.

#41 SEABRANCH

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#41 Seabbranch	Martin	910	\$7,458,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as Environmentally Endangered Lands. Acquisition would preserve a natural, relatively unaltered biological system which includes habitat for several rare plant and animal species.

MANAGER

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

PURPOSED USE

State Park.

LOCATION

In eastern Martin County, on Florida's southeast coast, approximately 20 miles south of Ft. Pierce. This project lies in Senate District 27 and House District 79. It is also within the jurisdictions of the South Florida Water Management District and the Treasure Coast Regional Planning Council.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

This project is comprised of several natural communities, all of which are in relatively good condition. Natural communities include: scrub, scrubby flatwoods, hydric hammock, and estuarine tidal swamp. Particularly noteworthy is the sand pine scrub, which is one of few remaining scrubs of significant size on the southeastern coast of Florida. The project area harbors several rare plant and animal species.

The fragility of the biological resources restricts the recreational potential of this tract to low-intensity activities such as nature appreciation, photography, picnicking and hiking.

OWNERSHIP

One major owner, Mobile Oil Sea Branch Corporation, and one minor owner of a 3 acre parcel. The federal government appears to own 2 small parcels in the central portion of the tract.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

This tract is currently zoned for two residential units per upland acre with one unit per wetland acre transferable to uplands. Relatively recent development proposals have called for more intensive use; for example, a 1987 Development of Regional Impact pre-application submitted by the Sea Branch Corp. suggests developing approximately 2,000 residential units, a golf course, country club, and commercial office space on site. Other areas in the vicinity of the project are already primarily developed for residential and commercial use.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

On November 15, 1988, the Land Acquisition Selection Committed approved the project design for the Seabbranch project with no significant change to the resource planning boundary. A VFW (Veterans of Foreign Wars) post leased from Sea Branch Corp. on one acre, located along Dixie-US A1A just north of FEC RR and A1A, should not be acquired.

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value is approximately \$7,458,000.

Management costs have not yet been determined.

#41 SEABRANCH

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	2
Letters of general support.....	325
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials....	13
Letters of support from local and state conservation organizations...	1

OTHER

Coordination

The county, regional planning council and general public in the area are very supportive of the acquisition of this project. The Martin County Commission has verbally supported the recommendation of an ad hoc advisory committee to raise money for land acquisition through a \$20 million bond issue. The voters will be asked to support such a referendum in March, 1989, which could result in a significant local contribution towards this project's acquisition.

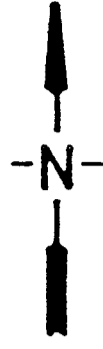
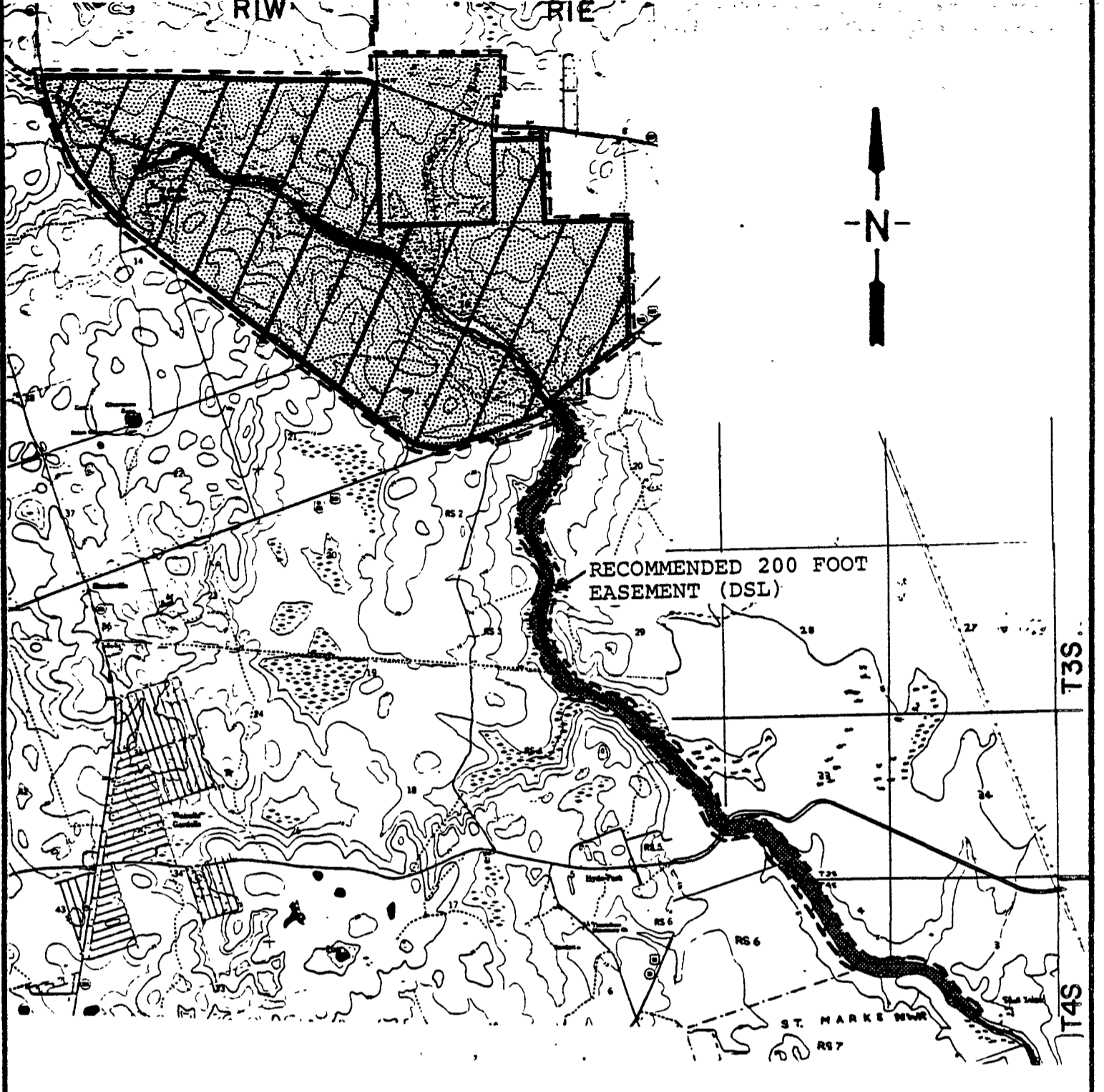
MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The Seabranh project is recommended for management by the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources as an addition to St. Lucie Inlet State Park. The Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission is recommended as a cooperating managing agency.

The primary management objective should be the preservation of the significant biological resources. The nature of these resources restricts the potential recreational use of the tract to passive activities. The tract is ideal for nature appreciation, photography, hiking, and picnicking.

Maintenance of the tract in a substantially natural condition will enhance the protection of water quality in the adjacent Jensen Beach to Jupiter Inlet Aquatic Preserve.




#42 WAKULLA SPRINGS

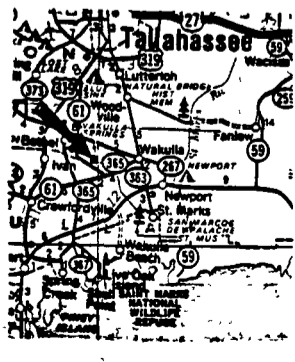


WAKULLA SPRINGS

WAKULLA

COUNTY

-  PROJECT AREA
-  PROJECT AREA (TO BE MAPPED)
-  STATE OWNED



PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#42 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. Florida State University, through a management agreement with the Division of Recreation and Parks, manages the lodge and restaurant facilities.

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. It is also within the jurisdictions of the Apalachee Regional Planning Council and the Northwest Florida Water Management District.

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. This first magnitude spring is considered the largest and deepest in the world. 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 were acquired with the assistance of the Northwest Florida Water Management District (NFWMD) and the Nature Conservancy (TNC) from the Nemours Foundation. The State took title and assumed management responsibility on September 30, 1986.

* Does not include acreage associated with conservation easement.

#42 WAKULLA SPRINGS

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. (acquired)
- Phase II. Conservation Easement, Wakulla River frontage between County Road 365/U.S. 319 and U.S. 90.
- Phase III. Conservation Easement, Wakulla River frontage between U.S. 98 and the Shell Island on the east bank and the St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge on the west bank.

ESTIMATED COST

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

Management Funds Budgeted by the Department of Natural Resources for Fiscal Year 1988-89.

<u>Salary</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$409,369	\$18,000	\$147,152	\$9,025	\$583,546

Funds Requested for Fiscal Year 1989-90.

<u>FTE</u>	<u>Salary</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expense</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>FCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
21	\$524,434	\$18,540	\$165,440	\$42,053	\$873,449	\$1,623,916

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.

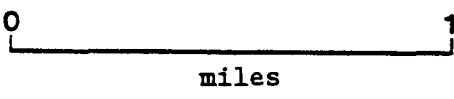
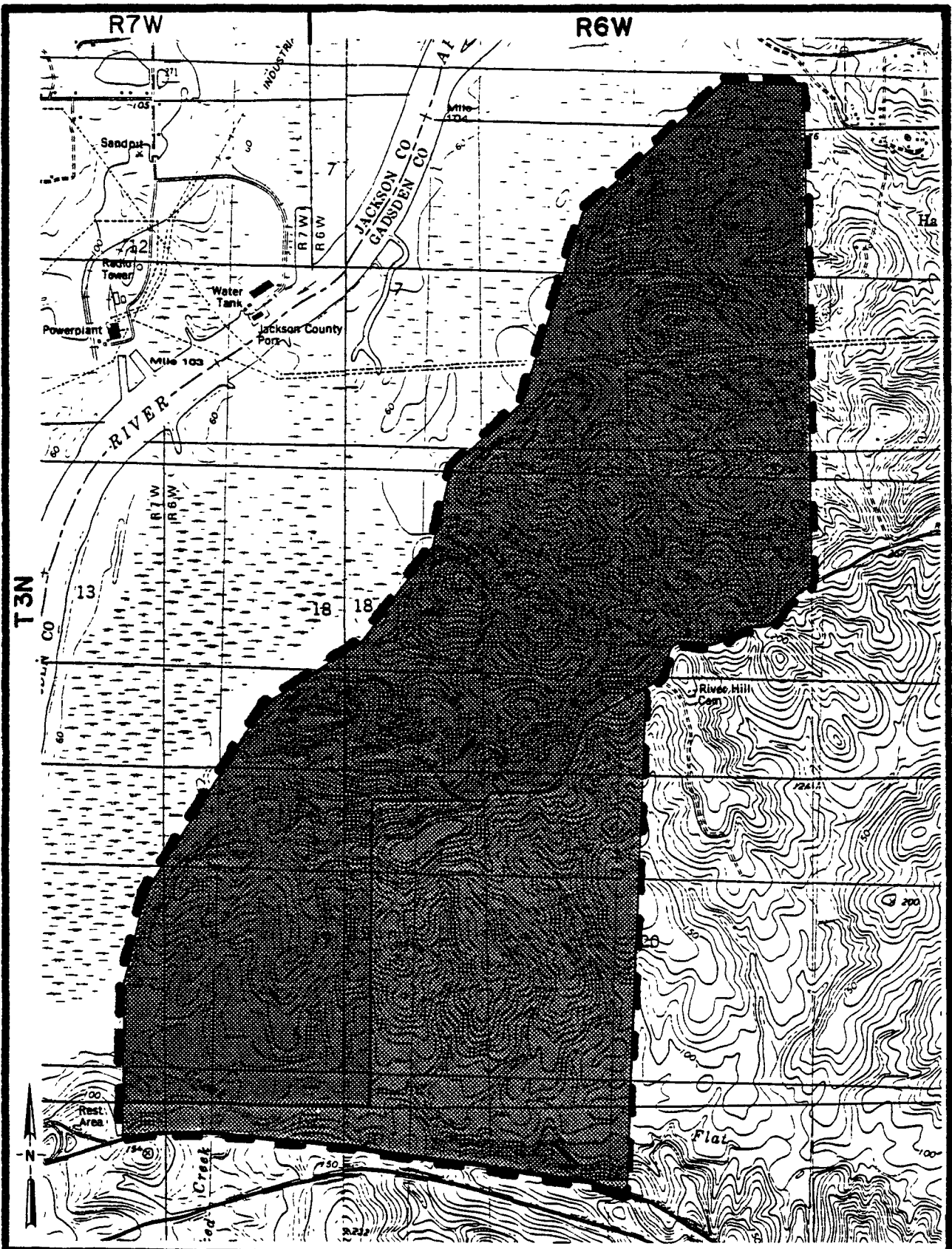
State management should provide for the continuation of swimming and boat trips and for a early determination of the best facilitation of both consistent with the experiences of a high-quality natural feature. It should continue the lodging and dining offering for which the fixtures being acquired are 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.

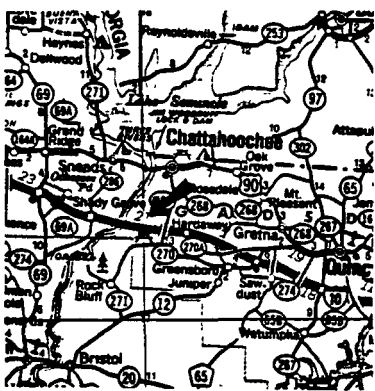
#43 GADSDEN COUNTY GLADES



GADSDEN COUNTY GLADES

GADSDEN

COUNTY



PROJECT AREA

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#43 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, north of I-10 and just southwest of Chattahoochee immediately east of Apalachicola River floodplain. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 2 and House District 8. It also lies within the jurisdictions of the Apalachee Regional Planning Council and the Northwest Florida Water Management District.

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 disjunct populations of plant species that usually range to the north and west; many of these species are rare throughout their range. Several very rare plants occur within the project such as the federally endangered Florida torreya 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.

#43 GADSDEN COUNTY GLADES

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.

Acquisition Planning

This project was included within the overall Apalachicola River and Bay resource planning boundary.

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value is \$456,000.

Management costs have not yet been estimated.

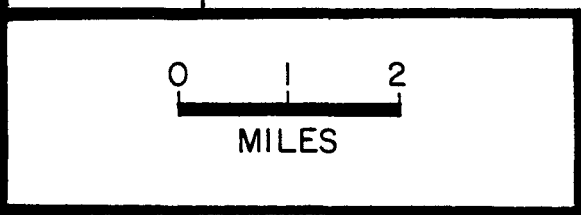
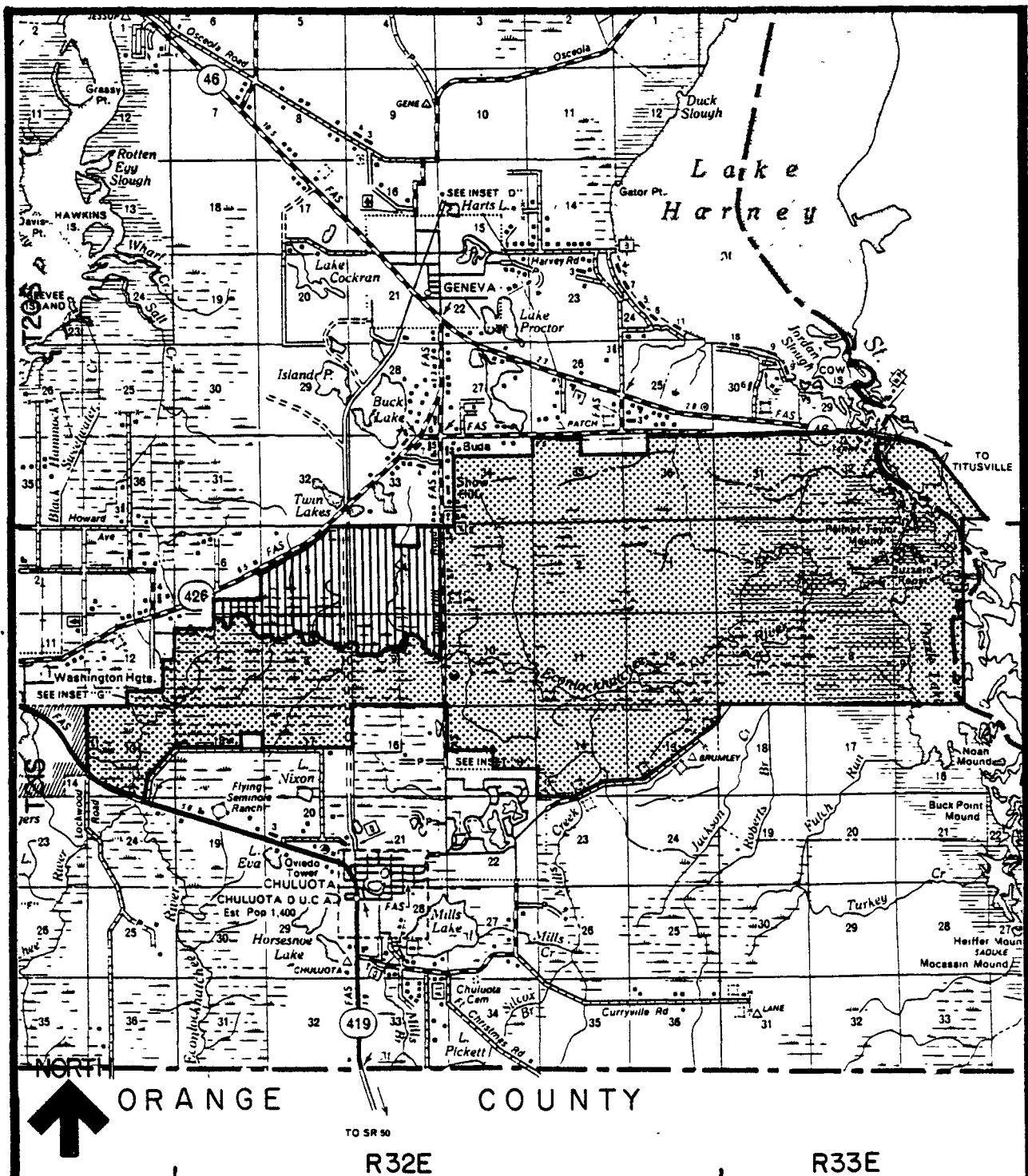
LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

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

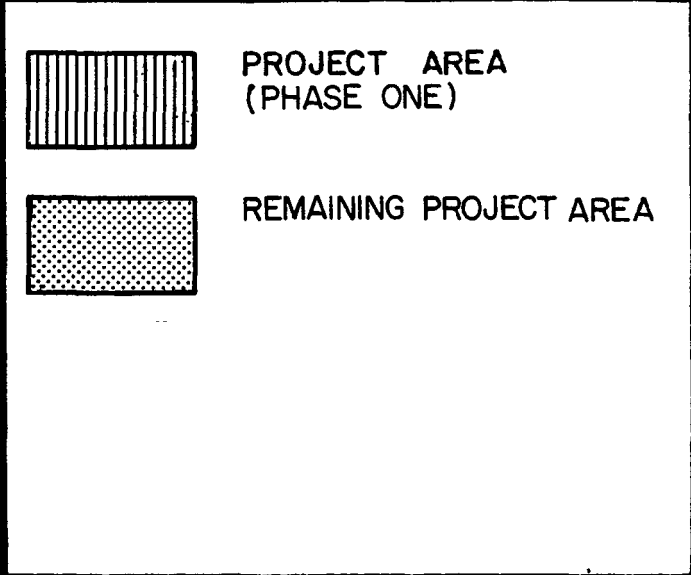
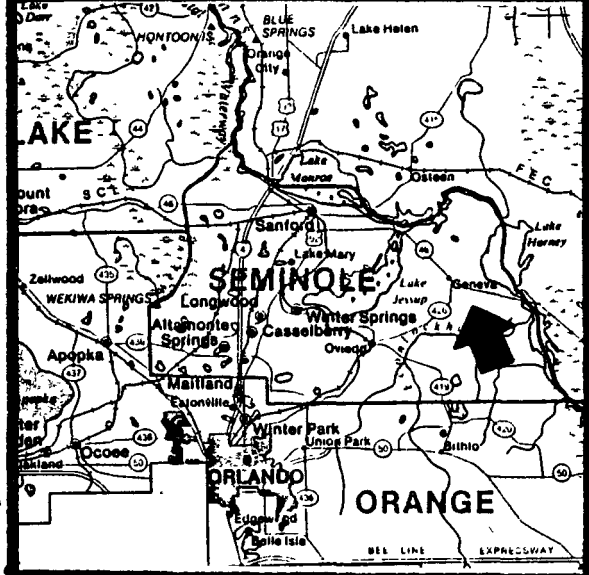
MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

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.

#44 LOWER ECONLOCKHATCHEE



LOWER ECONLOCKHATCHEE
SEMINOLE COUNTY



PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#44 Lower Econlockhatchee	Seminole*	2,110*	\$4,020,000*

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as "Other Lands". Acquisition would protect a natural floodplain of a blackwater stream and habitat for several rare plant and animal species, and would enable restoration of altered uplands associated with the system.

MANAGER

Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture with the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission cooperating.

PURPOSED USE

State Forest.

LOCATION

In Seminole County, east central Florida, just south of Lake Harvey, approximately 10 miles north of Orlando. This project lies within Senate Districts 10 and 15, and House District 34. It is also within the jurisdictions of the St. Johns River Water Management District and the East Central Florida Regional Planning Council.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

This project includes a sizeable segment of a blackwater stream system. Hydric hammock, floodplain swamp and floodplain marsh border the stream. These natural communities are generally in good condition, although heavy grazing by cattle has diminished the diversity of herbaceous ground cover in some areas. Wetland communities grade into mesic flatwoods or upland mixed forests with small strand swamps and dome swamps interspersed. Much of the uplands, however, have been converted to improved pasture. The project supports a variety of wildlife including several species that are considered rare.

Five archaeological sites which date from 8500 B.C. to the 19th century are recorded from the project area. There is good potential for other cultural sites to be found in the project area also.

This project can support many types of recreational activities. The scenic nature of the river makes for excellent boating, canoeing, and fishing. Horseback riding, hiking, camping, photography, and nature appreciation are also possible recreational activities. Recreation associated with the uplands will be enhanced by restoration of the pastureland into a more natural condition.

OWNERSHIP

Phase I: One owner, Demetree, a willing seller (see "Other"). There are approximately 14 other owners in the remainder of the project area. Only Phase I should be boundary mapped initially.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

Much of the surrounding agricultural lands are being converted to residential housing. The project area is currently zoned at a density of one dwelling unit per five acres. The Seminole County Comprehensive Plan designates acceptable land use for the project area as: below the 100 year floodplain - Conservation; above the 100 year floodplain - General Rural and Suburban Estates, which would allow low density residential development.

* Phase One

+ Parts of later phases of the project are also in Volusia County.

#44 LOWER ECONLOCKHATCHEE

ACQUISITION PLANNING

On December 14, 1988, the Land Acquisition Selection Committee approved the Lower Econlockhatchee project design. Developed parcels along the northern and southeastern boundaries were deleted as was a partially developed subdivision south of the river, east of and adjacent to Snow Hill Road. Phase I includes only the Demetree parcels, on of the three largest ownerships. Other phases will be brought to the Committee for approval when Phase I is acquired or under option. The St. Johns River Water Management District is a participant in this project (see "Other").

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value for Phase I (current project) is approximately \$4,020,000.

Tax assessed value for the remainder of the project is \$12,633,000.

Management costs have not yet been determined.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

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

OTHER

Coordination

The St. Johns River Water Management District is a participant in the acquisition of this project. It has assisted in development of the project design, has contracted for appraisals on the Demetree ownership, and is very interested in coordinating the phasing and purchase of the remaining tracts.

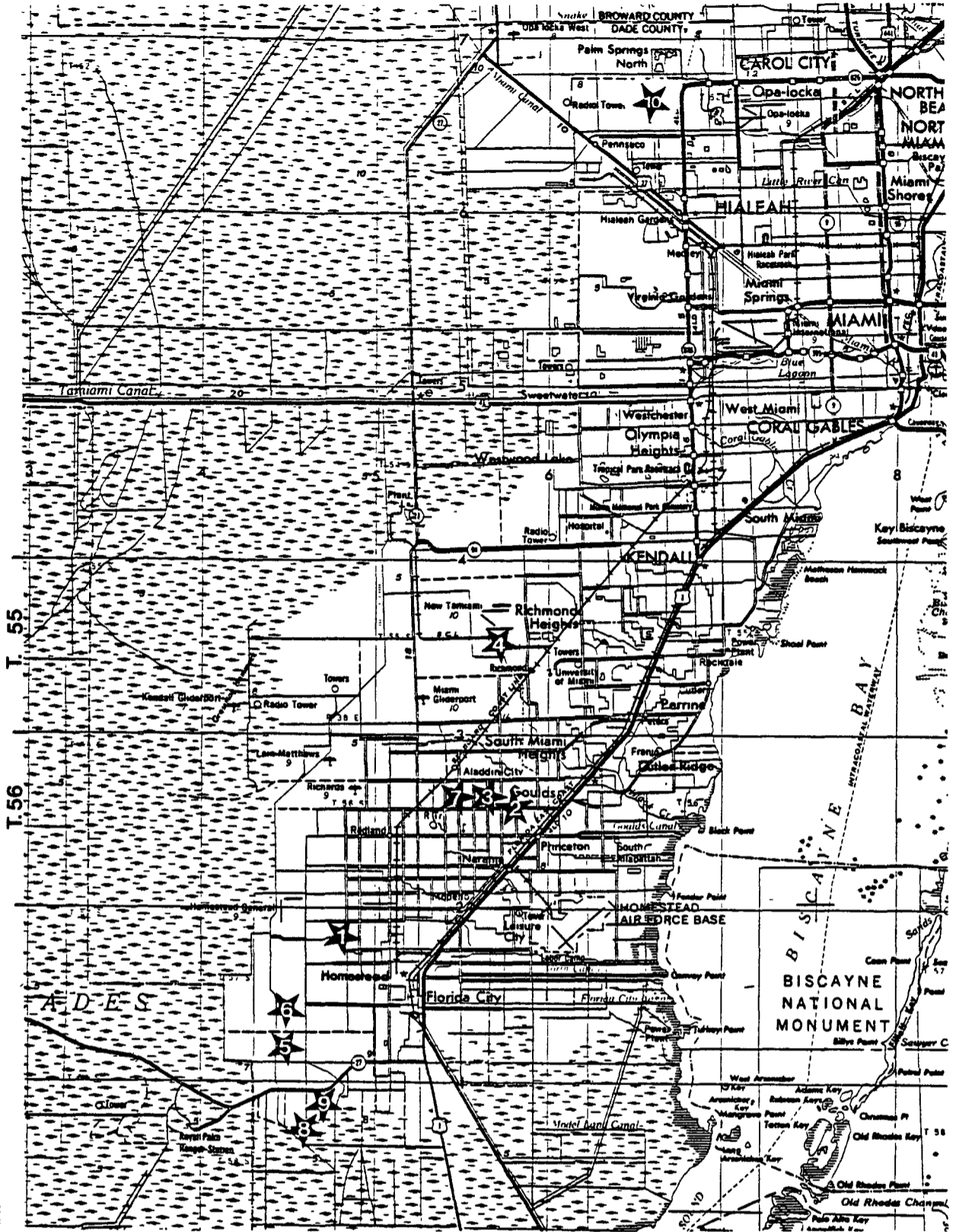
Seminole County and a representative of the local chapters of the Native Plant Society and Sierra Club have also contributed in a very significant way in the planning and development of this project.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The Lower Econlockhatchee project is recommended to be managed by the Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture with the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission cooperating. The project is to be managed as a state forest with the primary objective of providing multiple-use recreation in a natural setting while simultaneously preserving any significant natural features.

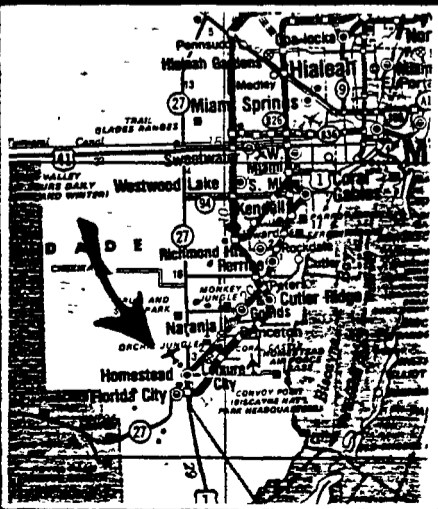
Much of the uplands has been converted into pasture and should be restored to a more natural condition. Pinelands would be managed using appropriate silvicultural techniques to offset operational costs.

#45 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 |

ACQUISITION PLANNING (Continued)

Acquisition Phasing

- Phase 1. Silver Palm
- Phase 2. Castellow Extension
- 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

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

Management costs have not yet been determined.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

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

OTHER

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

Coordination

The Nature Conservancy has purchased two (Cooper and Cunnegan) of the three parcels of the Silver Palm Hammock site, with the intent of reselling to the State.

Dade County has participated in all phases of project development and has paid for boundary mapping and title work on all the hammocks. It is also working with The Nature Conservancy to develop a special unit or position within the Dade County Parks Department responsible for and knowledgeable about managing environmentally sensitive lands.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Ten 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.

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#45 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. It also lies within the jurisdictions of the South Florida Regional Planning Council and the South Florida Water Management District.

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 10 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. Envasion by exotics is also a possible threat.

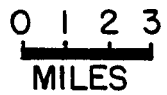
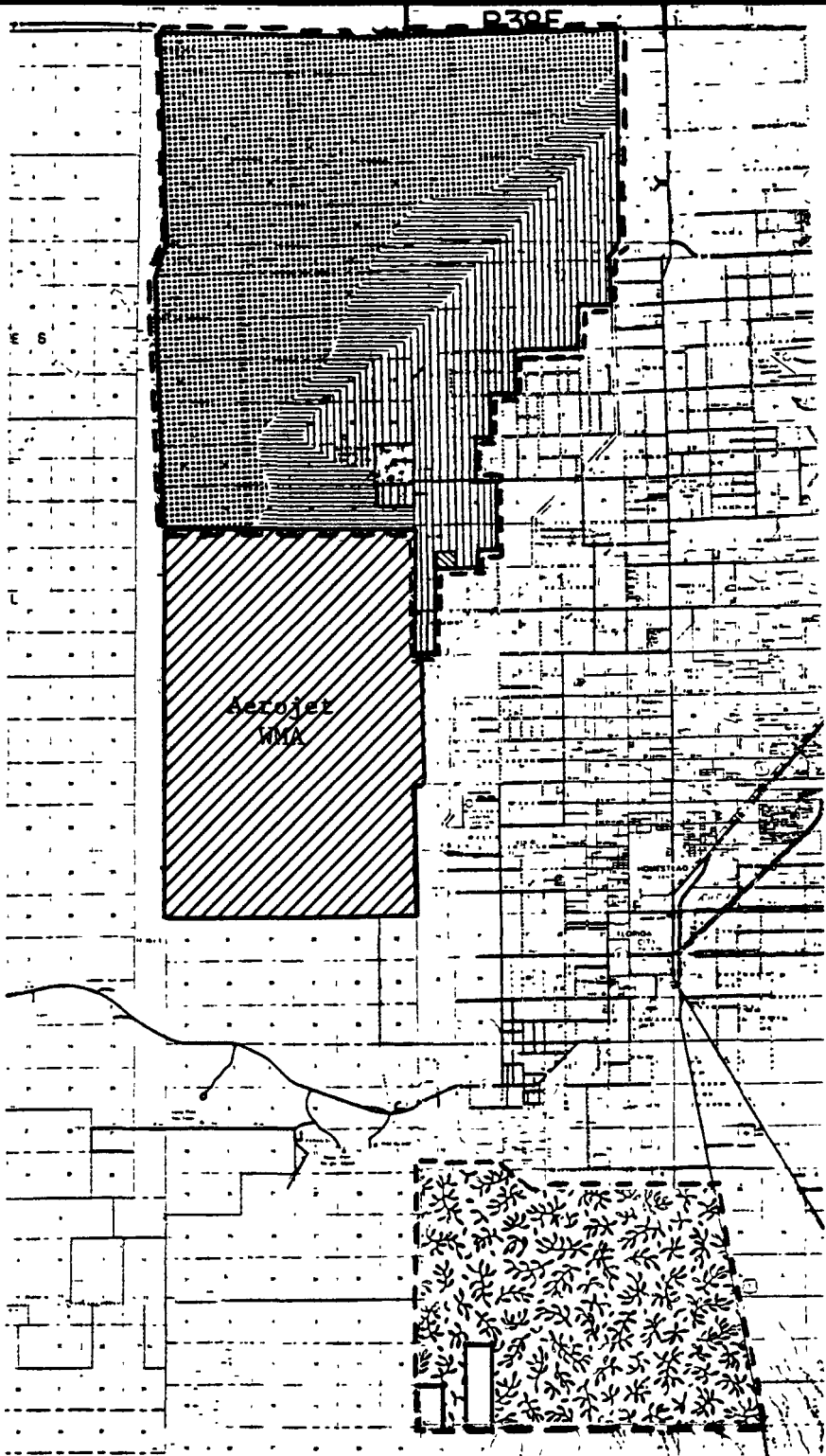
According to a 1984 inventory of forest lands in Dade County conducted by the Dade County Department of Environmental Resource Management, only 2,000 acres, or approximately two percent of the original systems, remain outside of Everglades National Park. The remaining acreage is currently being reduced 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.

46 EAST EVERGLADES

T 55S T 54S



EAST EVERGLADES

DADE

COUNTY

RECOMMENDED BOUNDARY:
EVERGLADES NATIONAL PARK/EAST
EVERGLADES PLANNING AND
MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE



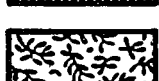
FIRST PRIORITY



SECOND PRIORITY



THIRD PRIORITY

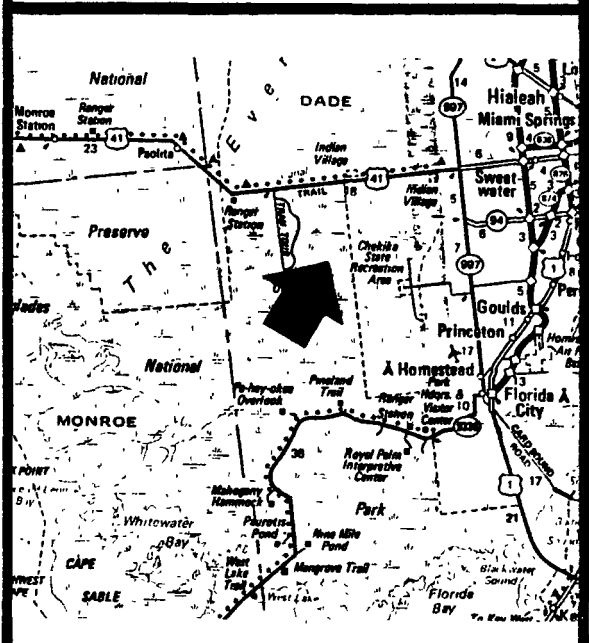


WMD OWNED OR
UNDER OPTION



STATE/SOUTH FLORIDA WATER
MANAGEMENT DISTRICT OWNED

--- PROJECT BOUNDARY



PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#46 East Everglades	Dade	71,920	\$14,384,000

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 and help protect Everglades National Park.

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. It also lies within the jurisdictions of the South Florida Water Management District and the South Florida Regional Planning Council.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

The East Everglades acquisition project comprises a total area of approximately 100,563 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 30,563 acres (see map, part 2). Both areas border the Everglades national Park and are considered critical to the park's ecosystems. 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.

OWNERSHIP

There are well over 100 owners in the project area. The South Florida Water Management District has purchased 26,643 acres to date in the southernmost area, the C111 canal basin, and has under option another 2,000 acres. Approximately 1,920 acres remain to be acquired in the C111 basin.

The Aerojet Wildlife Management Area, between the northern and southern parts of the project area, was a joint state, water management district (WMD) acquisition consisting of approximately 34,572 acres. The WMD, including its most recent purchase from Senior Corporation, has purchased 17,292 acres. The state has purchased 17,280 acres under the EEL and CARL programs.

There have been no public acquisitions in the northernmost 70,000 acres.

#46 EAST EVERGLADES

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

Tax assessed value is approximately \$14,384,000.

Management Funds Budgeted by the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission for the Aerojet WMA for Fiscal Year 1988-89.

<u>Salary</u>	<u>Expense</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$26,973	\$30,000	\$15,000	\$4,900	\$76,873

Funds Requested for Fiscal Year 1989-90.

<u>Salary</u>	<u>Expense</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$28,322	\$35,000	\$20,000	\$2,000	\$85,322

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.	6

OTHER

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

Coordination

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 acquisition plan. According to the SFWMD, federal funds may be available in the near future to assist the state and/or district in the acquisition of the northernmost tract.

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.

