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**1991
Annual Report
of the
Conservation and Recreation Lands
Program**



**PREPARED BY
FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
OFFICE OF LAND USE PLANNING AND BIOLOGICAL SERVICES
AND
LAND ACQUISITION ADVISORY COUNCIL**

CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS ANNUAL REPORT

February 12, 1991

Prepared for the

Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund

Governor	Lawton Chiles
Secretary of State	Jim Smith
Attorney General	Bob Butterworth
State Comptroller	Gerald Lewis
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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 1991 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 1991 CARL Annual Priority List of 60 projects and a synopsis of program activities which occurred between January 1, 1990, and December 31, 1990. The 1991 CARL Priority List, approved by the Land Acquisition Advisory Council (LAAC) on December 7, 1990, consists of the top 60 of 93 projects ranked by the LAAC. Eight projects from the 1990 CARL Priority List are not included on the 1991 CARL Priority List. These include: Rainbow River, Cockroach Bay, Andrews Tract, Gills Tract, Ft. George Island, Barnacle Addition, Rotenberger/Seminole Indian Lands, and Goldy/Bellemead. In addition, the Goldhead Branch Addition project was transferred from the CARL Priority List to the IATF Priority List, and the Lower Apalachicola and the Apalachicola River and Bay, Phase I, CARL projects were combined and the composite project was renamed Apalachicola Bay. The ten projects were replaced by nine new projects and one 1989 project that the LAAC ranked below 60 when developing the 1990 CARL Priority List. Projects added to the 1991 CARL Priority List include: Placid Lakes Tract, Lake George, Florida's First Magnitude Springs, Horse Creek Scrub, Dunns Creek, Enchanted Forest, Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed, Alderman's Ford Addition, Homosassa/Walker Tract and Peacock Slough.

In addition, the LAAC (1) added two large tracts to the Gadsden County Glades project and renamed it Apalachicola River, (2) added a new proposal to the Coupon Bight project and renamed it Coupon Bight/Key Deer, (3) expanded the boundaries of the Wabasso Beach project to include most of the US Fish and Wildlife Service proposed acquisition areas and renamed it Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge, and (4) added two new CARL proposals to the Upper Black Creek project. In addition to these modifications, the LAAC also modified the project design boundaries or acquisition phasing of seven projects on the 1990 CARL Priority List that are on the proposed 1991 list. These include: Seminole Springs, Andrews Tract, Topsail Hill, St. Martins River, Catfish Creek, Spruce Creek, and Curry Hammock.

Brief summaries of all 60 projects on the 1991 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 1990, and other CARL matters are also included in the 1991 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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INTRODUCTION

The passage of the Preservation 2000 Act in 1990 renewed the financial ability of Florida to limit environmental alteration and destruction of its natural resources. As one of the fastest growing states in the nation, Florida is experiencing many of the side effects that accompany rapid population growth. The state's unique and diverse natural resources, which attract millions of visitors annually, are disappearing at a rapid 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. This commitment was reaffirmed and substantially elevated by the 1990 Legislature's enactment of the Preservation 2000 Act which proposes to raise nearly \$3 billion over the next 10 years for the state's land acquisition programs (see pages 31-34).

A major recipient of Preservation 2000 funding will be 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 Department and Council activities 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 10 to 14).

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 that govern the program.

The Division of State Lands provides primary staff support for the acquisition of CARL projects. 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

<u>LAND ACQUISITION ADVISORY COUNCIL MEMBERS</u>	<u>LIAISON STAFF MEMBERS</u>
<u>Chair 1990 Evaluation Cycle</u>	
<p>Mr. Tom Pelham, Secretary* Department of Community Affairs The Rhyne Building, Room 106 2740 Centerview Drive Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2100 Phone: (904)488-8466</p>	<p>Mr. James Farr Department of Community Affairs The Rhyne Building, Room 247 2740 Centerview Drive Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2100 Phone: (904)488-4925</p>
<p>Mr. Dale Twachtmann, Secretary** Department of Environmental Regulation Twin Towers Office Building, Room 626 2600 Blair Stone Road Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400 Phone: (904)488-4805</p>	<p>Mr. Ruark L. Cleary Department of Environmental Regulation Twin Towers Office Building, Room 524 2600 Blair Stone Road Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400 Phone: (904)488-0130</p>
<p>Mr. Tom Gardner, Executive Director Mr. Don Duden, designee Department of Natural Resources Mail Station 15 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, Rm 1011CA Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000 Phone: (904)488-1554</p>	<p>Dr. O. Greg Brock Environmental Administrator Department of Natural Resources Mail Station 45 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, Room 593A Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000 Phone: (904)487-1750</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>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</p>
<p>Colonel Robert M. Brantly Executive Director Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission Farris Bryant Building, Room 101 620 South Meridian Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1600 Phone: (904)488-2975</p>	<p>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</p>
<p>Mr. George Percy, Director Division of Historical Resources Department of State R.A. Gray Building, Room 305 500 South Bronough Street Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0250 Phone: (904)488-1480</p>	<p>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</p>

Additional CARL Staff Members

<p>Mr. Jim Muller, Coordinator Florida Natural Areas Inventory 1018 Thomasville Road, Suite 200-C Tallahassee, Florida 32303 Phone: (904)224-8207</p>	<p>Ms. Donna Ruffner Dr. Steve Christman Mr. Erik Johnson Ms. Callie DeHaven Ms. Valerie Jones Land Acquisition Planning Department of Natural Resources Mail Station 45 3900 Commonwealth Blvd., Room 953A Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000 Phone: (904)487-1750</p>
<p>Mr. David Buchanan Division of Recreation and Parks Department of Natural Resources Mail Station 525 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, Room 506 Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000 Phone: (904)488-1416</p>	

* Mr. William E. Sadowsky, successor.

** Ms. Carol M. Browner, successor and 1991 chair of the Council.

PAST ACCOMPLISHMENTS
Land Acquisitions: 1980-1990

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 fourteen CARL priority lists. Nine of these were submitted with CARL Annual Reports, while five priority lists were submitted with CARL Interim Reports (Table 2). The first CARL priority list and the nine annual CARL priority lists that were approved by the Board from 1980 through 1990 are presented in Addendum I.

Table 2: Dates that Previous CARL Priority Lists were 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
Annual Report	2-06-90
Interim Report	8-14-90

Acquisitions from 1980 through 1990 under the CARL program are impressive (Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6;). Included are 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. Johns County, and the historically significant Fort San Luis and the Grove in Tallahassee (Figure 1). Over 164,000 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 \$329 million from the CARL Trust Fund (Table 3). The Board has also approved several option contracts which have not yet closed. When these option contracts close, nearly 17,600 additional acres worth nearly \$28 million will have been acquired (Tables 4 and 8). Under CARL's predecessor, the \$200 million Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL) bond program, approximately 389,370 acres of land were purchased (Table 3) including such areas as Rock Springs Run State Reserve, Big Cypress National Preserve, Paynes Prairie State Preserve, Cayo Costa State Park and Cape St. George State Reserve (Tables 5 and 6, Figure 1).

Table 3: CARL and EEL Acquisitions Summary

<u>Closings:</u>			
<u>Year</u>	<u>Acreage*</u>	<u>CARL**</u>	<u>EEL***</u>
1972-79	370,382	-0-	\$175,033,408
1980	65	-0-	\$ 697,500
1981	106	\$ 354,966	-0-
1982	5,196	\$ 12,117,267	\$ 2,766,256
1983	28,985	\$ 8,035,209	\$ 21,502,836
1984	54,686	\$ 40,707,974	-0-
1985	15,760	\$ 36,888,109	-0-
1986	16,879	\$ 43,448,277	-0-
1987	17,209	\$ 35,085,457	-0-
1988	22,843	\$ 64,084,224	-0-
1989	6,023	\$ 23,278,451	-0-
1990	14,898	\$ 64,452,470	-0-
Subtotal	553,032	\$328,819,854	\$200,000,000
<u>Outstanding Options:</u>			
Prior to 1990	11,443	\$ 12,757,698	-0-
1990	6,117	\$ 14,821,109	-0-
Subtotal	17,560	\$ 27,578,807	-0-
TOTAL	570,592	\$356,398,661	\$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.

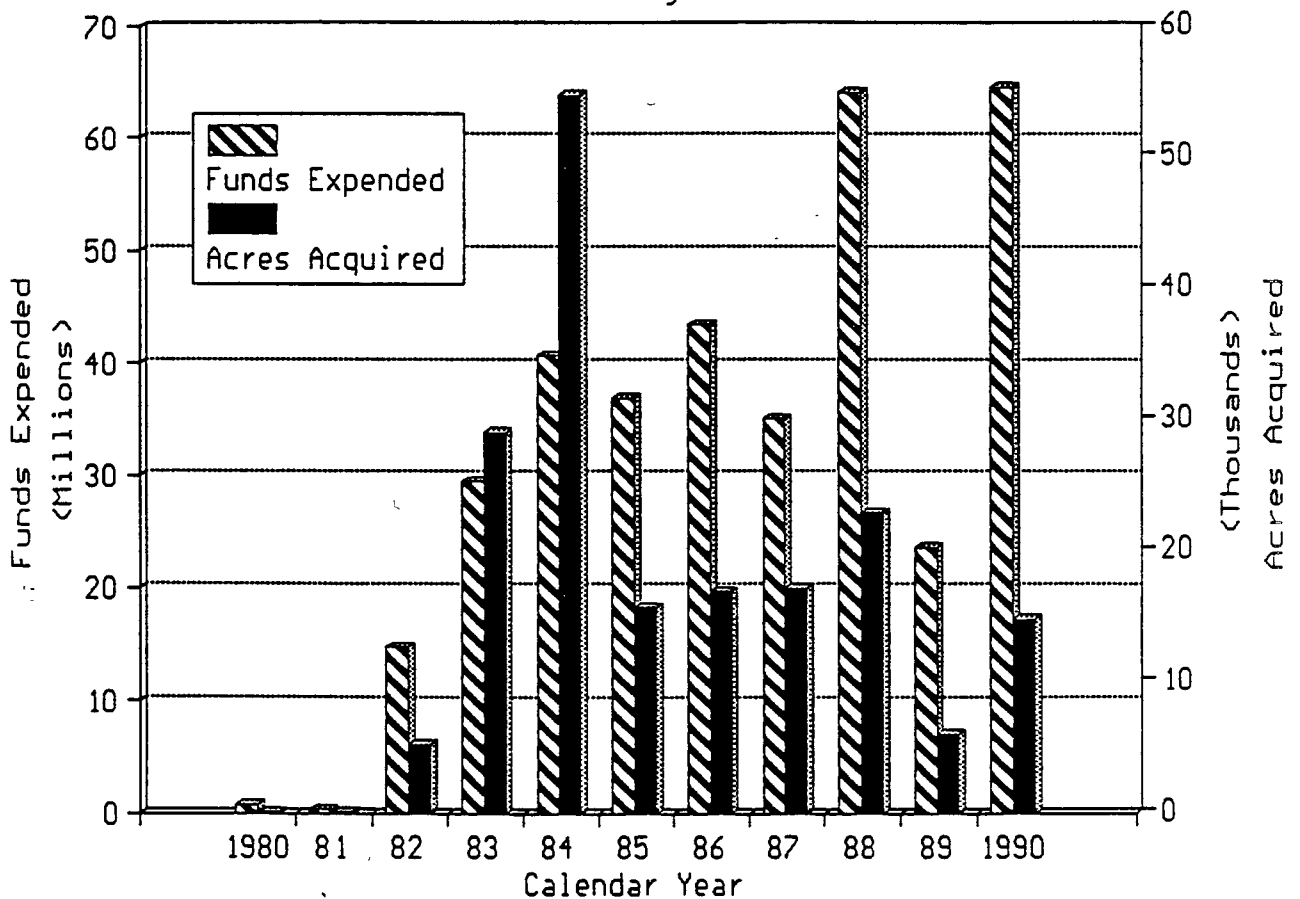
*** EEL expenditures for 1972-79 was determined by subtracting expenditures during 1980 through 1983 from the total \$200 million bond issue.

Table 4: Outstanding Options/Agreements Authorized by Board prior to 1990

Project Name*	Dates Authorized**	Acreage	Amount
Brown Tract/Big Shoal (1)	06/13/89	***	\$203,067
Cayo Costa Island (2)	06/14/88-05/11/89	2.72	30,814
Coupon Bight (1)	04/26/88	.67	47,760
Estero Bay (1)	12/15/87	4,518.00	4,183,000
Fakahatchee Strand (9)	12/15/87-09/14/89	21.41	9,616
North Key Largo Hammock (1)	12/05/89	—	67,028
Pine Island Ridge (1)	09/26/89	99.80	3,663,340
Rotenberger (22)	10/06/87-12/05/89	99.97	45,238
SOE/Golden Gate (7)	04/12/88-11/22/88	4,238.55	3,033,671
South Savannas (3)	12/16/86-08/08/89	180.81	341,800
Spring Hammock (3)	12/02/86-08/09/88	20.74	250,964
St. Johns River For. Estates (1)	01/21/86	2,260.00	881,400
TOTALS		11,442.67	\$12,757,698

- * Numbers in parentheses indicate number of outstanding options/agreements authorized by the Board.
- ** When two dates are shown, the first indicates the earliest date on which the Board authorized an option/agreement, while the second date indicates the latest date on which the Board authorized an option/agreement.
- *** Third option for 2,683 acre parcel.

Figure A: Summary of CARL Acquisitions 1980 through 1990



Note: Includes EEL funds spent under CARL program
Outstanding options included in year authorized.

Figure 1

CARL AND EEL PROJECTS
COMPLETED OR PARTIALLY ACQUIRED

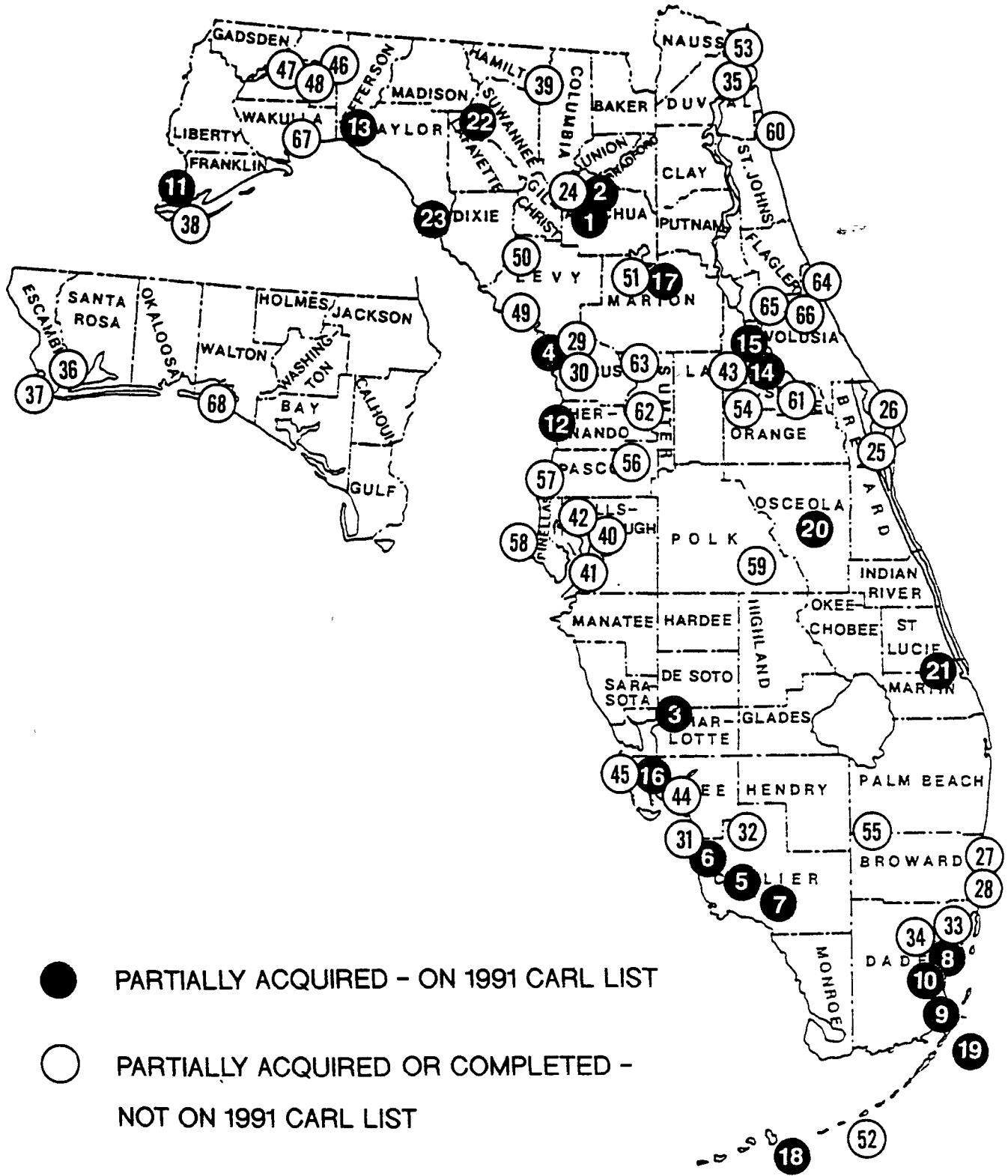


Table 5: Partially Acquired Projects on the 1991 CARL Priority List

Map #	Project	County	Funds Expended*	Acres Acq***
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/Lee	8,273,313.00	18,603.51
4.	Crystal River State Reserve	Citrus	9,100,795.00	2,439.65
5.	Fakahatchee Strand St. Pres.	Collier	12,693,938.00	46,790.93
6.	Rookery Bay NERR	Collier	7,927,646.00	27,395.80
7.	Save Our Everglades	Collier	18,273,943.00	16,290.45
8.	East Everglades (Aerojet)	Dade	10,574,560.00	17,280.00
9.	Deering Hammock	Dade	19,210,675.00	347.22
10.	Tropical Ham. of the Redlands	Dade	254,997.00	10.37
11.	Apalach.Nat.Est.Research Res.	Franklin/Gulf	15,031,809.00	46,521.48
12.	Chassahowitzka Swamp WMA	Hernando	3,936,190.00	16,430.05
13.	Wacissa/Aucilla Riv. Sinks WMA	Jefferson	4,637,536.00	13,179.00
14.	B.M.K. Ranch	Lake/Orange	12,021,992.00	3,335.49
15.	Seminole Springs St. Forest	Lake	21,435,263.00	4,570.90
16.	Cayo Costa Island State Park	Lee	19,276,263.00	1,582.39
17.	Silver River State Park	Marion	8,982,896.00	2,241.02
18.	Coupon Bight Aquatic Preserve	Monroe	685,361.00	116.83
19.	North Key Largo Hammocks	Monroe	55,751,282.00	2,591.99
20.	Three Lakes WMA	Osceola	20,439,386.88	51,485.00
21.	South Savannas State Reserve	St.Luc/Martin	7,451,358.00	4,059.27
22.	Peacock Springs St. Rec. Area	Suwannee	738,517.00	280.00
23.	Big Bend (Coast Tract) WMA	Taylor/Dixie	SOC	--

Table 6: Partially or Completely Acquired Projects NOT on 1991 Priority List

24.	River Rise State Preserve	Alach/Colum	\$ 4,598,957.00	4,182.00
25.	Tosohatchee SR	Orange	16,000,000.00	28,000.00
26.	St. Johns Marsh (Canaveral Pk)	Brevard	839,842.00	2,666.00
27.	Westlake	Broward	11,945,395.00	1,177.84
28.	Pine Island Ridge	Broward	3,663,340.00	99.80
29.	Homosassa Springs St.Wldlf.Pk.	Citrus	3,449,600.00	150.00
30.	Stoney Lane	Citrus	498,857.00	1,373.77
31.	Barefoot Beach	Collier	3,910,000.00**	156.45
32.	Big Cypress Ntnl. Preserve	Collier	40,000,000.00**	134,822.22
33.	Gables By The Sea	Dade	5,628,397.73	180.00
34.	ITT Hammock	Dade	6,111,500.00	692.32
35.	Fort George Island	Duval	10,134,849.00	580.26
36.	Escambia Bay Bluffs	Escambia	394,250.00	16.10
37.	Perdido Key St.Rec.Area	Escambia	8,057,800.00	247.03
38.	Cape St. George St. Res.	Franklin	8,838,000.00	2,294.59
39.	Big Shoals State Forest	Hamilton	4,871,342.00	2,683.00
40.	Bower Tract	Hillsborough	5,491,500.00	1,596.00
41.	Weeden Island State Preserve	Hillsborough	6,000,000.00	616.03
42.	Centro Espanol de Tampa (Ybor)	Hillsborough	1,417,107.00	0.99
43.	Lower Wekiva River St. Res.	Lake/Seminole	3,749,927.20	4,531.70
44.	Estero Bay Aquatic Preserve	Lee	7,657,750.00	5,494.00
45.	Josslyn Island	Lee	144,000.00	9.30
46.	Hernando DeSoto St. Hist. Site	Leon	1,400,000.00	4.83
47.	Fort San Luis St. Hist. Site	Leon	1,025,000.00	49.72
48.	The Grove	Leon	2,285,000.00	10.35
49.	Cedar Key Scrub St.Res./WMA	Levy	1,543,604.00	4,988.00
50.	Andrews Tract	Levy	4,839,000.00	2,843.50
51.	Rainbow River State Park	Marion	5,135,000.00	554.20
52.	Windley Key Quarry SGS	Monroe	2,225,000.00	28.00
53.	Nassau Valley State Reserve	Nassau	232,524.25	639.50
54.	Rock Springs Run State Pres.	Orange	7,632,115.00	8,735.99
55.	Rotenberger/Seminole	P. Bch./Brow.	9,224,717.00	15,028.65+
56.	Little Gator Creek WMA	Pasco	1,175,000.00	565.00
57.	Gills Tract	Pasco	2,050,000	98.24
58.	Gateway	Pinellas	1,533,162.00	753.84
59.	Lake Arbuckle St.Forest/WMA	Polk	8,849,820.00	13,746.00
60.	Guana River WMA/St. Park	St. Johns	25,000,000.00**	4,800.91
61.	Spring Hammock	Seminole	5,611,980.00	709.27
62.	Withlacoochee EEL	Sumter	2,150,000.00	10,228.18
63.	Carlton Half-Moon Ranch WMA	Sumter	6,685,592.00	5,928.40
64.	North Peninsula State Park	Volusia	14,320,741.00	1,583.43
65.	Stark Tract (Blue Spng.S.P.)	Volusia	3,003,900.00	719.44
66.	Volusia Water Recharge Area	Volusia	3,743,800.00	6,665.00
67.	Wakulla Springs State Park	Wakulla	7,150,000.00	2,902.00
68.	Grayton Dunes St. Rec. Area	Walton	2,375,250.00**	800.19

Map numbers correspond to Figure 1.

* Including options approved but not yet closed and EEL funds spent. Does not include funds spent for boundary maps and appraisals unless included in closing.

** Does not include LATF, SOC, WMD, local govt., Fed. funds spent/to be spent.

*** Including most donations and exchanges.

+ Not including Holey Land township and adjacent section within project area that were never conveyed.

CARL Acquisitions/Option Agreements: January 1, 1990 to December 31, 1990

The list of accomplishments under the CARL program during 1990 included the acquisition of approximately 14,900 acres at a cost of about \$64.5 million (Table 7). Important acquisitions during 1990 included major portions of Lower Apalachicola in Franklin County, Seminole Springs and BMK Ranch in Lake County, Rainbow River in Marion County, Highlands Hammock Addition in Highlands County, Estero Bay Buffers in Lee County, North Key Largo Hammock in Monroe County, and several parcels within Cayo Costa, Coupon Bight, South Savannas, Rotenberger, Save Our Everglades and Fakahatchee Strand. Additionally, the Board approved option contracts to secure over 314 additional parcels in 1990 (Table 8). When the options for these parcels close, the State will have purchased another 6,100 acres for \$14.8 million. Thus, the sum total of CARL acquisitions and Board approved option contracts during the ten years that the program has operated exceeds 181,000 acres at an anticipated final cost of over \$356 million.

Table 7: CARL Acquisitions Closed: January 1 to December 31, 1990

<u>Project Name*</u>	<u>Dates Closed**</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Apalachicola River & Bay (2)	08/09/90-09/05/90	3,651.38	\$1,630,650
BMK Ranch (1)	03/29/90	3,335.49	12,021,992
Brevard Turtle Beaches (1)	07/19/90	14.58	2,561,997
Cayo Costa Island (16)	01/23/90-12/31/90	19.88	463,823
Coupon Bight (10)	01/31/90-12/28/90	7.44	103,050
Crystal River (2)	01/31/90-07/25/90	9.77	66,413
Estero Bay (1)	02/03/90	660.00	3,474,750
Fakahatchee Strand (13)	01/16/90-12/12/90	35.00	15,752
Highlands Hammock Addition (1)	12/14/90	804.30	1,841,585
North Key Largo Hammock (36)	01/09/90-12/31/90	269.98	11,960,681
Rainbow River (1)	10/25/90	554.20	5,135,000
Rotenberger (16)	01/23/90-11/09/90	61.25	27,563
Save Our Everglades (117)	01/17/90-12-31-90	602.54	456,564
Seminole Springs/Woods (1)	04/28/90	4,570.90	21,435,263
South Savannas (4)	05/30/90-12/14/90	289.75	1,585,283
Tropical Hammocks (1)	06/22/90	10.37	254,997
Ybor City Addition (1)	06/11/90	0.95	1,417,107
TOTALS		14,897.78	\$64,452,470

Table 8: Outstanding Options/Agreements Authorized by Board of Trustees: January 1 to December 31, 1990

<u>Project Name*</u>	<u>Dates Authorized**</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Carlton Half-Moon Ranch (3)	02/06/90	1,514.00	\$1,773,760
Cayo Costa Island (2)	04/12/90-06/23/90	2.50	117,500
Charlotte Harbor (1)	01/23/90	526.00	202,475
Chassahowitzka Swamp (1)	02/20/90	482.15	475,000
Fakahatchee Strand (75)	02/20/90-12/18/90	407.35	99,288
Gills Tract (1)	10/23/90	98.24	2,050,000
Goldy/Bellemead (1)	12/18/90	540.30	1,730,472
Lower Econlockhatchee (1)	12/18/90	948.05	5,945,557
North Key Largo (4)	03/29/90-09/11/90	50.65	1,099,388
Rotenberger (2)	05/08/90-06/12/90	22.50	11,125
Save Our Everglades (220)	02/20/90-12/18/90	1,491.02	968,952
San Luis Addition (1)	12/18/90	2.04	250,000
South Savannas (2)	08/14/90-12/18/90	32.60	98,492
TOTALS		6,117.40	\$14,821,109

- * Numbers in parentheses in Tables 7 & 8 indicate the number of contracts closed or the number of outstanding options/agreements authorized by Board.
- ** When two dates are shown, the first indicates the earliest date on which a contract closed or the Board approved an option for purchasing project lands, while the second date indicates the latest date on which the Department closed a contract or the Board approved an option.

Table 9: Summary of CARL Trust Fund Spending Authority - January 22, 1991

<u>SOURCE</u>	<u>Deposits and (Encumbrances)</u>	<u>Balance Available</u>
FY 1990-91 Appropriation:		\$45,000,000
FY 1989-90 Unobligated Balance:	\$2,096,450	\$47,096,450
FY 1989-90 Unobligated CARL Bond Funds:	\$717,100	\$47,813,550
Deduct Set Aside for Archaeological Sites:	(\$2,000,000)	\$45,813,550
Deduct Set Aside for Big Cypress Preserve:	(\$1,334,500)	\$44,479,050
FY 1990-91 Acquisitions Approved by Board:	(\$30,802,441)	\$13,676,609
BALANCE AVAILABLE FOR NEGOTIATIONS:		\$13,676,609

Note: Does NOT include Preservation 2000 bond funds.

CURRENT CARL PROGRAM PROCEDURES*

Several major refinements to the CARL program have occurred over the past few years. During the 1984-85 CARL evaluation cycle, a new "project design" process was initiated, which has been further refined 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 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 that 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 parcels 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. The plan was to address not only the CARL goals and criteria, but also acquisition programs of federal and private sector groups such as The Nature Conservancy and the Trust for Public Land as well as other state acquisition programs. The final product, the **Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan (FSLAP)** was approved by the Governor and Cabinet on July 1, 1986. Since then all projects recommended under the CARL program have been evaluated for conformance with FSLAP and also with the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan.

A summary of the FSLAP's five general guidelines and sixteen specific objectives under nine major resource categories is included in Addendum IV. By thoroughly evaluating projects for their conformance with FSLAP's guidelines and objectives, the project selection and ranking process avoids undue subjectivity. The FSLAP was used again this year by the Land Acquisition Advisory Council to assist in its 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 principal 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.

* NOTE: Current procedures for selecting projects under the CARL program are being evaluated (and may be revised) as directed by the 1990 Legislature in the Preservation 2000 Act (See pages 31-34 for further details).

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 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 information provided by the FNAI is an invaluable tool for decision makers 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, conservation organizations, land developers, and others. Information and review 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 and transmission line corridor siting, 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 the protection of 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 11) 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:

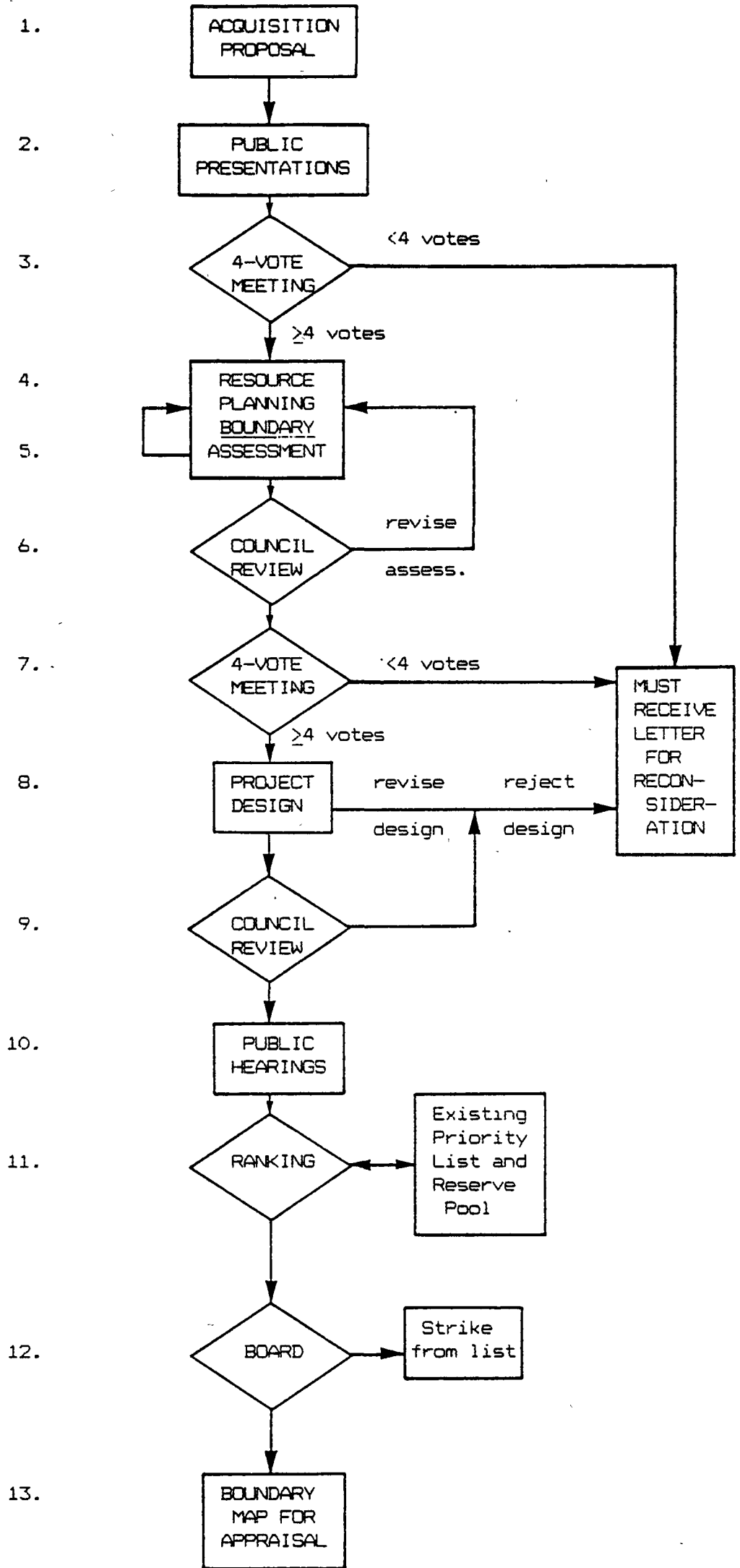
1. Acquisition Proposal Form

Proposals (Filed on form 18-1A, which may be obtained from the Land Acquisition Planning Section, Department of Natural Resources) 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 may include 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 missing 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 to make 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 may be asked to provide additional information about ownerships within the boundaries of the proposal. Proposals receiving less than four votes may be considered during a subsequent evaluation cycle if reconsideration is requested in writing.

4. Resource Planning Boundary (RPB)

Proposals voted for further 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 in 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. Council staff may suggest revisions to the FNAI-prepared RPB. The working RPB developed by Council staff and FNAI defines the project area to be thoroughly assessed. 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 the proposal.
- 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 project 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 public purpose and resource-based reasons for acquisition. 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 acquisition proposals 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. Sovereign 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, 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 public hearings to be held at several locations throughout the state. These hearings are scheduled to obtain additional public testimony on new project proposals, as well as testimony on projects that 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. All the projects, 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 and then each is inserted into the existing list of projects at its calculated positions. The entire list is then 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 priority 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 for appraisal purposes" 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. These maps are prepared by a Florida Professional Land Surveyor and approved by the Bureau of Survey and Mapping. Most boundary maps are contracted by the Bureau of Survey and Mapping. Title information for parcels within the project boundaries is also obtained primarily through contracts with title companies. Appraisals based on boundary map and title information are then contracted by the Bureau of Appraisal.

SUMMARY OF ADVISORY COUNCIL ACTIONS - 1990 EVALUATION CYCLE

The Land Acquisition Advisory Council held ten (10) meetings during the 1990 evaluation cycle (Table 10 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. Three (3) of the Advisory Council meetings also included State Recreation and Parks Land Acquisition Program (SOC and LATF) agenda items.

Table 10: Advisory Council Meeting Dates: March 2, 1990 to December 7, 1990

<u>Date</u>	<u>Agenda</u>	<u>Location</u>
*03-02-90	CARL	Tallahassee
03-12-90	CARL	Tallahassee
06-11-90	WORKSHOP	Tallahassee
*07-06-90	CARL	Tallahassee
*07-20-90	CARL/LATF/SOC	Tallahassee
*10-19-90	LATF/CARL	Tallahassee
*11-26-90	CARL	Naples
*11-28-90	CARL	Cocoa
*11-30-90	CARL/LATF/SOC	Tallahassee
12-07-90	CARL	Tallahassee

NOTE: Meeting Summaries included in Addendum II.

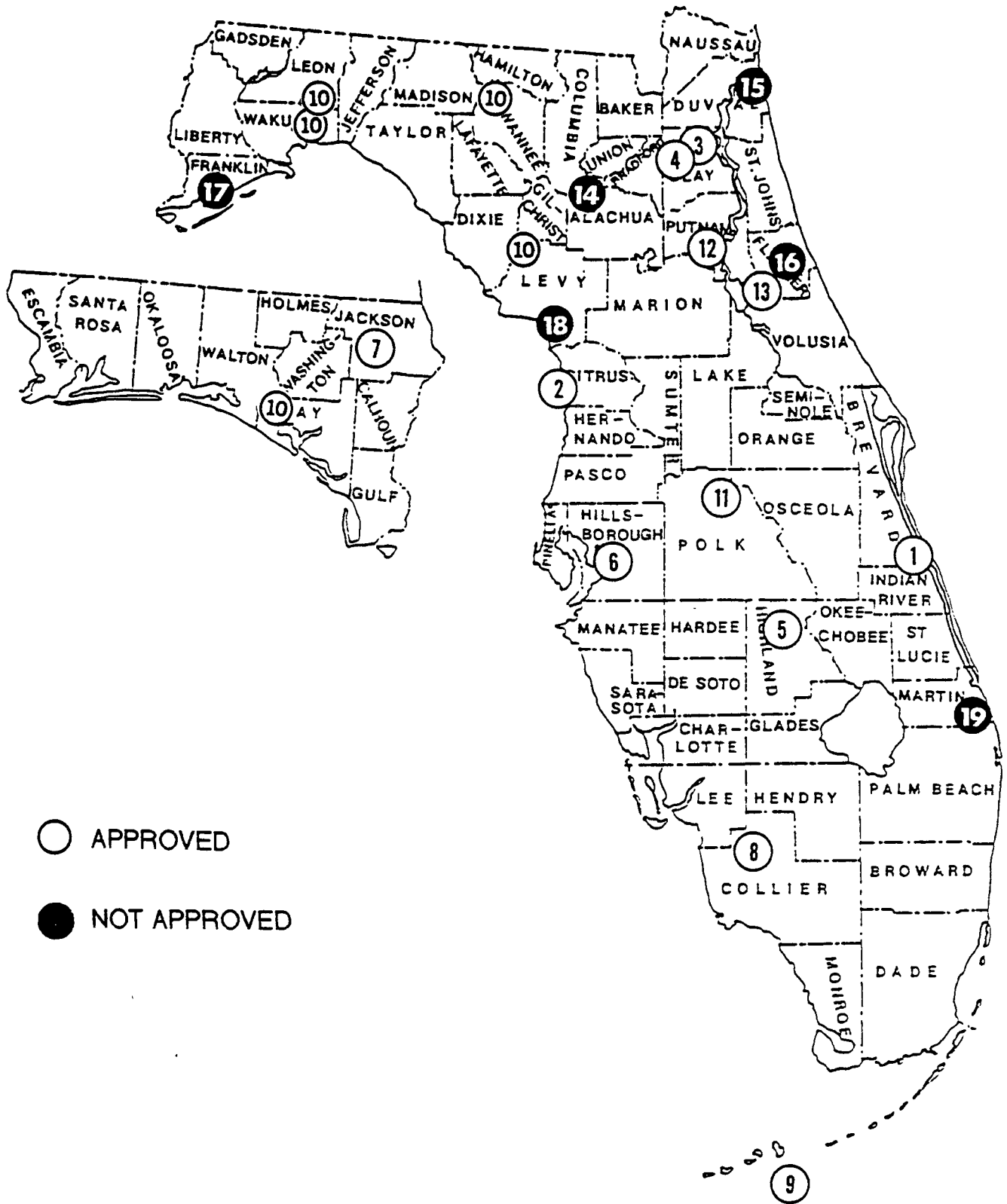
*Public hearings scheduled to receive public testimony.

All Advisory Council meetings were advertised in the Florida Administrative Weekly as required by statute. The agendas for the November 26, 28, and 30, 1990 public hearings (for receiving testimony on projects being considered for ranking on the priority list) were 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 1,200 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 12, July 20, and December 7, 1990. On March 12, 1990, the Council reviewed 60 acquisition proposals: 42 new proposals and 18 reconsidered proposals. The Council voted to assess 19 of the 60 acquisition proposals considered (Table 11, Figure 3, Addenda III & V).

Figure 4

PROJECTS ASSESSED IN 1990



On July 20, 1990, the Advisory Council reviewed and adopted the nineteen CARL assessments prepared by staff (Table 12, Figure 4, Addendum III). The Council voted to prepare project designs for thirteen of these proposals. They also approved a revised Upper Black Creek project design that incorporated the two new Upper Black Creek proposals into the existing CARL project, and they directed staff to prepare a project design for the new Coupon Bight/Key Deer proposal that combines it with the existing Coupon Bight project design.

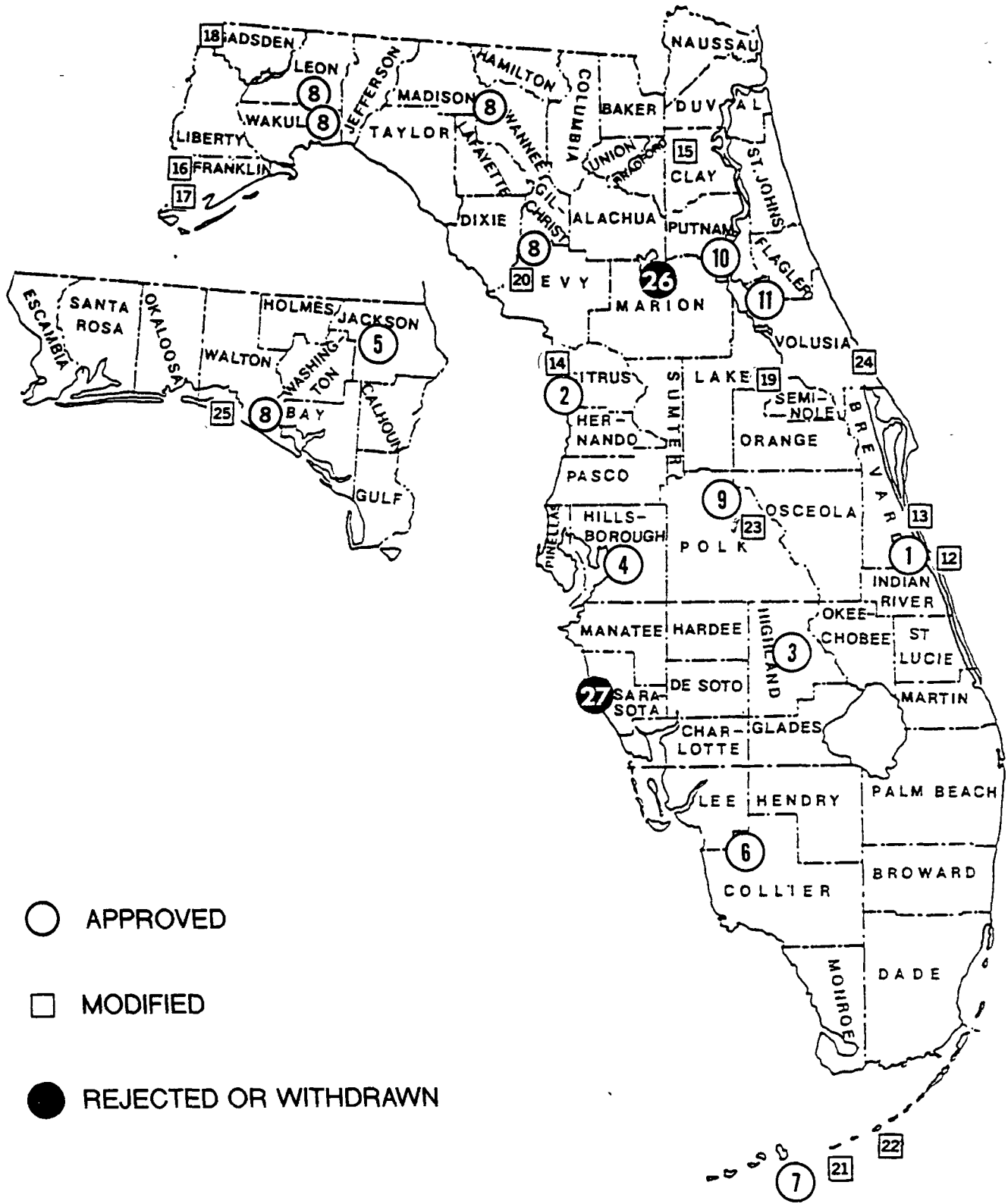
Table 12: Project Assessments Prepared and Reviewed by the Land Acquisition Advisory Council During the 1990 Evaluation Cycle

A. Project Assessments Approved for Project Designs			
Map* Nos.	Project Name	County	Date of Action
1.	Enchanted Forest	Brevard	07-20-90
2.	Homosassa Reserve/Walker Property	Citrus	07-20-90
3.	Upper Black Creek, Phase I	Clay	07-20-90
4.	Upper Black Creek, Phase II	Clay	07-20-90
5.	Placid Lakes Tract	Highlands	07-20-90
6.	Alderman's Ford Addition	Hillsborough	07-20-90
7.	Waddell's Mill Pond	Jackson	07-20-90
8.	Corkscrew Regional Eco. Watershed	Lee	07-20-90
9.	Coupon Bight/Key Deer	Monroe	07-20-90
10.	Florida's First Magnitude Spgs.	Multi-county	07-20-90
11.	Horse Creek Scrub	Polk	07-20-90
12.	Dunn's Creek	Putnam	07-20-90
13.	Lake George	Volusia	07-20-90
B. Project Assessments NOT Voted to Project Design			
14.	O'Leno State Park Addition	Alachua	07-20-90
15.	Big Talbot Island	Duval	07-20-90
16.	Haw Creek Addition	Flagler	07-20-90
17.	Tate's Hell Carrabelle Tract	Franklin	07-20-90
18.	Waccasassa Bay State Pres. Add.	Levy	07-20-90
19.	Old Diamond T Ranch	Martin	07-20-90

* Map numbers correspond to Figure 4

Figure 5

PROJECTS DESIGNED OR MODIFIED IN 1990



- APPROVED
- MODIFIED
- REJECTED OR WITHDRAWN

8 Florida's First Magnitude Springs

On December 7, 1990, the Advisory Council approved eleven project designs prepared by the Land Acquisition Planning Section (Table 13A). The project design for the Coupon Bight/Key Deer proposal was combined with the existing Coupon Bight CARL project, while the two 1990 Upper Black Creek proposals were added to the existing Upper Black Creek CARL project. Several other project designs assigned by the Council or one of its members remain incomplete (see Table 22, page 37).

During 1990, the Advisory Council also considered 16 proposals to modify the project designs and/or boundaries of 16 CARL projects (Addendum II). The Council approved 14 of these proposals (Table 13B), while two were withdrawn or rejected (Table 13C). The boundaries of nine projects were expanded (Seminole Springs, St. Martins River, Spruce Creek, Wabasso Beach, Brevard Turtle Beach, Upper Black Creek, Coupon Bight, Catfish Creek, Gadsden County Glades), while two projects were reduced in size: Topsail Hill by transferring 36 acres to the Save Our Coast priority list, and Andrews Tract by transferring 364 acres to a new CARL project (First Magnitude Springs). Upper Black Creek and Coupon Bight were expanded by incorporating new proposals (see above). In addition to a 728 acre expansion, the Catfish Creek project design phasing was also modified. Wabasso Beach and Brevard Turtle Beach were expanded and combined with the Sebastian Inlet Addition North SOC project and other undeveloped lands to form the new Archie Carr Turtle Refuge project. Gadsden County Glades, which is encompassed within the Apalachicola River & Bay resource planning boundary, was expanded to include two large tracts (the Adkin's and Aspalaga Landing tracts) which were also within that resource planning boundary. The revised Gadsden County Glades project then was renamed the Apalachicola River CARL project. The boundaries of the Lower Apalachicola and Apalachicola River & Bay, Phase I, CARL projects were unaltered; however, they were combined and renamed the Apalachicola Bay CARL project. The Curry Hammock project design was modified to include an additional filled area for facilities siting, but a contingency was added to acquire only one of the two filled areas; thus, the size of the project remained essentially the same.

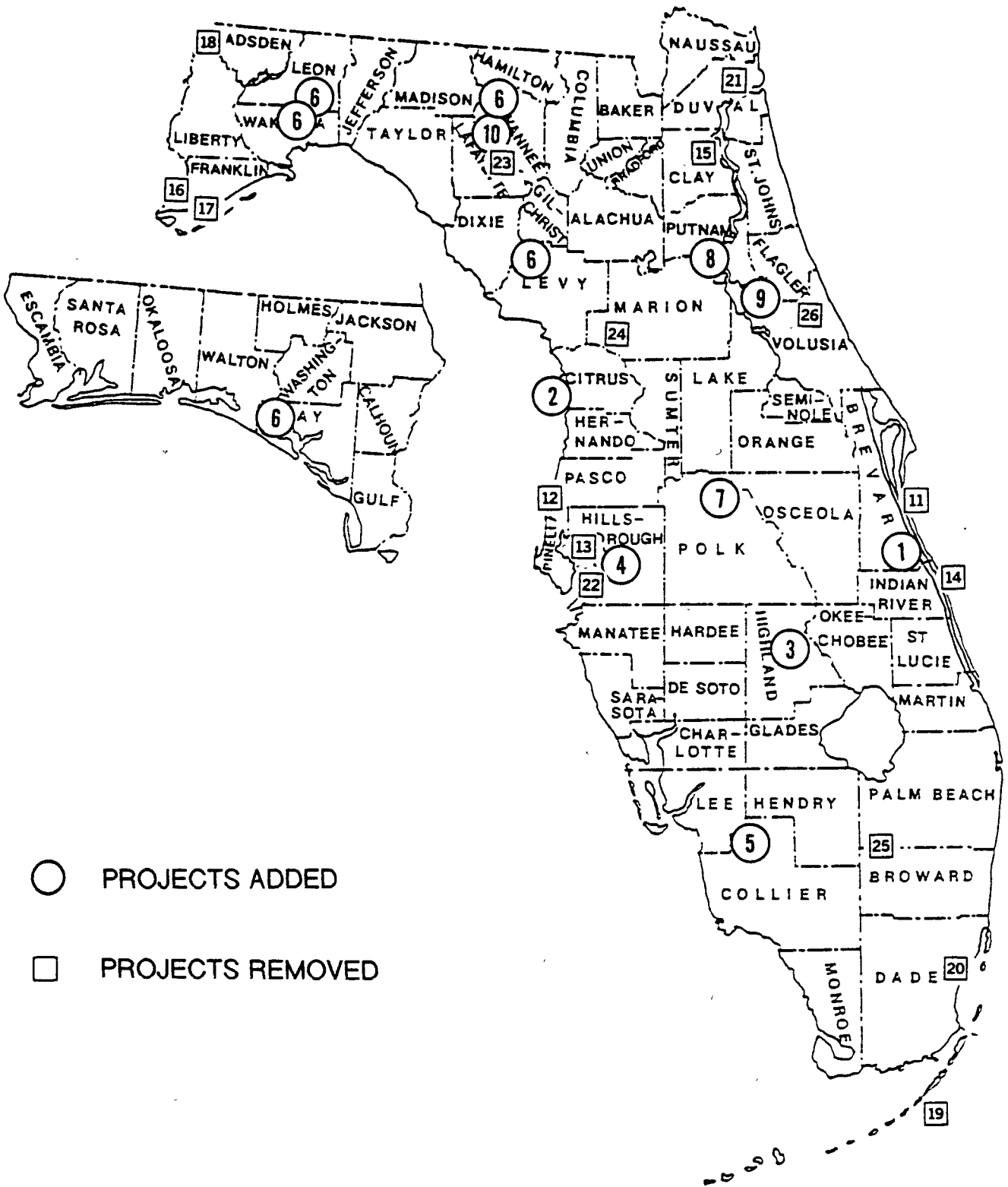
Table 13: Project Designs Modifications Considered - 1990 Evaluation Cycle

A: New Project Designs Approved by the Advisory Council			
<u>Map No.</u>	<u>Project Name</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Date</u>
1.	Enchanted Forest	Brevard	07-20-90
2.	Homosassa Reserve/Walker Property	Citrus	07-20-90
3.	Placid Lakes Tract	Highlands	07-20-90
4.	Alderman's Ford Addition	Hillsborough	07-20-90
5.	Waddell's Mill Pond	Jackson	07-20-90
6.	Corkscrew Regional Eco. Watershed	Lee	07-20-90
7.	Coupon Bight/Key Deer	Monroe	07-20-90
8.	Florida's First Magnitude Spgs.	Multi-county	07-20-90
9.	Horse Creek Scrub	Polk	07-20-90
10.	Dunn's Creek	Putnam	07-20-90
11.	Lake George	Volusia	07-20-90
B: Old Project Designs Modified by the Advisory Council			
12.	Wabasso Beach &	Indian River	} {06-11-90 07-20-90
13.	Brevard Turtle Beach	Brevard	
14.	St. Martins River	Citrus	12-07-90
15.	Upper Black Creek	Clay	} {06-11-90 07-20-90
16.	Apalachicola River & Bay I	Franklin	
17.	Lower Apalachicola	Franklin	} 12-07-90
18.	Gadsden County Glades	Gadsden	
19.	Seminole Springs	Lake	07-20-90
20.	Andrews Tract	Levy	12-07-90
21.	Coupon Bight	Monroe	} {07-20-90 12-07-90
22.	Curry Hammock	Monroe	
23.	Catfish Creek	Polk	12-07-90
24.	Spruce Creek	Volusia	12-07-90
25.	Topsail Hill	Walton	06-11-90
C. Project Designs or Boundary Modifications Rejected or Withdrawn			
26.	Silver River	Marion	12-07-90
27.	Oscar Scherer Addition	Sarasota	12-07-90

* Numbers correspond to Figure 5

Figure 6

PROJECTS ADDED TO OR REMOVED FROM THE CARL PRIORITY LIST
IN 1990



- PROJECTS ADDED
- PROJECTS REMOVED

⑥ Florida's First Magnitude Springs

On December 7, 1990, the Advisory Council ranked 93 CARL projects in priority order: 57 listed projects + 26 reconsidered projects + 10 new projects. As they had done for the 1989 and 1990 priority lists, the Council agreed again to limit the 1991 list to the top 60 projects (see next page). Nine of the 60 projects on the 1991 CARL priority list are new projects, while a tenth (Peacock Slough) is an older project that had been on the 1989 priority list but was removed from the 1990 list because it was ranked below 60 (Table 14, Figure 6).

Two of the 1990 projects (Lower Apalachicola and Apalach. River & Bay I) were combined into a single project (Apalachicola Bay), while another (Wabasso Beach) was expanded and renamed Archie Carr Turtle Refuge (Table 15B). Five projects that were ranked by the Council during the preparation of the 1990 CARL priority list were recommended for removal and were not ranked when preparing the 1991 list: two (Gills Tract & Goldhead Branch Addition) were on the 1990 priority list; and three (Brevard Turtle Beach, Ybor City Addition & Tree-of-Life) were in the pool of projects to be reconsidered (Tables 15A & B).

Seven projects that were included on the 1990 CARL priority list were ranked below 60 and, therefore, excluded from the Council's 1991 recommended priority list (Table 15C). These eleven projects will be reconsidered by the Council during the 1991 CARL evaluation cycle.

Table 14: Projects Added to the CARL Priority List since February 1990

A: 1990 CARL Acquisition Proposals				
<u>Map No.*</u>	<u>Project Name</u>	<u>Rank **</u>		<u>County</u>
		<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	
1.	Enchanted Forest	—	41	Brevard
2.	Homosassa Reserve/Walker Tract	—	14	Citrus
3.	Placid Lakes Tract	—	18	Highlands
4.	Alderman's Ford Addition	—	54	Hillsborough
5.	Corkscrew Reg. Eco. Watershed	—	50	Lee
6.	Florida's First Mag. Springs	—	26	Multi-county
7.	Horse Creek Scrub	—	39	Polk
8.	Dunns Creek	—	40	Putnam
9.	Lake George	—	25	Volusia
B. Reconsidered 1989 Project				
10.	Peacock Slough	63	57	Suwannee

Table 15: Projects Removed from 1990 Priority List or Reconsideration Pool

A: Completed Projects (90% or more acquired)				
11.	Brevard Turtle Beach***	72	—	Brevard
12.	Gills Tract	42	—	Pasco
13.	Ybor City Addition	82	—	Hillsborough
B. Projects Transferred to Other Programs or Projects				
14.	Wabasso Beach	20	8	Brevard/Ind.Riv.
15.	Goldhead Branch Addition	35	LATF	Clay
16.	Apalach. Riv. & Bay, Phase I	14	15	Franklin
17.	Lower Apalachicola	34	15	Franklin
18.	Gadsden County Glades	59	24	Gadsden/Calhoun
19.	Tree-of-Life	79	LATF	Monroe
C: 1990 Projects to be Reconsidered in 1991				
20.	Barnacle Addition	56	63	Dade
21.	Fort George Island	49	86	Duval
22.	Cockroach Bay	33	80	Hillsborough
23.	Andrews Tract	38	66	Levy
24.	Rainbow River	8	77	Marion
25.	Rotenberger/Seminole Ind.Lands	58	65	Palm Beach/Broward
26.	Goldy/Bellemead	60	71	Volusia

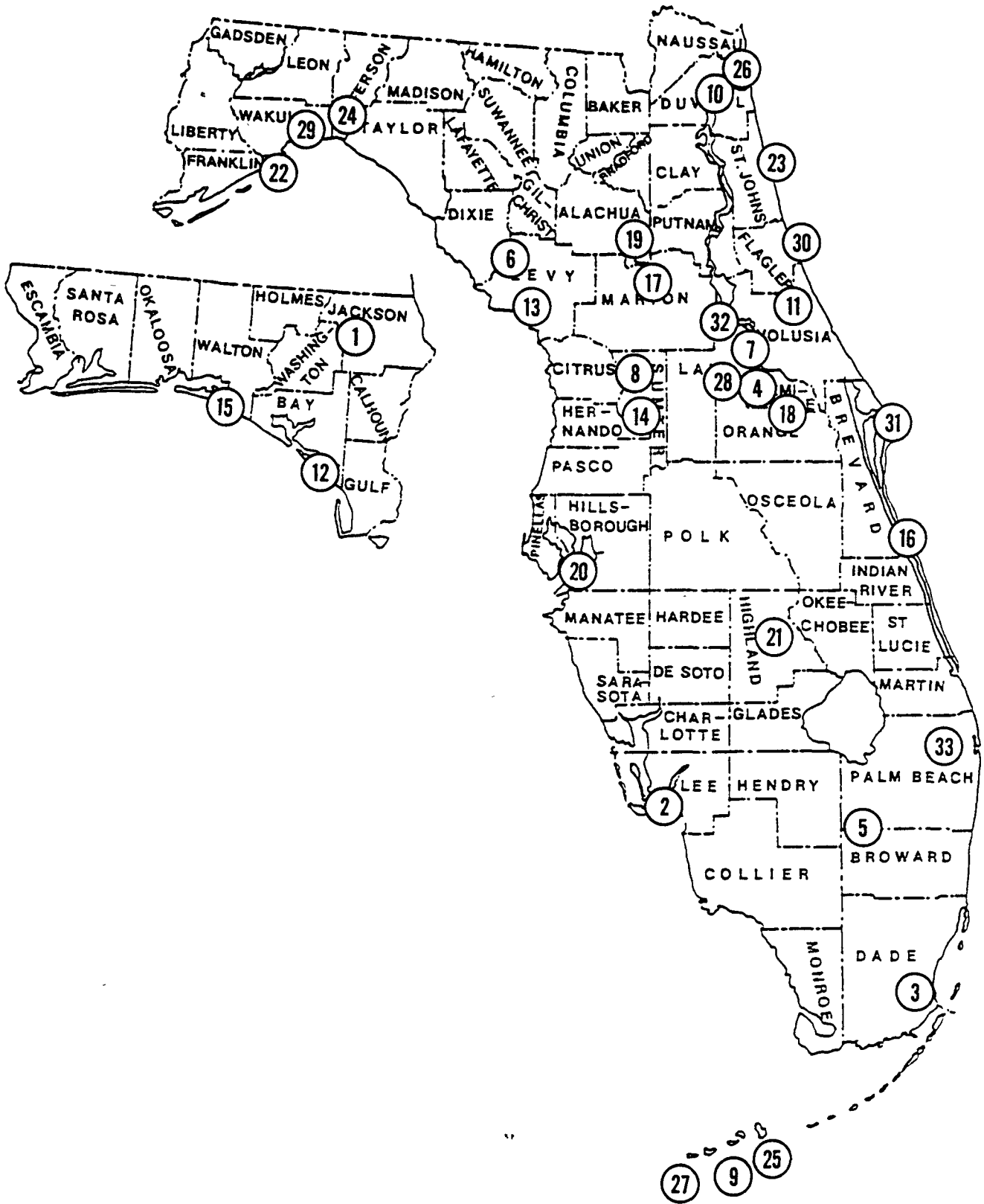
* Map numbers correspond to Figure 6.

** 1990 Rank approved by Board on 2-6-90; 1991 Rank developed by Advisory Council on 12-7-90. Projects ranked below 60 were not included on the Council's recommended priority list.

*** Major parcel was acquired, remaining parcel transferred to Archie Carr Turtle Refuge CARL project.

Figure 7

PROJECTS QUALIFYING FOR BUT NOT INCLUDED ON THE
1991 CARL PRIORITY LIST
(PROJECTS RANKED BELOW 60)



Thirty-three projects were ranked below 60 by the Council and are not included on the 1991 CARL priority list (Table 16, Figure 7). One of these projects was a new project (Waddell's Mill Pond), while seven were on the 1990 CARL priority list (Table 15C). Three of the 33 projects ranked below 60 were Save Our Coast (SOC) projects. Two of the SOC projects were being considered for transfer to the CARL program (St. Michael's Landing & St. Augustine Beach), while the other (Bald Point Road) was transferred to the CARL priority list in 1989. The two being considered for transfer have never been ranked above 60 and, therefore, have never been included on a Board approved CARL priority list. These two SOC projects are still included on the 1991 SOC priority list. The Bald Point SOC project, however, had been removed from the SOC priority list 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 1991 CARL evaluation cycle.

The Advisory Council decided during their December 7, 1990, meeting that the 33 projects that ranked below 60 would be revoted before the 1991 ranking of the CARL list. Projects ranked below 60 on December 7, 1990, must receive four votes from the Council to be reconsidered during the ranking of the 1992 CARL priority list.

Table 16: Projects Qualifying for Inclusion on the CARL Priority List that will be Reconsidered During the 1991 CARL Evaluation Cycle.

Map No.*	Project Name	County	1991 Ranking
1.	Waddell's Mill Pond	Jackson	61
2.	Estero Bay	Lee	62
3.	The Barnacle Addition	Dade	63
4.	Spring Hammock	Seminole	64
5.	Rotenberger/Seminole Ind. Lands	Palm Bch./Broward	65
6.	Andrews Tract	Levy	66
7.	St. Johns River	Lake	67
8.	Carlton Half-Moon Ranch	Sumter	68
9.	Sugarloaf Hammock	Monroe	69
10.	Julington/Durbin Creeks	Duval	70
11.	Goldy/Bellemead	Volusia	71
12.	St. Michael's Landing	Bay	72
13.	Cedar Key Scrub	Levy	73
14.	Withlacoochee	Sumter	74
15.	Deer Lake Parcel	Walton	75
16.	Mullet Creek Islands	Brevard	76
17.	Rainbow River	Marion	77
18.	Wekiva River Buffers	Seminole	78
19.	Lochloosa Wildlife	Alachua	79
20.	Cockroach Bay	Hillsborough	80
21.	Holmes Avenue Scrub	Highlands	81
22.	Bald Point Road	Franklin	82
23.	St. Augustine Beach	St. Johns	83
24.	El Destino	Jefferson	84
25.	Ohio Key South	Monroe	85
26.	Fort George Island	Duval	86
27.	Key West Salt Ponds	Monroe	87
28.	Emeralda Marsh	Lake	88
29.	Wakulla Springs	Wakulla	89
30.	Princess Place	Flagler	90
31.	Canaveral Industrial Park	Brevard	91
32.	Silver Glen Springs	Lake	92
33.	Old Leon Moss Ranch	Palm Beach	93

* Map numbers correspond to Figure 7.

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 4 to 8 and pages 9 to 14). The following represents a synopsis of the major legislation, Board and Council actions, and the Department of Natural Resources policies and procedures that affect the CARL program.

Major Actions of the Legislature During Prior Years

- One of the most important actions 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). Because of a 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 most of its revenue is now derived from excise taxes on documents. The 1990 Legislature further amended the documentary stamp tax rate and distribution formulas (see page 34) such that the CARL Trust Fund now receives the following proceeds:
 - 6.9 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 could accrue funds in excess of \$40 million (Table 17).

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

FISCAL YEAR	Documentary Stamp Tax	Phosphate Severance Tax	Projection Total
1990-91	42.1	10.0	52.1
1991-92	45.0	10.0	55.0
1992-93	48.6	10.0	58.6
1993-94	51.9	10.0	61.9
1994-95	54.1	10.0	64.1
1995-96	57.6	10.0	67.6
1996-97	63.4	10.0	73.4
1997-98	70.1	10.0	80.1
1998-99	76.6	10.0	86.6
1999-2000	82.0	10.0	92.0

NOTE: Based on December 1990 Revenue Estimating Conference.
Preservation 2000 funds & other revenue sources NOT included in this analysis.

- 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 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. Similar, but substantially expanded, bonding authority was provided by the 1990 Legislature under the Preservation 2000 Act (see page 31).
- 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 1990-91, the Legislature appropriated nearly \$3.5 million from the CARL Trust Fund for land management purposes (see Table 21). Other state, federal and local revenue sources (e.g., General Revenue, Land Acquisition Trust Fund, Incidental Trust Fund, and State Game Trust Fund) supplemented the CARL funds or constituted the primary management funds. Estimated management costs for EEL and CARL projects are reported in Table 18 and are more thoroughly itemized in the individual project summaries.

Table 18: Estimated Management and/or Start-up Costs for Acquired and Partially Acquired CARL and EEL Projects.
A: Projects On the 1990 CARL Priority List

Map No.**	Project Name	County	Managing Agencies	Projected Management Budget***	
				FY-1990-91	FY-1991-92
1.	Paynes Prairie State Preserve	Alachua	DRP/DHR/GFC	\$182,116	\$618,500
2.	San Felasco Hammock St. Pres.	Alachua	DRP	47,688	188,700
3.	Charlotte Harbor State Reserve	Charlotte/Lee	DSL	42,884	120,100
4.	Crystal River State Reserve	Citrus	DSL/DHR	26,900	72,232
5.	Fakahatchee Strand St. Preserve	Collier	DRP	87,851	912,020
6.	Rookery Bay NERR	Collier	DMR/DHR	538,625	1,159,192
7.	Save Our Everglades	Collier	NPS/USFWS/DHR/DOF*/GFC	0	1,150,000
8.	East Everglades WEA	Dade	GFC/SFWMD/DRP/DOF*/DHR/NPS*/DADE	25,000	25,000
9.	Deering Estate	Dade	DADE/DRP	652,000	600,000
10.	Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands	Dade	DADE	0	678,000
11.	Apalach. Natnl. Est. Res. Res.	Frank/Gulf	DMR/DRP/GFC/DOF/DHR/NWFMD*	525,391	1,092,119
12.	Chassahowitzka Swamp WMA	Hernando	GFC/DOF/DHR/CITRUS	28,445	29,262
13.	Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks WMA	Jefferson	GFC/DRP/DOF/DHR	1,550	1,800
14.	B.M.K. Ranch	Lake/Orange	DRP/DHR/GFC/DOF*/SJWMD*	0	95,522
15.	Seminole Springs State Forest	Lake	DOF/DHR/DRP/GFC	23,223	95,325
16.	Cayo Costa State Park	Lee	DRP	358,809	524,610
17.	Silver River State Park	Marion	DRP/DHR/DOF*	23,787	1,899,700
18.	Coupon Bight Aquatic Preserve	Monroe	USFWS/DSL/SFWMD	24,500	109,190
19.	North Key Largo Hammocks SBS	Monroe	DRP	1,488,230	129,415
20.	Three Lakes Wildlife Mgmt. Area	Osceola	GFC/DOF	571,008	694,431
21.	South Savannas State Reserve	St.Lucie/Martin	DSL/GFC/DHR	38,780	98,300
22.	Peacock Springs St. Rec. Area	Suwannee	DRP	17,196	166,635
23.	Big Bend (Coast Tract) WMA	Taylor/Dixie	GFC/DOF	411,559	504,218

B: Partially or Completely Acquired Projects NOT on the 1991 Priority List

24.	River Rise State Preserve	Alachua/Columbia	DRP	0	12,000
25.	Tosohatchee SR/WMA	Orange	GFC/DRP	130,477	529,320
26.	St. Johns Marsh (Canaveral Park)	Brevard	GFC/DRP/SJWMD	(Tosohatchee State Reserve)	
27.	Westlake	Broward	BROWARD	1,562,000	*
28.	Pine Island Ridge	Broward	BROWARD	16,000	*
29.	Homosassa Springs St.Wildlife Pk.	Citrus	CITRUS/DRP	432,430	1,558,500
30.	Stoney Lane	Citrus	DSL	(Crystal River State Reserve)	
31.	Barefoot Beach	Collier	DRP	(Delnor-Wiggins Pass St.Rec.Area)	
32.	Big Cypress National Preserve	Collier	NPS	2,580,000	4,080,000
33.	Gables By The Sea	Dade	DADE	0	0
34.	ITT Hammock	Dade	DADE	66,000	35,000
35.	Ft. George Island	Duval	DRP/GFC/DHR	0	4,911,800
36.	Escambia Bay Bluffs	Escambia	PENSACOLA*	*	*
37.	Perdido Key State Rec. Area	Escambia	DRP	0	309,888
38.	Cape St. George State Reserve	Franklin	DMR	(Apalachicola NEER)	
39.	Big Shoals St.Forest/WMA	Hamilton	DOF/GFC/DRP	102,627	166,280
40.	Bower Tract	Hillsborough	HILLSBOROUGH	3,550	6,064
41.	Weeden Island State Preserve	Hillsborough	DRP	28,902	1,494,200
42.	Centro Espanol de Tampa(Ybor City)	Hillsborough	DHR	28,834	88,543
43.	Lower Wekiva River State Reserve	Lake/Seminole	DRP	28,084	105,378
44.	Estero Bay Aquatic Preserve	Lee	DSL	(Charlotte Harbor State Reserve)	
45.	Josslyn Island	Lee	DSL/DHR	(Charlotte Harbor State Reserve)	
46.	Hernando DeSoto St.Historic Site	Leon	DRP/DHR	0	73,991
47.	Fort San Luis St.Historic Site	Leon	DHR	217,947	244,469
48.	The Grove	Leon	DHR	30,000	98,408
49.	Cedar Key Scrub St.Res./WMA	Levy	DRP/GFC	19,225	68,986
50.	Andrews Tract	Levy	GFC/DHR/DOF*/DRP/SRWMD	58,190	76,326
51.	Rainbow River State Park	Marion	DRP	0	769,374
52.	Windley Key Quarry St.Geol.Site	Monroe	DRP	23,061	0
53.	Nassau Valley State Reserve	Nassau	DSL	37,464	42,450
54.	Rock Springs Run SR/WMA	Orange	DRP/GFC/DOF	70,334	174,123
55.	Rotenberger/Seminole Ind. Lands	Palm Bch/Broward	GFC	36,144	38,610
56.	Little Gator Creek WEA	Pasco	GFC	44,832	34,525
57.	Gills Tract	Pasco	PASCO	0	110,000
58.	Gateway	Pinellas	PINELLAS*	*	*
59.	Lake Arbuckle St.Forest/WMA	Polk	DOF/GFC/DRP	94,696	176,183
60.	Guana River WMA/State Park	St. Johns	GFC/DRP/DOF	199,743	409,496
61.	Spring Hammock	Seminole	SEMINOLE	*	350,000
62.	Withlacoochee EEL(Jumper Ck.WMA)	Sumter	DOF/GFC	36,678	42,135
63.	Carlton Half-Moon WMA	Sumter	GFC	161,285	135,903
64.	North Peninsula State Park	Volusia	DRP	0	279,800
65.	Stark Tract	Volusia	DRP	159,559	1,042,300
66.	Tiger Bay SF/WMA (Volusia WRA)	Volusia	DRP	36,017	37,906
67.	Wakulla Springs State Park	Wakulla	DRP	199,292	687,500
68.	Grayton Dunes Beach SRA	Walton	DRP	10,458	260,800

* = data not available ** = see Figure 1 *** = some costs not reported; actual costs may be higher

DHR - Div. Historical Resources, Dept. of State
 DMR - Div. Marine Resources, Dept. Natural Resources
 DOF - Div. of Forestry, Dept. of Agric. & Consum. Services
 DRP - Div. Recreation & Parks, Dept. Natural Resources
 DSL - Div. State Lands, Dept. Natural Resources
 GFC - Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission
 NPS - National Park Service
 USFWS - U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

- The 1989 Legislature amended subsection 253.023(9), F.S., to authorize state agencies to include in state lands management plans the transfer of leasehold interests of state lands to conservation organizations as designated by the Land Management Advisory Council (LMAC). The 1989 legislation also allowed the transfer of fee-simple interest to conservation organizations, but this provision was repealed by the 1990 Legislature.
- The 1987 Legislature extended the expiration date to September 1, 1993, for exercising eminent domain for several CARL projects (Table 19), while the 1989 Legislature provided eminent domain condemnation authority for two additional CARL projects and authorized the Board, by unanimous vote and pursuant to specific criteria, the power to condemn properties on an acquisition list. This power was amended by the 1990 Legislature to allow the Board to condemn properties by a majority vote. Criteria for eminent domain include: (1) state must have made at least two bona fide offers and an impasse reached; and (2) the land is of special importance because: (a) it involves endangered or natural resources and 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 or protect other state-owned lands. DNR was authorized to exercise eminent domain directly or to contract with the FDOT or a water management district to provide this service using their legally approved methods.

