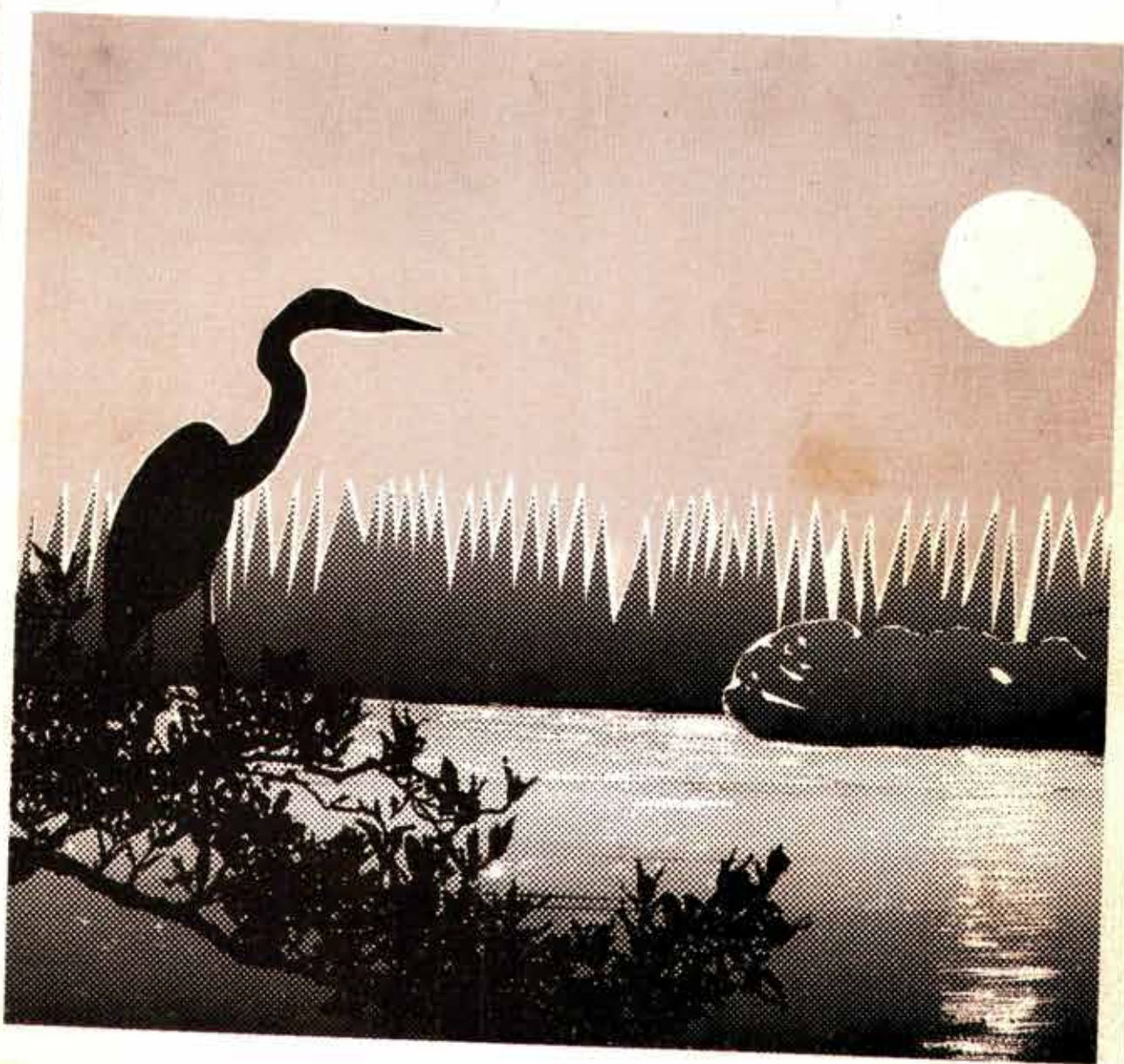


DOUNA

1990
Annual Report
of the
Conservation and Recreation Lands
Program



GAFLM

PREPARED BY
FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
AND
LAND ACQUISITION ADVISORY COUNCIL

CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS ANNUAL REPORT

February 6, 1990

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 Advisory Council,
Liaison Staff,
The Division of State Lands,
and
The Office of Land Use Planning and Biological Services

ABSTRACT

The 1990 Conservation and Recreation Lands (CARL) Annual Report was prepared pursuant to Rule 18-8, Florida Administrative Code, and Chapter 259, Florida Statutes. It includes the 1990 CARL Annual Priority List of 60 projects and a synopsis of program activities which occurred between January 1, 1989, and December 31, 1989. The Land Acquisition Advisory Council added thirteen (13) new projects to the 1990 CARL Annual Priority List, moved one (1) project from the 1989 Reserve Pool to the 1990 Priority List, moved eleven (11) projects from the 1989 Priority List to the 1990 Reserve Pool to be reconsidered at the next ranking of the CARL list, and removed six (6) former projects from consideration including two which were completed. The Land Acquisition Advisory Council also modified the boundaries or acquisition phasing of eight (8) existing CARL projects.

Brief summaries of all 60 projects on the 1990 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 Advisory Council and the Department of Natural Resources during 1989, and other CARL matters are also included in the 1990 CARL Annual Report.

This report was prepared by the Land Acquisition Planning Section, Office of Land Use Planning and Biological Services, Department of Natural Resources, under the guidance of the Land Acquisition Advisory Council, and Mr. Nevin Smith. The CARL liaison staff and the Division of State Lands, Department of Natural Resources also provided invaluable assistance in preparing this report.

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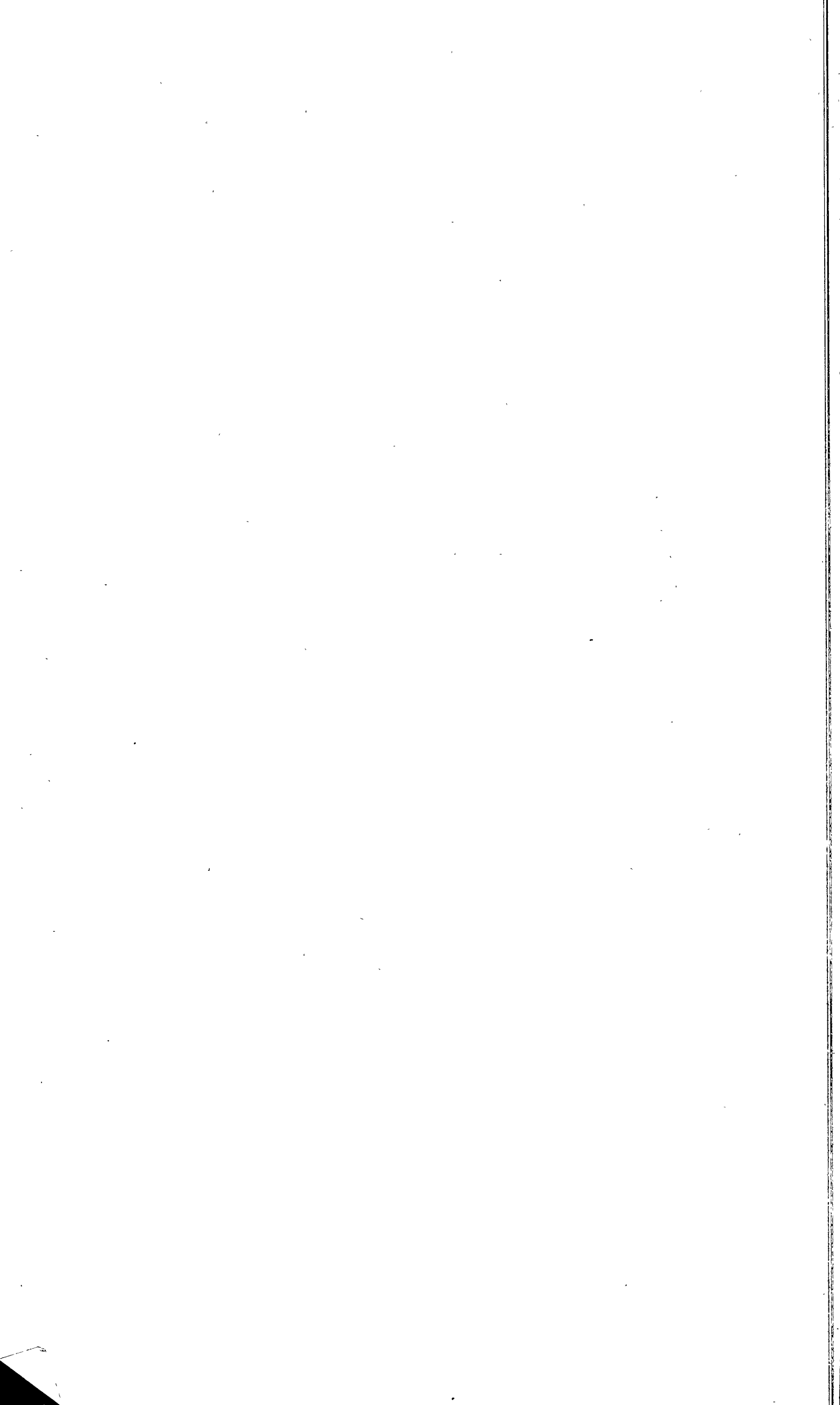
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INTRODUCTION

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 Advisory Council, the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund, and the Division of State Lands of the Department of Natural Resources. Generally, the Advisory Council identifies the properties to be acquired, the Division of State Lands negotiates the acquisitions, and the Board of Trustees oversees the activities taking place under the CARL program and allocates money from the CARL Trust Fund.

The Advisory Council has sole responsibility for the evaluation, selection and ranking of State land acquisition projects on the CARL priority list. The Advisory Council 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 Advisory Council, with the assistance of staff (Table 1), annually reviews all CARL acquisition proposals, decides which proposals 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 I-12 to I-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 Advisory Council'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 ultimate oversight 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 Advisory Council Members and CARL Liaison Staff Members

LAND ACQUISITION ADVISORY COUNCIL MEMBERS	LIAISON STAFF MEMBERS
<u>Chair 1989 Evaluation Cycle</u>	
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: (904)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: (904)487-2333
<u>Chair 1990 Evaluation Cycle</u>	
Mr. Tom Pelham, Secretary Department of Community Affairs The Rhyne Building, Room 106 2740 Centerview Drive Tallahassee, Florida 32399 Phone: (904)488-8466	Mr. James Farr Department of Community Affairs The Rhyne Building, Room 247 2740 Centerview Drive Tallahassee, Florida 32399 Phone: (904)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: (904)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: (904)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: (904)488-1554	Dr. O. Greg Brock Environmental Administrator Department of Natural Resources Suite B114, Box 77 2639 North Monroe Street Tallahassee, Florida 32303 Phone: (904)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: (904)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: (904)488-8180
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: (904)488-2975	Mr. Doug Bailey Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission Farris Bryant Building, Room 235 620 South Meridian Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1600 Phone: (904)488-6661
<u>Additional CARL Staff Members</u>	
Mr. Jim Muller, Coordinator Florida Natural Areas Inventory 1018 Thomasville Road, Suite 200-C Tallahassee, Florida 32303 Phone: (904)224-8207	Ms. Donna Ruffner and Mr. Gary Knight Land Acquisition Planning Department of Natural Resources Suite B114, Mailbox 77 2639 North Monroe Street Tallahassee, Florida 32303 Phone: (904)488-1750
Mr. David Buchanan Division of Recreation and Parks Department of Natural Resources Douglas Building, Room 506 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard Tallahassee, Florida 32399 Phone: (904)488-1416	

PAST ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Land Acquisitions: 1980-1989

On December 16, 1980, the Board of Trustees approved the first CARL priority list of 27 projects submitted by the Advisory Council. Subsequently, the Board has approved twelve CARL priority lists. Eight of these were submitted with CARL Annual Reports, while four priority lists were submitted with CARL Interim Reports (Table 2). The first CARL priority list and the eight annual CARL priority lists that were approved by the Board from 1980 through 1989 are presented in Addendum I.

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

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
Annual Report	2-16-89

The acquisitions from 1980 through 1989 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 in Monroe County, 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). Nearly 160,000 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 nearly \$264 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, nearly 14,200 additional acres worth nearly \$31 million will have been acquired (Tables 4 and 8).

Table 3: CARL and EEL Acquisitions Summary

Closings:			
Year	Acreage*	CARL**	EEL***
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	\$ 35,085,457	-0-
1988	22,843	\$ 64,084,224	-0-
1989	5,961	\$ 23,278,451	-0-
Subtotal	538,072	\$263,999,934	\$200,000,000
Outstanding Options:			
prior to 1989	10,302	\$ 13,078,465	-0-
1989	3,876	\$ 17,833,316	-0-
Subtotal	14,178	\$ 30,911,781	-0-
TOTAL	552,250	\$ 294,911,715	\$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 excludes incidental expenses (e.g., appraisal & mapping costs) 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.

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 4: Outstanding Options/Agreements Authorized by Board prior to 1989

<u>Project Name*</u>	<u>Date Authorized</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Cayo Costa Island	06/11/88	.16	\$ 19,250
Cayo Costa Island	06/14/88	.32	8,050
Cayo Costa Island	10/25/88	.16	4,025
Cayo Costa Island	11/10/88	.32	7,500
Cayo Costa Island (3)	12/06/88	1.92	35,400
Coupon Bight	03/22/88	.69	9,350
Coupon Bight	04/26/88	.67	47,760
Estero Bay	12/15/87	4,518.00	5,000,000
Estero Bay	03/08/88	660.00	3,474,750
Fakahatchee Strand	10/07/86	700.00	500,000
Fakahatchee Strand (2)	12/15/87	3.80	1,702
Fakahatchee Strand (4)	01/26/88	10.09	4,541
Fakahatchee Strand (5)	04/12/88	7.82	3,516
Fakahatchee Strand	08/09/88	2.50	1,125
Fakahatchee Strand	09/13/88	2.50	1,125
Fakahatchee Strand (2)	10/25/88	3.75	1,687
North Key Largo Hammock (3)	09/13/88	41.54	444,598
Rotenberger	10/06/87	10.00	4,500
Rotenberger (3)	01/26/88	17.50	7,876
Rotenberger (2)	05/24/88	3.75	1,687
Save Our Everglades (2)**	10/25/88	4208.95	3,018,275
SOE/Golden Gate (4)	05/10/88	17.96	8,592
SOE/Golden Gate	06/28/88	1.14	598
SOE/Golden Gate	08/09/88	1.64	1,394
SOE/Golden Gate	09/13/88	2.27	1,192
SOE/Golden Gate	10/25/88	2.73	3,754
SOE/Golden Gate (3)	11/22/88	6.13	4,854
South Savannas	12/16/86	3.60	9,500
South Savannas	01/26/88	8.50	32,300
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	12/15/87	19.60	69,000
Spring Hammock	03/08/88	19.72	69,000
Spring Hammock	08/09/88	15.05	193,800
		TOTAL	10,302.22 \$13,078,465

* 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

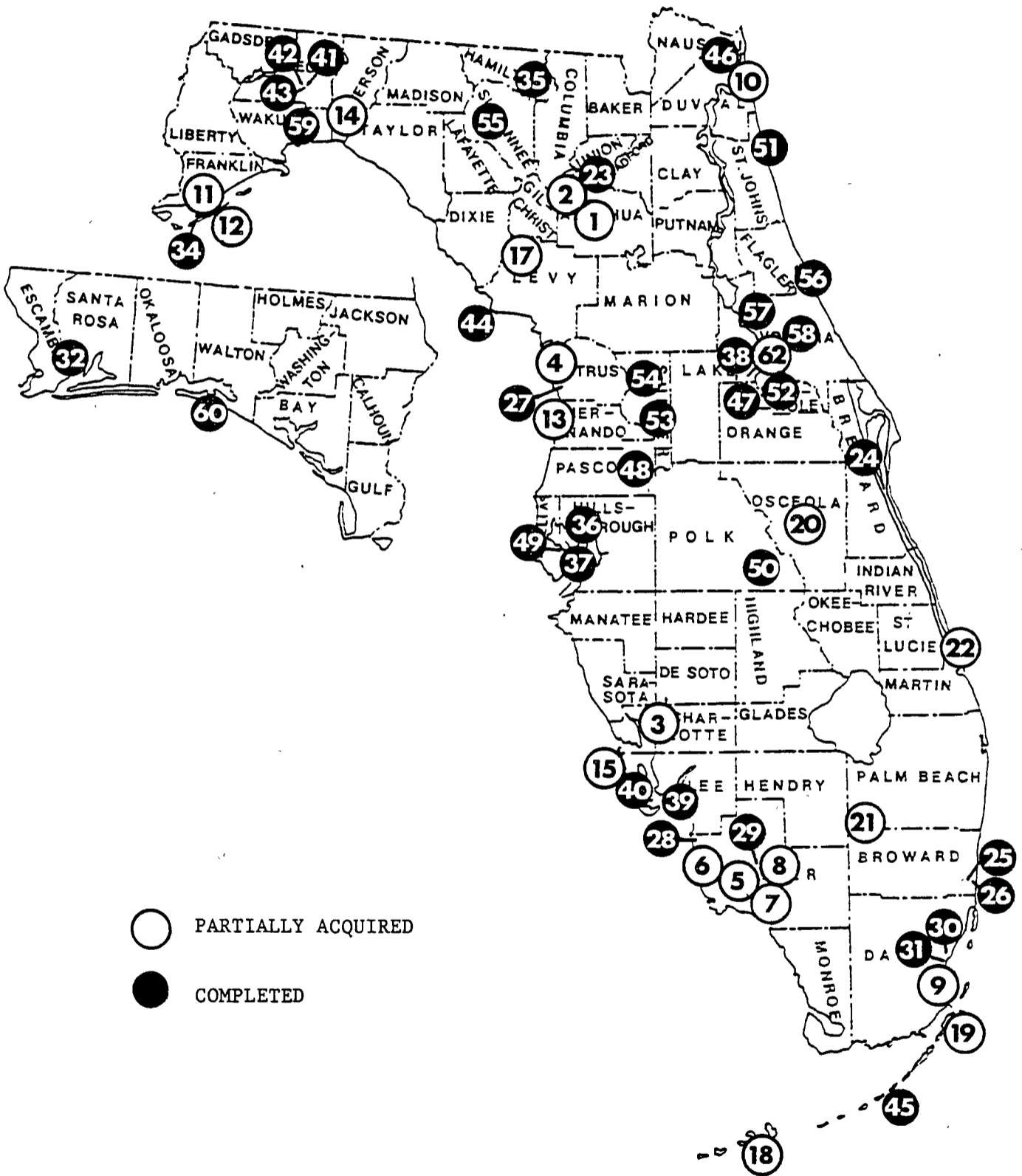


Table 5: Current CARL Projects Under Acquisition

Map No.	Project	County	Funds Expended*	Acreage*** Acquired
1.	Paynes Prairie State Preserve	Alachua	\$ 1,418,000.00**	434.60
2.	San Felasco Hammock St.Pres.	Alachua	10,718,343.25	5,968.00
3.	Charlotte Harbor State Res.	Charlotte	8,070,838.00	18,077.51
4.	Crystal River (+ Stoney Lane)	Citrus	9,615,241.00	3,813.42
5.	Fakahatchee Strand St. Pres.	Collier	13,087,503.00	47,067.67
6.	Rookery Bay NERR	Collier	7,927,646.00	27,395.80
7.	Save Our Everglades	Collier	19,670,813.00	19,035.00
8.	East Everglades (Aerojet)	Dade	10,574,560.00	17,280.00
9.	Deering Hammock	Dade	19,210,675.00	347.22
10.	Fort George Island	Duval	10,134,849.00	580.26
11.	Lower Apalachicola(+M.K.Ranch)	Franklin	12,643,179.00	42,835.10
12.	Apalach.Riv.& Bay(+St.Geo.Is.)	Franklin	1,834,892.00	109.80
13.	Chassahowitzka Swamp WMA	Hernando	3,461,190.00	15,947.90
14.	Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks	Jefferson	4,637,536.00	13,179.00
61.	B.M.K. Ranch	Lake/Orange	12,021,992.00	3,335.49
15.	Cayo Costa Is. (+ N.Captiva)	Lee	18,829,034.57	1,563.61
16.	Andrews Tract WMA	Levy	4,839,000.00	2,843.50
17.	Silver River State Park	Marion	8,982,896.00	2,241.02
18.	Coupon Bight/Big Pine Key	Monroe	662,761.00	114.37
19.	North Key Largo Hammocks	Monroe	44,138,277.00	1,581.90
20.	Three Lakes WMA	Osceola	20,439,386.88	51,485.00
21.	Rotenberger/Holey Land	Palm Beach	9,206,216.50	14,988.65+
22.	South Savannas State Reserve	St.Luc/Martin	5,767,582.40	3,736.92

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

23.	River Rise State Preserve	Alach/Colum	\$ 4,598,957.00	4,182.00
24.	Tosohatchee SR + Canaveral Pk.	Brevard	16,839,842.00	30,666.00
25.	Westlake	Broward	11,945,395.00	1,177.84
26.	Pine Island Ridge	Broward	3,663,340.00	99.80
27.	Homosassa Springs St.Wldlf.Pk.	Citrus	3,449,600.00	150.00
28.	Barefoot Beach	Collier	3,910,000.00**	156.45
29.	Big Cypress Ntnl. Preserve	Collier	40,000,000.00**	134,822.22
30.	Gables By The Sea	Dade	5,628,397.73	180.00
31.	ITT Hammock	Dade	6,111,500.00	692.32
32.	Escambia Bay Bluffs	Escambia	394,250.00	16.10
33.	Perdido Key St.Rec.Area	Escambia	8,057,800.00	247.03
34.	Cape St. George St. Res.	Franklin	8,838,000.00	2,294.59
35.	Brown/Big Shoals St.For./WMA	Hamilton	4,871,342.00	2,683.00
36.	Bower Tract	Hillsborough	5,491,500.00	1,596.00
37.	Weeden Island State Preserve	Hillsborough	6,000,000.00	616.03
38.	Lower Wekiva River St. Res.	Lake	3,749,927.20	4,531.70
39.	Estero Bay Aquatic Preserve++	Lee	8,474,750.00	5,494.00
40.	Josslyn Island	Lee	144,000.00	9.30
41.	DeSoto Site	Leon	1,400,000.00	4.83
42.	Fort San Luis	Leon	1,025,000.00	49.72
43.	The Grove	Leon	2,285,000.00	10.35
44.	Cedar Key Scrub St.Res./WMA++	Levy	1,543,604.00	4,988.00
45.	Windley Key Quarry SGS	Monroe	2,225,000.00	28.00
46.	Nassau Valley State Reserve	Nassau	232,524.25	639.50
47.	Consolidated Ranch(Rock Sp.Run)	Orange	7,632,115.00	8,735.99
48.	Little Gator Creek WMA	Pasco	1,175,000.00	565.00
49.	Gateway	Pinellas	1,533,162.00	725.84
50.	Lake Arbuckle St.Forest/WMA	Polk	8,849,820.00	13,746.00
51.	Guana River WMA/St. Park	St. Johns	25,000,000.00**	4,800.00
52.	Spring Hammock++	Seminole	5,611,980.00	709.27
53.	Withlacoochee EEL++	Sumter	2,150,000.00	10,228.18
54.	Carlton Half-Moon Ranch WMA++	Sumter	4,911,832.00	4,414.40
55.	Peacock Slough State Park++	Suwannee	738,517.00	280.00
56.	North Peninsula State Park	Volusia	14,320,741.00	1,583.43
57.	Stark Tract (Blue Spng.S.P.)	Volusia	3,003,900.00	719.44
58.	Volusia Water Recharge Area	Volusia	3,743,800.00	6,665.00
59.	Wakulla Springs State Park++	Wakulla	7,150,000.00	2,902.00
60.	Grayton Dunes St. Rec. Area	Walton	2,375,250.00**	800.19

* Including options approved but not yet closed (as of Dec. 31, 1989). 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.

*** Including most donations and exchanges.

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

++ Ranked below 60 (see page I-31), not necessarily 90% complete.

CARL Acquisitions/Option Agreements: January 1, 1989 to December 31, 1989

The list of accomplishments under the CARL program during 1989 included the acquisition of approximately 5,961 acres that cost approximately \$23.3 million (Table 7). Major acquisitions closed during 1989 included the Carlton Half-Moon Ranch in Sumter County, Fort George Island in Duval County, Josslyn Island in Lee County, and several parcels within Cayo Costa, Coupon Bight, Spring Hammock, Rotenberger, Save Our Everglades and Fakahatchee Strand. Additionally, the Board approved option contracts to secure over 95 additional parcels in 1989 (Table 8). When these parcels close, the State will have purchased another 3,876 acres for \$17.8 million (Addendum VII). Thus, the sum total of CARL acquisitions and Board approved option contracts during the nine years that the program has operated amounts to nearly 190,000 acres at an anticipated final cost of nearly \$295 million.

Table 7: CARL Acquisitions Closed: January 1 to December 31, 1989

<u>Project Name*</u>	<u>Date Closed</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Cost</u>
Apalachicola R. & B., Phase I	08/09/89	34.80	757,980
Carlton Half-Moon Ranch	08/15/89	4,414.40	4,911,832
Cayo Costa Island	01/11/89	.16	3,900
Cayo Costa Island	02/03/89	.16	4,600
Cayo Costa Island (4)	02/28/89	1.53	46,125
Cayo Costa Island	06/09/89	.31	10,000
Cayo Costa Island	06/16/89	.16	12,250
Cayo Costa Island	06/30/89	.48	7,350
Cayo Costa Island	08/30/89	.16	3,201
Cayo Costa Island	10/10/89	.32	6,200
Cayo Costa Island (2)	10/12/89	.48	68,600
Cayo Costa Island (2)	10/17/89	.32	21,025
Cayo Costa Island (2)	10/18/89	.45	11,350
Cayo Costa Island	10/31/89	.16	5,000
Cayo Costa Island	11/01/89	.32	18,400
Cayo Costa Island	11/10/89	.80	14,000
Cayo Costa Island	12/15/89	.32	8,050
Cayo Costa Island	12/28/89	.16	12,600
Cayo Costa Island (4)	12/29/89	3.84	84,012
Coupon Bight (7)	01/12/89	4.64	192,029
Coupon Bight (2)	03/13/89	41.72	93,222
Coupon Bight	05/09/89	2.76	33,920
Coupon Bight	06/23/89	1.39	15,520
Coupon Bight (2)	08/30/89	1.32	57,110
Coupon Bight (3)	12/29/89	.77	5,250
Fakahatchee Strand (3)	02/28/89	21.99	9,896
Fakahatchee Strand (14)	03/24/89	43.78	19,706
Fakahatchee Strand	04/21/89	2.50	1,125
Fakahatchee Strand (4)	04/28/89	10.00	4,500
Fakahatchee Strand (3)	05/31/89	7.53	3,380
Fakahatchee Strand (5)	06/09/89	7.25	3,377
Fakahatchee Strand (6)	06/23/89	12.51	5,628
Fakahatchee Strand	06/30/89	3.79	1,708
Fakahatchee Strand	12/12/89	15.00	6,750
Ft. George Island	06/29/89	580.26	10,134,849
Josslyn Island	06/19/89	9.30	144,000
North Key Largo Hammock	05/31/89	14.89	277,239
North Key Largo Hammock (2)	10/14/89	7.50	117,497
North Peninsula (2)	05/27/89	16.00	302,760
North Peninsula	08/17/89	12.90	153,307
North Peninsula	11/08/89	46.68	775,895
Rotenberger (5)	01/16/89	7.50	3,377
Rotenberger (5)	02/08/89	10.00	4,501
Rotenberger (2)	04/14/89	3.75	1,812
Rotenberger (2)	05/17/89	5.00	2,250
Rotenberger (3)	10/12/89	7.50	3,375
Rotenberger (4)	10/17/89	15.00	7,250
Rotenberger (2)	10/27/89	7.50	3,375
Rotenberger (3)	11/06/89	7.50	3,375
Rotenberger (2)	11/08/89	5.00	2,250
Rotenberger (3)	11/17/89	7.50	3,375
Rotenberger	12/02/89	2.50	1,125

CONTINUED ON PAGE 11

Table 7 (Continued): CARL Acquisitions Closed: 1/1/89 to 12/31/89

<u>Project Name*</u>	<u>Date Closed</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Cost</u>
Rotenberger (3)	12/08/89	15.00	6,750
Rotenberger	12/22/89	2.50	1,125
Rotenberger	12/27/89	2.50	1,125
Save Our Everglades (134)**	01/10/89		474,646
Save Our Everglades (248)**	01/30/89		911,884
SOE/Golden Gate (7)	03/17/89	16.23	13,016
SOE/Golden Gate (12)	03/24/89	25.34	25,027
SOE/Golden Gate (14)	04/28/89	36.10	21,202
SOE/Golden Gate (3)	05/31/89	8.35	6,772
SOE/Golden Gate	06/09/89	1.59	994
SOE/Golden Gate (13)	06/23/89	36.64	23,885
SOE/Golden Gate	07/25/89	2.81	2,388
SOE/Golden Gate (2)	12/12/89	3.86	2,407
South Savannas	03/29/89	5.00	35,540
South Savannas	06/22/89	40.00	266,000
Spring Hammock (3)	03/08/89	29.76	167,163
Spring Hammock	04/14/89		24,675
Spring Hammock (2)	04/25/89	279.42	2,036,600
Spring Hammock	07/26/89	52.94	856,044
TOTAL		5,960.60	\$23,278,451

Table 8: Outstanding Options/Agreements Authorized by Board of Trustees
January 1 to December 31, 1988

<u>Project Name*</u>	<u>Date Authorized</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Amount</u>
B.M.K. Ranch (2)	10/10/89	3335.49	12,021,992
Brown Tract/Big Shoal	06/13/89		203,067
Cayo Costa Island	01/24/89	.32	8,050
Cayo Costa Island	02/16/89	.75	10,500
Cayo Costa Island	03/28/89	.32	70,000
Cayo Costa Island	05/11/89	2.40	22,764
Cayo Costa Island	06/13/89	.16	4,025
Cayo Costa Island (2)	08/08/89	1.22	121,000
Cayo Costa Island (2)	11/09/89	.67	30,800
Cayo Costa Island	12/05/89	1.20	16,170
Coupon Bight	08/08/89	.26	6,000
Coupon Bight (2)	08/22/89	1.32	32,600
Coupon Bight (2)	09/26/89	1.45	20,900
Coupon Bight	12/05/89	1.26	11,600
Crystal River	09/26/89	9.42	71,002
Crystal River	10/10/89	.35	11,000
Fakahatchee Strand	04/25/89	2.50	1,125
Fakahatchee Strand	08/08/89	3.75	1,688
Fakahatchee Strand	09/14/89	2.50	1,125
Fakahatchee Strand (2)	10/24/89	3.75	1,688
North Key Largo Hammock	03/28/89		19,222
North Key Largo Hammock	04/11/89	6.90	43,758
North Key Largo Hammock (21)	12/05/89		1,006,514
Rotenberger (6)	01/24/89	17.50	8,125
Rotenberger (5)	01/24/89	11.25	5,053
Rotenberger (16)	08/08/89	82.47	37,112
Rotenberger (2)	12/05/89	5.00	2,250
SOE/Golden Gate (5)	01/14/89	97.88	66,720
SOE/Golden Gate (2)	04/25/89	6.28	4,693
SOE/Golden Gate	06/27/89	2.73	3,754
SOE/Golden Gate	08/08/89	5.00	4,250
SOE/Golden Gate	11/09/89	2.70	1,419
South Savannas	08/08/89	168.91	300,000
TOTAL		3,775.71	\$14,169,966

* 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 five 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 boundary mapping, appraisal, 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 Advisory Council 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 Advisory Council 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 Advisory Council 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 project design 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 acquisition proposals 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 Advisory Council is governed by Rule 18-8, Florida Administrative Code. The Advisory Council has been in the process of revising this rule to conform with recent revisions in Florida Statutes. Figure 2 (page I-14) illustrates the current process for evaluating, selecting and ranking CARL proposals. A brief explanation of the steps, as identified in Figure 2, is provided below:

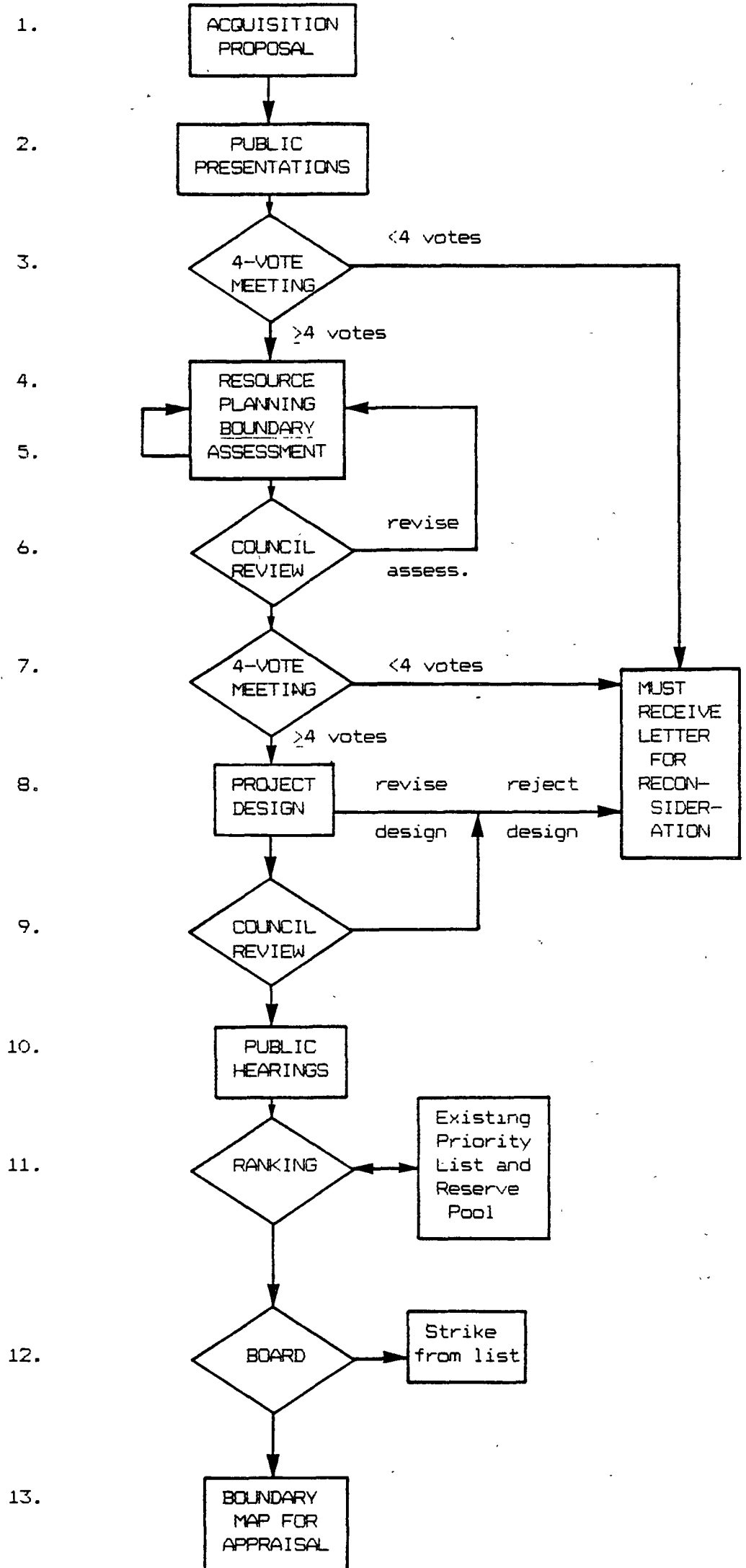
1. Acquisition Proposal Form

Filed on form 18-1A, which may be obtained from the Land Acquisition Planning Section, Department of Natural Resources, proposal forms must be received on or before January 31 to be considered during that year's CARL cycle. Proposal forms that are received after January 31 are considered during the next cycle, unless they are accepted out-of-cycle by an affirmative vote of four or more Advisory Council 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. Council 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 Council 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 Land Acquisition Planning Section and reviewed by Council 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 Council staff members and appropriate field staff for review. Suggested revisions to the FNAI prepared RPB are submitted by staff with written justification for boundary modifications. The resultant RPB developed by Council 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 Council 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 Land Acquisition Planning Section and then distributed to all Council members, staff, and the FNAI for review.

6. Council Review

Each project assessment, including the final RPB, is evaluated by the Council to determine if it accurately and adequately assesses the characteristics of an acquisition proposal. The Council 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 Council 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 Council 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. Public and management access and related concerns.
- c. Easements, utilities, and other encumbrances that could affect acquisition or management.
- d. Sovereignty and jurisdictional lands.
- e. Public and non-profit ownerships.
- f. Information on land use and development trends, including zoning changes, annexations, and extension of utilities.
- g. Alternative acquisition techniques and the availability of other funding sources.

The draft Project Design is then submitted to the FNAI, the Council 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 protection and management concerns and the endangerment and vulnerability of each parcel. Additionally, acquisitions which exceed budgetary limitations can be divided, pursuant to these considerations, into phases that coincide with funding projections.

9. Council Review

Each Project Design, including the project design boundary map, proposed phasing, and recommended acquisition techniques, is evaluated by the Council to determine if any modifications are required. The Council may accept, modify, or reject a project design. If rejected, the project design may be modified and reconsidered, or the Council 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 new project proposals, as well as testimony on projects which are currently on the CARL Priority List or are being reconsidered for inclusion on the 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 Land Acquisition Planning Section.

11. Ranking Projects

After the public hearings, the Council ranks projects by one of several means:

- a. The entire list, including newly approved projects, are independently ranked by each Council 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 Council 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 Council members.

The Council may recommend that the Board remove one or more projects from the priority list for various reasons (e.g., to limit the size of the list, or to delete a project that has been acquired or developed). The Council 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 Council's CARL Priority List is submitted to the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund (i.e., the Governor and Cabinet) as part of 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 Council'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 Council. 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 CARL priority list, boundary maps 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. Boundary maps with accompanying title information reports are 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. Appraisals based on boundary map and title information, are contracted by the Bureau of Appraisal.

SUMMARY OF ADVISORY COUNCIL ACTIONS - 1989 EVALUATION CYCLE

The Land Acquisition Advisory Council held eleven (11) meetings during the 1989 evaluation cycle (Table 9 and Addendum II). Seven (7) of these meetings included public hearings in which the general public, particularly sponsors of CARL proposals, were invited to speak. Four of the Advisory Council meetings also included State Recreation and Parks Land Acquisition Program (SOC and LATF) agenda items.

Table 9: Advisory Council Meeting Dates: March 9, 1989 to January 17, 1990

<u>Date</u>	<u>Agenda</u>	<u>Location</u>
*03-09-89	CARL	Tallahassee
*03-10-89	CARL	Tallahassee
03-31-89	CARL	Tallahassee
*07-14-89	CARL	Tallahassee
08-04-89	CARL/LATF/SOC	Tallahassee
*10-25-89	CARL/LATF/SOC	Tallahassee
*11-06-89	CARL	Miami
*11-07-89	CARL	Orlando
*11-09-89	CARL/LATF	Tallahassee
12-01-89	CARL/LATF/SOC	Tallahassee
01-17-90	CARL	Tallahassee

NOTE: Meeting Summaries included in Addendum II.

*Public hearings scheduled to receive public testimony.

All Advisory Council meetings were advertised in the Florida Administrative Weekly as required by statute. The agendas for the November 6, 7, and 9, 1989 public hearings (for receiving testimony on projects being considered for ranking 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 (more than 900 entries) which is maintained by the Land Acquisition Planning Section, Department of Natural Resources. Brief summaries of Advisory Council meetings are included in Addendum II, while voting and ranking sheets for the major Advisory Council actions are included in Addendum III.

Three of the most important Advisory Council meetings, overall, occurred on March 31, August 4, and December 1, 1989. On March 31, 1989, the Council reviewed 80 acquisition proposals: 41 new proposals, 10 reconsidered proposals, and 29 Save Our Coast projects which were being considered for transfer to the CARL program. The sponsors of two of the new proposals requested to withdraw their proposals from consideration. After granting the requested withdrawals, the Council voted to assess 20 of the 78 acquisition proposals considered (Table 10, Figure 3, Addenda III & V).

Table 10: Acquisition Proposals Reviewed Under the CARL Program During the 1989 Evaluation Cycle

<u>A. Approved for Full Review (Assessment)</u>			
<u>Map No.*</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Project No.</u>	<u>County</u>
1.	San Felasco Hammock Addition	890115-01-1	Alachua
2.	Sebastian Creek	890131-05-1	Brevard
3.	Gold Head Branch Addition	800616-10-1	Clay
4.	Upper Black Creek	890131-10-1	Clay
5.	Dog Island	810701-38-1	Franklin
6.	St. Joseph Bay Buffer	871119-23-1	Gulf
7.	Wekiva-Ocala Connector	881115-35-1	Lake
8.	Levy County Forest	890131-38-1	Levy
9.	Levy County Sandhills	890131-38-2	Levy
10.	Heather Island	890131-42-3	Marion
11.	Catfish Creek	890131-53-1	Polk
12.	Reedy Creek Scrub	890131-53-2	Polk
13.	Caravelle Ranch	810406-54-1	Putnam
14.	Twelve Mile Swamp	881117-55-1	St. Johns
15.	Blackwater-Eglin Connector	890131-57-1	Santa Rosa
16.	Blackwater River Addition	890131-57-2	Santa Rosa
17.	Oscar Scherer Addition	881224-58-1	Sarasota
18.	Wekiva River Buffers	881115-59-1	Seminole

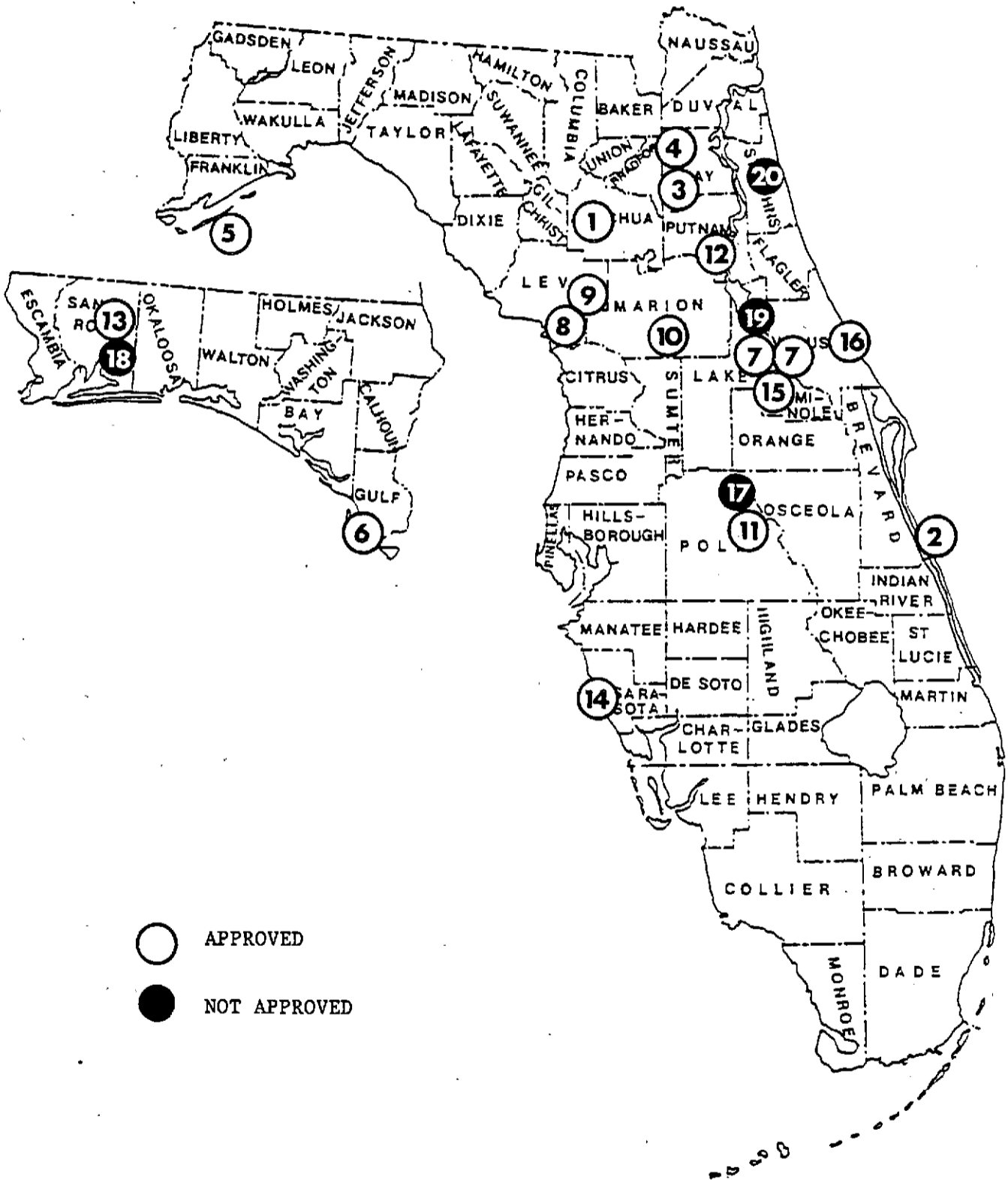
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Table 10 (Continued from page I-19): Acquisition Proposals Reviewed Under the CARL Program During the 1989 Evaluation Cycle

A. Approved for Full Review (Assessment)			
Map No.*	Name	Project No.	County
19.	Spruce Creek	890131-64-1	Volusia
20.	Florida Trail Corridors	890126-00-1	Multi-County
B. Not Approved for Full Review			
21.	Mexico Beach Tract	871119-03-1	Bay
22.	Santa Clara et al Tract	871119-03-2	Bay
23.	Shell Island	871119-03-3	Bay
24.	Brevard County Beaches	871119-05-2	Brevard
25.	Cherie Down Park Addition	890125-05-1	Brevard
26.	Indiatlantic Beach Addition	871119-05-3	Brevard
27.	Sebastian Inlet Addition	871119-05-1	Brevard
28.	North Beach Addition	871119-06-1	Broward
29.	Posner Tract	871119-06-2	Broward
30.	Turtle Run	890131-06-1	Broward
31.	Don Pedro Island	871119-08-1	Charlotte
32.	Lemon Bay	890131-08-1	Charlotte
33.	Barefoot Beach	871119-11-1	Collier
34.	Clam Pass	871119-11-2	Collier
35.	Ichetucknee Addition North	881103-12-1	Columbia
36.	North Shore Openspace	871119-13-1	Dade
37.	Oleta River	840827-13-1	Dade
38.	Pennsuco Parcel	871002-13-1	Dade
39.	Cedar Point	860801-16-1	Duval
40.	Washington Oaks Addition	871119-18-1	Flagler
41.	Ward Ridge	890131-23-1	Gulf
42.	Suwannee Trails	890207-24-1	Hamilton
43.	Chassahowitzka & Weeki Wachee	860730-27-1	Hernando
44.	Fisheating Creek Tract	870729-28-1	Highlands
45.	Tampa Union Station	890131-29-1	Hillsborough
46.	Sebastian Inlet Addition South	871119-31-1	Indian River
47.	Lake Louise Addition	890131-35-1	Lake
48.	Charlotte Harbor South	880622-36-1	Lee
49.	Gasparilla Island Addition	871119-36-1	Lee
50.	Lake Jackson Tackle Shop	890131-37-1	Leon
51.	Cedar Key Parcel	890131-38-1	Levy
52.	Waccasassa Bay Inholding	890128-38-1	Levy
53.	Lake Weir Property	870731-42-1	Marion
54.	Orange Springs	890131-42-1	Marion
55.	Orange Springs Historic Site	890131-42-2	Marion
56.	Alex's Beach	871119-43-1	Martin
57.	Fletcher Beach	871119-43-2	Martin
58.	Matecumbe Beach	871119-44-1	Monroe
59.	Rodrigues Key	821116-44-1	Monroe
60.	American Beach	890131-45-1	Nassau
61.	Eagle Bay Marsh	890131-47-1	Okeechobee
62.	Okeechobee Battlefield	870803-47-1	Okeechobee
63.	Jupiter Ridge	890131-50-1	Palm Beach
64.	Ben Pilot Point	890127-51-1	Pasco
65.	Anastasia State Park Addition	890131-55-1	St. Johns
66.	Guana River	871119-55-2	St. Johns
67.	Avalon Tract	871119-56-2	St. Lucie
68.	Ft. Pierce Inlet Addition	871119-56-3	St. Lucie
69.	Ft. Pierce South Addition	871119-56-4	St. Lucie
70.	Hutchinson Is. (Blind Creek)	871119-56-1	St. Lucie
71.	Hutchinson Is. (Grn. Turtle Bch)	871119-56-5	St. Lucie
72.	Surfside Addition	871119-56-6	St. Lucie
73.	Great Blue Heron Rookery	890131-57-3	Santa Rosa
74.	Lake George Southeast	890117-64-1	Volusia
75.	Lighthouse Point	871119-64-1	Volusia
76.	St. Marks Historical Site Add.	880721-65-1	Wakulla
77.	Grayton Beach East Addition	871119-66-2	Walton
78.	Grayton Dunes	810929-66-1	Walton
C. Acquisition Proposals Withdrawn			
79.	Walker Ranch	890228-49-1	Osceola
80.	Ichetucknee Addition West	871119-61-1	Suwannee

* Numbers correspond to Figure 3.

Figure 4
PROJECTS ASSESSED IN 1989



On August 4, 1989, the Advisory Council reviewed and adopted the twenty CARL assessments prepared by staff (Table 11, Figure 4, Addendum III). The Council voted to prepare project designs for sixteen of these proposals. They further directed staff to consider combining the two Levy County proposals into a single project. The Dog Island proposal was subsequently withdrawn from consideration by the Council's revocation of their prior approval vote.

Table 11: Project Assessments Prepared and Reviewed by the Land Acquisition Advisory Council During the 1989 Evaluation Cycle

A. Project Assessments Approved for Project Designs			
Map*			Date
Nos.	Project Name	County	Approved
1.	San Felasco Hammock Addition	Alachua	08-04-89
2.	Sebastian Creek	Brevard	08-04-89
3.	+ Gold Head Branch Addition	Clay	08-04-89
4.	Upper Black Creek	Clay	08-04-89
5.	** Dog Island	Franklin	08-04-89
6.	+ St. Joseph Bay Buffer	Gulf	08-04-89
7.	Wekiva-Ocala Connector	Lake	08-04-89
8.	Levy County Forest	Levy	08-04-89
9.	Levy County Sandhills	Levy	08-04-89
10.	Heather Island	Marion	08-04-89
11.	Catfish Creek	Polk	08-04-89
12.	Caravelle Ranch	Putnam	08-04-89
13.	Blackwater River Addition	Santa Rosa	08-04-89
14.	Oscar Scherer Addition	Sarasota	08-04-89
15.	Wekiva River Buffers	Seminole	08-04-89
16.	Spruce Creek	Volusia	08-04-89
B. Project Assessments NOT Voted to Project Design			
17.	Reedy Creek Scrub	Polk	08-04-89
18.	Blackwater-Eglin Connector	Santa Rosa	08-04-89
19.	Florida Trail Corridors	Lake/Multi Co.	08-04-89
20.	Twelve Mile Swamp	St. Johns	08-04-89

+ LATF/SOC projects proposed for transfer to the CARL program.

* Numbers correspond to Figure 4.

** Affirmative vote to prepare project design was revoked by the Council during their December 1, 1989 meeting.

On December 1, 1989, the Advisory Council approved twelve project designs prepared by the Division of State Lands (Table 12A). One of these, the project design for the Levy County Forest/Sandhills, combined two CARL project assessments into a single project. Three project designs assigned by the Council (Dog Island, Wekiva River Buffers, and Wekiva-Ocala Connector) were incomplete when the Council first considered the 1989 CARL project designs. The Dog Island project proposal was withdrawn from project design consideration by the Council's decision to revoke their prior approval vote; thus, a project design will not be prepared for this project proposal (Table 12D). The Council approved the Wekiva River Buffers and the Wekiva-Ocala Connector projects for ranking with the contingency that these projects would be included on the priority list only if the Council adopted a project design prior to submittal of the list to the Board. The project design for the Wekiva-Ocala Connector was completed and adopted by the Council on January 17, 1990. The project design for the Wekiva River Buffers was not completed; however, it was ranked below 60 and was not included on the priority list being submitted to the Board. The Wekiva River Buffers project design will be prepared for review by the Council in 1990. Three other CARL projects also have project designs that have been deferred pending actions by local government, water management district, or Council staff (Table 12C).

The Advisory Council also considered twelve proposals to modify the project designs or boundaries for eleven projects (Table 12B & D). Nine of these proposals were approved by the Council, including two distinct actions on Lower Econlockhatchee River. The boundaries of five projects were expanded (Tropical Hammocks, Lower Apalach., Wabasso Beach, Wacissa/Aucilla, & Silver River), while one project was reduced (Julington/Durbin), and one was corrected (Lower Econ.). The project design phasing was modified for two projects (Lower Econ. & Highlands Hammock Add.). Two proposed boundary expansions were rejected (N. Key Largo Add. & Ft. Geo. Is. Add.), and a third was withdrawn (ITT Hammock Exch.).

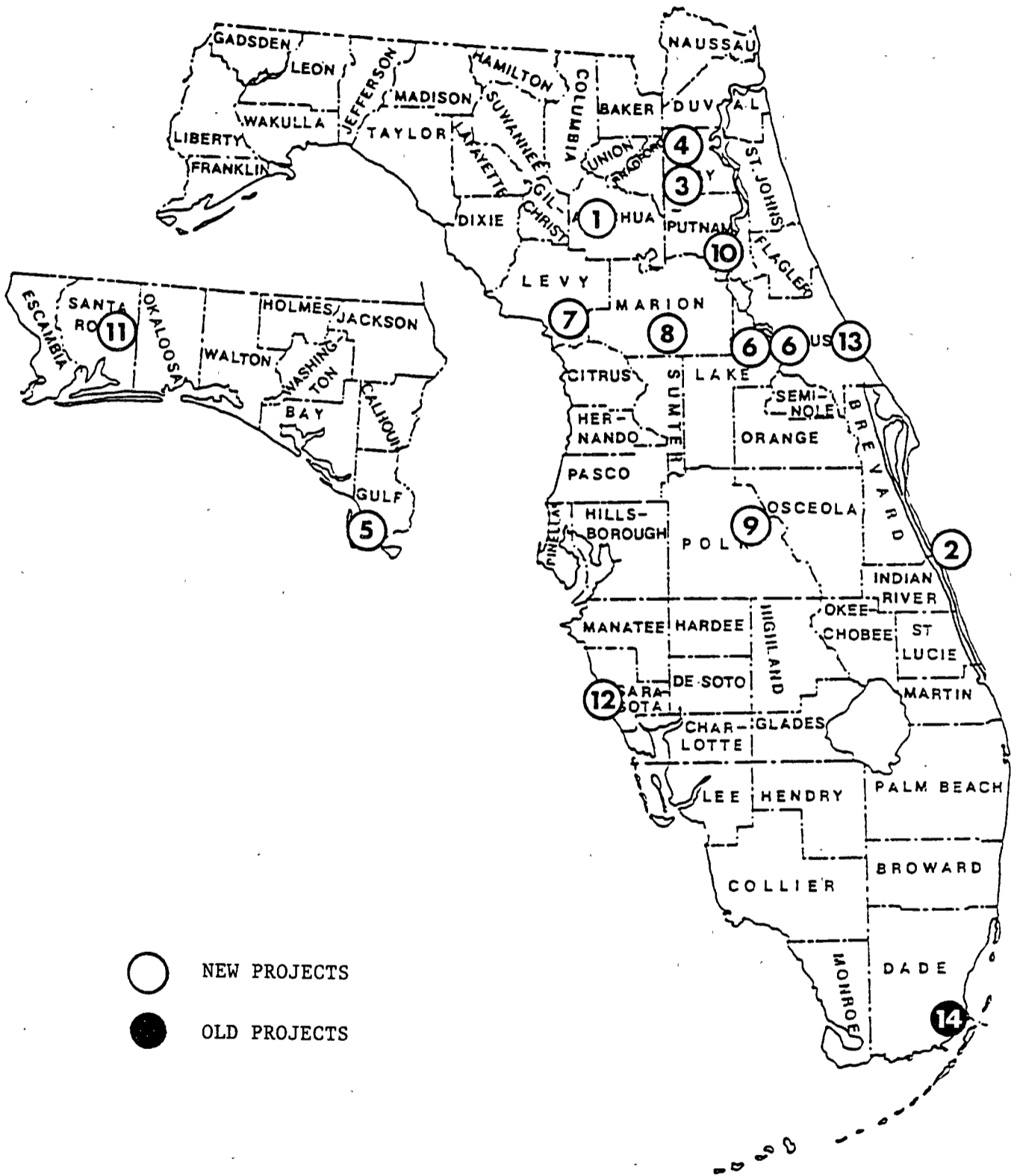
Table 12: Project Designs Approved/Modified/Deferred-1989 Evaluation Cycle

A. Project Designs Approved by the Advisory Council			
<u>Map No.</u>	<u>Project Name</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Date</u>
1.	San Felasco Hammock Addition	Alachua	12-01-89
2.	Sebastian Creek	Brevard	12-01-89
3.	Gold Head Branch Addition	Clay	12-01-89
4.	Upper Black Creek	Clay	12-01-89
5.	St. Joseph Bay Buffer	Gulf	12-01-89
6.	Wekiva-Ocala Connector	Lake	01-17-90
7.	Levy County Forest/Sandhills	Levy	12-01-89
8.	Heather Island	Marion	12-01-89
9.	Catfish Creek	Polk	12-01-89
10.	Caravelle Ranch	Putnam	12-01-89
11.	Blackwater River Addition	Santa Rosa	12-01-89
12.	Oscar Scherer Addition	Sarasota	12-01-89
13.	Spruce Creek	Volusia	12-01-89
B. Project Designs Modified by the Advisory Council			
14.	Tropical Hammocks	Dade	10-25-89
15.	Julington/Durbin Creeks	Duval	12-01-89
16.	Lower Apalachicola River	Franklin	08-04-89
17.	Highlands Hammock Addition	Highlands	10-25-89
18.	Wabasso Beach	Indian River	08-04-89 01-17-90
19.	Wacissa/Aucilla River sinks	Jefferson/Taylor	12-01-89
20.	Silver River	Marion	12-01-89
21.	Lower Econlockhatchee River	Seminole	08-04-89 01-17-90
C: Project Design Incomplete or Final Action Deferred or Pending			
22.	Apalachicola Historic Waterfront	Franklin	05-11-87
23.	Yamato Scrub	Palm Beach	02-12-88
24.	Wekiva River Buffers	Seminole	12-01-89
25.	SOE/Golden Gate Estates	Collier	08-04-89 12-01-89
D. Project Designs or Boundary Modifications Rejected or Withdrawn			
26	ITT Hammock Exchange	Dade	08-04-89
27	Ft. George Island Addition	Duval	12-01-89
28	Dog Island	Franklin	12-01-89
29	North Key Largo Addition	Monroe	08-04-89

* Numbers correspond to Figure 5.

Figure 6

PROJECTS ADDED TO THE PRIORITY LIST
SINCE FEBRUARY 1989



On December 1, 1989, the Advisory Council ranked 95 CARL projects in priority order: 60 listed projects + 21 reconsidered projects + 14 new projects. Six of these were subsequently recommended for removal from the list because they had been acquired, or they had been developed and were no longer available for acquisition (Table 14A & B). As they had done for the 1989 priority list, the Council agreed to limit the 1990 list to the top 60 projects. Thirteen of the 60 projects on the 1990 CARL priority list are new projects, while a fourteenth is an older project that had been on the 1988 priority list but was removed from the 1989 list (Table 13, Figure 6).

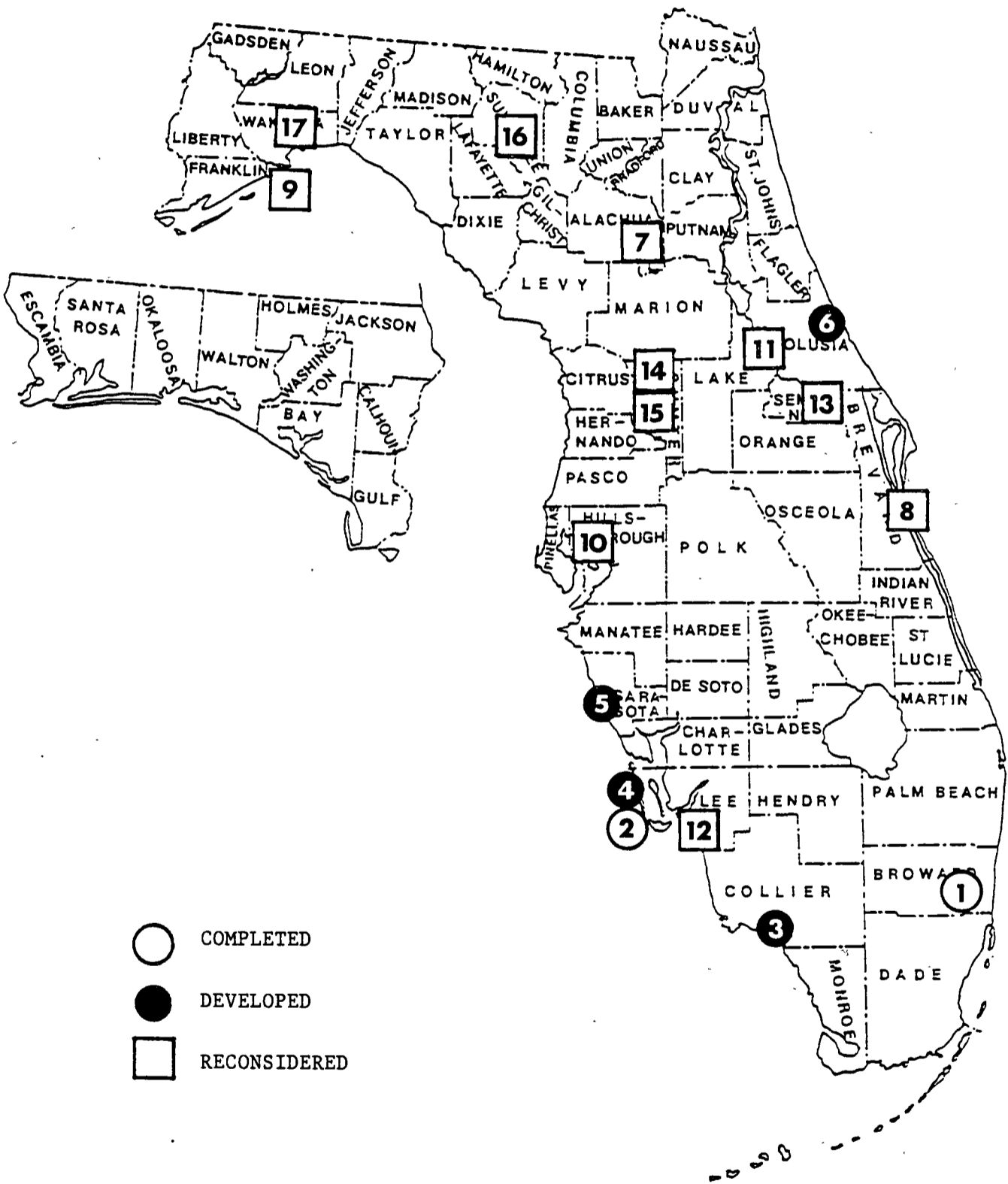
Table 13: Projects Added to the CARL Priority List since February 1989
A: 1989 CARL Acquisition Proposals

<u>Map No.*</u>	<u>Project Name</u>	<u>1990 Rank</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Date</u>
1.	San Felasco Hammock Addition	45	Alachua	12-01-89
2.	Sebastian Creek	15	Brevard/Ind. River	12-01-89
3.	Goldhead Branch Addition	35	Clay	12-01-89
4.	Upper Black Creek	37	Clay	12-01-89
5.	St. Joseph Bay Buffer	23	Gulf	12-01-89
6.	Wekiva-Ocala Connector	36	Lake	12-01-89
7.	Levy County Forest/Sandhills	16	Levy	12-01-89
8.	Heather Island	24	Marion	12-01-89
9.	Catfish Creek	9	Polk	12-01-89
10.	Caravelle Ranch	55	Putnam	12-01-89
11.	Blackwater River Addition	12	Santa Rosa	12-01-89
12.	Oscar Scherer Addition	25	Sarasota	12-01-89
13.	Spruce Creek	28	Volusia	12-01-89
<u>B. Reconsidered 1988 Project</u>				
14.	Barnacle Addition	56	Dade	12-01-89

* Numbers correspond to Figure 6.

Figure 7

PROJECTS REMOVED FROM
THE CARL PRIORITY LIST SINCE FEBRUARY 1989



Two projects on the 1989 CARL priority list were completely acquired (Table 15A), while four projects had been or were being developed and were no longer available for acquisition (Table 15B). These six projects are recommended to be removed from further consideration by the Council. Eleven other projects that were included on the 1989 CARL priority list were ranked below 60 and, therefore, excluded from the Council's 1990 recommended priority list (Table 15C). These eleven projects will be reconsidered by the Council during the next ranking of the CARL list.

Table 14: Projects Removed from the 1989 Priority List

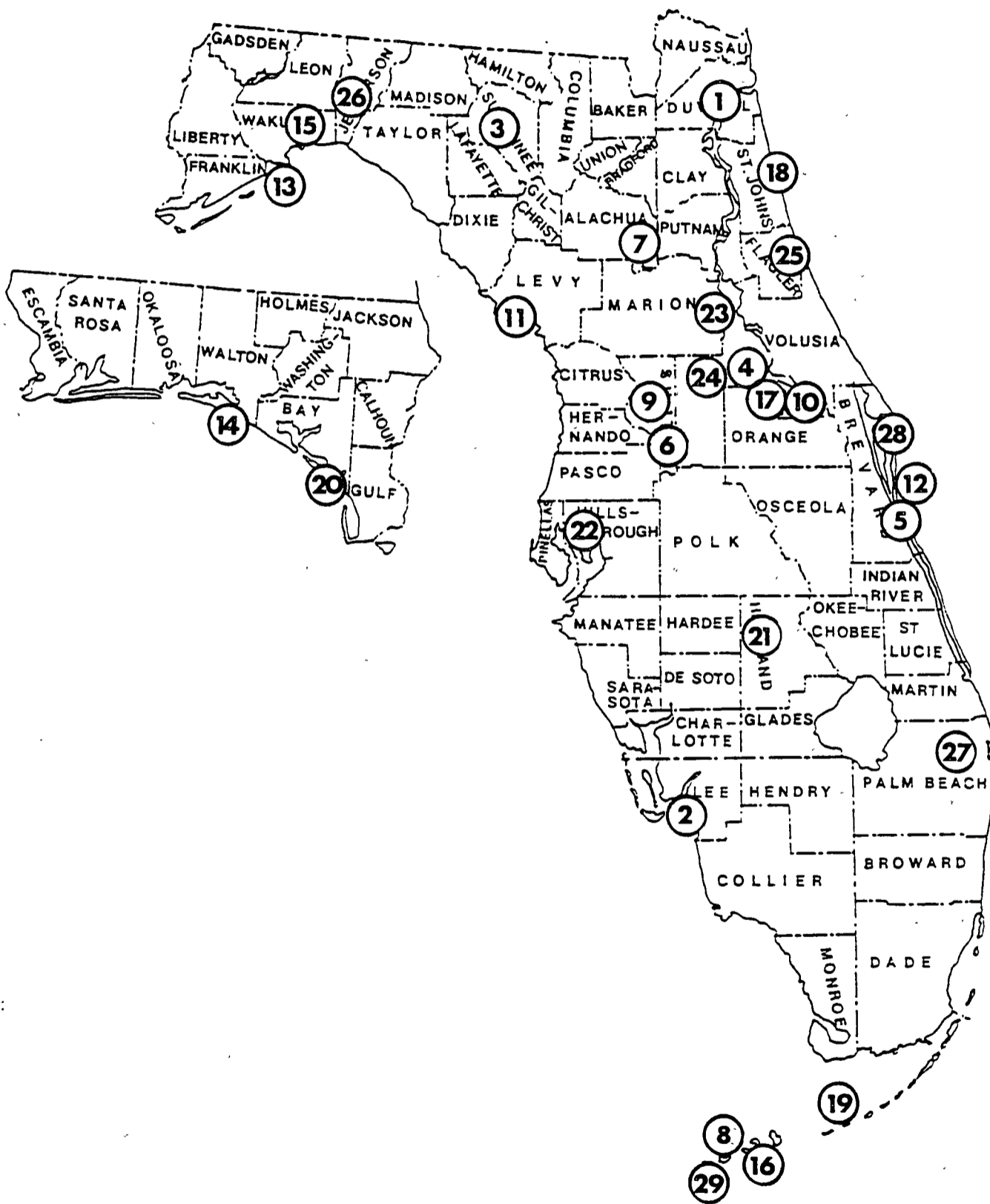
A: Completed Projects (90% or more acquired)				
Map No.*	Project Name	Rank **		County
		1989	1990	
1.	Pine Island Ridge	34	--	Broward
2.	Josslyn Island	52	--	Lee
B: Developed Projects				
3.	Horr's Island	76	--	Collier
4.	Galt Island	81	--	Lee
5.	Warm Mineral Springs	54	--	Sarasota
6.	Volusia EEL Addition	73	--	Volusia
C: 1988 Projects to be Reconsidered in 1990				
7.	Lochloosa Wildlife	32	67	Alachua
8.	Brevard Turtle Beach	23	72	Brevard
9.	Bald Point Road Tract	57	73	Franklin
10.	Ybor City Addition	18	82	Hillsborough
11.	St. Johns River	50	64	Lake
12.	Estero Bay	58	62	Lee
13.	Spring Hammock	36	70	Seminole
14.	Carlton Half-Moon Ranch	5	69	Sumter
15.	Withlacoochee EEL Addition	53	66	Sumter
16.	Peacock Slough	49	63	Suwannee
17.	Wakulla Springs	42	75	Wakulla

* Numbers correspond to Figure 7.

** 1989 Rank approved by Board on February 16, 1989; 1990 Rank developed by the Land Acquisition Advisory Council on December 1, 1989 - projects ranked below 60 were not included on the Council's recommended priority list.

Figure 8

PROJECTS REMOVED FROM THE CARL PRIORITY LIST
SINCE FEBRUARY 1989C



Twenty-nine projects were ranked below 60 by the Council and are not included on the 1990 CARL priority list (Table 15, Figure 8). One of the 29 projects ranked below 60 was a new project, while three were Save Our Coast (SOC) projects. Two of the SOC projects were being considered for transfer to the CARL program, and the other (Bald Point) was included on the 1989 CARL priority list. The two being considered for transfer are still included on the 1990 SOC priority list, but Bald Point had been removed as required by Chapter 259, Florida Statutes. Thus, Bald Point is included on neither the SOC nor the CARL priority lists. It will be reconsidered with the other projects during the next ranking of the CARL priority list.

Table 15: Projects Qualifying for Inclusion on the CARL Priority List that will be Reconsidered During the Next Ranking.

Map No.*	Project Name	County	1990 Ranking
1.	Julington/Durbin Creeks	Duval	61
2.	Estero Bay	Lee	62
3.	Peacock Slough	Suwannee	63
4.	St. Johns River	Lake	64
5.	Mullet Creek Islands	Brevard	65
6.	Withlacoochee	Sumter	66
7.	Lochloosa Wildlife	Alachua	67
8.	Sugarloaf Hammock	Monroe	68
9.	Carlton Half-Moon Ranch	Sumter	69
10.	Spring Hammock	Seminole	70
11.	Cedar Key Scrub	Levy	71
12.	Brevard Turtle Beaches	Brevard	72
13.	** Bald Point Road	Franklin	73
14.	Deer Lake Parcel	Walton	74
15.	Wakulla Springs	Wakulla	75
16.	Ohio Key South	Monroe	76
17.	+ Wekiva River Buffers	Seminole	77
18.	** St. Augustine Beach	St. Johns	78
19.	Tree-of-Life Tract	Monroe	79
20.	** St. Michaels Landing	Bay	80
21.	Holmes Avenue Scrub	Highlands	81
22.	Ybor City Addition	Hillsborough	82
23.	Silver Glen Springs	Lake/Marion	83
24.	Emeralda Marsh	Lake	84
25.	Princess Place	Flagler	85
26.	El Destino	Jefferson	86
27.	Old Leon Moss Ranch	Palm Beach	87
28.	Canaveral Industrial Park	Brevard	88
29.	Key West Salt Ponds	Monroe	89

* Numbers correspond to Figure 8.

** SOC transfer projects.

+ 1989 CARL proposal.

FUTURE OF THE CARL PROGRAM

Many activities of the Board of Trustees, the Advisory Council, 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 I-6 to I-13 and pages I-19 to I-31). The following represents a synopsis of the major legislation, Board and Council actions, and the Department of Natural Resources and the Division of State Lands policies and procedures which affect the CARL program.

Major Actions of the Legislature During Prior Years

- The 1986 Legislature 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 1989-90, 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 17 and are more thoroughly itemized in the individual project summaries.
- Probably the most important action in recent years was the 1987 legislation to restructure the CARL funding base to provide a more stable and increasing funding source. For the first eight years the CARL Trust Fund derived its income from excise taxes on the severance of minerals (primarily phosphate, but also oil, gas, and sulfur). With the recent decline in Florida's 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. The 1987 Legislature changed the funding structure for the CARL Trust Fund such that it now receives the following proceeds:
 - 9.2 percent of the excise tax on documents as defined in Chapter 201, Florida Statutes (F.S.).
 - The first \$10 million in revenue from the excise tax on severance of phosphate rock as defined in Section 211.3103, F.S..

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 this fiscal year (Table 16).

Table 16: Forecast of Contributions to CARL Trust Fund (Millions of Dollars)

<u>FISCAL YEAR</u>	<u>Documentary Stamp Tax</u>	<u>Phosphate Severance Tax</u>	<u>Projection Total</u>
1989-90	40.7	10.0	50.7
1990-91	44.5	10.0	54.5
1991-92	48.1	10.0	58.1
1992-93	52.6	10.0	62.6
1993-94	57.8	10.0	67.8
1994-95	61.7	10.0	71.7
1995-96	66.4	10.0	76.4
1996-97	74.4	10.0	84.4
1997-98	81.4	10.0	91.4
1998-99	84.4	10.0	94.4
1999-2000	86.7	10.0	96.7

Based on January 2, 1990 Revenue Estimating Conference

- Another very important action taken by the 1986 and 1987 Legislatures was to amend chapters 253 and 375, F.S., to allow bonding of CARL funds. Bonding allows the State to acquire lands today that may not be available in the future. Under the provisions of paragraph 253.023(2)(b), F.S., up to \$20 million of the CARL Trust Fund may be used annually to pay debt service and

Table 17: Estimated Management Costs for Acquired or Partially Acquired CARL and EEL Projects

A: Projects On the 1990 CARL Priority List					
Map No.**	Project Name	County	Managing Agency	Projected Management Budget	
				FY-1989-90	FY-1990-91
1.	Paynes Prairie State Preserve	Alachua	DNR	\$ 517,192	\$ 655,052
2.	San Felasco Hammock St. Pres.	Alachua	DNR	122,223	128,334
3.	Charlotte Harbor State Reserve	Charlotte	DNR	21,536	27,936
4.	Crystal River SR (+ Stoney Lane)	Citrus	DNR	22,675	28,020
5.	Fakahatchee Strand St. Preserve	Collier	DNR	214,172	224,880
6.	Rookery Bay NERR	Collier	DNR	434,089	891,256
7.	Save Our Everglades	Collier	NPS	NA	NA
8.	East Everglades WEA (Aerojet)	Dade	GFC	0	0
9.	Deering Hammock	Dade	COUNTY	NA	NA
10.	Fort George Island	Duval	DNR	--	105,634
11.	Lower Apalachicola WEA (+MK Ranch)	Franklin/Gulf	GFC/DOF/DNR	468,563	749,061
12.	Apalach.Riv.& Bay (+ St.Geo.Is.#4)	Franklin	DNR	(Lower Apalachicola#)	
13.	Chassahowitzka (Swamp) WMA	Hernando	GFC/DOF	74,384	49,000
14.	(Wacissa) Aucilla WMA	Jefferson	GFC/DOF	1,910	3,000
61.	B.M.K. Ranch	Lake/Orange	DNR/GFC/DOF	--	105,634
15.	Cayo Costa State Park	Lee	DNR	272,107	233,212
16.	Andrews (Tract) WMA	Levy	GFC	60,500	71,900
17.	Silver River State Park	Marion	DNR	66,049	1,885,351
18.	Coupon Bight Aquatic Preserve	Monroe	DNR	26,096	32,699
19.	North Key Largo Hammocks SBS	Monroe	DNR	77,809	81,699
20.	Three Lakes Wildlife Mgmt. Area	Osceola	GFC/DOF	227,050	178,200
21.	Rotenberger WMA/Holey Land WMA	Palm Beach	GFC	52,830	26,000
22.	South Savannas State Reserve	St. Lucie/Martin	DNR	49,544	51,964
--	Big Bend (4 WMAs)	Taylor/Dixie	GFC/DOF	256,648	253,000
B: Projects NOT On the 1990 CARL Priority List					
23.	River Rise State Preserve	Alachua/Columbia	DNR	(O'Leno State Park#)	
24.	Tosohatchee SR/WMA & Canaveral Pk.	Brevard	GFC/DNR	217,592	236,167
25.	Westlake	Broward	COUNTY	NA	NA
26.	Pine Island Ridge	Broward	COUNTY	NA	NA
27.	Homosassa Springs St.Wildlife Pk.	Citrus	DNR	NA	NA
28.	Barefoot Beach	Collier	DNR	(Delnor-Wiggins Pass St.Rec.Area#)	
29.	Big Cypress National Preserve	Collier	NPS	NA	NA
30.	Gables By The Sea	Dade	COUNTY	NA	NA
31.	ITT Hammock	Dade	COUNTY	NA	NA
32.	Escambia Bay Bluffs	Escambia	PENSACOLA	NA	NA
33.	Perdido Key State Rec. Area	Escambia	DNR	(Big Lagoon SRA#)	
34.	Cape St. George State Reserve	Franklin	DNR	34,301	34,301
35.	(Brown) Big Shoals St.Forest/WMA	Hamilton	DOF/GFC	31,489	74,299
36.	Bower Tract	Hillsborough	COUNTY	NA	NA
37.	Weeden Island State Preserve	Hillsborough	DNR	131,730	1,441,316
38.	Lower Wekiva River State Reserve	Lake	DNR	50,840	53,382
39.	Estero Bay Aquatic Preserve	Lee	DNR	NA	NA
40.	Josslyn Island	Lee	DNR	(Charlotte Harbor State Reserve#)	
41.	Hernando DeSoto St.Historic Site	Leon	DNR/DHR	32,932	34,579
42.	Fort San Luis St.Historic Site	Leon	DHR	338,519	245,977
43.	The Grove	Leon	DHR	59,440	24,422
44.	Cedar Key Scrub St.Res./WMA	Levy	DNR/GFC	40,454	42,021
45.	Windley Key Quarry St.Geol.Site	Monroe	DNR	(J. Pennekamp Coral Reef State Park#)	
46.	Nassau Valley State Reserve	Nassau	DNR	14,805	0
47.	Rock Springs Run SR/WMA	Orange	DNR/GFC/DOF	120,000	118,266
48.	Little Gator Creek WEA	Pasco	GFC	156,438	28,000
49.	Gateway	Pinellas	COUNTY	NA	NA
50.	Lake Arbuckle St.Forest/WMA	Polk	DOF/GFC/DNR	61,193	215,309
51.	Guana River WMA/State Park	St. Johns	GFC/DNR/DOF	289,469	301,457
52.	Spring Hammock	Seminole	COUNTY	NA	NA
53.	Withlacoochee SF (Jumper Ck.WMA)	Sumter	DOF/GFC	25,636	155,409
54.	(Carlton) Half-Moon (Ranch) WMA	Sumter	GFC	13,345	104,420
55.	Peacock (Slough) Springs SRA	Suwannee	DNR	75,781	196,570
56.	North Peninsula State Park	Volusia	DNR	(Flagler Beach SRA#)	
57.	Stark Tract	Volusia	DNR	(Blue Spring State Park#)	
58.	Tiger Bay SF/WMA (Volusia WRA)	Volusia	DOF/GFC	18,124	13,800
59.	Wakulla Springs State Park	Wakulla	DNR	1,202,129	719,135
60.	Grayton (Dunes) Beach SRA	Walton	DNR	30,728	32,265

NA - Not Available
 DNR - Department of Natural Resources
 DOF - Division of Forestry, Department of Agriculture
 GFC - Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission
 DHR - Division of Historical Resources, Department of State
 NPS - National Park Service
 # CARL/EEL acquisition managed as part of a larger unit.
 ** - See Figure 1, page 8

related costs for bonds to acquire lands on the CARL priority list. The first series of CARL Bonds, Series A, was issued in 1988 for approximately \$35 million. These funds were used to acquire Port Bougainville within the North Key Largo project, and much of the remainder was authorized by the Board to be used to acquire two parcels within the Estero Bay project.

- The 1987 Legislature extended the expiration date to September 1, 1993, for exercising eminent domain for several CARL projects (Table 18), 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. The 1989 Legislature provided eminent domain condemnation authority for two additional CARL projects, and they authorized the Board the power to condemn properties (see review of Chapters 89-276 & 89-331 on pages I-38).

Table 18: CARL Projects with Legislative Condemnation Authority

Rank	Project Name	County	Fla. Law
65	Mullet Creek	Brevard	89-331
50	Charlotte Harbor	Charlotte/Lee	87-28
4	Fakahatchee Strand	Collier	87-28
32	Rookery Bay*	Collier	87-28
21	Save Our Everglades	Collier	87-323**
56	Barnacle Addition	Dade	87-323
61	Julington/Durbin Creeks	Duval	87-28
53	Cayo Costa/North Captiva	Lee	87-28
62	Estero Bay***	Lee	87-28
UR	Josslyn Island	Lee	87-28
2	North Key Largo Hammocks	Monroe	89-331
58	Rotenberger	Palm Beach/Broward	87-28
UR	Coopers Point	Pinellas	87-28
UR	North Peninsula Tract	Volusia	87-323

Note: Projects ranked below 60 were not included on 1990 CARL list.

UR Project UnRanked because it was removed from CARL list.

* Except 1985 and 1986 project design additions.

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

*** Mound Key State Archaeological Site only.

- The 1988 Legislature took several actions that affected the CARL program. Among the most important actions were the following:
 - They amended subsection 253.023 (8), F.S., 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, F.S., without the project being on the CARL priority list.
 - Amended paragraph 253.025(8)(e), F.S., 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.
 - Amended subsection 253.025(8)(e), F.S., 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.
 - Inserted a new paragraph (b) in subsection 253.025(8), F.S., to allow the Board or any state agency to contract for real estate acquisition services, including but not limited to contracts for real estate commission fees.

- Amended subsection 253.03(13), F.S., to allow the Board to retain title to lands obtained under the Florida Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations (RICO) Act (Chapter 895, F.S.) if these lands protect or enhance floodplains, marshes, estuaries, lakes, rivers, wilderness areas, wildlife areas, wildlife habitat or other 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, F.S..
- Created the Emergency Archaeological Property Acquisition Act of 1988 (Section 253.027, F.S.) 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, and allows up to \$100,000 to be spent annually to inventory and evaluate archaeological and historical resources on properties purchased or proposed for purchase.
- Adopted the Wekiva River Protection Act. Inspired by the Governor's Executive Order and appointed Task Force, this act included a provision that created subsection 369.307(5), F.S., 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 II-4).

Major Actions of the Board and the Advisory Council During Prior Years

- As directed by the Board in 1984, the Department of Natural Resources and the Advisory Council have continued to refine and standardize the project assessment and project design processes. The method of assessing CARL proposals was revised so that each agency, including the Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI), is assigned to independently evaluate their respective areas of expertise for each CARL proposal assessed. Thus, each project assessment, including the resource planning boundary, has become a composite analysis of all the agencies represented on the Council and the FNAI. Similarly, the method of preparing project designs was modified to increase interagency and intradepartmental involvement (see pages I-12 to I-17).
- In 1984 the Board also directed the Advisory Council to develop a long-term, strategic plan for land acquisition throughout the state. Consequently, the Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan (FSLAP) was developed by the Council and approved by the Board on July 1, 1986. The FSLAP establishes a set of goals and objectives to guide the CARL program and, thereby, encourages comprehensive, ecosystems analysis of project boundaries. The ecosystems approach to evaluating and designing CARL projects has resulted in a more holistic view of statewide conservation needs. This is illustrated in the project maps throughout this report and, more specifically, in the ecosystem maps of important areas of the state (see pages II-4, 20, 44A, 72, & 112A).
- 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.

- In 1988 and again in 1989 the Council evaluated SOC projects to determine which should be transferred to the CARL program. Five SOC projects have been transferred to the CARL program during this period, while two other SOC projects qualify for the CARL list but have yet to be included in the top 60 on the CARL priority list and, therefore, have not been removed from the SOC priority list (Table 19). The Bald Point SOC project was removed from the SOC list and transferred to the CARL list in 1989, having been ranked number 57. It was reranked number 73 by the Council on December 1, 1989, and was not included on the 1990 priority list. Thus, the Bald Point project currently is included on neither the CARL nor the SOC priority lists. The boundaries of most of the SOC projects were modified somewhat during the CARL resource planning boundary and project design processes. The boundary of the St. Joseph Peninsula SOC project was altered to the extent that the CARL project does not include any of the original SOC project. Thus, the name for this project was changed to more aptly describe its present purpose.

Table 19: SOC Projects Transferred or Qualifying for Transfer to CARL

<u>Project Name</u>	<u>1990 Rank</u>	<u>County</u>
* St. Michaels Landing	80**	Bay
Bald Point (Road Track)	73**	Franklin
St Joseph (Peninsula) Bay Buffer	23	Gulf
Gills Tract	42	Pasco
* St. Augustine Beach (Fleeman Tract)	78**	St. Johns
Big Bend Coast (Tract)	22	Taylor/Dixie
Topsail Hill	17	Walton

* Project still included on the 1990 SOC priority list.

** Project ranked below 60 and not included on the 1990 CARL priority list.

Department of Natural Resources Activities During Prior Years

- Better coordination with local governments was established over the past few years by including county commissions, county planning departments, regional planning councils, water management districts, state legislators and Florida congressional delegates on the CARL mailing list which is maintained by the Land Acquisition Planning Section. Mail list recipients are notified about forthcoming Advisory Council meeting agendas and related CARL matters. To achieve better coordination with State agencies, field offices of the Department of Natural Resources (DNR), the Department of Environmental Regulation, the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) were also included on the CARL mailing list.

In addition, the DNR staff has continued close coordination with the FDOT to acquire parcels within the Save Our Everglades CARL project, and to develop mitigation plans for highway proposals affecting CARL projects in the Wekiva Basin, the Chassahowitzka Swamp, and other areas of the state. Coordination with FDOT and other transportation planning agencies will continue 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.

- In 1987 the DNR developed and implemented "negotiations criteria" to direct staff mapping, appraisal and acquisition efforts towards the top priority projects, unless project lands could be purchased at a state bargain or qualify under one of the other exemptions (Addendum VI). The DNR also adopted criteria for recommending the removal of certain projects from the CARL priority list, and established policies to support as a member of the Land Acquisition Advisory Council.

Major Actions of the 1989 Legislature

Five bills that directly influence the CARL program and at least two bills that may indirectly influence the CARL program were promulgated by the 1989 Legislature and signed into law by Governor Martinez:

General Appropriations Act:

- The 1989 General Appropriations Act, as signed by the Governor, appropriates from the CARL Trust Fund over \$48.2 million for land acquisition and over \$3.3 million for management, administration, and related costs (Table 20).

Description	Amount
State Lands (Salaries and Benefits)	\$ 34,970
State Lands (Expenses)	24,671
State Lands (Natural Areas Inventory)	510,633
Transfer to DHR (Archaeological Inventories & Mgmt.)	86,613
Transfer to DHR (San Luis Fort and Mission)	204,364
Transfer to DOF (Incidental Trust Fund)	141,771
Transfer to GFC (Management of CARL Lands)	1,127,490
Recreation and Parks (Salaries and Benefits)	786,724
Recreation and Parks (Expenses)	389,485
State Lands (Fixed Capital Outlay, Land Acquisition)	45,000,000
Transfer to LATF for CARL Bond Debt Service	3,229,343
SUBTOTAL (Management, etc.)	\$ 3,306,721
SUBTOTAL (Land Acquisition)	\$ 48,229,343
TOTAL CARL Trust Fund Appropriations	\$ 51,536,064

Chapter 89-276 (CS/SB 302) Acquisition of Public Lands:

- Amends subsection 253.023(9), F.S., to authorize state agencies to include in state lands management plans the transfer of leasehold or fee simple interests of state lands to conservation organizations as designated by Land Management Advisory Committee (LMAC).
- Amends subsection 253.025(1), F.S., to authorize the Board to use Federal appraisals if lands to be acquired by the Board are to be sold, conveyed, or transferred to the Federal Government according to a joint state and federal acquisition project (see also Chapter 89-174, Laws of Florida [SB 330]).
- Amends subsection 253.025(6), F.S., to raise the limit from \$5,000 to \$10,000 or less for when the Board may waive the requirement that a landowner provide evidence of marketable title.
- Amends subsections 253.025(7) and (8), F.S., to revise the state appraisal procedures as follows:
 - Requires DSL to adopt rules for selecting qualified appraisers and for determining minimum criteria, techniques and methods to be used in the preparation of appraisal reports. Deletes language describing details to be included in appraisal reports.
 - Deletes language identifying examples of approved appraisal organizations and adds language specifying that appraisals shall be prepared by a member of an approved appraisal organization or by a state certified appraiser as defined in section 475.501, F.S., 1988 Supplement. Section 475.501 describes new state system of certifying real estate appraisers.
 - Authorizes DSL to disclose appraisal information to local governments or non-profit conservation organizations when joint acquisitions are contemplated. DSL may also use, as its own, appraisals obtained by local governments or non-profits, if the appraiser is selected from DSL's approved list and if the appraisal is approved by DSL.

- Requires DNR to instruct appraisers to consider the number of dwelling units approved for development in a development order that has been affirmed by a decision of the Florida Supreme Court or an appropriate federal court, regardless of the location of the jurisdictional line of any state or regional agency.
- Adds a new subsection (12) to 253.025, F.S., authorizing the Board, by unanimous vote, to direct DNR to exercise eminent domain (pursuant to Chapters 73 or 74, F.S.) to acquire qualifying properties on either of the acquisition lists prepared by the Advisory Council and approved by the Board. Criteria for eminent domain include: (1) state must have made at least 2 bona fide offers and an impasse reached; and (2) the land is of special importance because: (a) it involves endangered or natural resources and it is in imminent danger of development; (b) it is of unique value and failure to acquire it will result in irreparable loss to the state; or (c) failure to acquire it will seriously impair the state's ability to manage other state-owned lands. In addition, DNR is authorized, pursuant to this section, to exercise eminent domain directly or to contract with the FDOT or a water management district to provide the service using their legally approved methods.

Chapter 89-331 (HB 1157) Eminent Domain for Two CARL Projects:

- Authorizes DNR to acquire Mullet Creek Islands (Brevard County) and North Key Largo Hammocks (Monroe County) CARL projects by eminent domain provisions in Chapters 73 or 74, F.S., providing owner(s) have been offered compensation according to 253.025, and providing that DNR files a petition to exercise such power before September 1, 1993. The eminent domain authority for North Key Largo does not extend to any property owner within the CARL project who determines to withdraw his property from the project boundary before September 1, 1993.

Chapter 89-116 (SB 472) Natural Resources

- Amends chapter 259, subsections 253.023(1) and (2), subsection 369.307(5), and subsection 380.0666(13), F.S., to change the name of the Land Acquisition Selection Committee to the Land Acquisition Advisory Council. Also extends the time until October 1, 1999, for the repeal of section 259.035, F.S., which creates the Land Acquisition Advisory Council; and creates a new subsection 259.035(3) which authorizes members of the council to receive reimbursement by their respective agencies for per diem and travel expenses.
- Repeals section 177.505, F.S., which provides for an advisory board of private, professional land surveyors within DNR.
- Repeals the State Wilderness System Act (chapter 258, part II, F.S.), which established a system of wilderness areas to be set aside as permanent preserves, forever off limits to incompatible human activity.
- Amends section 375.021, F.S., to delete language authorizing an Outdoor Recreation Advisory Committee, but adds language requiring the DNR to coordinate with the Departments of Agriculture, Transportation, and Commerce, and with the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission and the water management districts in preparing the comprehensive, multipurpose, outdoor recreation plan. Also adds language specifying purpose of the plan.

Chapter 89-174 (SB 330) State Lands:

- Amends 253.034, 253.04, 253.111, 253.115, 260.015, 253.03(8), 193.085(3), 375.031, 253.025(1), F.S., regarding the sale and use of Trustees lands. It also authorizes state to use appraisals obtained by the Federal Government, when the state acquires land to be sold, conveyed or transferred to the Federal Government as part of a joint state and federal acquisition project [Note: This is equivalent to language in chapter 89-276, Laws of Florida.].

Chapter 89-175 (CS/CS/SB 481) Environmental Resources:

- Creates part III of Chapter 380, the "Florida Communities Trust Act" within the DCA, establishing a nonregulatory agency to assist local governments in implementing the conservation, recreation, open space and coastal elements of their comprehensive plans. More specifically, the Trust would assist in: (1) redevelopment projects; (2) resource enhancement projects; (3) public access projects; (4) urban waterfront restoration projects; and (5) site restoration.
- Governing body of the "Trust" will consist of: (1) the Secretary of DCA; (2) Executive Director of the DNR; and (3) three public members appointed by the Governor consisting of an elected official of a local government, a representative of a non-profit conservation organization and a representative of the development industry.
- The agency will be funded through the Florida Communities Trust Fund. Source of funds will be: (1) revenue from the operation, management, sale, lease, or other disposition of land, water areas, related resources and the facilities acquired or constructed under this section; (2) moneys accruing to any agency for the purposes listed in this part; (3) proceeds from the sale of environmental license plates (authorized in Section 320.0805, F.S.); (4) proceeds from the sale of personalized prestige license plates (authorized in 320.0805, F.S.), and (5) other moneys the legislature authorizes.

Chapter 89-342 (CS/HB 1479) Critical State Concern

- Amends subsection 380.0552(4), F.S., to delay until July 15, 1990, when the Department of Community Affairs is to recommend to the Administration Commission, under certain circumstances, the removal of the "Area of Critical State Concern" designation from the Florida Keys.

Board of Trustees Activities: 1989

In addition to the contract closings, option agreements and other CARL matters involving the Board that were discussed previously (pages I-6 to I-11 & I-35), the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund also participated in several other activities that significantly affect the CARL program:

- On January 24, April 25, August 22, and November 21, 1989, the Board reviewed the current status of the Save Our Everglades program. On June 13, 1989, they directed the Department to include the East Everglades CARL project under the Save Our Everglades umbrella of projects that the Department should acquire, while on September 14, 1989, the Board approved a Memorandum of Understanding with the National Park Service to use up to \$1.5 million of CARL funds to acquire lands in the Big Cypress Addition. The Federal Government subsequently agreed to expand the Everglades National Park boundary to include the East Everglades CARL project, and they agreed to assist the State in other acquisitions within the Everglades ecosystem.
- On August 8, 1989, the Board accepted the Department's status report on the acquisition of CARL projects within the Wekiva River Protection Area. Included in this report were recommendations for expediting the acquisition of CARL projects within the Protection Area.
- On November 15, 1989, the Suwannee River Task Force submitted their report to the Governor as required by the Governor's Executive Order # 88-246. The Task Force recommended that state, regional, and local government agencies establish joint participation in land acquisition programs and encourage the development of alternative funding sources for land acquisition and management in the Suwannee basin. Furthermore, they recommended that existing funding sources of land acquisition need to be augmented to the greatest extent practicable.

- On December 5, 1989, the Board approved the Department's Manatee Impact Report, which included a recommendation that the Department be authorized to acquire projects on the CARL list that are identified by the Division of Marine Resources as providing high or medium manatee resource protection.
- In 1988 the Governor established the Commission on the Future of Florida's Environment and directed it to prepare a report with recommendations for legislative and executive initiatives to protect, restore, and manage Florida's environmental and natural resources into the next century. Although the final report is not due until February 1990, indications are that enhanced funding for the state's major land acquisition programs will be a major emphasis of the report.
- In 1989 the Governor urged Congress to establish the Archie Carr National Sea Turtle Refuge along 20.5 miles of Florida's Atlantic coast beach. The Congress approved legislation for this designation but failed to provide funding for the necessary land acquisitions. The Refuge includes two CARL project areas: Wabasso Beach (Indian River County) and Brevard Turtle Beach (Brevard County).

General Activities of the Advisory Council: 1989

In addition to Advisory Council activities presented on pages I-19 to 31 & I-36, the Advisory Council has also been involved with several other CARL related activities. Three of the most important activities were:

- CARL application form 18-1A was revised by Council staff so that the information received will correspond more closely with the Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan objectives and guidelines. These revisions, when approved, 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.
- On October 25, 1989, the Advisory Council held a public hearing at the Marjory Stoneman Douglas Building to discuss the Department of Natural Resources negotiations policies for CARL projects. The Department delegated to the Advisory Council the power to revise the Department's negotiations policies. The Advisory Council adopted the current policy, but they directed the Department to schedule another workshop in 1990 to determine if the acquisition criteria need to be further revised.
- On August 4, 1989, the Advisory Council directed staff to prepare a project design for the Lower Apalachicola CARL project and to revise the project design for the Wabasso Beach CARL project. On December 1, 1989, they also directed staff to complete the project design for the Wekiva River Buffers CARL project. Several other project designs had previously been assigned by the Advisory Council or requested by members of the Council (Table 21).

Table 21: Project Designs Assigned for 1990

<u>Project Name</u>	<u>County</u>
Apalachicola River & Bay, Phase II	Calhoun/Franklin/Gadsden/ Gulf/Jackson/Liberty
Save Our Everglades (Golden Gate Estates)	Collier
Apalachicola Historic Working Waterfront	Franklin
Lower Apalachicola	Franklin
Wabasso Beach	Indian River
Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks	Jefferson/Taylor
Yamato Scrub	Palm Beach
Wekiva River Buffers	Seminole
Peacock Slough	Suwannee
Big Bend	Taylor/Dixie

Department of Natural Resources Activities: 1989

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

- The DNR prepared legislative proposals to substantially increase the funding for the CARL program. The funding would be increased approximately 250% to 300% of the current amount and would be derived from the following sources:
 - \$ 76.7 million from the excise tax on documents (Section 201.15, F.S.): includes \$46.4 million in projected revenues for CARL's 9.2% + a projected \$30.3 million redistributed from the 6.0% credited to the State Infrastructure Trust Fund, for a total of 15.2% of documentary stamp tax revenues. [NOTE: The projected documentary stamp tax revenues were readjusted downward since DNR's initial budget request was made.]
 - \$ 10.0 million from the severance tax on phosphate minerals (Section 211.3103, F.S.).
 - \$ 5.0 million from the increased sale of surplus state lands (Section 253.034, F.S.).
 - \$ 45.0 million from General Revenue [NOTE: No CARL funds are currently derived from this source.]
 - \$ 0.5 million from interest earnings from the CARL Trust Fund (Section 253.023, F.S.).
- At the request of the Board, the Department provided staff support for the Appraisal Review Committee, a seven member committee appointed by the Board. The committee held several meetings in late 1988 and early 1989 to review the Division of State Land's procedures for appraising lands. The Committee's recommendations were largely incorporated in the Department's legislative proposals for revisions to section 253.025, F.S. (see pages I-37 & 38).
- The DNR continued to refine its procedures for evaluating, selecting and ranking CARL projects. The DNR CARL advisory committee (composed of the Assistant Executive Director, the two Deputy Assistant Executive Directors, the Director of the Divisions of State Lands, and the Director of the Division of 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 Advisory Council. 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 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.
- The Division of Recreation and Parks developed management concepts for three important river systems: Myakka, Loxahatchee, and Suwannee. Under the proposals, these three rivers would be managed as units of the State Park System. Budgetary requests to accomplish these goals have been submitted to the Governor's Office.

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 \$1 billion to conserve over a million acres of lands for environmental, recreational and related purposes. Florida 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 190,000 acres at a cost of nearly \$295 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 in 1988 are clear indications of their commitment to the acquisition of conservation and recreation lands. These commitments, albeit admirable, will be inadequate, as the 1990 CARL list includes properties whose cumulative tax value is nearly \$350 million. This amount could easily translate into three-quarters to \$1 billion in real estate on the 1990 CARL list. Another 29 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 29 projects have a cumulative tax value of over \$100 million, which could translate into \$170-300 million in real estate value. Additionally, the Save Our Coast (SOC) program funds are nearly exhausted. Five SOC projects have already been transferred to the CARL program; yet, 24 projects remain on the SOC priority list. 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 should be acquired but are not included on the CARL list largely because of limited funds. With an average projected income of \$73.9 million annually over the next ten years, some of which will be used for land management and other expenses, 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 legislature, the Board, the Advisory Council, 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 non-profit conservation 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.

Cumulative Values and Acreages

Acres Acquired

1067

	PROJECT	COUNTY	REMAINING ACREAGE	REMAINING TAX VALUE	CUMULATIVE TAX VALUE	CUMULATIVE ACREAGE
NR	1 SEMINOLE SPRINGS/WOODS	Lake	14,857	\$16,671,000	\$16,671,000	14,857
	✓ 2 NORTH KEY LARGO HAMMOCK	Nonroe	1,679	\$14,161,000	\$30,832,000	16,536
NR+	3 B.M.K. RANCH	Lake/Orange	3,855	\$4,884,000	\$35,716,000	20,391
SDE	4 FAKAHATCHEE STRAND (?)	Collier	27,307	\$10,922,000	\$46,638,000	47,698
	5 SADDLE BLANKET LAKES SCRUB	Polk	870	\$411,000	\$47,049,000	48,568
	6 MACCASASSA FLATS	Gilchrist	44,846	\$6,183,000	\$53,232,000	93,414
M	✓ 7 ST. MARTINS RIVER	Citrus	11,068	\$5,270,000	\$58,502,000	104,482
+	8 RAINBOW RIVER	Marion	1,473	\$2,918,000	\$61,420,000	105,955
	9 CATFISH CREEK	Polk	5,951	\$1,327,000	\$62,747,000	110,906
	✓ 10 COUPON BIGHT	Nonroe	580	\$1,085,000	\$63,832,000	112,486
	✓ 11 CURRY HAMMOCK	Nonroe	390	\$5,196,000	\$69,028,000	112,876
	12 BLACKWATER RIVER ADDITION	Santa Rosa	2,606	\$1,677,000	\$70,705,000	115,482
	13 HIGHLANDS HAMMOCK	Highlands	5,571	\$1,958,000	\$72,663,000	121,053
	✓ 14 APALACHICOLA RIVER & BAY, PHASE 1	Franklin	556	\$4,231,000	\$76,894,000	121,609
M	15 SEBASTIAN CREEK (?)	Brevard	4,213	\$3,257,000	\$80,151,000	125,822
	16 LEVY COUNTY FOREST/SANDHILLS	Levy	54,544	\$16,524,000	\$96,675,000	180,366
	✓ 17 TOPSAIL HILL	Walton	1,460	\$17,450,000	\$114,125,000	181,826
	18 MACISSA & AUCILLA RIVER SINKS (?)	Jefferson	7,400	\$399,000	\$114,524,000	189,226
	19 LETCHWORTH MOUNDS	Jefferson	463	\$379,000	\$114,903,000	189,689
	✓ 20 WABASSO BEACH	Indian River	153	\$9,946,000	\$124,849,000	189,842
§SDE	21 SAVE OUR EVERGLADES	Collier	75,566	\$17,710,000	\$142,559,000	265,408
70Z	✓ 22 BIG BEND COAST TRACT	Taylor/Dixie	11,676	\$3,461,000	\$146,020,000	277,084
	✓ 23 ST. JOSEPH BAY BUFFER	Gulf	3,383	\$6,318,000	\$152,338,000	280,467
++	24 HEATHER ISLAND	Marion	9,958	\$13,997,000	\$166,335,000	290,425
++	25 OSCAR SCHERER ADDITION	Sarasota	892	\$2,172,000	\$168,507,000	291,317
+	✓ 26 EMERSON POINT	Manatee	360	\$2,844,000	\$171,351,000	291,677
+	27 MIAMI ROCKRIDGE PINELANDS	Dade	290	\$5,616,000	\$176,967,000	291,967
+M	28 SPRUCE CREEK	Volusia	1,718	\$2,675,000	\$179,642,000	293,685
+	29 NORTH FORK ST. LUCIE	St. Lucie	1,350	\$6,006,000	\$185,648,000	295,035
§70Z	30 SOUTH SAVANNAS	St. Lucie/Martin	2,243	\$10,928,000	\$196,576,000	297,278
70Z	31 THREE LAKES/PRAIRIE LAKES	Osceola	8,944	\$5,071,000	\$201,647,000	302,349
M	✓ 32 ROOKERY BAY	Collier	10,853	\$13,756,000	\$215,403,000	313,202
+	✓ 33 COCKROACH BAY ✓	Hillsborough	730	\$233,000	\$215,636,000	313,932
70Z	✓ 34 LOWER APALACHICOLA	Franklin	7,431	\$1,902,000	\$217,538,000	321,363
+	35 GOLDHEAD BRANCH ADDITION ✓	Clay	405	\$607,000	\$218,145,000	321,768
M&WR	36 WEKIVA-OCALA CONNECTOR ✓	Lake ✓	12,070	\$10,688,000	\$228,833,000	333,838
	37 UPPER BLACK CREEK ✓	Clay	8,052	\$12,235,000	\$241,068,000	341,890
70Z	38 ANDREWS TRACT	Levy	1,200	\$242,000	\$241,310,000	343,090
+	39 LOWER ECOMLOCKHATCHEE ✓	Seminole	15,168	\$16,653,000	\$257,963,000	358,258
	✓ 40 GARCON POINT	Santa Rosa	2,560	\$1,800,000	\$259,763,000	360,818
M70Z	✓ 41 CHASSANOWITZKA SWAMP	Hernando	6,700	\$4,632,000	\$264,395,000	367,518
+	✓ 42 GILLS TRACT	Pasco	101	\$2,644,000	\$267,039,000	367,619
SDE	43 EAST EVERGLADES	Dade	71,920	\$14,384,000	\$281,428,000	439,538
§M	44 SEABRANCH (?)	Martin	910	\$7,458,000	\$288,881,000	440,449
70Z	45 SAN FELASCO HAMMOCK ADDITION	Alachua	1,454	\$2,646,000	\$291,527,000	441,903
+	46 DEERING ESTATE ADDITION	Dade	27	\$571,000	\$292,098,000	441,930
M	✓ 47 CRYSTAL RIVER (*)	Citrus	5,103	\$4,886,000	\$296,984,000	447,003
	✓ 48 NORTH LAYTON HAMMOCK	Nonroe	94	\$747,000	\$297,731,000	447,127
M70Z	✓ 49 FORT GEORGE ISLAND (*)	Duval	302	\$2,386,000	\$300,117,000	447,429
M70Z	✓ 50 CHARLOTTE HARBOUR	Charlotte	5,356	\$2,302,000	\$302,419,000	452,785
+	✓ 51 WETSTONE/BERKOVITZ	Pasco	3,460	\$3,228,000	\$305,647,000	456,245
70Z	52 SILVER RIVER	Marion	902	\$13,294,000	\$318,941,000	457,147
M70Z	✓ 53 CAYO COSTA ISLAND	Lee	369	\$5,841,000	\$324,782,000	457,516
70Z	54 PAYNES PRAIRIE	Alachua	6,232	\$7,491,000	\$332,273,000	463,748
+	55 CARAVELLE RANCH	Putnam	6,037	\$3,372,000	\$335,645,000	469,785
+	✓ 56 THE BARNACLE ADDITION (*)	Dade	7	\$3,463,000	\$339,108,000	469,792
+	57 TROPICAL HAMMOCKS OF THE REDLANDS	Dade	215	\$4,433,000	\$343,541,000	470,007
SDE	58 ROTENBERGER/SEMINOLE INDIAN LAND	Palm Bch/Broward	20,005	\$4,441,000	\$347,982,000	490,012
	59 GADSDEN COUNTY GLADES	Gadsden	1,800	\$456,000	\$348,438,000	491,812
M+	60 BOLDY AND BELLEMEAD ✓	Volusia	716	\$445,000	\$348,883,000	492,528

SDE - Everglades negotiation exemption.