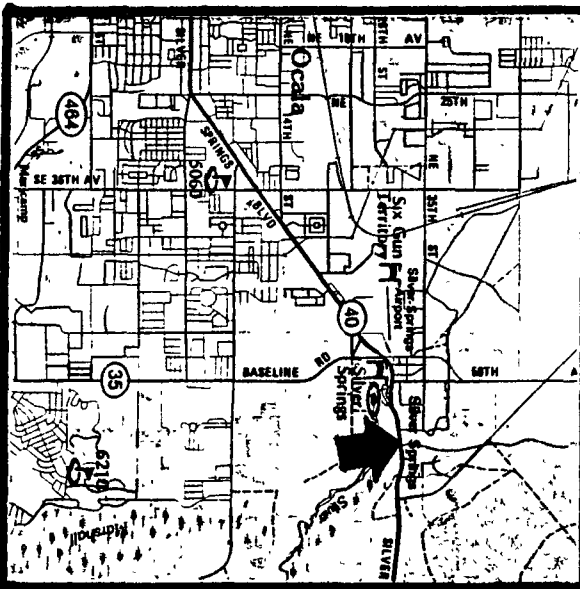
Management of lands within the East Everglades will involve the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, the South Florida Water Management District, the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources, the Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, and the Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State. Management of these lands will be closely coordinated with the

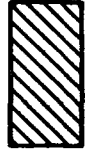
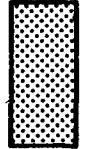
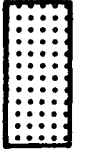


MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

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:

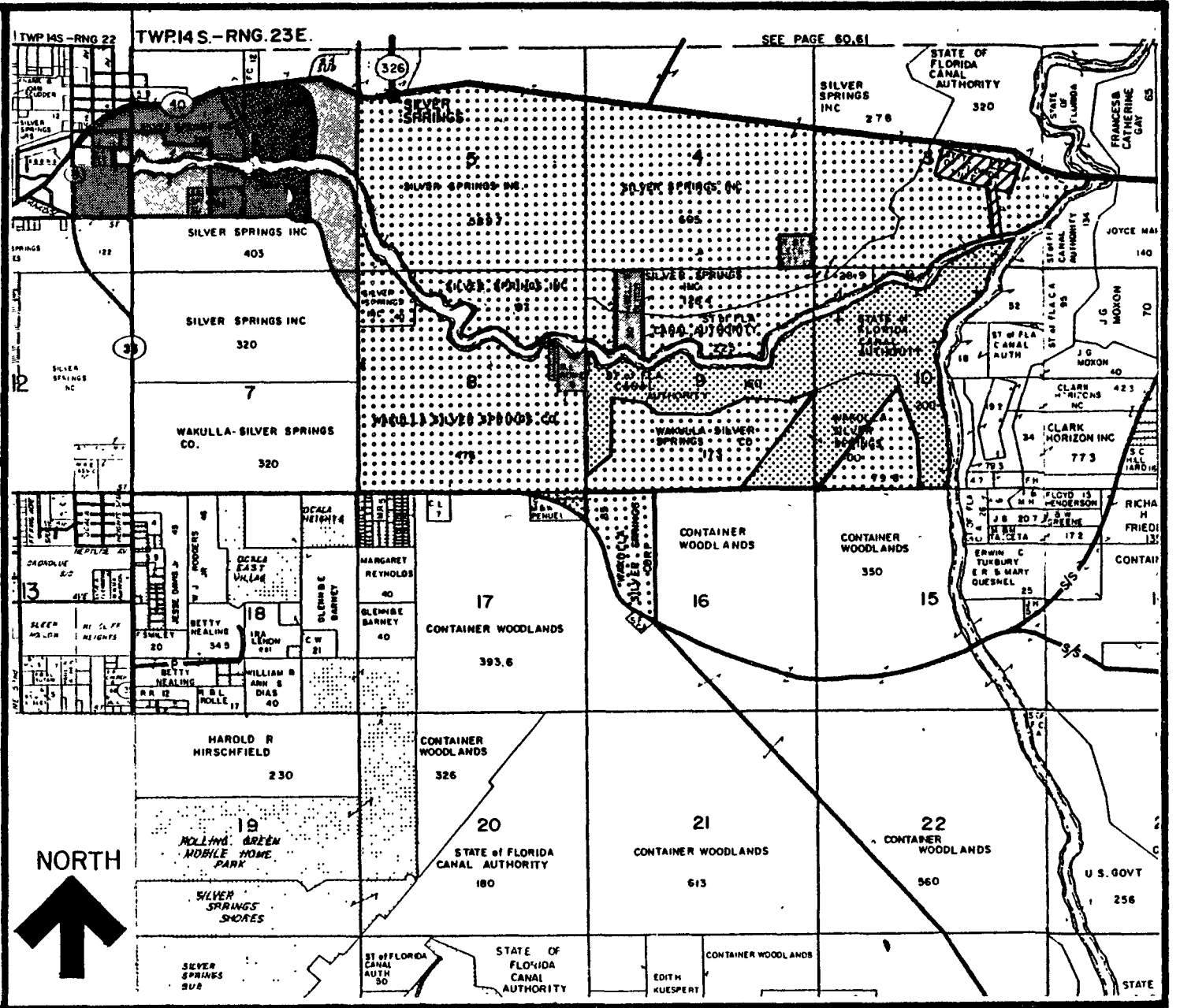
1. Resource management priorities for publicly-owned lands in the East Everglades should be compatible with restoration of sheet flow through the Northeast Shark River Slough to the Everglades system and be consistent with the program.
2. High priority should be given to protection of Dade County's water 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.
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.

#47 SILVER RIVER



-  D.O.T. LANDS
-  CANAL AUTHORITY LANDS
-  STATE OWNED
-  PROJECT ADDITION
-  PROJECT AREA

SILVER RIVER
MARION COUNTY



PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#47 Silver River	Marion	462	\$ 11,712,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL). Acquisition of the remainder of this tract would insure public protection of the springhead, preserve a natural community, eliminate several small inholdings, and provide buffer for existing state owned lands.

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. It also lies within the jurisdictions of the Withlacoochee Regional Planning Council and the St. Johns River Water Management District.

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 approximately 84 percent of the project, approximately 2,241 acres north and south of the river. There are four remaining owners, including the springhead addition owned by the University of Florida Foundation approved as an addition on December 19, 1986 by the Selection Committee, and the other additions approved by the Land Acquisition Selection Committee on December 14, 1988 (see "Acquisition Planning").

#47 SILVER RIVER

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.

The Land Acquisition Selection Committee amended the project design boundary on December 19, 1986 to include a tract in area around the springhead and again on December 14, 1988 to add buffer for state owned lands and to increase protection for a relatively undisturbed natural community.

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value is approximately \$11,712,000.

Management Funds Budgeted by the Department of Natural Resources for the Fiscal Year 1988-89.

<u>Source</u>	<u>Salaries</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
SPTF & CARL	\$43,189	-0-	\$16,041	\$45,050	\$104,280

Management Funds Requested for Fiscal Year 1989-90.

<u>FTE</u>	<u>Salaries</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>FCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
2	\$141,892	-0-	\$95,457	\$146,761	\$2,111,172	\$2,495,283

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	1
Letters of general support.....	599
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	18
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.....	9

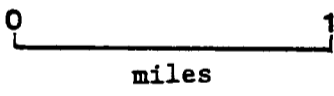
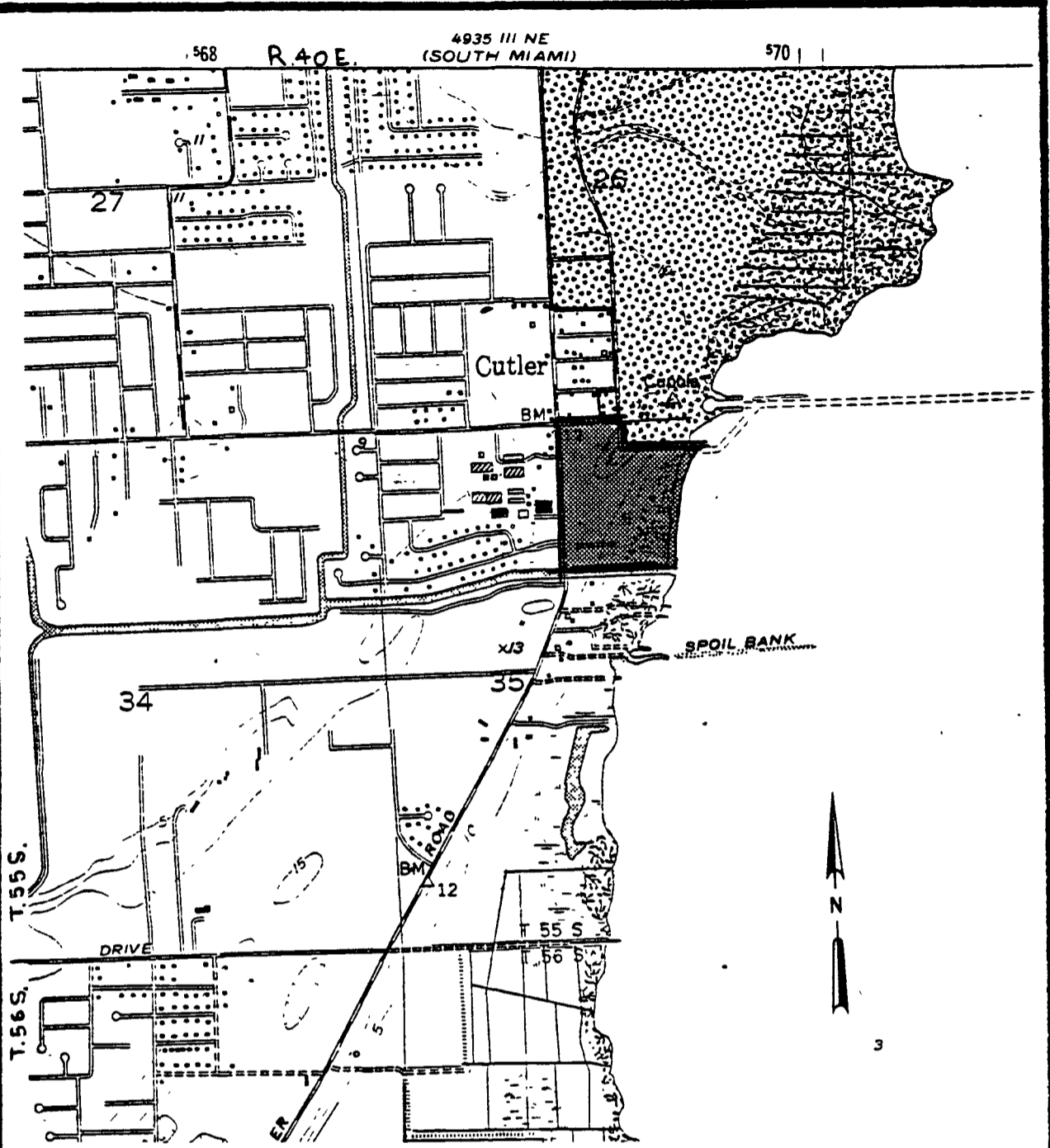
MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

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.

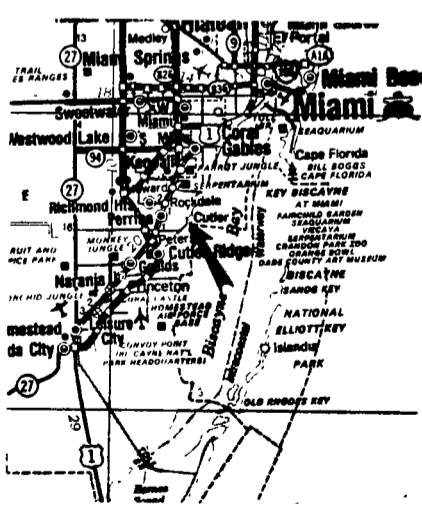
Management of the springhead area, if acquired, would require more intensive management as a recreational area.



#48 DEERING ESTATE ADDITION



DEERING HAMMOCK ADDITION

DADE COUNTY



-  PROJECT AREA
-  STATE OWNED

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#48 Deering Estate Addition	Dade	27	\$571,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as both Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL) and "other lands". Acquisition would protect a naturally occurring and relatively unaltered biological system and would preserve a significant archaeological site.

MANAGER

Dade County through a pass through lease from the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources.

PROPOSED USE

Addition to the Deering Estate and an Archaeological Interpretive Site.

LOCATION

Dade County, South Florida, at the intersection of Southwest 167th Street and Old Cutler Road. This project is within Florida's Senate District 39 and House District 119. It is also within the jurisdictions of the South Florida Regional Planning Council and the South Florida Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

This project's vegetation is predominantly comprised of tropical rockland hammock and estuarine tidal swamp (mangrove). Rockland hammock is a threatened natural community type composed of numerous rare plant and animal species. Approximately 50% of the rockland hammock on site burned in Spring 1987. The area is recovering well, but it is unclear what the character of the returning forest will be.

This project includes a significant archaeological site, the Cutler Fossil Site, one of few stratified archaeological sites in North America that contains human remains in association with extinct Pleistocene mammals. Some materials recovered have been dated at approximately 10,000 years old.

Although no active recreation is envisioned for this project, passive recreational activities such as archaeological site visitation and interpretation, nature trail walks, and nature appreciation are planned.

OWNERSHIP

There are three owners: Charles McCormick, Joan Hickley and Charles Schroder. All are heirs of Charles Deering's estate. All are willing sellers.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

Because of the large amount of publicity this archaeological site has received, it is particularly vulnerable to vandalism. In addition, the property is located in a growing urban area which makes it attractive for development.

Almost the entire property is zoned for low density residential development. There is a small tract (1 to 1 1/2 acres) on the northern boundary at the intersection of Old Cutler Road and Southwest 167th Street which is zoned BU (business). A request for an upzoning of the western third of the project area, by a developer with the approval of the owner, was denied by the Dade County Commission in October 1987.

#48 DEERING ESTATE ADDITION

ACQUISITION PLANNING

The Deering Estate Addition Project Design was approved by the Land Acquisition Selection on November 19, 1988. Approximately 1 to 1 1/2 acres were added to the northern project boundary, taking in that portion of the project zoned BU (business).

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value is approximately \$571,000.

Management costs have not yet been estimated.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	5
Letters of general support.....	3065
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	12
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	6

OTHER

Coordination

Dade County has pledged to contribute 50% to 60% of the acquisition cost.

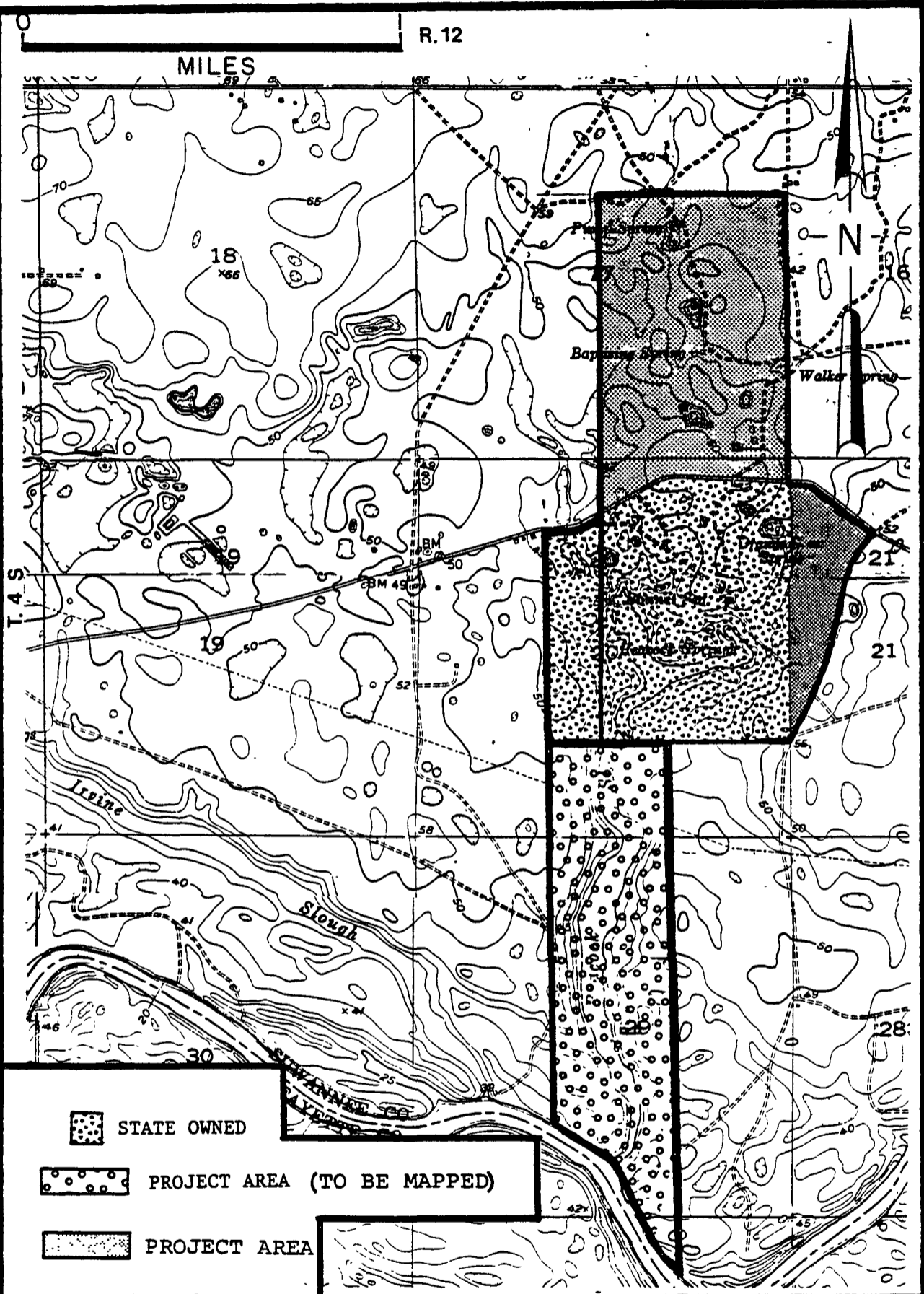
MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

This project was proposed for acquisition as an addition to the state owned Deering Hammock which is currently being managed by Dade County as the Deering Estate County Park. The county proposed the Deering Estate Addition project and is eager to accept management responsibilities for the site. It is, therefore, recommended that this project be leased to Dade County through the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources for management at county expense. The lease should pass through the Division of Recreation and Parks to ensure that the state's management objective of preserving the significant natural and cultural resources while simultaneously providing compatible recreation is satisfied. The Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State should advise the County and the Division of Recreation and Parks regarding the preservation of cultural resources.

#49 PEACOCK SLOUGH

R. 12

MILES



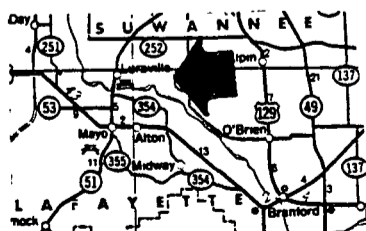
STATE OWNED



PROJECT AREA (TO BE MAPPED)



PROJECT AREA



PEACOCK SLOUGH

SUWANNEE

COUNTY

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#49 Peacock Slough	Suwannee	580	\$. 358,000

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. It is within the jurisdictions of the North Central Florida Regional Planning Council and the Suwannee River Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

The 860 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. Peacock Springs is a 2nd magnitude spring. 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

280 acres have been acquired. 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.

#49 PEACOCK SLOUGH

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value for 1986 is approximately \$198,000, but the real value probably exceeds \$250,000.

Funds Budgeted by the Department of Natural Resources for Fiscal Year 1988-89.

<u>Source</u>	<u>Salary</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
SPTF & CARL	\$38,590	\$33,931	\$3,400.	\$30,100	\$106,021

Management Funds Requested for Fiscal Year 1989-90.

<u>FTE</u>	<u>Salary</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>FCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
2	\$54,030	\$63,826	\$177,841	\$124,631	\$423,830

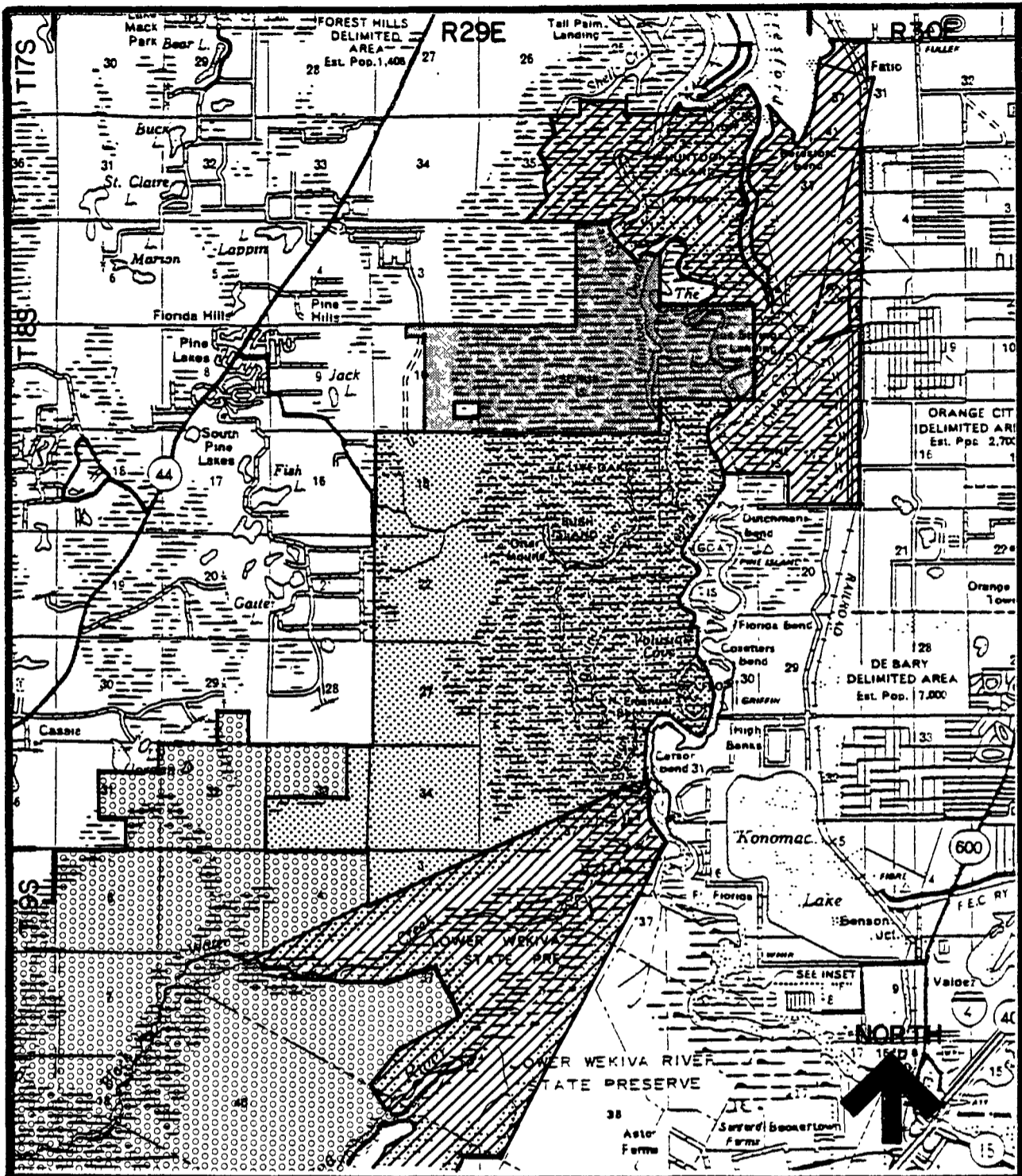
LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	0
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.	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.

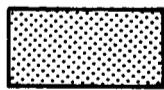
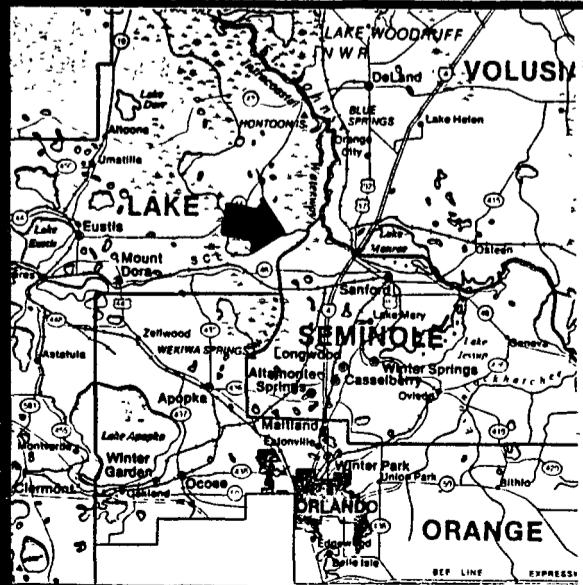
#50 ST. JOHNS RIVER



ST. JOHNS RIVER

LAKE/VOLUSIA

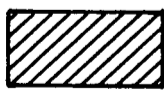
COUNTIES



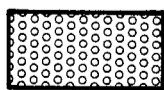
PROJECT AREA



PROJECT AREA UNDER OPTION



STATE OWNED



SEMINOLE WOODS (CARL PROJECT)

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#50 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 State Lands 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 or State Reserve.

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. It is also within the jurisdictions of the East Central Florida Regional Planning Council and the St. Johns River Water Management District.

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 domes and 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 a primary corridor for black bears migrating between the Ocala National Forest and Rock Springs Run State Reserve. Recent federal studies indicate that adjacent waters provide critical habitat and travel corridors for the endangered West Indian manatee.

OWNERSHIP

There are three remaining owners. Closing on St. Johns River Forest Estates, 2,260 acres, has been delayed, pending meeting between staff and owner to resolve problems.

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. Much of the tract is jurisdictional wetlands below mean high water.

ESTIMATED COST

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

Management costs have not yet been determined.

#50 ST. JOHNS RIVER

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	1
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.	4

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/Fechtel Ranch would complement other existing and proposed EEL/CARL lands in the vicinity (See Map, Page 56).

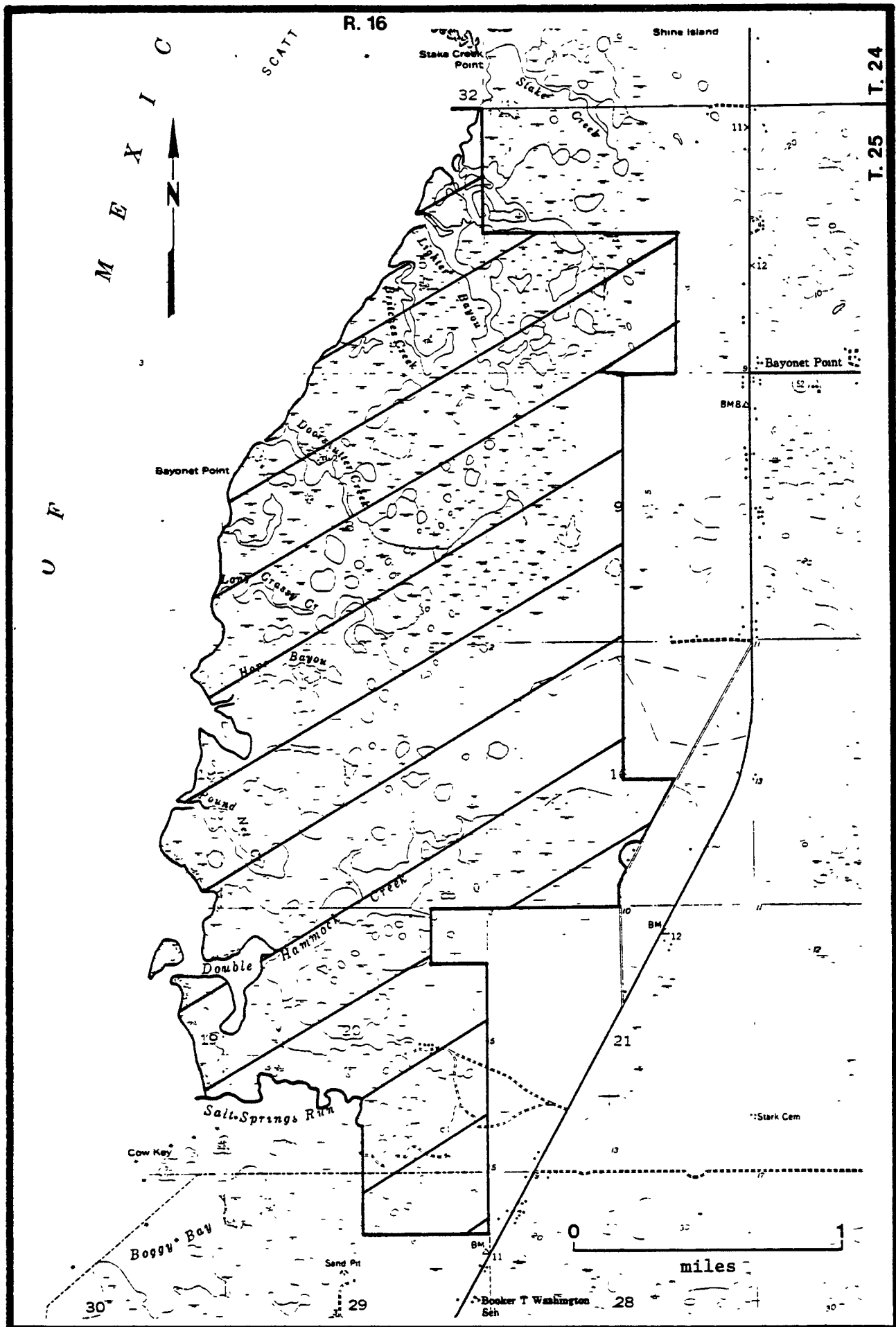
MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

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.

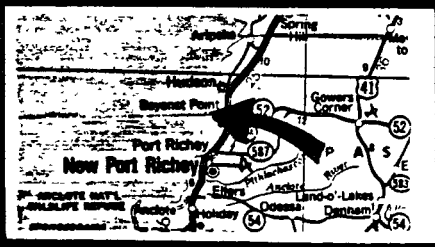
#51 WETSTONE/BERKOVITZ



WETSTONE

PASCO

COUNTY



PROJECT AREA

<u>PROJECT NAME</u>	<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)</u>	<u>TAX ASSESSED VALUE</u>
#51 Wetstone/Berkovitz	Pasco	3,460	\$3,228,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL). Acquisition would protect a relatively unaltered biological system representative of the Pasco-Hernando county Gulf coast.

MANAGER

Pasco County through a pass-through lease from the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources.

PROPOSED USE

County Park for preservation purposes and passive recreational activities.

LOCATION

Pasco County, on Florida's west coast, between Port Richey and Hudson. This project is within Florida's Senate District 4 and House District 49. It is also within the jurisdictions of the Tampa Bay Regional Planning Council and the Southwest Florida Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

This project occupies approximately four miles of undisturbed, low-energy coastline on the Gulf of Mexico. Natural communities are in good condition and include estuarine tidal marsh, wet flatwoods, and maritime hammock. Bayonet Point appears to provide important habitat for local wildlife, especially birds. A pair of nesting bald eagles has been documented on site. The tract is one of only two large undeveloped coastal tracts in Pasco County.

This project offers recreational opportunities that are becoming increasingly scarce in Pasco County. The tract could provide hiking, bird-watching, nature study, photography, and fishing opportunities.

OWNERSHIP

There are two major owners, Werner/Day, Trustees Wetstone and Berkovitz, and a few smaller parcels on the extreme northern and southern project boundaries. Both major owners are willing sellers.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

Much of the original application-the Wetstone Tract is probably within the permitting jurisdiction of the Department of Environmental Regulation and would require dredge and fill permits to develop. At the present time it is reasonable to assume that little development would be permitted in this wetland portion. The hammocks and other upland areas face no such restrictions and should be considered developable, with a qualification for the hammock islands, whose development would probably entail access roads across the jurisdictional tidal marsh and might therefore be limited.

The 100-year flood event would be expected to produce a storm surge of 12-19 feet above mean sea level on this tract, sufficient to flood the entire project area. Most of the tract is also within the velocity-zone, where wave action could be expected during the 100-year storm. Structures built on this tract, if they are to receive federal flood insurance, would need to be elevated on pilings above the expected 100-year storm surge. This would mean at least a 15-foot elevation above mean sea level for all but the easternmost portions of the tract.

The Pasco County coast is developing rapidly. Any developable land near the Gulf and U.S. 19, such as Bayonet Point, should be considered endangered.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

The Wetstone/Berkovitz Project Design was approved by the Land Acquisition Selection Committee on November 19, 1988. The resource planning boundary was altered by the addition of 200± acres to the northern boundary, assuming these parcels are not county owned, and the addition of 300± acres to the southern boundary. Approximately 40 acres in section 16 on the southeastern boundary were deleted. The southern boundary excludes the Pasco County Environmental Center, approximately 10-12 acres.

Phasing

- Phase I. Werner/Day Trustees Wetstone and Berkovitz.
- Phase II. Remaining owners.

ESTIMATED COST

Estimated tax assessed value is approximately \$3,228,000.

Management costs have not yet been estimated.

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

Coordination

Pasco County has pledged to contribute \$500,000 towards the acquisition of the original application, the Wetstone tract, and has paid for the boundary map for this portion of the project area.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Pasco County has expressed an interest in managing this property as an environmental preserve. The project is recommended to be leased to the county for management at county expense. The lease will pass through the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources to ensure that the management objective of preserving the natural character of the tract while simultaneously providing compatible recreational opportunities is satisfied. The project is not being acquired for the development of ball fields, golf courses or similar non-resource-based activities that could degrade the natural resources. The limited development of boardwalks to improve access should be allowed if planned to minimize disturbance of the site.

#52 JOSSLYN ISLAND

R22E

R22E

18

17

Cat Key

Rat Key

19

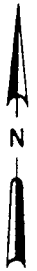
Josslyn Island

Benedict Key

Big Panther Key

Panther Keys

PINE ISLAND NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE



0 1/2 MILES

JOSSLYN ISLAND

LEE

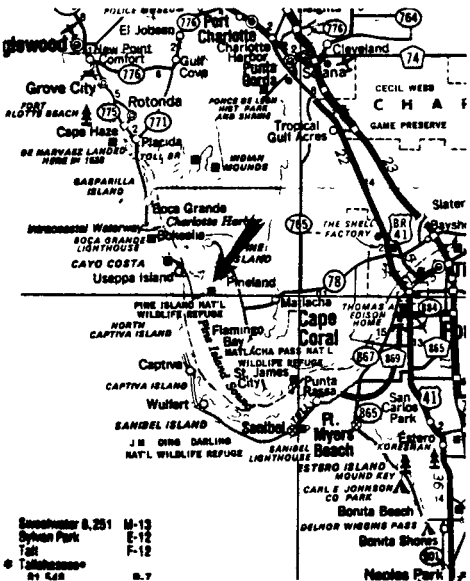
COUNTY



STATE OWNED



PROJECT AREA



Scale: 1:25,000
Syllabus: 8-12
T-12
© 1988
BY K&S

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#52 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. It is also within jurisdictions of the Southwest Florida Regional Planning Council and the South Florida Water Management District.

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.

#52 JOSSLYN ISLAND

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT (Continued)

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

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.

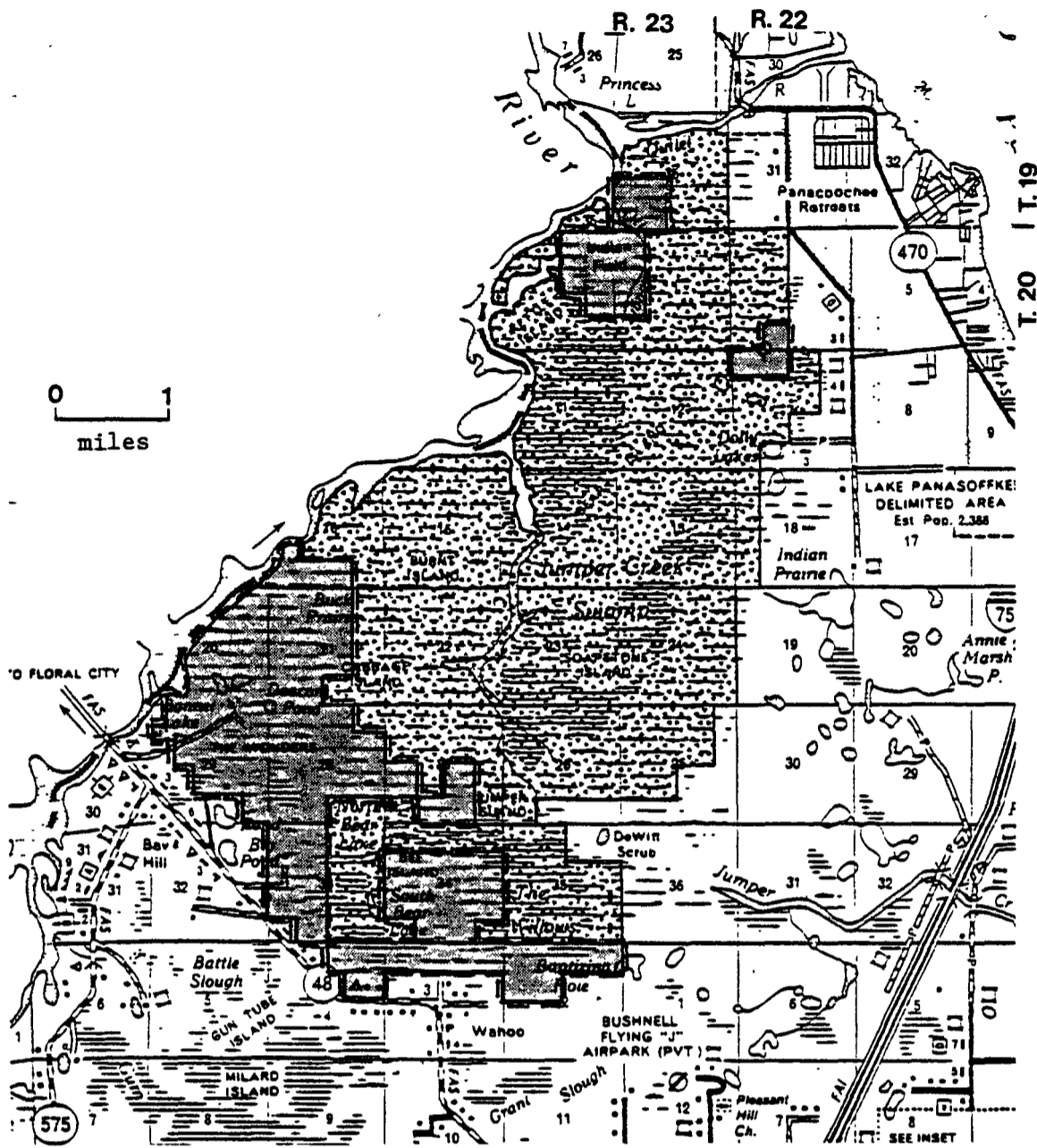
MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

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.

#53 WITHLACOCHEE



0 1
miles

FLORIN CITY

LAKE PANASOFFKE
DELIMITED AREA
Est. Pop. 2,388



WITHLACOOCHEE



SUMTER

COUNTY



-  STATE OWNED
-  PROJECT AREA

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#53 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 Jumper Creek unit of 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. It is also within the jurisdictions of the Withlacoochee Regional Planning Council and the Southwest Florida Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

The majority of this tract is comprised of freshwater wetlands; i.e., hydric hammocks, basin and depression marshes, and floodplain swamp. 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 project area. Approximately 10,148 adjacent acres were purchased under the EEL program.

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.

ACQUISITION PLANNING (Continued)

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.

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

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

Funds Budgeted by the Division of Forestry for Fiscal Year 1988-89 on the Withlacoochee EEL tract*.

<u>Salary</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$2,524	\$7,400	\$9,924

Funds Requested for Fiscal Year 1989-90*.

<u>Source</u>	<u>Salaries</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
CARL	\$18,848	\$4,132	\$116,650	\$139,630

Funds Budgeted by Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission for Fiscal Year 1988-89 for the Withlacoochee EEL tract (Jumper Creek WMA).

<u>Salary</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$6,300	\$1,865	\$8,165

Funds requested by Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission for Fiscal Year 1989-90.

<u>Salary</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$6,615	\$2,000	\$8,615

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	2
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

NOTE: 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.

* includes funds requested by the Division of Forestry for Chassahowitzka WMA as well.

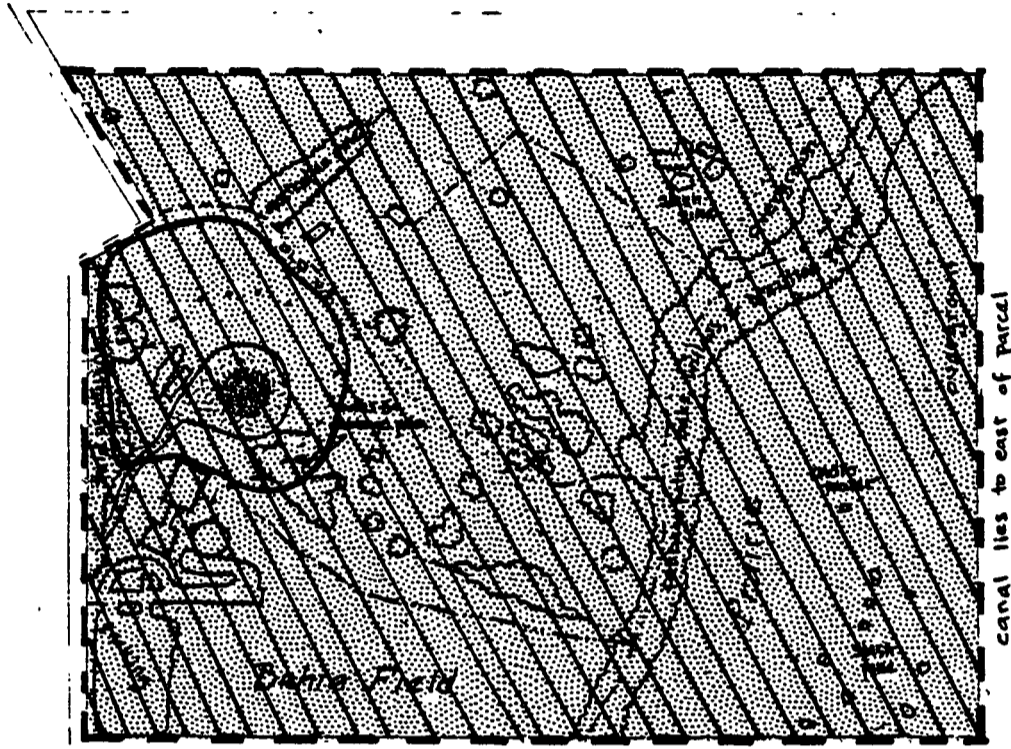
MANAGEMENT SUMMARY (Continued)

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. 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.