Table 19: CARL Projects with Legislative Condemnation Authority

Rank	Project Name	County	Fla. Law
76	Mullet Creek	Brevard	89-331
48	Charlotte Harbor	Charlotte/Lee	87-28
17	Fakahatchee Strand	Collier	87-28
19	Rookery Bay*	Collier	87-28
29	Save Our Everglades	Collier	87-323**
63	Barnacle Addition	Dade	87-323
70	Julington/Durbin Creeks	Duval	87-28
56	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
65	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 1991 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 acquired) 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, (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., and [as amended by the 1990 Legislature] (c) the Board determines that the parcel meets the requirements for eminent domain and that the cost of acquisition by eminent domain is likely to exceed 125% of its appraised value. 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.
- The 1989 Legislature, in addition to actions noted above, amended 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. They also amended subsections 253.025(7) and (8), F.S., to authorize the Division of State Lands to disclose appraisal information to local governments or non-profit conservation organizations when joint acquisitions are contemplated. The Division was also allowed to use, as its own, appraisals obtained by local governments or non-profits, if the appraiser was selected from the Division's approved list and if the appraisal is approved by the Division.

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 9-13).
- 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, ecosystem/landscape analysis of project boundaries. [Note: The 1990 Legislature directed the Advisory Council to revise the FSLAP to comprehensively include other state acquisition programs - see page 32.] The ecosystem/landscape 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/landscape maps of many important areas of the state (see pages 47, 69, 105, 114, and 188).

- 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 project's 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. Six 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 20). 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 ranked number 82 by the Council on December 7, 1990, and was not included on the 1991 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. The Sebastian Inlet Addition North SOC project was incorporated into the Archie Carr Turtle Refuge CARL project and, therefore, was removed from the SOC priority list.

Table 20: SOC Projects Transferred or Qualifying for Transfer to CARL

<u>Project Name</u>	<u>1991 Rank</u>	<u>County</u>
* St. Michaels Landing	72**	Bay
Sebastian Inlet Addition North***	8***	Brevard
Bald Point (Road Track)	82**	Franklin
St Joseph (Peninsula) Bay Buffer	27	Gulf
Gills Tract	****	Pasco
* St. Augustine Beach (Fleeman Tract)	83**	St. Johns
Big Bend Coast (Tract)	33	Taylor/Dixie
Topsail Hill	4	Walton

* Project still included on the 1991 SOC priority list.

** Project ranked below 60 and not included on the 1991 CARL priority list.

*** Project included within Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge CARL project.

**** Project acquired under the CARL program.

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 that 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, and 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 special categories (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 1990 Legislature

Several bills that directly or indirectly influence the CARL program were promulgated by the 1990 Legislature and signed into law by the Governor. Some of these involved management of the state's conservation lands, while other bills affected state acquisition programs. Summaries of the more important legislative actions, relative to the CARL acquisition program, are included below.

General Appropriations Act & Preservation 2000 Appropriations:

- The 1990 General Appropriations Act (HB 3701) and the Preservation 2000 Act (HB 1911), as signed by the Governor, appropriates over \$198 million for acquisition of CARL projects and over \$5 million of CARL funds for management, administration, and related costs (Table 21).

<u>Table 21: CARL Appropriations for FY 1990-91</u>		
<u>Description</u>	<u>Categories</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Land Acquisition (general CARL funds)		\$ 45,000,000
Land Acquisition (P-2000 bond funds)		150,000,000
Debt Service for 1988 CARL Bonds (\$35 million)		3,229,343
<u>Land Acquisition & Bonding Subtotal:</u>		<u>\$ 198,229,343</u>
Division of State Lands:		897,769
Salaries and Benefits.....	\$ 35,994	
Expenses.....	24,671	
Operating Capital Outlay.....	2,672	
P-2000 acquisition staff support.....	834,432	
Florida Natural Areas Inventory Contract		536,165
DNR P-2000 IAAC staff support		110,000
<u>Acquisition, Identification & Operations Subtotal:</u>		<u>\$ 1,543,934</u>
Division of Historical Resources:		304,560
Archaeological Inventories.....	\$ 86,613	
San Luis Historic Site.....	217,947	
Division of Forestry		141,771
Game & Fish Commission		1,846,114
Division of Recreation and Parks:		1,168,341
Salaries and Benefits.....	778,856	
Expenses	389,485	
<u>Land Management Subtotal:</u>		<u>\$ 3,460,786</u>
<u>TOTAL CARL APPROPRIATIONS:</u>		<u>\$ 203,234,063</u>

Chapter 90-217 (CS/CS/HB's 1911, 1039, 1815, 3141) Preservation 2000 Act:

- By far the most important conservation legislation in recent years, if not decades, Preservation 2000 significantly increases funding for the state's major land acquisition programs. As envisioned, the Preservation 2000 Act could raise approximately \$3 billion in bond funds over the next ten years for the state's land acquisition programs. The amount of each year's funding, however, is contingent on legislative appropriations of each year's bond debt service, because no dedicated funding source was included in the Act.

In addition to providing significantly increased funding for the state's land acquisition programs, Preservation 2000 also included provisions for many related issues. The following represents a synoptic summary of the 22 sections of the Preservation 2000 Act that directly or indirectly affect the CARL program:

Section 1: Establishes the "Florida Preservation 2000 Act", creating section 259.101, F.S., which presents legislative findings and describes how P-2000 funds will be distributed. Bond proceeds are distributed as follows:

- 50.0% to Conservation and Recreation Lands (CARL) program, of which at least 20% shall be used to acquire coastal lands.
- 30.0% to water management districts (WMDs) for Save Our Rivers (SOR) and Surface Water Improvement and Management (SWIM) programs.
- 10.0% to Dept. Community Affairs for Florida Communities Trust program to provide land acquisition loans & grants to local governments, of which 50% shall be matched by local governments.
- 2.9% to Div. Recreation & Parks for inholdings & additions.
- 2.9% to Div. Forestry for inholdings & additions.
- 2.9% to Game & Fish Commission for inholdings & additions.
- 1.3% to Dept. Natural Resources for Rails to Trails program.

Also provides P-2000 spending criteria for CARL and WMD projects as follows:

1. A significant portion of the land in the project is in imminent danger of development; or
2. A significant portion of the land in the project is in imminent danger of subdivision which will result in multiple ownership and may make acquisition of the project more costly or less likely to be accomplished; or
3. The value of a significant portion of the land in the project is likely to appreciate at a rate that makes purchasing the land immediately with bond proceeds more cost-effective than delaying its purchase until acquisition funds which are not bonded are available for the project; or
4. A significant portion of the land in the project serves to protect or recharge groundwater and to protect other valuable natural resources or provide space for natural resource-based recreation; or
5. The project can be purchased at 80 percent of the appraised value or less; or
6. A significant portion of the land in the project serves as habitat for endangered or threatened species or serves to protect endangered natural communities.

Section 2: Amends section 212.235, F.S., to allow transfer of \$30 million from State Infrastructure Fund to Land Acquisition Trust Fund to pay debt service on 1990-91 Preservation 2000 bond sales.

Section 3: Amends section 201.15, F.S., to allow funding of Preservation 2000 bond debt service for bonds that may be issued during fiscal years 1991-92 through 1999-2000.

Section 4: Creates the "Florida Preservation 2000 Trust Fund" in section 375.045, F.S., directing the Department of Natural Resources to administer the funds, and giving them the authority to petition the Board to release P-2000 funds that are unlikely to be spent so that they can be used to acquire CARL or LATF/SOC projects. It also directs agencies and districts that acquire lands using P-2000 funds to make these lands available for public recreation, provided that such use does not interfere with protection of natural values. DNR and the water management districts are further directed to control exotic plants on lands acquired with P-2000 funds.

Section 5: Amends section 259.035 to require that the Advisory Council prepare a land acquisition needs assessment (see page 36).

Section 6: Creates section 253.0325, F.S., directing the DNR to modernize state lands records.

Section 7: Amends section 201.022, F.S., to allow DNR access to circuit court records of real-estate transactions to verify actual considerations paid for properties being reviewed in an appraisal report.

Section 8: Amends section 253.023, F.S., increasing from \$250,000 to \$500,000 the maximum value of a CARL inholding or addition, and eliminating the potential for transferring fee-simple interests in CARL lands to conservation organizations. CARL projects may still be leased to or managed by non-profit conservation organizations if approved by the Land Management Advisory Council.

Section 9: Amends section 253.025, F.S., revising the state appraisal procedures for determining the maximum offer, providing additional conditions for when the Board may exceed the statutory maximum offer and use the 125% provision (see page 28), and providing the Board the authority to condemn property on an acquisition list by a majority vote (previously required an unanimous vote). It also provides the Board the authority to use up to 15% of P-2000 funds that are appropriated to CARL for emergency acquisitions when these lands:

- (a) are part of Resolution Trust Corporation sales, or
- (b) will be developed or otherwise lost to public ownership, or for which federal matching funds will be lost, by the time the land can be purchased under the program within which the land is listed for acquisition.

Lands qualifying for emergency acquisition must be on a priority list established by the Advisory Council, or they must contain natural communities or plant or animal species which are listed by the Florida Natural Areas as critically imperiled, imperiled, or rare, or as excellent quality occurrences of natural communities.

Section 10: Creates section 372.074, F.S., establishing the "Fish and Wildlife Habitat Trust Fund" within the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission for the purpose of acquiring and managing lands important to the conservation of fish and wildlife. Funding may be derived from donations, grants, development of regional impact wildlife mitigation contributions, or legislative appropriations, while lands acquired must be via voluntary, negotiated acquisitions pursuant to s. 253.025, F.S.

Sections 11 & 12: Repeals or amends sundown provisions for the water management districts that were included in chapters 82-46, 88-242, and 89-279, Laws of Florida.

Section 13: Amends section 373.59, F.S., directing the water management districts to include in their five-year plans a list of lands needed to protect or recharge groundwater and a plan for acquiring them; and directs the Department of Environmental Regulation to release moneys from the Water Management Lands Trust Fund (Save Our Rivers) for preacquisition costs necessary for the purchase of lands on a district's priority list.

Section 14: Amends section 374.001, F.S., directing the Cross Florida Barge Canal Authority to coordinate acquisitions and management planning activities with the CARL and Save Our Rivers programs.

Section 15: Amends section 375.031, F.S., raising from \$250,000 to \$500,000 the threshold for Advisory Council review of Land Acquisition Trust Fund projects. Projects with an estimated value in excess of \$500,000 are subject to Advisory Council selection procedures.

Sections 16-20: Amends sections 380.504, 380.505, 380.508 & 380.510, F.S., changing the date for appointment of members to the Florida Communities Trust to between February 1 and February 15, 1991, requiring that Trust members meet at least quarterly after their establishment, allowing for the establishment of an advisory committee to assist the Department of Community Affairs in analyzing and reviewing specific project proposals for the Trust, and describing the conditions, terms, and limitations for the use of Preservation 2000 funds allocated to the Florida Communities Trust. P-2000 funds can only be used to acquire fee-simple or lesser interest in lands in furtherance of outdoor recreation and natural resources conservation. Title to all lands acquired by the Trust must first be vested in the Board prior to their conveyance to other entities. If a deed is conveyed, it must contain a reverter clause providing for the reversion of title to the Board if use of the property fails to comply with s. 375.051, F.S., and s. 9, Article XII of the State Constitution. Similarly, an equivalent termination clause must be included in the lease when such is the method of conveyance.

Section 21: Amends 320.08065, F.S., revising the distribution formula for funds derived from the sale of Florida panther license plates as follows:

- 50% to GFC for Florida Panther Research and Management Trust Fund to be used for programs to protect the Florida panther;
- 25% to DNR for Save Our State Environmental Education Trust Fund to be used for programs to inform the public about the habitat needs of the Florida panther; and
- 25% to the Florida Communities Trust for use pursuant to the Florida Communities Trust Act.

Section 22: Appropriates for Fiscal Year 1990-91 the following:

From the Preservation 2000 Trust Fund:

- \$150.0 million to Conservation and Recreation Lands Trust Fund
- \$90.0 million to Water Management Lands Trust Fund
- \$30.0 million to Florida Communities Trust Fund
- \$8.7 million to Div. Rec. & Parks for inholdings and additions
- \$8.7 million to Game & Fish Comm. for inholdings and additions
- \$8.7 million to Div. Forestry for inholdings and additions
- \$3.9 million to Div. Rec. & Parks for Rails to Trails program

From CARL Trust Fund:

- \$110,000 + 3 positions to DNR to assist the Advisory Council
- \$834,432 + 20 positions to DNR to accelerate CARL acquisitions

From General Revenue Fund:

- \$227,668 + 10 positions to DCA to implement Fla. Comm. Trust program
- \$165,000 + 3 positions to FREAC to develop public lands GIS
- \$500,000 nonrecurring funds to FREAC for public lands GIS

From Internal Improvement Trust Fund:

- \$1,472,321 + 1 position to DNR for document imaging & retrieval system

Chapter 90-328 (CS/HB 2753) State Lands:

- Amends section 253.781, F.S., transferring some Cross Florida Barge Canal lands to the federal government for inclusion in the Ocala National Forest, and establishing the "Cross Florida Greenbelt State Recreation and Conservation Area."
- Amends section 253.7829, F.S., directing the Canal Authority, with the assistance of the Department of Natural Resources and the Land Acquisition Advisory Council, to develop management plans for the retention and disposition of lands that were acquired for the Cross Florida Barge Canal.
- Amends section 253.783, F.S., providing a mechanism for counties to obtain surplus Canal Authority lands in lieu of reimbursement for their previous contributions, and directing that excess funds derived from surplus land sales be used for management of the greenbelt corridor in lieu of being deposited in the CARL Trust Fund.
- Amends chapter 374, F.S., transferring the Canal Authority to the Department of Natural Resources within two years of the effective date of deauthorization or upon completion and approval of the management plan, and clarifying other aspects of the transfer of canal authority lands to the state.

Chapter 90-132 (CS/HB 3695) Taxation:

- Amends chapter 201, F.S., raising the documentary stamp tax on stock certificates and bank notes from 15 cents to 32 cents per \$100 face value, and revising the distribution formula for tax proceeds as follows:
 - 70.4% to General Revenue Fund (previously 60.8%)
 - 6.9% to Conservation and Recreation Lands Trust Fund (previously 9.2%)
 - 6.9% to Water Management Lands Trust Fund (SOR; previously 9.2%)
 - 8.9% to Land Acq. Trust Fund (gen. IATF purposes; previously 11.8%)
 - 2.3% to IATF, of which 40% is for land management and development, and 60% is for SOC bond debt service (previously 3.0% @ 40:60)
 - 4.6% to Infrastructure Trust Fund (previously 6.0%)

- Creates section 73.032, F.S., describing when an offer of judgement may be served to a defendant, how it must be served, what it must contain, and the conditions under which it can be accepted or withdrawn; and requiring that the defendant be shown at the time that an offer is made the construction plans, if any, for the project on which the offer is based.
- Amends section 73.092, F.S., redefining the method of determining attorney's fees for cases that involve eminent domain condemnation by a public agency.

Board of Trustees Activities: 1990

In addition to the contract closings, option agreements and other CARL matters involving the Board that were discussed previously (pages 4-8 & 29-30), the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund also participated in several other activities that significantly affect the CARL program:

- On January 31, April 30, and September 15, 1990, the Board reviewed the current status of the Save Our Everglades program. Included in the Everglades status reports that were adopted by the Board were specific recommendations and needs statements, some of which directly or indirectly affected the CARL program. On May 8, 1990, the Board adopted a resolution requesting that the Collier County Commission reject a proposal to extend Sabal Palm Road to Miller Boulevard in the southern Golden Gate Estates. Extension of this road could jeopardize the state's acquisition efforts in this part of the Save Our Everglades CARL project. On September 12, 1990, Governor Martinez issued Executive Order #90-251, directing the Department of Environmental Regulation to make available to the South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) \$40 million during fiscal years 1990-91 and 1991-92 from Preservation 2000 funds for the implementation of the Everglades Surface Water Improvement and Management (SWIM) plan, conditioned on private interests in the Everglades Agricultural Area committing to provide SFWMD with \$40 million over the next ten years to implement the Everglades SWIM plan, and on SFWMD committing at least \$40 million over the next ten years to implement the Everglades SWIM plan.
- On January 17, 1990, Governor Martinez issued Executive Order #90-14, directing or requesting state, regional, and local government agencies to take the actions necessary to implement the Suwannee River Task Force Recommendations as amended. Included in these recommendations were specific recommendations to establish joint participation between local, regional and state land acquisition programs, to encourage the development of alternative funding sources for land acquisition and management in the Suwannee basin, and to augment existing funding sources for land acquisition to the greatest extent practicable.
- On April 19, 1990, the Governor issued Executive Order #90-116, directing the Governor's Office of Environmental Affairs to coordinate with state, federal and local agencies, conservation organizations, and individuals to enhance the protection of natural areas representative of native Florida habitat, to protect endangered and threatened species of plants and animals, and species of special concern with the goal of removing or reducing the danger to these species; to protect species unique to Florida; and to ensure the continued ecological diversity that sets Florida apart from other states. This order, known as "Nature 2000", further directs the Departments of Environmental Regulation, Transportation, Community Affairs, Commerce, and Health and Rehabilitative Services and requests the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the National Park Service, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the Departments of State, Agriculture and Consumer Services, and Natural Resources to cooperate and designate staff to work with the Office of Environmental Affairs to develop a coordinated program of land acquisition, and agreements and financial incentives that will place major emphasis on protection of Florida's remaining natural areas, endangered and threatened species, and species of special concern, their habitat and ecological diversity.

- On April 20, 1990, the Commission on the Future of Florida's Environment, which was established by the Governor in 1988, submitted its report. Included in the report were "two recommendations of paramount importance, critical to the preservation of the Florida we know and love." One of these was a recommendation that "the 1990 Legislature enact law to significantly enhance the funding of the state's environmental land acquisition and restoration programs by authorizing a bonding program to raise \$300 million per year for the next ten years." This and several other recommendations included in the report culminated in the legislature's enactment of the Preservation 2000 Act (see pages 31 to 34).

General Activities of the Advisory Council: 1990

In addition to Advisory Council activities presented on pages 15 to 25 and 29 to 30, the Advisory Council has also been involved with several other CARL related activities. Some of the most important activities were:

- On July 20, 1990, the Advisory Council discussed the workplan proposed for preparing the Preservation 2000 Needs Assessment as assigned by the 1990 Legislature. The Council directed staff to form the following seven working groups or task forces to address specific legislative assignments:
 - (1) Land Acquisition Programs Integration Committee
 - (2) Preservation 2000 Bonding Committee
 - (3) Groundwater Resources Committee
 - (4) Data Inventory and Assessment Committee
 - (5) Land Management Needs and Cost Committee
 - (6) Legislative Oversight Committee for General Program Matters
 - (7) Legislative Oversight Committee for Acquisition Procedures

Members of these committees were composed of representatives of the Advisory Council agencies and other state agencies, water management districts, county commissions, non-profit conservation and land planning organizations, and the Florida Resources and Environmental Analysis Center (FREAC). Each committee held several meetings to address the particular issues required by the legislature. The Preservation 2000 Needs Assessment will include proposed legislation that recommends a process by which the state can accurately assess which lands need to be acquired to protect endangered or threatened species, endangered natural communities, and ecological systems, and will specifically address the following:

1. The feasibility and effectiveness of integrating existing inventory and information systems and documents to produce a comprehensive, computer-digitized inventory of natural resources throughout the state;
2. The potential roles of the Division of Bond Finance, the Auditor General, and the Revenue Estimating Conference in evaluating the costs and benefits of bonding to acquire public lands and in recommending specific guidelines for determining when bonding is justified;
3. Revisions to the Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan to include the Save Our Rivers program and other state and local land acquisition programs, and to serve as a true statewide plan to acquire lands to protect ecological systems;
4. The development of a proactive nomination process for potential land acquisitions whereby state agencies identify the most important and the most endangered parcels for acquisition, including identification of the entities which should develop resource assessment data, screen the data, and develop a priority list of ecosystems, habitats for endangered or threatened species, and lands containing endangered natural communities, on which the state should focus its acquisition programs;
5. A method for assessing the importance of acquiring lands which can serve to protect or recharge groundwater and the degree to which state land acquisition programs should focus on purchasing such lands; and
6. A method for determining land management needs and costs.

The Council reviewed the progress of each of these committees during their October 19 and November 30, 1990, meetings. A draft report is expected to be completed by March 1, 1990, for preliminary presentation to the legislature. The final report will be completed by July 1, 1990.

- On June 11, 1990, the Advisory Council held a public hearing at the Marjory Stoneman Douglas Building to review the proposed revisions to Rule 18-8, F.A.C., which governs Council activities and CARL procedures, and to discuss the Department of Natural Resources negotiations policies and work plan for acquiring CARL projects. The Department delegated to the Advisory Council the power to revise the Department's negotiations policies. The Advisory Council recommended no changes to the current policy and proposed work plan.
- Several project designs assigned by the Advisory Council or requested by members of the Council remain to be completed (Table 22).

Table 22: Project Designs Assigned for 1991

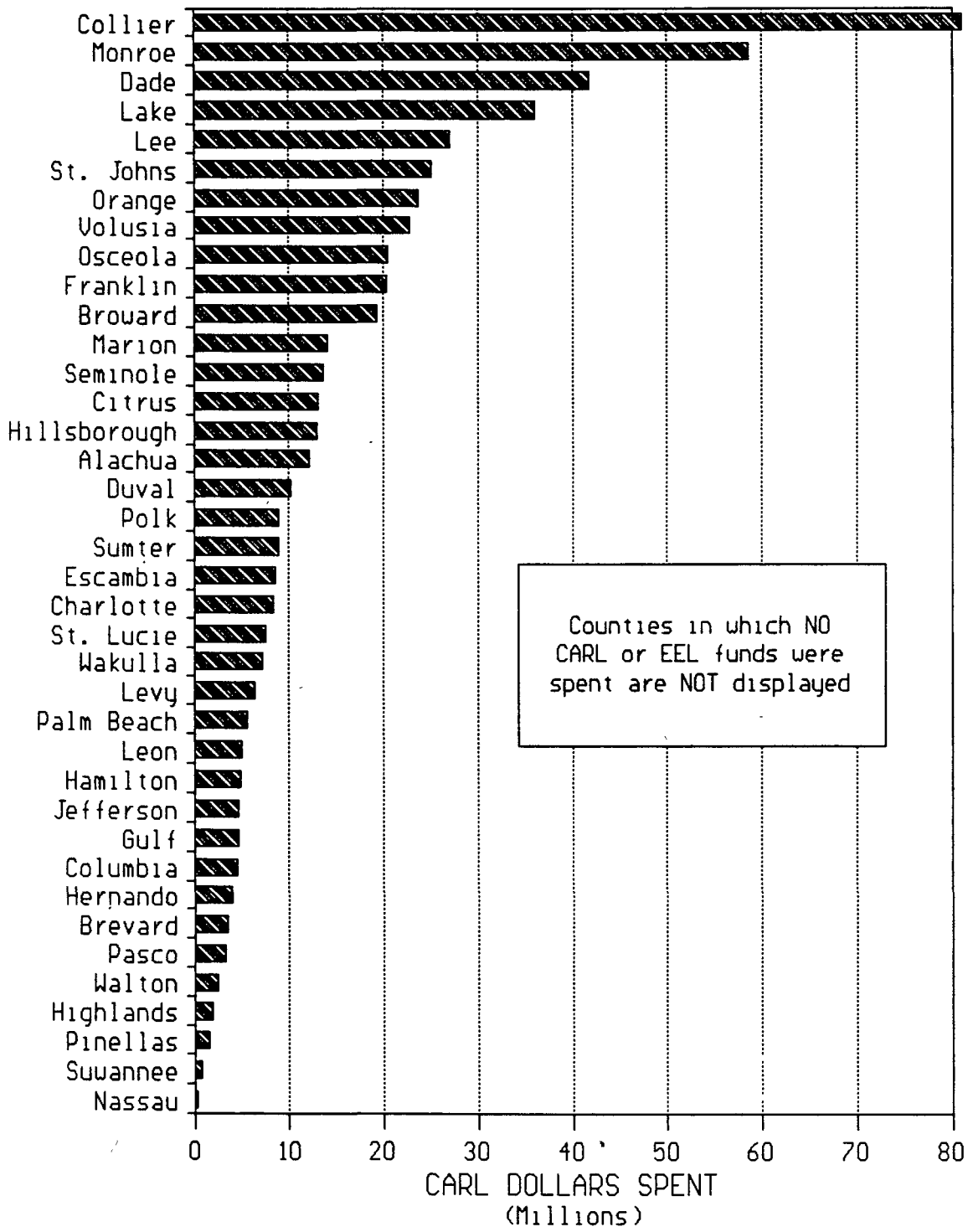
<u>Project Name</u>	<u>County</u>
Apalachicola River, Phase II	Calhoun/Gadsden/Jackson/Liberty
Save Our Everglades (Golden Gate Estates)	Collier
Apalachicola Historic Working Waterfront	Franklin
Apalachicola Bay, Phase II	Franklin/Gulf
Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks	Jefferson/Taylor
Yamato Scrub	Palm Beach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

Department of Natural Resources Activities: 1990

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 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 Division 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, the Division of State Lands and the Land Acquisition Planning Section 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 information disseminated.
- The Department reorganized the Divisions of Recreation and Parks and State Lands to centralize planning staffs under the Executive Director. As part of this effort the CARL Evaluation Section was transferred to the Office of Land Use Planning and Biological Services and assumed additional roles for coordinating Advisory Council matters involving the Land Acquisition Trust Fund and Save Our Coast programs.

Figure B: CARL & EEL FUNDS SPENT
IN ORDER OF AMOUNT SPENT



CONCLUSION

With the passage of the Preservation 2000 Act, the State of Florida has one of the most aggressive conservation and recreation land acquisition programs in the United States. 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 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 181,000 acres at a cost of nearly \$356 million since 1980. The 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, commercial or agricultural uses, it is effectively lost as a possible conservation and recreation land.

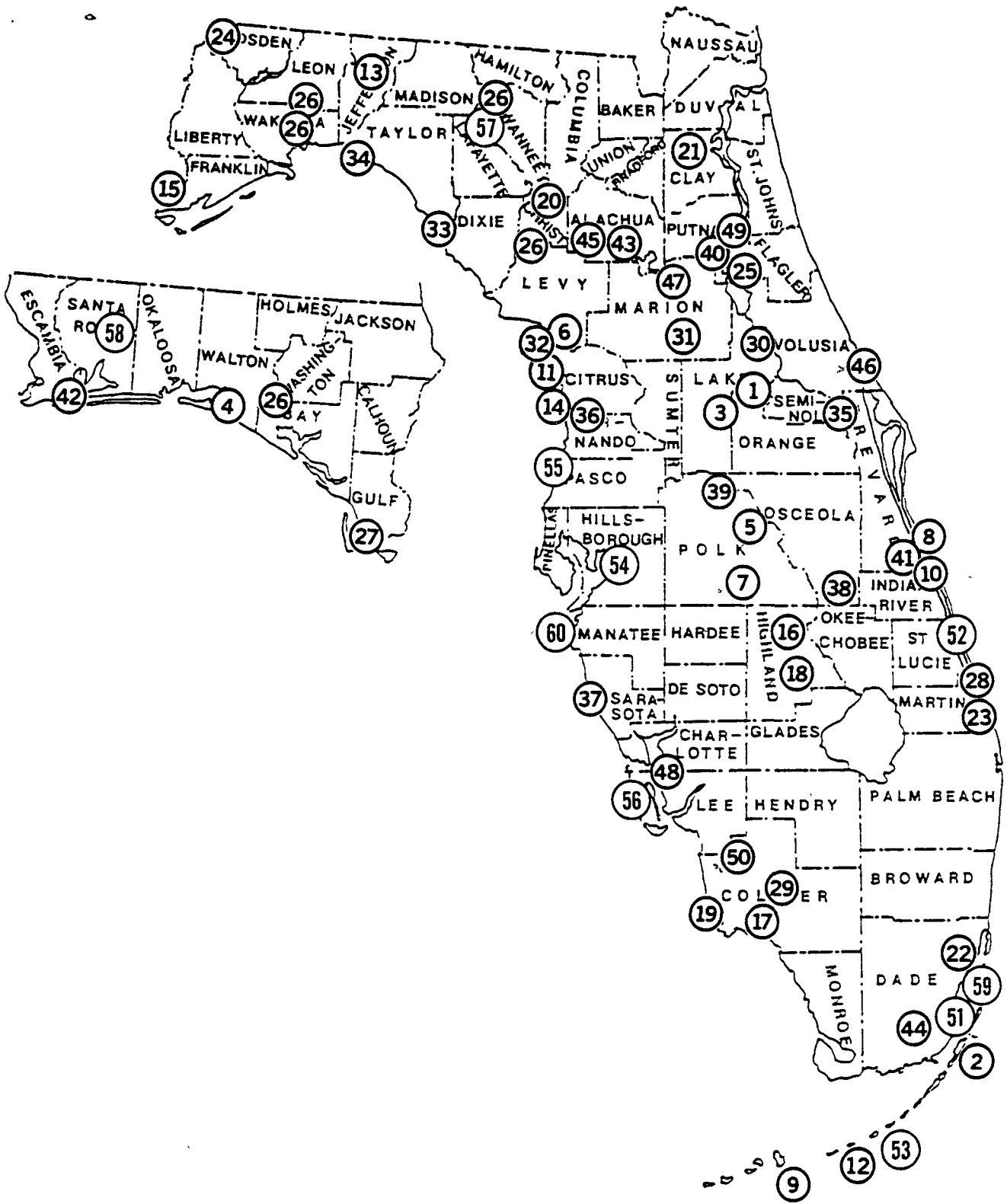
The increased funding that was authorized by the 1990 Florida Legislature in the Preservation 2000 Act is a clear indication of Florida's commitment to the acquisition of conservation and recreation lands. This commitment, if continued, should be sufficient to accomplish many of the goals of the CARL program. The current CARL list includes properties whose cumulative tax value is nearly \$437 million. This amount could easily translate into \$750 million to \$1 billion in real estate on the 1991 CARL list. Another 33 projects qualify for inclusion on the CARL priority list but were excluded primarily because funds are insufficient to feasibly acquire them in a timely manner. Additionally, the Save Our Coast (SOC) program funds are nearly exhausted. Six 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 prime coastal locations. Thus, another \$66 million in tax value or \$113 million or more in real estate should be acquired but are not included on the CARL list largely because of limited funds.

With P-2000 the projected income for the CARL program alone over the next ten years could be close to \$2 billion. CARL funds will most assuredly be supplemented by local government acquisition funds, as more than 10 local governments have already passed recent referenda to raise over \$500 million for the acquisition of conservation and recreation lands. Additionally, the increased funding for the Save Our Rivers, Florida Communities Trust, Florida Rails to Trails, and agency inholdings and additions programs will mean that the CARL program is no longer the only funding source for many worthy projects. Without P-2000 funding, many important state, regional, and local projects would be lost forever to other uses.

The CARL program is continually being reevaluated and modified to achieve the state's goals and objectives 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 the alarming rate of nearly 1,000 new residents each day. The CARL program, alone, cannot compete with these ever increasing pressures. Thus, the concerted efforts of state, federal, and local governments, and of non-profit conservation organizations are required in order to accomplish the goals and objectives of the state's land acquisition programs.

Figure 8

1991 CARL PRIORITY LIST PROJECTS



26 Florida's First Magnitude Springs

1991 CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS (CARL) PRIORITY LIST

1. Seminole Springs/Woods (Lake County).....	45
2. North Key Largo Hammock (Monroe County).....	50
3. B.M.K. Ranch (Lake/Orange Counties).....	54
4. Topsail Hill (Walton County).....	58
5. Catfish Creek (Polk County).....	61
6. Levy County Forest/Sandhills (Levy County).....	64
7. Saddle Blanket Scrub (Polk County).....	67
8. Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge (Brevard/Indian River Counties).....	71
9. Coupon Bight/Key Deer (Monroe County).....	78
10. Sebastian Creek (Brevard/Indian River Counties).....	85
11. St. Martins River (Citrus County).....	88
12. Curry Hammock (Monroe County).....	91
13. Letchworth Mounds (Jefferson County).....	94
14. Homosassa Reserve/Walker Property (Citrus County).....	97
15. Apalachicola Bay (Franklin County).....	100
16. Highlands Hammock (Highlands County).....	109
17. Fakahatchee Strand (Collier County).....	112
18. Placid Lakes Tract (Highlands County).....	116
19. Rookery Bay (Collier County).....	119
20. Waccasassa Flats (Gilchrist County).....	123
21. Upper Black Creek (Clay County).....	126
22. Miami Rockridge Pinelands (Dade County).....	129
23. Seabranh (Martin County).....	137
24. Apalachicola River (Gadsden/Calhoun Counties).....	140
25. Lake George (Volusia/Putnam Counties).....	145
26. Florida's First Magnitude Springs (Bay, Leon, Levy, Suwannee, Wakulla Counties).....	148
27. St. Joseph Bay Buffer (Gulf County).....	155
28. South Savannas (St. Lucie/Martin Counties).....	159
29. Save Our Everglades (Collier County).....	164
30. Wekiva-Ocala Connector (Lake/Volusia Counties).....	170
31. Heather Island (Marion County).....	175
32. Crystal River (Citrus County).....	179
33. Big Bend Coast Tract (Taylor/Dixie Counties).....	183
34. Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks (Jefferson/Taylor Counties).....	190
35. Lower Econlockhatchee (Seminole County).....	194
36. Chassahowitzka Swamp (Hernando County).....	197
37. Oscar Scherer Addition (Sarasota County).....	201
38. Three Lakes/Prairie Lakes (Osceola County).....	204
39. Horse Creek Scrub (Polk County).....	208
40. Dunns Creek (Putnam County).....	211
41. Enchanted Forest (Brevard County).....	214
42. Garcon Point (Santa Rosa County).....	217
43. Paynes Prairie (Alachua County).....	220
44. East Everglades (Dade County).....	223
45. San Felasco Hammock Addition (Alachua County).....	228
46. Spruce Creek (Volusia County).....	231
47. Silver River (Marion County).....	234
48. Charlotte Harbor (Charlotte/Lee Counties).....	238
49. Caravelle Ranch (Putnam County).....	242
50. Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed (Collier/Lee Counties).....	245
51. Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands (Dade County).....	248
52. North Fork St. Lucie (St. Lucie County).....	254
53. North Layton Hammock (Monroe County).....	257
54. Aldermans Ford Addition (Hillsborough County).....	260
55. Wetstone/Berkovitz (Pasco County).....	263
56. Cayo Costa Island (Lee County).....	266
57. Peacock Slough (Suwannee County).....	270
58. Blackwater River State Forest Addition (Santa Rosa County).....	273
59. Deering Estate Addition (Dade County).....	276
60. Emerson Point (Manatee County).....	279

TABLE 23: 1991 CUMULATIVE VALUES AND ACREAGES

	PROJECT	ACREAGE+ ACQUIRED	REMAINING ACREAGE	REMAINING TAX VALUE	CUMULATIVE TAX VALUE	CUMULATIVE ACREAGE
WR	1 SEMINOLE SPRINGS/WOODS	4,571	11,029	\$15,111,610	\$15,111,610	11,029
	2 NORTH KEY LARGO HAMMOCK	1,810	1,399	12,648,880	27,760,490	12,428
WR*	3 B.M.K.RANCH	3,335	4,275	5,609,620	33,370,110	16,703
	4 TOPSAIL HILL	-0-	1,281	16,210,840	49,580,950	17,984
	5 CATFISH CREEK	-0-	6,362	5,742,640	55,323,590	24,346
	6 LEVY COUNTY FOREST/SANDHILLS	-0-	54,544	16,524,000	71,847,590	78,890
	7 SADDLE BLANKET LAKES SCRUB	-0-	878	680,340	72,527,930	79,768
*	8 ARCHIE CARR SEA TURTLE REFUGE	-0-	503	10,000,000	82,527,930	80,271
*	9 COUPON BIGHT	117	1,060	7,349,350	89,877,280	81,331
M	10 SEBASTIAN CREEK	-0-	3,776	2,755,540	92,632,820	85,107
M	11 ST. MARTINS RIVER	-0-	9,306	5,939,240	98,572,060	94,413
	12 CURRY HAMMOCK	-0-	404	2,927,700	101,499,760	94,817
	13 LETCHWORTH MOUNDS	-0-	462	287,290	101,787,050	95,279
M*	14 HOMOSASSA RESERVE/WALKER PROPERTY	2,053	4,868	7,686,880	109,473,930	100,147
70%	15 APALACHICOLA BAY	9,587	4,280	5,355,440	114,829,370	104,427
	16 HIGHLANDS HAMMOCK	804	4,694	1,355,880	116,185,250	109,121
SOE	17 FAKAHATCHEE STRAND	46,763	27,611	12,424,950	128,610,200	136,732
	18 PLACID LAKES TRACT	-0-	3,602	1,265,000	129,875,200	140,334
M	19 ROOKERY BAY	1,153	10,853	13,756,000	143,631,200	151,187
	20 WACCASASSA FLATS	-0-	44,846	6,183,000	149,814,200	196,033
BP/SA	21 UPPER BLACK CREEK	6,444	15,114	23,089,370	172,903,570	211,147
BP/SA	22 MIAMI ROCKRIDGE PINELANDS	-0-	290	5,616,000	178,519,570	211,437
*M	23 SEABRANCH	-0-	939	11,228,550	189,748,120	212,376
	24 APALACHICOLA RIVER	-0-	5,922	4,532,300	194,280,420	218,298
BP/SA M	25 LAKE GEORGE	19,312	18,140	8,567,890	202,848,310	236,438
*	26 FLORIDA'S FIRST MAGNITUDE SPRINGS	-0-	2,907	5,718,490	208,566,800	239,345
	27 ST. JOSEPH BAY BUFFER	-0-	1,979	2,915,000	211,481,800	241,324
*70%	28 SOUTH SAVANNAS	568	1,944	10,461,530	221,943,330	243,268
*SOE	29 SAVE OUR EVERGLADES	133,613	68,735	36,658,250	225,609,155	312,003
M*WR	30 WEKIVA-OCALA CONNECTOR	-0-	12,070	10,688,000	236,297,155	324,073
BP/SA	31 HEATHER ISLAND	4,400	9,958	13,997,000	250,294,155	334,031
M	32 CRYSTAL RIVER	-0-	5,103	4,886,000	255,180,155	339,134
M70%	33 BIG BEND COAST TRACT	68,009	11,676	3,461,000	258,641,155	350,810
	34 WACISSA & AUCILLA RIVER SINKS	13,179	5,614	3,358,820	261,999,975	356,424
BP/SA	35 LOWER ECONLOCKHATCHEE	2,090	13,078	12,633,430	274,633,405	369,502
M70%	36 CHASSAHOWITZKA SWAMP	16,580	6,700	4,632,000	279,265,405	376,202
	37 OSCAR SCHERER ADDITION	-0-	915	2,462,540	281,727,945	377,117
70%	38 THREE LAKES/PRAIRIE LAKES	-0-	6,870	5,071,000	286,798,945	383,987
BP/SA	39 HORSE CREEK SCRUB	-0-	1,325	3,262,180	290,061,125	385,312
M	40 DUNNS CREEK	-0-	8,966	4,876,420	294,937,545	394,278
BP/SA	41 ENCHANTED FOREST	-0-	414	3,839,500	298,777,045	394,692
BP/SA	42 GARCON POINT	-0-	1,859	932,190	299,709,235	396,551
70%	43 PAYNES PRAIRIE	-0-	6,232	7,491,000	307,200,235	402,783
SOE	44 EAST EVERGLADES	26,747	74,816	19,784,000	326,984,235	477,599
70%	45 SAN FELASCO HAMMOCK ADDITION	-0-	1,454	2,646,000	329,630,235	479,053
BP/SA M	46 SPRUCE CREEK	-0-	1,790	2,654,490	332,284,725	480,843
M70%	47 SILVER RIVER	2,241	912	13,330,000	345,614,725	481,755
M70%	48 CHARLOTTE HARBOR	1,366	4,830	1,952,000	347,566,725	486,585
BP/SA	49 CARAVELLE RANCH	6,503	5,689	3,352,050	350,918,775	492,274
BP/SA	50 CORKSCREW REGIONAL ECO. WATERSHED	-0-	18,205	23,704,330	374,623,105	510,479
BP/SA*	51 TROPICAL HAMMOCKS OF THE REDLANDS	-0-	209	4,433,000	379,056,105	510,688
*	52 NORTH FORK ST. LUCIE	-0-	1,350	6,006,000	385,062,105	512,038
	53 NORTH LAYTON HAMMOCK	-0-	74	902,430	385,964,535	512,112
BP/SA	54 ALDERMANS FORD ADDITION	-0-	1,079	5,904,600	391,869,135	513,191
BP/SA M	55 WETSTONE/BERKOVITZ	-0-	2,778	4,541,240	396,410,375	515,969
M70%	56 CAYO COSTA ISLAND	187	352	5,556,480	401,966,866	516,321
BP/SA	57 PEACOCK SLOUGH	280	663	459,680	402,426,535	516,984
	58 BLACKWATER RIVER ADDITION	-0-	2,364	1,986,450	404,412,985	519,348
BP/SA M	59 DEERING ESTATE ADDITION	-0-	27	571,000	404,983,985	519,375
BP/SA M	60 EMERSON POINT	-0-	210	\$3,034,550	\$408,018,535	519,585

SOE - Everglades category

WR - Wekiva River Projects.

70% - Project is at least 70% acquired.

M - Manatee protection area.

* - Partial funds expended or committed from other sources (federal, local, WMD, etc.)

BP/SA - Bargain Purchase or Shared Acquisition (at least 50% of appraised value or acreage) committed from other source.

+ - Includes acreage acquired or under option by CARL, water management districts and federal government.

PROJECT SUMMARIES

The following project analyses summarize the information that is detailed more fully in the assessments and project designs for those projects that were recommended by the Land Acquisition Advisory Council for the 1991 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 Acquired - is the number of acres acquired or under option by the state (options approved by the Governor and Cabinet), federal government, or a water management district. If a county or non-profit has acquired acreage within the project, and has not yet resold the property (in whole or in part) to the state, it is indicated with an asterisk (*) and explained in the text of the project summary under Ownership and/or Coordination.

Acreage Remaining - is the number of acres in the project not yet acquired or under option to be acquired.

Funds Expended or Encumbered - is the amount of dollars spent or approved to be spent by the state, federal government, or a water management district on the acquisition of a project. If a county or non-profit has expended funds within a project, it is indicated with an asterisk (*) and explained in the text of the project summary under Ownership and/or Coordination.

Remaining Tax Assessed Value - reflects the county's tax assessed value of the acreage not yet acquired or under option to be acquired. 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 that is State owned, and property within the boundary that is under option for State acquisition. Property within, adjacent, or near the project area that 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 1) 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 Parks, Environmental Education Centers, 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, 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 - describes 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 17 to 20). 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.

Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
4,571	11,029	\$ 21,453,263	\$ 15,111,610

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

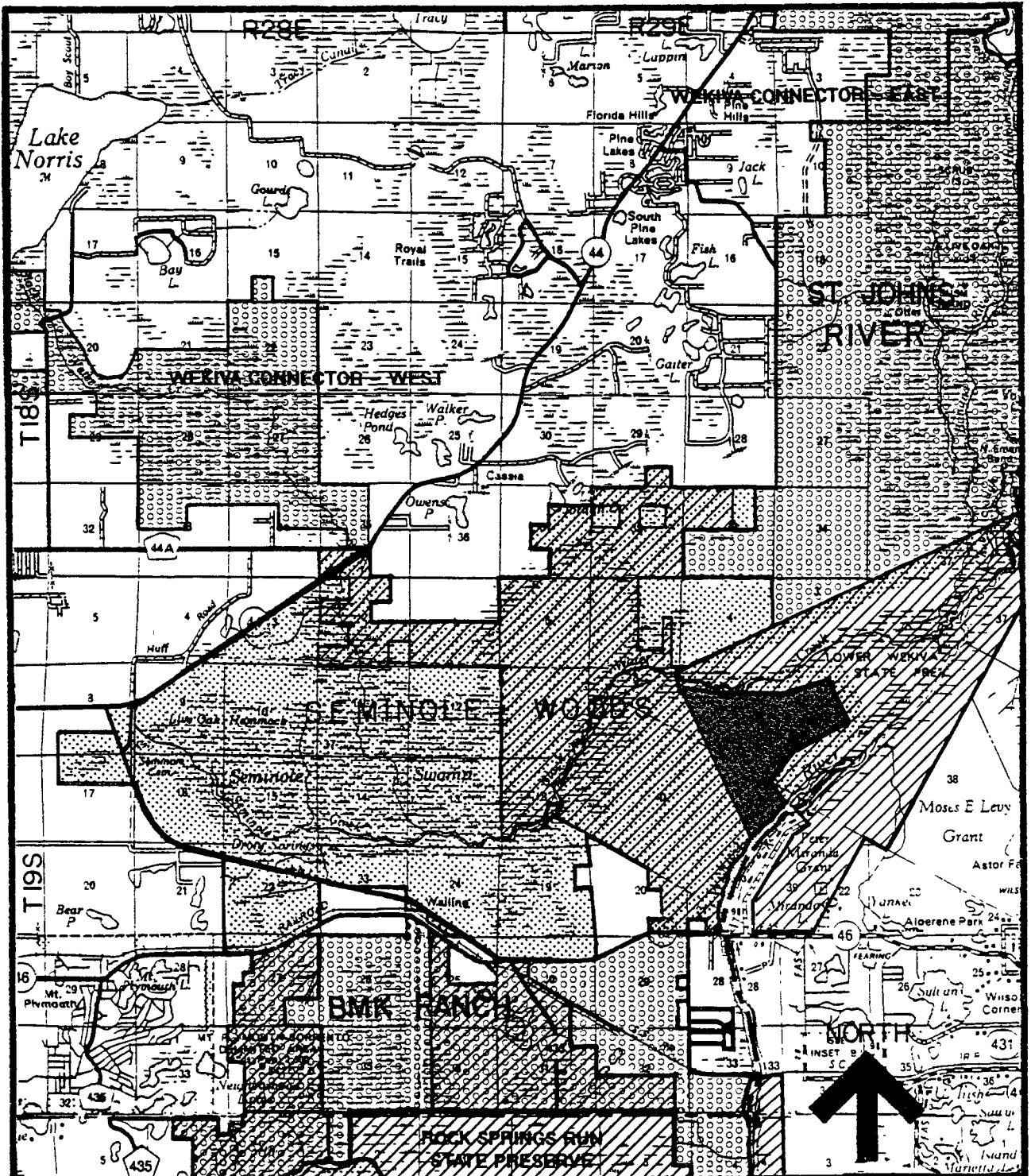
In Lake County, central Florida, approximately 17 miles southwest of DeLand, 11 miles west of Sanford, 26 miles northwest of Orlando and 22 miles east of Leesburg. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 11 and House District 46. It is also within the jurisdictions of the East Central Florida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

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

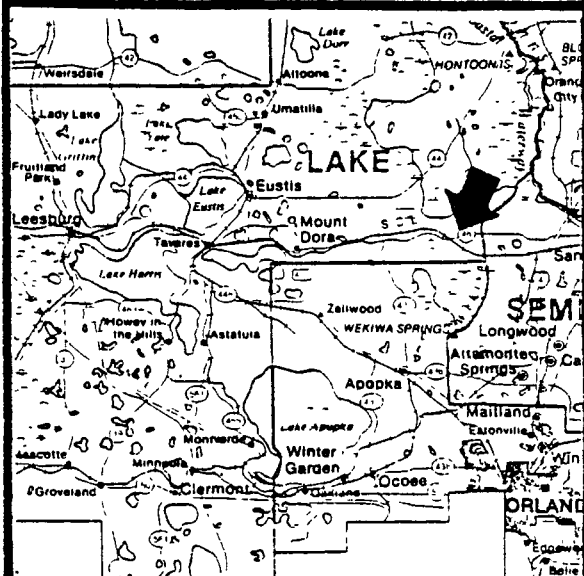
This project has diverse types of natural communities including floodplain swamp, mesic flatwoods, upland mixed forest, hydric hammock, sandhill, scrub and spring-fed streams. The floodplain swamp is the most extensive natural community on the property. Natural areas within the project are generally 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.

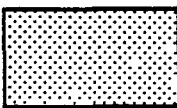
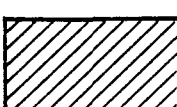
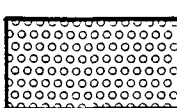

Although the project area has not been systematically surveyed for cultural resource sites, it is considered to have good potential for archaeological investigations.

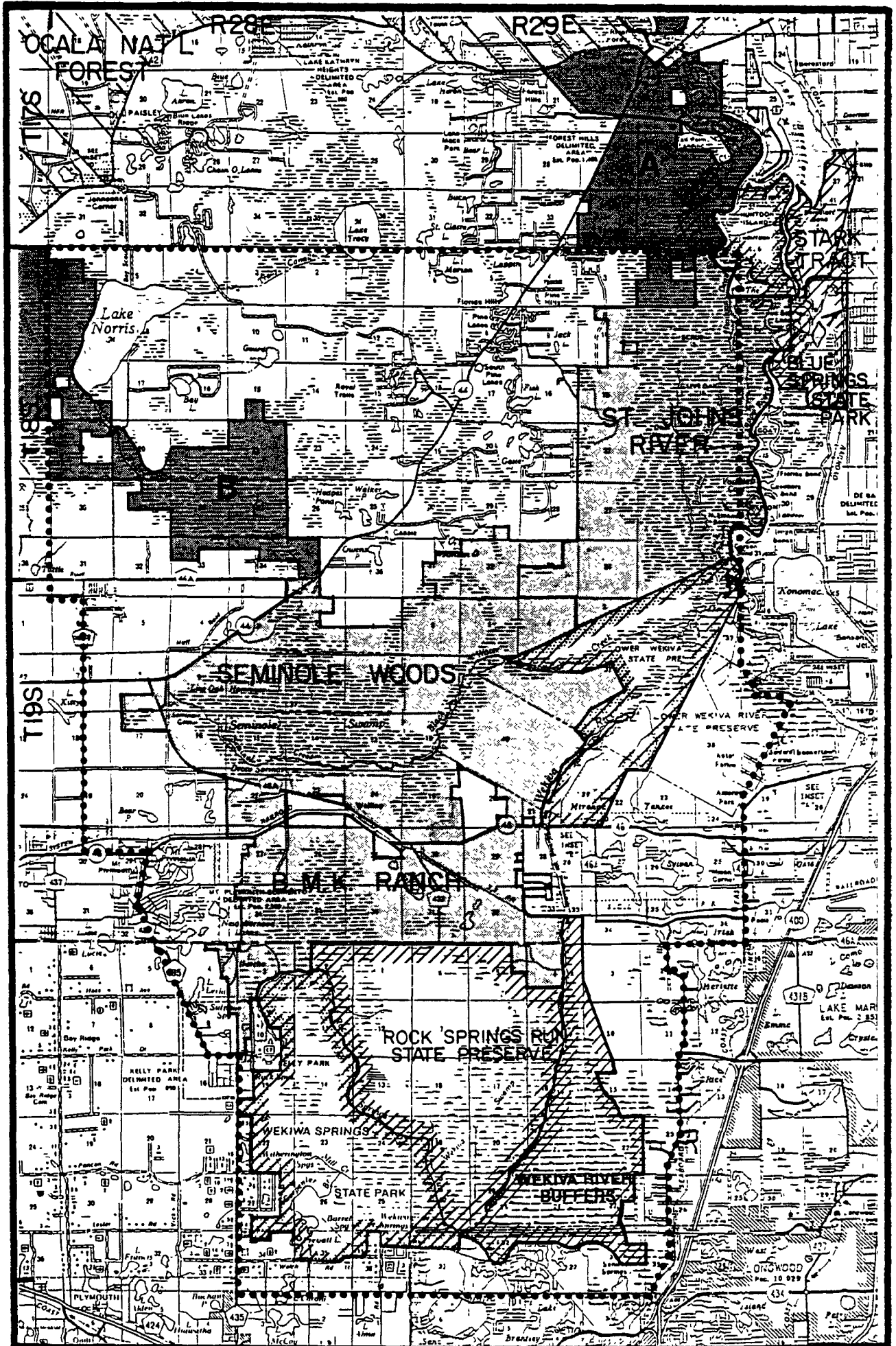
The size and diversity of this project make it ideal for a variety of low to moderate intensity recreational activities. Such activities might include hiking, canoeing, camping, backpacking, horseback riding and possibly hunting.



SEMINOLE WOODS
LAKE COUNTY



-  PROJECT AREA
-  STATE OWNED
-  OTHER CARL PROJECTS (BMK RANCH, ST. JOHNS RIVER, WEKIVA CONNECTORS)
-  EMINENT DOMAIN CONDEMNATION AUTHORIZED



CONTIGUOUS CARL 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)

#1 SEMINOLE WOODS/SPRINGS

OWNERSHIP

Negotiations with Strawn, the major landowner, has been unsuccessful to date. During the past year the state has acquired the M.L. Carter Realty Trust (Poitras) property, approximately 4,571 acres.

Eminent Domain

Eminent domain, authorized by the Governor and Cabinet on December 18, 1990, is being pursued on the Brumlick ownership, approximately 1,100 acres.

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. 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 (closed 04/28/90), and Brumlick parcels (eminent domain initiated).
- Phase 2. Connecting corridors between Seminole Springs and BMK Ranch.
- Phase 3. Other ownerships.

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value is approximately \$15,111,610.

Management Cost

Management funds budgeted by the Division of Forestry for Fiscal Year 1990-91:

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$ 15,307	-0-	\$ 7,916	-0-	\$23,223

Management funds requested by the Division of Forestry for Fiscal Year 1991-92:

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$17,880	-0-	\$ 10,393	\$67,050	\$95,323

The Division of Historical Resources, the Division of Recreation and Parks, and the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission have not budgeted management funds for this project.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

- Resolutions..... 7
- Letters of general support.....2384
- Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials..... 16
- Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations. 14

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 directing the Department of Natural Resources to negotiate all CARL projects in the Wekiva River area.

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.

Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
1,810	1,399	\$ 55,666,282	\$ 12,648,880

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.

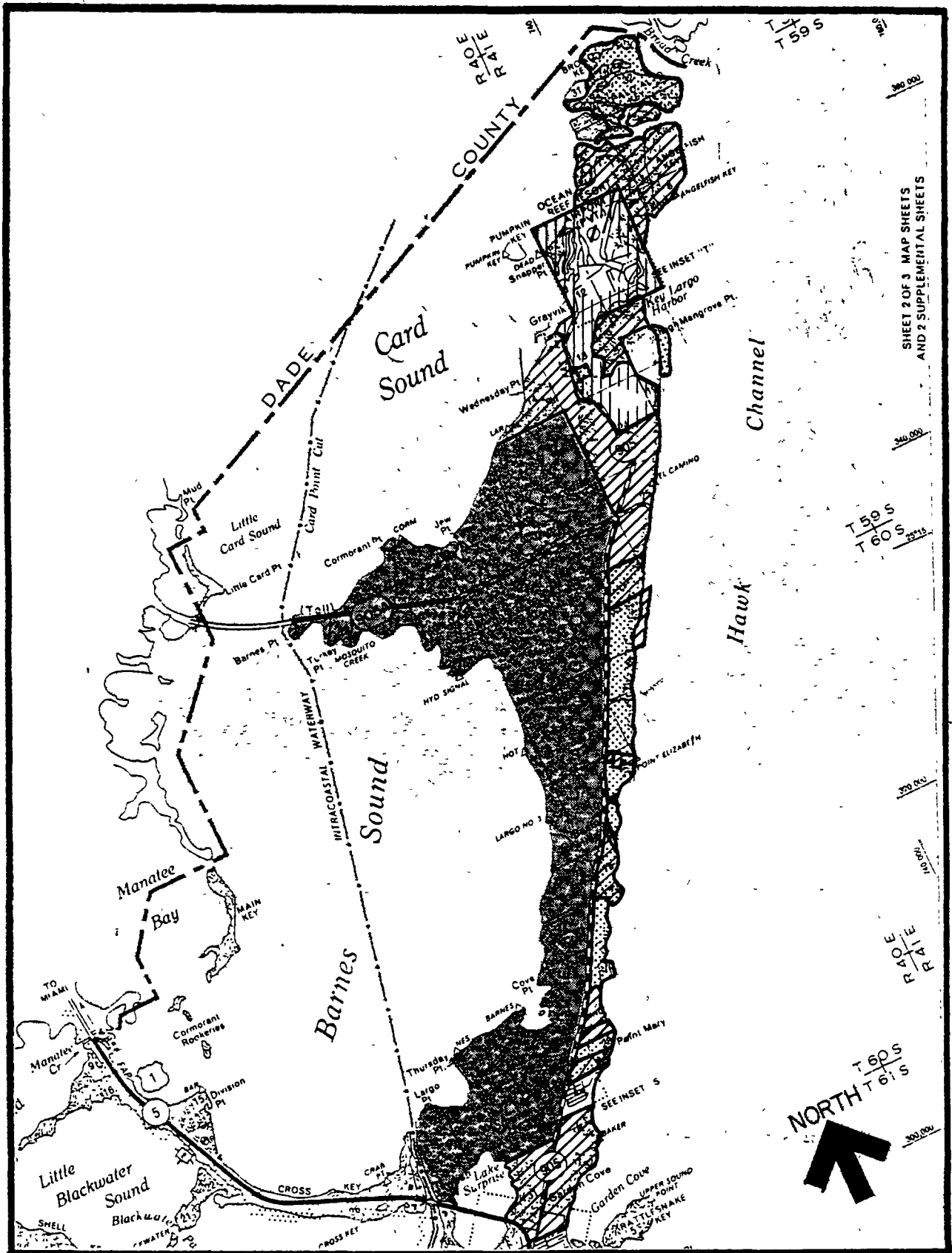
OWNERSHIP

Approximately 320 acres were closed or put under contract (optioned) during the past year. Over 100 ownerships remain to be acquired.

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.

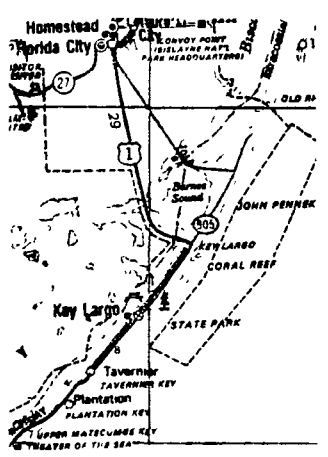
Adjacent areas are being developed as multi-family housing, and a portion of the project area itself is slated for a planned unit development. Other portions have been identified as "development nodes" in the North Key Largo Habitat Protection Plan (HCP). Dumping of garbage and poaching of native species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

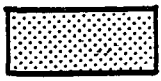
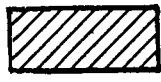
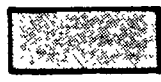
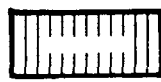


SHEET 2 OF 3 MAP SHEETS
AND 2 SUPPLEMENTAL SHEETS



NORTH KEY LARGO HAMMOCKS
MONROE COUNTY



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

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 acquired)
- b) Parcels #54 through #56 (#54 acquired)
- c) Parcels #60 and #61 (#60 under option)
- d) Parcels #19 through #46 (#19, #44 & #45 acquired, #22 & #24 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 acquired)
- Phase V. Port Bougainville/Garden Cove. (acquired)

ESTIMATED COST

Remaining estimated tax assessed value is approximately \$12,648,880.

Management Costs

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

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OOO</u>	<u>FCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
-0-	-0-	-0-	\$1,488,230	\$1,488,230

Management funds requested by the Division of Recreation and Parks for Fiscal Year 1991-92:

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OOO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$108,000	\$ 10,000	\$11,415	\$129,415

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	6
Letters of general support.....	769
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	10
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	54

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 Pennkamp 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 Pennkamp 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 Pennkamp Coral Reef State Park.

Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
3,335	4,275	\$ 12,021,992	\$ 5,609,620

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.

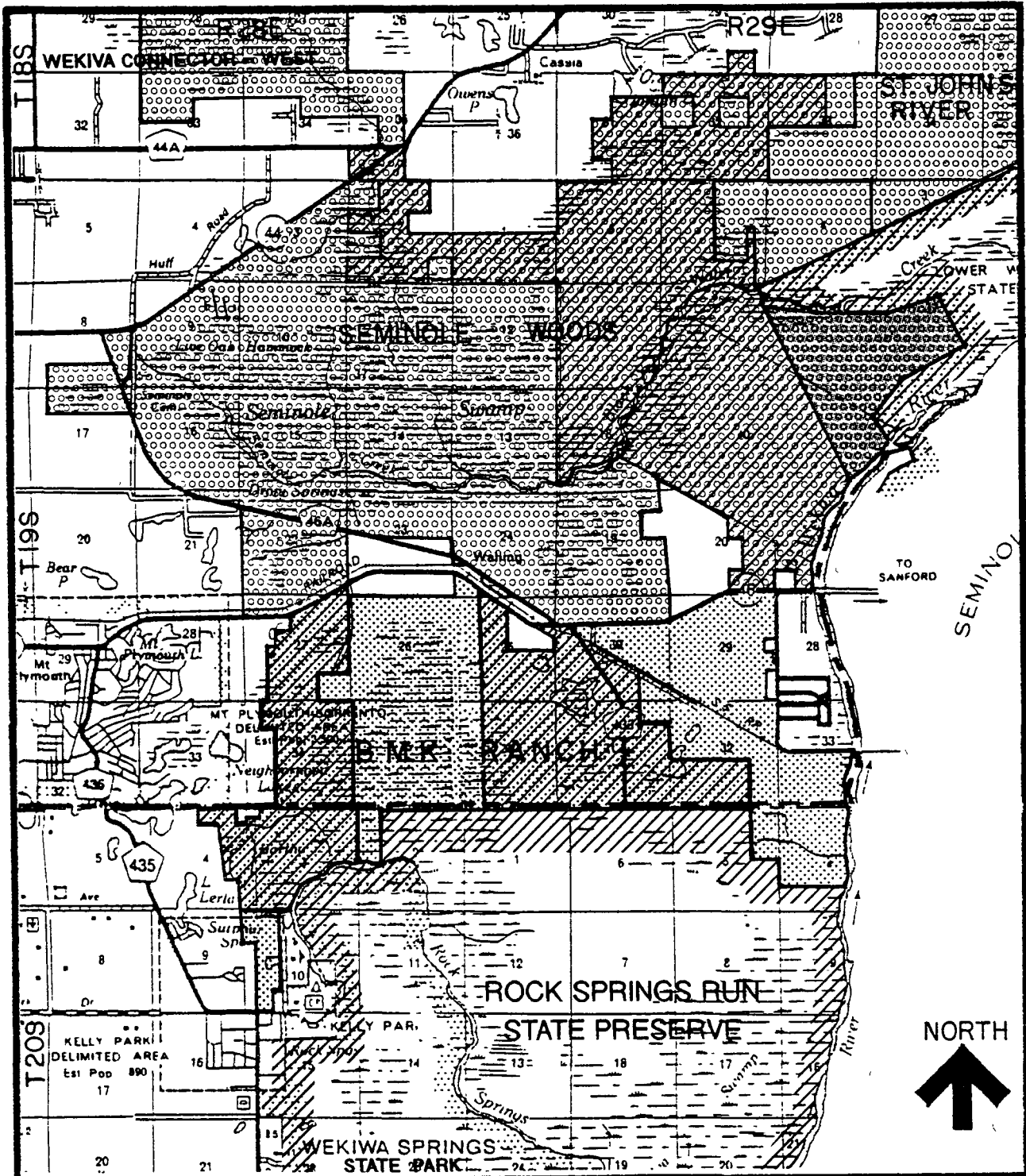
OWNERSHIP

There are approximately 50 owners. The state closed on B.M.K.Ranches, the largest ownership, and M.K. Citrus (combined acreage of 3,335) during this past year.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

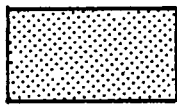
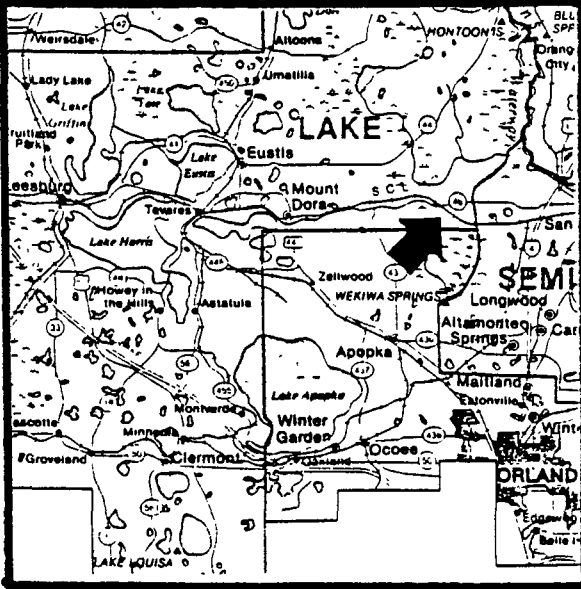
The abundant water resources are susceptible to degradation by development near aquatic systems. Upland development would have a detrimental effect on many wildlife species. Timber removal is another possible threat.

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).

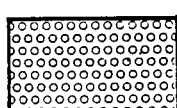


B.M.K. RANCH

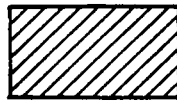
LAKE / ORANGE COUNTIES



PROJECT AREA



OTHER CARL PROJECTS
(SEMINOLE WOODS,
ST. JOHNS RIVER,
WEKIVA CONN. WEST)



STATE OWNED



EMINENT DOMAIN
CONDEMNATION
AUTHORIZED

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 SIS 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 \$ 5,609,620.

Management Costs

Management funds requested by the Division of Recreation and Parks for Fiscal Year 1991-92:

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>000</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$ 67,000	\$ 6,000	\$ 22,522	\$ 95,522

The Division of Historical Resources and the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission have not budgeted management funds for this project. Management cost information is not available from the Division of Forestry, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, nor the St. Johns River Water Management District.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	7
Letters of general support.....	137
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	10
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	78

OTHER

Acquisition of B.M.K. Ranch would complement other existing and proposed EEL/CARL lands in the vicinity. The map on page 47, 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 directing the Department of Natural Resources to negotiate all CARL projects in the Wekiva River area.

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.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY (Continued)

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.

Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
0	1,281	0	\$ 16,210,840

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

In 1988 this project consisted of approximately seven ownerships. St. Joe, Emerald Coast Inc., Vision Bank and its subsidiaries and affiliates were the controlling interests. Since then 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.

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.

On June 11, 1990, the IAAC transferred two tracts, First Federal of DeFuniak (20.83 acres) and Greenwood Development Company (13.63 acres) to the Save Our Coast list.

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value is approximately \$16,210,840.

Management Costs

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>
\$87,200	-0-	\$10,121	\$88,449	\$185,770

The Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission has not budgeted management funds for this project.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	2
Letters of general support.....	55
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials....	4
Letters of support from local and state conservation organizations...	5

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) has been very active in the attempted preservation of this project. The state and TNC are coordinating with the FDIC on the availability of the Emerald Coast ownership. The Emerald Coast ownership under the control of the FDIC (approximately 18,000 acres) extends beyond the Topsail boundaries, providing a linkage to the Deer Lake parcel, ranked number 75.

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.

Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
0	6,362	0	\$ 5,742,640

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.

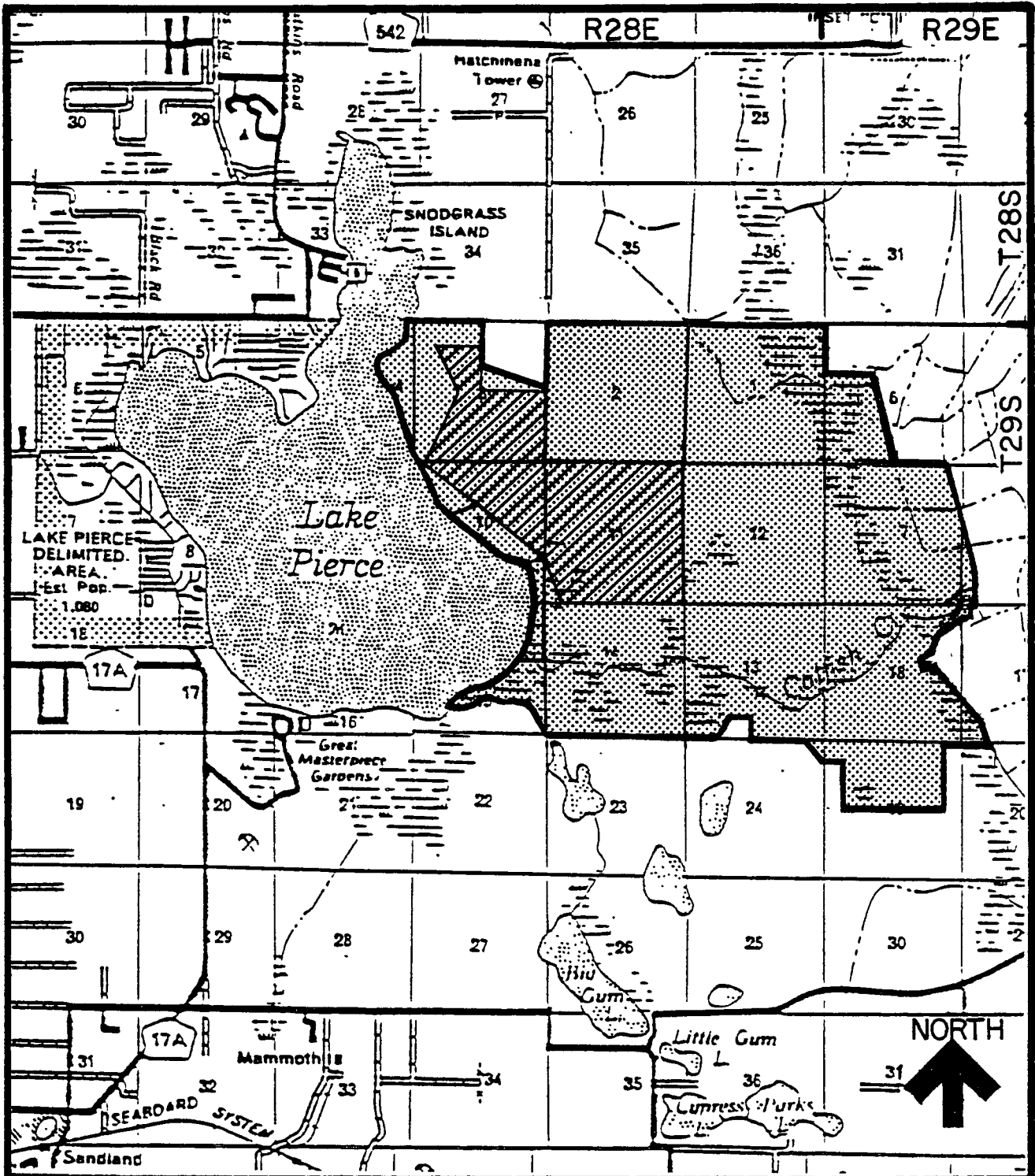
OWNERSHIP

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 (see Acquisition Phasing). Negotiations are scheduled to begin in late January of 1991.