WR - Wekiva River Projects.

70Z - Project is at least 70% acquired.

M - Manatee protection area.

+

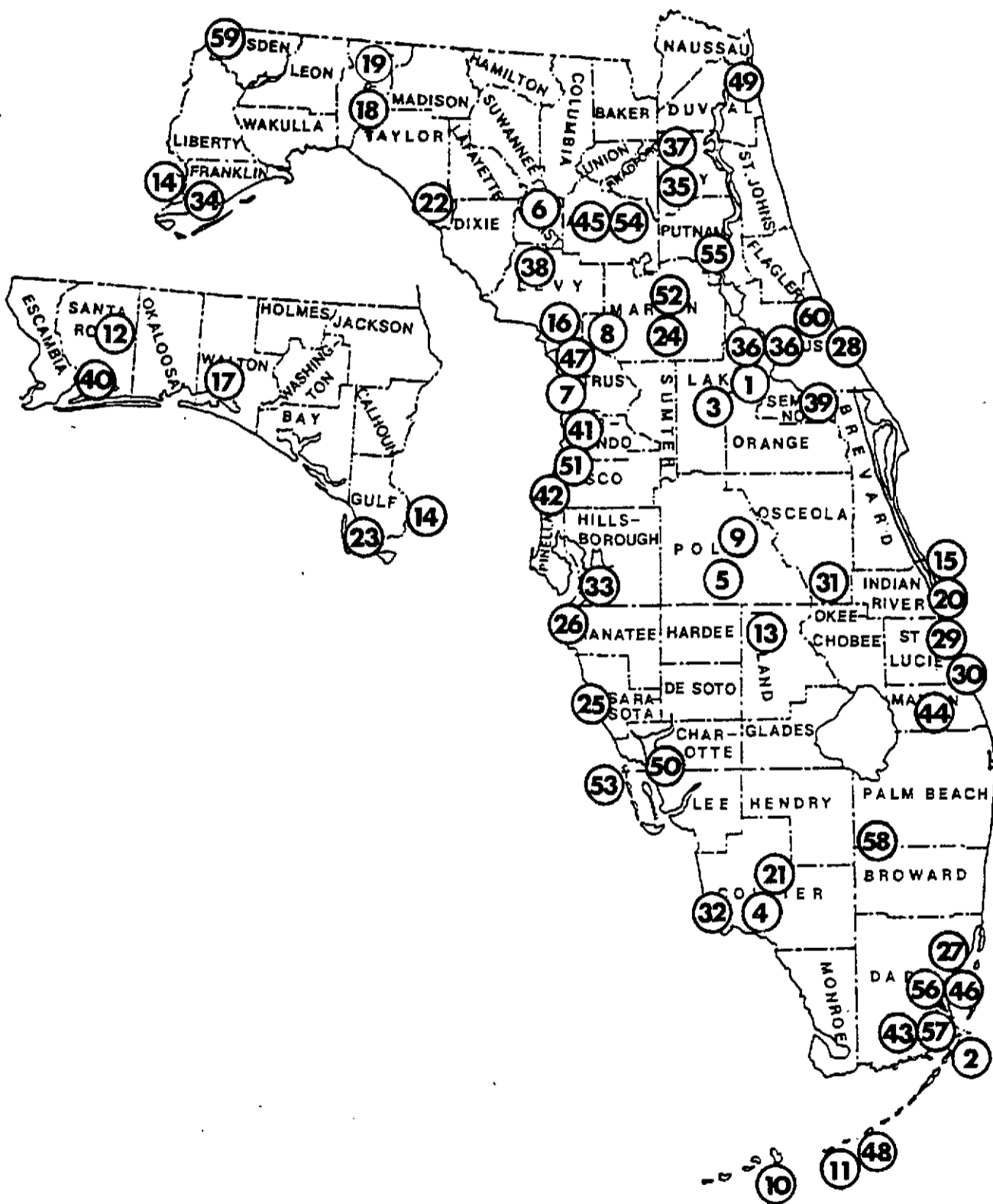
Partial fund expended or committed from other sources (federal, local, WMD, etc.)

+ - Bargain sale, at least 50% of estimated costs (or acreage) committed by resolution or written agreement from other sources.

++ - Bargain sale anticipated, resolution or written agreement pending.

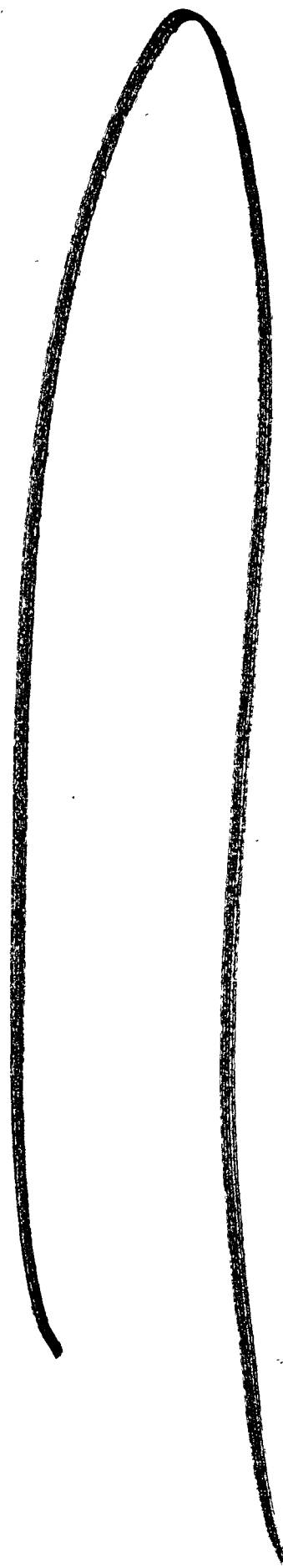
Figure 9

PROJECTS ON THE 1990 PRIORITY LIST



1990 CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS (CARL) PRIORITY LIST

1.	Seminole Springs/Woods (Lake County).....	49
2.	North Key Largo Hammock (Monroe County).....	55
3.	B.M.K. Ranch (Lake/Orange Counties).....	61
4.	Fakahatchee Strand (Collier County).....	65
5.	Saddle Blanket Scrub (Polk County).....	71
6.	Waccasassa Flats (Gilchrist County).....	77
7.	St. Martins River (Citrus County).....	81
8.	Rainbow River (Marion County).....	85
9.	Catfish Creek (Polk County).....	91
10.	Coupon Bight (Monroe County).....	95
11.	Curry Hammock (Monroe County).....	103
12.	Blackwater River Addition (Santa Rosa County).....	107
13.	Highlands Hammock (Highlands County).....	111
14.	Apalachicola River & Bay, Phase I (Franklin County).....	115
15.	Sebastian Creek (Brevard/Indian River Counties).....	125
16.	Levy County Forest/Sandhills (Levy County).....	129
17.	Topsail Hill (Walton County).....	133
18.	Wacissa & Aucilla River Sinks (Jefferson/Taylor Counties).....	137
19.	Letchworth Mounds (Jefferson County).....	143
20.	Wabasso Beach (Indian River County).....	147
21.	Save Our Everglades (Collier County).....	151
22.	Big Bend Coast Tract (Taylor/Dixie Counties).....	159
23.	St. Joseph Bay Buffer (Gulf County).....	167
24.	Heather Island (Marion County).....	173
25.	Oscar Scherer Addition (Sarasota County).....	179
26.	Emerson Point (Manatee County).....	183
27.	Miami Rockridge Pinelands (Dade County).....	187
28.	Spruce Creek (Volusia County).....	193
29.	North Fork St. Lucie River (St. Lucie County).....	197
30.	South Savannas (St. Lucie/Martin Counties).....	201
31.	Three Lakes/Prairie Lakes (Osceola County).....	207
32.	Rookery Bay (Collier County).....	213
33.	Cockroach Bay (Hillsborough County).....	219
34.	Lower Apalachicola (Franklin County).....	225
35.	Gold Head Branch Addition (Clay County).....	231
36.	Wekiva-Ocala Connector (Lake/Volusia Counties).....	235
37.	Upper Black Creek (Clay County).....	241
38.	Andrews Tract (Levy County).....	245
39.	Lower Econlockhatchee (Seminole County).....	249
40.	Garcon Point (Santa Rosa County).....	253
41.	Chassahowitzka Swamp (Hernando County).....	257
42.	Gills Tract (Pasco County).....	263
43.	East Everglades (Dade County).....	267
44.	Seabranh (Martin County).....	273
45.	San Felasco Hammock Addition (Alachua County).....	277
46.	Deering Estate Addition (Dade County).....	281
47.	Crystal River (Citrus County).....	285
48.	North Layton Hammock (Monroe County).....	291
49.	Fort George Island (Duval County).....	295
50.	Charlotte Harbor (Charlotte/Lee Counties).....	301
51.	Wetstone/Berkovitz (Pasco County).....	307
52.	Silver River (Marion County).....	311
53.	Cayo Costa Island (Lee County).....	315
54.	Paynes Prairie (Alachua County).....	321
55.	Caravelle Ranch (Putnam County).....	325
56.	The Barnacle Addition (Dade County).....	329
57.	Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands (Dade County).....	333
58.	Rotenberger/Seminole Indian Lands (Palm Beach/Broward Counties)...	341
59.	Gadsden County Glades (Gadsden County).....	345
60.	Goldy/Bellemead (Volusia County).....	349



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 Advisory Council 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 (see Introduction, page I-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 Advisory Council and its staff have engaged in preliminary project level planning for each project voted to be assessed, and more intensive-comprehensive planning for those voted to project design (See pages I-12 to I-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.

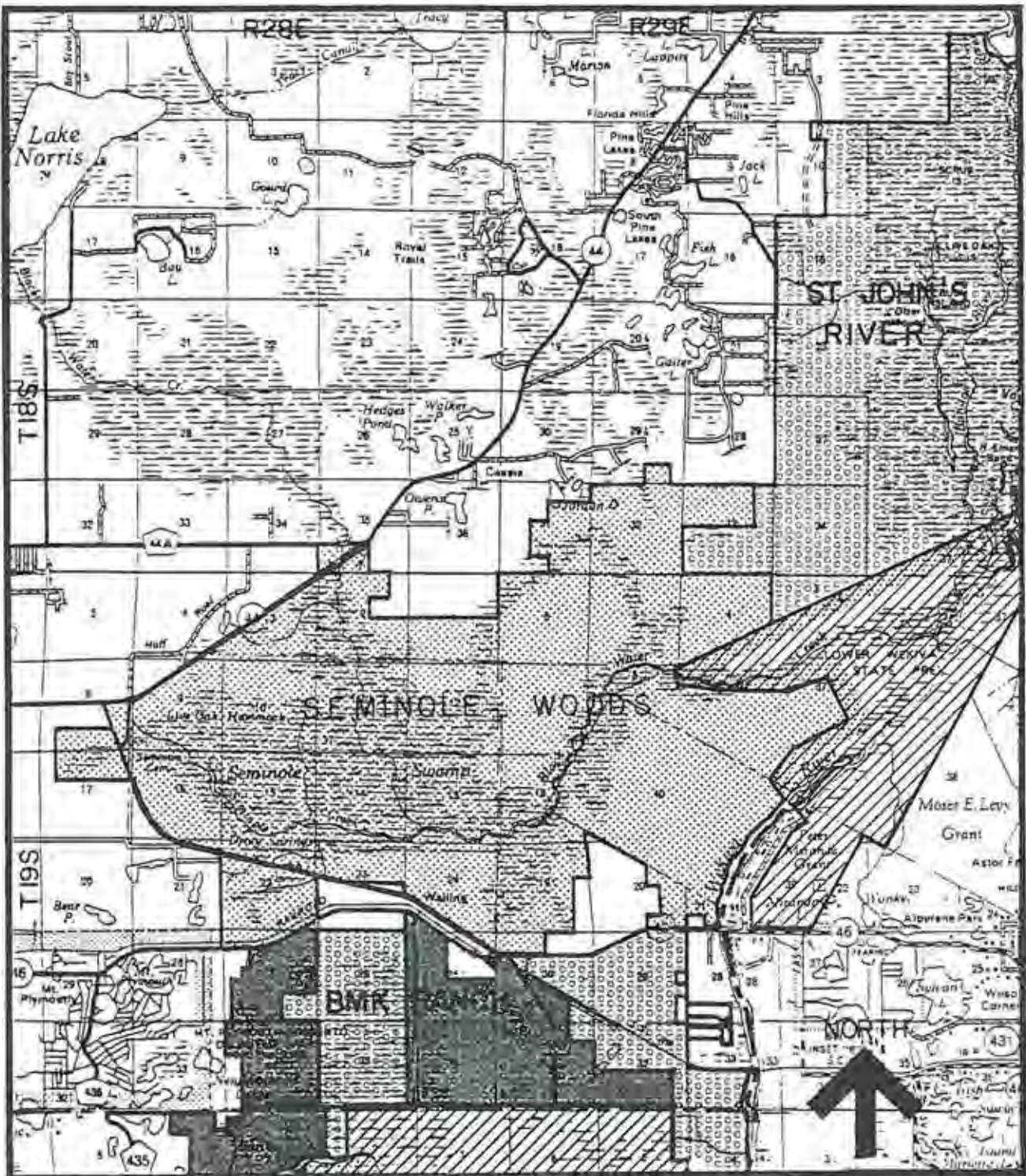
Local Support and General Endorsements - is a tabulation of support letters and resolutions received by the Evaluation Section of the Division of State Lands for each project. A few projects that were originally on the Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL) priority list have been included on the CARL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

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.

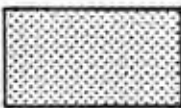


Management Summary - is a brief, preliminary explanation of proposed uses and management practices for the project if acquired.

#1 SEMINOLE SPRINGS/WOODS



SEMINOLE WOODS
LAKE COUNTY



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

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

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies for state acquisition as "Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL) or Other Lands," as defined under Section 18-8.003 of the Florida Administrative Code. Because of the uniqueness and sensitivity of the springs and ravines, however, it is recommended that the project be purchased under the EEL category. Public acquisition would protect ten major ecosystems and would help consolidate a crucial wildlife corridor in the Wekiva River Basin.

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

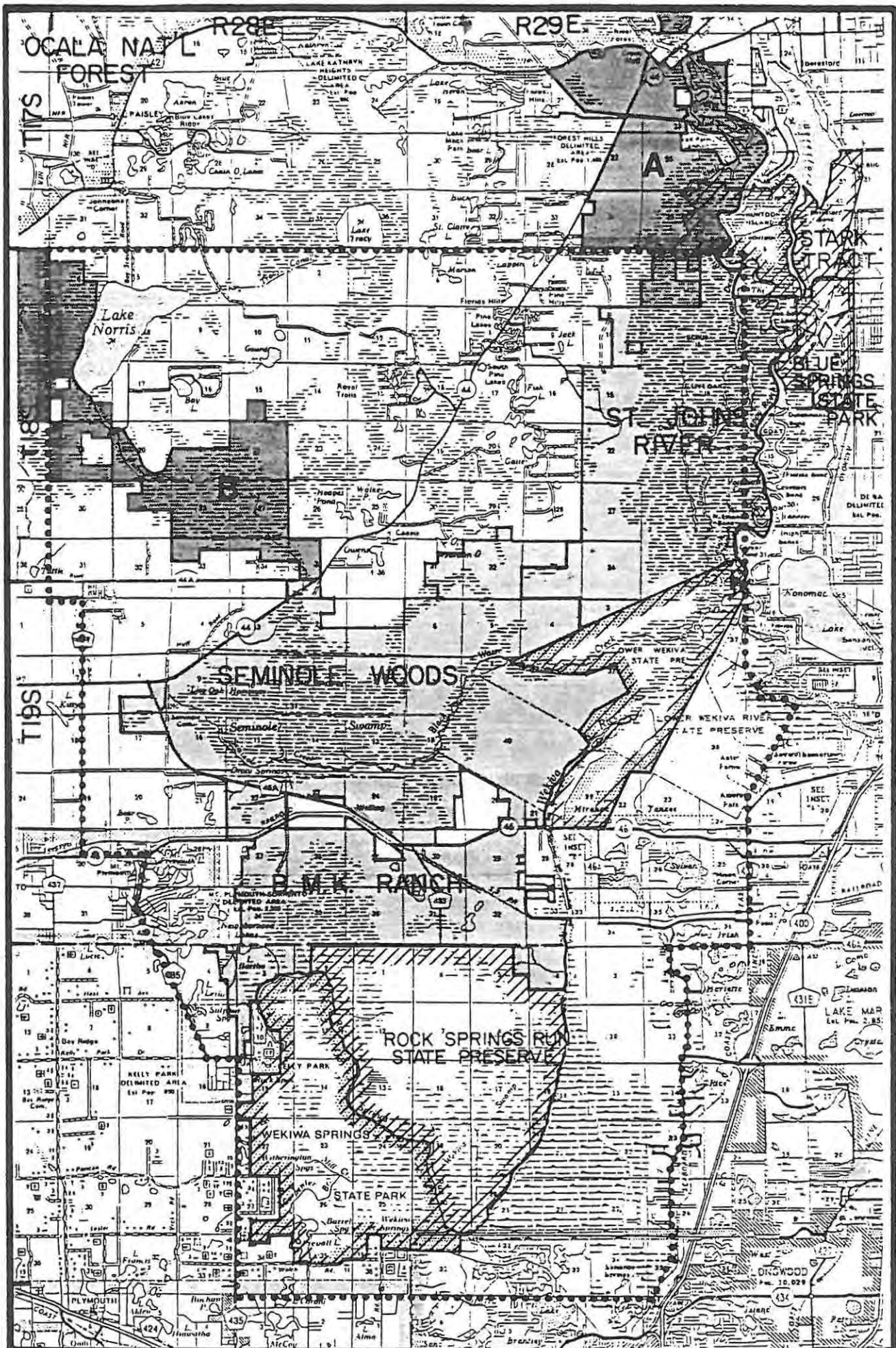
In Lake County, central Florida, approximately 17 miles southwest of DeLand, 11 miles west of Sanford, 26 miles northwest of Orlando and 22 miles east of Leesburg. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 11 and House District 46. It is also within the jurisdictions of the East Central Florida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



CONTIGUOUS C.A.R.L. PROJECTS in RELATIONSHIP to
the WEKIVA and ST. JOHNS RIVERS

ORANGE / SEMINOLE / LAKE / VOLUSIA

COUNTIES



- WEKIVA RIVER PROTECTION AREA BOUNDARY
- WEKIVA-OCALA CONNECTOR: EAST (A), WEST (B)

OWNERSHIP

Strawn, the major landowner, sold an option on his property to an Orlando developer, Roche, who has indicated a willingness to negotiate with the state. M. L. Carter Realty Trust (Poitras), 4,477 acres, and Wekiva Park Estates (Brumlick), 1,100 acres, are the two other larger, important ownerships. The Carter tract is under negotiation. The Brumlick ownership is under federal investigation through the Racketeering Influenced Corrupt Organizations (RICO) act.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

Under past ownership and use, most of this tract has been 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.

This property has been sold within the past year to an Orlando developer, consequently, the tract is under severe development pressure. Additionally, limited timber harvesting has occurred recently on some portions of the project.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

On November 21, 1986, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council 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 Advisory Council revised the project design boundaries to include an additional 5,657 acres, consisting of two major ownerships, M.L. Carter Realty Trust (4,477 acres), Brumlick (1,100 acres), and two minor owners of 40 acre tracts - Ariegene 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.

Management Cost

Projected start-up cost for the Division of Forestry:

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$ 20,906	-0-	\$ 8,053	\$ 80,719	\$109,678

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.

#1 SEMINOLE SPRINGS/WOODS

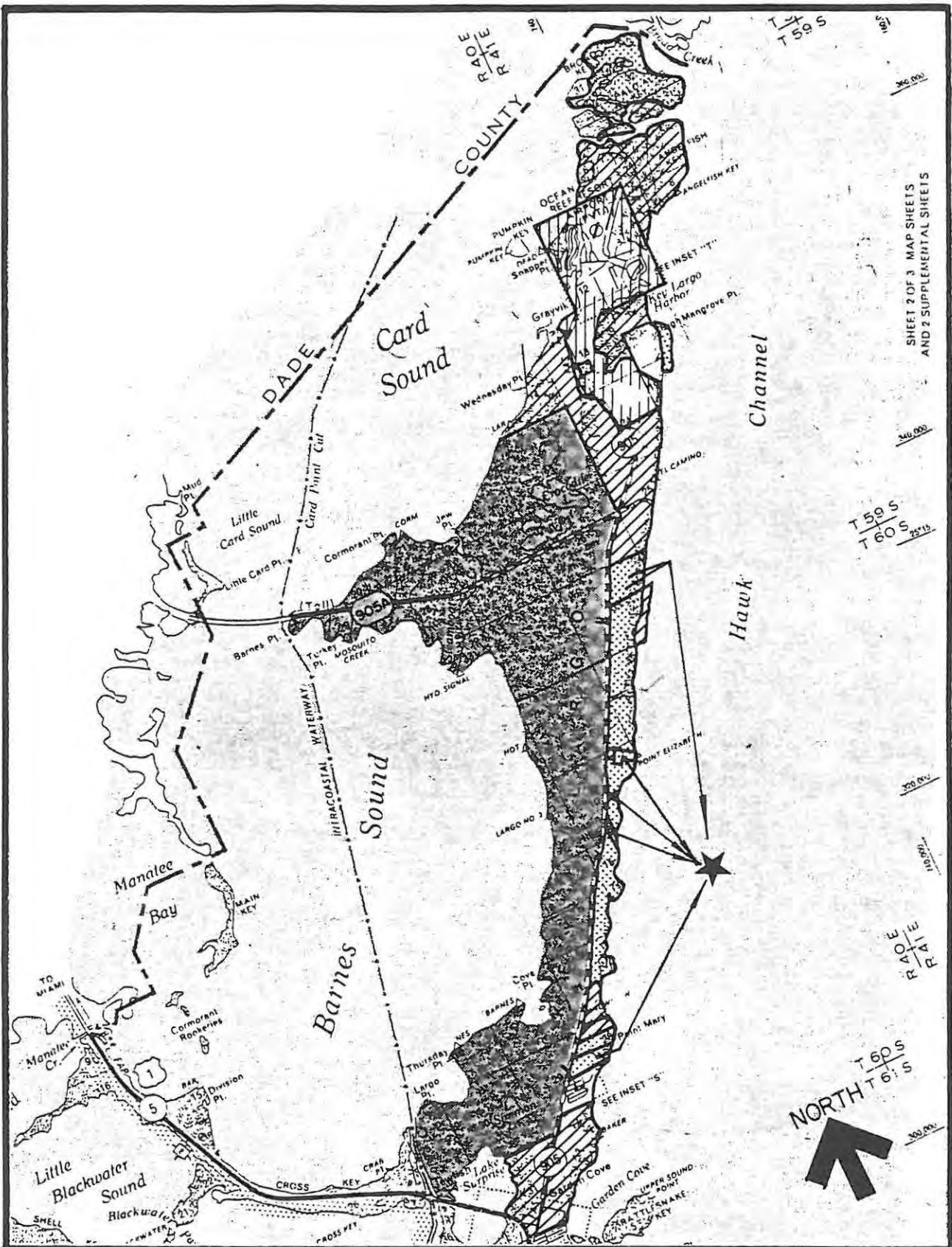
MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

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.

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.

#2 NORTH KEY LARGO HAMMOCKS



SHEET 2 OF 3 MAP SHEETS
AND 2 SUPPLEMENTAL SHEETS



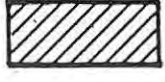

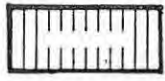
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T 60 S

T 60 S
T 61 S



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
#2 North Key Largo Hammocks	Monroe	1,679	\$14,161,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies for state acquisition under the "Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL)" category as defined by Section 18-8.003 of the Florida Administrative Code. Public 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 it harbors. 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 1,592 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. Approximately one-half of the undeveloped lots (Knap ownership) in the Ocean Reef Shores (Valois) subdivision, in the southern part of the project area, are under contract.

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 a portion of the project area itself is slated for a planned unit development. Other portions have been identified as "development nodes" in the North Key Largo Habitat Protection Plan (HCP). Dumping of garbage and poaching of native species have been damaging to this biological community.

#2 NORTH KEY LARGO HAMMOCKS

ACQUISITION PLANNING

On March 21, 1986 the Land Acquisition Advisory Council 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 Advisory Council 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. (Webster tract under option)
- Phase V. Port Bougainville/Garden Cove. (area purchased)

ESTIMATED COST

Remaining estimated tax assessed value is approximately \$14,161,000.

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

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$ 67,809	\$ 10,000	-0-	\$ 77,809

Management funds requested by the Division of Recreation and Parks for Fiscal Year 1990-91:

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$ 71,199	\$ 10,500	-0-	\$ 81,699

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	6
Letters of general support.....	759
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.

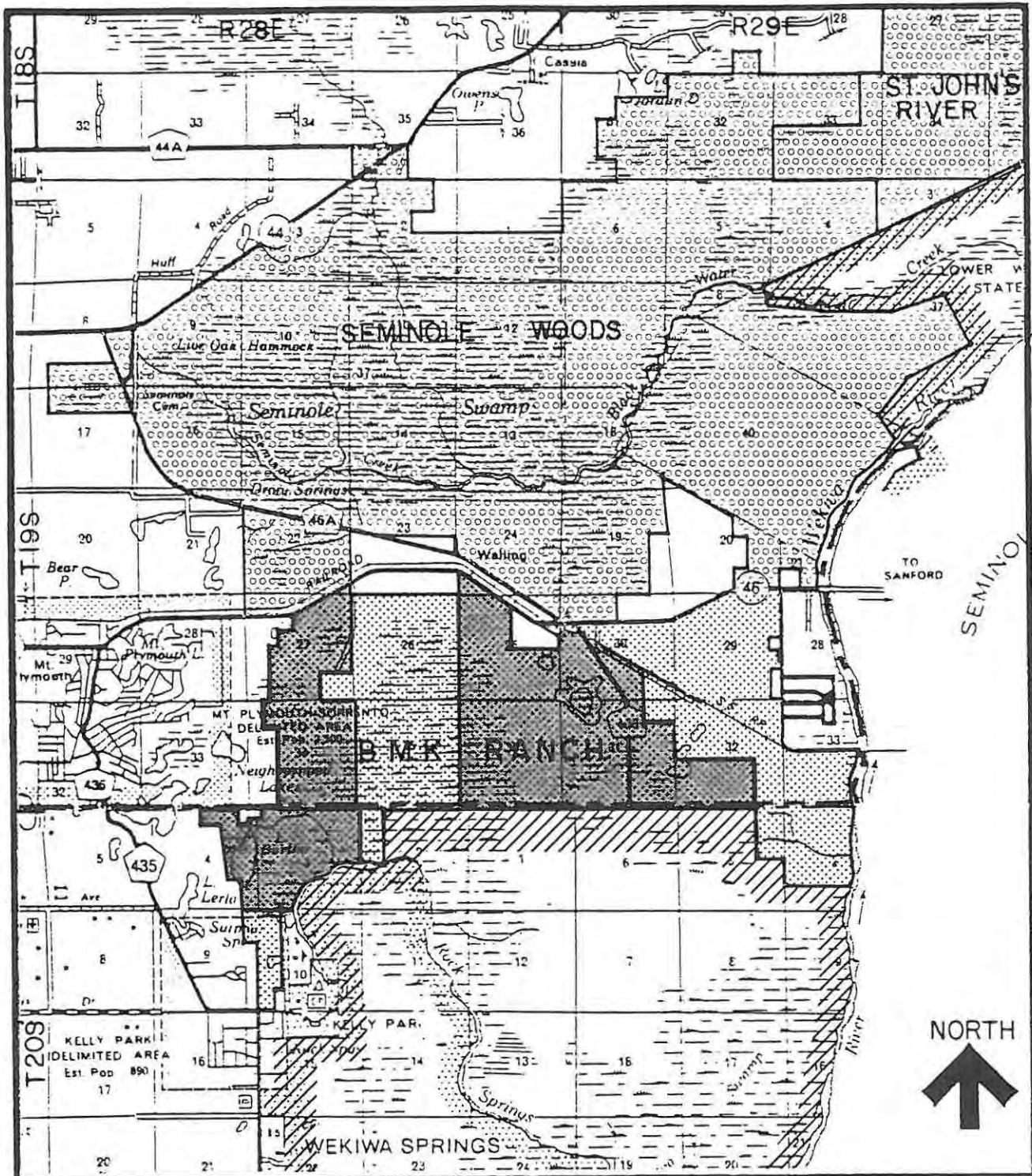
MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

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.

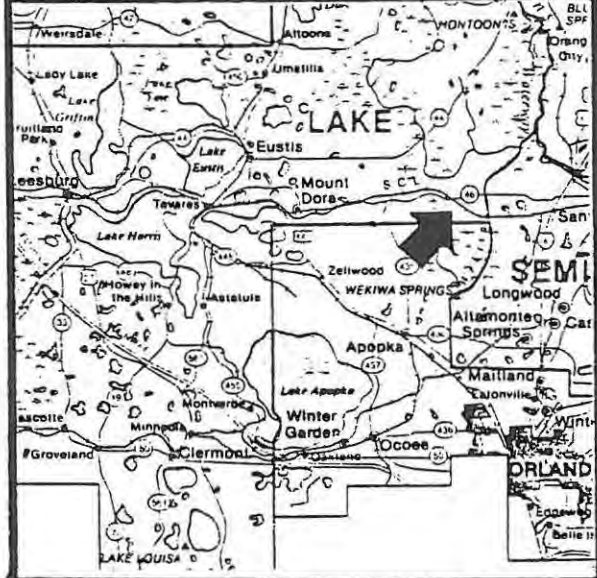
The proposed tract of property would also fill the voids needed to provide improved protection to the waters of John Pennekamp Coral Reef State Park. Part of the project area includes lands already purchased and designated to be managed as a State Botanical Site. Portions of the remainder of the unpurchased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

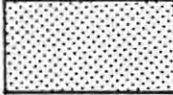
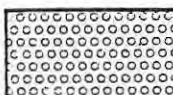
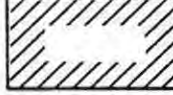

#3 B.M.K. RANCH



B.M.K. RANCH

LAKE / ORANGE COUNTIES



-  PROJECT AREA
-  OTHER CARL PROJECTS (SEMINOLE WOODS and ST. JOHN'S RIVER)
-  STATE OWNED
-  UNDER OPTION

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#3 B.M.K. Ranch	Lake Orange	3,855	\$ 4,884,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies for state acquisition under the "Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL)" category, as defined under Section 18-8.003 of the Florida Administrative Code. Public acquisition of this project would help create a wildlife corridor in the Wekiva River Basin, preserve habitat for endangered and threatened species, aid in management of existing state owned lands, and 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, with the Division of Historical Resources, the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, the Division of Forestry, and the St. Johns River Water Management District as cooperating managers.

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 utilize 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, the largest ownership, and the M.K. Citrus tract combined acreage of 3,335+, are both under contract.

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).

#3 B.M.K. RANCH

ACQUISITION PLANNING

The Land Acquisition Advisory Council 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, exclusion of which would create no significant inholdings, and an unrecorded subdivision were deleted.

On November 15, 1988, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council 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 \$4,884,000.

Management funds requested by the Division of State Lands for Fiscal Year 1990-91:

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OOO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$ 41,138	\$ 5,974	\$ 58,522	\$105,634

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	6
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 52, 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.

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.

#4 FAKAHATCHEE STRAND

R28

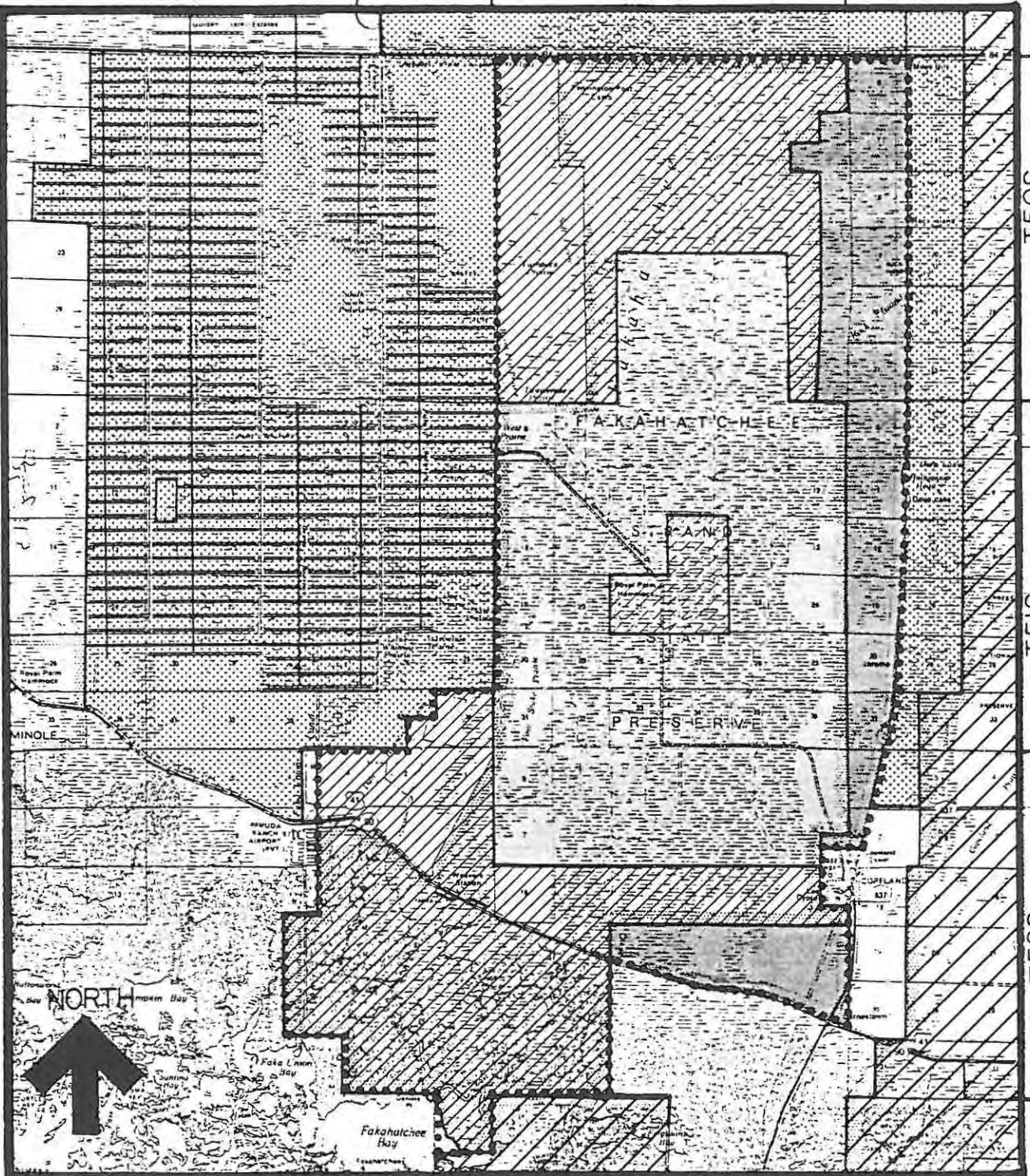
R29

R30

T50S

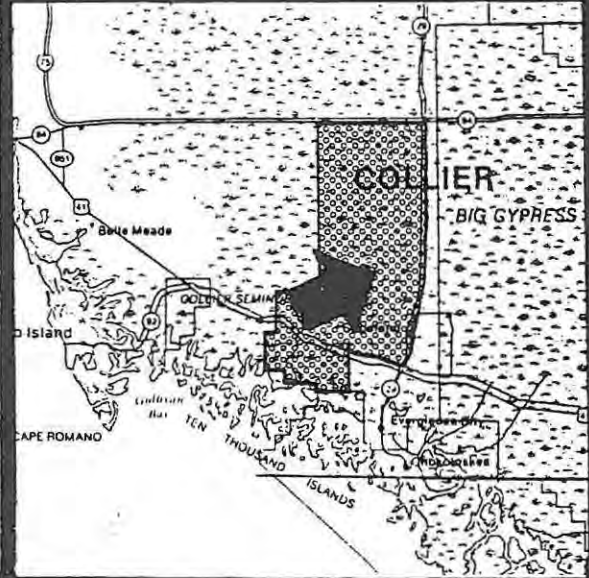
T51S

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
#4 Fakahatchee Strand	Collier	27,307	\$10,922,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies for state acquisition as "Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL)" category as defined in Section 18-8.003 of the Florida Administrative Code. Public acquisition would preserve the unique and irreplaceable biological resources of the Strand which 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 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 the 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 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.

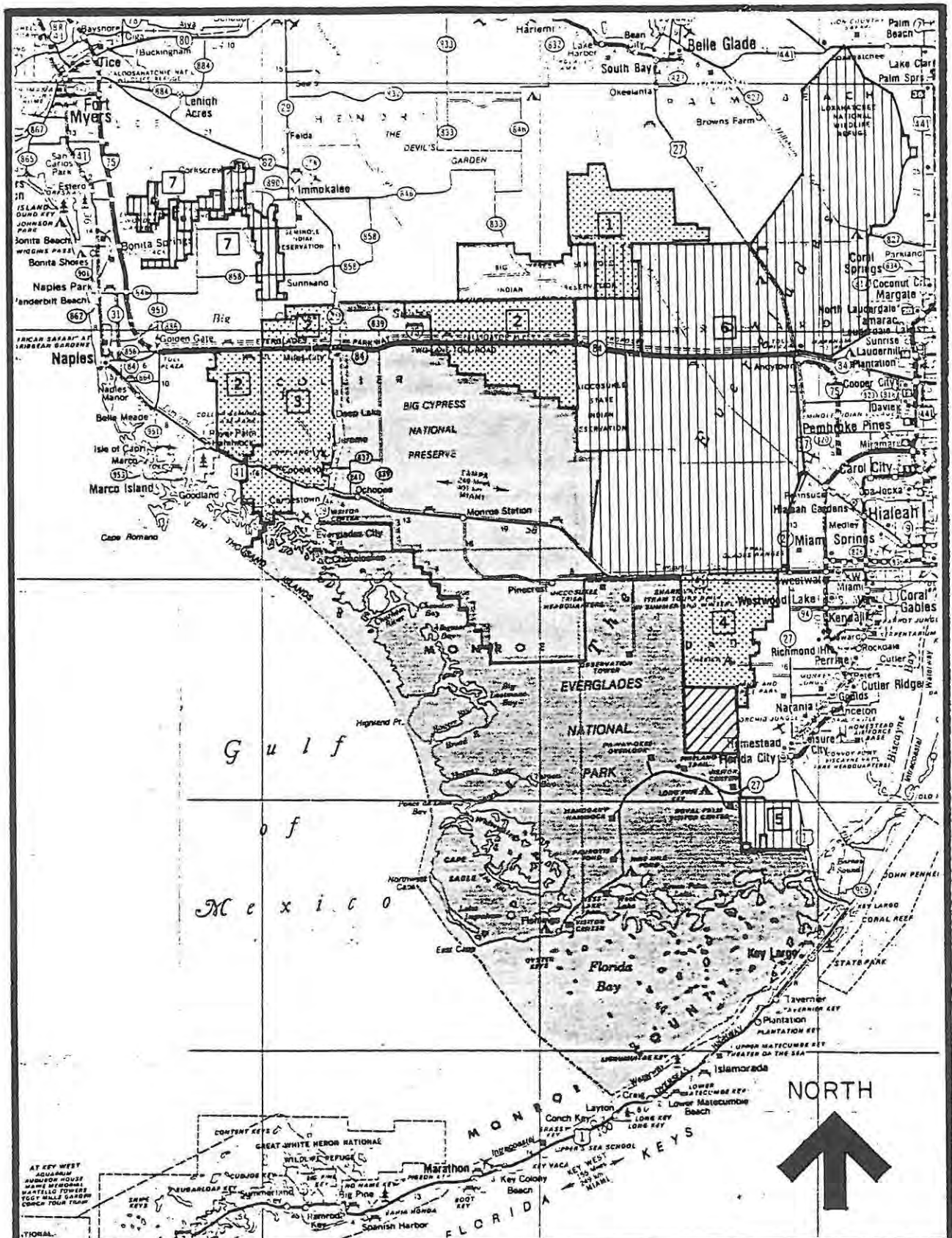
OWNERSHIP

Approximately 34,727 acres, now managed as the Fakahatchee State Preserve, were purchased under the EEL program; approximately 12,340 acres have been acquired or are under option under CARL. Best estimate of the number of remaining owners is approximately 8,800.

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.



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
- 7 SOUTH FLORIDA WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT - CORKSCREW REGIONAL ECOSYSTEM WATERSHED

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 negotiating with willing sellers.

ESTIMATED COST

Value of \$10,922,000 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 1989-90:

<u>Salary</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expense</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$117,873	\$4,000	\$66,699	\$25,600	\$214,172

Funds Requested for Fiscal Year 1990-91:

<u>Salary</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expense</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$123,766	\$4,200	\$70,034	\$26,880	\$224,880

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

On October 10, 1989, the board approved an interagency joint participation agreement between the Florida Department of Transportation and the Board of Trustees for the acquisition of environmentally sensitive areas adjacent to and west of State Road 29 in Collier County.

With over 8,000 ownerships remaining to be acquired in the entire project, it is estimated that completion of this project will require at least 15 to 25 years if negotiated with current staff. Use of contracted real estate services, granted by the 1988 legislature, would greatly expedite the acquisition of this project.

The Save Our Everglades Initiative was introduced by the office of the Governor in 1984 and has continued as a priority of the current administration. Reports on the status of protection efforts in the Everglades are issued quarterly.

Fakahatchee Strand is within a Chapter 380 Area of Critical State Concern.

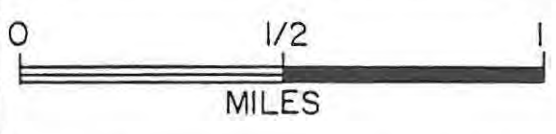
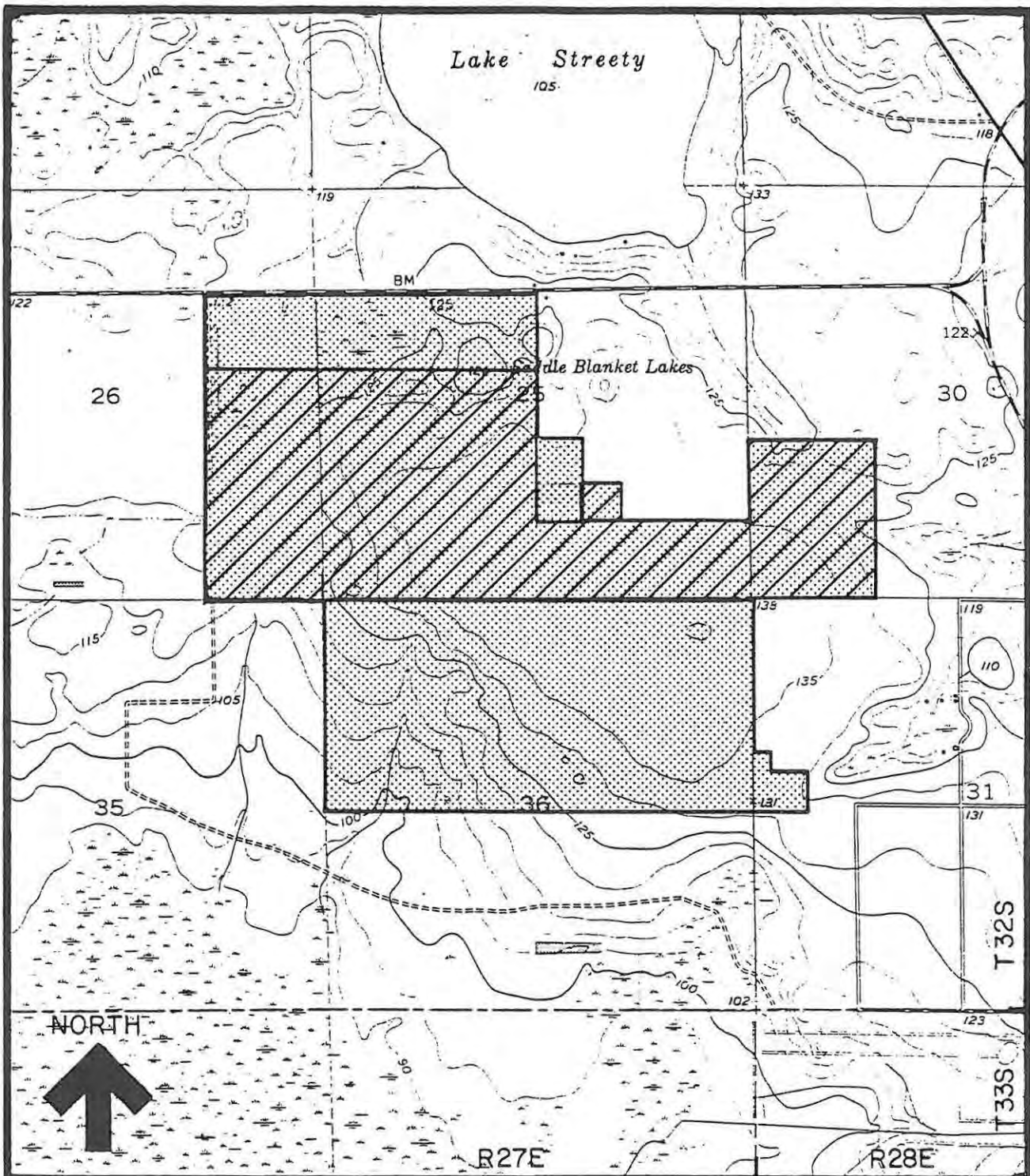
MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The proposed purchase of numerous out-parcels within Fakahatchee Strand State Preserve under the CARL program will be managed as part 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.

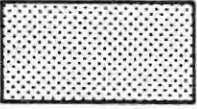
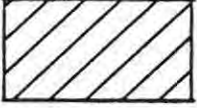
The addition of the various small (lot size) acquisitions within the Strand should not require additional management funds.

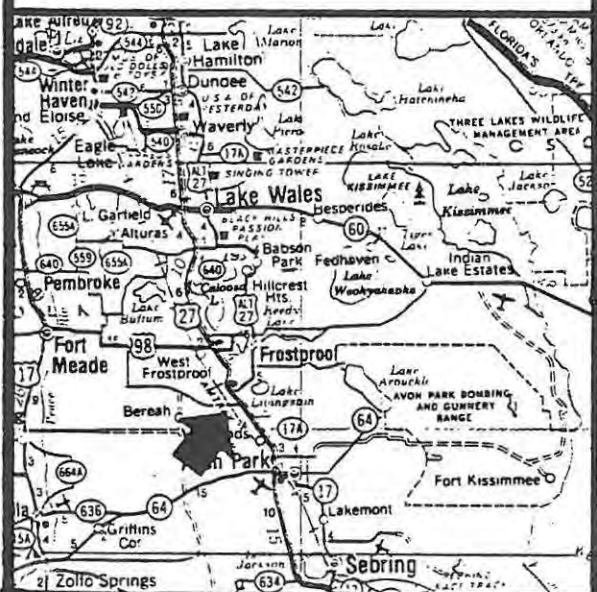
#5 SADDLE BLANKET LAKES SCRUB



SADDLE BLANKET LAKES SCRUB

POLK COUNTY

-  PROJECT AREA
-  ACQUIRED BY TNC



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

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies for state acquisition under the "Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL)" category as defined in Section 18-8.003 of the Florida Administrative Code. Public 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. 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. Thirteen rare plants and animals that are unique to scrub 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.

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

The Nature Conservancy has acquired 595+ acres within this project. Approximately 21 small ownerships remain to be acquired.

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 Advisory Council approved the project design for Saddle Blanket Lakes Scrub. The project design deleted a small part of the project area with improvements and added two pieces of high quality scrub. One addition which was a Nature Conservancy acquisition.

On December 14, 1988, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council 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.

#5 SADDLE BLANKET LAKES SCRUB

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value is approximately \$411,000.

Management Cost

Projected start-up cost for the Division of Recreation and Parks:

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$ 21,559	\$ 5,000	\$ 3,744	\$ 17,055	\$ 47,358

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

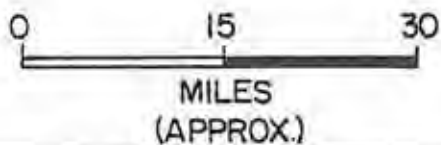
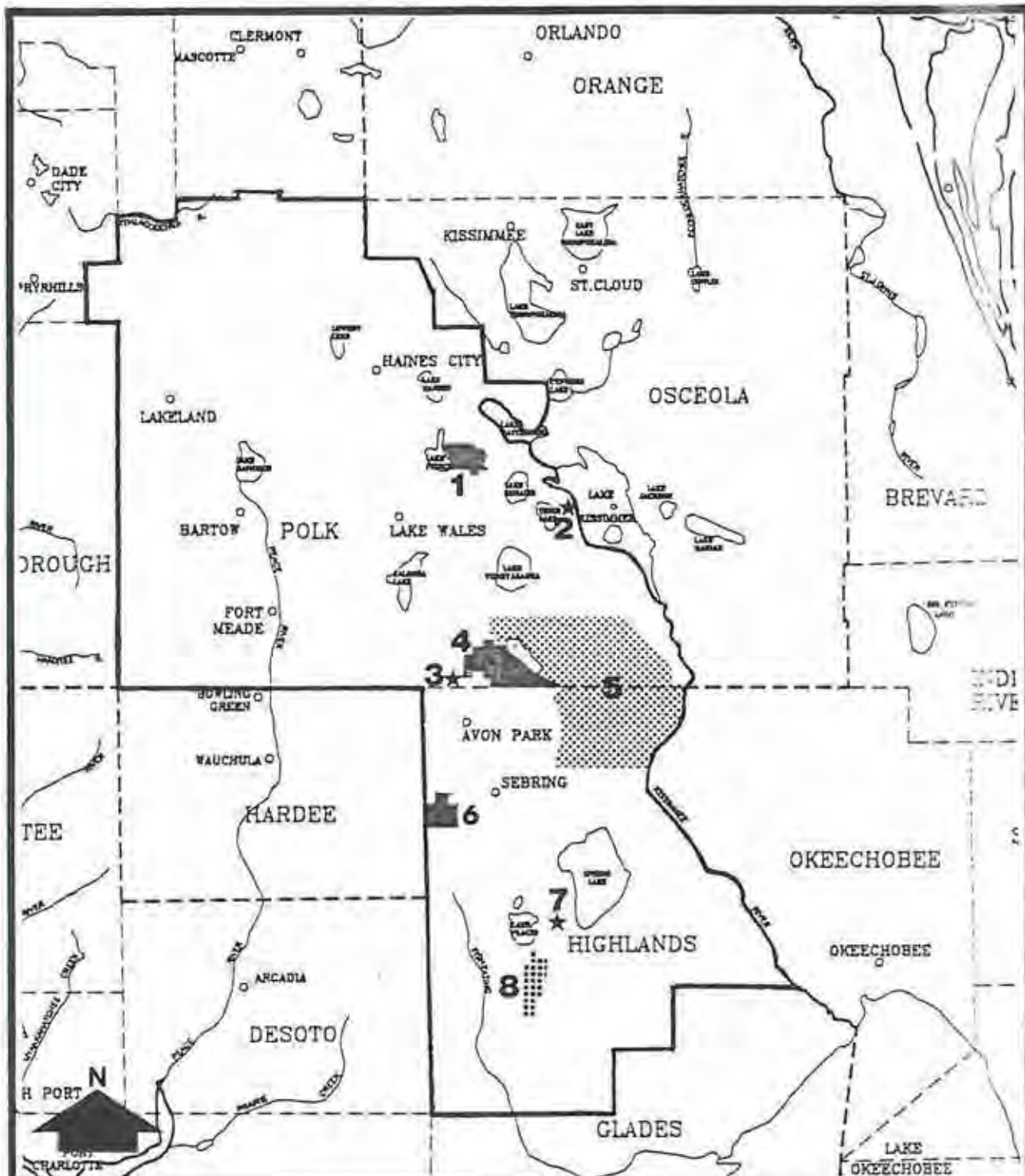
Coordination

The Nature Conservancy is a facilitator in the acquisition of this project and has recently acquired additional substantial acreage within the project boundary, with the intent of selling to the state.

In 1988 the Polk County Board of County Commissioners 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.



Some Notable SCRUB SITES
of the
LAKE WALES RIDGE

POLK COUNTY

- 1. CATFISH CREEK (CARL)
- 2. TIGER CREEK PRESERVE (TNC)
- 3. SADDLE BLANKET SCRUB (CARL)
- 4. LAKE ARBUCKLE STATE FOREST

HIGHLANDS COUNTY

- 5. AVON PARK WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA (FEDERAL)
- 6. HIGHLANDS HAMMOCK STATE PARK ADDITION (CARL)
- 7. HOLMES AVENUE SCRUB (CARL)
- 8. ARCHBOLD BIOLOGICAL STATION

#6 WACCASASSA FLATS

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

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies for state acquisition under the "Other Lands" category as defined under Section 18-8.003 of the Florida Administrative Code. Public acquisition would provide a substantial area for active and passive recreation and would provide 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 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, the only portion of the project currently boundary mapped and appraised. Both ownerships are under negotiation. Phases II and III include an additional 41 ownerships and 11,204 acres.

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 IIT Rayonier as the 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.

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

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 Advisory Council on February 12, 1988 and was further modified on June 22, 1988. The project design modified the resource planning boundary by dividing the project into 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.

Management Cost

Projected start-up cost for the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission:

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
-0-	\$5,000	\$ 15,000	-0-	\$ 20,000

Projected start-up cost for the Division of Forestry:

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$ 87,865	-0-	\$ 74,847	\$429,826	\$592,538

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

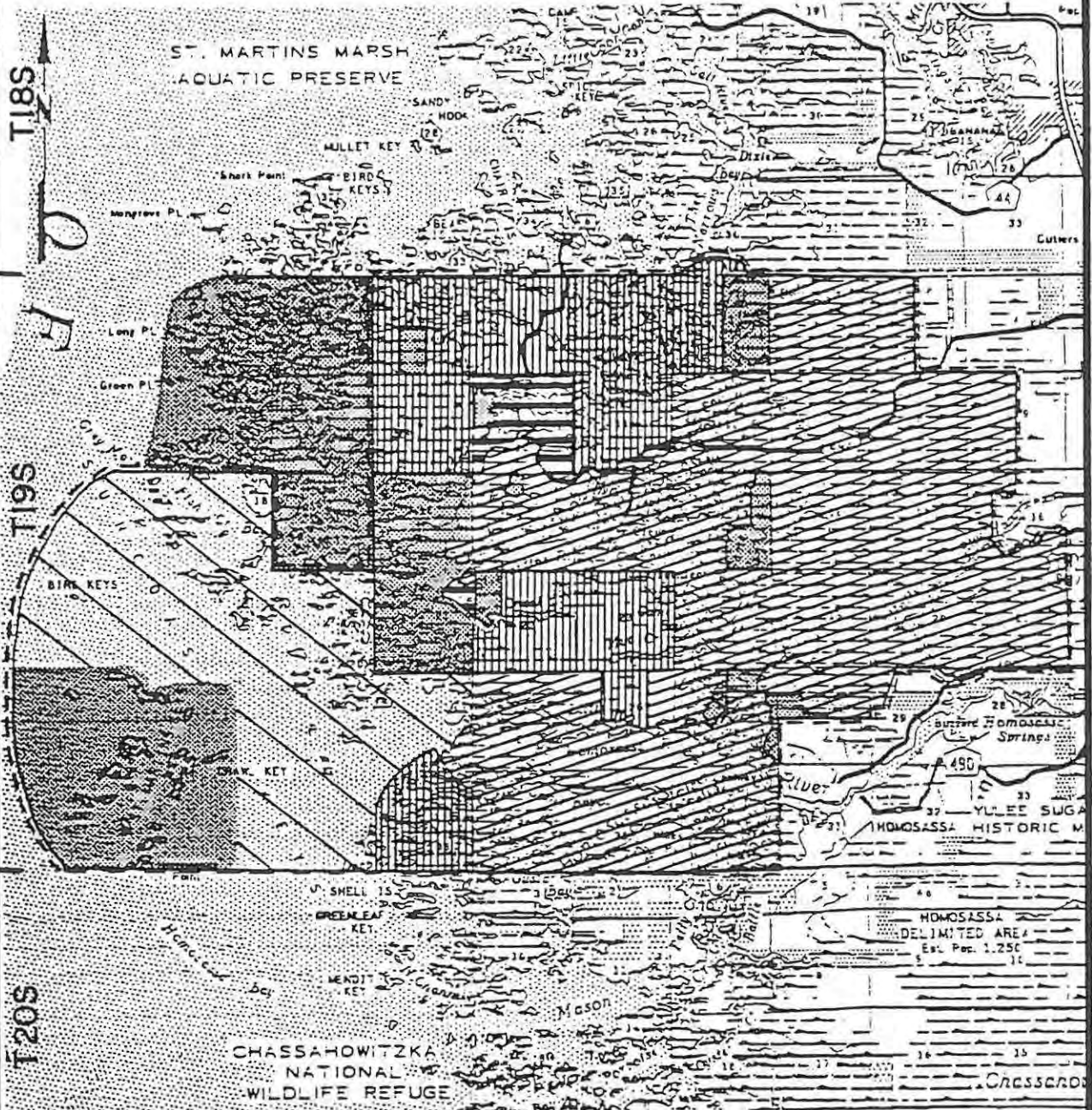
MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

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 selective timber harvest, wildlife management, outdoor recreation, educational and scientific activities, and resource protection.

#7 ST. MARTINS RIVER

R16E

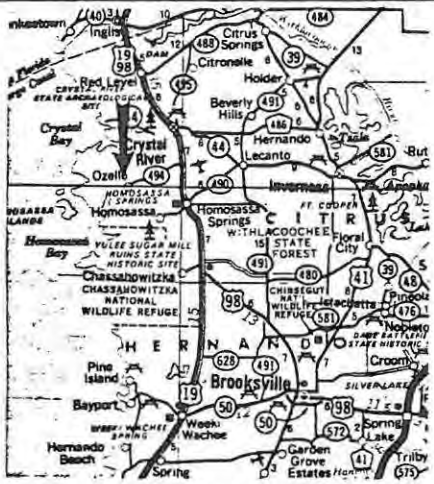
R17E




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
#7 St. Martins River	Citrus	11,068*	\$5,270,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies for state acquisition under "Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL)" category as defined in Section 18-8.003 of the Florida Administrative Codes. Public 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. The boundary map is in the process of completion for Phase I.

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 is experiencing one of the fastest population growth rates (1311% from 1950 to 1988) in the state, only behind Charlotte, Collier, Brevard and Broward counties. The county has attempted to restrict new high density development within the coastal lowlands west of US 19 in its Comprehensive Plan. Some substantial development permits, however, have been grandfathered, and encroachments such as housing developments and

* Phase I

#7 ST. MARTINS RIVER

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT (Continued)

mobile home parks impact parts of the 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 Advisory Council 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, ≥ 40 acres, within Area I.
2. Other ownerships within Area I and large ownerships, ≥ 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.

Management Cost

Projected start-up cost for the Division of State Lands:

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
-0-	\$ 8,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 15,000

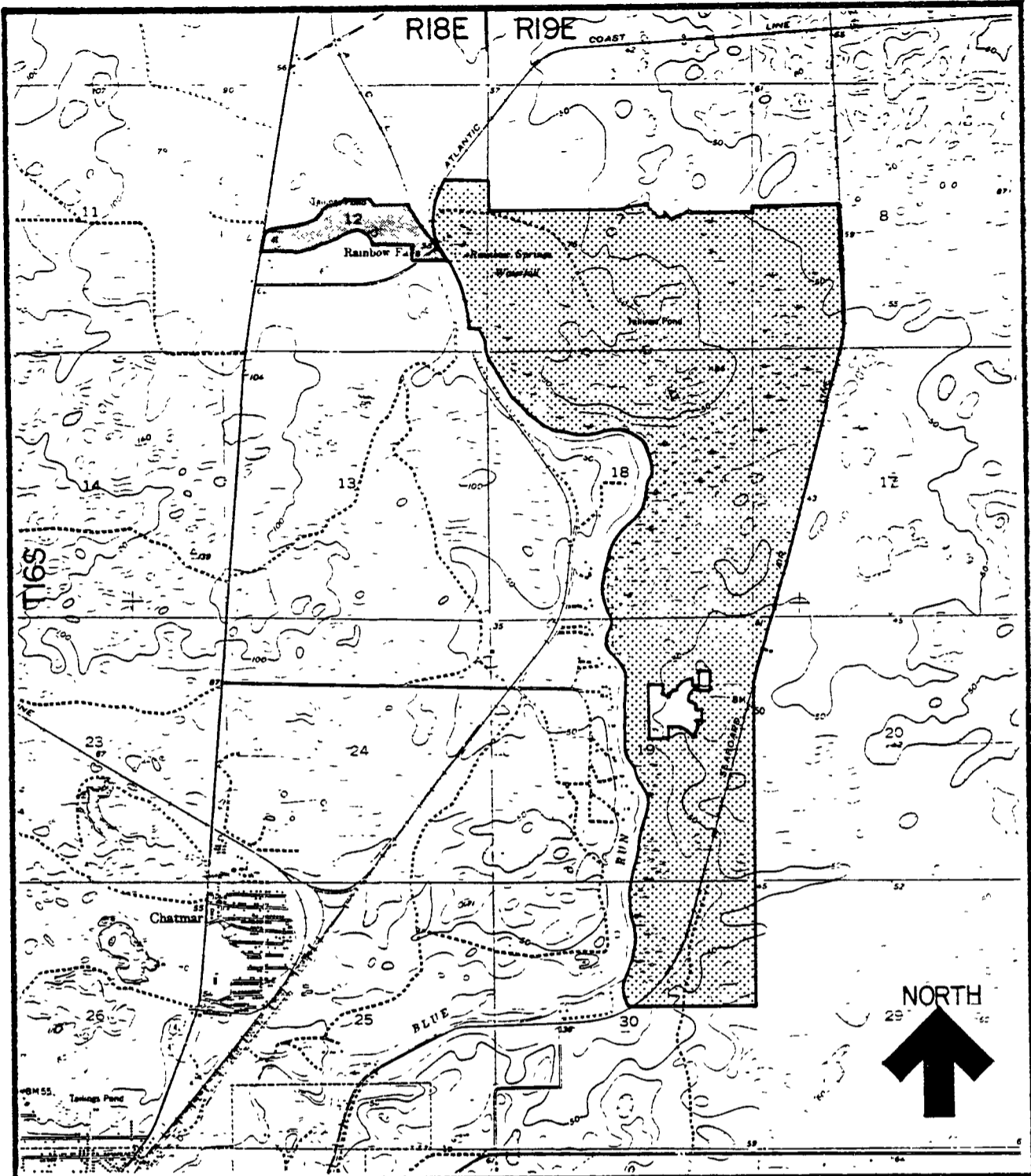
LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	2
Letters of general support.....	4,062
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	4
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	3

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.

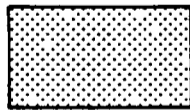
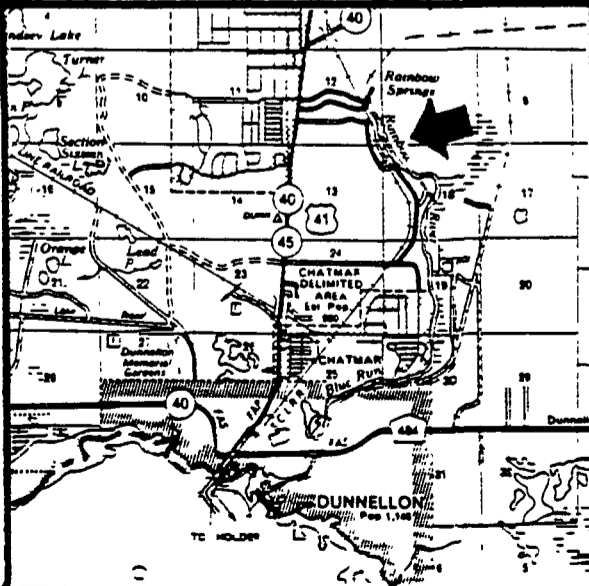
#8 RAINBOW RIVER



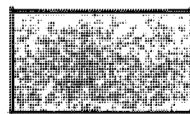
RAINBOW RIVER

MARION

COUNTY



PROJECT AREA



PROPOSED ADDITION

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

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies for state acquisition under "Other Lands" category as defined in Section 18-8.003 of the Florida Administrative Codes. Public acquisition would protect a unique spring and river system and provide an exceptionally scenic area for active and passive recreation.

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 the town of Dunnellon. 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

Rainbow Springs, Inc. and Terry Roberts are the two largest ownerships. Other members of the Roberts family own several small parcels. There are approximately four other minor owners. State acquisition of the pivotal tract, Rainbow Springs, Inc. appears imminent (see Coordination).

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 eastern side. The Florida Department of Transportation is also considering, as one of several options, crossing the Rainbow River with a turnpike extension running northwest from Wildwood to Lebanon Station, connecting to U.S. 19.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT (Continued)

This particular turnpike corridor is only in the planning state. It is not in DOT's tentative 5 year work plan nor have funds been requested from the legislature for construction. 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 Advisory Council 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 Advisory Council 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 Advisory Council 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 Cost

Projected start-up cost for the Division of Recreation and Parks:

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OOO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$151,482	\$ 5,000	\$ 93,324	\$151,682	\$401,488

LOCAL SUPPORT

- Resolutions..... 12
- Letters of general support..... 500
- Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials..... 24
- Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations. 5

OTHER

Coordination

Marion County and the Southwest Florida Water Management District are financial participants in the acquisition of the Rainbow River, Inc. tract.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

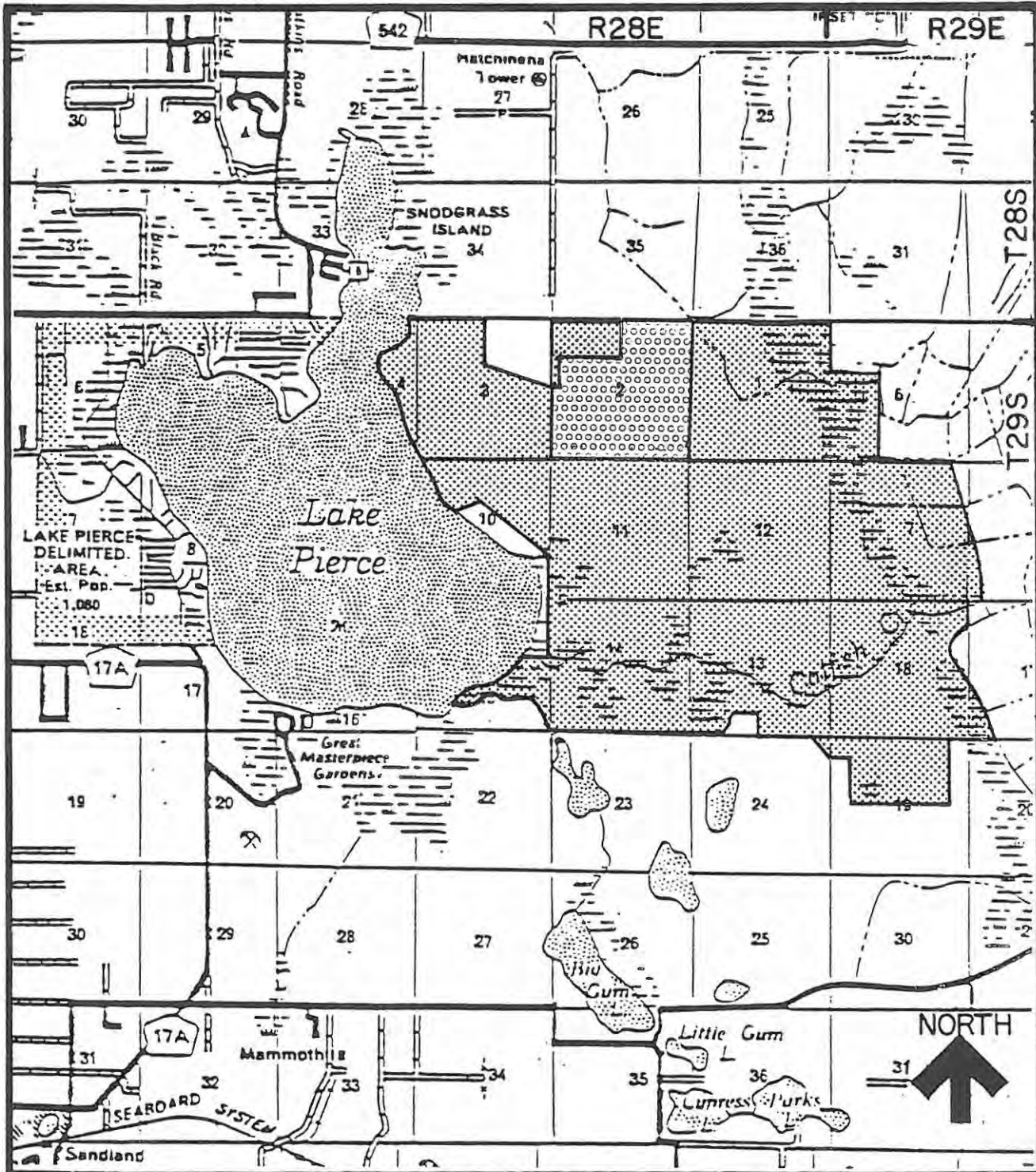
The Rainbow River project will be managed by the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources as a State Park under single-use management concepts. The primary management objective will be to provide resource-based recreation that is fully compatible with the maintenance of 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.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY - Continued

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.

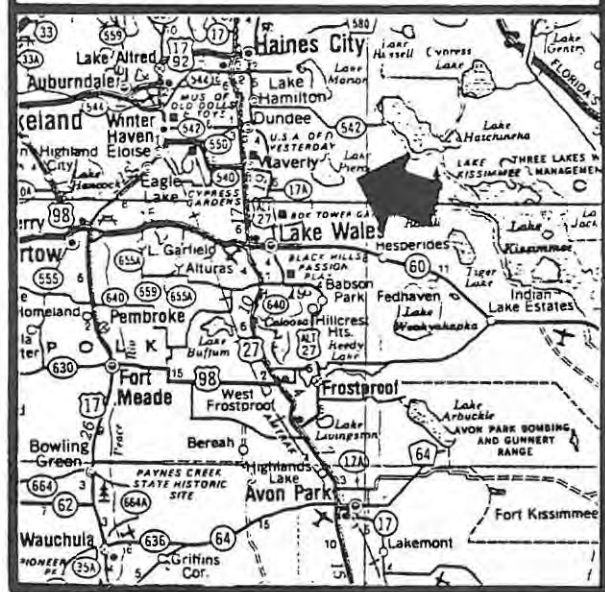
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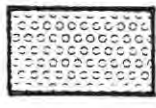
#9 CATFISH CREEK



CATFISH CREEK

POLK COUNTY



-  PROJECT AREA
-  PHASE II
(TO BE MAPPED AT LATER DATE)

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#9 Catfish Creek	Polk	5,951	\$1,327,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies for state acquisition under the "Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL)" category as defined in Section 18-8.003 of the Florida Administrative Code. Public acquisition would protect an unusually large number of natural communities, globally imperilled and endangered plant species, and threatened and endangered animal species. Acquisition would also help protect the wetland systems of a lake and creek.

MANAGER

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

PROPOSED USE

State Preserve.

LOCATION

In eastern Polk County, just west of the town of Dundee and approximately four miles east of Lake Wales. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 12 and House District 42. It is also within the jurisdictions of the South Florida Water Management District and the Central Florida Regional Planning Council.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

The Catfish Creek project is comprised of a diversity of high quality natural communities. Several of these natural community types are considered imperilled in the state. Natural community types include: sandhill, scrub, scrubby flatwoods, mesic flatwoods, xeric hammock, bottomland hardwood forest, basin swamp, sandhill upland lake, wet flatwoods, blackwater stream, seepage slopes, and floodplain swamp. The tract harbors at least one dozen plant species state-listed as endangered or threatened, and is considered a very important site for these mostly scrub endemic species. The project is also known to support numerous animal species considered to be rare or endangered such as bald eagle, wood stork, gopher tortoise, and scrub jay, and may potentially support many more.

The project can provide a wide array of recreational opportunities, however, care must be taken to preserve significant natural features. Potential recreational activities include hiking, camping, fishing, swimming, picnicking, and nature study.

OWNERSHIP

There are approximately 43 parcels and 17 owners. Rolling Meadows, The Nature Conservancy (TNC), and Palo Alto are the most crucial ownerships to acquire initially. All major ownerships have indicated a willingness to negotiate.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

Like other scrub habitat in the state, this site consists primarily of dry uplands well suited for development. Surrounding land uses include citriculture, ranching, dairy farming, and muck farming, all of which could be conducted on the project site as well.

Most of the site is presently used as a private hunting area, so it is not in immediate danger of development. The project is less than one hour's drive from Orlando, however, and is adjacent to the huge Poinciana development. There are also plans to convert part of the area to agriculture. Part of one of the major ownerships is platted, and approximately 30 acres have been bulldozed for pasture. The sheer beauty of the sand ridges interspersed with azure lakes makes the site imminently susceptible to eventual development if not publicly acquired.

#9 CATFISH CREEK

ACQUISITION PLANNING

In October, 1989, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council approved the Catfish Creek Project Design. The project design only slightly modified the resource planning boundary. The eastern boundary was altered to follow a levee and the northwestern boundary to more closely follow an ownership parcel. Section 2 was not recommended for boundary mapping until Bowen, an important ownership in Phase II, consolidates the lots.

Acquisition Phasing

- Phase I. Rolling Meadows/TNC/Palo Alto
- Phase II. Other owners excluding Section 2
- Phase III. Section 2, when consolidated by Bowen

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value for entire project area is approximately \$1,327,000.

Projected start-up costs for the Division of Recreation and Parks:

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OOO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$ 41,139	\$ 6,456	\$ 24,033	\$ 71,628

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

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

OTHER

Research by the Bureau of Survey and Mapping indicate the Trustees appeared to have acquired a 145 acre parcel along Catfish Creek (within CARL project boundaries) from the Florida Ridge Cattle Company and Devco Inc. in 1971 in exchange for permits for three navigational channels in Lake Hatchineha. Deeds have not been located in Trustees' files. It is recommended that the Bureau of Survey and Mapping investigate further, especially before the approval of a boundary map and title information showing only private ownerships.

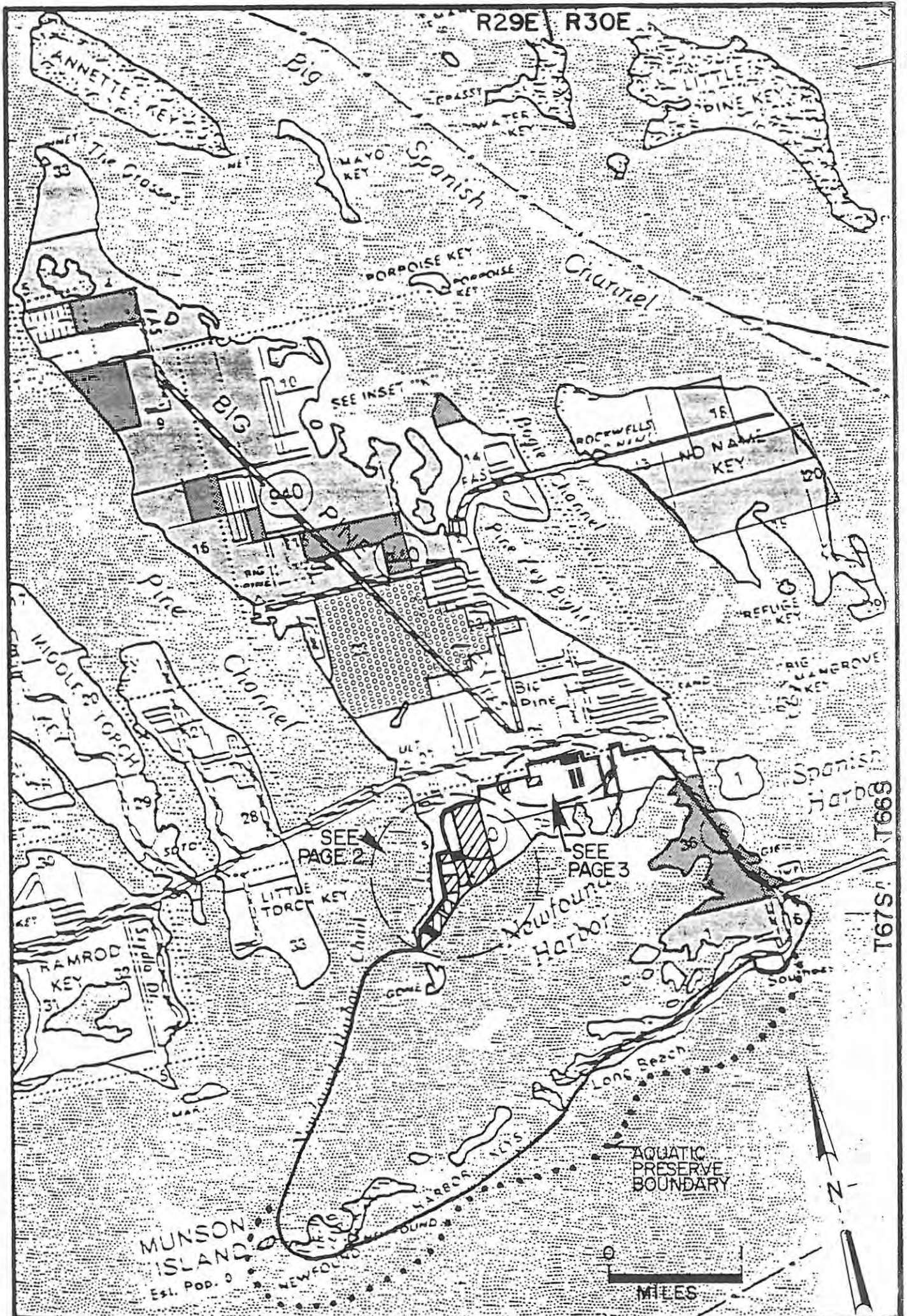
Coordination

The Nature Conservancy (TNC) is a major owner within this project and is the project sponsor. TNC has been in discussions with all other major ownerships and will assist in negotiations as necessary. Major owners, however, wish to deal directly with the state, rather than through an intermediary.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The Catfish Creek project is recommended to be managed as a state preserve by the Division of Recreation and Parks, Department of Natural Resources. The tract should be managed according to single-use principles with the primary goal of protecting the significant natural features, but also allowing compatible recreation. Careful consideration must be given to the siting of any facilities; several of the natural communities, and the plants and animals which comprise them, are sensitive to disturbance. For example, (1) sandhill upland lakes cannot withstand active use, the oligotrophic waters are easily polluted by excessive nutrients, and shoreline vegetation is quickly destroyed by trampling; (2) scrub, which harbors most of the project's rare plants and animals, is highly erodible; and (3) the shore of Lake Pierce is frequently used by bald eagles for nesting and loafing, large numbers of people in this region could disrupt nesting. Such concerns were taken into consideration when recommending a management designation as a state preserve instead of state park.

#10 COUPON BIGHT



**BIG PINE KEY/
COUPON BIGHT**

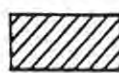
MONROE

COUNTY

SHEET 1 OF 3



CURRENT FWS OWNERSHIPS



STATE PROPERTY



FWS PRIORITY ACQUISITIONS



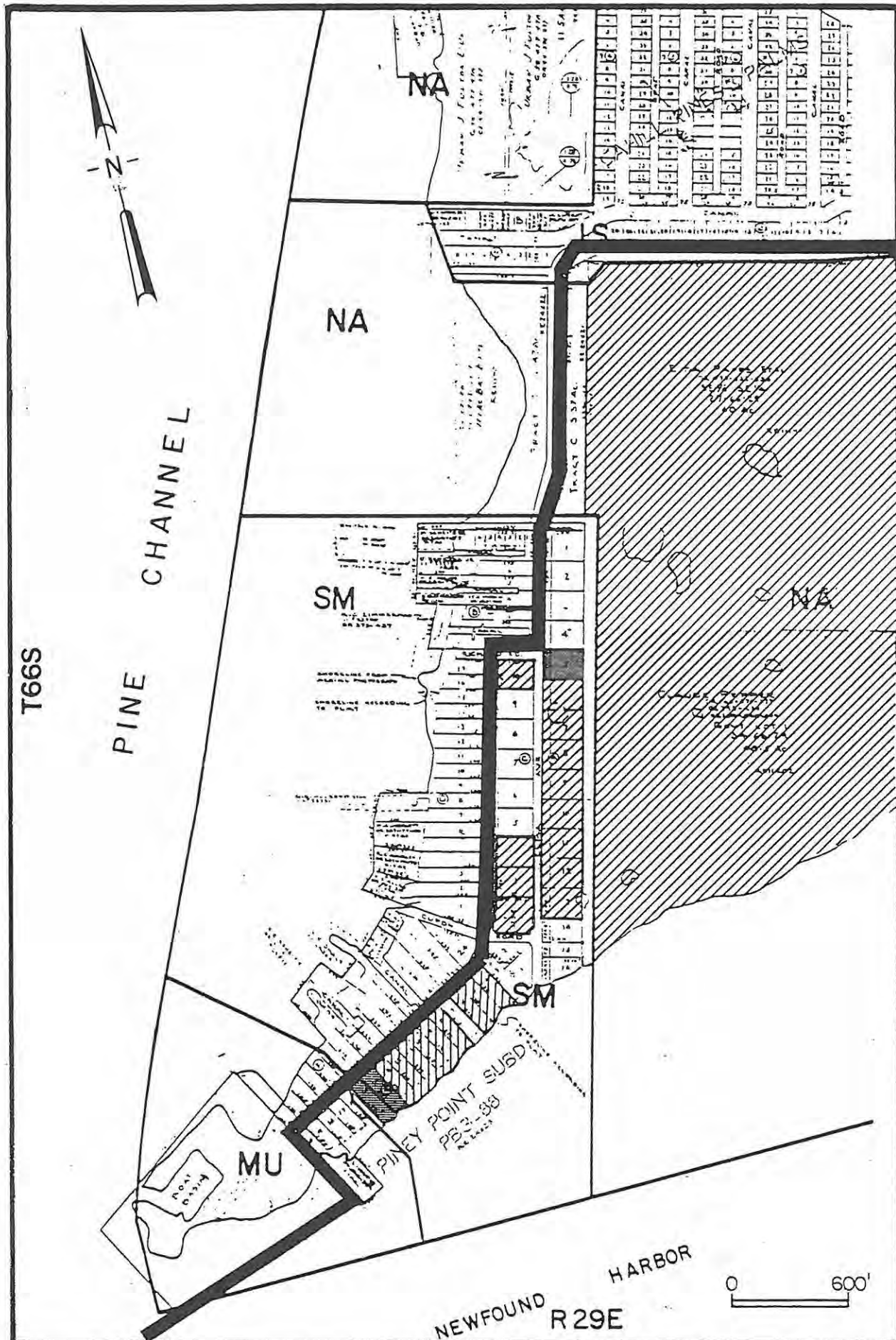
UNDER OPTION



SFWMD ACQUISITION AREA




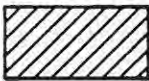

CARL PROJECT BOUNDARY



**BIG PINE KEY/
COUPON BIGHT**

MONROE COUNTY

SHEET 2 OF 3

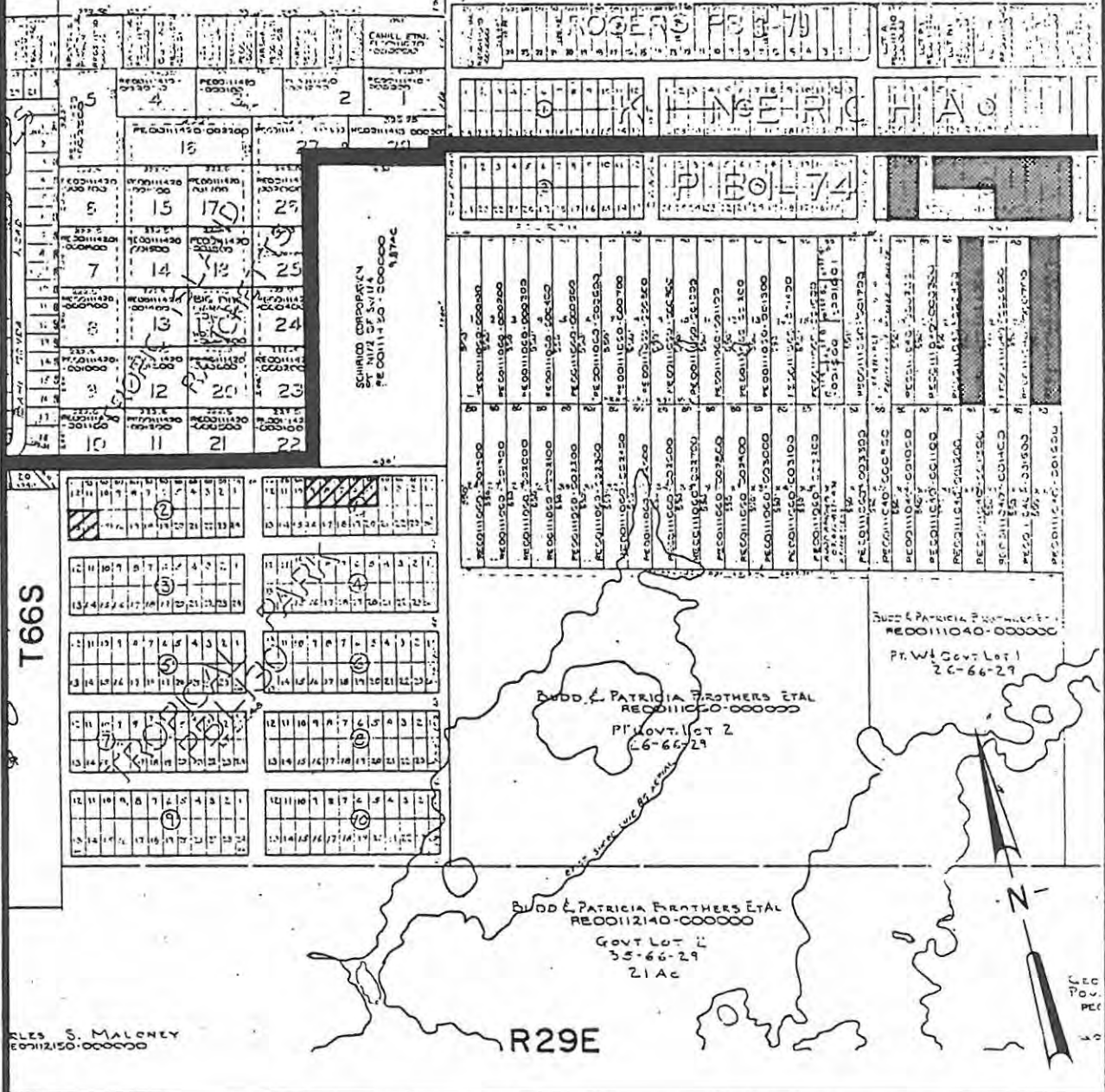
-  UNDER OPTION
-  STATE OWNED
-  CARL PROJECT BOUNDARY

SEE BIG PINE KEY No. 2

SEE BIG PINE KEY No. 3

EAS. HIGHWAY 448-20W

CENTER 8827E



WES. S. MALONEY
RECORD 1150-000000

BUDD & PATRICIA BROTHERS ETAL
RECORD 11040-000000
Pr. Wt. Govt. Lot 1
26-66-29

BUDD & PATRICIA BROTHERS ETAL
RECORD 11020-000000
Pr. Wt. Govt. Lot 2
26-66-29

BUDD & PATRICIA BROTHERS ETAL
RECORD 112140-000000
Govt. Lot 2
35-66-29
2.1 Ac

R29E



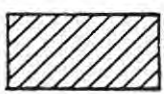
BIG PINE KEY/ COUPON BIGHT

MONROE

COUNTY



UNDER OPTION



STATE OWNED



CARL PROJECT BOUNDARY

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#10 Coupon Bight	Monroe	580	\$ 1,085,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies for state acquisition under "Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL)" category as defined under Section 18-8.003 of the Florida Administrative Code. Public acquisition would preserve 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 easternmost project area as part of the Key Deer National Wildlife 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 146 remaining owners; approximately 66 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 adjacent Pepper and Papps tracts, 85 total acres, have been acquired as well as lots in Piney Point Subdivision on the western project boundary, and in Tropical Park, Kinercha, and an unrecorded subdivision, all north of the bight.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

It is very unlikely that the environmental integrity of the project would be maintained if developed. Even limited use of certain areas would probably prevent Key deer from utilizing potential habitats.

Development pressure is very high in the Florida Keys. Predictions place Big Pine Key within the top three candidates for the most populated key in Monroe County. Acquisition of this tract would preserve a portion of this fast growing area. Protection of the waters of Coupon Bight Aquatic Preserve is another important reason for acquiring the property.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

In January 1986, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council approved the project design for Coupon Bight Aquatic Preserve Buffer. The project design modified 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 Advisory Council 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 \$1,085,000, 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 1989-90:

<u>Salary</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expense</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>FCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$ 16,308	\$ 4,788	\$ 5,000	-0-	-0-	\$26,096

Management Funds Requested for Fiscal Year 1990-91:

<u>Salary</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>FCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$ 24,699	-0-	\$ 8,000	-0-	-0-	\$32,699

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

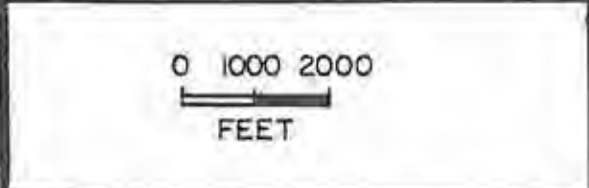
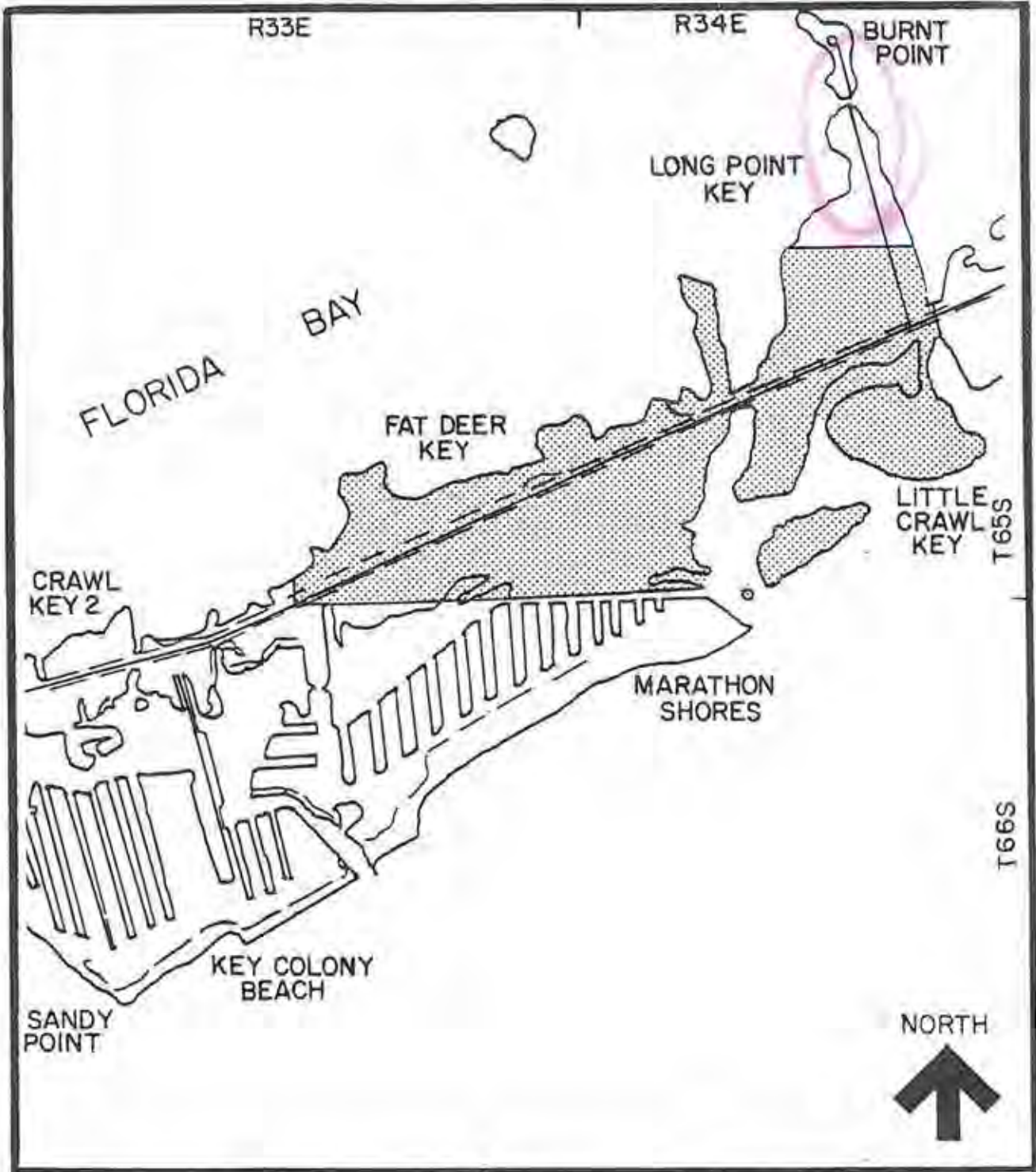
The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is has included this project as desirable additions for the Key Deer National Wildlife Refuge. Congress appropriated \$3 million in Fiscal Year 1988-89 to buy acreage on No Name Key, Big Pine Key and Cudjoe Key for the expansion of the refuge. US Fish and Wildlife also 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

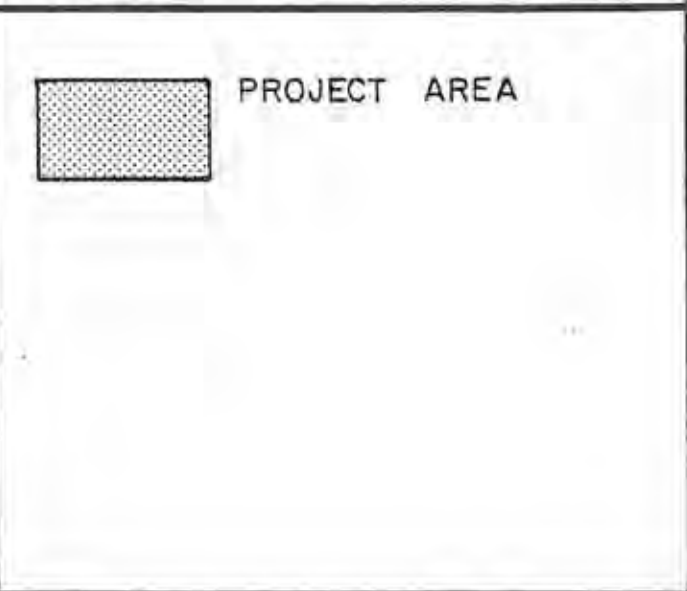
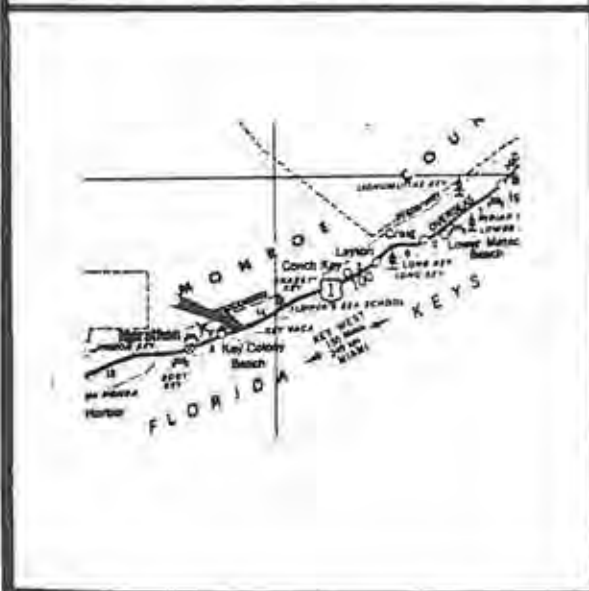
Management responsibility for the 735 acre project (not including the Strachley tract managed by the federal government) should be assigned to the Division of State Lands of the Department of Natural Resources. The project should be incorporated into the Coupon Bight Aquatic Preserve. The area should 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.

#11 CURRY HAMMOCK



CURRY HAMMOCKS
MONROE COUNTY



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

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies for state acquisition under the "Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL)" category as defined in Section 18-8.003 of the Florida Administrative Code. Public 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 District 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

This project consists of 4 owners: Lamar Louise Curry - 147+ acres, School of the Ozarks, Inc. - 218+ acres, Stanley W. Switlik - 20+ acres, and Marathon Garden Club - 2+ acres. Discussions are ongoing with Mrs. Curry.

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.

Although approximately one half of the project area is designated NA (Native Areas) under the Monroe County Land Use Plan, other classifications include, SR (Suburban Residential, OS (Offshore Island District), and DR (Destination Resort). Even the restrictive NA and OS designations do not entirely eliminate development, but only limit it. It is estimated that 40 wooded homesites could be legally feasible in 11.74 acres on the Curry tract, two on the Garden Club tract, approximately 36 on 13.5 acres of the School of the Ozark ownership, and approximately 22 on 22 acres of the Crawl Key site. Demand for waterfront homesites is very high throughout the Keys. Any undeveloped upland is considered endangered.

#11 CURRY HAMMOCK

ACQUISITION PLANNING

The final project design for the Curry Tract was approved by the Land Acquisition Advisory Council 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.

Management Cost

Projected start-up costs for the Division of Recreation and Parks:

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$ 68,236	-0-	\$ 25,538	\$ 99,986	\$193,760

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.

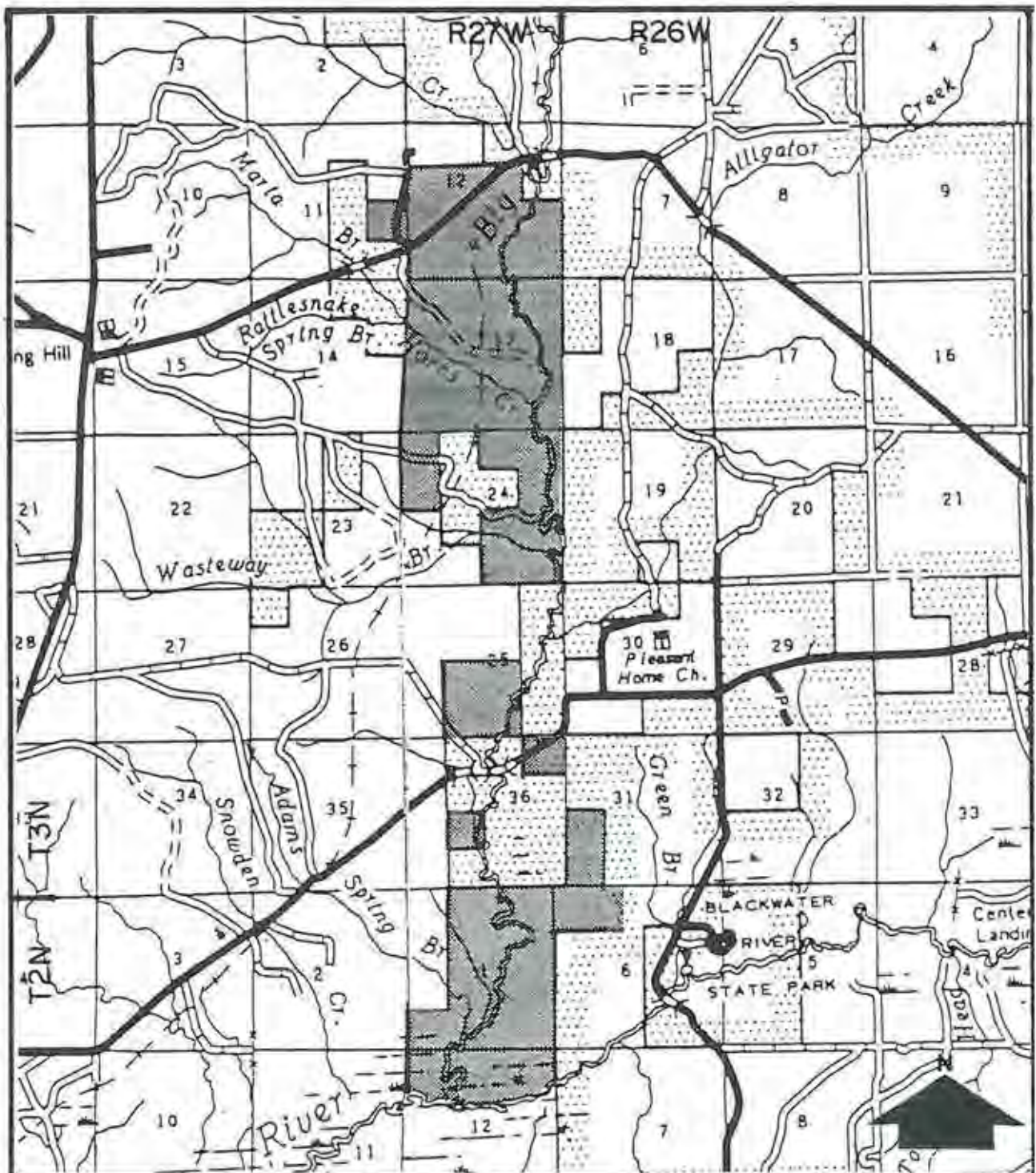
Coordination

The Nature Conservancy assisted in boundary mapping and with negotiations with major owners.

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.

#12 BLACKWATER RIVER ADDITION



BLACKWATER RIVER STATE FOREST ADDITION

SANTA ROSA COUNTY



PROJECT AREA



BLACKWATER RIVER
STATE FOREST PARK

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#12 Blackwater River Addition	Santa Rosa	2,606	\$1,677,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies for state acquisition under the "Other Lands" category, as defined in Section 18-8.003 of the Florida Administrative Code. Public acquisition would preserve the remaining unprotected segments of a creek system, and habitat for endangered and threatened plant and animal species.

MANAGER

Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.

PROPOSED USE

Addition to the Blackwater River State Forest.

LOCATION

In Santa Rosa County, in the panhandle, approximately nine miles northeast of the town of Milton, This project lies in Florida's Senate District 2 and House District 4. It is also within the jurisdictions of the Northwest Florida Water Management District and the West Florida Regional Planning Council.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

The Blackwater River State Forest Addition includes approximately five miles of the pristine Big Juniper Creek. Natural communities include: sandhill, bottomland forest, mesic flatwoods, upland mixed forest, blackwater stream, dome swamp, and seepage slope. Approximately fifty percent of the tract has been substantially disturbed by road construction and commercial silvicultural activities. The state-endangered panhandle lily (*Lilium iridollae*) occurs onsite, and the property supports many species of wildlife. Maintenance of the tract in a natural condition will help preserve the water quality of Big Juniper Creek.

This project can provide excellent water-based recreation associated with Big Juniper Creek, such as canoeing, fishing, and swimming. The tract can also supplement existing recreational opportunities provided in Blackwater River State Forest.

OWNERSHIP

The project consists of 13 parcels, one major owner - Hutton Southern Timber (1,433+ acres), a lessor owner - Estes (784+ acres), and 6 other minor owners. The owner(s) of the most critical tract, Hutton Timber, are willing to negotiate.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

The majority of the site is upland pine habitat suitable for development. Portions of the site have been timbered and further logging activity could result in further erosion problems and disruption of normal surface drainage.

Hutton Southern Timber has plans to construct a residential development on this site. Clearing and grading for an access road have already created severe erosion problems and destroyed some wildlife habitat. Further construction activity will alter natural drainage patterns and destroy native vegetation and wildlife habitat.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

In October, 1989, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council approved the Blackwater River State Forest Addition Project Design. The project design did not alter the resource planning boundary. The Hutton ownership is the most critical and Hutton is reportedly a willing seller.

#12 BLACKWATER RIVER ADDITION

ACQUISITION PLANNING (Continued)

Acquisition Phasing

- Phase I. Hutton Southern Timber Company
- Phase II. Other owners

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value is approximately \$1,677,000.

Management cost for the Division of Forestry have not yet been determined.