#54 WARM MINERAL SPRINGS

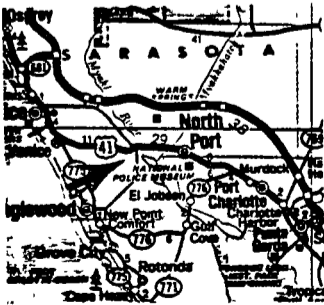
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WARM MINERAL SPRINGS

SARASOTA

COUNTY



PROJECT AREA

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#54 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. It is also within the jurisdictions of the Southwest Florida Regional Planning Council and the Southwest Florida Water Management District.

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.

#54 WARM MINERAL SPRINGS

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

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.....	2
Letters of general support.....	301
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	16
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	3

OTHER

Sarasota County has passed a bond 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.

#55 GILLS TRACT

R15E

Ben Pilot Pt

GULF OF MEXICO

SAND BAY

Balleys Bluff

The Cabbage

The Union

NORTH



T26S

33

Powerplant

Substation

35

PRINCETON

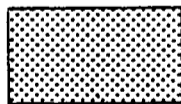
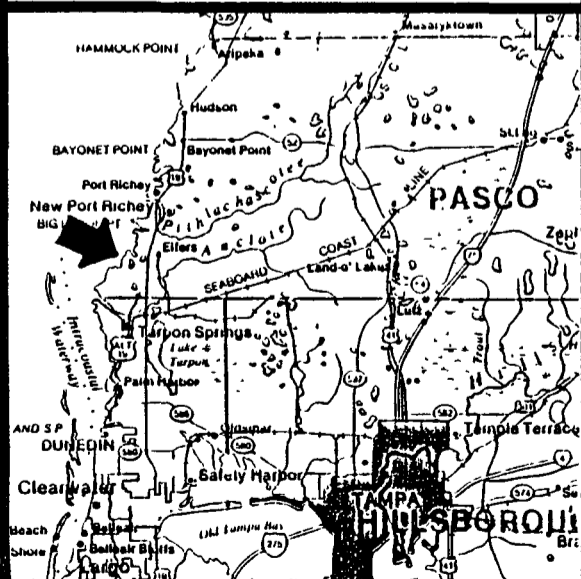


MILES

PASCO COUNTY PROPOSAL GILLS TRACT

PASCO

COUNTY



PROJECT AREA

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#55 Gills Tract	Pasco	101	\$ 2,644,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as "Other Lands". Acquisition would protect a coastal natural area and provide resource-based recreation.

MANAGER

Pasco County in coordination with the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources.

PURPOSED USE

County nature park.

LOCATION

In western Pasco County, on Florida's west coast, approximately 5 miles south of New Port Richey and 2 miles north of Tarpon Springs. This project is within Senate District 4 and House District 49. It is also within the jurisdictions of the Southwest Florida Water Management District and the Tampa Bay Regional Planning Council.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

This project includes approximately 1,600 feet of frontage on the Gulf of Mexico, but has no appreciable beach. Uplands include scrub and mesic flatwoods which are somewhat disturbed. Wetlands on site are generally in good condition. The project provides good habitat for a diverse array of wildlife in a coastal environment and may support several rare animal species.

The project area includes one recorded archaeological site, a prehistoric lithic scatter.

The project can provide low intensity recreational activities such as picnicking and general nature appreciation for which the site's user capacity is 400-600 persons daily.

OWNERSHIP

One Owner - James P. Gills

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

Much of the project area is zoned for residential housing (4.6 units per acre). No coastal construction control line has been established for the tract.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

On December 14, 1988, the Land Acquisition Selection Committee approved the Gills Tract Project Design. The resource planning boundary was reduced by the deletion of developed parcels. The county hopes to be a participant in the acquisition of this project (see "Other").

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value is approximately 2,644,000.

Management costs have not yet been determined.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	0
Letters of general support.....	81
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials....	0
Letters of support from local and state conservation organizations...	2

OTHER

Coordination

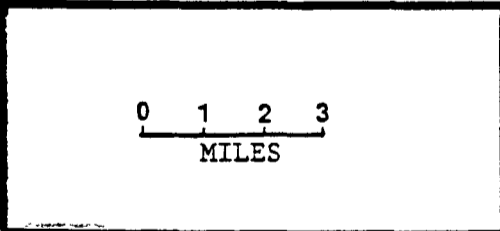
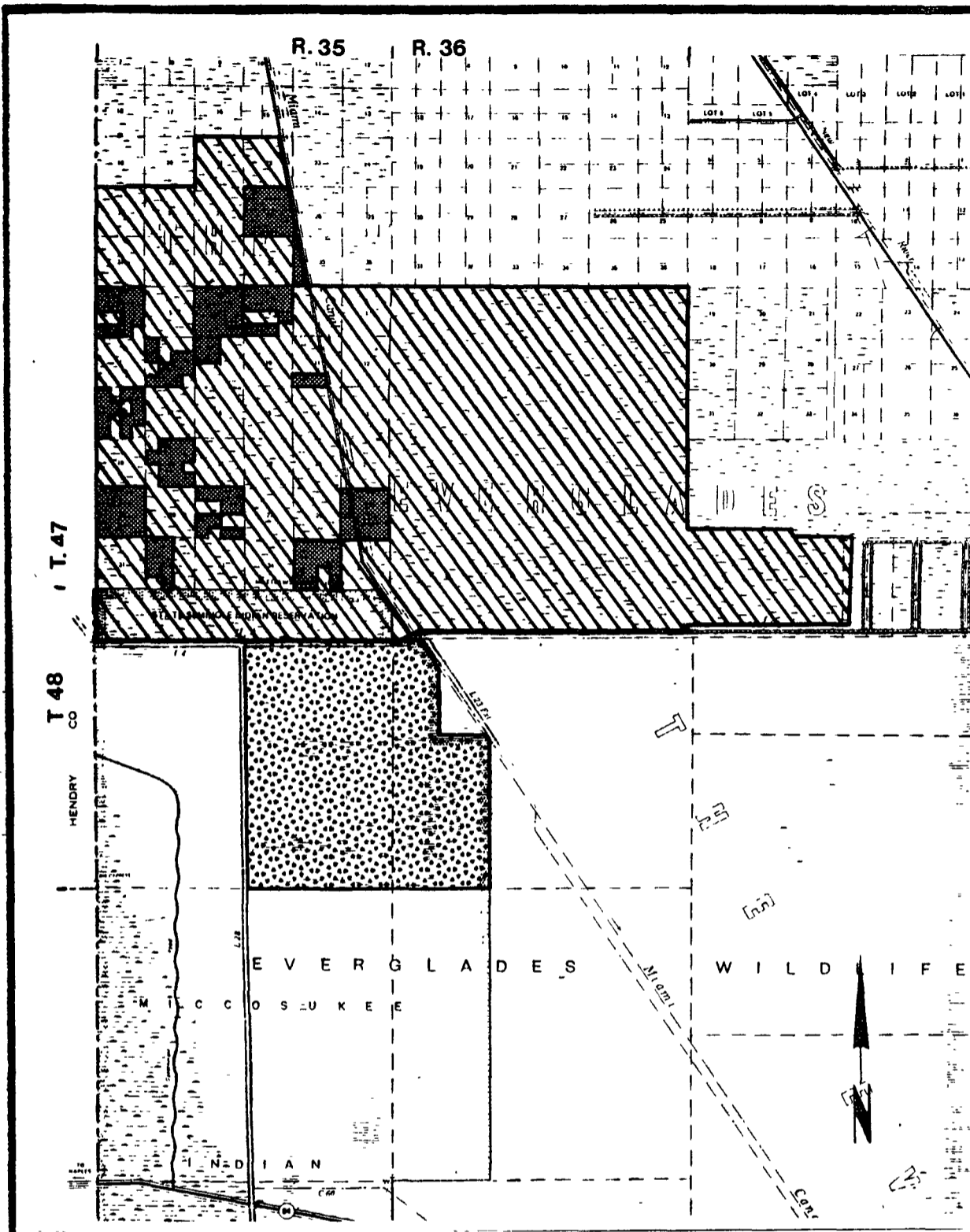
Pasco County is very supportive of this project and has pledged to contribute at least \$1 million towards its acquisition.

#55 GILLS TRACT

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

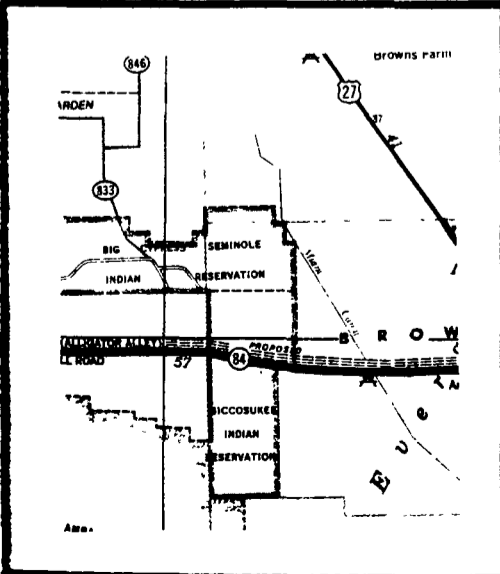
The Gills Tract is recommended for management by Pasco County as a county park. The lease should pass through the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources to ensure that state acquisition objectives are satisfied. The project should be managed to preserve high quality natural features while simultaneously providing compatible, resource-based recreational use.

#56 ROTENBERGER



ROTENBERGER

PALM BEACH/BROWARD COUNTY



- PROJECT AREA
- SEMINOLE INDIAN LANDS (PROJECT AREA ADDITION)
- STATE OWNED

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#56 Rotenberger	Palm Beach Broward	20,195	\$ 4,537,000

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, and the northwest corner of Broward County, approximately 30 miles southwest of Belle Glade, 50 miles from downtown Miami and 72 miles from West Palm Beach. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 28 and House District 82. It is also within the jurisdictions of the South Florida Regional Planning Council and the South Florida Water Management District.

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 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 8,515 acres have been purchased or are under option. There are approximately 700 owners remaining. The Rotenberger (includes Holey Land) acquisition area encompasses a total area of 79,190 acres in Palm Beach and Broward County. Approximately 50,495 acres have been acquired.

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.

In February 1988, the Land Acquisition Selection Committee approved the addition of 14,720 acres in Broward County to the Rotenberger project. The Governor and Cabinet sitting as Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund approved the addition in March 1988 as part of the 1988 CARL Interim Report. Evaluation of the addition was initiated as a result of a court settlement in which the State agreed to acquire the property from the Florida Seminole Indian Tribe.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

In 1978 the Seminole Indian Tribe of Florida brought a lawsuit in federal court against the state and the South Florida Water Management District. The lawsuit challenged the validity of a 15,000 acre flowage easement held by the WMD over Seminole Indian lands. The state agreed as a part of the litigation settlement to obtain fee-simple title to that part of the Seminole Indian Reservation within Water Conservation Area 3, consisting of 14,720 acres in Broward County. Under the terms of the agreement, the WMD will provide the initial acquisition funds and shall be reimbursed by the state for half of the acquisition cost, or \$1,750,000, whichever is less.

Although no project design has been developed for the Rotenberger CARL project, the Selection Committee recommended the addition of the Seminole Indian Lands (14,720 acres) to the Rotenberger project on February 12, 1988.

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value is approximately \$4,537,000. Cost of the 14,720 acre addition in Broward County was determined through a court settlement to be \$1,750,000 or half of the appraised value, whichever is less. The South Florida Water Management District will provide the remaining cost.

Management Funds Budgeted by the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission for the Fiscal Year 1988-89.

<u>Source</u>	<u>Salary</u>	<u>Expense</u>	<u>Total</u>
EEL and CARL	\$18,900	\$14,999	\$33,899

Funds Requested for Fiscal Year 1989-90.

<u>Salary</u>	<u>Expense</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$19,845	\$17,000	\$36,845

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	3
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

EMINENT DOMAIN

Extended until 1993 by the 1987 Legislature.

OTHER

Coordination

The South Florida Water Management District is a participant in the acquisition of the Seminole Indian Lands, a relatively recent addition to the Rotenberger project (see "Acquisition Planning"). The district has purchased the tract and is awaiting reimbursement from the state.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The management goals of the Rotenberger acquisition project are: (1) to restore quantitatively and qualitatively historical water flow through the northernmost part of the Everglades; and (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.

857 BALD POINT



BALD POINT TRACT

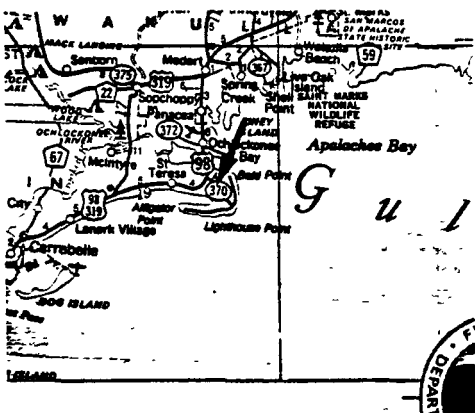
FRANKLIN

COUNTY

0 1
Miles



PROJECT BOUNDARY



PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#57 Bald Point	Franklin	4,673	\$5,182,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as "other lands". Acquisition would protect a relatively intact biological system which includes habitat for rare plant and animal species; would enable restoration of altered lands associated with the system; and would provide resource-based recreational opportunities.

MANAGER

The Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources with the Division of Forestry, Department of Agriculture cooperating. The Division of Forestry will assume interim management until the Division of Recreation and Parks determines that there is sufficient need to develop a state park.

PURPOSED USE

State Park.

LOCATION

In eastern Franklin County, in Florida's Panhandle, approximately 45 miles south of Tallahassee. This project lies within Senate District 3 and House District 9. It is also within the jurisdictions of the Northwest Florida Water Management District and the Apalachee Regional Planning Council.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

This project includes over five miles of shoreline fronting the Gulf of Mexico and Ochlockonee Bay; much of this amount is sandy beach. The project supports many different natural community types which are largely in good to excellent condition; although, some areas have been recently clear-cut and planted in slash pine, and are suitable for silvicultural management. The project area harbors several rare plant and animal species. Part of the tract is adjacent to Alligator Harbor and has a direct influence on waters that have been designated an aquatic preserve.

Twelve archaeological sites representing virtually all of the prehistoric cultural periods of the area are recorded from within the project boundaries. There is high probability that other presently unrecorded sites also exist.

The project possesses excellent recreational potential. The sandy beach is suitable for most kinds of beach related recreation, although the shallow waters offer poor opportunities for swimming. Camping, hiking, fishing, boating, horseback riding, birdwatching, and general nature appreciation are recreational activities supportable by this project.

OWNERSHIP

Two large ownerships - St. Joe and Mader Corp. Together these ownerships comprise approximately 85% of the project area. There are 67± minor owners of very small acreage parcels.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

Current zoning for the project area is Agricultural with some areas zoned for family residential development. Portions of the project area have been subdivided for residential development and larger areas are under active timber management.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

On December 14, 1988, the Land Acquisition Selection Committee approved the Bald Point Road Project Design with no changes to the resource planning boundary. It is recommended that the entire project be boundary mapped and appraised at the same time, but negotiated with concentration on the larger ownerships.

#57 BALD POINT

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value is approximately \$5,182,000.

Management costs have not yet been determined.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

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

OTHER

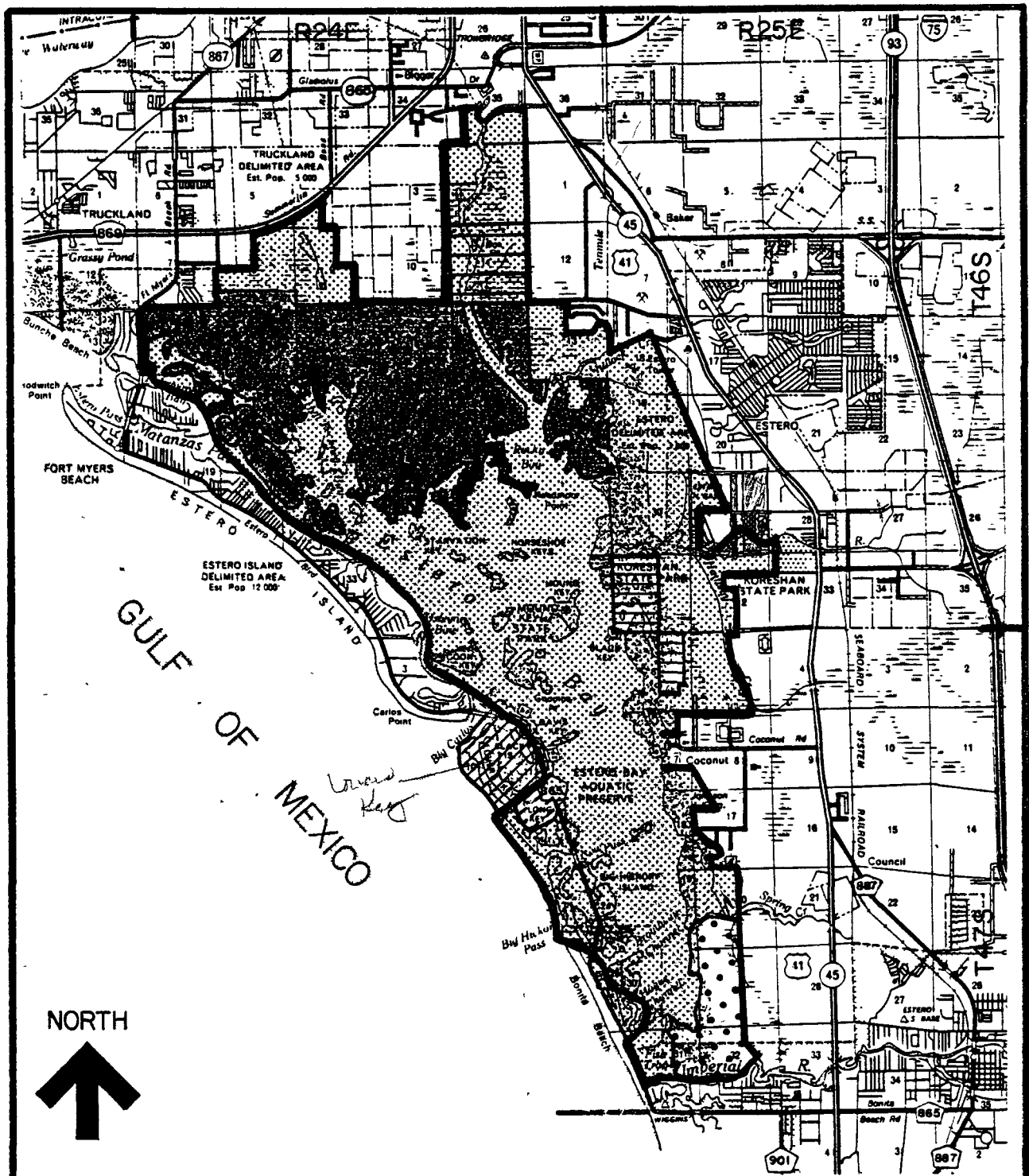
Coordination

The Nature Conservancy may be willing to participate in the negotiation and acquisition of this project.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

This project is recommended for eventual management by the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources as a state park or recreation area. However, the need for a state park facility in that region is not immediate and interim management of the tract is recommended to be by the Division of Forestry with special emphasis on restoration of areas under past silvicultural management. The Division of Forestry should remain a cooperating managing agency after the Division of Recreation and Parks assumes primary management responsibility.

#58 ESTERO BAY



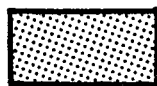
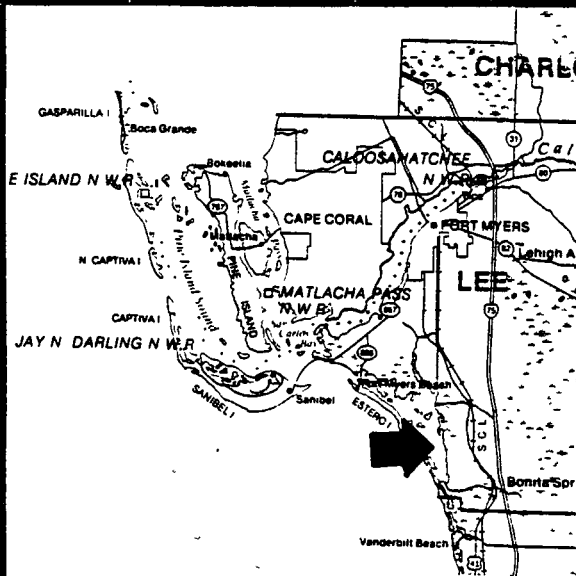
NORTH



ESTERO BAY AQUATIC PRESERVE BUFFER

LEE

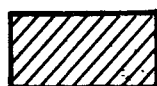
COUNTY



PROJECT AREA



UNDER OPTION



STATE OWNED



COUNTY OWNED



TNC DONATION



NATURE CONSERVANCY PRESERVE



DELETED

PROJECT BOUNDARY

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#58 Estero Bay	Lee	6,645	\$20,784,000

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 State Lands 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. It also lies within the jurisdictions of the Southwest Florida Regional Planning Council and the South Florida Water Management District.

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 102 parcels and 85 owners. The two major owners: the Estero Bay Trust property (approximately 4,518 acres) and the Windsor-Stevens property (approximately 660 acres) are both under contract. Reappraisals ordered for Estero Bay Trust tract.

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.

#58 ESTERO BAY

ACQUISITION PLANNING (Continued)

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 Phasing

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

On June 22, 1988, the Land Acquisition Selection Committee revised the project design to delete approximately 880 acres along the southeast project boundary associated with the Bonita Bay development.

ESTIMATED COST

Estimated tax assessed value based on 1985 assessments is approximately \$20,784,000.

Management costs have not been estimated at this time.

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.

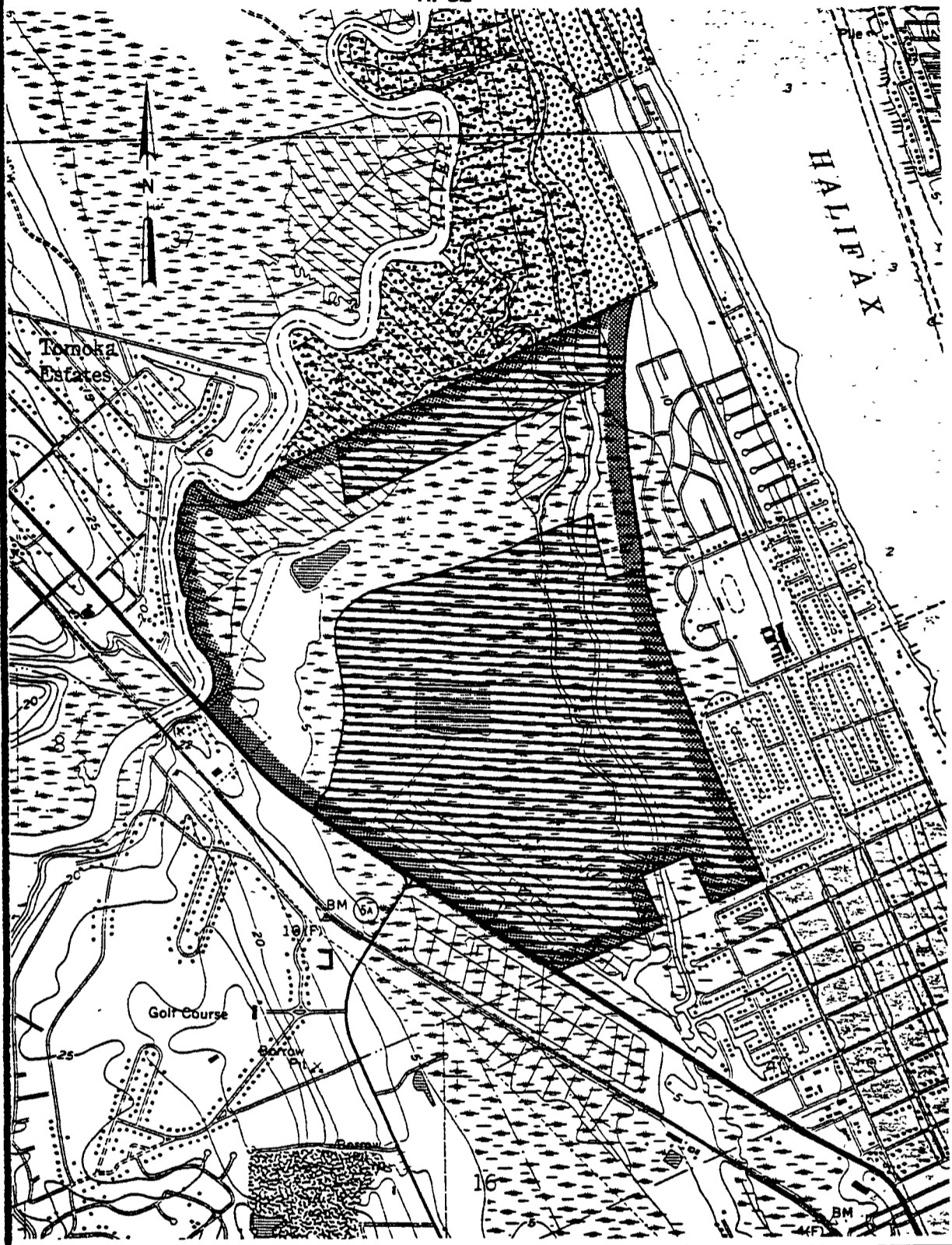
MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Management responsibility for the Estero Bay should be assigned to the the Division of State Lands 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.

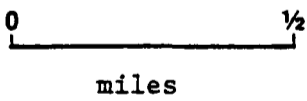
#59 GOLDY/BELLEHEAD

R. 32



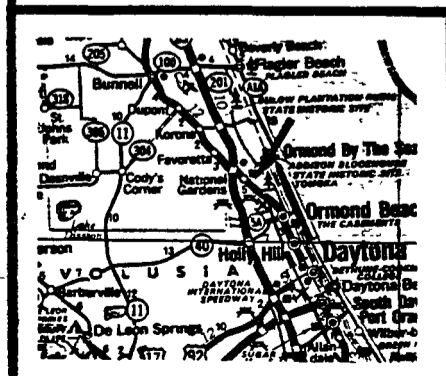
T. 14

GOLDY AND BELLEMEADE



VOLUSIA

COUNTY



- PROJECT AREA
- STATE OWNED
- COUNTY OWNED

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#59 Goldy/Bellemead	Volusia	716	\$445,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as "other lands". Acquisition would help protect a natural marsh system and would provide the public with recreational opportunities.

MANAGER

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

PROPOSED USE

Addition to Tomoka State Park.

LOCATION

Volusia County, on Florida's northeast coast, in the City of Ormond Beach, adjacent to the southern boundary of Tomoka State Park. This project is located within Florida's Senate District 9 and House District 28. It is also within the jurisdictions of the Northeast Florida Regional Planning Council and the St. Johns River Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

Although much of the natural area within this project has evidence of disturbance, the components of the natural communities remain intact. The natural communities within the project site include scrub, hydric hammock, estuarine tidal marsh, and wet flatwoods. The project area and adjacent waters support wildlife typical of these natural communities, including rare or endangered species such as wood storks and manatees (recent federal studies indicate that adjacent waters provide critical manatee habitat). The primary value of this tract is the increased protection that it affords the water quality of the Tomoka Marsh Aquatic Preserve.

This project can provide passive recreational opportunities such as hiking, picnicking, nature study and photography. The borrow lake also provides opportunities for recreation such as boating and fishing.

OWNERSHIP

There are two major tracts: the Goldy parcel, containing 643± acres, and the Bellemead parcel, containing 193± acres. Volusia County now owns the Goldy property. There are two other very small parcels (1 acre each) owned by Florida Power and Light Company and Coastline Enterprises, Inc. Preliminary research indicates the Trustees own a 300 foot state park right-of-way running from U.S. 1 to Tomoka State Park separating the Goldy and Bellemead tracts.

Volusia County is willing to sell The Goldy tract to the state for no more than 40% to 50% of its value. Representatives of the Bellemead tract have indicated verbally and in writing that the owners are unwilling sellers. Volusia County, however, is optimistic of its chances of forestalling development and acquiring the tract or of assisting the state in acquiring the tract.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

The larger of the tracts, the Goldy tract, is not endangered, since it has been purchased by Volusia County and will be managed for conservation purposes as the county waits for state purchase.

If the county does not soon acquire the Bellemead Tract, which lies between the Tomoka State Park and the Goldy tract, it will be highly endangered by the probability of development. The owners of the Bellemead tract will be submitting, to the City of Ormond Beach, if they have not already done so, a preliminary development design consisting of 735 residential units. The St. Johns Water Management District has issued storm water and construction permits for the Bellemead tract and the Department of Environmental Regulations and Corp of Engineers have determined jurisdictional limits.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

The Goldy/Bellemead Project Design was approved by the Land Acquisition Selection Committee on June 22, 1988. The project design recommendations did not alter those of the resource planning boundary and project assessment.

Phasing

- Phase I. Goldy Tract
- Phase II. Remaining ownerships

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value is approximately \$445,000.

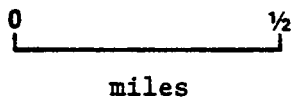
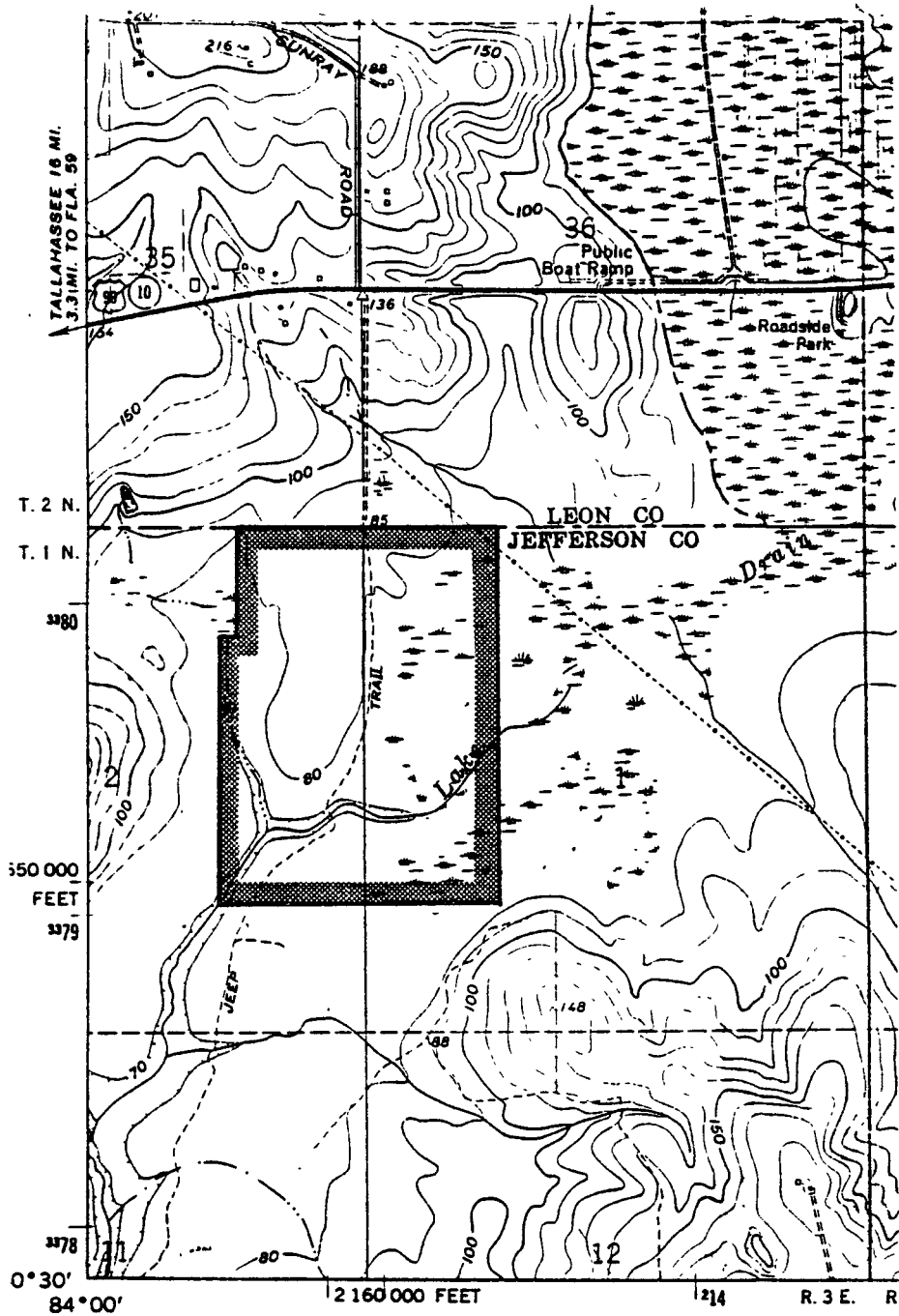
LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

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

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

It is recommended that this project be managed by the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources under single-use management concepts. The primary management objective should be the preservation of significant natural features while simultaneously providing compatible recreational opportunities. Maintenance of the tract in a substantially natural condition will provide significant protection to the water quality of the Tomoka Marsh Aquatic Preserve. This project is contiguous with Tomoka State Park and would most appropriately be managed as an addition to the park.

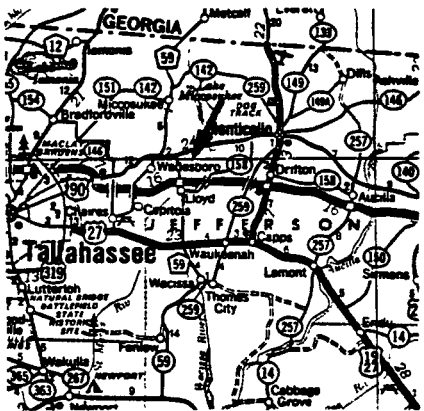
#60 LETCHWORTH MOUNDS



LETCHWORTH MOUNDS

JEFFERSON

COUNTY



PROJECT AREA

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#60 Letchworth Mounds	Jefferson	463	\$ 379,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as "Other Lands". Acquisition would protect a significant archaeological site.

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.

PURPOSED USE

Special Feature Site (Archaeological).

LOCATION

In eastern Jefferson County, northwest Florida, approximately 25 miles east of Tallahassee, 8 miles west of Monticello. This project lies within Senate District 5 and House District 10. It is also within the jurisdictions of the Northwest Florida Water Management District and the Apalachee Regional Planning Council.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

Much of the project area has been converted to improved pasture. Natural vegetation is comprised of a narrow corridor of floodplain forest along a small blackwater stream and second-growth upland mixed forest.

The Letchworth Mounds site is a temple mound complex comprised of a large temple mound, numerous small burial or house mounds, and an associated village site. The site is relatively undisturbed and is considered to have high archaeological value.

The primary recreational activity will be interpretation of the archaeological resources. Nature trails and picnicking are also possible recreational activities; although, the large areas of open pasture will initially limit these possibilities.

OWNERSHIP

Two owners. Both are willing to negotiate with the state.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

Most larger acreage agriculturally zoned land in Leon County and its nearby neighboring counties is very susceptible to acquisition by developers and conversion to residential development.

The owner of the 200 acre tract immediately west of the Letchworth property submitted an application, approved by Jefferson County, for a low density (1 unit per 5 acres) development. The development was never recorded and no action has been taken. Recently another developer has been in discussion with Jefferson and Leon Counties and the Apalachee Regional Planning Council regarding a high density (2,000 mobile home units) retirement development requiring DRI designation.

The current owners of the project area, however, have not indicated an immediate desire to develop their property. Most of the land in the surrounding area, including the project area, is in agricultural use.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

On December 14, 1988, the Land Acquisition Selection Committee approved the Letchworth Mounds project design with no changes to the resource planning boundary. It is recommended that both ownerships be negotiated simultaneously, however, purchase of the Old Field Limited tract should be contingent upon purchase of the Letchworth parcel.

#60 LETCHWORTH MOUNDS

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value is approximately 379,000.

Management costs have not yet been determined.

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 state conservation organizations...	0

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Letchworth Mounds is recommended to be managed by the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources as a Special Feature Site for the purpose of preserving its significant archaeological resources. The Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State is recommended as a cooperating managing agency.