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.

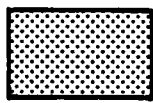
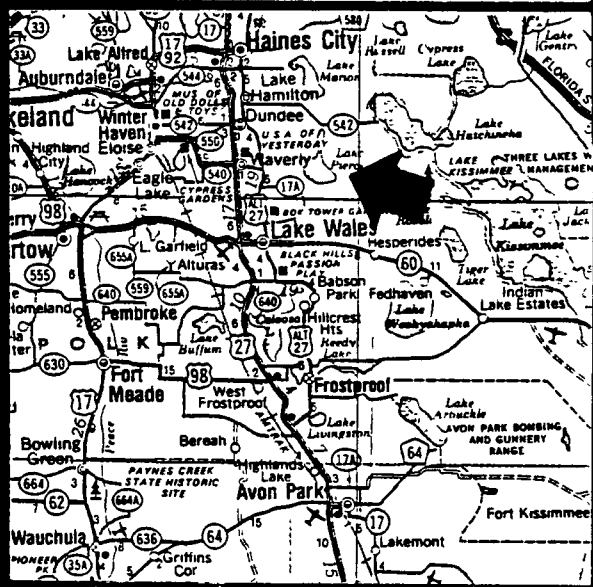
Most of the site is presently used as a private hunting area, so it is not in immediate danger of development. The project is less than one hour's drive from Orlando, however, and is adjacent to the huge Poinciana development. There are also plans to convert part of the area to agriculture. Part of one 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.



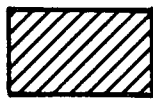
CATFISH CREEK

POLK

COUNTY



PROJECT AREA



TNC OWNERSHIP

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

On December 7, 1990, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council approved the boundary mapping of section 2 (all but approximately 40 acres have been consolidated by Bowen) and the addition of all of the FFA property to the project boundary.

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value for entire project area is approximately \$5,742,640.

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

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>FCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$ 30,552	\$ 6,541	\$ 15,544	\$ 1,615	\$ 54,252

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	0
Letters of general support.....	5
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials...	4
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.

Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
0	54,544	0	\$ 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 planted slash pine forest and 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, has permitted an appraisal, but has made no commitment to sell. Appraisals are also proceeding east of CR 327 on larger ownerships within the Sandhill portion of the project. Most of these owners have indicated a willingness to negotiate.

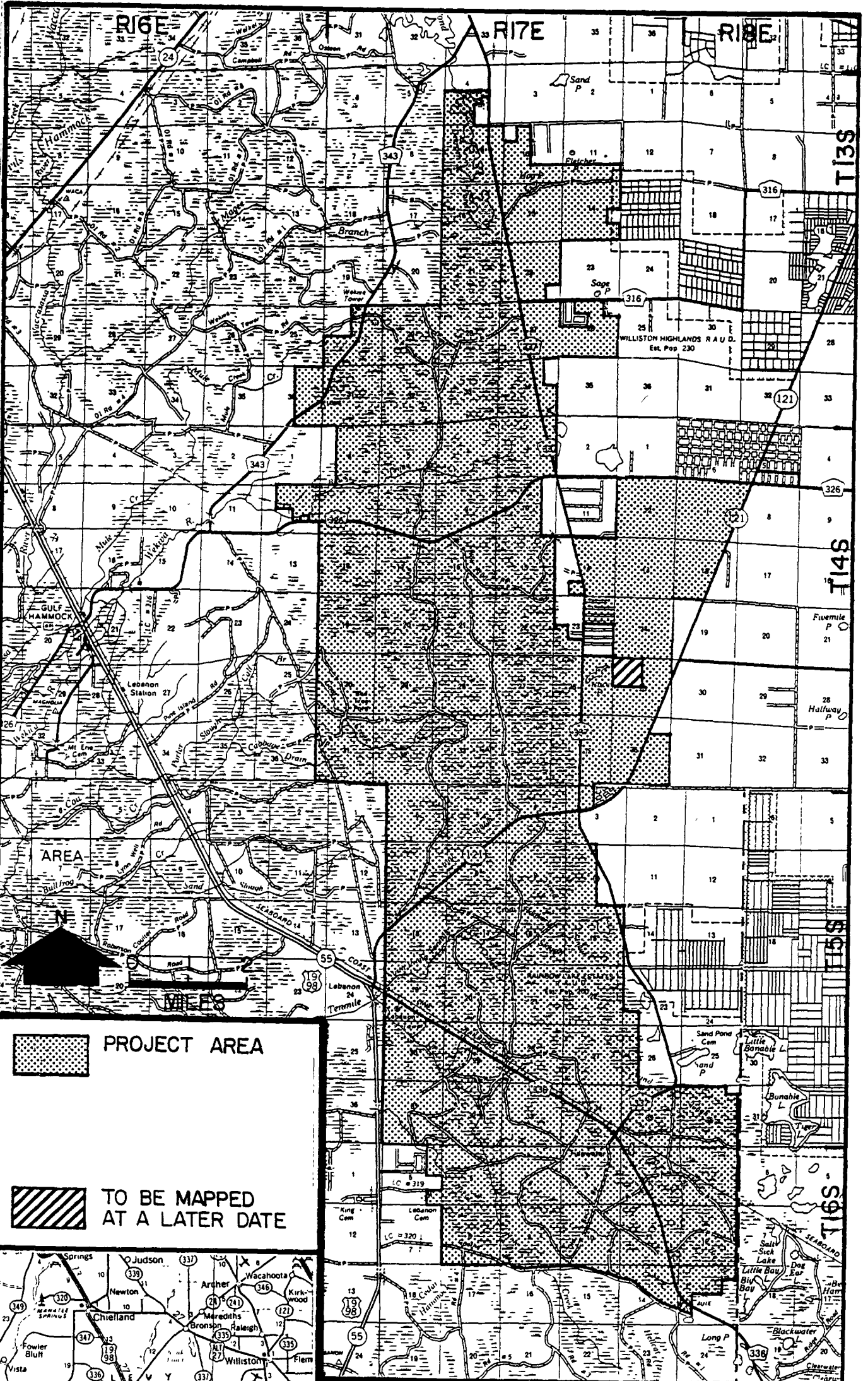
VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

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.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

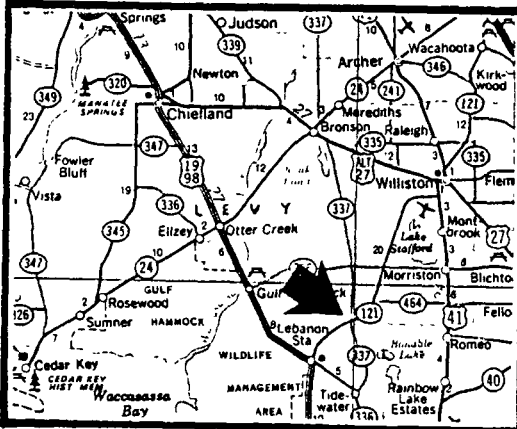
In October, 1989, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council approved the Levy County Forest/Sandhills Project Design. The project design combined the Levy County Forest and Levy County Sandhills projects with a net deletion of approximately 9,000 acres. Deletions primarily consisted of platted and



PROJECT AREA



TO BE MAPPED AT A LATER DATE



LEVY COUNTY FOREST / SANDHILLS

LEVY

COUNTY

#6 LEVY COUNTY FOREST/SANDHILLS

ACQUISITION PLANNING (Continued)

substantially sold out subdivisions, and small, developed and undeveloped parcels.

Acquisition Phasing

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

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value is approximately \$16,524,000.

Management Costs

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

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OOO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$ 62,220	\$12,000	\$ 90,000	\$ 79,000	\$243,220

Projected start-up cost for the Division of Forestry:

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OOO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$ 85,909	-0-	\$ 49,572	\$386,955	\$522,436

The Division of Recreation and Parks has not budgeted start-up costs for this project.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	0
Letters of general support.....	17
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials...	2
Letters of support from local and state conservation organizations..	7

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.

Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
0*	878	0	\$ 680,340

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. See also Coordination. 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.

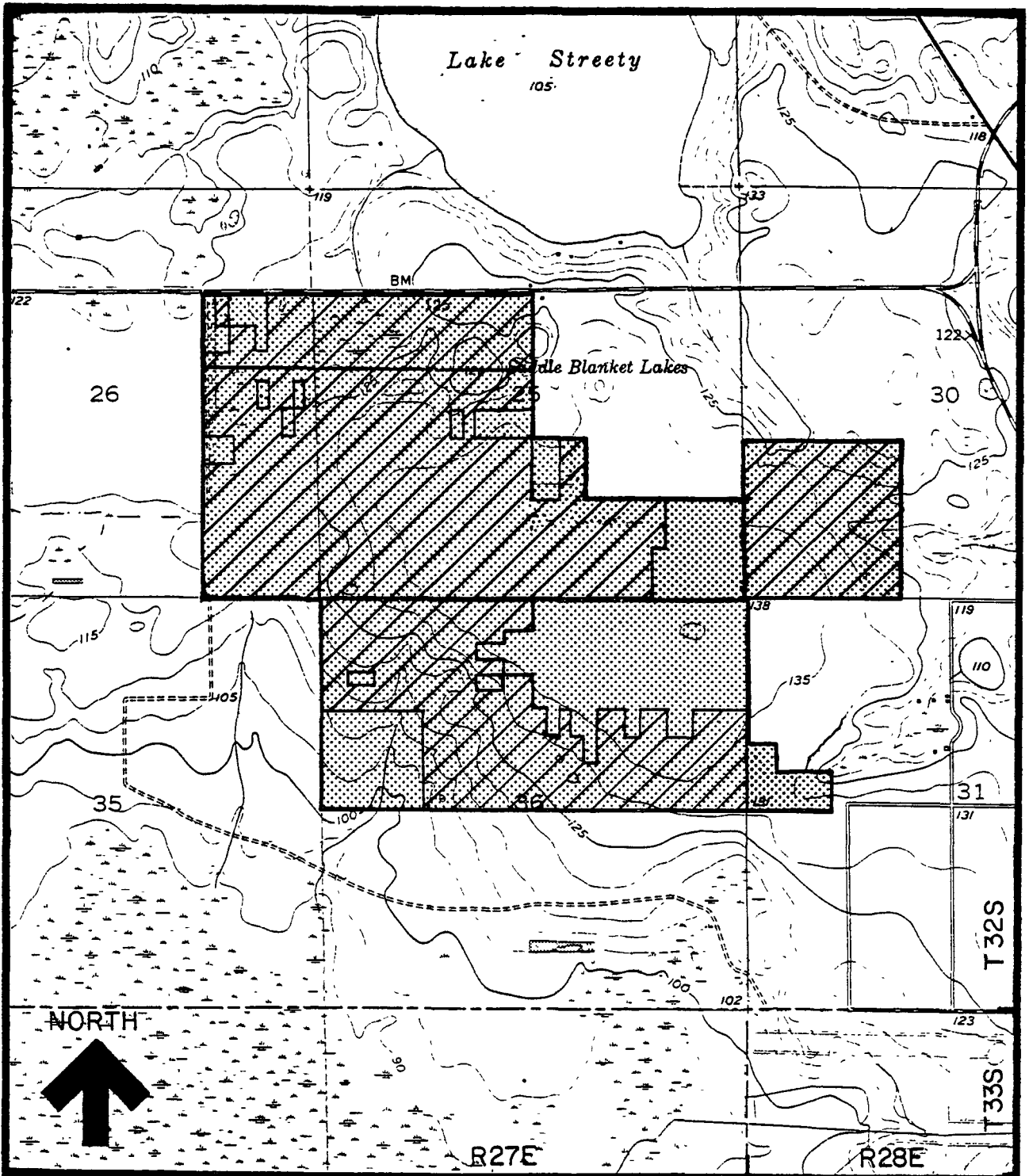
Development pressure is high in this region and scrub is oftentimes considered ideal for residential development and citriculture.

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 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.

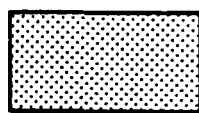
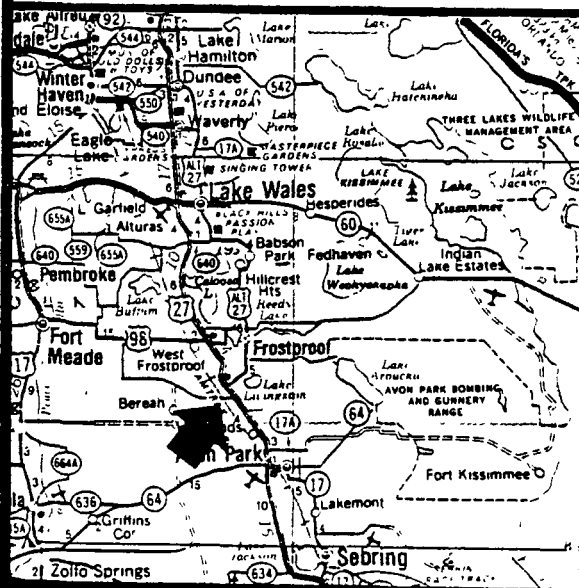
* See Ownership.



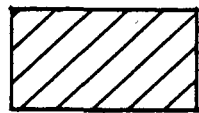
SADDLE BLANKET LAKES SCRUB

POLK

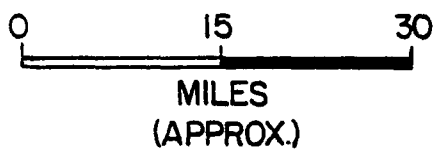
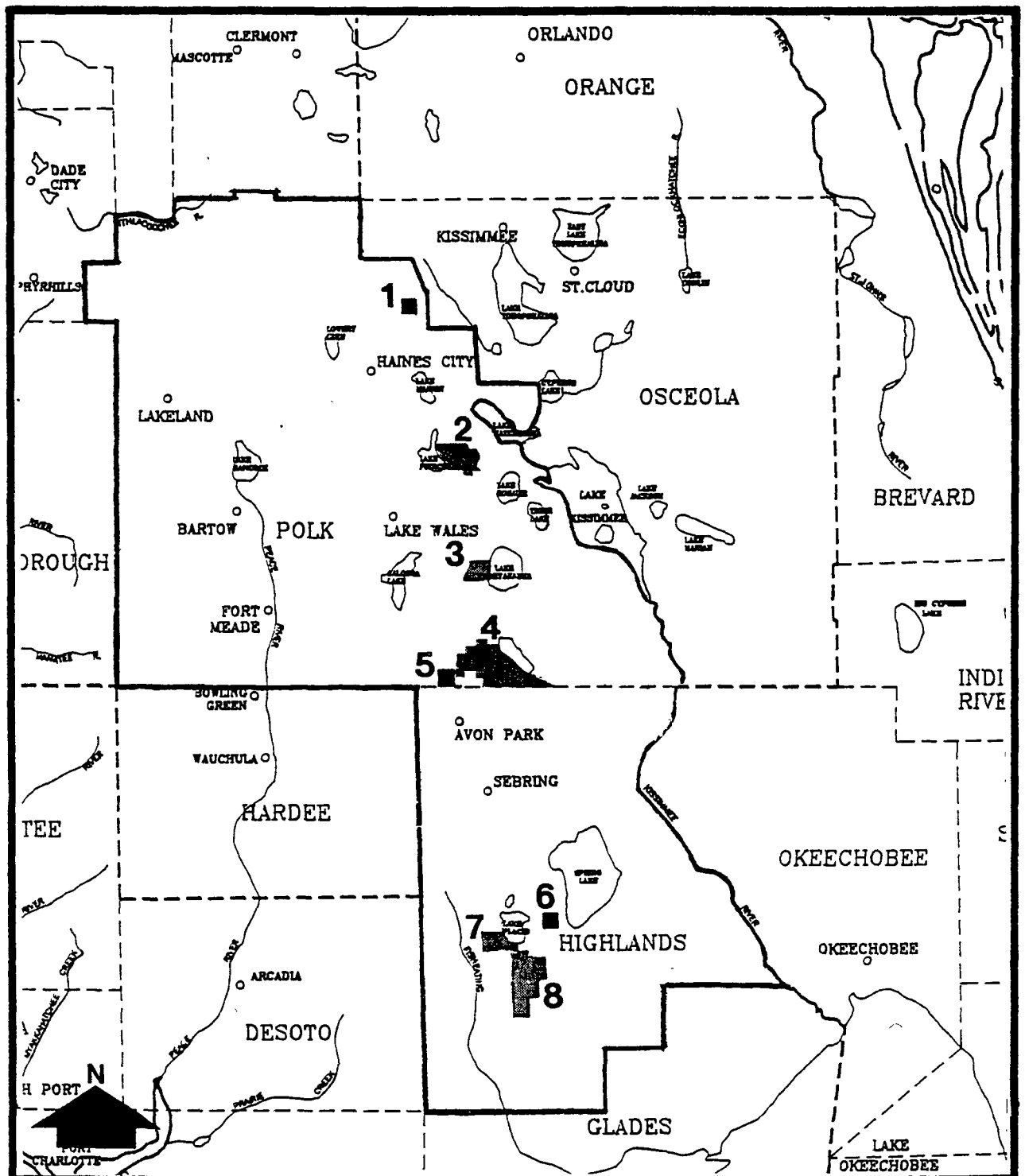
COUNTY



PROJECT AREA



ACQUIRED BY TNC

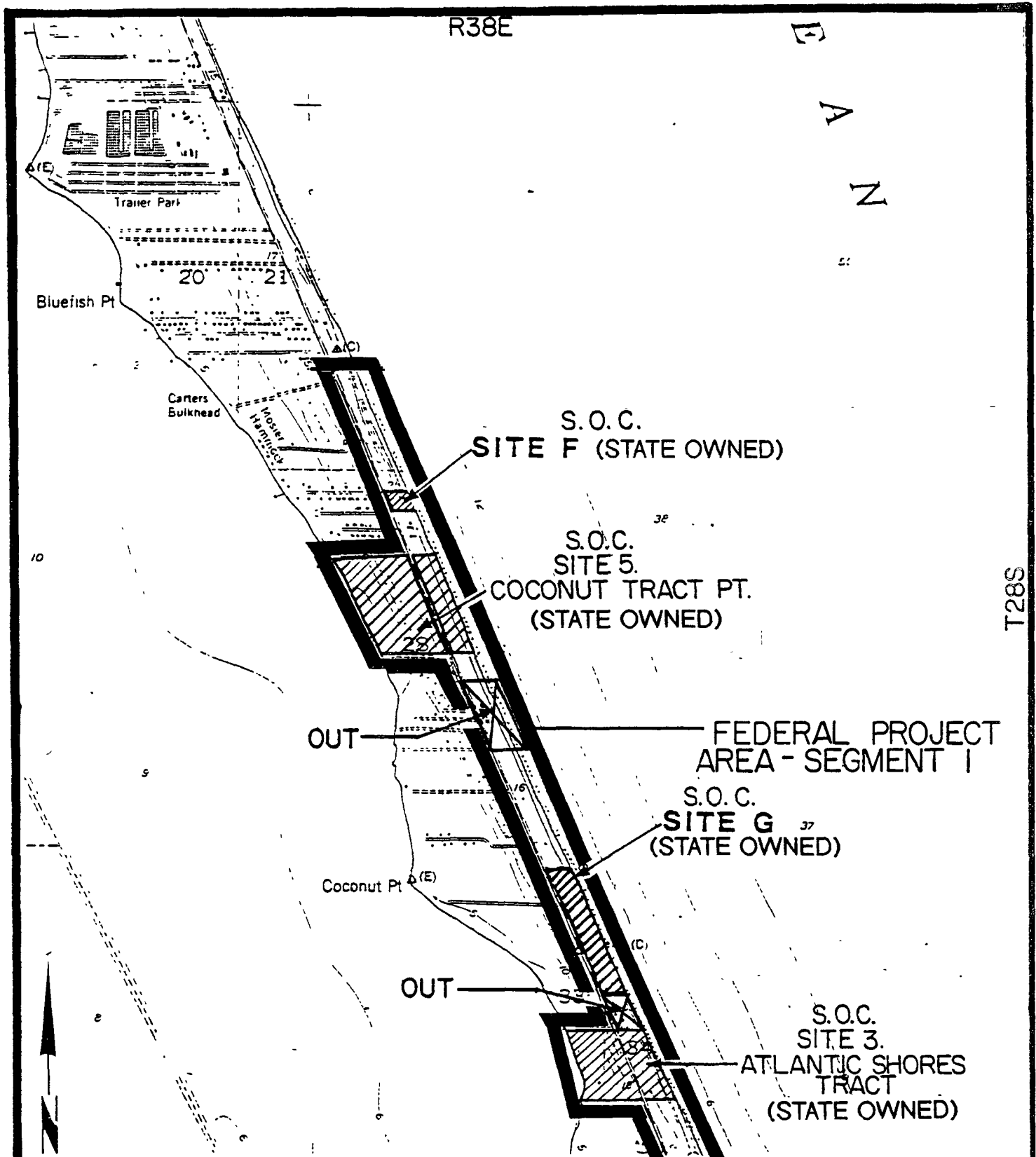


Some Notable SCRUB SITES
of the
LAKE WALES RIDGE

POLK COUNTY

HIGHLANDS COUNTY

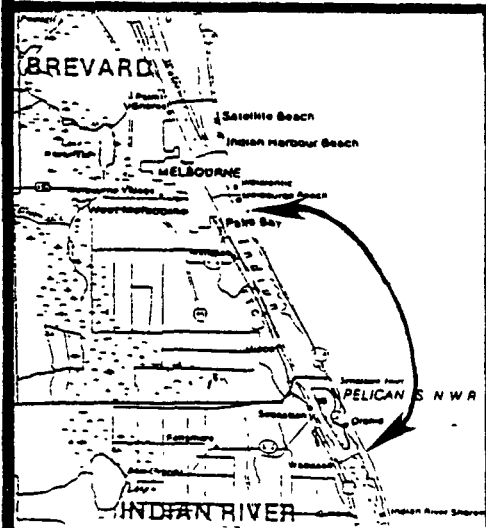
- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 1. HORSE CREEK SCRUB (CARL) | 6. HOLMES AVENUE SCRUB (CARL) |
| 2. CATFISH CREEK (CARL) | 7. PLACID LAKES TRACT (CARL) |
| 3. TIGER CREEK PRESERVE (TNC) | 8. ARCHBOLD BIOLOGICAL STATION |
| 4. LAKE ARBUCKLE STATE FOREST
AND STATE PARK | |
| 5. SADDLE BLANKET LAKES SCRUB (CARL) | |



ARCHIE CARR
SEA TURTLE REFUGE

BREVARD/INDIAN RIVER

COUNTIES



CARL PROJECT AREA



R38E

T29S

DISNEY SOUTH 3/4 BREVARD TURTLE BEACHES
(CARE / STATE OWNED)

Hog Pt Cove

OUT

FEDERAL PROJECT AREA -
SEGMENT I

A T L A N T I C

O C E A N

S.O.C.
SITE H
(NOT ACQUIRED)

Hog (C)
Hog Point

I
N
D
I
A
N

S.O.C.
SITE I
(NOT ACQUIRED)
(TRANSFERRED TO CARLE)
Gibbs Pt.

FEDERAL PROJECT AREA -
SEGMENT 2

(NOT ACQUIRED)

(PURCHASED)

S.O.C.
SITE 4.

MARK'S LANDING
(UNDER OPTION)

Little Snag I^e

Big Snag I^e Isle (C)

Snag Harbor

South

Florida Beach

Light

Prop'd Depth 8 Feet

Light

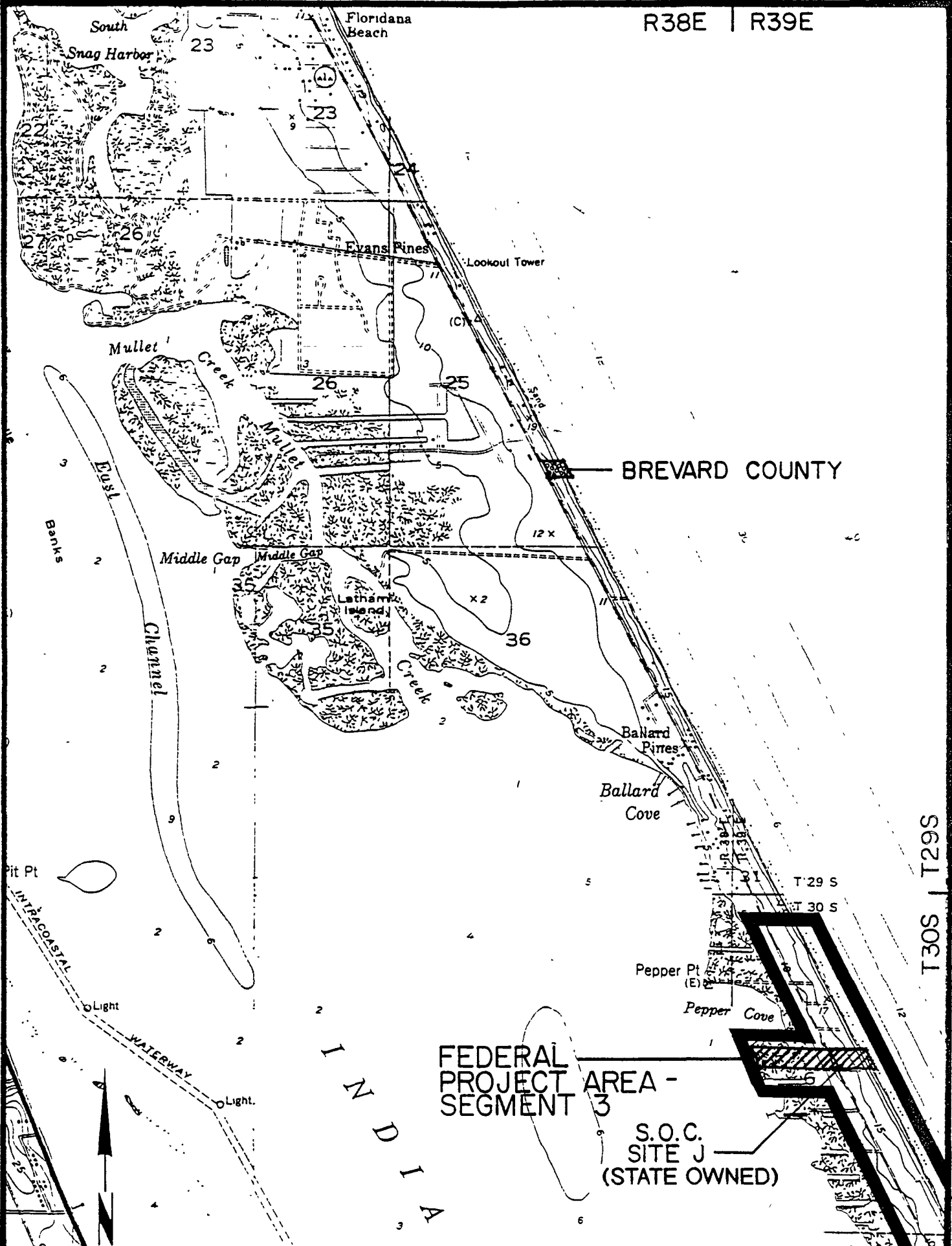
ARCHIE CARR
SEA TURTLE REFUGE

BREVARD/

COUNTIES



R38E | R39E



**ARCHIE CARR
SEA TURTLE REFUGE**

BREVARD/INDIAN RIVER COUNTIES



Mathers Cove

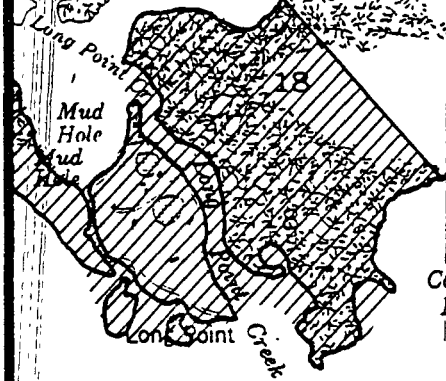
Nancy Cr

OUT

FEDERAL PROJECT AREA -
SEGMENT 3

46

S.O.C.
PROPOSED ADDITION
SEBASTIAN INLET
(TRANSFERRED TO CARL)



Campbell
Pocket

SEBASTIAN INLET
STATE RECREATION AREA

T30S

Bass (C)
Baugene (C)

Sebastian Inlet

BREVARD CO
INDIAN RIVER CO

Coconut Point
(E)

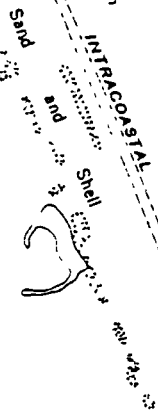
Chobie Dock

S.O.C.
PROPOSED ADDITION
SEBASTIAN INLET

SEBASTIAN INLET
STATE RECREATION AREA

39

Light



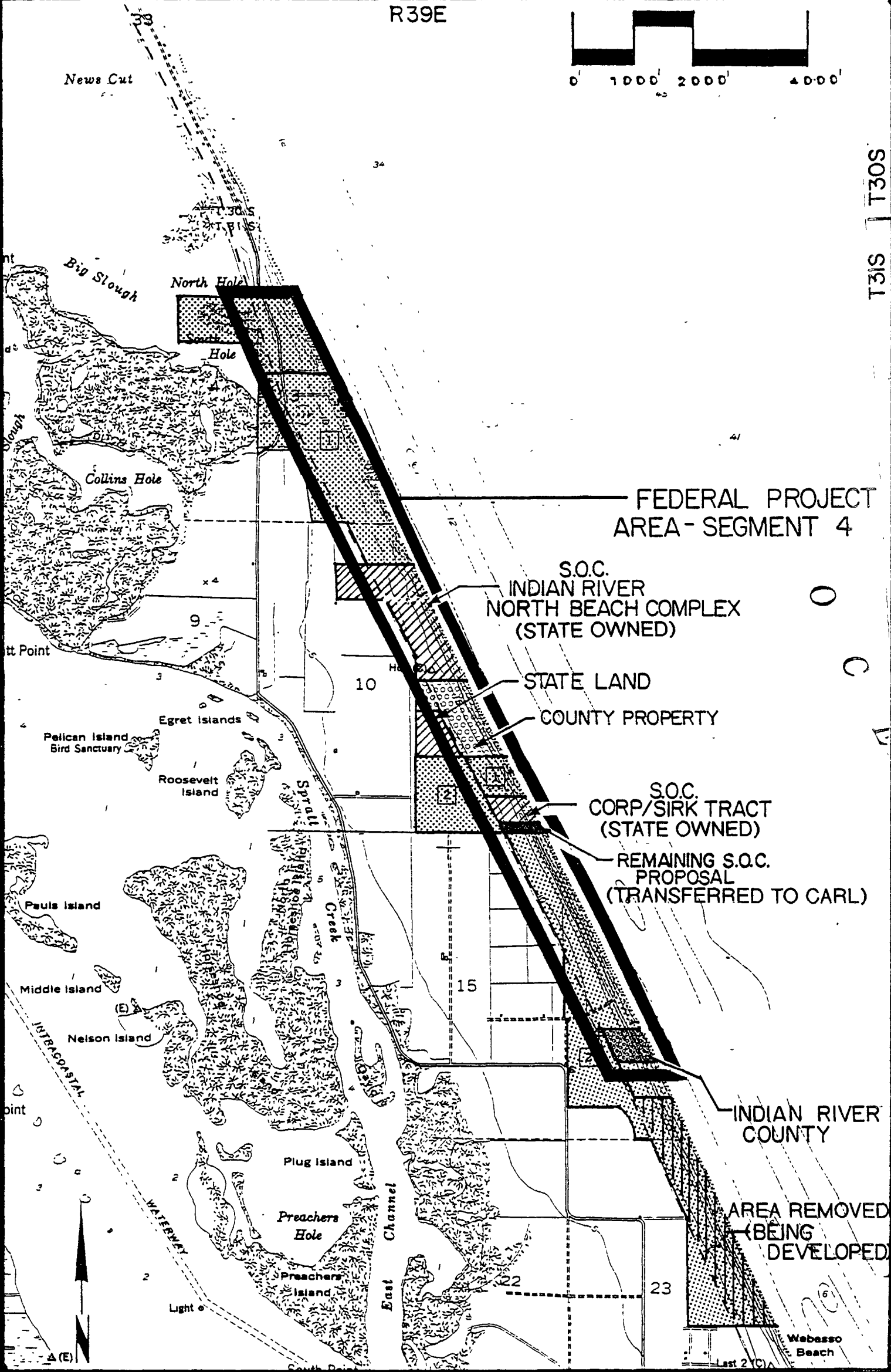
ARCHIE CARR SEA TURTLE REFUGE

BREVARD/INDIAN RIVER

COUNTIES



T31S T30S



ARCHIE CARR SEA TURTLE REFUGE

BREVARD/INDIAN RIVER

COUNTIES

ACQUISITION PLANNING

On July 20, 1990, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council (LAAC) approved an amended project design deleting approximately 130 acres (currently being developed) in Phase II of the original Wabasso Beach project and adding approximately 232 acres (15,600 front feet of beach). These changes create more consistency between the federal and state acquisition boundaries.

Priority I - 500 feet or more of contiguous beach frontage adjacent to publicly owned lands;

Priority II - 500 feet or more of contiguous beach frontage in a single ownership or under the contract of a single agent;

Priority III - less than 500 feet of beach frontage adjacent to publicly owned lands;

Priority IV - remainder of parcels in core area, proceeding from parcels with the largest beach front to the smallest.

The project excludes (1) developed parcels, and (2) small undeveloped parcels situated between developed parcels.

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value of entire project is approximately \$57,843,440. Annual expenditure cap, however, is \$10,000,000.

Management Cost

Management cost information not available from the United States Fish and Wildlife Service or the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resource.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	6
Letters of general support.....	2047
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	16
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	9

OTHER

Coordination

* The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has appropriated \$2,000,000 for fiscal year 1991, for the acquisition of parcels within Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge. The target area for the Archie Carr National Wildlife Refuge is a 20.5 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 National Wildlife Refuge boundaries would encompass the CARL project area. State, federal, and local governments acquisition agents should plan and work together to bring this project under public management.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Most of this project is to become the Archie Carr National Wildlife Refuge and be managed by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service for the protection of critically important nesting habitat for Threatened and Endangered sea turtles. 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.

That part of the project (about 21 acres) west of A1A and adjacent to the Sebastian Inlet State Recreation Area will be added to the Recreation Area and managed by Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources.

* This project was prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Archie Carr National Wildlife Refuge with the above priorities and exceptions (see Acquisition Planning).

Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
117*	1,060	\$ 685,361*	\$ 7,349,350

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, which is within the Florida Keys Designated Area of Critical State Concern, would help protect critical Key deer habitat, provide an upland buffer for the Outstanding Florida Waters of the Coupon Bight Aquatic Preserve, provide protection for no fewer than 65 Endangered, Threatened, or Special Concern species of plants and animals, and connect the Aquatic Preserve with the National Key Deer Wildlife Refuge.

MANAGER

The United States Fish and Wildlife Service, with the Division of State Lands, Florida Department of Natural Resources and the South Florida Water Management District as cooperating managers.

PROPOSED USE

Addition and buffer for the Coupon Bight Aquatic Preserve and addition to the National Key Deer Wildlife Refuge.

LOCATION

In Monroe County, Florida Keys, southern and central 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

The Coupon Bight/Key Deer CARL acquisition project encompasses virtually all of the remaining undeveloped land between the Coupon Bight Aquatic Preserve and the National Key Deer Wildlife Refuge on Big Pine Key. The project encompasses what is perhaps the best wildlife habitat on the Lower Florida Keys because it includes the only significant sources of permanent fresh water. It is quite possible that the Endangered key deer cannot survive in the wild unless this project is acquired and protected.

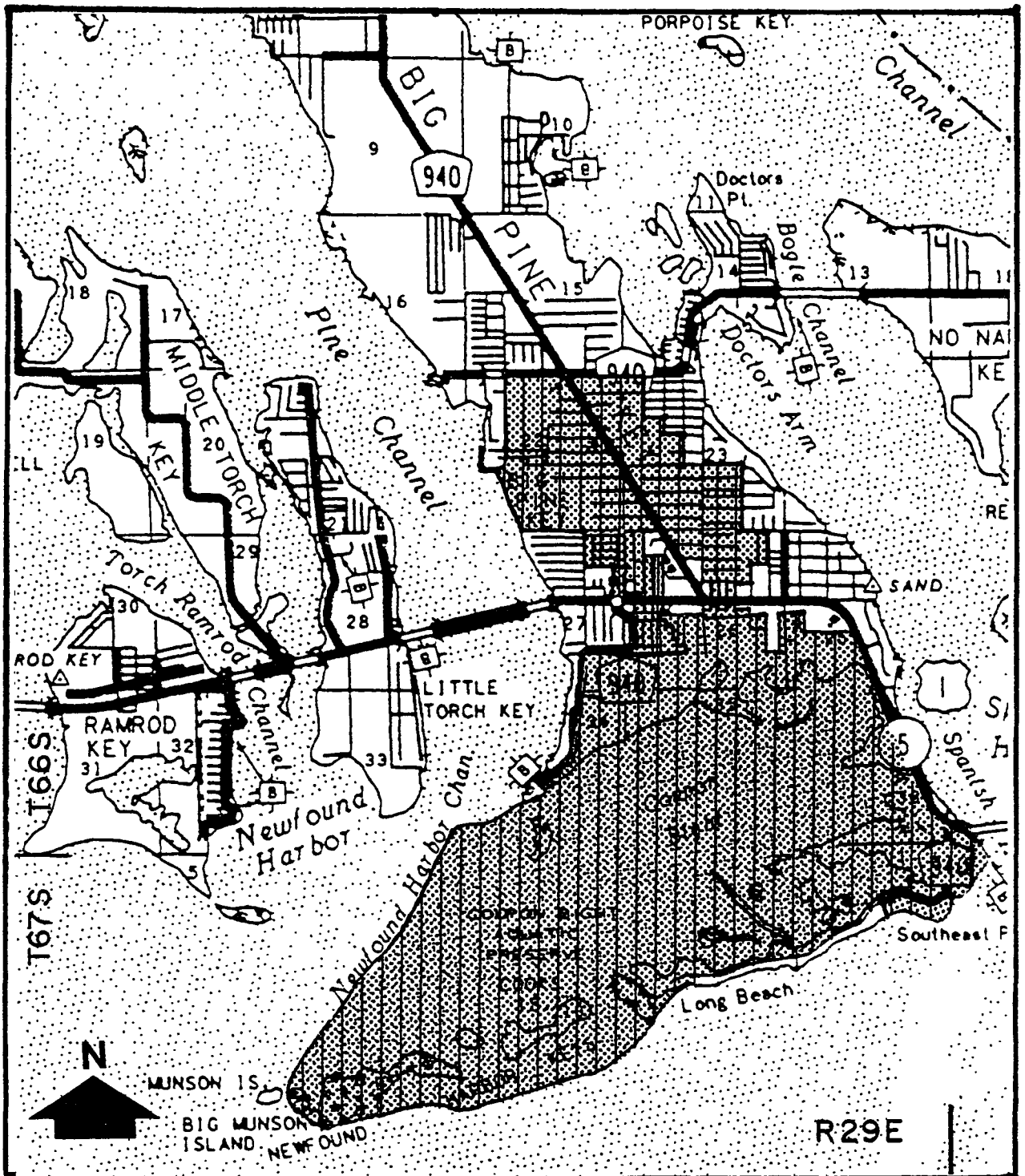
The pine rocklands and associated communities within this project are the largest and the best examples of these highly endangered communities remaining anywhere. No fewer than 24 FNAI Special Element plant species (14 of which are protected by the State of Florida Endangered or Threatened) are known from the project area. For many of these, this area is the single most important site, and it is likely that several would go extinct if this area were developed for residential uses. Among the animals, at least 41 FNAI-listed species (21 listed by the State of Florida as Endangered, Threatened, or Special Concern) are known or strongly suspected from the project area.

Public acquisition of this project will help to protect the Outstanding Florida Waters surrounding Big Pine Key and the Coupon Bight Aquatic Preserve from the adverse effects of otherwise inevitable development.

OWNERSHIP

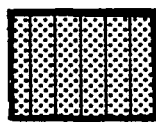
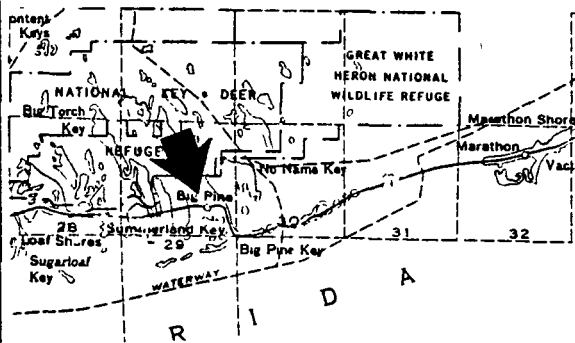
There are several hundred owners within the Coupon Bight Aquatic Preserve. The U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, with the assistance of the Trust for Public Lands, acquired the Strachley Tract, on the eastern boundary, CARL's number 1 priority. The adjacent Pepper and Papps tracts, 85 total acres, have been acquired by the CARL program 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.

* Only includes acreage acquired and funds spent under the CARL program. See Ownership.

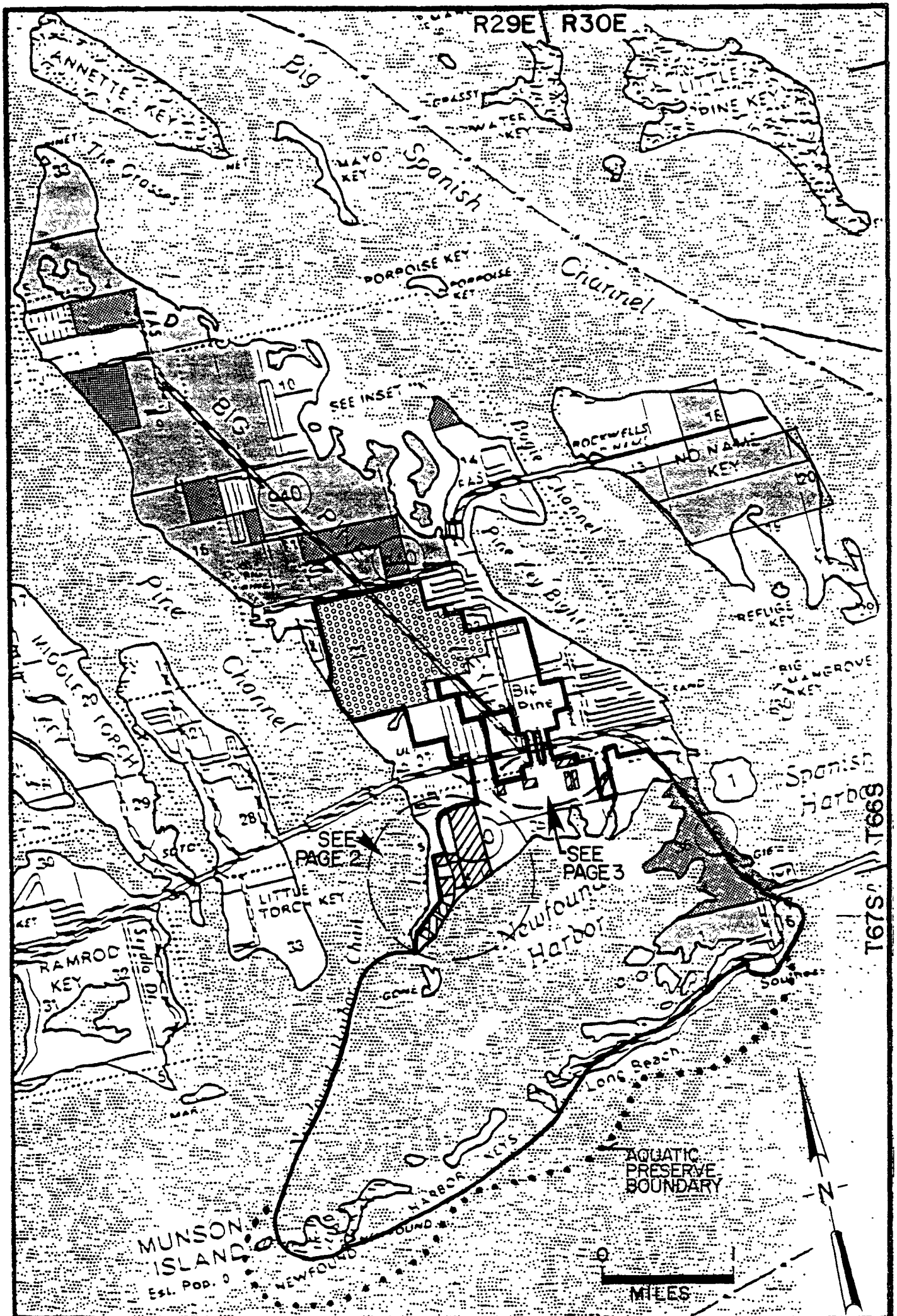


COUPON BIGHT/
KEY DEER

MONROE COUNTY




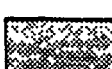
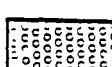


PROJECT AREA

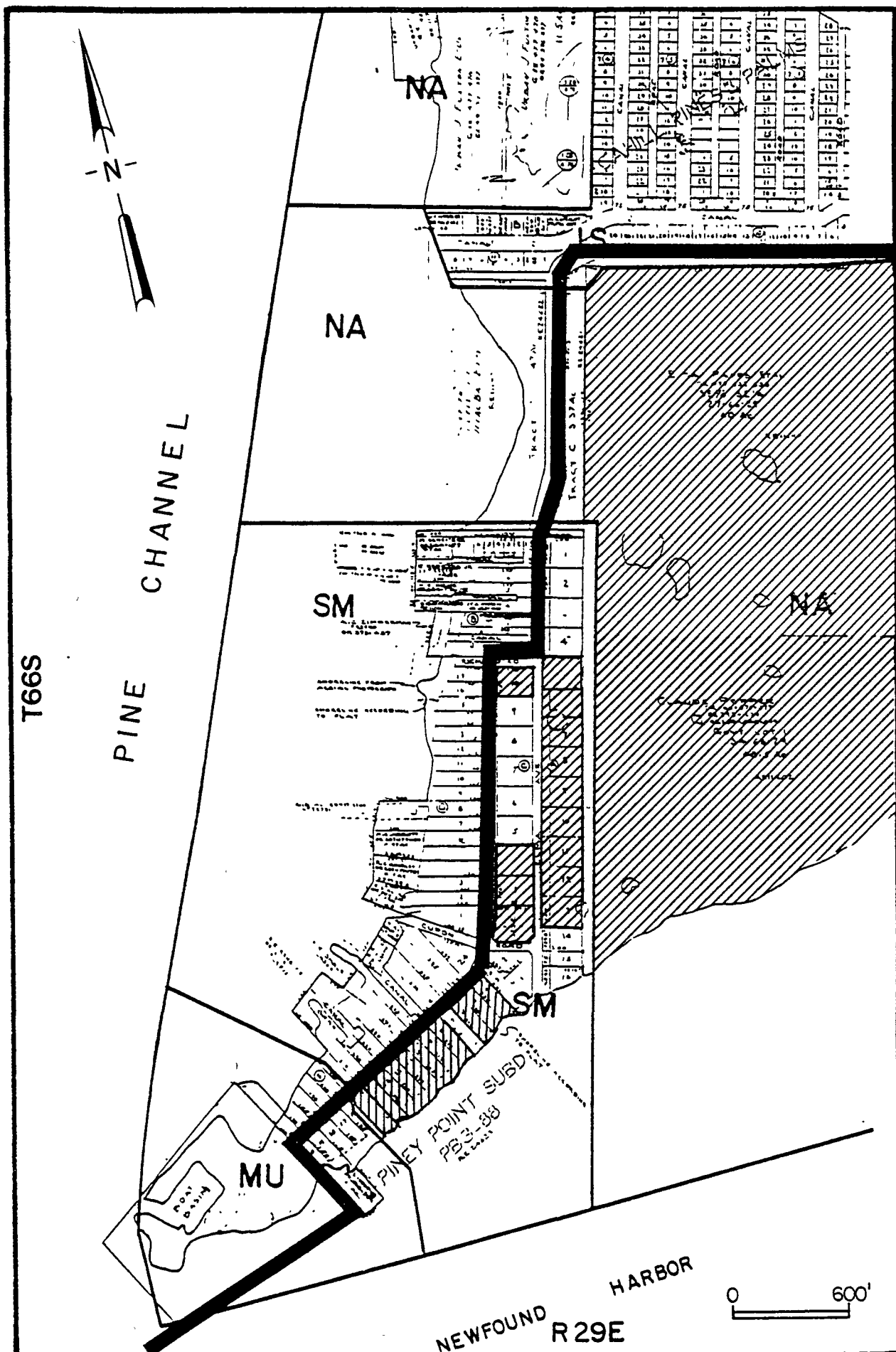


COUPON BIGHT/ KEY DEER

MONROE COUNTY

SHEET 1 OF 3

-  CURRENT FWS OWNERSHIPS
-  FWS PRIORITY I ACQUISITIONS
-  SFWMD ACQUISITION AREA
-  STATE PROPERTY
-  CARL PROJECT BOUNDARY

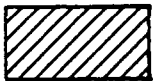



COUPON BIGHT/
KEY DEER

MONROE COUNTY

SHEET 2 OF 3

NEWFOUND HARBOR R29E

 STATE OWNED
 CARL PROJECT BOUNDARY

OWNERSHIP (Continued)

The Key Deer portion of this project is a cooperative effort with The Nature Conservancy (TNC), South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD), and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. TNC has negotiated the purchase or option of 500± acres within the project boundary, closing on over 200 ownerships within the past year, expending approximately \$4,651,150 on behalf of SFWMD and USFWS.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

The project includes substantial areas of developable uplands. Residential or commercial development of these uplands would seriously impact the Endangered key deer and the many Threatened and Endangered plant species. Development of the wetland and upland areas that serve as buffers for the Coupon Bight Aquatic Preserve would jeopardize that resource. The fresh-water resources, which are unique in the Lower Florida Keys, are vulnerable to pollution. There is tremendous growth pressure in the Florida Keys. All developable uplands will likely be developed as long as infrastructure concurrency provisions can be met. The filling of wetlands continues in the Florida Keys which have been designated as an Area of Critical State Concern.

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 - Coupon Bight

- 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 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.

On December 7, 1990, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council (LAAC) included the auto salvage yard in the project conditioned upon the owner removing the auto salvage yard and obtaining an environmental audit acceptable to the Department of Natural Resources. Any pollutants discovered in the Environmental Audit would be remedied by the owner prior to closing.

On July 20, 1990, the LAAC combined the existing Coupon Aquatic Preserve project with the Coupon Bight/Key Deer project. The amended project was approved December 7, 1990, by the LAAC. Project design recommendations do not alter the resource planning boundary of the project. It is recommended that the Nature Conservancy continue negotiations with property owners on behalf of the State. Substantially improved lots are not included in this project.

ESTIMATED COST

Assessed value of \$7,349,350, is based on average 1990 tax assessed values for the typically sized lots and larger acreage tracts within the project area.

Management Cost

Projected start-up costs for Coupon Bight/Key Deer CARL project for the United States Fish and Wildlife Service:

<u>Salary</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expense</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>FOO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$ 30,000	-0-	\$ 2,000	\$ 20,000	-0-	\$ 52,000

ESTIMATED COST (Continued)

Management Funds Budgeted by the Division of State Lands for Coupon Bight Aquatic Preserve for Fiscal Year 1990-91:

<u>Salary</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expense</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>FCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$ 20,000	-0-	\$ 4,500	-0-	-0-	\$ 24,500

Management Funds Requested by the Division of State Lands for Coupon Bight Aquatic Preserve for Fiscal Year 1991-92:

<u>Salary</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>FCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$ 20,350	\$ 8,840	\$ 8,000	-0-	-0-	\$37,190

Management funds requested by the South Florida Water Management District for the Coupon Bight/Key Deer CARL project for 1991: TOTAL: \$20,000.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	2
Letters of general support.....	1,969
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	15
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	10

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 has identified this project as a desirable addition for the Key Deer National Wildlife Refuge. Congress appropriated \$2 million in Fiscal Year 1990-91 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 the Coupon Bight project, the Strachley Tract, is already acquired and under such management by the Service. State, federal, and conservation organizations' acquisition agents will continue to plan and work together to bring the remainder of this project under public management.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

This project will be managed by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service as an addition to the National Key Deer Wildlife Refuge. Management will be directed at protection of the many Endangered and Threatened species and natural communities, and the critical water resources. The Division of State Lands, Florida Department of Natural Resources, will be a cooperating manager in matters regarding the adjacent Coupon Bight Aquatic Preserve, and the South Florida Water Management District will also be a cooperating manager. Critical management issues involve protection of the following imperilled resources: the Endangered key deer, the critically imperilled pine rockland community and its native species, the unique fresh water resources in the project, the Coupon Bight Aquatic Preserve, and the waters of the Lower Florida Keys.

Passive recreation can be allowed if it does not interfere with the primary objective of protecting the natural resources. Nature appreciation and study, hiking, and photography can be accommodated.

Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
0	3,776	0	\$ 2,755,540

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 number only seven to nine hundred; as many as one hundred manatees have been observed using 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 help in improvement of 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.

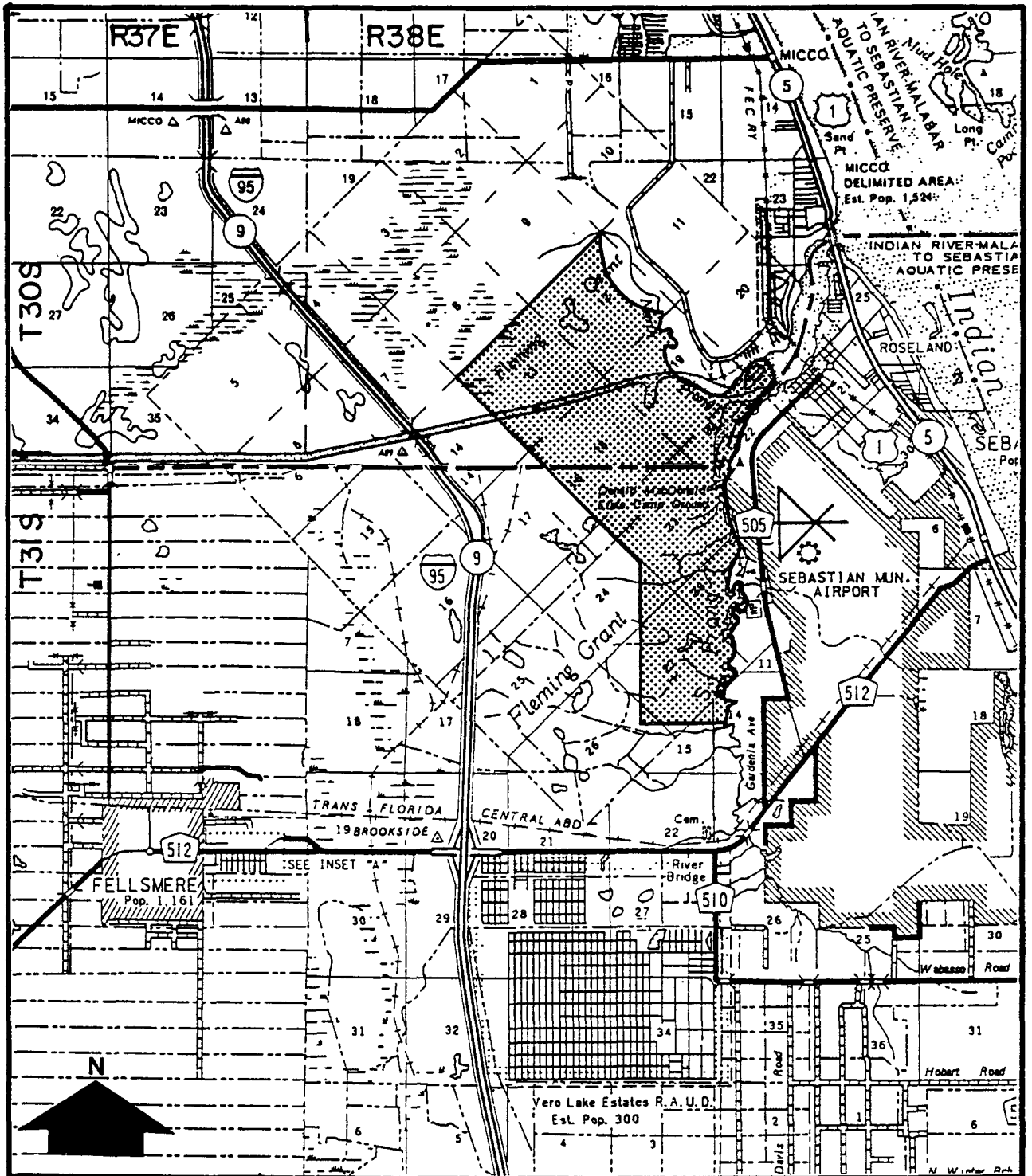
OWNERSHIP

This project consists of approximately 34 parcels and eight owners; only 25 parcels and two ownerships are boundary mapped and being appraised in Phase I. Coraci (SRC of Newark) is a willing seller and is also a major owner in the Lake George project. Corrigan, also an owner in the St. Martins River project, is an unwilling seller of his property in this project at this time, but may be willing to consider a conservation easement or a first-right-of-refusal.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

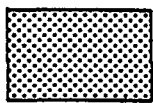
Although much of the project site is wetland, the upland areas, including some islands in Sebastian Creek are suitable for development. Surrounding land has been altered by conversion to pasture.

Proximity to the rapidly growing urban areas of Brevard and Indian River counties would suggest a high likelihood of development of the upland areas.

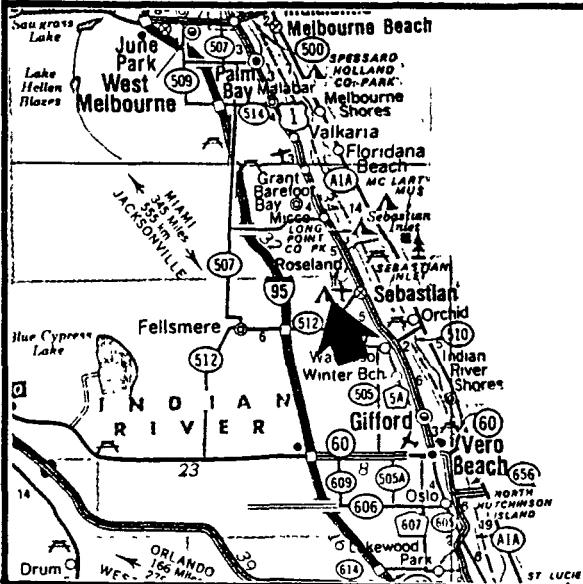


SEBASTIAN CREEK

BREVARD / INDIAN RIVER COUNTIES



PROJECT AREA



VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT (Continued)

Such development would not only cause harm to the significant upland scrub community on the site, but would ultimately lead to increased boat traffic 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 of Phase I is approximately \$2,755,540.

Management Cost

The Bureau of Aquatic Preserves has not budgeted start-up costs for this project. Management cost information not available from the United States Fish and Wildlife Service.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	1
Letters of general support.....	999
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials..	14
Letters of support from local and state conservation organizations.	16

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.

Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
0	9,306*	0	\$ 5,939,240*

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 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 represented by one law firm ensuring conveyance to the state in one closing.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

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

Citrus County 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 commercial development, housing development, and

* Phase I

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 extends along a sizeable length of the St. Martin and Homosassa Rivers and will probably assure the eventual development of substantial portions of this biologically productive estuarine environment, if it is not permanently protected.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

The St. Martins River project design was approved by the Land Acquisition Advisory Council (LAAC) 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.

On December 7, 1990, the LAAC approved the addition of approximately 420 acres to Phase I of the northeastern project boundary. The additions were for the purpose of facilitating negotiations and management.

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value for Phase I is approximately \$5,939,240.

Management Cost

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

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OOO</u>	<u>Total</u>
-0-	\$24,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 25,000	\$ 54,000

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	4
Letters of general support.....	4,072
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	6
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	6

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.

Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
0	404	0	\$ 2,927,700

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 excellent example of palm hammock, a very rare natural community, 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.

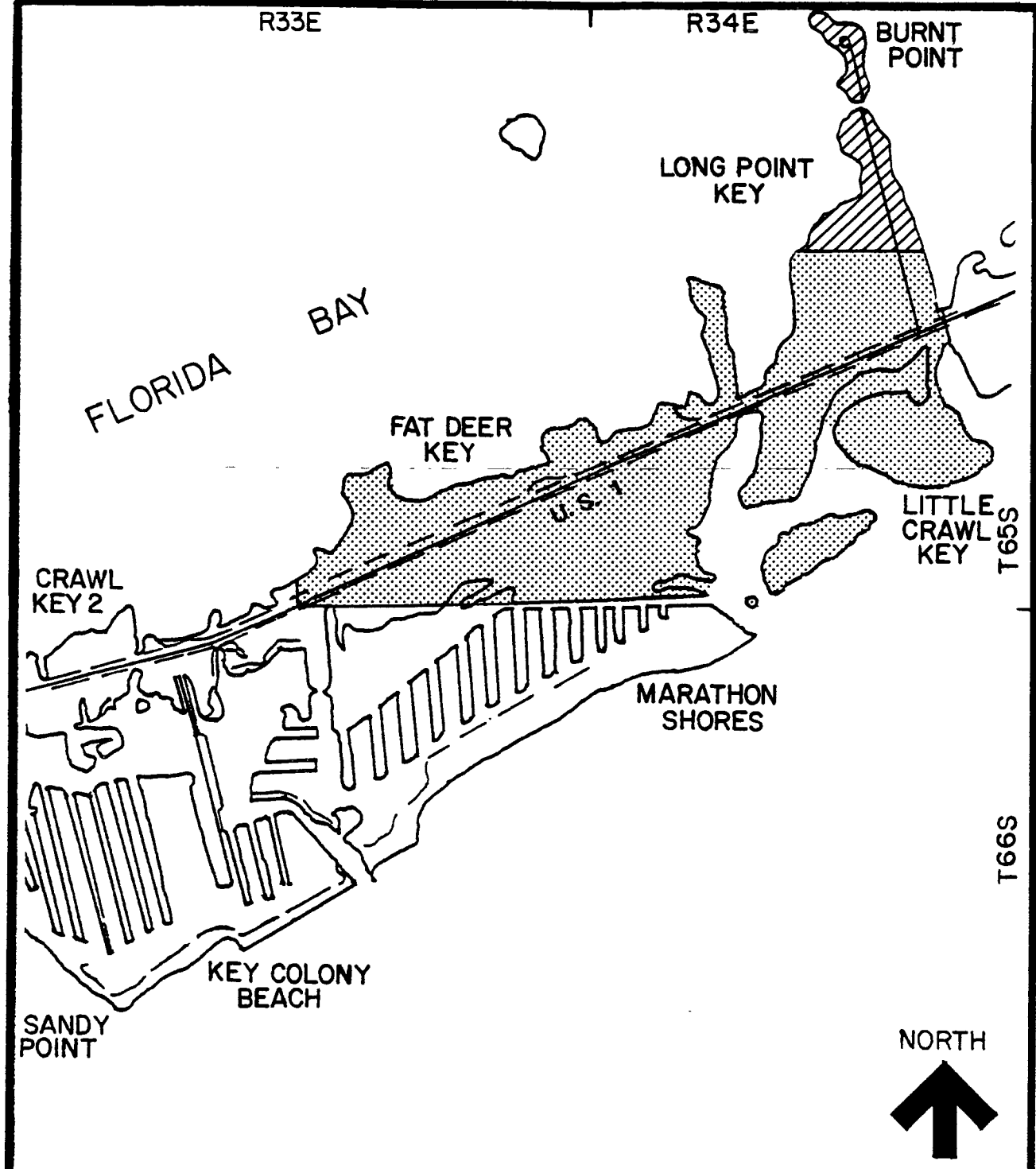
OWNERSHIP

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. Agreement has been reached with the two major owners.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

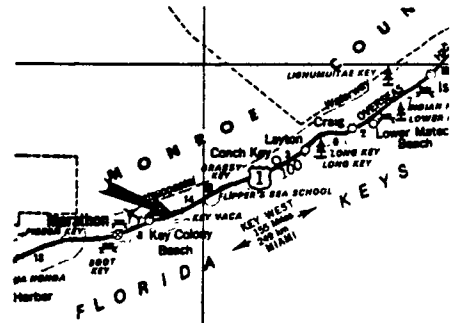
The upland portions of the Curry Tract are extremely vulnerable to changes resulting from human activities such as wood collecting and trash dumping. It is also vulnerable to fires.

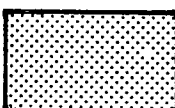
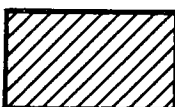
Although approximately one half of the project area is designated NA (Native Areas) under the Monroe County Land Use Plan, other classifications include, SR (Suburban Residential, OS (Offshore Island District), and DR (Destination Resort). Even the restrictive NA and OS designations do not entirely eliminate 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



CURRY HAMMOCK

MONROE COUNTY



-  PROJECT AREA
-  1990 ADDITIONS

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT (Continued)

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.

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 \$2,927,700.

Management Cost

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>
\$ 52,719	-0-	\$ 9,253	\$ 62,522	\$124,494

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	0
Letters of general support.....	1
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	2
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.....	5

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.

Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
0	462	0	\$ 287,290

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.

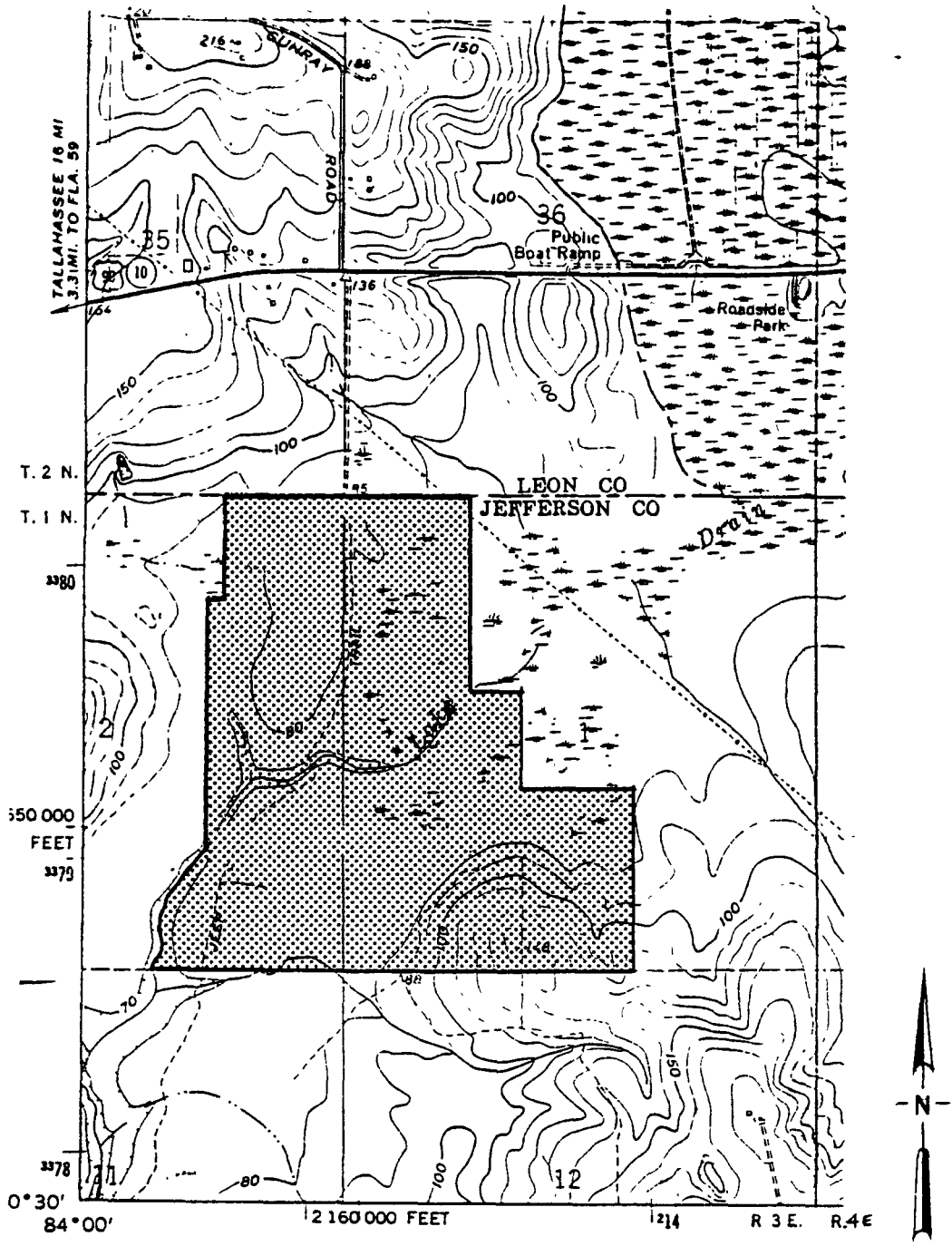
OWNERSHIP

Two owners. Appraisals are complete and negotiations have begun.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

Most larger acreage, agriculturally zoned land in Leon and neighboring counties is very susceptible to acquisition by developers and conversion to residential development.

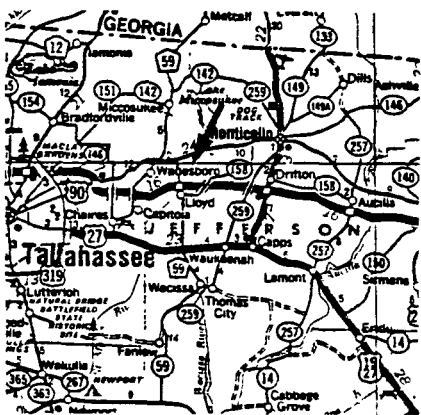
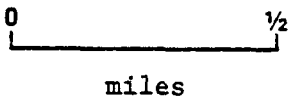
The owner of the 200 acre tract immediately west of the Letchworth property submitted an application, approved by Jefferson County, for a low density (1 unit per 5 acres) development. The development was never recorded and no action has been taken. Also, within the past two years, another potential developer 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. Most of the land in the surrounding area, including the project area, is in agricultural use.



LETCHWORTH MOUNDS

JEFFERSON

COUNTY



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.

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value is approximately \$287,290.

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

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>FCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$ 47,711	\$ 6,000	\$ 67,522	\$ 5,000	\$126,233

The Division of Historical Resources has not budgeted start-up costs for this project.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	0
Letters of general support.....	7
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials....	1
Letters of support from local and state conservation organizations...	2

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.

#14 HOMOSASSA RESERVE/WALKER PROPERTY

Citrus County

Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
2,053*	4,868	\$ 3,079,080*	\$ 7,686,880

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 eliminate a gap in protected lands between the Chassahowitzka National Wildlife Refuge, the Homosassa Springs State Wildlife Park, the St. Martins River CARL project and the Crystal River State Reserve. Acquisition would protect an upland buffer for the Outstanding Florida Waters of the St. Martin's Marsh Aquatic Preserve and important manatee habitat.

MANAGER

The Division of Forestry with the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission cooperating.

PROPOSED USE

Addition to Withlacoochee State Forest and Wildlife Management Area.

LOCATION

In southwestern Citrus County, just west of the town of Homosassa Springs. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 4 and House District 26. It is also within the jurisdictions of the Withlacoochee Regional Planning Council and the Southwest Florida Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

The most important aspects of the Homosassa Reserve/Walker property are its geographic position between other protected conservation lands and its value as an ecosystem corridor. Acquisition of this property will fill a gap between the Chassahowitzka National Wildlife Refuge, the Chassahowitzka State Wildlife Management Area, the Crystal River State Reserve, the St. Martins River CARL project, the Homosassa Springs State Wildlife Park, and the St. Martins Marsh Aquatic Preserve. Waters in the adjacent Chassahowitzka Bay and St. Martins Marsh Aquatic Preserve are designated Outstanding Florida Waters, and acquisition of this property will help protect these resources from the adverse effects of private land uses.