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 state conservation organizations..	0

OTHER

Coordination

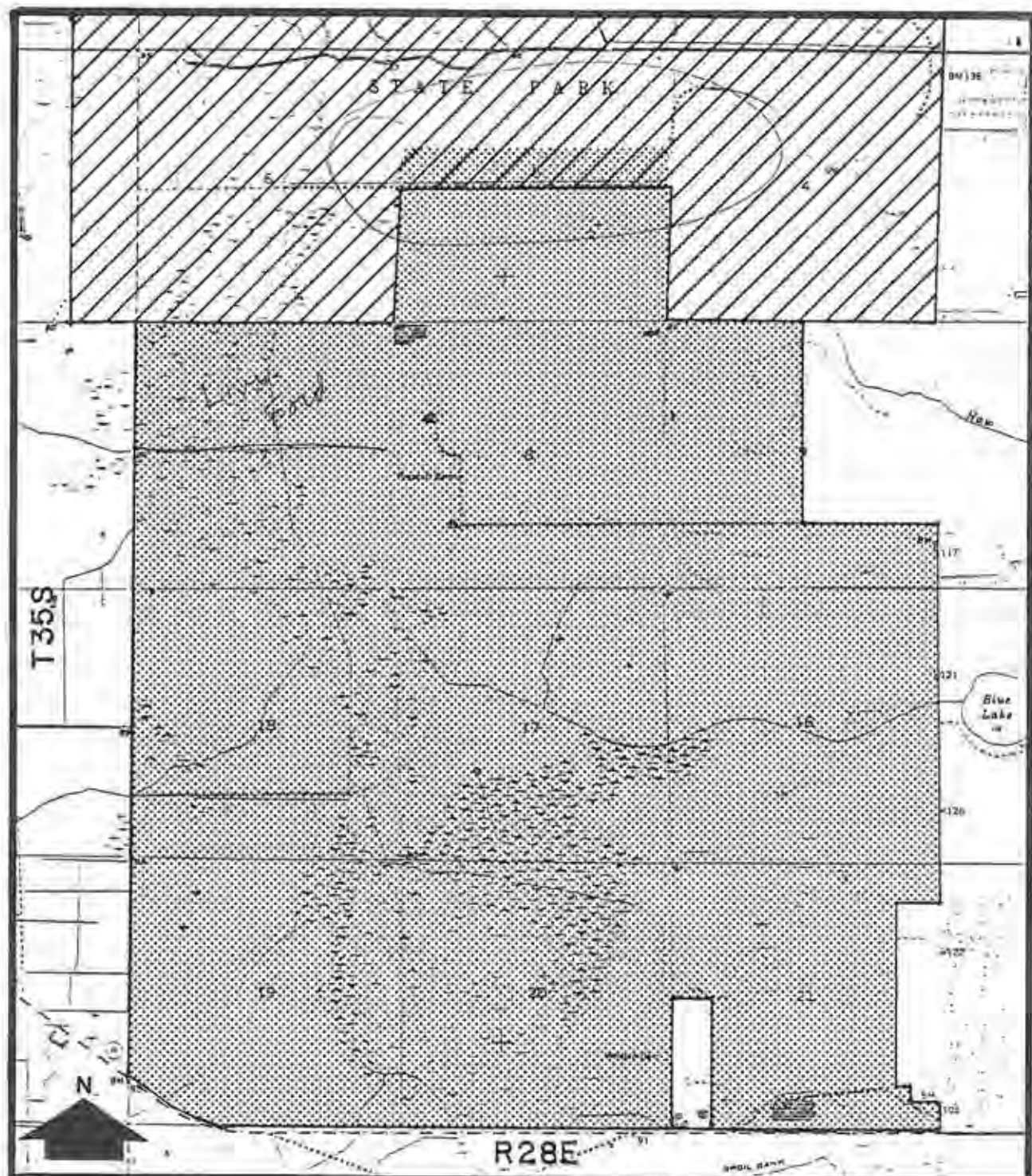
The Northwest Florida Water Management District has offered to be an intermediary in negotiations and there is a possibility of its becoming a full financial partner.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

This project is proposed as an addition to the Blackwater River State Forest and will be managed by the Division of Forestry under the same multiple use principles as the adjacent state forest. The primary acquisition objective is the protection of Big Juniper Creek; major management activities should reflect this goal. Big Juniper Creek flows through the project for approximately five miles. It is one of four main tributaries in the Blackwater River system and is listed as a state canoe trail. The project contains the remaining segments of Big Juniper Creek that are not protected through public ownership. Forest management practices should emphasize reforestation of cutover sites. Existing forest stands should be managed for natural regeneration where possible. Erosion is a serious problem in some areas and emphasis should be placed on stabilizing these areas. Intact natural communities should be maintained to protect sensitive or rare elements (e.g., *Lilium iridollae*, *Peltandra sagittifolia*).

The tract can provide many recreational opportunities such as canoeing, fishing, swimming, camping, and hiking.

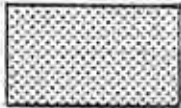

#13 HIGHLANDS HAMMOCK STATE PARK ADDITION



HIGHLANDS HAMMOCK ADDITION

HIGHLANDS COUNTY



-  PROJECT AREA
-  STATE PARK BOUNDARY

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

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies for state acquisition under the "Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL)" category as defined in Section 18-8.003 of the Florida Administrative Code. Public acquisition would expand the boundaries of a state park, 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; two major owners, Young and Livingston. The Trust for Public Lands (TPL) has an option on the Livingston parcels and appraisals are complete on the Young ownership.

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.

#13 HIGHLANDS HAMMOCK STATE PARK ADDITION

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT - (Continued)

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 in 1988 but withdrew the proposal.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

The Highland Hammock Project Design was approved by the Land Acquisition Advisory Council 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

On October 25, 1989, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council modified the Highlands Hammock State Park Addition Project Design by the removal of acquisition phasing.

ESTIMATED COST

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

Management Cost

Projected start-up cost for the Division of Recreation and Parks:

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$ 62,698	-0-	\$ 9,168	\$ 40,127	\$111,993

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	4
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

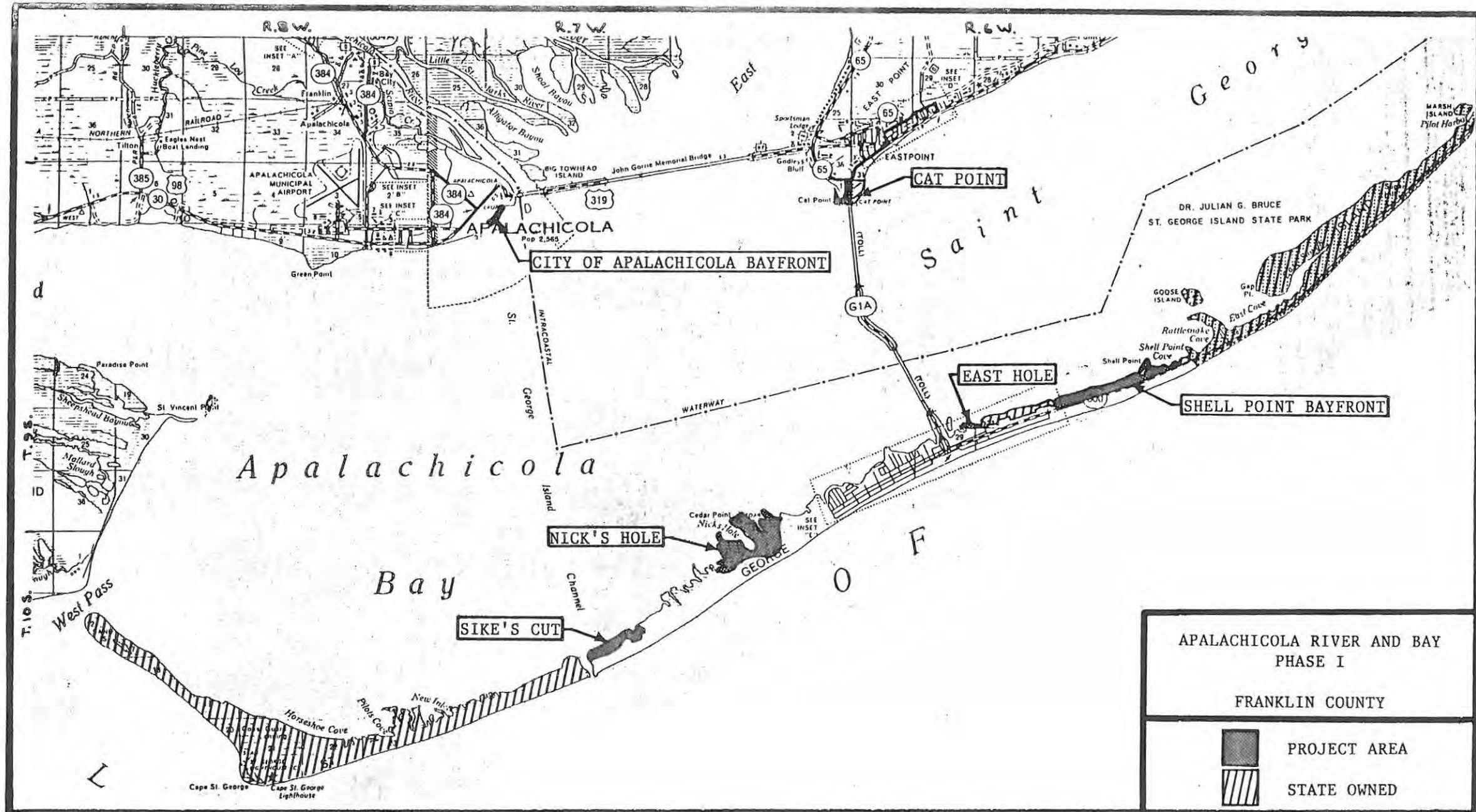
Coordination

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.

#14 APALACHICOLA RIVER AND BAY



PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#14 Apalachicola River and Bay	Franklin (Phase I)	521 (Phase I)	\$ 4,231,000 (Phase I)

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies for state acquisition under the "Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL)" and as "Other Lands " categories as defined in Section 18-8.003 of the Florida Administrative Codes.

Phase I qualifies as an EEL. Public 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 encourage a varied management approach. Sites depending on the resources involved, may be appropriately managed as preserves, reserves, wildlife management areas, and/or state parks. The best management practice will be recommended by a multi-agency staff on a tract by tract basis, as parcels are acquired.

Phase I is proposed as an addition to the Apalachicola National Estuarine Research Reserve.

LOCATION

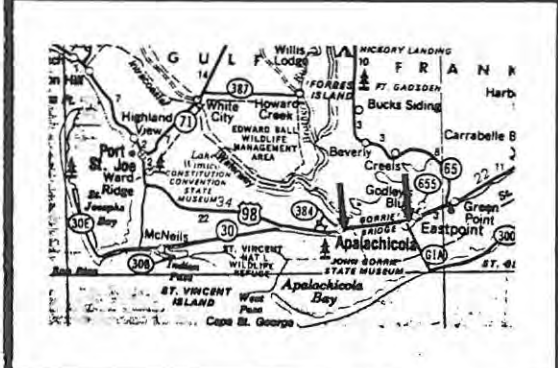
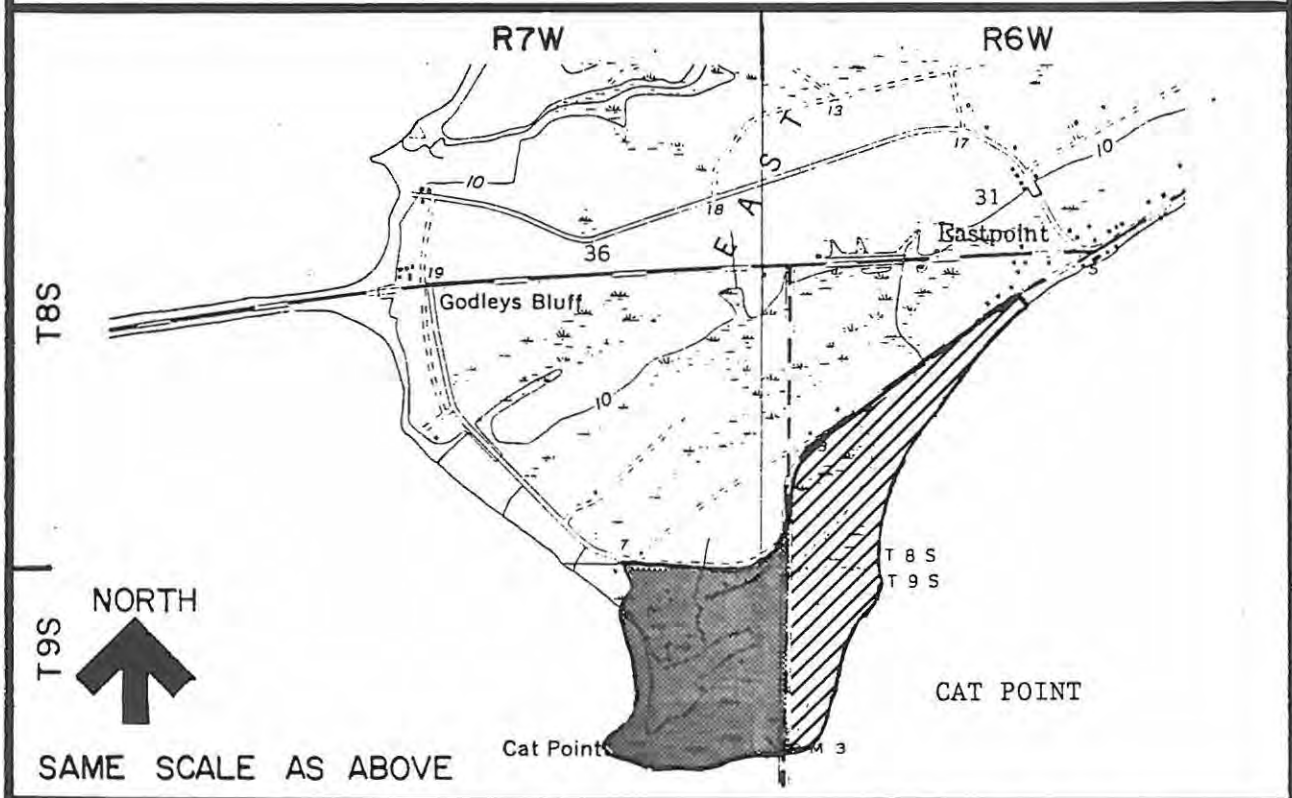
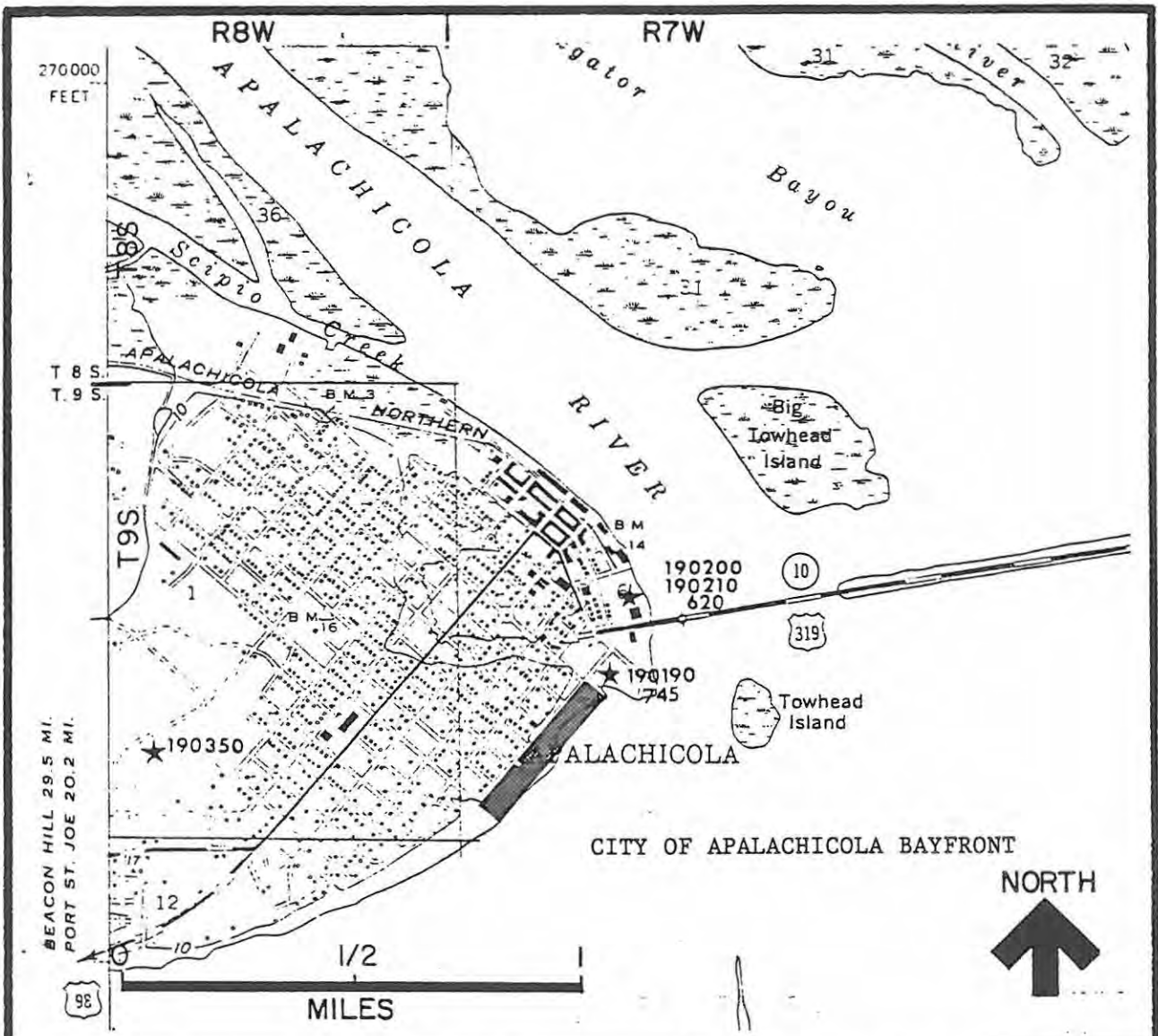
The project forms a corridor of varying width along the Apalachicola River in northwest Florida. Parts of six counties (Franklin, Gulf, Liberty, Calhoun, Gadsden, and Jackson) are included.

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.

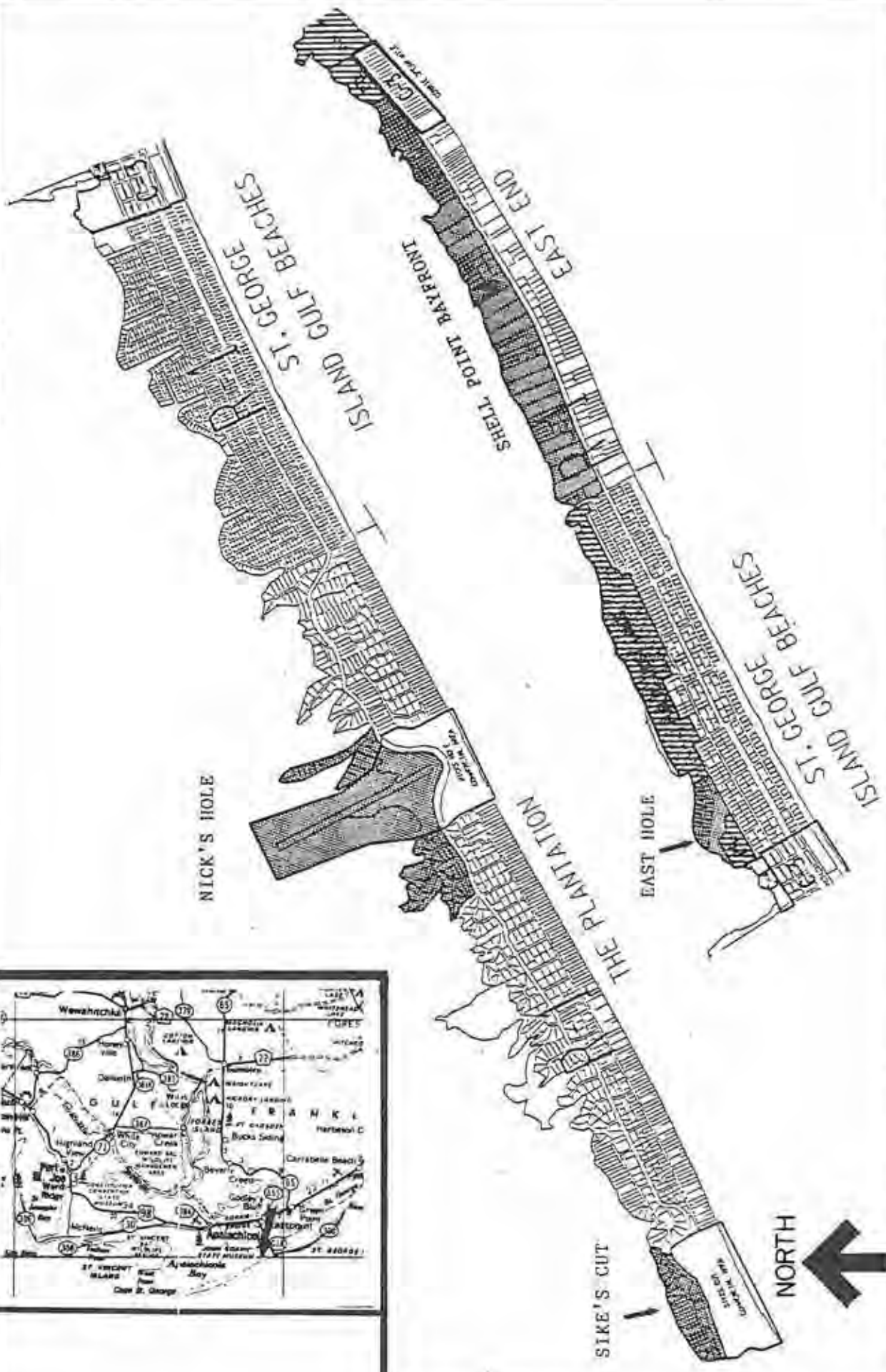
RESOURCE DESCRIPTION



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 the diversity of Florida's game and



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

 PROJECT AREA
  STATE OWNED



-  PROJECT DESIGN PARCELS
-  STATE OWNED

APALACHICOLA RIVER and BAY
PHASE I

ST. GEORGE ISLAND PARCELS

FRANKLIN

COUNTY

#14 APALACHICOLA RIVER AND BAY

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION (Continued)

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 (TNC). 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 1,485 acre Torreya State Park Addition was acquired by the state (LATF) this past year through The Nature Conservancy. The Gadsden County Glades (also within the resource planning area) is an unpurchased tract on the CARL list. The Alum Bluff Nature Preserve, Apalachicola Bay and Ravine (4,500+ acres), the Traveler's Tract (1,450+ acres), and the DuPonts Tract (358+ acres) are owned by TNC. 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. Approximately 35+ acres have been acquired by the CARL program on Cat's Point, part of Phase I.

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 Advisory Council approved the preliminary boundary for this project (See Map, Page 314). Because of the large size of the area in the identified boundary, the Advisory Council 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 Advisory Council 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

ACQUISITION PLANNING (Continued)

agreements should be negotiated with the Water Management District and other public agencies and nonprofit organizations.

2. Consider portions of the Chipola River Basin as a potential CARL project at some time in the future.
3. Phase I priority order:
 - A. Nick's Hole: fee simple acquisition of Sandpiper Village, Pelican Point and the commercial area north of Leisure Lane with the option to sell back with restrictions.
 - B. Cat Point: fee simple acquisition of 115 acres (34.8 acres acquired).
 - 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 Advisory Council 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 \$4,231,000.

Management Cost

Management funds budgeted by the Division of Marine Resources for Fiscal Year 1989-90.

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>FCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$18,285	-0-	\$16,016	-0-	-0-	\$34,301

Management funds requested for Fiscal Year 1990-91.

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>FCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$18,285	-0-	\$16,016	-0-	-0-	\$34,301

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

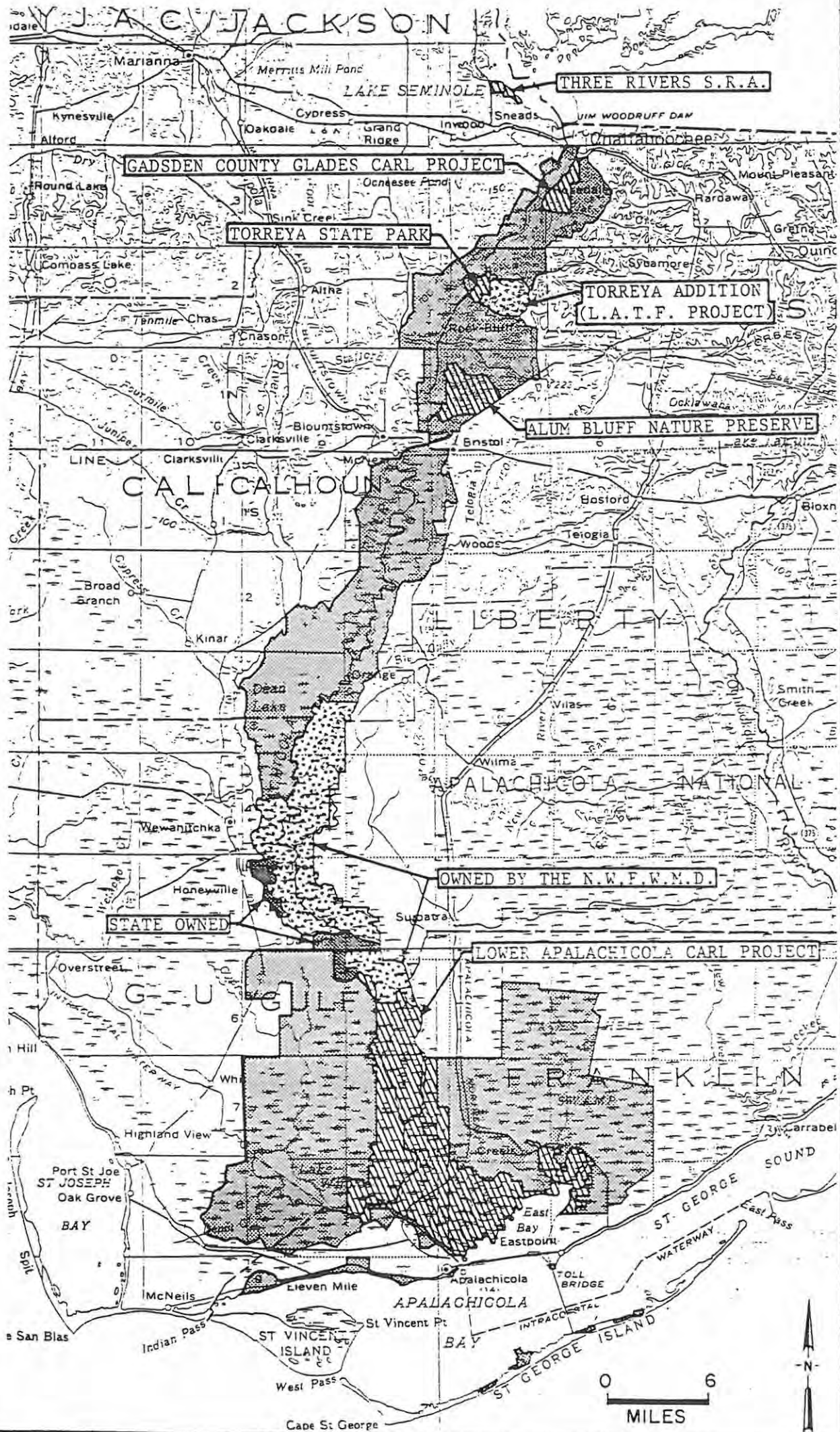
This project is within a Chapter 380 area of Critical State Concern. It is also adjacent to a waterbody classified under the Special Waters Category of Outstanding Florida Waters.

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.

APALACHICOLA RIVER and BAY
 JACKSON/GADSDEN/CALHOUN/LIBERTY
 GULF/FRANKLIN COUNTIES

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



OTHER (Continued)

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 Advisory Council began an exhaustive evaluation of the proposed project area in August 1985 after the project was formally received into the CARL program. The project assessment and preliminary boundary recommendations (resource planning boundary) were approved by the Advisory Council 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

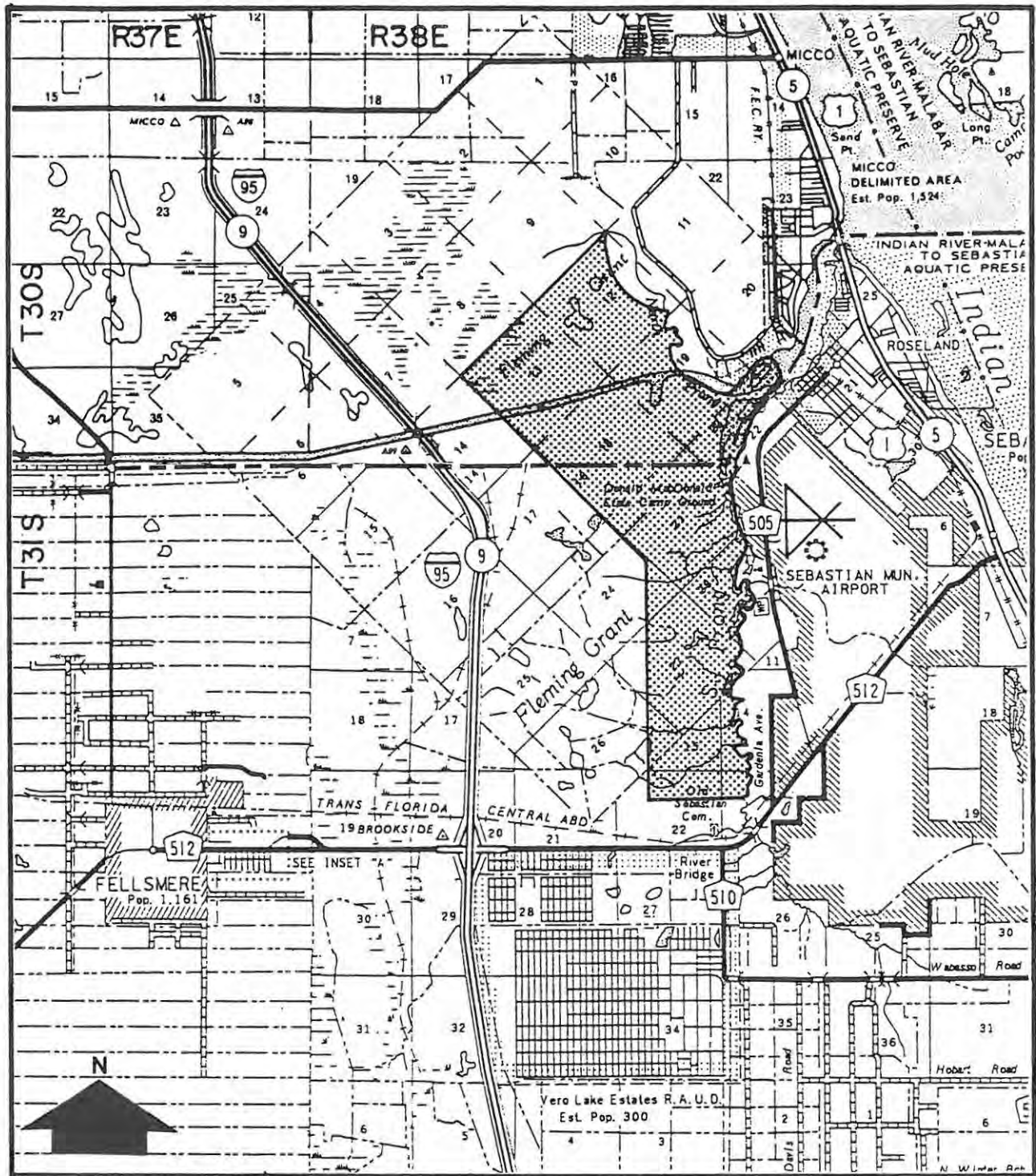
The Apalachicola River and Bay project is an eclectic assemblage of tracts that truly represent some of the finest and most significant natural areas of Florida. The management of these tracts will depend upon the specific characteristics and resources of each site. Proposed uses include preserve, reserves, 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 Advisory Council 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.

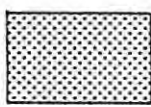
#15 SEBASTIAN CREEK



SEBASTIAN CREEK

BREVARD

COUNTY



PROJECT AREA

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#15 Sebastian Creek	Brevard/Indian River	4,213	\$3,257,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies for state acquisition under the "Environmentally Endangered Lands" category as defined in Section 18-8.003 of the Florida Administrative Code. Public acquisition would help protect significant habitat for an endangered animal species and would assist in the restoration of water quality of a creek system in an urban area.

MANAGER

Bureau of Aquatic Preserves of the Department of Natural Resources. Management may also be in conjunction with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. (See also "Coordination".)

PROPOSED USE

Part of the Indian River Aquatic Preserve.

LOCATION

In eastern Indian River and Brevard counties, approximately eleven miles northeast of Vero Beach. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 16 and House District 33. It is also within the jurisdictions of the St. Johns River Water Management District and the East Central Florida and Treasure Coast Regional Planning Councils.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

The Sebastian Creek project is primarily a manatee protection effort. Florida's entire east coast population of manatees numbers only seven to nine hundred; as many as one hundred manatees have been observed utilizing the Sebastian Creek system at one time. Sebastian Creek is an important stopover point for manatees in migration and may be used for mating and calving. Natural communities within the project include: scrubby flatwoods, alluvial/blackwater stream, scrub, sandhill, dry prairie, xeric hammock, flatwoods/prairie lakes, and freshwater tidal swamps. This diversity of habitats supports numerous other wildlife species. Maintenance of the project area in a natural condition will aid efforts in improving water quality.

One archaeological site is recorded from the project area. The location and nature of the tract indicates there is a high probability that other, unrecorded sites are also present.

The project has good recreational potential and could support fishing, boating, hiking, horseback riding, bicycle riding, camping, picnicking, and nature study. However, the value of the tract as a manatee refuge would necessarily limit boating.

OWNERSHIP

This project consists of approximately 34 parcels and eight owners, two major owners. One major owner is willing to consider public fee-simple acquisition, the other a first-right-of-refusal or conservation easement.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

Although much of the project site is wetland, the upland areas, including some islands in Sebastian Creek are suitable for development. Surrounding land has been altered by conversion to pasture.

Proximity to the rapidly growing urban areas of Brevard and Indian River counties would suggest a high likelihood of development of the upland areas. Such development would not only cause harm to the significant upland scrub community on the site, but would ultimately lead to increased boat traffic

#15 SEBASTIAN CREEK

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT (Continued)

on the waterway and threaten the manatee population in the area. Earth moving activity, possibly sand mining, was recently occurring on parcels adjacent to and south of the southernmost project area along the riverfront, by the same owner who developed the subdivision directly across the river. Such disturbance could be extending into and affecting riverfront within CARL project boundaries.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

On December 1, 1989, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council approved the Sebastian Creek Project Design. It altered the resource planning boundary by including only those parcels west of the north and south prongs of the Sebastian Creek and the islands within the creek.

Phase I. Major owners, Coraci and Corrigan

Phase II. Other owners

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value is approximately \$3,257,000.

Management costs have not yet been determined.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	1
Letters of general support.....	994
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials..	12
Letters of support from local and state conservation organizations.	15

OTHER

Coordination

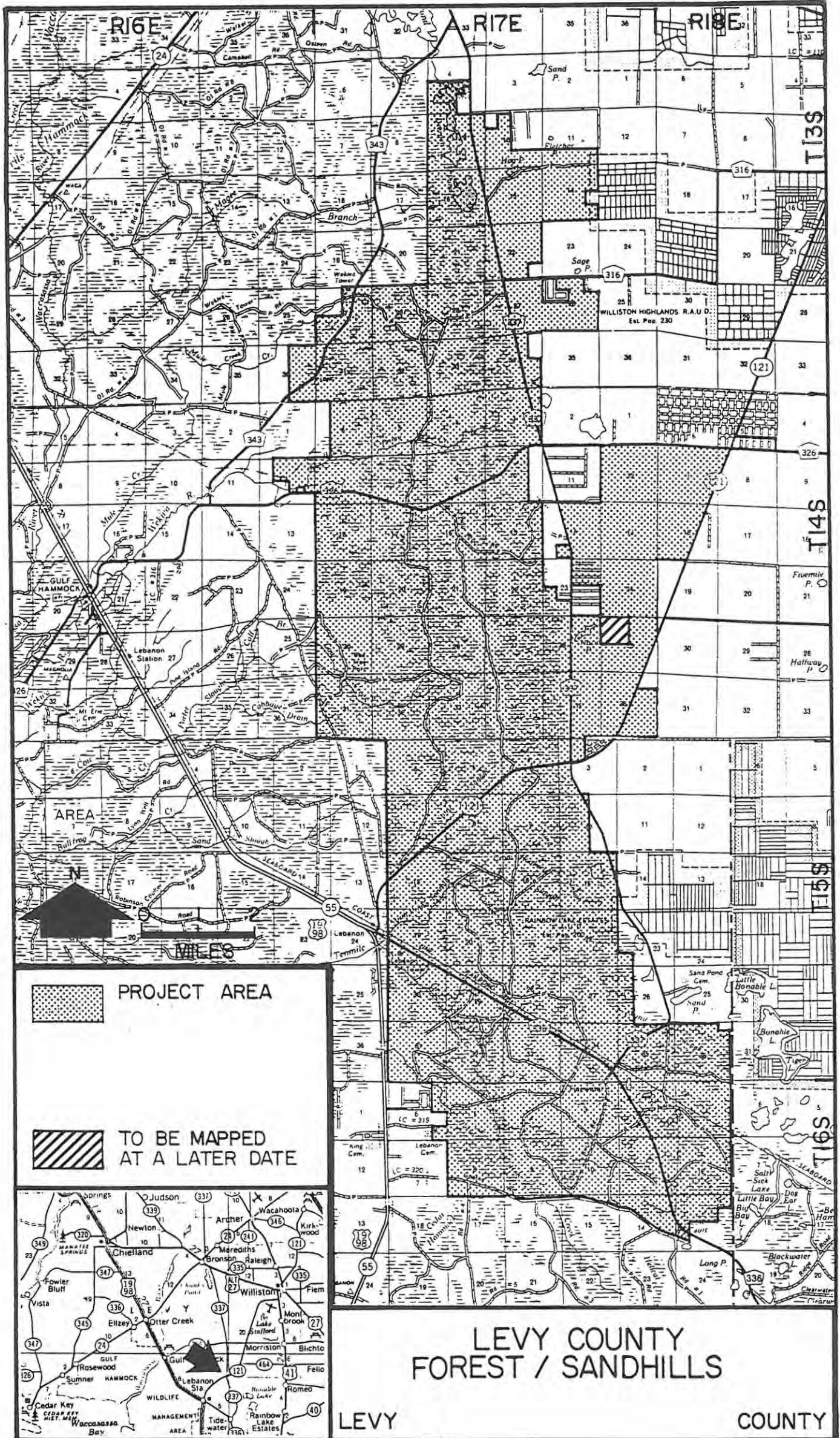
The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is interested in protecting those undeveloped parcels east of the river, as funding becomes available, as part of the Pelican Island National Wildlife Refuge. Approximately \$1,900,000 was appropriated by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in 1990 for the acquisition of 249 acres for the refuge expansion.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

It is recommended that the Sebastian Creek project be managed by the Department of Natural Resources in conjunction with the Malabar to Vero Beach (Indian River) Aquatic Preserve. Management responsibilities may also involve the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service with the proposed expansion of the Pelican Island National Wildlife Refuge.

Management should emphasize the single-use goal of protection of the significant manatee population that utilizes the area, and the maintenance and enhancement of manatee habitat. Additionally, high quality upland natural communities should be maintained to enhance species diversity with special consideration given rare or endangered species.

#16 LEVY COUNTY FOREST/SANDHILLS



PROJECT AREA

TO BE MAPPED AT A LATER DATE

LEVY COUNTY FOREST / SANDHILLS

LEVY

COUNTY

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#16 Levy County Forest/ Sandhills	Levy	54,544	\$16,524,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies for state acquisition under both "Environmentally Endangered Lands" (EEL) and "Other Lands" categories, as defined under Section 18-8.003 of the Florida Administrative Code. Public acquisition would protect a very large acreage tract of pine flatwoods and outstanding examples of an endangered natural community, rare plants and threatened and endangered animal species.

MANAGER

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

PROPOSED USE

State Forest and Wildlife Management Area.

LOCATION

In eastern Levy County, western peninsular of Florida, approximately 30 miles west of Ocala. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 6 and House District 11. It is also within the jurisdictions of the Suwannee River Water Management District and the Withlacoochee Regional Planning Council.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

This project includes a large tract of mesic-to-wet flatwoods characterized by mature longleaf pine. The flatwoods are interspersed with swamps and sloughs, and are the headwaters of several blackwater streams. The tract also includes high quality sandhill, a rapidly disappearing upland natural community type. The project supports excellent populations of wildlife including numerous species which are rare, such as gopher tortoise, gopher frog, indigo snake, and red cockaded woodpecker.

This project is recommended for multiple-use management and would provide an array of recreational opportunities which could include: hunting, fishing, camping, canoeing, hiking, and horseback riding.

OWNERSHIP

This project consists of approximately 160 parcels and 52 owners. The major ownership west of CR 327 - Goethe, and a majority of the larger ownerships east of CR 327 are represented by a single law firm and have indicated a willingness to negotiate.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

While much of the project site west of CR 327 is wet flatwoods, the majority of the project east and west of CR 327 is upland mature longleaf pine flatwoods and sandhills, both having a high development potential.

Although Levy County is a relatively slow growth county (33.4% from 1976 to 1986), the subdivision, resale, and imminent development of two of the largest ownerships east of CR 327 (deleted from the project area) indicate the endangerment of the sandhills. The larger acreage western portion of the project is under less threat of development, although Goethe, the major owner, considered putting his property on the general market in 1989, but did not because of tax consequences.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

In October, 1989, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council approved the Levy County Forest/Sandhills Project Design. The project design combined the Levy County Forest and Levy County Sandhills projects with a net deletion of approximately 9,000 acres. Deletions primarily consisted of platted and

#16 LEVY COUNTY FOREST/SANDHILLS

ACQUISITION PLANNING (Continued)

substantially sold out subdivisions, and small, developed and undeveloped parcels. Most of the larger ownerships will be represented by one law firm, so negotiations for the most crucial tracts will be simplified.

Acquisition Phasing

- Phase I. Goethe/Crown/Koeppel/Myer/Rees
- Phase II. Other ownerships

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value is approximately \$16,624,000.

Start-up costs projected by Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission:

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
-0-	\$2,400	\$ 9,000	-0-	\$ 11,400

Start-up costs have not yet been determined by the Division of Forestry.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	0
Letters of general support.....	15
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials...	0
Letters of support from local and state conservation organizations..	5

OTHER

Coordination

The Nature Conservancy, in response to the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, made the initial contact with the major owner, Goethe, and will assist the state as necessary to complete the project.

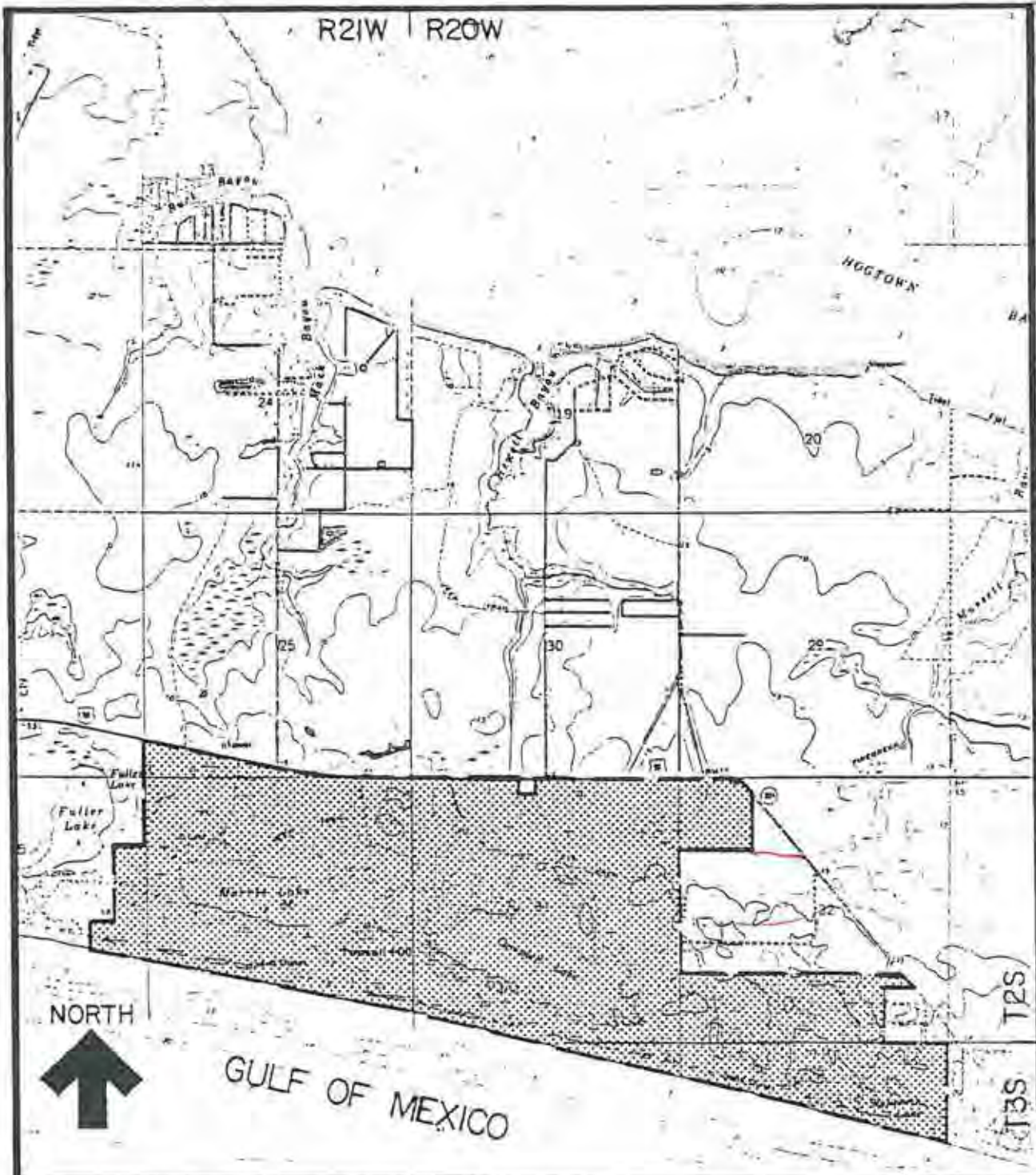
MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The Levy County Forest/Sandhills project is recommended for multiple use management as a state forest and wildlife management area with the Division of Forestry designated as the lead manager and the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission acting in a cooperating role.

Management activities should stress maintenance of natural communities and protection of rare or sensitive resources. Where feasible, forest management practices should emphasize natural regeneration and reforestation to the original, native species. Pine plantations should be managed to develop a more natural appearance and function through a series of carefully planned improvement thinnings. In forest stands which exhibit old growth characteristics, management activities should be carefully designed and conducted to maintain these old growth qualities.

The project has potential for a wide variety of outdoor activities. Under multiple use management, the tract could be used for such activities as camping, hiking, horseback riding, fishing, hunting, bird watching, nature appreciation and photography.

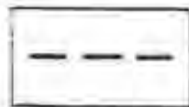
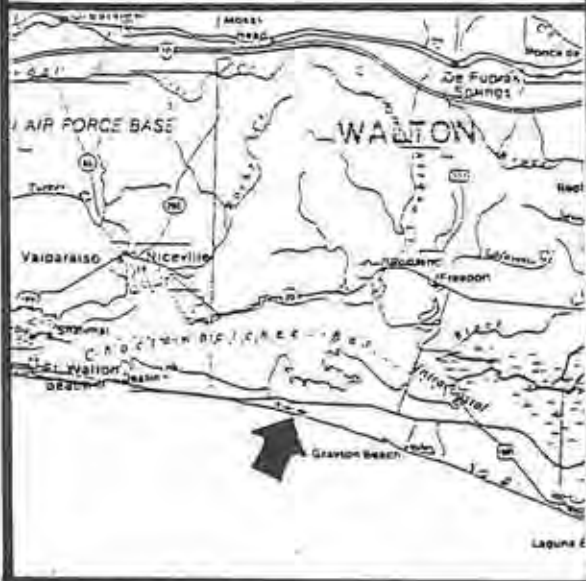
#17 TOPSAIL HILL



TOPSAIL HILL

WALTON

COUNTY



PROJECT BOUNDARY

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

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies for state acquisition under the "Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL)" category as defined in Section 18-8.003 of the Florida Administrative Code. Public 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, with the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission cooperating.

PROPOSED 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), this project consisted of approximately seven ownerships, with St. Joe, Emerald Coast Inc., Vision Bank and its subsidiaries and affiliates the controlling interests. During the past year, some of the property has been sold off into smaller parcels and the FDIC is managing the interests of Emerald Coast, Inc.

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

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT (Continued)

The Walton County Planning Commission recently approved development of 77 lots (40 feet wide) on 13 acres between Campbell Lake and the beach. Continued processing and approval of development permits seems inevitable and will result in the fragmentation and piecemeal destruction of this tract if the state does not soon find a way to allocate enough money for the acquisition of this project.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

The Land Acquisition Advisory Council 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.....	37
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials....	2
Letters of support from local and state conservation organizations...	2

OTHER

Coordination

The federal government favors extension of the Gulf Islands National Seashore to include the Topsail project, so cooperation between the state and federal government is a possibility. Timing of any joint funding, however, is still uncertain.

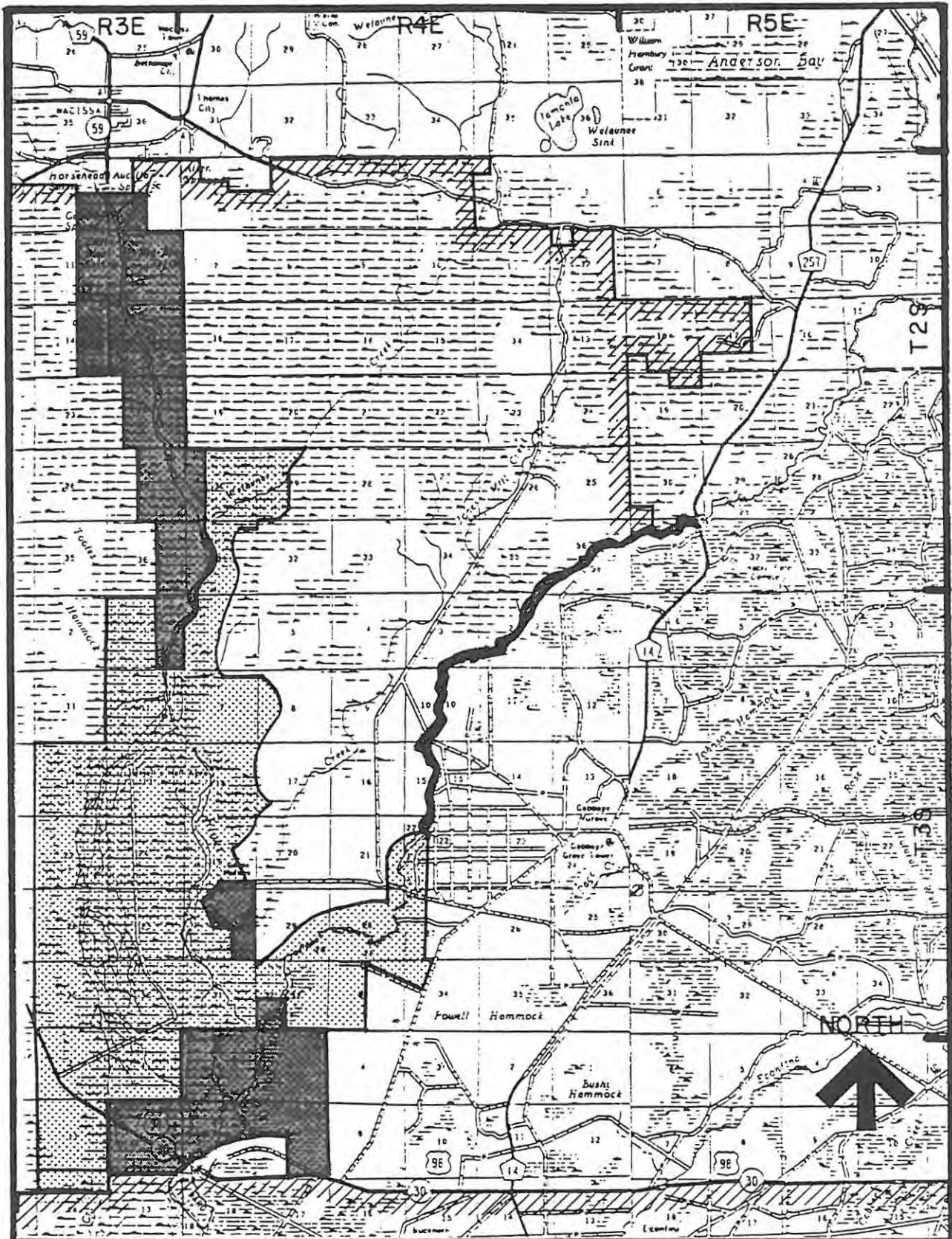
The Nature Conservancy (TNC) is very actively involved in the negotiation and preservation of this project. Both TNC and the Bureau of Land Acquisition are coordinating with the FDIC on the availability of the Emerald Coast ownership.

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.

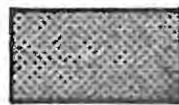
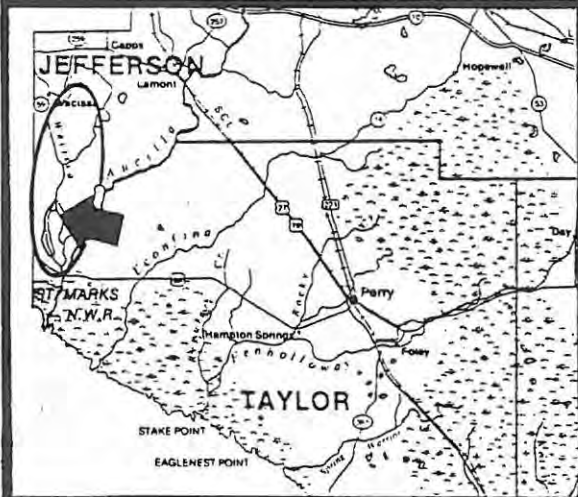
#18 WACISSA AND AUCILLA RIVER SINKS



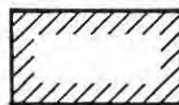
WACISSA/AUCILLA

JEFFERSON

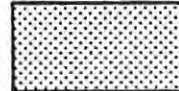
COUNTY



PROJECT AREA



AUCILLA
WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT
AREA



STATE OWNED

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#18 Wacissa and Aucilla River Sinks	Jefferson Taylor	7,400	\$ 399,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies for state acquisition under the "Other Lands" category as defined in Section 18-8.003 of the Florida Administrative Code. Lands already purchased protect a natural floodplain, a significant number of archaeological sites and ten major natural communities. Public acquisition of the remainder of the site will protect a springhead, additional lands along an undeveloped river corridor, and an area already in recreational use by the public.

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 Special Feature (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 fed stream, the Wacissa. Both of 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 the 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, two-thirds of the project area, have been acquired from The Nature Conservancy. There are three other major owners and 29 minor ones, not including those owners associated with the Aucilla River conservation easement.

#18 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 Advisory Council approved the Lower Wacissa River and Aucilla River Sinks Project Design, 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.

On December 1, 1989, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council approved a modification of the project design to include an additional 320 acres in the northwest project area for the protection of all of the Calico Hill Archaeological site.

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 acquiring 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 \$399,000.

Funds Budgeted and requested by the Department of Natural Resources for Fiscal Years 1989-90 and 1990-91 have not been determined.

Management Funds Budgeted by the Division of Forestry for Fiscal Year 1989-90:

<u>Salary</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$ 110	\$1,800	\$1,910

Funds Requested for Fiscal Year 1990-91:

<u>Source</u>	<u>Salaries</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>Total</u>
CARL	-0-	\$3,000	\$3,000

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.

Coordination

The Aucilla and Wacissa River Corridors are also projects of the Suwannee River Water Management District and are described in the district's 1989-90 Land Acquisition and Management Plan. It is recommended that the Bureau of Land Acquisition coordinate negotiations and acquisition activity with the district to expedite preservation of these important areas.

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.

#19 LETCHWORTH MOUNDS

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#19 Letchworth Mounds	Jefferson	463	\$ 379,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies for state acquisition under the "Other Lands" category as defined in Section 18-8.003 of the Florida Administrative Code. Public 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.

PROPOSED USE

Special Feature Site (archaeological interpretation).

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 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. Also, within the past two years, another potential developer of the same tract has been in discussions with Jefferson and Leon Counties and the Apalachee Regional Planning Council regarding a high density (2,000 mobile home units) retirement development requiring DRI review.

The owners within the project, 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 Advisory Council 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.

#19 LETCHWORTH MOUNDS

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value is approximately \$379,000.

Projected start-up cost of the Division of Recreation and Parks:

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$ 64,276	\$ 24,506	\$ 80,793	\$169,575

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

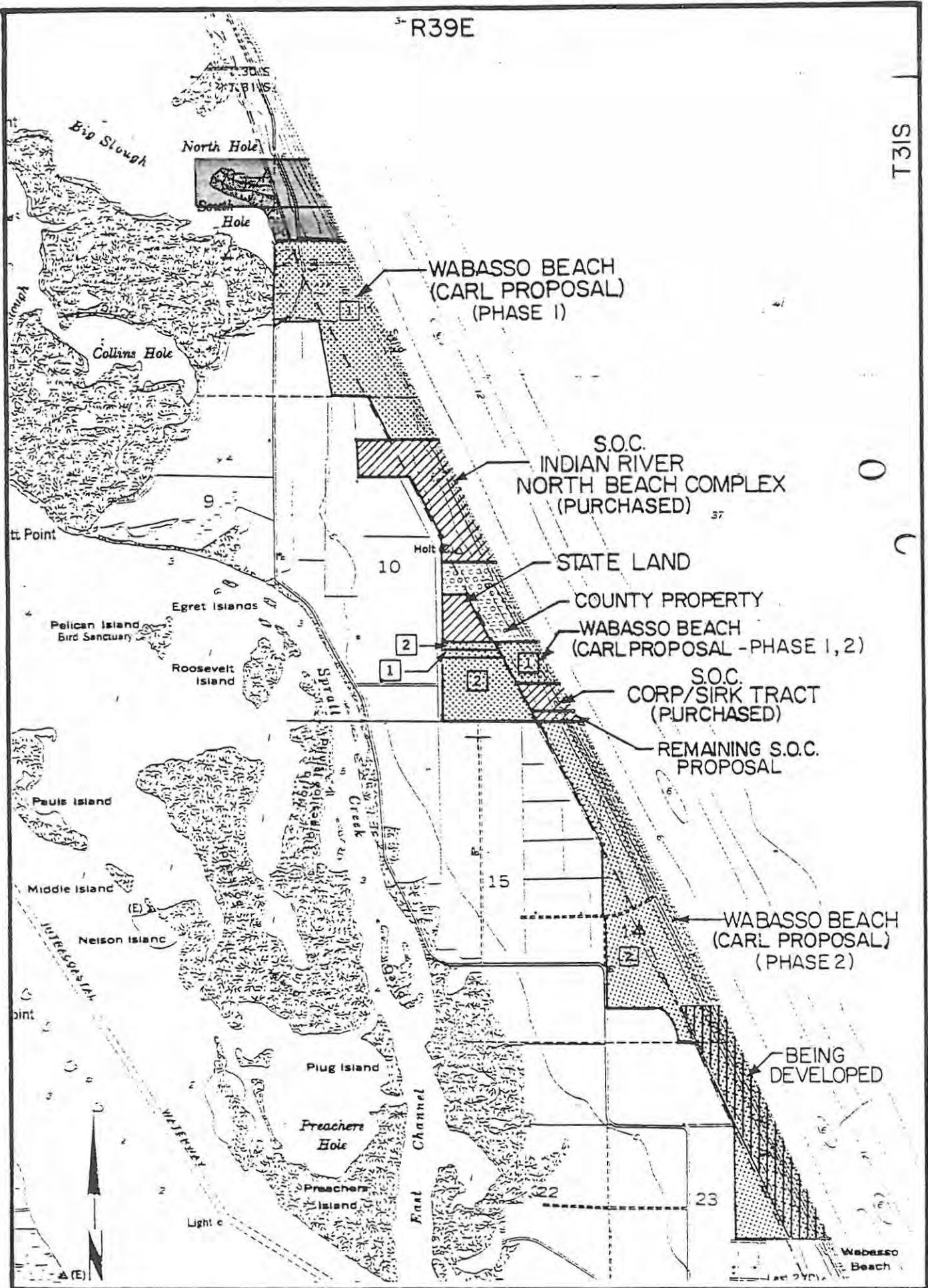
Letchworth Mounds is recommended to be managed by the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources as a Special Feature Site for the purpose of preserving its significant archaeological resources. The Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State is recommended 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.

#20 WABASSO BEACH

5- R39E

T31S





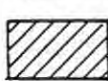

MILES

WABASSO BEACH

INDIAN RIVER

COUNTY



-  PROJECT AREA (PHASES 1 and 2)
-  PROPOSED ADDITION
-  S.O.C. PROJECTS and STATE OWNED
-  COUNTY OWNED

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#20 Wabasso Beach	Indian River	153*	\$9,946,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies for state acquisition under the "Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL)" category as defined in Section 18-8.003 of the Florida Administrative Code. Acquisition would preserve two rare natural communities, several rare plant species and habitat for a critically endangered animal species. Acquisition would also preserve a sizable stretch of undeveloped beachfront.

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 harbors 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 16 owners in Phase I consisting of 153+ 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, dynamic nature of the beach and coastal strand communities make them highly vulnerable to damage resulting from human interference. Unfortunately, the esthetic qualities of this environment make it extremely susceptible to 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. Three approved residential developments and one approved commercial/recreational development are within the project boundary east of A1A.

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

* Phase I

#20 WABASSO BEACH

ACQUISITION PLANNING

The Land Acquisition Advisory Council 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.

On August 4, 1989, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council approved an 43 acre addition to Phase I of the Wabasso Beach Project Design. The addition extended the shoreline frontage of prime sea turtle nesting beach by approximately 1,495 feet north of the original Phase I boundary. It included eight (8) additional parcels and four (4) ownerships.

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value for Phase I (current project) is approximately \$9,946,000. Tax assessed value for Phase II is approximately \$17,375,000.

Management Cost

Projected start-up cost for the Division of Recreation and Parks:

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OOO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$151,483	\$ 10,000	\$ 92,292	\$231,514	\$485,289

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

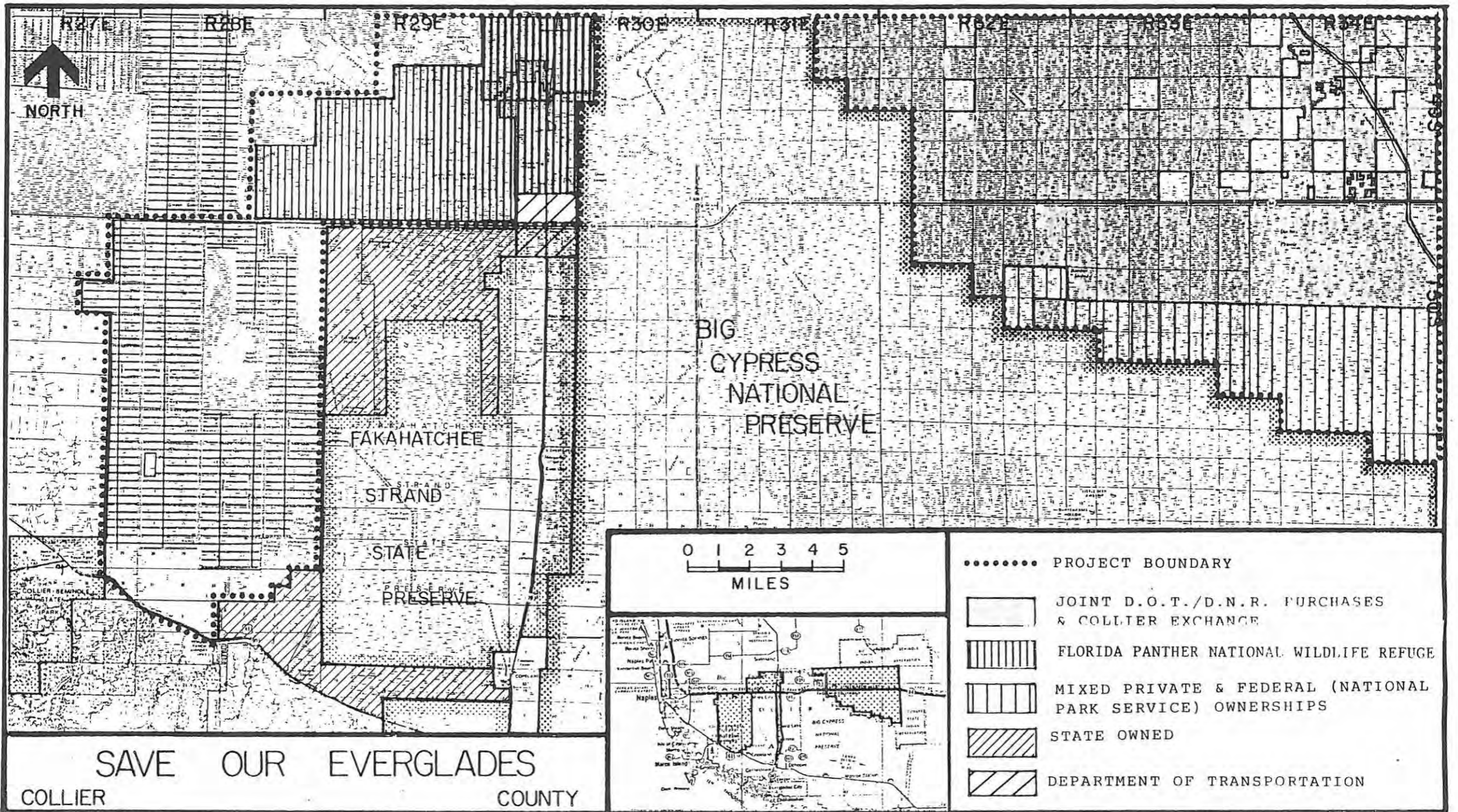
The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has appropriated \$1,900,000 for Fiscal Year 1990 for the acquisition of 249 acres to expand Pelican Island National Wildlife Refuge and is proposing the creation of Archie Carr National Wildlife Refuge. The expansion of Pelican Island National Wildlife Refuge will include 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 Archie Carr 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.

#21 SAVE OUR EVERGLADES



- PROJECT BOUNDARY
- [White Box] JOINT D.O.T./D.N.R. PURCHASES & COLLIER EXCHANGE
- [Vertical Lines] FLORIDA PANTHER NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
- [Horizontal Lines] MIXED PRIVATE & FEDERAL (NATIONAL PARK SERVICE) OWNERSHIPS
- [Diagonal Lines /] STATE OWNED
- [Diagonal Lines \] DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Acquired or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#21 Save Our Everglades	Collier	74,469	\$17,640,000 (CARL) (\$36,526,000 Total)

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies for state acquisition under the "Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL)" category as defined in Section 18-8.003 of the Florida Administrative Code. Public 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 National Park Service and 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.

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 19,035 acres within this project area, including 277+ acres within Golden Gate Estates (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.

#21 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 \$37,071,000. Estimated CARL contribution is approximately \$17,710,000 (see "Other").

Management funds budgeted by the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission for Fiscal Year 1989-90:

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OOO</u>	<u>Total</u>
-0-	\$ 65,000	-0-	\$ 65,000

Management funds requested for Fiscal Year 1990-91:

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OOO</u>	<u>Total</u>
-0-	\$ 65,000	-0-	\$ 65,000

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

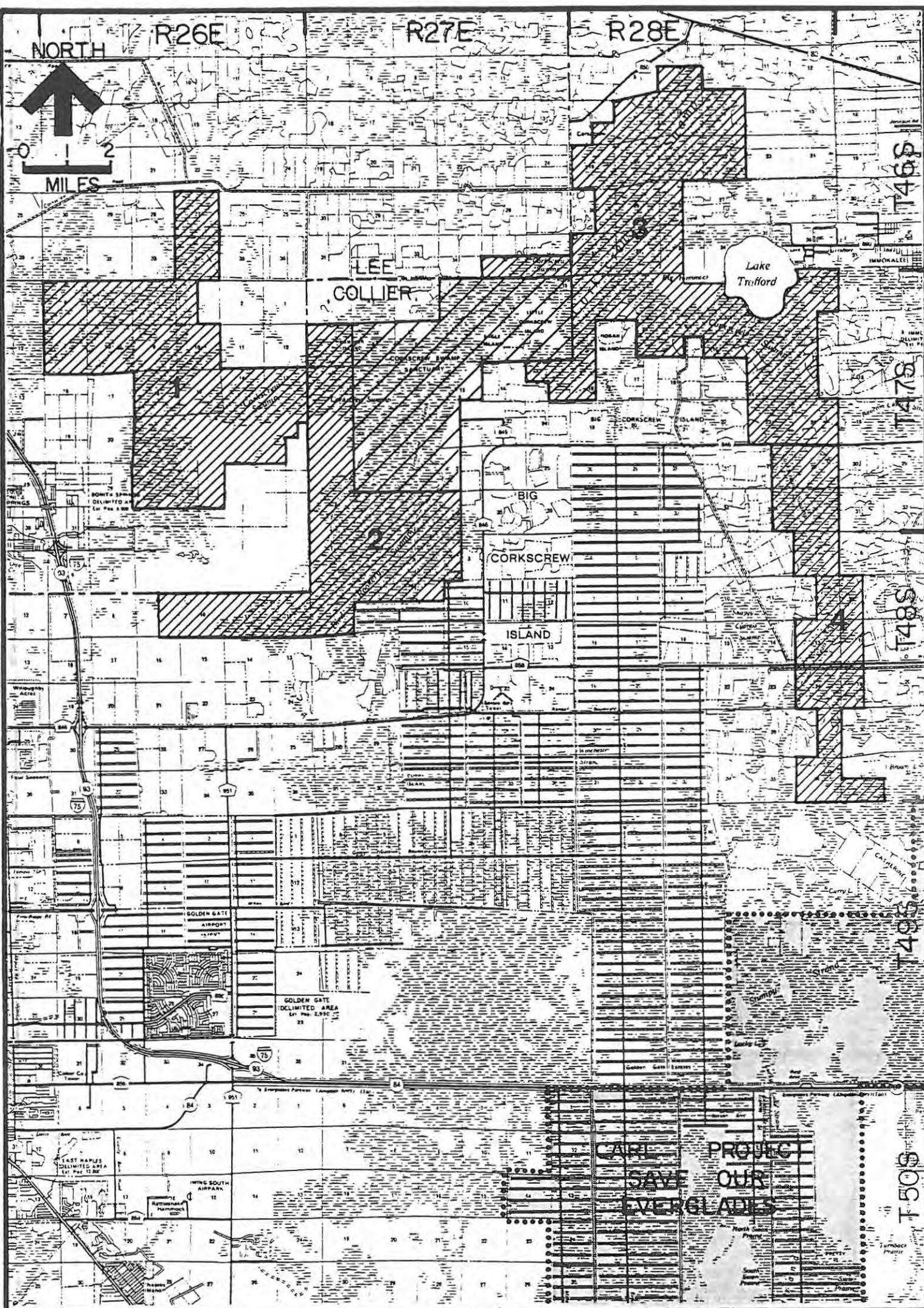
This project is within a Chapter 380 area of Critical State Concern.

The Save Our Everglades Initiative was introduced by the office of the Governor in 1983 and has continued as a priority of the current administration. Reports on the status of protection efforts in the Everglades are issued quarterly.

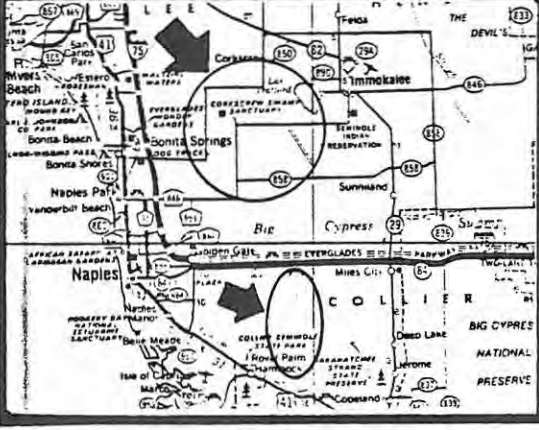
Coordination



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 21,841 acres* in the Big Cypress Addition, the easternmost portion of the CARL SOE project

* Actual acreage acquired is greater. Joint FDOT/DNR acquisitions of less than 100 acres do not require Trustees' action or approval, and are not included in Bureau of Land Acquisition's status report of acreage acquired.



CARL PROJECT
SAVE OUR
EVERGLADES



-  CORKSCREW SWAMP SANCTUARY
 -  BIRD ROOKERY SWAMP AREA
- (SOUTH FLORIDA WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT/NATURE CONSERVANCY PROPOSED ACQUISITION)

1. FLINT PEN STRAND
2. BIRD ROOKERY SWAMP
3. CORKSCREW MARSH/LAKE TRAFFORD WETLANDS
4. NORTH FAKAHATCHEE CORRIDOR

OTHER (Continued)

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 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 27,018 acres remain to be acquired in the Big Cypress Addition. 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 \$1,350,900, assuming the FDOT's continuing participation of approximately 50%, which is 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 under the management of the US Fish and Wildlife Service as the Florida Panther National Wildlife Refuge, 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.

This will reduce remaining acreage to be acquired in the Big Cypress Addition and the Golden Gate area. 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 deducted from the remaining total until the suits are settled and the Board of Trustees officially approves release of CARL funds.

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 \$27,130,000 rather than \$17,640,000.

On December 13, 1989, the President signed legislation expanding the Everglades National Park by the inclusion of the East Everglades area, an expansion of approximately 107,000 acres. The National Park Service (NPS) has requested \$5 million for Fiscal Year 1990-91 beginning October 1990, for acquisition within the Big Cypress addition and \$7.5 million for acquisitions within East Everglades. It is recommended that the Bureau of Land Acquisition coordinate closely with the NPS on acquisition of the entire SOE area.

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

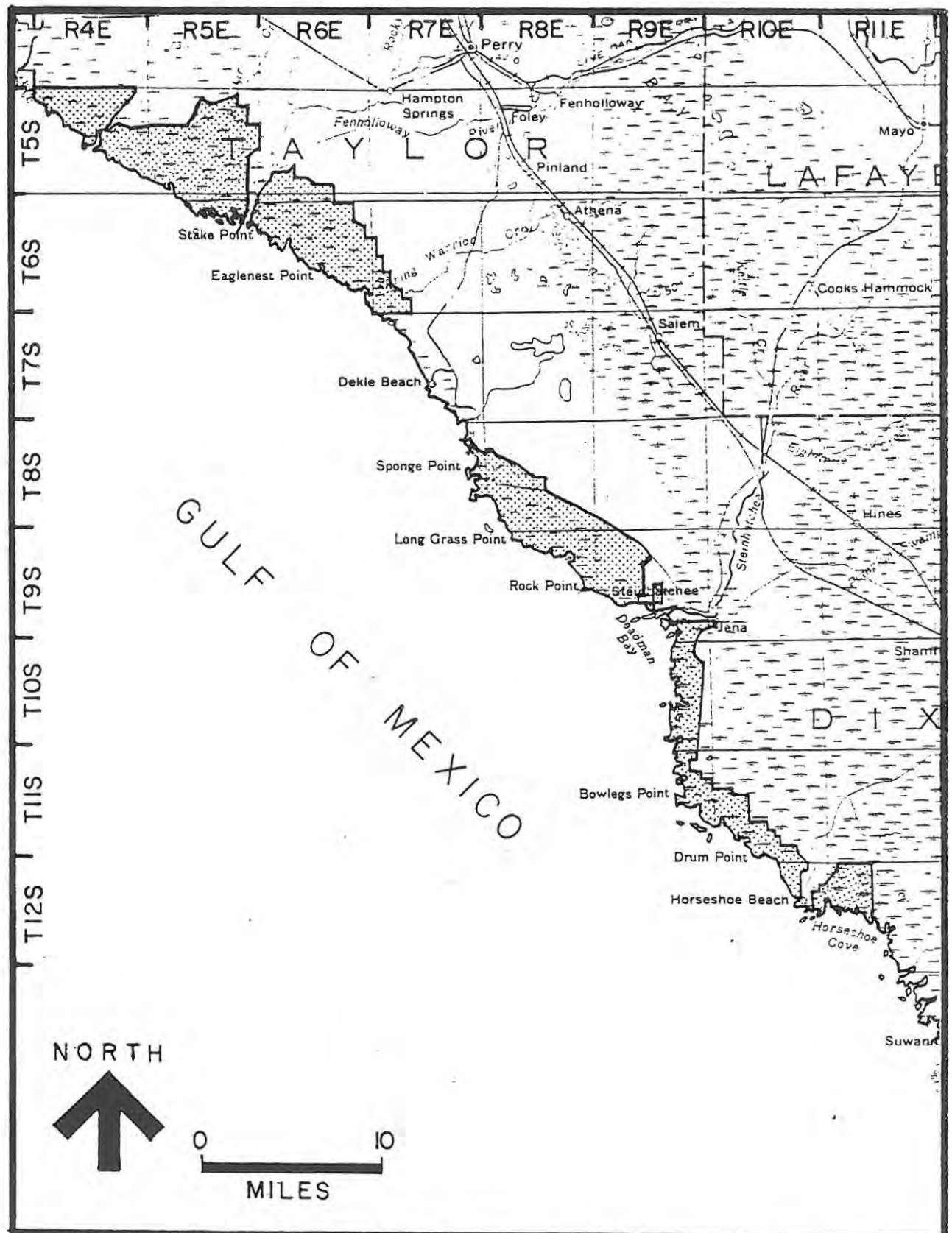
MANAGEMENT SUMMARY (Continued)

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.

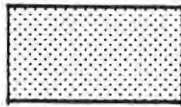
The Save Our Everglades project should be acquired as an Environmentally Endangered Land and managed as a multiple-use area with primary management being oriented toward resource protection. Allowable uses that should be considered include hunting, fishing, hiking, camping, and nature appreciation. Lead 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.

↑
What about
GGE?
Who will manage it? (1)

#22 BIG BEND COAST TRACT



BIG BEND COAST TRACT
TAYLOR/DIXIE COUNTIES

 PROJECT AREA

SEE FOLLOWING SHEETS FOR DETAILS

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

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies for state acquisition under the "Other Lands" category as defined in Section 18-8.003 of the Florida Administrative Code. Public acquisition would preserve a significant expanse of Florida's west coast, assisting in the creation of a coastal habitat corridor. Acquisition would also protect endangered and threatened animal and plant species, as well as ensure continued public recreation.

MANAGER

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

PROPOSED 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.

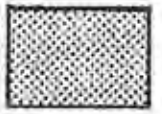
The project's recreational potential is somewhat limited by its substantially hydric character; however, the project does provide excellent opportunities for recreation that is unhampered by wet conditions such as hunting, fishing and canoeing; and there are also some drier areas suitable for camping,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

OWNERSHIP

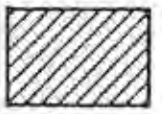
The State has acquired 58,834 acres of the overall 70,630 acre project from The Nature Conservancy (TNC) through the Save Our Coast program. The remaining 11,676 acres consist of three major ownerships: Georgia Pacific Corp., St. Joe Paper Co., and K.H. MacKay. Approximately 30 smaller holdings, varying from 1 to 480 acres also remain to be acquired.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

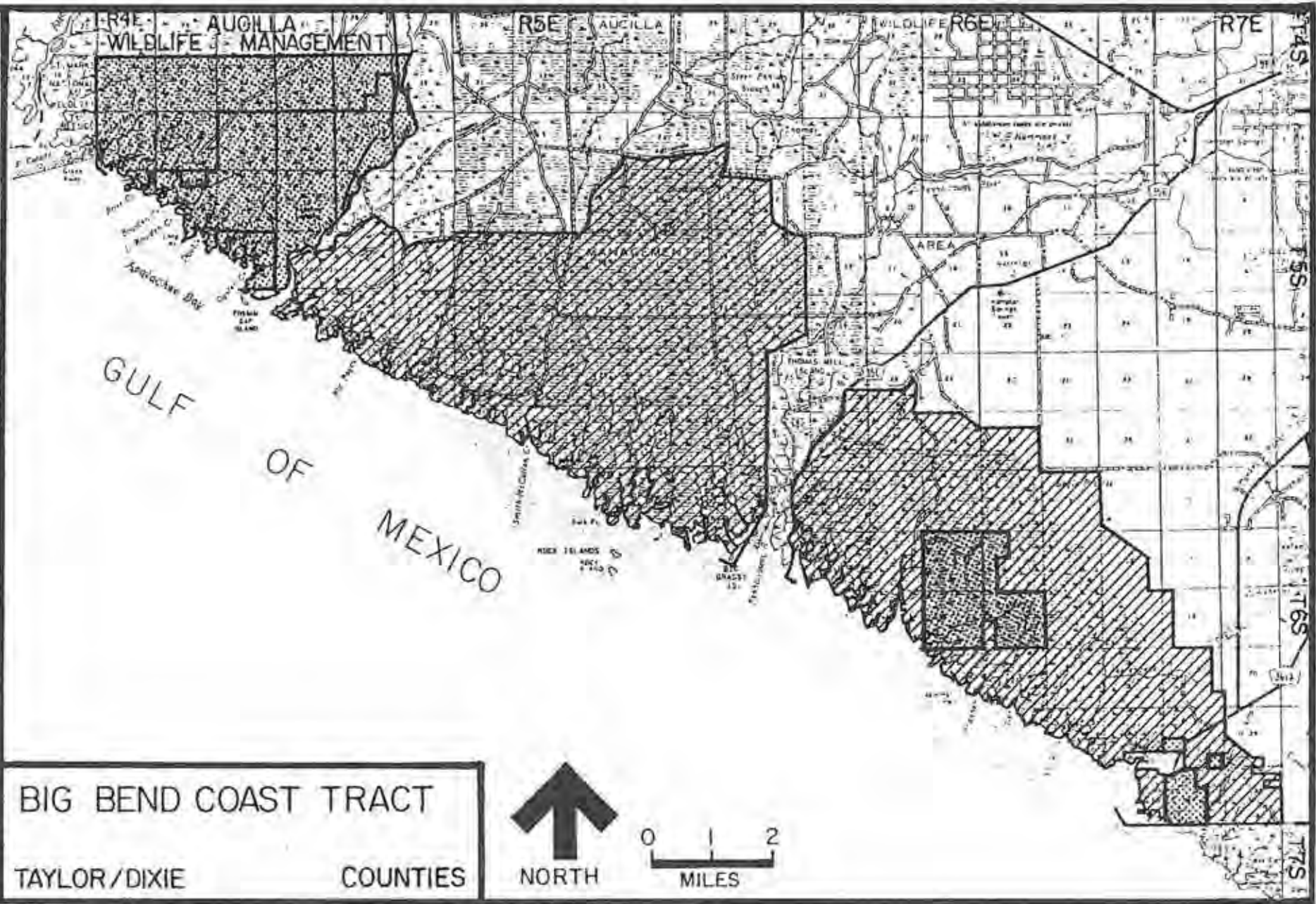
The biological and hydrological resources of this project are presently most threatened by the physical disruption of natural systems associated with timber removal, especially in hydric natural communities. This activity is ongoing. Although this is not a region with high development pressures, upland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



PROJECT AREA



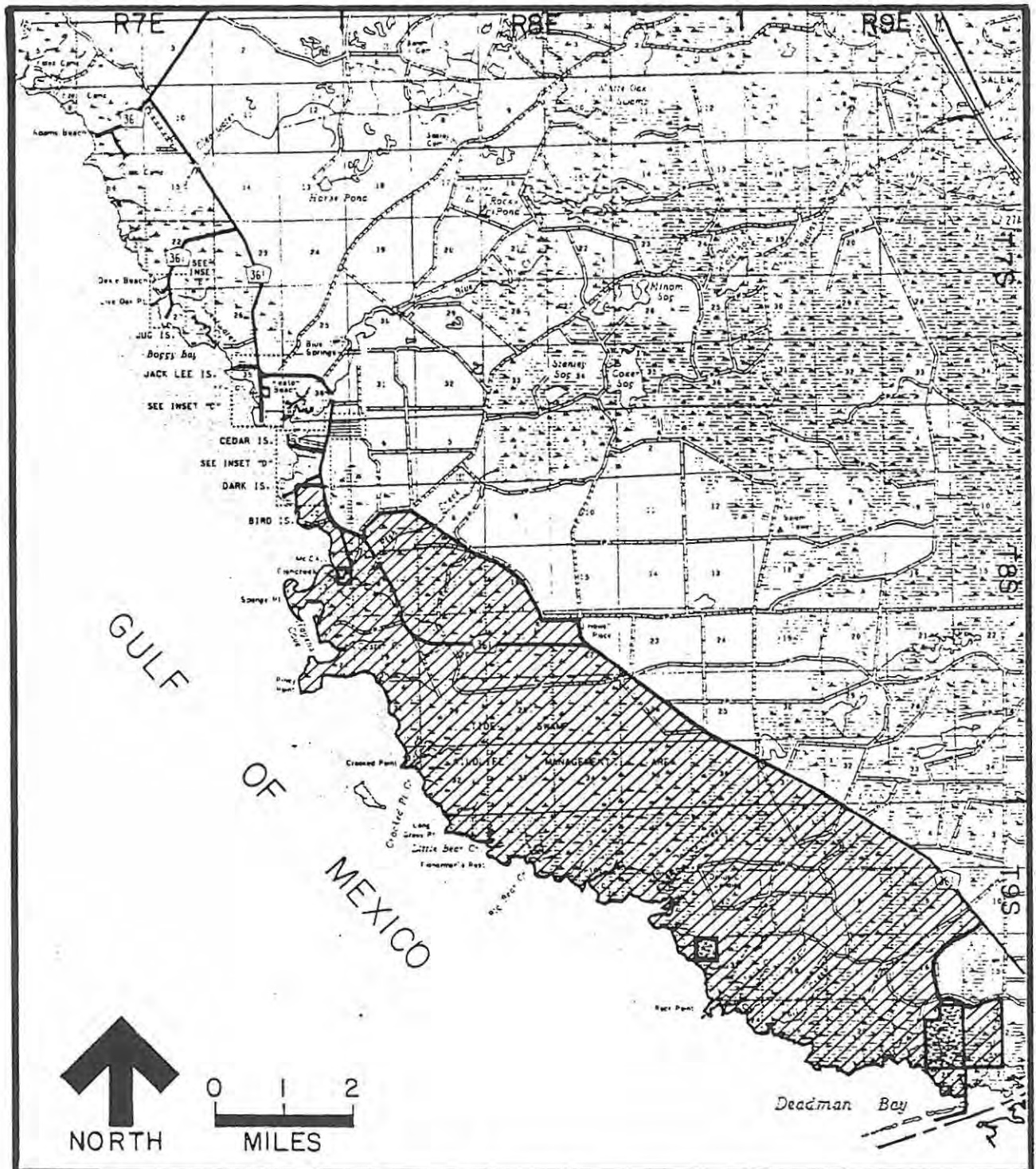
STATE OWNED



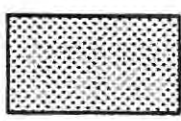
BIG BEND COAST TRACT
TAYLOR/DIXIE COUNTIES



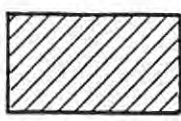
SHEET 1 OF 3



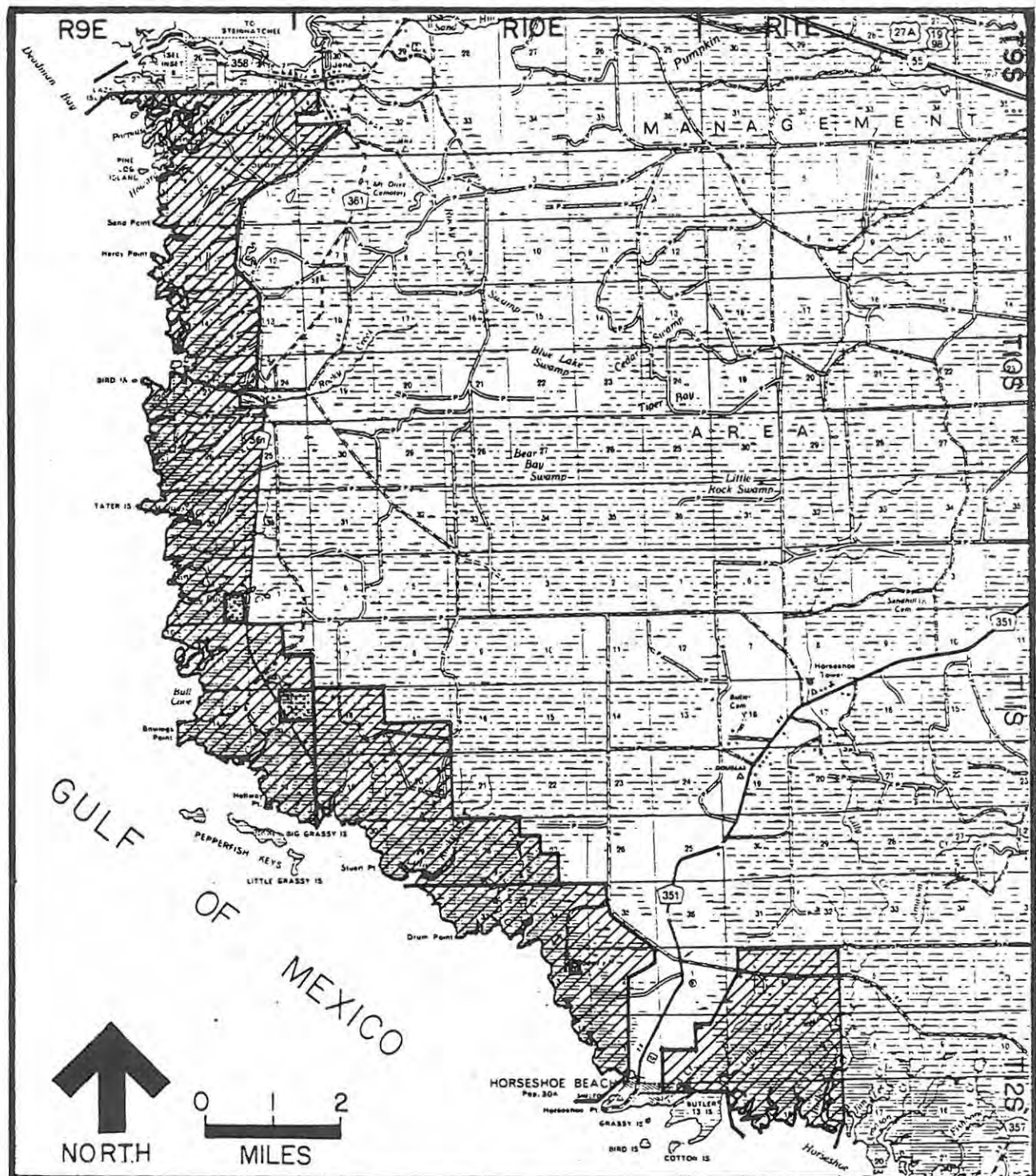
BIG BEND COAST TRACT
TAYLOR/DIXIE COUNTIES



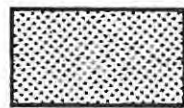
PROJECT AREA



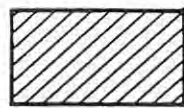
STATE OWNED



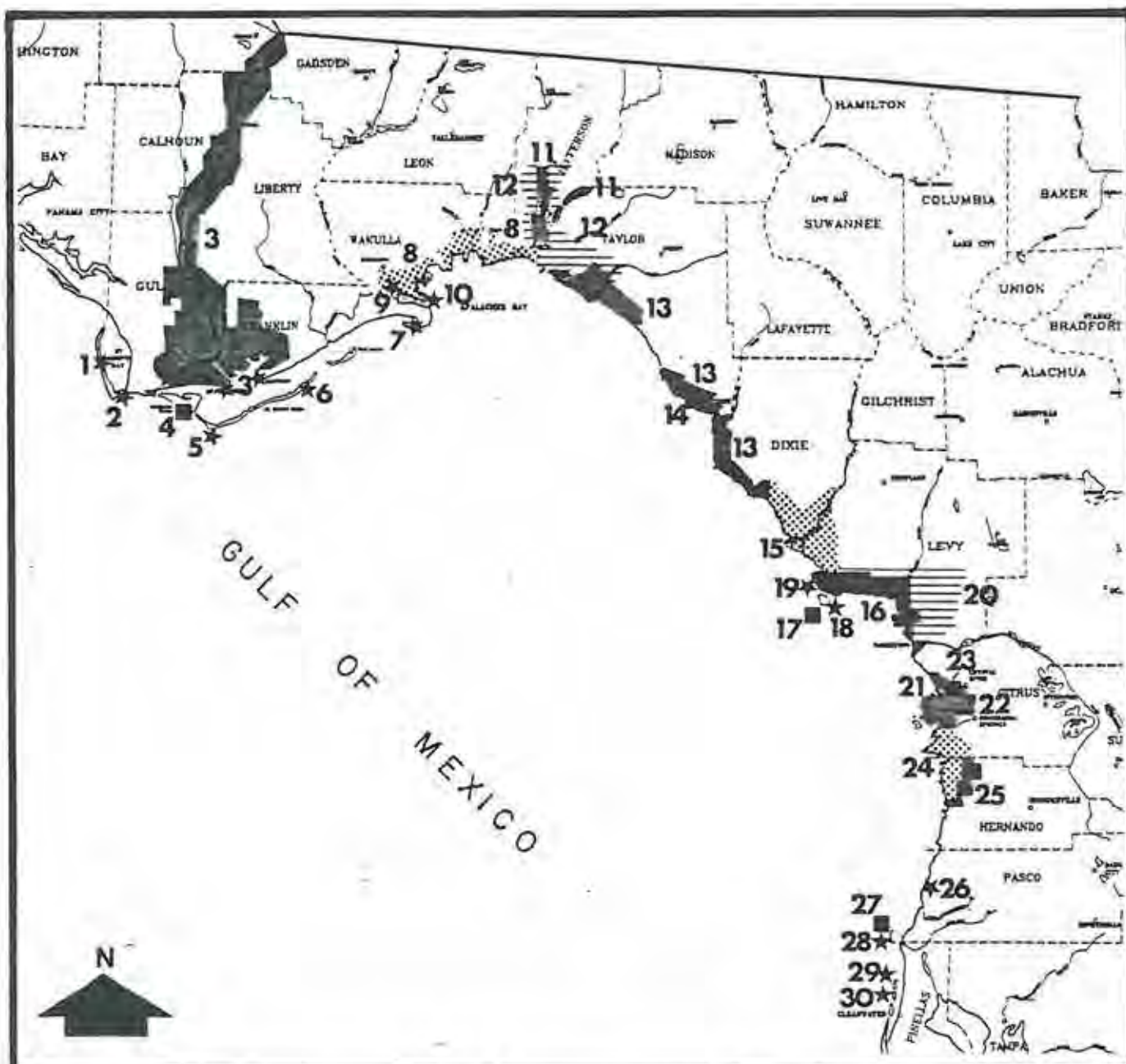
BIG BEND COAST TRACT
TAYLOR/DIXIE COUNTIES



PROJECT AREA



STATE OWNED



COASTAL PROJECTS OF THE BIG BEND

GULF COUNTY

1. ST. JOSEPH STATE PARK
2. ST. JOSEPH BAY BUFFER (CARL)

FRANKLIN COUNTY

3. APALACHICOLA CARL PROJECTS
4. ST. VINCENT ISLAND NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
5. CAPE ST. GEORGE STATE RESERVE
6. ST. GEORGE ISLAND STATE PARK
7. BALD POINT (CARL)

WAKULLA COUNTY

8. ST. MARKS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
9. OCHLOCKNEE RIVER STATE PARK
10. MASHES SAND COUNTY PARK

JEFFERSON COUNTY

11. WACISSA AND AUCILLA RIVER SINKS (CARL)
12. AUCILLA WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA (GFC)

TAYLOR COUNTY

13. BIG BEND COAST TRACT (CARL)
12. AUCILLA WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA (GFC)
14. BIG BEND WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA (GFC)

DIXIE COUNTY

13. BIG BEND COAST TRACT (CARL)
15. LOWER SUWANNEE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

LEVY COUNTY

15. LOWER SUWANNEE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
16. WACCASASSA BAY STATE PRESERVE
17. CEDAR KEYS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
18. CEDAR KEYS STATE PRESERVE
19. CEDAR KEY SCRUB (CARL)
20. GULF HAMMOCK WILDLIFE WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA

CITRUS COUNTY

21. CRYSTAL RIVER STATE RESERVE
22. ST. MARTINS RIVER (CARL)
23. CRYSTAL RIVER NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
24. CHASSAHOWITZKA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE (extends to Hernando County)

HERNANDO COUNTY

25. CHASSAHOWITZKA WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA (STATE)

PASCO COUNTY

26. WETSTONE/BERKOVITZ (CARL)
27. ANCLOTE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

PINELLAS COUNTY

28. ANCLOTE KEY STATE PRESERVE
29. HONEYMOON ISLAND RECREATION AREA
30. CALADES STATE PARK

#22 BIG BEND COAST TRACT

ACQUISITION PLANNING

A formal project design has not yet been conducted by the Advisory Council, but TNC, the project sponsor, develops preserve boundaries for its acquisitions using very similar methodology. The Advisory Council, on December 14, 1988, adopted the boundary map as the project design with the understanding that Council members would, at a later date, revise the boundary when staff completes the project design.

ESTIMATED COST

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

Management funds budgeted by the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission for Fiscal Year 1989-90.

<u>Salary</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expense</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$104,430	\$22,234	\$109,444	\$ 8,500	\$224,608

Funds Requested for Fiscal Year 1990-91.

<u>Salary</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expense</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$105,000	\$23,000	\$210,000	-0-	\$338,000

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

<u>Salary</u>	<u>Expense</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$5,490	\$6,550	\$12,040

Funds Requested by the Division of Forestry for Fiscal Year 1990-91.

<u>Salary</u>	<u>Expense</u>	<u>Total</u>
-0-	\$15,000	\$15,000

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

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

OTHER

Coordination

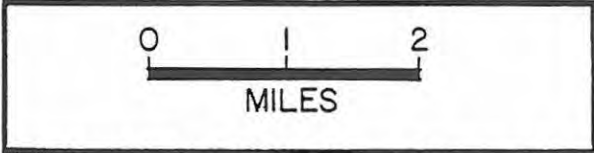
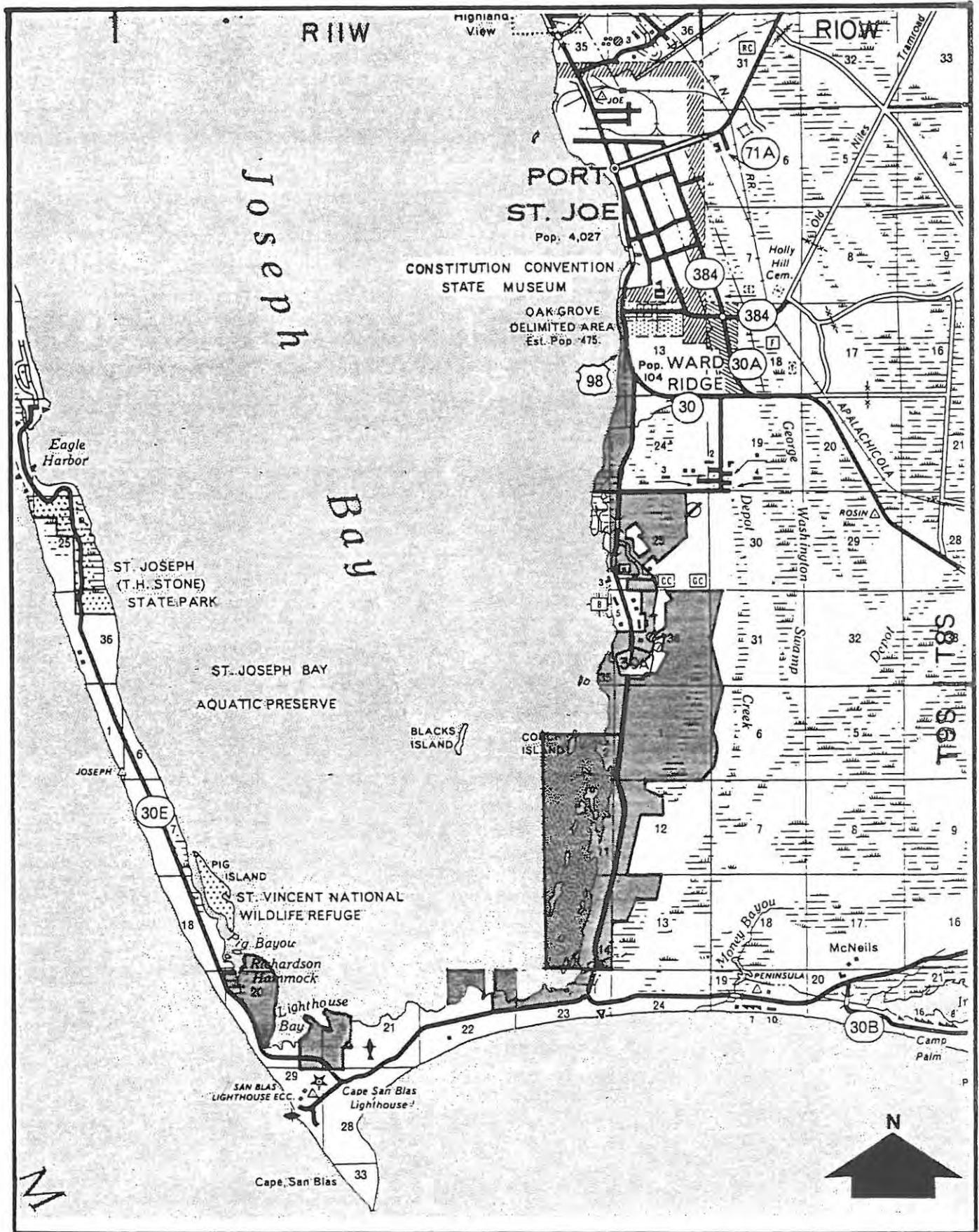
The Nature Conservancy orchestrated the public acquisition of the major ownership and will continue to coordinate and assist in the acquisition of at least the other large ownerships as necessary.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

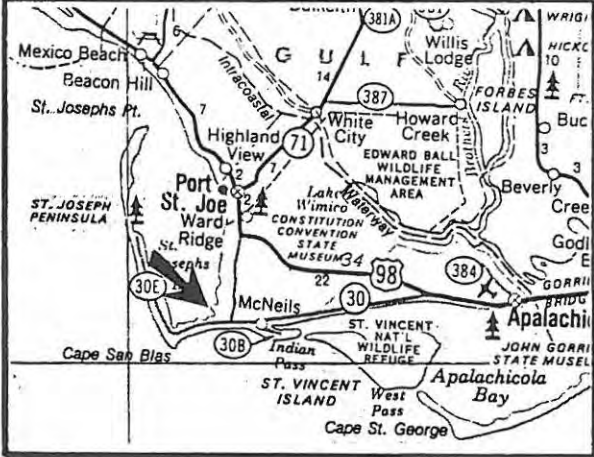
The 11,796 acre CARL portion of the Big Bend environmental land acquisition is recommended to be managed as a wildlife management area by the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission with the Division of Forestry, Department of Agriculture cooperating.

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.

#23 ST. JOSEPH BAY BUFFER



ST. JOSEPH BAY
GULF COUNTY



PROJECT AREA

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#23 St. Joseph Bay Buffer	Gulf	3,383	\$6,318,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies for state acquisition under the "Environmentally Endangered Lands" category as defined in Section 18-8.003 of the Florida Administrative Code. Public acquisition would help protect a pristine estuarine system, a significant archaeological site, and rare and endangered plant and animal species.

MANAGER

Division of Recreation and Parks and the Bureau of Aquatic Preserves of the Department of Natural Resources.

PROPOSED USE

State Preserve and/or Special Feature Site; the eastern bay front as part of the St. Joseph Bay Aquatic Preserve.

LOCATION

Southwestern Gulf County. The easternmost project area is immediately south of the town of Port St. Joe. This project is within Florida's Senate District 3 and House District 8. It is also within the jurisdictions of the Northwest Florida Water Management District and the Apalachee Regional Planning Council.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

The St. Joseph Bay Buffer project includes: a narrow strip of uplands and wetlands which directly front the waters of St. Joseph Bay, a small area of privately held bay bottom, and a contiguous natural system of great botanical significance. Natural communities are generally in very good to excellent condition and include: mesic flatwoods, wet flatwoods, scrub, baygall, shell mounds, saltmarsh (estuarine tidal marsh), and beach dune. A wet flatwoods system in the vicinity of Wards Ridge harbors numerous plant species state-listed as endangered and threatened.

Maintenance of the project area in a substantially natural condition would offer significant protection to the water quality of St. Joseph Bay, an Outstanding Florida Water. The bay supports a diverse, healthy marine ecosystem of statewide significance and is an important nursery ground for many recreationally and commercially valuable species.

The project includes several archaeological/historical sites, the most significant being Richardson Hammock. Richardson Hammock is a shell midden site known to also contain human burials. The site is representative of several cultural periods from ca. 500 B.C. - A.D. 1500. It is believed to be one of the largest and best preserved sites of its type on the northwest Florida Gulf coast.

The project has outstanding recreational potential and could provide many recreational opportunities including fishing, canoeing, swimming, hiking, photography, and nature appreciation. Special care must be taken, however, to preserve the significant natural and archaeological/historical resources.

OWNERSHIP

This project consists of approximately 54 parcels and 22 owners, seven of which are small lots in Phase II. Most larger ownerships have indicated a willingness to negotiate (see also Coordination).

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

Most of the peninsula itself is designated as a coastal barrier in the federal Coastal Barrier Resources Act. The peninsula is subject to the natural forces of erosion that typify coastal barriers, and the entire project, including the mainland portion, is susceptible to alteration by severe storms.

#23 ST. JOSEPH BAY BUFFER

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT (Continued)

There is already significant development on parts of St. Joseph Bay Buffer, and this will continue on those lands not in public ownership. Although Gulf County as a whole is not experiencing significant growth (8.3% from 1976 to 1986), coastal regions in the panhandle, including Gulf County, are developing rapidly.