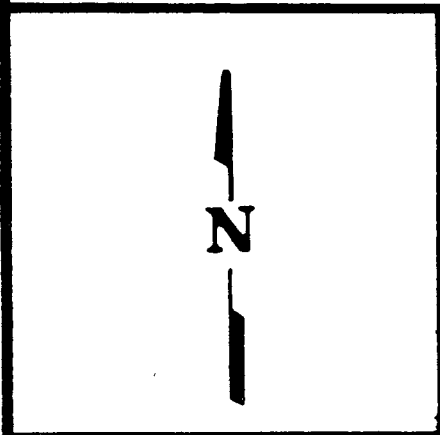
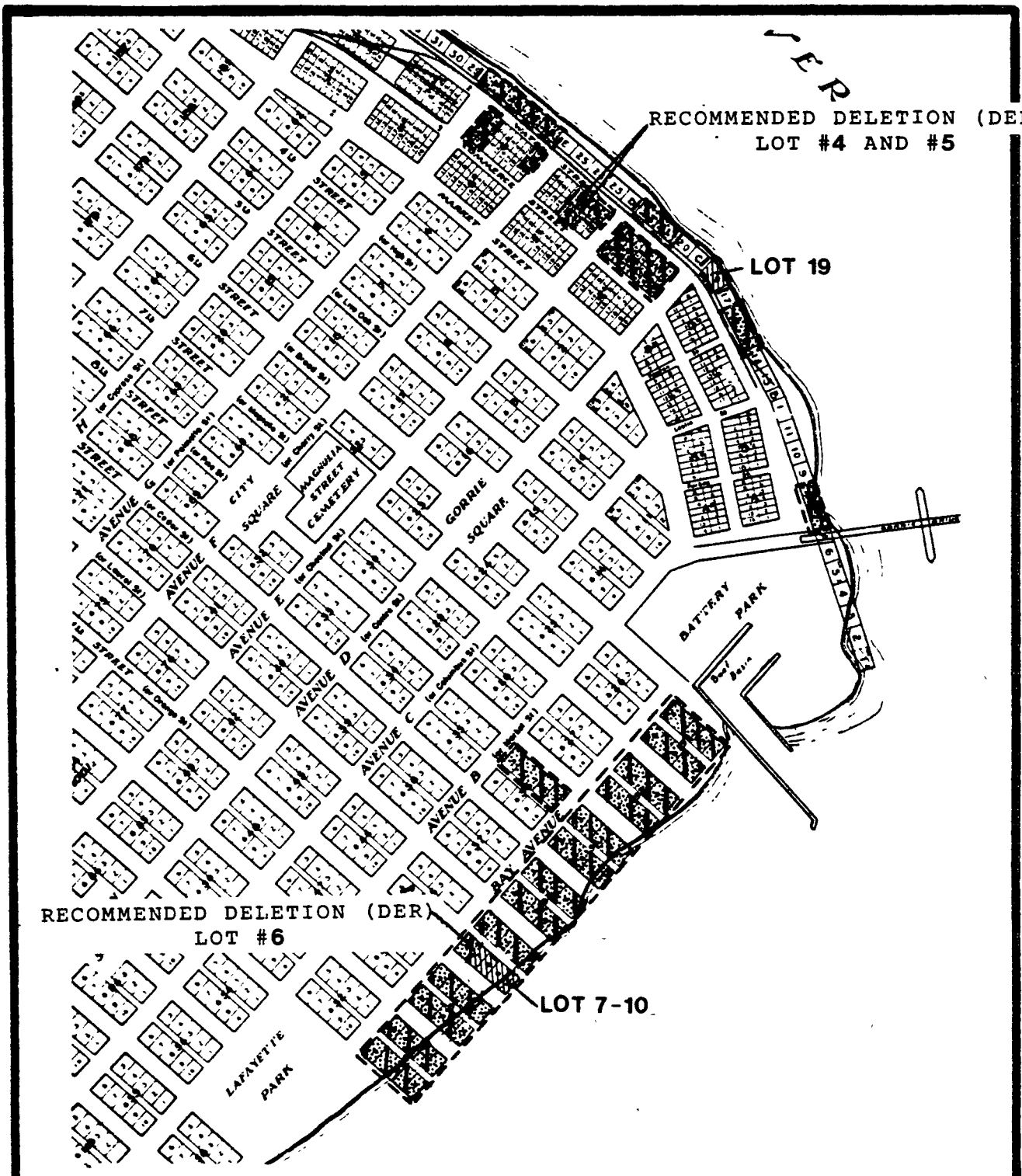
This project should be managed with the primary objective of protecting the archaeological resources for scientific interpretation. As information is gleaned from the study area, efforts should be made to facilitate public interpretation of the resources. Ancillary utilization of the tract for picnicking or hiking is appropriate, and could be enhanced by restoration of open pasture to the original vegetation.

PROPOSALS FOR WHICH ASSESSMENTS HAVE BEEN APPROVED
 BY THE LAND ACQUISITION SELECTION COMMITTEE
 FOR WHICH PROJECT DESIGNS WILL BE PREPARED

<u>Project</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Page</u>
Apalachicola Historic Working Waterfront	Franklin	336
Yamato Scrub	Palm Beach	337

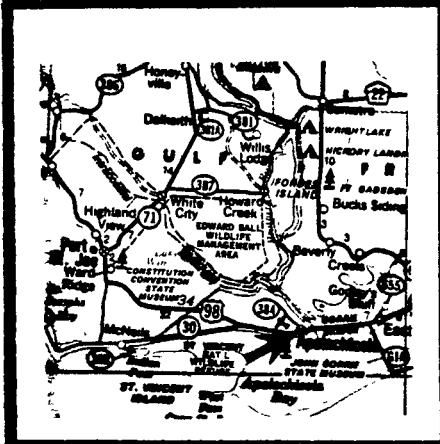
PROJECTS QUALIFYING FOR INCLUSION ON THE CARL PRIORITY LIST
 THAT WILL BE RECONSIDERED DURING THE NEXT RANKING

<u>Project</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Page</u>
Cedar Key Scrub	Levy	338
Sugarloaf Hammock	Monroe	339
Julington/Durbin Creeks	Duval	340
El Destino	Jefferson	341
Dhio Key South	Monroe	342
St. Augustine Beach	St. Johns	343
Tree-of-Life	Monroe	344
Deer Lake Parcel	Walton	345
Holmes Avenue Scrub	Highlands	346
Silver Glen Springs	Lake/Marion	347
St. Michaels Landing	Bay	348
Volusia EEL	Volusia	349
Mullet Creek Islands	Brevard	350
Key West Salt Ponds	Monroe	351
Horr's Island	Collier	352
Canaveral Industrial Park	Brevard	353
Emeralda Marsh	Lake	354
Princess Place	Flagler	355
Barnacle Addition	Dade	356
Galt Island	Lee	357
Old Leon Moss Ranch	Palm Beach	358

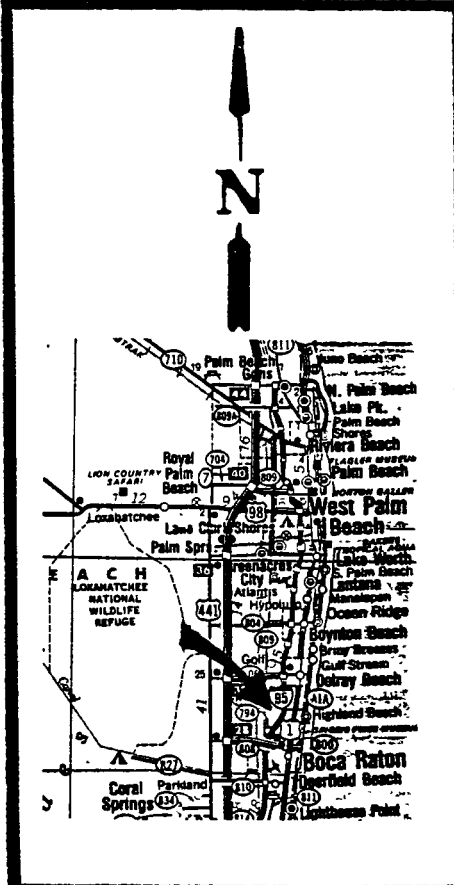
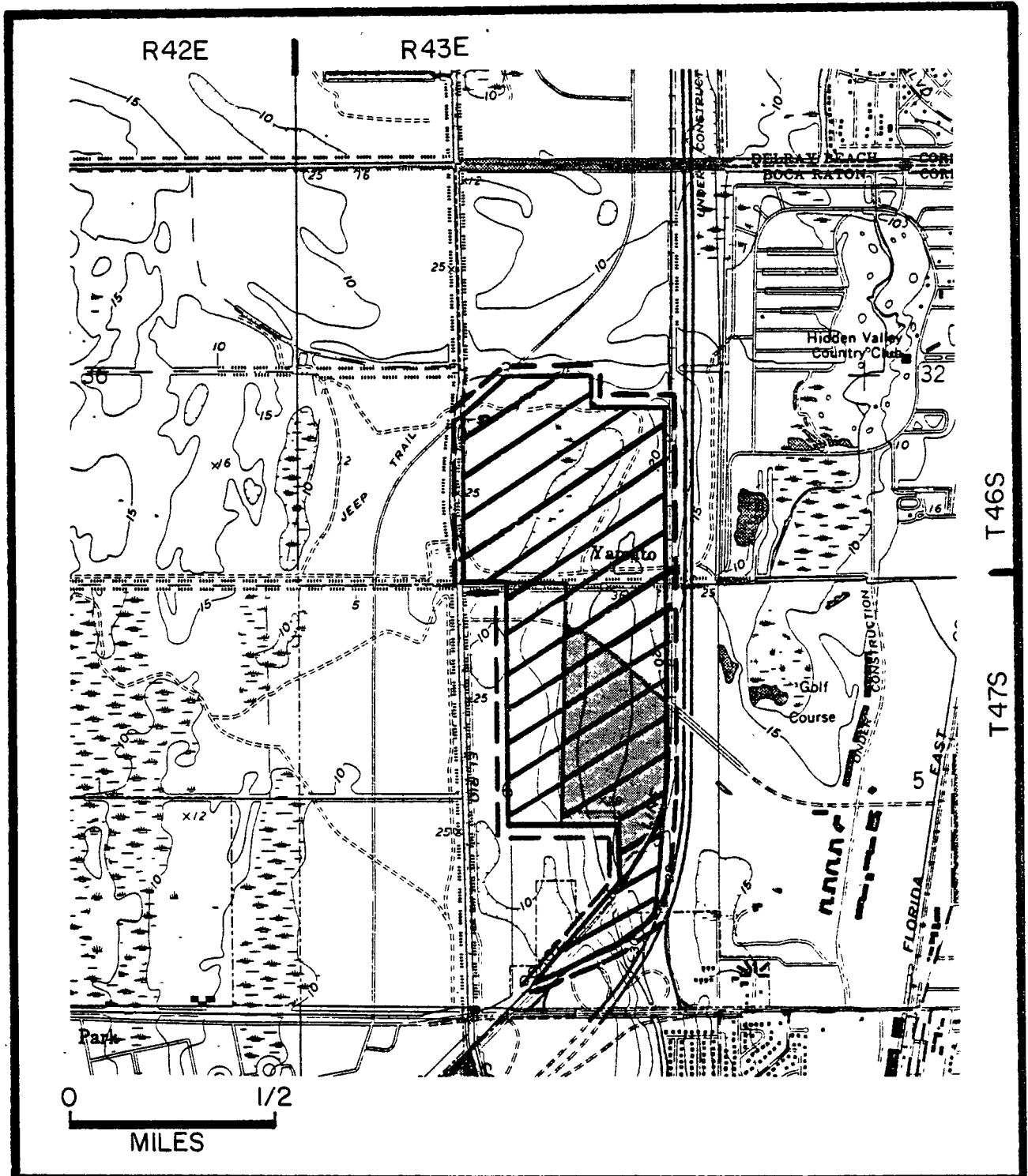


**APALACHICOLA HISTORIC
WORKING WATERFRONT**

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



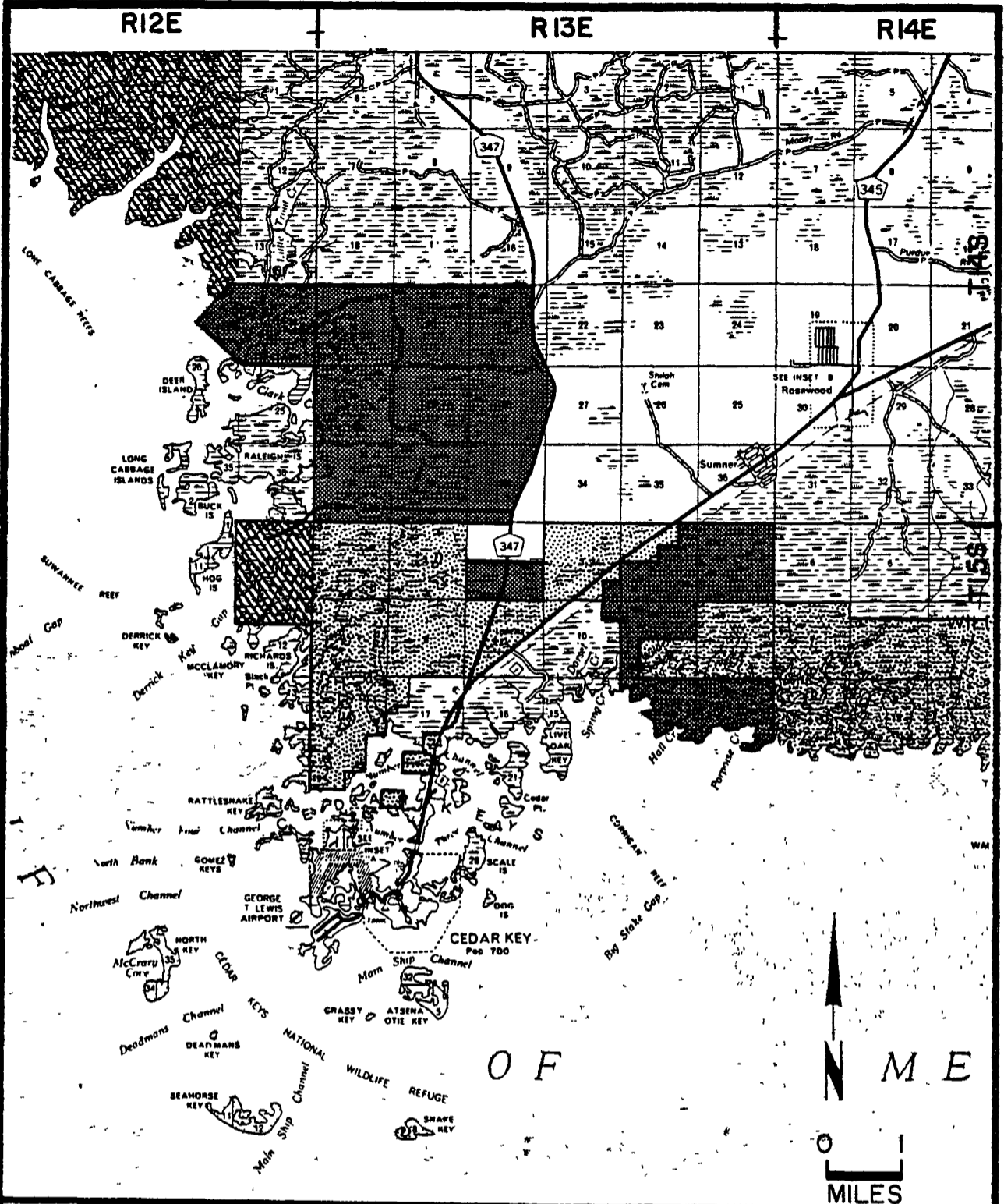
YAMATO SCRUB

PALM BEACH COUNTY

ORIGINAL PROJECT

FUTURE PRIORITY ACQUISITION AREA (FNAI)

RESOURCE PLANNING BOUNDARY

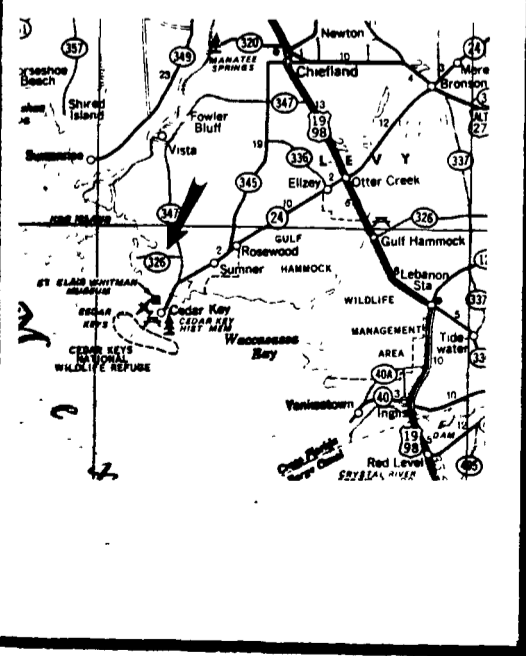


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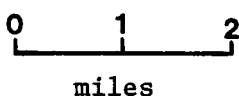
0 1
MILES

CEDAR KEY SCRUB

LEVY COUNTY

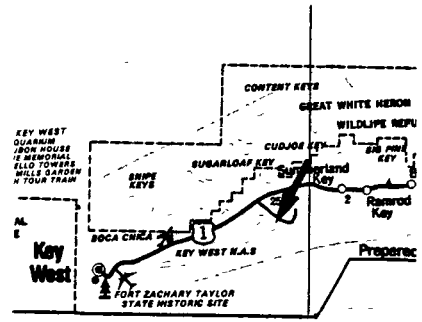


- PROJECT AREA
- STATE OWNED
- FEDERAL OWNED



SUGARLOAF HAMMOCK

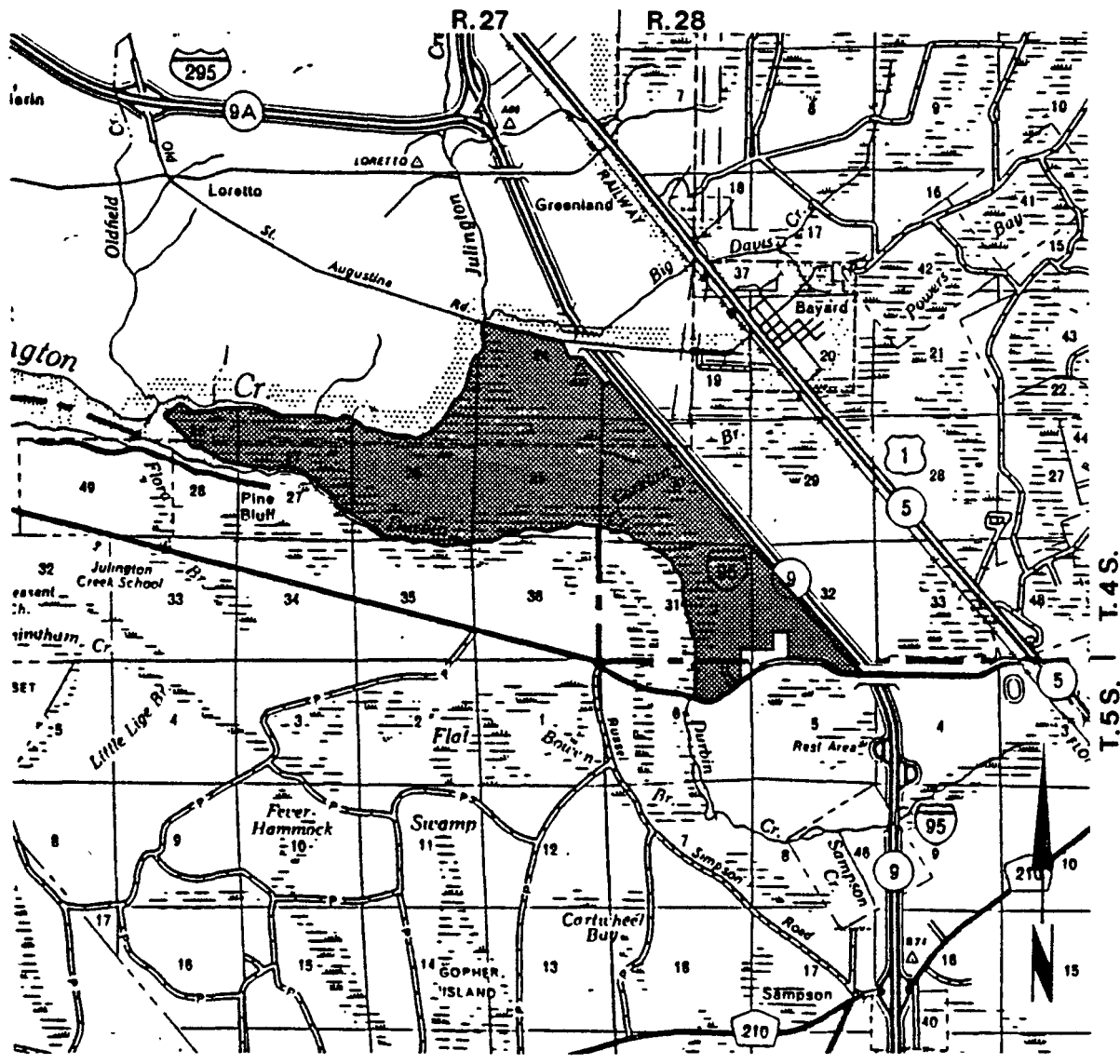
MONROE COUNTY



PROJECT AREA

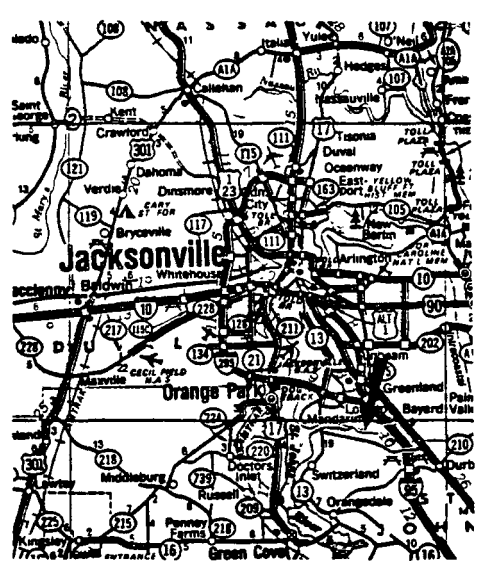



RECOMMENDED DELETIONS

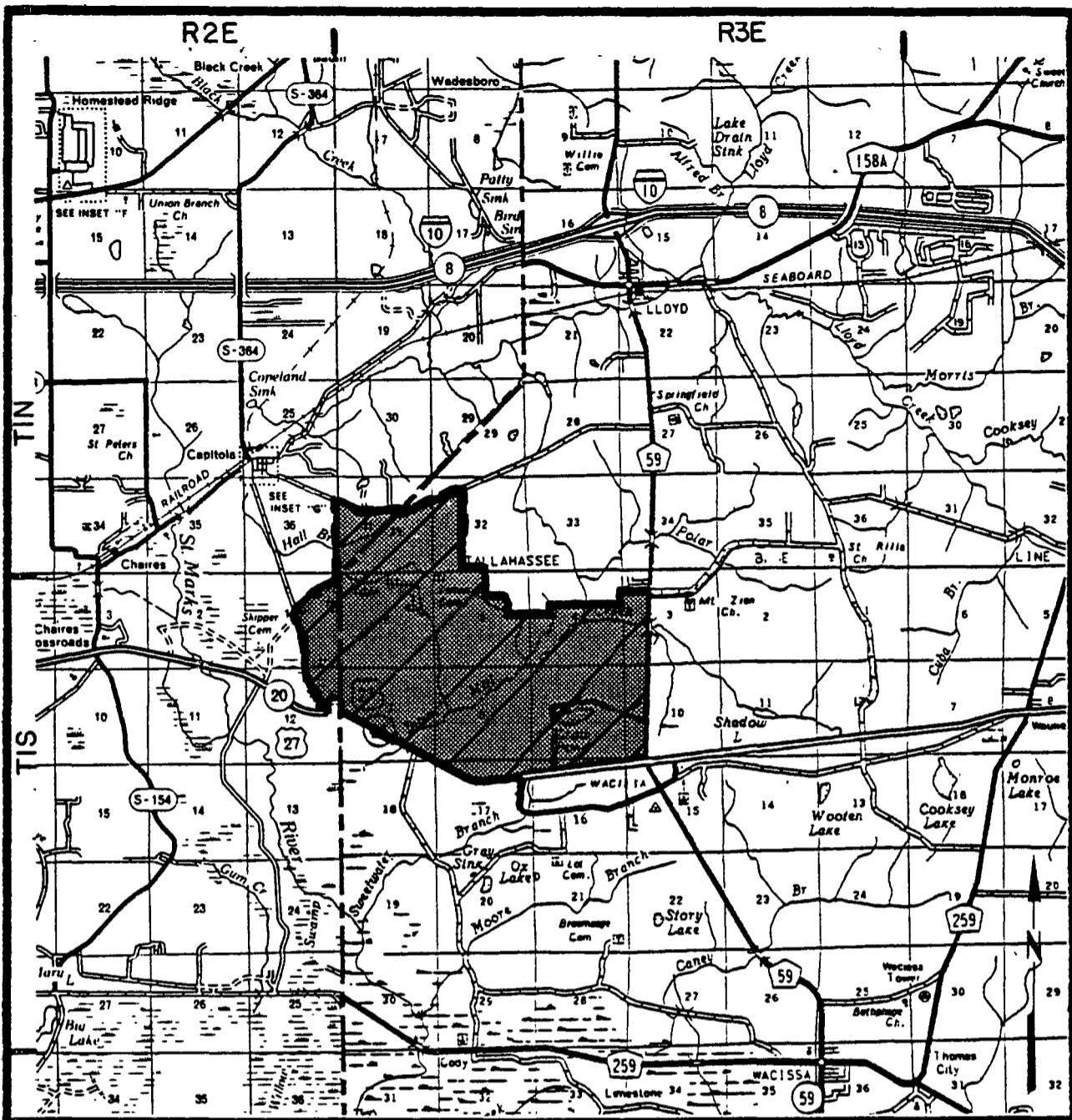


JULINGTON/DURBIN CREEKS

DUVAL COUNTY



 PROJECT AREA



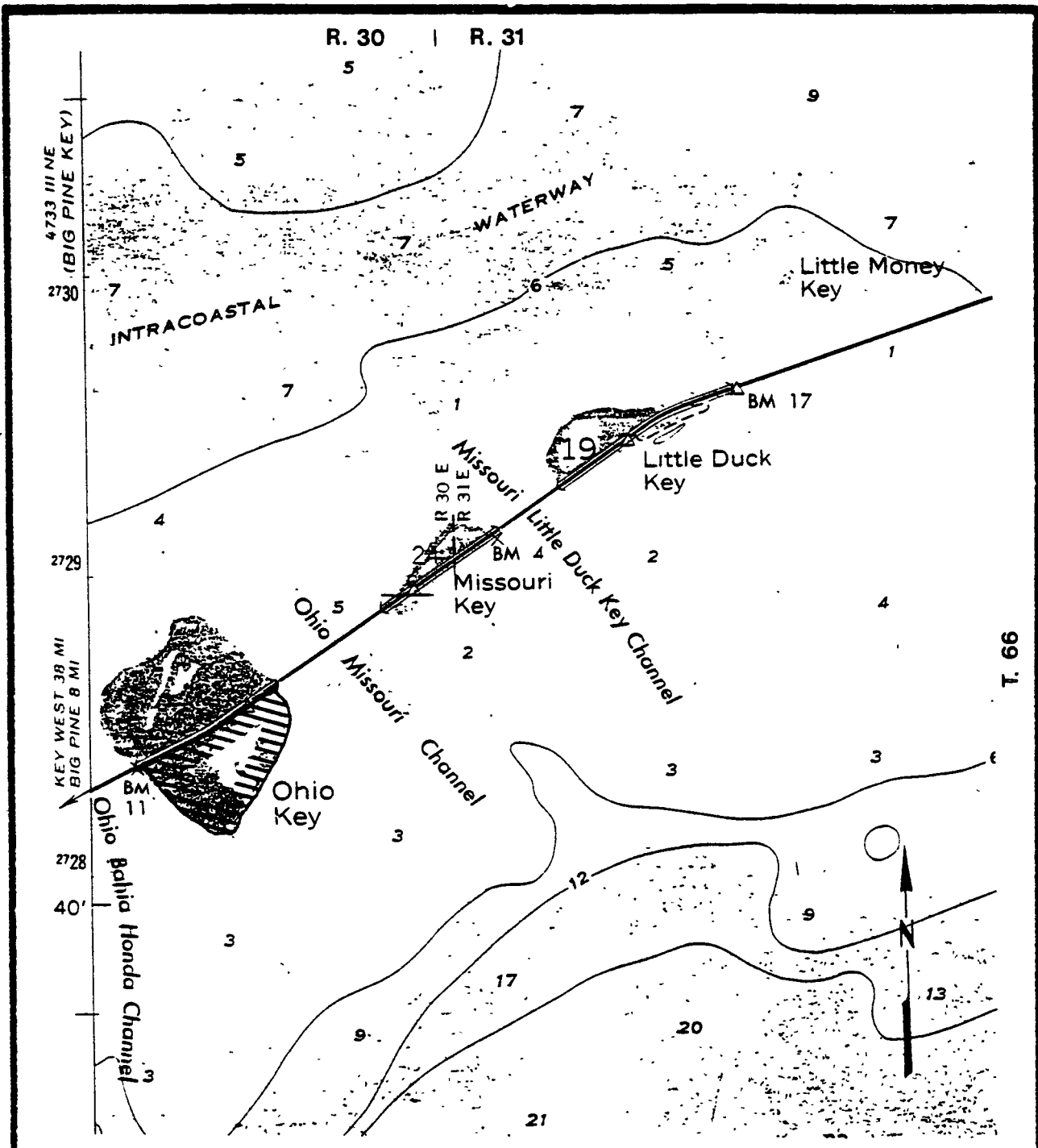
EL DESTINO PLANTATION

JEFFERSON

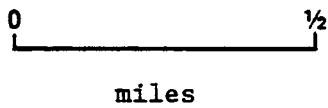
COUNTY



PROJECT AREA



OHIO KEY SOUTH

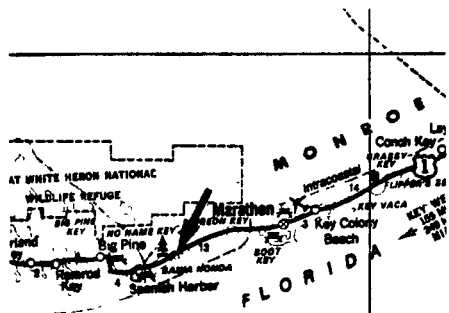


MONROE

COUNTY

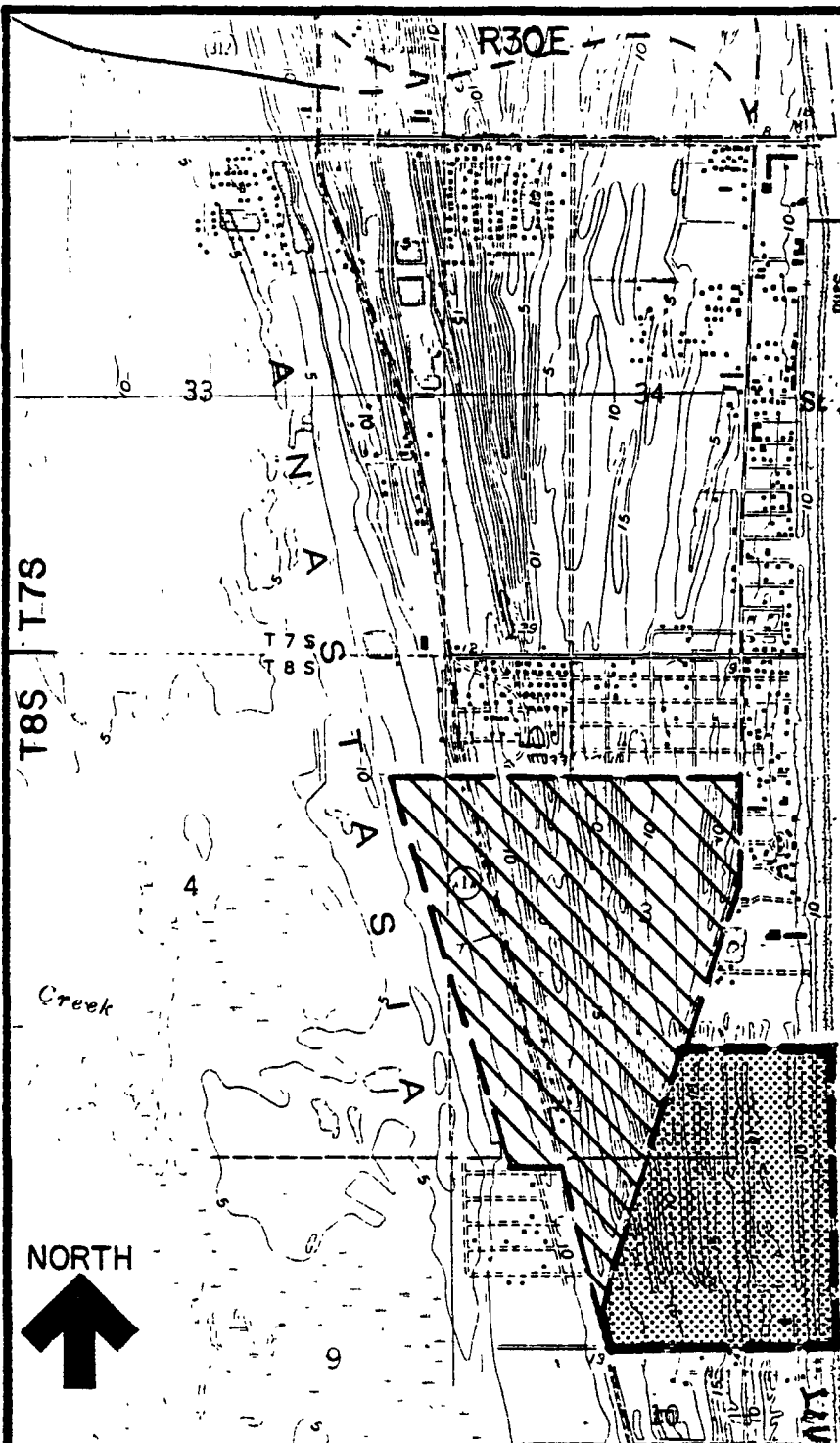


PROJECT AREA



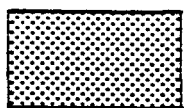
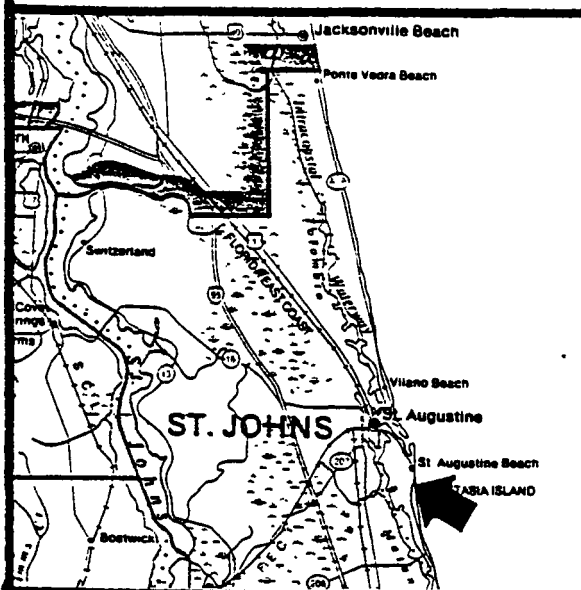
A T L A N T I C

O C E

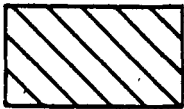


ST. AUGUSTINE BEACH
FLEEMAN TRACT

ST. JOHN'S COUNTY

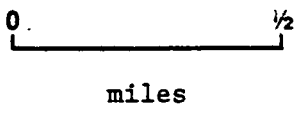
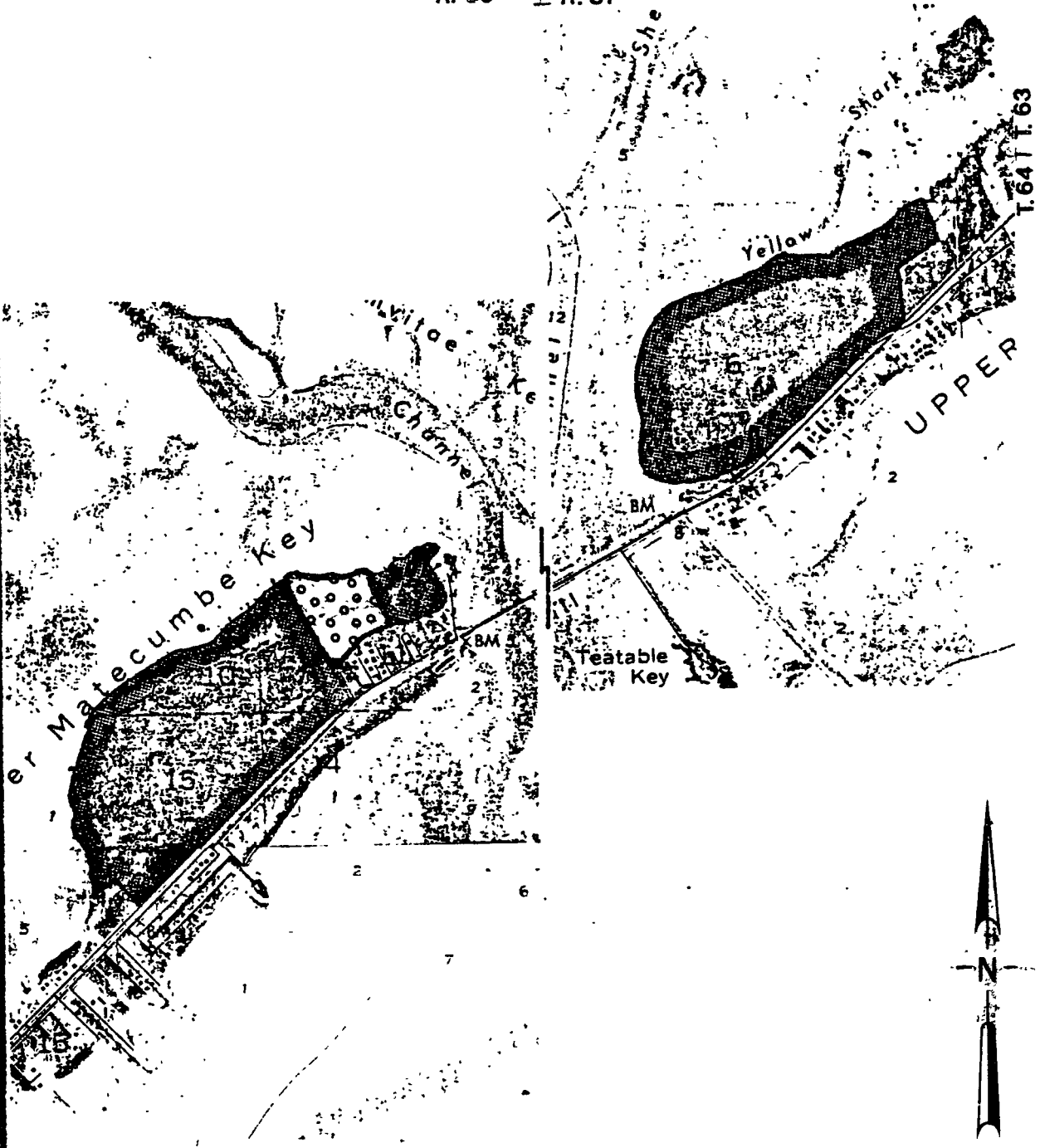