Most of the merchantable timber (including pine, cypress and red cedar) has been harvested from the Homosassa Reserve/Walker Property. Harvesting of young cypress for mulch continues. A quarter of the property is cow pasture. No rare or endangered plants are known. Florida black bears, bald eagles, eastern indigo snakes, and Sherman's fox squirrels are known to occur on the project.

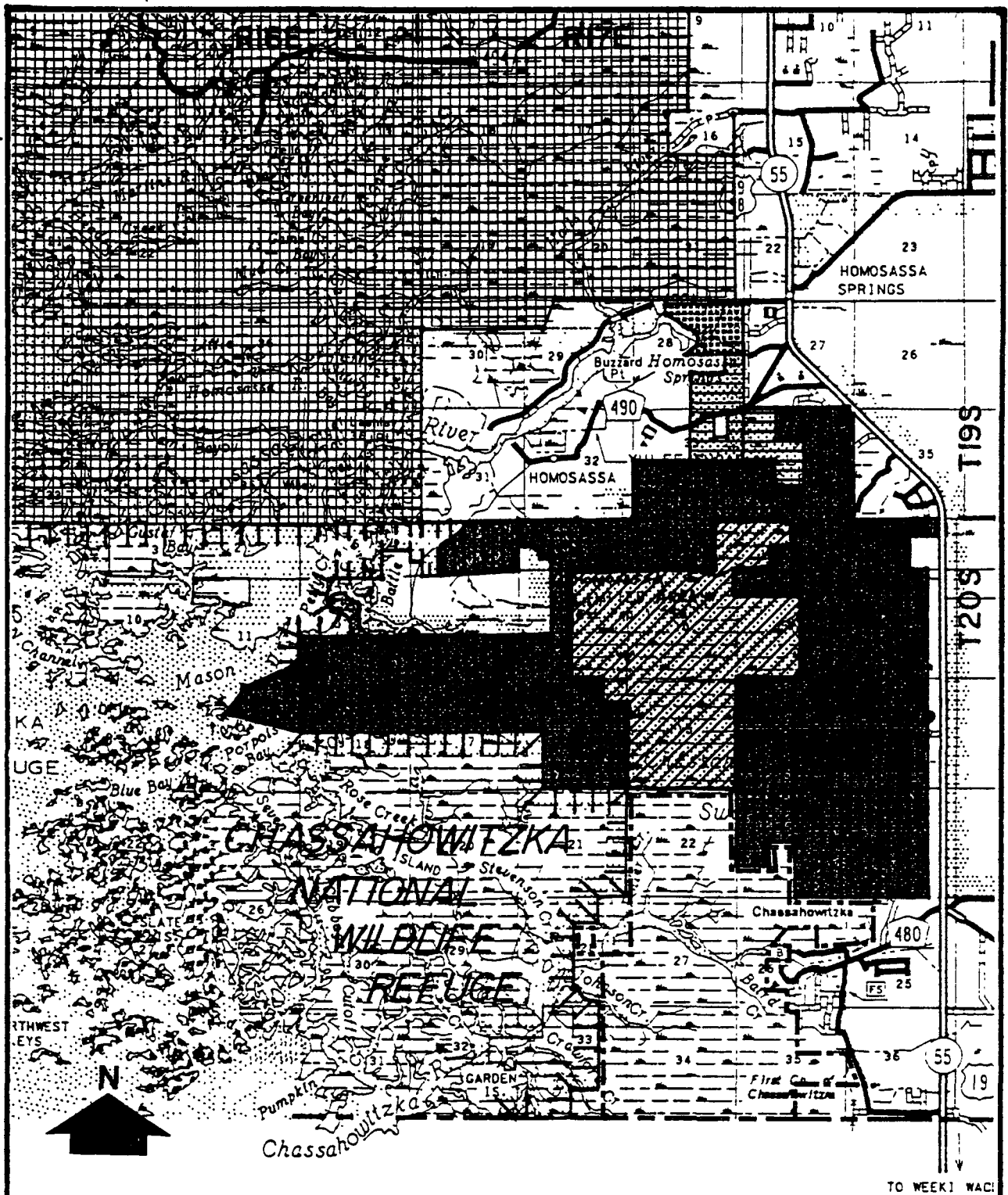
OWNERSHIP

This project consists of approximately 69 parcels and 29 owners (also included in Phase II is an undeveloped subdivision consisting of 588 lots and 77 owners); 2 major owners - Rooks and Walker. Both major owners are willing to consider public fee-simple acquisition. Walker is currently under option by the Southwest Florida Water Management District (see also Coordination).

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

A significant portion of this project is wetland habitats not suitable for development. The upland areas are, however, highly suitable for development. Much of the site has been converted to pastureland, with agricultural conversion a possibility for the remaining natural upland communities. Most of the property has been timbered, and more intensive commercial forestry operations are a possibility.

* under option by the Southwest Florida Water Management District.



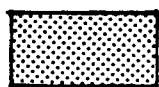
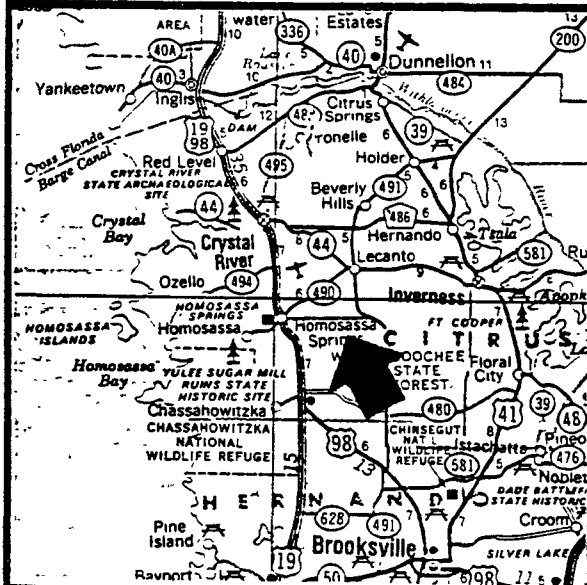
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HOMOSASSA RESERVE/ WALKER PROPERTY

CITRUS

COUNTY



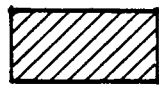
PROJECT AREA



PHASE I



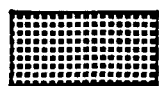
PHASE II



UNDER OPTION BY
SWFWMD



ST. MARTINS
CARL PROJECT



HOMOSASSA SPRINGS
CARL PROJECT



WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
PURCHASED

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT (Continued)

The project's location near U.S. 19-98 would be desirable for either residential or commercial development. The Citrus County Comprehensive Plan identifies most of this area on its Future Land Use Map as Low Intensity Coastal and Lakes, where residential densities of one unit per five acres are prescribed. Densities may actually reach six units per net developable acre if such minimum development standards as clustering, central water and sewer, and buffers around water bodies and wetlands are provided. Commercial development is allowed along U.S. 19-98 at major intersections or with the provision of frontage roads. A portion of the Rooks property has already been developed as an industrial park. Other parcels within the Rooks ownership also carry commercial and industrial zoning. The county is considering constructing a road through the property.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

On December 7, 1990, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council approved the Homosassa Reserve/Walker Property Project design. It altered the resource planning boundary by including a relatively small ownership on the western boundary to connect with federally owned land and on the northern boundary to form a corridor to Homosassa Springs Wildlife Park.

- Phase I - Rooks, Walker, other ownerships except in sections 28, 33, 34, and 7.
- Phase II - Minor owners in Sections 28 and 33 making connection to Homosassa Springs wildlife Park; 160 acre Villa Sites Addition to Homosassa Subdivision in Section 34; also Lloyd Johnson's 134 acre parcel in Section 7.

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value is approximately \$8,739,880.

Management Cost

Projected start-up costs for the Division of Forestry:

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>000</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$ 17,880	-0-	\$ 33,400	\$ 67,050	\$118,330

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

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>000</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$ 62,220	\$ 5,000	\$ 45,000	\$ 47,000	\$159,220

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	2
Letters of general support.....	66
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials..	2
Letters of support from local and state conservation organizations.	1

OTHER

Coordination

The Southwest Florida Water Management District extended its option with the Walkers until June. Acquisition will in part, depend on resolution of access issue with the Rooks, an adjacent property owner and an acquisition priority in the project for the CARL program.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The Homosassa Reserve/Walker Tract will be managed as a State Forest and Wildlife Management Area with the Florida Division of Forestry as the lead management agency and the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission as a cooperating manager. The property will be managed as a unit of the Withlacoochee State Forest under multiple use concepts. The property is well suited for such consumptive uses as timber production, hunting, and fishing, while still providing increased protection for the St. Martins Marsh Aquatic Preserve and important manatee habitat.

Public uses that can be supported on the property include hunting, fishing, boating, canoeing, camping, picnicking, hiking, and nature appreciation and study.

Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
9,587*	4,280	\$ 4,493,406*	\$ 5,355,440

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies for State acquisition under both the "Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL)" category, and the "Other Lands" category as defined in Section 18-8.003 of the Florida Administrative Code. Public acquisition would provide increased protection to the waters of Apalachicola Bay, which is a National Estuarine Research Reserve, a State Aquatic Preserve, a Special Waters category Outstanding Florida Water, and a designated Area of Critical State Concern.

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 Divisions of Marine Resources, Recreation and Parks, and State Lands of the Department of Natural Resources, the Florida 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.

PROPOSED USE

The diversity of resources within this project necessitate the development of a site-specific management approach. Sites, depending on the resources involved, may be appropriately managed as preserves, reserves, botanical sites, wildlife management areas, state forest, 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.

Most of the acquisition area immediately surrounding the bay (with the exception of the Shell Point Bayfront lots) is proposed as an addition to the Apalachicola National Estuarine Research Reserve.

LOCATION

In Franklin County, northwest Florida, approximately 60 miles southwest of Tallahassee.

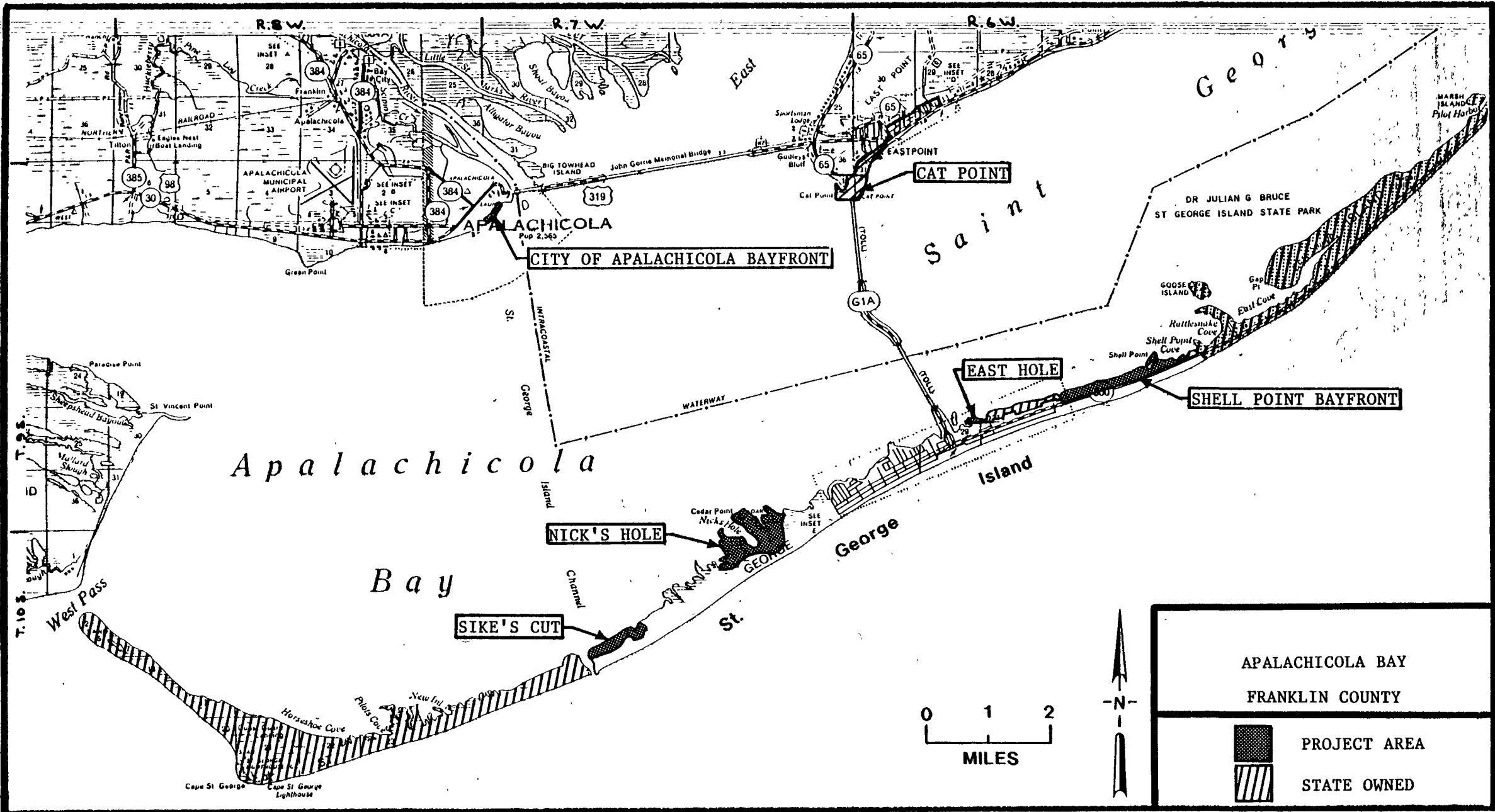
It is also within Florida's Senate District 3 and House Districts 8 and 9. It also lies within the jurisdictions of the Apalachee Regional Planning Council and the Northwest Florida Water Management District.



RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

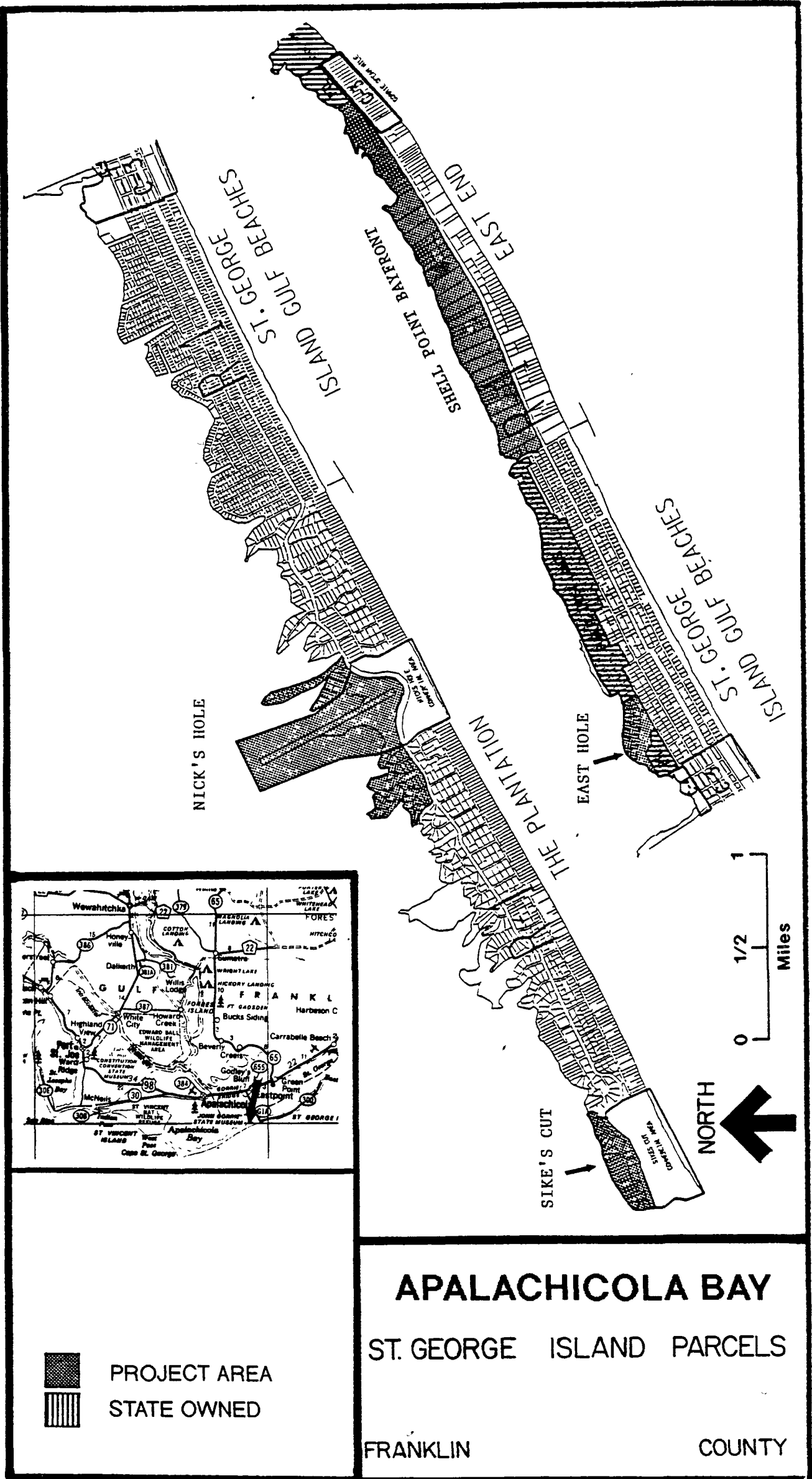
This large and varied project contains some of Florida's most outstanding natural and historical resources. The project area encompasses many different types of natural communities. The project area harbors a great diversity of plant and animal species many of which are considered rare and endangered in Florida, and several that are endangered nationally. Biologists recognize the region as one of very high endemism, supporting plants and animals found nowhere else. The relatively pristine nature of the project area provides excellent wildlife habitat that helps preserve the diversity of Florida's game and nongame species. The bay-estuary at the mouth of the Apalachicola River supports an exceptionally productive biological system that is commercially important and provides the economic base of Franklin County.

This project is considered to be 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 would likely be found through a systematic cultural resource survey.

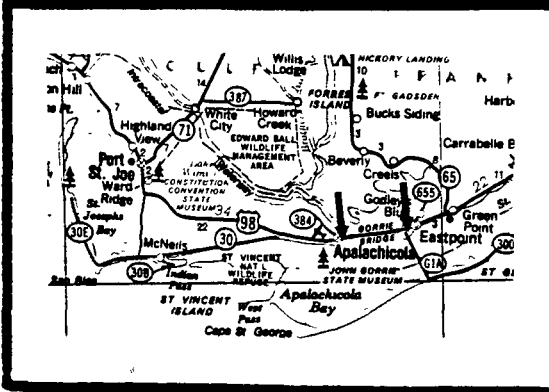
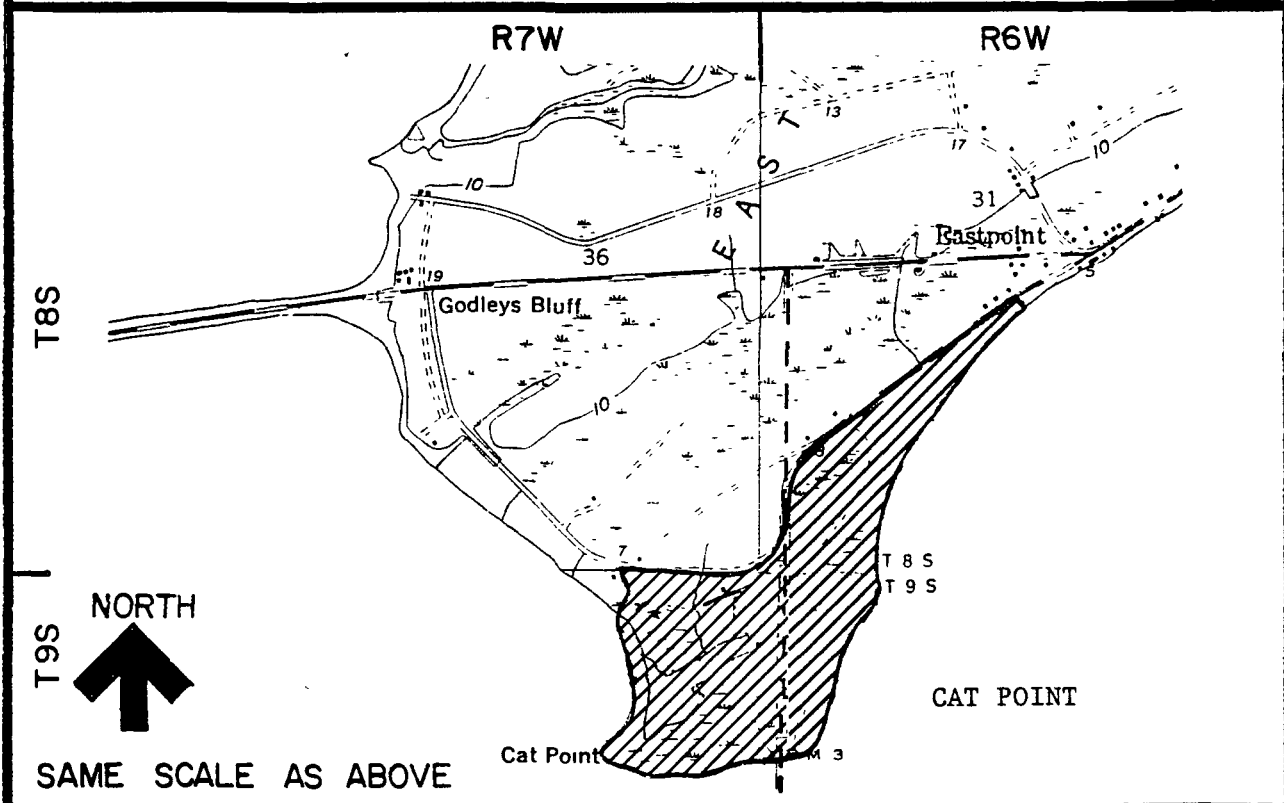
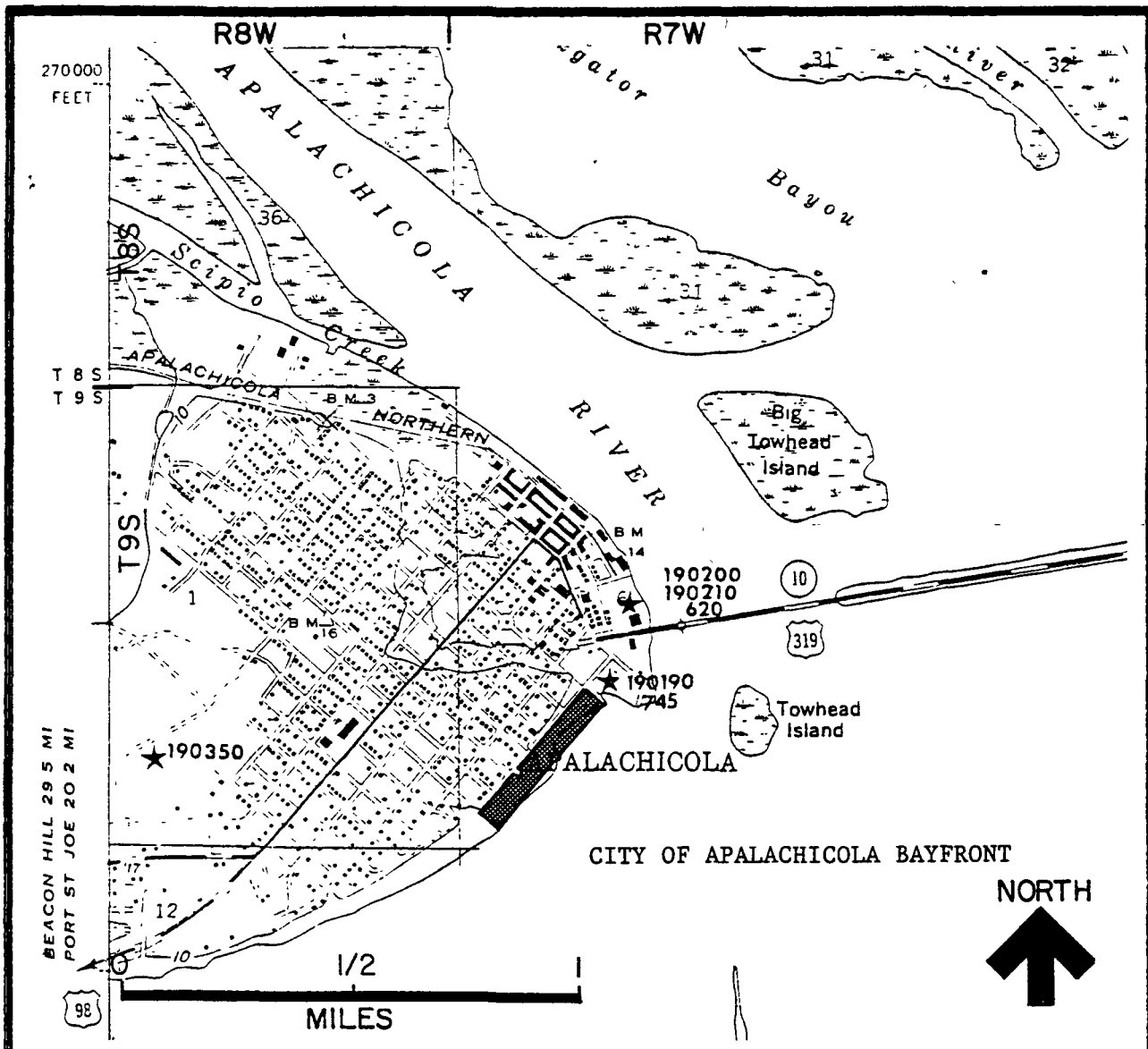
* Does not include acreage acquired under EEL program. See Ownership.



APALACHICOLA BAY FRANKLIN COUNTY	
	PROJECT AREA
	STATE OWNED





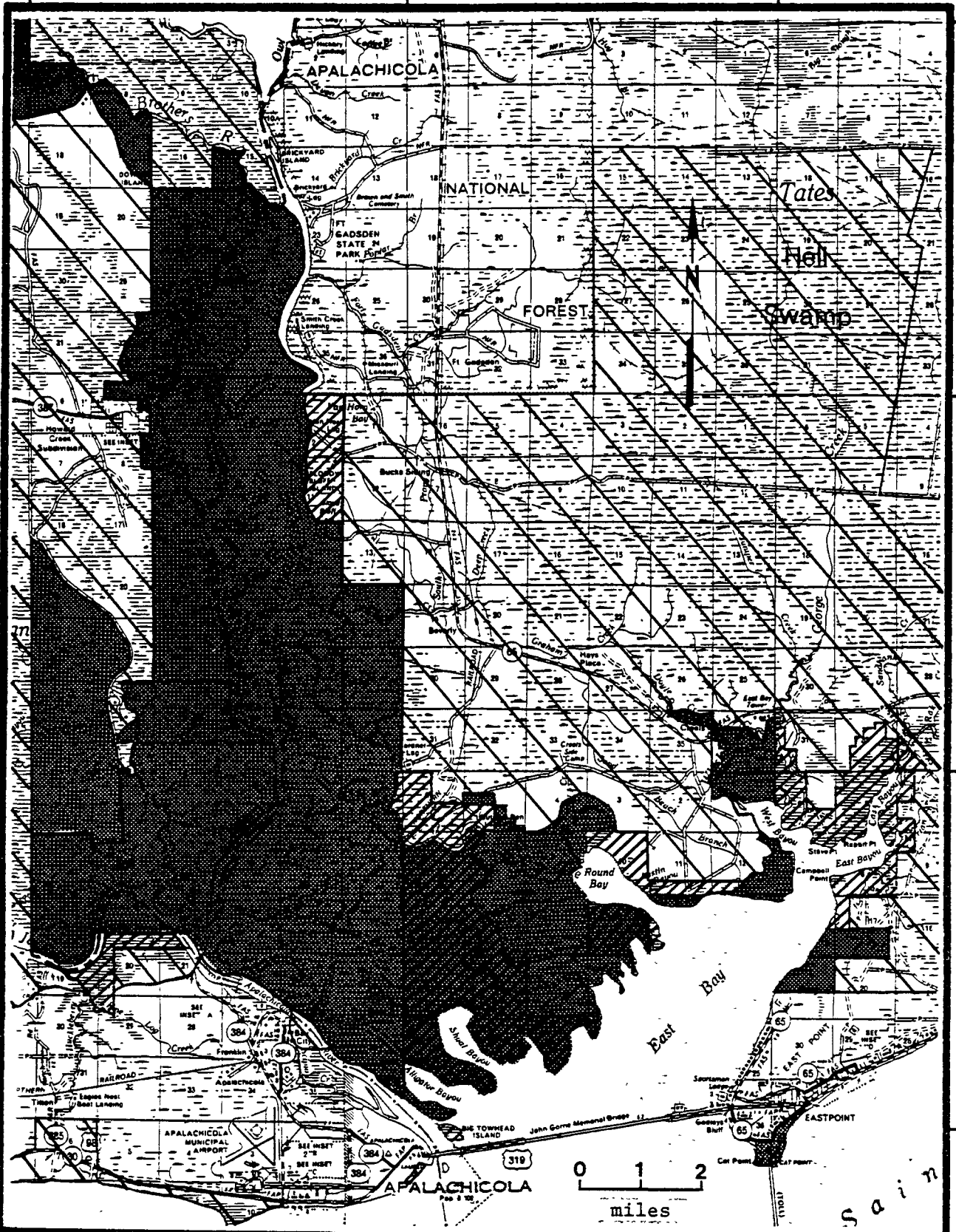
APALACHICOLA BAY
ST. GEORGE ISLAND PARCELS
FRANKLIN COUNTY



APALACHICOLA BAY
CITY OF APALACHICOLA BAYFRONT
AND CAT POINT PARCELS

FRANKLIN COUNTY

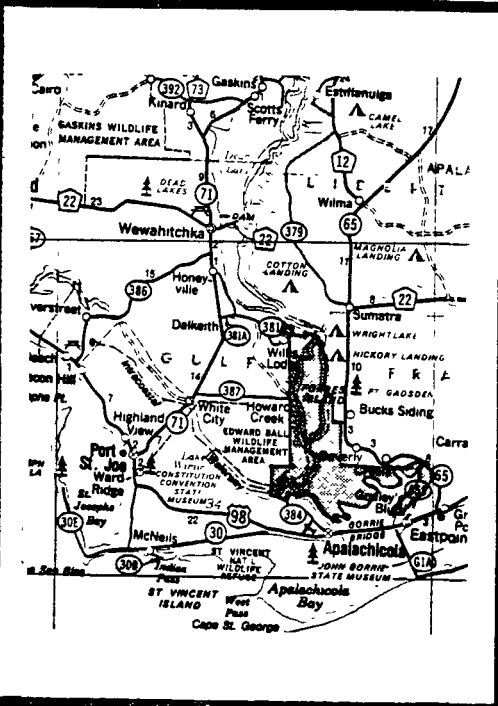
 PROJECT AREA	 STATE OWNED
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T. 7 S | T. 6 S

T. 8 S | T. 7 S

T. 9 S | T. 8 S



APALACHICOLA BAY
FRANKLIN COUNTY

-  STATE OWNED
-  PROJECT AREA
-  APALACHICOLA RIVER AND BAY RESOURCE PLANNING BOUNDARY

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION (Continued)

The project area currently provides a tremendous recreation opportunity and would be greatly expanded through State acquisition.

OWNERSHIP

Approximately 28,122 acres were acquired with EEL funds (\$7,615,250) from 1974-76 in the former Lower Apalachicola project. Approximately 10 owners remain to be acquired within that previous boundary; approximately 200 ownerships remain to be acquired in the former Apalachicola River and Bay, Phase I project. During the past year, 3,599 acres have been acquired from St. Joe and another 52 acres from Rodrigue on Cat's Point.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

This entire project is part of a system of fragile and delicately balanced natural areas that are extremely vulnerable to degradation. Disruption of existing natural systems through development or inappropriate land management could lead to increased degradation of the valuable estuarine habitats, Apalachicola Bay, and even the Gulf of Mexico. Among the adverse impacts that are likely without public acquisition of this project are alterations to the nutrient loads in the Apalachicola River and Bay, introduction of damaging amounts of sediments and agricultural chemicals into aquatic systems, increased bacterial pollution, and changes in the salinity of the Bay. Any of these would reduce the biological productivity of Apalachicola Bay.

Current efforts to allocate more water from the Apalachicola River's tributaries to the State of Georgia would likely have a significant negative impact on the natural systems associated with the river, especially the bay itself.

The upland areas within this project are vulnerable to residential and silvicultural development. Areas near the coast are especially valued for commercial and residential uses. The wilderness quality of parts of this large project would be compromised by piecemeal development in remote areas.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

In November, 1986, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council approved the preliminary boundary for this project. 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 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.

ACQUISITION PLANNING (Continued)

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 the Apalachicola National Estuarine Research Reserve for Fiscal Year 1990-91:

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>FCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$294,338	\$ 12,424	\$ 67,000	\$ 87,650	-0-	\$461,412

Management funds requested by the Division of Marine Resources for the Apalachicola National Estuarine Research Reserve for Fiscal Year 1991-92:

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>FCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$336,812	\$ 27,424	\$116,191	\$234,031	\$299,435	\$1,013,898

Management funds budgeted by the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission for the Apalachicola National Estuarine Research Reserve for Fiscal Year 1990-91:

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>FCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$ 35,925	-0-	\$ 22,954	\$ 1,200	-0-	\$ 60,079

Management funds requested by the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission for the Apalachicola National Estuarine Research Reserve for Fiscal Year 1991-92:

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>FCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$ 37,721	-0-	\$ 22,000	\$15,500	-0-	\$ 75,221

Management funds budgeted by the Division of Forestry for the Apalachicola National Estuarine Research Reserve for Fiscal Year 1990-91:

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>FCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$ 3,100	-0-	\$ 800	-0-	-0-	\$ 3,900

Management funds budgeted by the Division of Forestry for the Apalachicola National Estuarine Research Reserve for Fiscal Year 1991-92:

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>FCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$ 2,000	-0-	\$ 1,000	-0-	-0-	\$ 3,000

The Division of Recreation and Parks has not budgeted management funds for this project. Management cost information from the Northwest Florida Water Management District was not available.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	3
Letters of general support.....	8
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	1
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.....	2

OTHER

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

As growth and development have accelerated in the State of Florida, some notable regions have emerged as especially deserving of protection as natural sanctuaries. The Apalachicola River and associated natural areas is one of these notable regions. The State has had a strong commitment to preserve the outstanding natural resources of the Apalachicola River system. A brief account of this area's acquisition history is presented below.

Beginning in 1972, the State acquired 1,963 acres of land on the eastern end of St. George Island through the Land Acquisition Trust Fund. Cape St. George Island (2,400 acres) was acquired by the State in 1977 through the EEL program. Acquisition also began on the Lower Apalachicola project

#15 APALACHICOLA BAY

OTHER (Continued)

(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

Successful completion of the Apalachicola Bay and the Apalachicola River (#24) projects would make significant progress toward the protection of the Apalachicola River System. The projects are comprised of an assemblage of tracts having great diversity of natural community types that truly represent some of the finest and most significant natural areas remaining in Florida. The management of these tracts will depend upon the specific characteristics and resources of each site. Proposed uses include preserve, reserves, potential sites, wildlife management areas, state forest, 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 natural communities within 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 Bay and Apalachicola River projects. 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 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.

#16 HIGHLANDS HAMMOCK STATE PARK ADDITION

Highlands County

Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
804*	4,694	\$ 1,841,585*	\$ 1,355,880

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

This project is south and adjacent to the 3,030 acre Highlands Hammock State Park, acquired from 1935-1947. No state funds were expended.

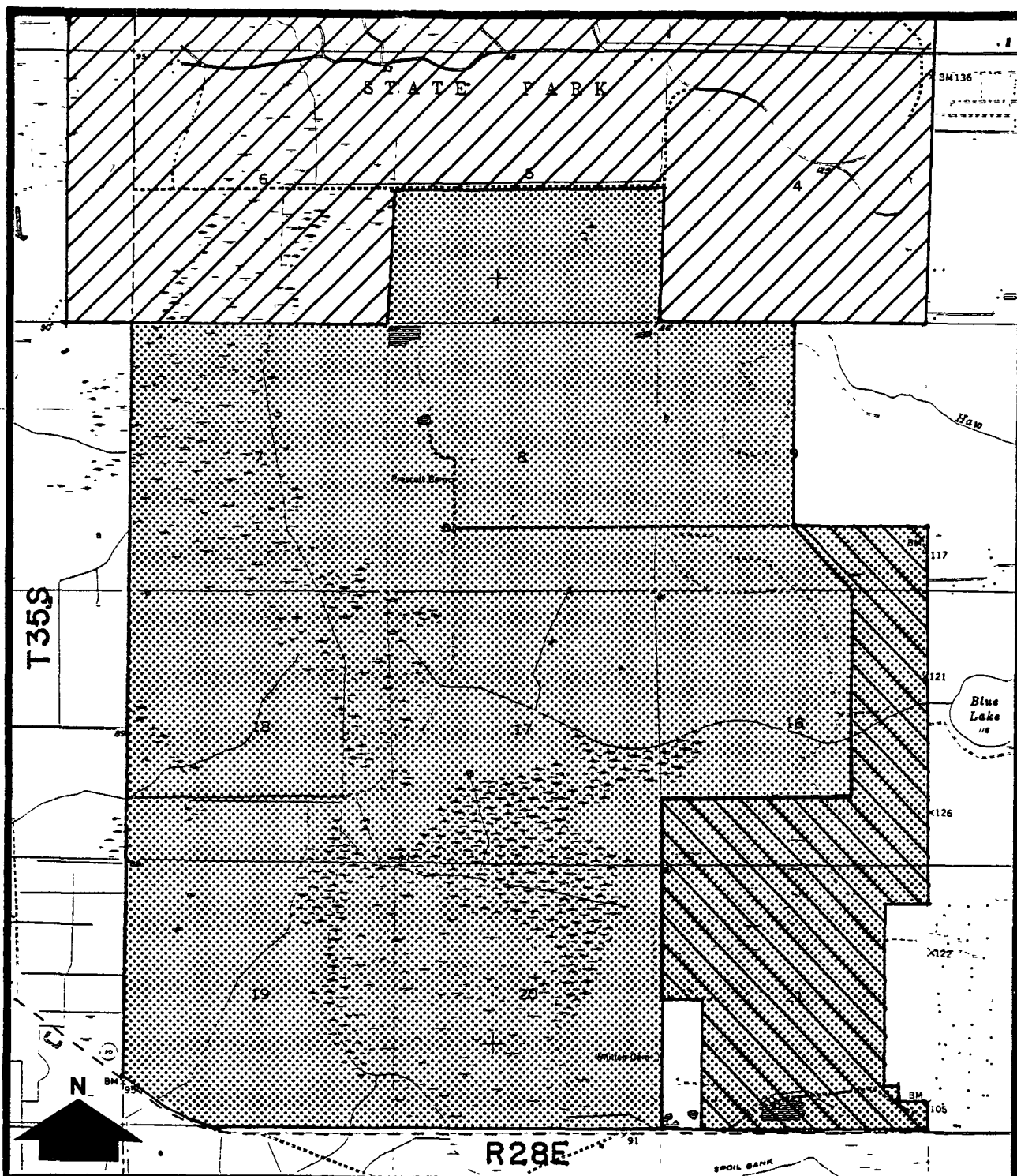
There are approximately 10 owners in the entire project area; two major owners, Young and Livingston. The state acquired a major portion (804 acres) of the Livingston ownership from The Nature Conservancy during the past year.

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.

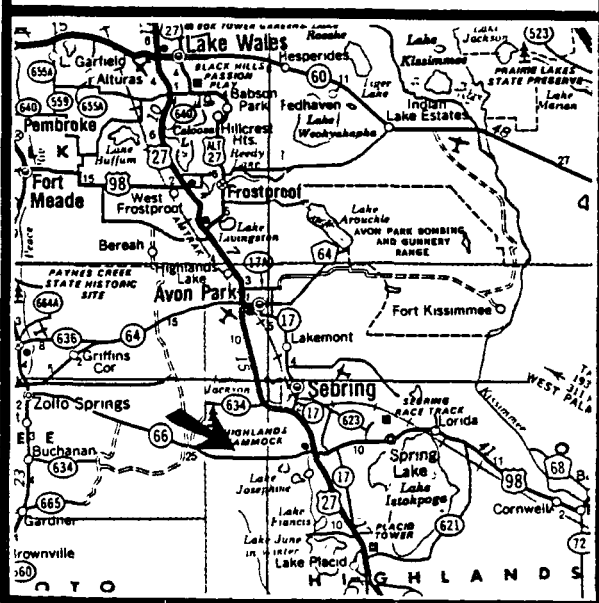
Although there is not enough data at this time to precisely predict the impact of development, the existing information suggests that the preservation of water quality in its present state would be important for the protection of local groundwater, particularly the discharge into streams going into Highlands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

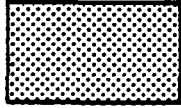
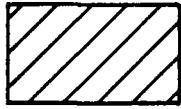
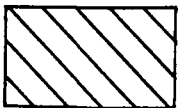
* See Ownership



HIGHLANDS HAMMOCK ADDITION

HIGHLANDS COUNTY



-  PROJECT AREA
-  STATE PARK
-  STATE OWNED

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 \$1,355,880.

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>
\$ 78,263	-0-	\$ 12,515	\$ 38,066	\$128,844

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	4
Letters of general support.....	498
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	9
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.

Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
12,036*	27,611	\$ 4,519,986*	\$ 12,424,950

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 (\$8,173,951).

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.

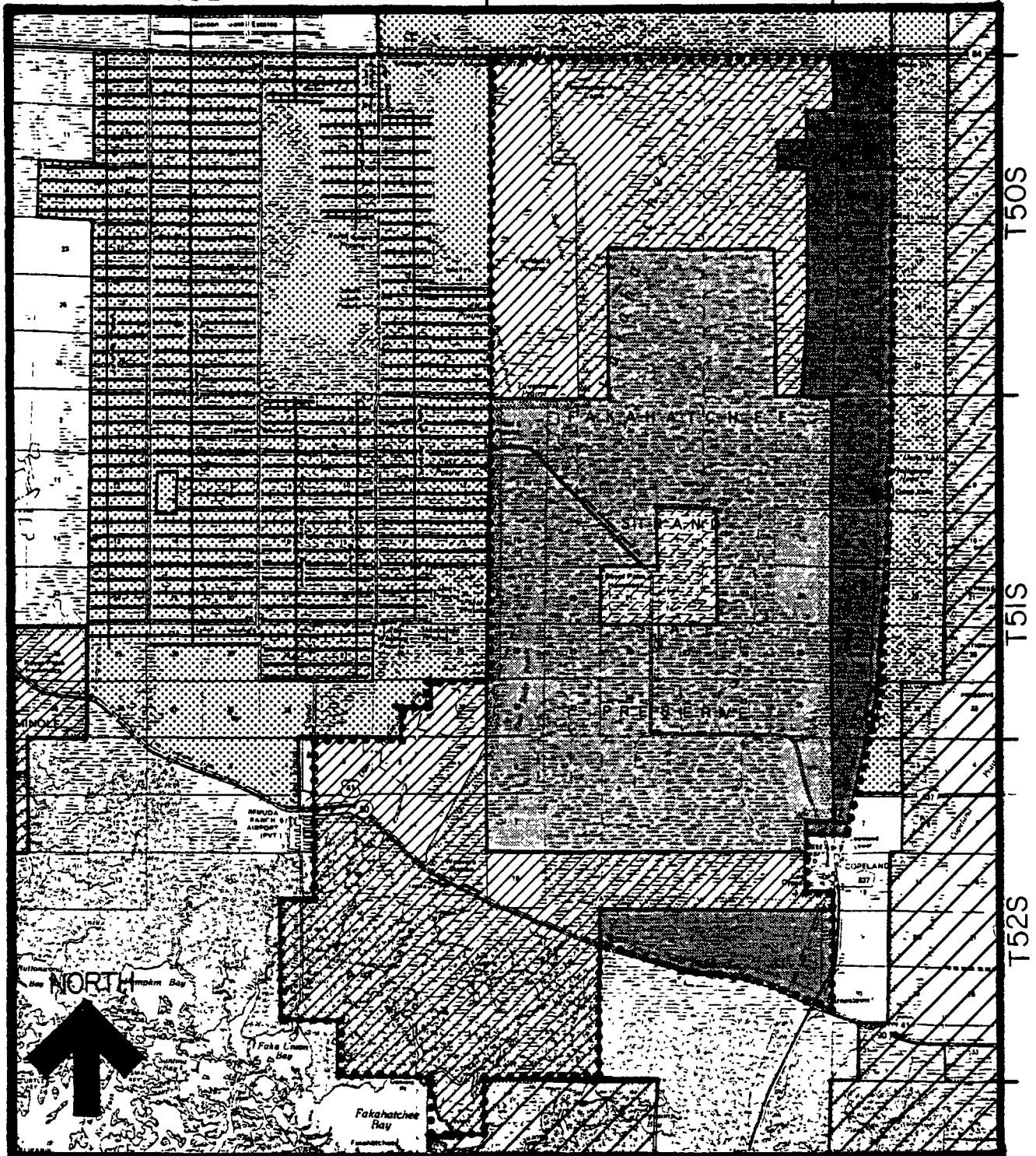
Problems of piecemeal public ownership create endangerment from current unmanaged uses within the Strand.

* Does not include acreage acquired with EEL funds. See Ownership.

R28E

R29E

R30E



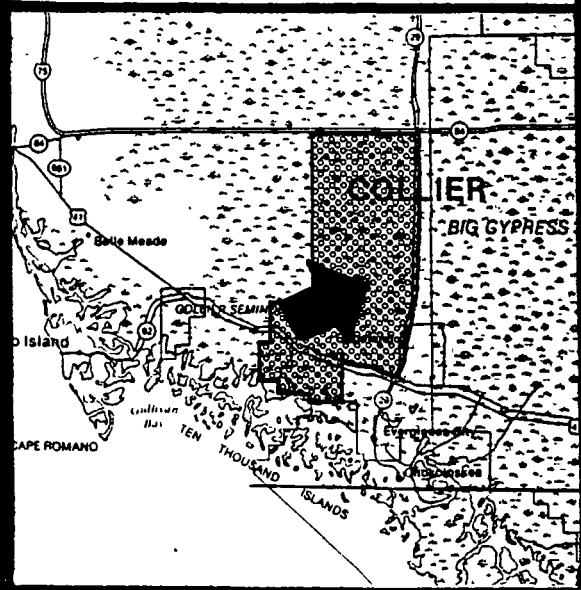
T50S
T51S
T52S

NORTH

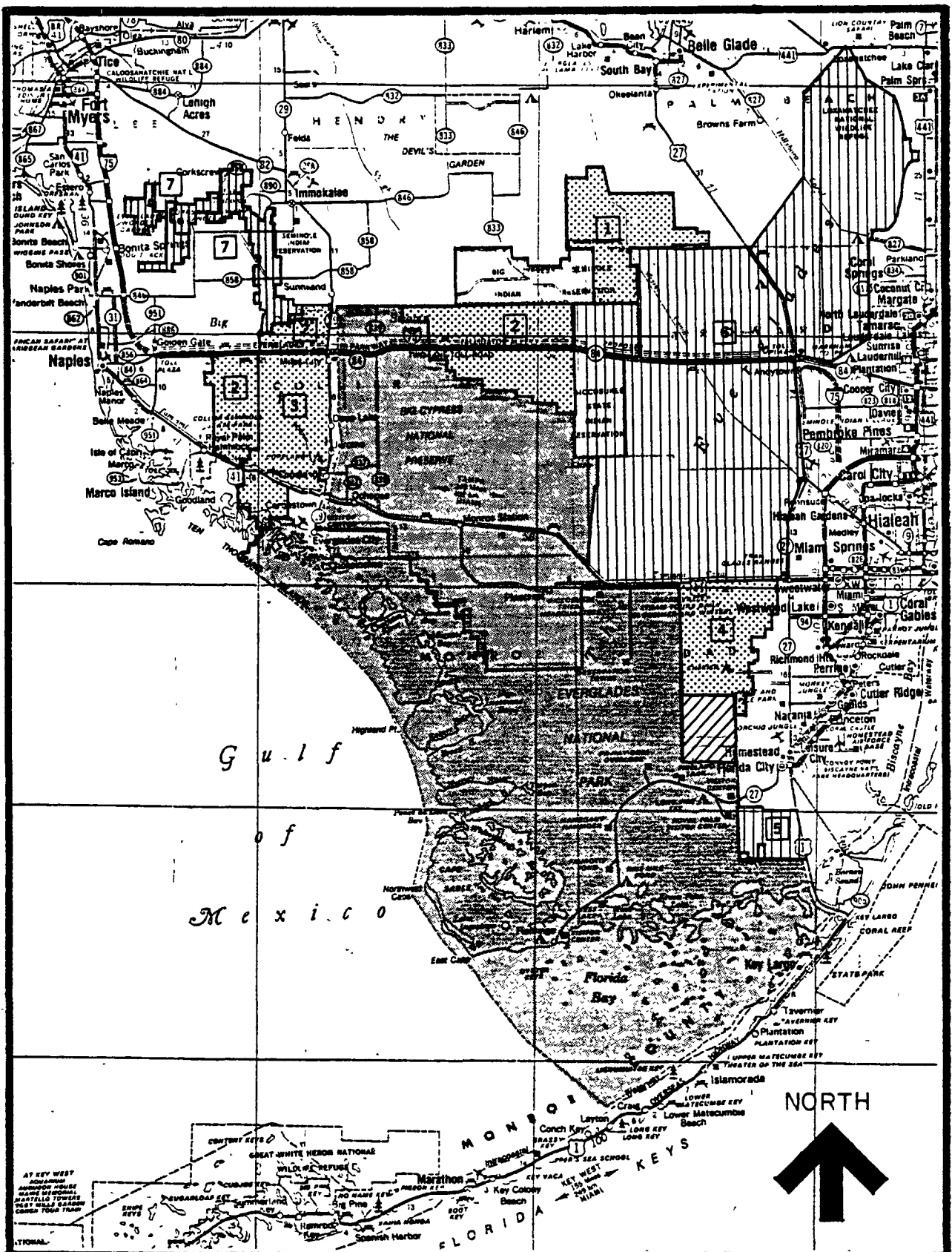


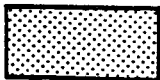



FAKAHATCHEE STRAND

COLLIER COUNTY



- PROJECT BOUNDARY
- [Stippled Box] MIXED OWNERSHIP (STATE AND PRIVATE)
- [Solid Black Box] PRIVATE OWNERSHIP
- [Diagonal Hatching Box] FEDERAL OWNED
- [Diagonal Hatching Box] STATE OWNED
- [Diagonal Hatching Box] COUNTY OWNED (MANAGED BY STATE)
- [Stippled Box] SAVE OUR EVERGLADES CARL PROJECT



<p>0 5 10 MILES</p>		<h2>THE EVERGLADES SYSTEM</h2>	
	<p>CARL PROJECTS :</p>		<p>AEROJET WMA - STATE & WMA OWNED</p>
<p>1</p>	<p>ROTENBERGER / HOLEY LAND</p>		<p>OTHER PUBLIC LANDS:</p>
<p>2</p>	<p>SAVE OUR EVERGLADES</p>	<p>5</p>	<p>SOUTH FLORIDA WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT - CIII</p>
<p>3</p>	<p>FAKAHATCHEE STRAND</p>	<p>6</p>	<p>WATER CONSERVATION AREAS</p>
<p>4</p>	<p>EAST EVERGLADES</p>	<p>7</p>	<p>CORKSCREW REGIONAL ECOSYSTEM WATERSHED CARL PROJECT</p>
	<p>BIG CYPRESS NATIONAL PRESERVE / EVERGLADES NATIONAL PARK</p>		

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 \$12,424,950 is an estimate based on the tax assessed values for average sized parcels within the project area.

Management Funds

Management funds budgeted by the Department of Natural Resources for Fakahatchee Strand State Preserve for Fiscal Year 1990-91:

<u>Salary</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expense</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>FCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$ 44,687	\$ 4,000	\$28,423	\$ 680	\$ 10,124	\$ 87,851

Management funds requested by the Department of Natural Resources for Fakahatchee Strand State Preserve for Fiscal Year 1991-92:

<u>Salary</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expense</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>FCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$156,000	-0-	\$176,500	\$ 17,364	\$562,156	\$912,020

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS*

Resolutions.....	0
Letters of general support.....	9
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	1
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	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.

Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
0	3,602	0	\$ 1,265,440

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 finest remaining examples of ancient Lake Wales Ridge scrub, including populations of at least 23 State-listed Endangered and Threatened plant and animal species, and protect an area of especially high (10-20 inches per year) recharge to the Floridan Aquifer.

MANAGER

The Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission with Archbold Biological Station cooperating.

PROPOSED USE

Nature Preserve.

LOCATION

In central Highlands County, approximately 4 miles south of the of Lake Placid. The project is across SR 70 from the 4,500 acre Archbold Biological Station. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 13 and House District 76. It is also within the jurisdictions of the South Florida Water Management District and the Central Florida Regional Planning Council.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

The Placid Lakes Tract includes Lake Wales Ridge scrub and associated habitats that support at least 33 species of FNAI Special Element plant and animal species, of which 23 are listed as Endangered or Threatened by the State of Florida or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Many of these are faced with extinction unless wild populations can be protected. The Placid Lakes Tract supports excellent populations of some of the most endangered Lake Wales Ridge endemic scrub plants anywhere, including Highlands scrub hypericum, wedge-leaved button snakeroot, Carter's mustard, and scrub blazing star. The crested caracara (nesting), bald eagle (2 nest), southeastern American kestrel, Florida scrub jay (about 50 territories), Florida black bear, sand skink, blue-tailed mole skink, and eastern indigo snake are among the Endangered and Threatened animal species known from this site. Florida panthers have been known to pass through the tract.

OWNERSHIP

This project consists of 22 parcels and 7 owners, 1 major owner. The major owner, Lake Placid Holding Company (August Tobler), is willing to consider public fee-simple acquisition.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

The Placid Lakes Tract contains well-drained uplands extremely desirable for residential development. Scrub is very susceptible to degradation from development and from even moderate human use. The sensitive plant life is easily damaged by vehicle and even foot traffic. Without appropriate fire management, many of the Endangered scrub plants will die out. The value of this area as a very significant source of recharge to the Floridan Aquifer would be reduced if it were developed. The lake frontage is attractive for residential development, as indicated by the extensive development already existing around most of the lake. The property is also vulnerable to conversion to citrus farming, pastureland, or other agricultural pursuits.

Development has already spread south from Lake Placid to areas contiguous with the project site. The owner has approval for a large residential development and golf course on the site. The immediate threat, however, comes from conversion to citrus. The property is being marketed in 40 acre agricultural tracts. One such tract has already been lost to citrus from the northern project boundary. Endangerment is high.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

On December 7, 1990 the Land Acquisition Advisory Council approved the Placid Lake Tract project design. It altered the Resource Planning Boundary by deleting a 40 acre tract from the northernmost project boundary, recently converted to citrus.

ESTIMATED COST

The tax assessed value for this tract is approximately \$1,265,440.

Management Cost

The Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission has not budgeted management funds for this project. Management cost information not available from the Archbold Biological Station.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	0
Letters of general support.....	23
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials....	1
Letters of support from local and state conservation organizations...	1

OTHER

Several lake front parcels are held in a revocable trust by August Tobler and should be negotiated in conjunction with the Lake Placid Holding Company.

Coordination

South Florida Water Management District is considering financial participation; especially in those parcels adjacent to Lake Placid.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

This project will be managed by Archbold Biological Station through a cooperative agreement with the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission. The Placid Lakes Tract will be managed under single use concepts to perpetuate the native communities and plant and animal species present. The primary purpose for its acquisition is to protect the many Endangered and Threatened plant and animal species that are endemic to the ancient scrubs of the Lake Wales Ridge. Therefore, special management attention will be given to them.

Public use should be limited to hiking and nature appreciation and study. Facilities to support these uses should be located on disturbed areas or areas with less sensitive resources which can withstand some impacts.

Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
1,153	10,853	\$ 6,181,485	\$ 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

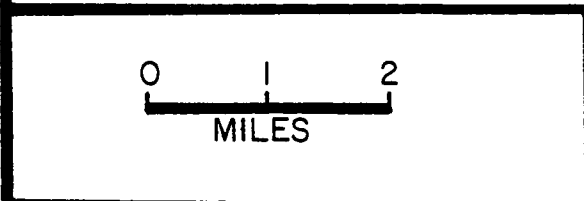
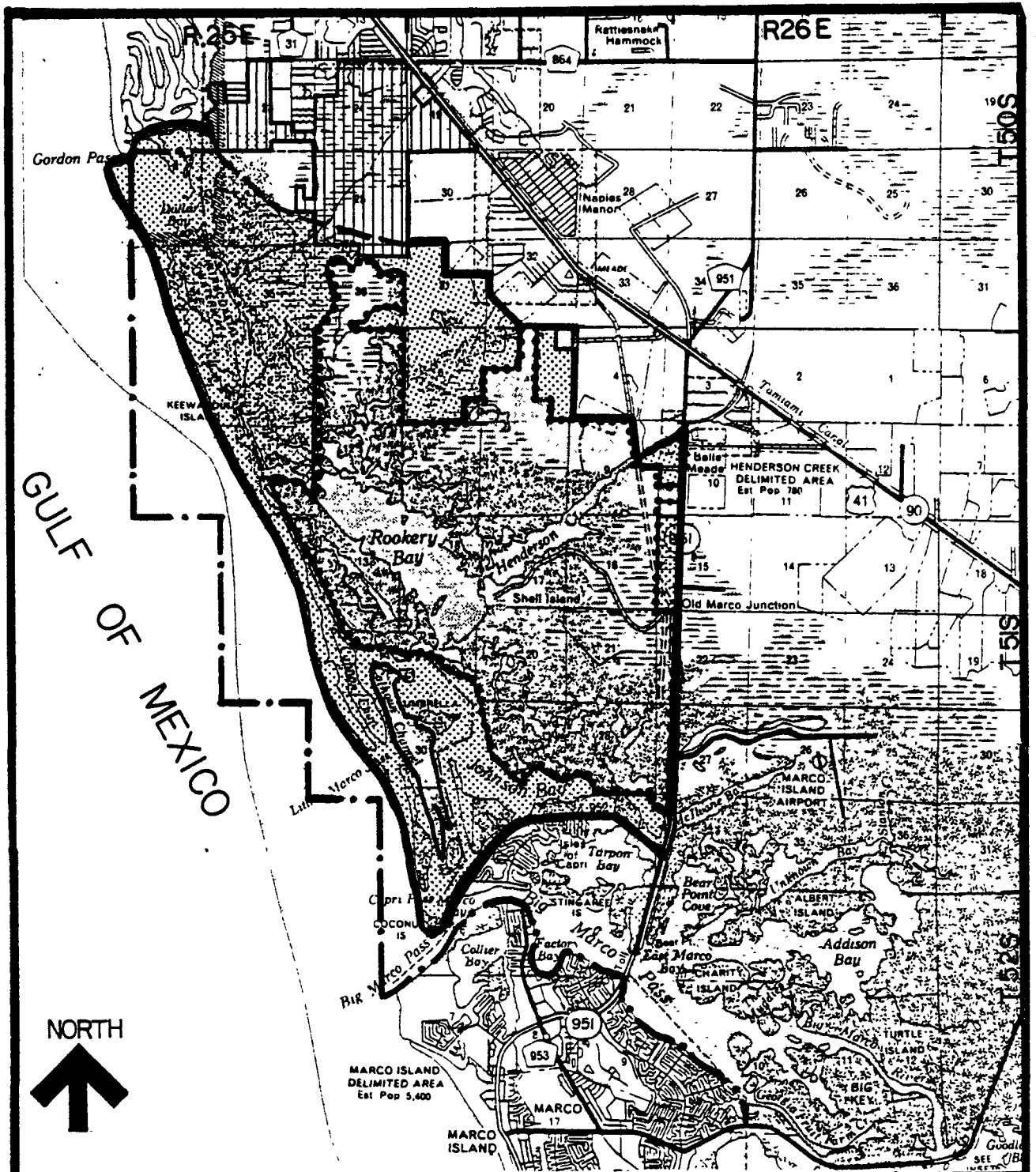
Eleven parcels have been acquired, including a small (5 acre) donation, totaling approximately 1,152 acres. The state acquired 13,230 acres (primarily wetlands) in an exchange with Deltona. The state acquired a substantial portion of Cannon Island (358 acres) in 1988. An additional 13,000 acres were also acquired by exchange from Deltona on nearby Marco Island (not within project boundaries). Approximately 200 parcels remain to be acquired.

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

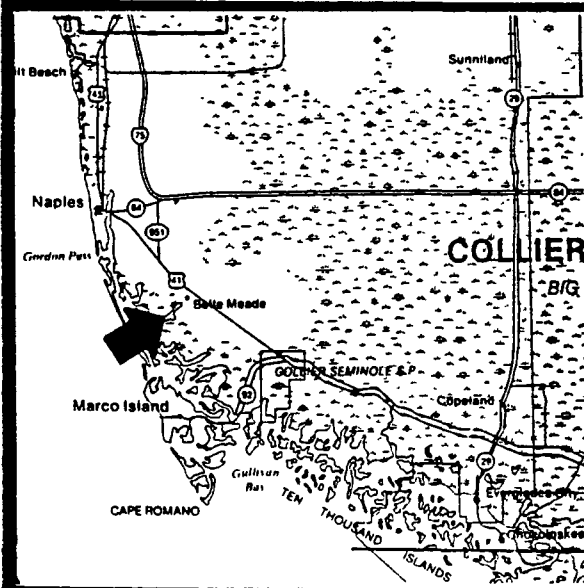
Mangrove shoreline systems are partially protected by dredge and fill regulation but are very susceptible to human activity.








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



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.

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.

Management Cost

Management funds expended by the Division of Marine Resources for Rookery Bay Aquatic Preserve for Fiscal Year 1990-91.

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expense</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$311,312	\$ 29,545	\$90,546	\$107,222	\$538,625

Management funds requested by the Division of Marine Resources for Rookery Bay Aquatic Preserve for Fiscal Year 1991-92:

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expense</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>FCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$353,059	\$ 27,168	\$119,191	\$162,215	\$497,559	\$1,159,192

The Division of Historical Resources has not budgeted management funds for this project.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS*

- Resolutions..... 2
 - Letters of general support..... 407
 - Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials..... 6
 - Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations. 19
- * Older EEL files are not included in this total.

EMINENT DOMAIN

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

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Pursuant to the purposes of its designation as a National Estuarine Research Reserve, the primary management goal for Rookery Bay is to preserve and promote the natural estuarine system as a site for coastal ecosystem research and environmental education projects. A secondary goal of management is to identify and encourage public recreational activities in the Reserve which are compatible with the primary goal. Management activities will be in conformance with the philosophies of state lands management and the National Estuarine Research Reserve program.

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.

Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
0	44,846*	0	\$ 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 and Water Management Area.

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

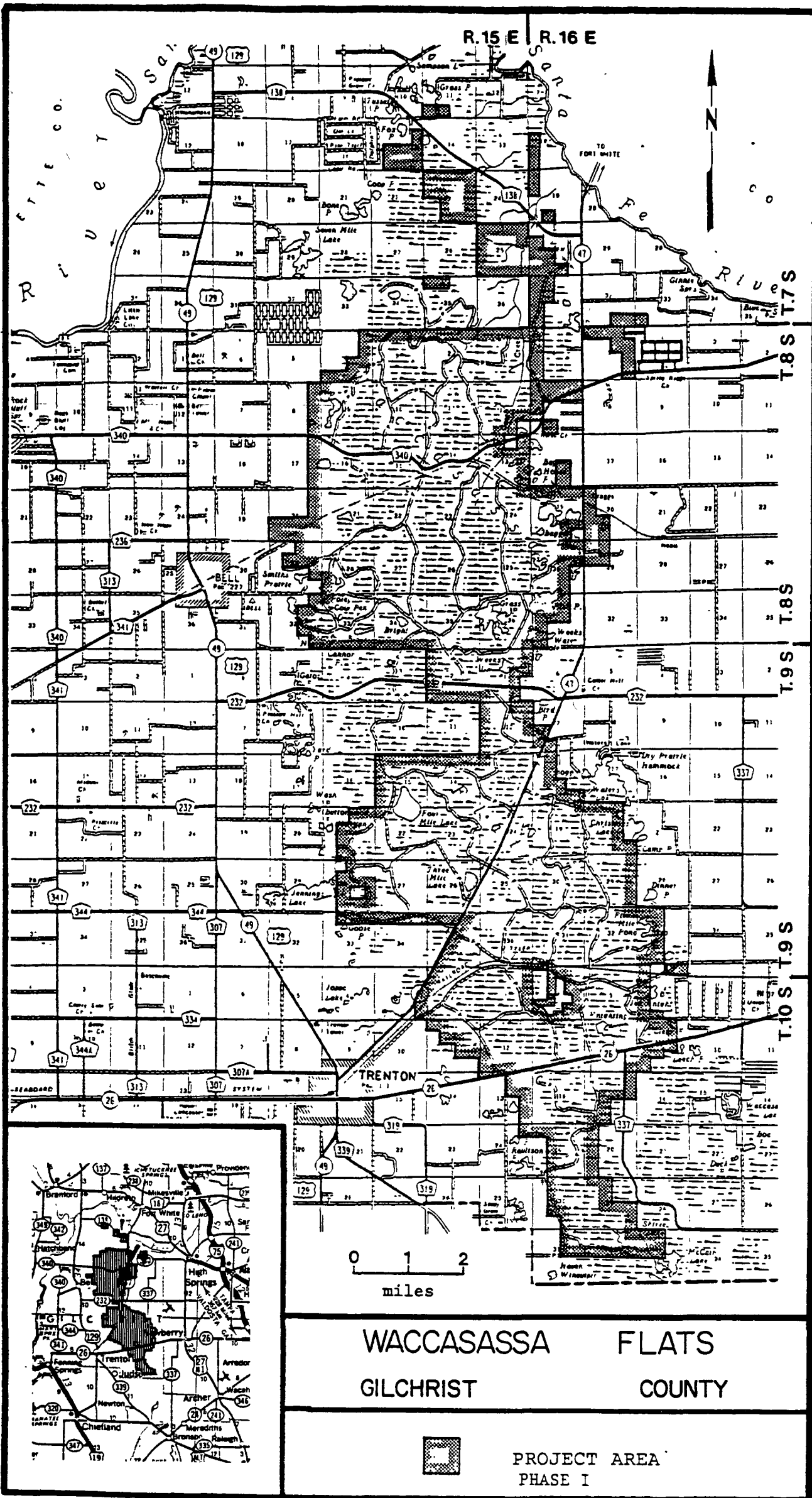
Two owners comprise Phase I, the only portion of the project currently boundary mapped and appraised. Gilchrist Timber (southernmost parcel) has been purchased by an insurance company for investment purposes; the company has no interest in selling for 10 to 15 years. Continuing negotiations with Rayonier would require update of appraisals.

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

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).

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



WACCASASSA FLATS
GILCHRIST COUNTY

 PROJECT AREA
PHASE I

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT (Continued)

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 Division of Forestry:

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OOO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$ 62,002	-0-	\$ 96,097	\$784,064	\$942,163

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

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OOO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$ 62,220	\$12,000	\$ 85,000	\$ 54,000	\$213,220

LOCAL SUPPORT

Resolutions.....	4
Letters of general support.....	3672
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	16
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	22

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.

Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
6,444*	15,114	\$ 7,283,400*	\$ 23,089,370

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 tract of forest land with several relatively undisturbed natural communities and Threatened and Endangered species, as well as a creek system that is tributary to the St. Johns River.

MANAGER

Florida 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

Much of this project is sandhills in remarkably good condition, with healthy populations of wiregrass, longleaf pine, and herbaceous forbs. Botanically-rich seepage slopes occur above the creeks. The project includes frontage along both sides of Yellow Water Creek and associated wetlands that drain into Black Creek. Public acquisition would help protect this tributary of the St. Johns River from the consequences of development.

OWNERSHIP

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

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

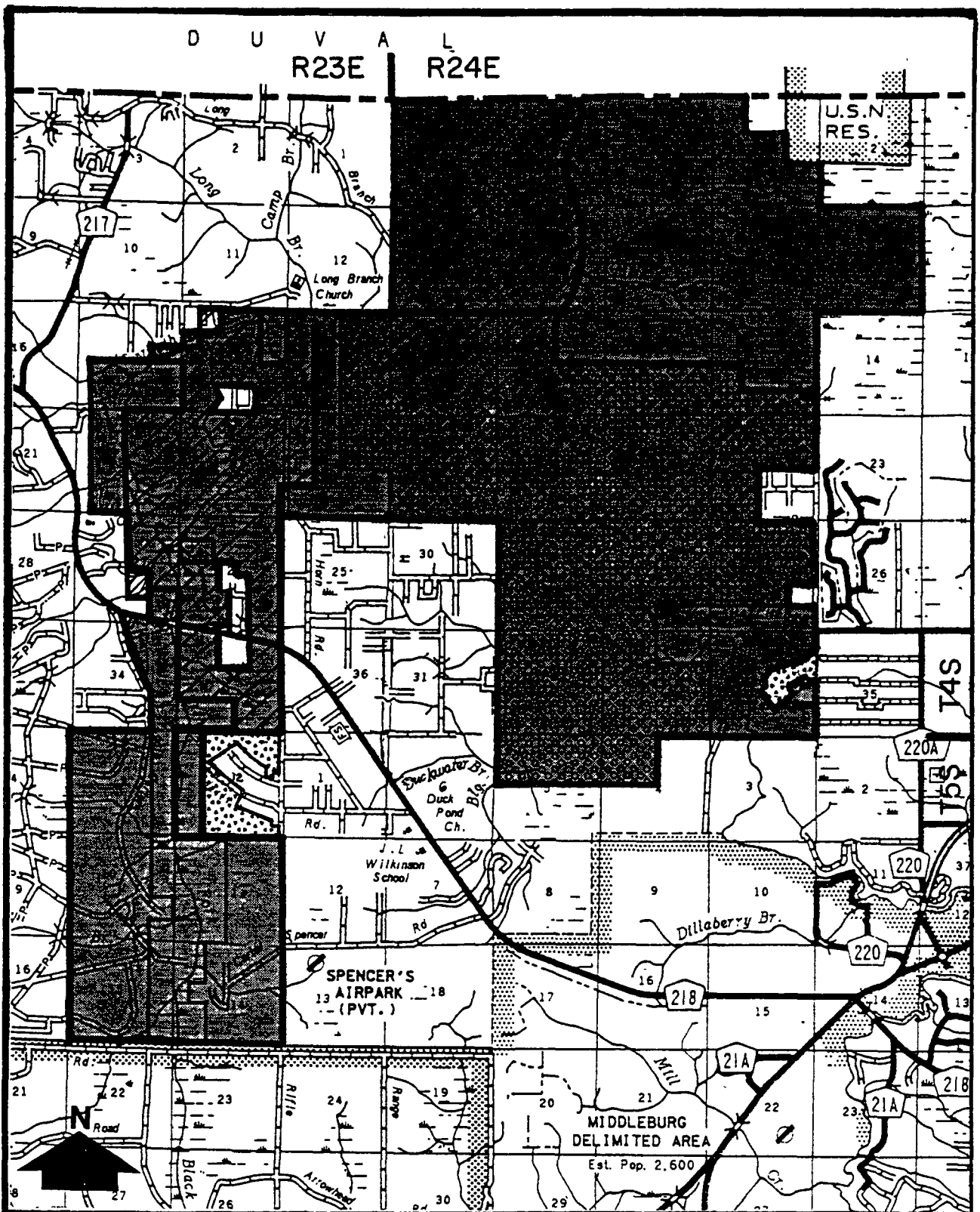
Over half of the acreage of the Upper Black Creek CARL project contains developable uplands. Residential development along the creeks will lead to increases in pollution and sedimentation that will lead to further degradation of the St. Johns River. In addition, portions of the site have been subjected to heavy timbering, and such activity could continue to affect the natural communities of the project. Without appropriate fire management, the sandhills and flatwoods communities and the Endangered Bartram's ixia cannot persist.