The Florida Department of Commerce is overseeing efforts of the Florida Spaceport Authority to establish a small-rocket (7-8 feet) launching facility on federally owned land, excluded from the final project boundary, at Cape San Blas.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

On December 1, 1989, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council (LAAC) approved the St. Joe Bay Project Design. It altered the resource planning boundary by excluding small developed and undeveloped lots from the state park south to the Deal ownership in Richardson Hammock and within the golf course in the Ward Ridge area. It also excluded most commercial and business development on the eastern bayfront and federal ownership on the southern boundary. The LAAC reserved the right to add additional bayfront lots to the project boundary in the future as major ownerships are acquired.

Acquisition Phasing

- Phase I. All ownerships except subdivision lots in Section 23 at the southern project boundary
- Phase II. Subdivided lots in Section 23

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value is approximately \$6,318,000.

Management Costs

Projected start-up cost by the Division of Recreation and Parks:

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>000</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$ 21,559	\$ 2,712	\$ 16,094	\$ 40,365

Projected start-up cost by the Division of State Lands:

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>000</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$24,699	\$ 8,000	\$ 25,000	\$ 57,699

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 is currently negotiating with Deal, owner of one of the most critical parcels, and will soon begin discussions with other large ownerships within the project.

Communication should continue between the acquisition and management staff and the Department of Commerce and Spaceport Authority to ensure protection for the bay and the historically significant Cape San Blas Lighthouse, and to guarantee that other CARL acquisition objectives for this project are satisfied as much as possible.

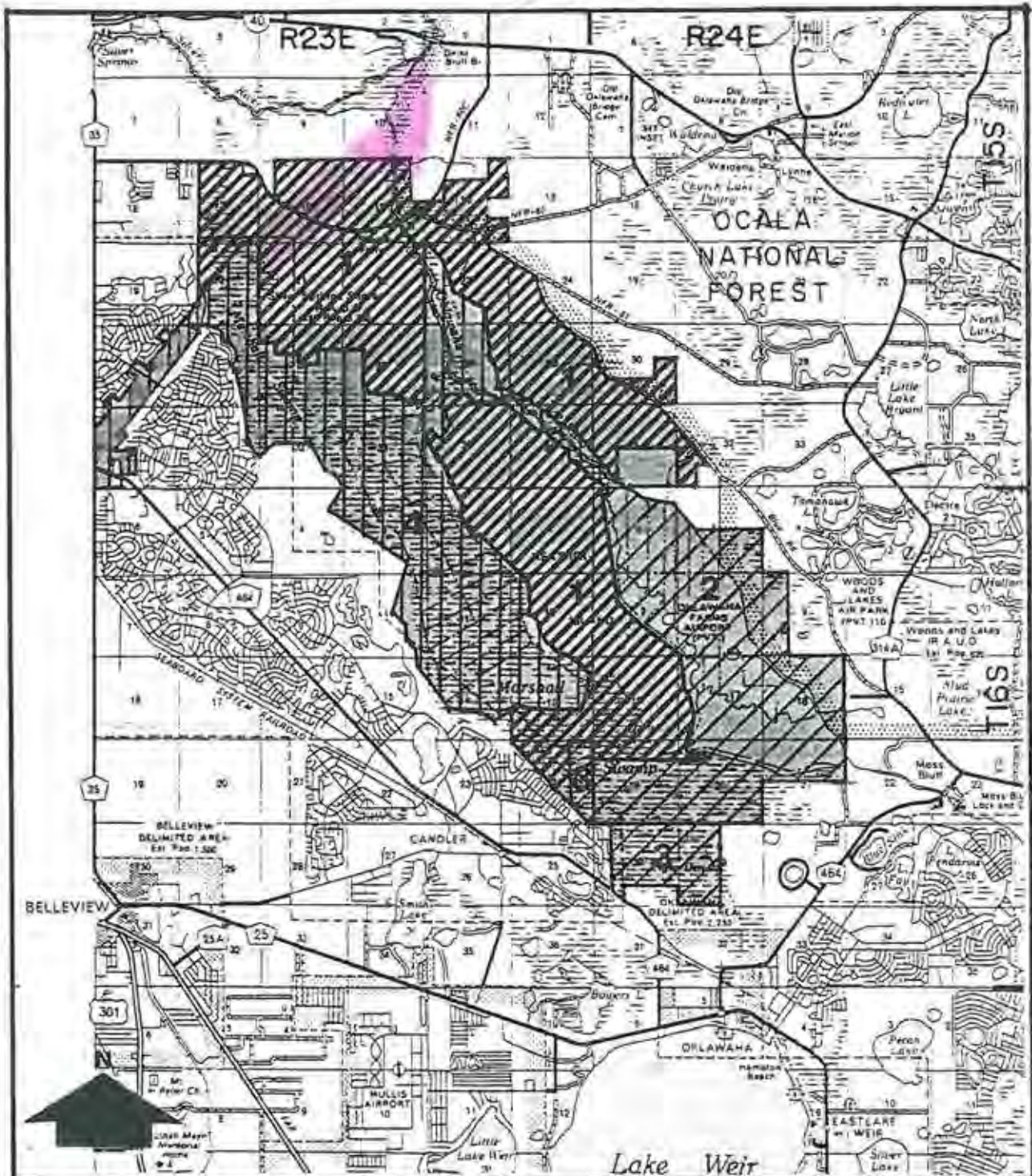
MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

It is recommended that the Division of Recreation and Parks, Department of Natural Resources be assigned management responsibility for those portions of the project most suitable for interpretive activities (i.e., the Ward Ridge Special Botanical Area and Richardson Hammock). These areas should be managed under single-use management concepts with the primary goals of preserving and protecting the significant natural and cultural resources, providing a buffer to preserve and enhance water quality in St. Joseph Bay, and providing recreational opportunities compatible with the resource protection goals.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY (Continued)

The remainder of the project should be managed under single-use concepts by the Division of State Lands, Department of Natural Resources as an addition to St. Joseph Bay Aquatic Preserve. The primary goals should be the preservation of the tracts in a natural condition and the maintenance and enhancement of water quality in St. Joseph Bay.

#24 HEATHER ISLAND



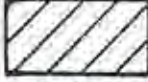



HEATHER ISLAND

MARION

COUNTY



-  PROJECT AREA
-  1. CONTAINER CORP
(TO BE ACQUIRED BY CARL)
-  2. OKLAWAHA FARMS INC.
3. ST. JOE PAPER CO.
(TO BE ACQUIRED BY THE
ST. JOHNS RIVER WATER MANAGEMENT)
-  4. CANAL AUTHORITY
(TO BE TRANSFERRED TO THE
BOARD OF TRUSTEES)

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#24 Heather Island	Marion	9,958*	\$13,997,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies for state acquisition under the "Other Lands" category as defined by Section 18-8.003 of the Florida Administrative Code. Public acquisition would help protect and restore the integrity of a major river system and preserve habitat critical to endangered and threatened plant and animal species.

MANAGER

Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission over majority of tract; the Division of Recreation and Parks over land acquired north of Sharps Ferry Road; Marion County over lodge and immediately surrounding acreage on Container Corp. tract. The Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services will be a cooperating manager.

PROPOSED USE

Wildlife Management Area for lands acquired south of Sharpes Ferry Road. Addition to Silver Springs State Park for lands acquired north of Sharpes Ferry Road.

LOCATION

In southern Marion County approximately two miles east of Ocala. The southernmost boundary is just north of Lake Weir. The Ocala National Forest forms much of the eastern boundary. The project is within Florida Senate District 4 and House District 25. It is also within the jurisdictions of the St. Johns River Water Management District and the Withlacoochee Regional Planning Council.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

The Heather Island project is comprised of upland and wetland natural communities which include: upland mixed forest, floodplain swamp, bottomland forest/hydric hammock, mesic flatwoods, floodplain marsh, dome swamp, depression marsh, flatwoods lake, sandhill, and xeric hammock. Approximately forty-five to fifty percent of the tract, including much of the Oklawaha River, has been substantially impacted by man's alteration of the natural features and would require restoration. The areas less severely impacted by man which are still considered to be natural communities are generally in fair to excellent condition. The project includes an outstanding example of old growth upland mixed forest dominated by very large loblolly pines (*Pinus taeda*). The tract also harbors excellent populations of the endangered pinkroot (*Spigelia loganioides*) and the rare cedar elm (*Ulmus crassifolia*). The diversity of habitats supports an abundance of wildlife which likely includes many rare species such as bald eagle, black bear, wood stork, gopher tortoise, and indigo snake. Restoration and maintenance of the project in a natural condition would provide significant protection to the water quality of the Oklawaha River.

Two cultural sites are documented from this project. One, a two-story Colonial Revival masonry residence constructed ca. 1910, is considered to be potentially significant. The tract has not been systematically surveyed for cultural sites, and there is good potential that other sites are present.

The project has very good recreational potential and could provide opportunities for hunting, fishing, hiking, camping, canoeing, and horseback riding.

- * Estimated acreage to be acquired by CARL program. Additional acreage to be acquired by St. Johns River Water Management District and Marion County.

#24 HEATHER ISLAND

OWNERSHIP

The project area targeted by the Conservation and Recreation Lands (CARL) program consists of approximately 34 parcels and 4 owners. Container corporation is the major owner. The two other major ownerships within the project area, to be acquired by the St. Johns River Water Management District and Marion County, are Oklawaha Farms and St. Joe. The Canal Authority also owns acreage within the project area which will be transferred to the Trustees, pending resolution of legal technicalities. (See also Coordination.)

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

Over half the site consists of wetlands and would not be suitable for development. The remaining area consists of developable uplands.

The site is near the Bellview and Ocala urban areas. Marion County is one of the fastest growing areas of the state (66.4% growth from 1976 - 1986, ranked #13), so development can be expected to expand rapidly into suitable areas around Ocala.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

On December 1, 1989 the Land Acquisition Advisory Council (LAAC) approved the Heather Island Project Design, with only minor modifications to the resource planning boundary. Several small parcels were deleted from the southern boundary to simplify title work and boundary mapping. State and water management district owned parcels were deleted from the northern boundary as well as a small, improved parcel. A cemetery was deleted from the boundary adjacent to Canal Authority Lands in the southwest part of the project.

Acquisition Phasing

- Phase I. Container Corporation
- Phase II. Minor owners

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value of CARL targeted acquisition is approximately \$13,997,000.

Management Cost

Projected start-up costs for the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission:

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
-0-	\$ 1,280	\$ 9,000	-0-	\$ 10,280

Projected start-up costs for the Division of Forestry have not yet been determined.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	1
Letters of general support.....	7
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials...	3
Letters of support from local and state conservation organizations..	2

OTHER

Coordination

The St. Johns River Water Management District and Marion County acquisitions, along with the Canal Authority lands transfer, will amount to a 50% match, so this is a joint acquisition project. The Nature Conservancy is assisting with an exchange with Container corporation and will also assist with appraisals as necessary.

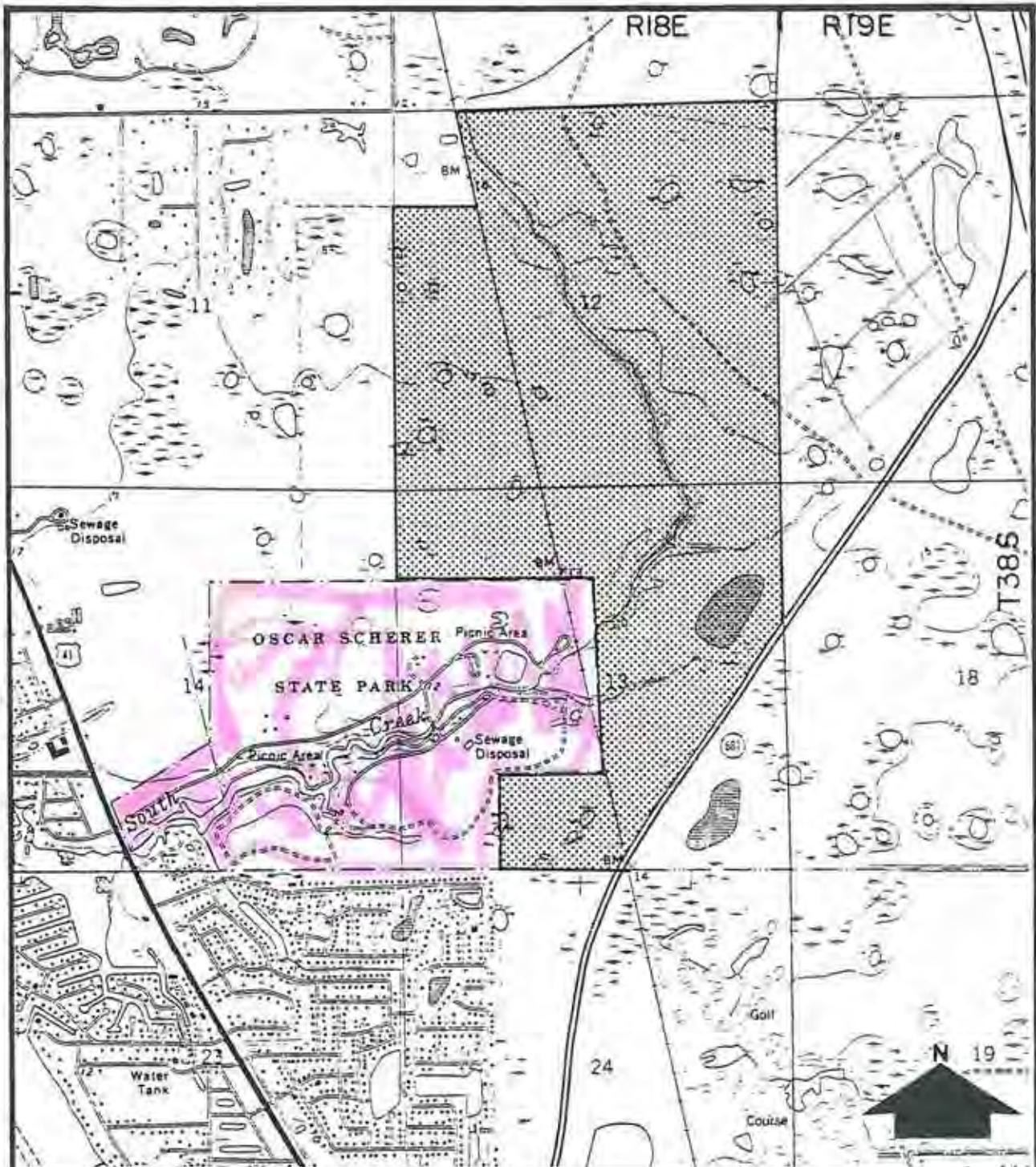
MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

It is recommended that the Division of Recreation and Parks, Department of Natural Resources be assigned management responsibility for the part of the project north of Sharpes Ferry Road. The property should be managed under single-use concepts as an addition to Silver River State Park with the primary goals of preserving the natural communities and providing recreational opportunities that are compatible. The Division of Recreation and Parks should also have a cooperative role in the management of the project south of Sharpes Ferry Road for the specific purpose of establishing a trail system to be associated with Silver River State Park.

That part of the project south of Sharpes Ferry Road is recommended for use as a wildlife management area under lead management of the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, with the Division of Forestry acting in a cooperating role. As lead manager, the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission would have overall management responsibility. Management would follow multiple-use principles with special attention given to the protection of any rare or sensitive resources. Emphasis would be placed upon restoring and maintaining hydrological resources, improving waterfowl and general wildlife habitat, perpetuating the old growth loblolly pine forest, and preserving habitats for rare plants and animals. The primary function of the Division of Forestry would be management of the old growth loblolly pine forest.

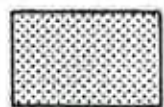
The project is a joint project between the CARL program and the St. Johns River Water Management District. The water management district may wish to act as a cooperating manager with primary emphasis placed on the restoration and maintenance of hydrological resources.

#25 OSCAR SCHERER ADDITION



OSCAR SCHERER STATE
RECREATION AREA
ADDITION

SARASOTA COUNTY



PROJECT AREA

pink shaded



County Proposed

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#25 Oscar Scherer Addition	Sarasota	892	\$2,172,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies for state acquisition as "Other Lands" as defined under Section 18-8.003 of the Florida Administrative Code. Public acquisition would protect habitat critical to endangered animal (and possibly plant) species and would also provide an opportunity to correct environmental damage to natural communities and a creek system.

MANAGER

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

PROPOSED USE

Addition to Oscar Scherer State Recreation Area.

LOCATION

In Sarasota County, on the western Florida coast, adjacent to the northern and eastern boundaries of the Oscar Scherer State Recreation Area, approximately nine miles south-southeast of the city of Sarasota. This project is within Florida Senate District 25 and House District 71. It is also within the jurisdictions of the Southwest Florida Water Management District and the Tampa Bay Regional Planning Council.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

The Oscar Scherer State Recreation Area Addition project is comprised of scrubby flatwoods, mesic flatwoods, bottomland forest, depression marsh, and blackwater stream natural communities. South Creek, a blackwater stream, flows through the tract for approximately one and one-half miles. Approximately seventy-five percent of the uplands have been converted to improved pasture, South Creek has been channelized, and many of the depression marshes have been connected by ditches to facilitate drainage. The tract supports a large population of Florida scrub jays. Other rare or threatened animal species known or expected to occur on site include: bald eagle, woodstork, kestrel, sandhill crane, limpkin, gopher tortoise, gopher frog, and indigo snake.

This project can provide additional hiking trails and interpretive opportunities for Oscar Scherer State Recreation Area.

OWNERSHIP

This project consists of approximately six parcels and two owners. The adjacent Oscar Scherer State Recreation Area was acquired in 1956-61 and is approximately 462 acres.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

The majority of the site is upland and suitable for development or conversion to rangeland. Much of the site has been used for cattle grazing in the past, indicating its potential for such use in the future. Other more intense uses can also be anticipated.

The proximity of the site to Venice and Sarasota indicates a high likelihood of future development of the site. The site is designated on the Sarasota Future Land Use Map for future urban or semi-urban use. The zoning east of the railroad right-of-way allows densities of one unit per 5 acres; west - one unit per 2 acres. Acreage west of the right-of-way is part of the Eagleheath Planned Unit Development (PUD), now going through the development approval process. Land east of the right-of-way is part of the larger 10,000 acre Palmer Ranch, the northernmost 5,000 acres (not within CARL boundaries) is an approved Development of Regional Impact (DRI).

#25 OSCAR SCHERER ADDITION

ACQUISITION PLANNING

On December 1, 1989 the Land Acquisition Advisory Council (LAAC) approved the Oscar Scherer State Recreation Area Addition Project Design, leaving the resource planning boundary unaltered.

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value is approximately \$2,172,000.

Projected start-up costs for the Division of Recreation and Parks:

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$ 60,717	\$ 9,168	\$ 31,011	\$100,896

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	1
Letters of general support.....	1,117
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials..	8
Letters of support from local and state conservation organizations.	21

OTHER

Coordination

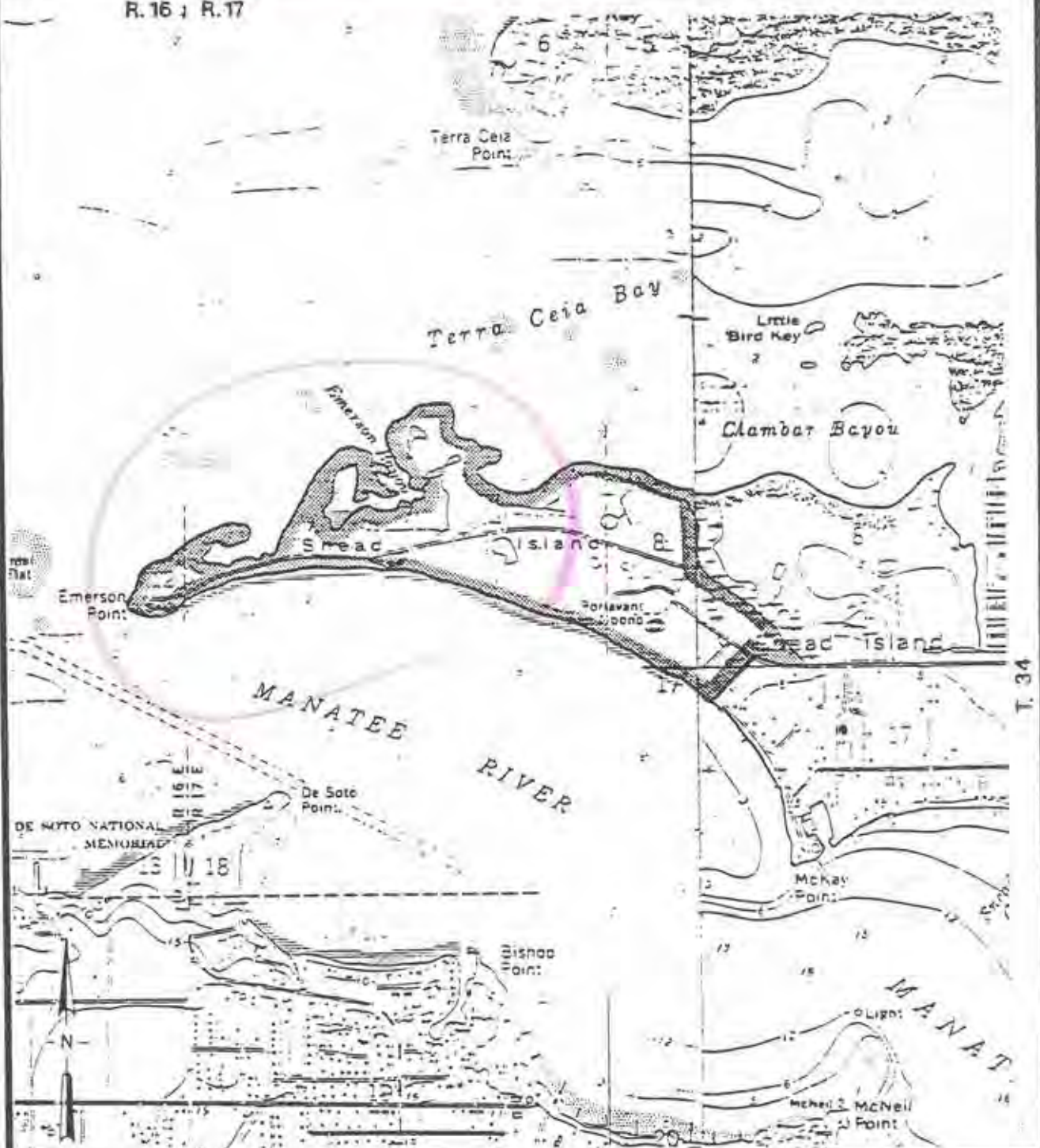
Sarasota County is a joint financial participant. It has pledged \$650,000 towards the acquisition of this project and has indicated it will provide 50% of the acquisition cost. The Nature Conservancy is in discussions with Culverhouse/Golden Eagle Service Corp. the owner east of the railroad right-of-way.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

This project is recommended to be managed by the Division of Recreation and Parks, Department of Natural Resources as an addition to Oscar Scherer State Recreation Area. The tract should be managed according to single-use principles for the primary purposes of protecting the Florida Scrub jay and bald eagle, preserving intact natural areas, and restoring disturbed lands to a natural condition. The project can also provide recreational opportunities compatible with these primary goals; recreational activities such as hiking and nature study can be accommodated.

#26 EMERSON POINT

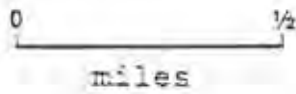
R. 16 | R. 17



EMERSON POINT

MANATEE

COUNTY



Under Option



PROJECT BOUNDARY



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

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies for state acquisition under the "Other Lands" category as defined in Section 18-8.003 of the Florida Administrative Code. Public acquisition would protect significant archaeological resources, help maintain the water quality of an aquatic preserve, and provide controlled recreational opportunities.

MANAGER

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

PROPOSED USE

County Nature Park.

LOCATION

In northwestern Manatee County, Florida's southwest coast, at the western end of Sned 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

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 with one major owner - Almardon Trust. The Norris family is the controlling interest in the Almardon Trust. Negotiations are underway.

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 declared the building permit and wastewater treatment package plant permit invalid. Under existing zoning designations, 1,039 residential units could be allowed.

#26 EMERSON POINT

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT (Continued)

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.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

The project design for the Emerson Point CARL project was approved by the Land Acquisition Advisory Council on November 15, 1988. It did not alter the resource planning boundary. Acquisition phasing recommends 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 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

OTHER

Coordination

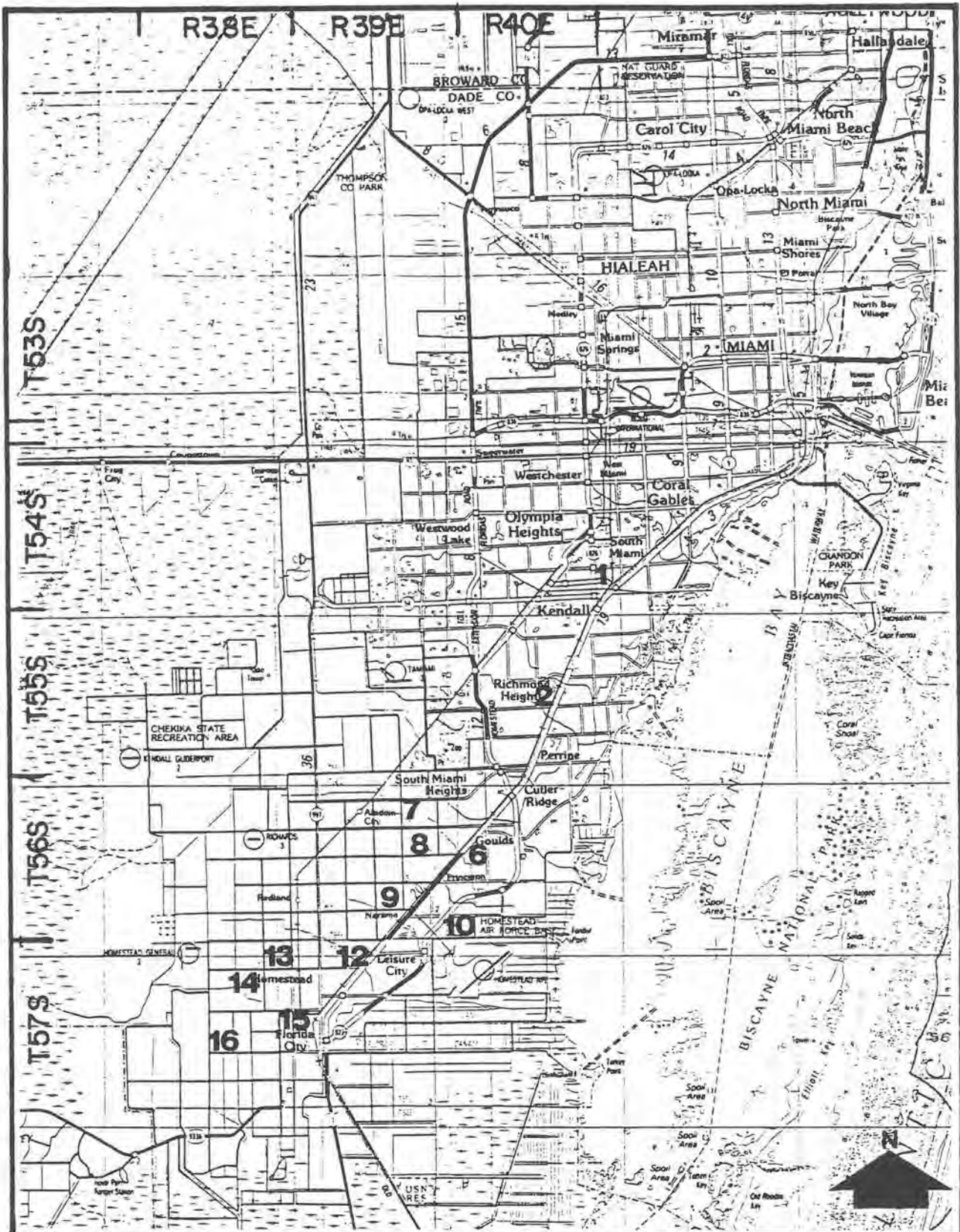
Manatee County has committed to provide at least 30% of the acquisition costs and all of the management expenses.

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.

#27 MIAMI ROCKRIDGE PINELANDS



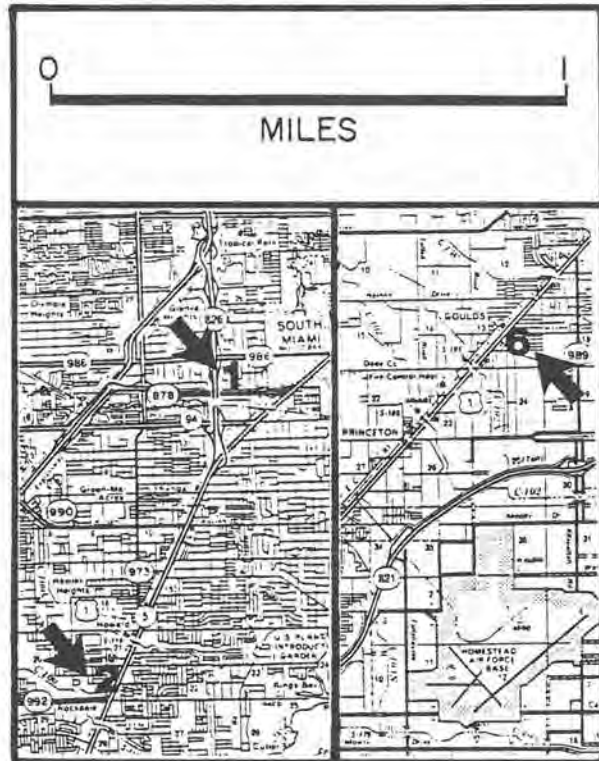
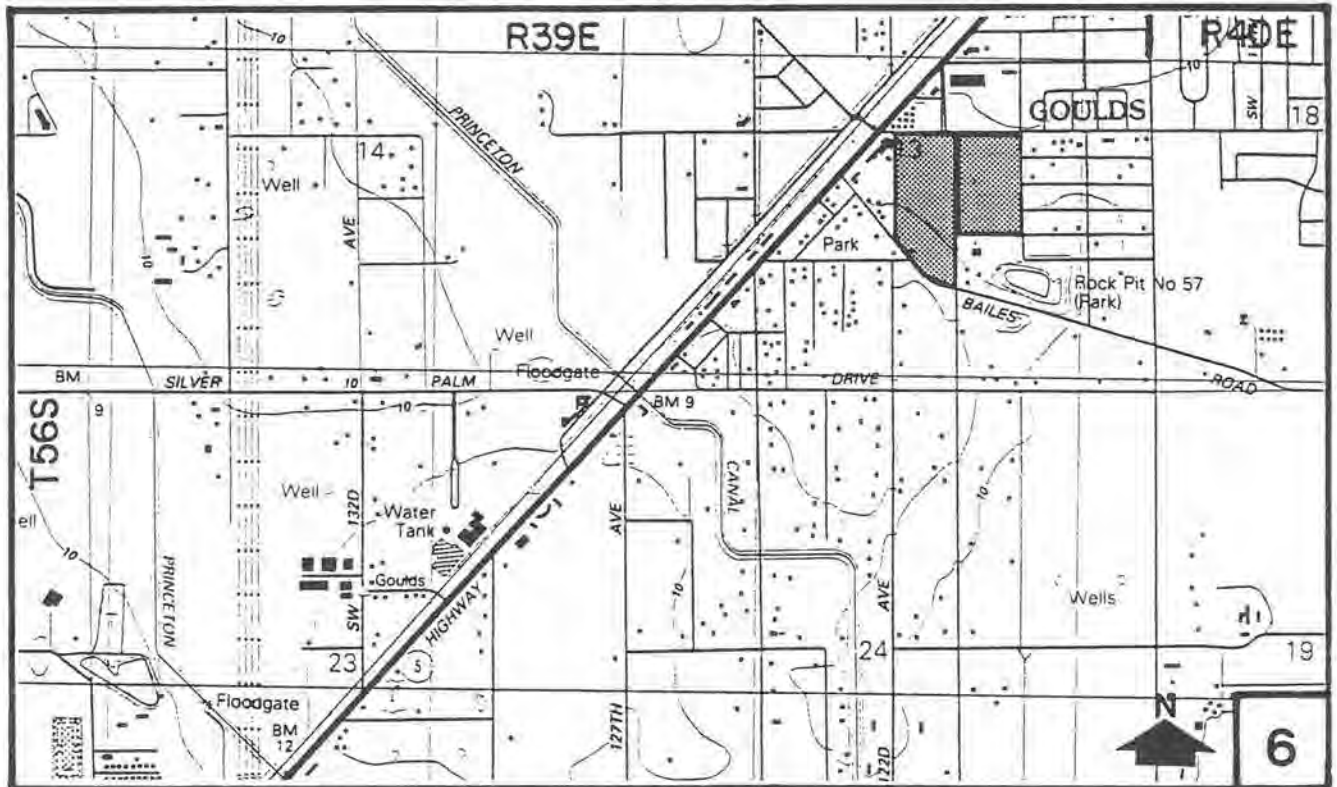
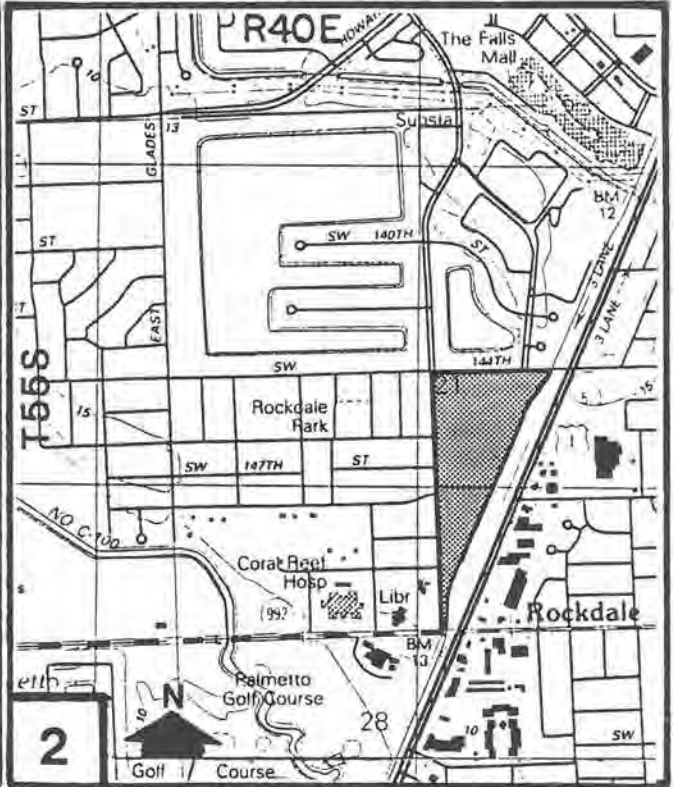
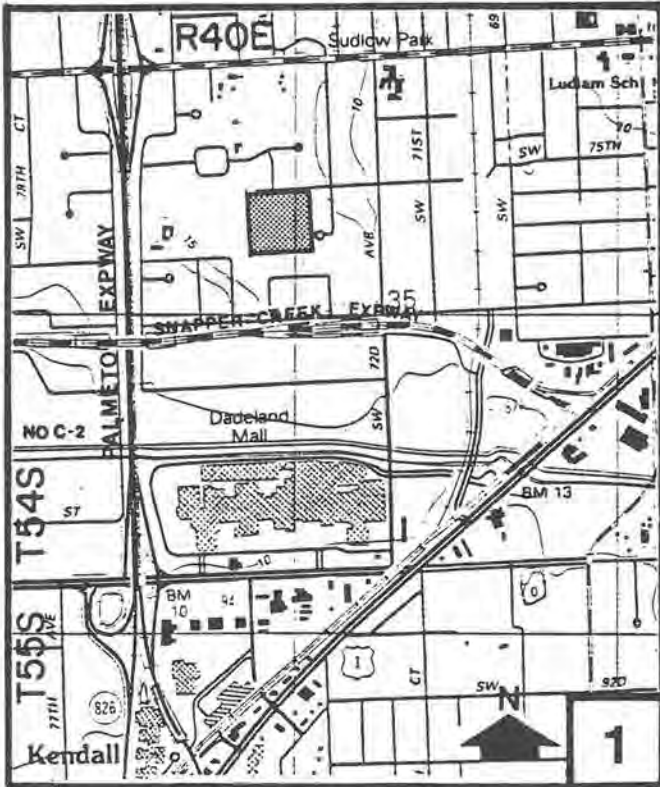
MIAMI ROCKRIDGE PINELANDS

DADE

COUNTY



- SITES:
- 1
 - 2
 - 6
 - 7
 - 8
 - 9
 - 10
 - 12
 - 13
 - 14
 - 15
 - 16



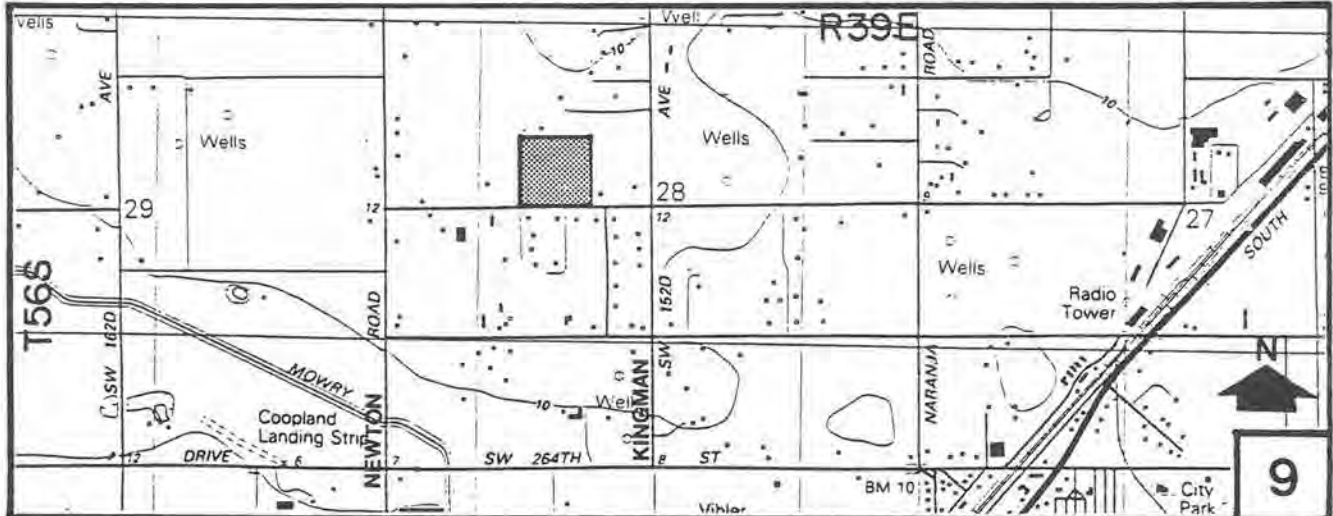
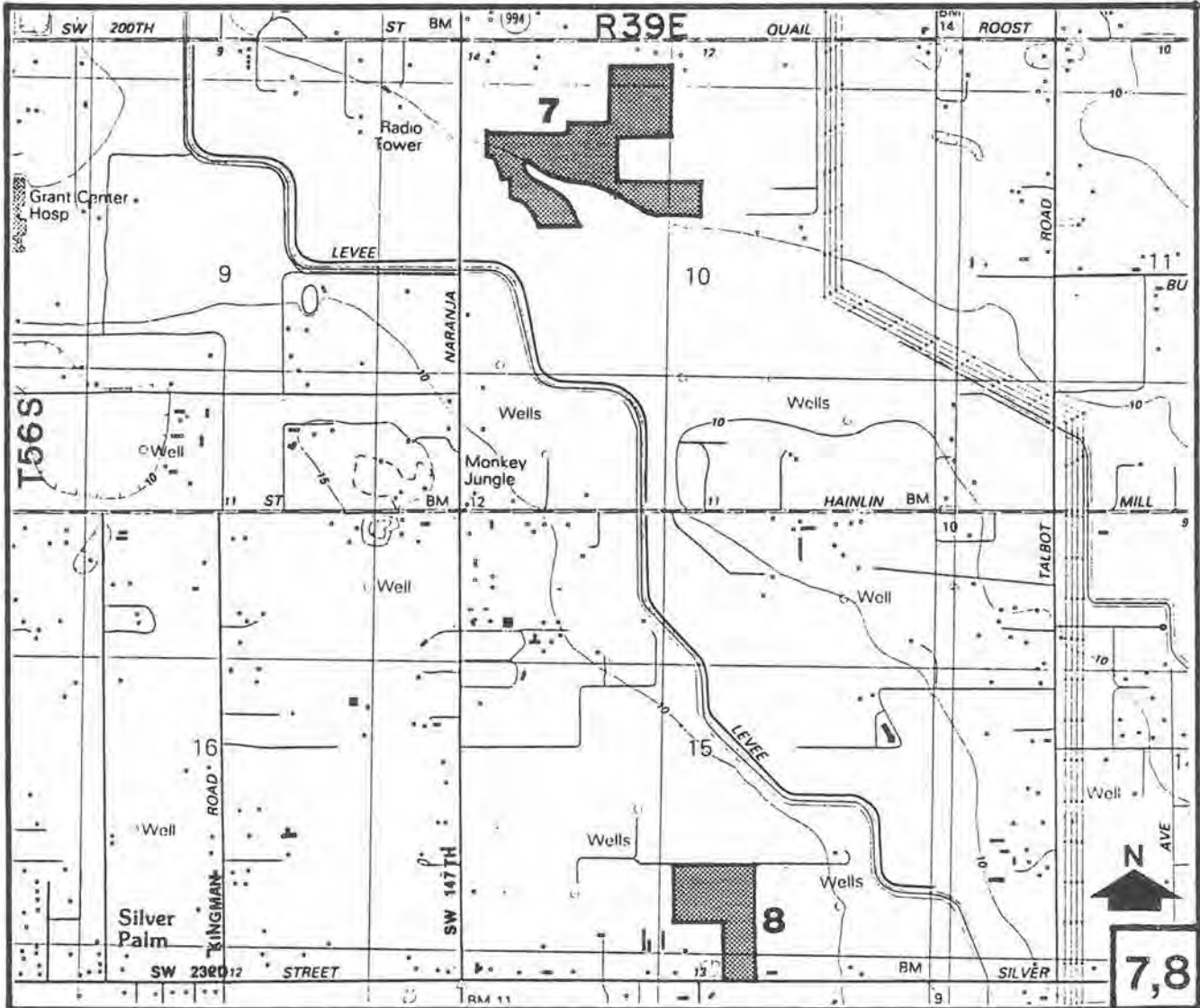
**MIAMI
ROCKRIDGE PINELANDS**

DADE COUNTY

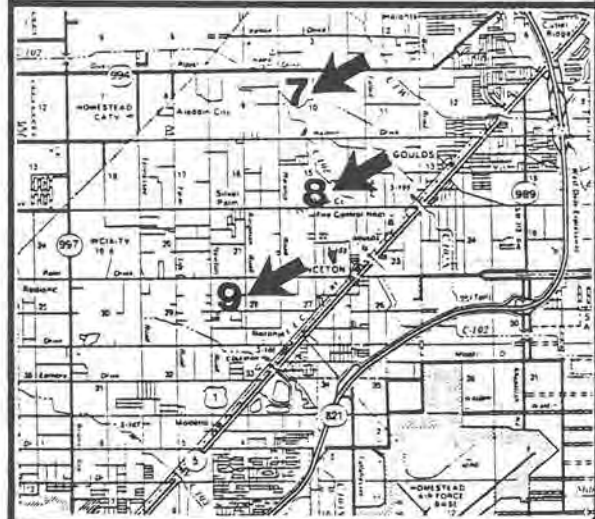
PROJECT AREAS

SHEET 2 OF 5

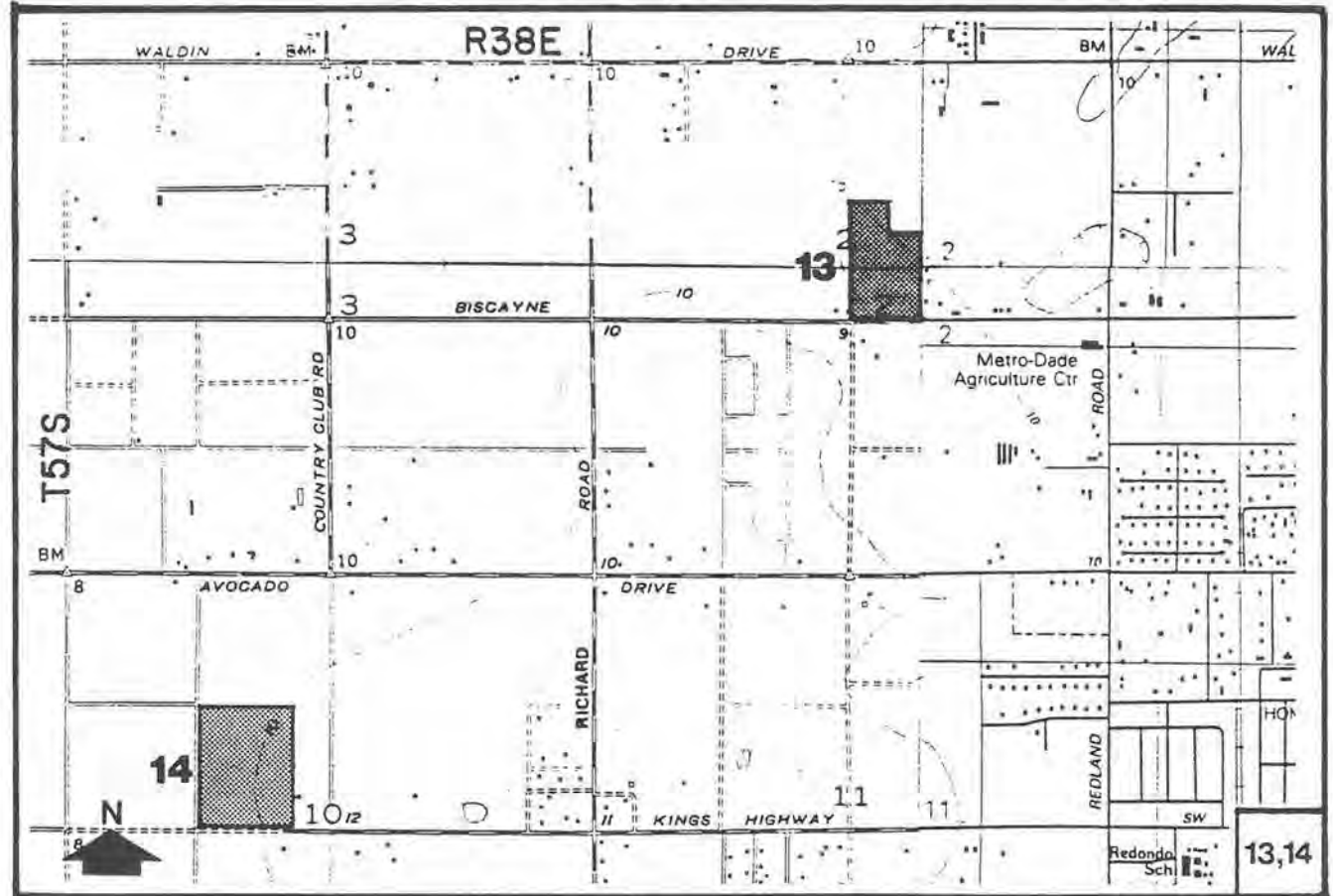
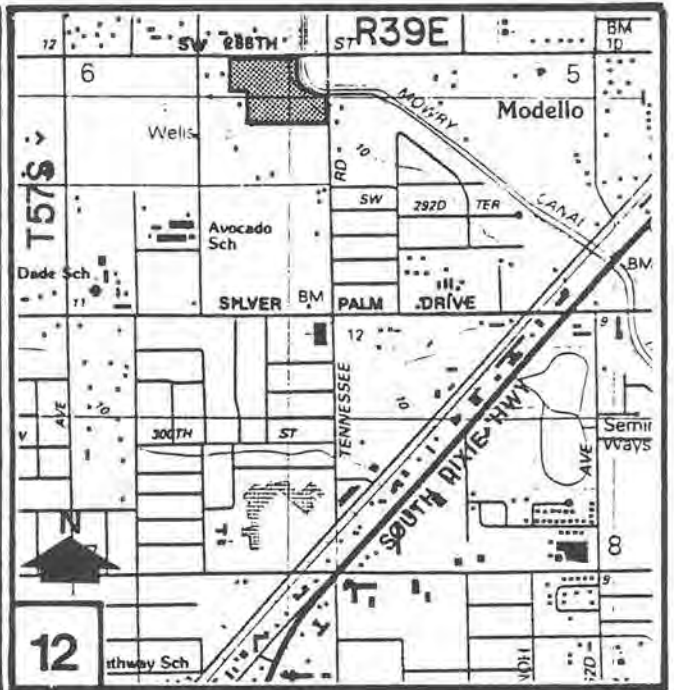




MIAMI
ROCKRIDGE PINELANDS
DADE COUNTY

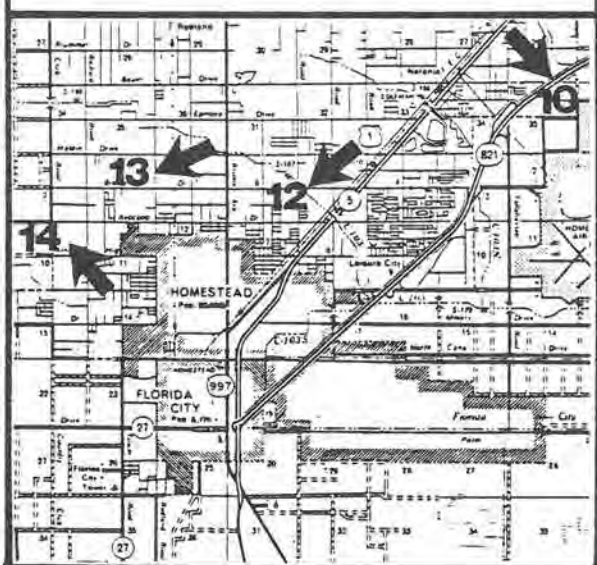


PROJECT AREAS

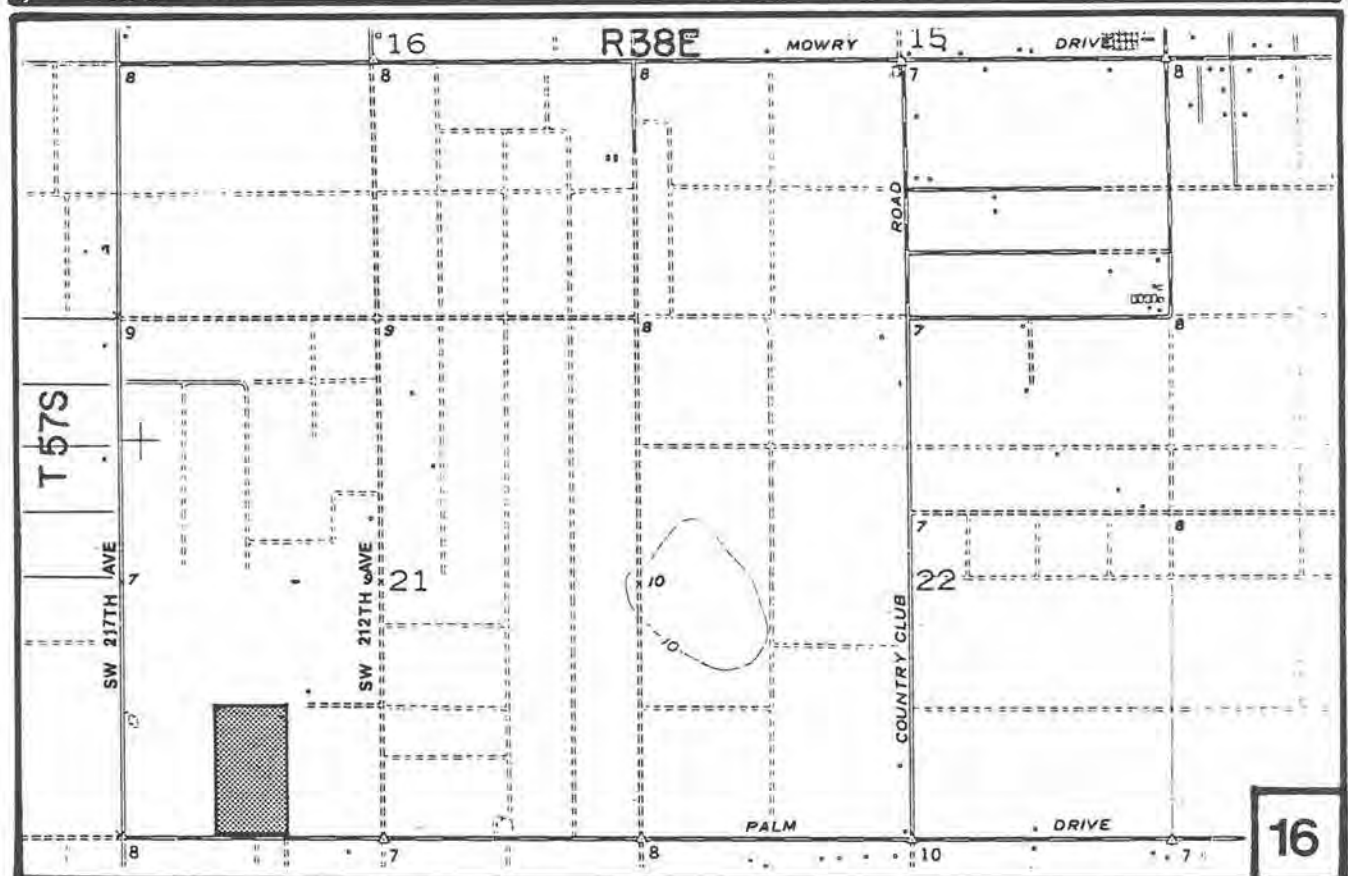
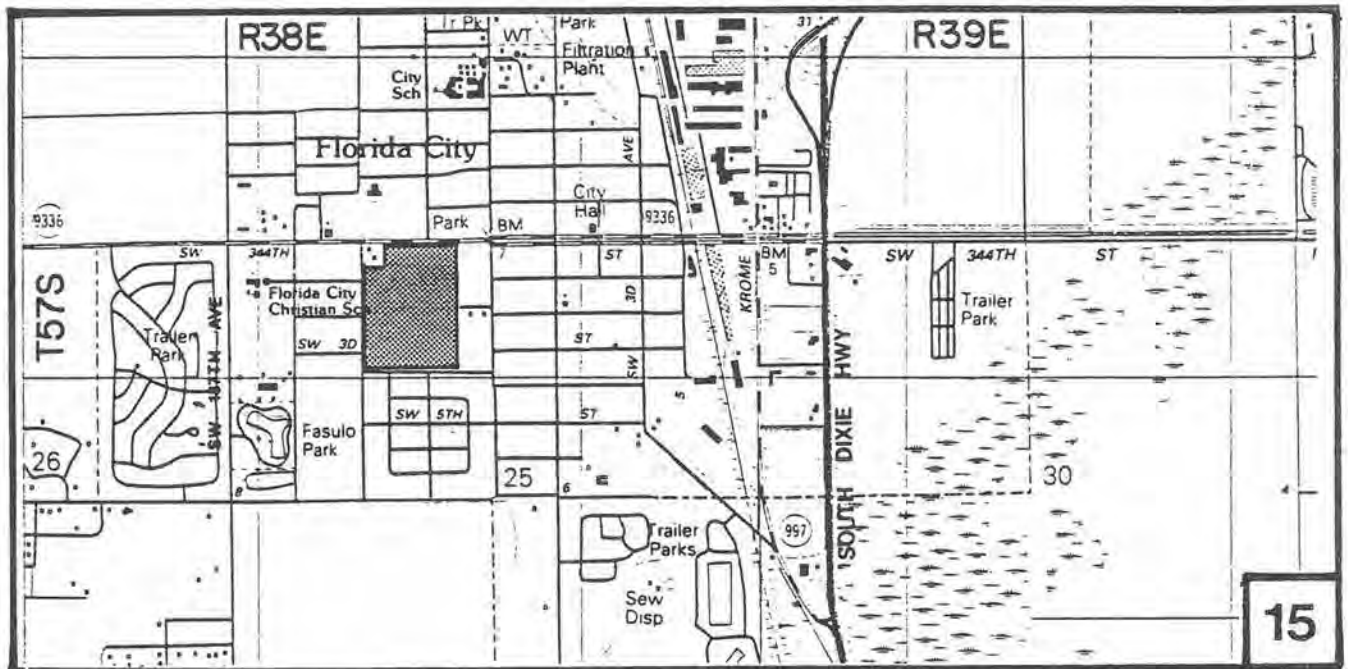


MIAMI
ROCKRIDGE PINELANDS

DADE COUNTY



 PROJECT AREAS

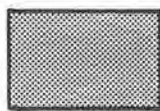


MILES

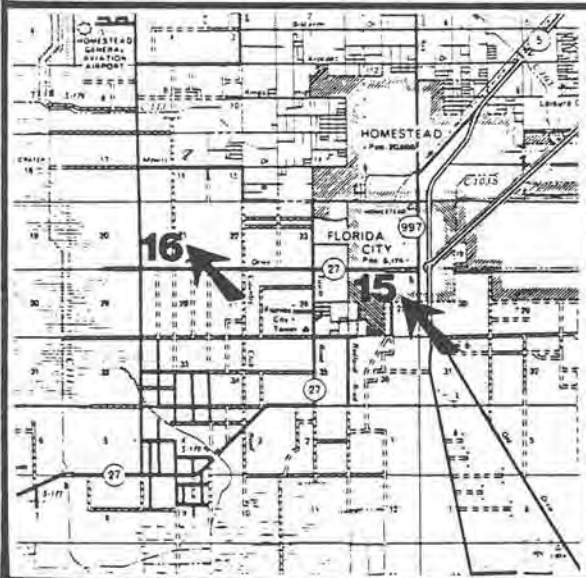
MIAMI ROCKRIDGE PINELANDS

DADE

COUNTY



PROJECT AREAS



<u>PROJECT NAME</u>	<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)</u>	<u>TAX ASSESSED VALUE</u>
#27 Miami Rockridge Pinelands	Dade	290	\$ 5,616,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies for state acquisition under the "Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL)" category, as defined in Section 18-8.003 of the Florida Administrative Code. Public 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 36 property owners.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

The 16 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.

#27 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 Advisory Council 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

Check with PDR

On December 14, 1988, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council 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.....	1
Letters of general support.....	120
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	0
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	17

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.

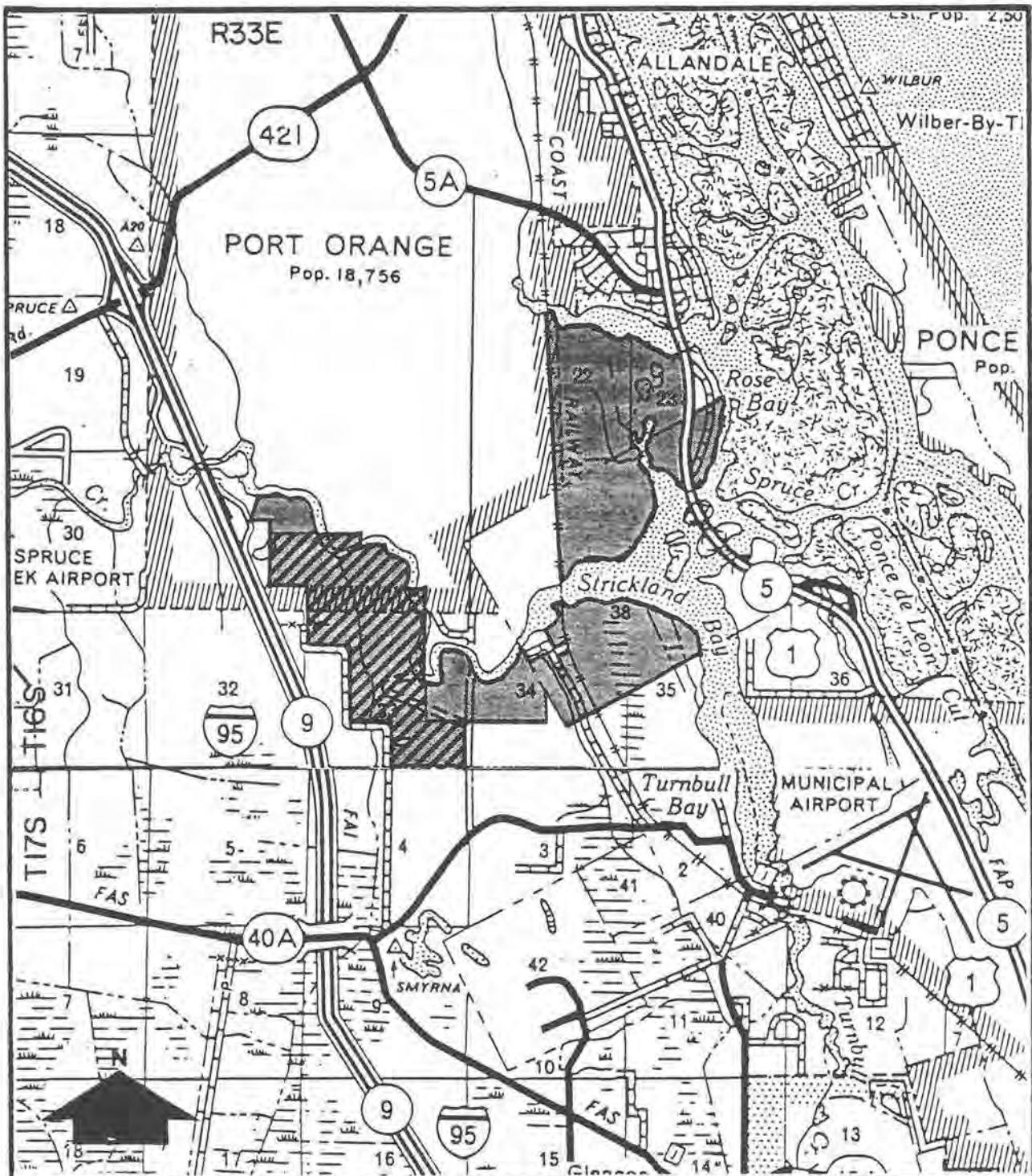
The Florida Department of Transportation has negotiated a contract with the owner of Site 2 to purchase a right of way which transects the hammock.

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.

#28 SPRUCE CREEK



SPRUCE CREEK

VOLUSIA

COUNTY



PROJECT AREA



STATE OWNED OR
UNDER CONTRACT FROM
THE COUNTY

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#28 Spruce Creek	Volusia	1,718	\$2,675,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies for state acquisition as "Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL)" as defined in Section 18-8.003 of the Florida Administrative Code. Public acquisition would help protect a creek and bay and associated estuarine tidal systems, as well as significant archaeological sites.

MANAGER

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

PROPOSED USE

State Preserve or Park, and County Nature Park.

LOCATION

In eastern Volusia county, Florida's northeastern coast, approximately five miles south of Daytona Beach. This project is within Florida's Senate District 10 and House District 29. It is also within the jurisdictions of the St. Johns River Water Management District and the East Central Florida Regional Planning Council.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

The Spruce Creek project includes lands bordering Spruce Creek, Strickland Bay, and Rose Bay. Most of the natural communities on site are in good condition and include: estuarine tidal swamp, scrub, xeric hammock, maritime hammock, mesic flatwoods and wet prairie. The project potentially supports or provides protection for numerous animal species that are state and/or federally listed as endangered or threatened. These include bald eagle, wood stork, and manatee among others. Maintenance of the tract in a natural condition would help protect water quality of the adjacent water bodies.

Two archaeological sites are recorded from the project area, and the location and nature of the tract indicate that other sites may also be present.

The project can provide many recreational activities such as boating, canoeing, fishing, hiking, camping, bicycle riding, and nature study. Boating should be restricted to protect manatees.

OWNERSHIP

This project consists of approximately 20 parcels and nine owners, including Volusia County (see Coordination).

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

The areas along Spruce Creek are subject to tidal flooding. These flood-prone and other wet areas on site are not suitable for development of any great intensity. The upland areas could support intense development.

Land use designation of the property ranges from agricultural to residential development. One parcel east of US 1 is commercially zoned. The area is experiencing significant growth (42.5% from 1976-1986), and the city limits of New Smyrna Beach and Port Orange can be expected to expand in the future and incorporate portions of the project area. As of October 1989, New Smyrna Beach was considering annexation of 300+ acres on the west side of Turnbull Bay South and adjacent to parcel #8 in the project area.

* Volusia County to manage a small (39 acre) tract adjacent to US 1.

#28 SPRUCE CREEK

ACQUISITION PLANNING

On December 1, 1989, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council approved the Spruce Creek Project Design. It modified the resource planning boundary by deleting the Oates tract, parcel #2, a portion of which is state owned, the remainder under contract from the county.

Acquisition Phasing

- Phase I. Parcels owned by Volusia County
- Phase II. Other ownerships

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value of this project is estimated to be \$2,675,000.

Management Cost

Projected start-up cost for the Division of Recreation and Parks:

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$ 21,559	\$ 2,712	\$ 17,055	\$ 41,326

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	2
Letters of general support.....	25
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials...	0
Letters of support from local and state conservation organizations..	0

OTHER

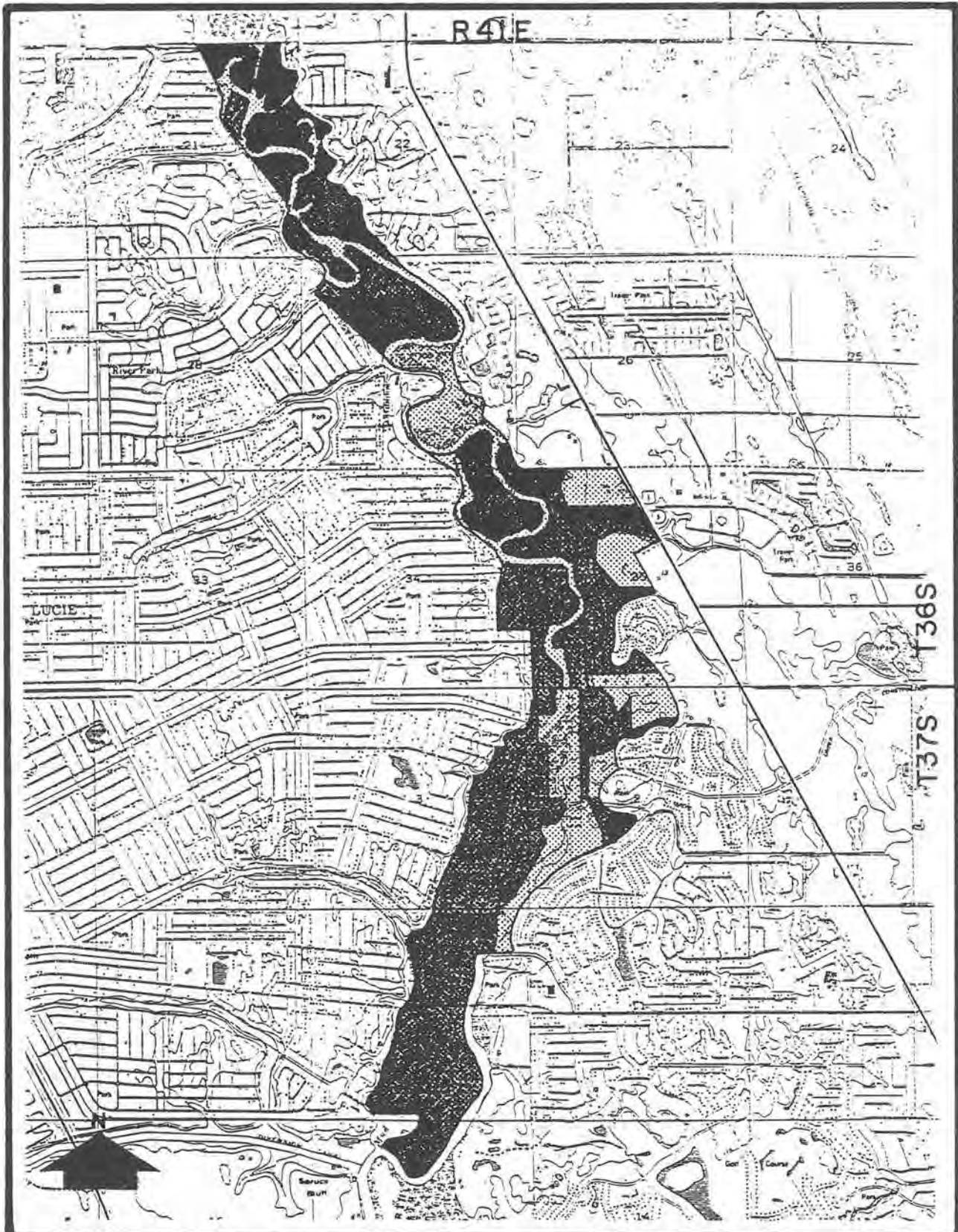
Coordination

This project is a joint effort with Volusia County which has already acquired approximately 83% of the project. The CARL fund will reimburse Volusia County for 50% of the acquisition costs for those parcels already acquired. If the state negotiates the remaining parcels, then Volusia County will reimburse the CARL fund 50% of the costs.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Management responsibility for the Spruce Creek project is recommended to be split between the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources and Volusia County. The project should be managed under single-use concepts with the primary goals of preserving the significant natural features, and maintaining and enhancing water quality in adjacent waterbodies. Recreational potential for the tract is high, however, recreational use must be fully compatible with the primary goal of resource protection. All recreational use should be resource-based, that is dependent on the natural quality of the tract. Resource-based recreation includes boating, fishing, hiking, camping, picnicking, and nature study. Resource-based recreation excludes such activities as tennis or basketball. Facilities development must be carefully balanced with resource protection. The waters adjacent to the project are important manatee habitat. Special consideration should be given to limit development which might increase runoff (e.g., parking lots). Volusia County management plans should be reviewed by the Department of Natural Resources to ensure that the state's acquisition objectives are satisfied.

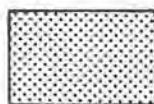
#29 NORTH FORK ST. LUCIE RIVER



NORTH FORK ST. LUCIE RIVER

ST. LUCIE

COUNTY



PROJECT AREA



TPL

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 for state acquisition under the "Other Lands" category as defined in Section 18-8.003 of the Florida Administrative Codes. Public 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 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

The Trust for Public Lands has acquired the majority of Phase I from General Development Corporation (GDC).

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. 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 Advisory Council 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 (acquired by the Trust for Public Lands) 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 Cost

Projected start-up cost for the Division of State Lands:

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$ 24,699	-0-	\$ 8,000	\$ 25,000	\$ 57,699

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	0
Letters of general support.....	35
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	4
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	3

OTHER

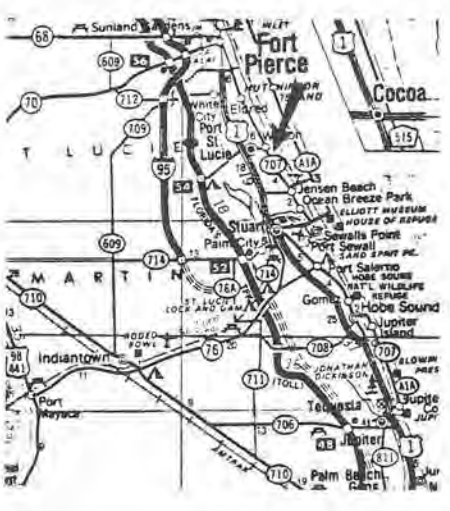
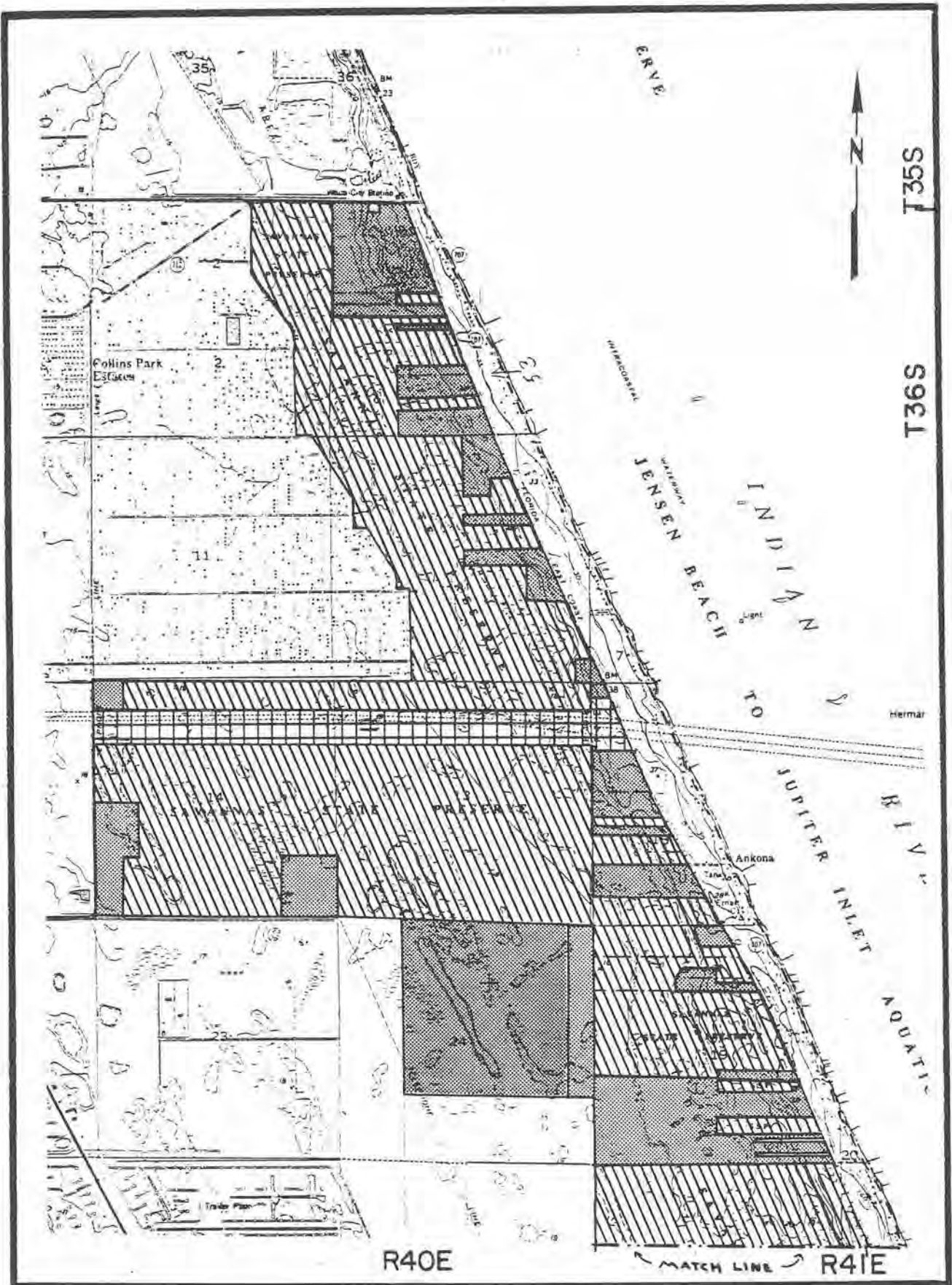
Coordination

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




MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

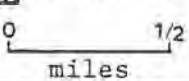
The majority of the project area, especially the wetlands and communities transitional to wetlands (e.g., hydric hammock), should be managed by the Division of State Lands of the Department of Natural Resources to enhance the protection of the North Fork St. Lucie River Aquatic Preserve. Suitable upland 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.

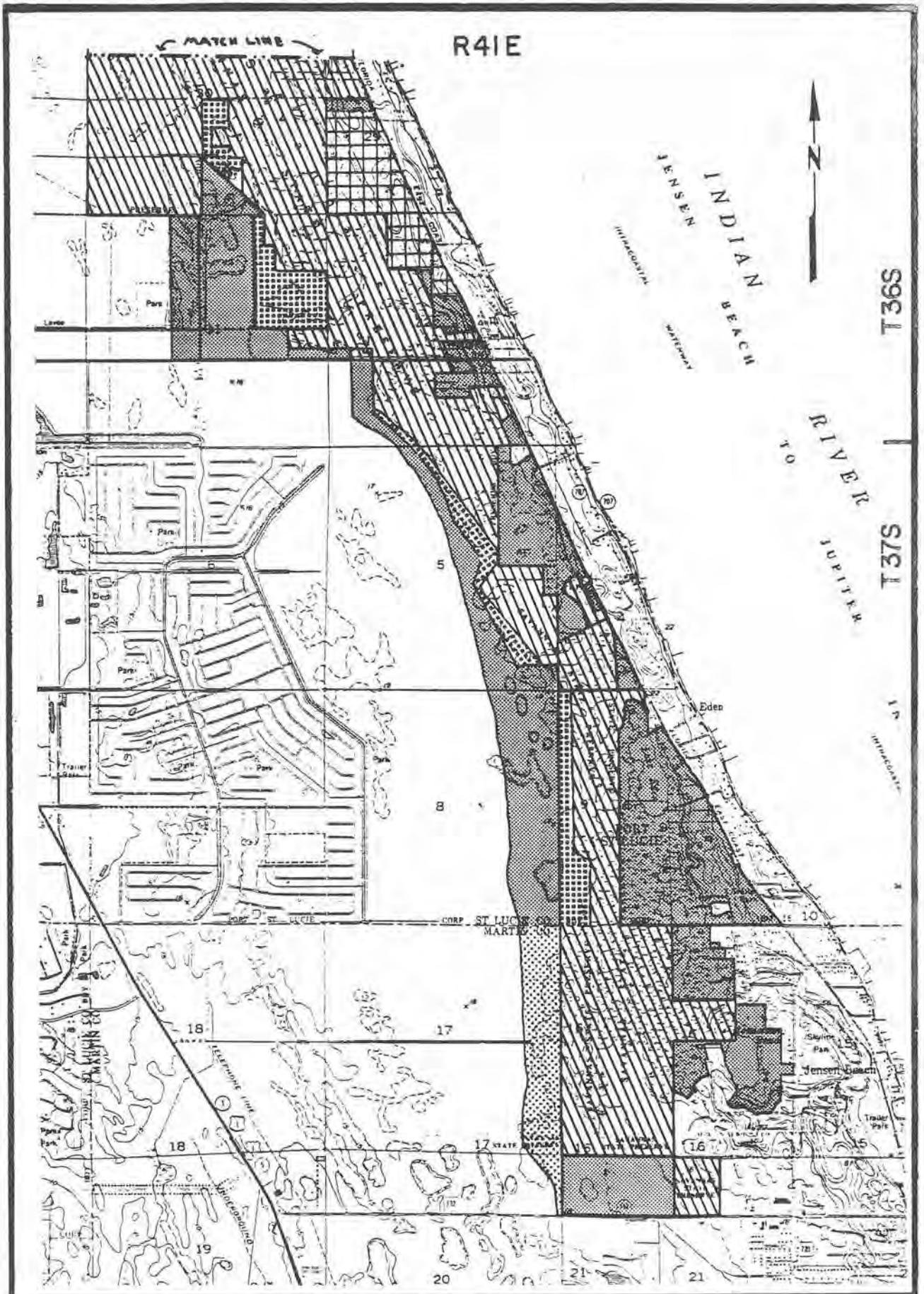
#30 SOUTH SAVANNAS



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






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

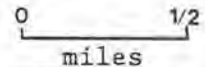




SOUTH SAVANNAS

MARTIN / ST. LUCIE COUNTIES

- | | | | |
|---|------------------------------|---|-------------------------|
|  | PROJECT AREA (LESS THAN FEE) |  | TPL
(UNDER CONTRACT) |
|  | PROJECT AREA |  | DRI MITIGATION |
|  | STATE OWNED | | |



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

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies for state acquisition under the "Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL)" category, as defined in Section 18-8.003 of the Florida Administrative Code. Public acquisition of this project would help to protect a freshwater marsh and an associated upland natural community unique to the southeast Florida coast.

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 246 acres have been acquired or are under option through the CARL program including the 169+ acres under option from the Trust for Public Lands (TPL). *This acreage was not deleted from the acreage remaining to be purchased because it was never included on the boundary map as privately owned. Over 100 owners remain.

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) was approved by the Treasure Coast Regional Planning Council and Martin County. The DRI included an 82 acre parcel within the expanded (see "Acquisition Planning") CARL project boundary which will be managed by the county. The provision of the DRI stipulated that the important buffer area be managed for recreation and open space and that any development by the county be approved by the Department of Community Affairs (DCA) and the Department of Natural Resources (DNR).

ACQUISITION PLANNING

On June 22, 1988 the Land Acquisition Advisory Council 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

#30 SOUTH SAVANNAS

ACQUISITION PLANNING (Continued)

acres might be acquired by dedication and 181.2 acres could 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.

Acquisition Phasing

It is recommended that this project be acquired in one phase. The sand mine area, however, 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 1989-90.

<u>Source</u>	<u>Salaries</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expense</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
IITF	\$18,944	\$15,600	\$15,000	-0-	\$49,544

Funds Requested for Fiscal Year 1990-91.

<u>FTE</u>	<u>Salaries</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expense</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
1	\$19,284	\$17,680	\$15,000	-0-	\$51,964

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	5
Letters of general support.....	98
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	20
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	10

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

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

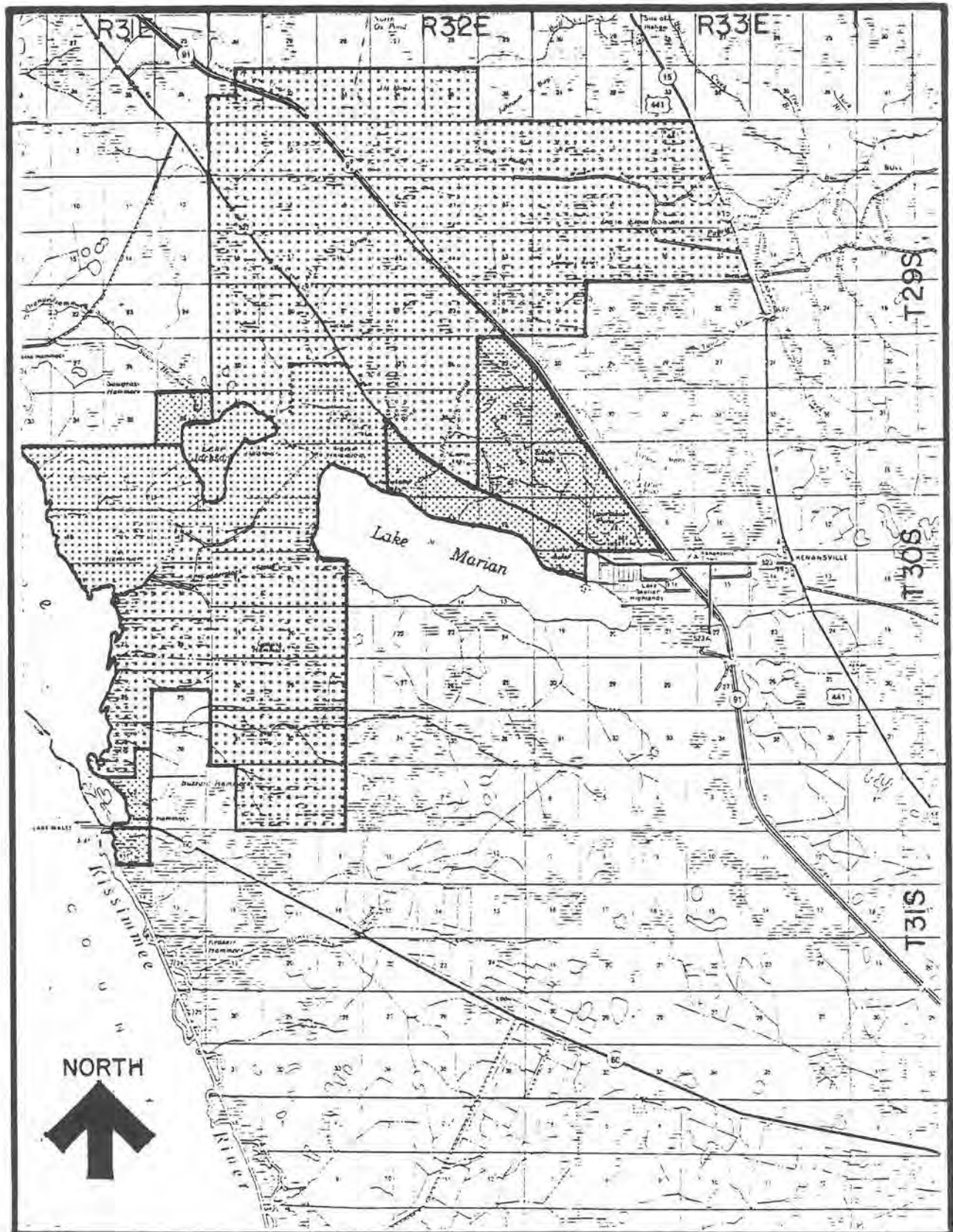
The primary goal of resource management for the EEL part of Savannas is to preserve and perpetuate the natural resources of the area, and secondarily to provide for public use of the area for activities that are compatible with the primary goal.

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 non-state 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.

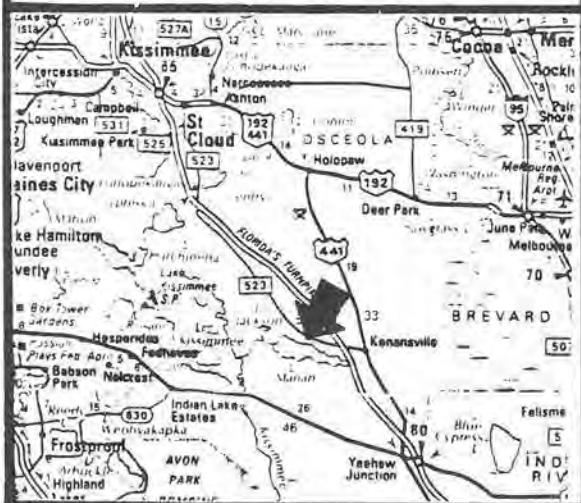
Public use of the Savannas includes resource based activities that will have minimal impact on the environmental attributes of the area. Activities considered most suitable include: nature study, canoeing, fishing picnicking, natural scenery appreciation, and scientific research. Hunting has also been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

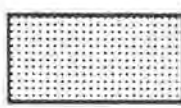
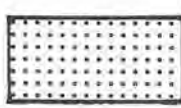
The Division of State Lands of the Department of Natural Resources has been appointed to serve as lead agency for the management of the Savannas State Reserve. Agencies participating on a cooperative level with Reserve management include the Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State (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).

#31 THREE LAKES/PRAIRIE LAKES



THREE LAKES/
PRAIRIE LAKES
OSCEOLA COUNTY



-  PROJECT AREA
-  THREE LAKES WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA

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

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies for state acquisition under the "Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL)" category as defined in Section 18-8.003 of the Florida Administrative Code. Public acquisition would help protect habitat critical to endangered and threatened animal species and would help preserve the water quality and wetland systems of two lakes, both are part of the Upper Kissimmee "Chain of Lakes".

MANAGER

Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission.

PROPOSED USE

Addition to 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 and is managed as the Three Lakes Wildlife Management Area by the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission.

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

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.

#31 THREE LAKES/PRAIRIE LAKES ADDITION

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT (Continued)

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 Advisory Council 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 deletion of state-owned property 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

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 Advisory Council 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.

ESTIMATED COST

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

Funds Budgeted by the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission for Fiscal Year 1989-90 for the Three Lakes Wildlife Management Area (adjacent to Three Lakes/Prairie Lakes project area).

<u>Salary</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expense</u>	<u>OOO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$48,600	\$17,106	\$69,890	\$30,000	\$165,596

Funds Requested for Fiscal Year 1990-91.

<u>Salary</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expense</u>	<u>OOO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$50,000	\$17,200	\$70,000	\$10,000	\$147,200

Funds Budgeted by the Division of Forestry for Fiscal Year 1989-90 for the Three Lakes Wildlife Management Area (adjacent to Three Lakes/Prairie Lakes project area).

<u>Salary</u>	<u>Expense</u>	<u>OOO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$36,004	\$25,450	-0-	\$61,454

Funds Requested for Fiscal Year 1990-91.

<u>Source</u>	<u>Salary</u>	<u>Expense</u>	<u>Total</u>
CARL	-0-	\$31,000	\$31,000

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

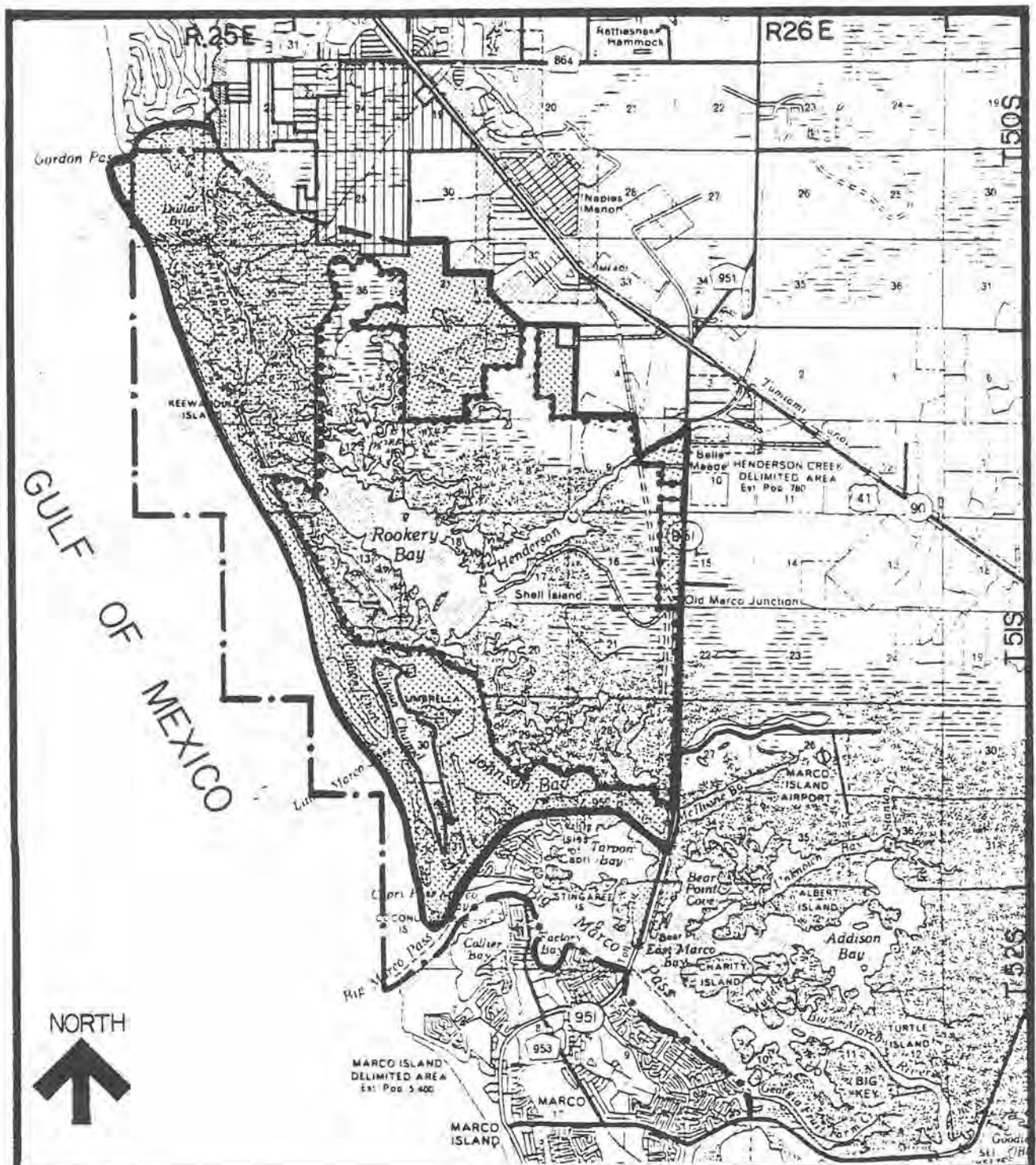
MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

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 stipulated 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 and the remainder of the project should be managed for multiple-use as part of the Three Lakes Wildlife Management Area (GFWFC). However, a recent agreement between the Department of Natural Resources and the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission has passed management responsibility of the entire tract to the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission.

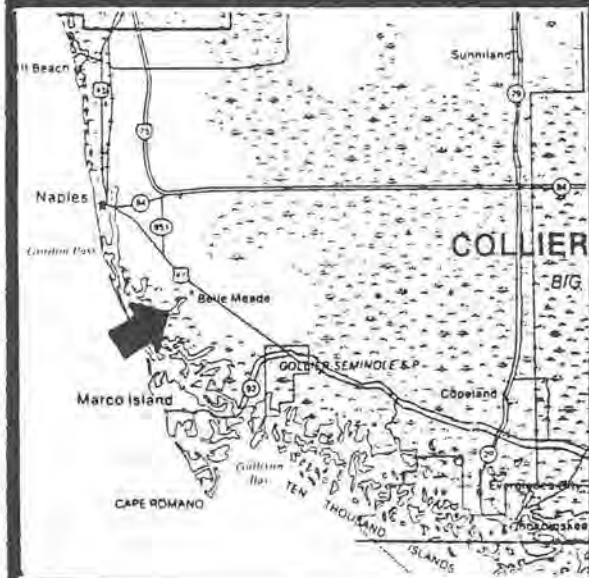
#32 ROOKERY BAY










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
#32 Rookery Bay	Collier	10,853	\$13,756,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies for state acquisition under the "Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL)" and "Other Lands" categories as defined in Section 18-8.003 of the Florida Administrative Code. Public acquisition would help protect a coastal barrier island, estuarine and aquatic preserve systems, and habitat for endangered plant and animal species. Acquisition would also ensure continuing recreational opportunities for the general public.

MANAGER

The Division of Marine Resources 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 the donation, totaling approximately 1,166 acres. The state acquired an additional 13,230 acres (primarily wetlands) in an exchange with Deltona. An additional 13,000 acres were also acquired by exchange from Deltona on Marco Island. Approximately 200 parcels remain to be acquired. The state acquired a substantial portion of Cannon Island in 1988.

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 applications in the area points out that this tract is endangered by development.

#32 ROOKERY BAY

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT (Continued)

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.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

The Rookery Bay project design was approved by the Land Acquisition Advisory Council 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. Cannon Island, Johnson Island. (Cannon Island predominantly 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 by Division of Marine Resources for Fiscal Year 1989-90.

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expense</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$246,244	\$ 41,804	\$63,541	\$ 82,500	\$434,089

Management Funds Requested for Fiscal Year 1990-91:

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expense</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>FCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$198,304	\$ 31,804	\$63,541	-0-	\$515,214	\$891,256

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 SUMMARY (Continued)

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

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

#33 COCKROACH BAY ISLANDS

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

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies for state acquisition under the "Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL)" category as defined in Section 18-8.003 of the Florida Administrative Code. Public acquisition would help preserve highly productive marine habitat within an aquatic preserve. 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

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.

#33 COCKROACH BAY

OWNERSHIP

This project consists of two major owners. The Leiseys own the mainland portion of the tract. Hillsborough County has recently acquired most of the islands from the Whittikers. Cockroach Island (Indian Key), the location of the primary archaeological site, is owned by Symmes, who turned down a county offer this past fall. The county and Leiseys are willing sellers. 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 unsubstantial 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 Advisory Council 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.....	3
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.

OTHER (Continued)

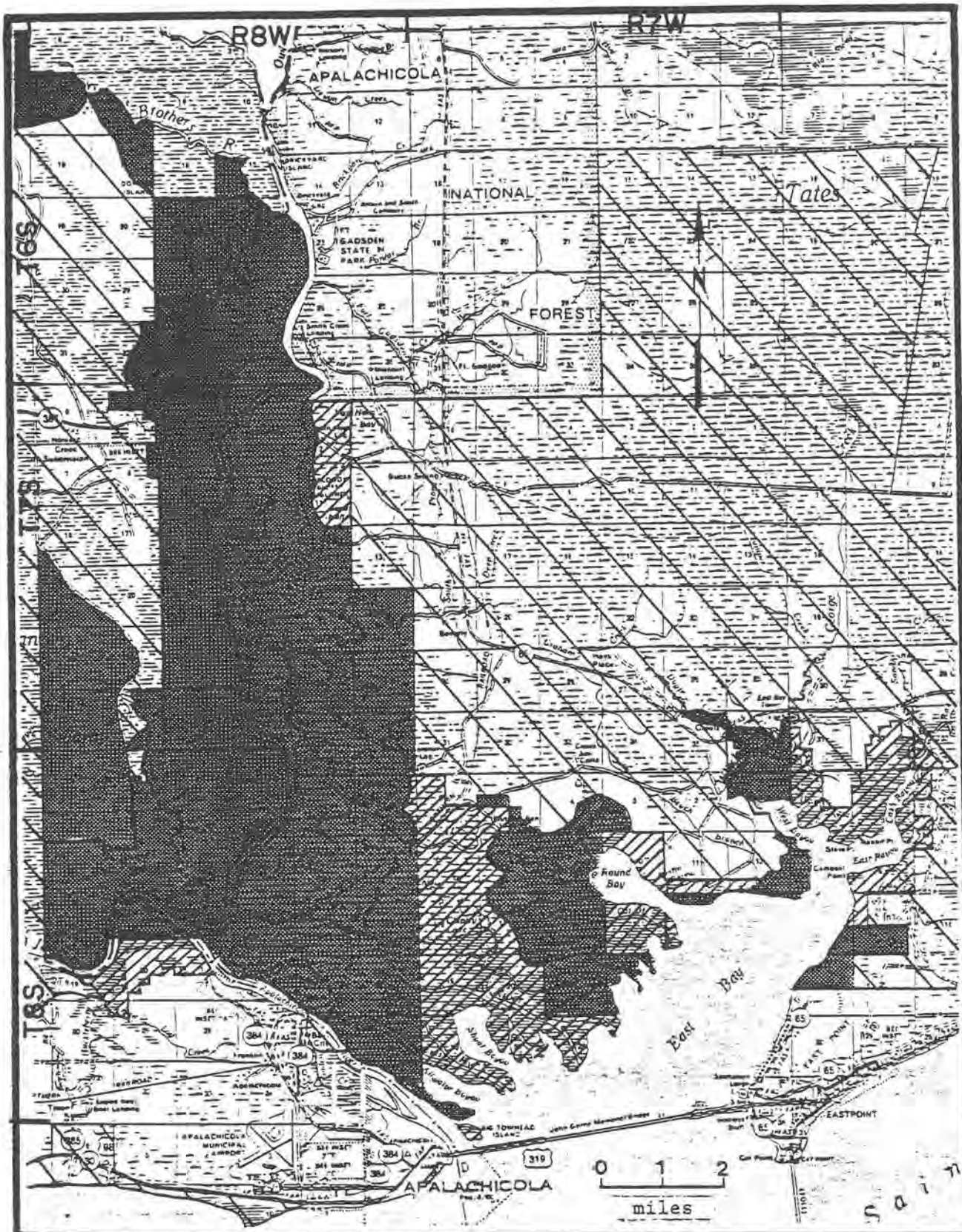
Coordination

Hillsborough County is a joint participant in the acquisition of this project and has acquired the Whittiker ownership which includes most of the islands. On June 13, 1989, the board granted the Division of State Lands the authority to proceed with the acquisition of this project as a bargain purchase.

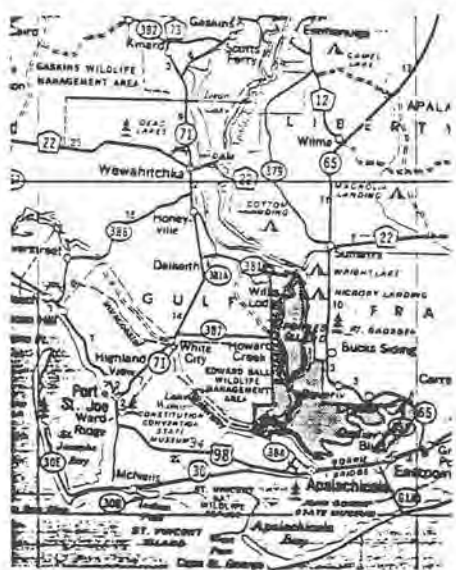
MANAGEMENT SUMMARY




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.

#34 LOWER APALACHICOLA



LOWER APALACHICOLA
FRANKLIN COUNTY



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

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

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies for state acquisition under the "Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL)" and "Other Lands" category as defined in Section 18-8.003 of the Florida Administrative Code, 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 Marine Resources 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.

PROPOSED USE

Addition to and buffer for the Apalachicola National Estuarine Research Reserve and Aquatic Preserve, Wildlife and Environmental Area.

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

28,122+ acres were acquired under the EEL program; approximately 14,713 acres under CARL, including the 8,792+ acre M.K. Ranch. A 20 acre donation was also received as part of the M.K. Ranch acquisition. Although the M.K. Ranch tract was acquired as a separate CARL project, it is managed in conjunction with the Lower Apalachicola project area. Approximately twelve ownerships remain to be acquired.

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 delicately 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 72. See also page 73, Apalachicola River and Bay project summary under OTHER.

On August 4, 1989, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council approved the addition of 31+ acres to the existing project and directed staff to prepare a project design.

#34 LOWER APALACHICOLA

ESTIMATED COST

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

Management Funds

Management Funds Budgeted for Fiscal Year 1989-90 by the Division of Forestry for Lower Apalachicola/MK Ranch:

<u>Salary</u>	<u>Expense</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$13,155	\$4,540	\$17,695

Funds Requested for Fiscal Year 1990-91:

<u>Source</u>	<u>Salary</u>	<u>Expense</u>	<u>Total</u>
CARL	-0-	\$6,500	\$ 6,500

Management Funds Budgeted for Fiscal Year 1989-90 by the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission:

<u>Salary</u>	<u>Expense</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$20,520	\$20,000	\$43,520

Funds Requested for Fiscal Year 1990-91:

<u>Salary</u>	<u>Expense</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$21,000	\$23,000	\$10,000	\$54,000

Management Funds Budgeted for Fiscal Year 1989-90 by the Division of Marine Resources:

<u>Salary</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expense</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>FCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$241,525	\$ 28,082	\$ 56,042	\$ 81,699	-0-	\$407,348

Funds Requested for Fiscal Year 1990-91:

<u>Salary</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expense</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>FCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$386,632	\$ 38,082	\$ 56,042	-0-	\$207,805	\$688,561

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

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY (Continued)

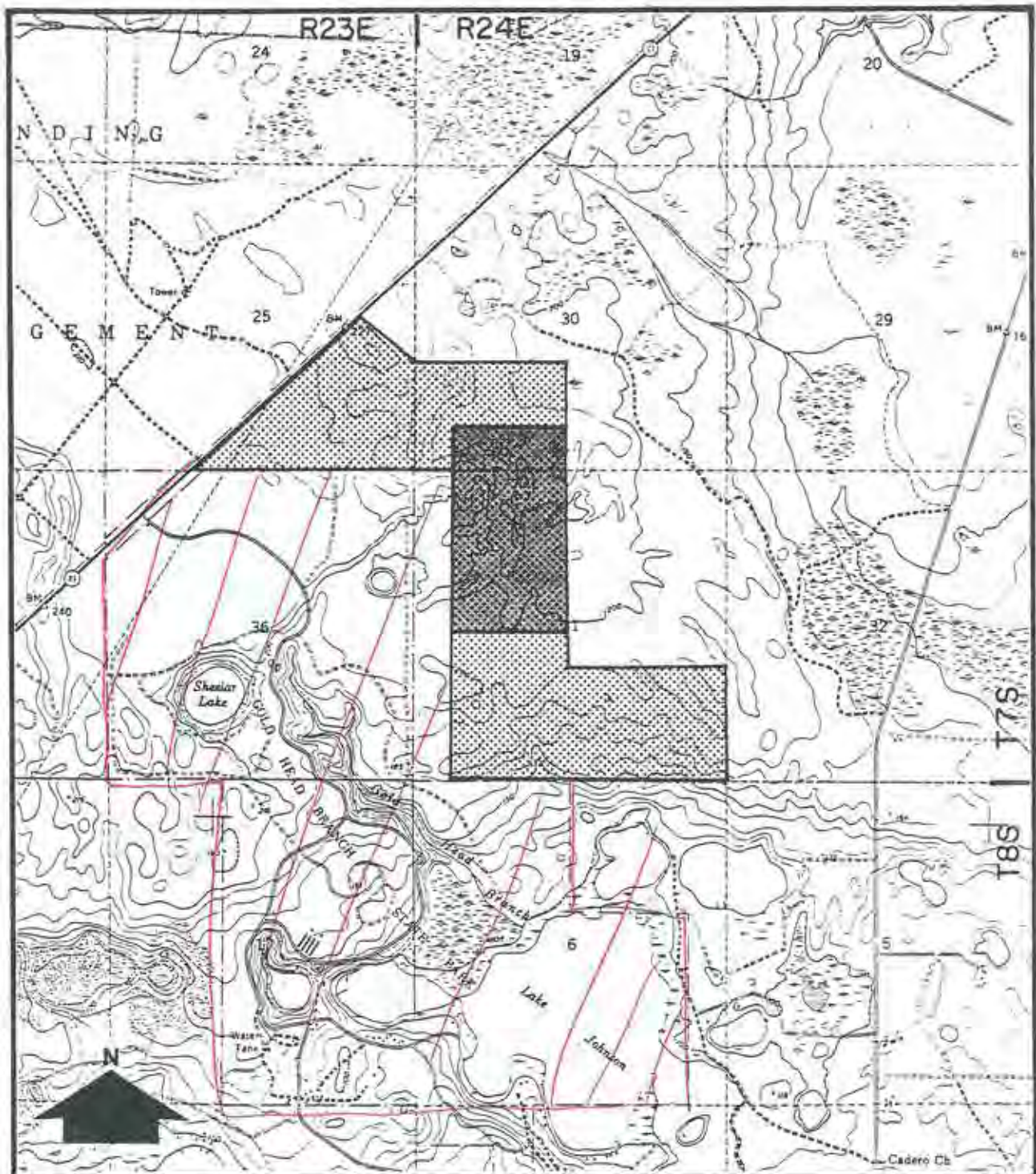
was received during development of the management plan. Each of these groups also has the opportunity to provide further input into Reserve management via a six member advisory Reserve Management Committee consisting of one representative from the Department of Natural Resources, Department of Environmental 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.