PROJECT AREA



PROJECT DESIGN
RECOMMENDED
DELETION

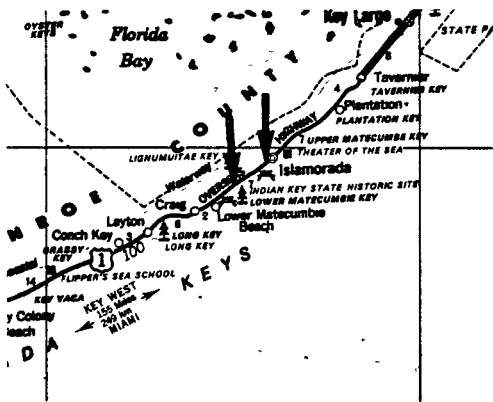
R. 36 ⊥ R. 37



TREE OF LIFE TRACTS

MONROE

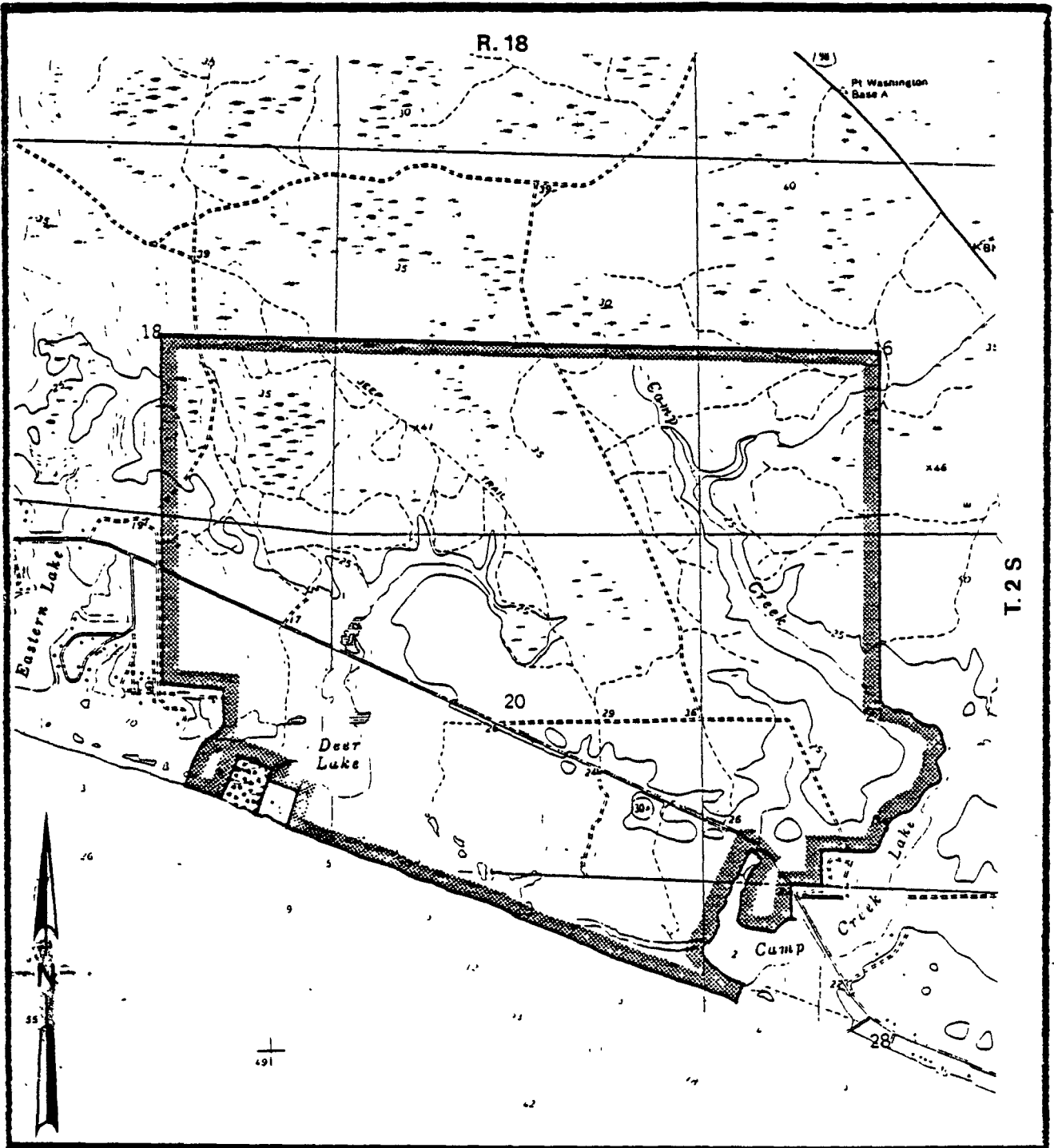
COUNTY



PROJECT AREA

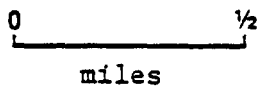


RECOMMENDED DELETION
(STATE OWNED)



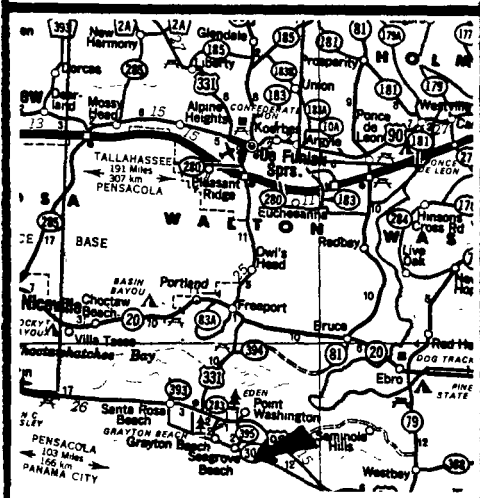
491

DEER LAKE PARCEL



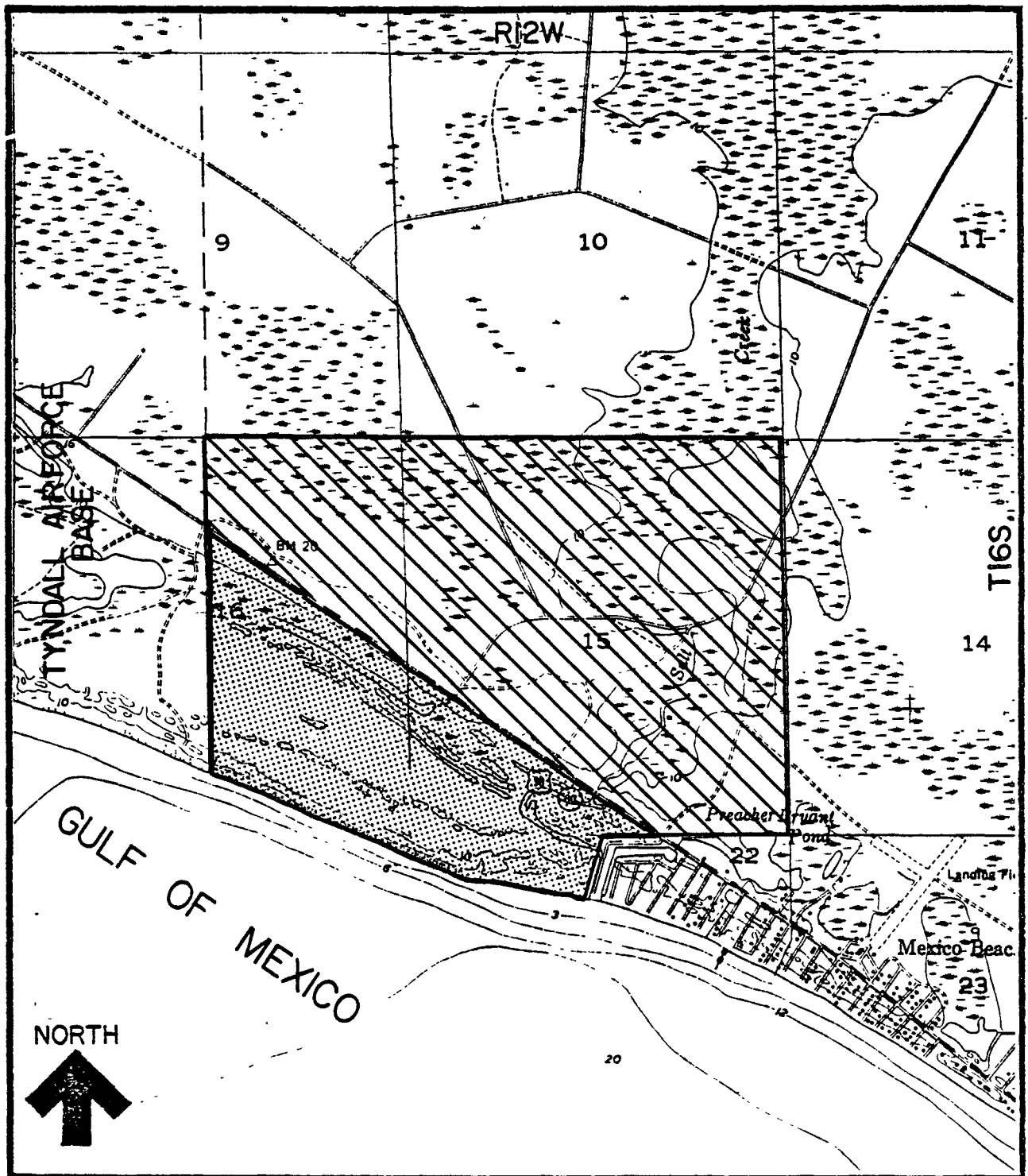
WALTON

COUNTY

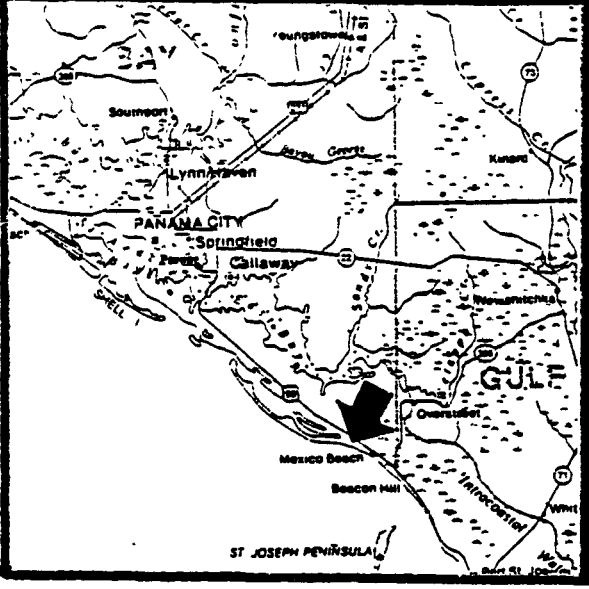


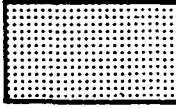

PROJECT BOUNDARY

STATE OWNED



ST. MICHAEL'S LANDING
BAY COUNTY



-  PROJECT AREA
-  RECOMMENDED DELETION

R31E

R32E

(DAYTONA BEACH, NW)

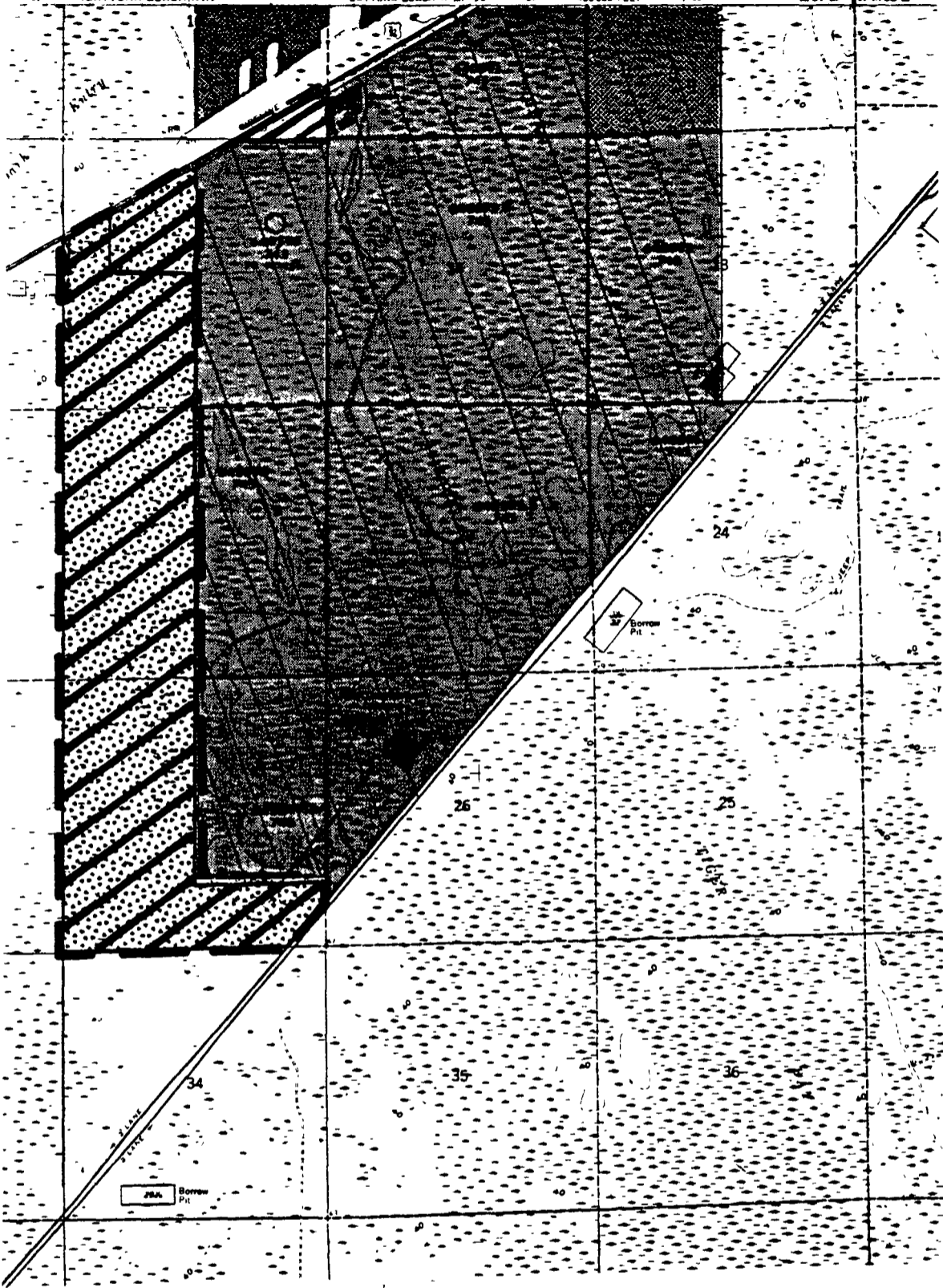
DAYTONA BEACH 11 MI 10'

450,000 FEET

R. 3. E.

R. 3.2 E.

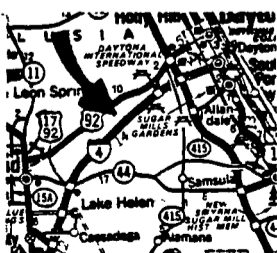
T16S



N



MILES



VOLUSIA EEL

VOLUSIA

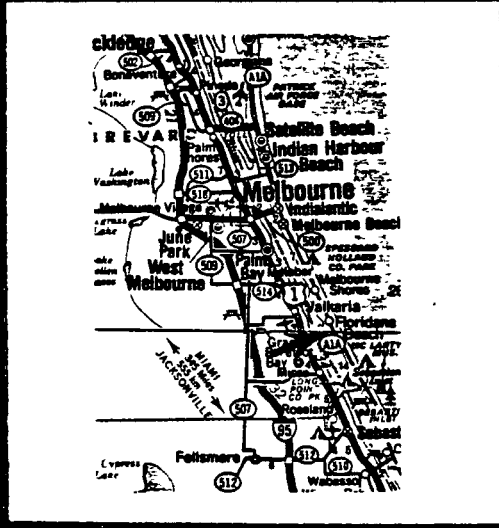
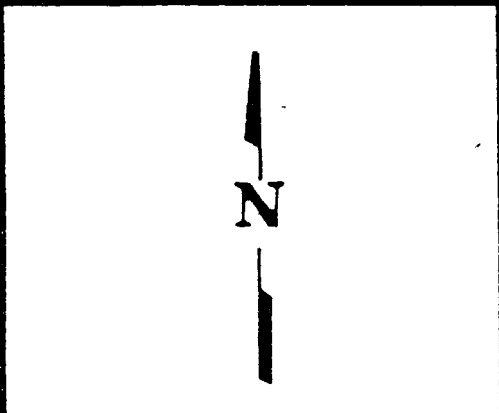
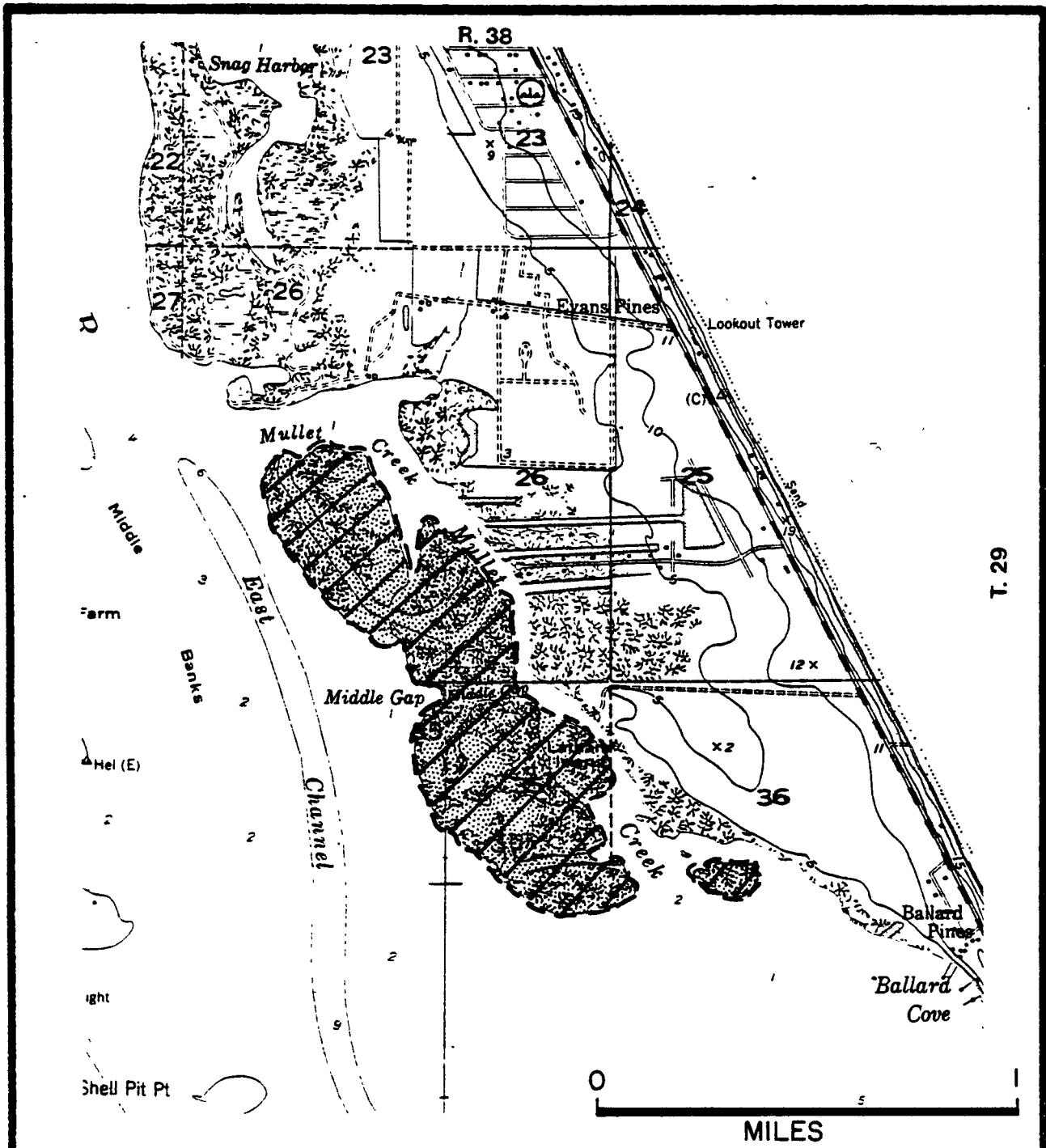
COUNTY



PROJECT AREA

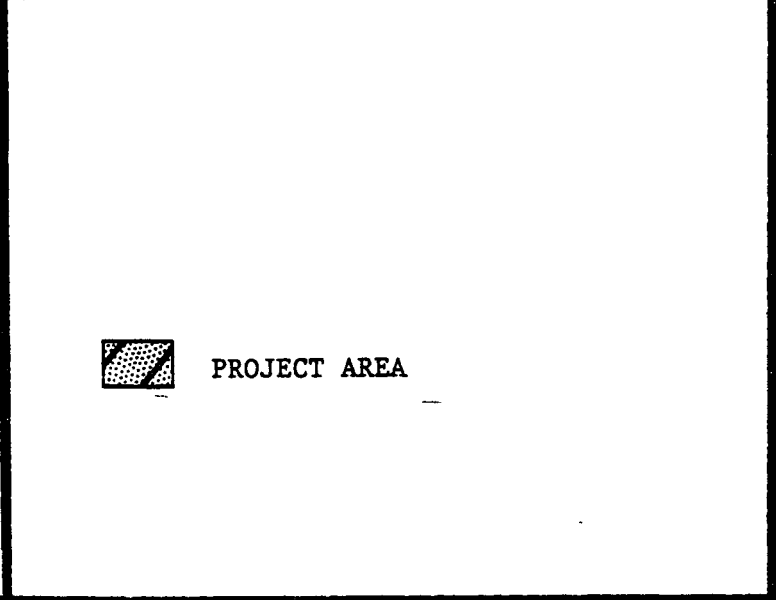


STATE OWNED

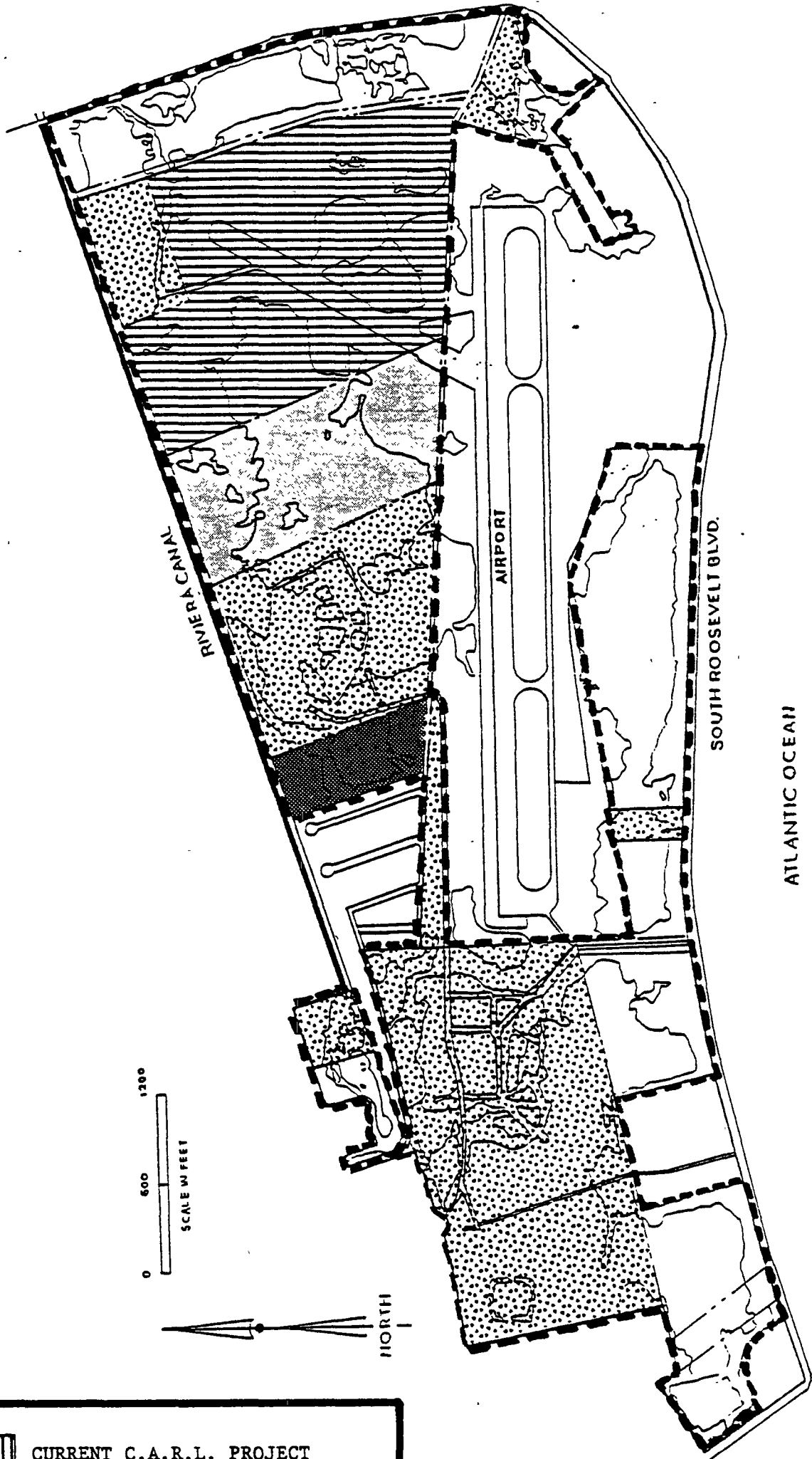


MULLET CREEK ISLAND

BREVARD COUNTY



R. 25



CURRENT C.A.R.L. PROJECT



COUNTY OWNED



STATE OWNED



OTHER PUBLIC LANDS (Fed., Co.,
City, Land Trust)

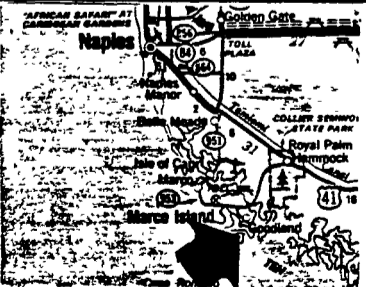
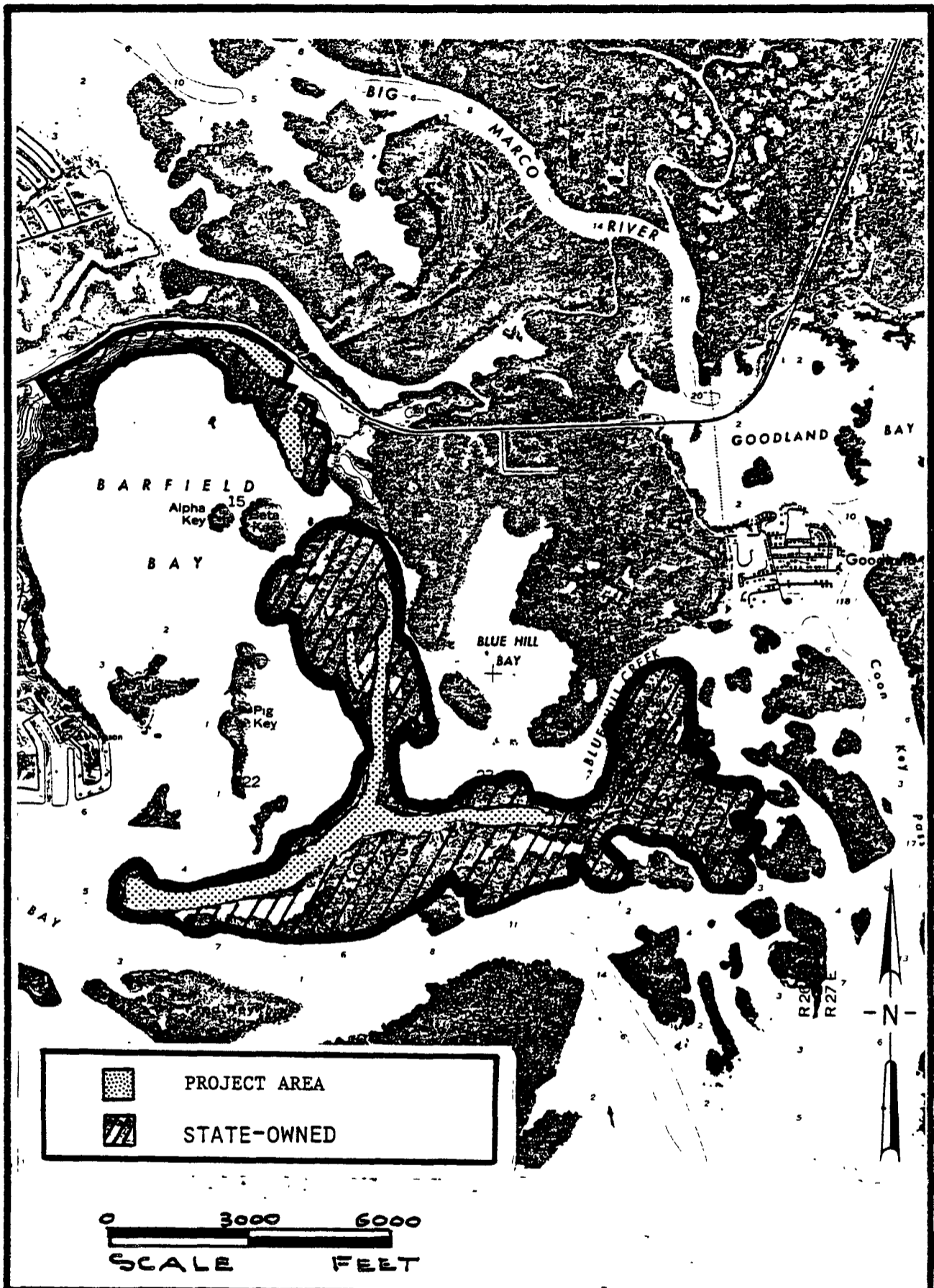


PROJECT AREA

KEY WEST SALT PONDS

MONROE

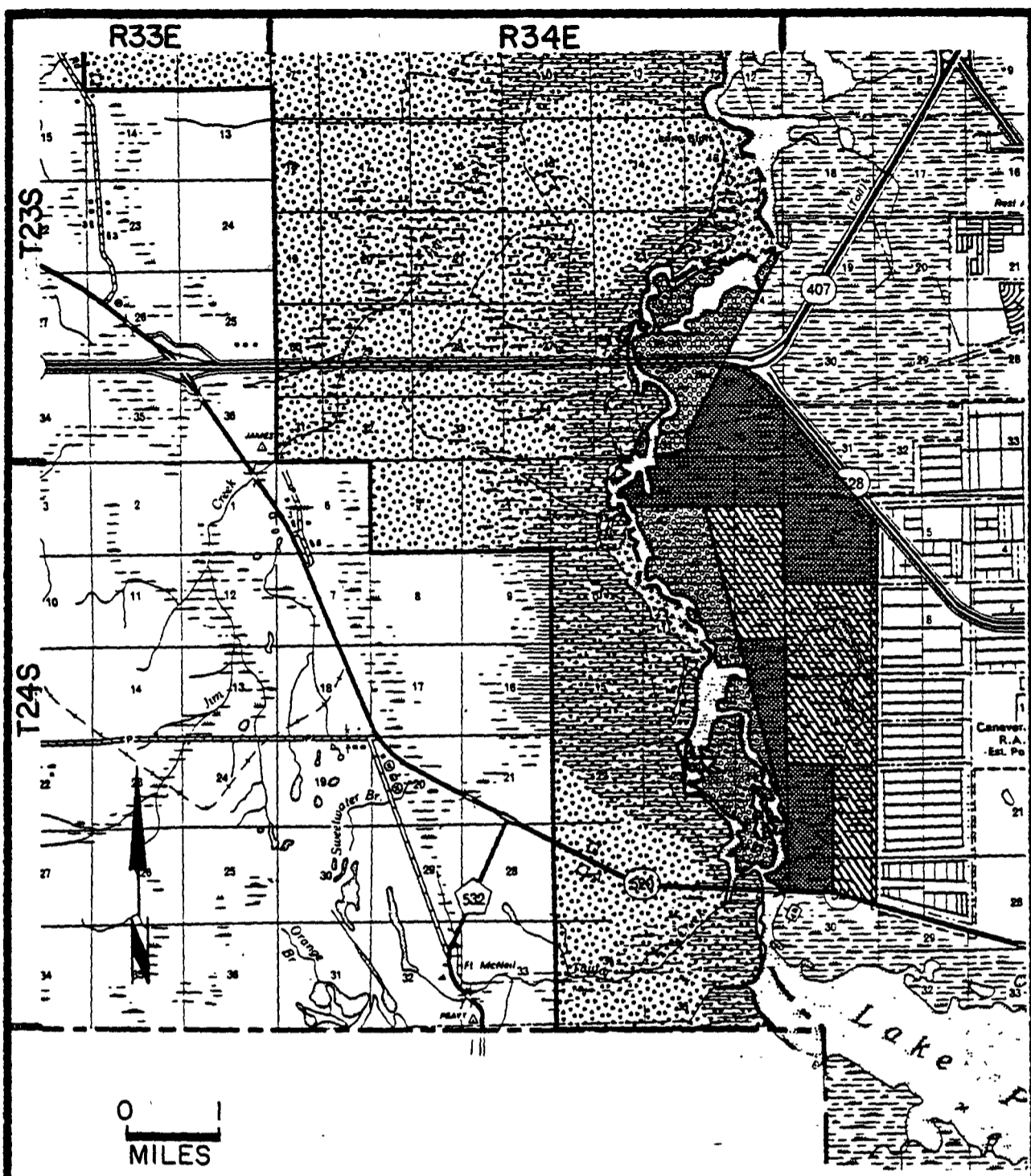
COUNTY



HORR'S ISLAND

COLLIER

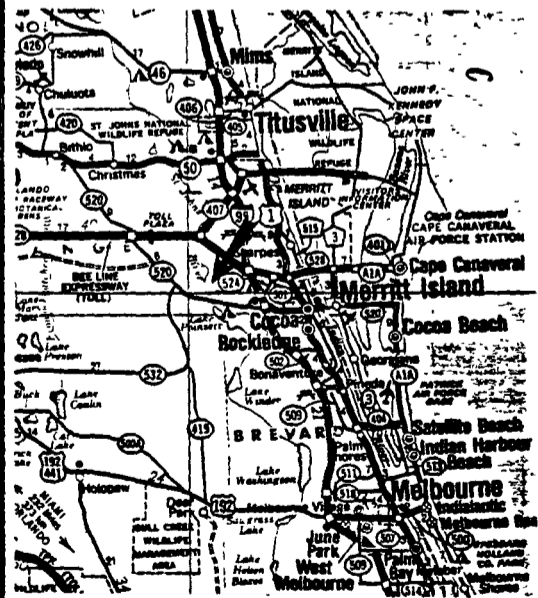
COUNTY



CANAVERAL INDUSTRIAL PARK

BREVARD

COUNTY

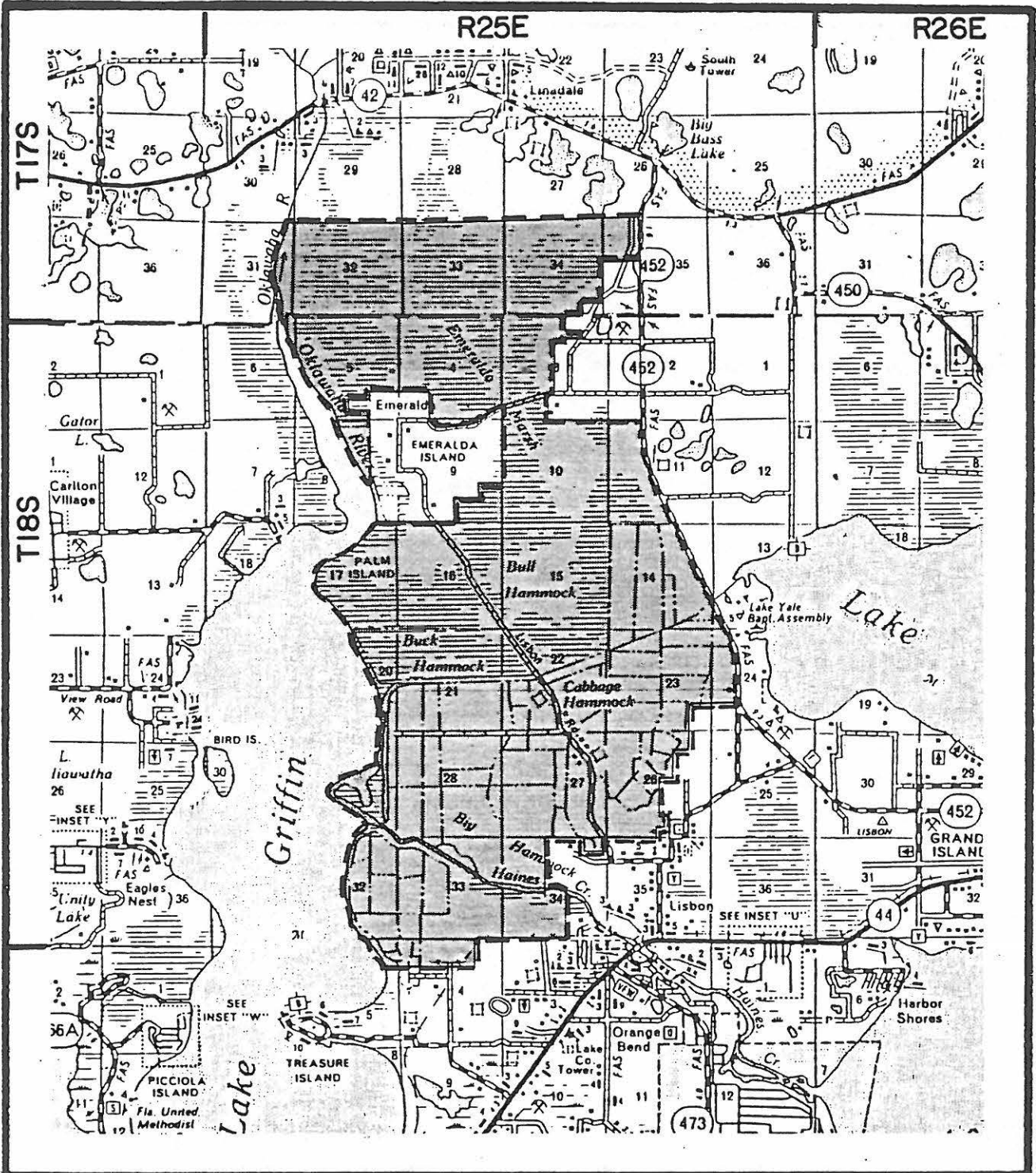


PROJECT AREA

STATE AND W.M.D. OWNED

ST. JOHNS W.M.D.