Clay County is experiencing tremendous growth and development pressure as a southern extension of Duval County's growth. The Upper Black Creek project is near Middleburg, an expanding urban area where residential development sites are highly valued. Endangerment is considered medium at this time, but eventually growth pressures will increase. There is strong local support for construction of a road through the project, but the land owner has so far been able to block it.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

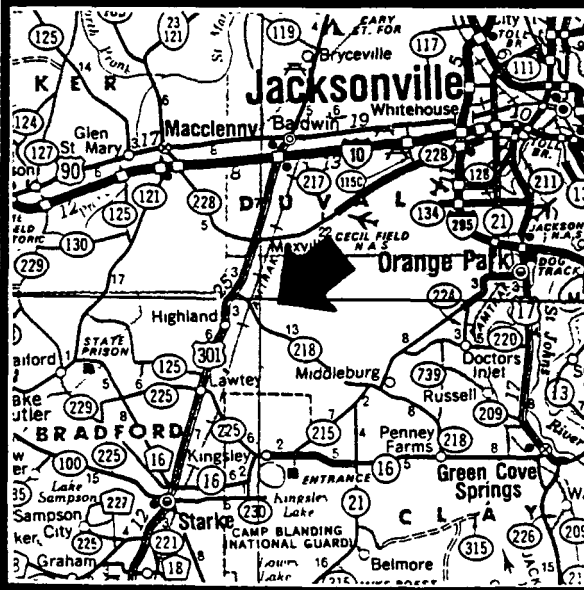
On December 1, 1989, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council approved the Upper Black Creek Project Design. It only slightly modified the resource planning boundary by deleting portions of developing subdivisions on the


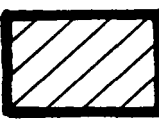
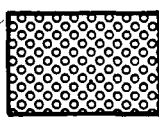

* By St. Johns River Water Management District. Does not include approximately 6,164 acres acquired by The Nature Conservancy, to be resold to the state.



UPPER BLACK CREEK

CLAY COUNTY



-  PROJECT AREA
-  ACQUIRED BY ST. JOHNS RIVER WMD
-  UNDER OPTION BY TNC (TO BE ACQUIRED BY STATE)
-  RECOMMENDED ADDITIONS

ACQUISITION PLANNING (Continued)

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.

Acquisition Phasing

Phase I. Jennings and family

Phase II. Other owners

On June 11, 1990, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council (IAAC) approved a boundary modification adding approximately 3,400 acres to the project and approved the removal of that acreage from the 1990 Upper Black Creek Addition, Phase II CARL proposal. The IAAC also directed staff to reexamine the overall project design of the Upper Black Creek CARL project, to address those lands within the Upper Black Creek Addition, Phase I and Phase II proposals, and to develop a revised project design.

On July 20, 1990, the LAAC approved the revised project design for Upper Black Creek effectively combining the original project and the Upper Black Creek Addition, Phase I and Phase II 1990 proposals.

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value of this project is approximately \$23,089,370.

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>
\$ 62,220	\$ 12,000	\$ 90,000	\$ 79,000	\$243,220

Proposed start-up costs for the Division of Forestry:

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$ 2,000	-0-	\$ 6,500	-0-	\$ 8,500

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	8
Letters of general support.....	234
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 is a joint participant in the acquisition of this project and has acquired 6,444 acres. The Nature Conservancy has optioned another 6,164 acres for resale to the state.

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.

Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
0	290	0	\$ 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

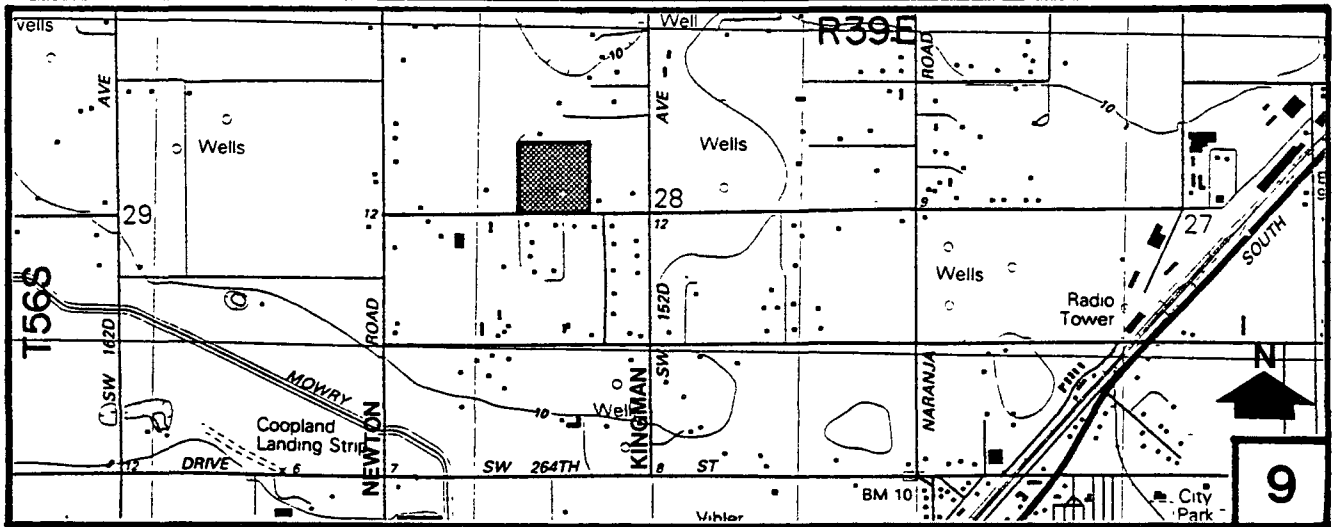
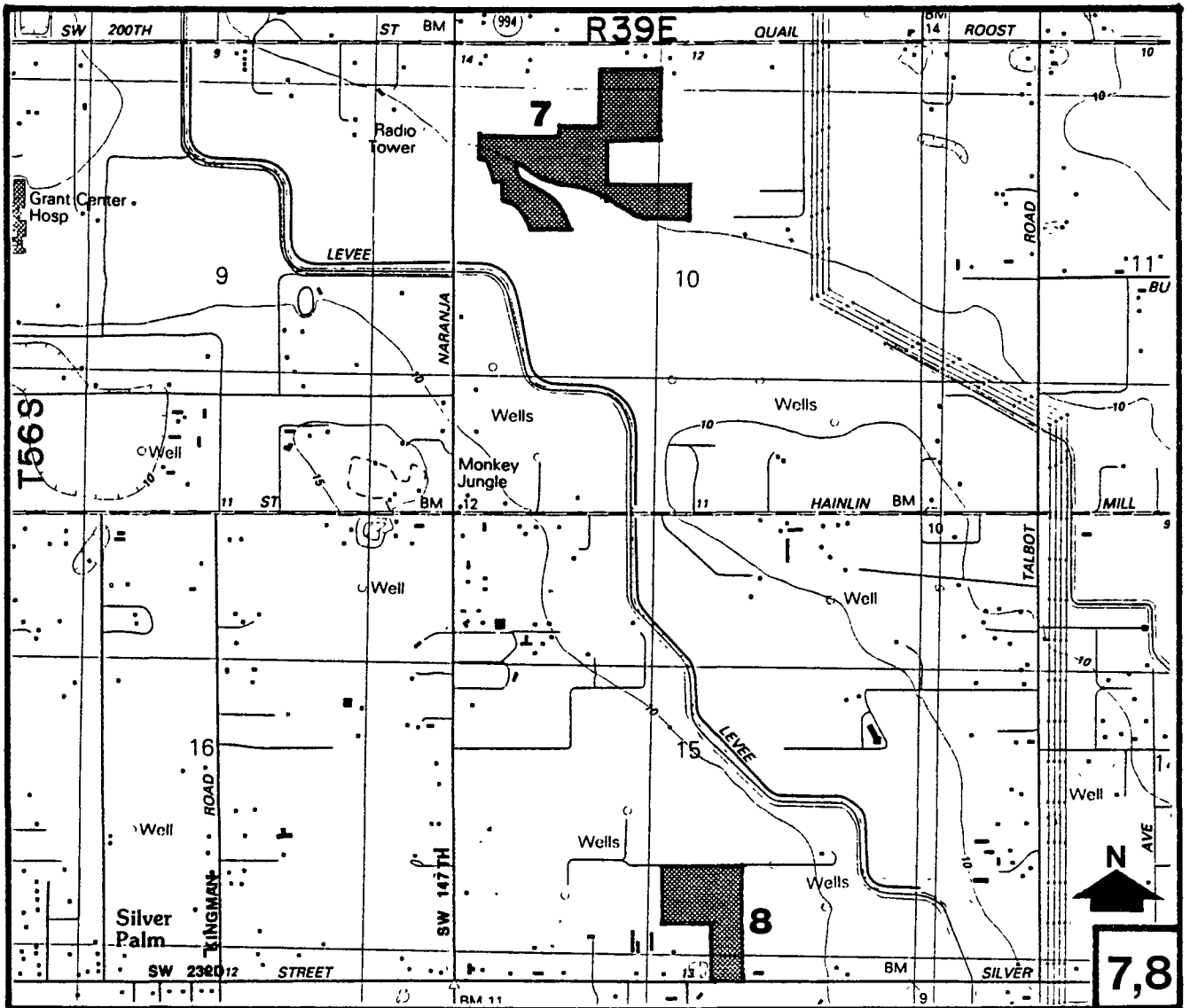
There are approximately 36 property owners.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

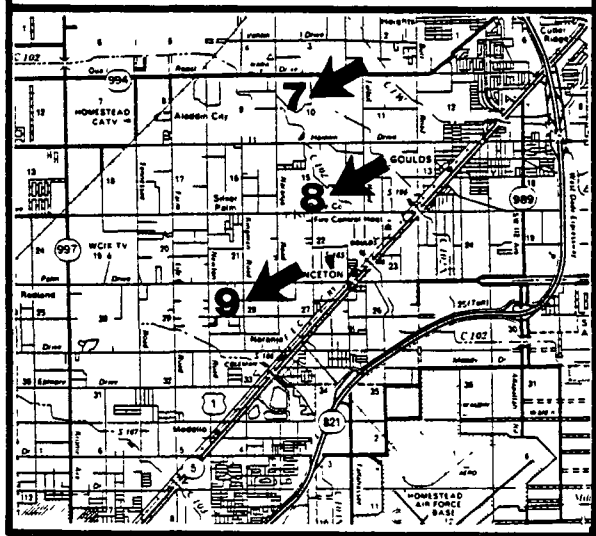
The 16 pineland sites are considered upland and developable. All sites are zoned residential (up to six lots per acre) or agricultural (could be cleared for crops or one house per five acres). The trees and endemics are also sensitive to nearby development. Soils are thin over the rocky base and the 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.

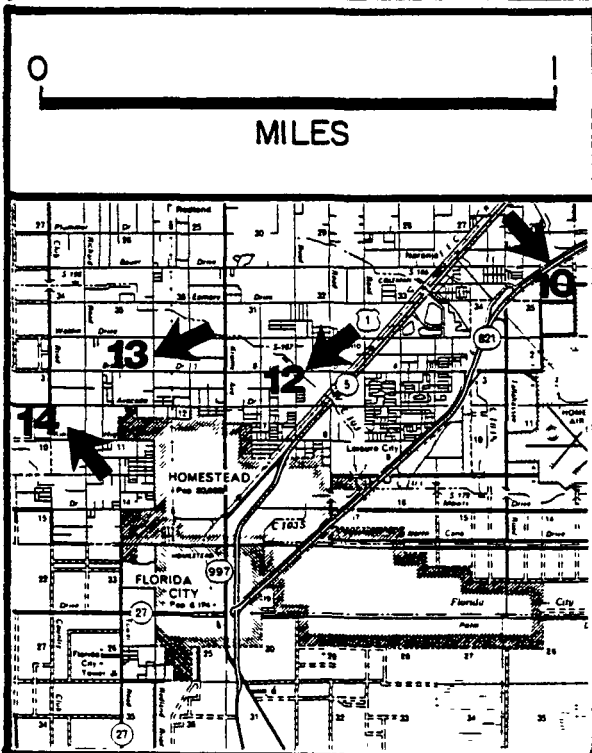
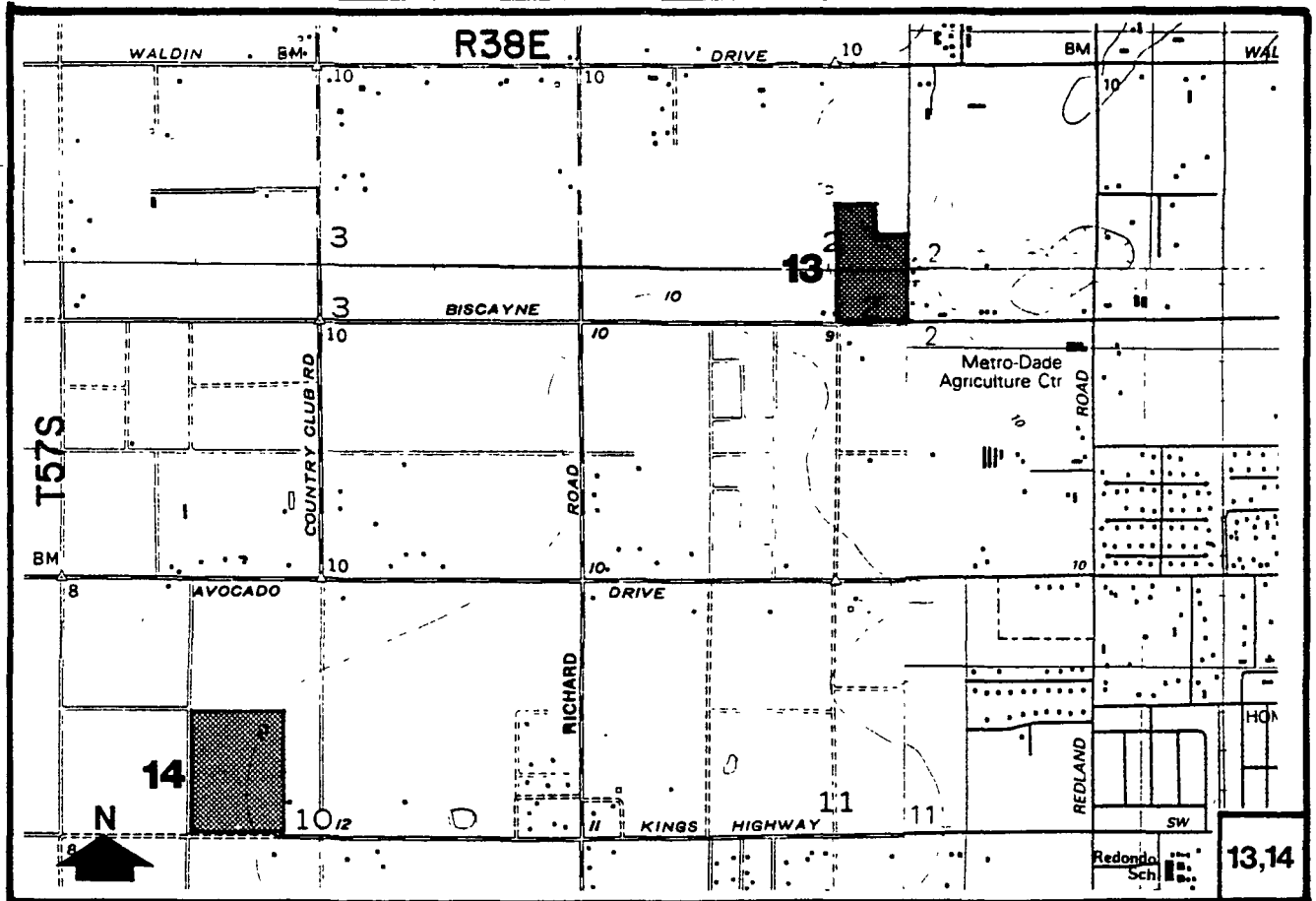
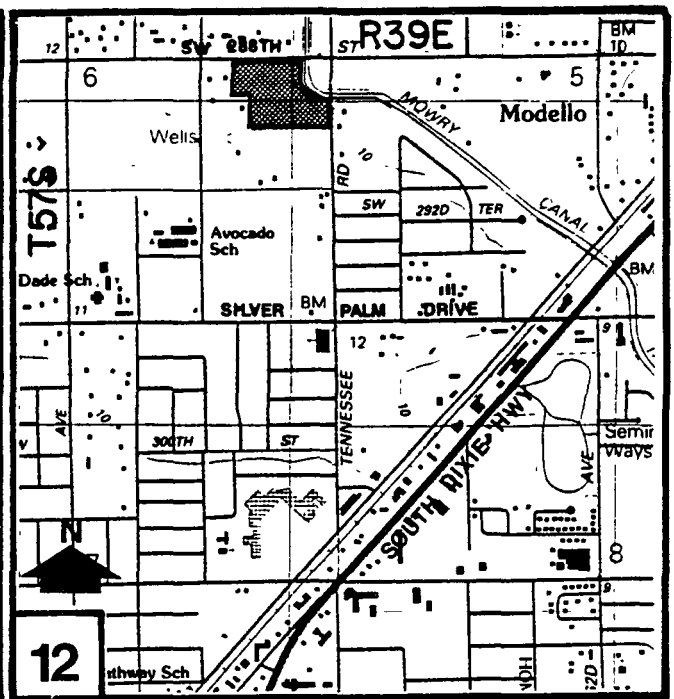
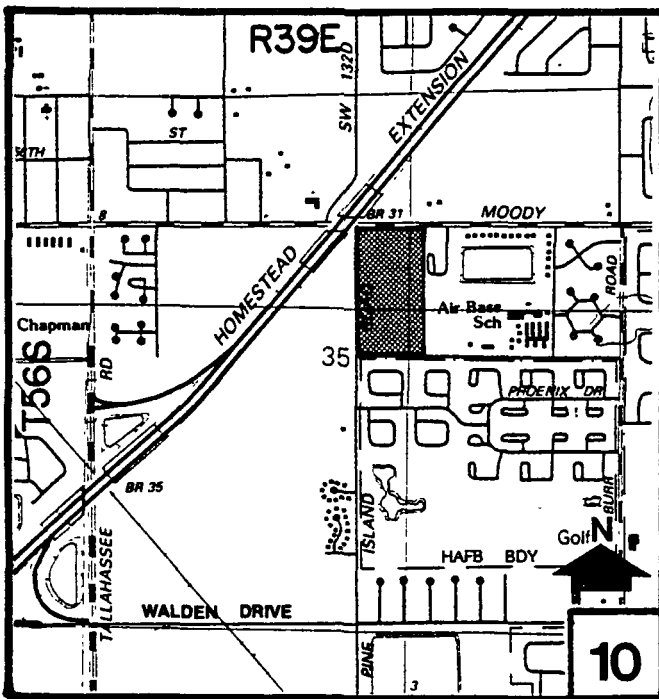
In 1984 Dade County conducted a forest inventory which evaluated approximately 5,000 acres of pinelands and hammocks areas of two acres or larger. This survey resulted in the identification of 2,737 acres of pinelands which qualified as environmentally sensitive. A more detailed analysis of the quality 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.



MIAMI
ROCKRIDGE PINELANDS
DADE COUNTY



SHEET 3 OF 5



**MIAMI
ROCKRIDGE PINELANDS**

DADE COUNTY

PROJECT AREAS

SHEET 4 OF 5

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

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.

Management Cost

Projected start-up costs for Dade County:

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>FOO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$150,000	\$ 94,000	\$ 77,000	\$314,000	\$635,000

Management cost information not available from the Division of Forestry, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

- Resolutions..... 2
- Letters of general support..... 200
- Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials..... 5
- Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations. 21

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.

In May 1990, Dade County voters approved a referendum which will increase the ad valorem tax by .75 mill for two years. It is expected to generate 90.0 million specifically for the acquisition and management of environmentally endangered 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.

Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
0*	939	0	\$ 11,228,550

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, on which The Nature Conservancy holds a option for transfer to the state.

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.

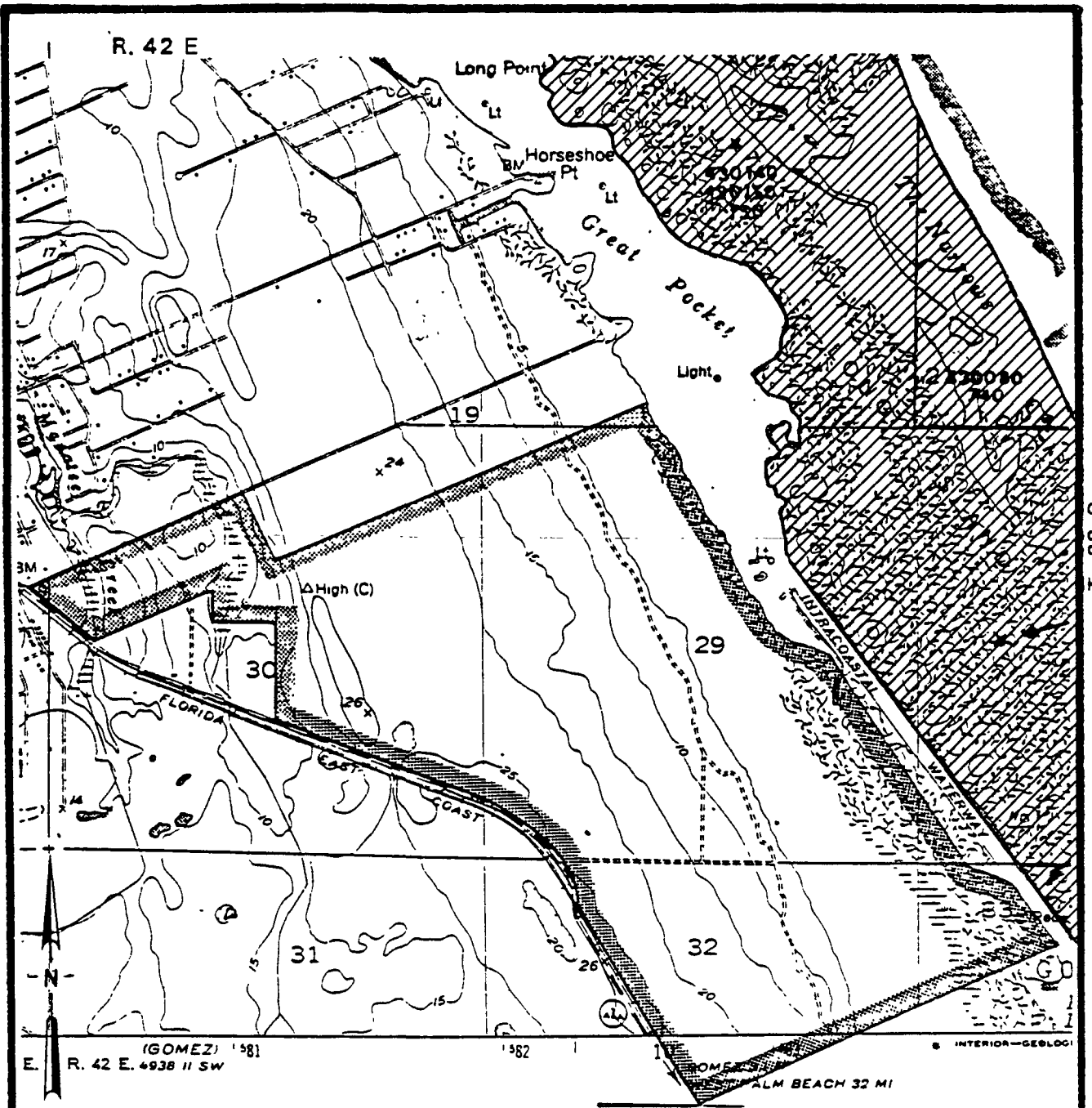
ACQUISITION PLANNING

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 \$11,228,550.

* See Ownership

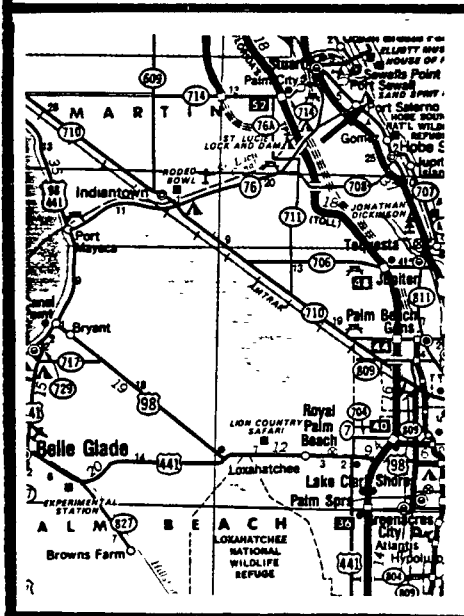
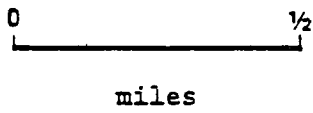




T. 38 S

SEABRANCH PROPERTY

MARTIN

COUNTY



-  PROJECT BOUNDARY / UNDER OPTION BY TNC (TO BE ACQUIRED BY STATE)
-  ST. LUCIE INLET STATE PARK

ESTIMATED COST (Continued)

Management Cost

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>
\$ 78,263	\$10,500	\$ 12,515 .	\$ 78,066	\$179,344

The Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission has not budgeted any management funds for this project.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	2
Letters of general support.....	770
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials....	16
Letters of support from local and state conservation organizations...	9

OTHER

Coordination

Martin County approved a \$20 million dollar land acquisition bond issue in March, 1989, and will contribute \$5,000,000.

The Nature Conservancy holds an option on the Mobile Oil ownership and will transfer it to the state.

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.

Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
0*	5,922	0	\$ 4,532,300

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 protect imperiled slope forests and an example of Upland Glades, a critically imperiled natural community that is currently protected nowhere in Florida, as well as over two dozen Endangered and Threatened plant species, several of which occur nowhere else in Florida.

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 Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission cooperating.

PROPOSED USE

State Botanical Site or State Preserve with compatible recreational activities, and Water Management Area, and State Forest.

LOCATION

In Gadsden/Calhoun Counties, 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 and bluffs. Upland glade and slope forest are considered to be among the rarest and most 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 ranges. Several very rare plants occur within the project including two federally endangered plant species, Florida torrey tree (Torreya taxifolia), and fringed campion (Silene polypetala).

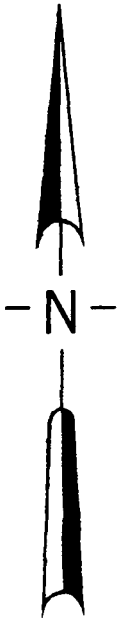
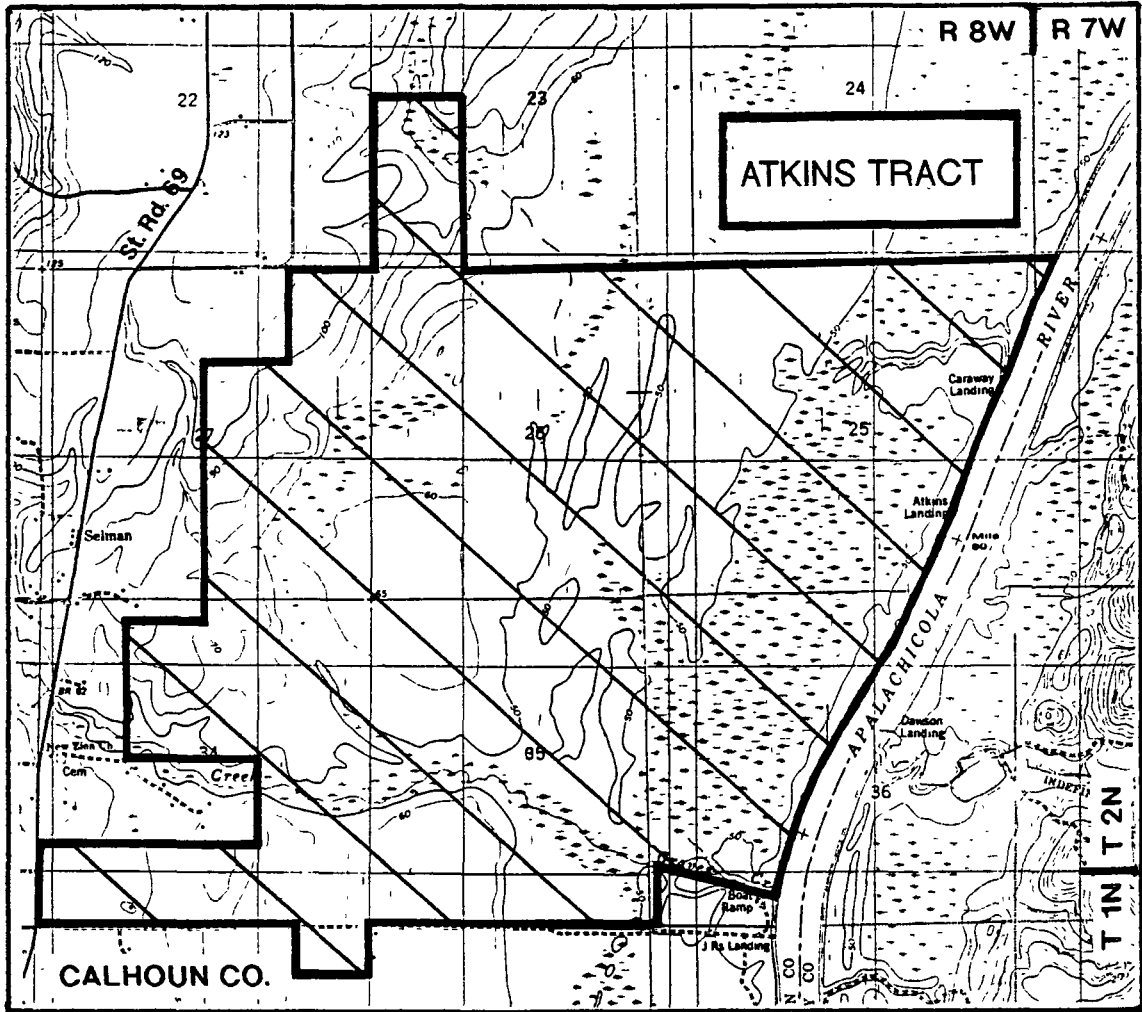
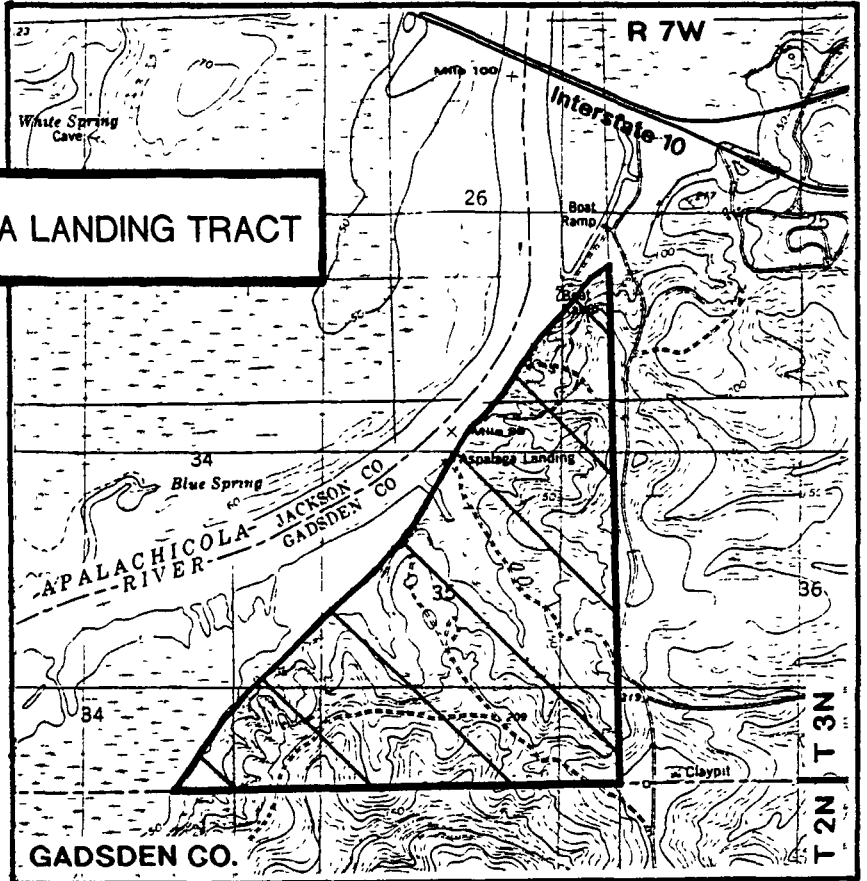
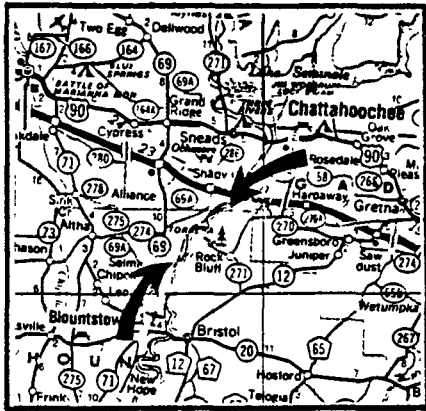
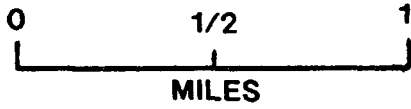
OWNERSHIP

The Gadsden County Glades tract consists of approximately 1,912 acres and 13 owners; Aspalaga Landing tract consists of approximately 800 acres and 2 owners; and the Atkins tract consists of approximately 3,210 acres and 7 owners.

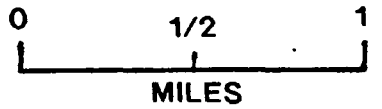
Portions of the entire Apalachicola River and Bay resource planning boundary are already protected through acquisition by the state, the water management district, and The Nature Conservancy (TNC). M.K. Ranch (8,793 acres) was purchased through CARL in 1985 (\$2,923,153), the Torreya State Park (1,063 acres) was a pre-1963 acquisition - 1944-1949 (\$6,130), and portions of the current Apalachicola Bay CARL project were purchased with EEL and CARL funds (see Apalachicola Bay project summary). The 1,485 acre Torreya State Park Addition was acquired (under option - \$1,127,000) by the state (IATF) in 1989 through The Nature Conservancy. The Apalachicola Bluffs and Ravines Preserve (6,300+ acres), consisting of three tracts (Alum Bluff and Traveler's, and Dupuis), is owned and managed by The Nature Conservancy. 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.

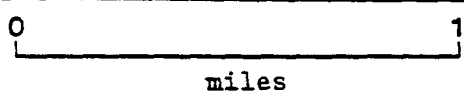
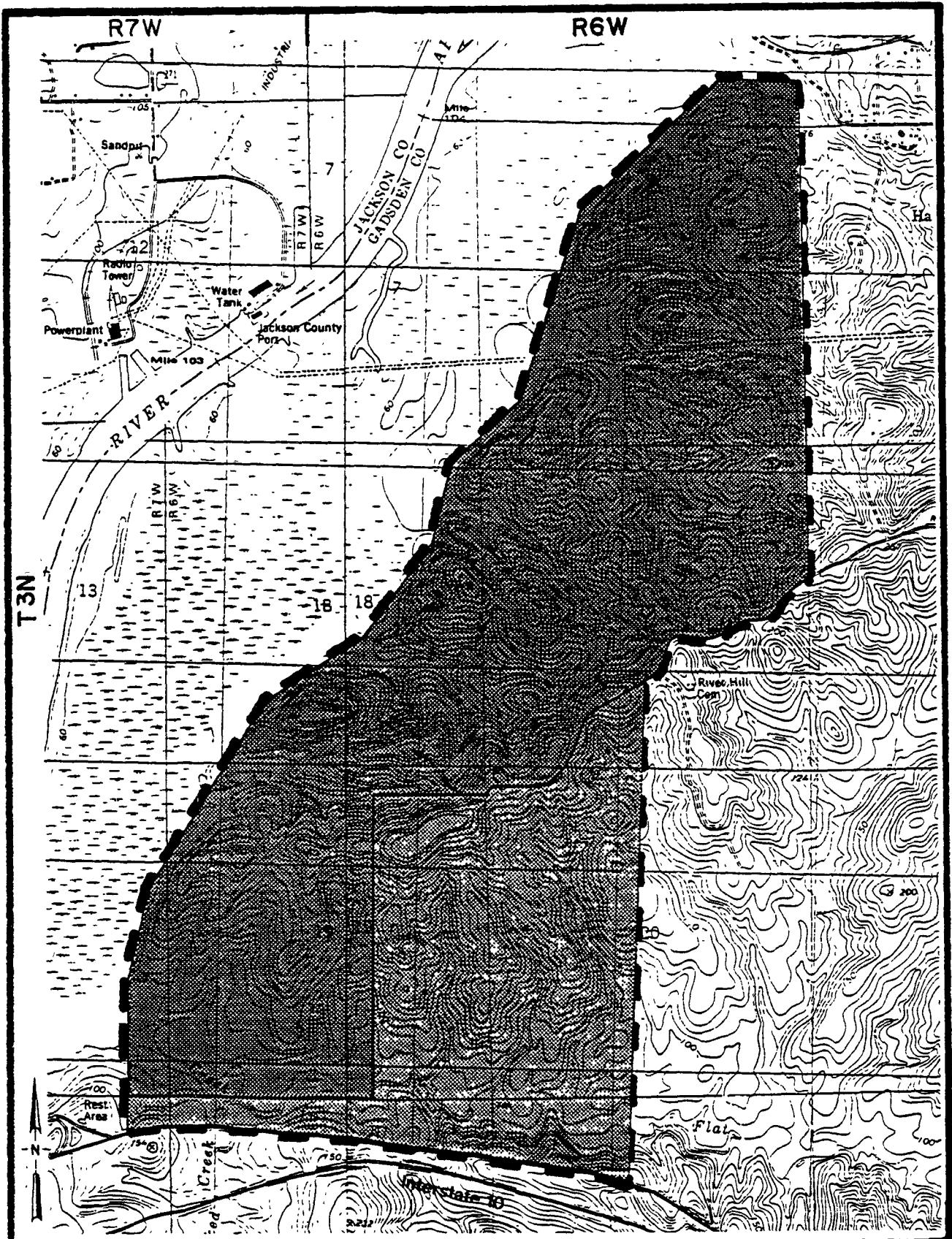
*.See Ownership

ASPALAGA LANDING TRACT



APALACHICOLA RIVER
GADSDEN / CALHOUN COUNTIES

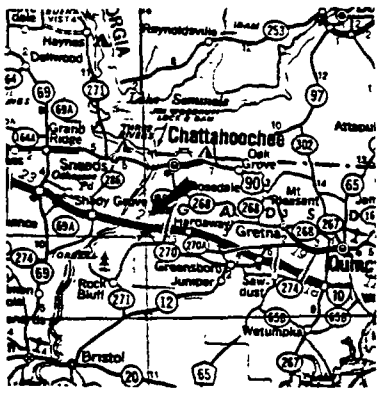




APALACHICOLA RIVER

GADSDEN / CALHOUN COUNTIES

GADSDEN GLADES PARCEL GADSDEN CO.

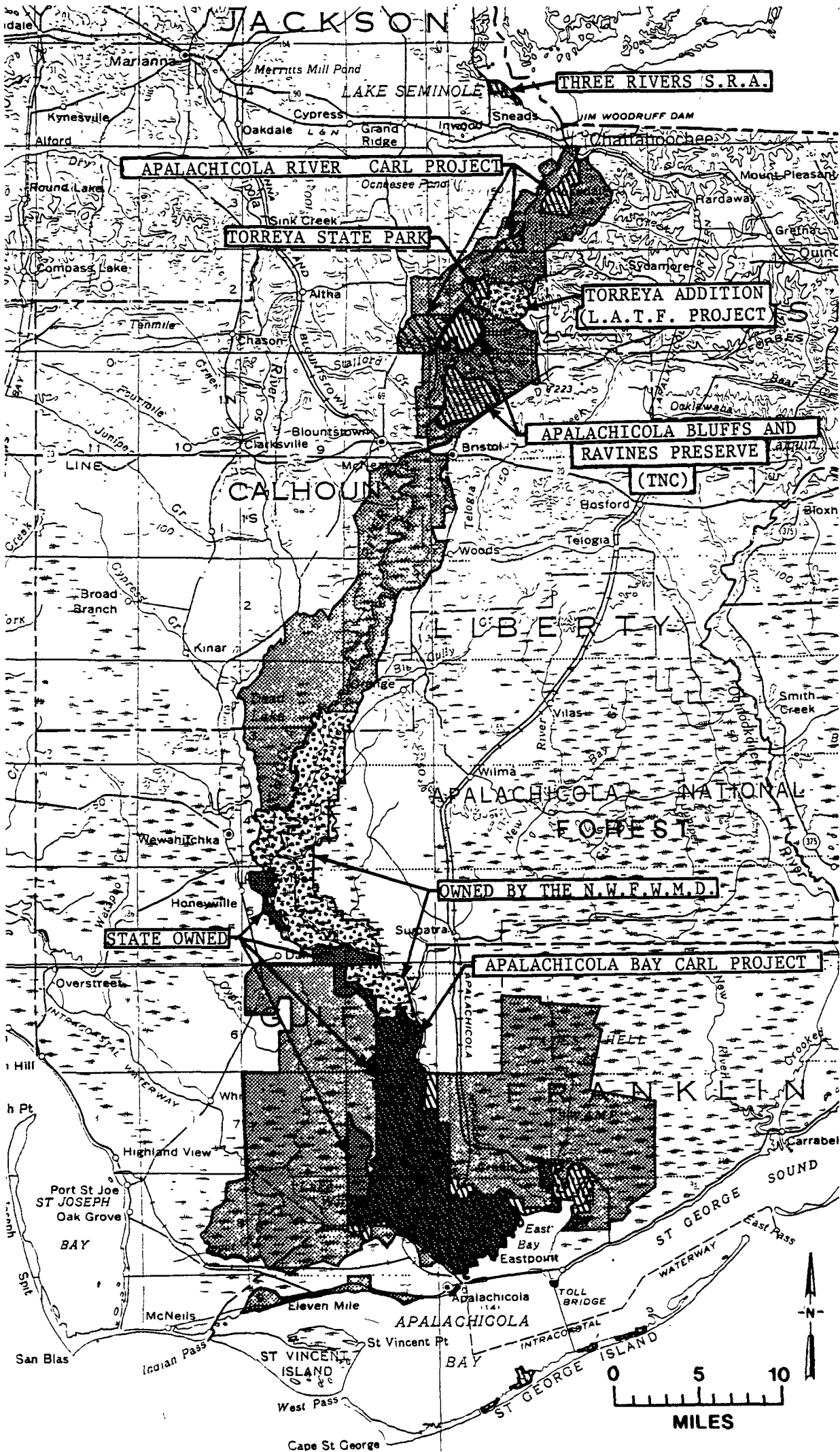


 PROJECT AREA

APALACHICOLA RIVER AND BAY ECOSYSTEM

JACKSON/GADSDEN/CALHOUN/LIBERTY
GULF/FRANKLIN COUNTIES

RESOURCE PLANNING
BOUNDARY



VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

The slope forests, seepage communities, and Glades communities are highly susceptible to human-induced degradation. Vehicular and foot traffic have already damaged several of the upland glade communities. Erosion from vehicle traffic and lumbering is presently occurring in the slope forests, and the sedimentation is washing into the Apalachicola River. Given the small population sizes of some of the rare plant species known from this project, a single unscrupulous or ignorant plant collector could completely eliminate several species from the Florida biota. Much of the project has already been clearcut, and the remaining stands of hardwoods could be leveled and converted to commercial pine plantation at any time. Residential development is encroaching and several homesteads are located within the timberlands adjacent to the project.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

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

On December 7, 1990, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council (LAAC) separated the Apalachicola River and Bay CARL project into 2 projects: Apalachicola Bay and Apalachicola River, Phase I. The Gadsden County Glades project was removed from the CARL list and included in Phase I of Apalachicola River. Phase I of the Apalachicola River also includes the Aspalaga Landing tract and the Atkins tract.

Phasing based on biological significance is:

- Phase I - Gadsden County Glades
- Phase II - Aspalaga Landing
- Phase III- Atkins tract

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value is \$4,532,300.

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>
\$ 52,719	\$ 9,253	\$ 22,522	\$ 84,494

The Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission has not budgeted any management funds for this project. Management cost information not available from the Division of Forestry, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	0
Letters of general support.....	10
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	0
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	2

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.

Recreational activities that should be permitted include hiking, photography, and nature appreciation. More intensive activities should be carefully evaluated to determine if they are appropriate before being allowed.

Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
19,312*	18,140**	\$ 14,000,000*	\$ 8,567,890**

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 the eastern shoreline of Lake George and about 8 miles along the St. Johns River. The project connects along its southern boundary with Lake Woodruff National Wildlife Refuge. The entire western shore of Lake George is bordered by the Ocala National Forest.

MANAGER

The Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services with the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, St. Johns River Water Management District and Volusia County cooperating.

PROPOSED USE

State Forest and Wildlife Management Area.

LOCATION

In southern Putnam and northern Volusia Counties. Lake George forms the western border and Lake Woodruff the southern border. The town of Crescent City is less than 1 mile to the north of the project. This project lies within Florida's Senate Districts 6 and 10 and House Districts 22 and 28. It is also within the jurisdictions of the Northeast and East Central Florida Regional Planning Councils and the St. Johns River Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

Most of the Lake George CARL acquisition project is commercial pine plantation. The project also includes scattered wetlands, including depression marshes, cypress domes and strands, and baygalls, in addition to the lake shore marshes and cypress stands. At least 11 active bald eagle nests are reported from the tract. Acquisition is important for the protection of Lake George (and the St. Johns River) water quality. This project would provide a wildlife corridor of more than 20 miles along the shore of Lake George and the St. Johns River.

OWNERSHIP

There are approximately 77 parcels and 4 ownerships in Phase I. St. Johns River Water Management District and Volusia County collectively have acquired 19,312+ acres. Union Camp, Florida Power and DSC of Newark have indicated a willingness to negotiate. Total project acreage, including all CARL phases and district and county acquired land is estimated to be 47,164.

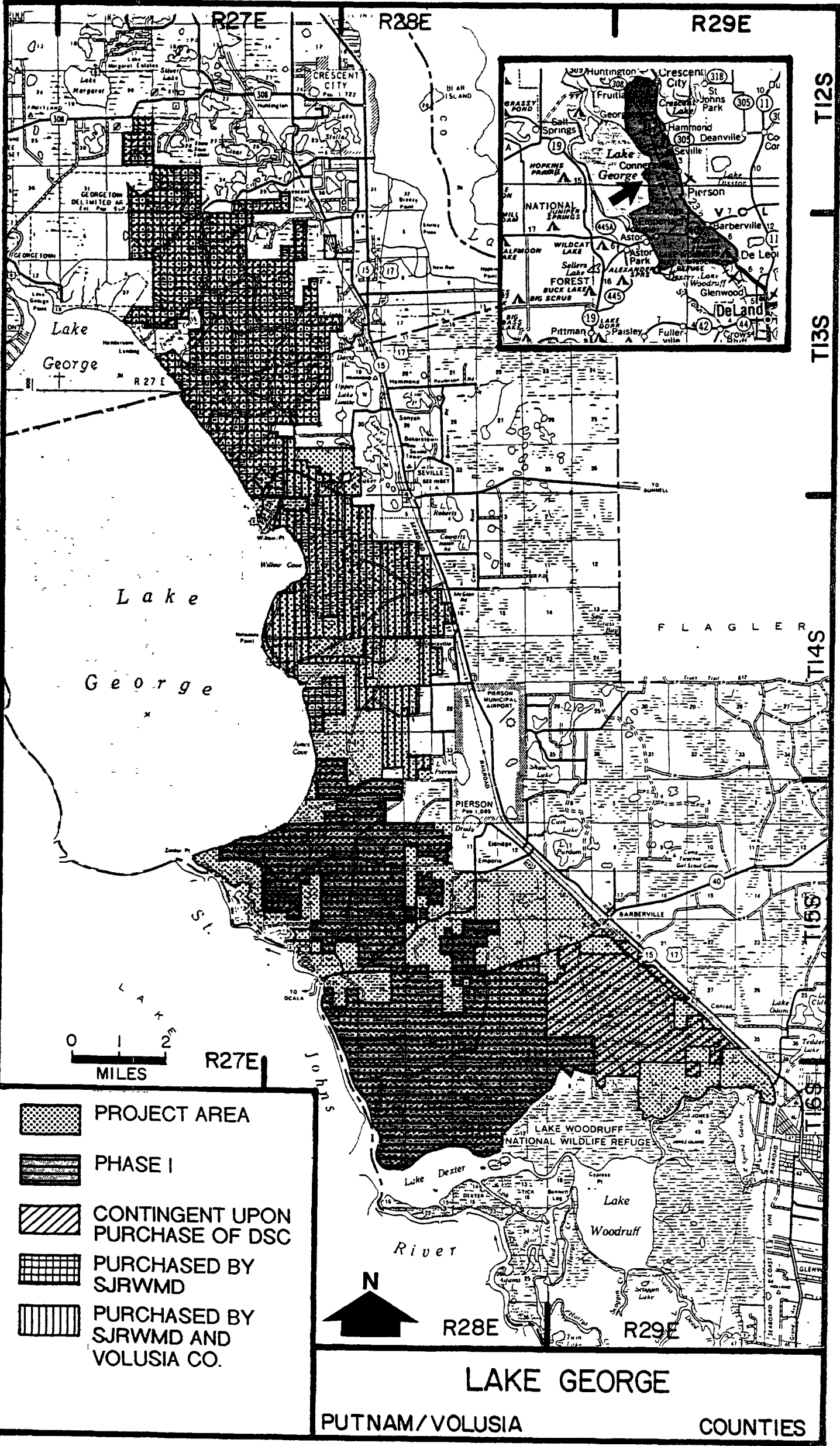
VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

The project contains significant expanses of uplands that could be developed. There are already many small homesteads and fern farms scattered throughout the timberlands in this area.

The area around the project site is not experiencing significant growth pressures at this time. In Volusia County, the Future Land Use Map identifies three land use designations on the site: Conservation, which is lands already in public ownership or otherwise protected through mutual agreement; Environmental System Corridor, on which silviculture is the preferred use, and residential development cannot exceed one unit per 25 acres; and Forestry Resource, where development cannot exceed one unit per five acres. Endangerment of all these lands is low.

* by the St. Johns River Water Management District and Volusia County

** Phase I



ACQUISITION PLANNING

In December 1990, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council approved the Lake George project design.

Acquisition Phasing

Phase I - Union Camp Inc., Florida Power Corporation, and DSC of Newark.
Phase II - to be identified after successful completion of Phase I.

ESTIMATED COST

The tax assessed value for the tract is approximately \$8,567,890.

Management Cost

Projected start-up cost for the Division of Forestry:

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>FCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$ 62,002	-0-	\$ 49,572	\$386,955	-0-	\$498,529

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

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>FCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$ 62,220	\$ 12,000	\$ 90,000	\$ 54,000	-0-	\$218,220

Management cost information not available from the St. Johns River Water Management District or Volusia County.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	1
Letters of general support.....	57
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials....	3
Letters of support from local and state conservation organizations...	3

OTHER

The Conservation and Recreation Lands (CARL) program will focus primarily on the areas to the east and south of Pierson forming a corridor to Lake Woodruff National Wildlife Refuge.

Coordination

The St. Johns River Water Management District is a major owner with this project and is the project sponsor. Volusia County is also a financial participant. The district and county collectively have acquired 19,335+ acres.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

This project will be managed as a State Forest and Wildlife Management Area under multiple use concepts by the Division of Forestry in the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, with the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission as a cooperating manager. In addition, the St. Johns Water Management District and Volusia County may also be cooperating managers.

The property is large and well suited for such consumptive uses as timber production, hunting, and fishing, as well as non-consumptive uses including picnicking, camping, hiking, boating, horseback riding, and resource protection. Much of the Lake George property is currently managed as a commercial pine plantation. By thinning pine stands, lengthening rotation periods, encouraging natural regeneration, increasing wildlife management activities, and restoring habitats, the property's diversity and suitability for non-consumptive uses can be improved.

Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
0	2,907	0	\$ 5,718,490

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 five of Florida's 14 first magnitude springs not already in public ownership. Acquisition would provide public recreational opportunities and protect habitat for the Endangered manatee.

MANAGER

Falmouth Spring - To be determined.

Fannin Springs - The Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission. The Suwannee River Water Management District may be a cooperating manager.

Gainer Springs - To be determined.

River Sink Spring - The United States Forest Service.

St. Marks Springs - The Division of Recreation and Parks.

PROPOSED USE

Falmouth Spring - Special Feature Geological Site.

Fannin Springs - Addition to Andrews Wildlife Management Area.

Gainer Springs - Public park (State, County, Water Management District)

River Sink Spring - Forest Service Special Interest Geological Area within the Apalachicola National Forest.

St. Marks Springs - Addition to Natural Bridge State Historic Site.

LOCATION

Falmouth Spring

In northwest Suwannee County 10 miles northwest of Live Oak. The project lies within Florida's Senate District 5 and House District 12. It is also within the jurisdiction of the Suwannee River Water Management District and the North Central Florida Regional Planning Council.

Fannin Springs

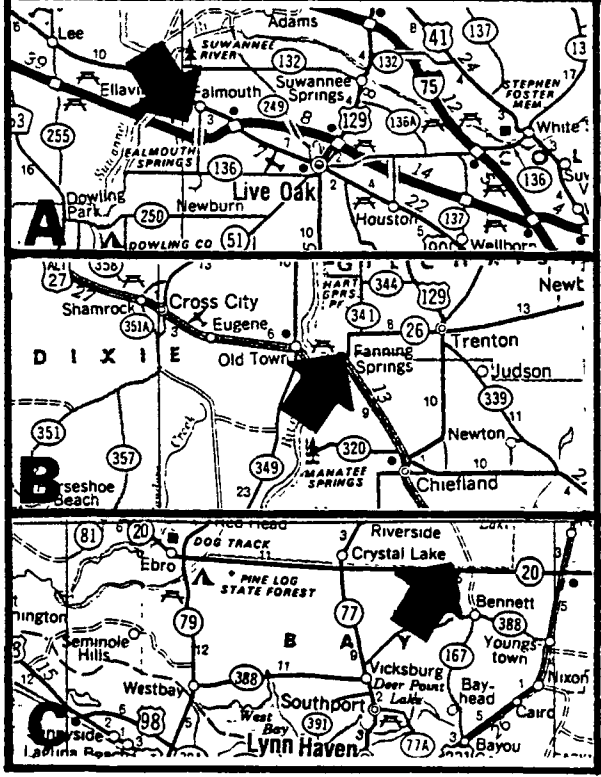
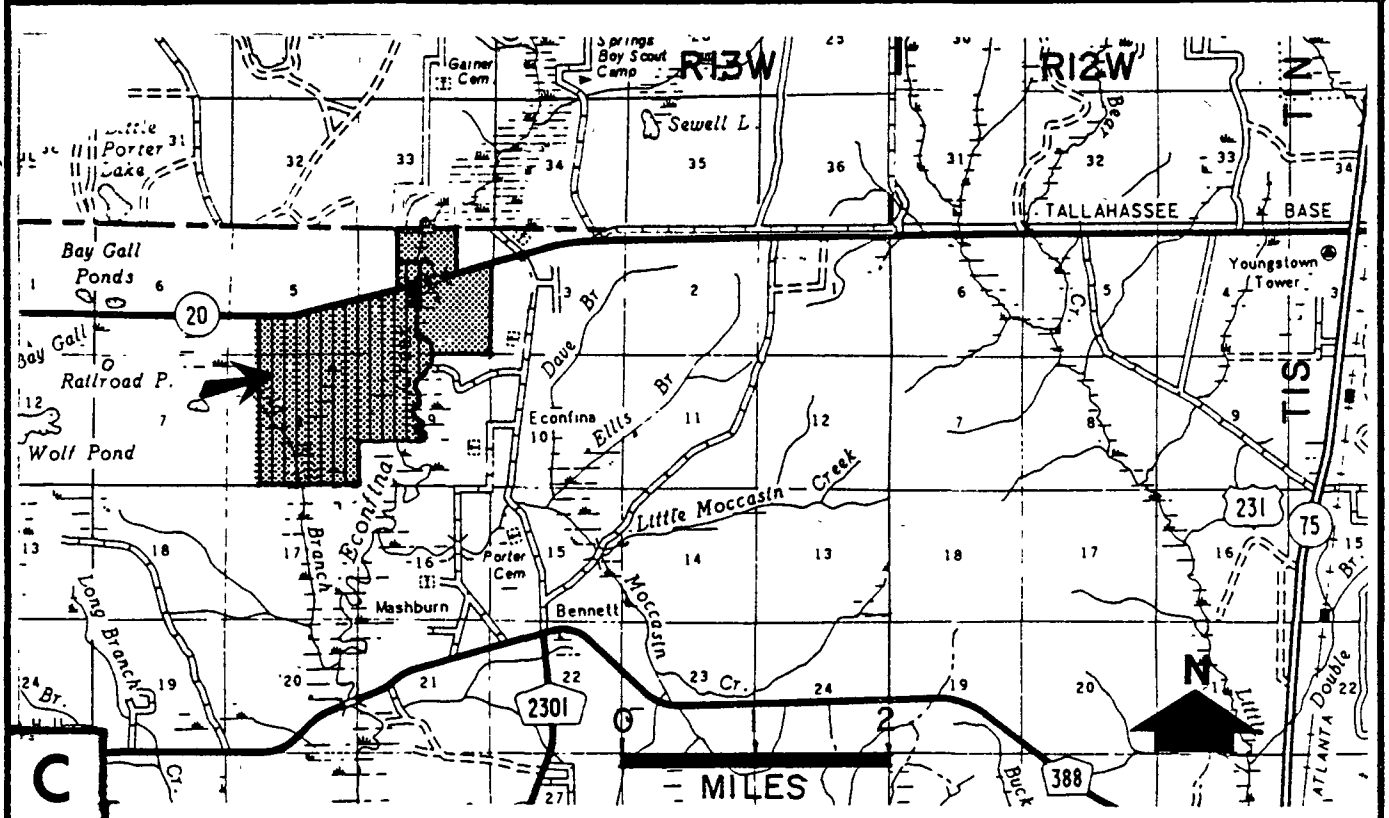
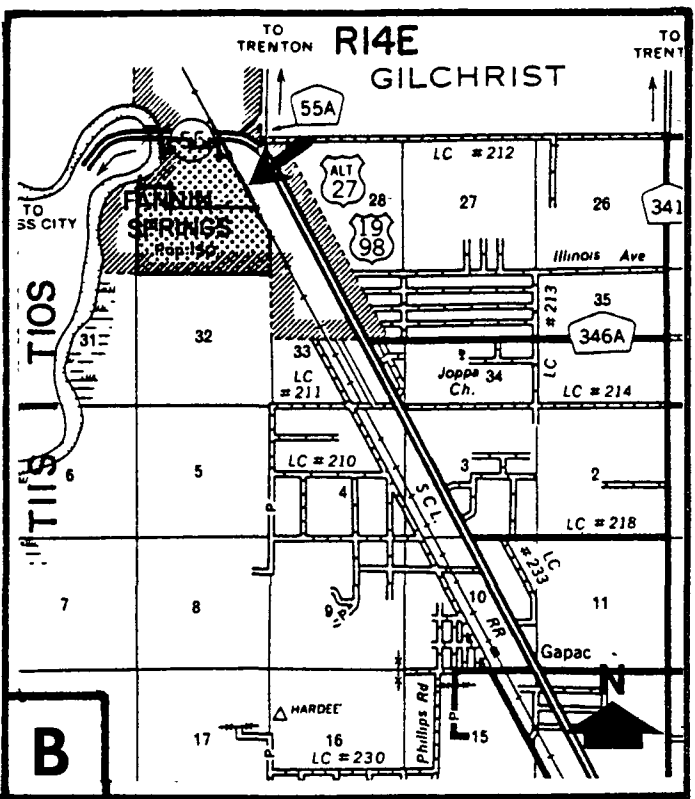
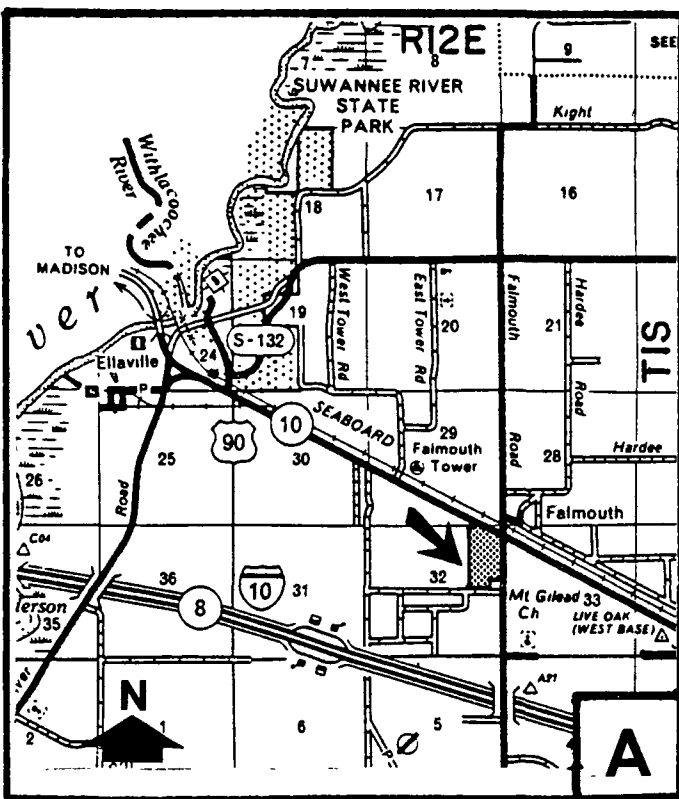
In northwest Levy County bordered on the west by the Suwannee River and on the east by the town of Fannin Springs. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 6 and House District 11. It is also within the jurisdiction of the Suwannee River Water Management District and the Withlacoochee Regional Planning Council.

Gainer Springs

In northwestern Bay County approximately 25 miles north of Panama City. The project lies within Florida's Senate District 3 and House District 7. It is also within the jurisdictions of Northwest Florida Water Management District and West Florida Regional Planning Council.

River Sink Spring

In northern Wakulla County approximately 15 miles south of Tallahassee. The project lies within Florida's Senate District 3 and House District 11. It is also within the jurisdictions of Northwest Florida Water Management District and Apalachee Regional Planning Council.



FLORIDA'S FIRST MAGNITUDE SPRINGS

PROJECT AREA

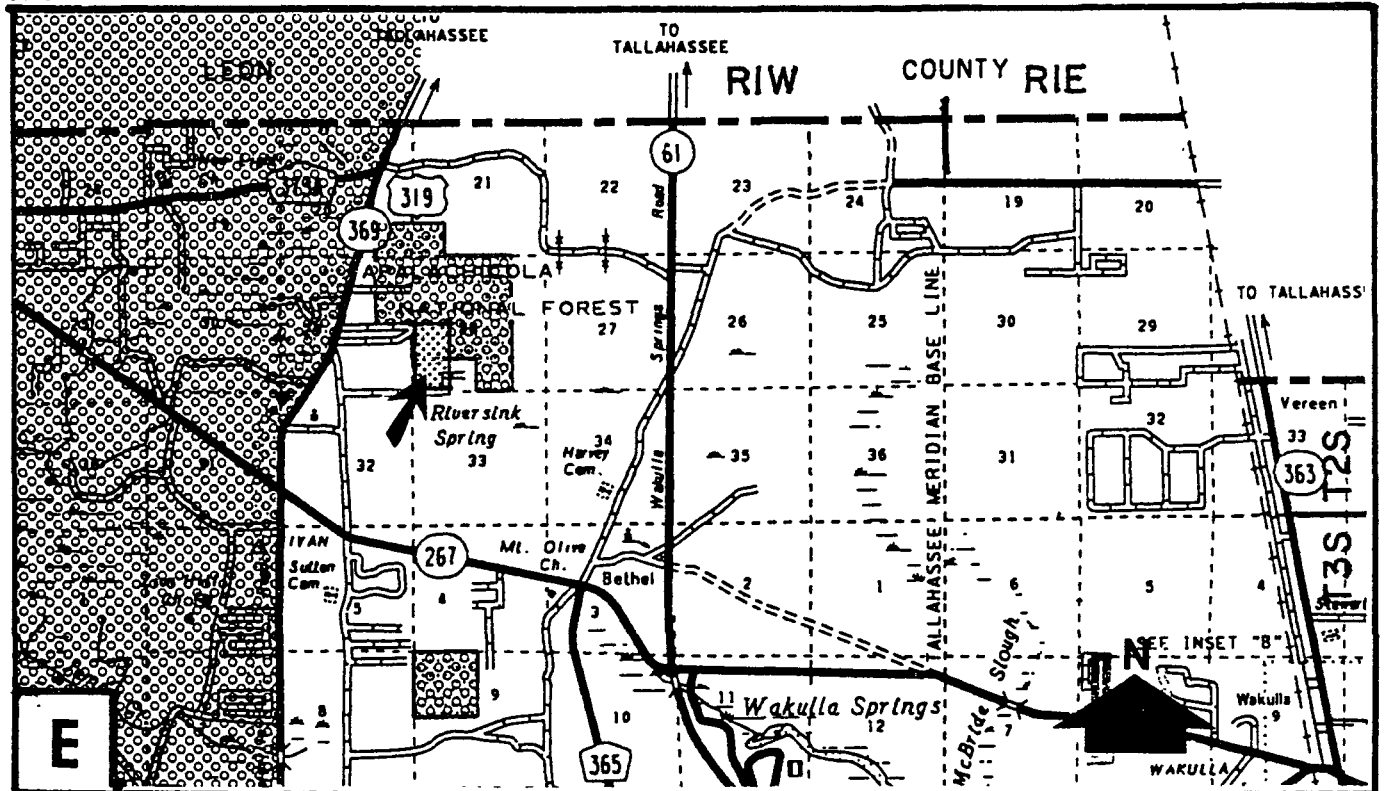
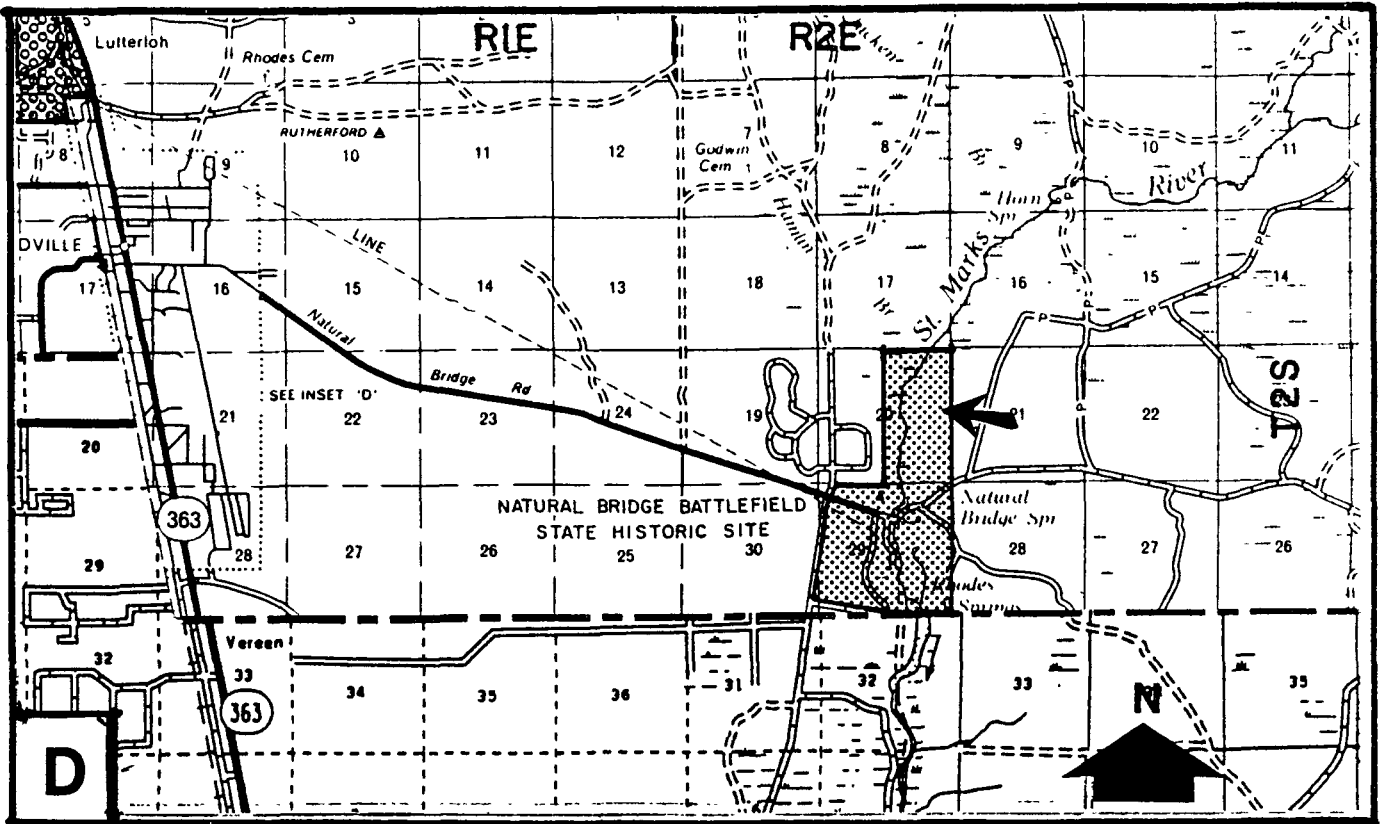
PHASE I

A. FALMOUTH SPRING (SUWANNEE)

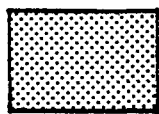
B. FANNIN SPRINGS (LEVY)

C. GAINER SPRINGS (BAY & WASHINGTON)

SHEET 1 of 2



FLORIDA'S FIRST MAGNITUDE SPRINGS

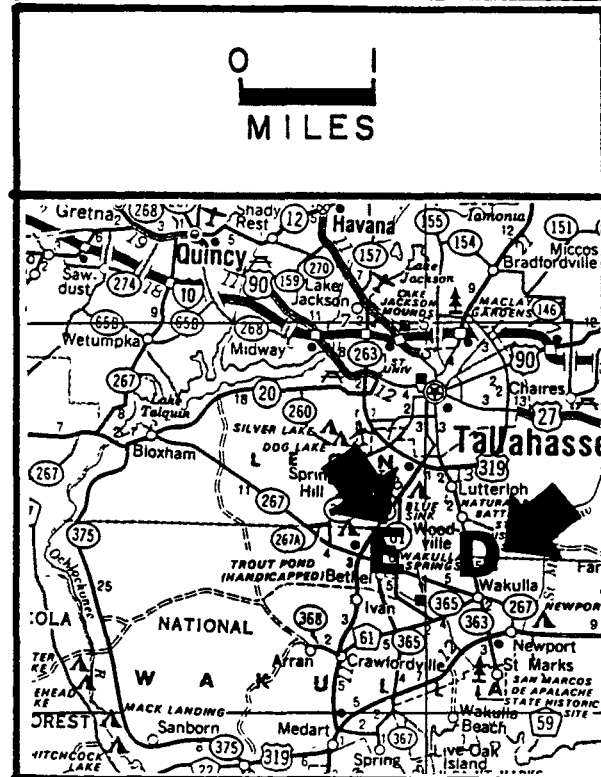


PROJECT AREA



APALACHICOLA
NATIONAL FOREST

- D. ST. MARKS SPRINGS (LEON)
- E. RIVER SINK SPRING (WAKULLA)



LOCATION (Continued)**St. Marks Springs**

In southeastern Leon County approximately 12 miles south of Tallahassee within a short distance of Natural Bridge Historic Site. The project lies within Florida Senate District 5 and House District 10. It is also within the jurisdictions of Northwest Florida Water Management District and Apalachee Regional Planning Council.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION**Falmouth Spring**

Falmouth Spring is a first magnitude karst window, a section of underground stream exposed to the surface by the collapse of the overlying limestone. The underground stream apparently continues beyond the karst window and emerges again in the Suwannee River, some four miles to the west. The uplands surrounding Falmouth Spring included within the acquisition project are xeric hammock and degraded sandhills.