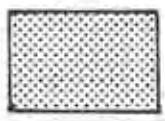
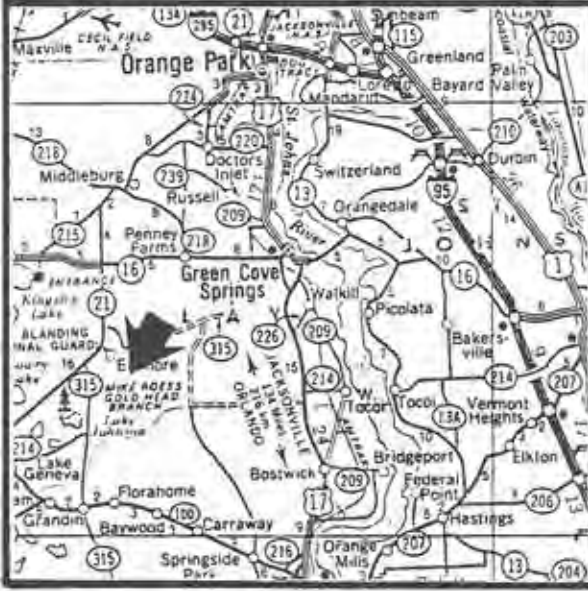
#35 GOLD HEAD BRANCH ADDITION



GOLDHEAD BRANCH ADDITION

CLAY

COUNTY



PROJECT AREA



ACQUIRED BY TNC

State owned

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#35 Gold Head Branch Addition	Clay	405	\$607,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies for state acquisition under the "Environmentally Endangered Lands" category, as defined in Section 18-8.003 of the Florida Administrative Code. Public acquisition would expand a state park, protecting a high quality example of an endangered natural community and endangered plant and animal species.

MANAGER

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

PROPOSED USE

Addition to Gold Head Branch State Park.

LOCATION

In southwestern Clay County, northeast Florida, adjacent, north and east, to the Goldhead Branch State Park, approximately eighteen miles east of Gainesville. This project is within Florida's Senate District 8 and House District 21. It is also within the jurisdictions of the St. Johns River Water Management District and the Northeast Florida Regional Planning Council.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

The Gold Head Branch Addition is comprised of sandhill and scrub natural communities. These natural community types are rapidly diminishing due to development and are considered threatened in Florida. The tract is known to support gopher tortoise and the Florida scrub jay. The population of scrub jays is reported to be the most northern. The tract potentially supports several other rare animal species which depend upon scrub and sandhill habitat.

This project could supplement existing hiking and nature study opportunities in Gold Head Branch State Park.

OWNERSHIP

This project consists of three parcels and two owners. The Nature Conservancy recently acquired approximately 150 acres within the project boundary (see also Coordination).

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

The site is almost entirely high upland scrub and sandhill habitat ideal for development.

This portion of Clay County is not experiencing much growth at present, although Clay County as a whole is ranked 11th (67.4% from 1976-1986) in county growth rate. The major property owner has developed an adjacent area and is working to develop the project area in the near future. There is also some rural residential development adjacent to the project. Because the site is dry and has highway frontage, it is an attractive site for any development that might occur in the area.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

On December 1, 1989, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council (LAAC) approved the Gold Head Branch Addition Project Design. The project design altered the resource planning boundary by excluding developed and developing parcels and by extending the eastern boundary to include all of an undeveloped parcel.

Acquisition Phasing

- Phase I. The Nature Conservancy owned parcels
- Phase II. Remaining parcels

#35 GOLDHEAD BRANCH ADDITION

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value is approximately \$607,000.

Management Cost

Proposed start-up cost for the Division of Recreation and Parks:

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$19,580	\$ 2,712	\$ 6,978	\$ 29,270

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	1
Letters of general support.....	30
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials..	0
Letters of support from local and state conservation organizations.	2

OTHER

Coordination

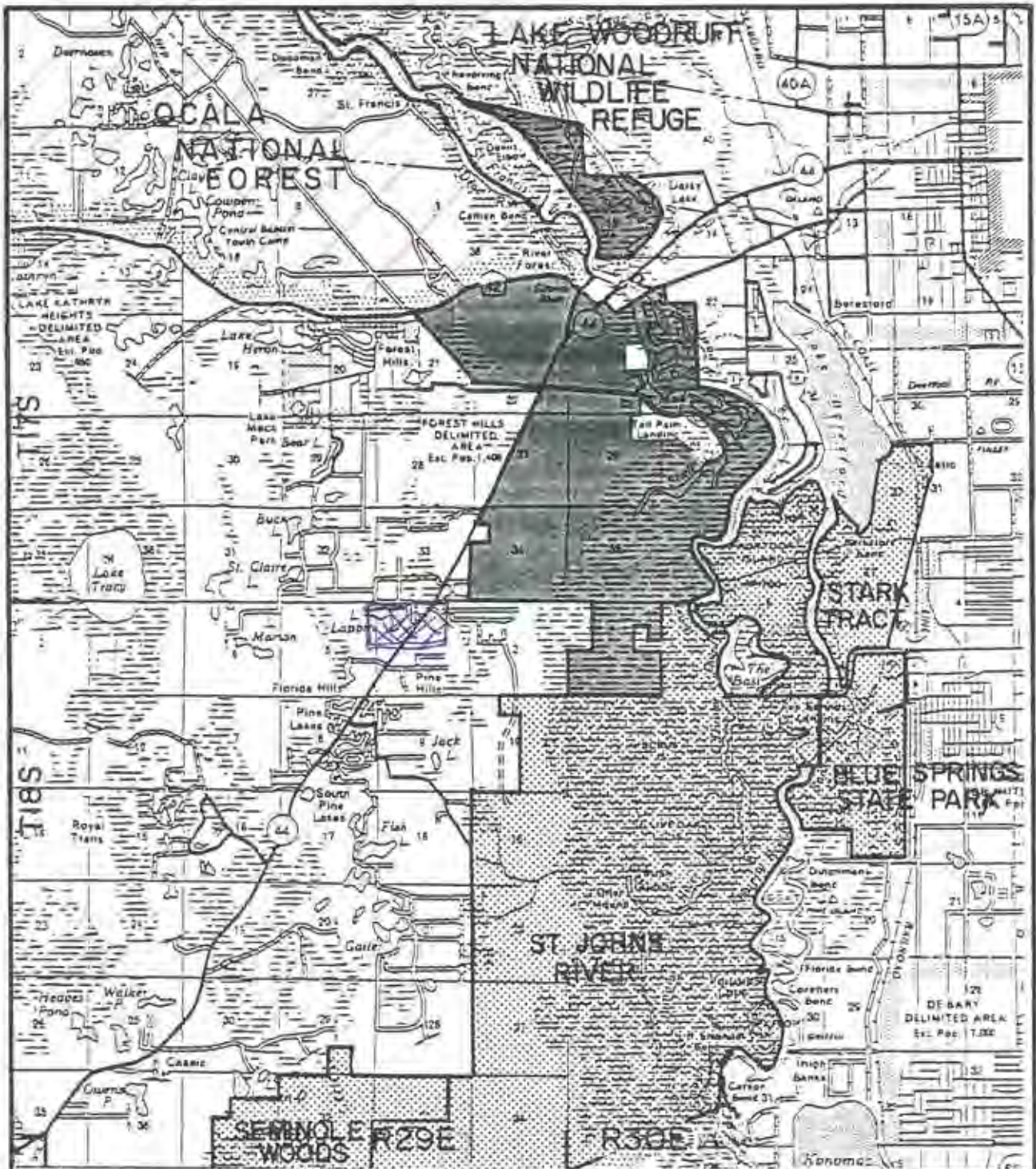
The Nature Conservancy (TNC) is an intermediary in the acquisition of this project, having already acquired 150_ acres, and will assist as necessary with negotiations for the remaining acreage.

Clay County made available approximately \$122,000 in DuPont mitigation moneys and an additional \$10,000 for the TNC acquisition.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

It is recommended that the Division of Recreation and Parks, Department of Natural Resources be assigned management responsibility for the Gold Head Branch Addition. The project should be managed as an addition to Gold Head Branch State Park under single-use concepts with the primary goal of preserving the natural communities, most notably the scrub. Scrub is a fragile natural community and cannot support facilities development. The tract can provide additional recreational opportunities such as hiking and nature study. The primary purpose of the addition is to increase the biological diversity of the state park.

#36 WEKIVA-OCALA CONNECTOR



WEKIVA-OCALA CONNECTOR
(EAST)

LAKE/VOLUSIA COUNTY



PROJECT AREA

Handwritten note:
 → public lands

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#36 Wekiva-Ocala Connector	Lake/Volusia	12,070	\$10,688,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies for state acquisition under the "Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL)" category, as defined in Section 18-8.003 of the Florida Administrative Code. Public acquisition would provide a connection between state-owned lands and proposed acquisitions in the Wekiva River Basin and the federally owned Ocala National Forest. It would also help protect the wetland systems of a lake, creek, and major river.

MANAGER

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

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

PROPOSED USE

Eastern tract - State Preserve/Park.

Western tract - State Forest and Wildlife Management Area.

LOCATION

In northeastern Lake and western Volusia Counties, approximately 25 miles north of Orlando. This project is within Florida's Senate Districts 10 and 11 and House District 27. It is also within the jurisdiction of the St. Johns River Water Management District and the East Central Florida Regional Planning Council.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

The Wekiva-Ocala Connector project provides a wildlife corridor between the Ocala National Forest and the extensive state lands and proposed acquisitions along the Wekiva River. The project was designated specifically to accommodate the state-threatened Florida black bear, but would also serve many other species of wildlife. The project is predominantly comprised of forested wetlands; natural communities include: bottomland forest, floodplain swamp, floodplain marsh, upland mixed forest, mesic flatwoods, swamp lake, blackwater stream, sandhill, dome swamp, and scrub. Natural communities are in good to excellent condition, especially the interior, palustrine areas. The diversity of habitats support excellent populations of numerous wildlife species which likely includes many rare species.

There is one archaeological site recorded from the project area. The location and nature of the project suggest that there is a good probability that additional, presently unrecorded sites also exist.

The project has excellent recreational potential and could provide opportunities for boating, fishing, hiking, camping, horseback riding, and nature study.

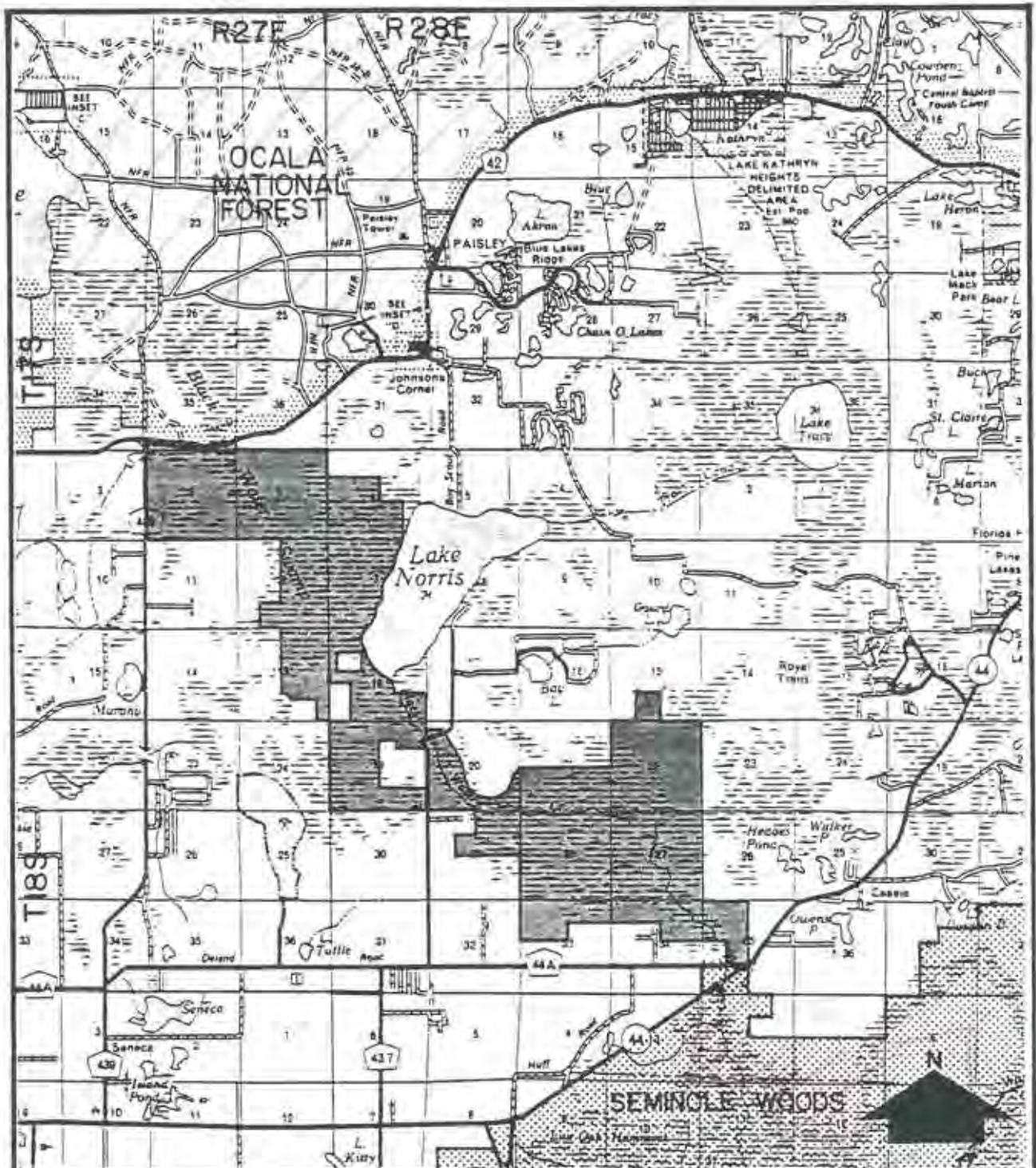
OWNERSHIP

This project consists of approximately 57 parcels and 27 owners.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

A majority of both sites consist of wetlands, so there is limited development potential on these areas. The upland areas, however, particularly along the state highways, are very vulnerable to development pressures.

Although most of the land in this part of Lake County is zoned agricultural, the county routinely grants requests for rezoning for residential development up to one unit per acre. Lake County is experiencing increased



WEKIVA-OCALA CONNECTOR
(WEST)

LAKE COUNTY



PROJECT AREA

*Wekiva
Connector*

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT (Continued)

growth in the Wekiva River basin as urban development moves north from the Orlando area. One parcel in Volusia County (Linkovick) has multiple zonings including B-7 (Commercial Marina) and B-4 (General Commercial).

ACQUISITION PLANNING

On January 17, 1990, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council approved the Wekiva-Ocala Connector Project Design. The project design altered the resource planning boundary by emphasizing fewer parcels and larger acreage tracts. The result was a net overall deletion (both tracts included) of approximately 6,026 acres.

Acquisition Phasing

Phase I - Volusia County, Ford, Stetson University, Lenholt Farms, Stein, Jung, and Hollywood Pines in eastern tract in conjunction with Maxwell, Holman/Harper, Stockley, and Fisch in western tract.

Acquisition of the western corridor of Phase I is contingent on the acquisition of the Carter Tract within the Seminole Woods CARL project, and should not proceed (boundary map should be completed but not appraisal) until the Carter Tract is under option.

Acquisition of Stetson, Lenholt in Section 22 and 27 and the west 1/2 of 26 and 23 of the eastern corridor, Phase I, should not proceed unless acquisition of the St. Johns project is assured.

However, if the St. Johns River project turns out to be unobtainable and the St. Johns River Water Management District protects the river and creek front parcels of the eastern tract through fee-simple acquisition or conservation easements, then the Advisory Council reserves the right to reconsider the acquisition of these more upland parcels as buffer for the wetlands.

Phase II - Other owners in both eastern and western tracts.

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value for this project is estimated to be \$10,688,000.

Management Cost

Proposed start-up costs for the Division of Recreation and Parks:

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$ 84,258	\$ 11,880	\$56,221	\$152,359

Proposed start-up costs for the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission:

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
-0-	\$ 5,000	-0-	\$ 5,000

Proposed start-up costs for the Division of Forestry have not been determined at this time.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	0
Letters of general support.....	85
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials...	2
Letters of support from local and state conservation organizations..	17

OTHER

Coordination

Volusia County has already acquired a large parcel in the eastern tract. It is likely that the remainder of the project will be acquired by the state with the cooperation and assistance of Lake and Volusia Counties, the St. John River Water Management District, and The Nature Conservancy.

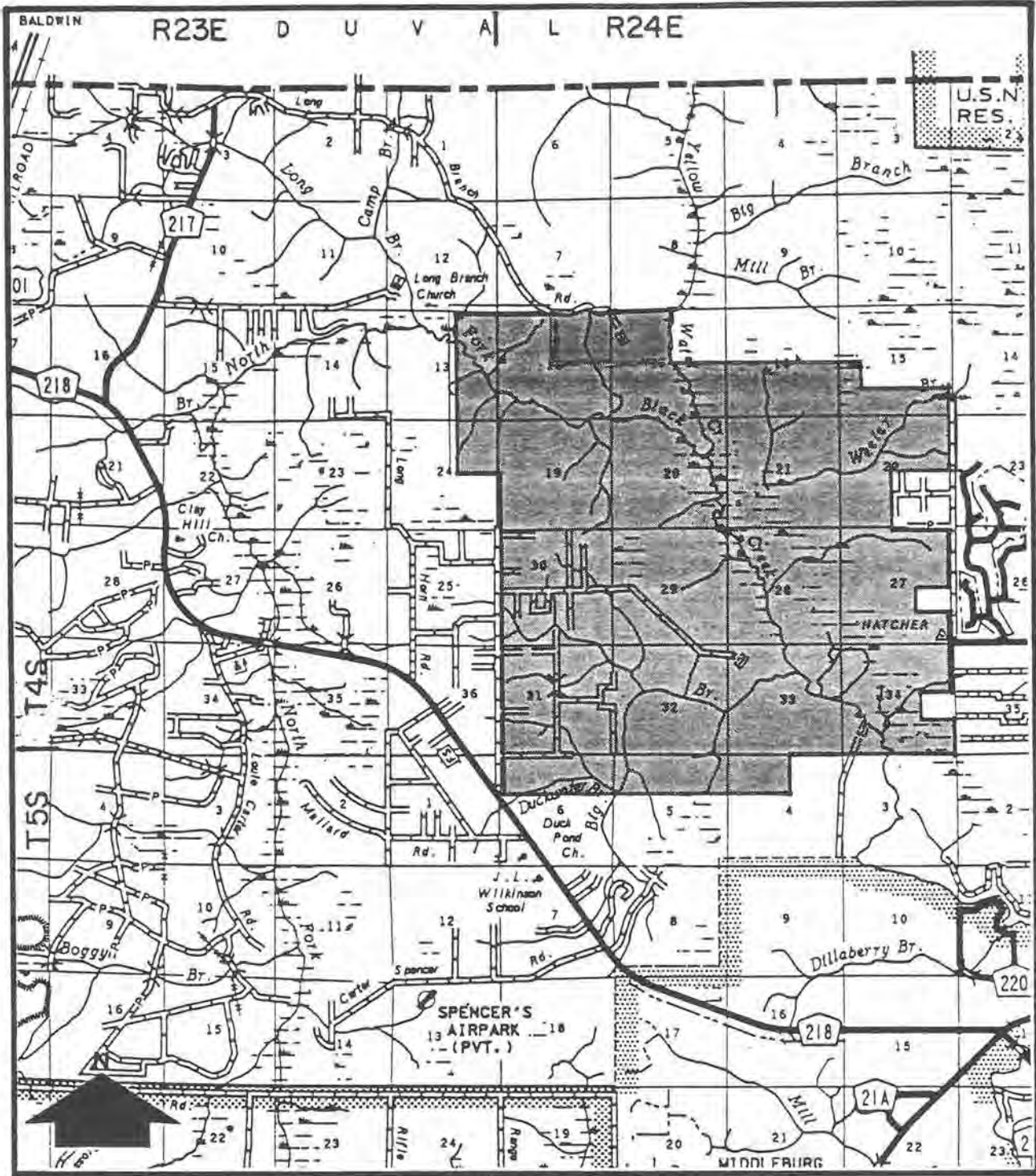
MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The project is divided into two separate units, each with its own management concept.

The eastern connector is recommended to be managed by the Division of Recreation and Parks, Department of Natural Resources in conjunction with Hontoon Island and Blue Springs State Parks. The tract should be managed according to single-use principles with the primary goals of preserving the significant natural communities and providing compatible recreation. The Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission is recommended as a cooperating manager to assist in wildlife management.

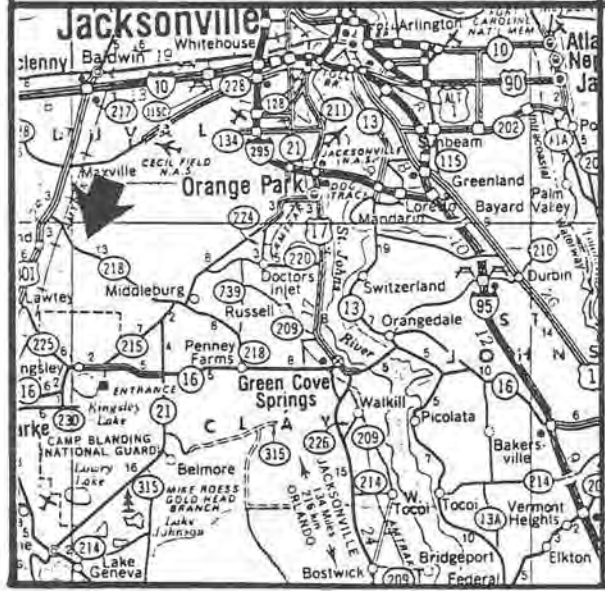
The western connector is recommended for multiple use management under the Division of Forestry with the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission cooperating. Management activities should stress maintenance of natural communities and protection of rare or sensitive resources. Where feasible, forest management practices should emphasize natural regeneration and reforestation to the original condition. Pine plantations should be managed to obtain a more natural appearance and function through a series of improvement thinnings. In forests that exhibit old growth characteristics, management activities should be carefully designed and conducted to maintain these qualities.


#37 UPPER BLACK CREEK



UPPER BLACK CREEK

CLAY COUNTY



 PROJECT AREA

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#37 Upper Black Creek	Clay	8,052	\$12,235,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies for state acquisition under the "Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL)" category as defined in Section 18-8.003 of the Florida Administrative Code. Public acquisition would protect a large acreage, relatively undisturbed tract, several natural communities, endangered and threatened animal species, and special plant species. Acquisition would also help preserve the water quality and wetland systems of a creek and its associated tributaries.

MANAGER

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

PROPOSED USE

Wildlife Management Area.

LOCATION

In northern Clay County, northeastern Florida, approximately ten miles southwest of Jacksonville. This project is within Florida's Senate District 8 and House District 21. It is also within the jurisdictions of the St. Johns River Water Management District and the Northeast Florida Regional Planning Council.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

The Upper Black Creek project is a natural area comprised of sandhill, upland mixed forest, mesic flatwoods, bottomland forest, wet flatwoods, blackwater stream, and seepage slope. Although timber has been harvested from most of the site, the second-growth forest is in good condition. The project includes over six miles of the North Fork of Black Creek and several of its tributaries. The tract supports good populations of wildlife and may also harbor the state endangered Bartram's ixia (Salpingostylis coelestinum).

The relatively large size and predominantly natural character of this project create an environment that can provide recreational opportunities such as boating, fishing, hiking, camping, horseback riding, and hunting.

OWNERSHIP

This project consists of approximately 29 parcels, and four owners (two of the same family).

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

Most of the project site is upland and suitable for development. The presence of Black Creek and Yellow Water Creek add to the attractiveness of the site for residential or other development.

The site is near Middleburg, an expanding urban area in Clay County. The majority of the project (the Jennings Tract) is currently for sale and is being promoted as an opportunity to acquire developable land at rural acreage prices. The proximity to Jacksonville makes the site very likely to be developed in the near future. Land surrounding the southern, southeastern, and southwestern portions of the project is being platted and developed.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

On December 1, 1989, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council approved the Upper Black Creek Project Design. It only slightly modified the resource planning boundary by deleting portions of developing subdivisions on the eastern and southern boundaries. Approximately 320 acres were added to the northern boundary to facilitate negotiations with owners and to protect more of the Yellow Water River wetland system.

506

#37 UPPER BLACK CREEK

ACQUISITION PLANNING (Continued)

Acquisition Phasing

- Phase I. Jennings and family
- Phase II. Other owners

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value of this project is approximately \$12,235,000.

Management Cost

Proposed start-up costs for the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission:

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
-0-	\$ 2,800	\$ 12,000	-0-	\$ 14,800

Proposed start-up costs for the Division of Forestry have not yet been determined.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	1
Letters of general support.....	199
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials..	0
Letters of support from local and state conservation organizations.	0

OTHER

Coordination

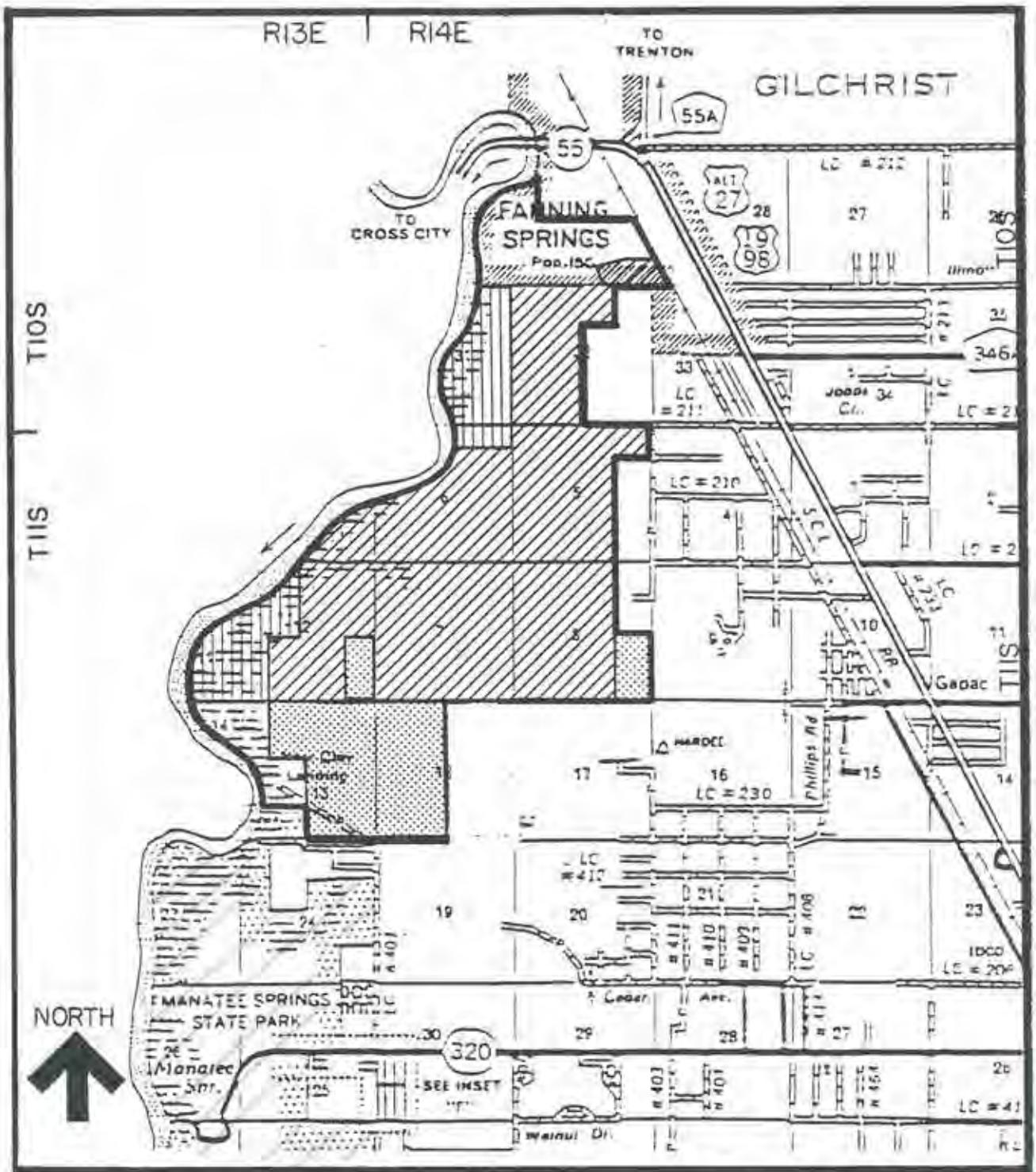
The Nature Conservancy has been in discussions with the major owner and will continue as an intermediary in the acquisition of this project. The St. Johns River Water Management District is a joint participant in the acquisition of this project.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The Upper Black creek project is recommended to be managed by the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission under multiple-use principles as a wildlife management area. The Division of Forestry is recommended to assist in a cooperative role. The project should be managed to restore and maintain native natural communities, and preserve rare or sensitive plant and animal species. Limited hunting could be allowed, and other recreational pursuits such as hiking, camping, and canoeing would be appropriate.

The property is of sufficient size to allow ecological controlled burning to manage natural communities, such as the sandhills. The project could be managed in association with the Camp Blanding Wildlife Management Area which is only a few miles to the south.





#38 ANDREWS TRACT



ANDREWS TRACT

LEVY COUNTY



-  PROJECT BOUNDARY
-  STATE OWNED
-  WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT OWNED
-  PROJECT AREA (PHASE 1)

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

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies for state acquisition under the "Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL)" category, as defined in Section 18-8.003 of the Florida Administrative Code. Public acquisition would help preserve the water quality of a major river and would protect an exceptional example of pristine mature hardwood forest. Acquisition of this project would 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 Andrews Tract probably represents 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 exceptional 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 8, Township 11 South, Range 14 East was included in the project boundary to facilitate negotiations of an 80 acre inholding in Section 12, T11, SR13, but is recommended as surplus in the long term.

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 in Phase II. Timber cutting and road construction, however, are the most impending threats.

* Phase I

ACQUISITION PLANNING

This project was modified through a project design analysis which was approved by the Land Acquisition Advisory Council in June 1988. The project design adds another 1,220 acres to the original project and 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 currently on the acquisition list.

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 1989-90:

<u>Source</u>	<u>Salaries</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
CARL	\$27,900	\$3,800	\$28,800	-0-	\$60,500

Funds Requested for Fiscal Year 1990-91.

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$28,000	\$3,900	\$30,000	\$10,000	\$71,900

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

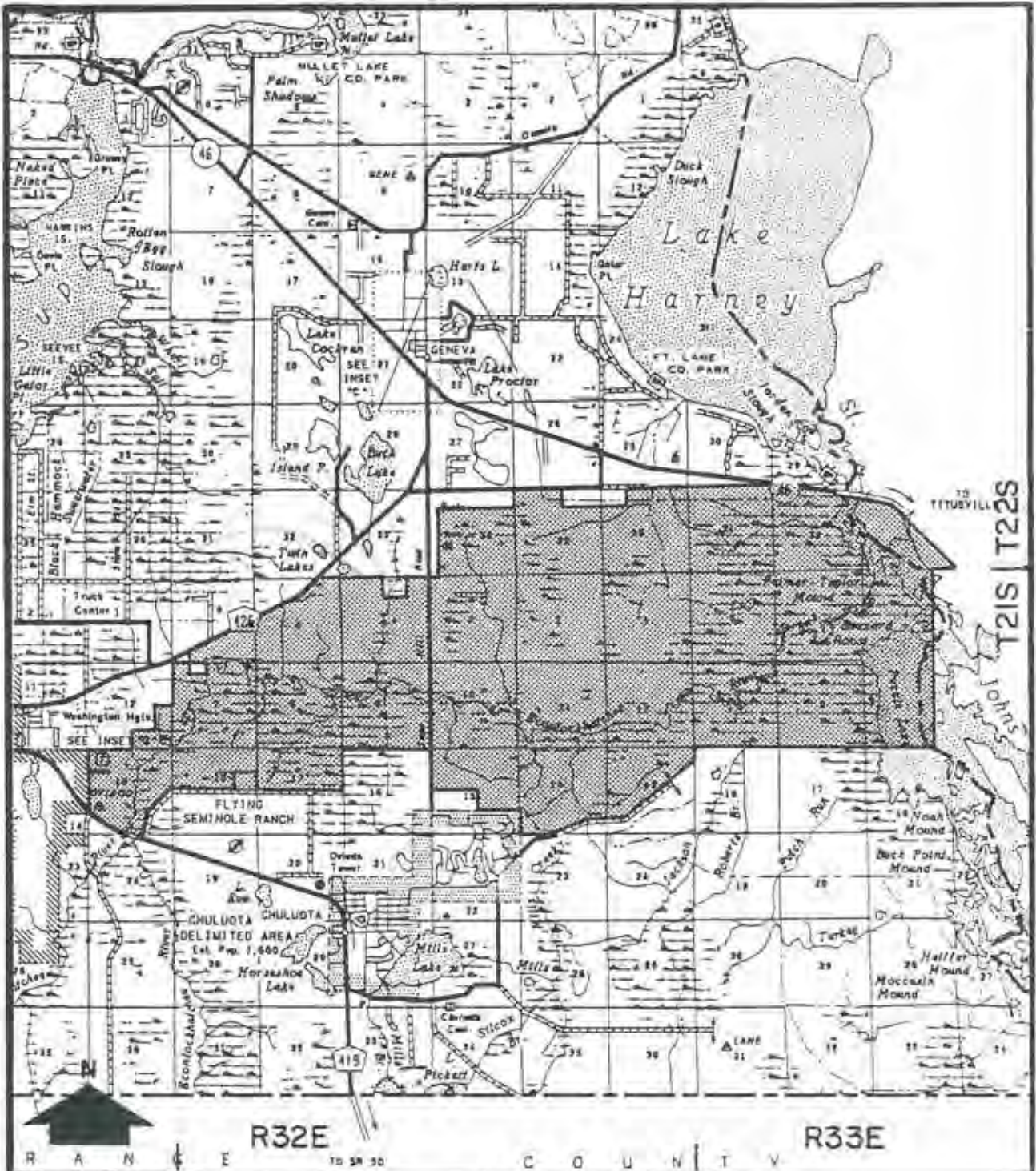
MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

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.

Additions to the project have provided continuity with Manatee Springs State Park. The Division of Recreation and Parks, Department of Natural Resources may take lead management responsibility for a part of the project to enhance the management of the park.

#39 LOWER ECONLOCKHATCHEE




T21S | T22S
TO TITUSVILLE
Johns River

R A N G E R32E TO S4 30 C O U N T Y R33E



LOWER ECONLOCHATCHEE
SEMINOLE COUNTY



 PROJECT AREA

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#39 Lower Econlockhatchee	Seminole/Volusia	15,168	\$16,653,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies for state acquisition under the "Other Lands" category as defined in Section 18-8.003 of the Florida Administrative Code. Public acquisition would help protect the natural floodplain of portions of a blackwater stream and habitat for several endangered animal species, and would enable restoration of altered uplands associated with the river system.

MANAGER

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

In Seminole County, east central Florida, just south of Lake Harney, 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

This project consists of approximately 15 owners. Demetree, one of the largest ownerships, is currently under negotiation by the St. Johns River Water Management District (see also Coordination).

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.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

On December 14, 1988, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council 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 included only the Demetree parcels, one of the three largest ownerships. Other phases were to be brought to the Council for approval when Phase I was acquired or under option.

On January 17, 1990, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council modified the project design by the deletion of all acquisition phasing.

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value is approximately \$16,653,000.

Management Cost

Projected start-up costs for the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission:

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
-0-	\$ 2,400	\$ 10,000	-0-	\$ 12,400

Projected start-up costs for the Division of Forestry has not yet been determined.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	4
Letters of general support.....	4
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, contracted for appraisals on the Demetree ownership, and will assist in the negotiations and acquisition of the remaining tracts.

Seminole County and a representative of the local chapter of the Native Plant Society and Sierra Club have also contributed and continue to assist in a significant way in the planning and coordination of this project.

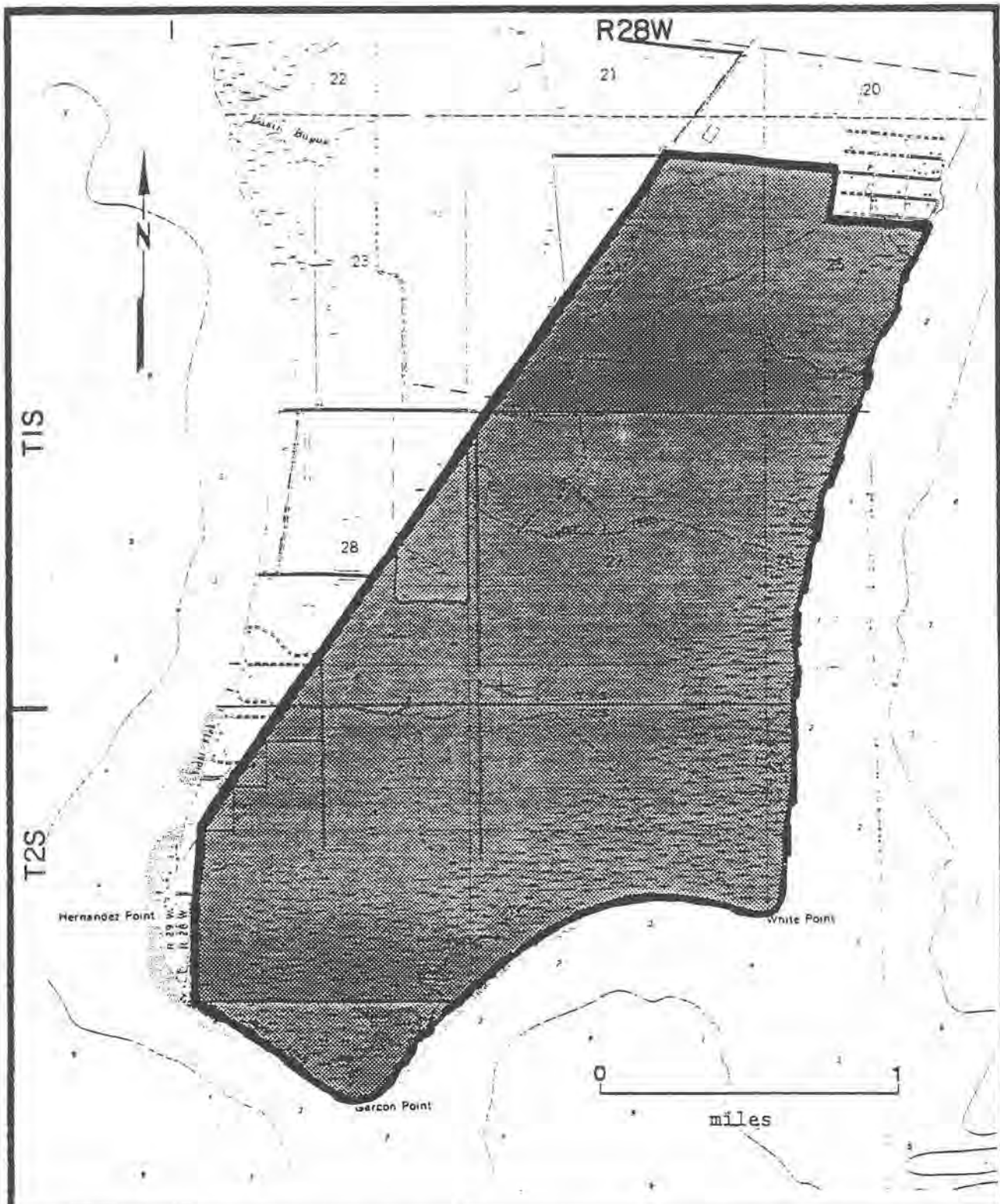
The conclusions and recommendations of the second draft report of the Econlockhatchee River Basin Natural Resources Development and Protection Plan to the St. Johns River Water Management District, by the University of Florida, support restriction of development within the basin and the design of a wildlife corridor connecting the southern part of the Econ Basin to the Tosohatchee State Preserve and Seminole Ranch. These and other report recommendations reinforce CARL and water management district acquisition goals.

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.

#40 GARCON POINT



GARCON POINT

SANTA ROSA

COUNTY



PROJECT AREA

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

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies for state acquisition under the "Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL)" category as defined in Section 18-8.003 of the Florida Administrative Code. Public 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 includes 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 FDIC has recently assumed control of the major ownership - First American Bank and Trust.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

This project area is very susceptible to alteration from ditching, unrestricted 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 was 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 Advisory Council 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.

Proposed start-up costs for the Division of Recreation and Parks:

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$107,394	\$ 30,962	\$114,903	\$253,259

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 acquiring this project and has paid for the boundary mapping. TNC is coordinating with the FDIC and will inform the state if and when the RTC (Resolution Trust Corporation) lists the property for sale.

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.

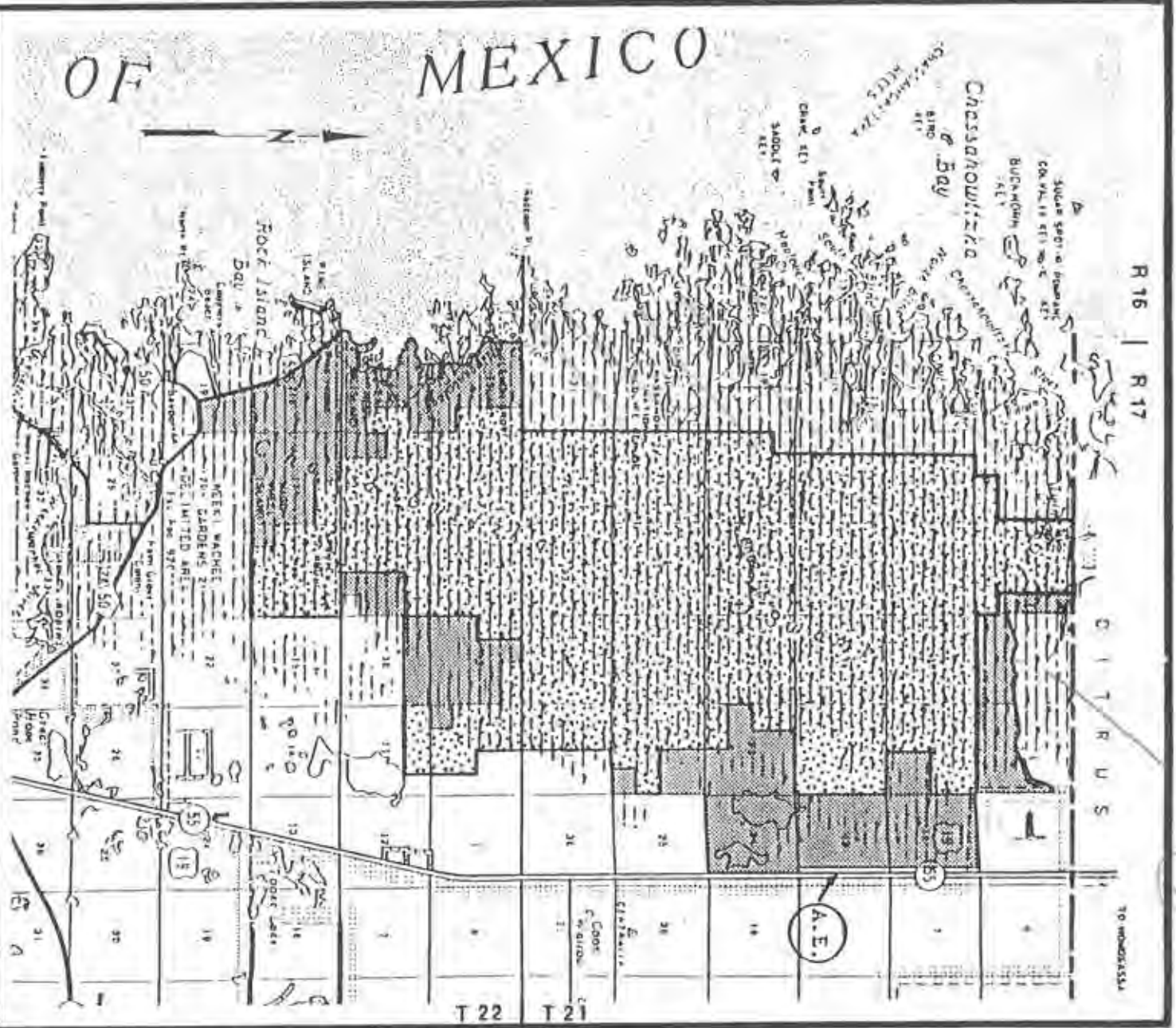
#41 CHASSAHOWITZKA SWAMP

505114110

R 16 | R 17

C I T Y

70 WIDEWASSA



1 MILE

CHASSAHOWITZKA SWAMP
 HERNANDO COUNTY



STATE OWNED
 PROJECT AREA

A.E.
 (ACCESS EASEMENT)

Red. Hook

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

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies for state acquisition under the "Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL)" category as defined in Section 18-8.003 of the Florida Administrative Code. Public 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 15,948 acres have been acquired under the Conservation and Recreation Lands (CARL) program, including a 526+ acre donation acquired in 1982; 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 approved by the Land Acquisition Advisory Council in February 1988. Changes were made to: gain better access; provide protection for endangered and threatened wildlife species; and protect the high quality wetlands by acquisition or through protection of buffer zones which assist in wetland and aquifer recharge.

#41 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 1989-90:

<u>Source</u>	<u>Salary</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>Total</u>
CARL	\$18,900	-0-	\$50,000	\$ 68,900

Management Funds Requested for Fiscal Year 1990-91:

<u>Salary</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expense</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$19,000	-0-	\$30,000	-0-	\$ 49,000

Funds Budgeted by the Division of Forestry for the Fiscal Year 1989-90:

<u>Salary</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expense</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$ 734	-0-	\$ 4,750	-0-	\$ 5,484

No Management Funds were requested for Fiscal Year 1990-91 by the Division of Forestry.

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.

Coordination

A consulting firm for the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) has included acreage within the Chassahowitzka Swamp project as possible mitigation for an expressway being planned in the general vicinity. It is recommended that the Bureau of Land Acquisition coordinate with the FDOT on the possibility of acquiring Chassahowitzka project acreage through mitigation.

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, 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.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY (Continued)

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.
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.

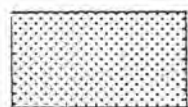
A full time wildlife biologist and a technical assistant are needed to design and plan for future management activities, to monitor wildlife populations, to control user access and to serve as coordinator with local officials and general public.

#42 GILLS TRACT



PASCO GILLS TRACT COUNTY



 PROJECT AREA

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#42 Gills Tract	Pasco	101	\$ 2,644,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies for state acquisition under the "Other Lands" category, as defined in Section 18-8.003 of the Florida Administrative Code. Public acquisition would protect a coastal natural area, including a scenic bluff, and an archaeological site. Acquisition would also provide resource-based recreation to a fast growing, urban population.

MANAGER

Pasco County in coordination with the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources.

PROPOSED USE

County 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 Advisory Council approved the Gills Tract Project Design. The resource planning boundary was altered by the deletion of developed parcels.

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

#42 GILLS TRACT

OTHER

Coordination

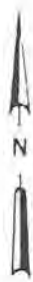
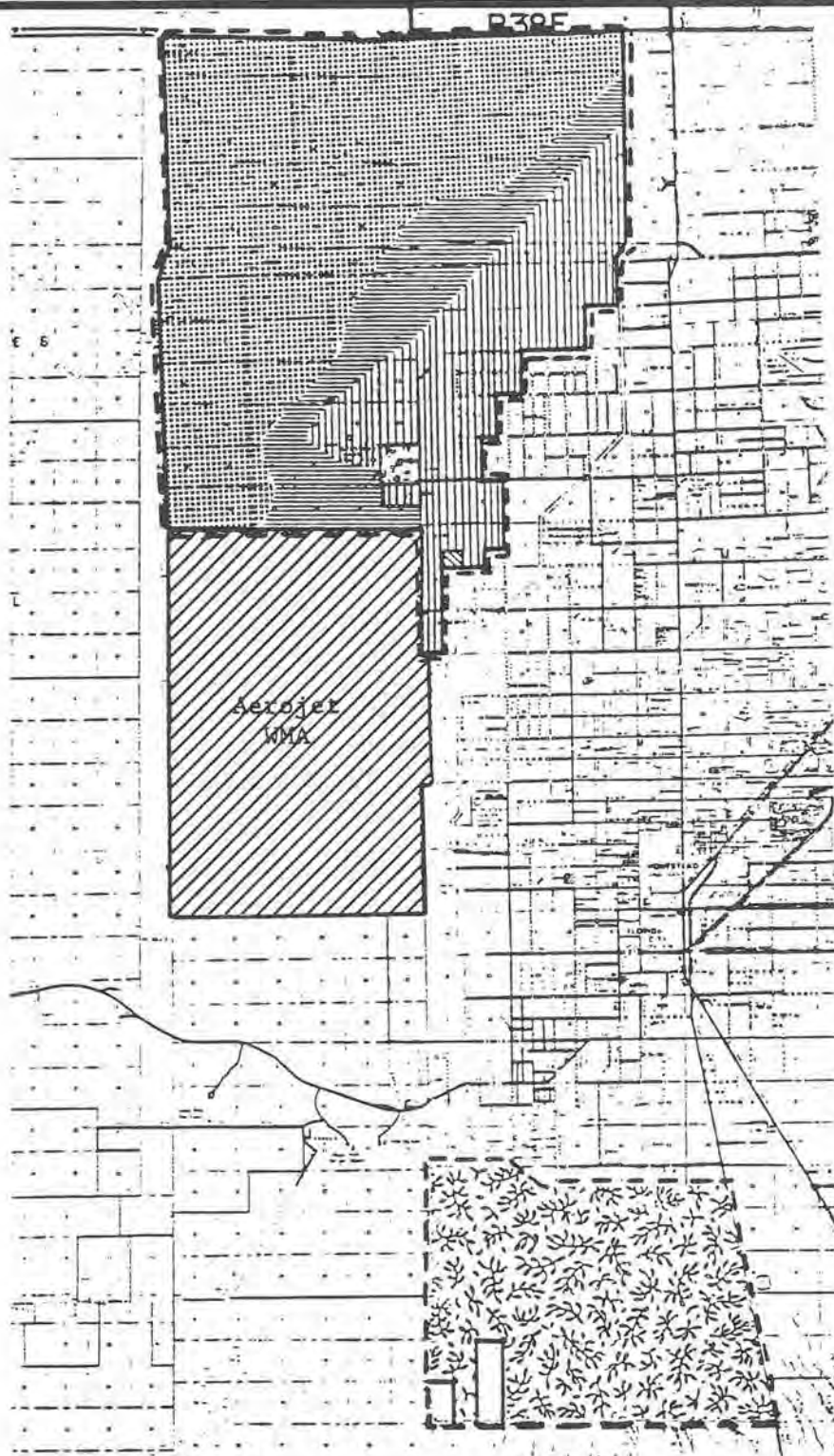
This is a joint project between Pasco County and the Conservation and Recreation Lands (CARL) program. The Board granted authority to negotiate a bargain purchase on May 23, 1989.

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.

#43 EAST EVERGLADES

T 55S | T 54S

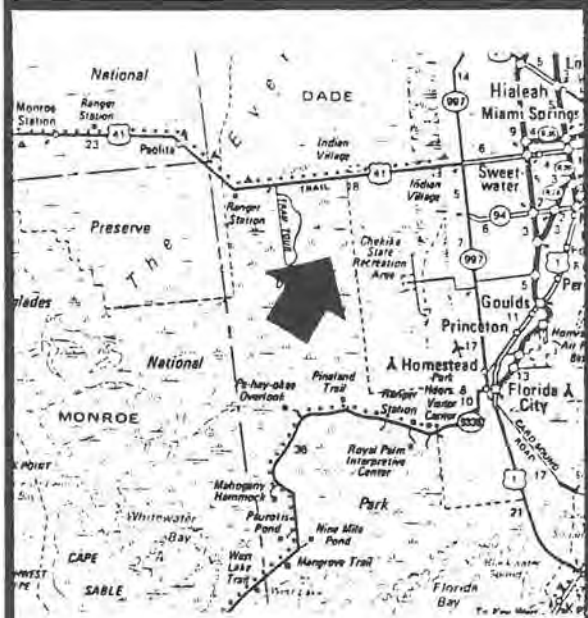


0 | 2 | 3
MILES

EAST EVERGLADES

DADE

COUNTY



RECOMMENDED BOUNDARY:
EVERGLADES NATIONAL PARK/EAST
EVERGLADES PLANNING AND
MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE



FIRST PRIORITY



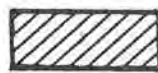
SECOND PRIORITY



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
#43 East Everglades	Dade	71,920	\$14,384,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies for state acquisition under the "Other Lands" category, as defined in Section 18-8.003 of the Florida Administrative Code. Public acquisition will help protect the water quality and quantity of two bay systems. Acquisition will also assist in 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 restricted 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 acquired 26,643 acres 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 within Aerojet; the state has purchased 17,280 acres under the EEL and CARL programs.

#43 EAST EVERGLADES

OWNERSHIP (Continued)

There have been no public acquisitions in the northernmost 70,000 acres.
(See "Other".)

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

No Management Funds were budgeted by the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission for this project for Fiscal Year 1989-90.

No Funds were requested for Fiscal Year 1990-91.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	0
Letters of general support.....	10
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.

On June 13, 1989, the Board approved the inclusion of East Everglades within the Save Our Everglades program, authorizing the state to negotiate the project.

Coordination

This project is a joint project between the CARL program, the South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) and the National Park Service. 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.

On December 13, 1989, President Bush signed legislation expanding the Everglades National Park to include the East Everglades project area. The National Park Service (NPS) has requested 7.5 million for Fiscal Year 1990-91 (beginning October, 1990) for acquisition of parcels within East Everglades. It is recommended that the Bureau of Land Acquisition coordinate with the NPS as well as the SFWMD on the acquisition of the East Everglades project.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

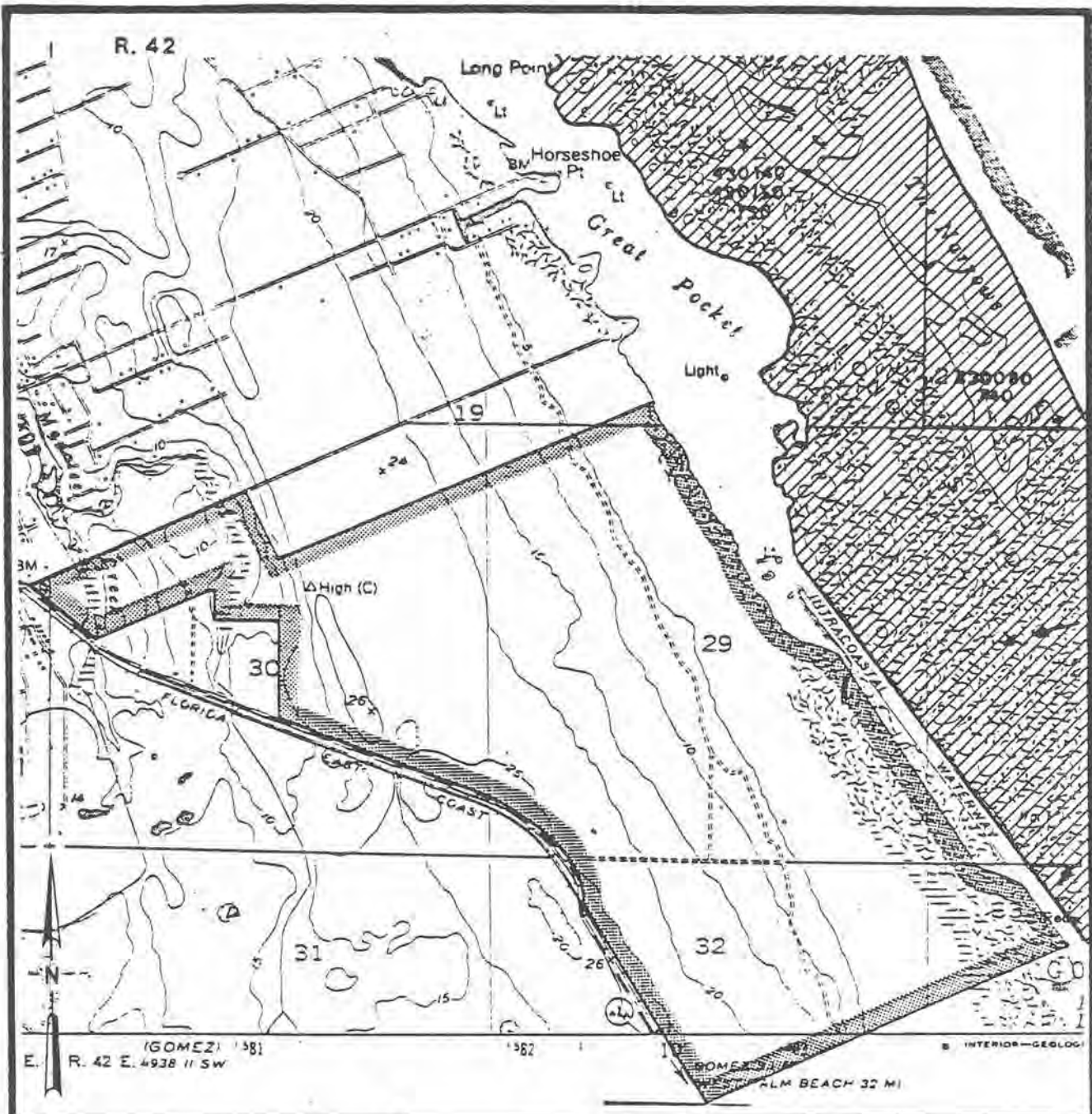
The proposed acquisition is for the purpose of furthering the objectives adopted by the Everglades National Park - East Everglades Resource Planning and Management Committee as set forth by the Governor on February 7, 1984. These objectives include: restoring as much as practicable, the natural sheet 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 SUMMARY (Continued)

Management of lands within the East Everglades will involve the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, the South Florida Water Management District, the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources, the Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, and the Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State. Management of these lands will be closely coordinated with the Everglades National Park and Dade County. East Everglades presents a large (76,300 acres) and complex management problem. As more information is obtained, better resource-based management plans will be implemented and provide optimum management of this diverse region. Current management will be guided by the fourteen policies adopted by the Everglades National Park - East Everglades Resource Planning and Management Committee and approved by the Governor and Cabinet which are:

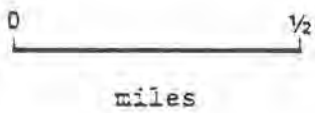
1. Resource management priorities for publicly-owned lands in the East Everglades should be compatible with restoration of sheet flow through the Northeast Shark River Slough to the Everglades system and be consistent with the program.
2. High priority should be given to protection of Dade County's water supply.
3. Lands that were purchased with State or other public funds should be managed for their natural hydrological and biological values as a primary purpose.
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.

#44 SEABRANCH



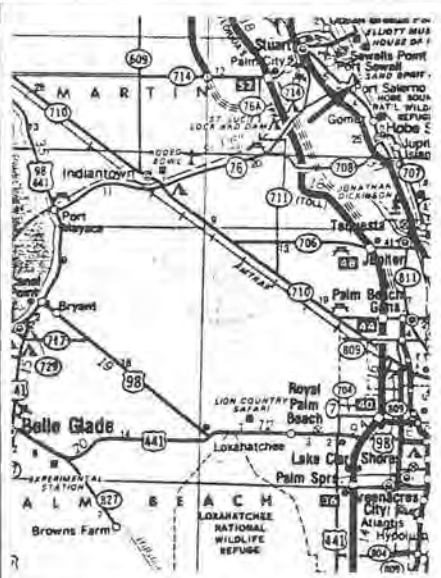
T. 38

SEABRANCHE PROPERTY



MARTIN

COUNTY



PROJECT BOUNDARY



ST. LUCIE INLET STATE PARK

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

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies for state acquisition under the "Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL)" category, as defined in Section 18-8.003 of the Florida Administrative Code. Public acquisition would protect several natural communities harboring habitat for rare plant and animal species. Acquisition would also help preserve the quality of intercoastal waters designated as an aquatic preserve.

MANAGER

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

PROPOSED 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, Mobil Oil Sea Branch Corporation, and one minor owner (county recently acquired) 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.

Projected start-up costs for the Division of Recreation and Parks:

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OOO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$82,276	\$10,000	\$11,880	\$47,105	\$151,261

#44 SEABRANCH

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	2
Letters of general support.....	386
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials....	13
Letters of support from local and state conservation organizations...	6

OTHER

Coordination

Martin County approved a \$20 million dollar land acquisition bond issue in March, 1989, and so may be a partial financial contributor. One acquisition project may consume no more than \$5,000,000 of the bond issue.

The county recently acquired three acres within the project boundaries.

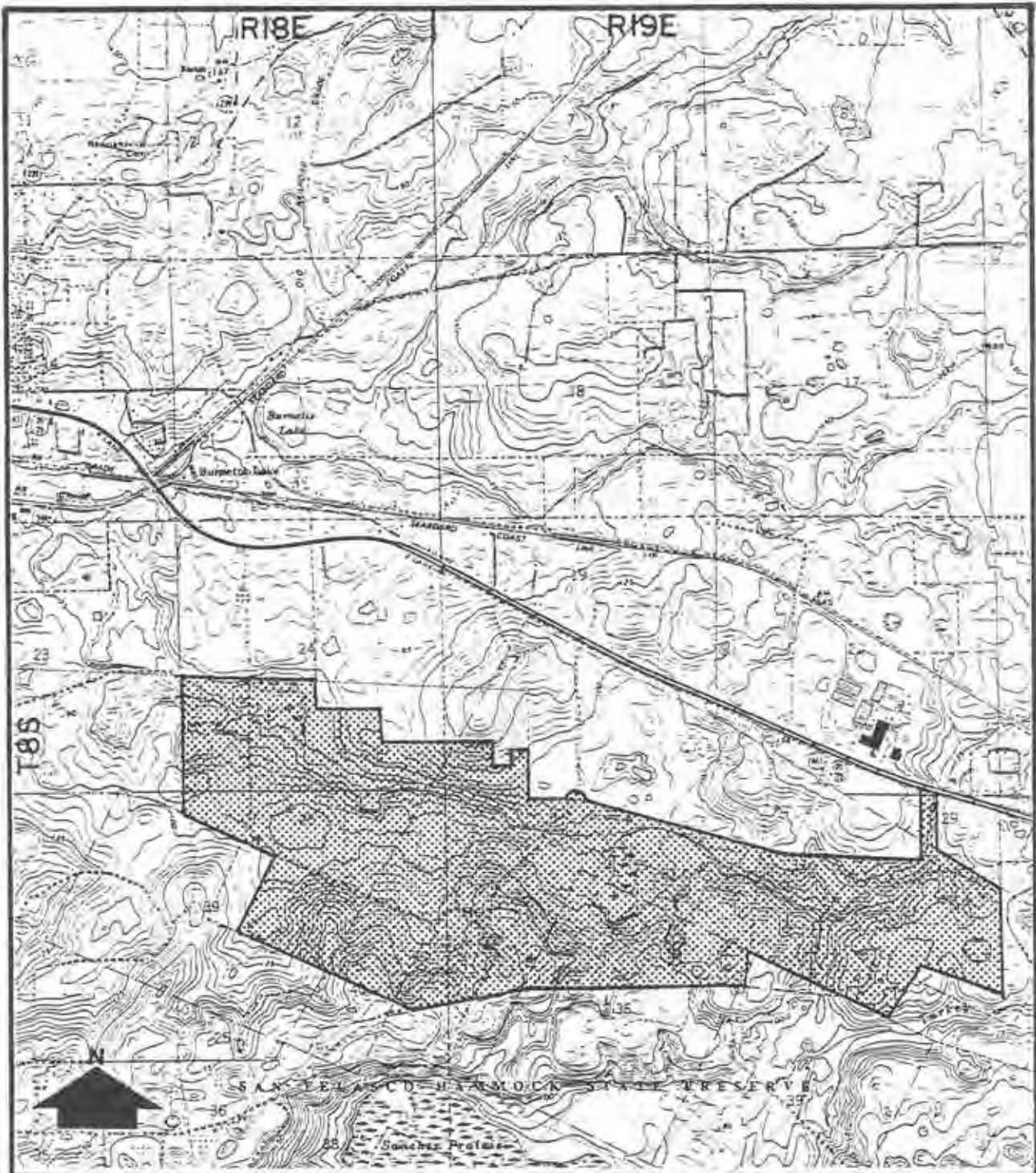
MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

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.

#45 SAN FELASCO HAMMOCK STATE PRESERVE ADDITION



**SAN FELASCO HAMMOCK
STATE PRESERVE
ADDITION**
ALACHUA COUNTY



 PROJECT AREA

State owned

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#45 San Felasco Hammock State Preserve Addition	Alachua	1,454	\$2,646,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies for state acquisition under the "Other Lands" category as defined in Section 18-8.003 of the Florida Administrative Code. Public acquisition would expand an existing state preserve, enable restoration of an altered ecosystem, help protect a creek wetland system, recharge area, and habitat for endangered and threatened animal (and one plant) species.

MANAGER

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

PROPOSED USE

San Felasco Hammock State Preserve Addition.

LOCATION

In central Alachua County, north-central Florida, contiguous with the northern boundary of the San Felasco State Preserve, five miles northwest of Gainesville. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 6 and House District 24. It is also within the jurisdictions of the St. Johns River Water Management District and the North Central Florida Regional Planning Council.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

The State Preserve Addition is predominantly improved pasture (60%). Natural communities include upland mixed forest, depression marsh, upland pine forest, sinkhole, and seepage stream. The forested communities are second growth with no exceptional specimen trees. The tract harbors one state-threatened plant species, poppy mallow (*Callirhoe papaver*), and supports two federally endangered and one state-threatened animal species (wood stork, bald eagle, and American kestrel respectively). Bald eagles and kestrels are known to nest on the site. The tract also supports several animal species of special concern such as gopher tortoise and various wading birds. The project area exhibits karst topography including several sinks (Lee Sink) and is an important groundwater recharge area.

There are three archaeological sites recorded from the project area. When compared with other acquisition projects, the archaeological/historical value of the project is moderate.

The project could serve as a site for limited facilities development or more active recreational pursuits because of its largely disturbed condition. The project could supplement the recreational opportunities available at San Felasco State Preserve without disturbing existing natural areas.

OWNERSHIP

This project consists of 14 parcels, one major owner - The University of Florida Foundation (UFF), and 3 minor owners. The UFF is a willing seller (See Coordination). The San Felasco State Preserve (6,000+ acres) acquired with EEL funds, is south and adjacent to this project.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

The majority of the site is upland suitable for development, however, the karst topography might limit the development potential of portions of the site. Over half the site has been disturbed by conversion to pasture.

The site will likely eventually be developed as the City of Gainesville continues to grow. Approximately 250 acres of the site are included in the approved Progress Center Development of Regional Impact (DRI), which requires preservation of 75-80 acres of the site. The UF Foundation has indicated its intention to develop the site if it is not acquired by the state or other entity for conservation purposes.

#45 SAN FELASCO HAMMOCK STATE PRESERVE ADDITION

ACQUISITION PLANNING

On December 1, 1989, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council (LAAC) approved the San Felasco State Preserve Addition Project Design. It only altered the resource planning boundary in a minor way. The eastern boundary was expanded to include an entire ownership and a small parcel on the northern boundary was deleted to exclude a City of Alachua substation.

Acquisition Phasing

- Phase I. University of Florida Foundation
- Phase II. Other owners

ESTIMATED COST

The tax assessed value of this project is \$2,646,000.

Management Cost

Projected start-up costs for the Division of Recreation and Parks:

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OOO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$39,158	\$ 5,424	\$13,956	\$58,538

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	3
Letters of general support.....	27
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials..	2
Letters of support from local and state conservation organizations.	3

OTHER

Coordination

The UF Foundation sponsored this project, is a major owner, and is working to consolidate the other ownerships. It is, obviously, a willing seller, perhaps at less than market value, depending on appraisals.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

This project is recommended to be managed as an addition to San Felasco Hammock State Preserve. The tract should be managed by the Division of Recreation and Parks, Department of Natural Resources according to single-use management principles with the primary goals of protecting water quality, buffering the preserve, and restoring altered natural communities. Because of the projects substantially disturbed condition (sixty percent of the tract is improved pasture), the tract could serve as a site for limited facilities development or recreational pursuits which would otherwise impact intact natural areas.

#46 DEERING ESTATE ADDITION

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#46 Deering Estate Addition	Dade	27	\$571,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies for state acquisition under both "Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL)" and "Other Lands" categories as defined in Section 18-8.003 of the Florida Administrative Code. Public acquisition would protect two good quality natural communities and would preserve a very 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 a Special Feature Site (interpretive archaeological).

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

This project consists of three ownerships: Charles McCormick, Joan Hickley and Charles Schroder. All are heirs of Charles Deering's estate. All are willing sellers. This tract is adjacent to the 347+ acre Deering Estate, a 1985-87 CARL acquisition.

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.

#46 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.....	6
Letters of general support.....	3070
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	12
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	7

OTHER

Coordination

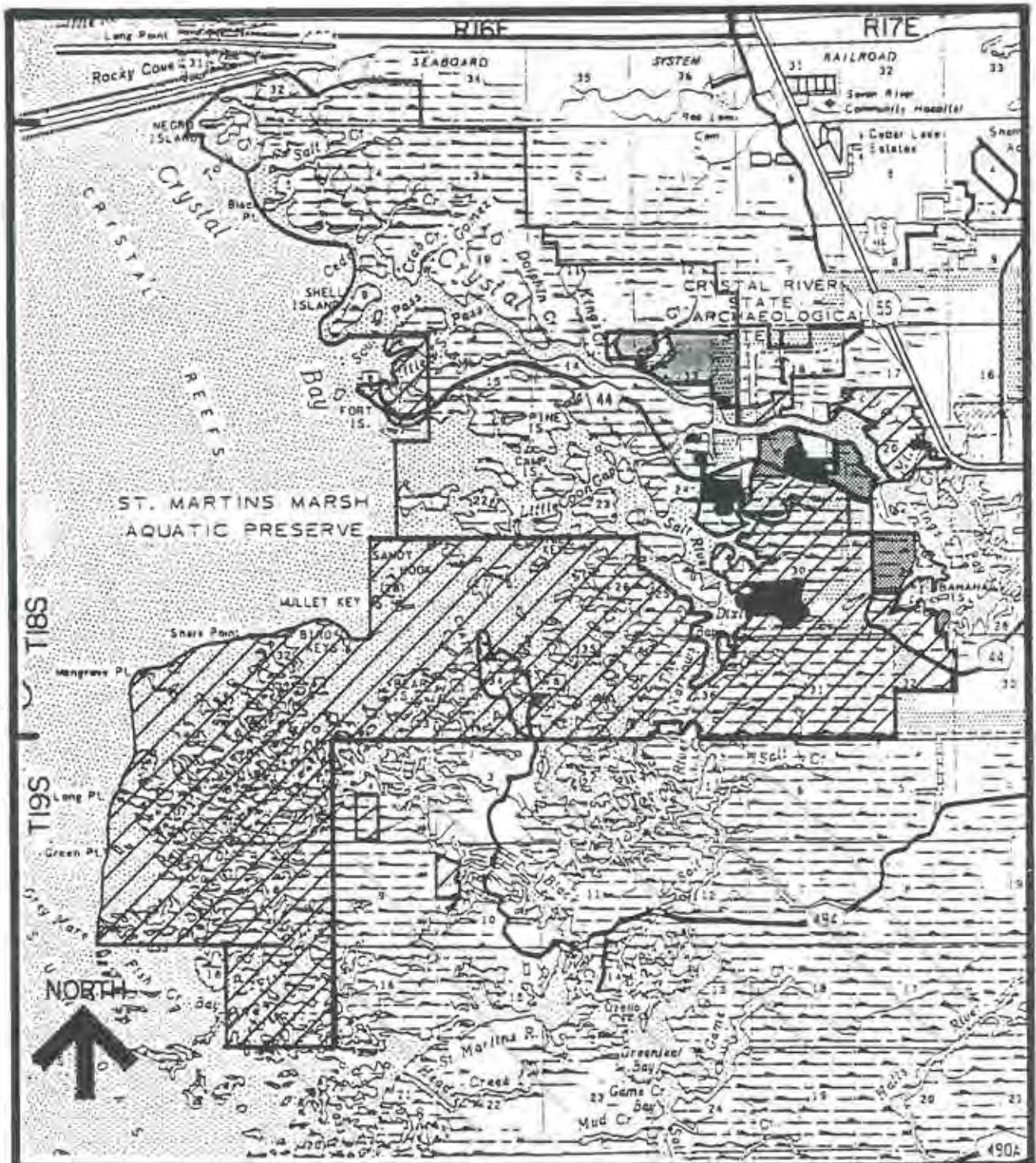
Dade County has pledged to contribute 50% to 60% of the acquisition cost.

On August 25, 1989, the board granted authority to proceed with the acquisition of this project as a bargain purchase.

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.

#47 CRYSTAL RIVER




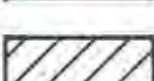
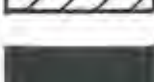


CRYSTAL RIVER STATE RESERVE

CITRUS

COUNTY



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

*North
Donner*

St. Martins Marsh

ALL other projects

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#47 Crystal River	Citrus	5,103	\$ 4,886,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies for state acquisition under the Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL) " category as defined in Section 18-8.003 of the Florida Administrative Code. Public acquisition would help protect the water quality of a significant bay and river 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 are in good condition and include: floodplain marsh, freshwater tidal swamp, tidal marsh and upland hammock. The project includes part of the headwaters of the Crystal River.

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 2,440 acres have been acquired under EEL and CARL programs. The CARL Stoney Lane acquisition, 1,374+ acres, is adjacent to and southwest of the project. 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 was acquired in 1988. Mullet Key, an important archaeological site, and another 10+ acre parcel were acquired during 1989. Negotiations are exhausted on the Crystal Cove portion of the project area.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

Citrus County is experiencing one of the fastest population growth rates, (1311% from 1950 to 1988) in the state, trailing only Charlotte, Collier, Brevard and Broward counties. Even though more recent county planning has attempted to limit intensive development in the low lying coastal area west of US 19, many platted subdivisions were grandfathered, exempting them from the more stringent land use regulations. Continued development of properties along Crystal and Salt River corridors and the small islands within the marsh system will inevitably impact water quality and delicate manatee habitat.

#47 CRYSTAL RIVER

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT (Continued)

In 1988, the Citrus County Commission approved the extension of a water line to the end of SR 44, which bisects the Crystal River project area.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

On March 21, 1986 the Land Acquisition Advisory Council 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 \$4,886,000.

Funds budgeted by the Division of State Lands for Fiscal Year 1989-90:

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>FCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$17,175	\$3,300	\$5,000	-0-	-0-	\$22,175

Funds Requested for Fiscal Year 1990-91:

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>FCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$17,520	\$3,500	\$7,000	-0-	-0-	\$28,020

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. In 1990, \$900,000 was approved for the acquisition of 10 acres.

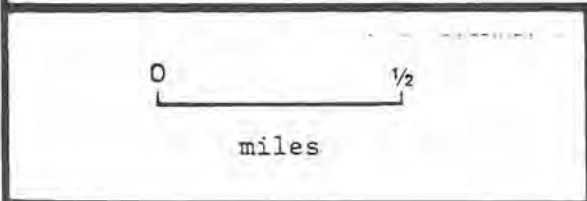
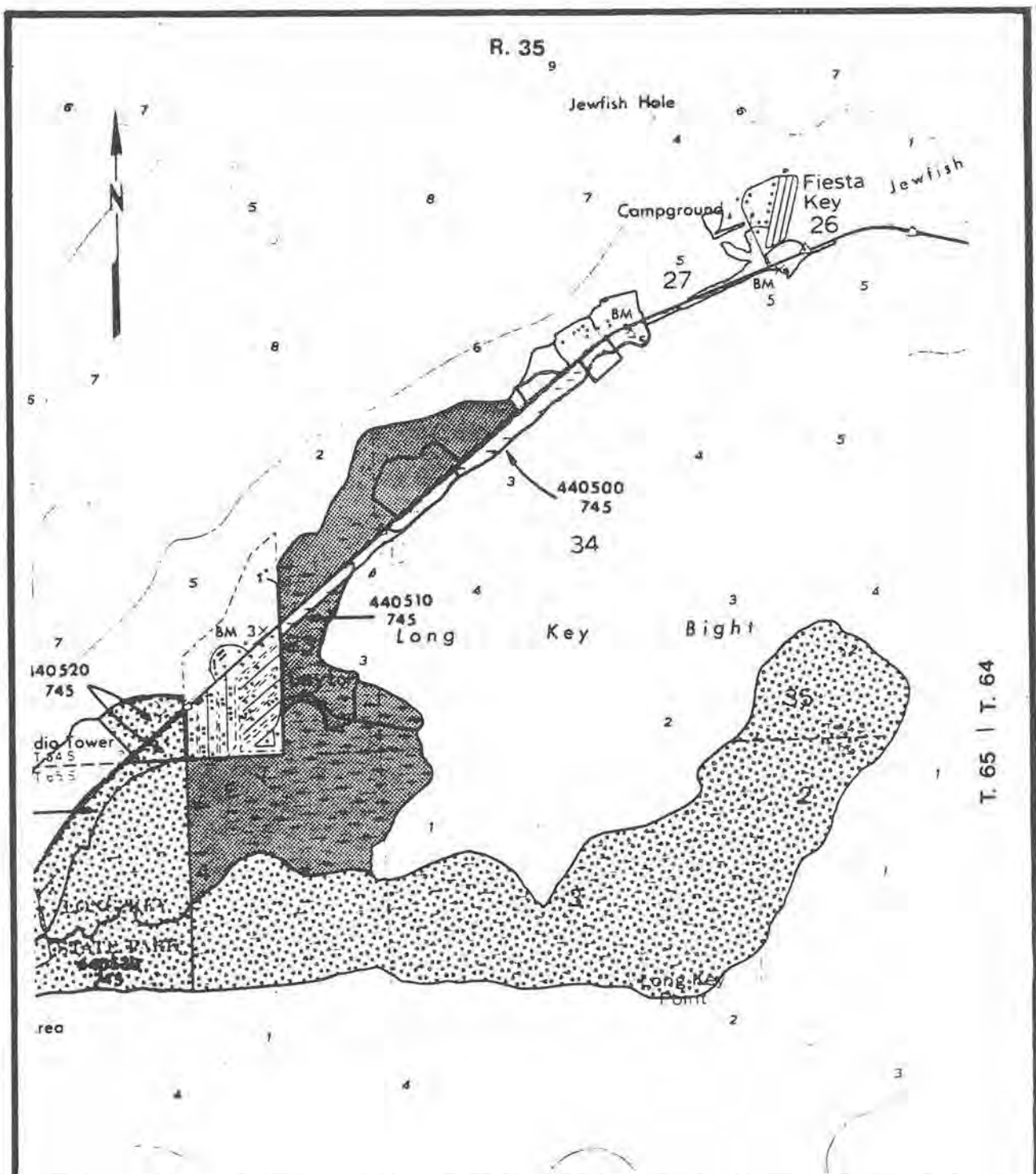
MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

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.

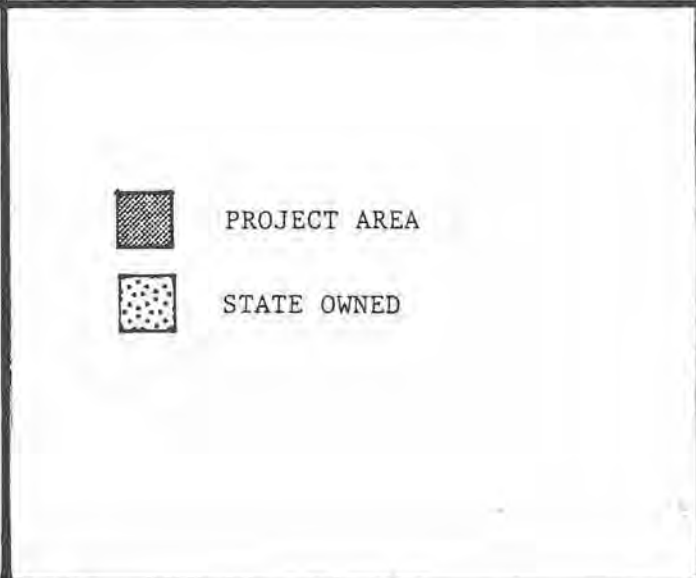
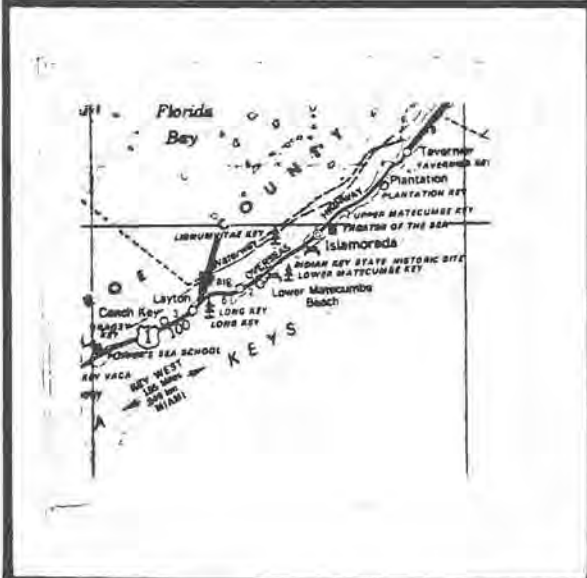
The Conceptual Management Plan recommends that management responsibility for this property be assigned to the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources. Note: Many management responsibilities for the Crystal River State Reserve have been transferred to the Division of State 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 biological 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.

#48 NORTH LAYTON HAMMOCK



NORTH LAYTON HAMMOCK
MONROE COUNTY



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

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies for state acquisition under the "Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL)" category as defined in Section 18-8.003 of the Florida Administrative Code. Public acquisition would preserve coastal wetlands and natural communities rare to Florida, as well as 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 present 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

This project consists of approximately 16 owners and 23 tax parcels. 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. Although there are no known development plans for the project area at this time, high demand for residential and commercial property in the Florida Keys will inevitably put intense pressure on all undeveloped upland hammocks.

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%.

#48 NORTH LAYTON HAMMOCK

ACQUISITION PLANNING

The North Layton Hammock Project Design was approved by the Land Acquisition Advisory Council on June 22, 1988. Modifications to the resource planning boundary included additions to include 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.

Projected start-up costs for the Division of Recreation and Parks:

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$43,118	\$ 6,456	\$ 33,149	\$ 82,723

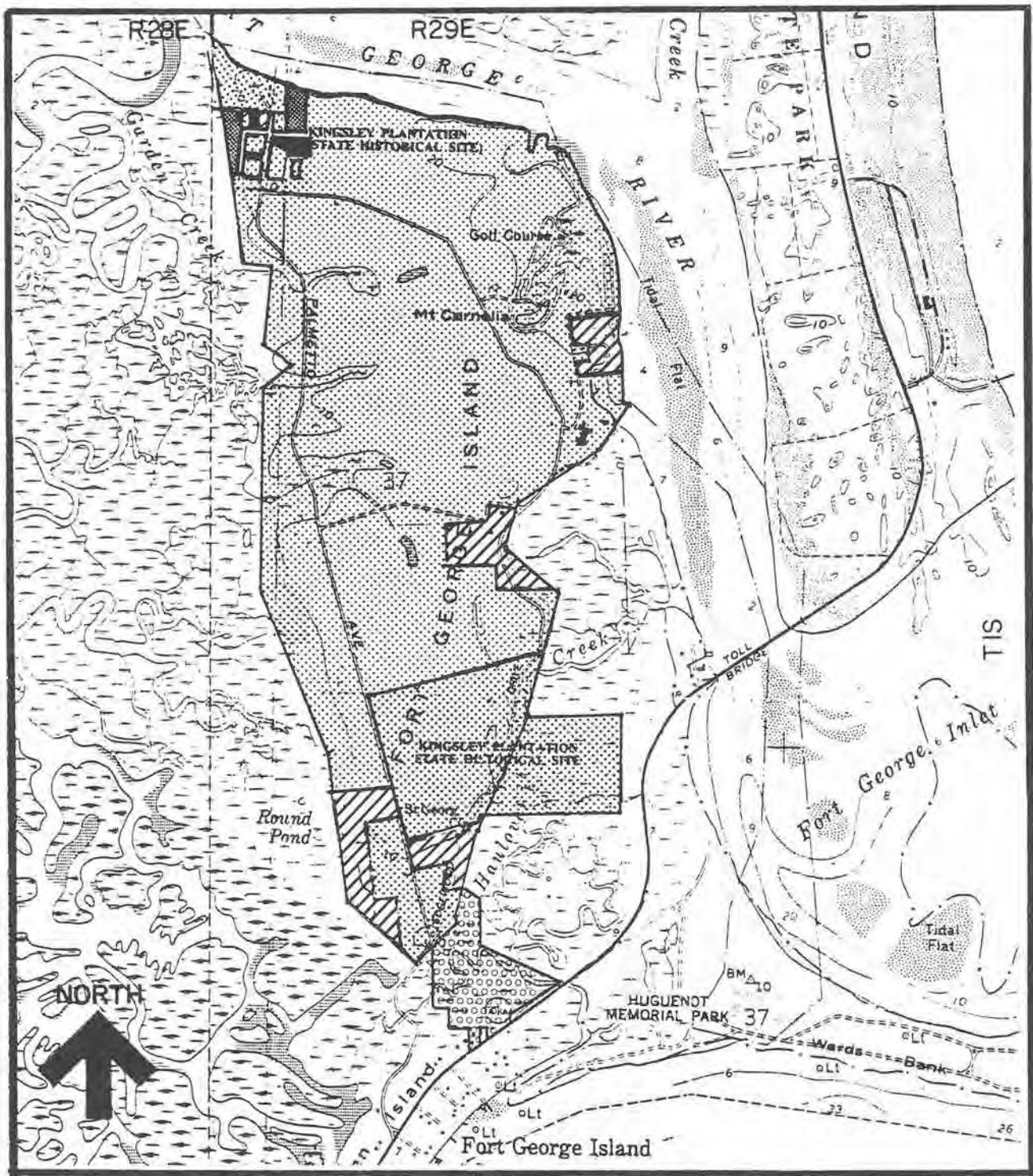
LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

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.

#49 FORT GEORGE ISLAND



FORT GEORGE ISLAND

DUVAL COUNTY



PROJECT AREA



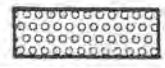
STATE OWNED



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



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



BATON ISLAND CONVEYANCE

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#49 Fort George Island	Duval	302	\$2,386,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies for state acquisition under the "Other Lands" category as defined in Section 18-8.003 of the Florida Administrative Code. Public acquisition would protect significant archaeological and historic sites. Acquisition would also preserve good quality natural communities 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. (580+ acres), the major ownership, was acquired by the state June 23, 1989. Part of the closing agreement included the conveyance to the state by Fairfield of Batten Island. Duval County property appraiser's records indicate 56 other owners on the island, 50+ in the CARL project boundary, not including the state of Florida. Fairfield's rezoning application listed 67 other owners on the island. Boundary mapping and title work should rectify the discrepancies. This project excludes lots within the Kingsley Plantation Addition, Phases I and II, a Land Acquisition Trust Fund (LATF) project.



- 1. FORT CLINCH STATE PARK
- 2. AMELIA ISLAND STATE RECREATION AREA
- 3. BIG TALBOT ISLAND STATE PARK
- 4. LITTLE TALBOT ISLAND STATE PARK
- 5. FORT GEORGE ISLAND/KINGSLEY



NASSAU VALLEY MARSHES (AQUATIC PRESERVE)



TIMUCUAN ECOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC PRESERVE

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.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

On February 2, 1988, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council 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 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.*

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value is approximately \$2,386,000.

Management Cost

Management funds requested by the Division of State Lands for Fiscal Year 1990-91:

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$ 41,138	-0-	\$ 5,974	\$ 58,522	\$105,634

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 and the St. Johns River Water Management District each contributed \$1 million towards this project's acquisition.

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.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

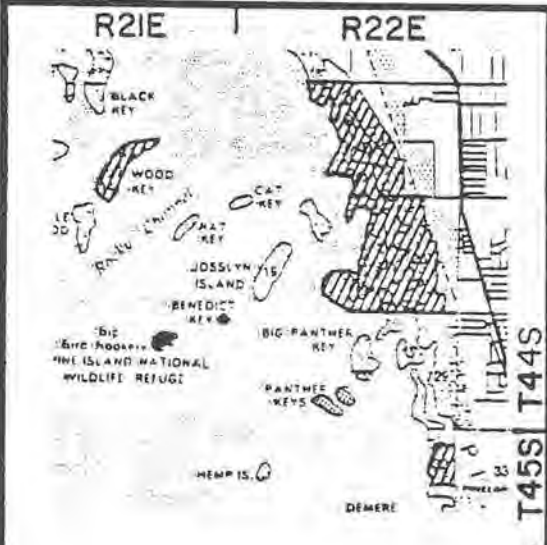
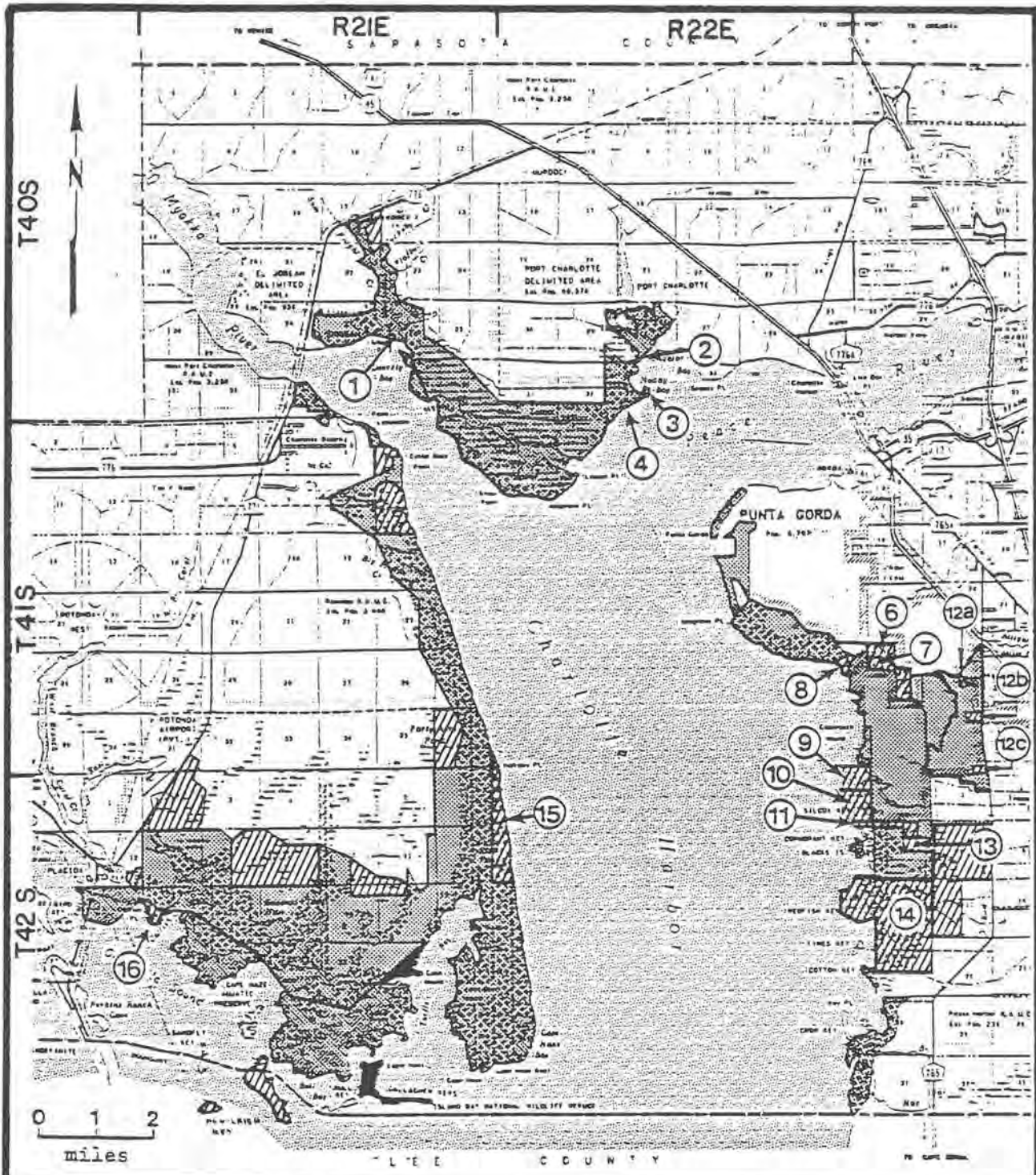
It is anticipated that this project will be managed by the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources as a State Preserve or State Park under single-use management concepts. The Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State and the Game and Fresh Water Fish 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

* Batten Island was conveyed to Trustees as part of Fairfield closing.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY (Continued)

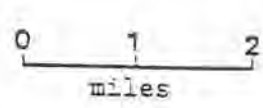
disturbance create a condition ideal for recreational development. The project could support improved and primitive camping; interpretational displays of cultural and natural resources; and a connecting network of hiking, bike, and horseback riding trails. State ownership and management of the entire island would enhance the manageability of two current state ownerships on the island: Kingsley Plantation State Historic Site and Rollins Sanctuary.

#50 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
#50 Charlotte Harbor	Charlotte	5,356	\$ 2,302,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies for state acquisition under the "Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL)" category as defined in Section 18-8.003 of the Florida Administrative Code. Public acquisition would complete the land acquisition project begun under the EEL program and add 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 15,609 acres were acquired under the EEL program, and 2,468+ acres under CARL including donations totalling 936 acres. Twenty-five property owners remain, nine of which were added in the 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. A project design, approved by the Land Acquisition Advisory Council (IAAC) 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 revised project area primarily included estuarine

#50 CHARLOTTE HARBOR

ACQUISITION PLANNING (Continued)

wetlands 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.

The LAAC approved the Charlotte County portion of the project design but did not approve recommended Lee County additions. Staff was directed 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 Division of State Lands for Fiscal Year 1989-90:

<u>Source</u>	<u>Salaries</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expense</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
IITF	\$18,036	\$4,000	\$3,500	-0-	\$25,348

Management Funds Requested for Fiscal Year 1990-91:

<u>Salary</u>	<u>Expense</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$18,936	\$5,000	-0-	\$4,000	\$27,936

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.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY (Continued)

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

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

#51 WEISTONE/BERROVITZ

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Shine Island



SCOTT

Stake Creek Point

32

T. 24

T. 25

Slater Creek

Lighter Bayou

Lighter Bayou

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Bayonet Point

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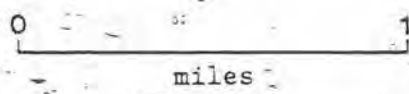
Salt Springs Run

Cow Key

Bobby Bay

Sand Pit

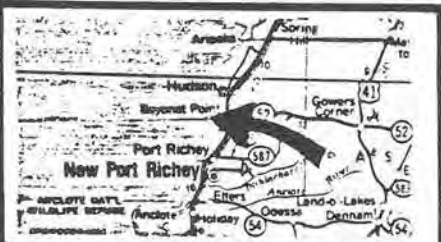
Booker T Washington Sr.



WETSTONE

PASCO

COUNTY



PROJECT AREA

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#51 Wetstone/Berkovitz	Pasco	3,460	\$3,228,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies for state acquisition under the "Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL) category as defined in Section 18-8.003 of the Florida Administrative Code. Public acquisition would protect one of the last, large undeveloped coastal tracts in a fast growing urban area.

MANAGER

Pasco County.

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

This project consist of two major owners - Werner/Day, Trustees of the Wetstone tract, and Jack Pines, controlling interest in the Berkovitz tract. The extreme northern and southern parts of the project contain a few smaller parcels.

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, increasing in population 118% from 1950 to 1988, only behind Charlotte, Collier, Brevard, Broward, Citrus and Lee counties in rate of growth. 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 Advisory Council 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 of the Wetstone tract, and Jack Pines (Berkovitz tract).

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.

On October 24, 1989, the Board authorized the negotiations of a bargain purchase of the Berkovitz and Salt Springs Run (Pines) Tracts within the Wetstone/Berkovitz project.

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 SILVER RIVER

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#52 Silver River	Marion	902	\$ 13,294,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies for state acquisition under the "Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL)" category, as defined in Section 18-8.003 of the Florida Administrative Code. Public 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 Oklawaha 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 2,241 acres north and south of the river. There are five remaining owners, including the springhead addition owned by the University of Florida Foundation approved as an addition on December 19, 1986 by the Advisory Council, other additions approved by the Land Acquisition Advisory Council on December 14, 1988, and the most recent addition approved December 1, 1989 (see "Acquisition Planning").

#52 SILVER RIVER

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

The gumbo soil unique to portions of the Oklawaha 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 Advisory Council in April, 1985. This boundary was approved by the Council 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 Advisory Council amended the project design boundary on December 19, 1986 to include a tract surrounding 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.

The Land Acquisition Advisory Council amended the project boundary on December 1, 1989, to include approximately 440 acres on the western boundary.

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value is approximately \$11,712,000.

Management Funds Budgeted by the Division of Recreation and Parks for the Fiscal Year 1989-90:

<u>Source</u>	<u>Salaries</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
SPTF & CARL	\$44,862	-0-	\$21,187	-0-	\$ 66,049

Management Funds Requested for Fiscal Year 1990-91:

<u>FTE</u>	<u>Salaries</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>FCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
2	\$ 47,105	-0-	\$22,246	-0-	\$1,816,000	\$1,885,351

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

OTHER

Coordination

Marion County is evaluating the possibility of acquiring acreage adjacent to existing state ownership.

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.

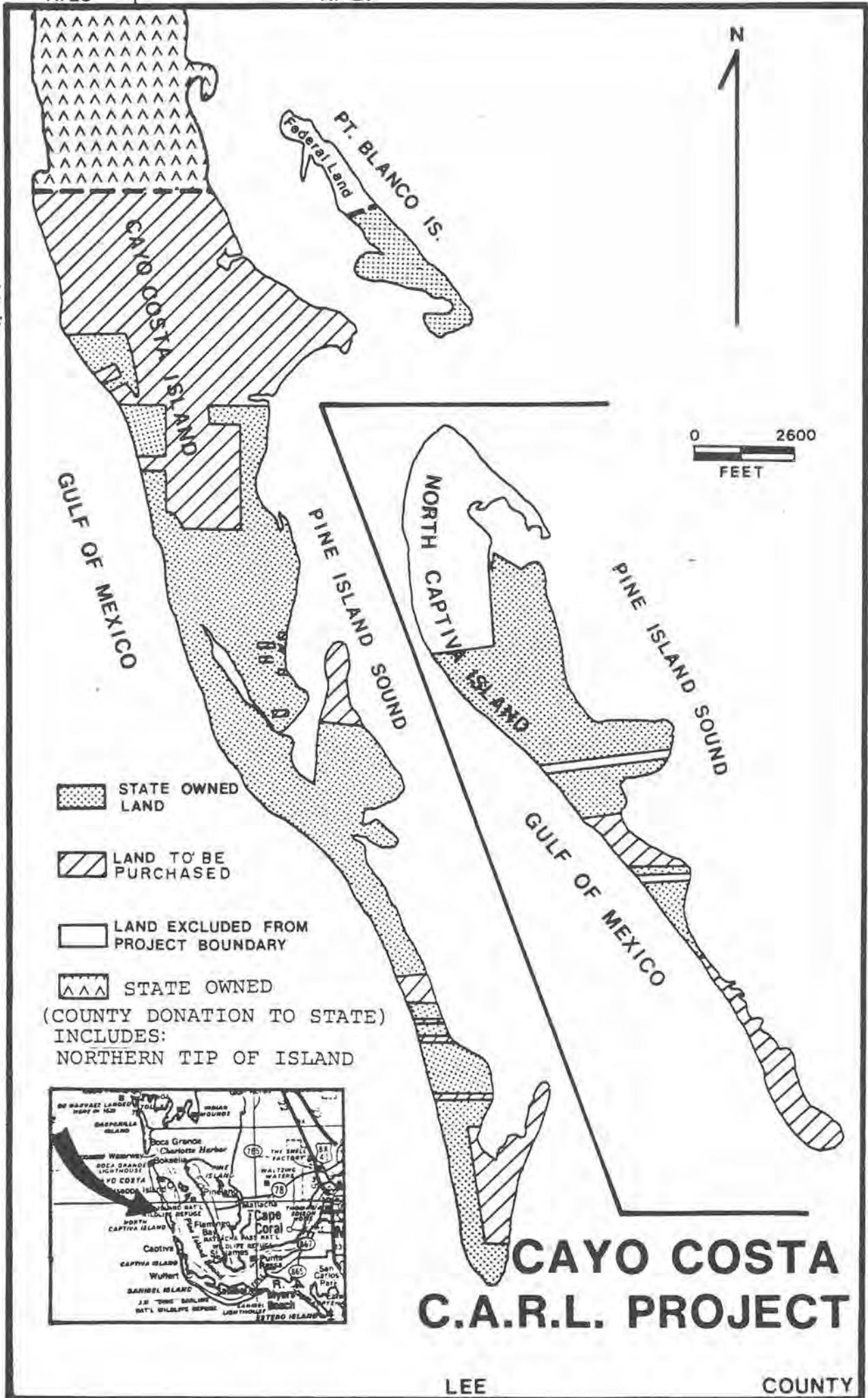
Management of the springhead area, if acquired, would require more intensive management as a recreational area.





#53 CAYO COSTA ISLAND

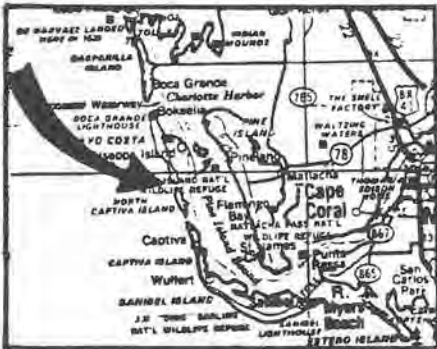
R. 20

R. 21

T. 44



-  STATE OWNED LAND
-  LAND TO BE PURCHASED
-  LAND EXCLUDED FROM PROJECT BOUNDARY
-  STATE OWNED (COUNTY DONATION TO STATE) INCLUDES: NORTHERN TIP OF ISLAND



CAYO COSTA C.A.R.L. PROJECT

LEE

COUNTY

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#53 Cayo Costa Island	Lee	369	\$ 5,841,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies for state acquisition under the "Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL)" category, as defined in Section 18-8.003 of the Florida Administrative Code. Public acquisition would protect a coastal barrier island and the endangered native plant species it harbors.

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 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 1,118+ acres were acquired under the EEL program and 446+ acres under CARL; more than 400 owners remain. Lee County donated 655 acres on northernmost 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 aesthetic 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 \$5,841,000.

Management Funds Budgeted by the Division of Recreation and Parks for Fiscal Year 1989-90:

<u>Source</u>	<u>Salary</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>FCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
SPTF	\$ 97,322	\$ 80,115	\$10,400	\$34,270	\$50,000	\$163,544

Funds Requested for Fiscal Year 1990-91:

<u>FTE</u>	<u>Salaries</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
5	\$102,188	\$84,121	\$10,920	\$35,983	\$233,212

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

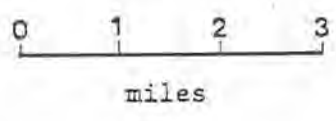
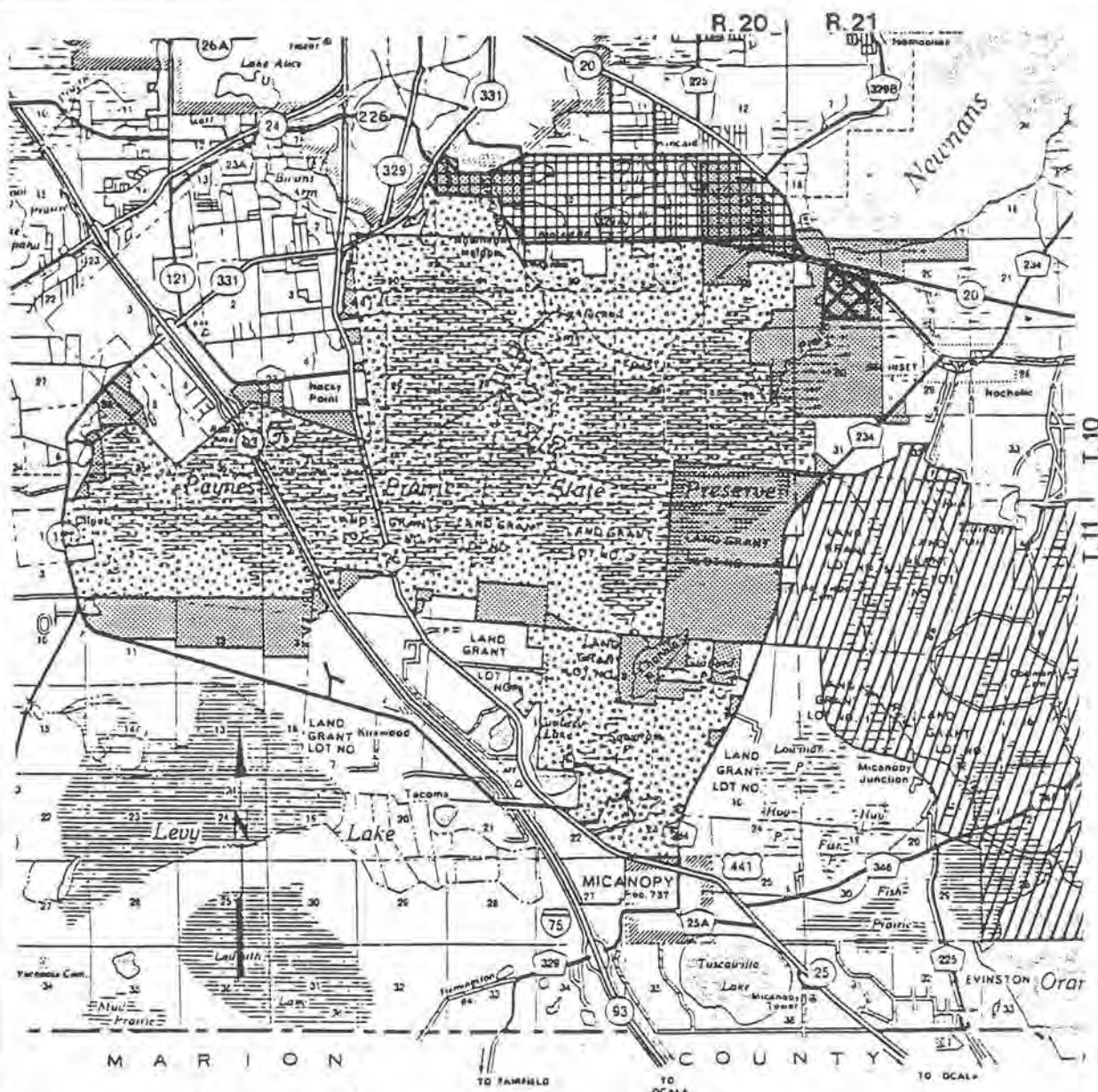
The Cayo Costa State Park Management Plan has been developed as a tool to effect wise management of the resources of the environmentally endangered lands comprising Cayo Costa State Park, while simultaneously providing for public uses compatible with resource management.