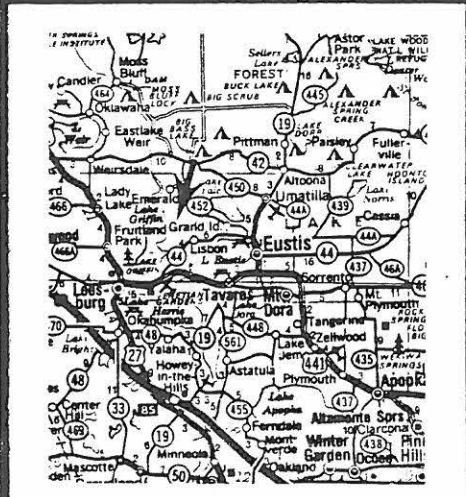
TOSOHATCHEE STATE RESERVE



EMERALDA MARSH

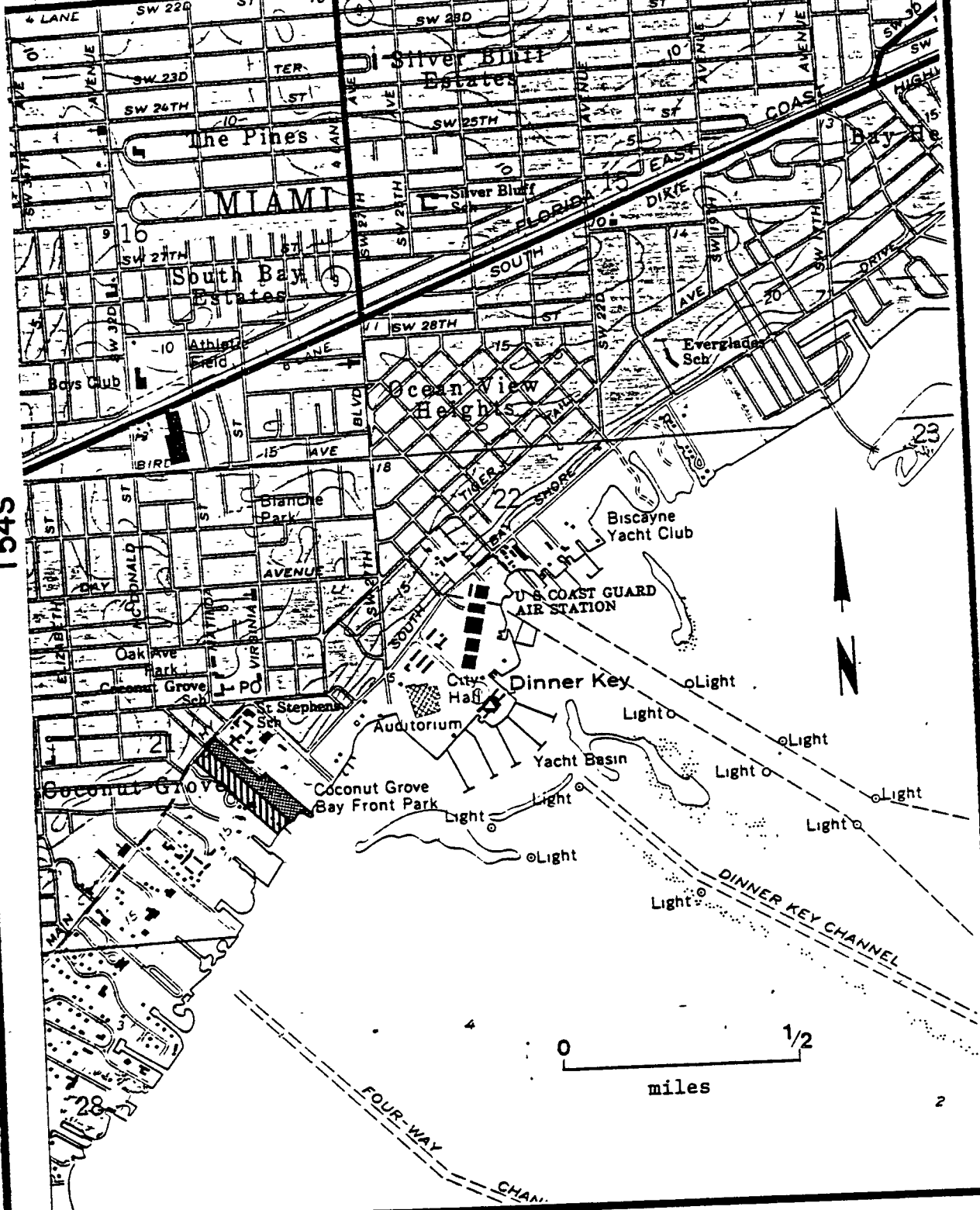
LAKE

COUNTY



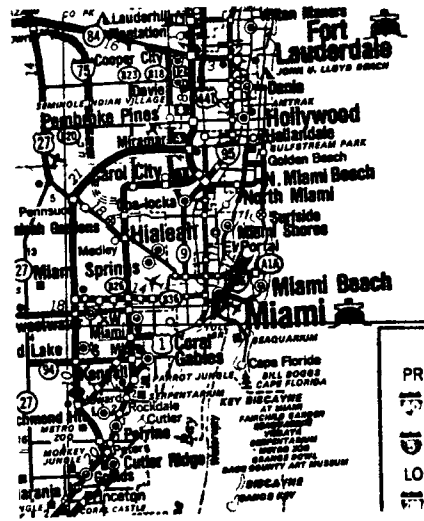
PROJECT AREA



15' 576000m E OPA LOCKA 11 MI. 577 R41E 578

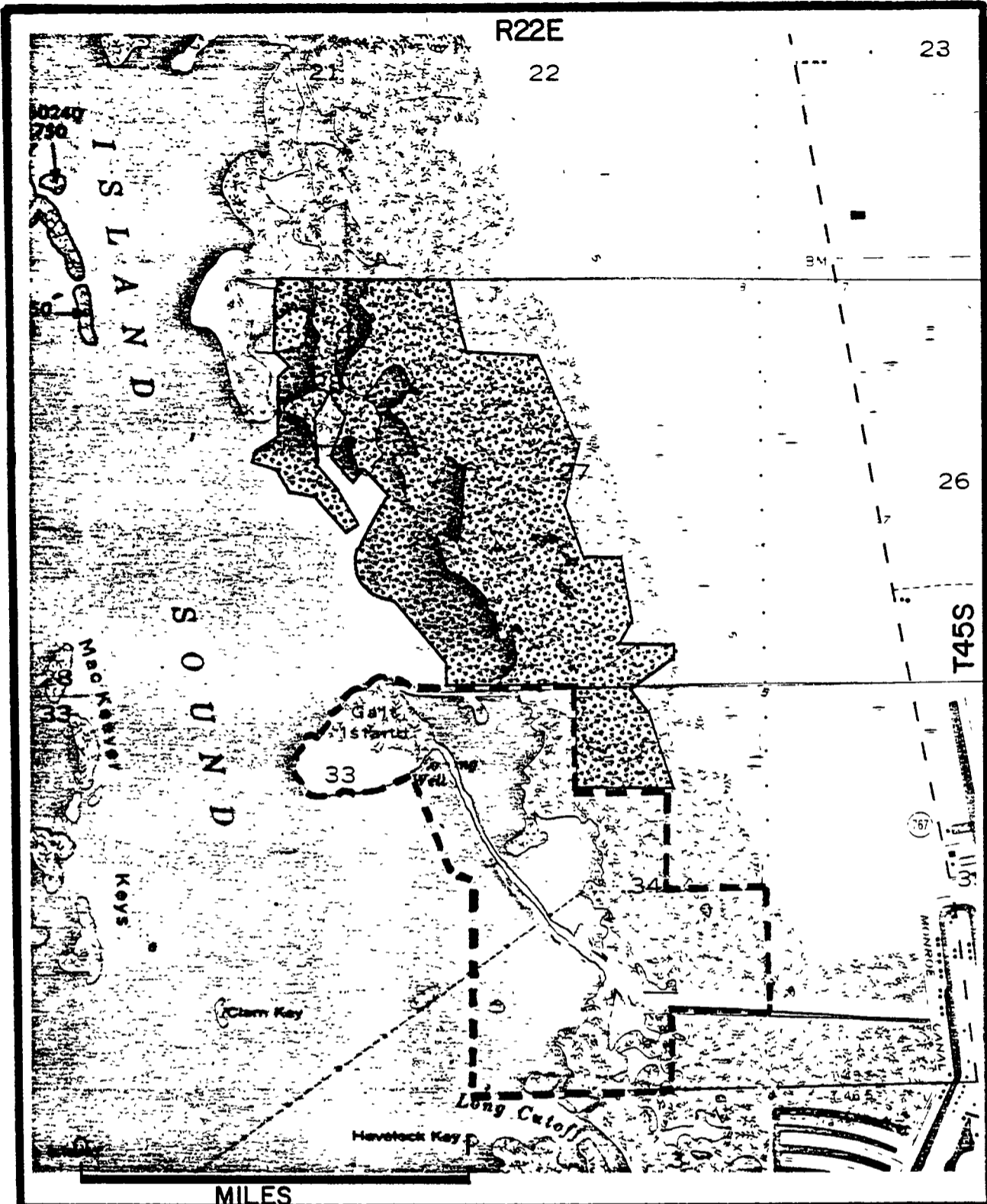


T54S

THE BARNACLE ADDITION
DADE COUNTY



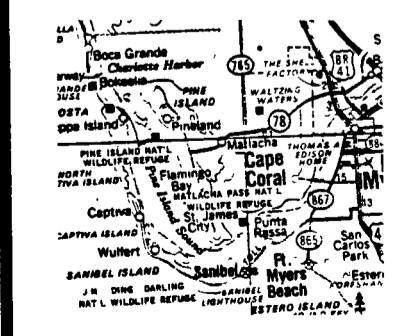
-  THE BARNACLE ADDITION
-  THE BARNACLE (STATE OWNED)





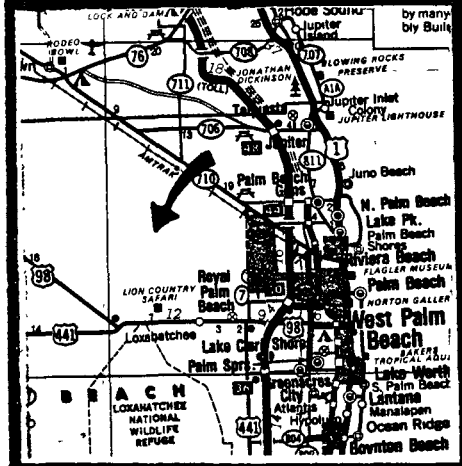
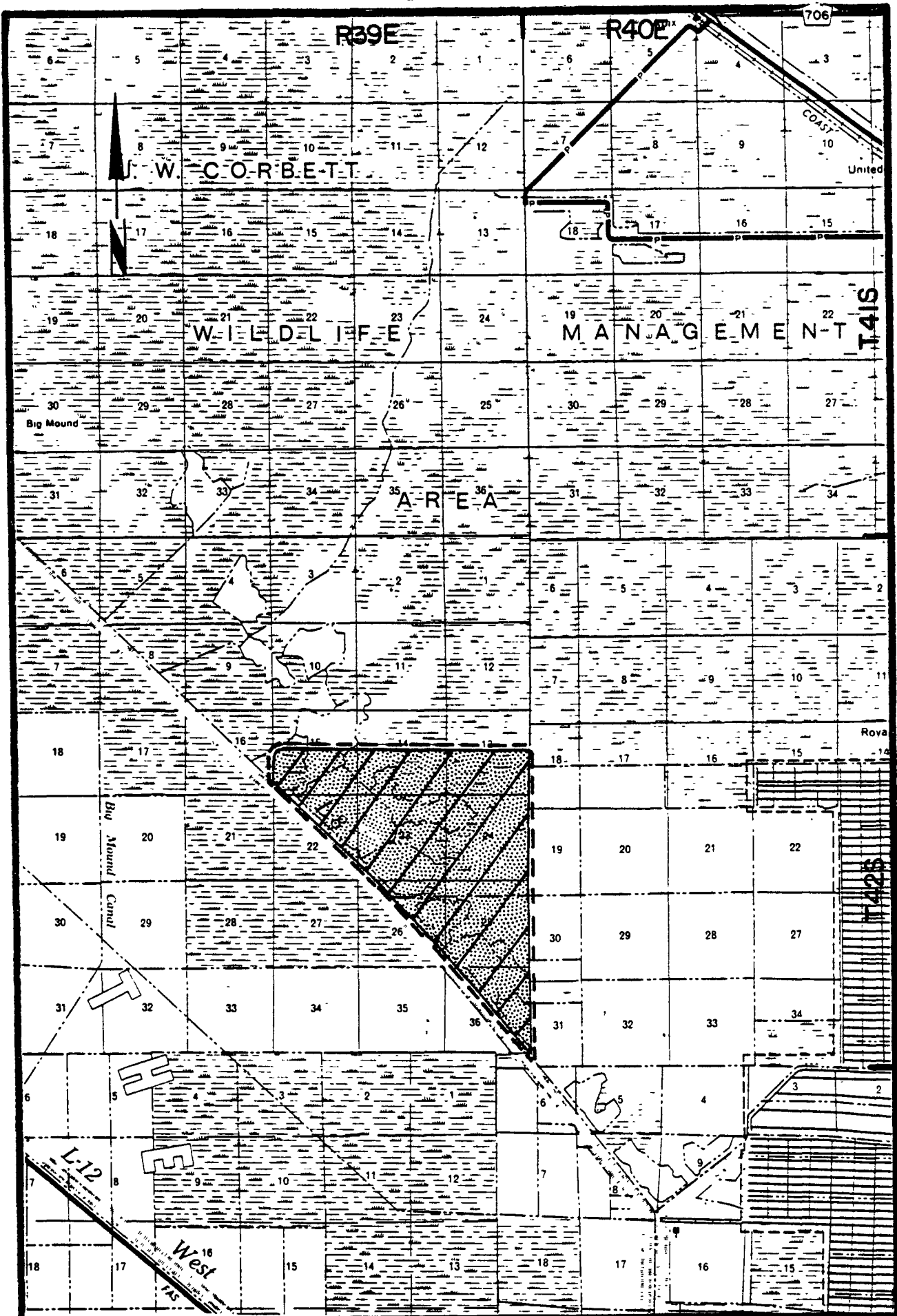
GALT ISLAND

LEE

COUNTY



-  STATE OWNED
-  PROJECT BOUNDARY



OLD LEON MOSS RANCH

PALM BEACH

COUNTY



PROJECT AREA



MILES

ADDENDA

	<u>PAGE</u>
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Addendum III: Selection Committee Voting and Ranking Sheets.....	375
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Addendum VII: CARL Trust Fund Analysis.....	413
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ADDENDUM I

Priority Lists from Previous CARL Annual Reports

1980 CARL PRIORITY LIST

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 CARL PRIORITY LIST

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. Mashas 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 CARL PRIORITY LIST

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. Mashas Sands
30. Shell Island
31. Blind Creek (Hutchinson Island)

1984 CARL PRIORITY LIST

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 CARL PRIORITY LIST

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. Fachtel 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. Emerald Marsh
60. B.M.K. Ranch
62. Saddle Blanket
64. Samson Point

1986 CARL PRIORITY LIST

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. Emerald 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
Madden's Hammock
Miami Rockridge Pinelands
Apalachicola Historic Working Waterfront
Seminole Springs

Old Leon Moss Ranch
Warm Mineral Springs
Carlton Half-Moon Ranch
Stark Tract
Woody Property

1987 CARL PRIORITY LIST

1. North Key Largo Hammocks (Monroe County)
2. Fakahatchee Strand (Collier County)
3. Apalachicola River & Bay, Phase I (Franklin County)*
4. Lower Apalachicola (Franklin County)
5. Cayo Costa Island (Lee County)
6. Rookery Bay (Collier County)
7. Crystal River (Citrus County)
8. Charlotte Harbor (Charlotte County)
9. Wacissa and Aucilla River Sinks (Jefferson County)
10. South Savannas (Martin/St. Lucie Counties)
11. Stark Tract (Volusia County)
12. Lochloosa Wildlife (Alachua County)
13. Wakulla Springs (Wakulla County)
14. Coupon Bight (Monroe County)
15. Spring Hammock (Seminole County)
16. Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands (Dade County)
17. Saddle Blanket Lakes Scrub (Polk County)
18. Save Our Everglades (Collier County)
19. Gadsden County Glades (Gadsden County)*
20. Seminole Springs (Lake County)
21. Miami Rockridge Pinelands (Dade County)
22. Big Shoals Corridor (Columbia/Hamilton Counties)
23. Chassahowitzka Swamp (Hernando/Citrus Counties)
24. North Peninsula (Volusia County)
25. Silver River (Marion County)
26. Carlton Half-Moon Ranch (Sumter County)
27. St. Johns River (Lake County)
28. Escambia Bay Bluffs (Escambia County)
29. Peacock Slough (Suwannee County)
30. Horrs Island (Collier County)
31. Andrews Tract (Levy County)
32. Estero Bay (Lee County)
33. Warm Mineral Springs (Sarasota County)
34. Key West Salt Ponds (Monroe County)
35. Withlacoochee (Sumter County)
36. Julington/Durbin Creeks (Duval County)
37. The Barnacle Addition (Dade County)
38. B.M.K. Ranch (Lake County)
39. Josslyn Island (Lee County)
40. Homosassa Springs (Citrus County)
41. Bluehead Ranch (Highlands County)
42. Rotenberger (Palm Beach County)
43. Mullet Creek Islands (Brevard County)
44. Stoney-Lane (Citrus County)
45. Cedar Key Scrub (Levy County)
46. Emerald Marsh (Lake County)
47. Canaveral Industrial Park (Brevard County)
48. Paynes Prairie (Alachua County)
49. Woody Property (Volusia County)
50. Manatee Estech (Manatee County)
51. Old Leon Moss Ranch (Palm Beach County)
52. Galt Island (Lee County)
53. East Everglades (Dade County)
54. Goodwood (Leon County)
55. Cooper's Point (Pinellas County)
56. Emerald Springs (Bay County)
57. Cotee Point (Pasco County)
58. Sandpiper Cove (Lee County)
59. Samson Point (Marion County)

* This project will officially be added at this ranking when the boundary map is completed later this year.

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)

1988 CARL PRIORITY LIST

1. Seminole Springs/Woods (Lake County)
2. North Key Largo Hammocks (Monroe County)
3. Apalachicola River & Bay, Phase I (Franklin County)
4. Fakahatchee Strand (Collier County)
5. Curry Hammock (Monroe County)
6. B.M.K. Ranch (Lake County)
7. Fort George Island (Duval County)
8. Saddle Blanket Lakes Scrub (Polk County)
9. Waccasassa Flats (Gilchrist County)
10. Coupon Bight (Monroe County)
11. Crystal River (Citrus County)
12. Carlton Half-Moon Ranch (Sumter County)
13. Rainbow River (Marion County)
14. DeSoto Site (Leon County)
15. Wabasso Beach (Indian River County)
16. South Savannas (St. Lucie/Martin Counties)
17. Cockroach Bay Islands (Hillsborough County)
18. Brevard Turtle Beaches (Brevard County)
19. Rookery Bay (Collier County)
20. North Fork St. Lucie/North Port Marina (St. Lucie County)
21. Lower Apalachicola (Franklin County)
22. Lochloosa Wildlife (Alachua County)
23. Three Lakes/Prairie Lakes (Osceola County)
24. St. Martins River (Citrus County)
25. Pine Island Ridge (Broward County)
26. Save Our Everglades (Collier County)
27. Highlands Hammock (Highlands County)
28. Gadsden County Glades (Gadsden County)
29. Miami Rockridge Pinelands (Dade County)
30. Wacissa and Aucilla River Sinks (Jefferson County)
31. Garcon Point (Santa Rosa County)
32. El Destino (Jefferson County)
33. North Layton Hammock (Monroe County)
34. Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands (Dade County)
35. East Everglades (Dade County)
36. Wetstone/Berkovitz (Pasco County)
37. Chassahowitzka Swamp (Hernando/Citrus Counties)
38. Peacock Slough (Suwannee County)
39. Charlotte Harbor (Charlotte/Lee Counties)
40. Cayo Costa Island (Lee County)
41. Horrs Island (Collier County)
42. Ohio Key South (Monroe County)
43. Deering Estate Addition (Dade County)
44. Princess Place (Flagler County)
45. Estero Bay (Lee County)
46. Withlacoochee (Sumter County)
47. Wakulla Springs (Wakulla County)
48. St. Johns River (Lake County)
49. Goldy/Bellemead (Volusia County)
50. Andrews Tract (Levy County)
51. Julington/Durbin Creeks (Duval County)
52. Paynes Prairie (Alachua County)
53. Josslyn Island (Lee County)
54. North Peninsula (Volusia County)
55. Key West Salt Ponds (Monroe County)
56. Warm Mineral Springs (Sarasota County)
57. Spring Hammock (Seminole County)
58. Silver River (Marion County)
59. Rotenberger/Seminole Indian Lands (Palm Beach/Broward Counties)
60. Cedar Key Scrub (Levy County)
61. The Barnacle Addition (Dade County)
62. Mullet Creek Islands (Brevard County)
63. Emerald Marsh (Lake County)
64. Big Shoals Corridor (Hamilton/Columbia Counties)
65. Old Leon Moss Ranch (Palm Beach County)
66. Homosassa Springs (Citrus County)
67. Volusia EEL Addition (Woody Property) (Volusia County)
68. Canaveral Industrial Park (Brevard County)
69. Galt Island (Lee County)

ADDENDUM II

Summaries of Committee Meetings and Hearings

Summary of Actions Taken by the Land Acquisition Selection Committee
From July 1, 1988 to December 31, 1988

Meeting
Dates

Major Actions Taken

- 09-28-88
- Considered Save Our Coast projects for transfer to the CARL priority list and voted to prepare CARL project assessments for nine projects (see voting sheet included in Addendum III).
 - In accordance with the proposed revisions to Rule 18-B, F.A.C., voted to take no action on new CARL applications until January 31, 1989.
 - Approved project assessments for the Whitehurst, Chassahowitzka Swamp Addition, and Chassahowitzka and Weeki Wachee Coastal Wetlands CARL projects which had been delayed because of concern expressed regarding project boundaries.
 - Directed staff to amend the BMK Ranch project assessment to include all (1,800 acres) of the Hollywood Mall, Inc. ownership and deferred Hollywood Mall's request to remove their acreage (370 acres) from the existing BMK project.
 - Directed staff to amend the Seminole Springs CARL project assessment and design to include the Carter Trust and Brumlick tracts.
 - Directed staff to prepare an application for the Leffler Trust and Sabal Point properties for the 1989 evaluation cycle.
 - Directed staff to conduct a systems analysis of the area between the Ocala National Forest and state ownerships to the south, with special emphasis given Florida black bears.
 - Rejected the concept of adding submerged lands leases in Apalachicola Bay to the Apalachicola River and Bay project.
 - Approved a 2.5 acre addition to the Rainbow River CARL project.
 - Rejected a proposed addition to the North Peninsula CARL project.
 - Rejected a proposed exchange regarding the Chassahowitzka Swamp CARL project.
- 10-26-88
- Directed staff to amend the BMK Ranch project assessment and design to include the addition of 1,454 acres of STS Land Associates ownership (formerly owned by Hollywood Mall, Inc.).
 - Approved CARL project assessments for Save Our Coast projects proposed for potential transfer to the CARL program.
 - Accepted public testimony on CARL projects and proposals (see list of speakers in Addendum II).
- 11-15-88
- Voted to limit the 1989 recommended CARL priority list to sixty projects; projects ranked greater than sixty will be placed in a reserve pool for consideration at the next annual ranking.
 - Voted to initiate project designs (first 4-vote) for five of eleven projects (see voting sheet included in Addendum III).
 - Approved five project designs from the 1987-1988 evaluation cycle (see voting sheet included in Addendum III).
 - Rejected proposal to modify the Apalachicola River and Bay, Phase 1 (Sike's Cut) project boundary.

11-15-88 (Continued)

- Approved proposal to add 28 acres to the Apalachicola River and Bay, Phase I (Cat Point) project area.
- Approved amended project assessment and design for Seminole Springs CARL project. This action brings the total recommended project area to 15,648 acres.
- Approved amended project assessment and design for the BMK Ranch CARL project. This action brings the total recommended project area to 7,187 acres.
- Approved the addition of 33 acres to the Rainbow River CARL project.

12-14-88

- Approved CARL project designs for: Save Our Coast projects being considered for transfer to the CARL priority list (six), and remaining 1987-1988 CARL proposals (five).
- Selected (i.e., second 4-vote) sixteen of sixteen projects to be ranked on the 1989 CARL priority list (see voting sheet included in Addendum III).
- Ranked the 1989 CARL projects in priority order (see voting sheet included in Addendum III).
- Recommended the removal from the CARL priority list of Big Shoals, North Peninsula, and contingent upon closing, Homosassa Springs projects.
- Formally recommended the top sixty projects as the 1989 CARL priority list. Twenty-four projects ranked below sixty were placed in a reserve pool to be reconsidered at the next annual ranking.
- Removed those Save Our Coast projects which were approved for transfer and ranked in the top sixty on the CARL priority list (i.e., Big Bend, Topsail Hill, Bald Point, and the Gills Tract) from the SOC priority list.
- Approved project design modifications for the following CARL projects: Lochloosa Wildlife, Miami Rockridge Pinelands, Silver River, Three Lakes/Prairie Lakes, and Saddle Blanket Lakes Scrub.
- Reviewed proposed revisions to Rule 18-8, Florida Administrative Code, which directs the evaluation and selection of acquisition proposals under the CARL program.

PUBLIC PRESENTATIONS
Land Acquisition Selection Committee Public Meeting
September 28, 1988

<u>Proposal Discussed</u>	<u>Person(s) Making Presentation</u>
Apalachicola River & Bay, Phase I	Leroy Hall
Bald Point Road Tract	Kate Brimberry
Wekiva River Basin	Richard Moore Fred Harden Patricia Harden

October 26, 1988

B.M.K. Ranch	Frank Matthews Dr. Bernard Yokel
Indiatlantic Beach Addition	Ed Silverhorn
Sebastian Inlet Addition	Michael Jaffe
Bald Point Road Tract	Kate Brimberry
Gills Tract	Joe Manyan Commissioner Sylvia Yound Commissioner Ann Hildebrand Charles Nelson
Chassahowitzka Swamp/Whitehurst	Jake Varn
Topsail Hill	George Willson George Langstaff
Big Bend Coast Tract	George Willson
Tree-of-Life Tract	George Willson
Wetstone/Berkovitz	Nan Perry

ADDENDUM III

Selection Committee Voting and Ranking Sheets

LAND ACQUISITION SELECTION COMMITTEE
 C.A.R.L. VOTING SHEET
 Save Our Coast Projects for Transfer to C.A.R.L.
 Three Votes for Initiation of Project Assessment
 September 28, 1988

	DHR	DER	DCA	GFC	DOF	DNR	TOTAL	SELECTED
BAY COUNTY								
1. St. Michaels Landing	APPROVED FOR ASSESSMENT 05/29/87							
2. Santa Clara et al Tract	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
3. Shell Island	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
4. Mexico Beach (Parker Tract)	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
BREVARD COUNTY								
5. Brevard County Beaches	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
6. Indialantic Beach Addition	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
7. Sabastian Inlet Addition (North)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	3	YES
BROWARD COUNTY								
8. North Beach Addition	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
9. Posner Tract	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
CHARLOTTE COUNTY								
10. Don Pedro Island Complex	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
COLLIER COUNTY								
11. Barefoot Beach	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	2	NO
12. Clam Pass	Y	N	N	N	N	N	1	NO
DADE COUNTY								
13. North Shore Open Space	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
DIXIE/TAYLOR COUNTIES								
14. Big Bend Coast Tract	APPROVED FOR PROJECT DESIGN 05/29/88							
FLAGLER COUNTY								
15. Washington Oaks Addition	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
FRANKLIN COUNTY								
16. Bald Point Road Tract	ASSESSED PREVIOUSLY							
GULF COUNTY								
17. St. Joseph Peninsula	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	4	YES
INDIAN RIVER COUNTY								
18. Sabastain Inlet Addition (South)	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
LEE COUNTY								
19. Gasparilla Island Addition	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
MARTIN COUNTY								
20. Alex's Beach	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
21. Fletcher Beach	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
MONROE COUNTY								
22. Matecumbe Beach	N	N	N	N	N	Y	1	NO
PASCO COUNTY								
23. Gills Tract	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	4	YES

SOC Voting Sheet
 September 28, 1988
 Page 2

	DHR	DER	DCA	GFC	DOF	DNR	TOTAL	SELECTED
ST. JOHNS COUNTY								
24. Guana River	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
25. St. Augustine Beach (Fleeman Tract)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
ST. LUCIE COUNTY								
26. Avalon Tract	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
27. Ft. Pierce Inlet Addition	N	N	N	N	N	Y	1	NO
28. Hutchinson Island (Blind Creek)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	4	YES
29. Hutchinson Island (Green Turtle)	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
30. St. Pierce South Jetty Park Addition	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
31. Surfside Addition	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
VOLUSIA COUNTY								
32. Lighthouse Point	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
WALTON COUNTY								
33. Grayton Dunes	Y	N	N	N	N	N	1	NO
34. Grayton Beach East Addition	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
35. Topsail Hill	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	5	YES

LAND ACQUISITION SELECTION COMMITTEE
 C.A.R.L. VOTING SHEET
 Final 4 Votes for 1988 Proposals
 December 14, 1988

	DHR	DER	DCA	GFC	DOF	DNR	TOTAL	SELECTED
BAY COUNTY								
1. <u>St. Michaels Landing</u>								
DIXIE COUNTY								
2. <u>Big Bend Coast Tract</u>								
FRANKLIN COUNTY								
3. <u>Bald Point Road</u>								
HIGHLANDS COUNTY								
4. <u>Holmes Avenue Scrub</u>								
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY								
5. <u>Ybor City Addition</u>								
JEFFERSON COUNTY								
6. <u>Letchworth Mounds</u>								
LAKE COUNTY								
7. <u>Silver Glen Springs (Marion)</u>								
MANATEE COUNTY								
8. <u>Emerson Point</u>								
MARTIN COUNTY								
9. <u>Seabranh</u>								
MONROE COUNTY								
10. <u>Sugarloaf Hammock</u>								
11. <u>Tree-Of-Life Tract</u>								
PASCO COUNTY								
12. <u>Gills Tract</u>								
ST. JOHNS COUNTY								
13. <u>St. Augustine Beach</u>								
SEMINOLE COUNTY								
14. <u>Lower Econlockhatchee</u>								
WALTON COUNTY								
15. <u>Deer Lake Parcel</u>								
16. <u>Topsail Hill</u>								

THE COMMITTEE VOTED UNANIMOUSLY, TO APPROVE (4-VOTE) AND RANK ALL OF THESE PROJECTS IN DEVELOPING THE 1989 PRIORITY LIST.

ONLY THOSE WHICH WERE RANKED 1-60 ARE INCLUDED ON THE COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDED PRIORITY LIST.

LAND ACQUISITION SELECTION COMMITTEE
RANKING SHEET FOR THE 1989 C.A.R.L. ANNUAL PRIORITY LIST
December 14, 1988

	DHR	DER	DCA	GFC	DOF	DNR	TOTAL	RANKING
ALACHUA COUNTY								
1. Lochloosa Wildlife (22)	35	48	44	9	3	50	189	32
2. Paynes Prairie (52)	51	54	31	28	53	8	225	35
BAY COUNTY								
3. St. Michaels Landing (UR)	47	70	69	70	71	73	400	72
BREVARD COUNTY								
4. Brevard Turtle Beaches (18)	36	8	23	50	21	15	153	23
5. Canaveral Industrial Park (68)	77	84	61	63	60	64	409	77
6. Mullet Creek Islands (62)	76	63	75	58	49	80	401	74
BROWARD COUNTY								
7. Pine Island Ridge (25)	23	36	55	36	16	45	211	34
CHARLOTTE COUNTY								
8. Charlotte Harbor (39)	38	15	34	47	67	39	240	39
CITRUS COUNTY								
9. Crystal River (11)	15	7	17	13	37	18	107	13
10. Homosassa Springs (66)	82	47	82	75	61	41	388	69
11. St. Martins River (24)	31	18	45	42	28	34	198	33
COLLIER COUNTY								
12. Fakahatchee Strand (4)	5	17	13	2	29	4	70	6
13. Horrs Island (41)	53	73	71	67	75	69	408	76
14. Rookery Bay (19)	50	10	36	30	43	12	181	30
15. Save Our Everglades (26)	24	21	16	18	54	19	152	22
COLUMBIA COUNTY								
16. Big Shoals Corridor (64)	83	72	83	78	84	83	483	82
DADE COUNTY								
17. Deering Estate Addition (43)	39	59	56	38	32	55	279	48
18. East Everglades (35)	63	11	20	61	76	40	271	46
19. Miami Rockridge Pinelands (29)	32	49	29	33	4	31	178	28
20. The Barnacle Addition (61)	64	81	78	82	80	82	467	80
21. Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands (34)	42	51	37	51	27	62	270	45
DIXIE COUNTY								
22. Big Bend Coast Tract (UR)	40	16	19	6	34	21	136	19
DUVAL COUNTY								
23. Fort George Island (7)	1	5	14	20	17	17	74	7
24. Julington/Durbin Creeks (51)	52	57	76	56	50	71	362	63
FLAGLER COUNTY								
25. Princess Place (44)	78	77	73	77	82	70	457	79
FRANKLIN COUNTY								
26. Apalachicola River & Bay, Phase I (3)	3	3	3	21	30	3	63	4
27. Bald Point Road (UR)	28	71	50	64	68	51	332	57
28. Lower Apalachicola (21)	27	30	9	29	45	16	156	24
GADSDEN COUNTY								
29. Gadsden County Glades (28)	60	38	64	62	20	22	266	43
GILCHRIST COUNTY								
30. Waccasassa Flats (9)	9	6	24	10	1	43	93	11
HERNANDO COUNTY								
31. Chassahowitzka Swamp (37)	17	27	27	4	13	36	124	16

	DHR	DER	DCA	GFC	DOF	DNR	TOTAL	RANKING
HIGHLANDS COUNTY								
32. Highlands Hammock (27)	11	20	25	16	23	13	108	14
33. Holmes Avenue Scrub (UR)	59	75	67	65	55	68	389	70
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY								
34. Cockroach Bay (17)	21	14	54	19	42	37	187	31
35. Ybor City Addition (UR)	7	28	35	23	9	29	131	18
INIDAN RIVER COUNTY								
36. Wabasso Beach (15)	8	35	40	44	10	11	148	21
JEFFERSON COUNTY								
37. El Destino (32)	45	76	63	79	35	66	364	64
38. Letchworth Mounds (UR)	41	64	43	66	65	72	351	60
39. Wacissa & Aucilla River Sinks (30)	26	31	26	8	58	20	169	27
LAKE COUNTY								
40. B.M.K. Ranch (6)	4	9	5	11	12	9	50	3
41. Emeralda Marsh (63)	81	60	79	40	79	78	417	78
42. St. Johns River (48)	71	37	42	24	64	47	285	50
43. Seminole Springs/Woods (1)	14	2	2	12	2	5	37	2
44. Silver Glen Spgs. (Marion) (UR)	70	65	68	68	72	56	399	71
LEE COUNTY								
45. Cayo Costa Island (40)	29	53	33	35	66	10	226	37
46. Estero Bay (45)	72	39	49	57	70	49	336	58
47. Galt Island (69)	69	78	81	80	78	81	467	81
48. Josslyn Island (53)	43	55	51	59	36	54	298	52
LEVY COUNTY								
49. Andrews Tract (50)	33	32	10	7	47	38	167	26
50. Cedar Key Scrub (60)	75	66	65	69	56	25	356	61
MANATEE COUNTY								
51. Emerson Point (UR)	19	33	4	26	11	30	123	15
MARION COUNTY								
52. Rainbow River (13)	20	1	21	34	6	7	89	10
53. Silver River (58)	58	26	38	55	52	46	275	47
MARTIN COUNTY								
54. Seabranh (UR)	34	29	47	43	59	42	254	41
55. South Savannas (16)	25	25	22	31	18	27	148	20
MONROE COUNTY								
56. Coupon Bight (10)	16	23	8	15	14	24	100	12
57. Curry Hammock (5)	12	24	6	22	15	6	85	9
58. Key West Salt Ponds (55)	80	61	77	46	77	63	404	75
59. North Key Largo Hammock (2)	2	4	1	3	25	1	36	1
60. North Layton Hammock (33)	49	19	18	53	38	65	242	40
61. Ohio Key South (42)	54	79	72	52	48	77	382	65
62. Sugarloaf Hammock (UR)	66	23	46	74	69	61	339	62
63. Tree-Of-Life Tract (UR)	67	69	53	72	73	52	386	67
OSCEOLA COUNTY								
64. Three Lakes/ Prairie Lakes (23)	13	50	41	5	33	23	165	25
PALM BEACH COUNTY								
65. Old Leon Moss Ranch (65)	84	82	80	81	81	79	487	83
66. Rotenberger/Seminole Indian Lands (59)	74	46	74	17	57	48	316	56
PASCO COUNTY								
67. Gills Tract (UR)	57	45	58	73	24	59	316	55
68. Wetstone/Berkovitz (36)	22	62	59	25	44	74	286	51

	DHR	DER	DCA	GFC	DOF	DNR	TOTAL	RANKING
POLK COUNTY								
69. Saddle Blanket Scrub (8)	6	22	15	14	8	14	79	8
ST. JOHNS COUNTY								
70. St. Augustine Beach (UR)	44	56	60	76	74	75	385	66
ST. LUCIE COUNTY								
71. North Fork St. Lucie (20)	18	42	28	39	22	32	181	29
SANTA ROSA COUNTY								
72. Garcon Point (31)	56	41	39	32	26	33	227	38
SARASOTA COUNTY								
73. Warm Mineral Springs (56)	46	58	57	45	46	58	310	54
SEMINOLE SPRINGS								
74. Lower Econlockhatchee (Volusia) (UR)	61	52	48	41	31	35	268	44
75. Spring Hammock (57)	48	44	30	37	39	26	224	36
SUNTER COUNTY								
76. Carlton Half-Moon Ranch (12)	10	13	12	1	5	28	69	5
77. Withlacoochee (46)	73	80	66	27	7	53	306	53
SUMANNEE COUNTY								
78. Peacock Slough (38)	68	34	7	60	51	60	280	49
VOLUSIA COUNTY								
79. Goldy and Bellemead (49)	62	67	70	54	40	57	350	59
80. North Peninsula (54)	79	74	84	83	83	84	487	84
81. Volusia EEL (67)	55	83	62	84	41	76	401	73
WAKULLA COUNTY								
82. Wakulla Springs (47)	30	40	32	48	62	44	256	42
WALTON COUNTY								
83. Deer Lake Parcel (UR)	65	68	52	71	63	67	386	68
84. Topsail Hill (UR)	37	12	11	49	19	2	130	17

- (UR) - After the project name indicates projects which are unranked.
 (#) - After each project name indicates the ranking on the 1988 CARL
 Priority List.

ADDENDUM IV

**Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan (FSLAP)
Conformance Evaluation Procedures and Results**

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
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 limestone 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.

6. 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 an inventory of the state's most significant geologic features.

H. 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.

I. 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: (1) enhance the representational balance of natural and historic resources within the state park and reserve systems, or (2) 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.

Evaluation Matrix for the CARL Projects (December 1988)

Category Project Name	Natural Communities		Forest Resources		Vascular Plants		Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources				Coastal Resources			Geological Resources		Historical Resources				Outdoor Recreation				Guidelines					Size	Tax Value†	Acq. Ease #Owner	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	ca	2	3	4	5										
1.N.Key Largo	H	H	M	N L	M	H	H	N	H	N	N	N	N	M	H	H	M	H	H	H	L	H	H	L	L	H	H	M	H	H	N	1690	14,888,000	100	M	H			
2.Seminole Sp.	M	M	H	M	H	N	M	H	N	M	N	M	N	N	N	N	L	L	H	N	L	M	M	M	N	H	N	M	M	L	L	14857	16,671,000	36	M	L			
3.B.N.K. Ranch	M	H	H	L	H	N	L	M	L	M	L	L	N	L	N	N	N	N	N	L	L	N	L	M	H	M	N	M	N	M	L	L	7190	8,030,000	50	M	L		
4.Apa.-Phase I	M	M	H	M	H	H	H	M	L	H	H	L	N	H	M	H	H	H	H	H	L	M	M	M	N	H	H	N	H	M	N	556	4,235,000	100	L	L			
5.Ca.Half-Moon	L	M	M	M	H	N	L	M	N	L	M	N	H	N	N	N	N	N	L	L	M	N	M	M	N	M	N	L	M	H	N	9500	655,500	17	H	L			
6.Fakahatchee	H	H	L	L	L	H	H	H	N	M	M	N	N	N	L	N	N	N	L	L	H	N	L	H	H	M	M	H	H	N	27333	10,935,000	8800	H	L				
7.Ft.George Is	L	L	M	N	M	L	M	M	M	N	N	N	N	N	H	H	N	H	H	L	L	M	L	M	H	N	H	M	H	H	882	4,908,000	67	H	M				
8.Saddle Blk.	H	H	M	L	L	H	H	M	N	M	M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	L	N	L	M	L	N	H	N	M	H	N	N	870	299,000	20	M	L		
9.Curry Ham.	H	H	H	N	M	L	M	M	N	M	M	N	N	N	N	M	H	H	L	L	L	M	H	L	L	H	H	M	H	N	N	385	5,196,000	4	H	H			
10.Rainbow Riv.	M	L	M	L	H	N	N	L	N	L	M	H	N	L	N	N	N	N	H	M	H	N	L	H	H	L	N	H	N	M	L	N	N	1440	2,652,000	6	H	M	
11.Waccasassa	L	L	H	H	H	N	N	L	N	L	N	N	H	L	N	N	N	N	L	L	H	N	L	M	N	H	N	L	M	N	N	44846	6,183,000	2	H	H			
12.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	H	N	585	1,093,000	155	M	M			
13.Crystal Riv.	M	H	L	L	L	N	N	H	N	M	M	N	L	L	H	H	M	H	H	N	L	H	H	M	N	H	N	M	M	H	N	5113	4,911,000	50	L	H			

≡Acreage not purchased or under option.