Fannin Springs

Big Fannin and Little Fannin Springs are a first magnitude spring group with short runs to the Suwannee River. The uplands surrounding the Fannin Springs are developed for recreation, and border the Andrews Wildlife Management Area.

Suwannee cooters, alligator snapping turtles, and Atlantic sturgeons are known from this section of the Suwannee River, and in recent years manatees have been observed in the springs.

Gainer Springs

The first magnitude spring group discharges into Econfina Creek and Deer Point Lake, which are Class I waters, supplying drinking water for Panama City. The Gainer Springs are among the most beautiful springs in Florida, discharging out of limestone outcrops surrounded by rich deciduous forest. The springs are unique in having the softest water (i.e., lowest dissolved solids concentration) of any first magnitude spring or spring group in Florida. Several species of FNAI-designated plants occur in the calcareous hardwood slope forests and limestone bluffs above the springs. Water can be heard flowing beneath the rocky ground in the forest, and lush carpets of mosses and ferns adorn the wetted limestone ledges.

River Sink Spring

River Sink Spring is a first magnitude karst window. The surrounding uplands contained within the project boundary are contiguous on two sides with the Apalachicola National Forest. The Woodville cave crayfish, Hobb's cave amphipod, and an undescribed species of cave amphipod are known from River Sink Spring.

St. Marks Springs

The St. Marks Springs include two first magnitude river rises, a first magnitude spring and a second magnitude spring group, all forming the headwaters of the St. Marks River, an Outstanding Florida Water.

OWNERSHIP

This project consists of 136 parcels and 36 owners. One of the major ownerships is St. Joe Paper Company. The majority of owners have indicated a willingness to negotiate.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT**Falmouth Spring**

The uplands around Falmouth Spring are suitable for development and for silvicultural operations. Any pollutants released near the karst window, including those from septic tanks, petroleum products, trash dumping, etc., could enter the Floridan Aquifer. Any disturbance around the sinkhole could increase runoff and siltation into the subterranean waterway. Human traffic in and out of the sinkhole is causing erosion and damage to the vegetation.

Development pressures around Falmouth Spring are currently low. The property is unfenced, however, and the possibility of toxic chemicals entering the aquifer remains.

Fannin Springs

Fannin Springs is vulnerable to degradation by uncontrolled vehicular and foot traffic around the boil. The aquatic vegetation in the spring (a food source for manatees) is vulnerable to destruction by motor boats and by siltation. Residential development in this area would lead to increased pollutants entering the Suwannee River.

The current owner of Fannin Springs operates a commercial recreational facility at the site, so the threat of residential development is low at this time. However, development pressures in the area are sufficiently high that development around the site would result if the present or future owners ceased to operate the recreational facility and sought a different use for the property.

Gainer Springs

The Gainer Springs are currently protected from most public access by the owners who have employed guards and fences to keep people out. However, if this situation should change, the springs, limestone outcrops, stream banks, Econfina water quality, and sensitive vegetative communities would be highly vulnerable to degradation by trampling, siltation, poaching of rare plants and ornamental rocks, and trash dumping. Poaching of pieces of limestone broken from the banks is a current problem, according to the owner. This property would be extremely valuable for high-priced residential development.

River Sink Spring

The River Sink karst window is an opening into the Floridan Aquifer which could receive siltation and pollution from public uses. The steep banks are vulnerable to erosion from human traffic. Residential development around River Sink would lead to increased pollution entering the Floridan Aquifer.

St. Marks Springs

The uplands surrounding this project are highly suited to development and timbering. Increases in human use here will lead to increased degradation of the St. Marks River.

Residential development in Leon County is approaching the St. Marks Springs site, and the county is exhibiting substantial growth. Endangerment of this site is medium.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

In December 1990 the Land Acquisition Advisory Council approved the Florida's First Magnitude Springs project design. The project design slightly modified the Resource Planning Boundaries.

Falmouth Spring - 3 acres deleted as improved.

Fannin Springs - encompassed Phase II parcels within Andrews tract Conservation and Recreation Lands (CARL) project and included all of Nacep Inc. ownership to give access from US 19 to the springs.

Gainer Springs - excluded parcels in Washington County, several small ownerships along eastern boundary, and included all of the Petronis ownership.

Acquisition Phasing

Phase I - Petronis

Phase II- Harder, other owners

River Sink Spring - deleted most of a 40 acre partially developed subdivision and added a 40 acre parcel under St. Joe Paper ownership to include Big River Sink.

St. Marks Springs - modified on southwest corner to follow an access road. Several parcels have substantial improvements. It is recommended that conservation easements or first rights-of-refusal be negotiated with these owners.

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value is approximately \$5,718,490.

Management Cost

Falmouth Spring - The Land Acquisition Advisory Council has recommended that Falmouth Spring be managed by the Suwannee River Water Management District, but the District has not budgeted any management funds.

Fannin Springs - Management costs for Fannin Springs, when acquired, will be included within the budget for the Andrews Wildlife Management Area, managed by the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission. The Suwannee River Water Management District may be a cooperating manager, but anticipates no expenditure of management funds.

Gainer Springs - No management agency identified.

River Sink Spring - Projected start-up cost for the United States Forest Service:

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>FCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$ 17,566	\$ 1,562	\$ 568	\$ 1,900	-0-	\$ 24,536

St. Marks Springs - Projected start-up cost for the Division of Recreation and Parks:

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>FCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$ 22,167	-0-	\$ 5,424	\$ 6,978	-0-	\$ 34,569

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

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

OTHER

Coordination

Falmouth Spring - It is anticipated that Suwannee River Water Management District will participate in the purchase of this tract.

Fannin Springs - It is anticipated that Suwannee River Water Management District will participate in the purchase of this tract.

Gainer Springs - It is anticipated that Northwest Florida Water Management District will participate in the purchase of this tract.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Falmouth Spring

This project should be managed as a special geologic site, emphasizing its unique geological feature: A first magnitude karst window.

Public use should include nature appreciation and study, hiking, and picnicking. Facilities development should be limited to those necessary for public access and interpretation. Recreational facilities for picnicking and a nature trail could also be accommodated if these do not conflict with protection of the unique geological resources.

No agency has yet agreed to assume management responsibility.

Fannin Springs

Fannin Springs will be managed by the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission primarily as a public recreation site within the Andrews Wildlife Management Area. Special consideration will be provided for Threatened and Endangered species including manatees, which are known to use the springs.

Allowable public uses should include picnicking, swimming, fishing, and canoeing. Camping facilities may also be provided. Some recreational facilities, including a bath house, dock, and parking area are already present.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY (Continued)

Gainer Springs

Gainer Springs should be managed to protect its unique natural resources and to provide opportunity for public outdoor recreation. The several springs, the limestone sinks, the calcareous hardwood hammock, and the water quality of Econfina Creek should all be protected from debasement.

The property should also be managed for public recreation, including picnicking, camping, canoe launching, fishing, swimming, horseback riding, and nature appreciation and study. The large spring nearest State Road 20 could be developed for swimming and canoe launching, whereas the remaining springs should be maintained in their natural condition. Self-interpreted nature trails and hiking trails through the limestone hammocks and along the creek and springs should be carefully planned to avoid damage to the sensitive ground cover and limestone outcrops. Equestrian trails and camping facilities should be sited in less sensitive areas away from the creek and springs.

No agency has yet agreed to assume management responsibility for Gainer Springs.

River Sink Spring

River Sink Spring is recommended to be managed by the United States Forest Service as a special feature site within the Apalachicola National Forest. The first magnitude karst window and the several imperiled invertebrate troglodytes must be protected.

Public uses at River Sink Spring can include picnicking, nature appreciation and study, and possibly swimming and primitive camping when these activities do not interfere with protection of the important natural resources of this site.

St. Marks Springs

St. Marks Springs will be managed by the Division of Recreation and Parks in the Department of Natural Resources as an addition to the Natural Bridge Battlefield State Historic Site. Recreational activities that are compatible with the protection of the hydrological, biological, and historical resources should be allowed.

Public uses at St. Marks Springs can include fishing, picnicking, canoe launching, nature appreciation and study, and historical interpretation, including activities associated with the existing Natural Bridge Battlefield State Historic Site.

Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
0*	1,979	0*	\$ 2,915,000

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.

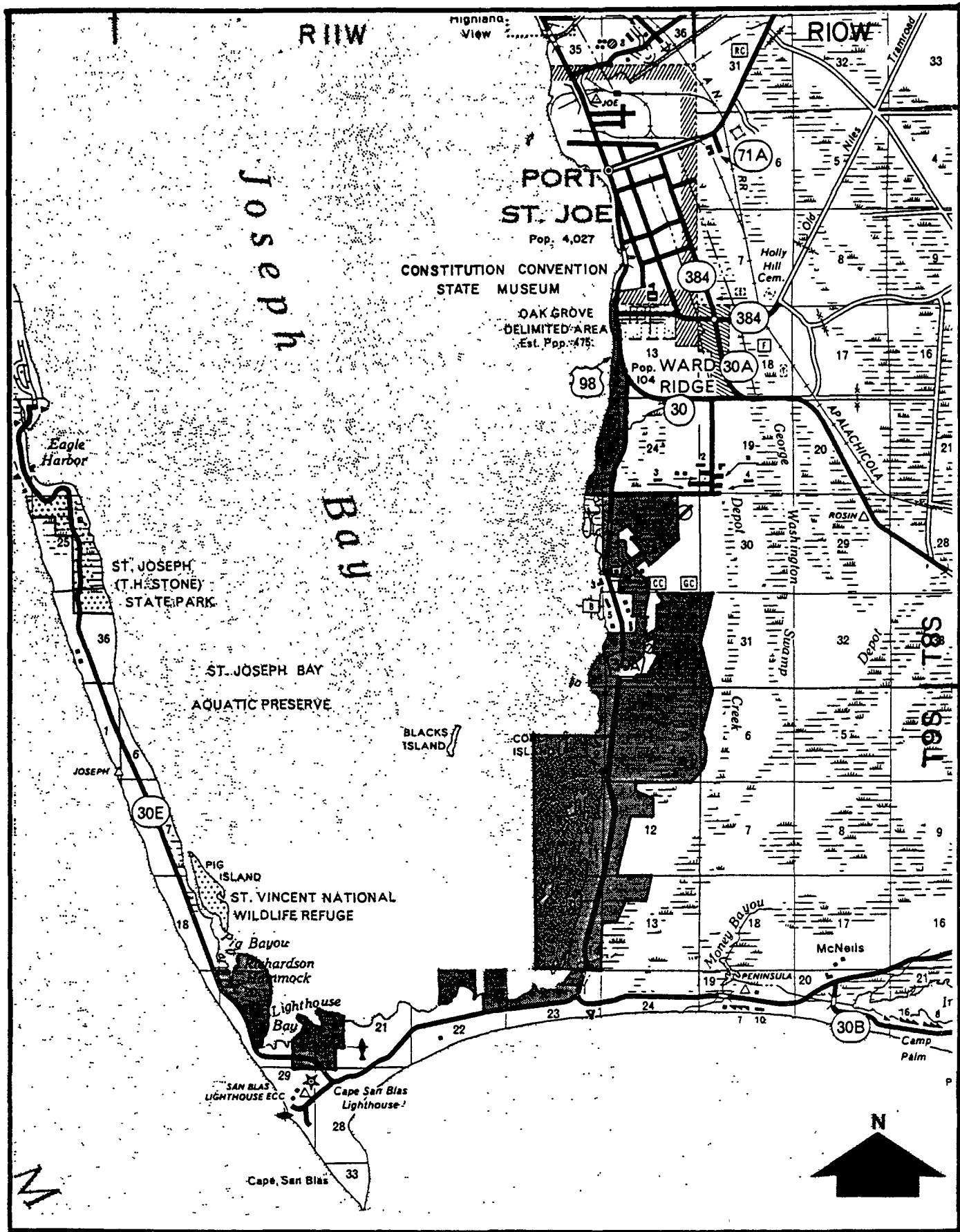
The project includes several archaeological/historical sites, the most significant being Richardson Hammock. Richardson Hammock is a shell midden site known to also contain human burials. The site is representative of several cultural periods from ca. 500 B.C. - A.D. 1500. It is believed to be one of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

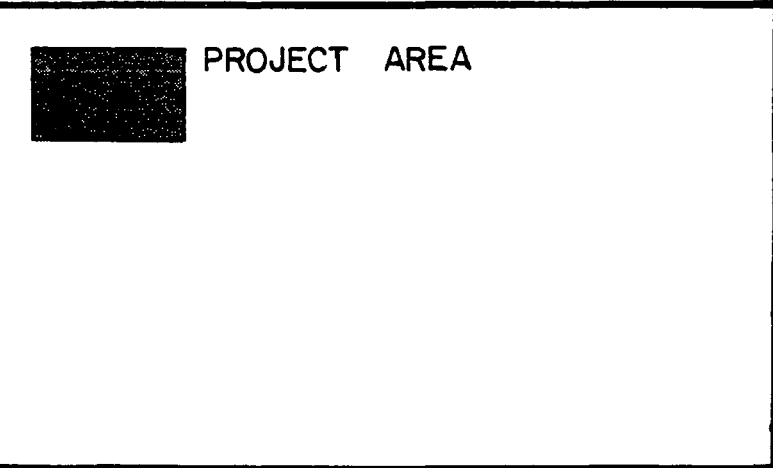
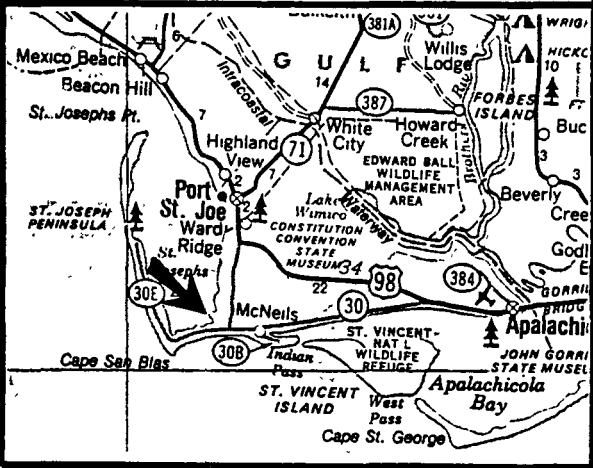
OWNERSHIP

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). The Deal ownership, a core parcel, is disjunct from the T.J. Stone Memorial St. Joseph Peninsula Park (2,516 acres) purchased with EEL funds (\$346,123) in 1964-66 by approximately 3 1/2 miles.

* See Ownership



ST. JOSEPH BAY BUFFER
GULF COUNTY



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.

There is already significant development on parts of St. Joseph Bay and this is predicted to 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. Portions of the Treasure Shore Limited ownership were included within the project boundary, since it included significant bay frontage. Parts of this ownership within CARL boundaries has been subdivided and the owner is continuing with development plans.

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 (initial appraisals include the Deal, Hilton and Tapper ownerships)

Phase II. Subdivided lots in Section 23

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value is approximately \$2,915,000.

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>
\$ 56,096	\$ 9,803	\$ 71,000	\$136,899

Projected start-up cost by the Bureau of Aquatic Preserves, Division of State Lands:

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>000</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$ 25,440	\$ 10,000	\$ 30,000	\$ 65,440

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

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

OTHER

Coordination

The Nature Conservancy has been negotiations with Deal, owner of one of the most critical parcels, and has also made initial contact 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.

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.

Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
568*	1,944	\$ 2,385,865	\$ 10,461,530

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 (\$5,065,492) from 1977-79. Almost 275 acres of St. Lucie Estates, as well as two smaller parcels, were acquired during the past year. Over 100 owners remain.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

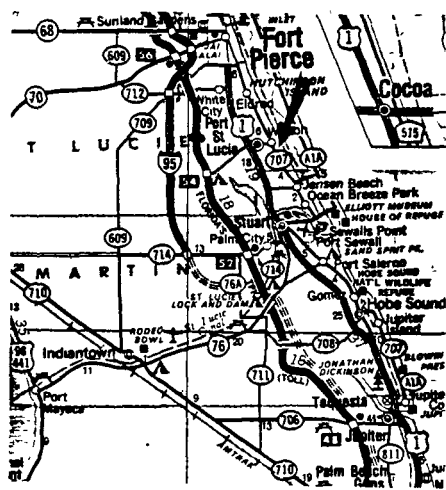
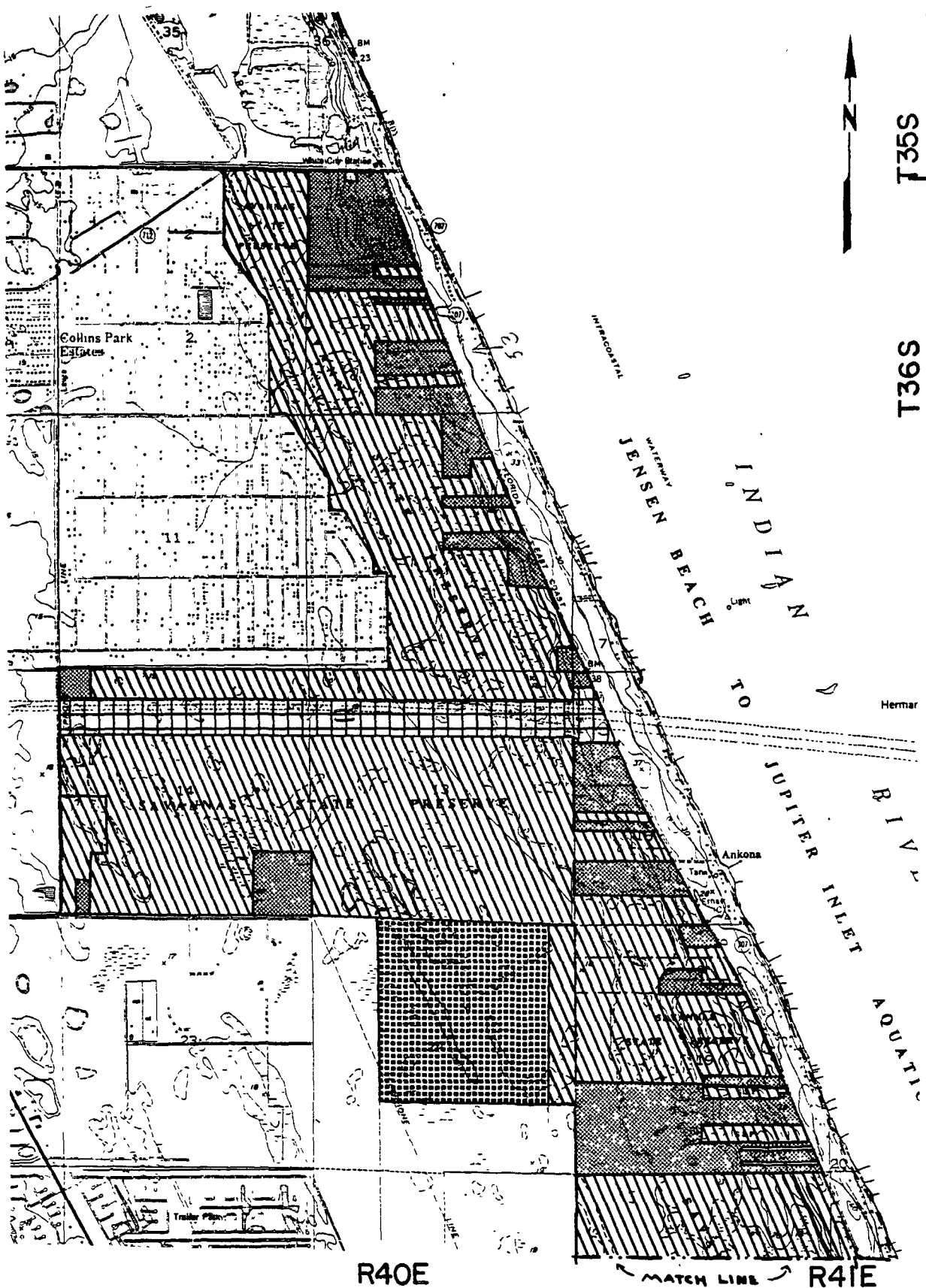
Changes in water quality and quantity resulting from development by private interests would threaten the resource.

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

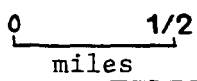
On June 22, 1988 the Land Acquisition Advisory Council approved the South Savannas Project Design. Ten parcels and portions of three parcels totaling 65.56 acres were deleted and 49 properties totaling 724 acres were added.

* See Ownership. Does not include acreage acquired with EEL funds.

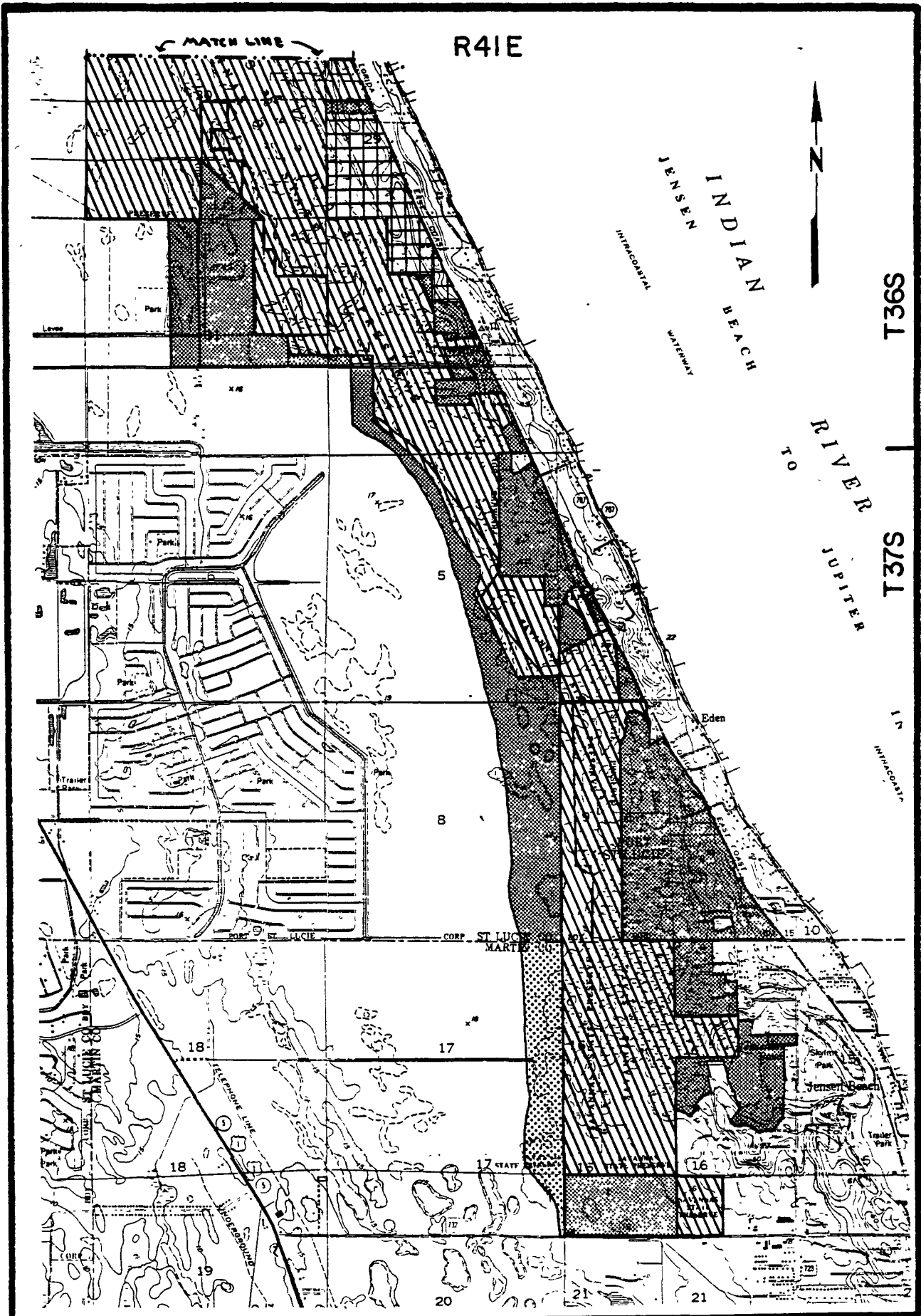


SOUTH SAVANNAS
MARTIN/ST. LUCIE
COUNTIES

-  MIXED - 70% STATE, 30% PRIVATE (UNDER CONTRACT)
-  PROJECT AREA (LESS THAN FEE)
-  PROJECT AREA
-  STATE OWNED



Map 1 of 2



R41E

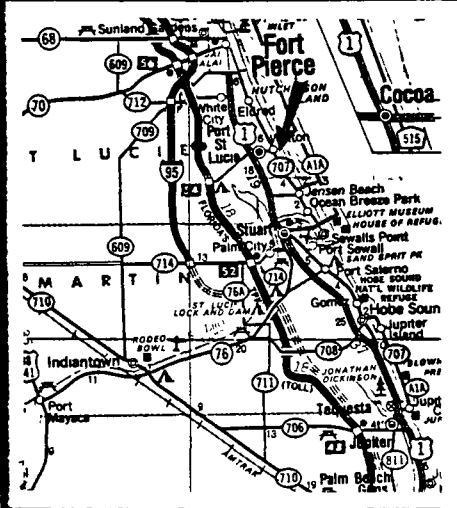
T36S






T37S

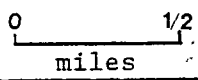
SOUTH SAVANNAS

MARTIN / ST. LUCIE

COUNTIES



-  PROJECT AREA (LESS THAN FEE)
-  PROJECT AREA  Mixed-70% State, 30% Private (UNDER CONTRACT)
-  STATE OWNED  DRI MITIGATION



Map 2 of 2

ACQUISITION PLANNING (Continued)

Of this addition, 289.34 acres will likely be donated to the state. Also of the 1,620.12 acres of private land currently within the CARL boundary, 128.9 acres might be acquired by dedication and 181.2 acres 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 \$10,461,530.

Management Costs

Management funds budgeted by the Division of State Lands for Fiscal Year 1990-91.

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expense</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$ 21,100	\$17,680	\$15,000	-0-	\$ 38,780

Management funds requested by the Division of State Lands for Fiscal Year 1991-92.

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expense</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$ 83,300	-0-	\$ 15,000	-0-	\$ 98,300

The Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission and the Division of Historical Resources have not budgeted any management funds for this project.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	8
Letters of general support.....	116
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	22
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	11

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.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY (Continued)

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).

Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
133,613*	68,735	\$ 27,407,313*	\$36,658,250 (CARL) \$48,267,050 (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 Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, the National Park Service, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, with the Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State, and the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission cooperating.

PROPOSED USE

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

LOCATION

In Collier County, south Florida, east of Naples. The project is north and south of Alligator Alley, adjacent to the Fakahatchee Strand project area. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 38 and House District 75. It is also within the jurisdictions of the Southwest Florida Regional Planning Council and the South Florida Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

This project provides a very important hydrological connection with several significant natural areas: Big Cypress National Preserve, Fakahatchee Strand State Preserve and Everglades National Park. The project area serves as the headwaters of the largest strand swamp in the nation - the Fakahatchee Strand. Besides performing essential hydrological functions for other significant natural areas, the Save Our Everglades project is an excellent natural area itself. Natural community types existing on the property include cypress forest, pine forest, hammock, mixed swamp forest, wet and dry prairies and freshwater marsh. The project area is known to support many endangered, threatened or rare species including a large variety of rare orchids and other epiphytes, as well as the endangered Florida panther.

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

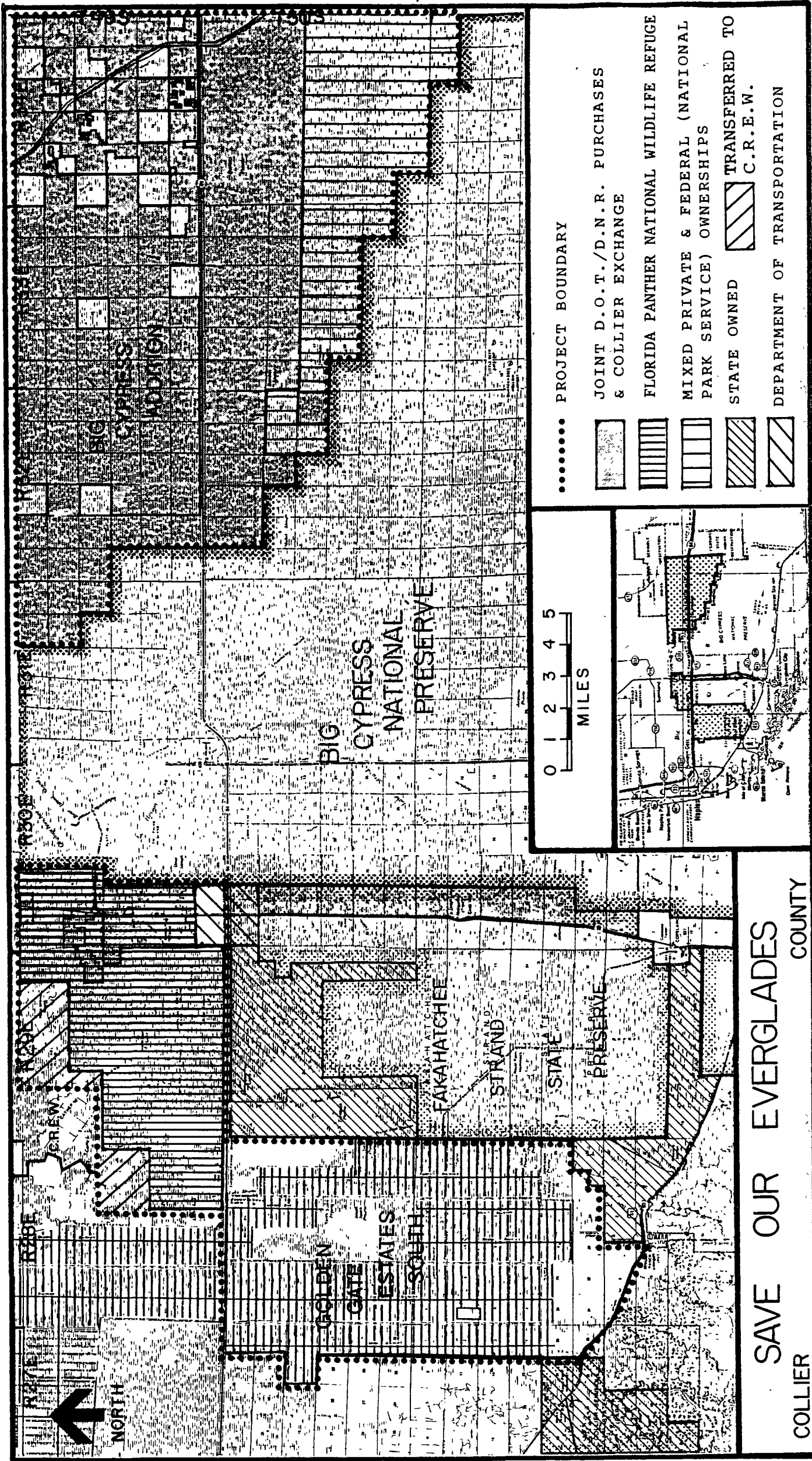
The project can provide a range of recreational opportunities that are compatible with the primary acquisition objective of natural resource protection.

OWNERSHIP

Over 22,000 ownerships remain to be acquired in Golden Gate Estates, the main focus of the CARL program. Approximately 1,287 acres have been acquired through December 1990. No estimate has been made on the number of remaining owners in the Big Cypress Addition (see Other, Coordination).

* Includes acreage acquired in Collier Exchange.

** By all programs.

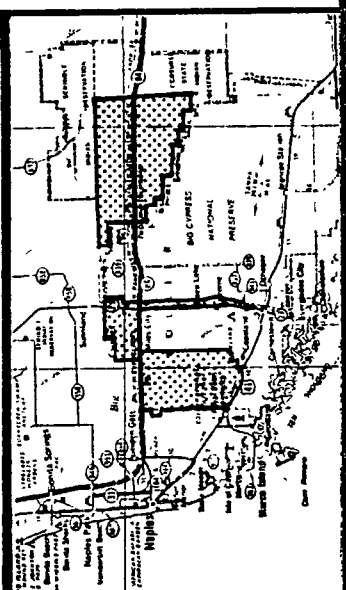


← NORTH

BIG CYPRESS ADDITION

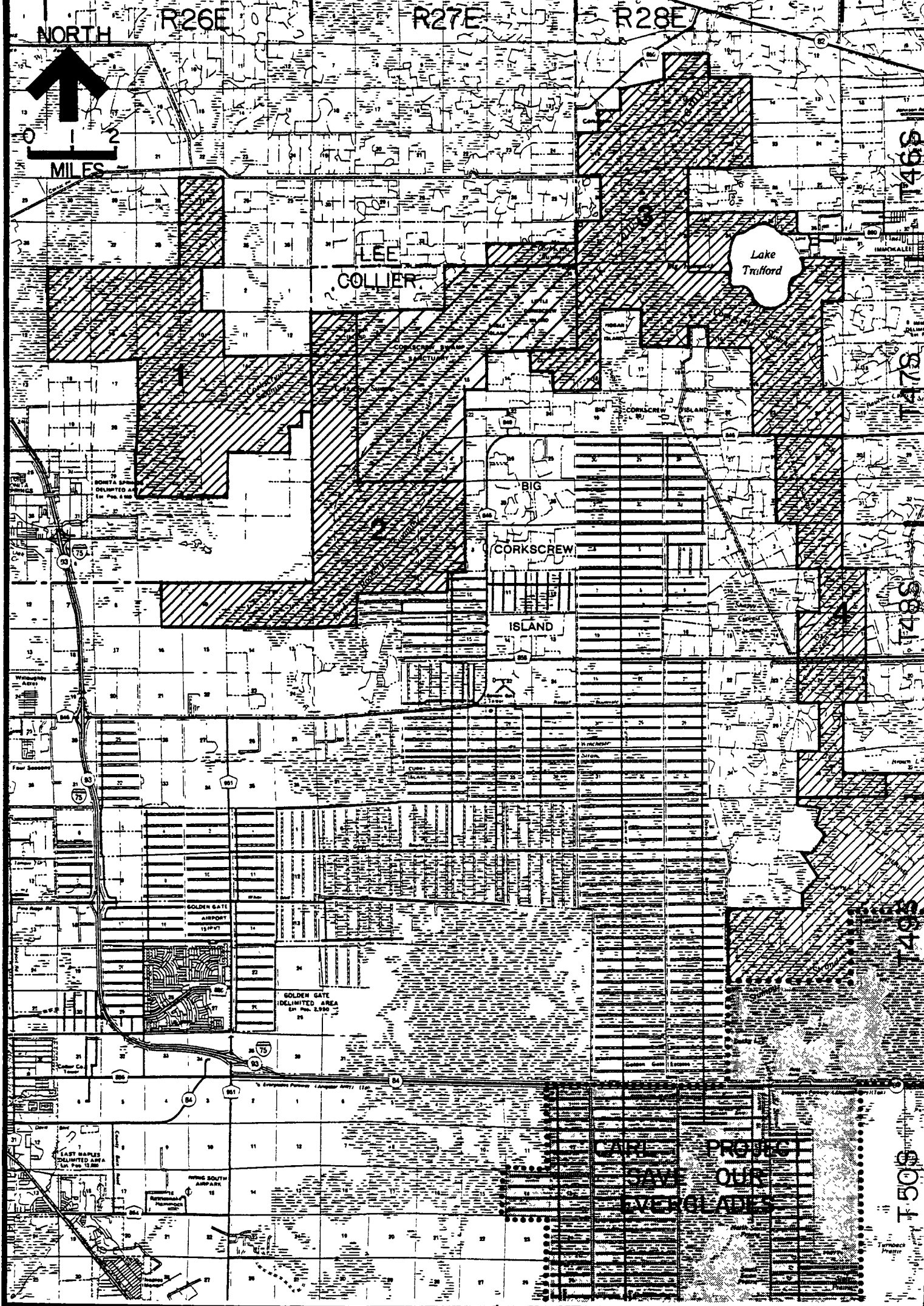
BIG CYPRESS NATIONAL PRESERVE

GOLDEN GATE ESTATES SOUTH
 FAKAHATCHEE STRAND STATE PRESERVE





- PROJECT BOUNDARY
- [Horizontal lines] JOINT D.O.T./D.N.R. PURCHASES & COLLIER EXCHANGE
- [Vertical lines] FLORIDA PANTHER NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
- [Diagonal lines] MIXED PRIVATE & FEDERAL (NATIONAL PARK SERVICE) OWNERSHIPS
- [Cross-hatch] STATE OWNED
- [Diagonal lines] DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
- [Diagonal lines] TRANSFERRED TO C.R.E.W.

SAVE OUR EVERGLADES
 COLLIER COUNTY

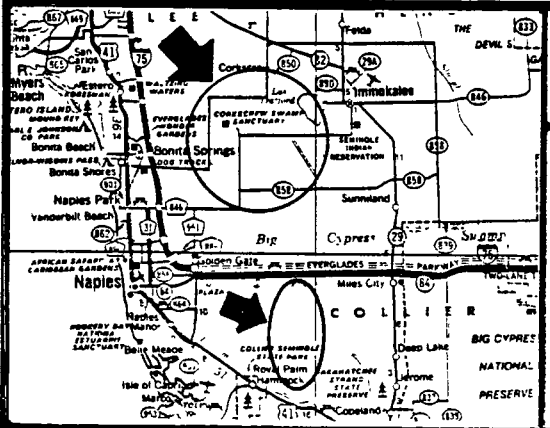


NORTHWEST EVERGLADES CONSERVATION PROJECTS

-  CORKSCREW SWAMP SANCTUARY
-  C.R.E.W. PROJECT AREA

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

NUMBERED AREAS ARE AS FOLLOWS:



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 Cost

Management funds budgeted by the National Park Service for the Big Cypress National Preserve in Fiscal Year 1990-91 totaled \$2,580,000.

Projected start-up costs for that part of the Save our Everglades CARL project that will become a part of the Big Cypress National Preserve when acquired total \$1,500,000.

Management funds budgeted by the United State Fish and Wildlife Service for the Florida Panther National Wildlife Refuge in Fiscal Year 1990-91 totaled \$174,000.

Projected start-up costs for that part of the Save Our Everglades CARL project that will become a part of the Florida Panther National Wildlife Refuge are estimated to be about \$50,000.

The Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission and the Division of Historical Resources have not budgeted any management funds for this project. Management cost information not available from the Division of Forestry, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	1
Letters of general support.....	47
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	4
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	3

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.

OTHER (Continued)

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. These four programs have acquired approximately 45,424 acres within the entire SOE project boundary. 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 29,022 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 \$2,902,200. CARL's estimated contribution 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.

Acreage in the westernmost portion of the CARL project area north of SR 84 not already acquired and managed by the US Fish and Wildlife Service as the Florida Panther National Wildlife Refuge has been transferred to the CARL Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed (CREW) project.

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 \$46,148,250.

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 1991-92 beginning October 1991, 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.

- * 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.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The Save Our Everglades project is located in Collier County and consists of four parcels totaling approximately 209,000 acres. The eastern-most parcel, the "Big Cypress Connection," consists of 123,937 acres located in the northeast corner of Collier County and is bounded along the east line and along the south and west by the Big Cypress National Preserve. A second parcel is 36,139 acres and is located in the northern Fakahatchee Strand north of State Road 84 and west of the Big Cypress Preserve. A third parcel, consisting of approximately 41,000 acres, is located south of State Road 84, and runs along the western boundary of Fakahatchee Strand State Preserve. This parcel includes the Golden Gate Estates subdivision. The fourth parcel is a one mile wide strip of approximately 8,000 acres lying east of State Road 29, which would join the Big Cypress National Preserve with the Fakahatchee Strand CARL project and the second parcel of this project. Acquisition of this project will provide buffers or additions to existing federal and State ownerships in the area including the Big Cypress Preserve and the Fakahatchee Strand State Preserve, and will provide for protection of the hydrological resources important to the Everglades National Park. Acquisitions will also become part of the Florida Panther National Wildlife Refuge.

The Save Our Everglades project should be acquired as an Environmentally Endangered Land and managed as a multiple-use area with primary management being oriented toward resource protection. Allowable uses that should be considered include hunting, fishing, hiking, camping, and nature appreciation. Lead managers for this project should be the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources (Fakahatchee), the National Park Service (Big Cypress Connection), Division of Forestry for Golden Gate Estates, and the United States 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.

Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
0	12,070	0	\$ 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.

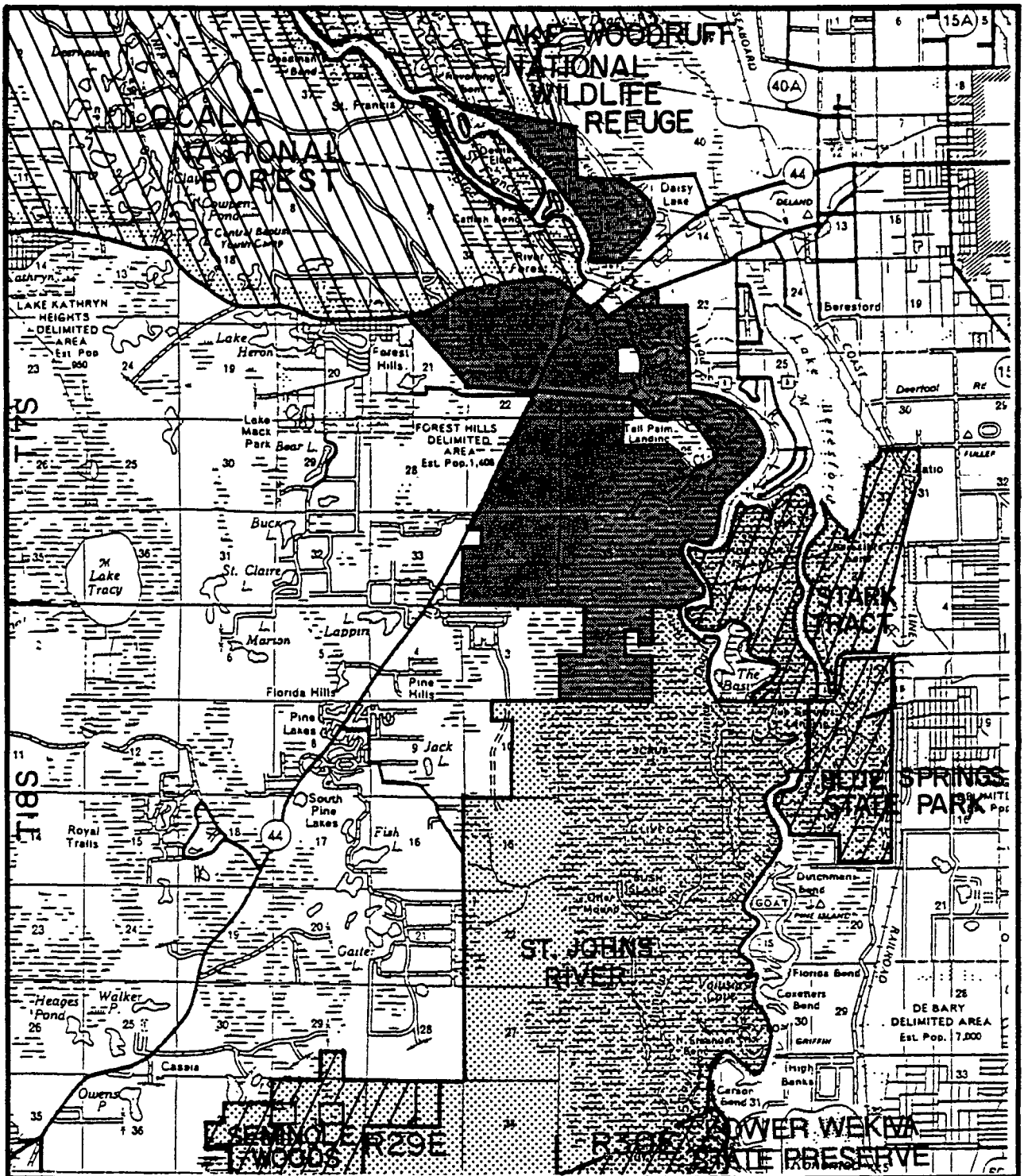
The project has excellent recreational potential and could provide opportunities for boating, fishing, hiking, camping, horseback riding, and nature study.

OWNERSHIP

This project consists of approximately 57 parcels and 27 owners.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT


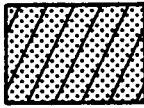

A majority of both sites consist of wetlands, so there is limited development potential on these areas. The upland areas, however, particularly along the state highways, are very vulnerable to development pressures.

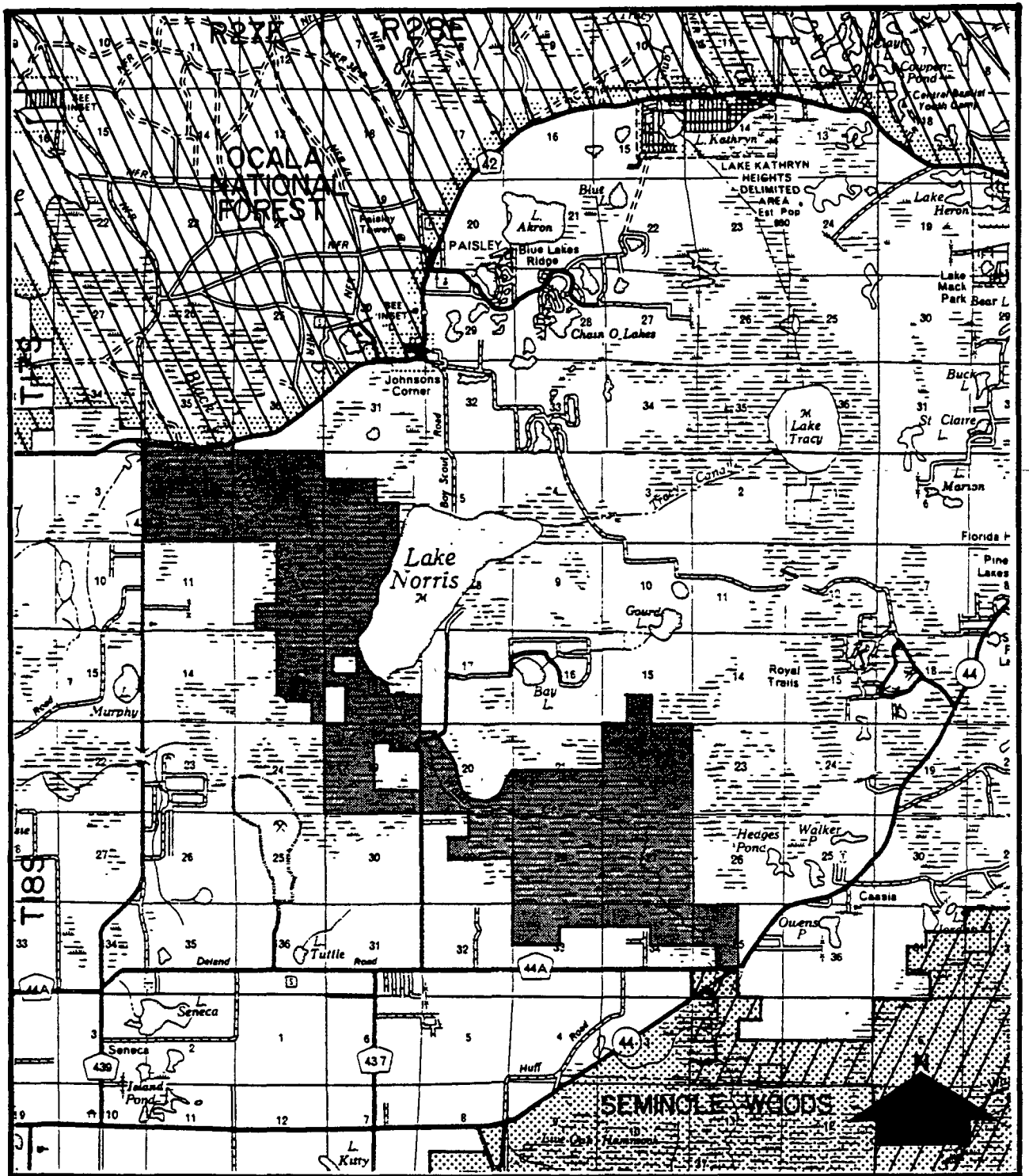


WEKIVA-OCALA CONNECTOR (EAST)

LAKE / VOLUSIA COUNTY



-  PROJECT AREA
-  STATE OWNED
-  FEDERAL LANDS



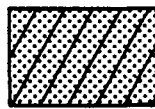
WEKIVA-OCALA CONNECTOR (WEST)

LAKE

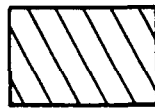
COUNTY



PROJECT AREA



STATE OWNED



FEDERAL LANDS

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT (Continued)

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 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. The Carter tract closed on April 28, 1990.

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>
\$107,576	\$ 33,602	\$114,559	\$255,737

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>
\$ 62,220	\$ 7,000	\$ 52,000	\$ 55,000	\$176,220

Management cost information not available from the Division of Forestry, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	0
Letters of general support.....	164
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials...	5
Letters of support from local and state conservation organizations..	20

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.

Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
4,400*	9,958	\$ 8,200,000*	\$ 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.

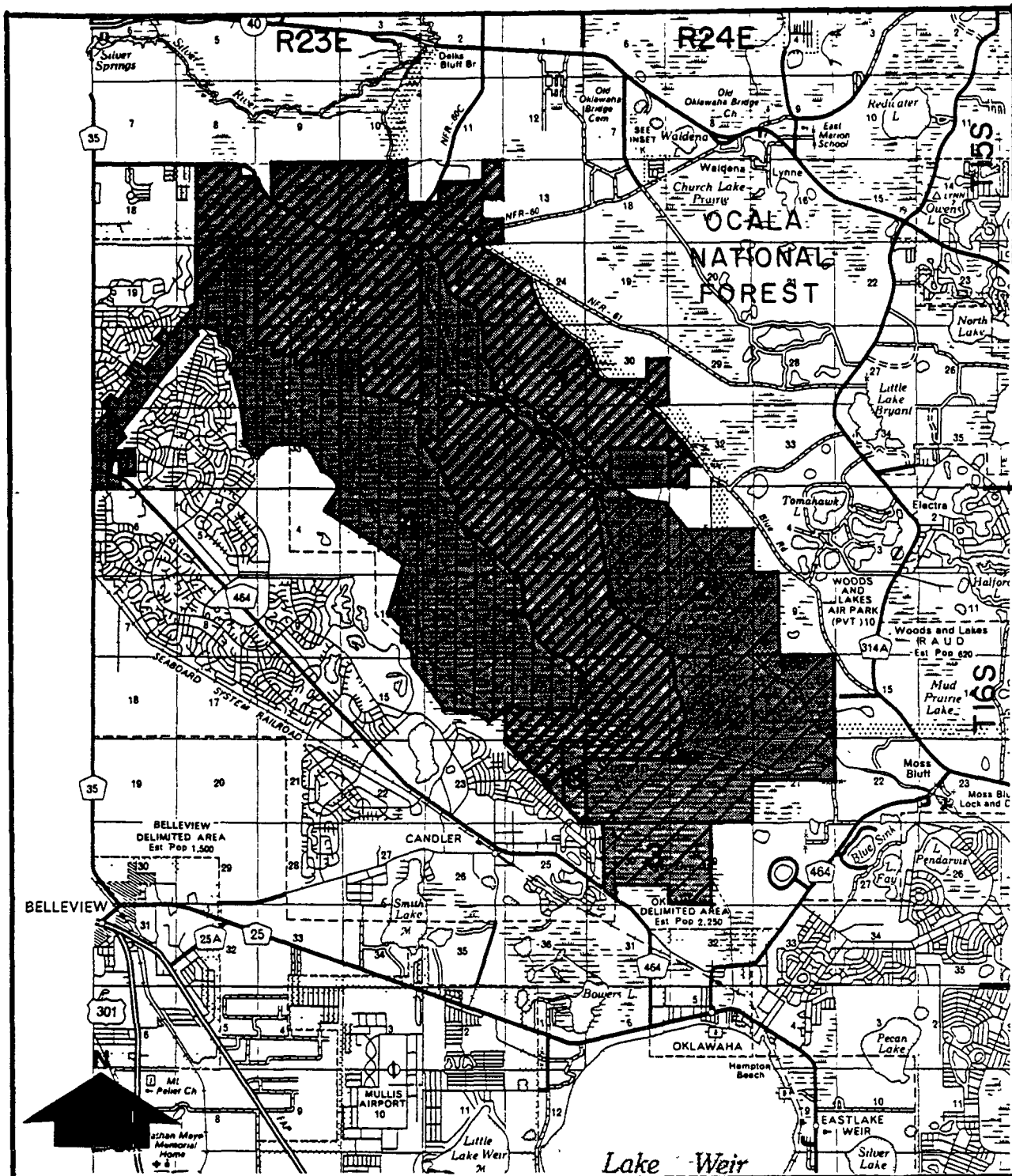
RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

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.

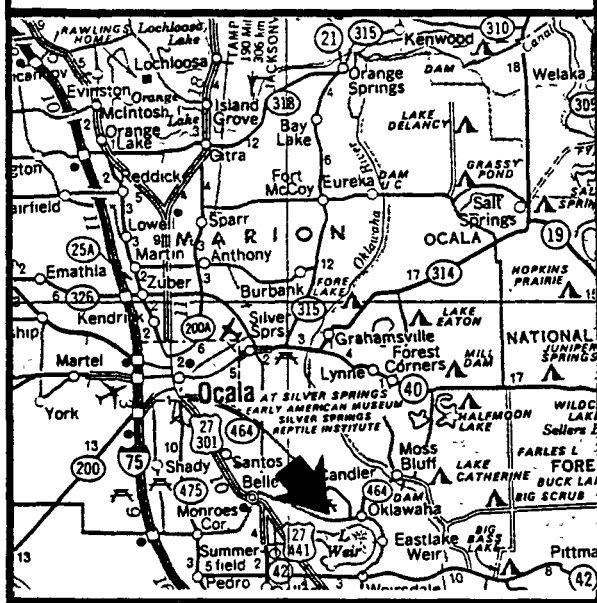
* by St. Johns River Water Management District.



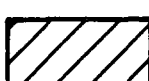
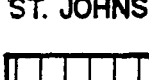


HEATHER ISLAND

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)

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 are Oklawaha Farms and St. Joe. The St. Johns River Water Management District has acquired Oklawaha Farm (4,400 acres, \$8,200,000). The Canal Authority also owns acreage within the project area which will be transferred to the Trustees, pending development of a management plan. (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 (IAAC) 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 Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission:

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$ 84,220	\$10,000	\$ 85,000	\$ 77,000	\$256,220

Projected start-up costs for the Division of Forestry:

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$ 17,880	-0-	\$ 11,500	\$ 67,050	\$ 96,430

The Division of Recreation and Parks has not budgeted start-up costs for this project. Marion County has not yet estimated projected start-up costs for this project.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	3
Letters of general support.....	18
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials...	5
Letters of support from local and state conservation organizations..	4

OTHER

Coordination

The St. Johns River Water Management District and Marion County acquisitions, will amount to a 50% match, so this is a joint acquisition project. The Nature Conservancy is assisting on negotiations with Container Corporation.

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, restoring and 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 pine communities.

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.

Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
2,440	5,103	\$ 5,100,795	\$ 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 such as the manatee and bald eagle.

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

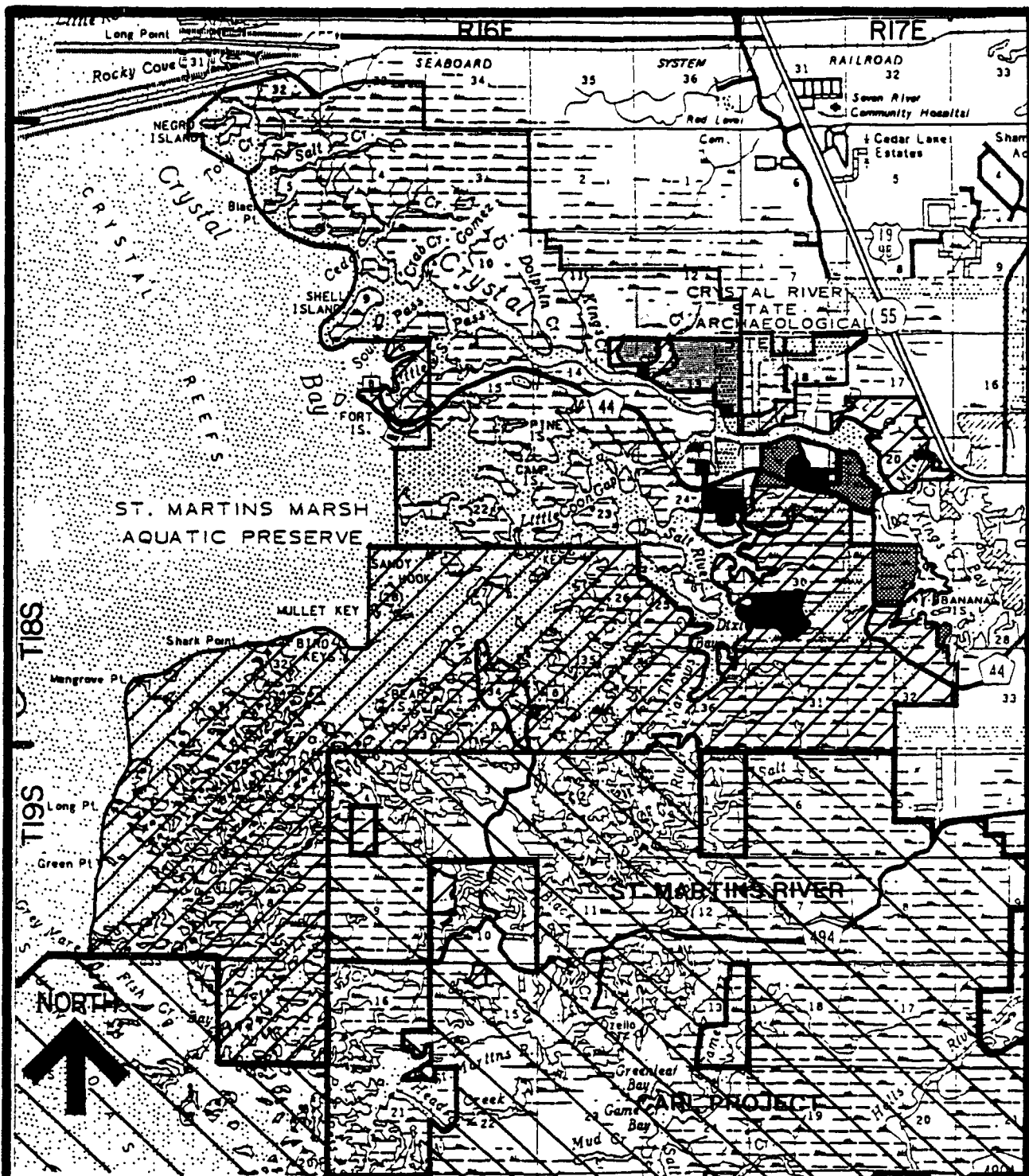
Approximately 2,440 acres have been acquired with EEL and CARL funds (\$4 million in EEL funds were added to CARL funds to acquire a 242 acre parcel in 1985). Suncoast Shores, a sizable ownership and crucial parcel on the southern boundary of this project area was acquired in 1988. Mullet Key, an important archaeological site, and another 10+ acre parcel were acquired during 1989. No acquisition activity occurred in 1990. There are approximately 50 owners remaining to be purchased.

The CARL Stoney Lane acquisition, 1,374+ acres, is adjacent to and southwest of the project; the St. Martins CARL project is adjacent and south.

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

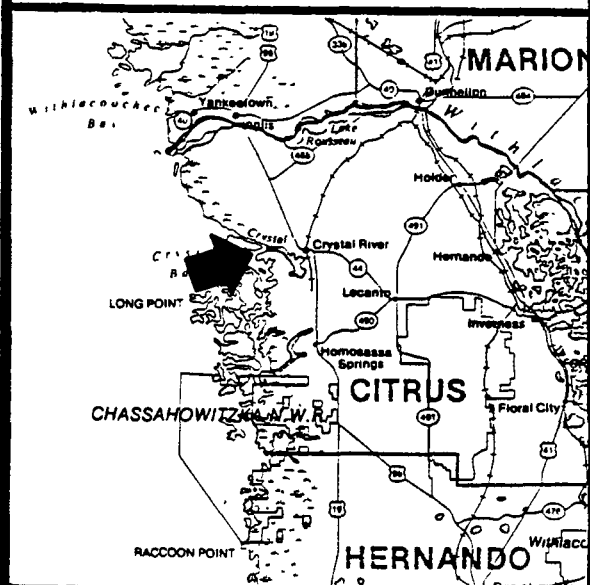
* Does not include EEL funds expended. See Ownership.



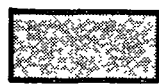
CRYSTAL RIVER STATE RESERVE

CITRUS

COUNTY



PROJECT AREA:
PHASE I



PHASE II



PHASE III



STATE OWNED



OUT PARCELS

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT (Continued)

properties along Crystal and Salt River corridors and the small islands within the marsh system will inevitably impact water quality and delicate manatee habitat.

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 (acquired).
 - 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.

Management Cost

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

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>FCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$ 10,200	\$ 8,700	\$ 8,000	-0-	-0-	\$ 26,900

Management funds requested by the Division of State Lands for Fiscal Year 1991-92:

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>FCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$ 21,532	\$ 8,700	\$ 20,000	\$ 22,000	-0-	\$ 72,232

The Division of Historical Resources has not budgeted management funds for this project.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	6
Letters of general support.....	888
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	7
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	11

OTHER

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

Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
68,009*	11,676	\$ 21,757,855*	\$ 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.

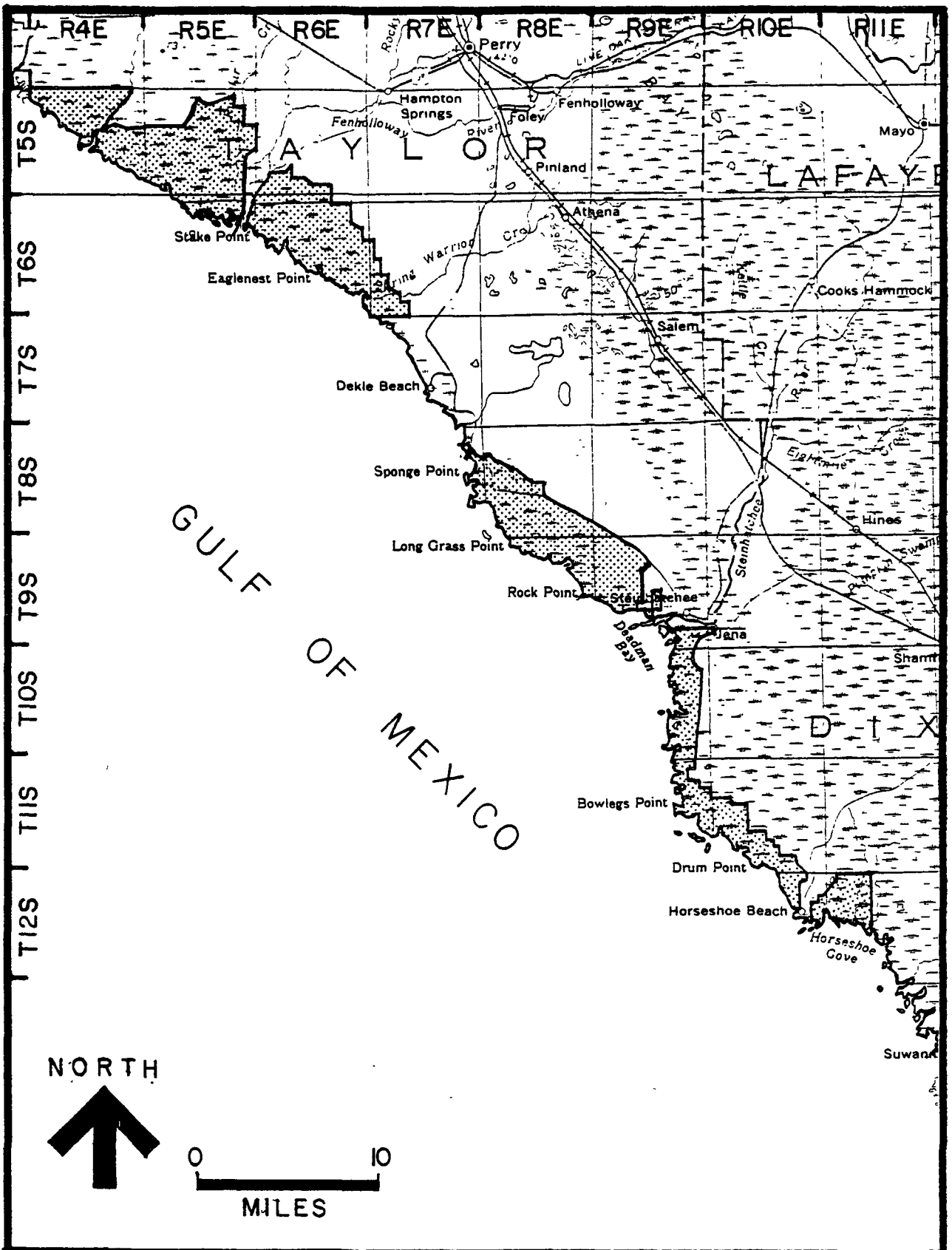
OWNERSHIP

The State has acquired 68,009 acres 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 (see also Acquisition Planning).

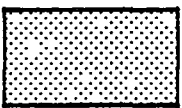
VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

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.