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.






#54 PAYNES PRAIRIE



PAYNES PRAIRIE

ALACHUA COUNTY



-  PROJECT AREA
-  STATE OWNED
-  LOCHLOOSA WILDLIFE PROJECT
-  SOUTH EAST AVENUE PROJECT STUDY AREA
-  ST. JOHNS RIVER WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#54 Paynes Prairie	Alachua	6,232	\$ 7,491,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies for state acquisition under the "Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL)" category, as defined in Section 18-8.003 of the Florida Administrative Code. Public 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. The St. Johns River Water Management District has recently acquired approximately 158 acres within the project boundary.

There are 102 parcels in 71 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.

#54 PAYNES PRAIRIE

ACQUISITION PLANNING

This project was reevaluated in Spring 1988 to determine the optimum project boundaries from a management perspective. The project design approved by the Land Acquisition Advisory Council in June 1988, combined and expanded the original Paynes Prairie project and the 1987 Prairie Creek proposal. The enlarged project area reflects current and foreseeable land needs for the maintenance and protection of Paynes Prairie State Preserve.

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value is \$7,491,000.

Management Funds Budgeted by the Division of Recreation and Parks for the existing Paynes Prairie State Preserve for Fiscal Year 1989-90:

<u>Source</u>	<u>Salaries</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>FCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
SPTF	\$299,986	\$131,112	\$13,000	\$33,094	\$ 40,000	\$517,192

Funds Requested for Fiscal Year 1990-91:

<u>FTE</u>	<u>Salaries</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>FCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
12	\$314,985	\$137,668	\$13,650	\$34,749	\$154,000	\$655,052

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.

OTHER

Coordination

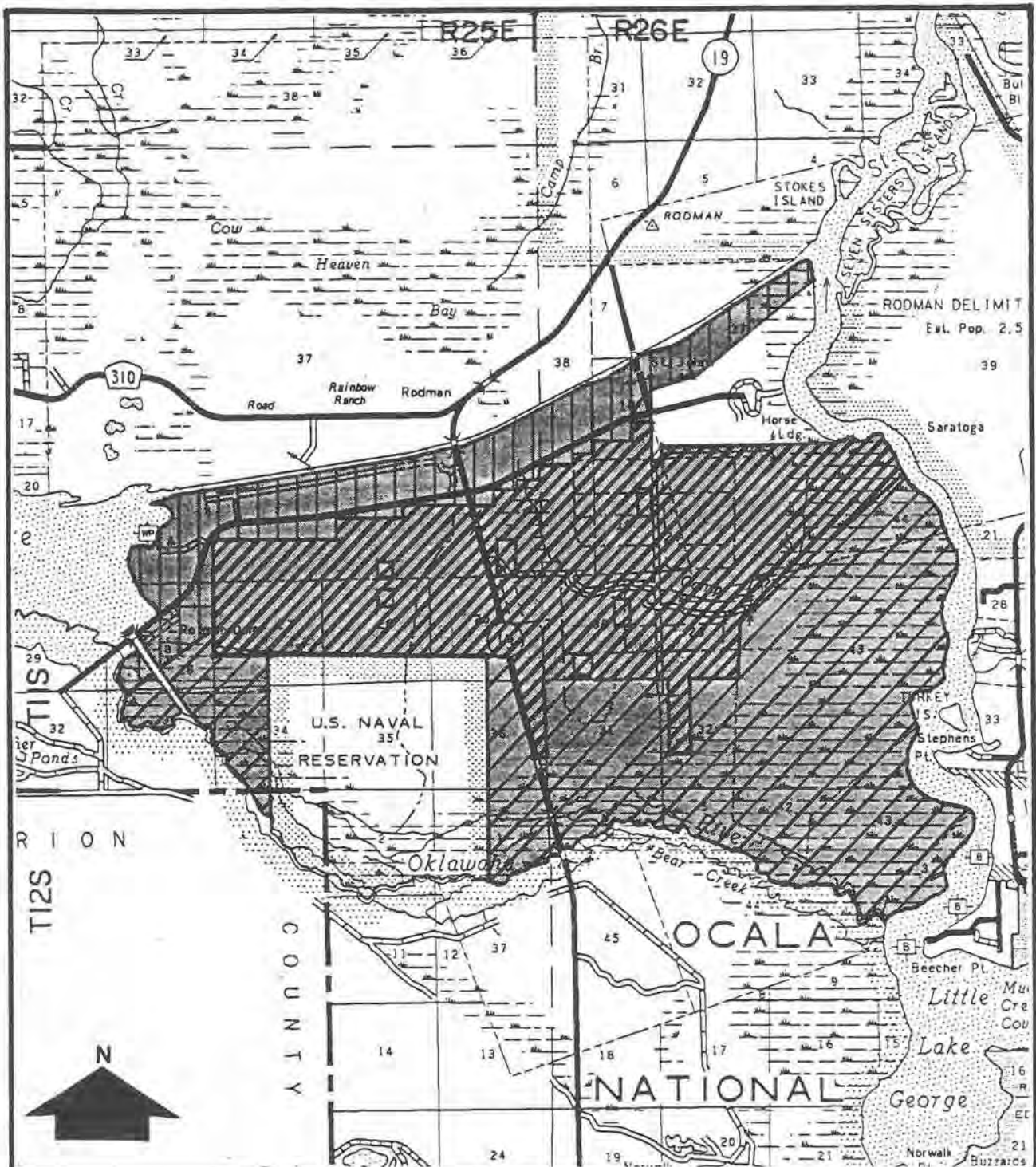
The floodplain along Prairie Creek is included within the St. Johns River Water Management District's Five Year Acquisition Plan. The district has recently acquired approximately 158 acres of the floodplain, also a part of the Conservation and Recreation Lands (CARL) project area.

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.

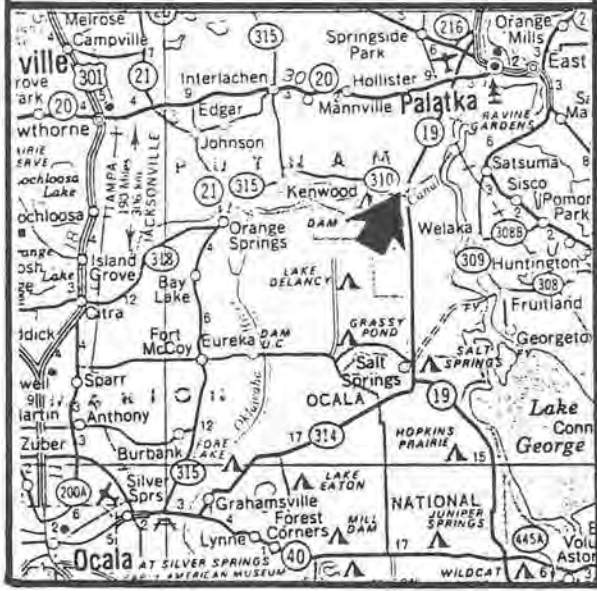
No interim management costs are anticipated from the CARL program fund since Paynes Prairie State Preserve is currently staffed, funded, and open to the public.

#55 CARAVELLE RANCH



CARAVELLE RANCH

PUTNAM COUNTY



- PROJECT AREA
- TO BE ACQUIRED BY CARL
- ACQUIRED BY ST. JOHNS RIVER WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
- TO BE TRANSFERRED TO TRUSTEES BY CANAL AUTHORITY

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#55 Caravelle Ranch	Putnam	6,037	\$3,372,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies for state acquisition under the "Other Lands" category, as defined in Section 18-8.003 of the Florida Administrative Code. Public acquisition would expedite the restoration of two major river systems, help protect threatened and endangered animal species, and provide additional recreational opportunities for the general public.

MANAGER

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

PROPOSED USE

Wildlife Management Area.

LOCATION

In Putnam County, northeast Florida, approximately six miles south/southwest of Palatka, bounded on the east by the St. Johns River. This project is within Florida's Senate District 8 and House District 27. It is also within the jurisdictions of the St. Johns River Water Management District and the Northeast Florida Regional Planning Council.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

The Caravelle Ranch project is a large, diverse tract which borders the Oklawaha River, St. Johns River, and Cross Florida Barge Canal. Natural communities include: floodplain swamp, bottomland forest, mesic flatwoods, wet flatwoods, upland mixed forest, dome swamp, shell mound, and blackwater stream. Wetland natural communities are generally in good to excellent condition, although some logging has occurred. Uplands have been heavily impacted by conversion to pasture, logging, and other agricultural practices. Approximately 35-40% of the tract is substantially disturbed and would require restoration. The project supports good populations of wildlife which includes, or potentially includes, many rare species. Maintenance of the project area in a natural condition would significantly help preserve water quality of the Oklawaha River.

The project includes five recorded archaeological sites which date from ca. 3000 B.C. - A.D. 1500. The tract has never been systematically surveyed for cultural resources and there is a good probability that additional sites are present.

The project could provide a wide array of recreational opportunities, such as hunting, fishing, hiking, camping, horseback riding, and boating.

OWNERSHIP

The portion of the project to be acquired by CARL consists of approximately 28 parcels and 10 owners; one major owner - FDIC, and nine small inholdings. The St. Johns River Water Management District has already acquired the floodplain adjacent to the St. Johns River and the Canal Authority owns lands, to be transferred to the Trustees (pending settlement of legal technicalities), in the northern and northwestern project area.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

The portion of the project remaining to be acquired is upland habitat and suitable for continued logging and development.

Although a small amount of rural residential development exists in the area, development pressure in this portion of Putnam County is minimal. The area has been used for timber harvesting in the past and logging could resume in the future.

#55 CARAVELLE RANCH

ACQUISITION PLANNING

On December 1, 1989, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council approved the Caravelle Ranch Project Design altering the resource planning boundary by excluding the Rodeheaven Boys Ranch ownership in the northeastern part of the project and adding the remaining inholdings.

Acquisition Phasing

- Phase I. FDIC
- Phase II. Inholdings

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value is approximately \$3,372,000.

Management Cost

Projected start-up cost for the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission.

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
-0-	\$ 2,800	\$12,000	-0-	\$ 14,800

Projected start-up cost for the Division of Forestry has not as yet been determined.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	1
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 and The Nature Conservancy were joint sponsors of this project. The Canal Authority is working with the CARL program and will transfer adjacent Canal Authority lands to the Trustees pending resolution of legal technicalities.

This project is a joint effort between the Conservation and Recreation Lands (CARL) Program and the St. Johns River Water Management District. It is anticipated that the Canal Authority lands to be transferred to the Trustees and the district acquisition will amount to at least 50% of the total acreage of the project.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

It is recommended that Caravelle Ranch be managed as a wildlife management area by the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission. The Division of Forestry and the St. Johns River Water Management District should assist in cooperating roles. The project should be managed according to multiple use principles to perpetuate existing natural communities, to protect water quality, and to restore lands disturbed by past timbering, grazing, and agricultural operations. The project is of sufficient size to allow prescribed ecological burns to maintain fire adapted natural communities.

Under multiple-use management, the project could provide many recreational opportunities including hunting, fishing, horseback riding, hiking, camping, and boating.

#56 THE BARNACLE ADDITION






T54S

THE BARNACLE ADDITION

DADE

COUNTY



-  PEACOCK PARK (COUNTY-OWNED)
-  THE BARNACLE ADDITION
-  THE BARNACLE (STATE OWNED)

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

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies for state acquisition under the "Other Lands" category, as defined in Section 18-8.003 of the Florida Administrative Code. Public acquisition would provide an addition to a State Historic Site, and would protect a small tropical hardwood hammock.

MANAGER

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

PROPOSED USE

State Historic Site addition.

LOCATION

In Dade County, south Florida, fronting Biscayne Bay, between Peacock Park and the Barnacle State Historic Site. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 35 and House District 104. It is also within the jurisdictions of the South Florida Regional Planning Council and the South Florida Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

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

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

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

OWNERSHIP

Project area under one ownership.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

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

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

ESTIMATED COST

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

Management Cost

Projected start-up cost for the Division of Recreation and Parks:

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
-0-	\$5,000	-0-	-0-	\$ 5,000

#56 THE BARNACLE ADDITION

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	2
Letters of general support.....	565
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	7
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	16

EMINENT DOMAIN

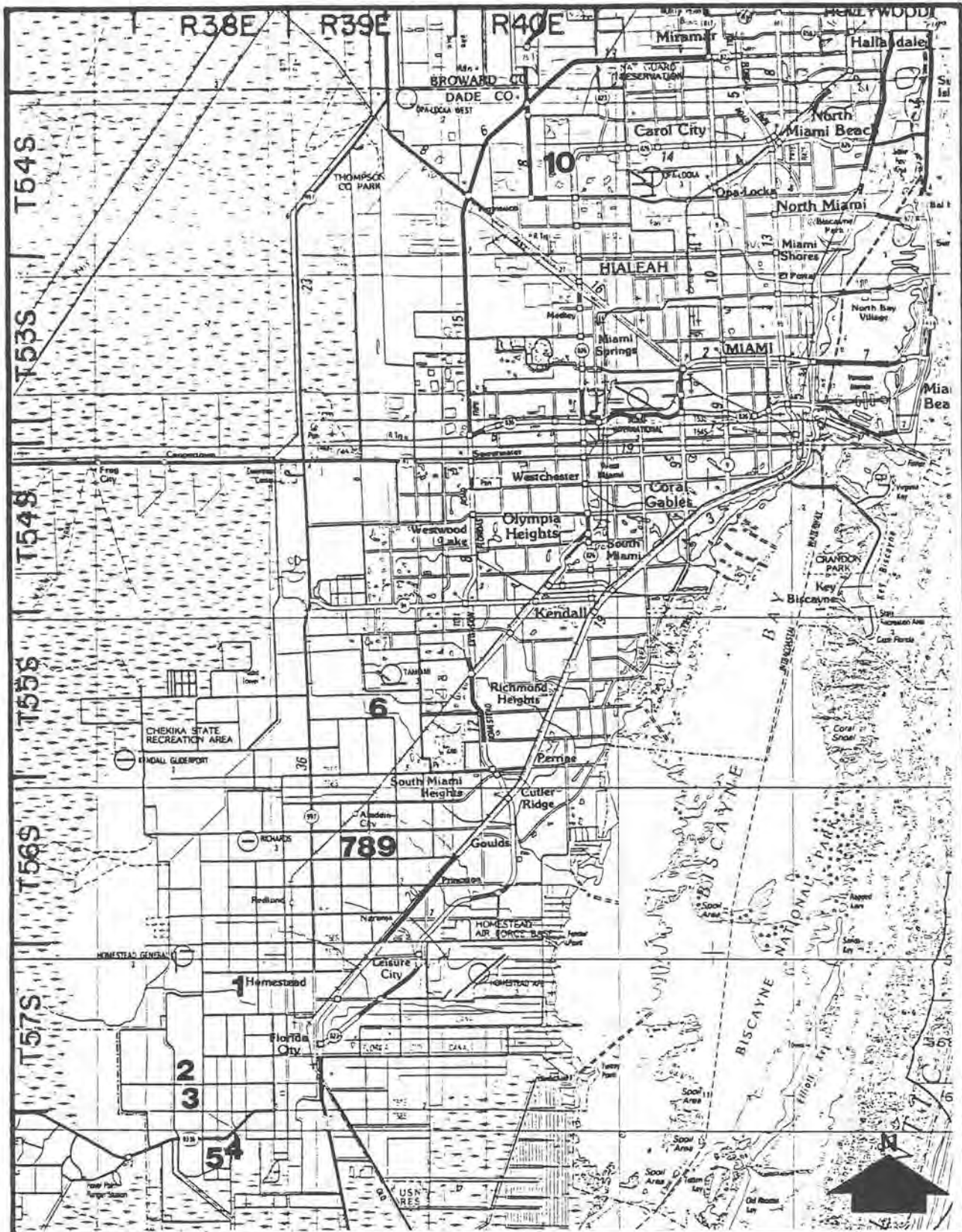
Eminent domain was authorized by the 1987 Legislature.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Interpretation of the hardwood hammock, already a major element in public programs of The Barnacle State Historic Site, would be enhanced. Acquisition of the project area would enhance protection of both The Barnacle State Historic Site and the City of Miami's Peacock Park from encroachment by the extensive and vigorous development which typifies the area and which constitutes the chief threat to those properties. Utilization of the nonhammock areas of the project area for interpretative programs would enhance presentation and interpretation of the history of early settlement along Biscayne Bay. The Barnacle Addition should be managed by the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources.

Public use of this property should be limited to low-density passive recreational activities associated with interpretation of the hammock and the history of Bay settlement; both activities represent expansions and augmentations of activities underway at The Barnacle State Historic Site. This will approximately triple the number of possible visitors while lessening deterioration of the Munroe residence of The Barnacle State Historic Site by assuming part of the interpretive load now carried by the residence.

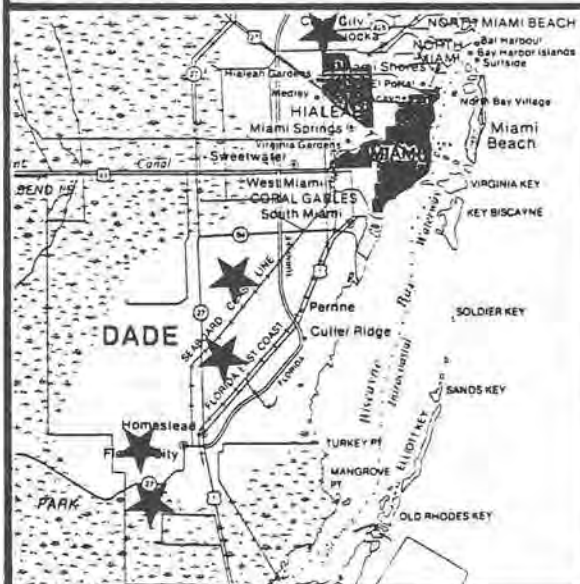
#57 TROPICAL HAMMOCKS OF THE REDLANDS



TROPICAL HAMMOCKS of the REDLANDS

DADE

COUNTY



1. MEISSNER
2. LUCILLE
3. LOVELAND
4. SOUTHWEST
5. HOLIDAY
6. BIG and LITTLE GEORGE
7. CASTELLOW (EXTENSION)
8. ROSS
9. SILVER PALM
10. MADDEN'S

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#57 Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands	Dade	209	\$ 4,433,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies for state acquisition under the "Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL)" category as defined in Section 18-8.003 of the Florida Administrative Code. Public 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.



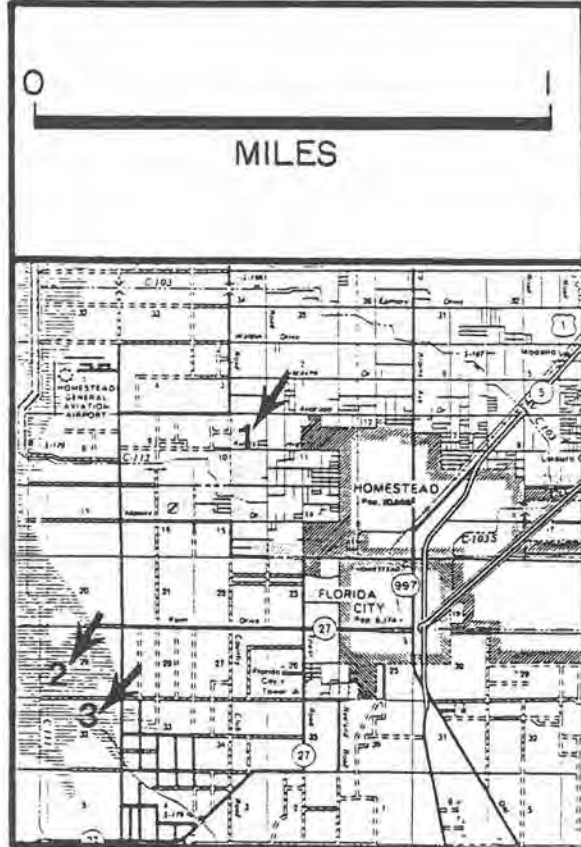
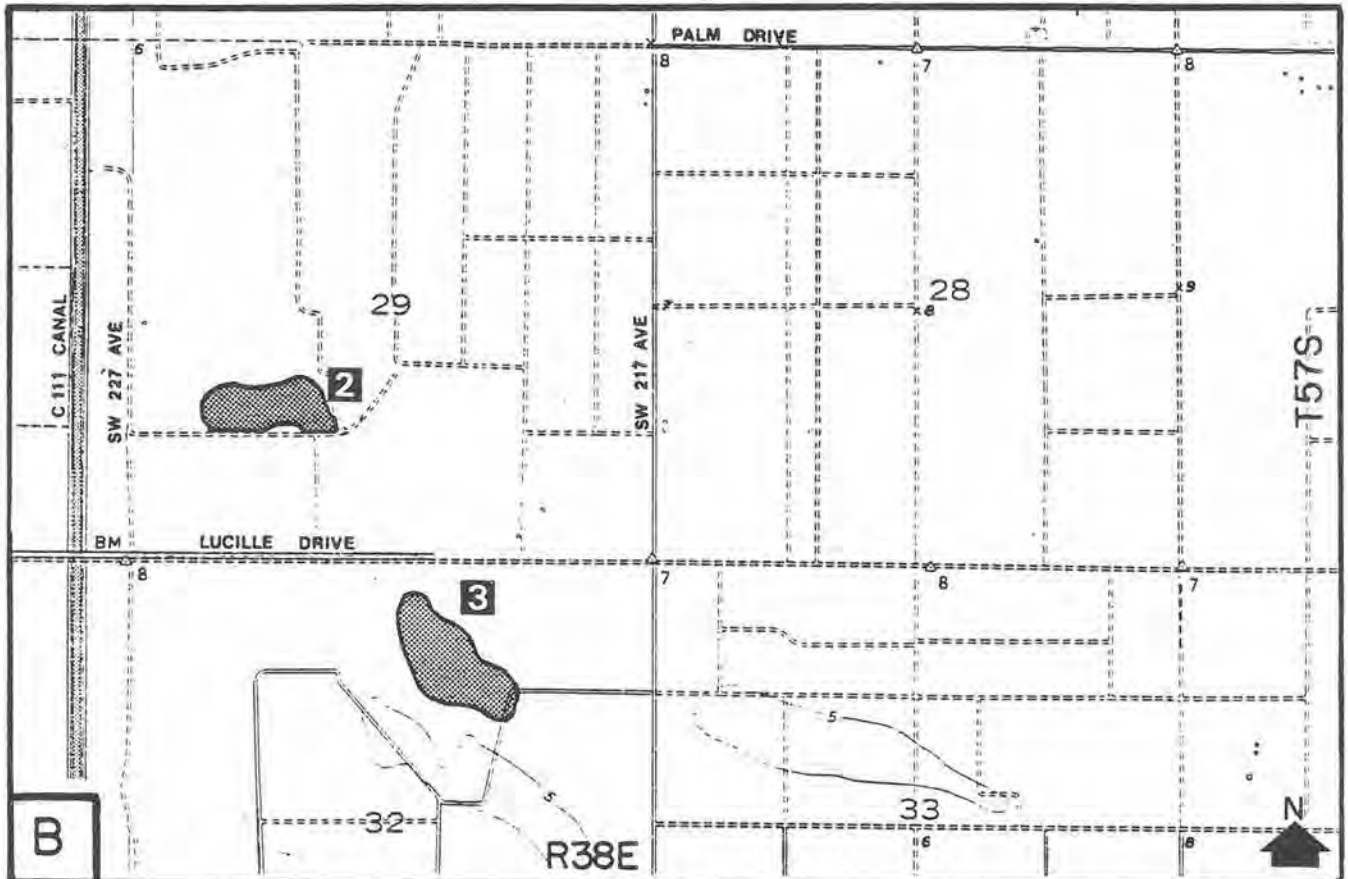
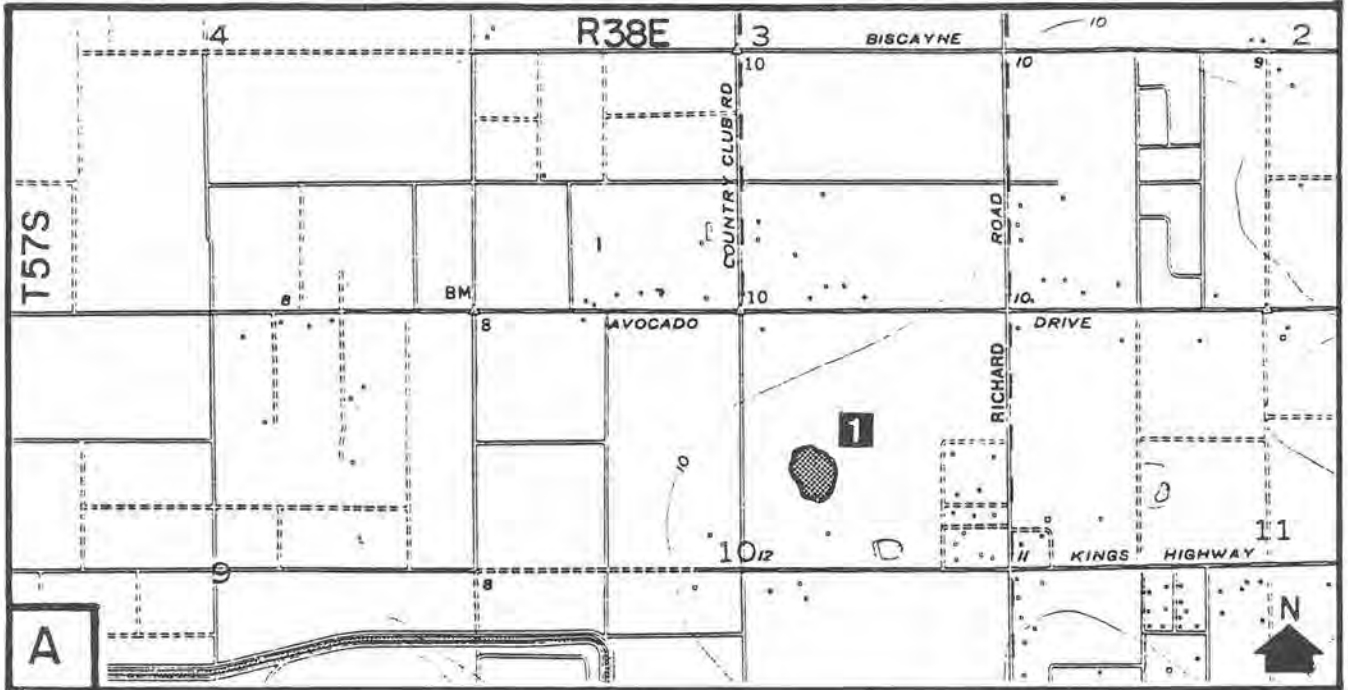
VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

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. Invasion 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 Advisory Council approved the project design for Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands only slightly altering the resource planning boundaries of two of the hammocks. An addition was made to improve access for management purposes and a deletion was made to remove disturbed acreage.

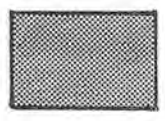


TROPICAL HAMMOCKS
of the REDLANDS

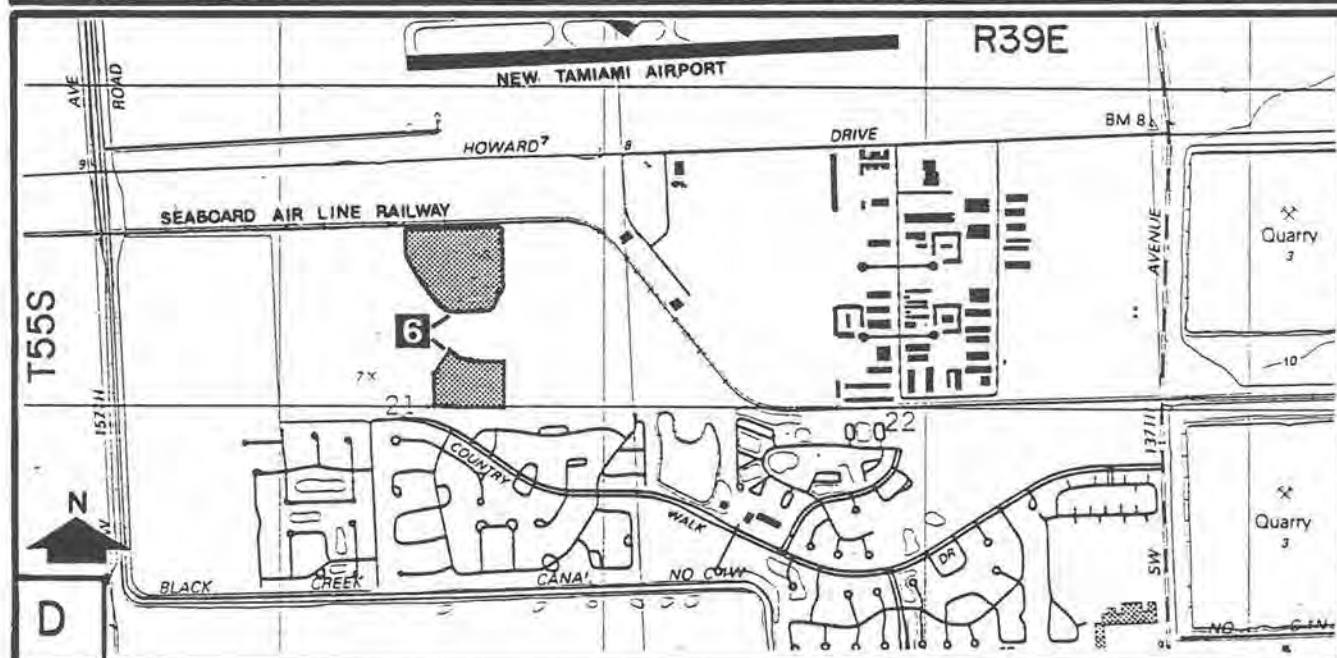
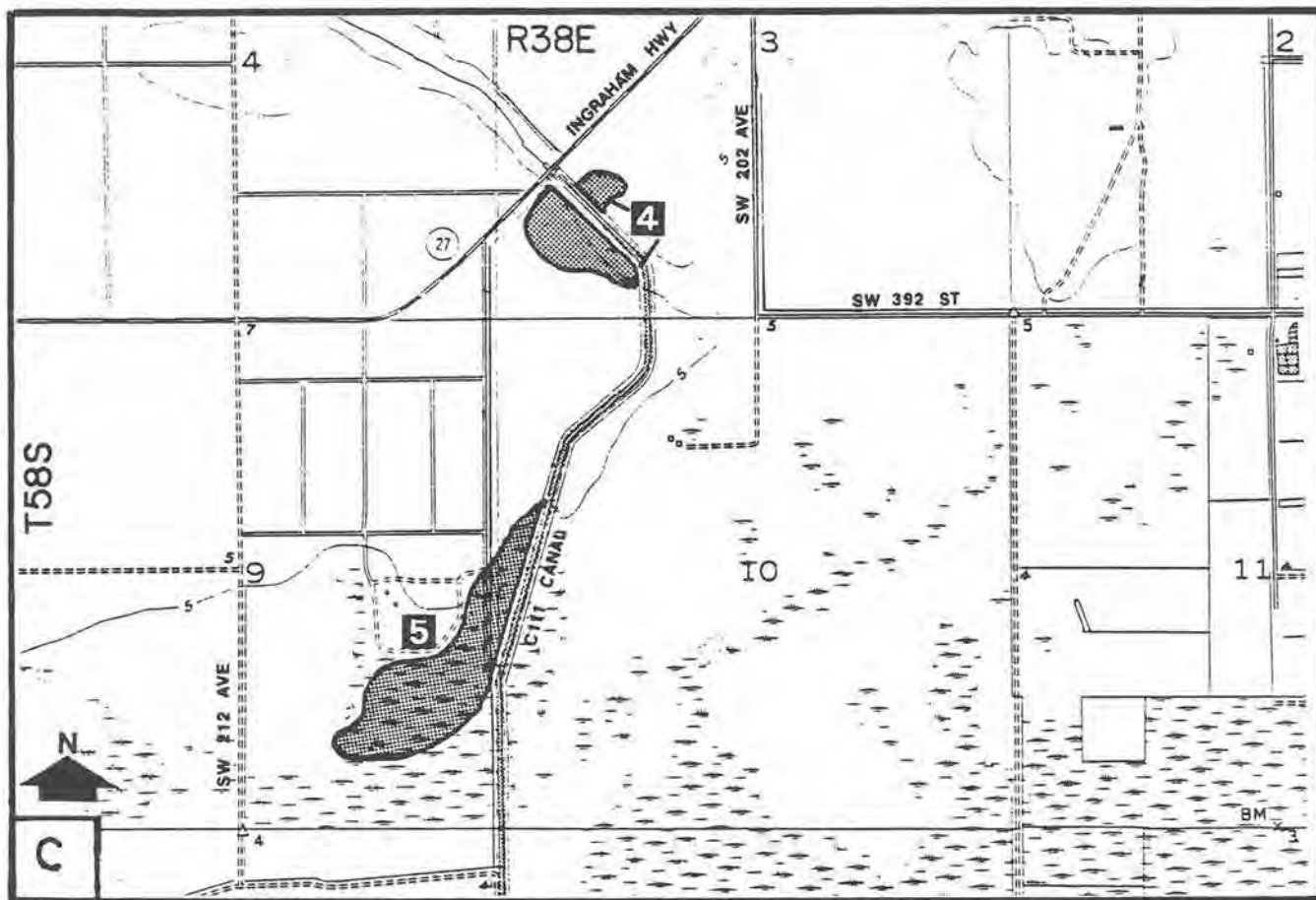
DADE

COUNTY

- 1. MEISSNER
- 2. LUCILLE
- 3. LOVELAND



PROJECT AREAS



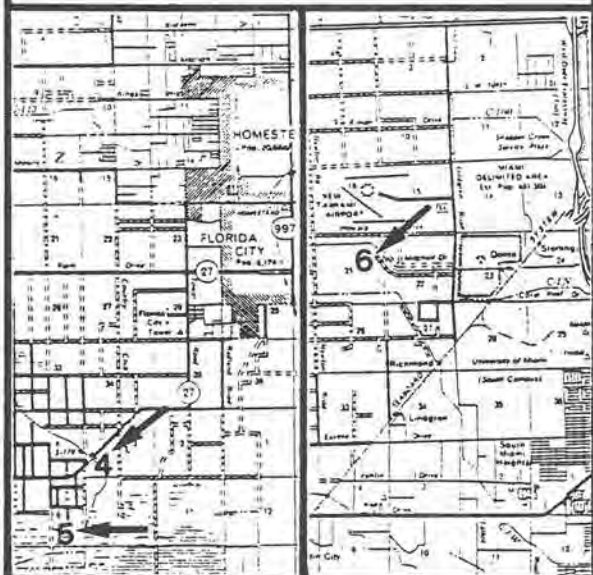
TROPICAL HAMMOCKS of the REDLANDS

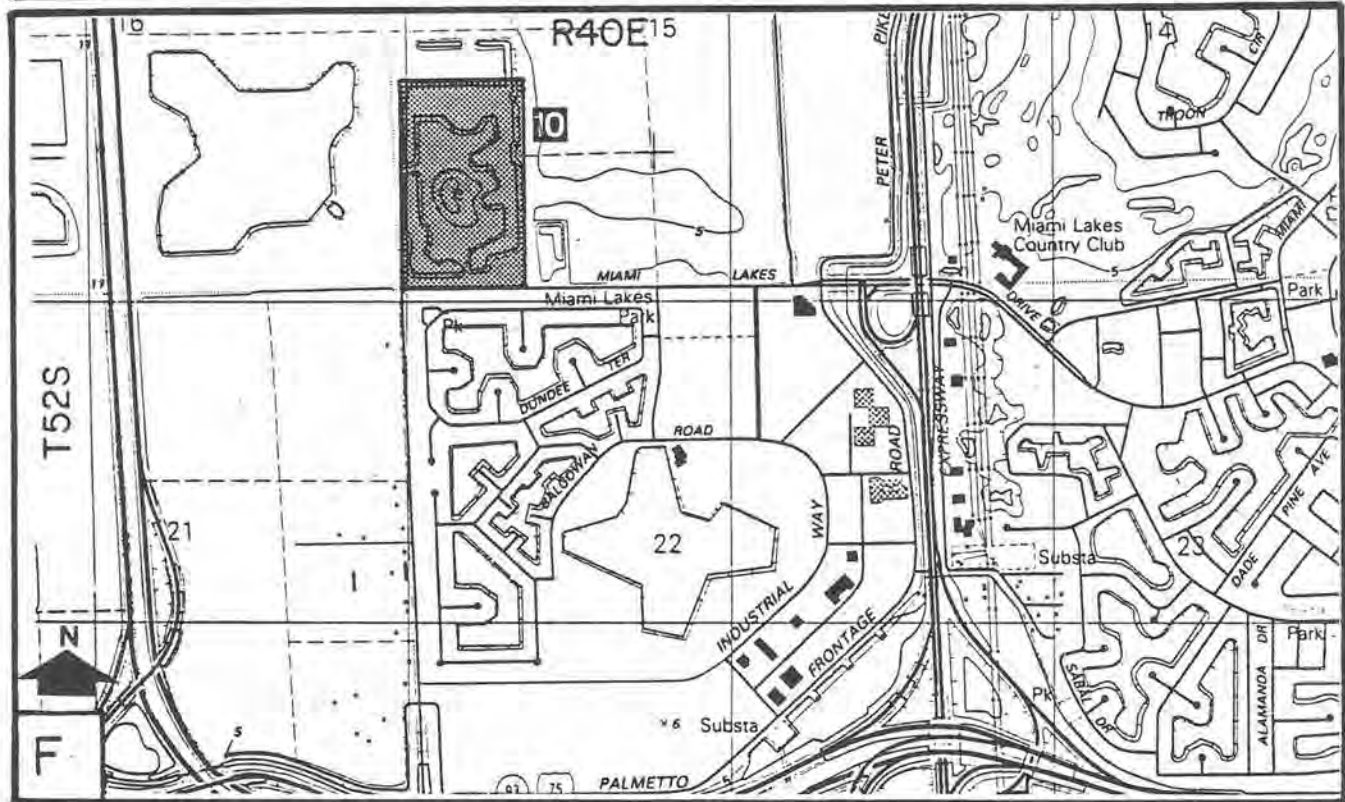
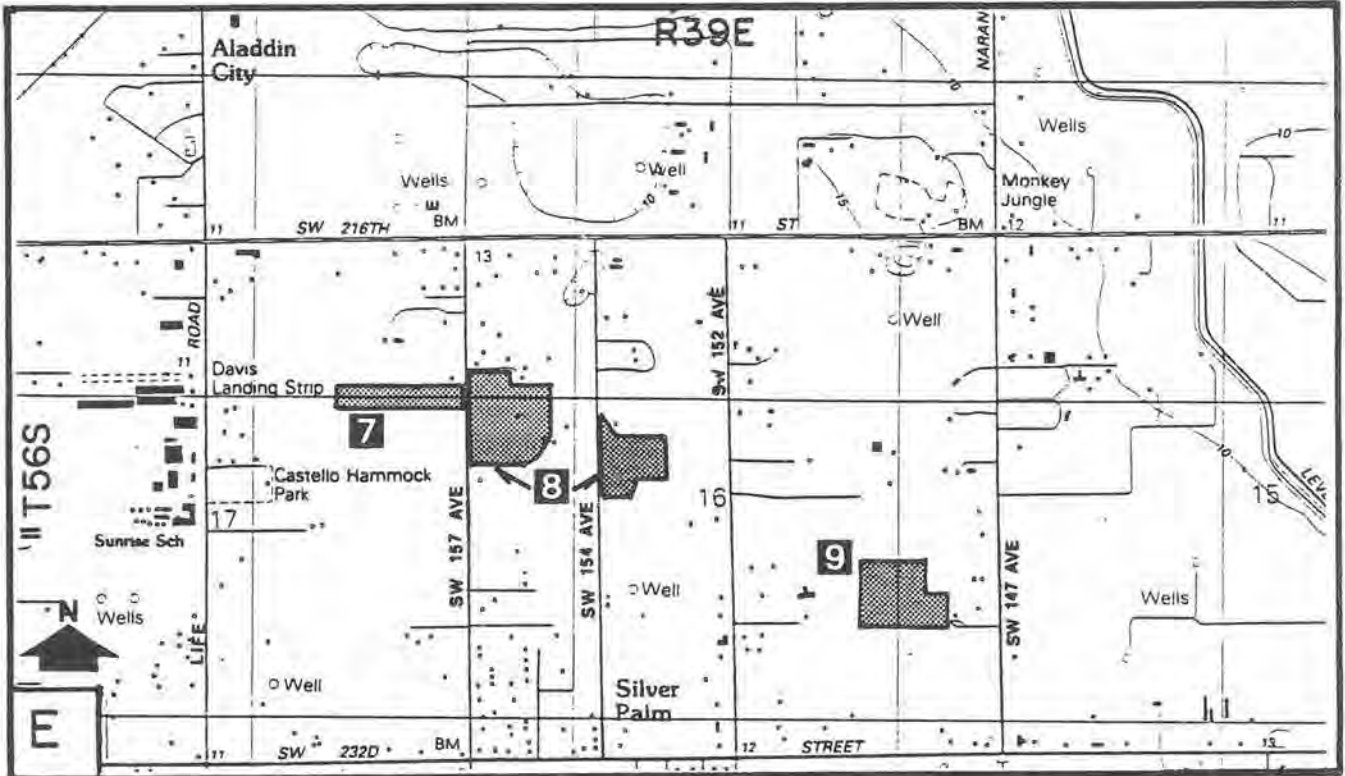
DADE COUNTY

- 4. SOUTHWEST
- 5. HOLIDAY
- 6. BIG and LITTLE GEORGE




PROJECT AREAS

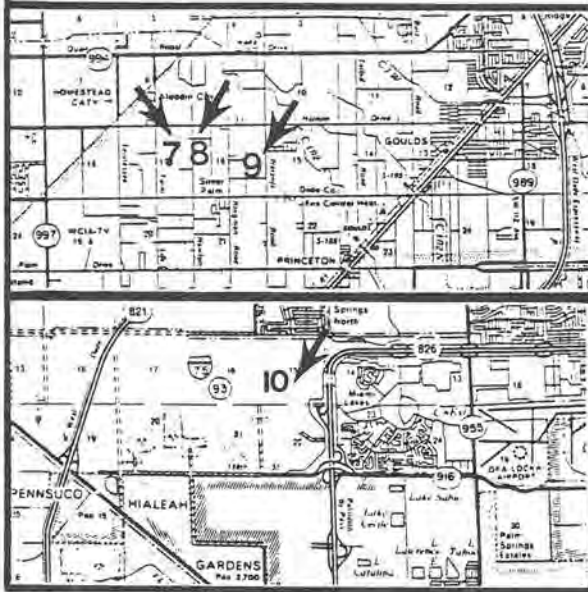




TROPICAL HAMMOCKS
of the REDLANDS
DADE COUNTY

- 7. CASTELOW
- 8. ROSS
- 9. SILVER PALM
- 10. MADDEN'S

 PROJECT AREAS



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

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

On October 25, 1989 the Land Acquisition Advisory Council approved the addition of 6.4 acres to the Lucille Hammock tract to more fully protect the hammock and its distinct fringing vegetation.

ESTIMATED COST

Assessed value is approximately \$4,433,000.

Management costs have not yet been determined.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	1
Letters of general support.....	32
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	2
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	3

OTHERCoordination

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.

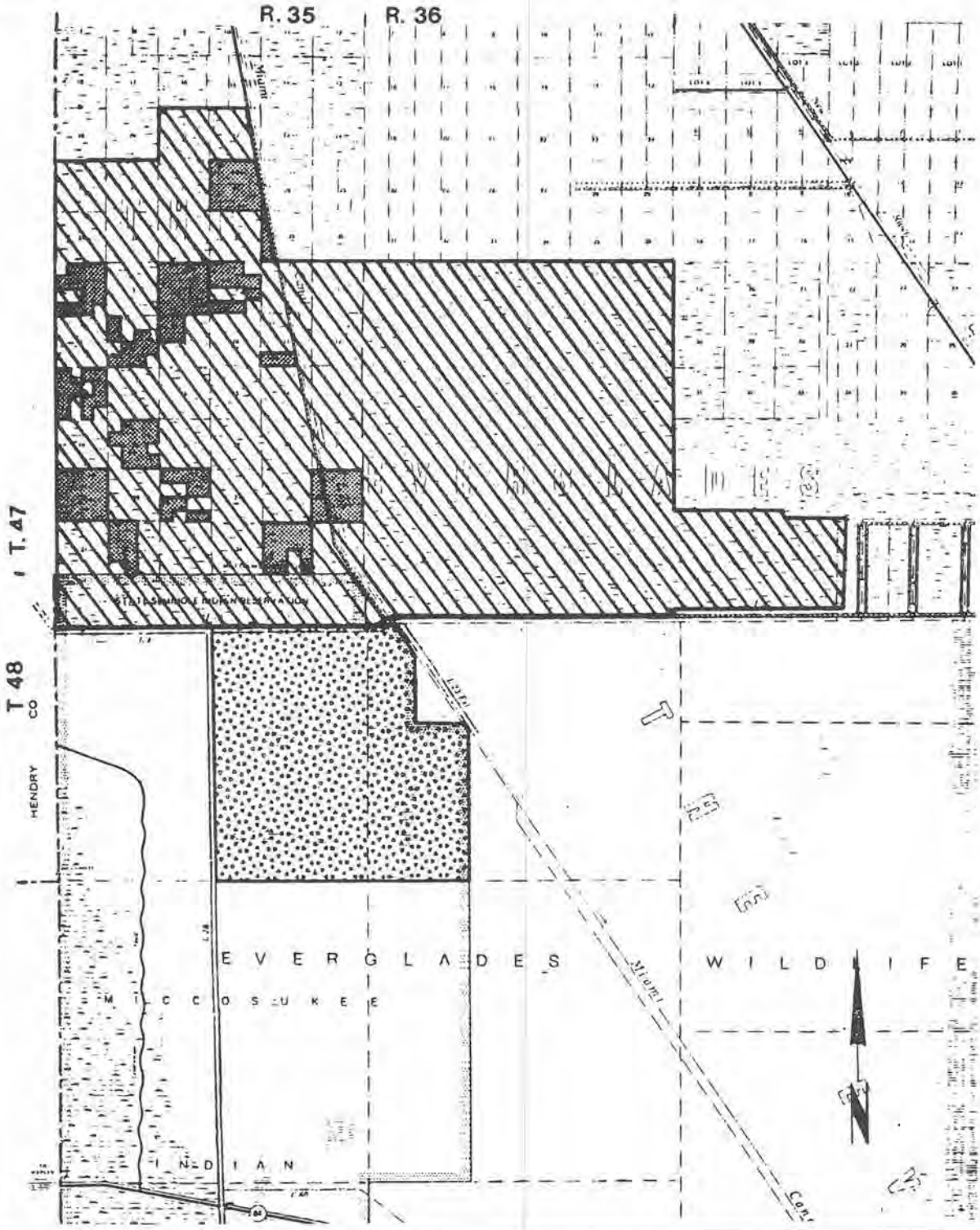
Dade County has participated in all phases of project development and has paid for boundary mapping and title work on all the hammocks. It is also working with The Nature Conservancy to develop a special unit or position within the Dade County Parks Department responsible for and knowledgeable about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




#58 ROTENBERGER



ROTENBERGER

PALM BEACH/BROWARD COUNTIES



-  PROJECT AREA
-  SEMINOLE INDIAN LANDS (PROJECT AREA ADDITION)
-  STATE OWNED

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#58 Rotenberger	Palm Beach Broward	20,005	\$ 4,441,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies for state acquisition under the "Other Lands" category, as defined in Section 18-8.003 of the Florida Administrative Code. Public 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 6,297 acres were acquired under the EEL program; 8,692+ acres acquired or under option since the CARL program's inception. Approximately 700 owners remain.

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.

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.

#58 ROTENBERGER

ACQUISITION PLANNING (Continued)

Although no project design has been developed for the Rotenberger CARL project, the Advisory Council recommended the addition of the Seminole Indian Lands (14,720 acres) to the Rotenberger project on February 12, 1988.

ESTIMATED COST

Remaining tax assessed value is approximately \$4,441,000. Cost to the CARL program 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 fund the remaining costs.

Management Funds Budgeted by the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission for the Fiscal Year 1989-90:

<u>Source</u>	<u>Salary</u>	<u>Expense</u>	<u>OOO</u>	<u>Total</u>
EEL and CARL	\$13,230	\$10,000	\$29,600	\$33,899

Funds Requested for Fiscal Year 1990-91:

<u>Salary</u>	<u>Expense</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$14,000	\$12,000	\$26,000

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

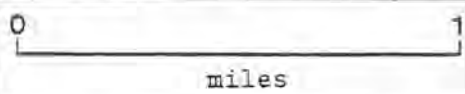
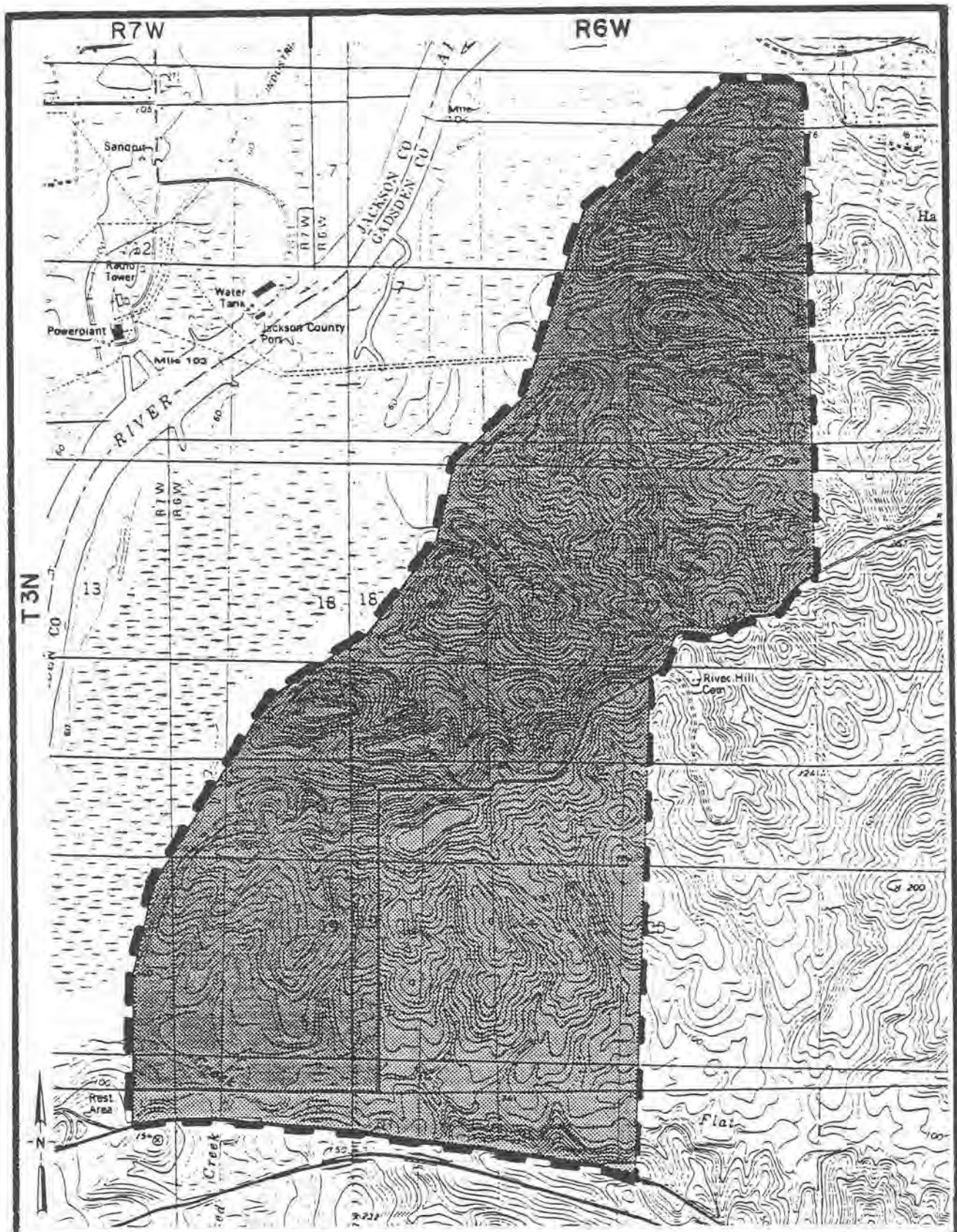
Coordination

The South Florida Water Management District is a participant in the acquisition of the Seminole Indian Lands, an 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.

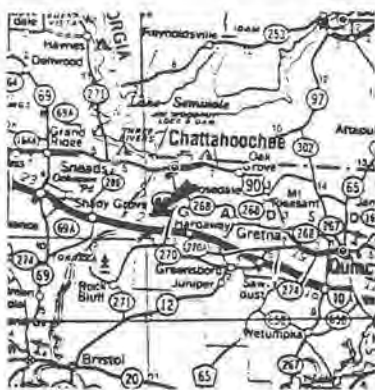
#59 GADSDEN COUNTY GLADES



GADSDEN COUNTY GLADES

GADSDEN

COUNTY



PROJECT AREA

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#59 Gadsden County Glades	Gadsden	1,800	\$ 456,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies for state acquisition under the "Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL)" category, as defined in Section 18-8.003 of the Florida Administrative Code. Public 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 approximately 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.

#59 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 Cost

Projected start-up cost for the Division of Recreation and Parks:

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$ 66,257	\$ 24,506	\$ 89,909	\$180,672

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

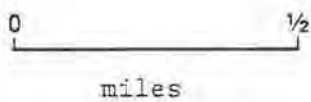
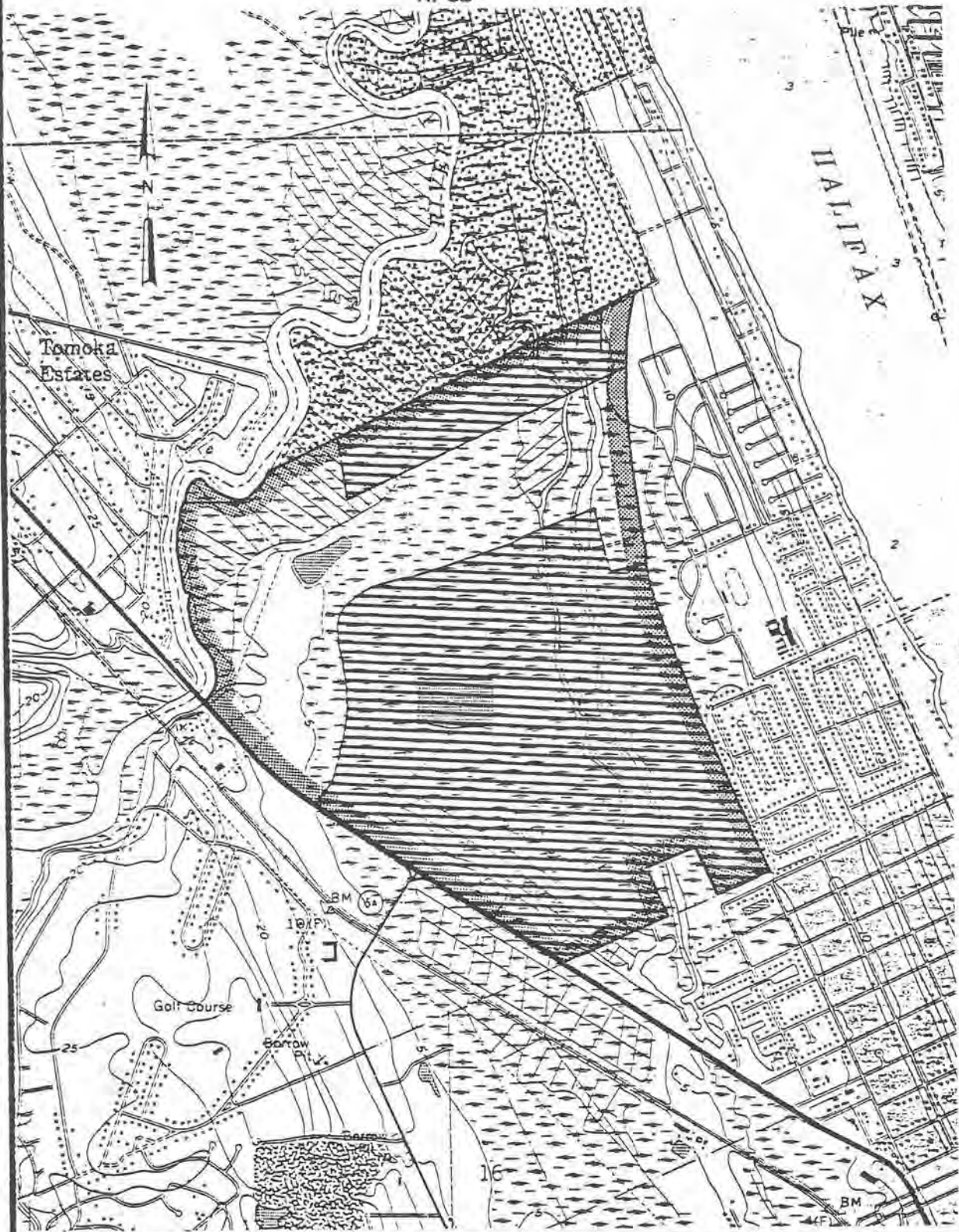
Resolutions.....	0
Letters of general support.....	1
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	0
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	0

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.

#60 GOLDY/BELLEMEAD

R. 32






GOLDY AND BELLEMEADE

VOLUSIA

COUNTY



-  PROJECT AREA
-  STATE OWNED
-  COUNTY OWNED

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#60 Goldy/Bellemead	Volusia	716	\$445,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies for state acquisition under the "Other Lands" category as defined in Section 18-8.003 of the Florida Administrative Code. Public acquisition would help protect a natural marsh system and would provide recreational opportunities for the general public.

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. Bellemead tract is under appraisal.

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 or state do not acquire the Bellemead Tract, which lies between the Tomoka State Park and the Goldy tract, it very likely will be developed soon. The owners of the Bellemead tract submitted a preliminary development design consisting of 735 residential units to the City of Ormond Beach. 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.

#60 GOLDY/BELLEMEAD

ACQUISITION PLANNING

The Goldy/Bellemead Project Design was approved by the Land Acquisition Advisory Council on June 22, 1988. The project design recommendations did not alter those of the resource planning boundary and project assessment.

Acquisition Phasing

- Phase I. Goldy Tract (County owned)
- Phase II. Remaining ownerships

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value is approximately \$445,000.

Management Cost

Projected start-up costs for the Division of Recreation and Parks:

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OOO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$ 21,559	\$ 2,712	\$16,094	\$ 40,365

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

OTHER

Coordination

The project is a joint effort between Volusia County and the CARL Program. On November 27, 1989, the Board granted authority to negotiate a bargain purchase of the Goldy/Bellemead project from Volusia County.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

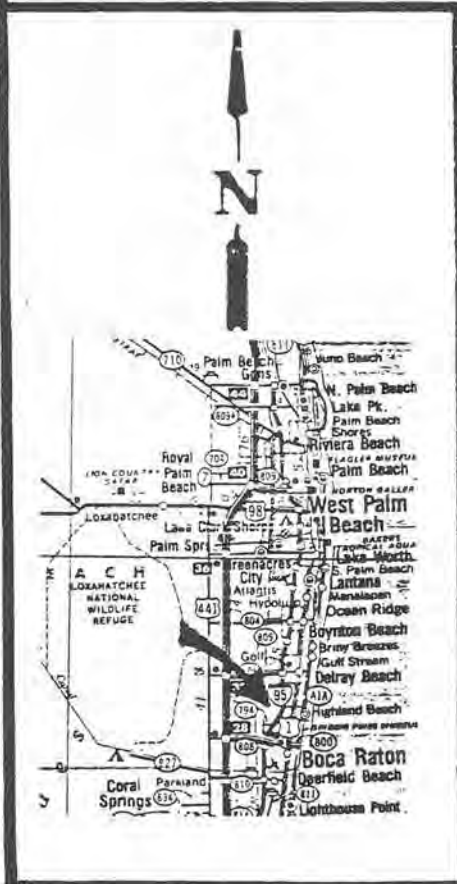
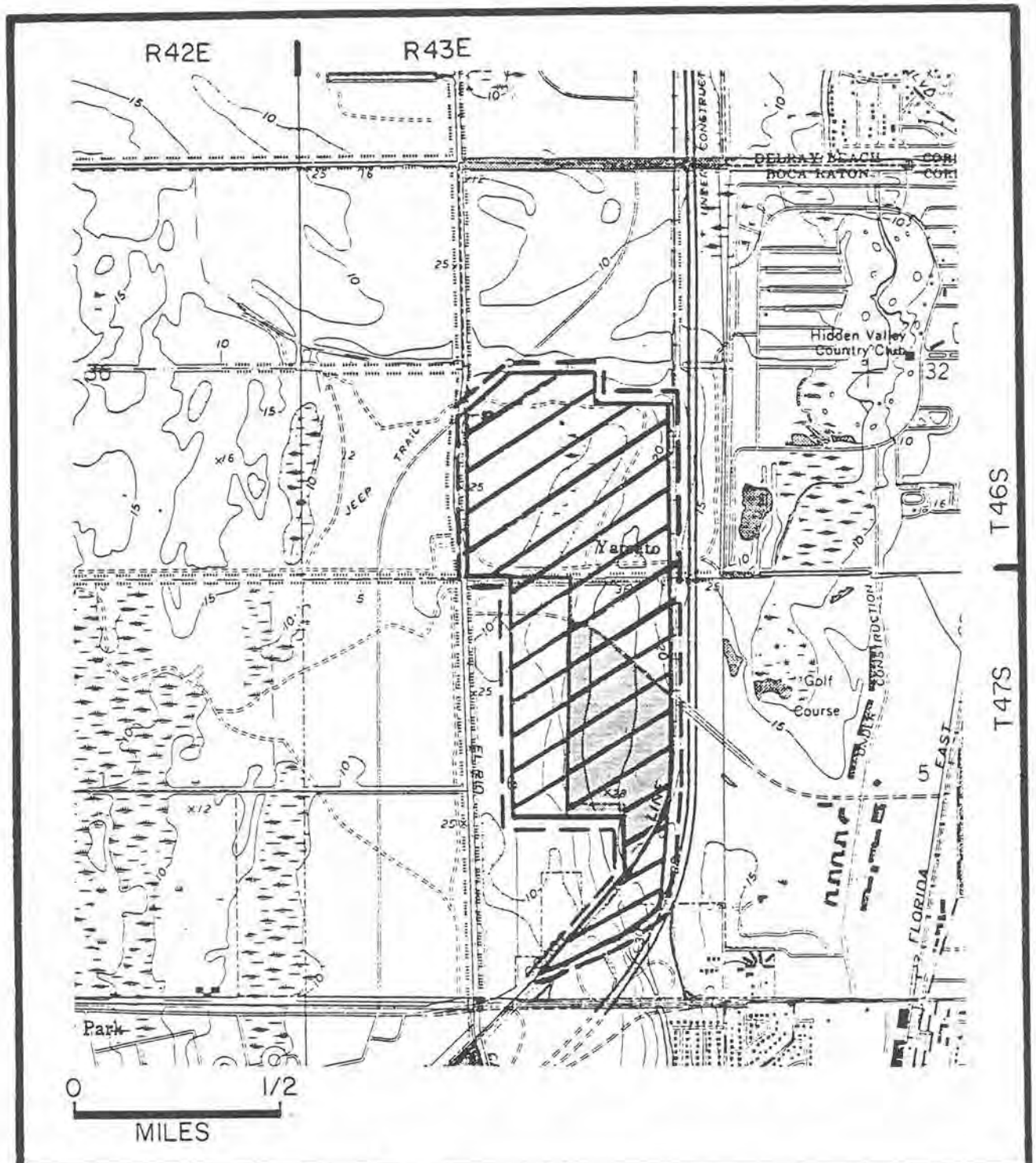
It is recommended that this project be managed by the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources under single-use management concepts. The primary management objective should be the preservation of significant natural features while simultaneously providing compatible recreational 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.

FINAL EVALUATION SUSPENDED PENDING FURTHER INFORMATION

<u>Project</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Page</u>
Apalachicola Historic Working Waterfront	Franklin	354
Yamato Scrub	Palm Beach	355

PROJECTS QUALIFYING FOR INCLUSION ON THE CARL PRIORITY LIST
(Ranked Below 60)
THAT WILL BE RECONSIDERED DURING THE NEXT RANKING

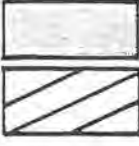
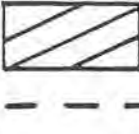

Julington/Durbin Creeks	Duval/St. Johns	356
Estero Bay	Lee	357
Peacock Slough	Suwannee	358
St. Johns River	Lake	359
Mullet Creek Islands	Brevard	360
Withlacoochee	Sumter	361
Lochloosa Wildlife	Alachua	362
Sugarloaf Hammock	Monroe	363
Carlton Half-Moon Ranch	Sumter	364
Spring Hammock	Seminole	365
Cedar Key Scrub	Levy	366
Brevard Turtle Beaches	Brevard	367
Bald Point Road	Franklin	368
Deer Lake Parcel	Walton	369
Wakulla Springs	Wakulla	370
Ohio Key South	Monroe	371
Wekiva River Buffers (Project Design to be completed)	Seminole	372
St. Augustine Beach	St. Johns	373
Tree-of-Life Tract	Monroe	374
St. Michaels Landing	Bay	375
Holmes Avenue Scrub	Highlands	376
Ybor City Addition	Hillsborough	377
Silver Glen Springs	Lake/Marion	378
Emeralda Marsh	Lake	379
Princess Place	Flagler	380
El Destino	Jefferson	381
Old Leon Moss Ranch	Palm Beach	382
Canaveral Industrial Park	Brevard	383
Key West Salt Ponds	Monroe	384

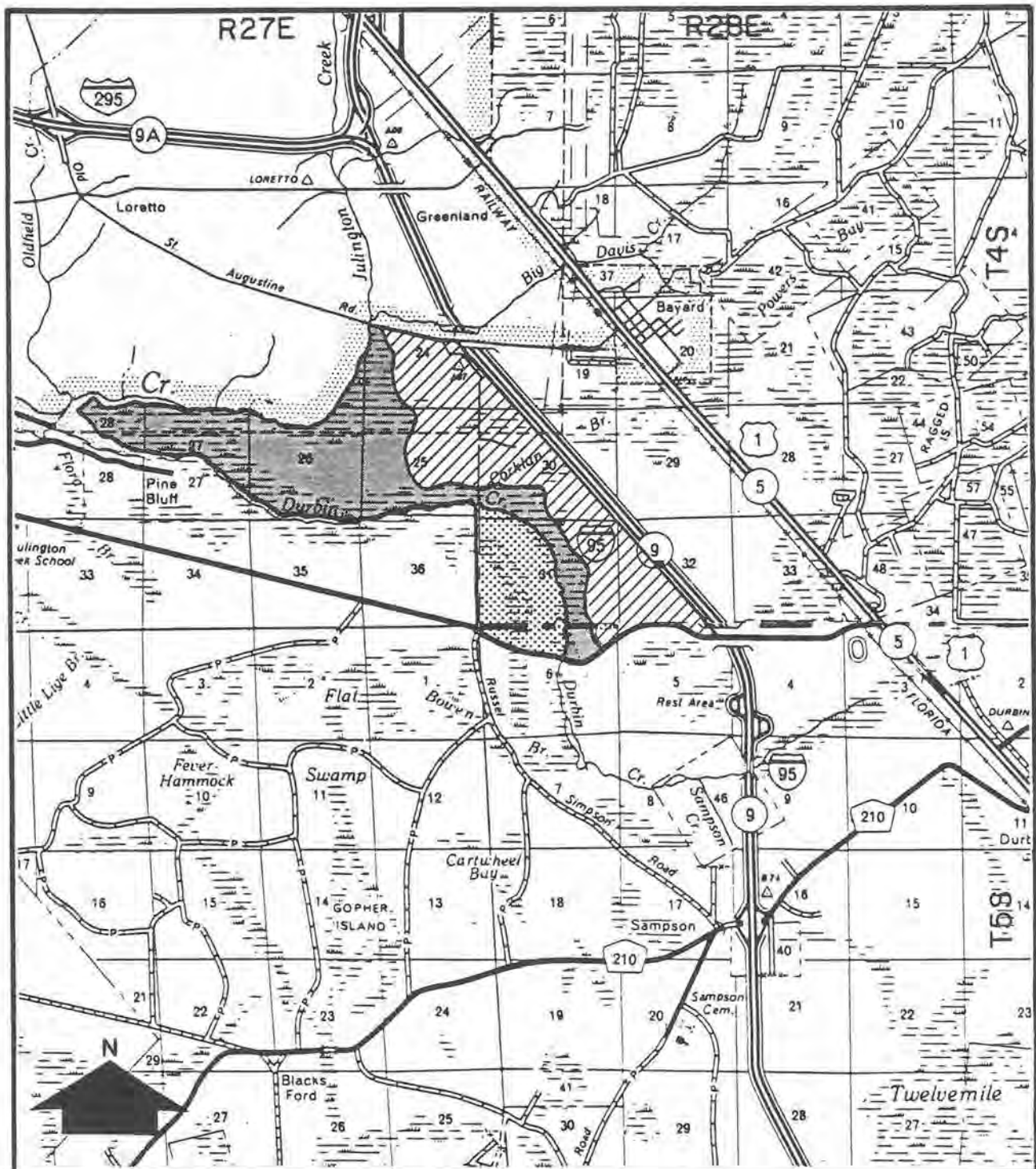


YAMATO SCRUB

PALM BEACH

COUNTY


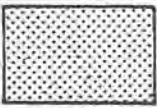
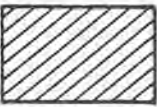
-  ORIGINAL PROJECT
-  FUTURE PRIORITY ACQUISITION AREA (FNAI)
-  RESOURCE PLANNING BOUNDARY

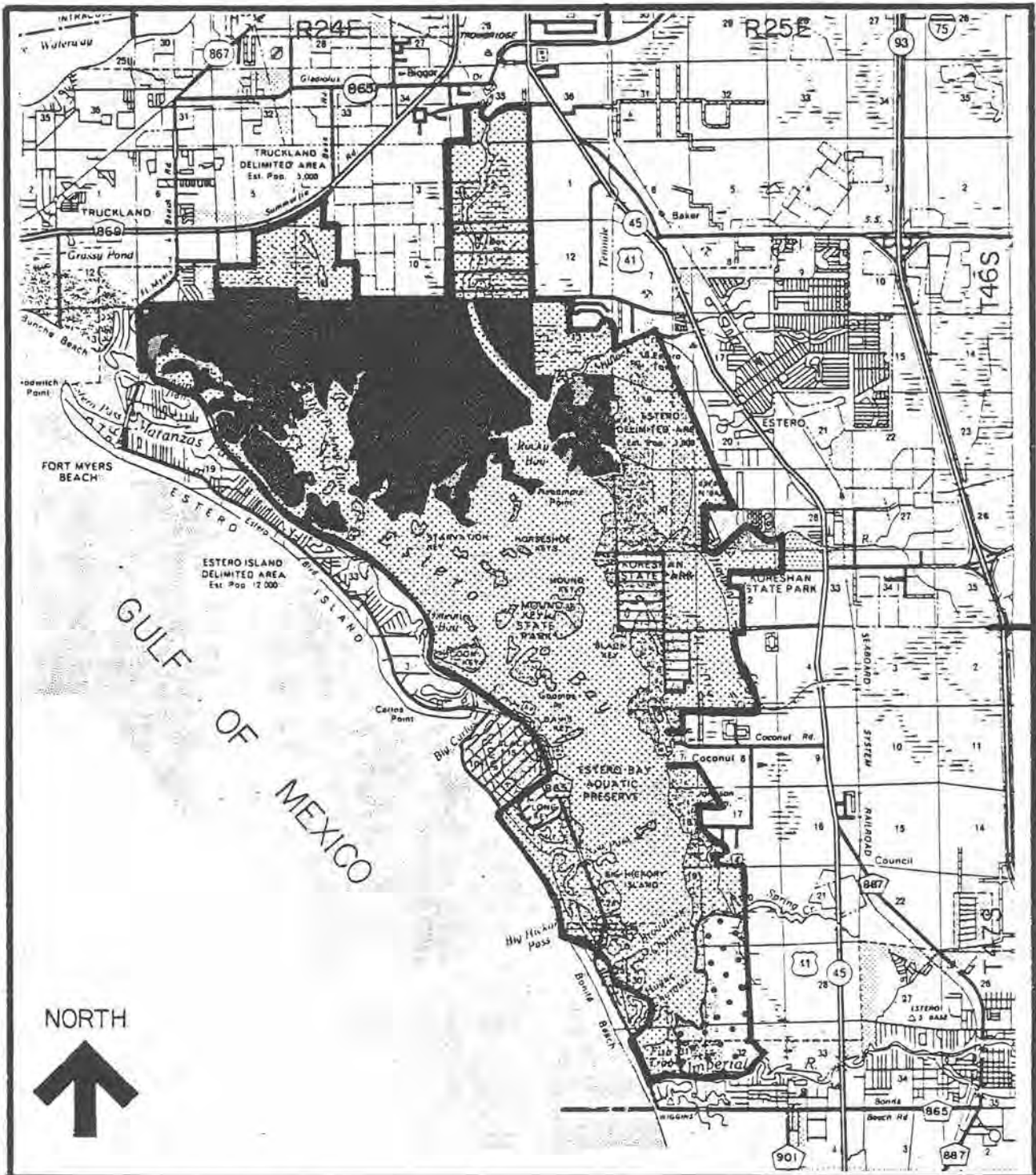


JULINGTON/DURBIN CREEKS

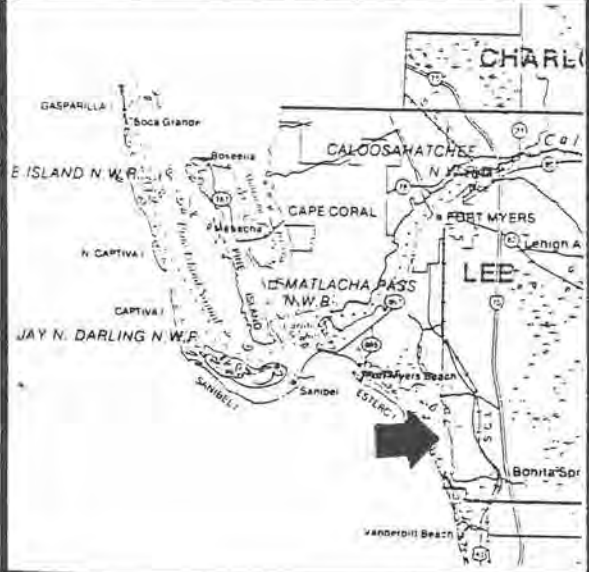
DUVAL COUNTY



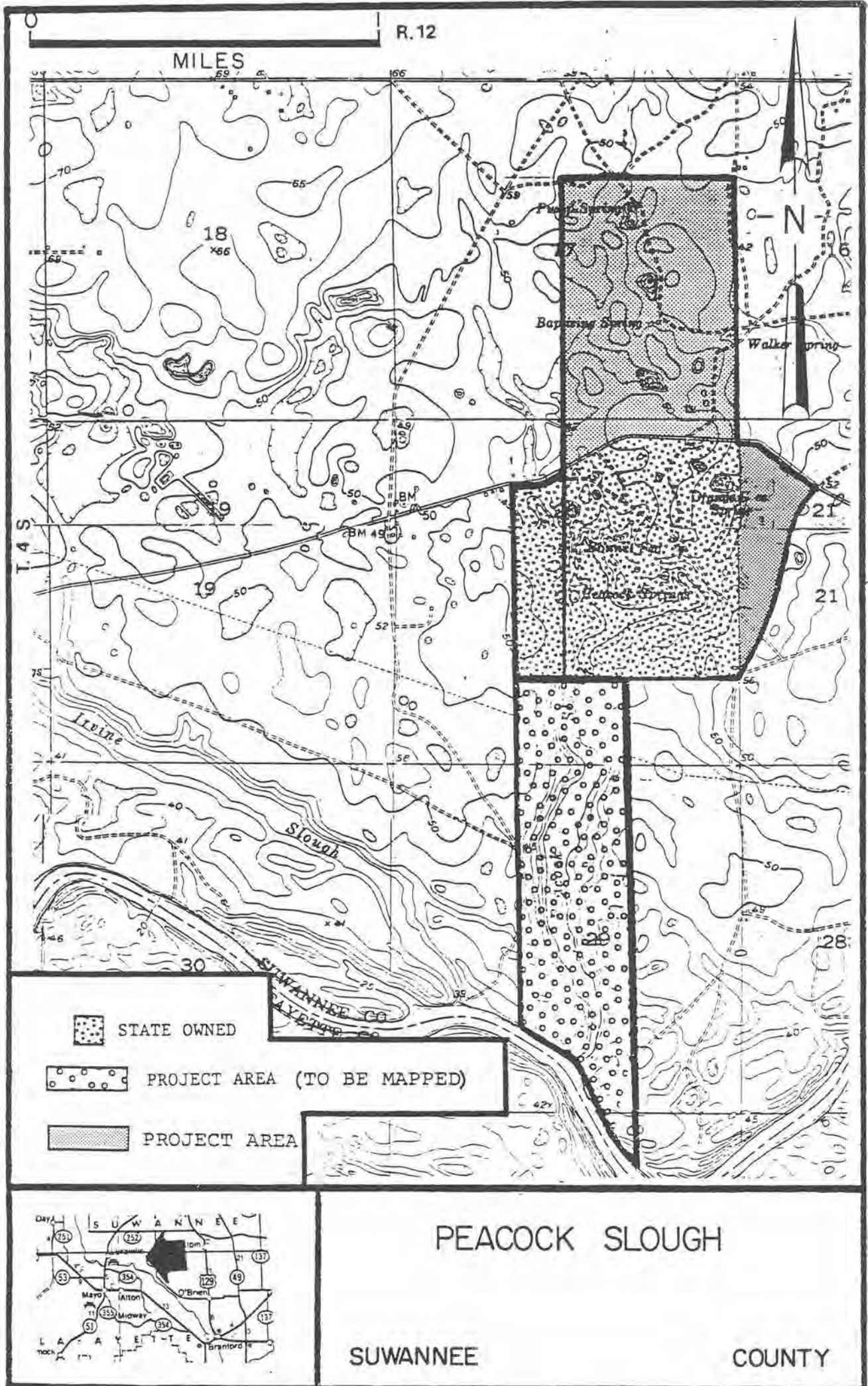
-  PROJECT AREA
-  RECOMMENDED ADDITION
-  RECOMMENDED DELETION

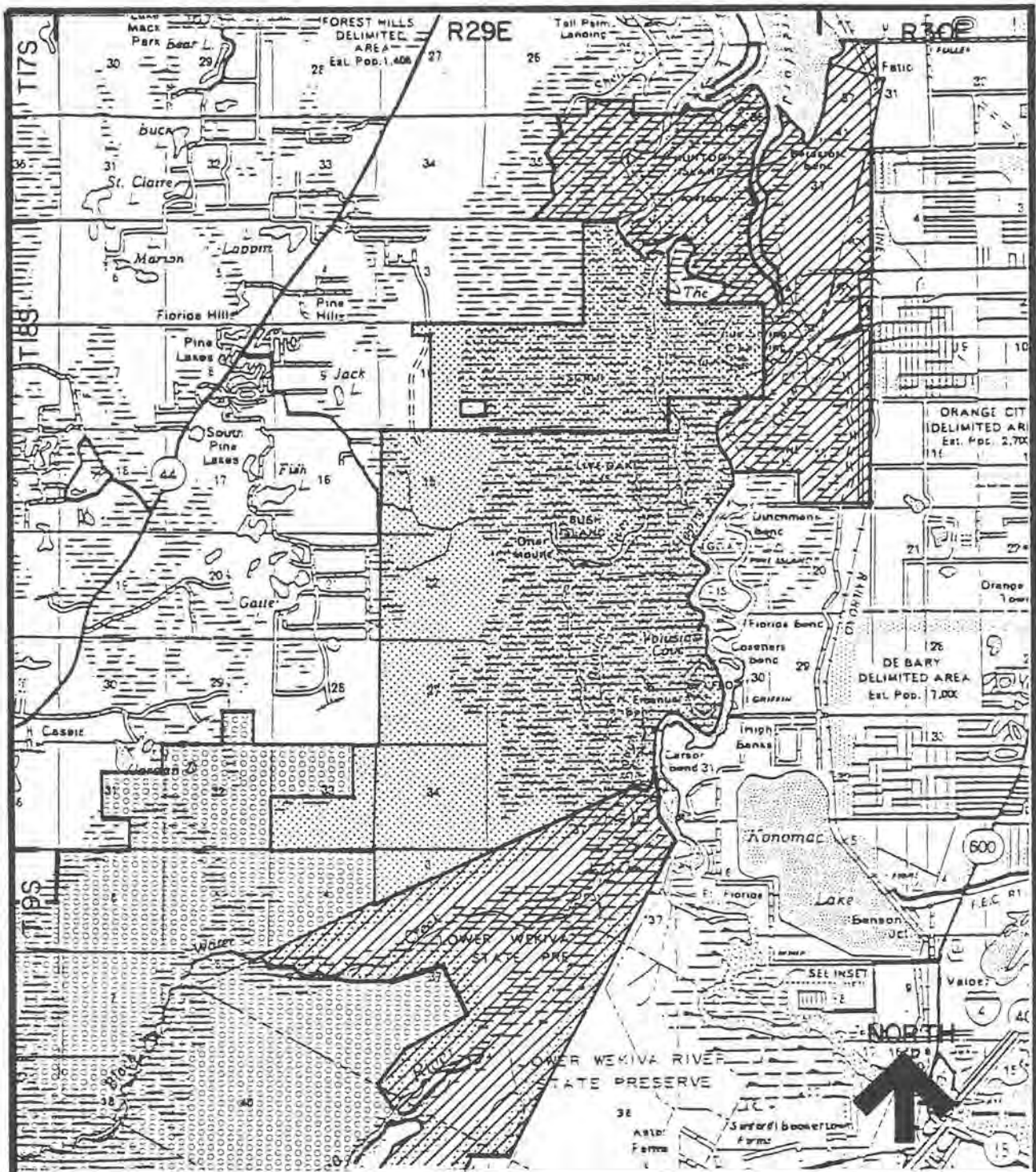


**ESTERO BAY
AQUATIC PRESERVE BUFFER
LEE COUNTY**



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








ST. JOHNS RIVER

LAKE/VOLUSIA

COUNTIES



-  PROJECT AREA
-  STATE OWNED
-  SEMINOLE WOODS (CARL PROJECT)



T. 29

MILES



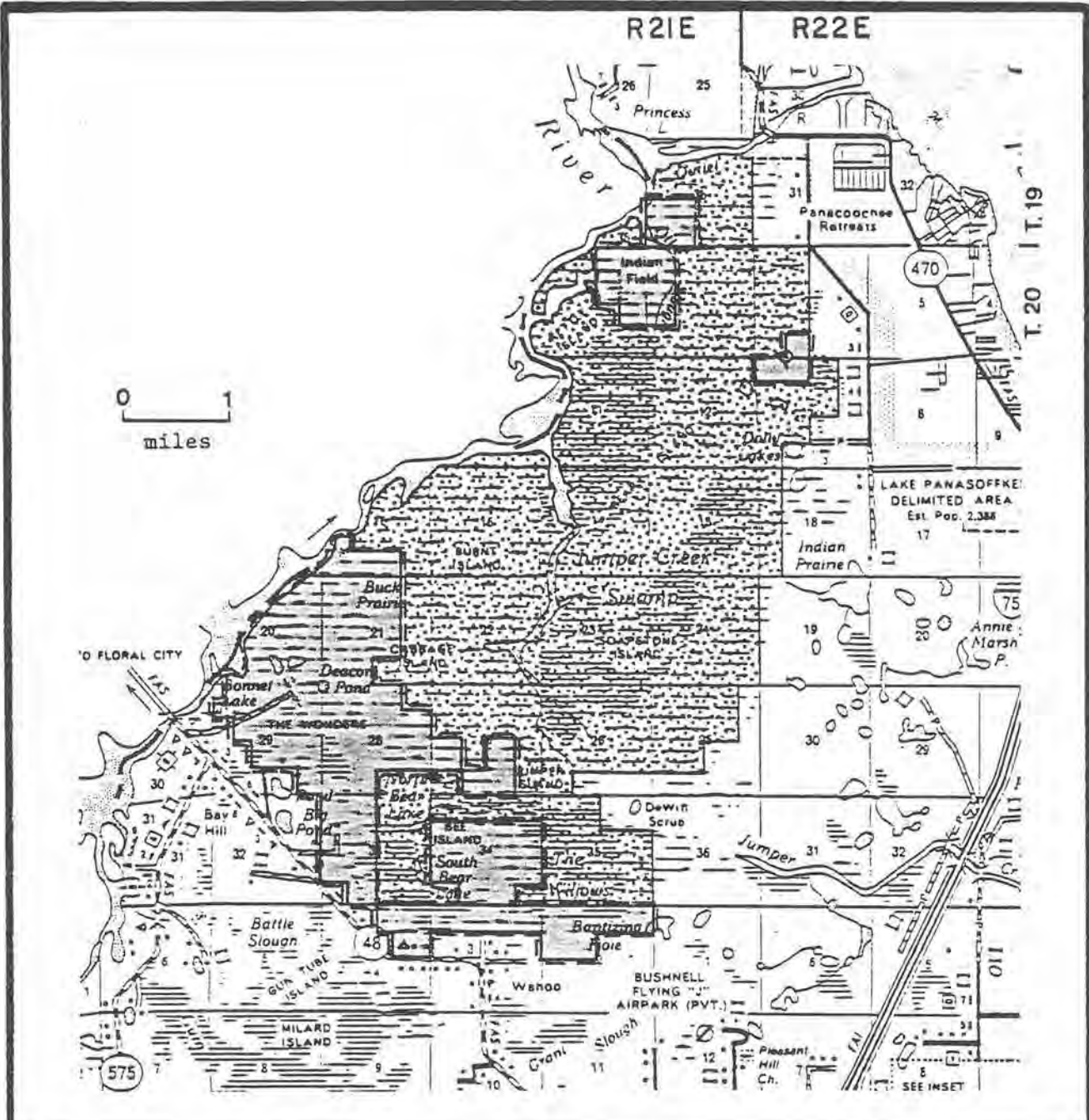
MULLET CREEK ISLAND

BREVARD

COUNTY



PROJECT AREA

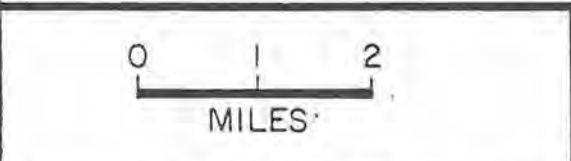
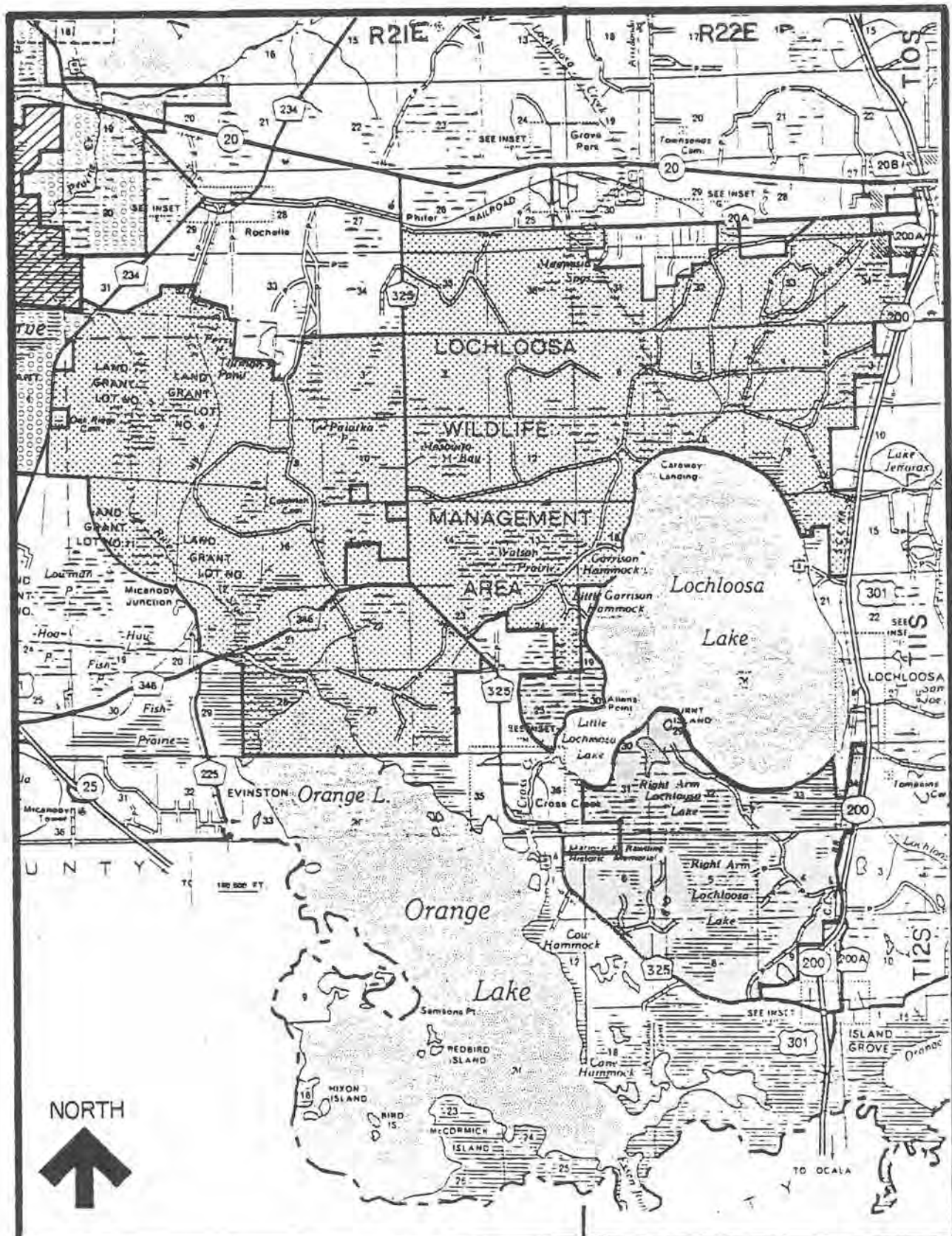


WITHLACOOCHEE

SUMTER COUNTY

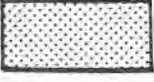





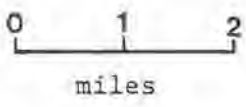
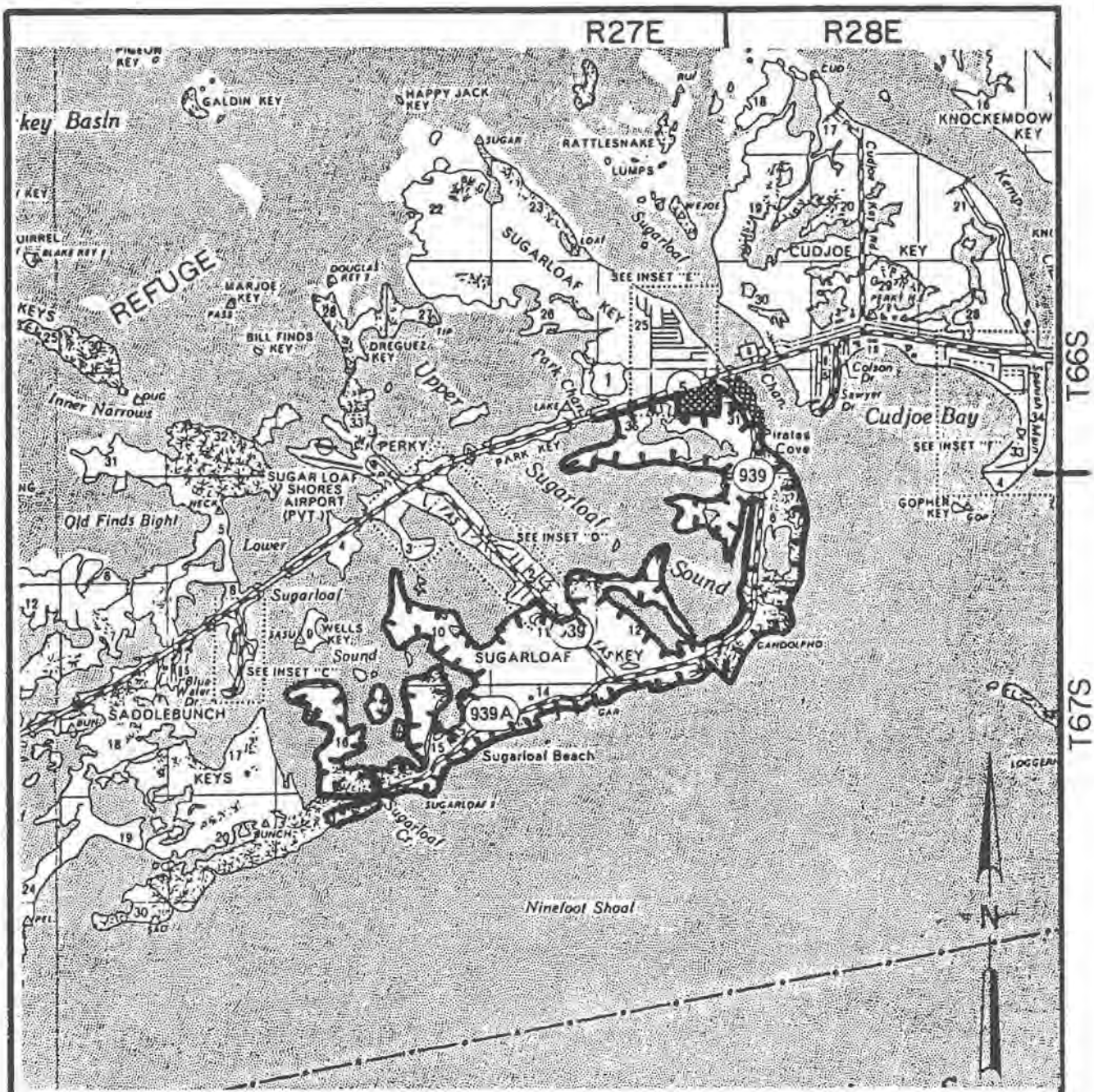
STATE OWNED
 PROJECT AREA



LOCHLOOSA WILDLIFE
ALACHUA COUNTY



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



SUGARLOAF HAMMOCK

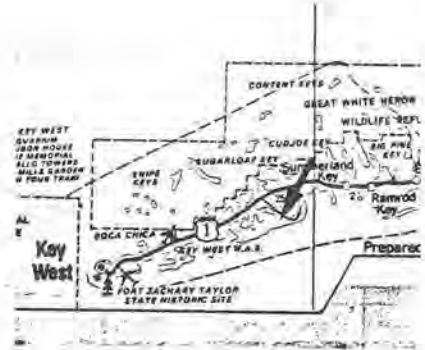
MONROE COUNTY

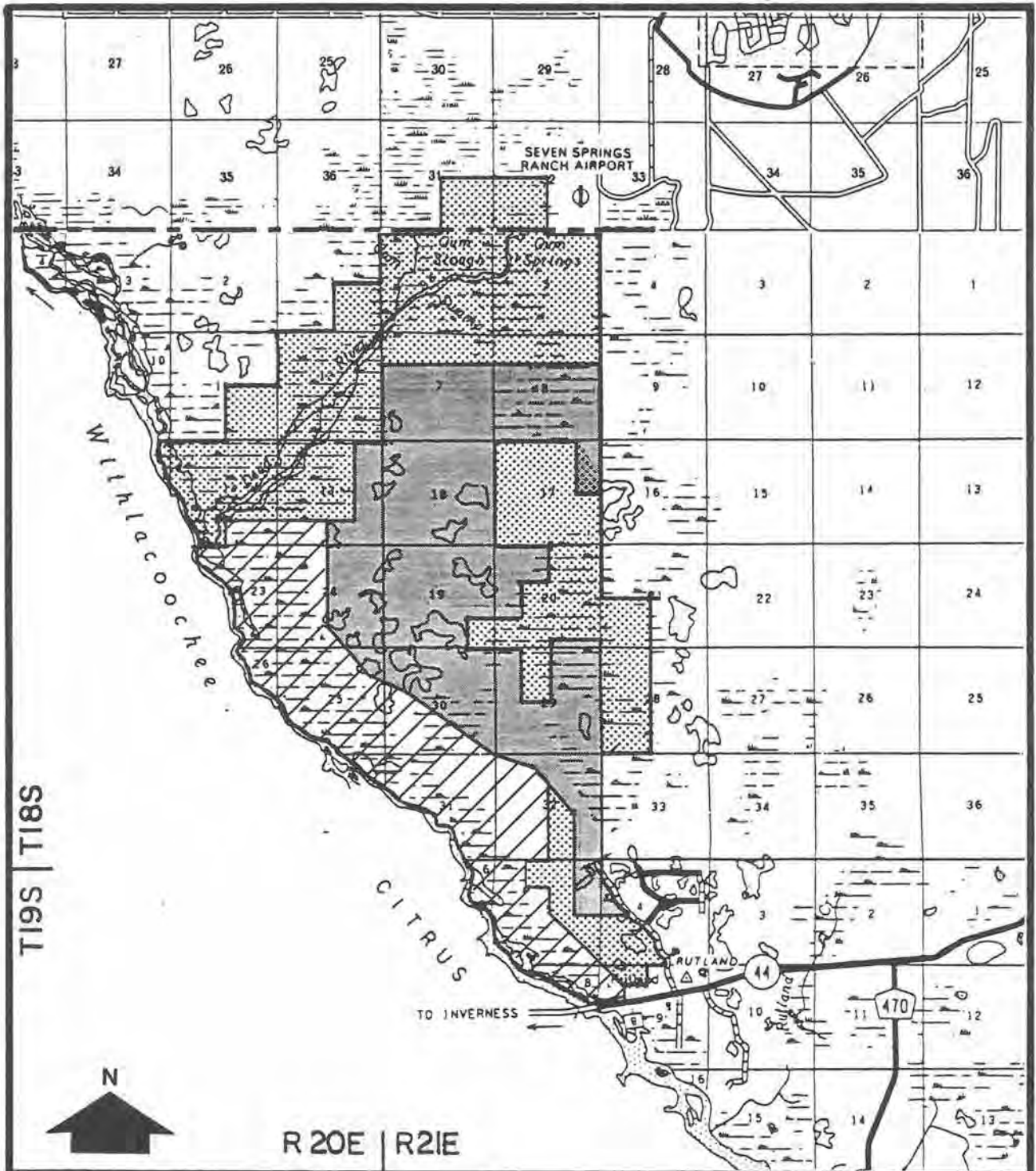


PROJECT AREA



RECOMMENDED DELETIONS

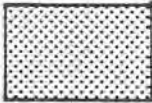




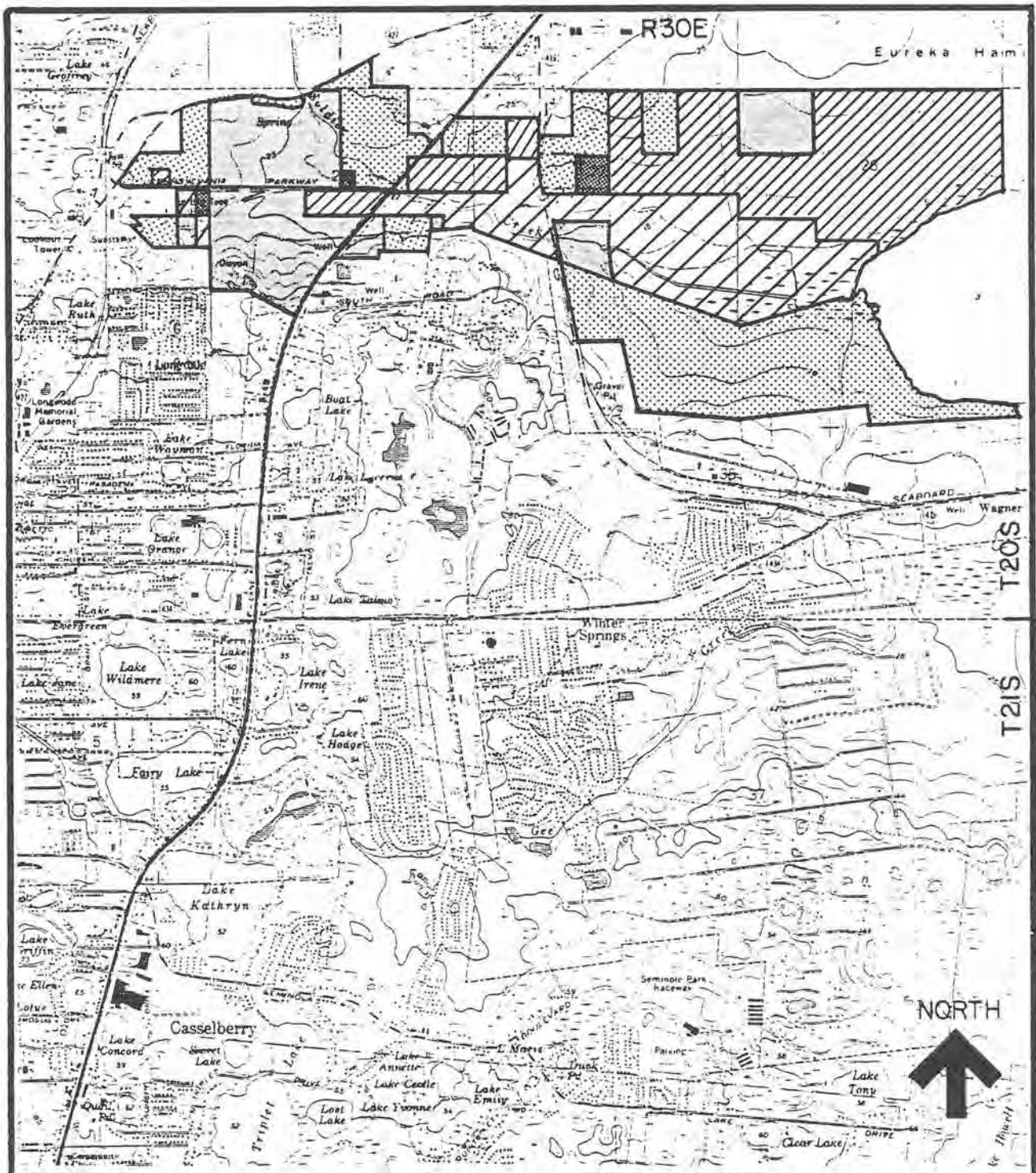


CARLTON HALF MOON RANCH

SUMTER COUNTY








-  PROJECT AREA
-  STATE OWNED
-  PURCHASED BY THE
SOUTHWEST FLORIDA
WATER MANAGEMENT
DISTRICT

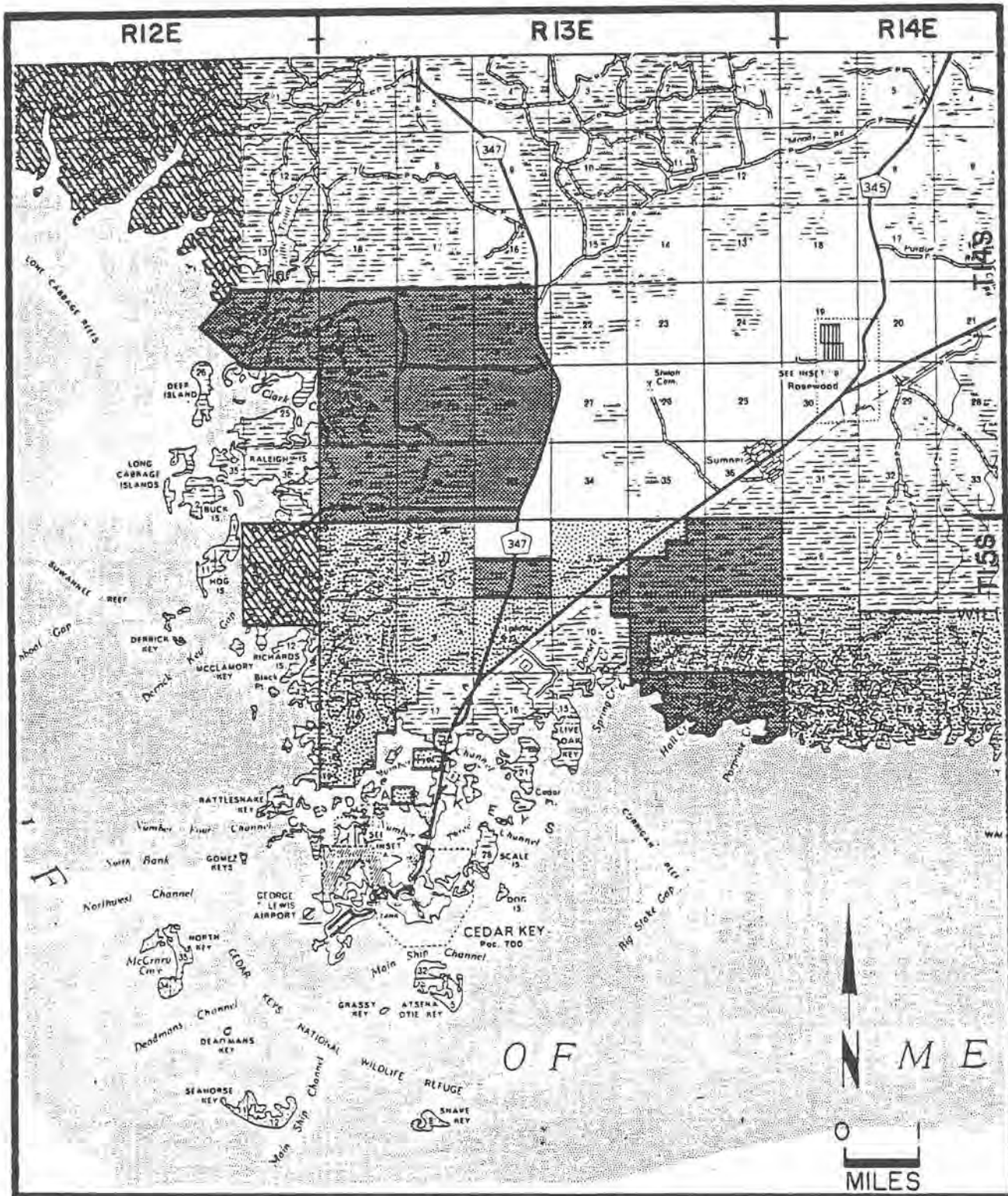


SPRING HAMMOCK

SEMINOLE COUNTY



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



O F M E






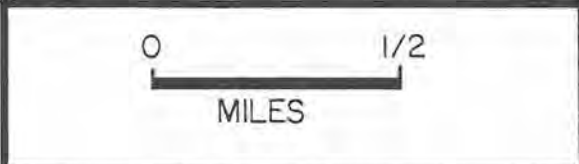
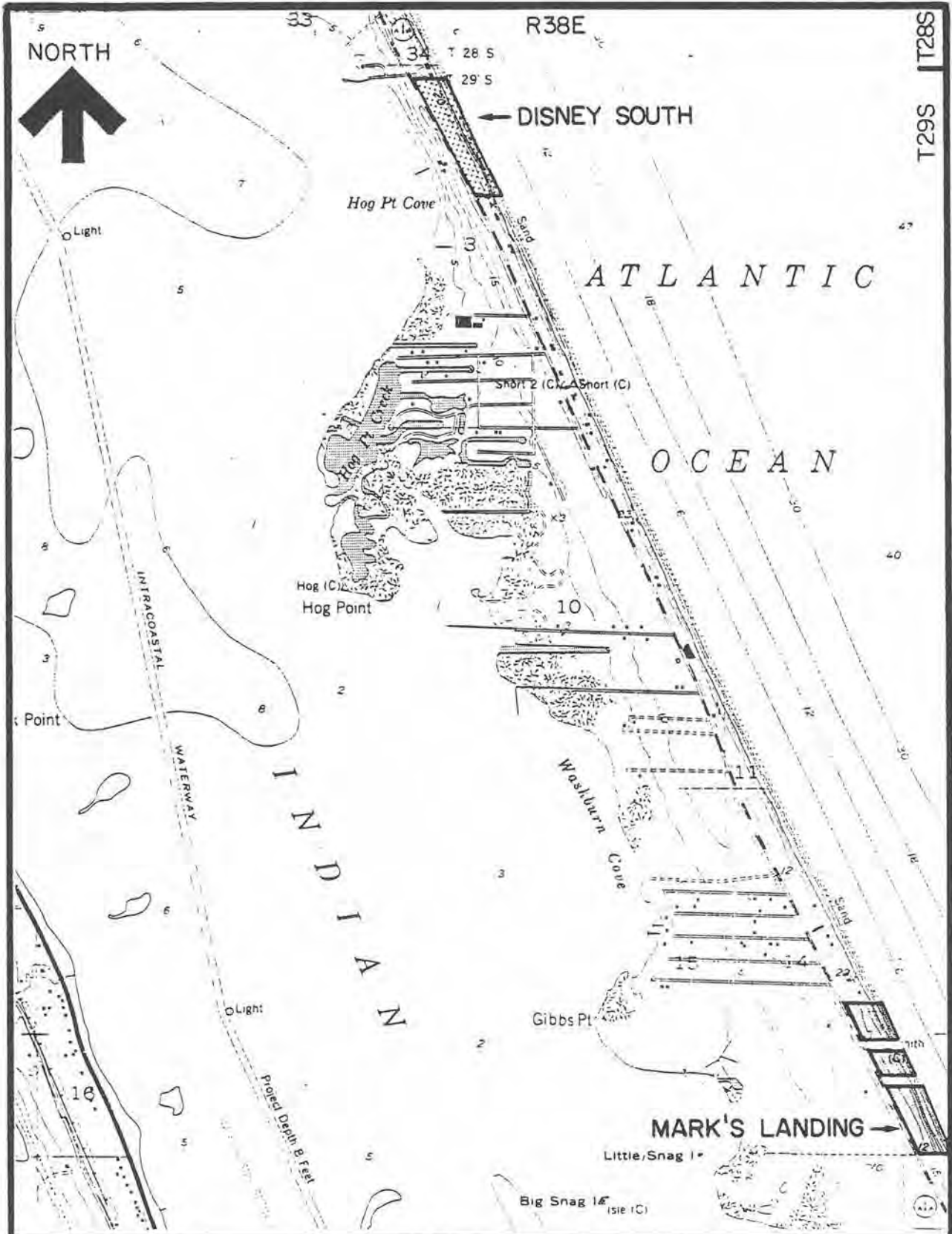
CEDAR KEY SCRUB