*Cost based on values in 1989 CARL Annual Report, not necessarily tax assessed values.

Category Project Name	Natural Communities		Forest Resources		Vascular Plants		Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources				Coastal Resources			Geological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation				Guidelines					Size	Tax Value*	Acq. #	Ease Will	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	ca	2	3	4	5								
14. Highlands Ha	H	M	M	L	H	L	M	M	N	M	N	N	N	L	N	N	N	L	L	M	N	L	H	N	L	N	M	N	L	M	H	N	5571	1,958,000	10	M	H	
15. Emerson Pt.	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	M	N	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	L	L	H	N	L	N	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	360	2,844,445	3	H	H	
16. Chassahowit.	M	H	L	L	L	N	N	M	N	M	N	L	N	H	N	M	L	L	L	M	N	L	N	H	M	N	M	N	H	H	H	N	6700	4,632,000	26	L	L	
17. Topsail Hill	H	H	H	L	H	M	H	H	N	H	N	N	H	M	H	L	L	H	H	M	N	H	H	H	L	H	H	H	N	M	1460	17,450,000	7	M	M			
18. Ybor City Ad	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	H	L	M	H	N	N	M	N	L	N	M	H	0.6	448,450	1	H	H	
19. Big Bend	M	M	H	M	M	L	L	M	M	M	N	N	N	L	H	H	M	L	L	H	N	L	M	M	M	L	11796	3,208,000							L			
20. S. Savannas	M	H	L	L	L	M	M	L	N	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	L	L	N	N	N	L	N	M	N	H	M	H	L	2243	10,928,000	>100	M	H	
21. Wabasso Bch.	M	M	L	N	L	L	L	M	N	M	N	N	N	N	H	M	L	L	L	L	N	H	H	H	L	H	H	L	H	L	N	110	7,566,000	12	M	H		
22. S.O. Everglds	M	M	M	L	L	M	M	H	L	H	N	N	N	L	N	N	N	L	L	L	H	N	L	M	H	H	N	H	H	M	H	N	200000	80,430,000	>23000	M	L	
23. Brev. Tur. Bch	M	M	L	N	L	M	L	H	N	M	N	N	N	N	H	M	L	L	L	N	N	H	H	H	L	H	H	N	M	H	M	L	12	2,160,000	1	H	H	
24. Low. Apalach.	L	M	L	M	L	M	M	L	N	M	L	N	N	H	N	H	H	H	H	H	N	L	M	H	M	N	H	H	N	H	H	N	7400	1,886,000	12	L	L	
25. Th. Lks/P. Lks	M	M	L	L	M	N	N	M	L	M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	L	L	M	N	L	M	H	H	N	H	N	M	M	H	N	8944	5,071,000	10	M	M	
26. Andrews Trt.	M	M	M	L	M	N	L	L	N	L	L	N	N	H	N	N	N	N	L	M	N	L	N	H	M	N	M	L	L	M	M	N	1200	242,000	2	H	L	

≡Acreage not purchased or under option.

*Cost based on values in 1986 CARL Annual Report, not necessarily tax assessed values.

-389-

OFC
Fact (1)

Beaches & Shore
Marine Resources
↓
Resource Map

OFC

Category Project Name	Natural Communities		Forest Resources		Vascular Plants		Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources				Coastal Resources			Geological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation				Guidelines					Size	Tax Value	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	ca	2	3	4			5	#Owner			Mill	
27. Nacissa/Auc.	M	H	H	L	M	N	L	H	N	M	H	H	N	H	N	N	N	H	H	H	N	L	H	H	M	N	H	N	N	M	H	N	7080	319,000	10	L	L
28. Miami Rock.	H	H	H	N	L	H	H	L	N	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	L	L	L	N	N	N	M	L	N	H	N	H	H	N	H	281	5,616,000	32	M	L
29. N.F. St. Lucie	L	L	L	L	L	L	N	L	N	L	N	N	N	L	N	N	N	L	L	L	N	N	M	M	L	N	L	N	M	L	M	L	1350	6,006,000	3	H	M
30. 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	M	H	H	N	10853	13,756,000	200	L	H	
31. Cockroach Ba	L	M	L	N	L	N	L	L	L	L	M	N	N	N	N	H	H	M	M	M	H	N	L	M	L	M	M	N	H	H	N	M	730	233,440	3	M	M
32. 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	5272	1,469,000	1	H	H
33. St. Martins	L	L	L	N	L	N	N	M	L	L	N	N	N	N	M	H	H	L	L	H	N	M	M	L	M	L	M	N	M	H	L	N	11068	5,270,000	18	H	H
34. Pine Is. Rid.	N	N	L	N	M	N	N	L	N	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	L	L	H	N	H	H	H	L	N	M	N	H	L	N	H	111	2,165,000	2	H	M
35. Paynes Prai.	L	M	L	N	L	N	N	M	N	L	N	N	N	L	N	N	N	L	H	H	N	L	H	H	L	N	H	N	M	H	H	L	6390	7,624,000	73	L	L
36. Spring Hamm.	L	M	M	N	L	N	L	L	N	L	N	N	L	L	N	N	N	L	L	L	N	L	N	M	L	N	M	N	H	M	H	M	225	2,147,000	14	M	H
37. Cayo Costa	M	M	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	436	6,017,000	400	M	H
38. Garcon Point	H	H	L	L	L	L	L	L	N	M	N	N	N	N	N	H	H	L	L	H	N	L	M	H	L	N	H	L	L	H	N	N	2560	1,800,000	21	M	M
39. Char. Harbor	L	L	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	5356	2,302,000	25	L	M
40. N. Layton Ham	M	M	M	N	L	H	M	M	N	M	N	N	N	N	M	M	H	M	M	L	N	L	M	H	L	L	H	H	M	H	M	N	94	747,000	16	M	L

≡Acreage not purchased or under option.

*Cost based on values in 1986 CARL Annual Report, not necessarily tax assessed values.

Category Project Name	Natural Communities		Forest Resources		Vascular Plants		Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources				Coastal Resources			Geological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation				Guidelines					Size	Tax Value\$	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	ca	2	3							4	5	
41. Seabranch	M	L	M	N L	L	M	M	N	M	N	N	N	N	L	H	L	L	L	L	L	N	L	H	H	L	N	M	N	H	M	M	N	909	7,458,000	2	H	H	
42. Wakulla Spgs	M	M	H	L M	N	L	H	N	M	H	L	N	H	N	N	N	H	H	L	N	L	H	H	L	N	H	N	L	H	L	L	465	282,000	2	L	H		
43. Badsden Blds	H	H	H	L L	M	H	L	N	M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	M	H	M	N	L	H	H	L	N	H	N	M	H	N	N	1800	456,000	11	M	L		
44. Lower Econ.	L	N	H	M M	N	M	M	M	N	N	N	H	N	N	N	N	L	L	H	N	H	L	L	M	N	M	N	M	M	L	M	2110	4,020,000	1	H	L		
45. 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	2,678,000	20	M	L		
46. E. Everglades	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	71920	14,384,000	>100	M	L		
47. Silver River	M	M	M	L M	M	L	L	N	L	M	H	N	L	N	N	N	M	H	M	N	L	H	H	L	N	H	N	M	H	H	L	462	11,712,000	4	H	H		
48. Deering Est.	M	L	M	L L	N	L	N	N	L	N	N	N	N	N	L	L	L	L	H	N	N	H	H	L	N	H	N	H	M	M	H	26.5	570,640	3	H	H		
49. Peacock Blo.	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	580	358,000	8	M	L		
50. St. Johns Riv	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	8290	1,022,000	3	M	L		
51. Wetstone/Ber	L	L	L	L H	N	N	M	N	L	N	N	N	N	N	M	L	M	M	L	N	L	N	M	L	L	L	N	H	H	N	L	3460	3,227,563	5	H	L		
52. Josslyn Isl.	M	M	N	N N	N	L	L	N	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	L	N	L	L	H	N	N	H	H	N	N	H	L	H	H	N	L	50	35,000	1	L	L	
53. Withlacooch.	N	N	M	L M	N	N	L	N	L	N	N	N	L	N	N	N	N	N	L	L	M	N	L	M	M	N	M	N	L	M	H	N	3900	5,604,000	45	L	M	
54. Warm Min. Sp.	L	M	N	N N	N	N	L	N	L	N	L	N	L	N	N	N	N	H	H	H	N	M	N	H	L	N	H	L	H	M	N	N	76	680,000	1	M	H	

≡Acreage not purchased or under option.

*Cost based on values in 1986 CARL Annual Report, not necessarily tax assessed values.

Category Project # Name	Natural Communities		Forest Resources		Vascular Plants		Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources				Coastal Resources			Geological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation				Guidelines					Size	Tax Value\$	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	ca	2	3	4	5							
55. Bills Tract	L	L	L	N M	N	N	M	N	L	N	N	N	N	M	L	L	L	L	L	N	L	L	L	M	L	N	L	L	N	L	101	2,644,000	2	H	L			
56. 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	M	M	N	L	M	H	N	20195	4,537,000	>700	M	L		
57. Bald Point	M	H	M	M M	L	M	L	N	M	N	N	M	N	H	M	H	L	L	L	H	N	H	M	H	L	H	M	N	L	4673	5,182,000	69	M	L				
58. Estero Bay	L	M	N	N N	N	N	M	L	M	N	N	N	N	N	H	L	L	N	L	H	N	L	M	L	N	H	L	H	M	H	L	6645	20,784,000	85	M	H		
59. Goldy/Belle.	L	L	N	N N	N	N	L	N	L	N	N	N	N	L	M	M	L	M	M	N	L	M	M	L	N	M	N	H	L	M	M	716	445,000	2	M	L		
60. Letchworth	N	N	L	N L	N	N	L	N	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	L	L	H	N	L	H	H	L	N	H	N	L	L	L	N	463	460,000	2	H	L	
61. Cedar Key	M	M	L	L M	N	L	L	N	M	N	N	N	N	M	H	H	N	H	M	N	L	L	M	M	N	M	N	L	H	M	N	1850	684,000	6	M	M		
62. Sugarloaf	M	L	L	N L	M	M	M	L	L	N	N	N	N	H	M	H	M	M	L	N	L	H	H	H	L	M	H	H	M	M	H	N	2556	4,170,152	80	L	L	
63. Jul/Durbin	N	L	H	H H	M	L	L	N	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	M	N	L	N	M	N	M	M	N	M	M	H	M	M	N	M	3300	2,792,000	5	M	H		
64. El Destino	L	N	H	M H	N	N	L	N	M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	L	L	H	H	L	H	H	M	N	H	N	L	N	L	4100	625,000	2	H	M		
65. Ohio Key So.	L	N	L	N L	N	N	M	M	L	N	N	N	N	L	M	H	M	M	L	N	M	H	M	L	M	M	H	M	M	N	N	21	175,000	1	L	M		

≡Acreage not purchased or under option.

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Category Project # Name	Natural Communities		Forest Resources		Vascular Plants		Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources				Coastal Resources			Geological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation				Guidelines					Size	Tax Value	Acq. Ease #Owner 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	ca	2	3	4	5							
66. St. Aug. Bch.	N	L	L	N H	N	N	L	N	M	N	N	N	N	M	L	L	L	L	L	N	H	M	L	L	H	L	N	M	L	N	M	112	3,477,000	1	H	L		
67. Tree-of-Life	L	L	L	N L	M	L	L	N	L	N	N	N	N	M	M	M	M	M	M	N	M	M	H	L	L	H	H	M	M	N	M	243	2,203,652			L		
68. Deer Lake	H	H	H	M N	L	M	M	L	M	N	N	H	L	H	L	L	M	M	M	N	H	H	H	L	H	H	L	M	H	H	M	1855	8,418,000	3	M	L		
70. Holmes Ave.	H	M	H	M M	H	H	M	N	M	N	N	N	N	N	N	M		L	M	L	N	L	H	H	L	N	H	N	M	H	M	900	1,795,220	2000	L	L		
71. Silver Glen	M	M	M	L H	H	H	M	N	M	N	M	M	N	N	N	N	H	H	M	N	H	M	M	L	N	H	N	L	M	H	M	4020	2,385,000			L		
72. St. Michaels	M	H	M	L M	L	M	L	N	M	N	N	N	N	H	M	M	L	L	L	N	H	M	M	L	M	M	N	M	M	N	M	362	7,253,000	1	H	L		
73. Volusia EEL	N	N	L	H M	N	N	L	N	L	N	N	N	L	N	N	N	L	L	L	N	L	N	M	M	M	L	N	M	M	M	L	980	436,800	1	M	M		
74. Mullet Creek	L	N	N	N L	M	N	L	N	L	N	N	N	N	N	H	H	M	L	N	N	L	N	L	L	N	L	N	H	L	N	M	200	131,000	5	M	H		
75. Key West Sa.	L	M	L	N L	L	M	M	L	L	N	N	N	N	N	M	H	H	M	L	L	N	L	M	M	L	N	L	H	M	L	L	H	407	5,724,000	19	M	H	
76. Horrs Island	H	H	L	N L	M	H	L	N	L	N	N	N	N	M	M	L	N	L	H	N	L	H	H	L	N	H	N	M	H	H	M	190	7,686,000	2	L	M		
77. Canaveral	L	M	L	L M	M	N	M	N	L	N	N	N	H	N	N	N	N	N	L	N	L	H	M	M	N	M	N	H	M	N	M	2500	5,717,000	5	M	H		

≡Acreage not purchased or under option.

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Category Project Name	Natural Communities		Forest Resources		Vascular Plants		Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources				Coastal Resources			Geological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation				Guidelines					Size	Tax Value	Acq. Ease		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	ca	2	3	4	5			#Owner	Will				
78.Emeralda Ma.	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	M	L	N	M	12200	\$12,118,000	100	L	L			
79.Princess Pl.	L	M	M	L	H	N	N	M	N	M	N	N	N	N	N	H	L	L	L	H	H	M	L	L	L	N	M	N	L	M	M	N	2560	2,739,200	25	M	L			
80.Barnacle Ad.	L	L	L	N	L	N	L	N	N	L	N	N	N	N	N	L	L	M	H	M	N	L	H	H	M	N	M	N	H	L	H	H	7	3,463,000	1	M	H			
81.Salt 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	M	N	M	L	H	L	N	L	390	436,800	1	M	M			
83.Old Leon No.	L	L	L	L	L	N	L	L	N	L	N	N	N	M	N	N	N	N	N	M	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.

ADDENDUM V

Florida Natural Areas Inventory Evaluation Matrix
for Save Our Coast Projects Considered for Transfer to CARL (1988)

FLORIDA NATURAL AREAS INVENTORY

254 E. Sixth Avenue Tallahassee, Florida 32303 (904) 224-8207

MEMORANDUM

To: Land Acquisition Selection Committee Members
LASC Liaison Staff

From: Jim Muller, FNAI *JM*

Date: September 16, 1988

Re: Natural Resource Evaluation Matrix for Save Our Coast projects under consideration for transfer to the CARL list

Attached is the Natural Resource Evaluation Matrix for the Save Our Coast projects proposed for transfer to the CARL list. The information in the matrix is from the SOC projects assessments in the November 1987 Annual Report, the FNAI data base, and FNAI staff comments. This matrix only addresses the unpurchased parcels of these SOC projects, based on the maps in the annual report. Recreational and archeological values were not considered in this matrix. The matrix is ordered the same as the voting sheet - by county and alphabetically by proposal name within county. An alphabetical list of the SOC projects with FNAI-suggested Ecological Priorities is attached for your convenience.

Natural Communities (NCs) listed in the Natural Resource Values/Comments column are based on the FNAI data base, inspection of 1972-73 aerial photographs or aerials in the SOC files, and information in the SOC annual report. In some cases the Natural Community for a proposal was not in the FNAI data base and could not be definitely determined from aerial photographs; in these cases, Natural Community names are followed by "?". The first listing of each Natural Community is followed by the FNAI-assigned global and state rank for that community (G/S). Thereafter, an asterisk is used to delineate globally/state imperiled communities (G2, S2 or higher).

The species information in the Natural Resource Values/Comments column is classified according to whether it came from the FNAI data base ("EOs" = Element Occurrences) or from the project files ("reported"). In certain cases the location data for occurrences was not precise enough to determine if the occurrence was on the project or near it; these are indicated as "EOs on/near site". Nearby occurrences of rare/endangered species are not noted in the matrix because they were too numerous; however, the likelihood of nearby occurrences also being on a project was considered when assigning the Ecological Priority of a project.

Only species tracked by FNAI were included in the matrix. For species, the FNAI Global/State Element Rank (G/S), Federal legal status (Fed), and State legal status (State) (if any) are given with the first mention of species FNAI considers rare or threatened (G3, S3 or higher). Thereafter, globally or state imperiled species (G2,

S2 or higher) are delineated by an asterisk. A rank/status explanation sheet is attached. Some occurrences of species and communities were previously included in the FNAI data base and ranked by FNAI; these occurrence ranks (excellent, good, fair, poor) are enclosed in parentheses following the community or species name.

I tried to note if a proposal was contiguous with federal or state lands or within an Aquatic Preserve. All of the Florida Keys is a designated Area of Critical State Concern.

We have assigned a tentative Ecological Priority to each proposal based on information submitted and the FNAI data base. Ranks were based on rarity and apparent quality of the Natural Communities in a proposal, and then adjusted based on rare/endangered species occurring on the site and perceived threats to a site. In general, proposals with extensive salt marshes, mangroves, or other wetlands that potentially should be protected through regulatory mechanisms were given lower priority unless they also had important upland habitats or rare species. The importance of a project to management of contiguous state-owned lands was also considered.

The Ecological Priority is based on a proposal's boundary as submitted; boundary changes during the Resource Planning Boundary process could change the Ecological Priority of a proposal. A separate summary of the Ecological Priority assigned to proposals is attached. Proposals are sorted by Ecological Priority, then county, then name. One proposal received a High Ecological Priority, and four proposals received a medium-high priority.

FNAI also has information on Endangered/Threatened species possibly occurring on the sites and records for those species and communities known to occur on-site. This information was not included in the matrix because of its bulk.

Please call me if you have any questions concerning the information presented here.

Abbreviations used in the matrix include:

NC - Natural Community (based on FNAI's natural community classification)
SA - Special Animal
SP - Special Plant
EO - Element Occurrence (an occurrence of an NC, SA, or SP)
E/T spp. - Endangered or Threatened species
sp - species (singular)
spp - species (plural)
ssp - subspecies
DNR R&P - Department of Natural Resources Division of Recreation & Parks
SRA - State Recreation Area
aq. pres. - aquatic preserve
rep - report

[jwm\carl\8889prop\evalmtx1.mem]

ALPHABETICAL LISTING OF SAVE OUR COAST PROJECTS
PROPOSED FOR TRANSFER TO THE CARL LIST
with FNAI-suggested Ecological Priorities

September 15, 1988

Alex's Beach (MART) - Medium-low
Avalon Tract (STLU) - Medium-low
Bald Point Road Tract (FRAN) - Medium
Barefoot Beach (Lely Add.) (COLL) - Medium
Clam Pass (COLL) - Low
Don Pedro Island Complex (CHAR) - Medium
Fletcher Beach (MART) - Medium-low
Fort Pierce Inlet Add. (STLU) - Medium-low
Ft. Pierce So. Jetty Park Add. (STLU) - Low
Gasparilla Island Additions (LEEX) - Low-none
Gills Tract (PASC) - Medium-low
Grayton Beach East Add. (WALT) - Medium
Grayton Dunes (WALT) - Medium-low
Guana River (STJO) - Medium-low
Hutchinson Isl. (Blind Creek) (STLU) - Medium-high
Hutchinson Island (Green Turtle Beach) (STLU) - Medium-high
Indialantic Beach Add. (BREV) - Low
Lighthouse Point (VOLU) - Medium
Matecumbe Beach (MONR) - Low
Mexico Beach (Parker) Tract (BAYX) - Low-none
North Beach Additions (BROW) - Low-none
North Shore Open Space (DADE) - Low-none
Posner Tract (BROW) - Low-none
St. Augustine Beach (Fleeman) Tract (STJO) - Medium
St. Joseph Peninsula (GULF) - Medium-high
St. Michael's Landing (BAYX) - Medium-high
Santa Clara et al. Tract (BAYX) - None
Sebastian Inlet Add. (North) (BREV) - Medium
Sebastian Inlet Add. (South) (INDI) - Medium
Shell Island (BAYX) - Medium
Surfside Additions (STLU) - Low
Topsail Hill (WALT) - High
Washington Oaks Add. (FLAG) - Medium

Natural Resource Evaluation Matrix for the SOC Projects Proposed for Transfer to CARL
 Prepared by the Florida Natural Areas Inventory (88/09/15)

<u>Project Name, County,</u> <u># Acres unpurchased</u>	<u>Natural Resource Values/Comments</u>	<u>Ecological Priority</u>	<u>Recommended Mgmt (from 11/87 SOC rpt)</u>
Mexico Beach (Parker) Tract Bay 1 acre	NCs: Beach Dune (FNAI-G4/S3); about 10% disturbed.	Low-none	By Town of Mexico Beach as part of a park.
St. Michael's Landing Bay 1,000 acres	NCs: in very good-excellent condition on south west side of road - Beach Dune; Coastal Grassland (FNAI-G3/S3); Coastal Strand (FNAI-G3/S3); Scrub (FNAI-G3/S2); Mesic Flatwoods (FNAI-G5/S5). NE side of road has been heavily altered by silviculture (clearcut, site-prep) - some small pieces of Flatwoods, Seepage Slope (FNAI-G4/S3) may be intact. Interior wetlands probably in good shape - incl. Blackwater Stream (FNAI-G4/S2), Floodplain Swamp (FNAI-G4/S4), Basin Swamp? (FNAI-G5/S4), Bottomland Forest? (FNAI-G4/S3)). SPs very likely in scrub and flatwoods. Adjacent to Tyndall Air Force Base.	Medium-high	DNR R&P as St. rec. & park unit.
Santa Clara et al Tract Bay 16 acres	NCs: Beach Dune; 95% disturbed. About 1.5 mi. from St. Andrews St. Rec. Area.	None	By Bay County as a beach park.
Shell Island Bay 30 acres	NCs: Coastal Grassland, Coastal Strand, possibly Beach Dune. SA EO nearby: <u>Peromyscus polionotus allophrys</u> (Choctawhatchee beach mouse, FNAI-G5T1/S1, Fed-LE, State-LE). SAs reported: loggerhead turtle; herons; various shorebirds. Project land is interspersed of state owned and private lots. Surrounding land state or federal owned.	Medium	By DNR, R&P as part of St. Andrews Rec. Area.

<p>Indialantic Beach Add. Brevard 1 acre</p>	<p>NCs: Beach Dune; possibly Coastal Grassland; about 75% disturbed. SA EO on/near site: <u>Caretta caretta</u> (loggerhead, FNAI-G3/S2, Fed-LT, State-LT). SPs: may be important to <u>Glandularia maritima</u> (Coastal vervain, FNAI-G2/S2, Fed-C2). Adjacent to Indialantic Beach Park/Town of Indialantic.</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>By Town of Indialantic as part of Indialantic Beach Park.</p>
<p>Sebastian Inlet Add. (North) Brevard 21 acres</p>	<p>NCs: Beach Dune; Coastal Strand; Maritime Hammock (FNAI-G4/S3); Estuarine Tidal Swamp (FNAI-G3/S3); Scrub*?. 15% disturbed. SA EO on/near site: <u>Caretta caretta*</u> (loggerhead); <u>Drymarchon corais couperi</u> (Eastern indigo snake, FNAI-G4T3/S3, Fed-LT, State-LT). SP EOs on/near site: <u>Ernodea littoralis</u> (Beach-creeper, FNAI-G4/S3, State-LT); <u>Sophora tomentosa</u> (Necklace pod, FNAI-G4/S3). Contiguous with Sebastian Inlet SRA.</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>By DNR R&P as part of Sebastian Inlet St. Rec. Area.</p>
<p>North Beach Additions Broward 2 acres</p>	<p>NCs: Beach Dune?; about 95% disturbed. SA EO on/near site: <u>Caretta caretta*</u> (loggerhead) (low-ranked occurrence). About 1.5 mi. S of John U. Lloyd Beach SRA.</p>	<p>Low-none</p>	<p>Regional rec. area by South Broward Park District.</p>
<p>Posner Tract Broward 16 acres</p>	<p>NCs: none. SA EO on/near site: <u>Caretta caretta*</u> (loggerhead) (low-ranked occurrence). About 2 mi. South of North Beach Additions SOC project.</p>	<p>Low-none</p>	<p>As City Rec. area by City of Hallandale.</p>
<p>Don Pedro Island Complex (4 pieces) Charlotte 108 acres</p>	<p>NCs: Beach Dune; Coastal Strand; Estuarine Tidal Swamp; Maritime Hammock? Invasion by exotic species; Southern parts heavily disturbed - lots of exotics - spoil islands included. North parcel may not be as disturbed. SA EOs on/near site: <u>Trichechus manatus</u> (West Indian manatee, FNAI-G2?/S2?, Fed-LE, State-LE) (offshore); <u>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</u> (Bald eagle, FNAI-G3/S2S3, Fed-LE, State-LT). SAs reported: <u>Gopherus polyphemus</u> (Gopher tortoise, FNAI-G2/S2, Fed-C2, State-LS); brown pelican; least tern. Three south pieces adjacent to Don Pedro SRA. N piece across pass from Port Charlotte Bch SRA.</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>As a Charlotte County Park by Charlotte County.</p>

Barefoot Beach
(Lely Add.)
Collier
316 acres

NCs: disturbed Beach Dune; Coastal Strand; Estuarine Tidal Swamp; Estuarine Tidal Marsh (FNAI-G4/S4); Maritime Hammock? Disturbed by exotic species, some places probably severe, especially N part. SA EOS on/near site: Gopherus polyphemus* (Gopher tortoise); Ursus americanus floridanus (Florida black bear, FNAI-G5T3/S3, Fed-C2, State-LT); Trichechus manatus* (West Indian manatee) (offshore). SAs reported: herons, egrets, ospreys, roseate spoonbill, manatees, gopher tortoise, loggerhead, brown pelican. Contiguous with Barefoot Beach SRA. Delnor-Wiggins Pass State Recreation Area is also to S.

Medium

As part of Barefoot Beach SRA, by DNR R&P; smaller 9 acres managed by Collier Co. or DNR.

Clam Pass
Collier
33 acres

NCs: Estuarine Tidal Marsh?; Beach Dune?; Coastal Strand?; heavily disturbed by exotic invasion, spoil deposition dredging. SA EOS on/near site: Caretta caretta* (loggerhead), Trichechus manatus* (West Indian manatee) (offshore only). SAs reported: roseate spoonbill; Eastern brown pelican; egret and heron spp.; white ibis.

Low

Park and rec. purposes by Collier County.

North Shore Open Space
Dade
6 acres

NCs: essentially none - all disturbed. Native veg. restricted to sea grape and cabbage palm, possibly a few sea oats. SA EOS on/near site: Caretta caretta* (loggerhead) (very low quality). North Shore Open Space Park adjacent on N., North Shore Ocean Terrace Park on S.

Low-none

State rec. area managed by DNR, R&P along with existing North Shore Open Space Park adjacent on N.

Big Bend Coast Tract
Dixie/Taylor
approx. 11,000 acres

NCs: These pertain to Big Bend Coast as a whole; most are probably represented on the remaining unpurchased tracts: Marine/Estuarine Unconsolidated Substrate (FNAI-G5/S5); Blackwater Stream (FNAI-G4/S2); Marine Seagrass Beds (FNAI-G2/S2) (offshore); Marine/Estuarine Tidal Marsh; Mesic Flatwoods (FNAI-G5/S5); Freshwater Tidal Swamp? (FNAI-G3/S3); Bottomland Forest? (FNAI-G4/S3); Maritime Hammock?; Hydric Hammock? (FNAI-G4/S3); Scrub* (Coastal). SAs: several known from parcels already purchased and likely to occur. SPs: several likely. St. Marks Natl. Wildlife Refuge (NWR) to W., Lower Suwannee NWR to S., plus additional managed areas nearby.

Medium

Management by various state agencies.

Washington Oaks Add.
Flagler
10 acres

NCs: Beach Dune; Coastal Strand; Maritime Hammock; Scrub (Coastal); Marine Consolidated Substrate (FNAI-G3/S3). All in good-excellent condition, disturbance low (5-10%). SA EOs on/near site: Gopherus* (gopher tortoise), Drymarchon corais couperi (Eastern indigo snake) (probably both low quality). SA reported: loggerhead. Washington Oaks State Gardens adjacent to site.

Medium

As part of Washington Oaks State Gardens by DNR R&P.

Bald Point Road Tract
Franklin
3,300

NCs: Mesic Flatwoods; Sandhills (FNAI-G4/S3); Estuarine Tidal Marsh; Basin Marsh (FNAI-G4/S3); Maritime Hammock; Flatwoods Lake (FNAI-G4/S3) or Marsh Lake (FNAI-G4/S4); Beach Dune; approx. 30% disturbed. SA EOs on site: Nerodia fasciata clarki (Gulf salt marsh snake, FNAI-G5T3/S3?); Falco columbarius (Merlin, FNAI-G4/SU). SAs reported: least tern, snowy plover, peregrine falcon, osprey, gopher tortoise. SP EO on site: Liatris provincialis (Godfrey's blazing star, FNAI-G2/S2, Fed-C2, State-LE).

Medium
(higher if
boundary
expanded)

State park, DNR R&P.

<p>St. Joseph Peninsula Gulf 278 acres</p>	<p>NCs: Scrub* (Coastal); Maritime Hammock; Mesic Flatwoods; Shell Mound (FNAI-G3/S3); Beach Dune; Coastal Grassland; Coastal Strand; Estuarine Tidal Marsh. Much of area within boundaries already developed (approx. 30%). What remains is excellent quality. SA EOs on/near site: <u>Charadrius melodus</u> (Piping plover, FNAI-G2/S2, Fed-LT, State-LT), <u>Falco peregrinus</u> (Peregrine falcon, FNAI-G3/S2, Fed-LT, State-LE), <u>Caretta caretta</u>* (loggerhead), <u>Alligator mississippiensis</u> (American alligator, FNAI-G5/S4, Fed-LTSA, State-LS). SPS: high potential. Contiguous with St. Joseph Pen. St. Park.</p>	<p>Medium-high</p>	<p>As part of St. Joseph Peninsula St. Park by DNR R&P.</p>
<p>Sebastian Inlet Add. (South) Indian River 8 acres</p>	<p>NCs: Beach Dune; Coastal Strand; Maritime Hammock; Estuarine Tidal Swamp. SA EO on/near site: <u>Caretta caretta</u>* (loggerhead). SAs reported: green turtle, least tern. Between 2 parts of Sebastian Inlet SRA. Contiguous with Pelican Island Aquatic Preserve.</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>As part of Sebastian Inlet SRA, by DNR R&P.</p>
<p>Gasparilla Island Additions Lee 4 acres</p>	<p>NCs: heavily disturbed Beach Dune and Coastal Strand. Parcels contiguous with/near Gasparilla Island SRA.</p>	<p>Low-none</p>	<p>As part of Gasparilla Island SRA, by DNR R&P.</p>
<p>Alex's Beach Martin 8 acres</p>	<p>NCs: Beach Dune heavily altered by Australian pine; Coastal Strand; Estuarine Tidal Swamp?. SAs reported: loggerhead; green turtle. SP EOs on/near site: <u>Tournefortia gnaphalodes</u> (Sea lavender, FNAI G4/S3, State-LE).</p>	<p>Medium-low</p>	<p>As addn. to Alex's Beach and Bob Graham Beach by Martin Co.</p>
<p>Fletcher Beach Martin 12 acres</p>	<p>NCs: Beach Dune?; Coastal Strand; Estuarine Tidal Swamp; some exotics. 25% disturbed. SAs reported: loggerhead; green turtles.</p>	<p>Medium-low</p>	<p>As Beach Park by Martin County.</p>

Matecumbe Beach
Monroe
10 acres

NCs: From aerials and report apparently mostly (75% +) disturbed. More than half scarified, palms (and grasses and other exotics) planted, exotics have probably invaded. Groin constructed. Maybe 2 acres of Rockland Hammock (FNAI-G3/S2), but probably fair or poor quality due to size and presence of exotics. SA EOs on/near site: Eumeces egregius egregius (Florida Keys mole skink, FNAI-G4?T2/S2, Fed-C2, State-LS). SPs: likely even though disturbed.

Low

As County Park managed by Monroe County.

Gills Tract
Pasco
136 acres

NCs: Scrub; Mesic Flatwoods; Depression Marsh? (FNAI-G5/S5); Estuarine Tidal Marsh?; some disturbance - 10%? SA EO on/near site: Trichechus manatus* (West Indian manatee) (offshore). SAs reported: Gopherus polyphemus* (gopher tortoise); "wading birds"; osprey.

Medium-low

As County Park by Pasco County.

Guana River
St. Johns
20 acres

NCs: Maritime Hammock; Estuarine Tidal Marsh; Estuarine Unconsolidated Substrate (FNAI-G5/S5). Undisturbed; apparently in good to excellent condition. SA EO on/near site: Trichechus manatus* (West Indian manatee) (offshore). SAs reported: wood stork, roseate spoonbill, herons, white ibis. Inholding in Guana River St. Park. Also near St. Augustine St. Lands; Ponte Vedra lands.

Medium-low

As addn. to Guana River State Park, by DNR, R&P.

St. Augustine Beach
(Fleeman) Tract
St. Johns
113 acres

NCs: Beach Dune; Coastal Grassland?; Coastal Strand; Maritime Hammock. Mostly (90-95%) undisturbed, good-high quality. SAs reported: Eastern indigo snake; loggerhead (would be low quality occurrences); Gopherus polyphemus* (gopher tortoise). Near St. Augustine Lands; about 2 mi. S of Anastasia SRA.

Medium

As local park. by St. Johns County and City of St. Augustine.

Avalon Tract
St. Lucie
335 acres

NCs: Beach Dune^; Coastal Strand^; Maritime Hammock;
Estuarine Tidal Swamp^; Scrub*? (^=heavily disturbed by
exotic invasion); extensively ditched; overall,
probably at least 50% disturbed. SA EO: Trichechus
manatus (West Indian manatee) offshore on both sides.
SAs reported: Green turtle and loggerhead. SP EOs
on/near site: Chamaesyce cumulicola (Sand-dune spurge,
FNAI-G2/S2, Fed-C2), Ernodea littoralis (Beach-
creeper). State owns 323 acres immediately south of
tract.

Medium-low

As either State
Park by DNR R&P, or
as a local park by
St. Lucie Co.

Fort Pierce Inlet Add.
St. Lucie
25 acres

NCs: Beach Dune; Coastal Strand; Scrub*?. Apparently
disturbed by exotics and clearing. Worm Reef (FNAI-
G1/S1) offshore nearby. SA EOs on/near site: Caretta
caretta* (loggerhead); Trichechus manatus* (West Indian
manatee) (offshore). SA reported: Green sea turtle.
SP EO on/near site: Sophora tomentosa (necklace pod)
(very likely on site). Fort Pierce Inlet SRA adjacent
to tract. Indian River Aq. Preserve nearby.

Medium-low

As part of Ft.
Pierce SRA by DNR
R&P.

Ft. Pierce So. Jetty
Park Add.
St. Lucie
3 acres

NCs: Mostly disturbed Beach Dune and Coastal Strand.
SA EOs on/near site: Caretta caretta* (loggerhead);
Dermochelys coriacea (leatherback turtle, FNAI-G3/S2,
Fed-LE, State-LE); Trichechus manatus* (West Indian
manatee) (offshore). Near Indian River Aquatic
Preserve. South of some city land.

Low

As part of City Ft.
Pierce South Jetty
Park.

Hutchinson Isl. (Blind Creek) St. Lucie 431 acres	NCs: Beach Dune; Coastal Strand; Maritime Hammock; "approx. 45% of the uplands are dominated by Australian Pine and Brazilian Pepper". SA EOs on/near: <u>Caretta caretta</u> * (loggerhead); <u>Chelonia mydas</u> (green turtle, FNAI-G3/S2, Fed-LE, State-LE); <u>Dermochelys coriacea</u> * (leatherback turtle); <u>Trichechus manatus</u> * (West Indian manatee) (offshore); <u>Pandion haliaetus</u> (osprey, FNAI-G5/S3S4). SP EOs on/near site: <u>Glandularia maritima</u> * (coastal vervain); <u>Remirea maritima</u> (beach-star, FNAI-G3/S1, State-LE); others probable. Adjacent to Jensen Beach to Jupiter Inlet Aq. Pres.; Savannas State Reserve across Indian River. About 2 mi. S of Green Turtle Beach proposal.	Medium-high	As a State Rec. Area by DNR R&P.
Hutchinson Island (Green Turtle Beach) St. Lucie 404 acres	NCs: Beach Dune, but <u>heavily</u> disturbed by exotic spp.; Estuarine Tidal Swamp; ditching, diking, exotics, filling. SA EOs on/near site: <u>Caretta caretta</u> * (loggerhead); <u>Dermochelys coriacea</u> * (leatherback turtle); <u>Chelonia mydas</u> * (green turtle); <u>Trichechus manatus</u> * (West Indian manatee) (offshore). SAs reported: herons, brown pelican. SPs nearby and potentially on-site. Bear Pt. Cove included in Jensen Beach to Jupiter Inlet Aq. Pres. State holds undivided 50% interest in title to the largest tract. Adjacent to Jensen Beach to Jupiter Inlet Aq. Preserve. About 2 mi. N of Blind Creek proposal.	Medium-high	As a state rec. area by DNR, R&P or local park by St. Lucie Co.
Surfside Additions St. Lucie 3 acres	NCs: Beach Dune; Coastal Strand?; disturbed by beach "renourishment", clearing, and exotics. SA EOs on/near site: <u>Caretta caretta</u> * (loggerhead); <u>Dermochelys coriacea</u> * (leatherback turtle); <u>Trichechus manatus</u> * (West Indian manatee) (offshore).	Low	As part of Surfside Park by City of Ft. Pierce.
Lighthouse Point Volusia 30 acres	NCs: Beach Dune; Coastal Strand; Maritime Hammock. SA EO: <u>Trichechus manatus</u> * (West Indian manatee) offshore. SAs reported: black skimmer; brown pelican. SP EOs on/near site: <u>Chamaesyce cumulicola</u> * (Sand-dune spurge). State has purchased 148 ac. on S.	Medium	As public rec. area managed by Ponce de Leon Port Authority.