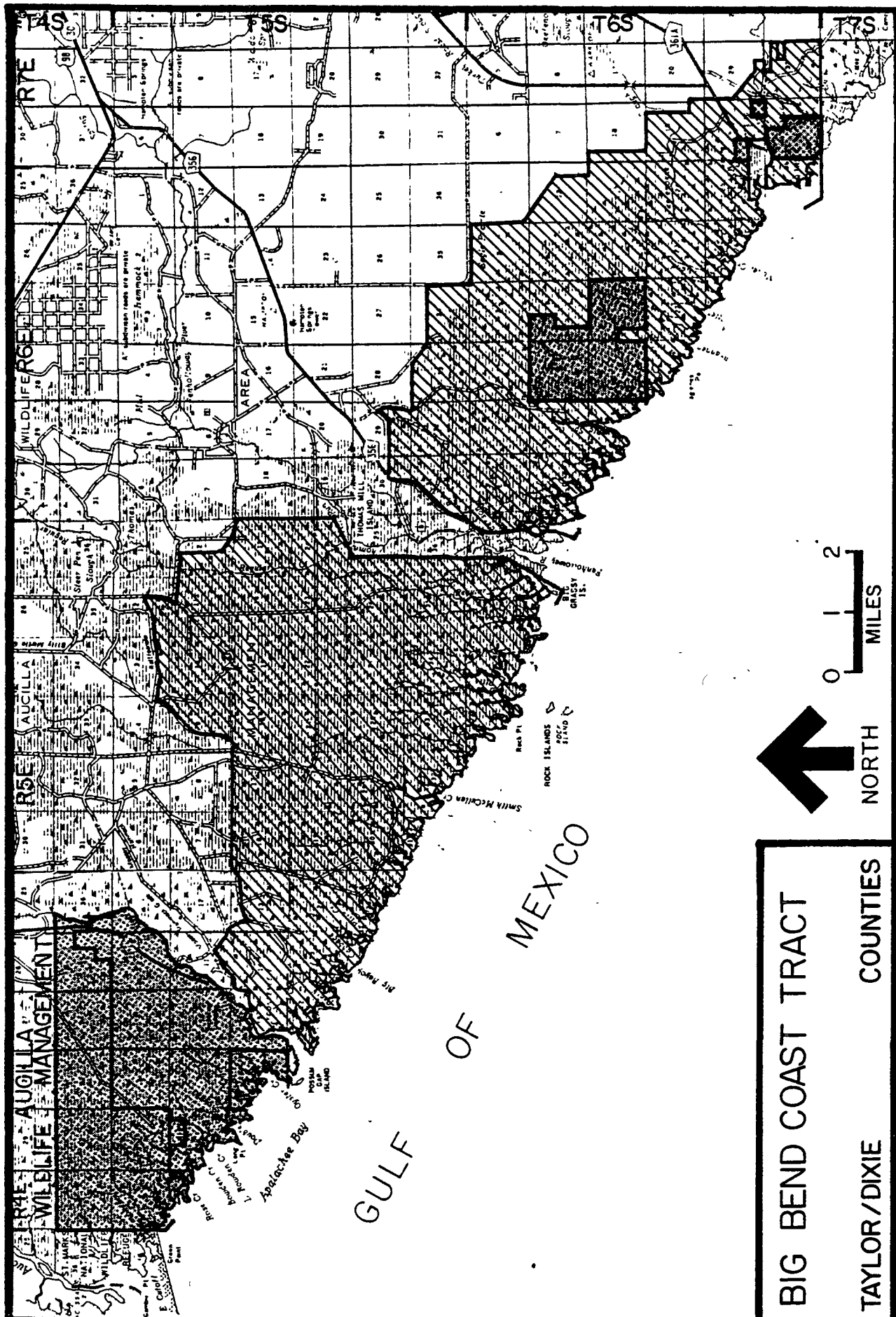
* See Ownership



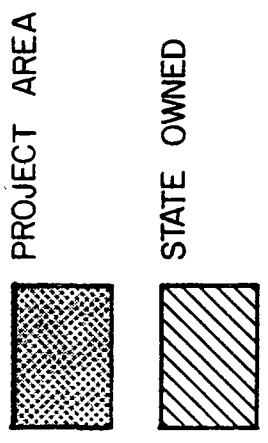
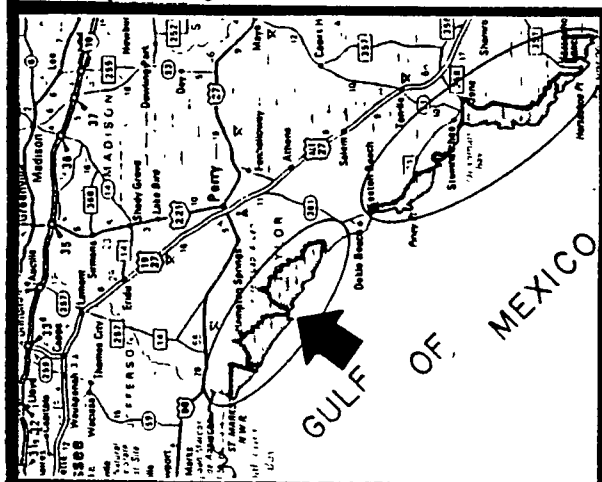
BIG BEND COAST TRACT
TAYLOR/DIXIE COUNTIES

 PROJECT AREA

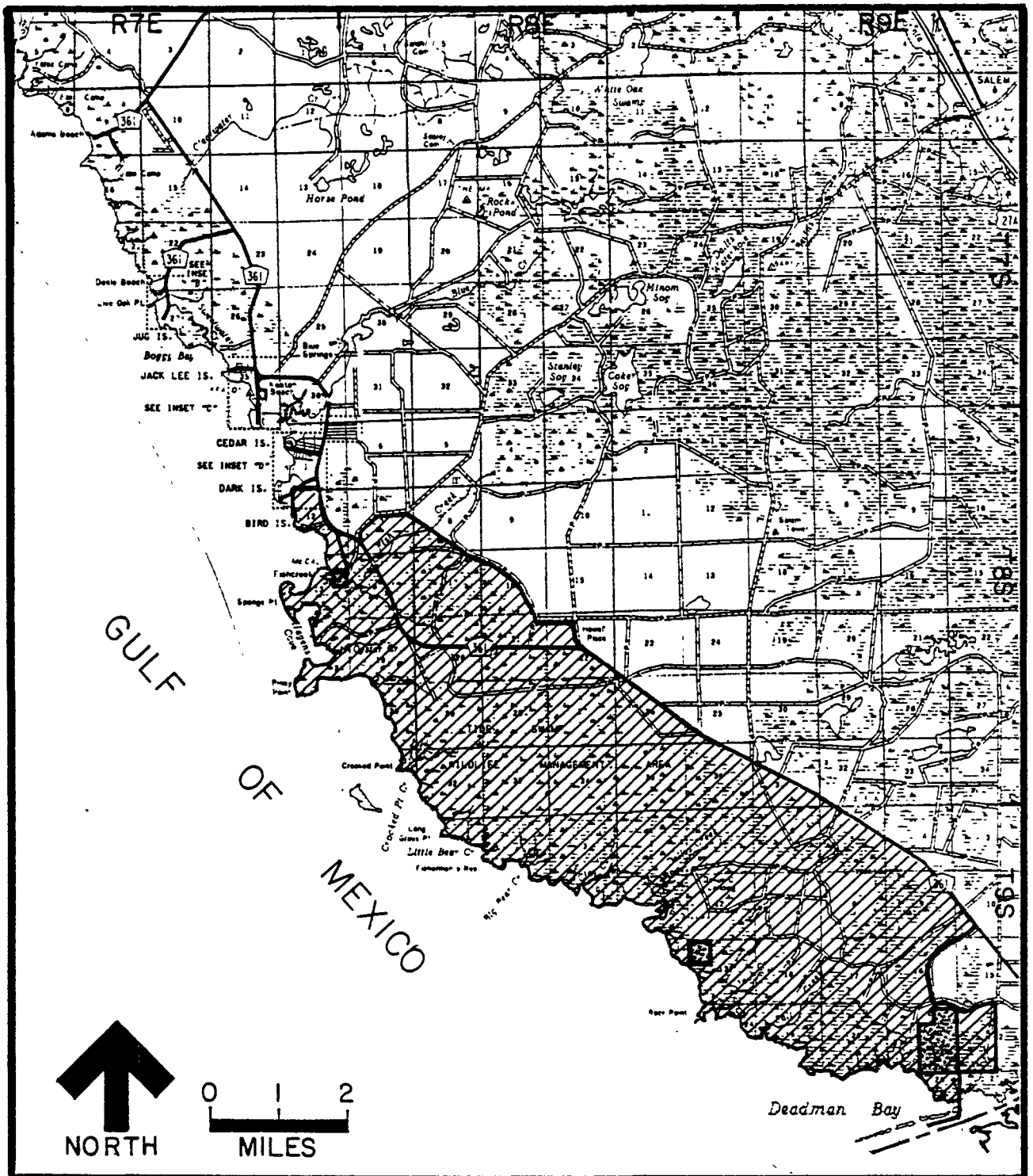
SEE FOLLOWING SHEETS FOR DETAILS



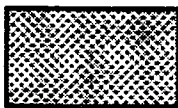
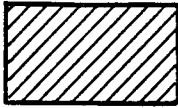
BIG BEND COAST TRACT
TAYLOR/DIXIE COUNTIES



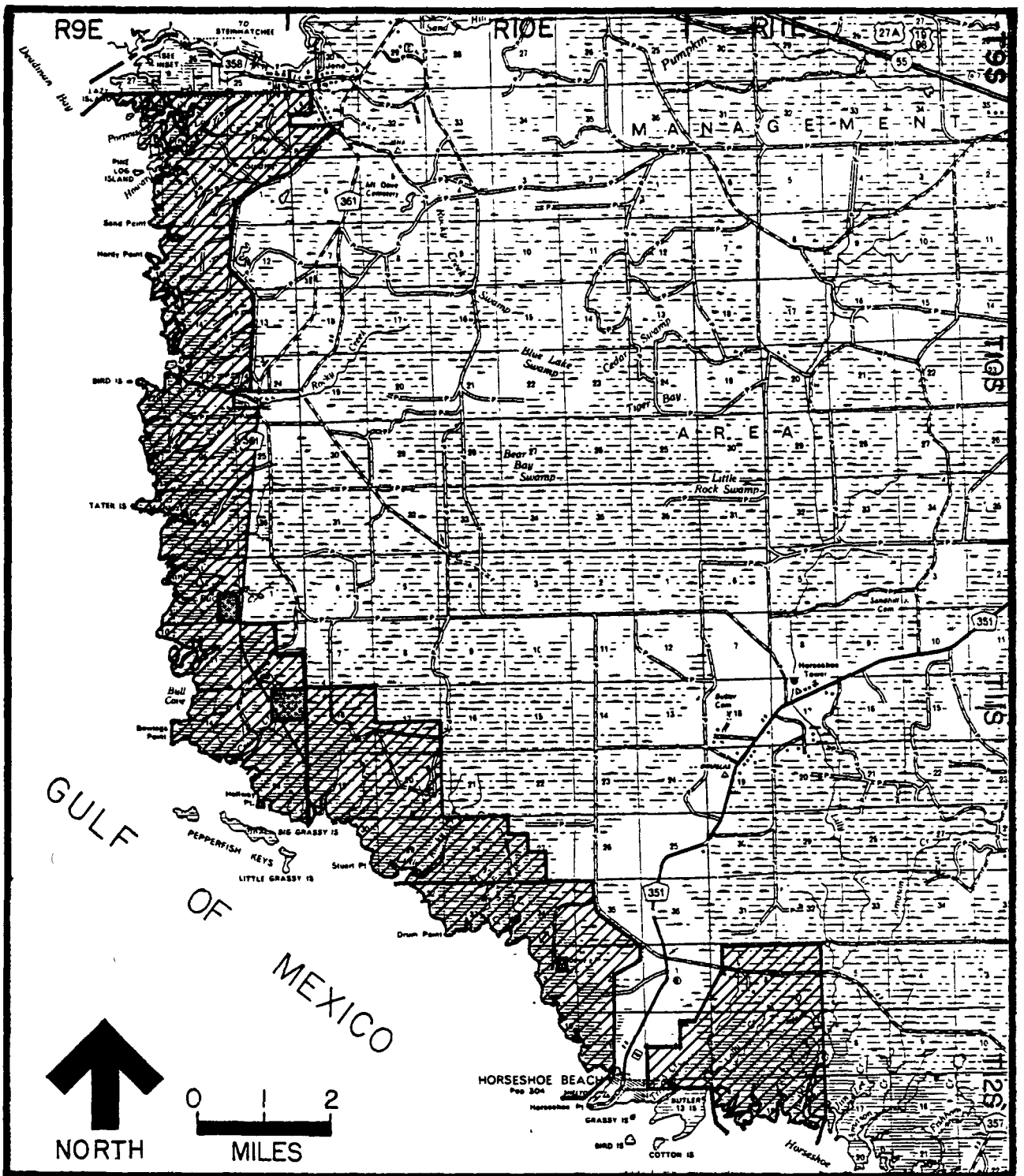
SHEET 1 OF 3



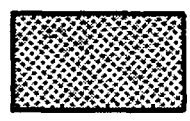
BIG BEND COAST TRACT
TAYLOR/DIXIE COUNTRIES

-  PROJECT AREA
-  STATE OWNED

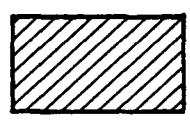
SHEET 2 OF 3



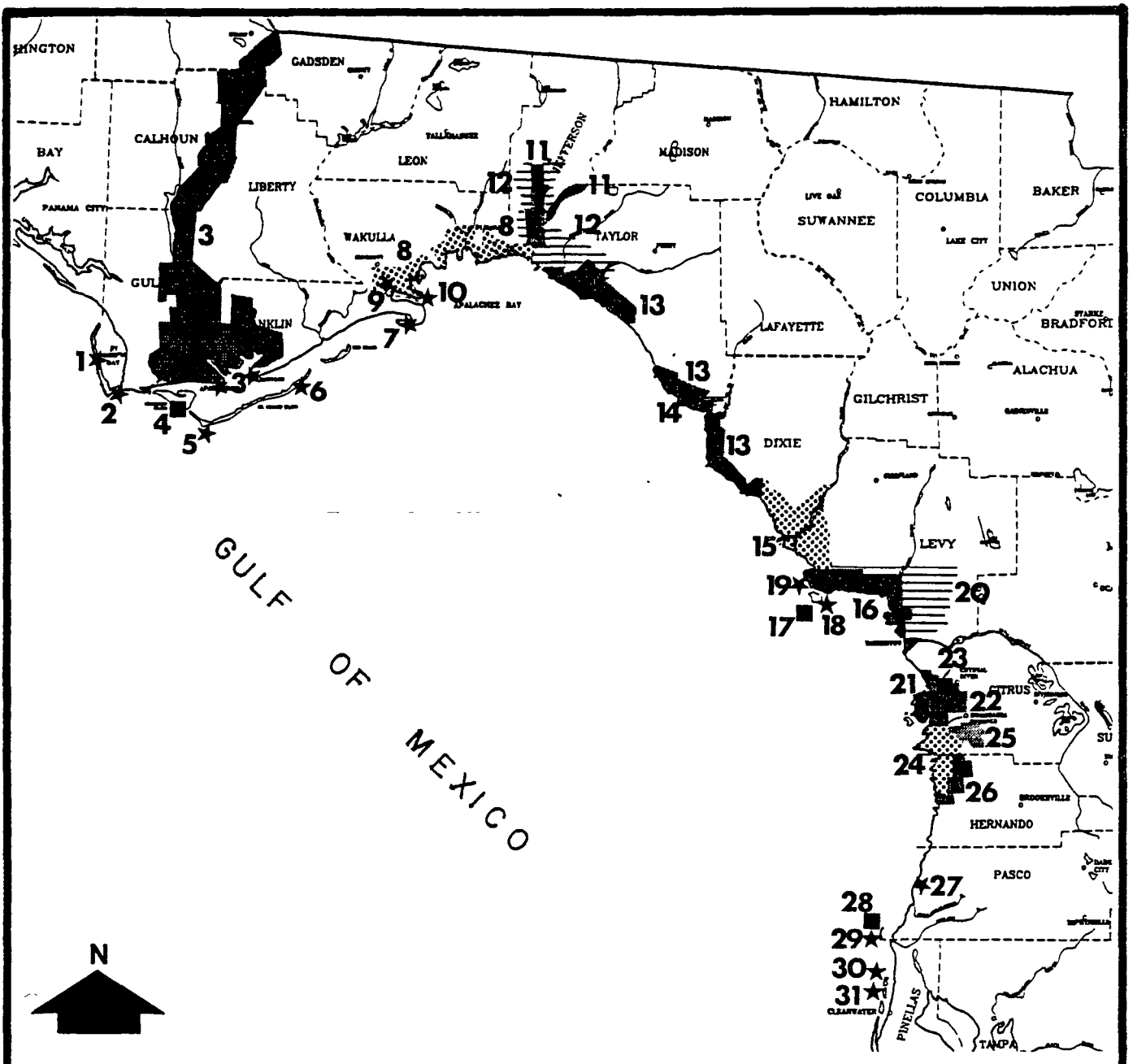
BIG BEND COAST TRACT
TAYLOR/DIXIE COUNTIES



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. OCHLOCKONEE 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 MANAGEMENT AREA (GFC)

CITRUS COUNTY

21. CRYSTAL RIVER STATE RESERVE
22. ST. MARTINS RIVER (CARL)
23. CRYSTAL RIVER NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
24. CHASSAHOWITZKA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE *
25. HOMOSASSA RESERVE/WALKER PROPERTY

HERNANDO COUNTY

26. CHASSAHOWITZKA WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA (GFC)

PASCO COUNTY

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

PINELLAS COUNTY

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

- * Extends to Hernando County
- ★ State Owned/Project
- Federal Owned

ACQUISITION PLANNING

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. The Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission has identified recommended additions.

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value is approximately \$3,461,000.

Management Cost

Management funds budgeted by the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission for Fiscal Year 1990-91:

<u>Salary</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expense</u>	<u>OOO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$154,282	\$ 25,923	\$200,000	\$ 15,300	\$395,505

Management funds requested by the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission for Fiscal Year 1991-92:

<u>Salary</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expense</u>	<u>OOO</u>	<u>FOO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$144,816	\$ 30,000	\$220,000	\$ 17,000	\$ 75,000	\$486,816

Management funds budgeted by the Division of Forestry for Fiscal Year 1990-91.

<u>Salary</u>	<u>Expense</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$ 11,002	\$ 5,052	\$ 16,054

Management funds requested by the Division of Forestry for Fiscal Year 1991-92.

<u>Salary</u>	<u>Expense</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$ 11,602	\$ 5,800	\$ 17,402

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 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.

Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
13,179	5,614	\$ 4,637,536	\$ 3,358,820

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

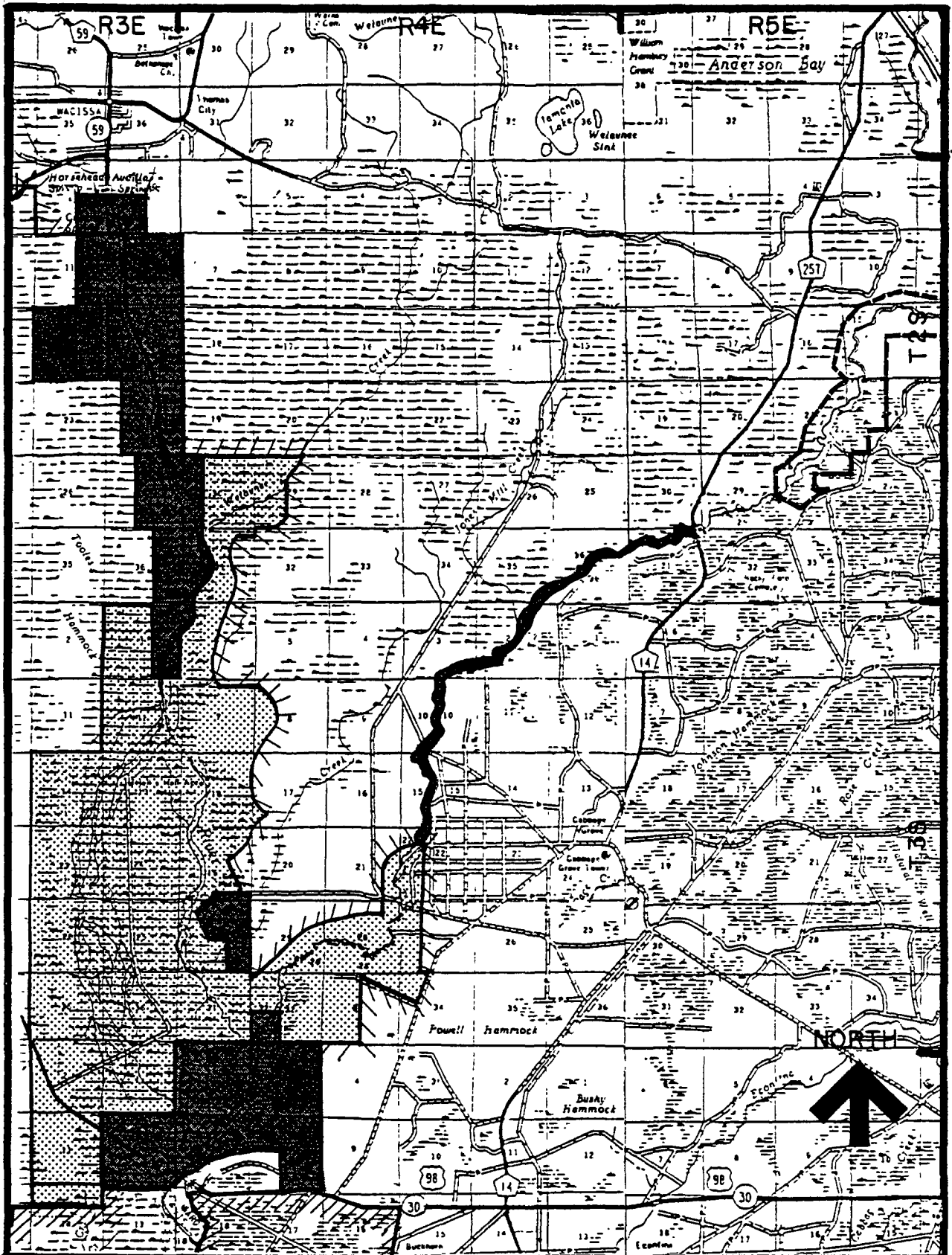
This project encompasses much of two river systems, a blackwater stream, the Aucilla, and a spring fed stream, the Wacissa. Both of these river corridors are in good condition and are popular canoe trails. Ten different natural communities occur within the project creating a very diverse natural area. 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).

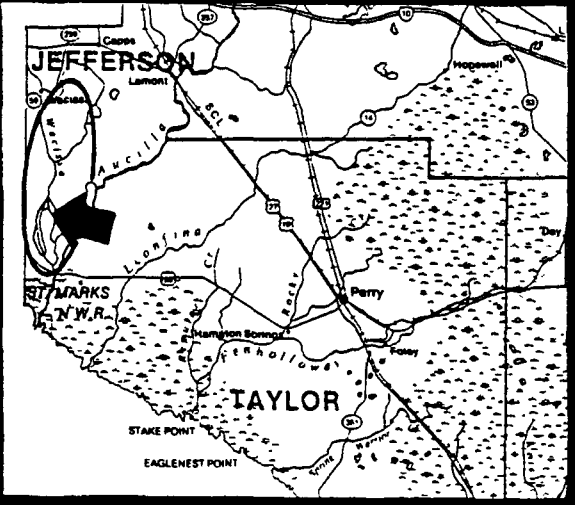
OWNERSHIP

Approximately 13,179 acres, over two-thirds of the project area, was acquired from The Nature Conservancy in 1988. There are three other major owners and 29 minor ones, not including those owners associated with the Aucilla River conservation easement.

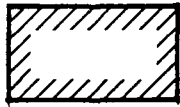


WACISSA/AUCILLA

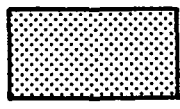
JEFFERSON/TAYLOR COUNTIES



PROJECT AREA



AUCILLA WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA



STATE OWNED



SRWMD OWNERSHIP

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 \$3,358,820.

Management Cost

Management costs of the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission are included within the budget for the Big Bend Coast Tract Wildlife Management Area.

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

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>FCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$ 47,711	-0-	\$ 6,000	\$ 67,522	-0-	\$ 121,233

Management funds budgeted by the Division of Forestry for Fiscal Year 1990-91:

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$ 400	\$ 1,150	\$ 1,550

Management funds requested by the Division of Forestry for Fiscal Year 1991-92:

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$ 500	\$ 1,300	\$ 1,800

The Division of Historical Resources has not budgeted management funds for this project.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

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

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.

Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
2,090*	13,078	\$ 8,915,557**	\$ 12,633,430

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 and Water Management Area.

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, hunting, 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

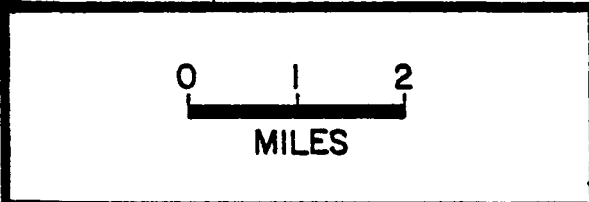
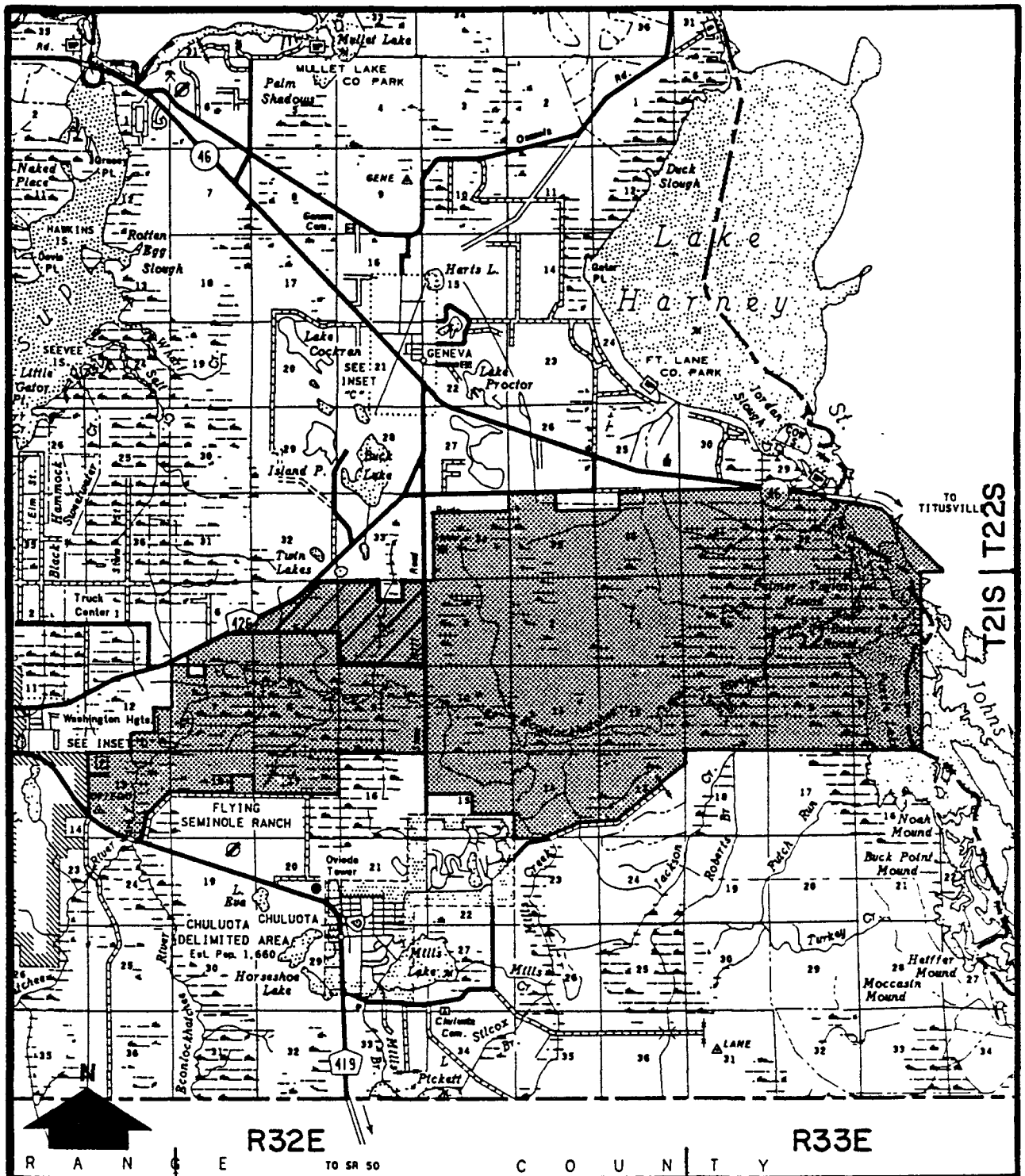
This project consists of approximately 15 owners. Demetree, one of the largest ownerships, has been acquired during this past year.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

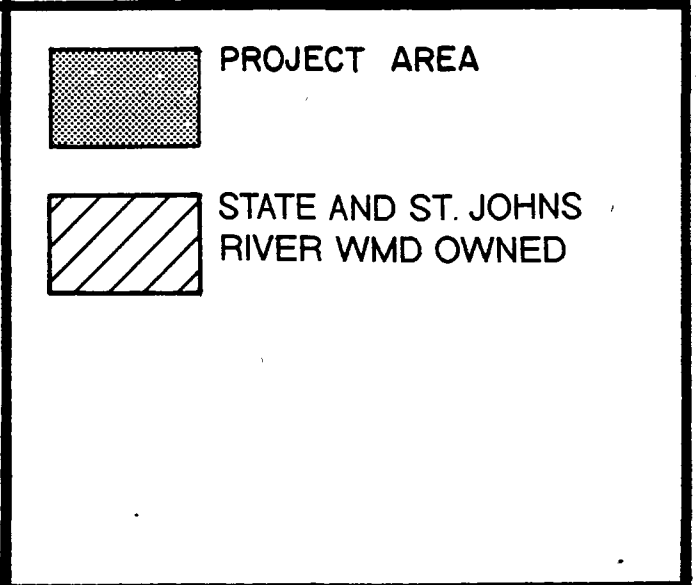
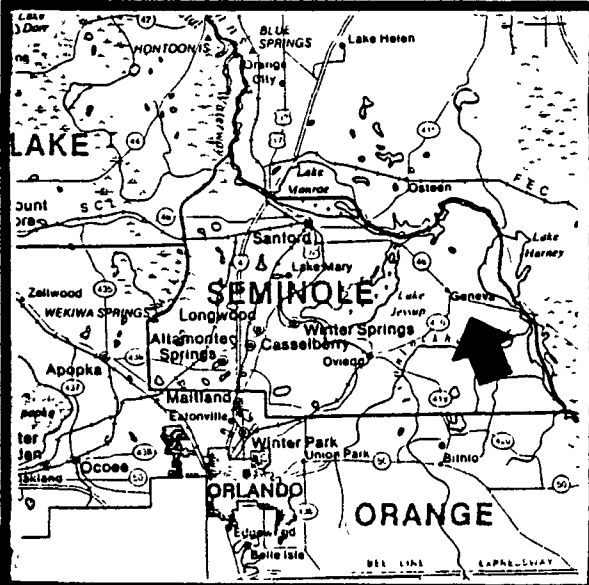
Much of the surrounding agricultural lands are being converted to residential housing. The project area is currently zoned at a density of one dwelling unit per five acres. The Seminole County Comprehensive Plan designates acceptable land use for the project area as: below the 100 year floodplain - Conservation;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

* Trustees=1,020 acres, St. Johns River Water Management District=1,070 acres

** Trustees=\$5,945,557, St. Johns River Water Management District=\$2,970,000



LOWER ECONLOCKHATCHEE
SEMINOLE COUNTY



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 \$12,633,430.

Management Cost

Projected start-up cost for the Division of Forestry:

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OOO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$ 17,880	-0-	\$ 8,728	\$ 67,050	\$ 93,658

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

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OOO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$ 62,220	\$ 12,000	\$ 90,000	\$ 74,000	\$238,220

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	7
Letters of general support.....	69
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials....	3
Letters of support from local and state conservation organizations...	3

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, acquired the Demetree tract (and resold 50% of the acreage to the state) 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.

Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
16,580	6,700	\$ 3,936,190	\$ 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 16,580 acres have been acquired under the Conservation and Recreation Lands (CARL) program, including a 526+ acre donation acquired in 1982 and 150+ acres through mitigation in 1988; 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.

R 16 E | R 17 E

CITRUS

TO HOMOSESSA

OF MEXICO

Chassahowitzka Bay

Chassahowitzka NWR

Rock Island Bay

Coopers beach

North Pt

Bayshore

Fiddlers Point

Weeki Wachee Gardens 2

DELIMITED AREA

Est. Pac 920

Farm Grove Canon

Robins

Green Hook Pond

Chassahowitzka NWR

A.E.

CENTRALIA

Coor Wallow

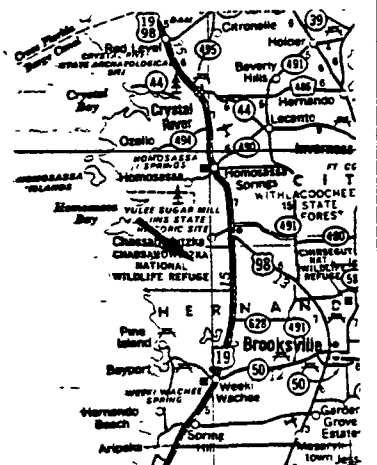
TOOKE LAKE




1 MILE

CHASSAHOWITZKA SWAMP

HERNANDO

COUNTY



-  FEDERAL LANDS
-  STATE OWNED
-  PROJECT AREA

A.E. (ACCESS EASEMENT)

ESTIMATED COST

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

Management Cost

Management funds budgeted by the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission for Fiscal Year 1990-91:

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$ 18,345	-0-	\$ 9,000	\$ 27,345

Management funds requested by the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission for Fiscal Year 1991-92:

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expense</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$ 19,262	-0-	\$ 9,000	-0-	\$ 28,262

Management funds budgeted by the Division of Forestry for the Fiscal Year 1990-91:

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expense</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$ 1,100	-0-	*	-0-	\$ 1,100

Management funds requested by the Division of Forestry for the Fiscal Year 1991-92:

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expense</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$ 1,000	-0-	*	-0-	\$ 1,000

* Combined with Withlacoochee EEL.

Neither the Department of Natural Resources, the Division of Historical Resources, nor Citrus County has budgeted start-up costs for this project.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	2
Letters of general support.....	21
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	4
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) 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 portions of the 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.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY (Continued)

5. Nonconsumptive uses relating to fish and wildlife resources such as camping, nature appreciation, hiking, picnicking, and boating shall be encouraged.
6. Archaeological and historic sites will be conserved and protected from destruction through other management activities or vandalism and shall be regulated by the Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State. Research is discouraged, where such research would involve excavation or destruction of the resource.
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.

Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
0*	915	0	\$ 2,462,540

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

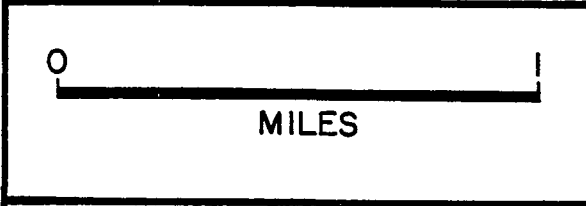
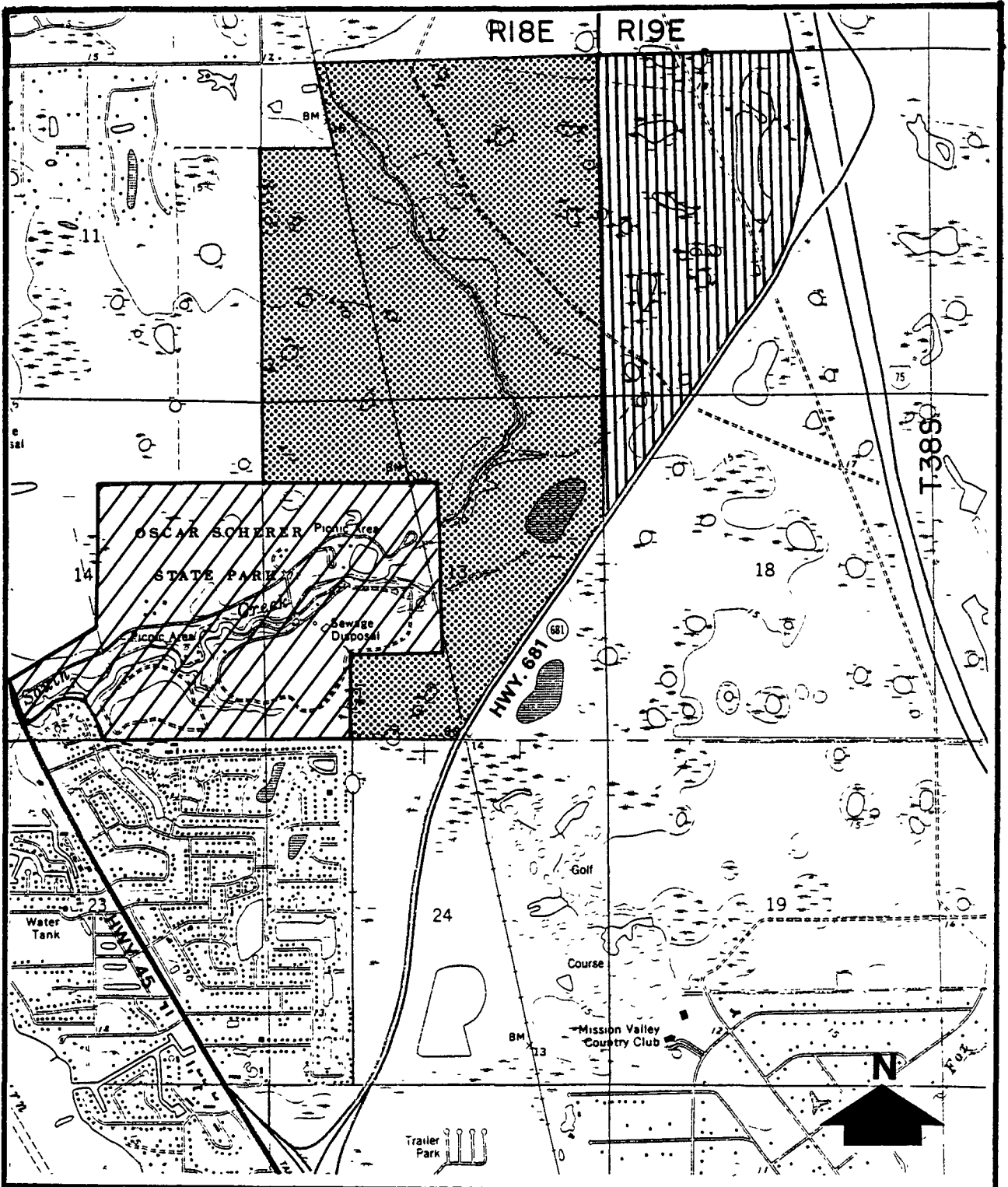
This project consists of approximately six parcels and one major owner. The Nature Conservancy has acquired an option on the project area; it will be transferred to the state. The adjacent Oscar Scherer State Recreation Area was acquired in 1956-61 (no funds expended).

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

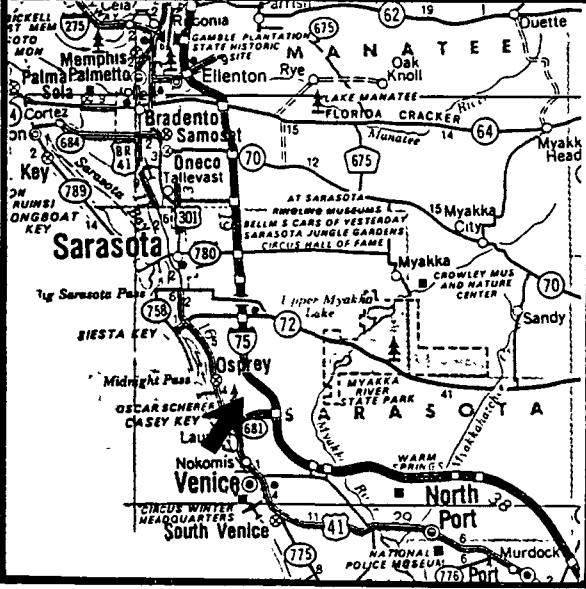
The majority of the site is upland and suitable for development or conversion to rangeland. Much of the site has been used for cattle grazing in the past, indicating its potential for such use in the future. Other more intense uses can also be anticipated.

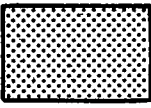
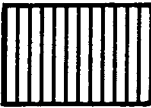
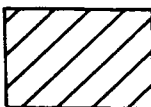
The proximity of the site to Venice and Sarasota indicates a high likelihood of future development of the site. The site is designated on the Sarasota Future Land Use Map for future urban or semi-urban use. The zoning east of the railroad right-of-way allows densities of one unit per 5 acres; west - 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).

* See Ownership.



OSCAR SCHERER STATE RECREATION AREA ADDITION
SARASOTA COUNTY



-  PROJECT AREA / UNDER OPTION BY TNC (TO BE ACQUIRED BY STATE)
-  AREA TO BE ACQUIRED BY COUNTY
-  STATE OWNED

ACQUISITION PLANNING

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

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value is approximately \$2,462,540.

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>
\$ 78,263	\$ 12,515	\$ 38,066	\$128,844

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	2
Letters of general support.....	3,331
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials..	11
Letters of support from local and state conservation organizations.	27

OTHER

Coordination

Sarasota County has under option approximately 930+ acres adjacent to the eastern boundary of this project and is currently in the process of appraising 320+ additional acres. The Nature Conservancy has been an intermediary in negotiations with Culverham/Golden Eagle Service Corporation and has acquired an option which will be transferred to the state.

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.

Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
0*	6,870	0*	\$ 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

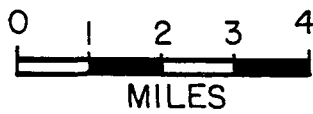
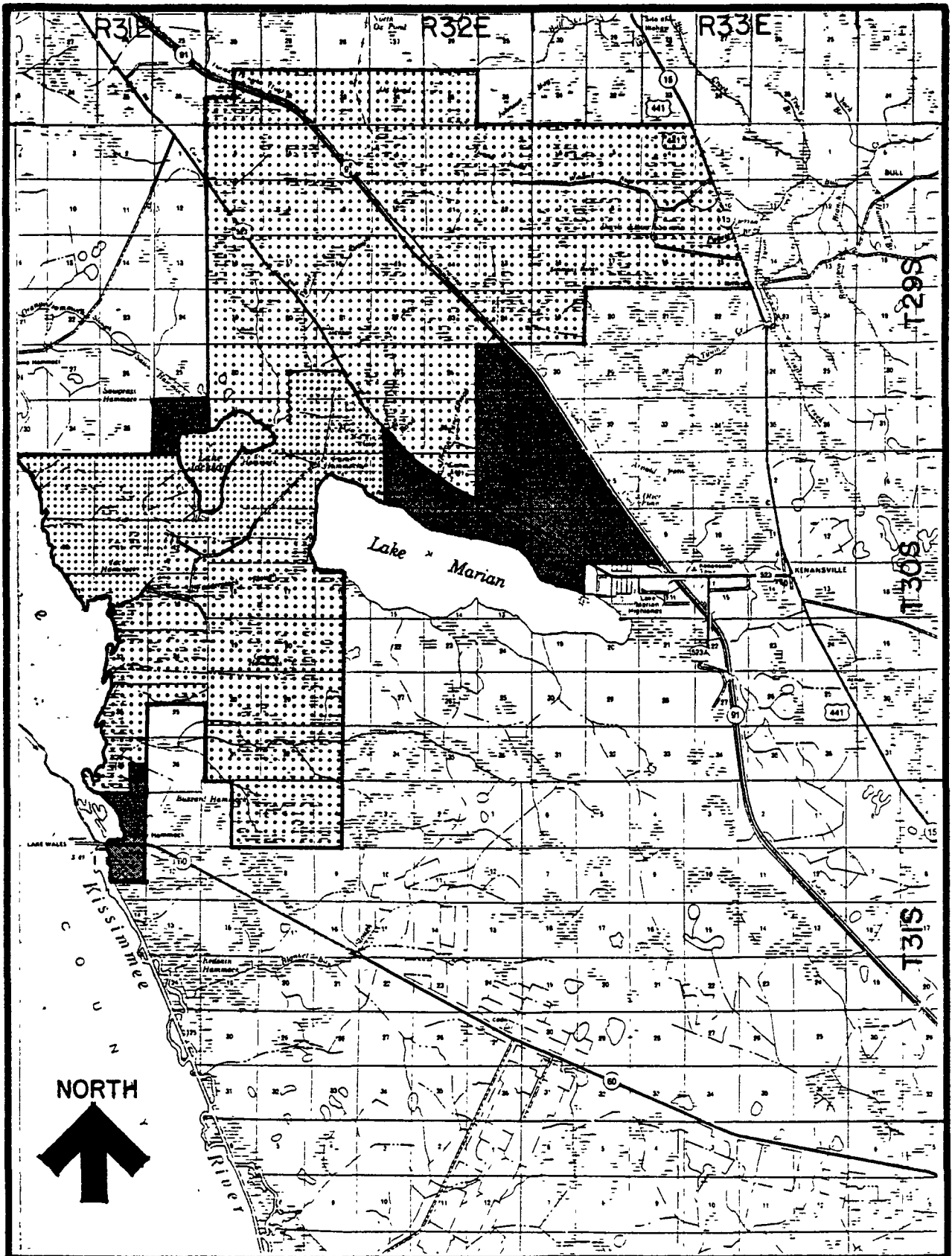
Approximately 51,485 adjacent acres were acquired under the EEL program (\$20,439,387) and are managed as the Three Lakes Wildlife Management Area by the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission.

There are approximately 10 owners in the revised Three Lakes/Prairie Lakes Addition Phase I (see "Acquisition Planning"). Negotiations are ongoing on several of the Phase I parcels.

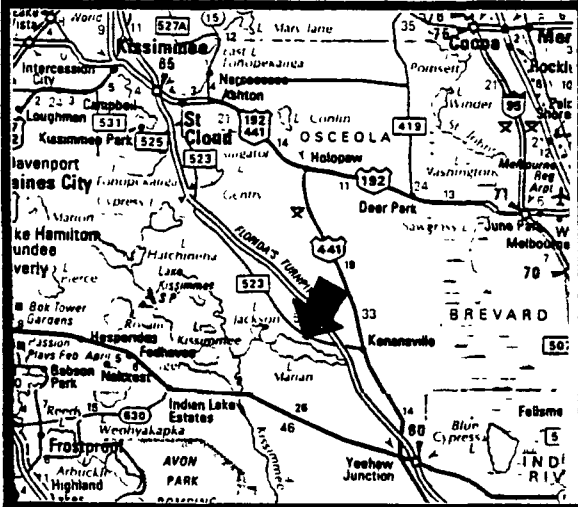
VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

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.

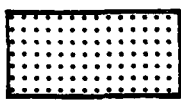
* Does not include acreage acquired with EEL funds. See Ownership.



THREE LAKES/
PRAIRIE LAKES
OSCEOLA COUNTY



PROJECT AREA



THREE LAKES
WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT
AREA

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. 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 a reality, 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.

Management Cost

Management funds budgeted by the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission for Fiscal Year 1990-91 for the Three Lakes Wildlife Management Area (adjacent to Three Lakes/Prairie Lakes project area):

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$105,280	\$ 14,261	\$361,360	\$ 18,000	\$498,901

Management funds requested by the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission for Three Lakes Wildlife Management Area for Fiscal Year 1991-92:

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>FCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$110,554	\$ 15,972	\$161,360	\$ 6,500	\$326,748	\$621,124

Management funds budgeted by the Division of Forestry for Fiscal Year 1990-91 for the Three Lakes Wildlife Management Area (adjacent to Three Lakes/Prairie Lakes project area):

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$ 47,307	\$ 24,800	-0-	\$ 72,107

Management funds requested by the Division of Forestry for Fiscal Year 1991-92 for the Three Lakes Wildlife Management Area:

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$ 48,307	\$ 25,000	-0-	\$ 73,307

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	2
Letters of general support.....	19
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.

Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
0	1,325	0	\$ 3,262,180

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 northernmost remaining examples of Lake Wales Ridge scrub and the largest known population of any perennial Dicerandra, all known species of which are listed as Endangered.

MANAGER

The Nature Conservancy.

PROPOSED USE

Nature Preserve.

LOCATION

In northern Polk County approximately 2 miles east of the town of Davenport. This project lies within Florida Senate District 12 and House District 42. It is also within the jurisdiction of Central Florida Regional Planning Council and the Southwest Florida Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

This project includes scrub, xeric hammock, sandhills, floodplain swamp, a black water stream, and a sandhill upland lake. The Horse Creek CARL acquisition project is a special botanical site. The tract supports populations of no fewer than 14 FNAI Special Element plant species, 12 of which are listed as Endangered or Threatened by the State of Florida or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Most of these species are inadequately represented on protected lands, and face extinction unless wild populations can be protected. Situated near the northern end of the Lake Wales Ridge (LWR), this tract supports populations of LWR scrub endemic plants at the northern extremes of their respective ranges, and is therefore important to preserving within-species genetic variation. A most unexpected occurrence of the woody mint, Dicerandra, at this site represents either the northernmost population of D. Cornutiissima, both critically-imperilled Endangered species); a hybrid population, or an undescribed species that is apparently even rarer.

The tract is an important recharge area for the Floridan aquifer.

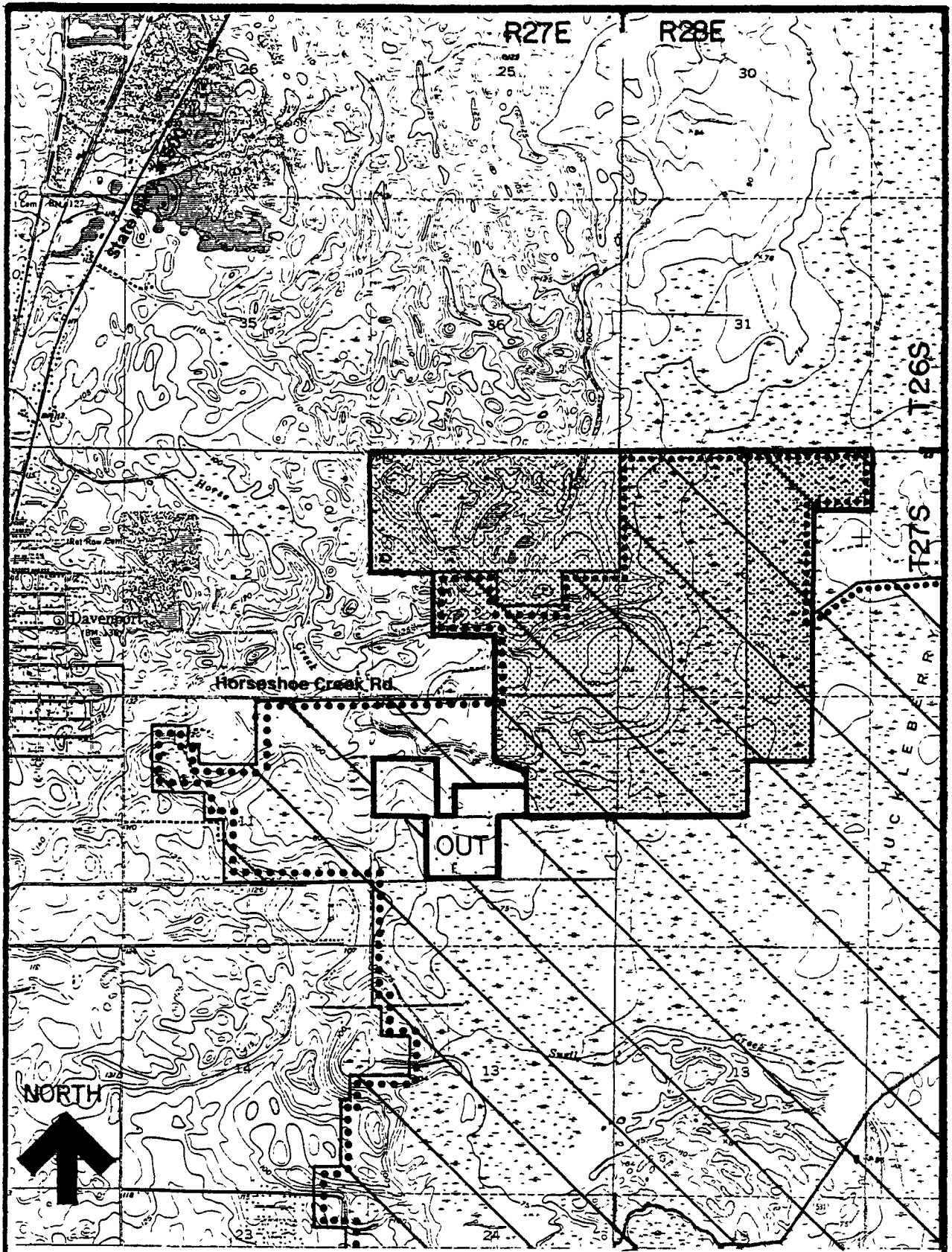
OWNERSHIP

This project consists of 11 parcels and 8 owners. Most larger ownerships have indicated a willingness to negotiate.

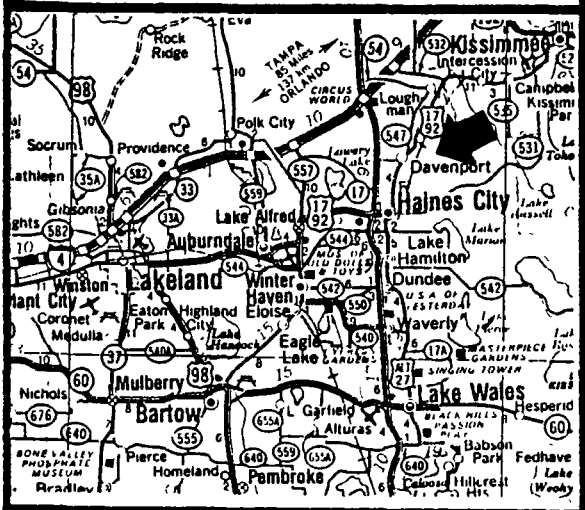
VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT



A portion of the site is wetland and not particularly suited for development. However, the scrub and sandhill habitats on the property are prime developable uplands. Approximately 20 acres have been cleared of native vegetation. The rare scrub plants are vulnerable to trampling and to poaching by plant fanciers. Without appropriate fire management, many of the rare scrub plants can be expected to disappear. The value of this area as a source of recharge to the Floridan Aquifer would be reduced if it were developed.

Residential development is already occurring in the upland areas adjacent to the project site. Development will likely continue along the upland areas associated with the creek system.



HORSE CREEK SCRUB
POLK COUNTY



-  PROJECT AREA
-  SOUTH FLORIDA WMD PROJECT AREA

ACQUISITION PLANNING

On December 7, 1990, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council approved the Horse Creek Scrub project design. It altered the Resource Planning Boundary by including all of 2 ownerships which had been divided. Several large ownerships have indicated a willingness to negotiate.

ESTIMATED COST

The tax assessed value is approximately \$3,262,180.

Management Cost

Project start-up costs for The Nature Conservancy:

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OOO</u>	<u>FCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$ 22,000	\$ 6,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 12,000	-0-	\$ 50,000

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	0
Letters of general support.....	65
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials....	5
Letters of support from local and state conservation organizations...	6

OTHER

Coordination

Part of this project is within South Florida Water Management District's Lake Marion Creek watershed acquisition area and is a potential joint acquisition with South Florida Water Management District. The project is also within the jurisdiction of Southwest Florida Water Management District.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

This project is recommended to be managed by The Nature Conservancy under single use concepts as a unit of their Lake Wales Ridge Scrub Preserve system. The primary management goal is to protect the native communities and plant and animal species present.

Public use should be limited to hiking and nature appreciation and study. Facilities to support these uses should be located on disturbed areas or areas with less sensitive resources which can withstand some impacts.

Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
0	8,966	0	\$ 4,876,420

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 waters of Dunn's Creek and the St. Johns River as well as a high sandy ridge with significant (2-10 inches per year) recharge to the Floridan Aquifer. Acquisition would also provide public recreational opportunities including camping, boating, nature study, and fishing, in a region of rapid population growth.

MANAGER

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

PROPOSED USE

State Park.

LOCATION

In Putnam County, just north of Crescent Lake. It is approximately 8 miles south of Palatka. This project lies within Senate District 6 and House District 22. It is also within the jurisdiction of Northeast Florida Regional Planning Council and the St. Johns River Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

The Dunn's Creek CARL acquisition project includes longleaf pine/turkey oak/wiregrass sandhills, xeric hammock, sand pine scrub, swamp, and frontage along Dunn's Creek and Crescent Lake. The mix of natural communities provides excellent wildlife habitat. The topographic diversity associated with the steephead ravines in the interior of the property is equalled at only two other places in peninsular Florida (Gold Head Branch and Ravine Gardens). Manatees are occasionally sighted in the creek. Public acquisition of this project would help protect the waters of Dunn's Creek and the St. Johns River from the adverse effects of the inevitable development that would otherwise occur.

OWNERSHIP

There are approximately 9 owners. Sam Kaye et.al., the largest ownership (approximately 6,745 acres) has indicated a willingness to negotiate. The Tiltens, the major owner in Phase II, are also willing to sell.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

Approximately one-half of the project consists of wetlands that are limited in their development potential. The remainder of the site contains developable uplands. There is a potential for more intense silvicultural activity on the site. The value of this area as a significant source of recharge to the Floridan Aquifer would be lost if it were developed. The Sandhills community cannot persist without periodic fire.

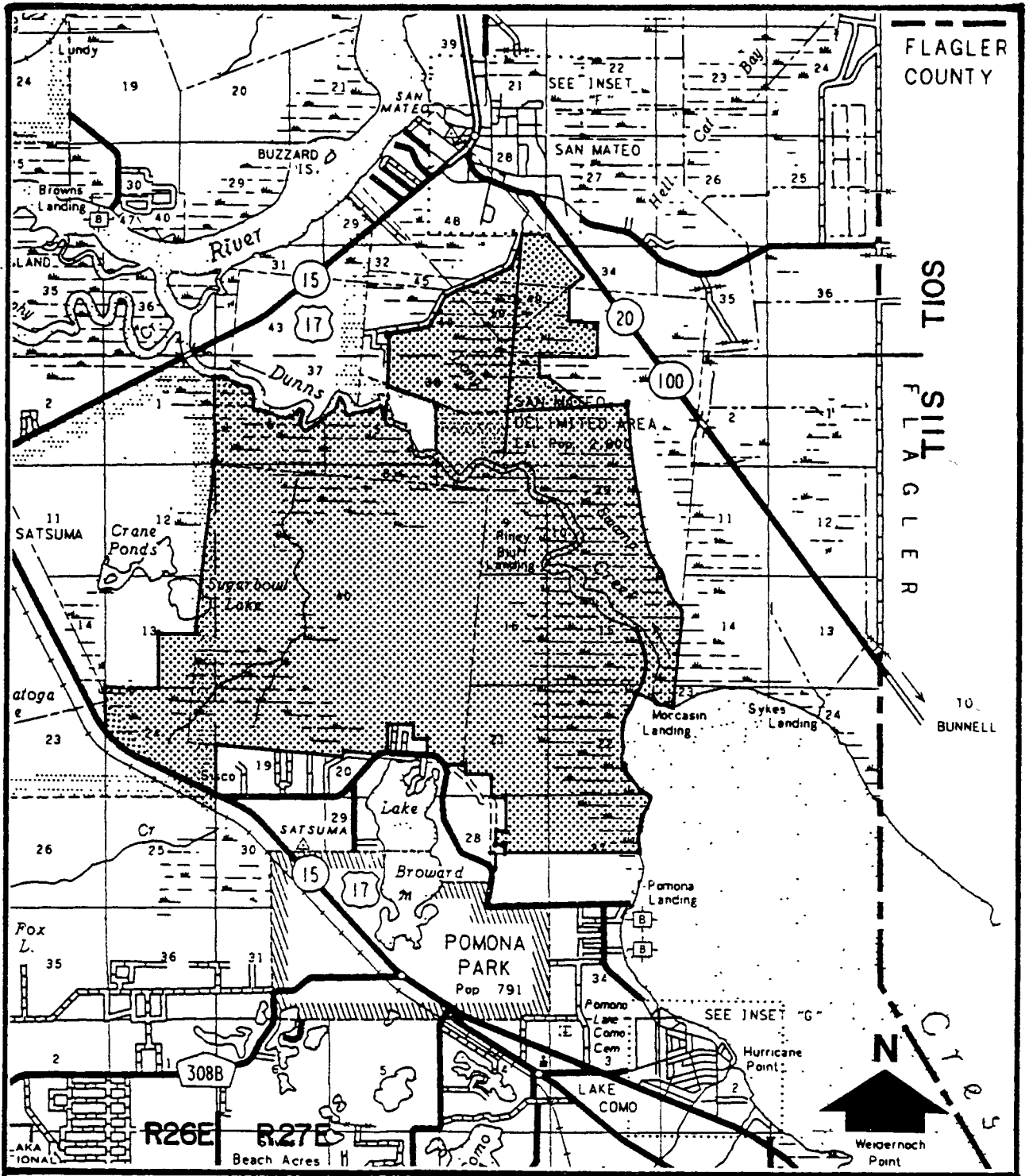
Putnam County is not experiencing strong growth pressures at this time. However, the area will ultimately be affected by the southern expansion of growth and development in Duval County. Hoot Owl Ridge Subdivision borders the project on the western boundary.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

The Land Acquisition Advisory Council approved the Dunns Creek project design on December 7, 1990. It altered the Resource Planning Boundary by deleting several small developed parcels and included a 124 acre subdivision which is part of the Sam Kaye et.al. ownership. Any developed parcels within the subdivision are to be excluded.

Phase I - Sam Kaye, et.al.

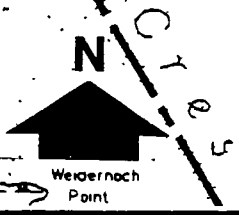
Phase II- Johnson, Tilton and minor owners.



FLAGLER COUNTY

SOILS OF FLAGLER COUNTY

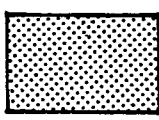
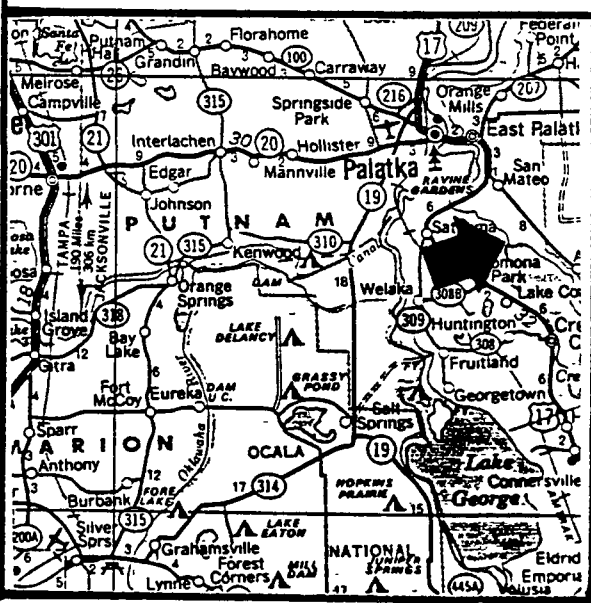
BUNNELL



DUNNS CREEK

PUTNAM

COUNTY



PROJECT AREA

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value is approximately \$4,876,420.

Management Cost

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

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OOO</u>	<u>FCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$ 69,878	-0-	\$ 8,686	\$ 69,500	-0-	\$148,064

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	1
Letters of general support.....	17
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials....	1
Letters of support from local and state conservation organizations...	1

OTHER

Coordination

This project is a potential joint acquisition with the St. Johns River Water Management District.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

This project will be managed by the Division of Recreation and Parks in the Department of Natural Resources as a new State Park. Special management consideration should be given to the high sandy scrub ridge that is important to the recharge of the Floridan Aquifer. The flatwoods and sandhills, now degraded from years of fire suppression and harvesting of the pines, should be restored with a regime of growing season fires.

A variety of outdoor recreational activities can be accommodated on the Dunn's Creek property. Boat and canoe launching facilities on Dunn's Creek will provide the visitor with access to Crescent Lake and the St. Johns River with excellent fresh water fishing opportunities. Cabins and camping facilities can be provided in the less sensitive areas. Hiking trails and horseback riding trails can be developed through a variety of natural communities.

Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
0*	414	0	\$ 3,839,500

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 small area of high recharge (10-20 inches per year) to the Floridan Aquifer and a subtropical hardwood hammock noteworthy for the presence of several rare and Endangered plant species. Acquisition would also provide for passive outdoor recreation with the development of hiking trails, nature trails, and an interpretive education center.

MANAGER

Brevard County.

PROPOSED USE

Brevard County Park.

LOCATION

In northern Brevard County approximately 1 mile south of Titusville. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 16 and House District 32. It is also within the jurisdictions of the East Central Regional Planning and Council and the St. Johns River Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

The hardwood hammocks within the Enchanted Forest CARL acquisition project are noteworthy for the presence of several subtropical plant species that are at the northern ends of the respective ranges. The project area supports a population of Tampa vervain (FNAI-G1/S1), a highly endangered plant that is protected at only one other location in eastern Florida.

The Enchanted Forest CARL acquisition project contains an area of high recharge to the Floridan aquifer.

OWNERSHIP

This project consists of 4 parcels and 4 owners, including The Nature Conservancy (TNC) (see Coordination). TNC has acquired 237 acres. All owners are willing sellers.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

The majority of the site contains uplands highly suited for development. Development on the sandy scrub ridge would reduce its effectiveness as an area of recharge to the Floridan Aquifer. The rare plants in the hammocks would suffer from development. Development near the Addison Creek/Canal would lead to increased pollution in the Indian River.

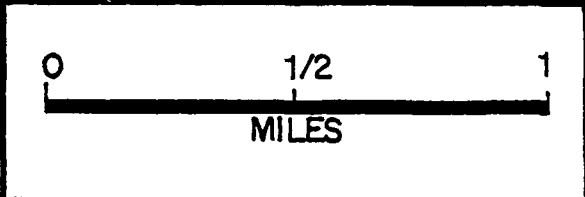
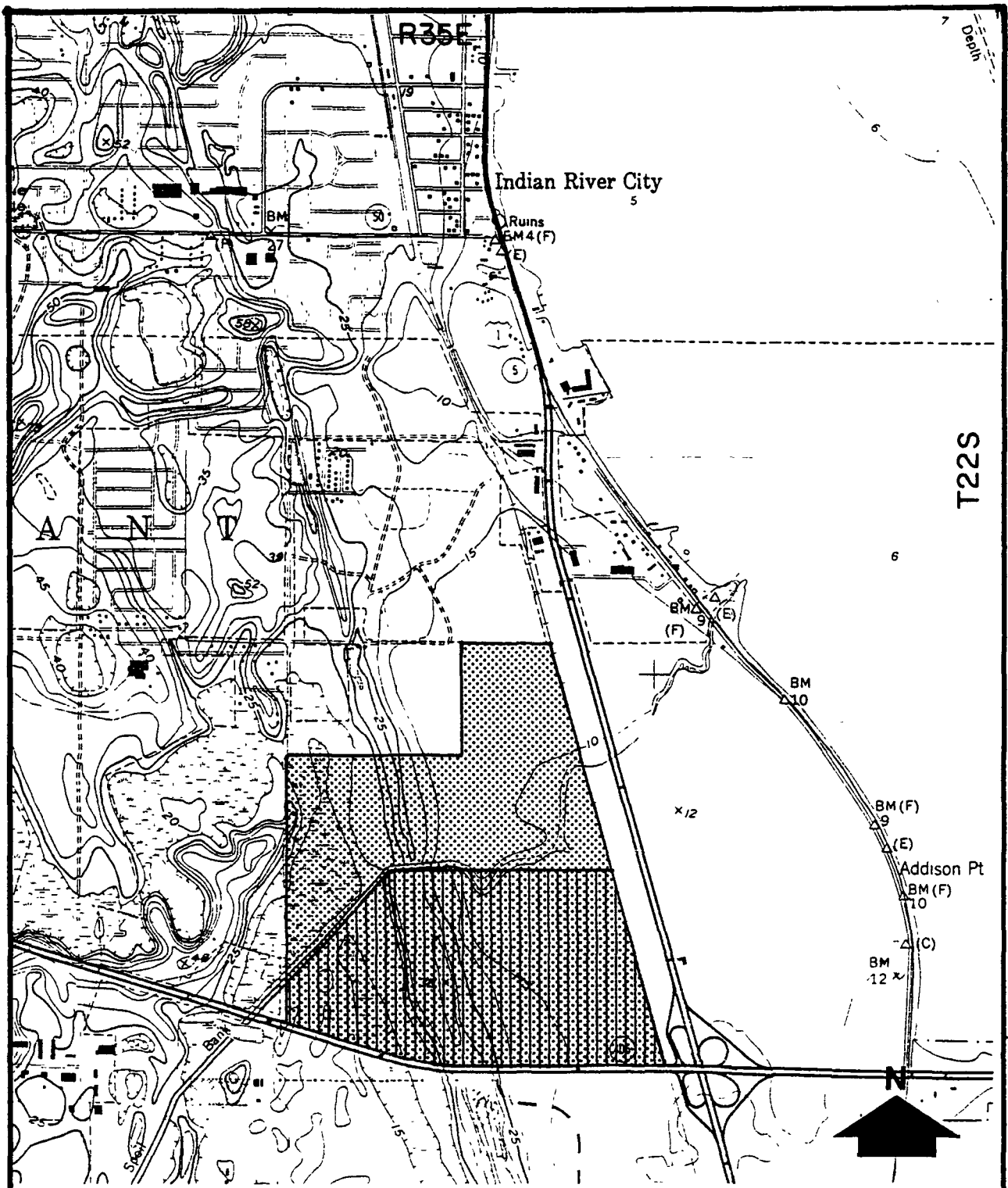
The project's location at the intersection of the NASA Causeway and U.S. 1 is an ideal site for intense development in rapidly growing Brevard County. The southern portion of the site is designated on the Brevard County Future Land Use Map as a planned industrial park, while the northern portion is designated residential. There are currently development plans in place for the entire site. The county has denied rezoning requests for the property but may not be able to continue to do so. Endangerment must be considered very high.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

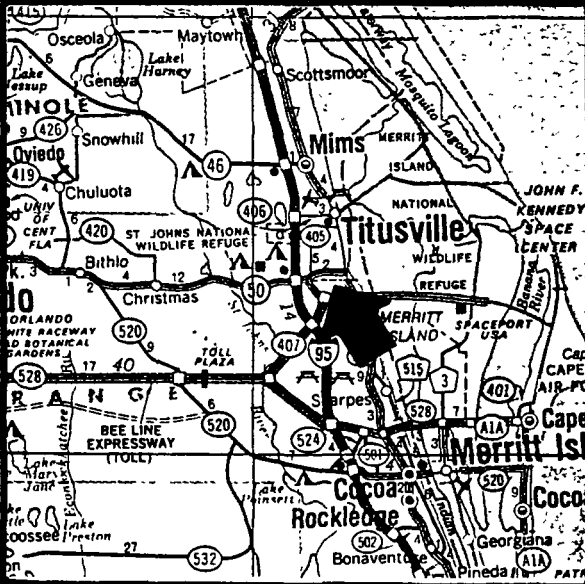
In December 1990, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council approved the Enchanted Forest project design with no changes to the Resource Planning Boundary.

This is a shared acquisition with Brevard County (see Coordination).

* See Ownership.



ENCHANTED FOREST
BREVARD COUNTY



PROJECT AREA

ACQUIRED BY TNC FOR BREVARD COUNTY

ESTIMATED COST

The tax assessed value is approximately \$3,839,500.

Management Cost

Projected start-up cost for Brevard County:

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$ 20,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 30,000

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	4
Letters of general support.....	67
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials..	4
Letters of support from local and state conservation organizations.	2

OTHER

Coordination

Brevard County will provide 50% of the funding for the Enchanted Forest project. The Nature Conservancy purchased the Gauldin Tract (237 acres south of Addison Canal) on behalf of Brevard County who will reimburse The Nature Conservancy.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The Enchanted Forest project is to become a County Nature Park, managed by Brevard County under single use concepts for the protection of natural resources and the provision of passive outdoor recreation opportunities for the public. Public use facilities may include nature trails, an environmental education center, and a picnic area.

Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
0	1,859	0	\$ 932,190

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.

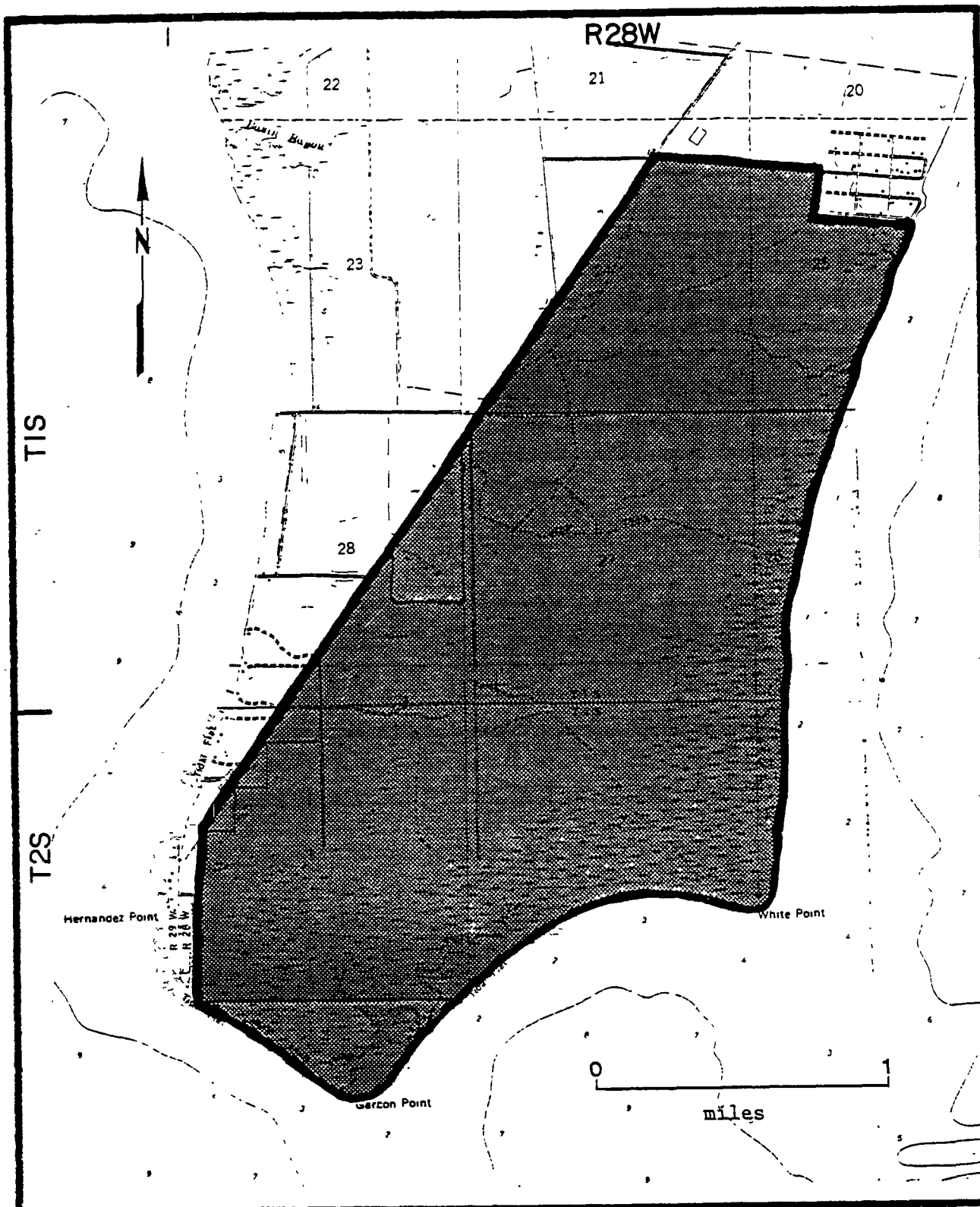
OWNERSHIP

There are approximately 21 owners. The FDIC controls 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.

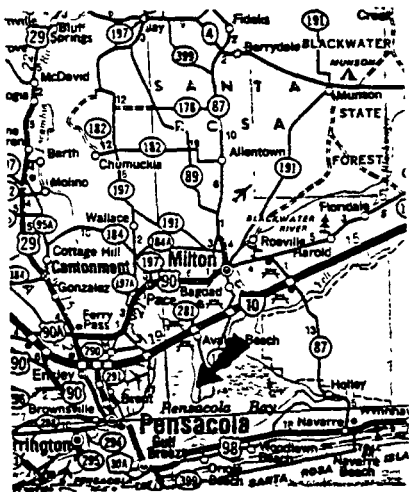
Although these areas have not been considered jurisdictional under the state's non-binding permitting reviews, the extent of sovereign lands of the state in this project area has not been formally determined by the Department of Natural Resources. These wetlands are under federal wetland



GARCON POINT

SANTA ROSA

COUNTY



PROJECT AREA

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 \$ 932,190.