LEVY

COUNTY

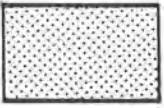



-  PROJECT AREA
-  STATE OWNED
-  FEDERAL OWNED



BREVARD TURTLE BEACHES
BREVARD COUNTY



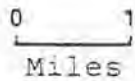
	TNC
	SAVE OUR COAST PROJECT (UNDER OPTION OR PURCHASED)



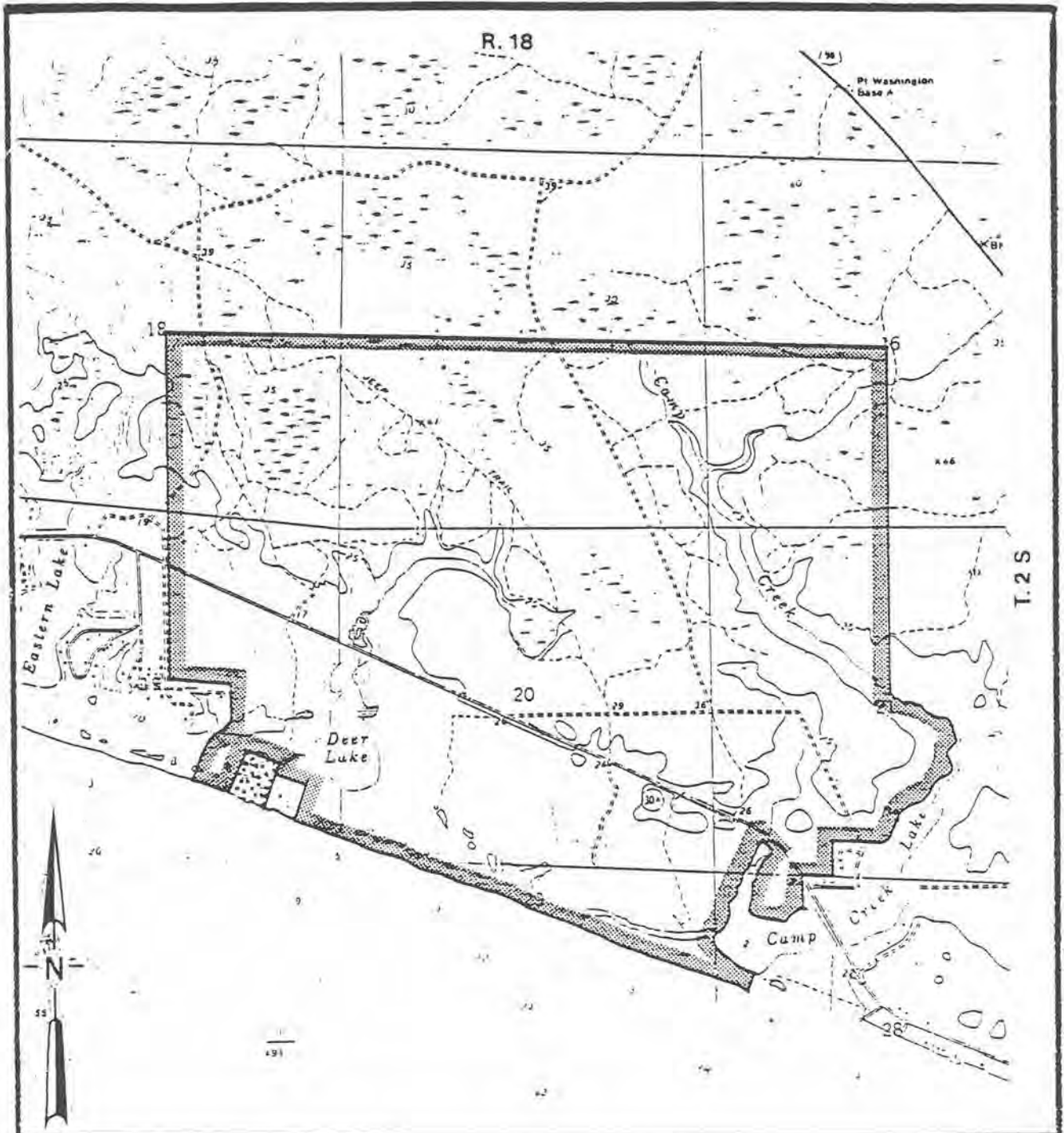
BALD POINT TRACT

FRANKLIN

COUNTY



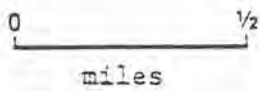
PROJECT BOUNDARY



DEER LAKE PARCEL

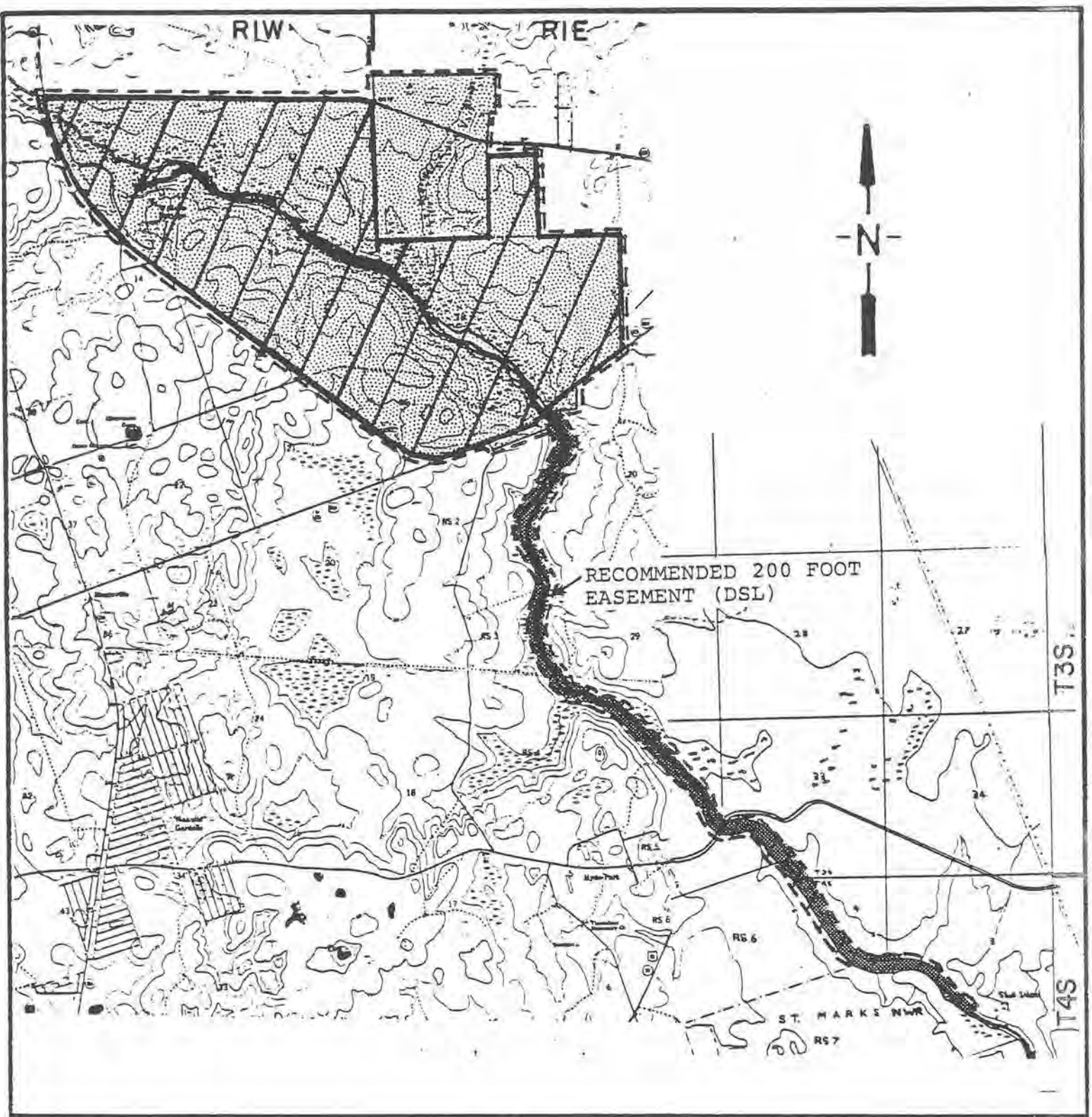
WALTON

COUNTY



PROJECT BOUNDARY

STATE OWNED






WAKULLA SPRINGS

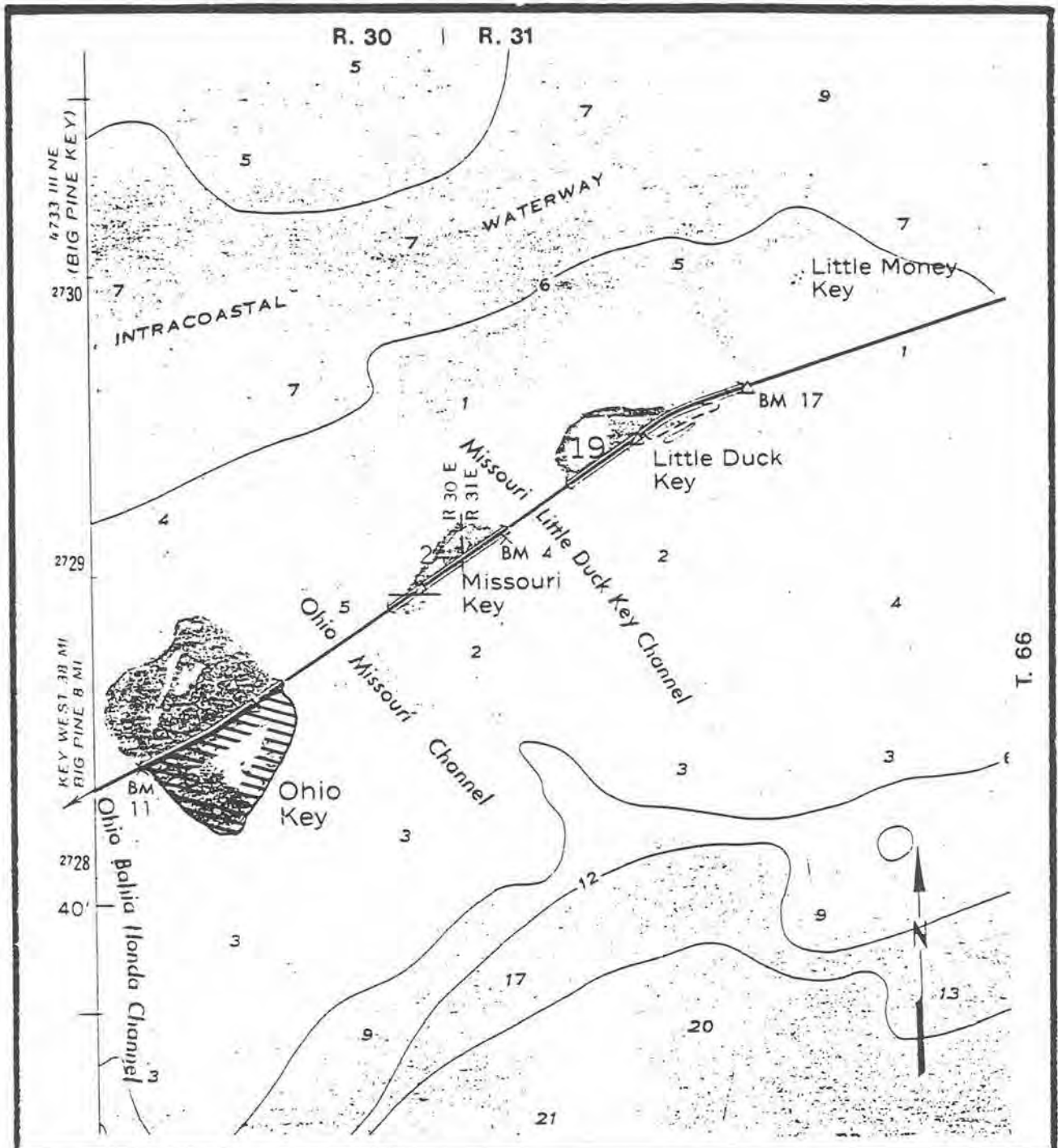
WAKULLA

COUNTY



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

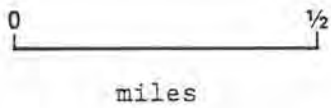




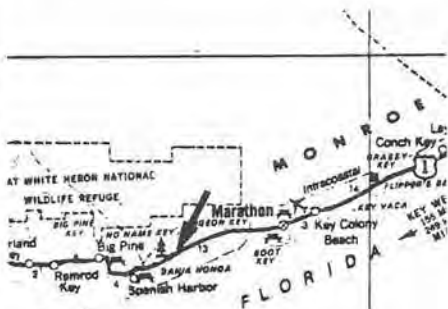
OHIO KEY SOUTH

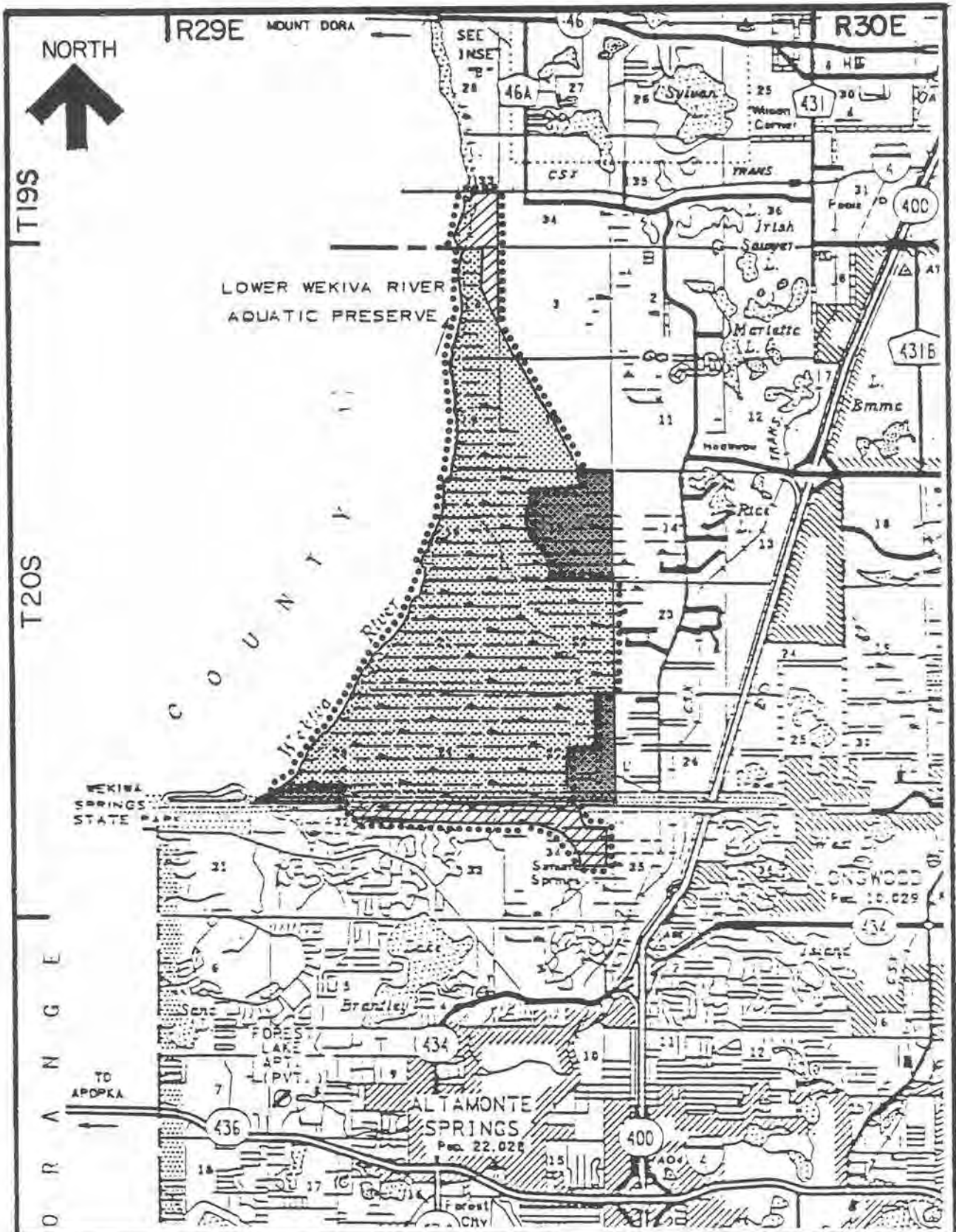
MONROE

COUNTY



PROJECT AREA

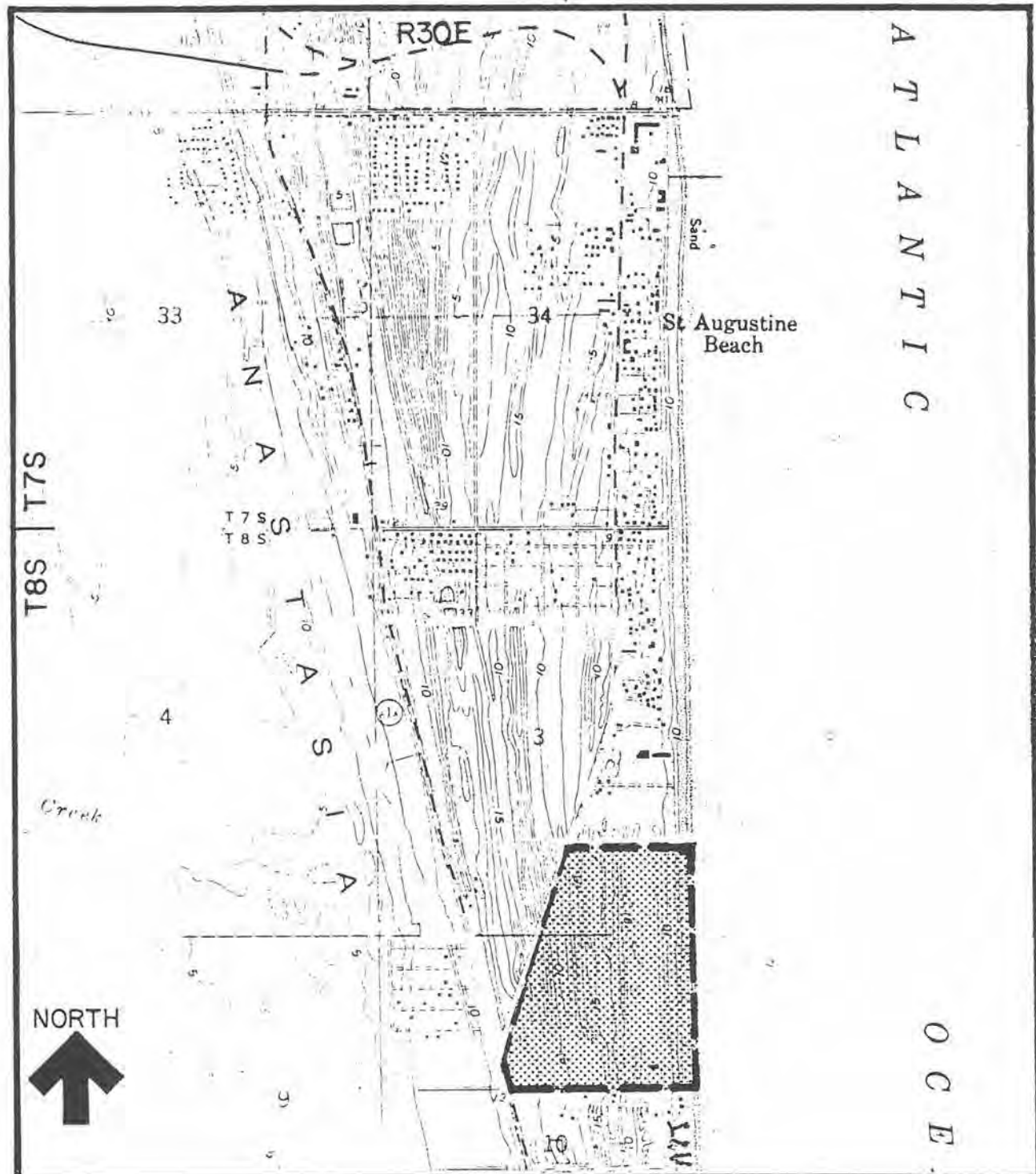




WEKIVA RIVER BUFFERS
SEMINOLE COUNTY

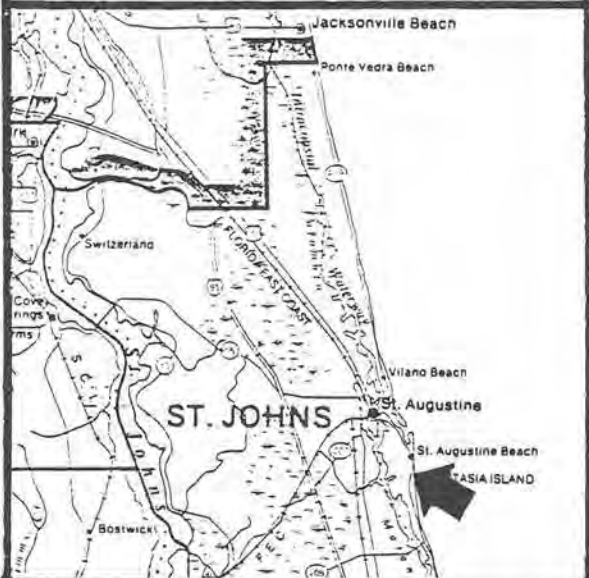



- RESOURCE PLANNING BOUNDARY
- [Dotted Pattern] ORIGINAL PROPOSAL
- [Cross-hatch Pattern] RECOMMENDED ADDITIONS
- [Solid Grey Pattern] RECOMMENDED DELETIONS



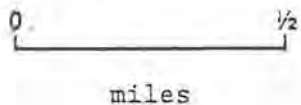
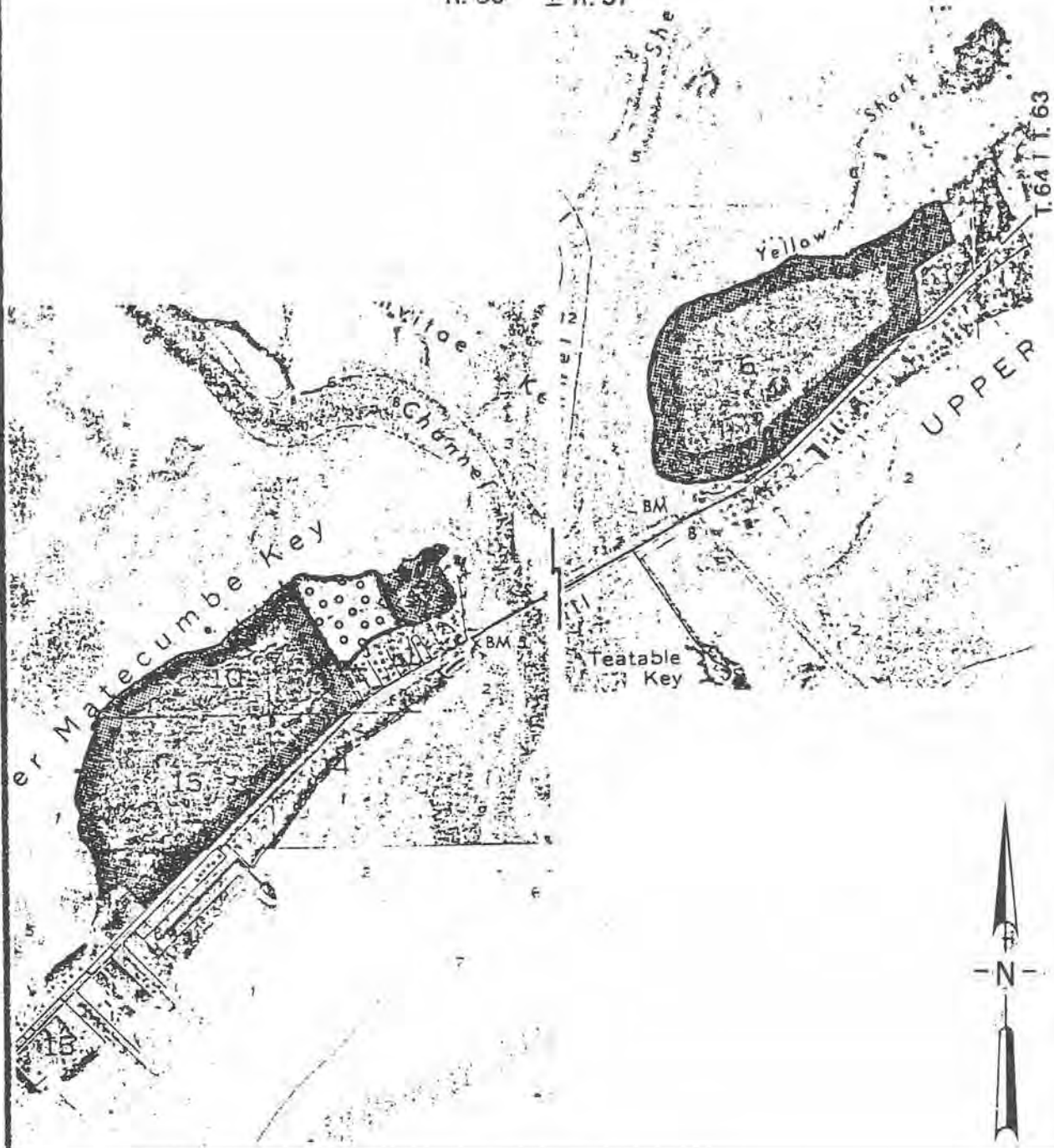
ST. AUGUSTINE BEACH
FLEEMAN TRACT

ST. JOHN'S COUNTY



 PROJECT AREA

R. 36 ⊥ R. 37



TREE OF LIFE TRACTS

MONROE

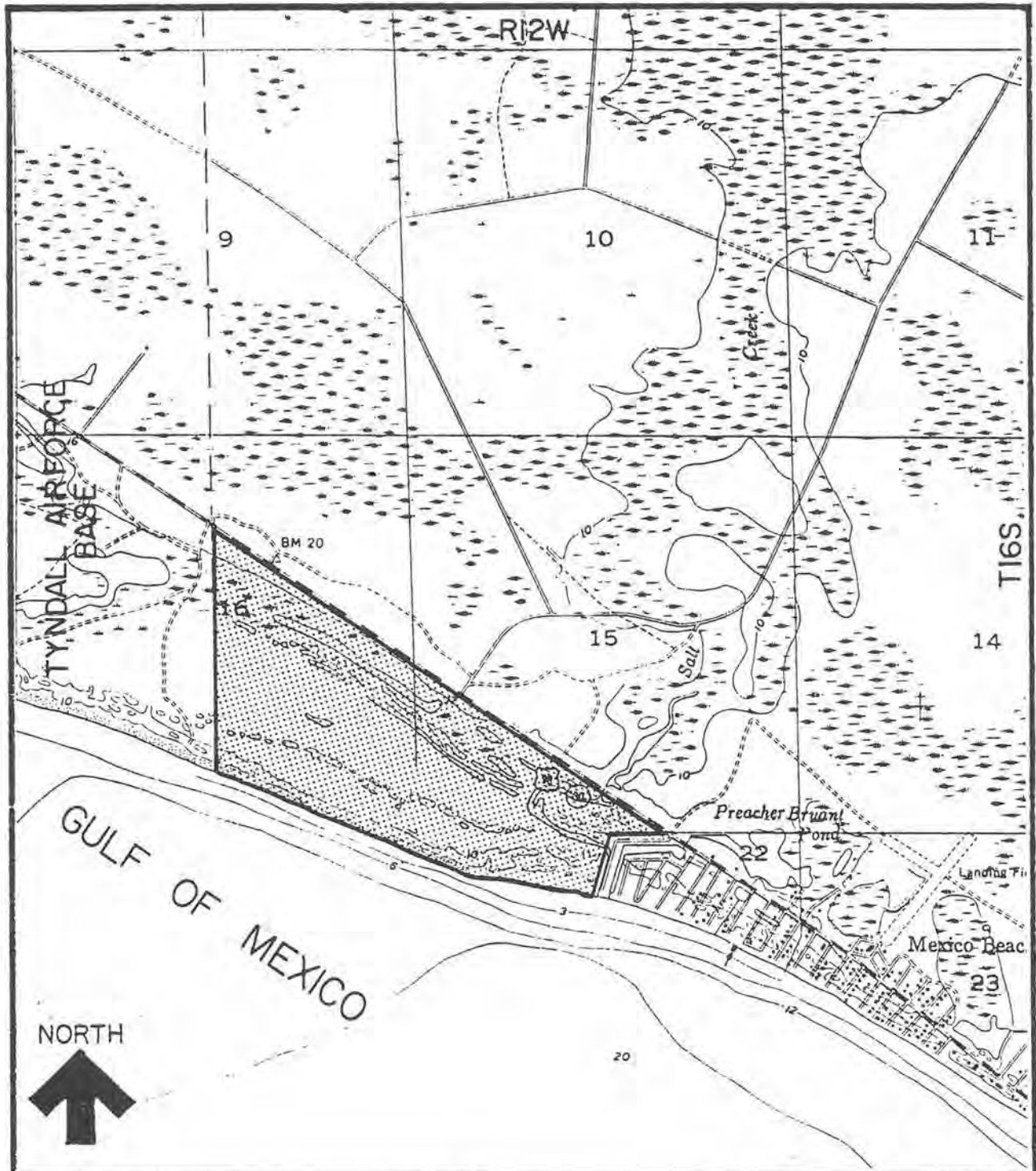
COUNTY



PROJECT AREA



RECOMMENDED DELETION
(STATE OWNED)



NORTH



MILES

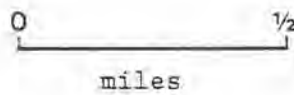
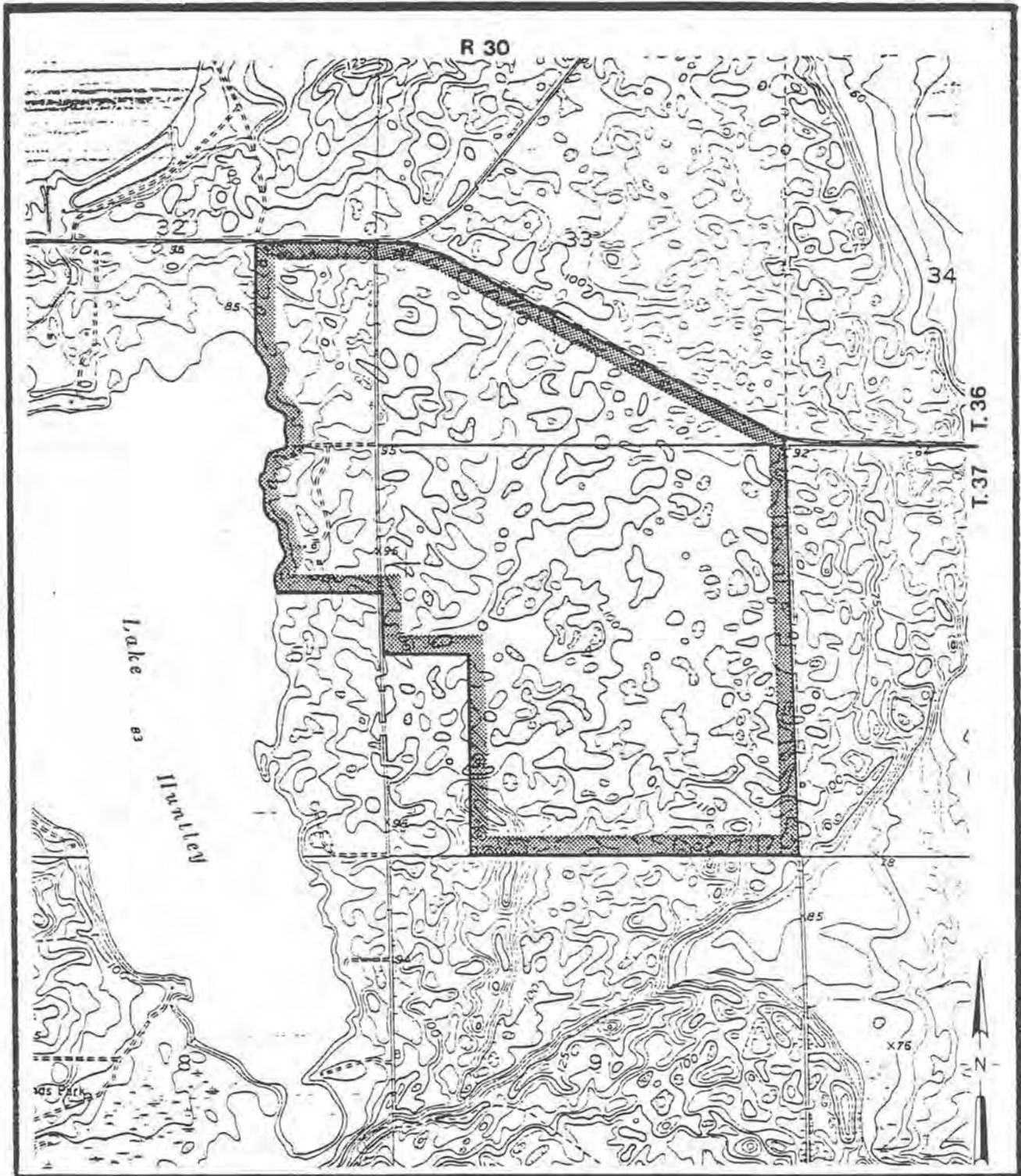
ST. MICHAEL'S LANDING

BAY

COUNTY




PROJECT AREA



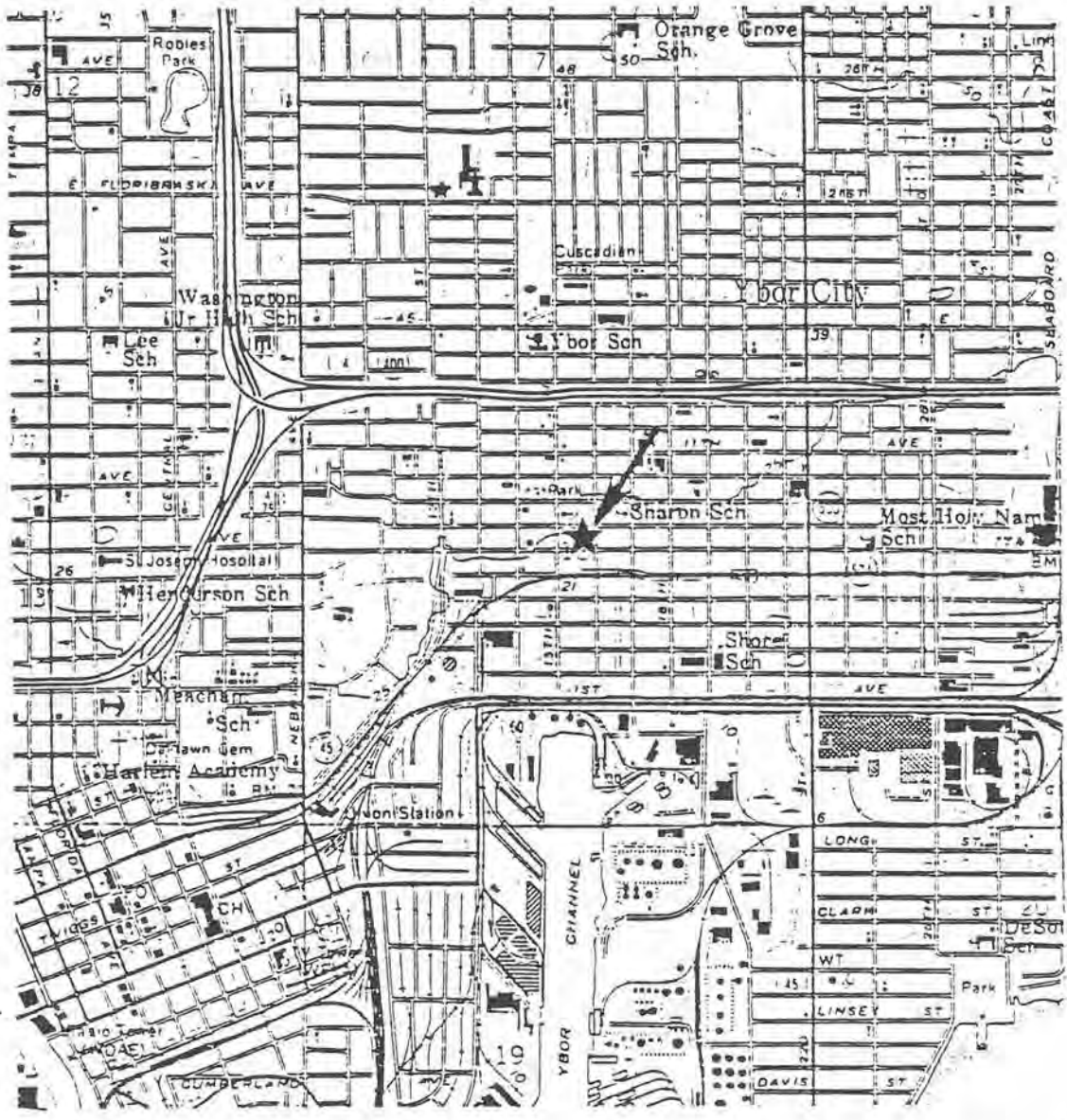
HOLMES AVENUE SCRUB

HIGHLANDS COUNTY



 PROJECT AREA

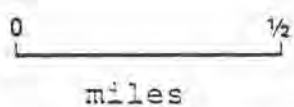
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T. 29

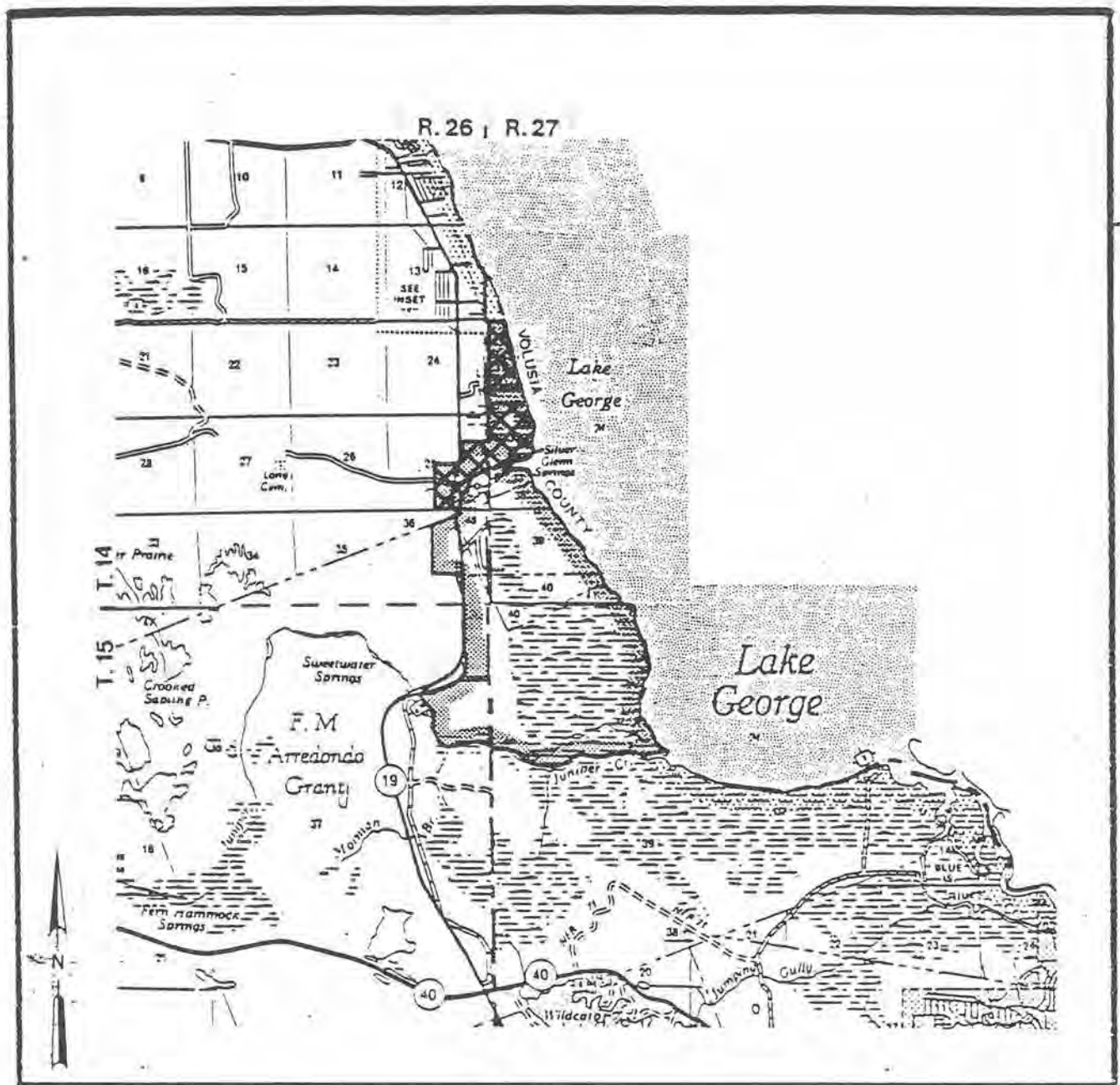
YBOR CITY

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY

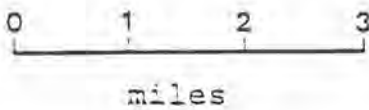


★ PROJECT LOCATION





SILVER GLEN SPRINGS



MARION/LAKE

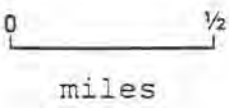
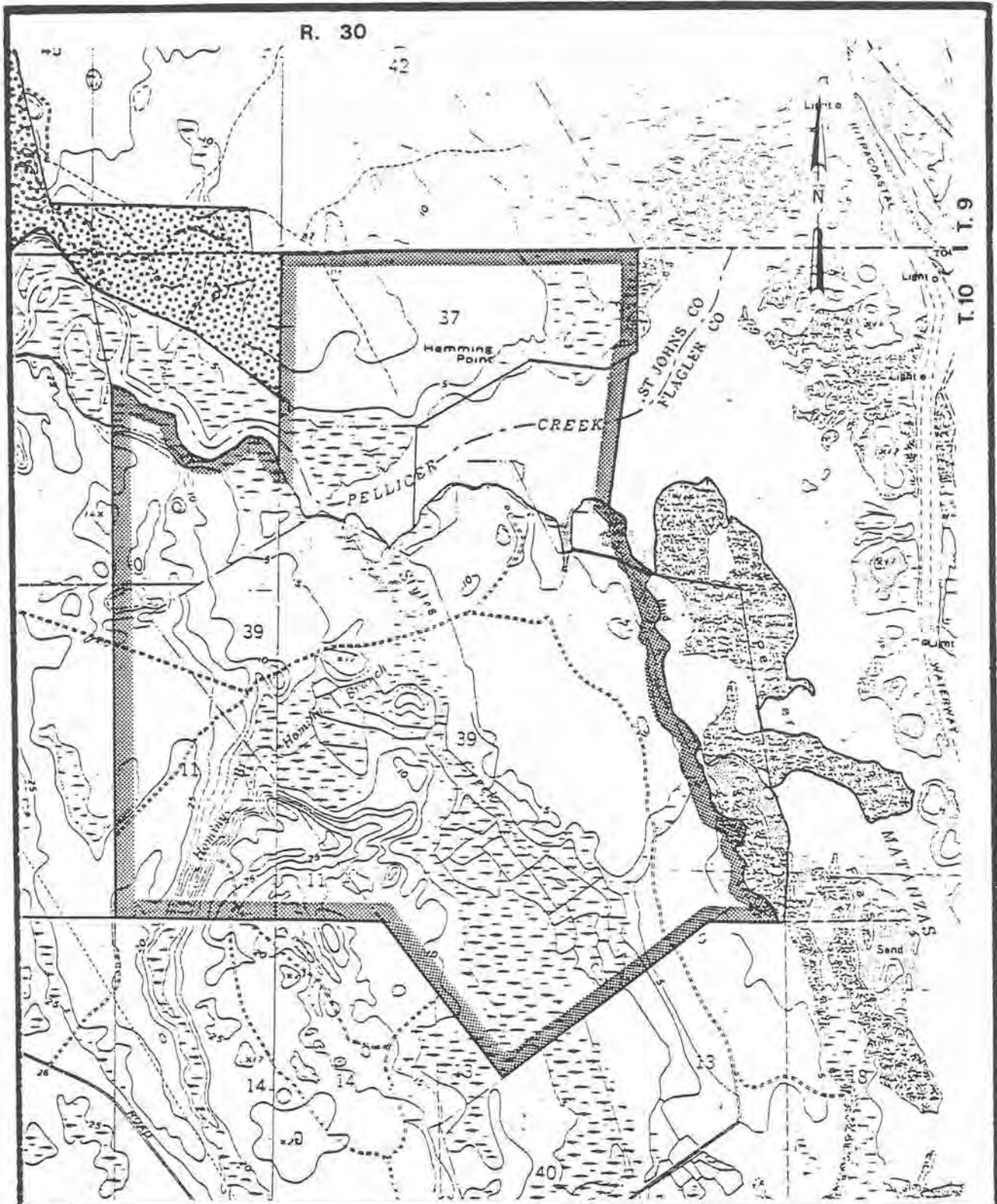
COUNTIES



PROJECT BOUNDARY



ST. JOHNS RIVER WATER
MANAGEMENT DISTRICT





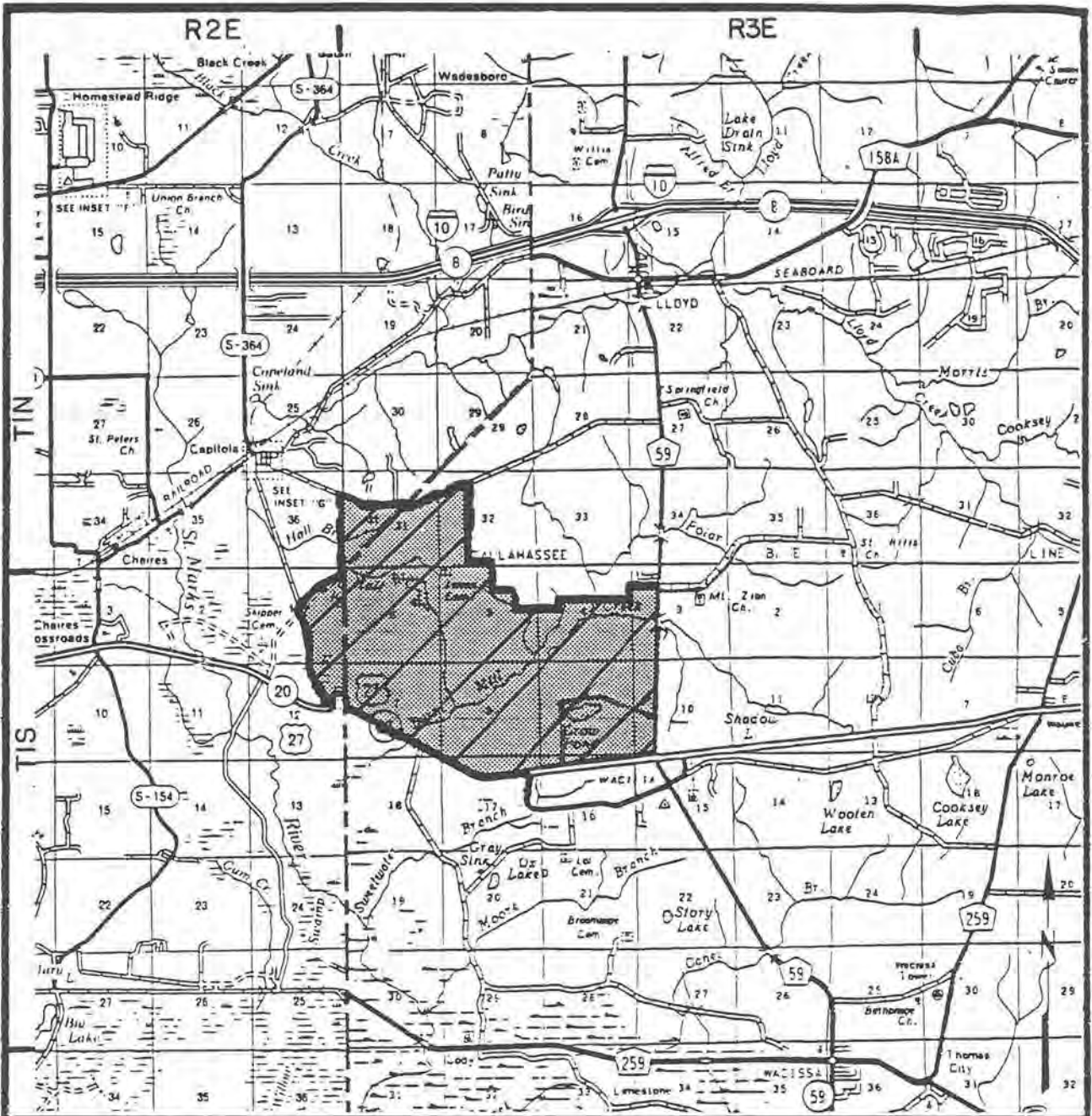
PRINCESS PLACE

FLAGLER

COUNTY



-  PROJECT AREA
-  STATE OWNED



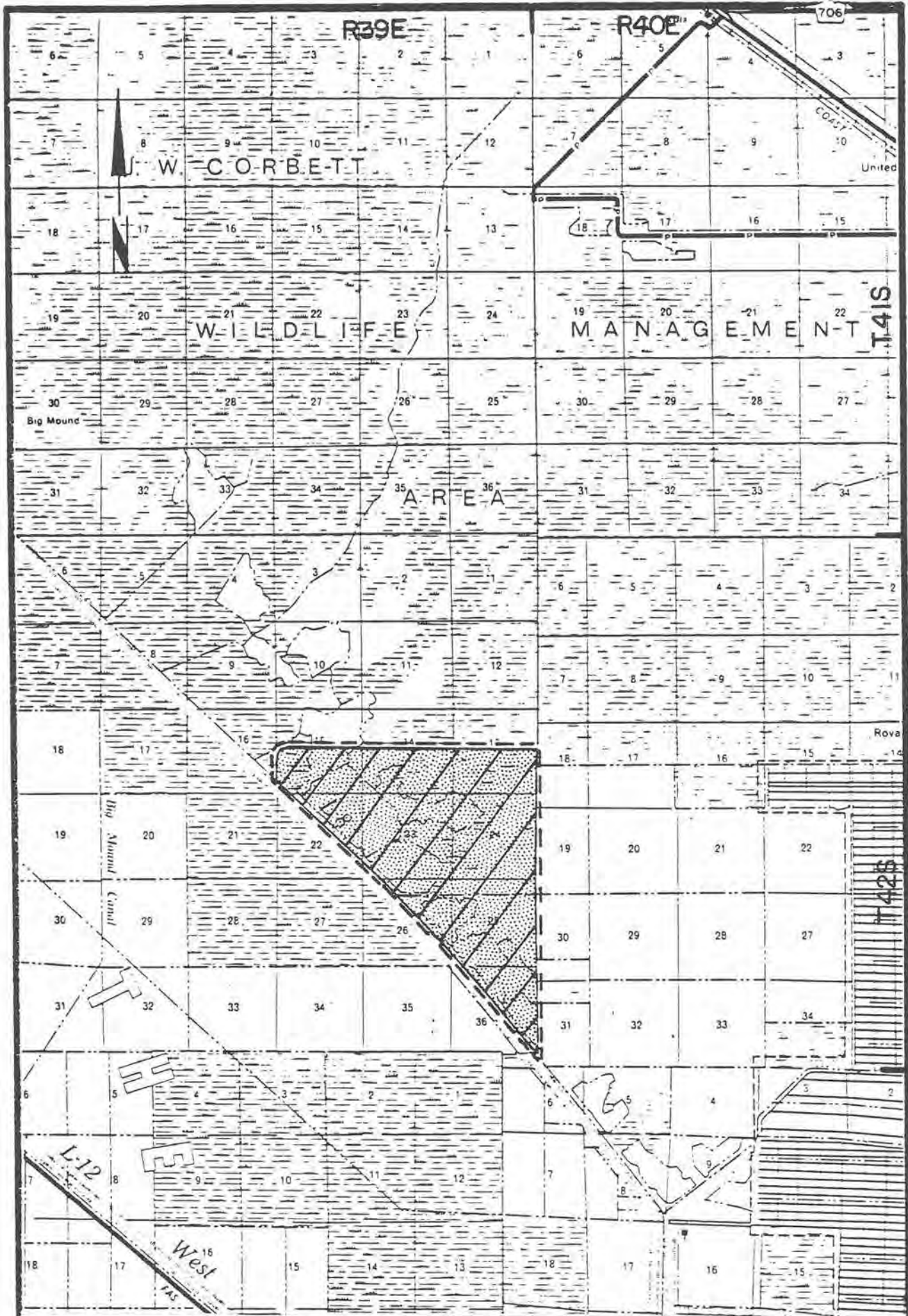
EL DESTINO PLANTATION

JEFFERSON

COUNTY




PROJECT AREA




OLD LEON MOSS RANCH

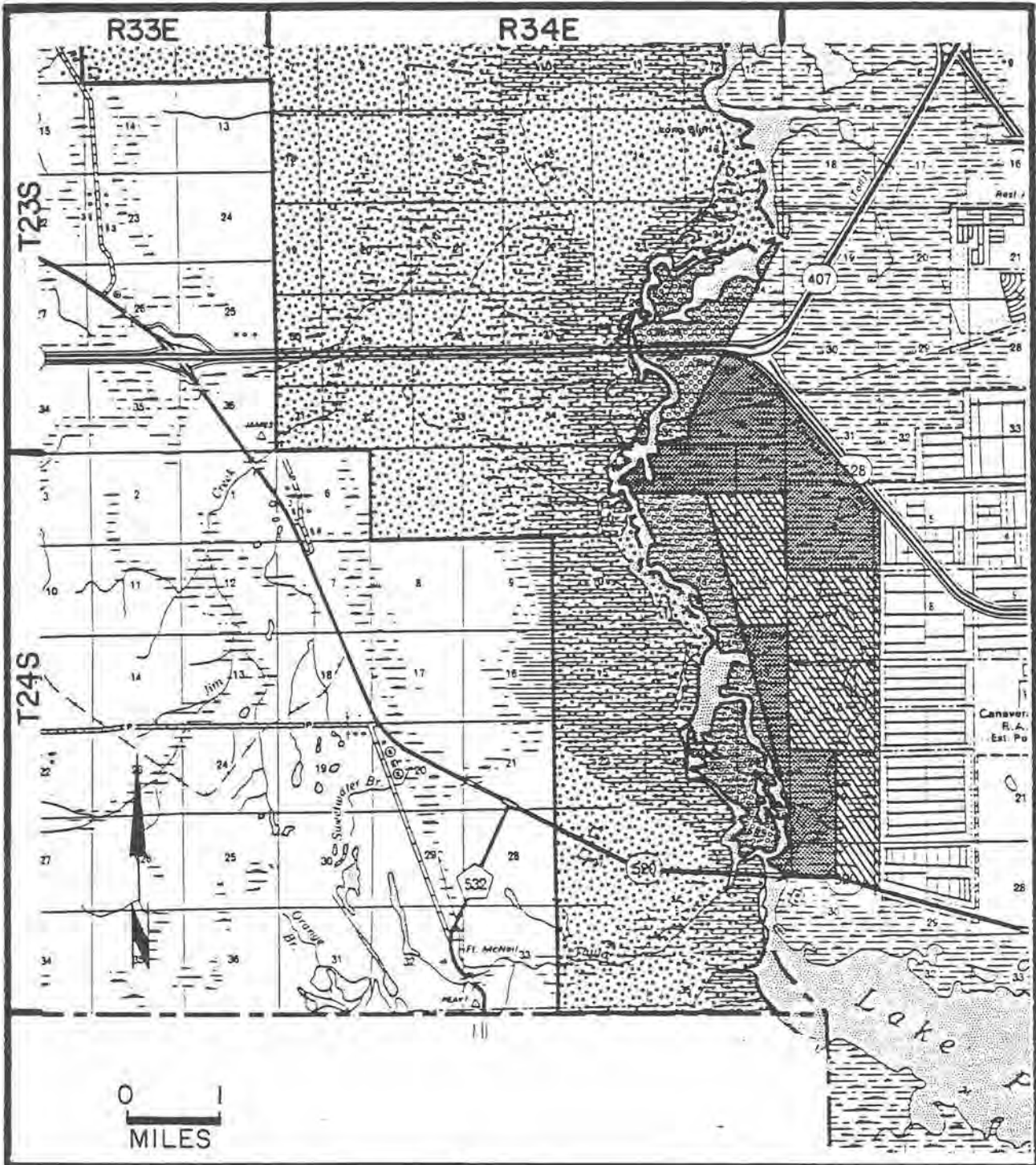
PALM BEACH COUNTY



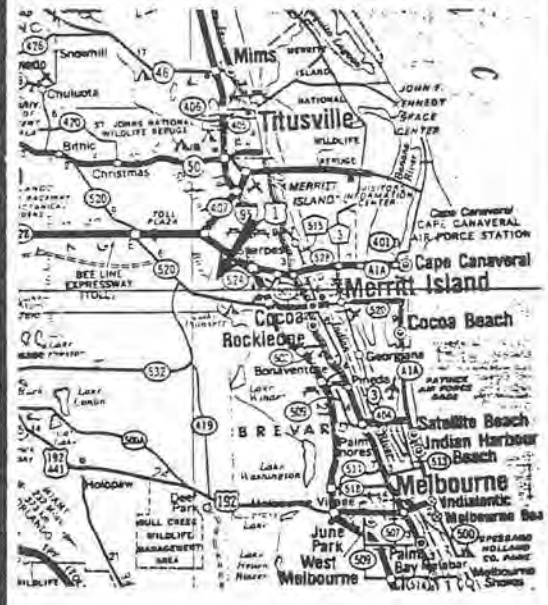
PROJECT AREA







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MILES



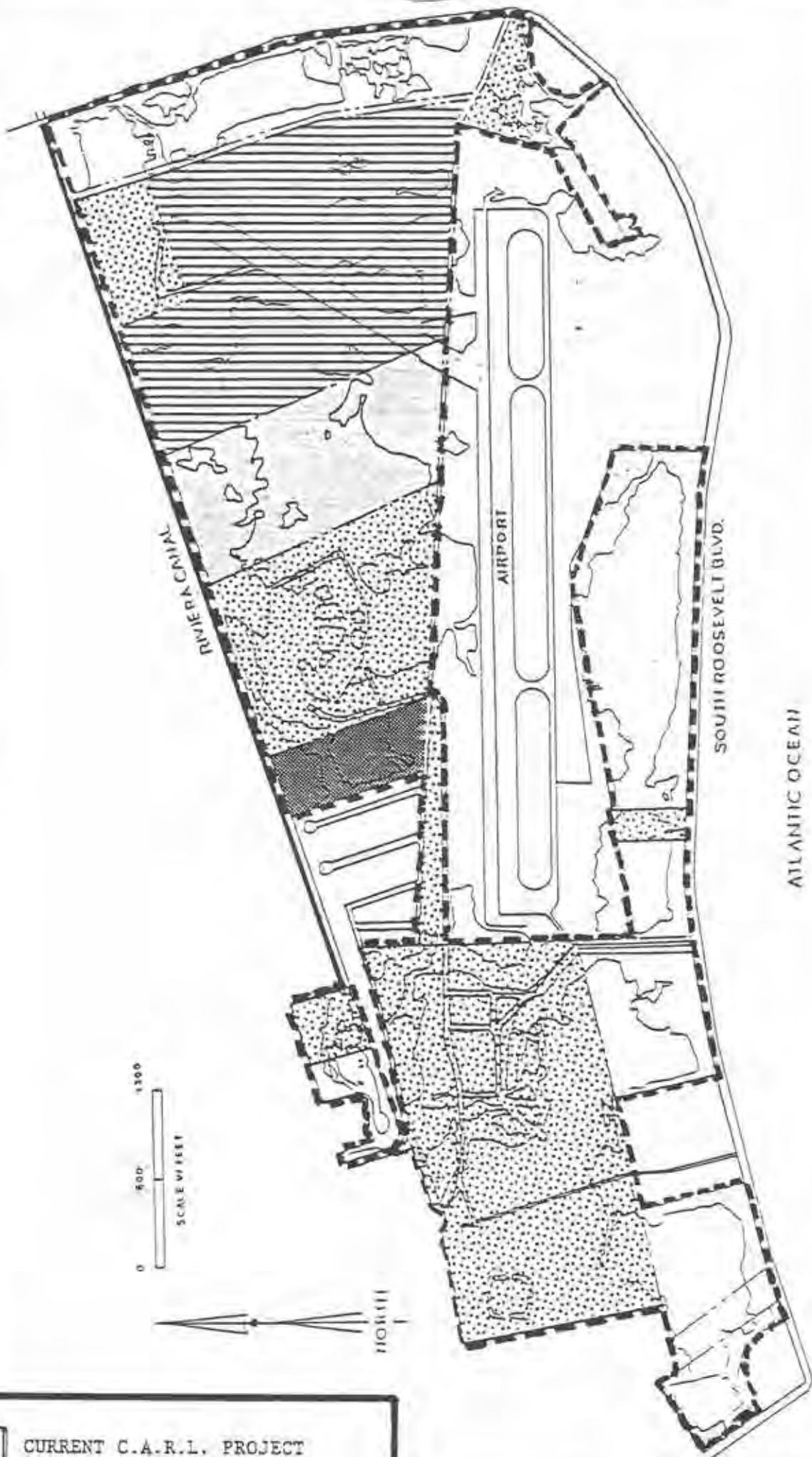
CANAVERAL INDUSTRIAL PARK
BREVARD COUNTY








-  PROJECT AREA
-  STATE AND W.M.D. OWNED
-  ST. JOHNS W.M.D.
-  TOSOHATCHEE STATE RESERVE

T 67 | T 68

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

ADDENDA

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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. Mashers Sands
28. Grayton Dunes
29. North Beach
30. Josslyn Island
31. Gateway
32. Dog Island
33. Julington/Durbin Creeks
34. Windley Key
35. Shell Island
36. Lake Arbuckle
37. Cedar key Additions
38. Three Lakes Addition
39. Withlacoochee Inholding
40. Hutchinson Island - Blind Creek
41. Big Shoals Corridor
42. Rookery Bay Additions II
43. Paynes Prairie

1983 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. Mashers 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 Forest Estates
24. Paynes Prairie/Murphy-Deconna
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 INTERIM 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. Seminole Springs/Woods (Lake County)
6. Cayo Costa Island (Lee County)
7. Rookery Bay (Collier County)
8. Crystal River (Citrus County)
9. Charlotte Harbor (Charlotte County)
10. DeSoto Site (Leon County)
11. Wacissa and Aucilla River Sinks (Jefferson County)
12. South Savannas (Martin/St. Lucie Counties)
13. Stark Tract (Volusia County)
14. Fort George Island (Duval County)
15. Lochloosa Wildlife (Alachua County)
16. Curry Hammock (Monroe County)
17. Wakulla Springs (Wakulla County)
18. Coupon Bight (Monroe County)
19. Spring Hammock (Seminole County)
20. Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands (Dade County)
21. Saddle Blanket Lakes Scrub (Polk County)
22. Save Our Everglades (Collier County)
23. Gadsden County Glades (Gadsden County)
24. Cockroach Bay Islands (Hillsborough County)
25. Waccasassa Flats (Gilchrist County)
26. Miami Rockridge Pinelands (Dade County)
27. Big Shoals Corridor (Columbia/Hamilton Counties)
28. Garcon Point (Santa Rosa County)
29. Chassahowitzka Swamp (Hernando/Citrus Counties)
30. El Destino (Jefferson County)
31. North Peninsula (Volusia County)
32. Silver River (Marion County)
33. Carlton Half-Moon Ranch (Sumter County)
34. St. Johns River (Lake County)
35. St. Martins River (Citrus County)
36. Rainbow River (Marion County)
37. Peacock Slough (Suwannee County)
38. Horrs Island (Collier County)
39. Andrews Tract (Levy County)
40. Estero Bay (Lee County)
41. Warm Mineral Springs (Sarasota County)
42. Key West Salt Ponds (Monroe County)
43. Wetstone/Berkovitz (Pasco County)
44. Withlacoochee (Sumter County)
45. Julington/Durbin Creeks (Duval County)
46. The Barnacle Addition (Dade County)
47. B.M.K. Ranch (Lake County)
48. Josslyn Island (Lee County)
49. Homosassa Springs (Citrus County)
50. Rotenberger/Seminole Indian Lands (Palm Beach/Broward Counties)
51. Mullet Creek Islands (Brevard County)
52. Stoney-Lane (Citrus County)
53. Princess Place (Flagler County)
54. Deering Estate Addition (Dade County)
55. Cedar Key Scrub (Levy County)
56. Emerald Marsh (Lake County)
57. Canaveral Industrial Park (Brevard County)
58. Paynes Prairie (Alachua County)
59. Woody Property (Volusia County)
60. Manatee Estech (Manatee County)
61. Old Leon Moss Ranch (Palm Beach County)
62. Galt Island (Lee County)
63. East Everglades (Dade County)
64. Cotee Point (Pasco 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)

1989 CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS (CARL) PRIORITY LIST

1. North Key Largo Hammocks (Monroe County)
2. Seminole Springs/Woods (Lake County)
3. B.M.K.Ranch (Lake/Orange Counties)
4. Apalachicola River & Bay, Phase I (Franklin County)
5. Carlton Half-Moon Ranch (Sumter County)
6. Fakahatchee Strand (Collier County)
7. Fort George Island (Duval County)
8. Saddle Blanket Lake Scrub (Polk County)
9. Curry Hammock (Monroe County)
10. Rainbow River (Marion County)
11. Waccasassa Flats (Gilchrist County)
12. Coupon Bight (Monroe County)
13. Crystal River (Citrus County)
14. Highlands Hammock (Highlands County)
15. Emerson Point (Manatee County)
16. Chassahowitzka Swamp (Hernando County)
17. Topsail Hill (Walton County)
18. Ybor City Addition (Hillsborough County)
19. Big Bend Coast Tract (Taylor/Dixie Counties)
20. South Savannas (St. Lucie/Martin Counties)
21. Wabasso Beach (Indian River County)
22. Save Our Everglades (Collier County)
23. Brevard Turtle Beaches (Brevard County)
24. Lower Apalachicola (Franklin County)
25. Three Lakes/Prairie Lakes (Osceola County)
26. Andrews Tract (Levy County)
27. Wacissa and Aucilla River Sinks (Jefferson County)
28. Miami Rockridge Pinelands (Dade County)
29. North Fork St. Lucie (St. Lucie County)
30. Rookery Bay (Collier County)
31. Cockroach Bay Islands (Hillsborough County)
32. Lochloosa Wildlife (Alachua County)
33. St. Martins River (Citrus County)
34. Pine Island Ridge (Broward County)
35. Paynes Prairie (Alachua County)
36. Spring Hammock (Seminole County)
37. Cayo Costa Island (Lee County)
38. Garcon Point (Santa Rosa County)
39. Charlotte Harbor (Charlotte/Lee Counties)
40. North Layton Hammock (Monroe County)
41. Seabranck (Martin County)
42. Wakulla Springs (Wakulla County)
43. Gadsden County Glades (Gadsden County)
44. Lower Econlockhatchee (Seminole County)
45. Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands (Dade County)
46. East Everglades (Dade County)
47. Silver River (Marion County)
48. Deering Estate Addition (Dade County)
49. Peacock Slough (Suwannee County)
50. St. Johns River (Lake County)
51. Wetstone/Berkovitz (Pasco County)
52. Josslyn Island (Lee County)
53. Withlacoochee (Sumter County)
54. Warm Mineral Springs (Sarasota County)
55. Gills Tract (Pasco County)
56. Rotenberger (Palm Beach/Broward Counties)
57. Bald Point Road (Franklin County)
58. Estero Bay (Lee County)
59. Goldy/Bellemead (Volusia County)
60. Letchworth Mounds (Jefferson County)

ADDENDUM II

Summaries of Committee Meetings and Hearings

Summary of CARL Actions Taken by the Land Acquisition Advisory Council
During the 1989 Evaluation Cycle

Meeting Dates	Major Actions Taken
03-09-89	- Received public testimony on 1989 CARL proposals. See following pages for the list of speakers.
03-10-89	- Received public testimony on 1989 CARL proposals. See following pages for the list of speakers.
03-31-89	- Approved two proposals received after the application deadline (Suwannee Trails and Okeechobee Battlefield) for consideration in the 1989 evaluation cycle.
	- Approved sponsors' request to withdraw 2 proposals from consideration (Walker Ranch, Itchetucknee Addition West).
	- Voted to assess twenty of seventy-eight proposals for 1989. See Addendum III for voting tally.
	- Clarified the management concept of the Volusia EEL tract to emphasize the Division of Forestry in the lead management role, with the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission cooperating.
07-14-89	- Received public testimony on 1989 CARL projects. See following pages for the list of speakers.
	- Directed staff to review management concerns expressed during public testimony regarding Dog Island.
08-04-89	- Approved and adopted all 1989 CARL project assessments.
	- Directed staff to consider combining the Levy County Forest and the Levy County Sandhills projects into one project named the Levy County Forest/Sandhills project.
	- Deferred consideration of the Golden Gate Estates project design to allow additional review by the DNR and the South Florida Water Management District.
	- A proposal to modify the ITT Hammock tract was withdrawn from consideration with no action by the LAAC.
	- Approved the addition of thirty-one acres to the Lower Apalachicola project. At the same time, withheld consideration of a proposed 271 acre addition and instructed staff to prepare a project design for the Lower Apalachicola project.
	- Approved the addition of approximately forty-five acres to the Wabasso Beach project, and instructed staff to prepare a revised project design which deletes any improvements or developed areas. [Note: Further clarified on 1-17-90 LAAC meeting.]
	- Rejected a proposed, disjunct addition to the North Key Largo Hammocks CARL project; however, approved the same tract as a contiguous addition to John Pennekamp Coral Reef State Park for processing through the Land Acquisition Trust Fund Program.
	- Rectified a discrepancy between the boundary of the Lower Econlockhatchee project as represented by the map in the 1989 CARL Annual Report, and as presented in the approved project design.
	- The LAAC also held business concerning the Land Acquisition Trust Fund/Save Our Coast programs. Refer to the 1990 Annual Report of the State Recreation and Parks Land Acquisition Programs for a specific discussion of the items considered.

- 10-25-89 - Revised the Highlands Hammock project design to eliminate acquisition phasing.
- Approved the addition of 6.4 acres to the Lucille Hammock tract of the Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands.
- Accepted public comment and discussed possible modifications to the CARL negotiations policy. Voted to continue existing policy with the understanding that the issue should be addressed again at a later time.
- The IAAC also held business concerning the Land Acquisition Trust Fund/Save Our Coast programs. Refer to the 1990 Annual Report of the State Recreation and Parks Land Acquisition Programs for a specific discussion of the items considered.
- 11-06-89 (Miami) - Received public testimony on projects eligible for ranking on the 1990 CARL priority list. See following pages for the list of speakers.
- 11-07-89 (Orlando) - Received public testimony on projects eligible for ranking on the 1990 CARL priority list. See following pages for the list of speakers.
- 11-09-89 - Received public testimony on projects eligible for ranking on the 1990 CARL priority list. See following pages for the list of speakers.
- The IAAC also held business concerning the Land Acquisition Trust Fund/Save Our Coast programs. Refer to the 1990 Annual Report of the State Recreation and Parks Land Acquisition Programs for a specific discussion of the items considered.
- 12-01-89 - Voted to rescind a previous action (the 2nd 4-vote) requiring a project design to be developed for Dog Island. As a result, Dog Island became an inactive project.
- Approved project designs for: San Felasco Addition, Sebastian Creek, Gold Head Branch Addition, Upper Black Creek, St. Joseph Bay Buffer, Levy County Forest/Sandhills, Heather Island, Catfish Creek, Caravelle Ranch, Blackwater River St. Forest Addition, O. Scherer SRA Addition, and Spruce Creek. 1989 CARL projects which did not have completed project designs were: Wekiva-Ocala Connector and Wekiva River Buffers.
- Voted to rank the Wekiva-Ocala Connector and the Wekiva River Buffers projects even though they had no project designs. Project designs would be presented to the IAAC in January 1990 if the projects ranked sufficiently high to be placed on the CARL priority list.
- Voted to defer action on the Golden Gate Estates project design to allow additional review time for the South Florida Water Management District.
- Considered and rejected a proposal to consolidate state acquisition projects on Fort George Island, Big Talbot Island and Little Talbot Island into one CARL project.
- Approved a revised project design for the Julington/Durbin Creeks project, which decreased the size of the project by 1280 acres.
- Added 320 acres to the Wacissa/Aucilla Rivers project to include a significant archaeological site.
- Added 440 acres to the Silver River project.

- Voted to limit the 1990 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 remove the following projects from consideration: Pine Island Ridge, Josslyn Island, Warm Mineral Springs, Volusia EEL, Horrs Island, and Galt Island.
 - Ranked and approved the 1990 recommended CARL priority list. See Addendum III for a copy of the voting tally.
 - The LAAC also held business concerning the Land Acquisition Trust Fund/Save Our Coast programs. Refer to the 1990 Annual Report of the State Recreation and Parks Land Acquisition Programs for a specific discussion of the items considered.
- 01-17-90
- Approved the project design for the Wekiva-Ocala Connector project.
 - Approved grammatical corrections to twelve projects initially approved on 12-01-89.
 - Revised the Lower Econlockhatchee to eliminate phasing.

LIST OF SPEAKERS
March 9, 1989 - Tallahassee, Florida

1. Dale Allen, Florida Trail Association - Florida Trail.
2. Bruce Ford, Northeast Florida Regional Planning Council - Twelve Mile Swamp.
3. Bonnie Barnes, Suns of Oleta River - Oleta River.
4. Frances Nesbitt, Realtor - Cedar Key Parcel, Waccasassa Bay S.P. Inholdings.
5. Nan Perry, Realtor - Ben Pilot Point.
6. Representative Chuck Nergard, Florida House of Representatives - Surfside Addition, Fort Pierce Inlet Addition North, Green Turtle Beach and Avalon Tract.
7. Will Peters (for Martha Tully, owner) - Lake Jackson Tackle Shop.
8. Bob Porter, part-owner - St. Marks State Historical Site
9. Charles Conner - Card Sound Tract (no application on file).
10. Dennis Dix, Hernando County Planning - Chassahowitzka and Weeki Wachee Coastal Wetlands.
11. Joe Schuck - Rattlesnake Island.
12. Barbara McGriff, FISH - American Beach.
13. George Willson, The Nature Conservancy - Dog Island.
14. John Hankinson, St. Johns River Water Management District - Heather Island, Caravelle Ranch.
15. Steve Gatewood, The Nature Conservancy - Heather Island, Catfish Creek.
16. Bob Burns, The Nature Conservancy - Catfish Creek.
17. Commissioner Dale Trefelner, St. Lucie County - Avalon Tract.
18. Jeff Hurst, owner - Avalon Tract.
19. Owen Goodwyne, representing owners - Great Blue Heron Rookery.
20. Bob Carr, Archeological and Historical Conservancy - Okeechobee Battlefield.

LIST OF SPEAKERS
March 10, 1989 - Tallahassee, Florida

1. Commissioner Clay Henderson, Volusia County - Spruce Creek.
2. Marcy Lahart, University of Florida - Suwannee Trails.
3. Judy Hancock, Environmental Action Group - Suwannee Trails.
4. Bruce Delaney, University of Florida - San Felasco Hammock Addition.
5. Jim Muller, Florida Natural Areas Inventory - Jupiter Ridge, Ward Ridge, Reedy Creek Scrub, Sebastian Creek, Levy County Sandhills, and Blackwater-Eglin Connector.
6. Karen Lewis, Audubon Society - Anastasia State Park Addition.
7. Jon Thaxton, Sponsor - Oscar Scherer Addition.

8. Roger Wood, Sponsor - Orange Springs Historical Site.
9. Commissioner Maggy Hurchalla, Martin County - Alex's Beach, Fletcher Beach.
10. Rick Joyce, Lee County - Charlotte Harbor Addition.
11. Judy Hancock, Sierra Club and Florida Audubon Society - Blackwater River Addition and Blackwater-Eglin Connector.

LIST OF SPEAKERS

July 14, 1989 - Tallahassee, Florida

1. Jim MacFarland, representing University of Florida Foundation - San Felasco Hammock Addition.
2. Larry Huntsman, Dog Island Coalition - Dog Island.
3. Dr. Linda O'Neal, Barrier Island Trust - Dog Island.
4. Martin Roeder, property owner - Dog Island.
5. George Willson, The Nature Conservancy - Dog Island, Heather Island, Gold Head Branch Addition, Oscar Scherer Addition, Wekiva River Buffers, St. Joseph Bay Buffer, Blackwater-Eglin Connector, and Spruce Creek.
6. Jack Eckdahl, St. Johns River Water Management District - Heather Island, Caravelle Ranch, Twelve Mile Swamp, Sebastian Creek, Wekiva River Buffers, Wekiva-Ocala Connector, Upper Black Creek, Gold Head Branch Addition, Spruce Creek, and Florida Trail.
7. Clay Henderson, Volusia County Land Acquisition Program - Spruce Creek.
8. Jon Thaxton, Sponsor - Oscar Scherer Addition.
9. Scott Confer, Vice-President, Palmer Ranch - Oscar Scherer Addition.
10. Gene Caputo, Clay County Department of Development - Gold Head Branch Addition and Upper Black Creek.
11. Cheryl Whelan, Friends of Sebastian River - Sebastian Creek.
12. Willis Travis, representing the Valldejuli family - Gold Head Branch.
13. Dale Allen, Florida Trail Association - Florida Trail.
14. Steve Sherwood, U.S. Forest Service - Florida Trail.
15. Bob Burns, The Nature Conservancy - Catfish Creek.
16. Bruce Ford, Northeast Florida Regional Planning Council - Twelve Mile Swamp.
17. Jan Thomas, for County Commissioner Sara Bailey, St. Johns County - Twelve Mile Swamp.
18. Clark Bailey, President, Julington Creek Association - Twelve Mile Swamp.
19. Betsy Wood, Sierra Club and Florida Wildlife Association - Twelve Mile Swamp.

LIST OF SPEAKERS

Miami, Florida - November 6, 1989

1. Representative Susan Guber - Barnacle Addition
2. Harvey Ruvlin, Dade County Commissioner - Miami Rockridge Pinelands, Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands, and Deering Estate Addition.

3. Charles Dusseau, Dade County Commissioner -Miami Rockridge Pinelands, Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands, and Deering Estate Addition.
4. Larry Hawkins, Dade County Commissioner - Miami Rockridge Pinelands, Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands, and Deering Estate Addition.
5. Joe Gerstein, Dade County Commissioner - Miami Rockridge Pinelands, Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands, and Deering Estate Addition.
6. Representative Tom Easterly - Miami Rockridge Pinelands, Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands.
7. Clay Henderson, Volusia County Commissioner - Goldy-Bellemead, Spruce Creek, and Wekiva-Ocala Connector.
8. Loni Risi, Snapper Creek Homeowners Asso. - IIT Hammock
9. Mark Robertson, The Nature Conservancy - North Key Largo Hammocks, Curry Hammock, Coupon Bight, Miami Rockridge Pinelands, North Layton Hammock, Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands, and Tree-of-Life Tract.
10. Marjory Stoneman Douglas - The Barnacle Addition.
11. Svenn Lindsfold, Florida Keys Izaak Walton League - North Key Largo Hammocks.
12. Harriett Powell, Keys Audubon Society - North Key Largo Hammocks, Curry Hammock, Coupon Bight, North Layton Hammock, Sugarloaf Hammock, Ohio Key South, Tree-of-Life Tract, and Key West Salt Ponds.
13. Debra Harrison, The Wilderness Society - North Key Largo Hammocks, Curry Hammock, Coupon Bight and Tree-of-Life Tract.
14. Lloyd Miller, Isaak Walton League - North Key Largo Hammocks, Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands, and Deering Estate Addition.
15. Maureen B. Harwitz, Isaak Walton League - North Key Largo Hammocks.
16. Sandra Jensen, Sierra Club Florida Chapter - North Key Largo Hammocks.
17. James Duquesnel - North Key Largo Hammocks.
18. Nancy Brown, Friends of the Everglades - North Key Largo Hammocks.
19. Joyce Gann, Florida Native Plant Society and Dade County Tree and Forest Resources Advisory Commission - North Key Largo Hammocks, Miami Rockridge Pinelands, Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands, and Deering Estate Addition.
20. Dr. Michael Ross, National Audubon Society - Curry Hammock.
21. Roni Monteith, Sierra Club - Topsail Hill, Miami Rockridge Pinelands, and East Everglades.
22. Barbara C. Glancy, Dade County Tree and Forest Resources Advisory Board - Miami Rockridge Pinelands.
23. Debbie Duvall - Miami Rockridge Pinelands.
24. Barbara H. Keller, Miami Rockridge Pinelands property owner - Miami Rockridge Pinelands.
25. Patty Phares, Dade Chapter Florida Native Plant Society - Miami Rockridge Pinelands.
26. Leslie Cayado, Miami Rockridge Pinelands property owner - Miami Rockridge Pinelands.
27. Carol Lippincott, Fairchild Tropical Garden - Miami Rockridge Pinelands and Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands.

28. Charles A. Auden - Miami Rockridge Pinelands and Deering Estate Addition.
29. Carl Schenk, Sea Branch, Inc. - Seabranh.
30. Eugene Scott - Deering Estate Addition.
31. Bob Carr, Metro-Dade - Deering Estate Addition.
32. Mary Munroe - The Barnacle Addition.
33. Letter read for Bob Fitzsimmons - The Barnacle Addition.
34. Linda Dann - The Barnacle Addition.
35. Gary Greenan, School of Architecture - The Barnacle Addition.
36. Lillie Neal, Cousteau Society - The Barnacle Addition.
37. David McCrea, Barnacle Society - The Barnacle Addition.
38. Bruce Rohde, Sierra Club - The Barnacle Addition, Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands, and Deering Estate Addition.
39. Richard Groden, Dade Heritage Trust - The Barnacle Addition.
40. Howard Schaaln, Barnacle Addition property owner - The Barnacle Addition.
41. Frank Wolland - Oleta River.
42. Bonnie Barnes, Friends of Oleta River - Oleta River.
43. Jeanne Havens, Friends of Oleta River - Oleta River.
44. Maureen Harwitz - Oleta River.

LIST OF SPEAKERS

Orlando, Florida - November 7, 1989

1. Representative Dixie Sanson, District 32 - Mullet Creek.
2. Nancy Higgs, Mullet Creek Preservation Society - Mullet Creek.
3. Diane D. Barile, Marine Resources Council - Mullet Creek, Sebastian Creek.
4. Representative Toby Holland, District 67 - Emerson Point.
5. Polly Miller, League of Women Voters of Seminole County - Seminole Springs/Woods, B.M.K. Ranch, Spring Hammock, Lower Econlockhatchee, St. Johns River, Wekiva-Ocala Connector, Wekiva River Buffer.
6. John R. Swanson, Lake County Commissioner - Seminole Springs/Woods, B.M.K. Ranch, St. Johns River, Silver Glen Springs, Emerald Marsh, Wekiva-Ocala Connector.
7. Philip Wick, Friends of the Wekiva River - Seminole Springs/Woods, B.M.K. Ranch, Wekiva River Buffer.
8. Katie Moncrief, Friends of the Wekiva River - Seminole Springs/Woods, Lower Econlockhatchee, St. Johns River, Wekiva-Ocala Connector, Wekiva River Buffer.
9. Pat Harden, Friends of the Wekiva River - Seminole Springs/Woods, B.M.K. Ranch, St. Johns River, Wekiva-Ocala Connector, Wekiva River Buffer.
10. Walter M. Thomson, Dept. of Natural Resources - Seminole Springs/Woods, B.M.K. Ranch, St. Johns River, Wekiva-Ocala Connector, Wekiva River Buffer.

11. Joan I. Irwin - Seminole Springs/Woods, B.M.K. Ranch, Spring Hammock, Lower Econlockhatchee, St. Johns River, Wekiva-Ocala Connector, Wekiva River Buffer.
12. Nancy Prine, Friends of the Wekiva River - Seminole Springs/Woods, B.M.K. Ranch, Lower Econlockhatchee, St. Johns River, Wekiva-Ocala Connector, Wekiva River Buffer.
13. Judy Wick, Friends of the Wekiva - Seminole Springs/Woods, B.M.K. Ranch, Wekiva-Ocala Connector, Wekiva River Buffer.
14. Deborah Shelley, Dept. of Natural Resources - Seminole Springs/Woods, B.M.K. Ranch, Lower Econlockhatchee, St. Johns River, Goldy/Bellemead, Volusia EEL, Spruce Creek, Wekiva-Ocala Connector, Wekiva River Buffer.
15. Fred Harden, President, Friends of the Wekiva River - Seminole Springs/Woods, B.M.K. Ranch, St. Johns River, Wekiva-Ocala Connector, Wekiva River Buffer.
16. Eugene Henry, Polk County - Saddle Blanket Lake Scrub, Catfish Creek.
17. Bob Burns, The Nature Conservancy - Saddle Blanket Lake Scrub, Brevard Turtle Beaches, Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands, Catfish Creek.
18. Charles Geanangel, Lake Region Audubon Society - Saddle Blanket Lake Scrub, Catfish Creek.
19. J. Jay Barnett, Sunset Ranch Owner - Three Lakes/Prairie Lakes.
20. Ken Bosserman, Friends of the Econ - Lower Econlockhatchee.
21. Marcia Ramsdell, Sierra Club, Central Florida Group - Lower Econlockhatchee.
22. Jean A. Phillips, private citizen and League of Women Voters - Lower Econlockhatchee.
23. Linda J. Masters, County Voters Association, Southeast Seminole - Lower Econlockhatchee.
24. M. Wayne Finley, Friends of the Econ - Lower Econlockhatchee.
25. Bob Witmer, Lower Econlockhatchee.
26. Nancy M. Roth, Oviedo Pride - Lower Econlockhatchee.
27. Rodger Capps - Lower Econlockhatchee.
28. John Winfree, Orange Audubon - Lower Econlockhatchee.
29. Sharon Carveth, Sierra Club - Lower Econlockhatchee.
30. Brian J. Kimsey-Hickman, Orange County Historical Society - Lower Econlockhatchee.
31. Paul Davis, Central Florida Native Plant Society - Lower Econlockhatchee.
32. Jim Buckner, Silver River Society - Silver River, Caravelle Ranch, Heather Island.
33. Guy Marwick, Silver River Environmental Education Center and Museum - Silver River, Heather Island.
34. John Hankinson, St. Johns River Water Management District - Seminole Springs/Woods, Paynes Prairie, Silver River, Silver Glen Springs, Canaveral Industrial Park, Emerald Marsh.

35. Bruce Delaney, University of Florida Foundation - Paynes Prairie, Silver River, Peacock Slough, Catfish Creek, San Felasco Hammock State Park Addition.
36. Dennis Bayer, Florida Wildlife Federation and Flagler County Land Acquisition Committee - Julington/Durbin Creeks, Princess Place, Caravelle Ranch.
37. George Albright, Marion County Parks Commission - Heather Island.
38. Clay Albright, Lake Weir Chamber of Commerce - Heather Island.
39. Shirley A. Little, Florida Defenders of the Environment - Heather Island.
40. Ralph DeVitto, representing Senator Bob Johnson - Oscar Scherer State Recreation Area Addition.
41. Jon E. Thaxton, Sponsor - Oscar Scherer State Recreation Area Addition.
42. William Lewis, Sierra Club-Manatee, Sarasota Group - Oscar Scherer State Recreation Area Addition.
43. Beverly Zimmer, Sarasota Audubon Society - Oscar Scherer State Recreation Area Addition.
44. Coleman Holt, Orange County Conservation and Recreation Lands Commission - Orange County Scrub, Lower Econlockhatchee, Reedy Creek Scrub.

LIST OF SPEAKERS

November 9, 1989 - Tallahassee, Florida

Speakers for Land Acquisition Trust Fund (LATF) projects:

Big Talbot Island

1. Billy Arnold for Ft. George Island - Supports state acquisition of Merrill/Boswick tract on Big Talbot. Requested it be moved from LATF to CARL list. Discussed proposal to add Big Talbot to Ft. George Island project.
2. Lenore McCullough, Audubon Society - Gave brief review of Big Talbot project. Supports including Big Talbot as part of Ft. George Island project. Showed slides of Big Talbot et al.
3. George Willson, The Nature Conservancy - Are willing sellers, but no money left in LATF fund to purchase. Several owners are combining so there will be one large parcel to purchase. Supports transfer of Big Talbot to CARL.

Speakers for the Conservation and Recreation Lands (CARL) projects:

1. Dr. Greg Brock, Dog Island - stated the status of the project and the request for the project to be withdrawn. It was decided that it would be better to move ahead and make it an agenda item for the December 1, 1989 meeting.
2. Ken Tucker, Attorney representing land owners - St. Martins River.
3. Representative Dick Locke - St. Martins River.
4. Helen Spivey, Crystal River City Council - Resolution from the City and County supporting St. Martins River
5. Jon Brotherington - St. Martins River. Presented slides with commentary.
6. T.W. Neeham, Marion County Commission - Silver River, Rainbow River and Heather Island.
7. Representative Chuck Nergard - Savannas and North Fork St. Lucie.

8. George Willson, The Nature Conservancy - Catfish Creek and Heather Island.
9. Mike Branch, Land Management, Container - Heather Island.
10. John Hankinson, St. Johns River Water Management District - Lower Econlockhatchee, Paynes Prairie, Lochloosa Wildlife, Julington/Durbin Creeks, Caravelle Ranch, Heather Island, Wekiva-Ocala Connector, Wekiva River Buffers, Upper Black Creek, Sebastian Creek.
11. Martin Smithson, St. Johns River Water Management District - Sebastian Creek.
12. Bob Simons, Florida Defenders of the Environment - Heather Island, Everglades, Apalachicola projects and Pinhook Swamp.
13. Charles Arant - Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks.
14. Steve Gatewood, The Nature Conservancy - Goldhead Branch, Upper Black Creek, Garson Point, Gadsden Glades, Topsail Hill.
15. Sandy O'Brian, Rep. Ervin's Aide - Goldhead Branch.
16. Virginia Hall, Polk County Planning Dept. - Upper Black Creek and Goldhead Branch.
17. Gordon Sandridge, represented family members that own Upper Black Creek.
18. Betsy Wood, Florida Wildlife Federation and Northeast Florida Sierra Club - Upper Black Creek.
19. Matt Carlucci, Jacksonville City Councilman - Julington/Durbin Creeks.
20. John Hankinson, St. Johns River Water Management District - Julington/Durbin Creeks.
21. B.K. Mehta, representing the Mayor of Jacksonville - Julington/Durbin Creeks.
22. Nan Perry, Realtor - Wetstone/Berkovitz.
23. Jerry Seabol - Wetstone/Berkovitz.
24. Irving Siegel, F.A.C.E. - Wetstone/Berkovitz.
25. Jack Merriam, Sarasota County Resource Planning Department - Oscar Scherer S. P. Addition.
26. Gary Doyle, Taylor-Woodruff Homes - Oscar Scherer Addition.
27. Congressman Porter Goss (video tape) - Oscar Scherer Addition.
28. Bob Simons - Oscar Scherer Addition, Blackwater River Addition, Catfish Creek, Saddle Blanket Lake Scrub, Reedy Creek, Silver River.
29. Jim MacFarland, Conservation Real Estate Group - Silver River, San Felasco Addition.
30. Alan Whitworth, Lee County - Cayo Costa, Estero Bay.
31. George Willson, The Nature Conservancy - Gave wrap-up on all the projects they support.

ADDENDUM III

Advisory Council Voting and Ranking Sheets

LAND ACQUISITION SELECTION COMMITTEE
C.A.R.L. VOTING SHEET
1st Four Votes for Initiation of Project Assessments for 1989 Proposals
March 31, 1989

	DOF	DER	DCA	DHR	GFC	DNR	TOTAL	SELECTED
ALACHUA COUNTY								
1. San Felasco Hammock S.P. Add.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
BAY COUNTY								
2. Mexico Beach Tract	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
3. Santa Clara et al Tract	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
4. Shell Island	N	N	N	N	N	Y	1	NO
BREVARD COUNTY								
5. Brevard County Beaches	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
6. Cherie Down Park Addition	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
7. Indialantic Beach Addition	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
8. Sabistian Creek	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
9. Sebastian Inlet Addition	N	N	N	N	N	Y	1	NO
BROWARD COUNTY								
10. North Beach Additions	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
11. Posner Tract	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
12. Turtle Run	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
CHARLOTTE COUNTY								
13. Don Pedro Island Complex	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
14. Lemon Bay	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
CLAY COUNTY								
15. Gold Head Branch Addition	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	4	YES
16. Upper Black Creek	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	5	YES
COLLIER COUNTY								
17. Barefoot Beach	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
18. Clam Pass	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
COLUMBIA COUNTY								
19. Itchetucknee Addition North	Y	N	N	N	N	N	1	NO
DADE COUNTY								
20. North Shore Open Space	N	N	N	N	N	Y	1	NO
21. Oleta River	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	3	NO
22. Pennsuco Parcel	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
DUVAL COUNTY								
23. Cedar Point	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
FLAGLER COUNTY								
24. Washington Oaks Addition	N	N	N	Y	N	N	1	NO
FRANKLIN COUNTY								
25. Dog Island	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES

	DDF	DER	DCA	DHR	GFC	DNR	TOTAL	SELECTED
GULF COUNTY								
26. St. Joseph Peninsula	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	4	YES
27. Ward Ridge	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	2	NO
HAMILTON COUNTY								
28. Suwannee Trails	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	3	NO
HERNANDO COUNTY								
29. Chassahowitzka & Weeki Wachee Coastal Wetlands	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
HIGHLANDS COUNTY								
30. Fisheating Creek Tract	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY								
31. Tampa Union Station	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	2	NO
INDIAN RIVER COUNTY								
32. Sebastian Inlet Addition South	N	N	N	N	N	Y	1	NO
LAKE COUNTY								
33. Lake Louisa State Park Add.	Y	N	N	N	N	N	1	NO
34. Wekiva-Ocala Connector	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	5	YES
LEE COUNTY								
35. Charlotte Harbor South	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	3	NO
36. Gasparilla Island Additions	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
LEON COUNTY								
37. Lake Jackson Tackle Shop	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
LEVY COUNTY								
38. Cedar Key Parcel	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
39. Levy County Forest	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	5	YES
40. Levy County Sandhills	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
41. Waccasassa Bay S. P. Inholding	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
MARION COUNTY								
42. Heather Island	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
43. Lake Weir Property	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
44. Orange Springs	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
45. Orange Springs Historic Site	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
MARTIN COUNTY								
46. Alex's Beach	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
47. Fletcher Beach	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
MONROE COUNTY								
48. Matecumbe Beach	N	N	Y	N	N	N	1	NO
49. Rodriguez Key	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
NASSAU COUNTY								
50. American Beach	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO

	DOF	DER	DCA	DHR	GFC	DNR	TOTAL	SELECTED
OKEECHOBEE COUNTY								
51. Eagle Bay Marsh	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
52. Okeechobee Battlefield	N	N	N	Y	N	N	1	NO
OSCEOLA COUNTY								
53. Walker Ranch	Owner Requested Withdrawal							
PALM BEACH COUNTY								
54. Jupiter Ridge	N	N	Y	N	N	N	1	NO
PASCO COUNTY								
55. Ben Pilot Point	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
POLK COUNTY								
56. Catfish Creek	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
57. Reedy Creek	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	4	YES
PUTNAM COUNTY								
58. Caravelle Ranch	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
ST. JOHNS COUNTY								
59. Anastasia State Park Addition	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
60. Guana River	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
61. Twelve Mile Swamp	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	5	YES
ST. LUCIE COUNTY								
62. Avalon Tract	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	2	NO
63. Fort Pierce Inlet Addition	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
64. Fort Pierce S. Jetty Park Add.	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
65. Hutchinson Is. (Blind Creek)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	2	NO
66. Hutchinson Is. (Grn Turtle Bch)	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
67. Surfside Additions	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
SANTA ROSA COUNTY								
68. Blackwater-Eglin Connector	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	5	YES
69. Blackwater River St. For. Add.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
70. Great Blue Heron Rookery	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
SARASOTA COUNTY								
71. Oscar Scherer S.R. Area Add.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
SEMINOLE COUNTY								
72. Wekiva River Buffers	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	4	YES
SUWANNEE COUNTY								
73. Itchetucknee Addition West	Sponsor Requested Withdrawal							
VOLUSIA COUNTY								
74. Lake George Southeast	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
75. Lighthouse Point	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
76. Spruce Creek	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES

1st Four Vote LASC Meeting
 March 31, 1989
 Page 4

	DOF	DER	DCA	DHR	GFC	DNR	TOTAL	SELECTED
WAKULLA COUNTY								
77. St. Marks Historic Site Add.	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
WALTON COUNTY								
78. Grayton Beach East Addition	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
79. Grayton Dunes	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
MULTI-COUNTY								
80. Florida Trail Corridors	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	4	YES

LAND ACQUISITION ADVISORY COUNCIL
C.A.R.L. VOTING SHEET
Final Four Votes for Initiation of Project Design for 1989 Proposals
August 4, 1989

	DOF	DER	DCA	DHR	GFC	DNR	TOTAL	SELECTED
ALACHUA COUNTY								
1. San Felasco Hammock S.P. Add.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
BREVARD COUNTY								
2. Sebastian Creek	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
CLAY COUNTY								
3. Goldhead Branch Addition	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	4	YES
4. Upper Black Creek	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	4	YES
FRANKLIN COUNTY								
5. Dog Island	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	5	YES
GULF COUNTY								
6. St. Joseph Bay Buffer	Y	Y	Y	Y	0	Y	5	YES
LAKE COUNTY								
7. Wekiva-Ocala Connector	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	4	YES
LEVY COUNTY								
8. Levy County Forest	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
9. Levy County Sandhills	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	4	YES
MARION COUNTY								
10. Heather Island	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
POLK COUNTY								
11. Catfish Creek	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
12. Reedy Creek Scrub	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	2	NO
PUTNAM COUNTY								
13. Caravelle Ranch	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	4	YES
SANTA ROSA COUNTY								
14. Blackwater-Eglin Connector	Y	N	N	N	N	N	1	NO
15. Blackwater River St. For. Add.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
SARASOTA COUNTY								
16. Oscar Scherer S.R. Area Add.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
SEMINOLE COUNTY								
17. Florida Trail Corridors (Lake)	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	2	NO
18. Wekiva River Buffers	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	5	YES
ST. JOHNS COUNTY								
19. Twelve Mile Swamp	Y	N	N	N	N	N	1	NO
VOLUSIA COUNTY								
20. Spruce Creek	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	5	YES

LAND ACQUISITION ADVISORY COUNCIL
RANKING SHEET FOR THE 1990 C.A.R.L. ANNUAL PRIORITY LIST
December 1, 1989

	DOF	DER	DCA	DHR	GFC	DNR	TOTAL	RANKING
ALACHUA COUNTY								
1. Lochloosa Wildlife (32)	84	68	82	37	38	78	387	67
2. Paynes Prairie (35)	53	54	57	54	56	19	293	54
3. San Felasco Addition (UR)	45	45	73	18	30	48	259	45
BAY COUNTY								
4. St. Michaels Landing (72)	72	77	72	74	90	77	462	80
BREVARD COUNTY								
5. Brevard Turtle Beaches (23)	89	91	81	36	50	61	408	72
6. Canaveral Industrial Park (77)	90	88	85	84	74	86	507	88
7. Mullet Creek Islands (74)	40	48	77	39	78	89	371	65
8. Sebastian Cr. (UR) (Ind. River)	36	11	14	8	43	9	121	15
BROWARD COUNTY								
9. Pine Island Ridge (34)	95	93	94	90	63	67	502	RR
CHARLOTTE COUNTY								
10. Charlotte Harbor (39)	66	16	59	47	58	34	280	50
CITRUS COUNTY								
11. Crystal River (13)	79	30	68	15	59	20	271	47
12. St. Martins River (33)	17	7	13	9	26	17	89	7
CLAY COUNTY								
13. Goldhead Branch Addition (UR)	20	58	41	29	47	30	225	35
14. Upper Black Creek (UR)	26	55	25	59	42	21	228	37
COLLIER COUNTY								
15. Fakahatchee Strand (6)	27	18	10	19	5	2	81	4
16. Horrs Island (76)	92	79	90	92	79	81	513	RR
17. Rookery Bay (30)	46	10	29	40	61	28	214	32
18. Save Our Everglades (22)	51	21	12	26	19	27	156	21
DADE COUNTY								
19. Deering Estate Addition (48)	30	60	52	35	39	49	265	46
20. East Everglades (46)	69	13	19	44	65	36	246	43
21. Miami Rockridge Pinelands (28)	5	50	27	17	48	45	192	27
22. The Barnacle Addition (80)	23	59	60	11	72	71	296	56
23. Tropical Ham. of the Redlands (45)	25	51	69	58	49	65	317	57
DIXIE/TAYLOR COUNTIES								
24. Big Bend Coast Tract (19)	44	17	30	38	6	39	174	22
DUVAL COUNTY								
25. Fort George Island (7)	41	63	40	43	60	29	276	49
26. Julington/Dur. Cr. (63) (St. Johns)	77	57	53	57	52	53	349	61
FLAGLER COUNTY								
27. Princess Place (79)	88	82	89	85	77	68	489	85
FRANKLIN COUNTY								
28. Apalachicola R & B, Ph. I (4)	28	3	3	2	71	7	114	14
29. Bald Point Road (57)	75	78	48	68	89	52	410	73
30. Dog Island (UR)	DELETED PRIOR TO RANKING							
31. Lower Apalachicola (24)	58	38	9	49	35	31	220	34
GADSDEN COUNTY								
32. Gadsden County Glades (43)	35	94	49	67	70	16	331	59
GILCHRIST COUNTY								
33. Waccasassa Flats (11)	1	6	15	5	10	51	88	6
GULF COUNTY								
34. St. Joseph Bay (UR)	15	5	26	45	68	18	177	24

	DOF	DER	DCA	DHR	GFC	DNR	TOTAL	RANKING
HERNANDO COUNTY								
35. Chassahowitzka Swamp (16)	56	37	45	48	3	50	239	41
HIGHLANDS COUNTY								
36. Highlands Hammock (14)	22	20	22	21	13	15	113	13
37. Holmes Avenue Scrub (70)	85	80	74	75	76	80	470	81
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY								
38. Cockroach Bay (31)	42	8	51	41	21	54	217	33
39. Ybor City Addition (18)	86	92	76	65	86	69	474	82
INDIAN RIVER COUNTY								
40. Wabasso Beach (21)	9	29	32	30	41	12	153	20
JEFFERSON COUNTY								
41. El Destino (64)	83	81	75	78	88	87	492	86
42. Letchworth Mounds (60)	10	31	18	4	45	41	149	19
43. Wacissa/Aucilla R.S. (27) (Taylor)	32	28	24	31	8	24	147	18
LAKE COUNTY								
44. B.M.K. Ranch (3) (Orange)	12	9	4	3	11	8	47	3
45. Emerald Marsh (78)	82	70	86	87	75	88	488	84
46. St. Johns River (50)	62	65	66	62	28	84	367	64
47. Seminole Springs/Woods (2)	2	2	2	6	1	6	19	1
48. Silver Glen Springs (71)	64	72	83	89	85	83	476	83
49. Wekiva-Ocala Con. (UR) (Volusia)	19	33	54	13	69	40	228	36
LEE COUNTY								
50. Cayo Costa Island (37)	63	53	58	46	62	11	293	53
51. Estero Bay (58)	71	46	50	61	66	63	357	62
52. Galt Island (81)	91	83	95	94	92	94	549	RR
53. Josslyn Island (52)	94	89	91	95	87	95	551	RR
LEVY COUNTY								
54. Andrews Tract (26)	47	39	33	53	7	55	234	38
55. Cedar Key Scrub (61)	57	73	64	83	82	42	401	71
56. Levy County Forest/Sandhills(UR)	3	27	28	32	9	26	125	16
MANATEE COUNTY								
57. Emerson Point (15)	11	40	23	24	32	58	188	26
MARION COUNTY								
58. Heather Island (UR)	50	41	35	27	14	10	177	24
59. Rainbow River (10)	6	1	20	28	36	4	95	8
60. Silver River (47)	52	36	38	52	64	46	288	52
MARTIN COUNTY								
61. Seabranah (41)	55	26	21	66	53	33	254	44
62. South Savannas (20)	54	25	37	10	33	44	203	30
MONROE COUNTY								
63. Coupon Bight (12)	13	23	7	16	17	23	99	10
64. Curry Hammock (9)	14	24	5	22	27	14	106	11
65. Key West Salt Ponds (75)	81	71	88	86	94	90	510	89
66. North Key Largo Hammocks (1)	18	4	1	1	2	1	27	2
67. North Layton Hammock (40)	37	19	17	69	54	76	272	48
68. Ohio Key South (65)	49	84	70	76	51	91	421	76
69. Sugarloaf Hammock (62)	70	47	47	80	81	62	387	68
70. Tree-of-Life Tract (67)	73	76	67	81	83	70	450	79
OSCEOLA COUNTY								
71. Three Lks./Prairie Lks. (25)	39	61	42	25	4	37	208	31
PALM BEACH COUNTY								
72. Old Leon Moss Ranch (82)	78	86	87	88	93	73	505	87
73. Rotenberger/Sem. Ind. Lands (56)	65	49	71	56	16	72	329	58

	DOF	DER	DCA	DHR	GFC	DNR	TOTAL	RANKING
PASCO COUNTY								
74. Gills Tract (55)	24	43	56	34	29	59	245	42
75. Wetstone/Berkovitz (51)	43	56	61	42	22	60	284	51
POLK COUNTY								
76. Catfish Creek (UR)	8	15	8	33	31	3	98	9
77. Saddle Blanket Scrub (8)	7	22	11	14	15	13	82	5
PUTNAM COUNTY								
78. Caravelle Ranch (UR)	59	44	46	60	12	75	296	55
ST. JOHNS COUNTY								
79. St. Augustine Beach (66)	74	69	80	71	84	64	442	78
ST. LUCIE COUNTY								
80. North Fork St. Lucie (29)	21	35	34	20	46	43	199	29
SANTA ROSA COUNTY								
81. Blackwater River S.F.Add. (UR)	4	14	16	12	44	22	112	12
82. Garcon Point (38)	29	34	39	70	34	32	238	40
SARASOTA COUNTY								
83. Oscar Scherer Addition (UR)	31	32	44	23	25	25	180	25
84. Warm Mineral Springs (54)	87	90	93	91	73	92	526	RR
SEMINOLE COUNTY								
85. Lower Econlockhatchee (44)	38	52	36	55	18	35	234	39
86. Spring Hammock (36)	76	67	55	73	40	82	393	70
87. Wekiva River Buffers (UR)	68	95	62	64	91	57	437	77
SUMTER COUNTY								
88. Carlton Half-Moon Ranch (5)	80	64	79	63	24	79	389	69
89. Withlacoochee (53)	48	85	65	82	20	85	385	66
SUMANNEE COUNTY								
90. Peacock Slough (49)	60	62	31	72	67	66	358	63
VOLUSIA COUNTY								
91. Goldy and Bellemead (59)	33	74	63	51	55	56	332	60
92. Spruce Creek (UR)	34	42	43	7	23	47	196	28
93. Volusia EEL (73)	93	87	92	93	95	93	553	RR
WAKULLA COUNTY								
94. Wakulla Springs (42)	61	66	84	77	57	74	419	75
WALTON COUNTY								
95. Deer Lake Parcel (68)	67	75	78	79	80	38	417	74
96. Topsail Hill (17)	16	12	6	50	37	5	126	17

RR - Recommended for Removal
 (UR) - After the project name indicates project which are unranked.
 (#) - After each project name indicates the ranking on the 1989 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 limerock keys, and mainland seashores to conserve their significant natural, recreational, and aesthetic attributes, with priority given to projects that:
 - a. Contain representative examples of various physiographic coastal forms.
 - b. Include entire islands, long stretches of mainland beaches, entire widths of coastal barriers, or include natural inlets.
 - c. Are associated with sensitive estuarine systems, particularly those that are designated aquatic preserves.
2. Acquire upland and wetland buffers to protect the State's significant commercial and recreational saltwater fisheries, particularly those fisheries which are designated State Aquatic Preserves, National Estuarine or Marine Sanctuaries, Areas of Critical State Concern, Special Water category of Outstanding Florida Water, or Department of Environmental Regulation (DER) Class II Waters.
3. Acquire upland and wetland buffers to protect the State's most significant reef communities, particularly those areas which are within or adjacent to designated Areas of Critical State Concern, State Aquatic Preserves, State Parks, and National Marine or Estuarine Sanctuaries, Wildlife Refuges, Parks, or Seashores.