Grayton Beach
East Add.
Walton
29 acres

NCs: Beach Dune; Coastal Grassland; Mesic Flatwoods; somewhat disturbed, about 20%. SA EO on/near site: Gopherus* (gopher tortoise); adjacent to introduced population of Peromyscus polionotus allophrys* (Choctawhatchee beach mouse). SP EOs on/near site: Chrysopsis gossypina ssp. cruiseana (Cruise's golden aster, FNAI-G3G5T2/S2, Fed-C1, State-LE). Addition to Grayton Beach State Recreation Area.

Medium

As part of Grayton Beach St. Rec. Area by DNR R&P.

Grayton Dunes
Walton
4 acres

NCs: Beach Dune; Coastal Grassland; Scrub* (Coastal); Estuarine Tidal Marsh. SA EOs on/near site: Gopherus polyphemus (gopher tortoise), Sterna antillarum (least tern, FNAI-G4/S3, State-LT): adjacent to introduced population of Peromyscus polionotus allophrys* (Choctawhatchee beach mouse). SP EOs on site: Chrysopsis gossypina ssp. cruiseana* (Cruise's golden aster). SP EO on/near site: Chrysopsis godfreyi (Godfrey's golden aster, FNAI G2/S2). Inholding in Grayton Beach State Park; important to complete Park and for management, but as stand alone these parcels aren't that significant.

Medium-low

As addition to Grayton Beach St. Park, by DNR R&P.

Topsail Hill
Walton
1,530 acres

NCs: Beach Dune; Coastal Grassland; Coastal Strand; Scrub*; Maritime Hammock; Shell Mound (?); Mesic Flatwoods; Sandhill; Coastal Dune Lake (FNAI-G2/S1); Basin Marsh (?); Basin Swamp; Slough (FNAI-G5/S5); Floodplain Swamp(?); all good-excellent quality. SA EOs on site: Peromyscus polionotus allophrys* (Choctawhatchee beach mouse); Picoides borealis (Red-cockaded woodpecker, FNAI-G2/S2, Fed-LE, State-LT). SP EOs on site: Calamovilfa curtissii (Curtiss' sandgrass, FNAI-G1G2/S1S2, Fed-C2); Chrysopsis gossypina ssp. cruiseana* (Cruise's golden aster); Chrysopsis godfreyi* (Godfrey's golden aster); Polygonella macrophylla (large-leaved jointweed, FNAI-G2/S2, Fed-C1, State-LT); Lupinus westianus (Gulf coast lupine, FNAI-G2/S2, Fed-3C, State-LT); Peltandra sagittifolia (spoon-flower, FNAI-G7/S3); Drosera intermedia (spoon-leaved sundew, FNAI-G5/S3, State-LT). Bordered by Coffeen Nature Preserve to the west.

High

As State park, by
DNR R&P.

ADDENDUM VI

**Department of Natural Resources Staff Acquisition Criteria
Relating to CARL Projects**

Department of Natural Resources Staff Acquisition Criteria Relating to CARL Projects.

Staff resources to acquire projects included on the approved Land Acquisition List will be prioritized in the following order:

- A. The top 30 projects or \$200 million in projects whichever is fewer.
- B. Save Our Everglades which includes project 56 below the \$200 million cutoff.
- C. Projects which have already been substantially acquired i.e. 70% complete. Staff however, will reevaluate all projects which are over 70% complete to determine if the project is complete enough to recommend removal from the C.A.R.L. list.
- D. Bargain purchases. A bargain purchase is defined as one in which DNR pays no more than 50% of the appraised value for any project below project 30 or the \$200 million cutoff, whichever is less. A bargain purchase can be initiated by the owner or a third party willing to supplement DNR's payment. Conceptual approval of a bargain purchase will be presented to the Board of Trustees for approval. Only after conceptual approval, will DNR staff time and resources be invested in the project. If, after appraisal activities, the owner or the third party does not comply with their bargain commitment, DNR staff will recommend that the project be removed from the C.A.R.L. list.
- E. A joint purchase. A joint purchase is defined as one in which an agency of the federal government, or a water management district established under Chapter 373, Florida Statutes, acquires at least 50% of the acreage in a CARL project, for purposes compatible with the goals of that CARL project, and coordinates use of the property with the state through a management agreement or lease.
- F. A bargain or joint purchase must include either the entire CARL project, or a part of the project which is by itself capable of meeting the goals of the project and which constitutes a manageable unit as determined by the proposed management agency.
- G. No entity that has acted in good faith to acquire a parcel or project for the State will be penalized because of a change in classification as provided above, so long as they have reasonably relied on that classification and the fund matching rate associated with it.

Any land listed on the approved Land Acquisition List that is proposed to be acquired by exchange for some other State owned parcel, must meet the same requirements of these criteria.

Department of Natural Resources Criteria to Remove Projects from the CARL List.

- A. A project has been acquired in its entirety.
- B. Significant and sufficient project area has been acquired to satisfy the primary acquisition objectives, and the remaining project lands are not available, or not significant enough to warrant continuing effort.
- C. A project is determined to be non-negotiable, and staff does not recommend eminent domain.
- D. A project's lands have been developed or otherwise altered so as to compromise the project's integrity.
- E. The Board has rejected the acquisition contract agreement and not directed that it be re-negotiated.

Department of Natural Resources Policy Directions as a Member of the Land Acquisition Selection Committee.

1. Professionally evaluate projects on their individual merit based upon the accepted evaluation criteria.
2. Insist that the priority list be exactly that.
3. Work to reduce the priority list. Hopefully, get the list down to at least \$200,000,000.
4. Push for a Selection Committee Policy of not recommending projects for addition to list unless an equal number are removed from the existing list.
5. Support "Systems" Planning. However, projects added or combined must be evaluated as the "whole" and re-prioritized. A low priority project should not be added to a high priority project and assume the high position unless so recommended by the Selection Committee and approved by the Board.

ADDENDUM VII

CARL Trust Fund Analysis

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATION

SUMMARY OF CARL TRUST FUND
JANUARY 4, 1989

OPTION DATES	DEPOSITS	AMOUNTS ENCUMBERED	BALANCE AVAILABLE
ENDING CASH AND INVESTMENTS (Balance as of November 30, 1988)			34,226,239
ANTICIPATED BALANCE OF 88/89 REVENUE:		25,261,661	59,487,900
BALANCE AVAILABLE FROM CARL BOND PROCEEDS:		8,996,674	68,484,574
DEDUCT FY 88/89 LEGISLATIVE TRANSFER FOR MANAGEMENT:		2,330,528 (1)	66,154,046
DEDUCT FY 88/89 OPERATING EXPENSES :		438,645	65,715,401
DEDUCT LEGISLATIVE TRANSFER FOR DEBT SERVICE:		224,592	65,490,809
DEDUCT SET ASIDE FOR ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES:		2,000,000	63,490,809
DEDUCT RESERVE FOR SEMINOLE INDIAN SETTLEMENT:		1,750,000	61,740,809
DEDUCT ESTIMATED UNAPPROPRIATED CASH:		1,263,466	60,477,343
ACQUISITIONS APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES:		39,609,905 (2)	20,867,438
PROJECTS SUBMITTED ON 1/24/89 AGENDA:		575,040 (2)	-
BALANCE AVAILABLE FOR NEGOTIATION:			<u>20,292,398</u>

NOTES:

(1) FUNDS APPROPRIATED FOR MANAGEMENT:

G&FWFC	1,127,490
Division of Recreation of Parks	1,203,038

2,330,528

APPROPRIATED FUNDS FOR MANAGEMENT TRANSFERRED:


Secretary of State	204,364
Division of Forestry	141,771
Division of Recreation of Parks	211,827

557,962

Unallocated funds remaining for management: \$1,071,558.

(2) PLEASE SEE DETAIL IN EXHIBIT "A" ATTACHED

THE ABOVE REPORT FAIRLY REPRESENTS THE
OFFICIAL ACCOUNTING RECORDS AND MANAGERIAL
REPRESENTATIONS CONTAINED THEREIN.


Larry McGinnis, Chief
Bureau of Finance and Accounting

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATION

SUMMARY OF CARL TRUST FUND
JANUARY 4, 1989

	OPTION DATES	DEPOSITS	AMOUNTS ENCUMBERED	BALANCE AVAILABLE
EXHIBIT "A"				
APPROVED ACQUISITIONS (Thru 12/20/88):				
BALANCE AVAILABLE:				60,477,343
NO.	PROJECT	OPTION DATES		
	Beker Phosphate Settlement(Incidental Costs)		100,000 (R)	
40	Cayo Costa Island	Varies	24,320 (R)	
40	Cayo Costa Is.(Amrein)108	06/01/89	12,600	
40	Cayo Costa Is.(Aycock)	06/01/89	12,600 (R)	
40	Cayo Costa Is.(Bassett)	CLOSED	9,200 (R)	
40	Cayo Costa Is.(Benveniste)	01/06/89	9,200 (R)	
40	Cayo Costa Is.(Byrd)	06/01/89	5,000 (R)	
40	Cayo Costa Is.(Cady)	06/01/89	56,000 (R)	
40	Cayo Costa Is.(Clark-Rawsthorne)	12/30/88	4,025 (R)	
40	Cayo Costa Is.(Cordell)	CLOSED	8,050 (R)	
40	Cayo Costa Is.(C&S Bank)	CLOSED	10,000 (R)	
40	Cayo Costa Is.(Evans)	12/30/88	8,050 (R)	
40	Cayo Costa Is.(Evans-Rawsthorne)	12/30/88	8,050 (R)	
40	Cayo Costa Is.(Ferrari)	02/01/89	4,600 (R)	
40	Cayo Costa Is.(Fisher)	CLOSED	56,000 (R)	
40	Cayo Costa Is.(Guldice)	06/01/89	7,500 (R)	
40	Cayo Costa Is.(Hadden)	04/30/89	17,000 (R)	
40	Cayo Costa Is.(Herberg)	06/01/89	12,600 (R)	
40	Cayo Costa Is.(Leibold)	01/01/89	3,900 (R)	
40	Cayo Costa Is.(Maerz)	06/01/89	19,250 (R)	
40	Cayo Costa Is.(Mosley)	06/01/89	8,050 (R)	
40	Cayo Costa Is.(Palmer)	06/01/89	4,025 (R)	
40	Cayo Costa Is.(Peterson)	CLOSED	28,000 (R)	
40	Cayo Costa Is.(Pudsey)	10/31/88	8,050 (R)	
40	Cayo Costa Is.(Sawyer)	04/15/89	10,000 (R)	
40	Cayo Costa Is.(Sheppard et al)	12/31/88	12,250 (R)	
40	Cayo Costa Is.(Survey Costs)		1,925 (R)	
40	Cayo Costa Is.(Thornton)	06/01/89	7,350 (R)	
40	Cayo Costa Is.(Thrasher)104	06/01/89	2,800	
40	Cayo Costa Is.(Vane)105	06/01/89	28,000	
40	Cayo Costa Is.(Zinn)	CLOSED	4,025 (R)	
39	Charlotte Harbor	E.D.	381,900 (R)	
37	Chassahowitzka Swamp(Incidental Costs)		23,500 (R)	
10	Coupon Bight(Burk)	11/30/88	7,760 (R)	
10	Coupon Bight(Crisp)	11/30/88	9,349 (R)	
10	Coupon Bight(Downing)	11/30/88	7,760 (R)	
10	Coupon Bight(Eicens,A.)	11/30/88	9,350 (R)	
10	Coupon Bight(Eicens,S.)	11/30/88	47,760 (R)	
10	Coupon Bight(Henderson)	11/30/88	47,760 (R)	
10	Coupon Bight(Hern)	11/30/88	9,350 (R)	
10	Coupon Bight(Jetcha Corp.)	11/30/88	23,880 (R)	
10	Coupon Bight(Paine)	11/30/88	18,304 (R)	
10	Coupon Bight(Paps)	01/01/89	76,903 (R)	
10	Coupon Bight(Rowe)	11/30/88	71,640 (R)	
10	Coupon Bight(Ryan)	11/30/88	23,880 (R)	
10	Coupon Bight(Sauers)	12/01/88	33,420 (R)	
10	Coupon Bight(Sroka)	11/30/88	15,520 (R)	
10	Coupon Bight(Williamson)	11/30/88	47,760 (R)	
26	DOT/DNR(Parcel 1196)E.D.		105,600	
45	Estero Bay(Stardial)	12/30/88	974,750 (R)	
4	Fakahatchee Strand	VARIES	79,004 (R)	
4	Fakahatchee Strand(Aloia)	11/30/88	6,750 (R)	

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATION

SUMMARY OF CARL TRUST FUND
JANUARY 4, 1989

	OPTION DATES	DEPOSITS	AMOUNTS ENCUMBERED	BALANCE AVAILABLE
4 Fakahatchee Strand(Beringer)	11/30/88		1,125 (R)	
4 Fakahatchee Strand(Coleman)	12/30/88		7,875 (R)	
4 Fakahatchee Strand(Cusick)	11/30/88		1,125 (R)	
4 Fakahatchee Strand(Ernst)	01/30/89		563 (R)	
4 Fakahatchee Strand(Filzen)	12/30/88		1,125 (R)	
59 Fakahatchee Strand(Hartman)	11/30/88		6,188 (R)	
4 Fakahatchee Strand(Mays)	11/30/88		1,107 (R)	
4 Fakahatchee Strand(Murphy)	12/30/88		563 (R)	
4 Fakahatchee Strand(Nebrich)	11/30/88		1,146 (R)	
4 Fakahatchee Strand(Ratledge)	12/30/88		1,125 (R)	
4 Fakahatchee Strand(Wilson)	11/30/88		1,130 (R)	
59 Fakahatchee Strand/Maps			14,000 (R)	
4 Fakahatchee(Bolinger)	12/30/88		563 (R)	
4 Fakahatchee(Robinson)	12/30/88		1,125 (R)	
59 Fakahatchee/Janes Scenic Dr Cor	E.D.		500,000 (R)	
66 Homosassa Springs	12/01/88		3,449,600 (R)	
Incidental Costs			1,031,082 (R)	
2 N.Key Largo Hmk.(18)	12/30/88		211,750 (R)	
2 N.Key Largo Hmk.(44 & 45)	12/30/88		50,435 (R)	
2 N.Key Largo Hmk.(52)	12/30/88		182,413 (R)	
2 N.Key Largo Hmk.(Chastain)	11/30/88		1,095,500 (R)	
2 N.Key Largo Hmk.(Incidental Costs)			44,210 (R)	
2 N.Key Largo Hmk.(Parcel 54)	11/30/88		9,450 (R)	
2 N.Key Largo(Bayside Prop.Ltd.)	11/15/88		8,331,200 (R)	
2 N.Key Largo(Fl. Nat'l Bank)	11/30/88		138,105 (R)	
54 N.Peninsula (Orlando Estates)	11/30/88		160,150 (R)	
54 N.Peninsula(Grady)	05/31/89		224,400 (R)	
54 N.Peninsula(Title Policy, etc.)			3,361 (R)	
54 N.Peninsula(Currin)	05/31/89		80,000 (R)	
38 Peacock Slough(Survey)			6,700 (R)	
25 Pine Island Ridge Incidental Costs(Appraisal)			16,000 (R)	
19 Rookery Bay(Cannon Is. Survey)			30,000 (R)	
59 Rotenberger	E.D.		25,000 (R)	
59 Rotenberger	E.D.		60,000 (R)	
59 Rotenberger (Appraisals)			20,000 (R)	
59 Rotenberger (Bergeijk)	09/30/88		1,125 (R)	
59 Rotenberger (Gertz)	CLOSED		4,500 (R)	
59 Rotenberger (Indian Lands)Title			11,000 (R)	
59 Rotenberger (Jonas)	09/30/88		4,500 (R)	
26 Rotenburger (13 Agreements)	09/30/88		16,596 (R)	
26 Rotenburger (9 Agreements)	VARIES		7,313 (R)	
26 Rotenburger (Dwyer)	Cls 09/30/88		563 (R)	
26 Rotenburger (Laspin)	Cls 09/30/88		1,125 (R)	
59 Rotenburger (Pirozzi)	09/30/88		1,125 (R)	
26 SOE(Appraisals)			100,000 (R)	
26 SOE(DNR share of existing contracts)			1,683,332 (R)	
26 SOE(DNR/DOT E.D.-Suit 112)			1,609,375 (R)	
26 SOE(DNR/DOT E.D.-Suit 113)			1,408,900 (R)	
26 SOE(DOT-Baker)	CLOSED		1,576,250 (R)	
26 SOE(Golden Gate-Abramowitz)	11/30/88		3,121 (R)	
26 SOE(Golden Gate-Armstrong)	10/31/88		406 (R)	
26 SOE(Golden Gate-Aspinall)	12/30/88		2,255 (R)	
26 SOE(Golden Gate-Bassi)	12/30/88		1,394 (R)	
26 SOE(Golden Gate-Beasley)	12/30/88		1,929 (R)	
26 SOE(Golden Gate-Benson)	12/30/88		342 (R)	
26 SOE(Golden Gate-Beuten)	12/30/88		4,700 (R)	
26 SOE(Golden Gate-Blakemore)	12/30/88		3,121 (R)	
26 SOE(Golden Gate-Bonaker)	01/30/89		934 (R)	
26 SOE(Golden Gate-Brown)	12/30/88		1,419 (R)	
26 SOE(Golden Gate-Carlan)	12/30/88		3,754 (R)	
26 SOE(Golden Gate-Creek)	12/30/88		1,030 (R)	

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATION

SUMMARY OF CARL TRUST FUND
JANUARY 4, 1989

	OPTION DATES	DEPOSITS	AMOUNTS ENCUMBERED	BALANCE AVAILABLE
26 SOE(Golden Gate-DePasquale)	12/30/88		1,352 (R)	
26 SOE(Golden Gate-Deweese)	12/30/88		477 (R)	
26 SOE(Golden Gate-Donn)	12/30/88		3,413 (R)	
26 SOE(Golden Gate-Ericson)	12/30/88		3,864 (R)	
26 SOE(Golden Gate-Faber)	10/31/88		599 (R)	
26 SOE(Golden Gate-Ferry)	11/30/88		1,707 (R)	
26 SOE(Golden Gate-Forrest)	12/30/88		731 (R)	
26 SOE(Golden Gate-Frederick)	11/30/88		3,754 (R)	
26 SOE(Golden Gate-Hart)	12/30/88		1,352 (R)	
26 SOE(Golden Gate-Hime)	01/30/89		342 (R)	
26 SOE(Golden Gate-Katri)	12/30/88		1,030 (R)	
26 SOE(Golden Gate-Kerns)	11/30/88		1,706 (R)	
26 SOE(Golden Gate-Marvel)	01/30/89		1,930 (R)	
26 SOE(Golden Gate-McCowan)	12/30/88		2,389 (R)	
26 SOE(Golden Gate-Meyer)	12/30/88		1,568 (R)	
26 SOE(Golden Gate-Miller)	12/30/88		351 (R)	
26 SOE(Golden Gate-Moch)	12/30/88		1,192 (R)	
26 SOE(Golden Gate-Rosner)	11/30/88		969 (R)	
26 SOE(Golden Gate-Rzetelny)	11/30/88		835 (R)	
26 SOE(Golden Gate-Smith)	09/30/88		1,275 (R)	
26 SOE(Golden Gate-Smith)	11/30/88		994 (R)	
26 SOE(Golden Gate-Talbott)	11/30/88		2,321 (R)	
26 SOE(Golden Gate-Thompson)	12/30/88		3,754 (R)	
26 SOE(Golden Gate-Vaccard)	12/30/88		3,121 (R)	
26 SOE(Golden Gate-Wineburg)	11/30/88		861 (R)	
26 SOE(Golden Gate-Zink)	11/30/88		3,864 (R)	
26 SOE(Maps)			17,500 (R)	
26 SOE(Reserved for DOT/DNR acq. of I-75 Corridor)			2,368,115 (R)	
16 South Savannas(GMSG, et al)	02/01/89		41,325 (R)	
16 South Savannas(Goodwin)	01/30/89		32,300 (R)	
16 South Savannas(Incidental Costs)			152,500 (R)	
16 South Savannas(Theakston)	02/01/89		9,500 (R)	
16 South Savannas(Tilton)	01/02/89		266,000 (R)	
57 Spring Hammock(Cassity-Gallagher) Survey Reimbursement			1,670 (R)	
57 Spring Hammock(Didea et al)	12/01/88		10,700 (R)	
57 Spring Hammock(Menefee)24	03/01/89		69,000 (R)	
57 Spring Hammock(Menefee)25	03/01/89		69,000 (R)	
57 Spring Hmk(Leitheuser)	01/02/89		30,600 (R)	
57 Spring Hmk.(Goldberg & Bloom)	01/01/89		938,475 (R)	
57 Spring Hmk.(Licht, et al)	04/30/89		193,800 (R)	
57 Spring Hmk.(Moore et al)	11/11/88		46,464 (R)	
57 Spring Hmk.(Overstreet)29A	01/30/89		1,883,650 (R)	
57 Spring Hmk.(Overstreet)29B1	11/15/88		70,775 (R)	
57 Spring Hmk.(Overstreet)29B2	11/15/88		152,950 (R)	
57 Spring Hmk.(Overstreet)29B3	11/15/88		7,623 (R)	
57 Spring Hmk.(Overstreet)29B4	11/15/88		88,594 (R)	
57 Spring Hmk.(Overstreet)29E	12/31/88		24,675 (R)	
46 St.Johns River (B&P)	02/28/89		881,400 (R)	
Tax Certificates			25,000 (R)	

TOTAL APPROVED CARL ACQUISITIONS 32,109,905 28,367,438

CARL BOND ISSUE:

APPROVED ACQUISITIONS (Thru 12/20/88):

45 Estero Bay	08/30/88	5,000,000 (R)
45 Estero Bay(Stardial)	Cls 04/29/88	2,500,000 (R)

TOTAL APPROVED CARL BOND ACQUISITIONS: 7,500,000 20,867,438

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATION

SUMMARY OF CARL TRUST FUND
JANUARY 4, 1989

	OPTION DATES	DEPOSITS	AMOUNTS ENCUMBERED	BALANCE AVAILABLE
TOTAL ACQUISITIONS APPROVED BY THE BOARD:			<u>39,609,905</u>	
PROPOSED ACQUISITIONS (1/24/88 AGENDA)				
53 Josslyn Island	E.D.		200,000	
40 Cayo Costa Is.(Proknow)	06/01/89		8,050	
40 Cayo Costa Is.(Willy)	02/01/89		26,000	
2 N.Key Largo Hmk.(Ragan)17			316,240	
59 Rotenberger(19 Agreements)	06/15/89		24,750	
TOTAL PROPOSED ACQUISITIONS:			<u>575,040</u>	<u>20,292,398</u>

ADDENDUM VIII

Division of State Lands CARL Project Status

DIVISION OF STATE LANDS
CARL PROJECT STATUS

<u>PRIORITY NO.</u>		<u>PROJECT</u>	<u>OWNERSHIPS REMAINING TO BE PURCHASED</u>	<u>STATUS</u>
Current	**New			
1	2	Seminole Springs/Woods (Lake County)	16+	Negotiations for major ownership have been concluded without success. Purchase is unlikely at this time. Balance of project being evaluated based on its importance to the Wekiva River System and the corridor to the Ocala National Forest. The LASC on November 15, 1988 approved a modification to the project boundary to include the Carter Trust and Brumlick Tracts, and two 40-acre inholdings. Total acreage now in the project boundary is 14,857.
2	1	North Key Largo Hammocks (Monroe County)	252+	Sixty-two percent of the project is either purchased or under option. Negotiations are under way on Phases I and II. Phases I, II and III encompass everything in the project except submerged and improved parcels. Appraisal reviews are complete on portions of Phase III and negotiations are proceeding as reviews are released. Gong closed December 7, 1988. Negotiations with Driscoll underway.
3	4	Apalachicola River & Bay (Franklin County)	25+	Appraisal review in process for Sikes Cut and Cat Point. Negotiations have been initiated in Nick's Hole area. Title information for the balance of the project has been ordered, appraisal will follow receipt of title work.

4	6	Fakahatchee Strand (Collier County)	9000+	Sixty-three percent of the project is either purchased or under option. Staff is currently working with willing sellers, owners along Janes Scenic Drive, and owners within critical panther habitat areas. In order to discourage interchange related development, the land south of the proposed I-75 interchange and west of State Road 29 adjoining Fakahatchee Strand State Preserve has been given priority. Initial title information has been ordered for this area and is to be completed by January 6, 1989. Reappraisal will follow.
5	9	Curry Hammock (Monroe County)	2	The Nature Conservancy has furnished the boundary maps. Title information has been ordered. The Nature Conservancy currently negotiating Curry parcel.
6	3	B.M.K. Ranch (Lake County)	30+	Appraisals due in mid-January 1989. Negotiations will be initiated following appraisal review.
7	7	Fort George Island (Duval County)	46+	Appraisal review is complete. Negotiations are underway. Funds committed from the City of Jacksonville and the St. Johns River Water Management District.
8	8	Saddle Blanket Lakes Scrub (Polk County)	18+	The Nature Conservancy has furnished title information. Appraisal in process. The Nature Conservancy actively negotiating large parcels and have acquired 80% of the project. A modification of the boundary to add 120 acres to be used for parking, an interpretive center, and possibly exchange, was approved by the LASC on December 14, 1988.
9	11	Waccasassa Flats (Gilchrist County)	50+	Funds approved for boundary maps, title information and appraisals. Maps and title information projected to be received by end of March 1989. Appraisal will follow.

10	12	Coupon Bight (Monroe County)	268+	Offers made to everyone in Phase I and negotiations continue. Phase I includes the large acreage tracts and unimproved subdivision lots contiguous to large acreage and state-owned tracts throughout the project. Phase II appraisal review is complete and negotiations have been initiated. Phase II is the remaining recorded and unrecorded subdivision lots. Phase III appraisals will be requested when negotiations in Phase I are substantially complete. Phase III contains the islands, the improved commercial property and improved subdivision lots. Seventeen lots to close as soon as closing documents are received and approved. A 40-acre parcel approved by the Governor and Cabinet in November will close in January 1989. 2.76 acres approved for purchase by the Governor and Cabinet will close early in 1989.
11	13	Crystal River (Citrus County)	51+	The Suncoast Shores property closed on October 31, 1988. Appraisals are being reviewed for all remaining ownerships in Phase I. The parcels included in Phase I are located throughout the project and are those properties considered to be most vulnerable to development; the Hollins Corp. being the major owner. Negotiations will be initiated upon receipt of appraisal reviews. Appraisals for the next phase will be ordered when negotiations of ownerships remaining in Phase I are well underway.
12	5	Carlton Half-Moon Ranch (Sumter County)	17+	The owner has provided title information and boundary maps. Appraisals were received the middle of December 1988 and appraisal review is in process.
13	10	Rainbow River (Marion County)	10+	Boundary maps and title information for Phase I furnished by the owners. Phase I

					includes the Rainbow Springs Attraction property and the Roberts' ownerships along the river. Appraisals are due January 28, 1989.
14	0	DeSoto Site (Leon County)	1		This project closed September 29, 1988 and has been recommended for removal from the priority list by the LASC.
15	21	Wabasso Beach (Indian River)	65		This project was added to the CARL list on August 9, 1988. Boundary maps and title information expected by end of March 1989. Appraisal will follow.
16	20	South Savannahs (Martin/St. Lucie Counties)	100+		New project design was approved by LASC on May 13, 1988 which removed parcels with improvements and added other lands. Negotiations are complete in Phase I. Phase I includes 65 parcels located primarily on the south end, but throughout the project. These parcels were designated as critically needed by the Bureau of Environmental Land Management. Phase II is the balance of the project. The county is supplying title work for Phase II. Upon receipt of the title work, appraisals will be ordered. TPL is assisting with negotiations of one large ownership.
17	31	Cockroach Bay Islands (Hillsborough County)	3+		Funds approved to provide boundary maps, title information and appraisals. Maps and title information projected to be received by end of March 1989. Appraisal will follow. One million dollars committed from County.
18	23	Brevard Turtle Beaches (Brevard)	1		This project was added to the CARL list on August 9, 1988. Boundary maps in. Title information expected early in 1989. Appraisal will follow. The Nature

				Conservancy has Disney parcel (entire project) under option for resale to the State.
19	30	Rookery Bay (Collier County)	200+	The purchase of Canon Island closed November 15, 1988. The major owner of Key Island has given a purchase option to a developer, contingent upon rezoning. Appraisals in process for the balance of Key Island. Discussions with owner of Johnson Island indicate owner may be willing to sell. Title and appraisal to be started as soon as possible.
20	29	North Fork St. Lucie River (St. Lucie)	3+	This project was added to the CARL list on August 9, 1988. Boundary maps and title information expected by end of March 1989. The Trust for Public Lands has Phase I under option for resale to the State.
21	24	Lower Apalachicola (Franklin County)	10+	Updated boundary maps and title information have been received. Updated appraisals are in review process. Negotiations will be initiated when appraisal review is complete.
22	32	Lochloosa Wildlife (Alachua County)	17	Negotiations underway with Nekoosa Packaging Corporation, current owners of major parcel at south end of project. The Nature Conservancy assisting in negotiations.
23	25	Three Lakes/Prairie Lakes (Osceola)	22	This project was added to the CARL list on August 9, 1988. Boundary maps and title information expected by end of March 1989.
24	33	St. Martins River (Citrus County)	18+	Boundary maps and title information are projected to be received by the end of April 1989. No further action will be taken in accordance with DNR negotiations criteria.

25	34	Pine Island Ridge (Broward)	2	This project was added to the CARL list on August 9, 1988. Boundary maps and title information expected by end of March 1989. Broward County committing matching funds.
26	22	Save Our Everglades (Collier County)	23,000+	Acquisition continues along Alligator Alley under the DOT/DNR joint purchase agreement. Staff is also actively making offers in Golden Gate Estates.
27	14	Highland Hammock (Highlands)	10	This project was added to the CARL list on August 9, 1988. Boundary maps and title information expected by end of March 1989. The Trust For Public Lands is assisting in negotiations.
28	43	Gadsden County Glades (Gadsden County)	11+	Action is suspended in accordance with DNR negotiation criteria.
29	28	Miami Rockridge Pinelands (Dade County)	18+	Dade County is preparing boundary maps and will help with negotiations.
30	27	Wacissa & Aucilla River Sinks (Jefferson County)		Phase I is closed. Boundary maps have been received for Phase II. Appraisals for Phase II are under way. Phase III consists of two ownerships presently being mined. CARL staff reviewing this phase.
31	38	Garcon Point (Santa Rosa County)	21+	Boundary maps and title information expected by the end of March 1989. The Nature Conservancy negotiating. No further action will be taken in accordance with DNR negotiations criteria.
32	*64	El Destino (Jefferson County)	3	This project was ranked below number 60 by the LASC on December 14, 1988.
33	40	North Layton Hammock (Monroe)	appx 16	This project was added to the CARL list on August 9, 1988. Boundary maps and title information to be ordered. No further action will be taken in accordance with DNR negotiation criteria.

34	45	Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands (Dade County)	24+	This project fell below the \$100 million cut-off line on the Interim CARL Priority List approved by the Board of Trustees on 3-8-88. Therefore, further action is suspended in accordance with DNR negotiation criteria, except for the parcel owned by The Nature Conservancy, for which appraisals are ordered.
35	46	East Everglades (Dade County)	3000+	Discussions regarding joint acquisition underway with South Florida Water Management District and National Park Service.
36	51	Wetstone/Berkovitz (Pasco County)	2+	Boundary maps and title information to be ordered. No further action will be taken in accordance with DNR negotiation criteria.
37	16	Chassahowitzka Swamp (Hernando/Citrus Counties)	13+	Negotiations in original project substantially complete. The project design conducted to provide management access, round out boundaries and assure protection of most important resources was approved by the LASC. The boundary maps are expected by end of January 1989. Appraisals and initiation of negotiations will follow.
38	49	Peacock Slough (Suwannee County)	5+	Action suspended in accordance with DNR negotiation criteria.
39	39	Charlotte Harbor (Charlotte County)	10+	Negotiations virtually complete on existing project. New project design was approved by LASC on May 6, 1988. Updated boundary maps to be ordered.
40	37	Cayo Costa Island (Lee County)	400+	Eighty-five percent of this project is either purchased or under option. Negotiations continuing.
41	*76	Horr's Island (Collier County)	2	Deltona sold the island December 15, 1988. This project was ranked below number 60 by the LASC on December 14, 1988.

42	*65	Ohio Key (Monroe)	1	This project was ranked below number 60 by the LASC on December 14, 1988.
43	48	Deering Estate Addition (Dade County)	3	Title information and boundary maps being furnished by Dade County. Dade County providing matching funds.
44	*79	Princess Place (Flagler County)	3	This project was ranked below number 60 by the LASC on December 14, 1988.
45	58	Estero Bay (Lee County)	85+	Estero Bay Trust and Stardial ownership under option at 50% of the statutory maximum. Negotiation on the balance of the project suspended in accordance with DNR negotiation criteria.
46	53	Withlacoochee (Sumter County)	45+	Action suspended in accordance with DNR negotiation criteria.
47	42	Wakulla Springs (Wakulla County)	unknown	Phase I is closed. Negotiations continue with the owner of McBride Slough. The balance of the project comprises a corridor running south along the Wakulla River, proposed for protection through use of conservation easements.
48	50	St. Johns River (Lake County)	2	The St. Johns River Forest Estates option is ready to close; however, sellers have not furnished survey and closing documents and apparently seek to back out of the agreement. Staff is reviewing alternatives and meeting with the owners to try to resolve problems. Remainder of the project suspended under negotiation criteria
49	59	Goldy/Bellemeade (Volusia)	4	This project was added to the CARL list on August 9, 1988. Boundary maps and title information expected by end of March 1989. Volusia County committing matching funds.

50	26	Andrews Tract (Levy County)	11+	Currently negotiating out-parcels for which updated appraisals have been ordered. Additions recommended by new project design approved by LASC. Appraisals for the addition will be ordered upon receipt of title information and boundary maps.
51	*63	Julington/Durbin Creeks (Duval County)	5+	This project was ranked below number 60 by the LASC December 14, 1988.
52	35	Paynes Prairie (Alachua County)	4	The Prairie Creek area was added to this project on August 9, 1988. Maps and title information expected by end of March 1989. Appraisals underway for the 26 acre parcel facing eminent development.
53	52	Josslyn Island	1	Condemnation underway; settlement negotiations ongoing.
54	0	North Peninsula (Volusia County)	13	Appraisals on remaining 9% property to be purchased have been updated. If negotiations are unsuccessful using updated appraisals, Volusia County has agreed to pursue eminent domain to complete the project with the state contributing statutory maximum. This project was recommended for removal from the priority list by the LASC. Based on Legislation passed in the 1988 session, the remaining acreage will continue to be acquired because the project is more than 90% purchased.
55	*75	Key West Salt Ponds (Monroe County)	12+	The City of Key West and various conservation groups have committed 50% matching funds on a parcel-by-parcel basis. Appraisals of the major ownership (Marks/Butler) have been received. A third appraisal was made because of a significant divergency. Appraisal has been requested for the parcel under option agreement to Florida Keys Land Trust. This project was ranked below number 60 by the LASC on December 14, 1988.

56	54	Warm Mineral Springs (Sarasota County)	1	Sarasota County committed 50% matching funds. Appraisals are due January 14, 1989.
57	36	Spring Hammock (Seminole County)	32+	This project is 83% purchased or under option. Negotiations continue on remainder. Three parcels are being reappraised.
58	47	Silver River (Marion County)	5+	Appraisal review complete on four inholdings. Negotiations in process. Funds released to appraise the 57 acre addition which includes the headwaters of the spring and the attraction. The project boundary has been reviewed and modifications to include an additional 200 acres were approved by the LASC on December 14, 1988.
59	56	Rotenberger (Palm Beach County)	700+	Sixty-five percent of this project has been purchased. Negotiations continuing on remainder. Eminent domain in process to acquire the last 35 acres in the Holey Land Tract. Boundary map and title information ordered for the Seminole Indian lands that were added to the project August 9, 1988.
60	*61	Cedar Key Scrub (Levy County)	6+	This project was ranked below number 60 by the LASC on December 14, 1988.
61	*80	The Barnacle Addition (Dade County)	1	This project was ranked below number 60 by the LASC on December 14, 1988.
62	*74	Mullet Creek Islands (Brevard County)	5	Appraisals received and negotiations in process. The county has agreed to contribute 50% matching funds. This project was ranked below number 60 by the LASC on December 14, 1988.
63	*78	Emeralda Marsh (Lake County)	102+	This project was ranked below number 60 by the LASC on December 14, 1988.
64	0	Big Shoals Corridor (Columbia/Hamilton Counties)	1	Options I & II are closed. Option III to purchase remaining undivided interest in 165

acres will close upon resolution of outstanding mineral rights issue. This project was recommended for removal from the priority list by the LASC on December 14, 1988. Based on legislation passed in the 1988 session, the remaining acreage will continue to be acquired because the project is more than 90% purchased.

65	*83	Old Leon Moss Ranch (Palm Beach County)	3	This project was ranked below number 60 by the LASC on December 14, 1988.
66	*69	Homosassa Springs (Citrus County)	2	The major ownership was purchased from the county on December 29, 1988. This project was ranked below number 60 by the LASC on December 14, 1988.
67	*73	Volusia EEL Addition (Volusia County)	2	This project was ranked below number 60 by the LASC on December 14, 1988.
68	*77	Canaveral Industrial Park (Brevard County)	4	The purchase of Parcel "C" from SJWMD closed on October 20, 1988. This project was ranked below number 60 by the LASC on December 14, 1988.
69	*81	Galt Island (Lee County)	1	This project was ranked below number 60 by the LASC on December 14, 1988.

The following projects were added to the CARL list by the LASC on December 14, 1988 and will be recommended to the BTIITF on February 16, 1989:

<u>PRIORITY NO.</u>	<u>PROJECT</u>	<u>OWNERSHIPS REMAINING TO BE PURCHASED</u>	<u>STATUS</u>
15	Emerson Point (Manatee County)	3	Funds requested for boundary maps, title information and appraisal.

17	Topsail Hill Walton County)	7	Funds requested for title information and appraisal. The boundary map was completed when project was on the SOC list.
18	Ybor City Addition (Hillsborough County)	1	Funds requested for boundary maps, title information and appraisal.
19	Big Bend Coast Tract (Taylor/Dixie Counties)	30	Boundary maps and title information were obtained while project was on the SOC list. Funds requested to appraise the portions of the project not yet purchased.
41	Seabranh (Martin County)	unknown	Funds requested for boundary maps and title information.
44	Lower Econlochatchee (Seminole County)	unknown	Funds requested for boundary maps and title information.
55	Gills Tract (Pasco County)	1	Boundary map prepared when project was on SOC list.
57	Bald Point Road (Franklin County)	62+	Boundary map prepared when project was on SOC list.
60	Letchworth Mounds (Jefferson County)	1	Funds requested for boundary maps and title information.

*These projects were ranked below number 60 by the LASC on December 14, 1988; therefore, will not be on the 1989 priority list recommended to the BTIITF on February 16, 1989.

**New - Priorities indicated in this column represent the priority given the project by the LASC on December 14, 1988 and will be recommended for approval by the BTIITF on February 16, 1989.