G. Geologic Features

Identify, acquire, and protect examples of geological exposures, formations, and outcrops that: (1) are inadequately represented on public lands in Florida, or (2) represent the best examples of those features in the state.

Inventory and evaluate the geologic features on public and private lands. The FNAI, because of its suitable data base structure, should coordinate with the Department of Natural Resource's Bureau of Geology, the Soil Conservation Service, various speleological organizations, and others to develop 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 1989)

Category		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				
Project Name	Obj. #	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. Seminole Sp.		M	M	H	M	H	N	M	H	N	M	N	M	N	M	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	
2. N. Key Largo		H	H	M	N	L	M	H	H	N	H	N	N	N	N	M	H	H	M	M	H	N	L	H	H	L	L	H	H	M	H	H	N	1679	14,161,000	100	M	H	
3. B.M.K. Ranch		M	H	H	L	H	N	L	M	L	M	L	L	N	L	N	M	N	L	N	L	N	L	M	H	M	N	M	N	M	L	L	3855	4,884,000	50	M	L		
4. Fakahatchee		H	H	L	L	L	H	H	H	N	M	N	N	N	L	N	N	N	L	L	H	M	L	H	H	M	N	H	H	M	H	H	N	27307	10,922,000	8800	H	L	
5. Saddle Blkt.		H	H	M	L	L	H	H	M	N	M	N	N	M	N	N	N	N	N	N	L	N	L	M	M	L	N	H	N	M	H	N	N	870	411,000	20	M	L	
6. Waccasassa		L	L	H	H	H	N	N	L	N	L	N	N	H	L	N	M	M	L	L	H	N	L	N	L	M	N	H	N	L	M	N	N	44846	6,183,000	2	H	H	
7. 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	
8. Rainbow Riv.		M	L	M	L	H	N	N	L	N	L	M	H	N	L	N	N	N	H	M	H	N	L	H	H	L	N	H	N	M	L	N	N	1473	2,918,000	6	H	M	
9. Catfish Cr.		H	H	H	L	M	M	H	M	L	H	M	N	H	L	N	N	N	H	H	L	N	M	H	H	L	N	H	N	H	H	N	L	5951	1,327,000	17		L	
10. Coupon Bight		H	H	L	N	L	H	H	M	N	M	N	N	N	N	H	H	H	H	H	L	N	L	H	H	L	M	H	H	M	M	H	N	580	1,085,000	155	M	M	
11. Curry Ham.		H	H	H	N	M	L	M	M	N	M	N	N	N	N	M	H	H	L	L	M	N	L	M	H	L	L	H	H	M	H	N	N	390	5,196,000	4	H	H	
12. Blackwater		M	L	H	H	H	M	N	L	L	L	L	N	N	M	N	M	N	N	H	L	N	L	H	M	M	N	L	N	M	M	H	L	2606	1,677,000	12		L	
13. Highlands H.		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	

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Category		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			
Project Name	OBJ. #	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.Apa.-Phase I		M	M	H	M	H	H	H	M	L	H	H	L	N	H	M	H	H	H	N	L	M	M	M	N	H	H	N	H	M	N	556	4,231,000	100	L	L			
15.Sebastian Cr		M	M	M	L	M	N	N	H	L	M	N	N	N	M	M	H	L	L	N	M	H	H	L	L	H	N	M	M	N	H	4213	3,257,000	8		H			
16.Levy County		H	H	H	H	H	N	L	M	L	M	N	L	H	L	N	M	N	N	H	H	M	H	M	N	M	N	M	H	N	N	54544	16,524,000	52		M			
17.Topsail Hill		H	H	H	L	H	M	H	H	N	H	N	N	H	N	H	L	L	H	H	M	N	H	H	H	L	H	L	H	H	N	M	1460	17,450,000	7	M	M		
18.Wacissa/Auc.		M	H	H	L	M	N	L	H	N	M	H	H	N	H	N	M	N	N	H	H	L	H	H	M	N	H	N	N	M	H	N	7400	399,450	*10	L	L		
19.Letchworth		N	N	L	N	L	N	N	L	N	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	L	L	H	N	L	H	H	L	N	H	N	L	L	L	N	463	379,000	2	H	L	
20.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	153	9,946,000	12	M	H		
21.S.O.Everglds		M	M	M	L	L	M	M	H	L	H	N	M	N	L	N	N	N	L	L	H	N	L	M	H	H	N	H	H	M	H	N	75566	17,710,000	>23000	M	L		
22.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	L	H	N	L	M	M	L	11676	3,461,000	33		L		
23.St.Joe. Bay		H	H	H	L	M	H	H	M	M	M	N	N	N	N	H	H	H	L	L	H	M	H	H	L	H	H	N	M	M	H	M	N	3383	6,318,000	11		L	
24.Heather Isl.		M	M	H	M	M	L	M	M	L	M	N	N	N	H	N	N	N	L	L	L	L	M	M	N	M	N	L	L	H	N	9958	13,997,000	3		M			
25.Os. Scherer		H	L	L	L	L	N	N	M	M	M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	L	L	L	N	L	H	M	L	N	M	N	H	M	H	H	892	2,172,000	2		H	
26.Emerson Pt.		L	N	N	N	N	N	N	M	N	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	L	L	H	N	L	N	L	L	L	M	N	L	L	L	L	360	2,844,000	3	H	H	

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Project Name	Obj. #	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									
27. 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	H	N	H	H	N	H	290	5,616,000	32	M	L					
28. Spruce Creek		L	L	L	L	L	N	N	L	L	M	N	N	N	L	M	H	L	M	N	M	H	M	L	N	L	N	L	M	M	M	1718	2,675,000	9		M				
29. N.F. St. Lucie		L	L	L	L	L	L	N	L	N	L	N	N	N	L	N	M	M	M	L	M	L	N	L	M	L	M	L	M	L	1350	6,006,000	3	H	M					
30. S. Savannas		M	H	L	L	L	M	M	L	N	L	N	N	N	N	M	N	N	L	L	N	N	L	H	H	L	N	M	N	H	M	H	L	2243	10,928,000	>100	M	M		
31. Th. Lks/P. Lks		M	M	L	L	M	N	N	M	L	M	N	N	N	N	M	M	N	L	L	M	N	L	M	H	H	M	H	M	H	N	8944	5,071,000	10	M	M				
32. Rookery Bay		M	H	L	N	L	N	L	M	L	M	N	N	N	N	H	H	M	N	L	H	N	M	H	H	L	M	H	N	M	M	H	H	N	10853	13,756,000	200	L	H	
33. Cockroach B.		L	M	L	N	L	N	L	L	L	L	N	N	N	N	M	H	H	M	M	H	N	L	L	M	L	N	M	N	H	H	N	M	730	233,000	3	H	M		
34. 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	M	H	H	N	7431	1,902,000	12	L	L		
35. Goldhead Br.		H	M	M	L	L	L	L	M	L	M	N	N	N	N	N	M	N	N	L	L	N	N	H	H	L	N	L	N	H	H	H	L	405	607,000	2		M		
36. Wekiva-Ocala		L	M	M	M	M	N	N	M	M	M	H	N	H	H	N	N	N	L	L	M	N	H	L	M	M	N	M	M	M	M	L	12070	10,688,000	27		H			
37. Up. Black Cr.		H	M	H	M	M	N	L	M	L	M	N	N	N	N	N	M	N	N	L	L	L	N	M	H	M	M	N	M	N	L	H	N	L	8052	12,235,000	6		H	
38. Andrews Trt.		M	M	M	L	M	N	L	L	N	L	L	N	N	H	N	N	N	M	L	M	N	L	N	H	M	N	M	L	L	M	M	N	1200	242,000	2	H	L		
39. Lower Econ.		L	N	H	M	M	N	N	M	M	M	N	N	N	H	N	N	N	L	L	H	N	H	L	L	M	N	M	N	M	M	L	M	15168	16,653,000	1	H	L		
40. 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		

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Project Name	Obj. #	1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	1	ca	2	3	4	5											
41. Chassahowitz		M	H	L	L	L	N	N	M	N	M	N	L	N	H	N	M	L	L	L	M	N	L	N	H	H	H	M	6700	4,632,000	26	L	L						
42. Gills Tract		L	L	L	N	M	N	N	M	N	L	N	N	N	N	M	L	L	L	L	M	L	N	L	L	N	L	101	2,644,000	2	H	L							
43. 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	M	71920	14,384,000	>100	M	L							
44. Seabran		M	L	M	N	L	L	M	M	N	M	N	N	N	M	L	H	L	L	L	L	M	N	H	M	M	M	910	7,458,000	2	H	H							
45. San Felasco		L	L	L	L	L	L	N	M	L	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	L	L	L	N	L	N	M	M	H	L	1454	2,646,000	4	M							
46. Deering Est.		M	L	M	L	L	N	L	N	N	L	N	N	N	N	N	L	L	L	L	L	L	H	N	M	H	H	M	27	571,000	3	H	H						
47. Crystal Riv.		M	H	L	L	L	N	N	H	N	M	M	N	L	L	H	H	M	H	H	N	L	M	H	M	N	H	N	M	M	H	M	5103	4,886,000	50	L	H		
48. N. Layton Ha		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	94	747,000	16	M	L		
49. Ft. George Is		L	L	M	N	M	L	M	M	M	N	N	N	N	N	N	H	H	L	L	L	M	L	N	H	N	H	M	H	H	302	2,386,000	67	H	M				
50. 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	
51. Wetstone/Ber		L	L	L	L	H	N	N	M	N	L	N	N	N	N	N	M	L	M	M	L	L	L	N	H	H	N	L	3460	3,228,000	5	H	L						
52. 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	902	13,294,000	4	H	H	
53. Cayo Costa		M	M	L	N	M	N	H	M	L	L	N	N	N	N	H	H	M	L	M	H	L	H	H	L	H	H	L	H	M	H	L	369	5,841,000	400	M	H		
54. Paynes Prai.		L	M	L	N	L	N	M	M	N	L	N	N	N	L	N	N	N	L	H	L	N	L	H	H	L	N	H	N	M	H	H	L	6232	7,491,000	73	L	L	

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Project Name	DBJ. #	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. Caravelle		L	L	M	M	M	N	N	M	L	L	N	N	L	H	N	N	N	L	L	M	N	M	M	L	M	M	L	N	L	M	M	N	6037	3,372,000	7	L
56. Barnacle Add		L	L	L	N	L	N	L	N	N	L	N	N	N	N	N	L	L	M	H	M	N	L	H	H	N	N	M	N	H	L	H	H	7	3,463,000	1	M	H	
57. 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	209	4,400,000	20	M	L	
58. Rotenberger		N	L	N	N	N	N	N	L	N	L	N	N	N	L	N	N	N	N	N	L	N	N	N	L	H	N	M	N	L	M	H	M	20005	4,441,000	>700	M	L	
59. Gadsden Glds		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	
60. Boldy/Belle.		L	L	N	N	N	N	N	L	N	L	N	N	N	N	L	M	M	L	L	M	N	L	M	M	L	N	M	N	H	L	M	M	716	445,000	2	M	L	
61. Jul/Durbin		N	L	H	H	H	M	L	L	N	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	L	N	M	N	L	N	M	M	N	M	N	H	M	N	M	3300	2,792,000	5	M	H	
62. Estero Bay		L	M	N	N	N	N	N	M	L	M	N	N	N	N	N	H	L	N	L	H	N	L	M	M	L	N	H	L	H	M	H	L	6645	20,784,000	85	M	H	
63. Peacock Slo.		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	M	580	358,000	8	M	L	
64. St. Johns Riv		N	L	M	L	L	N	N	M	N	N	N	N	N	L	N	N	N	N	N	H	N	L	L	M	M	M	M	N	M	H	M	N	8290	1,022,000	3	M	L	
65. Mullet Creek		L	N	N	N	L	N	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	N	200	131,000	5	M	H	

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Project Name	Obj. #	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								
66. Withlacooch.		N	N	M	L	M	N	N	L	N	L	N	N	N	L	N	N	N	L	L	M	N	L	N	M	M	N	M	N	L	M	H	N	3900	5,604,000	45	L	M	
67. 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	
68. Sugarloaf		M	L	L	N	L	M	M	M	L	L	N	N	N	N	H	M	H	M	M	L	N	H	H	H	L	M	H	H	M	M	H	N	2556	4,170,000	80	L	L	
69. Ca. Half-Moon		L	M	M	M	H	N	L	M	N	L	N	L	N	H	N	N	N	L	L	M	N	M	M	M	N	M	N	L	M	H	N	9500	656,000	17	H	L		
70. Spring Hae.		L	M	M	N	L	N	L	L	N	L	M	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	
71. 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	
72. 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	
73. Bald Point		M	H	M	M	M	L	M	L	N	M	N	N	H	N	H	M	H	L	L	H	N	H	M	H	L	H	M	N	L	M	N	L	4673	5,182,000	69	M	L	
74. 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	N	1855	8,418,000	3	M	L	
75. 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	M	H	N	L	H	L	L	465	282,000	2	L	H	
76. 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	

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Project Name	OBJ. #	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								
77.Wekiva River		L	M	M	N	L	N	N	L	L	L	H	N	N	H	N	N	N	L	L	L	M	L	N	L	M	L	M	N	4930	NOT AVAIL.	NOT AVAIL.		L					
78.St. Aug. Bch.		M	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	
79.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	N	243	2,204,000	7		L	
80.St. Michaels		M	H	M	L	M	L	M	L	N	M	N	N	M	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	
81.Holmes Ave.		H	M	H	N	M	H	H	M	N	M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	L	M	L	N	L	H	H	L	N	H	N	M	H	M	N	900	1,795,220	2000	L	L	
82.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	
83.Silver Glen		M	M	M	L	H	H	H	M	N	M	N	H	N	M	N	N	N	H	H	M	N	H	M	M	L	N	H	N	L	M	H	N	4020	2,385,000	3		L	
84.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	N	.12200	\$12,118,000	100	L	L	
85.Princess Pl.		L	M	M	L	H	N	N	M	N	M	N	N	N	N	N	H	L	L	L	L	L	N	M	L	L	M	M	N	2560	2,739,000	25	M	L					
86.El Destino		L	N	H	M	H	N	N	L	N	M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	L	L	H	H	M	N	H	M	N	L	M	L	4100	625,000	2	H	M				
87.Old Leon Mo.		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	
88.Canaveral		L	M	L	L	M	N	N	M	N	L	N	N	N	H	N	N	N	N	N	L	N	L	M	M	M	N	M	N	H	M	N	N	2500	5,717,000	5	M	H	
89.Key West Sa.		L	M	L	N	L	L	M	M	L	L	N	N	N	N	N	M	H	M	L	L	N	L	M	M	L	N	L	H	M	L	L	M	407	5,724,000	19	M	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
1989 CARL Proposals

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: March 15, 1989

Re: Natural Resources Evaluation Matrix for 1988-89 CARL proposals

Attached is the Natural Resources Evaluation Matrix for the 1988-89 Conservation and Recreation Lands (CARL) proposals. Forty-one new proposals, nine former proposals, and twenty-nine Save Our Coast (SOC) projects are being considered. The information in the matrix is from the applications, the FNAI data base, and FNAI staff comments. For the SOC projects being considered for transfer to CARL, the SOC 1988 Annual Report was also used. Only the unpurchased parcels of these SOC projects were addressed, 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. Preceding the matrix is a table of the proposals ordered by FNAI-suggested Ecological Priority. An alphabetical list of the proposals with Ecological Priorities is also attached for your convenience.

Natural Communities (NCs) listed in the Natural Resources Values/Comments column are based on the FNAI data base, inspection of 1972-73 aerial photographs or aeriels from proposals, and information in the proposals. 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 approximate areal percent each Natural Community encompasses of a proposed site was roughly estimated from aerial photographs and is listed after the Natural Community name for each proposal.

The species information in the Natural Resources Values/Comments column is classified according to whether it came from the FNAI data base ("EOs" = Element Occurrences) or from the applications ("reported"). In certain cases the location data for occurrences was not precise enough to determine if the occurrence was on the proposal or near it; these are indicated as "EOs on/near site". Nearby occurrences of rare/endorsed 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 denoted 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.

We tried to note if a proposal was contiguous with federal or state lands or within an Aquatic Preserve. All of the Florida Keys are 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/endorsed species occurring on the site and perceived threats to a site. In general, proposals with extensive salt marshes, mangroves, or other wetlands that

Eval. Matrix memo
March 15, 1989
Page Two

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. Two separate summaries of the Ecological Priority assigned to proposals is attached. In the first summary, proposals are sorted by Ecological Priority, then county, then name. The second summary is an alphabetical listing of proposals with the Ecological Priority listed next to the proposal name. Six proposals received a High Ecological Priority, and six proposals received a medium-high priority. We would like to assess at least these 12 proposals.

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. I would also appreciate additional biological information for the sites.

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
FGFWFC or GFC - Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission
WMA - Wildlife Management Area
WMD - Water Management District
USFWS - US Fish and Wildlife Service
NWR - National Wildlife Refuge
NF - National Forest

[jwm\carl\8889prop\evalmtx1.mem]

FLORIDA NATURAL AREAS INVENTORY

March 15, 1989

Ecological Priorities for the 1988-1989 CARL Proposals
(proposals within each category are arranged by
county and then alphabetically by proposal name)

HIGH

Sebastian Crk (BREV)
Ward Ridge (GULF)
Levy Co. Sandhills
(LEVY)
Jupiter Ridge (PALM)
Catfish Creek (POLK)
Reedy Creek (POLK)

MEDIUM-HIGH

Gold Head Branch
Addn. (CLAY)
Upper Black Crk (CLAY)
St. Joseph Peninsula
(GULF)
Suwannee Trails (HAMI)
Walker Ranch (OSCE)
Blackwater-Eglin
Connector (SANT)

MEDIUM

San Felasco Addn.
(ALAC)
Shell Island (BAYX)
Sebastian Inlet Addn.
(North) (BREV)

Don Pedro Isl. (CHAR)
Barefoot Beach (Lely
Add.) (COLL)
Itchetucknee Addn.
North (COLU)
Cedar Point (DUVA)
Dog Island (FRAN)
Chassahow. & Weeki
Wachee Coastal
Wetlands (HERN)
Fisheating Crk Tract
(HIGH)
Sebastian Inlet Addn.
(South) (INDI)
Wekiva-Ocala
Connector (LAKE)
Charlotte Harbor
South (LEEX)
Levy Co. Forest (LEVY)
Heather Island (MARI)
Orange Springs (MARI)
Rodriquez Key (MONR)
Twelve Mile Swamp
(STJO)
Avalon Tract (STLU)
Hutchinson Isl. (Blind
Creek) (STLU)
Hutchinson Isl. (Green
Turtle Beach) (STLU)

Blackwater River SF
Addn. (SANT)
Oscar Sherer SRA
Addn. (SARA)
Wekiva River Buffers
(SEMI)
Lighthouse Point
(VOLU)
Spruce Creek (VOLU)
Grayton Beach East
Addn. (WALT)
Grayton Dunes (WALT)

MEDIUM-LOW

Brevard County
Beaches (BREV)
Cherie Down Park Addn.
(BREV)
Turtle Run (BROW)
Lemon Bay (CHAR)
Oleta River (DADE)
Washington Oaks
(FLAG)
Lake Louisa SP Addn.
(LAKE)
Waccasassa Bay SP
Inholding (LEVY)

Orange Springs Historic
Site (MARI)
Alex's Beach (MART)
Fletcher Beach (MART)
Ben Pilot Point (PASC)
Caravelle Ranch (PUTN)
Anastasia State Park
Addition (STJO)
Guana River (STJO)
Great Blue Heron
Rookery (SANT)
Lake George SE (VOLU)
St. Marks Hist. Site
Addn. (WAKU)

LOW

Indialantic Beach
Addn. (BREV)
Clam Pass (COLL)
Pennsuco Parcel (DADE)
Gasparilla Isl. Addns.
(LEEX)
Lake Weir Prop. (MARI)
Matecumbe Beach (MONR)
Eagle Bay Marsh (OKEE)
Fort Pierce Inlet
Addn. (STLU)

Fort Pierce S. Jetty
Park Addn. (STLU)
Surfside Addns. (STLU)
Itchetucknee Addn.
West (SUWA)
Florida Trails (multi-
county)

LOW-NONE

Mexico Beach (BAYX)
Santa Clara et al
Tract (BAYX)
N. Beach Addns. (BROW)
Posner Tract (BROW)
N. Shore Open Space
(DADE)
Lake Jackson Tackle
Shop (LEON)

NONE

Tampa Union Station
(HILL)
Cedar Key Parcel (LEVY)

NONE ASSIGNED

American Beach (NASS)

ECOLOGICAL PRIORITIES FOR 1988-89 CARL PROPOSALS
Proposed by Florida Natural Areas Inventory (89/03/15)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Ecol. Priorities</u>	<u>County</u>
Alex's Beach [SOC]	Medium-low	Martin
American Beach	None assigned	Nassau
Anastasia State Park Addn.	Medium-low	St. Johns
Avalon Tract [SOC]	Medium	St. Lucie
Barefoot Beach (Lely Add.) [SOC]	Medium	Collier
Ben Pilot Point	Medium-low	Pasco
Blackwater-Eglin Connector	Medium-high	Santa Rosa
Blackwater River State Forest Addn.	Medium	Santa Rosa
Brevard County Beaches [SOC]	Medium-low	Brevard
Caravelle Ranch	Medium-low	Putnam
Catfish Creek	High	Polk
Cedar Key Parcel	None	Levy
Cedar Point	Medium	Duval
Charlotte Harbor South	Medium	Lee
Chassahowitzka & Weeki Wachee Wetlands	Medium	Hernando
Cherie Down Park Addition	Medium-low	Brevard
Clam Pass [SOC]	Low	Collier
Dog Island	Medium	Franklin
Don Pedro Island Complex [SOC]	Medium	Charlotte
Eagle Bay Marsh	Low	Okeechobee
Fisheating Creek	Medium	Highlands
Fletcher Beach [SOC]	Medium-low	Martin
Florida Trail Corridors	Low	(Multi-county)
Fort Pierce Inlet Add. [SOC]	Low	St. Lucie
Ft. Pierce So. Jetty Park Add. [SOC]	Low	St. Lucie
Gasparilla Island Additions [SOC]	Low	Lee
Gold Head Branch Addition	Medium-high	Clay
Grayton Beach East Add. [SOC]	Medium	Walton
Grayton Dunes [SOC]	Medium	Walton
Great Blue Heron Rookery	Medium-low	Santa Rosa
Guana River [SOC]	Medium-low	St. Johns
Heather Island	Medium	Marion
Hutchinson Isl. (Blind Creek) [SOC]	Medium	St. Lucie
Hutchinson Isl. (Green Turtle Beach) [SOC]	Medium	St. Lucie
Indialantic Beach Addn. [SOC]	Low	Brevard
Itchetucknee Addition North	Medium	Columbia
Itchetucknee Addition West	Low	Suwannee
Jupiter Ridge	High	Palm Beach
Lake George SE	Medium-low	Volusia
Lake Jackson Tackle Shop	Low-none	Leon
Lake Louisa State Park Addition	Medium-low	Lake
Lake Weir Tract	Low	Marion
Lemon Bay	Medium-low	Charlotte
Levy County Forest	Medium	Levy
Levy County Sandhills	High	Levy
Lighthouse Point [SOC]	Medium	Volusia
Matecumbe Beach [SOC]	Low	Monroe
Mexico Beach (Parker) Tract	Low-none	Bay
North Beach Addition [SOC]	Low-none	Broward
North Shore Open Space [SOC]	Low-none	Dade
Oleta River	Medium-low	Dade
Orange Springs	Medium	Marion
Orange Springs Historic Site	Medium-low	Marion
Oscar Scherer State Rec. Area Addn.	Medium	Sarasota
Pennsuco Parcel	Low	Dade
Posner Tract [SOC]	Low-none	Broward
Reedy Creek Scrub	High	Polk
Rodriguez Key	Medium	Monroe
St. Joseph Peninsula [SOC]	Medium-high	Gulf
St. Marks State Historic Site Addition	Medium-low	Wakulla
San Felasco Hammock State Park Addn.	Medium	Alachua
Santa Clara et al Tract [SOC]	Low-none	Bay
Sebastian Creek	High	Brevard
Sebastian Inlet Add. (North) [SOC]	Medium	Brevard
Sebastian Inlet Add. (South) [SOC]	Medium	Indian River
Shell Island [SOC]	Medium	Bay
Spruce Creek	Medium	Volusia
Surfside Additions [SOC]	Low	St. Lucie
Suwannee Trails	Medium-high	Hamilton
Tampa Union Station	None	Hillsborough
Turtle Run	Medium-low	Broward
Twelve Mile Swamp	Medium	St. Johns
Upper Black Creek	Medium-high	Clay
Waccasassa Bay State Preserve Inholding	Medium-low	Levy
Walker Ranch	Medium-high	Osceola
Ward Ridge	High	Gulf
Washington Oaks Add. [SOC]	Medium-low	Flagler
Wekiva-Ocala Connector	Medium	Lake
Wekiva River Buffers	Medium	Seminole

Natural Resources Evaluation Matrix for 1988-1989 CARL Proposals
 Prepared by the Florida Natural Areas Inventory (89/03/14)

<u>Project Name, County,</u> <u># Acres</u>	<u>Natural Resource Values/Comments</u>	<u>Ecological</u> <u>Priority</u>	<u>Appl. Recommended</u> <u>Manager/Management</u>
San Felasco Addn. Alachua 1,328 acres	NCs: Bottomland Hardwood Forest (FNAI-G4/S4?) & Floodplain Swamp (FNAI-G?/S4?) 10%; Upland Mixed Forest (FNAI-G?/S4) 15%; Sinkhole (FNAI-G?/S2) 1%; Seepage Stream (FNAI-G4/S2) 1%; 70% disturbed. SAs reported: <u>Falco sparverius paulus</u> (southeastern American kestrel, FNAI-G5T3T4/S3?, Fed-C2, State-LT); <u>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</u> (bald eagle, FNAI-G3/S2S3, Fed-LE, State-LT); <u>Gopherus polyphemus</u> (gopher tortoise, FNAI-G2/S2, Fed-C2, State-LS). Contiguous with San Felasco Hammock State Preserve.	Medium	As a State Preserve by DNR, R&P.
438 Mexico Beach Tract Bay 1 acre	NCs: Beach Dune (FNAI-G4?/S2); about 10% disturbed.	Low-none	By Town of Mexico Beach as part of a park.
Santa Clara et al Tract Bay 16 acres	NCs: Beach Dune* & Coastal Grasslands (G3/S2) 5%; 95% disturbed. About 1.5 mi. from St. Andrews St. Rec. Area.	Low-none	By Bay County as a beach park.
Shell Island Bay 30 acres	NCs: Coastal Grassland*, Coastal Strand (FNAI-G3?/S2), Beach Dune* 100%. SA EO nearby on Shell Island: <u>Peromyscus polionotus allophrys</u> (Choctawhatchee beach mouse, FNAI-G5T1/S1, Fed-LE, State-LE). SAs reported: <u>Caretta caretta</u> (loggerhead, FNAI-G3/S2, Fed-LT, State-LT; low-ranked occurrence); 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 State Rec. Area.

Brevard County Beaches Brevard 21 acres?	NCs: Beach Dune* 2%; Coastal Strand* 5%; Maritime Hammock (FNAI-G4/S3) 83%; Estuarine Tidal Swamp (FNAI-G3/S3) 10%. SA EOs on/near site: <u>Caretta caretta</u> * (loggerhead); <u>Chelonia mydas</u> (green turtle, FNAI-G3/S2, Fed-LE, State-LE).	Medium-Low	
Cherie Down Park Addition Brevard 2.54 acres	NCs: Beach Dune* 10%?; Disturbed 90%?. SA EO on/near site: <u>Caretta caretta</u> * (loggerhead).	Medium-Low	As an addition to Cherie Down Park by Brevard County.
Indialantic Beach Add. Brevard 1 acre	NCs: Beach Dune*; possibly Coastal Grasslands*; about 75% disturbed. SA EO on/near site: <u>Caretta caretta</u> * (loggerhead). Adjacent to Indialantic Beach Park/Town of Indialantic.	Low	By Town of Indialantic as part of Indialantic Beach Park.
Sebastian Creek Brevard 2,000 acres	NCs: Scrubby Flatwoods (FNAI-G3/S3), Mesic Flatwoods (FNAI-G2/S4), Scrub (FNAI-G2/S2) 70%; Depression Marsh (FNAI-G4/S3), Flatwoods/Prairie Lake (FNAI-G4/S3) 10%; Estuarine Tidal Swamp 10%; Freshwater Tidal Swamp (FNAI-G3/S3) or Floodplain Swamp or Bottomland Forest 10%; Disturbed 10%. SA EO: <u>Trichechus manatus</u> (West Indian manatee, FNAI G2/S2?, Fed-LE, State-LE; major aggregation area). SA EOs on/near site: <u>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</u> * (bald eagle); <u>Aphelocoma coerulescens</u> (Florida scrub jay, FNAI-G5T3/S3, Fed-LT, State-LT); <u>Sceloporus woodi</u> (Florida scrub lizard, FNAI-G3/S3, Fed-C2); <u>Gopherus polyphemus</u> * (gopher tortoise); <u>Drymarchon corais couperi</u> (Eastern indigo snake, FNAI-G4T3/S3, Fed-LT, State-LT). Site is adjacent to Indian River-Malabar to Vero Beach Aquatic Preserve; Sebastian Inlet SRA, Pelican Island NWR nearby.	High	DNR Div. of St. Lands, Bureau of Aq. Research and SJWMD, in coordination with USFWS.

Sebastian Inlet Add. (North) Brevard 21 acres	NCs: Beach Dune*; Coastal Strand*; Maritime Hammock 50%; Estuarine Tidal Swamp; Scrub*?. 10-15% disturbed. SA EO on/near site: <u>Caretta caretta</u> * (loggerhead); <u>Drymarchon corais couperi</u> (Eastern indigo snake). 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.	Medium	By DNR R&P as part of Sebastian Inlet St. Rec. Area.
North Beach Additions Broward 2 acres	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.	Low-none	Regional rec. area by South Broward Park District.
Posner Tract Broward 16 acres	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.	Low-none	As City Rec. area by City of Hallandale.
Turtle Run Broward 32 acres	NCs: Basin Swamp (FNAI-G?/S4?) 100%; Disturbed ?. County Parks to north and south. Reported to be last major cypress stand in Broward County.	Medium-low	As a County and/or City Park by Broward County and/or City of Coral Springs.
Don Pedro Island Complex (4 pieces) Charlotte 108 acres	NCs: Beach Dune*; Coastal Strand*; Estuarine Tidal Swamp; Maritime Hammock? Approx. 50%? disturbed. 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; (offshore)); <u>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</u> * (bald eagle). SAs reported: <u>Gopherus polyphemus</u> * (gopher tortoise); <u>Pelecanus occidentalis</u> (brown pelican, FNAI-G5/S3, Fed-AC, State-LS); <u>Sterna antillarum</u> (least tern, FNAI-G4/S3, State-LT). Three south pieces adjacent to Don Pedro SRA. N piece across pass from Port Charlotte Bch SRA.	Medium	As a Charlotte County Park by Charlotte County.

Lemon Bay
Charlotte
23 acres

NCs: Mesic Flatwoods 40%; Scrubby Flatwoods 25%;
Estuarine Tidal Swamp 25%; Estuarine Tidal Marsh
(G4/S4) 10%; Disturbed 5%. SAs reported: Haliaeetus
leucocephalus* (bald eagle; nesting); Gopherus
polyphemus* (gopher tortoise). On Lemon Bay Aquatic
Preserve.

Medium-low

Charlotte County
Bd. of Comm.

Gold Head Branch
Addition
Clay
1050 acres

NCs: Sandhill (FNAI-G?/S2) 55%; Scrub* 15%; Xeric
Hammock (FNAI-G?/S3) 10%; Depression Marsh 2%;
Floodplain Swamp and/or Bottomland Forest 18%.
Disturbed 0% (not counting lack of fire). SA EOs
on/near site: Aphelocoma coerulescens coerulescens
(Florida scrub jay; northern-most occurrence); Gopherus
polyphemus* (gopher tortoise); Rana areolata (gopher
frog, FNAI-G4/S3, Fed-C2, State-LS); Sciurus niger
shermani (Sherman's fox squirrel, FNAI-G5T2/S2, Fed-C2,
State-LS); Falco sparverius paulus (Southeastern
American kestrel); Drymarchon corais couperi (Eastern
indigo snake). SAs reported: Ursus americanus
floridanus (Florida black bear, FNAI-G5T3/S3; Fed-C2,
State-LT). Contiguous with Gold Head Branch State
Park.

Medium-high

DNR as addition to
Gold Head Branch
State Park.

Upper Black Creek
Clay
6,100+ acres

NCs: Bottomland Forest and Floodplain Swamp? 50%;
Sandhill* 40%; Mesic/Wet Flatwoods (FNAI-G?/S4?)
(possible); Disturbed - estimated 20%. SA EO:
Procambarus pictus (Black Creek crayfish, FNAI-G2/S2)
Camp Blanding Military Reservation/Camp Blanding WMA
ca. 2 1/2 miles SW.

Medium-high

As a Wildlife
Management Area by
FGFWFC.

441

Barefoot Beach
(Lely Add.)
Collier
316 acres

NCs: Beach Dune*, Coastal Strand*, Maritime Hammock, and Coastal Grasslands* (together approx. 30%); Estuarine Tidal Swamp, Estuarine Tidal Marsh 70%; Approx. 10% disturbed. 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); Trichechus manatus* (West Indian manatee) (offshore). SAs reported: herons, egrets, Pandion haliaetus (osprey, FNAI-G5/S3S4); Ajaia ajaja (roseate spoonbill, FNAI-G5/S2S3, State-LS); Gopherus polyphemus* (gopher tortoise); Caretta caretta* (loggerhead); Pelecanus occidentalis (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.

442

Clam Pass
Collier
33 acres

NCs: Estuarine Tidal Swamp 40%; Coastal Uplands (Beach Dune*, Coastal Grasslands*, Maritime Hammock) 25%; Water 10%; approx. 25% disturbed; 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: Ajaia ajaja* (roseate spoonbill); Pelecanus occidentalis (Eastern brown pelican); egret and heron spp.; Eudocimus albus (white ibis, FNAI-G5/S4).

Low

Park and rec. purposes by Collier County.

Itchetucknee Addn.
North
Columbia
3,680 acres

NCs: Sandhill*, Upland Mixed Forest 20%; Floodplain Forest (FNAI-G?/S3), Floodplain Swamp 15%; Disturbed 65% (Forestry and pasture). Contiguous with Itchetucknee Springs State Park. Not clear what information pertains to the actual site vs. the park.

Medium

By DNR/R&P as addition to Itchetucknee Springs State Park.

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 occurrence). 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.

Oleta River Dade 23 acres	100% disturbed; possibly of importance to <u>Trichechus manatus</u> * (West Indian manatee). Contiguous with Oleta River SRA.	Medium-low	As addition to Oleta River SRA by DNR.
Pennsuco Parcel Dade 1,604.75 acres	NCs: 75-100% disturbed Swale (FNAI-G4?/S3). SAs reported: <u>Casmerodius albus</u> (great egret); <u>Egretta caerulea</u> (little blue heron).	Low	South FL WMD
Cedar Point 860801-16-1 Duval 1000 acres	NCs: Xeric or Maritime Hammock 30-40%; Estuarine Tidal Marsh 10%; Scrub* 20%; Depression Marsh; Flatwoods or Sandhill*?; Disturbed 10-20%?. Suggested selective clearing of Sand Pine Scrub and mgmt for recreation is inappropriate. SA EOs: <u>Casmerodius albus</u> (great egret); <u>Mycteria americana</u> (wood stork, FNAI-G5/S2, Fed-LE, State-LE). SA reported: <u>Neofiber alleni</u> (round-tailed muskrat, FNAI-G3?/S3?, Fed-C2). Adjacent to Nassau River-St. Johns River Marshes Aquatic Preserve.	Medium	DNR Rec & Parks or City of Jacksonville, Dept of Rec & Public Affairs.
Washington Oaks Add. Flagler 10 acres	NCs: Beach Dune*; Coastal Strand*; Maritime Hammock; Scrub* (Coastal). All in good-excellent condition, disturbance low (5-10%). SA EOs on/near site: <u>Gopherus polyphemus</u> * (gopher tortoise), <u>Drymarchon corais couperi</u> (Eastern indigo snake) (probably both low quality). SA reported: <u>Caretta caretta</u> * (loggerhead). Washington Oaks State Gardens adjacent to site.	Medium-low	As part of Washington Oaks State Gardens by DNR R&P.

Dog Island
Franklin
1,300 acres

NCs: Scrub*; Maritime Hammock 55%; Beach Dune* 5%; Coastal Grasslands* 10%; Mesic Flatwoods 25%; Estuarine Tidal Swamp 1%; Estuarine Tidal Marsh 5%; Disturbed 5% or less. SA EOs on/near site: Haematopus palliatus (American oystercatcher, FNAI-G5/S3, State-LS); Egretta thula (snowy egret); Egretta rufescens (reddish egret, FNAI-G4/S2, Fed-C2, State-LS); Nycticorax nycticorax (black-crowned night-heron, FNAI-G5/S3?); Pelecanus occidentalis (brown pelican); Falco peregrinus (peregrine falcon, FNAI-G3/S2, Fed-LT, State-LE). SP EOs on/near site: Helianthemum arenicola (Gulf rockrose, FNAI-G3G4/S3). May be one of the northernmost populations of Avicennia germinans (black mangrove).

Medium

As a State Park (?)
by DNR.

St. Joseph Peninsula
Gulf
2,560 acres

NCs: Scrub* (Coastal); Maritime Hammock; Mesic Flatwoods; Shell Mound (FNAI-G3/S2); Beach Dune*; Coastal Grasslands*; Coastal Strand*; Estuarine Tidal Marsh; Disturbed ?. SA EOs on site: Falco peregrinus* (peregrine falcon); Falco columbarius (merlin); Accipiter cooperii (Cooper's hawk, FNAI-G4/S3?). SP EO on site: Lupinus westianus (Gulf coast lupine, FNAI-G2/S2, Fed-3C, State-LT). Contiguous with St. Joseph Pen. St. Park. Includes coastal part only of Ward Ridge proposal.

Medium-high

As part of St.
Joseph Peninsula
St. Park by DNR
R&P.

444

Ward Ridge
Gulf
1,270 acres

NCs: Mesic/Wet Flatwoods 80% (good to excellent quality); Baygall (FNAI-G4?/S4?) 20%; Disturbed 5%. SP EOs on site: Aster spinulosus (pine-woods aster, FNAI-G1/S1, Fed-C2, State-LT); Euphorbia telephioides (telephus spurge, FNAI-G1/S1, Fed-C2, State-RE); Justica crassifolia (thick-leaved water-willow, FNAI-G2?/S2, Fed-C2, State-RT); Lilium catesbaei (Southern red lily, FNAI-G4G5/S2, State-LT); Verbesina chapmanii (Chapman's crownbeard, FNAI-G2/S2, Fed-C2, State-LT); Gentiana pennelliana (wiregrass gentian, FNAI-G2?/S2, Fed-3C, State-LE). SP EO on/near site: Cuphea aspera (tropical waxweed, FNAI-G2?/S2, Fed-C2). Borders on St. Joseph Bay Aquatic Preserve; St. Joseph State Park nearby. Best remaining flatwoods known with high concentration of rare endemic SP's. Includes small part of St. Joe Peninsula proposal.

High

As a Special
Feature Botanical
Site by DNR.

Suwannee Trails
Hamilton
2,800 acres

NCs: Bottomland Hardwood Forest; Upland Mixed Hardwoods; Floodplain Swamp; Upland Hardwood Forest (FNAI-G?/S3); Xeric Hammock; Sandhill*; Spring-run Stream (FNAI-G2/S2). SAs reported: Gopherus polyphemus* (gopher tortoise); Pseudemys concinna suwanniensis (Suwannee cooter, FNAI-G5T3/S3, Fed-3C, State-LS). SPs reported: Ulmus crassifolia (cedar elm, FNAI-G4?/S1); Bumelia lycioides (buckthorn, FNAI-G5/S2, State-LT). First-magnitude spring (Holton Spring), reportedly large concentration of sinkholes.

Medium-high

DNR and/or Suwannee
River WMD.

Chassahowitzka & Weeki
Wachee Coastal
Wetlands
860730-27-1
Hernando
11,200+ acres

Roughly 3000 acres of this proposal are currently in the Chassahowitzka Swamp CARL project. The comments below pertain to those areas outside of the current CARL project. Palustrine Forests-including Hydric Hammock (mostly this), Bottomland Hardwood Forest and/or Floodplain Swamp (FNAI-G?/S4?) 45%; Sandhill* 5%; Scrubby Flatwoods 1%; Depression Marsh, Dome Swamp 1%; Marine/Estuarine Tidal Marsh 45%; Aquatic Cave (FNAI-G3/S2); Disturbed 5-10%. SA EOs: Troglocambarus maclanei (McLane's cave crayfish, FNAI-G2/S2); Crangonyx hobbsi (Hobb's cave amphipod, FNAI-G2G3/S2S3, Fed-C2); Procambarus leitheuseri (Leitheuser's cave crayfish, FNAI-G2/S2); Ursus americana floridanus (Florida black bear).

Medium

DNR and/or GFC;
USFWS.

Fisheating Creek Tract
870729-28-1
Highlands
440 acres

NCs: Floodplain Swamp; Mesic Flatwoods; Blackwater Stream (FNAI-G4/S2); Hydric Hammock (?); Upland Mixed Forest (might be Xeric Hammock); perhaps some Bottomland Forest. SA EO on site: Grus canadensis pratensis (Florida sandhill crane, FNAI-G5T2T3/S2S3, State-LT). SAs reported: Aramus guarauna (limpkin, FNAI-G5/S3, State-LS).

Medium

DNR as State Park.

Tampa Union Station
Hillsborough
1.75 acres

None

Historic
Tampa/Hillsborough
County Pres. Bd.;
FL Dept. of State.

Sebastian Inlet Add.
(South)
Indian River
8 acres

NCs: Beach Dune*; Coastal Strand*; Maritime Hammock; Estuarine Tidal Swamp. SA EO on/near site: Caretta caretta* (loggerhead). SAs reported: Chelonia mydas* (green turtle); Sterna antillarum (least tern). Between 2 parts of Sebastian Inlet SRA. Contiguous with Pelican Island Aquatic Preserve.

Medium

As part of
Sebastian Inlet
SRA, by DNR R&P.

<p>Lake Louisa State Park Addition Lake approx. 445-500 acres</p>	<p>NCs: Disturbed (citrus) 80-90%; Floodplain Marsh (FNAI-G3?/S2)/Floodplain Swamp, Bottomland Forest or Xeric Hammock or Upland Mixed Forest 10-20%. SA EO on/near site: <u>Gopherus polyphemus</u>* (gopher tortoise). Adjacent to Lake Louisa State Park.</p>	<p>Medium-low</p>	<p>DNR Div. Rec. & Parks.</p>
<p>Wekiva-Ocala Connector Lake 10,000 acres</p>	<p>NCs: Floodplain Swamp, Bottomland Forest, Hydric Hammock 80%; Xeric Hammock, Scrub*, Sandhill* 5-10%; Disturbed 15% (pasture included). SA EO on site: <u>Ursus americanus floridana</u> (Florida black bear). SA EOs on/near site: <u>Aphelocoma coerulescens coerulescens</u> (Florida scrub jay); <u>Gopherus polyphemus</u>* (gopher tortoise); <u>Aramus guarana</u> (limpkin). Site contains much of Wekiva River Aq. Pres.; Hontoon Island SP appears to be partially within site; Ocala NF contiguous; Blue Spring SP adjacent. Nearby: Lower Wekiva River St. Res.; Debary Hall State Historic Site; Lake Woodruff NWR. Several current CARL projects would be enhanced by the proposed connector.</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>By DNR (?).</p>
<p>Charlotte Harbor South Lee ? acres</p>	<p>NCs: Estuarine Tidal Swamp 90%; Scrub* and Maritime Hammock 10%. SA EOs on/near site: <u>Sigmodon hispidus insulicola</u> (insular cotton rat, FNAI-G5T1T2/S1S2, Fed-C2); <u>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</u>* (bald eagle). Managed Areas in vicinity - Little Pine Is., Charlotte Harbor SR, Pine Island Sound Aq. Pres., Cayo Costa State Reserve, Matlacha Pass Aq. Pres.; Gasparilla Sound-Charlotte Harbor A.P., Pine Is. NWR.</p>	<p>Medium</p>	
<p>Gasparilla Island Additions Lee 5 acres</p>	<p>NCs: heavily disturbed Beach Dune* and Coastal Strand*. Parcels contiguous with/near Gasparilla Island SRA.</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>As part of Gasparilla Island SRA, by DNR R&P.</p>
<p>Lake Jackson Tackle Shop Leon 14.2 acres</p>	<p>SA reported: <u>Alligator mississippiensis</u> (American alligator).</p>	<p>Low-none</p>	<p>FL Park Services.</p>

Cedar Key Parcel
Levy
? acres

Unable to determine exact location; inadequate map provided.

None?

Levy County Forest
Levy
47,000 acres

NCs: Wet/Mesic Flatwoods 30-40%; Hydric Hammock, Bottomland Forest 20-30%; Blackwater Stream*; Depression Marsh 5-10%; Dome Swamp (FNAI-G4?/S3?) 5-10%; Basin Swamp (FNAI-G?/S4?) 30-40%; Sandhill* 10-20%; Scrub* 1-5%; Disturbed 20-30%?? [Rough Estimates]. SA EOs on/near site: Drymarchon corais couperi (Eastern indigo snake). SAs reported: Picoides borealis (red-cockaded woodpecker, FNAI-G2/S2, Fed-LE, State-LT) (several colonies); Pseudobranchus striatus lustricolus (Gulf Hammock dwarf siren, FNAI-G5T1T2/S1S2, Fed-C2). Adjacent to Levy County Sandhills proposal.

Medium

As a Wildlife Management Area by FGFWFC.

Levy County Sandhills
Levy
17,000 acres

NCs: Sandhill* 90%, Sandhill Upland Lake (FNAI-G3/S2) 1%; Dome 1%, Depression Marsh 1%; 25% disturbed. SA EOs on site: Sciurus niger shermani* (Sherman's fox squirrel); Falco sparverius paulus (Southeastern American kestrel); Picoides borealis* (red-cockaded woodpecker); Gopherus polyphemus* (gopher tortoise). SA EOs on/near site: Pituophis melanoleucas mugitus (Florida pine snake, FNAI-G5T3?/S?, Fed-C2, State-LS); Athene cunicularia floridana (Florida burrowing owl, FNAI-G5T3/S3, State-LS). SAs reported: Aimophila aestivalis (Bachman's sparrow, FNAI-G3/S?, Fed-C2); Podomys floridanus (Florida mouse, FNAI-G3/S3, Fed-C2, State-LS); Stilosoma extenuatum (short-tailed snake, FNAI-G3/S3, Fed-C2, State-LT); Drymarchon corais couperi (Eastern indigo snake); Rana areolata aesopus (gopher frog). Adjacent to Levy County Forest CARL proposal.

High

As a natural area by FGFWFC, Div. of Forestry, DNR.

Waccasassa Bay State
Preserve Inholding
Levy
638 acres

NCs: Estuarine Tidal Marsh 95%; Hydric or Maritime
Hammock 5%. SAs reported: Haliaeetus leucocephalus*
(bald eagle); Pandion haliaetus (osprey); pelican;
egrets; herons. Site is an inholding of Waccasassa Bay
State Preserve.

Medium-low

Heather Island
Marion
21,425 acres

NCs: Floodplain Swamp and Bottomland Forest 21%; Hydric
Hammock 8%; Baygall? 8%; Basin Marsh (FNAI-G4?/S3) 10%;
Upland Mixed Forest 20%; Sandhill* 20%; 20% disturbed.
South of and contiguous with Silver Springs State Park,
contiguous with Ocala NF to east. North of St. Johns
River WMD Oklawaha River SOR project.

Medium

Lake Weir Property
Marion
452.86 acres

NCs: Floodplain Marsh* 40%?; Bottomland Forest 5%;
Upland Mixed 5%; Disturbed Uplands (orange groves) 50%.
SA EOs on site: Falco sparverius paulus (Southeastern
American kestrel). SA EOs reported: Egretta caerulea
(little blue heron); Casmerodius albus (great egret);
Egretta thula (snowy egret); Aramus guarana (limpkin);
Pandion haliaetus (osprey); Haliaeetus leucocephalus*
(bald eagle). SA nearby (in lake); Cyprinodon
variegatus hubbsi (fair-good occurrence) (Lake Eustis
pupfish, FNAI-G5T2/S2, State-LS).

Low

As a State Forest
by State & County,
or DNR. To protect
water quality,
(aquatic pres.
eventually).

Orange Springs
Marion
65 acres

NCs: Sandhill* 25%; Floodplain Swamp/Bottomland Forest
75%; Baygall 5%; Disturbed 0%? SA EO contiguous/near
site: Etheostoma olmstedi (tessellated darter, FNAI-
G5/S1, State-LS). SA reported: Notropis cummingsae
(dusky shiner). Contiguous with Orange Springs
Historic Site proposal.

Medium

Div. of St. Parks
DNR.

Orange Springs Historic
Site
Marion
17 acres
?

NCs: Spring-run Stream*; Floodplain Swamp/Hydric
Hammock about 25%; Upland Mixed Forest about 45%; Xeric
Hammock 1%; Disturbed 30%. SA EO contiguous with site:
Etheostoma olmstedi* (tessellated darter). Ocala
National Forest nearby. Contiguous with Orange Springs
proposal.

Medium-low

647

Alex's Beach Martin 8 acres	NCs: Beach Dune* heavily altered by Australian pine; Coastal Strand*; Estuarine Tidal Swamp?. SAs reported: <u>Caretta caretta</u> * (loggerhead); <u>Chelonia mydas</u> * (green turtle). SP EOs on/near site: <u>Tournefortia gnaphalodes</u> (Sea lavender, FNAI G4/S3, State-LE). Near Fletcher Beach proposal.	Medium-low	As addn. to Alex's Beach and Bob Graham Beach by Martin Co.
Fletcher Beach Martin 12 acres	NCs: Beach Dune*?; Coastal Strand*; Estuarine Tidal Swamp; some exotics. 25%? disturbed. SAs reported: <u>Caretta caretta</u> * (loggerhead); <u>Chelonia mydas</u> * (green turtle). Near Alex's Beach proposal.	Medium-low	As Beach Park by Martin County.
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-G?/S2), but probably fair or poor quality due to size and presence of exotics. SA EOs on/near site: <u>Eumeces egregius egregius</u> (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.
Rodriquez Key 821116-44-1 Monroe 160 acres	NCs: Marine Tidal Swamp (mangrove); Marine Tidal Marsh (FNAI-G4/S4) (both excellent). SA reported: <u>Pandion haliaetus</u> (osprey, State-LS, applicable in Monroe Co. only). Offshore island in shallow waters in Keys.	Medium	As extension of Pennekamp Coral Reef State Park by DNR, R&P.
American Beach Nassau 83 acres	NCs reported*: Salt Marsh; Dunes; Forest including oak, pine, maple (not specified). Site near Nassau Valley SR and Nassau River - St. John River Aq. Preserve. Amelia Island SRA to the South. Unable to locate precisely with the information submitted. *All 83 acres reported to be Upland, but marsh reported on site.	?	As a Regional Parkland.
Eagle Bay Marsh Okeechobee 350± acres	NCs: Probably none. 90-100% disturbed.	Low	As a recreational area by County or FGFWFC.

Walker Ranch
Osceola
8,500 acres

NCs: Mesic Flatwoods 60%; Scrub* 10%; Bottomland
Hardwood 5%; Floodplain Swamp 5%; Depression Marshes
5%; Floodplain Marsh* 5%; Dome Swamp 5%; Basin Swamp
5%; Disturbed 10%. SA EO on site: Haliaeetus
leucocephalus* (bald eagle; several nests).

Medium-high

Jupiter Ridge
Palm Beach
200 acres

NCs: Scrub* 70%; Mesic Flatwoods 5%; Estuarine Tidal
Swamp 20%; Depression Marsh 1%; Disturbed 5%. SA EOs
on site: Aphelocoma coerulescens coerulescens (Florida
scrub jay); Gopherus polyphemus* (gopher tortoise). SP
EOs on site: Asimina tetramera (four-petal pawpaw,
FNAI-G1/S1, Fed-LE, State-LE; best occurrence for
protecting); Conradina grandiflora (large-flowered
rosemary, FNAI-G3/S3, Fed-C2, State-RE); Oncidium
bahamense (dancing-lady orchid, FNAI-G1G3Q/S1, State-
LE); Persea humilis (scrub bay, FNAI-G4/S3, Fed-3C).
County owned Radner Tract adjoins the proposal.

High

As a Special
Botanical Feature
Site by DNR Parks &
Recreation.

Ben Pilot Point
Pasco
284 acres +
330 submerged

NCs (based on application; aeriels not available);
Estuarine Tidal Swamp; Estuarine Tidal Marsh; Hydric or
Maritime Hammock; Mesic Flatwoods. 80 acres owned by
Pasco County to south of site.

Medium-low

Catfish Creek
Polk
5,416 acres

NCs: Scrub* 20%; Sandhill* 25%; Xeric Hammock 10%;
Scrubby Flatwoods 10%; Mesic Flatwoods 10%; Seepage
Slope (FNAI-G3?/S2) 1%; Bottomland Hardwood Forest 5%;
Floodplain Swamp 1%; Wet Flatwoods 1%; Basin Swamp 5%;
Blackwater Stream* 1%; Sandhill Upland Lake* 5%;
Disturbed 15%. SAs reported: Haliaeetus leucocephalus*
(bald eagle); Aphelocoma coerulescens coerulescens
(Florida scrub jay); Sceloporus woodi (Florida scrub
lizard); Gopherus polyphemus* (gopher tortoise). SP
EOs on site: Chionanthus pygmaeus (pygmy fringe-tree,
FNAI-G2/S2, Fed-LE, State-LE); Eriogonum longifolium
var. gnaphalifolium (scrub buckwheat, FNAI-G4/S3,
State-LT); Ilex opaca var. arenicola (scrub holly,
FNAI-G5T3/S3, Fed-3C); Lechea cernua (nodding pinweed,
FNAI-G3/S3, Fed-C2, State-RE); Persea humilis (scrub
bay); Polygonella basiramia (hairy jointweed, FNAI-
G3/S3, Fed-LE, State-LE); Polygonella myriophylla
(Small's jointweed, FNAI-G2G3/S2S3, Fed-3C); Prunus
geniculata (scrub plum, FNAI-G2G3/S2S3, Fed-LE, State-
LTRE); Calamintha ashei (Ashe's savory, FNAI-G3/S3,
Fed-C1, State-LT); Nolina brittoniana (Britton's bear-
grass, FNAI-G2/S2, Fed-C2, State-RE); Panicum abscissum
(cutthroat grass, FNAI-G2/S2, State-RT); Asclepias
curtissii (Curtiss' milkweed, FNAI-G3/S3, State-LE).
Other SPs reported: Paronychia chartacea (paper-like
nail-wort, FNAI-G2/S2, Fed-LT, State-LE); Liatris
ohlingerae (Florida gay feather, FNAI-G3/S3, Fed-C1,
State-LE).

High

As a State
Botanical Site and
State Park by DNR.

Reedy Creek
Polk
1,135 acres

NCs: Scrub* 60%; Sandhill* 10%; Floodplain Swamp, Bottomland Hardwood Forest, Baygall? 25%; Sandhill Upland Lake* 5%; Disturbed 5-10%. SA EOs on site: Sceloporus woodi (Florida scrub lizard); Gopherus polyphemus* (gopher tortoise). SP EOs on site: Asclepias curtissii (Curtiss' milkweed); Bonamia grandiflora (Florida bonamia, FNAI-G3/S3, Fed-LT, State-LE); Chionanthus pygmaeus* (pygmy fringe-tree); Ilex opaca var. arenicola (scrub holly); Nolina brittoniana* (Britton's bear-grass); Paronychia chartacea* (paper-like nail-wort); Persea humilis (scrub bay); Polygala lewtonii (Lewton's polygala, FNAI-G1?/S1, Fed-C1, State-LE); Prunus geniculata* (scrub palm); Warea carteri (Carter's warea, FNAI-G1/S1, Fed-LE, State-LE); Eriogonum longifolium var. gnaphalifolium (scrub buckwheat). Other SPs reported: Clitoria fragrans (pigeon-wing, FNAI-G3/S3, Fed-C1, State-LT); Dicerandra spp. One of best remaining scrubs; complements Saddleblanket Lake floral diversity.

High

DNR

Caravelle Ranch
Putnam
12,900 acres

NCs: About 50% forested wetlands (Floodplain Swamp, Bottomland Forest, Hydric Hammock, Wet Flatwoods). All cut, probably, about 60 years ago; still, in good condition. Uplands - 60% heavily disturbed (ditched, drained, pastured, etc.). Remainder is Mesic Flatwoods, probably some Sandhill. SA EOs on site: Clemmys guttata (spotted turtle, FNAI-G5/S3?); Ictalurus brunneus (snail bullhead, FNAI-G4/S3), Haliaeetus leucocephalus* (bald eagle). SA EOs on/near site: Notophthalmus perstriatus (striped newt, FNAI-G3/S3); Ursus americanus floridanus (Florida black bear). SA EOs near site: Trichechus manatus* (West Indian manatee). SA EOs reported: Alligator mississippiensis (American alligator), Drymarchon corais couperi (Eastern indigo snake); Aramus guarana pictus (limpkin); Egretta caerulea (little blue heron); Egretta thula (snowy egret); Egretta tricolor (tricolored heron). Adjacent to Ocala National Forest (to South) and Rodman Bombing Range.

Medium-low

As a State Park, State Forest, recreation area, and/or WMA by State.

Anastasia State Park
Addition
St. Johns
10 acres

NCs: Maritime Hammock ?; Disturbance about 15%. Reportedly habitat for Mitoura gryneus sweadneri (Sweadner's hairstreak butterfly, Fed-C2). Contiguous with Anastasia State Park.

Medium-low

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: Mycteria americana (wood stork, FNAI-G5/S2, Fed-LE, State-LE); Ajaia ajaja* (roseate spoonbill); herons; Eudocimus albus (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.

Twelve Mile Swamp St. Johns 13,933 acres	NCs: Bottomland Hardwood Forest; Floodplain Swamp; Hydric Hammock; Wet Flatwoods 58%; [Pine Plantation 40%]; Depression Marsh 2%. SA EOs on site: <u>Casmerodius albus</u> (great egret); <u>Eudocimus albus</u> (white ibis); <u>Egretta caerulea</u> (little blue heron); <u>Egretta tricolor</u> (tricolored heron); <u>Ursus americanus floridanus</u> (Florida black bear). Guana River Wildlife Management Area is to the East.	Medium	GFC & DNR.
Avalon Tract St. Lucie 335 acres	NCs: Beach Dune*^1%; Coastal Strand*^5%; Maritime Hammock 60%; Estuarine Tidal Swamp^35%; (^=heavily disturbed by exotic invasion); extensively ditched; overall, probably at least 50% disturbed. SA EO: <u>Trichechus manatus</u> * (West Indian manatee) offshore on both sides. SAs reported: <u>Chelonia mydas</u> * (green turtle) and <u>Caretta caretta</u> * (loggerhead). SP EOs on/near site: <u>Chamaesyce cumulicola</u> (Sand-dune spurge, FNAI-G2/S2, Fed-C2), <u>Ernodea littoralis</u> (Beach-creeper). State owns 323 acres immediately south of tract.	Medium	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: <u>Caretta caretta</u> * (loggerhead); <u>Trichechus manatus</u> * (West Indian manatee) (offshore). SA reported: <u>Chelonia mydas</u> * (green turtle). SP EO on/near site: <u>Sophora tomentosa</u> (necklace pod) (very likely on site). Fort Pierce Inlet SRA adjacent to tract. Indian River Aq. Preserve nearby.	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: <u>Caretta caretta</u> * (loggerhead); <u>Dermochelys coriacea</u> (leatherback turtle, FNAI-G3/S2, Fed-LE, State-LE); <u>Trichechus manatus</u> * (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: Caretta
caretta* (loggerhead); Chelonia mydas* (green turtle);
Dermochelys coriacea* (leatherback turtle); Trichechus
manatus* (West Indian manatee) (offshore); Pandion
haliaetus (osprey). SP EOs on/near site: Glandularia
maritima* (coastal vervain); Remirea maritima (beach-
star, FNAI-G3/S1, State-LE); others probable. Adjacent
to Jenson Beach to Jupiter Inlet Aq. Pres.; Savannas
State Reserve across Indian River. About 2 mi. S of
Green Turtle Beach proposal.

Medium

As a State Rec.
Area by DNR R&P.

Hutchinson Island
(Green Turtle Beach
Addition)
St. Lucie
404 acres

NCs: Beach Dune*, Coastal Strand*, Maritime Hammock
10%; Estuarine Tidal Swamp 90%; 10% disturbed (Coastal
Uplands 90% disturbed by exotics). SA EOs on/near
site: Caretta caretta* (loggerhead); Dermochelys
coriacea* (leatherback turtle); Chelonia mydas* (green
turtle). About 2 mi. N of Blind Creek proposal.
Contiguous with county land and near state lands.

Medium

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: Caretta caretta* (loggerhead); Dermochelys
coriacea* (leatherback turtle); Trichechus manatus*
(West Indian manatee) (offshore).

Low

As part of Surfside
Park by City of Ft.
Pierce.

Blackwater-Eglin
Connector
Santa Rosa
5,900 acres

NCs: Bottomland Forest 20%; Upland Mixed Forest 5%; Sandhill* 15%; Slope Forest (FNAI-G3/S2) 3%. 60%+ disturbed by pine plantation. SA EOs on site: Rana okaloosae (Florida bog frog, FNAI-G2/S2, State-LS); Ambystoma cingulatum (flatwoods salamander, FNAI-G4/S3?, Fed-C2); Macroclemys temminckii (alligator snapping turtle, FNAI-G3?/S3?, Fed-C2, State-LS); Graptemys pulchra (Alabama map turtle, FNAI-G4?/S2, State-LS) in river. SA EOs on/near site: Gopherus polyphemus* (gopher tortoise); Ursus americanus floridanus (Florida black bear). SAs reported: Hyla andersonii (pine barrens treefrog, FNAI-G4/S3, Fed-AC, State-LS); Siren sp. nov. (being added to FNAI list). SP EOs on site: Lilium iridollae (panhandle lily, FNAI-G1/S1, Fed-C2, State-LE); Sarracenia rubra (sweet pitcher-plant, FNAI-G3/S2, Fed-C2, State-LE). Contiguous with Blackwater River State Forest on north and Eglin Air Force Base on south.

Medium-high

As a State Forest & Wildlife Management Area by FL Div. of Forestry & FGFWFC.

Blackwater River
State Forest Addn.
Santa Rosa
1,433 acres

NCs: Sandhill* 70%; Bottomland Forest 20%; Mesic Flatwoods 8%; Blackwater Stream* 1%; Dome Swamp, Seepage Slope*. Probably 50% recently disturbed. SA EO on/near site: Ambystoma tigrinum (tiger salamander, FNAI-G5/S3?). SAs reported: Gopherus polyphemus* (gopher tortoise). SP EO on site: Lilium iridollae* (panhandle lily). Contiguous with Blackwater River State Forest. Big Juniper Creek listed as canoe trail in the Florida Recreational Trails System.

Medium

As part of State Forest by Div. of Forestry.

Great Blue Heron
Rookery
Santa Rosa
189 acres

NCs: Estuarine Tidal Marsh 60%; Mesic/Wet Flatwood 35%; Depression Marsh 1%; Disturbed 6%. SPs reported: Sarracenia (not specified). Reportedly has largest colony of Great Blue Herons in NW Florida (approx. 35 nests).

Medium-low

As a State Park or Wilderness Area (?) by Div. of Rec. & Parks, DNR.

Oscar Scherer St. Rec.
Area Addition
Sarasota
1,021.5 acres

NCs: Scrubby Flatwoods 45%; Mesic Flatwoods 40%;
Bottomland Hardwood Forest 10%; Depression Marsh 5%;
Disturbed 10%. SA EOs on site: Aphelocoma coerulescens
coerulescens (Florida scrub jay); Haliaeetus
leucocephalus* (bald eagle). SAs reported: Alligator
mississippiensis (American alligator); Aramus guarauna
(limpkin); Egretta tricolor (tricolored heron); Pandion
haliaetus (osprey); Picoides villosus (hairy
woodpecker, FNAI-G5/S3?); Ixobrychus exilis (least
bittern); Mycteria americana* (wood stork); Grus
canadensis pratensis* (Florida sandhill crane);
Casmerodius albus (great egret); Egretta caerulea
(little blue heron); Drymarchon corais couperi (Eastern
indigo snake); Rana areolata (gopher frog); Gopherus
polyphemus* (gopher tortoise); Podomys floridanus
(Florida mouse). Contiguous with Oscar Scherer State
Park.

Medium

As a State Park,
Rec. Area by DNR FL
State Parks.

458

Wekiva River Buffers
Seminole
3,520 acres

NCs: Hydric Hammock, Bottomland Forest, Floodplain
Forest 90%; Xeric Hammock, Sandhill*, Scrub* 10%;
Disturbed 5%. SA EO on site: Ursus americanus
floridanus (Florida black bear). SA EO on/near site:
Ictalurus brunneus (snail bullhead). SP EO on site:
Illicium parviflorum (star anise, FNAI-G1/S1, Fed-C2,
State-LT). Much of the proposal is within Wekiva River
Aq. Pres.; Rock Springs Run is adjacent to site; Wekiwa
Springs SP is west of site; Lower Wekiva River St. Res.
is north of site.

Medium

DNR (?)

Itchetucknee Addn.
West
Suwannee
160 acres

NCs: None. 100% disturbed. This is within watershed of
river. Contiguous with Itchetucknee State Park.

Low

As part of State
Park by DNR.

<p>Lake George SE Volusia 1,586 acres</p>	<p>NCs: Scrub* or Xeric Hammock 10%; Mesic or Wet Flatwoods 10%; Floodplain Swamp or Bottomland Forest 55%; Floodplain Marsh* 10%; Disturbed 20%. SA EOs on/near site: <u>Haliaeetus leucocephalus*</u> (bald eagle). Ocala NF, Lake Woodruff NWR, Tomoka WMA nearby.</p>	<p>Medium-low</p>	
<p>Lighthouse Point Volusia 30 acres</p>	<p>NCs: Beach Dune* and Coastal Strand* 25%; Maritime Hammock 75%; Disturbed 0-5%. 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.</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>As public rec. area managed by Ponce de Leon Port Authority.</p>
<p>Spruce Creek Volusia 1,904 acres</p>	<p>NCs: Mesic Flatwoods 25%; Estuarine Tidal Marsh 20%; Depression Marsh 2%; Xeric Hammock 25%; Disturbed 10%; Scrub* 25%. SAs reported: <u>Trichus manatus*</u> (West Indian manatee); <u>Nerodia fasciata taeniata</u> (Atlantic salt marsh snake, FNAI-G5T1Q/S1, Fed-LT, State-LT); <u>Pelecanus occidentalis</u> (brown pelican); <u>Mycteria americana*</u> (wood stork). Spruce Creek State Rec. Area is within the proposal. Proposal includes Strickland Bay Buffer, a former CARL proposal.</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>As a State Park or Recreation Area by DNR Div. of Rec. & Parks.</p>
<p>St. Marks Historic Site Addition Wakulla 500 acres</p>	<p>NCs: Estuarine Tidal Marsh 80-90%; Hydric Hammock? or Maritime Hammock 10%; Disturbed ? (no aerial). SAs reported: <u>Mycteria americana*</u> (wood stork); <u>Sterna antillarum</u> (least tern); <u>Haliaeetus leucocephalus*</u> (bald eagle; nesting); <u>Ursus americanus floridanus</u> (Florida black bear). Contiguous with St. Marks NWR.</p>	<p>Medium-low</p>	<p>As part of St. Marks NWR by USFWS.</p>

Grayton Beach
East Add.
Walton
29 acres

NCs: Beach Dune*, Coastal Grasslands*, Coastal Strand* 35%; Mesic Flatwoods 55%; somewhat disturbed, about 10%. SA EO on/near site: Gopherus polyphemus* (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
318 acres

NCs: Beach Dune*; Coastal Grasslands*; Scrub* (Coastal) 65%; Sandhill* 10%; Mesic Flatwoods 10%; Floodplain Swamp (?) 5%; Estuarine Tidal Marsh 5%; Disturbed 5%. SA EOs on/near site: Gopherus polyphemus* (gopher tortoise); Sterna antillarum (least tern): 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

As addition to Grayton Beach St. Park, by DNR R&P.

Florida Trail Corridors
Multi-county
approx. 500 miles long,
1000 ft. wide; roughly
60,000 acres

NCs: numerous; cuts across many different types. NCs on/near site: Scrub*; Slope Forest*; Blackwater Stream*; Spring-run Stream*. Traverses numerous natural communities. Proposed acquisition of Florida Trail on private lands to connect with Florida Trail on public lands. Approximately 1000 feet wide. Designed primarily for contiguous trail through Florida, rather than protection of natural resources. SA EOs on/near site: Aphelocoma coerulescens coerulescens (Florida scrub jay); Casmerodius albus (great egret); Crotalus horridus (canebrake rattlesnake, FNAI-G5/S3); Pituophis melanoleucas mugitis (Florida pine snake); Gopherus polyphemus* (gopher tortoise); Clemmys guttata (spotted turtle); Drymarchon corais couperi (Eastern indigo snake). SAs reported: Haliaeetus leucocephalus* (bald eagle); Picoides borealis* (red-cockaded woodpecker); Alligator mississippiensis (American alligator); Ursus americanus floridanus (Florida black bear); Felis concolor coryi (Florida panther, FNAI-G4T1/S1, Fed-LE, State-LE). SP EOs on/near site: Physostegia leptophylla (slender-leaved dragon-head, FNAI-G4G5/S3S5, Fed-C2); Minuartia godfreyi (Godfrey's sandwort, FNAI-G1Q/S1, Fed-C2). Other on/near site: bird rookery.

Low

As a Florida Trail
by the Florida
Trail Association.

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 projects #43 and #58 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 Advisory Council.

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 Advisory Council 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 Advisory Council and approved by the Board.

ADDENDUM VII
CARL Trust Fund Analysis

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATION

SUMMARY OF CARL TRUST FUND
JANUARY 10, 1989

	OPTION DATES	DEPOSITS	AMOUNTS ENCUMBERED	BALANCE AVAILABLE
FY 1989/90 APPROPRIATION BALANCE:				45,000,000
FY 1988/89 APPROPRIATION CARRIED FORWARD:		21,568,014		66,568,014
FY 1988/89 CARL BOND APPROPRIATED BALANCE:		2,411,452		68,979,466
FY 1988/89 CARL BOND APPROPRIATION CARRIED FORWARD:		7,500,000		76,479,466
DEDUCT SET ASIDE FOR ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES:			2,000,000	74,479,466
DEDUCT SET ASIDE FOR THE BIG CYPRESS PRESERVE:			1,500,000	72,979,466
DEDUCT RESERVE FOR SEMINOLE INDIAN SETTLEMENT:			1,750,000	71,229,466
ACQUISITIONS APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES:			44,866,449 (1)	26,363,017
PROJECTS SUBMITTED ON 1/23/90 AGENDA:			1,546,484 (1)	
BALANCE AVAILABLE FOR NEGOTIATION:				<u>24,816,532</u> =====

NOTES:

(1) PLEASE SEE DETAIL IN EXHIBIT "A" ATTACHED

THE ABOVE REPORT FAIRLY REPRESENTS THE
OFFICIAL ACCOUNTING RECORDS AND MANAGERIAL
REPRESENTATIONS CONTAINED THEREIN.

Larry McGinnis

Larry McGinnis, Chief
Bureau of Finance and Accounting

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATION

SUMMARY OF CARL TRUST FUND
JANUARY 10, 1989

	OPTION DATES	DEPOSITS	AMOUNTS ENCUMBERED	BALANCE AVAILABLE
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EXHIBIT "A"

APPROVED ACQUISITIONS (Thru 1/9/90):

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BALANCE AVAILABLE:

71,229,466

NO.	PROJECT	OPTION DATES	
4	Aplachicola, Phase I (Millender) Brown Tract, Option 3	CLOSED	757,980 (R) 203,067 (R)
3	B.M.K. (1, 13, 14, 20, 36, 37, 54, 55)	01/30/90	12,021,992 (R)
3	B.M.K. (4, 5, 22, 24-27, 31, 32, 34, 52)	"	" (R)
5	Carlton Half Moon (Carlton et al)	CLOSED	4,911,832 (R)
5	Carlton Half Moon (Carlton et al)		81,610 (R)
5	Carlton Half Moon (Survey)	PAID	50,000 (R)
37	Cayo Costa Is. (Adams) 80	CLOSED	7,350 (R)
37	Cayo Costa Is. (Affourtit) 107	CLOSED	12,600 (R)
37	Cayo Costa Is. (Aycock) 397	CLOSED	12,600 (R)
37	Cayo Costa Is. (Benveniste) 235	01/16/90	9,200 (R)
37	Cayo Costa Is. (Bidulph) 236	CLOSED	18,400 (R)
37	Cayo Costa Is. (Bollinger) 287	02/15/90	16,170 (R)
37	Cayo Costa Is. (Brown) 241	02/15/90	4,025 (R)
37	Cayo Costa Is. (Byrd) 66	CLOSED	5,000 (R)
37	Cayo Costa Is. (Cady) 90	CLOSED	56,000 (R)
37	Cayo Costa Is. (Cournyer) 161	CLOSED	3,300 (R)
37	Cayo Costa Is. (Fritz) 39	CLOSED	6,200 (R)
37	Cayo Costa Is. (Guldice) 265	02/18/90	7,500 (R)
37	Cayo Costa Is. (Hadden) 266	CLOSED	17,000 (R)
37	Cayo Costa Is. (Heinssen) 135	CLOSED	65,000 (R)
37	Cayo Costa Is. (Herberg) 137	CLOSED	12,600 (R)
37	Cayo Costa Is. (Isaacson) 77	CLOSED	3,200 (R)
37	Cayo Costa Is. (Johnson) 118	CLOSED	12,600 (R)
37	Cayo Costa Is. (Kaplan) 142	CLOSED	70,000 (R)
37	Cayo Costa Is. (Kelder) 283	CLOSED	8,050 (R)
37	Cayo Costa Is. (Maerz) 375	11/06/89	19,250 (R)
37	Cayo Costa Is. (Maxwell) 304	CLOSED	4,600 (R)
37	Cayo Costa Is. (Maxwell) 305	CLOSED	4,025 (R)
37	Cayo Costa Is. (Morlandsto) 113	02/15/90	22,764 (R)
37	Cayo Costa Is. (Mosley) 311	CLOSED	8,050 (R)
37	Cayo Costa Is. (Norris) 92	CLOSED	14,000 (R)
37	Cayo Costa Is. (Palmer) 317	CLOSED	4,025 (R)
37	Cayo Costa Is. (Popoli) 148	12/30/89	28,000 (R)
37	Cayo Costa Is. (Proknow) 324	CLOSED	8,050 (R)
37	Cayo Costa Is. (Pudsey) 238	01/30/89	8,050 (R)
37	Cayo Costa Is. (Sumner) 101	CLOSED	49,612 (R)
37	Cayo Costa Is. (Taylor) 188	02/15/90	56,000 (R)
37	Cayo Costa Is. (Thrasher) 104	CLOSED	2,800 (R)
37	Cayo Costa Is. (Vane) 105	CLOSED	28,000 (R)
37	Cayo Costa Is. (Whittaker) 221	CLOSED	2,800 (R)
39	Charlotte Harbor	E.D.	381,900 (R)
12	Coupon Bight (Bittel) 121	02/27/90	10,500 (R)
12	Coupon Bight (DeBryne) 239	01/27/90	7,400 (R)
12	Coupon Bight (Driggers) 236	01/27/90	10,400 (R)
12	Coupon Bight (Eicens, A.) 24	CLOSED	9,350 (R)
12	Coupon Bight (Eicens, S.) 8	CLOSED	47,760 (R)
12	Coupon Bight (Goldman) 150	CLOSED	3,000 (R)
12	Coupon Bight (Henderson) 6	01/15/90	47,760 (R)
12	Coupon Bight (Hern) 42	12/30/89	9,350 (R)
12	Coupon Bight (Hudson) 324	02/27/90	11,600 (R)
12	Coupon Bight (Jala) 149	CLOSED	750 (R)
12	Coupon Bight (Moya) 165	CLOSED	1,500 (R)
12	Coupon Bight (Sidor)	12/30/89	5,200 (R)
12	Coupon Bight (Wallace) 240	01/27/90	25,200 (R)
13	Crystal River (Arfaras et al)	01/15/90	71,002 (R)
13	Crystal River (Steigler) 50	01/15/90	11,000 (R)

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATION

SUMMARY OF CARL TRUST FUND
JANUARY 10, 1989

	OPTION DATES	DEPOSITS	AMOUNTS ENCUMBERED	BALANCE AVAILABLE
DOT/DNR(SR 29 Agreement)			4,800 (R)	
58 Estero Bay(Stardial)	12/30/88		974,750 (R)	
6 Fakahatchee(Alexander)	Purchase Contract		563 (R)	
6 Fakahatchee(Aloia)	CLOSED		6,750 (R)	
6 Fakahatchee(Bascans)	Purchase Contract		563 (R)	
6 Fakahatchee(Boudreau)	Purchase Contract		1,125 (R)	
6 Fakahatchee(Bowman)	Purchase Contract		1,101 (R)	
6 Fakahatchee(Burkhart)	Purchase Contract		563 (R)	
6 Fakahatchee(Cottrell)	Purchase Contract		1,125 (R)	
6 Fakahatchee(Cusick)	Purchase Contract		1,125 (R)	
6 Fakahatchee(Ernst)	Purchase Contract		563 (R)	
6 Fakahatchee(Filzen)	Purchase Contract		1,125 (R)	
6 Fakahatchee(Harrison)	Purchase Contract		1,125 (R)	
6 Fakahatchee(Haycock)	Purchase Contract		1,125 (R)	
6 Fakahatchee(Johnson)	Purchase Contract		1,125 (R)	
6 Fakahatchee(Mays)	Purchase Contract		1,107 (R)	
6 Fakahatchee(McAbee)	Purchase Contract		1,125 (R)	
6 Fakahatchee(Nebrich)	Purchase Contract		1,146 (R)	
6 Fakahatchee(Ratledge)	Purchase Contract		1,125 (R)	
6 Fakahatchee(Rustad)	Purchase Contract		1,125 (R)	
6 Fakahatchee(Schreffer)	Purchase Contract		1,130 (R)	
6 Fakahatchee(Swartz)	Purchase Contract		1,708 (R)	
6 Fakahatchee(Tetlow)	Purchase Contract		563 (R)	
6 Fakahatchee(Wilcox)	Purchase Contract		563 (R)	
Incidental Costs			1,725,342 (R)	
52 Josslyn Island	E.D.		200,000 (R)	
1 North Key Largo(Knap)200-256	01/30/90		965,196 (R)	
1 North Key Largo(Knap)226	01/30/90		14,500 (R)	
1 North Key Largo(Knap)253	04/30/89		26,811 (R)	
1 N.Key Largo Hmk.(18)	06/30/89		211,750 (R)	
N.Key Largo Hmk.(44 & 45)	06/30/89		50,435 (R)	
1 N.Key Largo Hmk.(52)	06/30/89		182,413 (R)	
1 N.Key Largo Hmk.(Gentile)80	11/30/89		19,222 (R)	
1 N.Key Largo Hmk.(Parcel 54)	CLOSED		9,450 (R)	
1 N.Key Largo Hmk.(Ragan)17	CLOSED		306,240 (R)	
1 N.Key Largo Hmk.(Webster)260	11/30/89		43,758 (R)	
1 N.Key Largo(Fl. Nat'l Bank)49	CLOSED		138,105 (R)	
N.Peninsula (Orlando Est.)11,29	CLOSED		160,150 (R)	
N.Peninsula(Zachariah)	CLOSED		775,750 (R)	
34 Pine Island Ridge(Broward Co.)	11/15/89		551,750 (R)	
34 Pine Is.Ridge(Forest Ridge Dev.)	11/15/89		3,111,590 (R)	
56 Rotenberger	E.D.		60,000 (R)	
56 Rotenberger	E.D.		25,000 (R)	
56 Rotenberger(Aybar)	Purchase Contract		1,125 (R)	
56 Rotenberger(Baldwin)	Purchase Contract		1,125 (R)	
56 Rotenberger(Barlar)	Purchase Contract		1,125 (R)	
56 Rotenberger(Barlow)	CLOSED		1,125 (R)	
56 Rotenberger(Barlow)	CLOSED		1,125 (R)	
56 Rotenberger(Barlow)	CLOSED		1,125 (R)	
56 Rotenberger(Barrett)	CLOSED		1,125 (R)	
56 Rotenberger(Belcher)	CLOSED		2,250 (R)	
56 Rotenberger(Bergeijk)	CLOSED		1,125 (R)	
56 Rotenberger(Blankinship)	Purchase Contract		1,125 (R)	
56 Rotenberger(Bosetti)	CLOSED		1,125 (R)	
56 Rotenberger(Brittain)	Purchase Contract		1,125 (R)	
56 Rotenberger(Browning)	CLOSED		2,250 (R)	
56 Rotenberger(Butler)	Purchase Contract		4,500 (R)	
56 Rotenberger(Byars)	Purchase Contract		1,125 (R)	
56 Rotenberger(Capaz)	Purchase Contract		1,125 (R)	
56 Rotenberger(Casey)	Purchase Contract		2,250 (R)	
56 Rotenberger(Clarke)	CLOSED		1,125 (R)	
56 Rotenberger(Clark)	CLOSED		1,125 (R)	
56 Rotenberger(Cook)	Purchase Contract		1,125 (R)	
56 Rotenberger(Cook)	CLOSED		1,125 (R)	

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATION

SUMMARY OF CARL TRUST FUND
JANUARY 10, 1989

	OPTION DATES	DEPOSITS	AMOUNTS ENCUMBERED	BALANCE AVAILABLE
56 Rotenberger(Downs)		Purchase Contract	4,500 (R)	
56 Rotenberger(Durnell)		CLOSED	1,125 (R)	
56 Rotenberger(Farrell)		Purchase Contract	2,250 (R)	
56 Rotenberger(Feigenbaum)		CLOSED	2,250 (R)	
56 Rotenberger(Fullerston)		Purchase Contract	1,125 (R)	
56 Rotenberger(Glasgow)		CLOSED	1,125 (R)	
56 Rotenberger(Goodwin)		CLOSED	1,125 (R)	
56 Rotenberger(Green)		Purchase Contract	1,125 (R)	
56 Rotenberger(Hanson)		Purchase Contract	5,049 (R)	
56 Rotenberger(Homolik)		CLOSED	1,125 (R)	
56 Rotenberger(Indian Lands)Title		Purchase Contract	11,000 (R)	
56 Rotenberger(Jonas)		Purchase Contract	4,500 (R)	
56 Rotenberger(Kaluzna-Hackim)		Purchase Contract	4,500 (R)	
56 Rotenberger(King)		01/30/90	1,125 (R)	
56 Rotenberger(Kruger)		01/30/89	1,125 (R)	
56 Rotenberger(Lang)		Purchase Contract	563 (R)	
56 Rotenberger(Luchak)		CLOSED	1,125 (R)	
56 Rotenberger(Martin)		Purchase Contract	4,500 (R)	
56 Rotenberger(Martin/Baron)		Purchase Contract	4,500 (R)	
56 Rotenberger(Mathiewu)		Purchase Contract	1,125 (R)	
56 Rotenberger(Mathiewu)		Purchase Contract	1,125 (R)	
56 Rotenberger(Maye-Mascari)		CLOSED	1,125 (R)	
56 Rotenberger(Mitchell)		CLOSED	2,250 (R)	
56 Rotenberger(Mula)		CLOSED	1,125 (R)	
56 Rotenberger(Peace)		Purchase Contract	1,125 (R)	
56 Rotenberger(Reidinger)		CLOSED	1,125 (R)	
56 Rotenberger(Rocco)		Purchase Contract	1,125 (R)	
56 Rotenberger(Samborovich)		CLOSED	1,125 (R)	
56 Rotenberger(Sambor)		CLOSED	1,125 (R)	
56 Rotenberger(Sandler)		Purchase Contract	1,125 (R)	
56 Rotenberger(Schrettner)		CLOSED	1,125 (R)	
56 Rotenberger(Streett)		Purchase Contract	1,125 (R)	
56 Rotenberger(Surface)		Purchase Contract	563 (R)	
56 Rotenberger(Tao)		CLOSED	1,125 (R)	
56 Rotenberger(Tarr)		Purchase Contract	563 (R)	
56 Rotenberger(Teufel)		Purchase Contract	1,125 (R)	
56 Rotenberger(Vance)		CLOSED	4,500 (R)	
56 Rotenberger(Wade)		Purchase Contract	2,250 (R)	
56 Rotenberger(Wagoner)		CLOSED	1,125 (R)	
56 Rotenberger(Watson)		Purchase Contract	1,125 (R)	
56 Rotenberger(Widdon et al)		Purchase Contract	1,125 (R)	
22 SOE(DNR/DOT E.D.-Suit 112)		Purchase Contract	1,609,375 (R)	
22 SOE(DNR/DOT E.D.-Suit 113)		Purchase Contract	1,408,900 (R)	
22 SOE(DNR/DOT-Parcel 1196)E.D.		Purchase Contract	105,600 (R)	
22 SOE(Golden Gate)Alkire		Purchase Contract	1,352 (R)	
22 SOE(Golden Gate)Bassi		Purchase Contract	1,394 (R)	
22 SOE(Golden Gate)Bombly		Purchase Contract	1,419 (R)	
22 SOE(Golden Gate)Bonaker		Purchase Contract	934 (R)	
22 SOE(Golden Gate)Catri		Purchase Contract	1,030 (R)	
22 SOE(Golden Gate)Chaffee		Purchase Contract	599 (R)	
22 SOE(Golden Gate)Cicccone		Purchase Contract	58,150 (R)	
22 SOE(Golden Gate)Creek		Purchase Contract	1,930 (R)	
22 SOE(Golden Gate)Deweese		CLOSED	477 (R)	
22 SOE(Golden Gate)Dumond		Purchase Contract	969 (R)	
22 SOE(Golden Gate)Hughey		Purchase Contract	3,125 (R)	
22 SOE(Golden Gate)Marvel		CLOSED	1,930 (R)	
22 SOE(Golden Gate)McCowan		Purchase Contract	2,389 (R)	
22 SOE(Golden Gate)Moch		Purchase Contract	1,192 (R)	
22 SOE(Golden Gate)Parrish		Purchase Contract	4,025 (R)	
22 SOE(Golden Gate)Richards		Purchase Contract	1,568 (R)	
22 SOE(Golden Gate)Romano		Purchase Contract	3,121 (R)	
22 SOE(Golden Gate)Scott		Purchase Contract	3,125 (R)	
22 SOE(Golden Gate)Thompson		Purchase Contract	3,754 (R)	
22 SOE(Golden Gate)Worthy		Purchase Contract	696 (R)	

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATION

SUMMARY OF CARL TRUST FUND
JANUARY 10, 1989

	OPTION DATES	DEPOSITS	AMOUNTS ENCUMBERED	BALANCE AVAILABLE
22 SOE(Golden Gate)Young		Purchase Contract	3,754 (R)	
22 SOE(Reserved for DOT/DNR acq. of I-75 Corridor)			2,104,866 (R)	
20 South Savannas(Goodwin)	11/08/89		32,300 (R)	
20 South Savannas(Theakston)	02/01/89		9,500 (R)	
20 South Savannas(TPL)	08/30/89		300,000 (R)	
36 Spring Hammock(Didea et al)16	05/15/89		10,700 (R)	
36 Spring Hammock(Menefee)24	CLOSED		69,000 (R)	
36 Spring Hammock(Menefee)25	CLOSED		69,000 (R)	
36 Spring Hmk(Leitheuser)21	CLOSED		30,600 (R)	
36 Spring Hmk.(Goldberg & Bloom)3	CLOSED		938,475 (R)	
36 Spring Hmk.(Licht,et al)11	12/30/89		193,800 (R)	
36 Spring Hmk.(Moore et al)7	10/30/89		46,464 (R)	
50 St.Johns River (B&P)	08/31/89		881,400 (R)	
Tax Deeds,Fakahatchee & SOE			75,000 (R)	
TOTAL APPROVED CARL ACQUISITIONS			<u>36,966,824</u>	34,262,642
CARL BOND ISSUE:				
APPROVED ACQUISITIONS (Thru 1/9/90):				
58 Estero Bay(Estero Bay Trust)	08/30/88		5,000,000 (R)	
58 Estero Bay(Stardial)	Cls 04/29/88		2,500,000 (R)	
1 North Key Largo(P.Bouganville)			399,625 (R)	
TOTAL APPROVED CARL BOND ACQUISITIONS:			<u>7,899,625</u>	26,363,017
TOTAL ACQUISITIONS APPROVED BY THE BOARD:			<u>44,866,449</u>	
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PROPOSED ACQUISITIONS (1/23/90 AGENDA)				
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4 Apalachicola(Rodrique)9	02/28/90		819,890	
37 Cayo Costa Is.(Gundersen)269	02/28/90		72,528	
37 Cayo Costa Is.(Jackson)211	02/28/90		44,000	
37 Cayo Costa Is.(Spivey)193	03/01/90		2,800	
37 Cayo Costa Is.(Spivey)350	03/01/90		13,800	
37 Cayo Costa Is.(Wilson)222	02/28/90		74,500	
39 Charlotte Harbor(Bidlack)	04/15/90		202,475	
39 Charlotte Harbor(Survey)			50,619	
12 Coupon Bight(Roig)160	03/15/90		3,000	
56 Rotenberger(Distefano)	Purchase Contract		4,500	
56 Rotenberger(Lapp)	Purchase Contract		1,125	
56 Rotenberger(Seidler)	Purchase Contract		2,250	
45 Tropical Hammocks 19,20	01/30/90		254,997	
			<u>1,546,484</u>	24,816,532
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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>
1	North Key Large Hammocks (Monroe County)	252+	Forty-seven percent of the project is either purchased or under option. Negotiations are under way in Phases I, II and III, which encompasses everything in the project except submerged and improved parcels. Negotiations with Driscoll underway.
2	Seminole Springs/Woods (Lake County)	16+	Strawn ownership under option to Orlando developer. Negotiations are underway with the Carter Trust. Brumlick parcel on hold due to Brumlick's arrest and pending Federal R.I.C.O. action.
3	B.M.K. Ranch (Lake County)	28+	Negotiations in process with one major owner (New Garden Coal). Boundary map in process for major ownership in project addition. Agreement reached with BMK Ranch/MK Citrus ownership which represents 58% of the project. County assisted by providing \$500,000 towards purchase of BMK/MK Citrus parcel.
4	Apalachicola River & Bay (Franklin County)	24+	Negotiations have been initiated in Nick's Hole and Cat Point areas. Millender parcel (35 acres) representing 6% of project purchased.
5	Carlton Half-Moon Ranch (Sumter County)	16+	Carlton ownership closed. Negotiations continue on balance of project. 18% of the project remains to be acquired.
6	Fakahatchee Strand (Collier County)	9000+	Sixty-three percent of the project is either purchased or under option. Currently working with willing sellers. A DOT/DNR Joint Participation Agreement was approved by the Governor and Cabinet for DOT to negotiate 52 parcels along SR29 to discourage commercial development around the proposed interchange.

16	Chassahowitzka Swamp (Hernando/Citrus Counties)	13+	Negotiations in original project substantially complete. Reappraisals of unpurchased portions of the original project are complete. Appraisal of the addition complete. Negotiations are underway. Discussion underway with DOT for DOT to purchase within the project for mitigation purposes.
17	Topsail Hill (Walton County)	7	Appraisal complete. Preparation for negotiation in process.
18	Ybor City Addition (Hillsborough County)	1	The Trust for Public Lands (TPL) has acquired project. Negotiations with TPL underway.
19	Big Bend Coast Tract (Taylor/Dixie Counties)	30	Appraisal in process for portions of project not yet purchased. Negotiating with large out-parcel ownerships.
20	South Savannas (Martin/St. Lucie Counties)	100+	Negotiations are complete in Phase I. Negotiations underway in the balance of the project. The project is 73% acquired.
21	Wabasso Beach (Indian River County)	65	Boundary maps and title information complete for original project. Appraisal will follow. Boundary maps for addition in process.
22	Save Our Everglades (Collier County)	23,000+	Staff is making offers in Golden Gate Estates to willing sellers. Currently negotiating with the County to purchase 300-400 parcels they acquired from Avatar as a result of the GAC bankruptcy. Also developing pilot program to purchase all county held tax certificates in the project area. A Memorandum of Agreement was approved by the Governor and Cabinet for the National Park Service to acquire parcels in the Big Cypress Addition utilizing \$1.5 million in CARL funds. Mitigation lands for private development in process.
23	Brevard Turtle Beaches (Brevard County)	3+	The Nature Conservancy (TNC) has entire project under option for resale to the State. Negotiations underway with TNC. TNC is requesting County participation in the purchase.
24	Lower Apalachicola (Franklin County)	10+	Negotiations underway.
25	Three Lakes/Prairie Lakes (Osceola County)	22+	Boundary maps and title information completed. Appraisal in process.

7	Fort George Island (Duval County)	45+	Fairfield ownership closed representing 80% of the project. Boundary maps and title in process for balance of project. The County and SJWMD contributed funds towards purchase of Fairfield ownership.
8	Saddle Blanket Lakes Scrub (Polk County)	18+	Appraisals are complete for the original project area. Title information in process for the 120 acre addition and appraisal will follow. TNC has acquired the major ownership; currently negotiating with TNC.
9	Curry Hammock (Monroe County)	4	Appraisal complete. Preparation for negotiation in process. TNC assisting in negotiations.
10	Rainbow River (Marion County)	10+	Agreement has been reached with the owner of the key parcel (the old attraction) at the head of the river contingent upon Marion County and SWFWMD contributing funds. The County voted 11/21/89 to participate in funding. SWFWMD's decision regarding funding cannot be made until the first part of 1990. Negotiations continue on the balance of Phase I contingent upon purchase of the attraction property.
11	Waccasassa Flats (Gilchrist County)	50+	Appraisal complete. Preparation for negotiation in process.
12	Coupon Bight (Monroe County)	248+	Offers made to everyone in Phase I and negotiations continue. Phase II negotiations have been initiated. Phase III appraisals will be requested when negotiations in Phase I are substantially complete. Approximately 20% of this project is either purchased or under option.
13	Crystal River (Citrus County)	51+	Negotiations underway in Phase I. Appraisals for the next phase will be ordered when negotiations in Phase I are substantially complete. 68% of the project remains to be acquired.
14	Highlands Hammock (Highlands County)	10	Appraisal in process. The Trust for Public Lands has optioned a portion of the project. Major owners are willing sellers.
15	Emerson Point (Manatee County)	3	Appraisal review in process. The County has committed up to \$2.25 million in assistance.

26	Andrews Tract (Levy County)	11+	Appraisal in process.
27	Wacissa & Aucilla River Sinks (Jefferson County)		Phase I is closed. Appraisal under review for Phase IIA. Phase IIB consists of improved parcels and will be appraised when negotiations are substantially underway in Phase IIA. Phase III consists of two ownerships presently being mined. CARL staff reviewing this phase.
28	Miami Rockridge Pinelands (Dade County)	18+	Appraisal in process. Appraisal review expected by February 1990.
29	North Fork St. Lucie River (St. Lucie County)	3+	Appraisal in process. The Trust for Public Lands has Phase I under option for resale to the State.
30	Rookery Bay (Collier County)	200+	Title information for Johnson Island received. Appraisal request in process.
31	Cockroach Bay Islands (Hillsborough County)	3+	This is a bargain purchase with County. Appraisals in process.
32	Lochloosa Wildlife (Alachua County)	17	State's offer rejected by Nekoosa Packaging Corporation, current owners of major parcel. Negotiations suspended in accordance with DNR negotiations criteria.
33	St. Martin's River (Citrus County)	18+	Boundary maps and title information are expected by end of January 1990. No further action will be taken in accordance with DNR negotiations criteria.
34	Pine Island Ridge (Broward County)	2+	Purchase agreement approved. Closing in process.
35	Paynes Prairie (Alachua County)	unknown	Maps and title information received. Appraisal will follow. Negotiations unsuccessful on The Hunt Club parcel.
36	Spring Hammock (Seminole County)	32+	This project is 83% purchased or under option. Negotiations continue on remainder. The County will be purchasing within the project for mitigation purposes and donating the property to the State.
37	Cayo Costa Island (Lee County)	400+	Eighty-Five percent of this project is either purchased or under option. Negotiations continuing.

38	Garcon Point (Santa Rosa County)	21+	Boundary maps and title information expected by the end of January 1990. The Nature Conservancy negotiating. No further action will be taken in accordance with DNR negotiations criteria.
39	Charlotte Harbor (Charlotte County)	10+	Negotiations virtually complete on existing project. Appraisals received and negotiations underway with Bidlack. Revised boundary maps under review.
40	North Layton Hammock (Monroe County)	approx. 16+	Boundary maps and title information expected by the end of January 1990. No further action will be taken in accordance with DNR negotiation criteria.
41	Seabranh (Martin County)	unknown	Boundary maps and title information received. No further action will be taken in accordance with DNR negotiations criteria.
42	Wakulla Springs (Wakulla County)	unknown	Phase I is closed. Negotiations with the owner of McBride Slough have been suspended. The balance of the project comprises a corridor running south along the Wakulla River, proposed for protection through use of conservation easements.
43	Gadsden County Glades (Gadsden County)	11+	Boundary maps and title information expected by the end of January 1990. Further action is suspended in accordance with DNR negotiation criteria.
44	Lower Econlochatchee (Seminole County)	unknown	Proposed for joint acquisition with the St. Johns River Water Management District.
45	Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands (Dade County)	24+	Further action is suspended in accordance with DNR negotiation criteria, except for the parcel owned by The Nature Conservancy, for which negotiations are underway.
46	East Everglades (Dade County)	3000+	Discussions regarding joint acquisition underway with South Florida Water Management District and National Park Service.
47	Silver River (Marion County)	5+	Appraisals received on four inholdings. Funds released to appraise 57 acres of the addition which includes the headwaters of the spring and the attraction. A building location map is being prepared by the owner for appraisal purposes. The County is considering acquisition of adjacent parcels.

48	Deering Estate Addition (Dade County)	3	Appraisal in process for bargain purchase with County. County paying for appraisal.
49	Peacock Slough (Suwannee County)	5+	Action suspended in accordance with DNR negotiation criteria.
50	St. Johns River (Lake County)	2	The St. Johns River Forest Estates ownership reappraisal received. Working to resolve contract problems. Acquisition unlikely due to sovereign lands issue.
51	Wetstone/Berkovitz (Pasco County)	2+	Boundary maps and title information are expected by the end of January 1990. Conceptual approval given to negotiate a bargain purchase with The Pines and Berkovitz tracts.
52	Josslyn Island (Lee County)	1	Closed.
53	Withlacoochee (Sarasota County)	45+	Title information being updated.
54	Warm Mineral Springs (Sarasota County)	1	Sold to developers. Acquisition unlikely.
55	Gills Tract (Pasco County)	1	Pasco County has committed to pay 50%. Appraisal review expected in January 1990.
56	Rotenberger (Palm Beach County)	700+	Sixty-five percent of this project has been purchased. Negotiations continuing on remainder. The last 35 acres in the Holey Land Tract have been acquired by eminent domain. Boundary map and title information for the Seminole Indian lands expected by the end of December 1989.
57	Bald Point Road (Franklin County)	62+	Boundary map in process for addition. No further action will be taken in accordance with DNR negotiation criteria.
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.