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>
\$ 54,857	\$ 24,349	\$122,037	\$201,243

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	0
Letters of general support.....	7
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	4
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	5

OTHER

Coordination

The Nature Conservancy (TNC) has been an intermediary with the FDIC for this project and paid for the boundary mapping.

The Northwest Florida Water Management District may acquire Garcon Point in its entirety; at the least the district will probably be a 50% participant.

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.

Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
0*	6,232	0*	\$ 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 Paynes 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 (\$6,997,550). The St. Johns River Water Management District has also acquired approximately 158 acres within the project boundary.

Approximately 102 parcels in 71 ownerships remain 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.

* Does not include acreage acquired with funds from other programs. See Ownership.

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 Cost

Management funds budgeted for Paynes Prairie State Preserve by the Division of Recreation and Parks for Fiscal Year 1990-91:

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>FCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$107,893	\$ 55,563	\$ 6,703	\$ 11,957	-0-	\$182,116

Management funds requested for Paynes Prairie State Preserve by the Division of Recreation and Parks for Fiscal Year 1991-92:

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>FCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$357,500	\$228,000	-0-	\$ 33,000	-0-	\$618,500

The Division of Historical Resources and the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission have not budgeted any management funds for this project.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	5
Letters of general support.....	203
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	7
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	8

* 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.

Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
26,747*	74,816**	\$ 6,897,562*	\$ 19,784,000**

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.

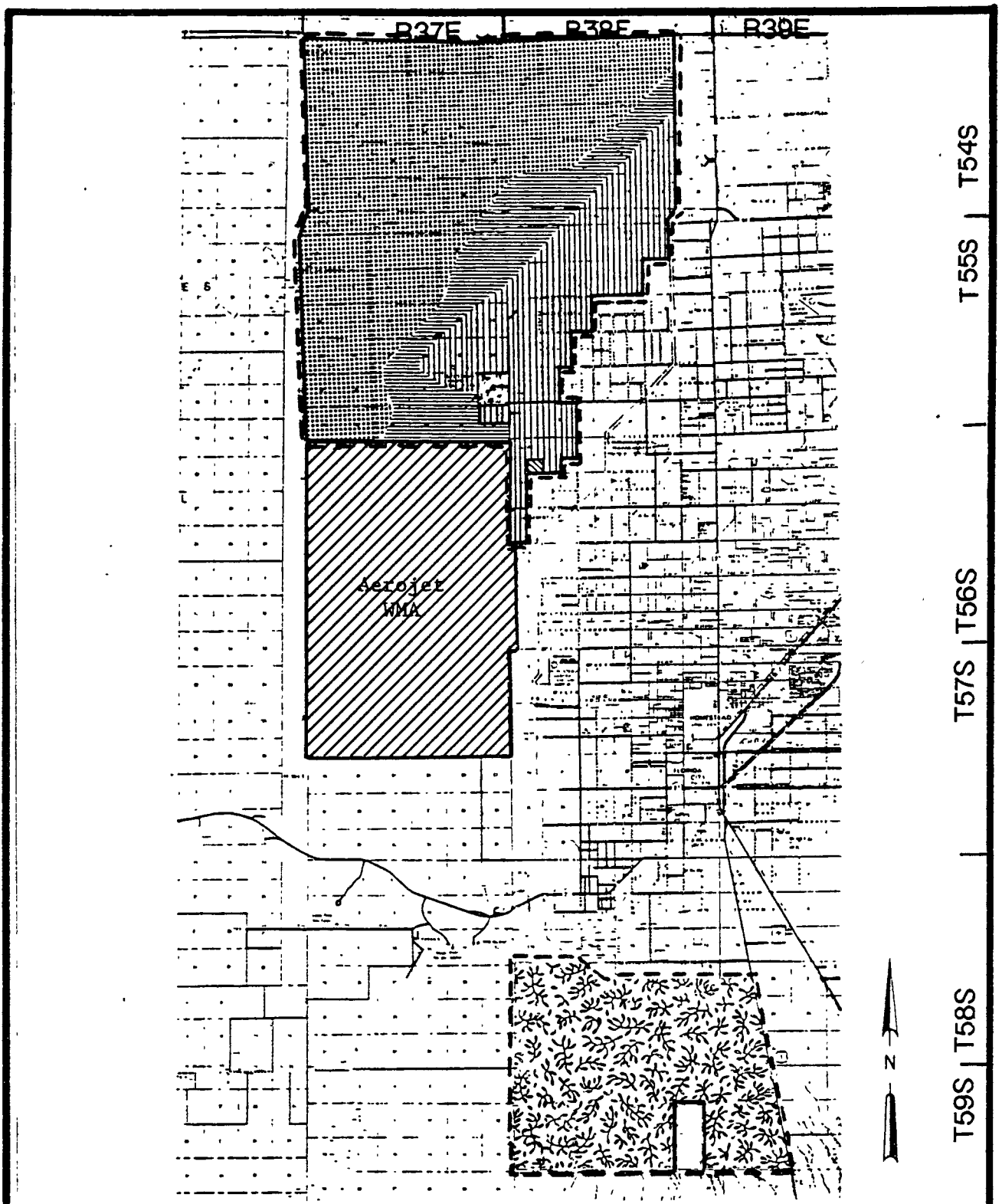
Although the project area has not been systematically surveyed for cultural resource sites, it is considered to have potential for archaeological investigations.

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

The northernmost 70,000 acres consists of over 6,000 ownerships; no public acquisition has yet occurred in this portion of the project (see Coordination).

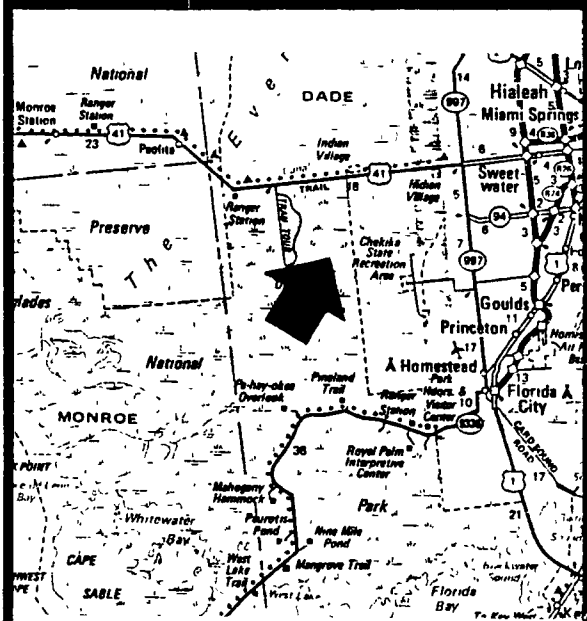
- * by South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) (see also Ownership).
- ** Includes remaining acreage and estimated assessed value in the SFWMD's C-111 SOR project, the southernmost segment of the CARL project area.



EAST EVERGLADES

DADE

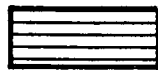
COUNTY



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



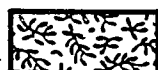
FIRST PRIORITY



SECOND PRIORITY



THIRD PRIORITY



WMD OWNED OR
UNDER OPTION



STATE/SOUTH FLORIDA WATER
MANAGEMENT DISTRICT OWNED

--- PROJECT BOUNDARY

OWNERSHIP (Continued)

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.

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 \$19,784,000.

Management Funds

Management funds budgeted by the South Florida Water Management District for Fiscal Year 1990-91: Total - \$ 25,000.

Management funds budgeted by the South Florida Water Management District for Fiscal Year 1991-92: Total - \$ 25,000.

The Division of Recreation and Parks and the Division of Historical Resources have not budgeted management funds for this project. Management cost information not available from the Division of Forestry, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services. Projected start-up costs for the National Consumer Services. Projected start-up costs for the National Park Service for that part of the East Everglades CARL project that will become part of the Everglades National Park are not available.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	1
Letters of general support.....	20
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	12
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	8

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) received \$7.5 million for Fiscal Year 1990-91 (beginning October, 1990), and has requested another \$7.5 million for Fiscal Year 1991-92 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

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY (Continued)

sheet flow of water to the Everglades National Park through the Shark River Slough; ensuring that the quality of water flowing into the park and into the Biscayne Aquifer is not degraded due to development practices in the East Everglades; ensuring that the quality and quantity of water entering Florida Bay will allow for rejuvenation of the estuarine systems and restoration of their productivity; allowing for adequate flood protection measures for residential and agricultural areas within the East Everglades; and ensuring that future development in Dade County does not affect the viability of the natural ecosystems in the East Everglades and the Everglades National Park.

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

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

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY (Continued)

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.

Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
0*	1,454	0*	\$ 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

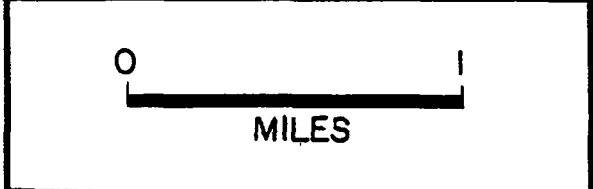
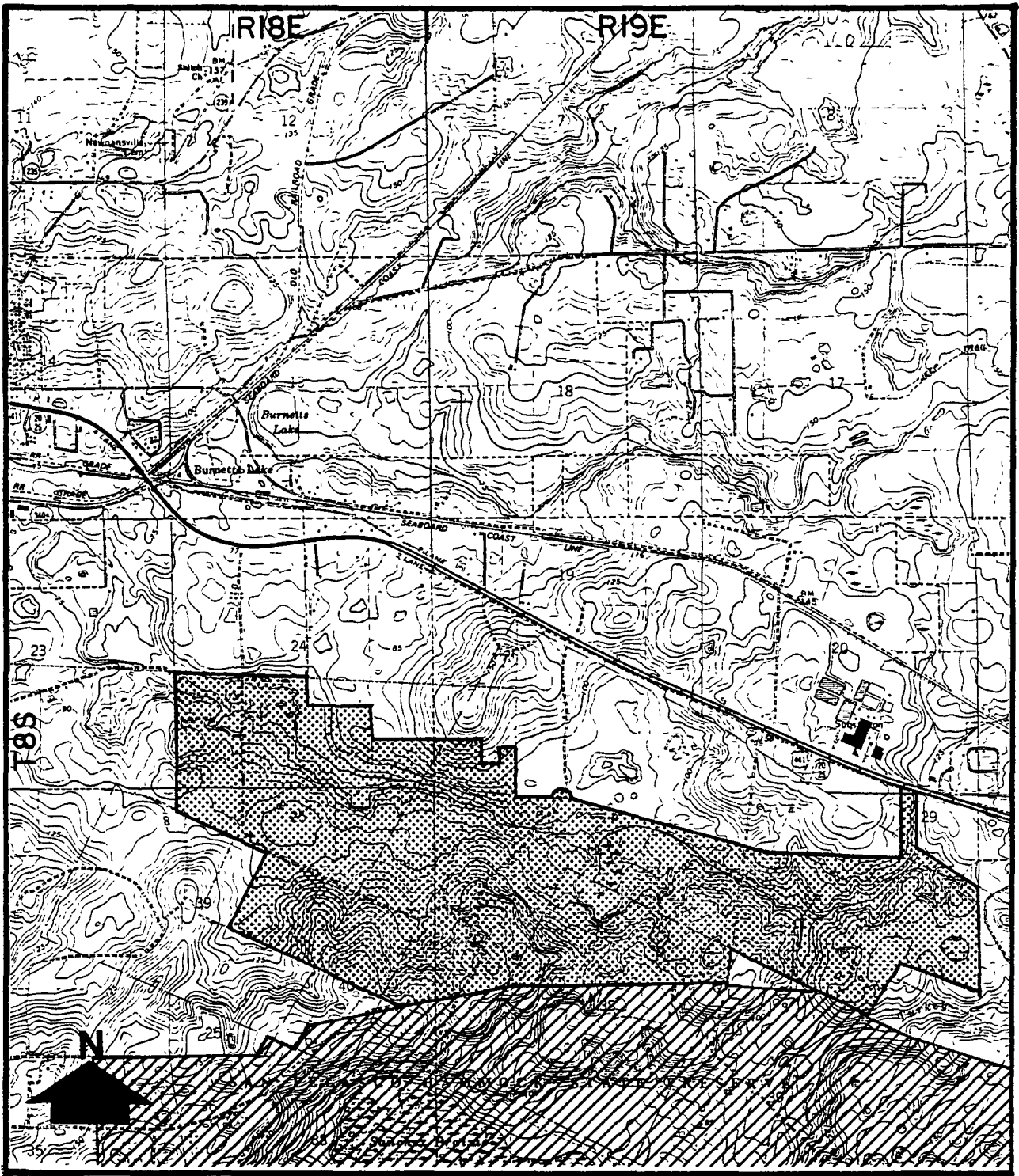
This project consists of 14 parcels, one major owner - The University of Florida Foundation (UFF), and 3 minor owners. The UFF is a willing seller (See Coordination).

The 5,461 acre San Felasco State Preserve, acquired with EEL funds (\$7,077,193) is south of and adjacent to this project.

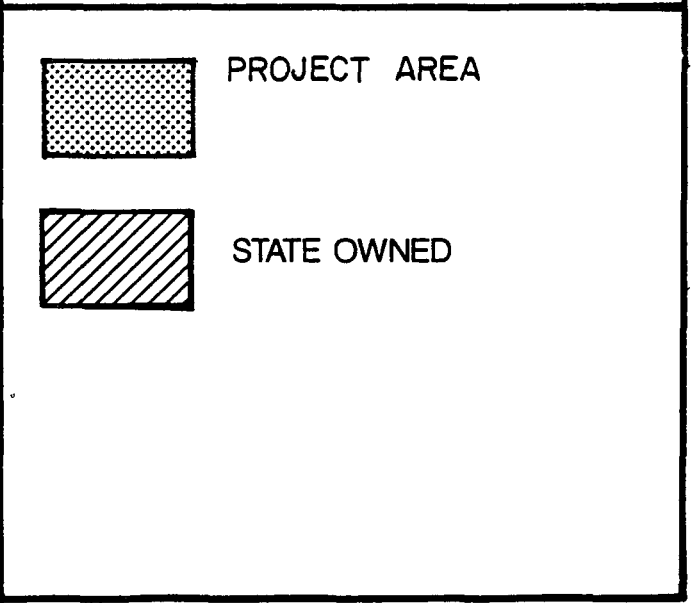
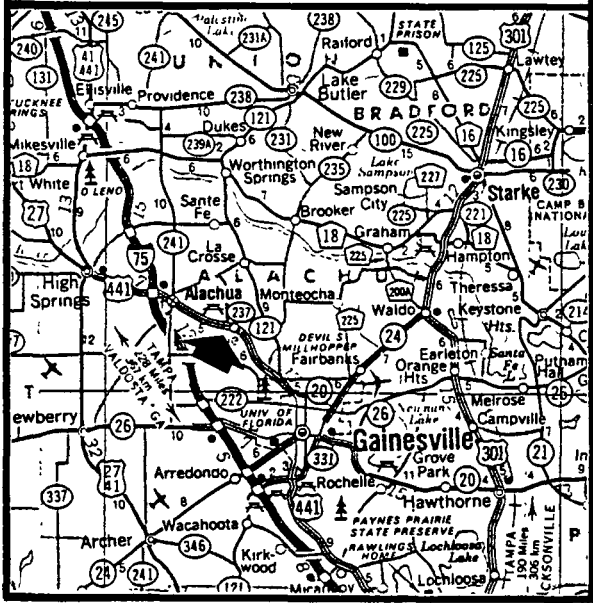
VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

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.

* See Ownership



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



VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT (Continued)

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.

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>OCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$ 44,334	\$ 5,424	\$ 13,956	\$ 63,714

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	3
Letters of general support.....	46
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials..	3
Letters of support from local and state conservation organizations.	4

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.

Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
0	1,790	0	\$ 2,654,490

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

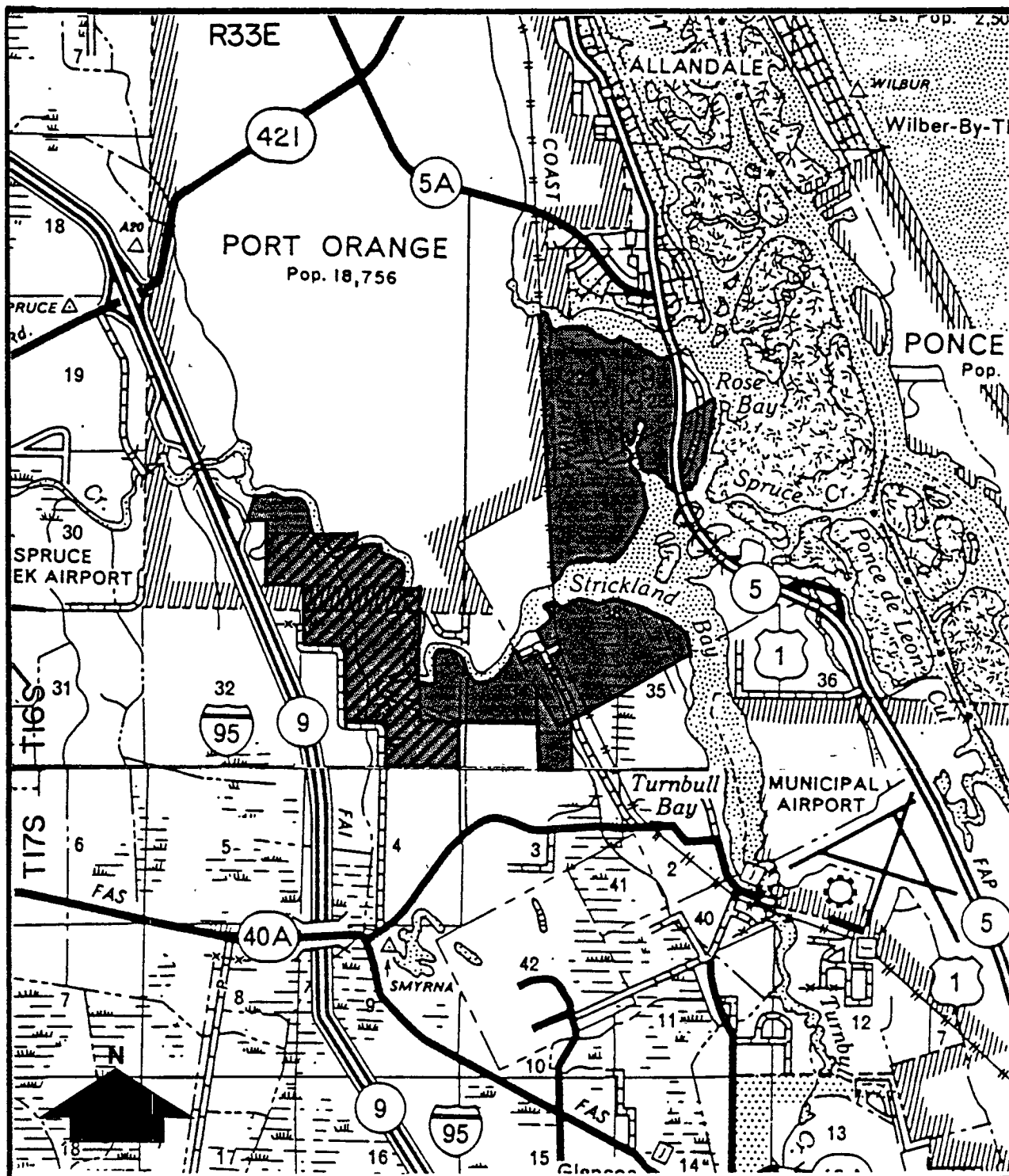
This project consists of approximately 20 parcels and nine owners, including Volusia County (see Coordination).

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.

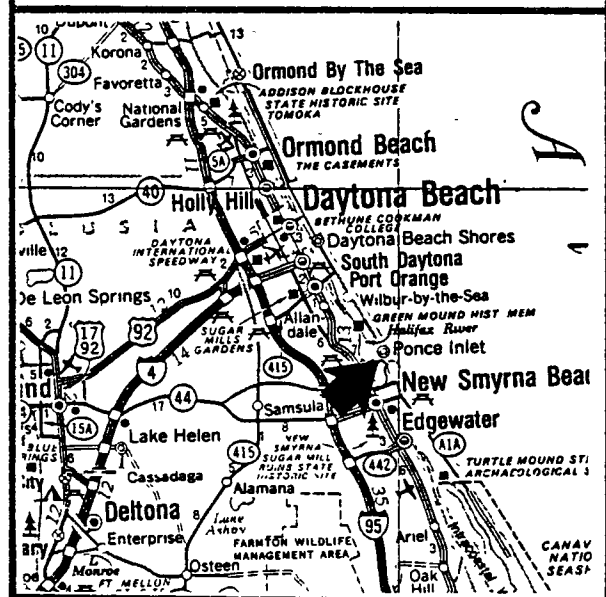
* Volusia County to manage a small (39 acre) tract adjacent to US 1.



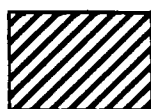
SPRUCE CREEK

VOLUSIA

COUNTY



PROJECT AREA



STATE OWNED OR
UNDER CONTRACT FROM
THE COUNTY

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 \$2,654,490.

Management Cost

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

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OOO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$ 25,544	\$ 3,262	\$ 60,544	\$ 89,350

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	3
Letters of general support.....	30
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials...	3
Letters of support from local and state conservation organizations..	2

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 (depending on available funding) for those parcels already acquired. If the state acquires 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.

Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
2,241	912	\$ 8,982,896	\$ 13,330,000

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

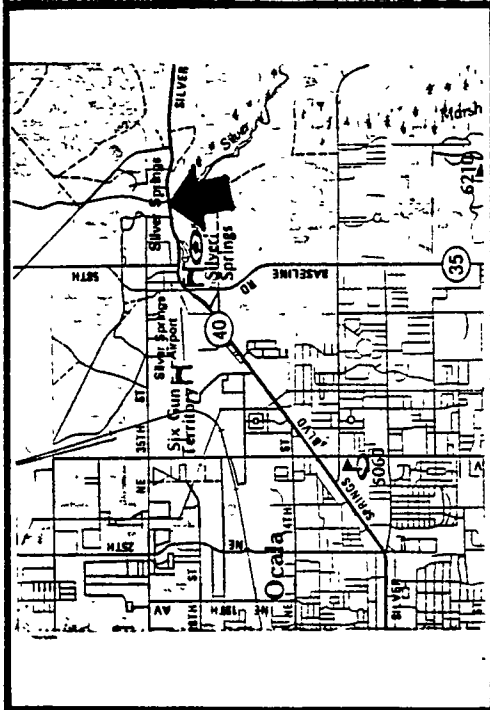
The Silver River, a large spring run of renowned beauty, is an outstanding natural feature of the property. Approximately 5,000 feet of river frontage are included. With the exception of the head spring, the river corridor is virtually undeveloped. Although the Silver River is the primary resource of 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.


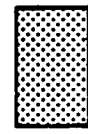
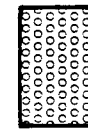

OWNERSHIP

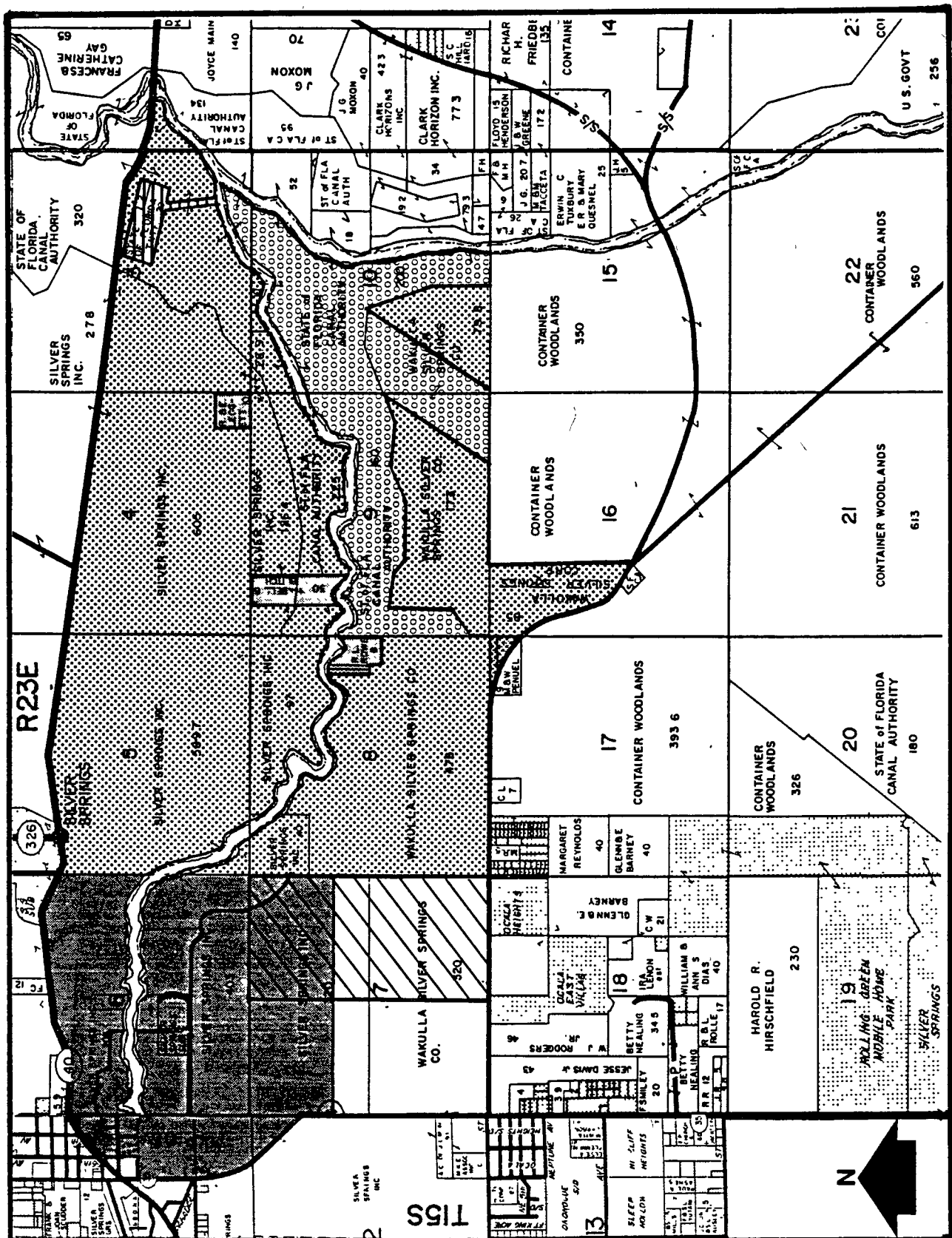
The State has acquired approximately 2,241 acres north and south of the river. There are five remaining owners, including: the springhead addition owned by the University of Florida Foundation, approved as an addition on December 19, 1986 by the Advisory Council; other additions approved on December 14, 1988; and the most recent addition approved December 1, 1989 (see "Acquisition Planning").



SILVER RIVER

MARION COUNTY

-  PROJECT AREA
-  STATE OWNED
-  CANAL AUTHORITY LANDS
-  D.O.T. LANDS



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 \$13,330,000.

Management Costs

Management funds budgeted for Silver River State Park by the Division of Recreation and Parks for Fiscal Year 1990-91:

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$ 16,136	-0-	\$ 7,651	-0-	\$ 23,787

Management funds requested for Silver River State Park by the Division of Recreation and Parks for Fiscal Year 1991-92:

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>FOO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$ 48,200	\$ 12,500	\$ 23,000	-0-	\$1,816,000	\$1,899,700

The Division of Historical Resources has not budgeted any management funds for this project. Management cost information not available from the Division of Forestry, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	3
Letters of general support.....	612
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	20
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	11

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.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY (Continued)

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.

Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
1,366*	4,830	\$ 3,157,357*	\$ 1,952,000

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 16,300 acres were acquired with EEL funds (\$5,115,956), and 936 acres through donations. Twenty-four property owners remain, nine of which were added in the June 1988 project design (see "Acquisition Planning").

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

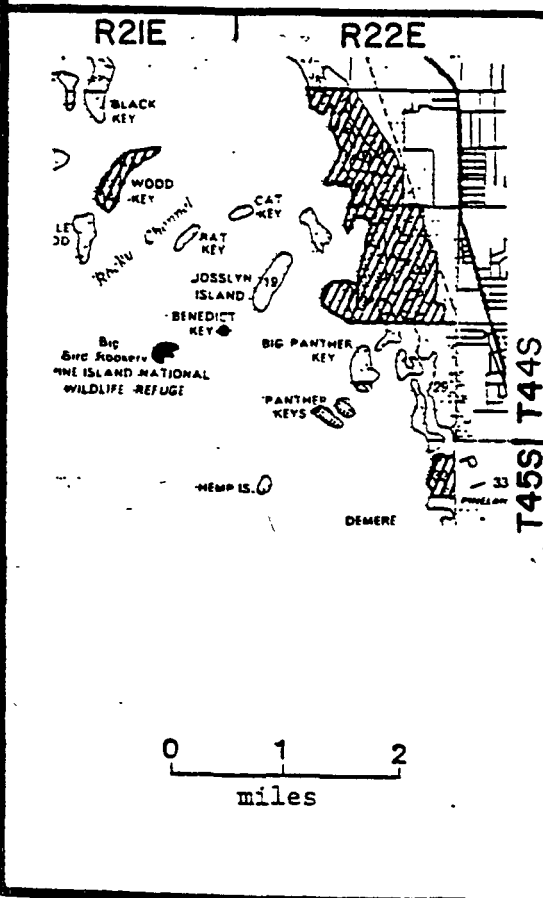
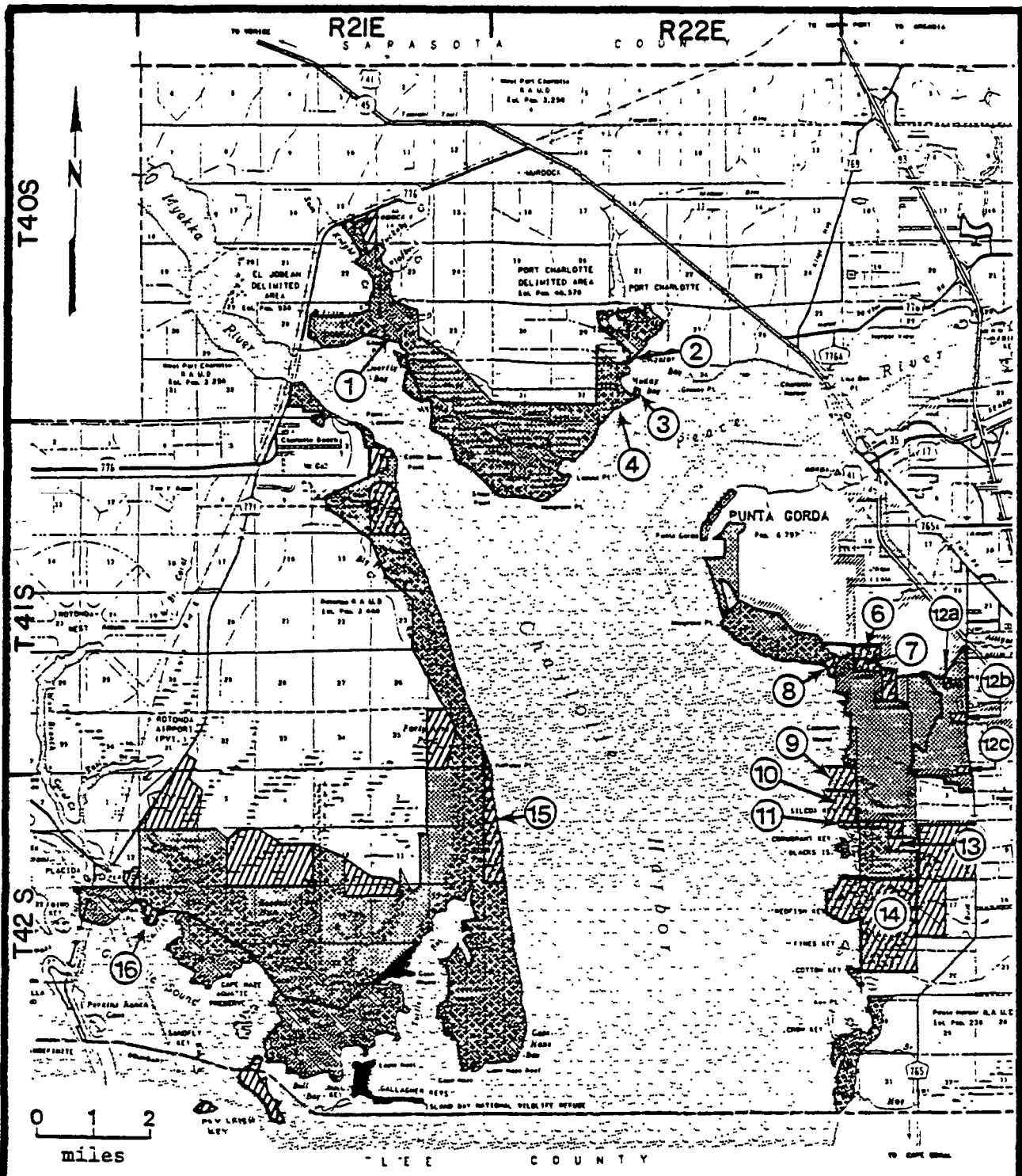
The project lands are moderately vulnerable compared with other types of ecosystems in the State. They are vulnerable to nearby dredging, interference with the flow of water and nutrients from adjacent uplands, and, of course, bulkheading and filling.

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

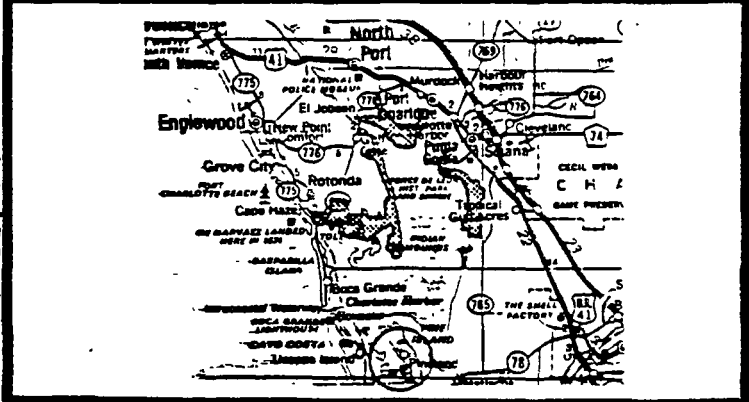
The Charlotte Harbor project was reevaluated in the spring of 1988 to enhance its manageability. A project design, approved by the Land Acquisition Advisory Council (LAAC) in June 1988, retained sixteen of the seventeen out parcels from the original project (2,215 acres) and added

* Does not include acreage acquired with EEL funds or through donations. See Ownership.



CHARLOTTE HARBOR

CHARLOTTE / LEE COUNTRIES



- PROJECT AREA
- STATE OWNED
- FEDERAL OWNED

ACQUISITION PLANNING (Continued)

another ten parcels in nine ownerships (3,141 acres) for a cumulative total of 5,356 acres. The revised project area primarily included estuarine 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 is approximately \$1,952,000.

Management Cost

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

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OOO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$ 21,974	\$ 15,910	\$ 5,000	-0-	\$ 42,884

Management funds requested by the Division of State Lands for Fiscal Year 1991-92:

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OOO</u>	<u>FCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$ 45,600	\$ 17,000	\$ 7,500	\$ 50,000	-0-	\$120,100

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS*

Resolutions.....	12
Letters of general support.....	39
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	10
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, 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.

Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
6,503*	5,689	\$ 3,287,000*	\$ 3,352,050

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

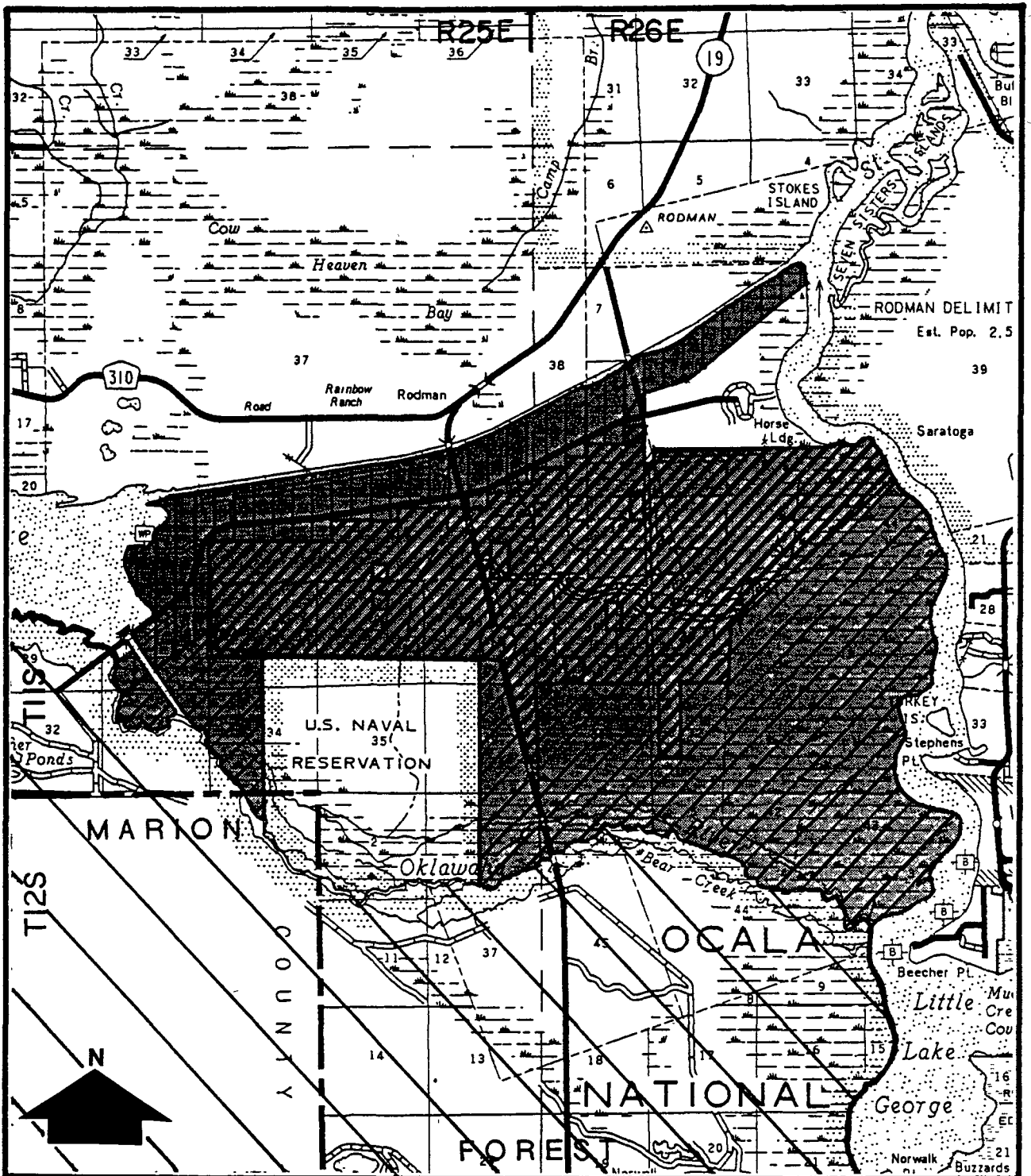
The portion of the project to be acquired by CARL consists of approximately 28 parcels and 10 owners; one major owner - FDIC, and nine small inholdings. The St. Johns River Water Management District has already acquired the floodplain adjacent to the St. Johns River and the Canal Authority owns lands,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

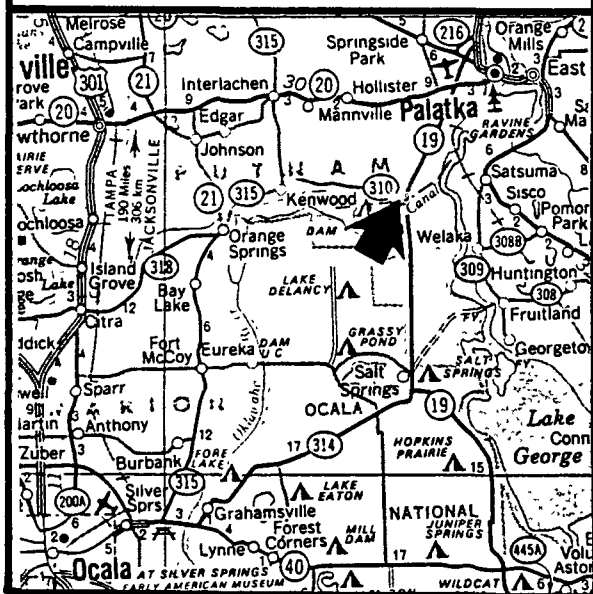
* by St. Johns River Water Management District



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



OCALA NATIONAL FOREST

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 \$3,352,050.

Management Cost

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

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OOO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$ 62,220	\$ 7,000	\$ 52,000	\$ 55,000	\$176,220

Management cost information not available from the Division of Forestry, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	3
Letters of general support.....	8
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials..	0
Letters of support from local and state conservation organizations.	1

OTHER

Coordination

The St. Johns River Water Management District and The Nature Conservancy were joint sponsors of this project. The Canal Authority lands will be transferred to the Trustees pending development of a management plan.

This project is a joint effort between the Conservation and Recreation Lands (CARL) Program and the St. Johns River Water Management District. The district has acquired 6,503 acres within this project adjacent to the St. Johns River.

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.

Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
0*	18,205	0*	\$ 23,704,330

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 lands connecting the Corkscrew Swamp Sanctuary, the Florida Panther National Wildlife Refuge, and the Fakahatchee Strand State Preserve, and create a corridor of uninterrupted protected lands within active Florida panther range. Acquisition would also protect significant populations of Florida black bears, wood storks, and rare orchids.

MANAGER

South Florida Water Management District with Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, Lee County, National Audubon Society, and Collier County cooperating.

PROPOSED USE

Water Conservation Area, Wildlife Management Area, and County Park.

LOCATION

In Collier County south of Lake Trafford and the City of Immokalee. On the southern border the project connects with the Florida Panther National Wildlife Refuge.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

The Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed CARL project would connect the Florida Panther National Wildlife Refuge and Fakahatchee Strand State Preserve with the National Audubon Society's Corkscrew Swamp Sanctuary, and secure important habitat for the Florida panther, Florida black bear, and wood stork. These large, contiguous expanses of South Florida wetlands are believed to be critical to the continued survival of these critically-imperilled, wide-ranging species. The acquisition project supports populations of at least two species of rare and endangered orchids, and includes an unusual stand of dwarf bald cypress.

OWNERSHIP

This project consists of 18,205 acres and 73 owners. The largest owner being the Collier family.

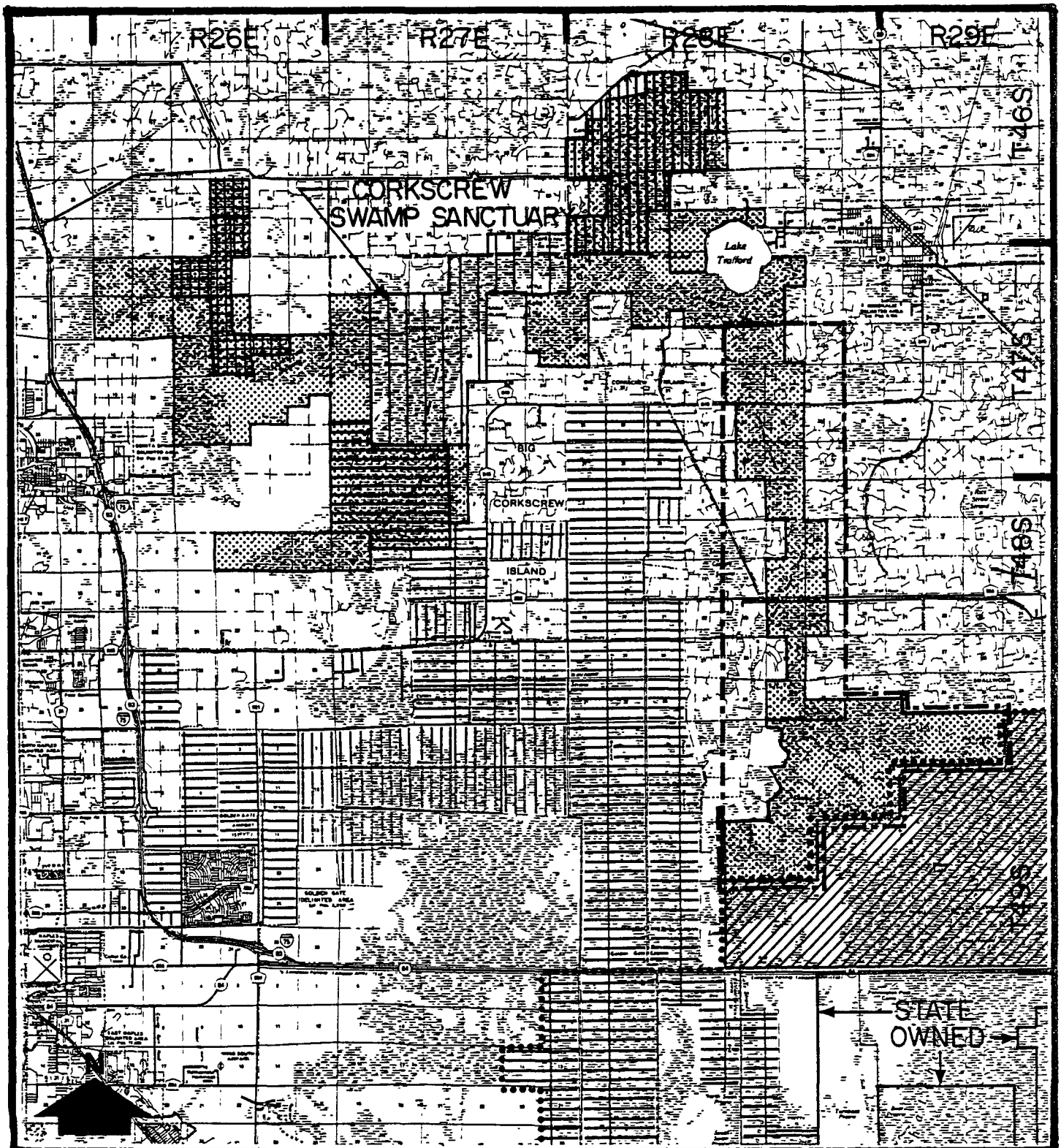
VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

The vast majority of the project consists of wetland swamps and marshes unsuitable for residential development. However, this region is traditionally used for agriculture, and much of it has already been drained, ditched and developed for row crops. Some of the area surrounding the project has been converted to citrus groves.

This is a growth center in Florida, so there is a threat of residential development in the upland areas of the project. The portion of the project in Collier County is identified on the Future Land Use Map of the adopted comprehensive plan as Agricultural/Residential, with a maximum density of one unit per five acres. The wetland areas of the site are designated Areas of Environmental Concern, and a majority of the site is indicated as lands to be acquired for conservation. The portion in Lee County is designated on the Future Land Use Map as Open Land, with allowable residential densities of one unit per acre, interspersed with Environmentally Critical Areas where densities are not to exceed one unit per 40 acres.

A portion of the project in Collier County is in the Big Cypress Area of Critical State Concern.

* see Coordination

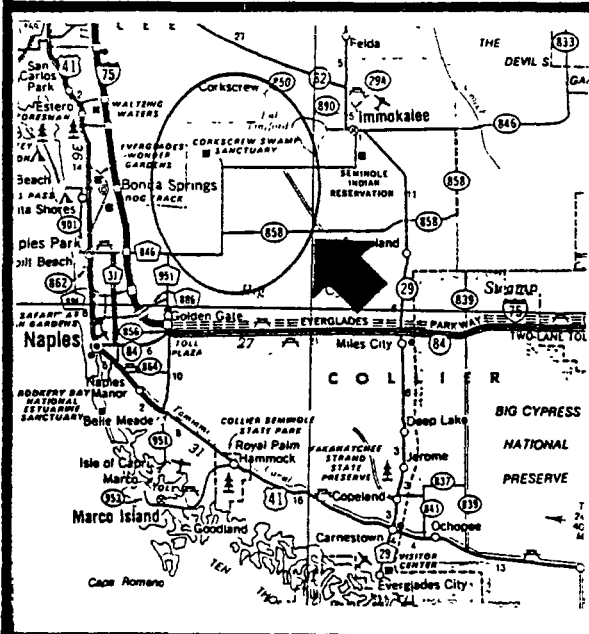






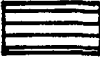

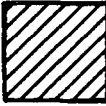

0 1 2
MILES

CORKSCREW REGIONAL ECOSYSTEM WATERSHED

COLLIER/LEE

COUNTIES



-  PROJECT AREA
-  CARL TARGETED AREA
-  SFWMD PURCHASED
-  TPL/LEE CO. PURCHASED OR UNDER OPTION
-  TNC/COLLIER CO. PURCHASED OR UNDER OPTION
-  CORKSCREW SWAMP SANCTUARY (AUDUBON)
-  PANTHER NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
-  SAVE OUR EVERGLADES

ACQUISITION PLANNING

On December 7, 1990, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council (LAAC) approved the project design with the acknowledgement that the CARL program is primary focus would be on acquiring easements and ownerships in the Camp Keias Strand area connecting the project with the Florida Panther National Wildlife Refuge and Fakahatchee Strand. Special emphasis will be placed on providing suitable upland buffer to complement the existing wetland corridor. If fee-simple acquisition is not negotiable, then conservation easements or other less-than-fee-acquisition techniques will be pursued.

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value is approximately 23,704,330.

Management Cost

Management funds budgeted by the South Florida Water Management District for Fiscal Year 1990-91: Total - \$5,000.

Management funds budgeted by the South Florida Water Management District for Fiscal Year 1991-92: Total - \$10,000

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

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>FCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$ 62,220	\$ 12,000	\$ 85,000	\$ 54,000	-0-	\$213,220

Collier County has not budgeted any management funds for this project. Management cost information not available from Lee County or the National Audubon Society.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	2
Letters of general support.....	9
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials....	1
Letters of support from local and state conservation organizations...	1

OTHER

Coordination

The entire project in both Lee and Collier Counties consists of approximately 49,810 acres. South Florida Water Management District has acquired 6,800 acres in Corkscrew Marsh, which connects with Audubon's Corkscrew Swamp Sanctuary. Both Lee and Collier Counties are participating in the purchase of land within the project area. Lee County, in conjunction with the Trust for Public Lands is negotiating purchases and now owns 720 acres and has several thousand under contract in Flint Pen Strand. The Nature Conservancy has been negotiating approximately 8,000 acres in Collier County, Bird Rookery Swamp. State, federal and local governments will be planning and work together to bring this project under public management.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed is a vast ecosystem project covering nearly 50,000 acres connecting the national Audubon Society's Corkscrew Swamp Sanctuary, the Fakahatchee Strand State Preserve, and the Florida Panther National Wildlife Refuge, and hydrologically connected to the Big Cypress National Preserve, the Everglades National Park, and the Estero Bay Aquatic Preserve. The project is intended to protect wildlife habitat for Florida panthers, black bears, wood storks and other imperiled species, as well as provide increased protection for a critically important hydrological system.

The property should be managed under multiple use concepts with special attention given to maintaining and enhancing Florida panther populations and hydrological resources. Emphasis should also be placed on protection of other rare or sensitive biological resources. Environmental education, perhaps through Lee and Collier Counties, should be incorporated into the management plan for this project.

The Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed project is proposed to be divided into several units for management purposes. One unit will be managed by the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission as a Wildlife Management Area; another unit will be managed as a park with limited recreational development such as primitive camping and environmental education; and at least one unit will be managed by the South Florida Water Management District as a Water Conservation Area or Preserve.

Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
0	209	0	\$ 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.

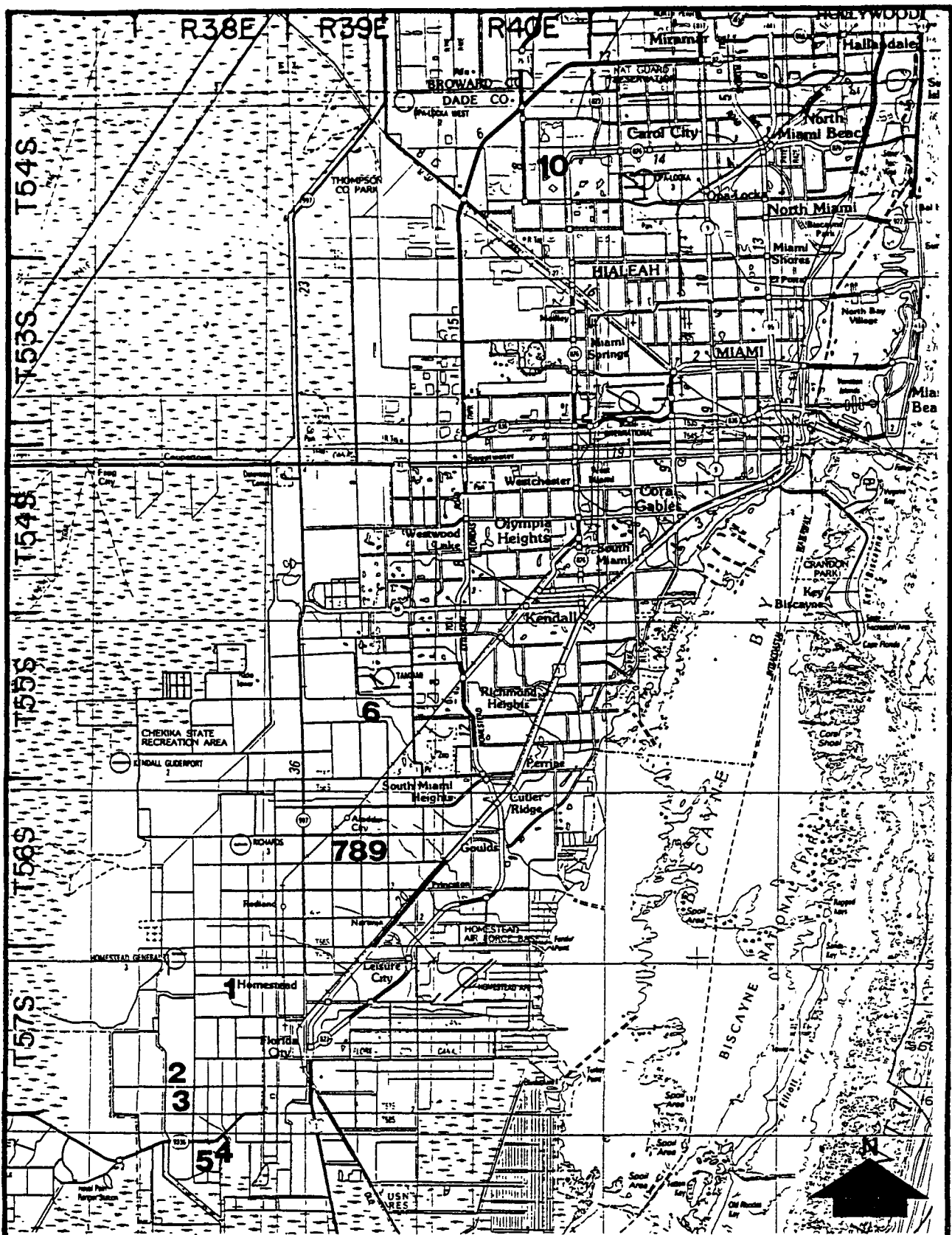
VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

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

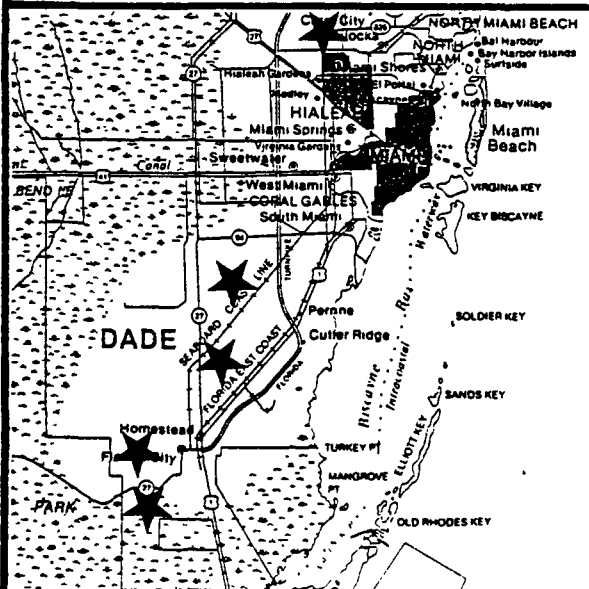
On March 21, 1986, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council approved the project design for Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands only slightly altering the resource planning boundaries of two of the hammocks. An addition improved access for management purposes and a deletion removed disturbed acreage.



TROPICAL HAMMOCKS of the REDLANDS

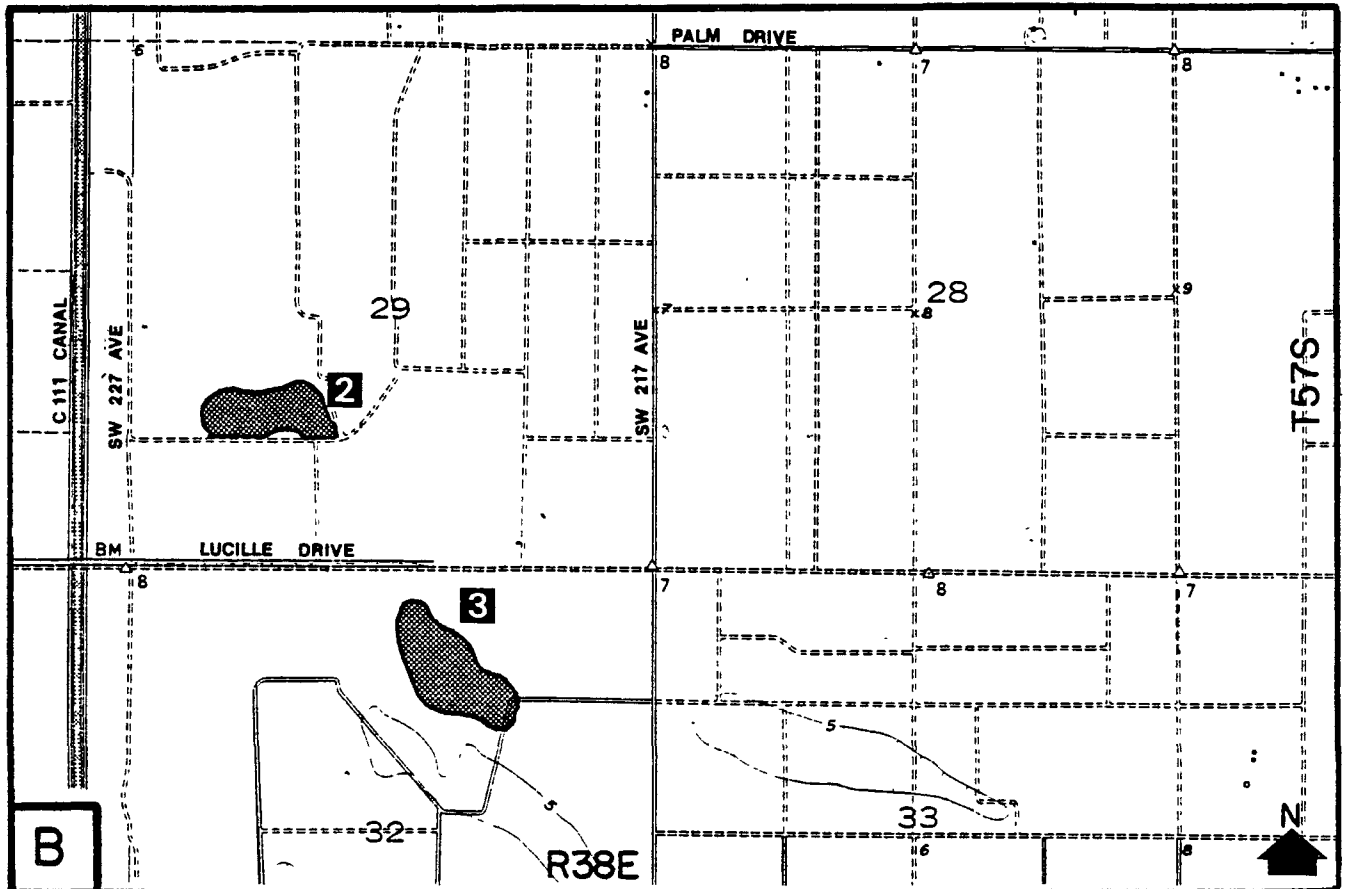
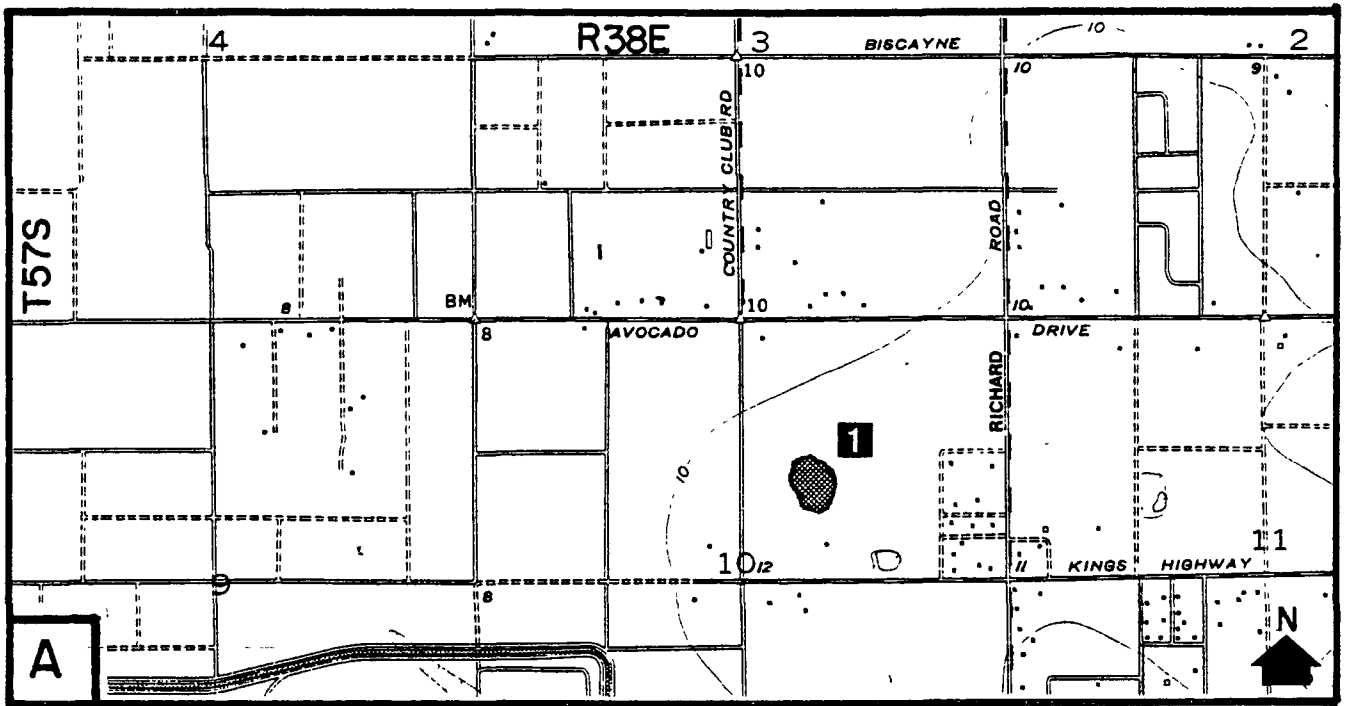
DADE

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

SHEET 1 OF 4



TROPICAL HAMMOCKS of the REDLANDS

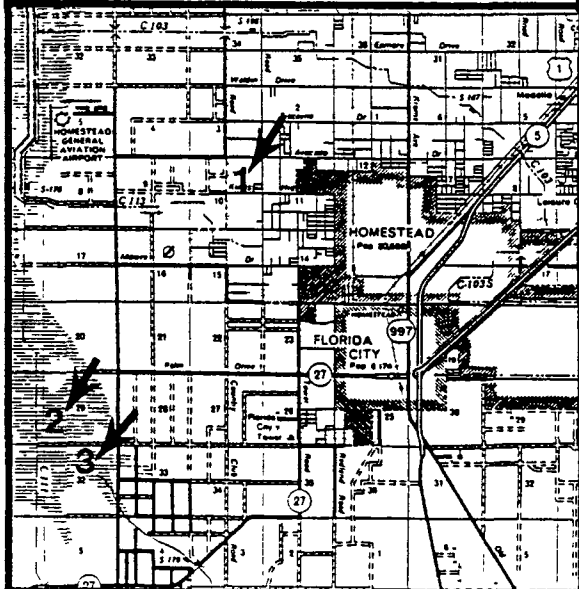
DADE

COUNTY

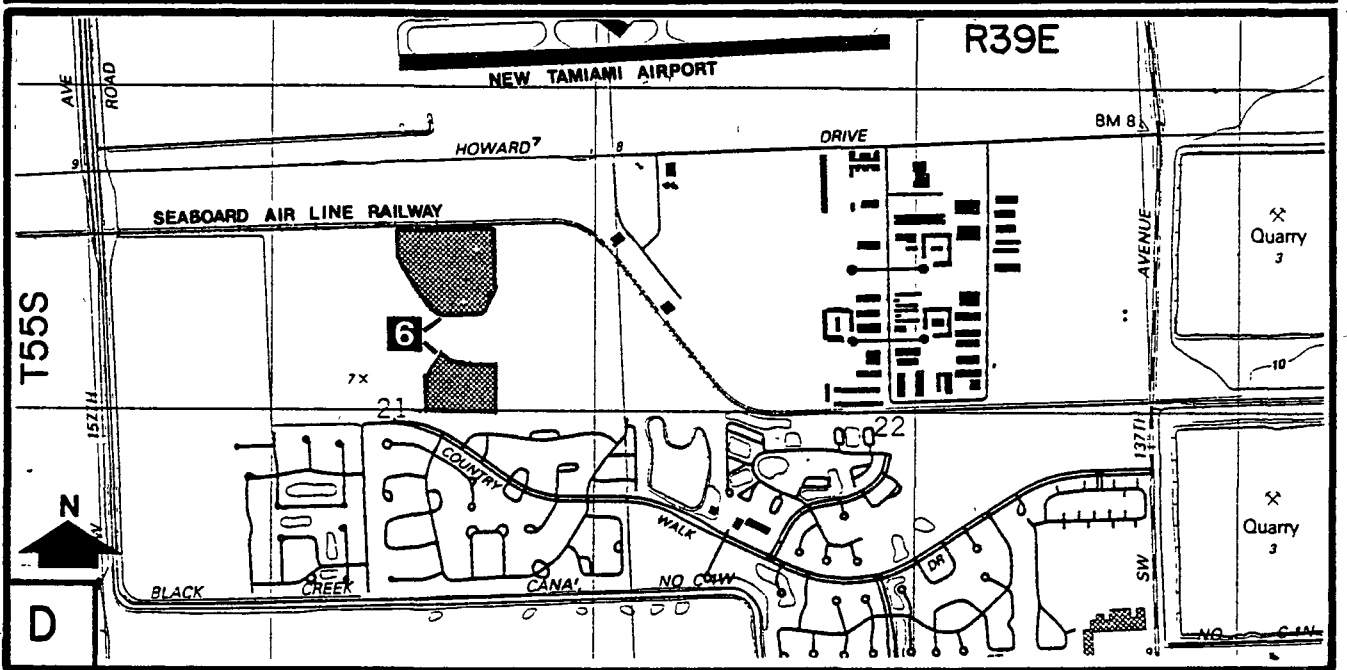
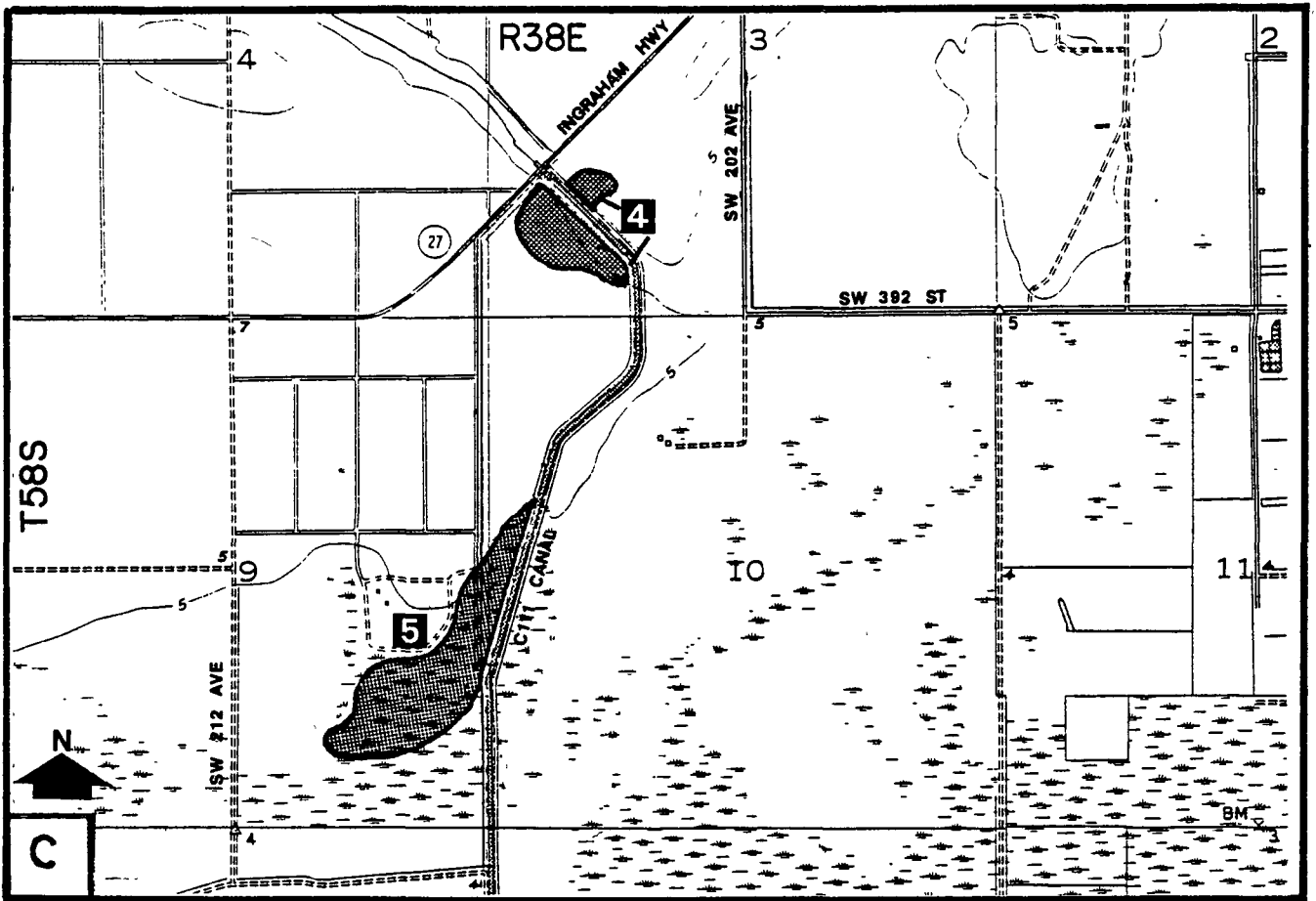
- 1. MEISSNER
- 2. LUCILLE
- 3. LOVELAND



PROJECT AREAS



SHEET 2 OF 4



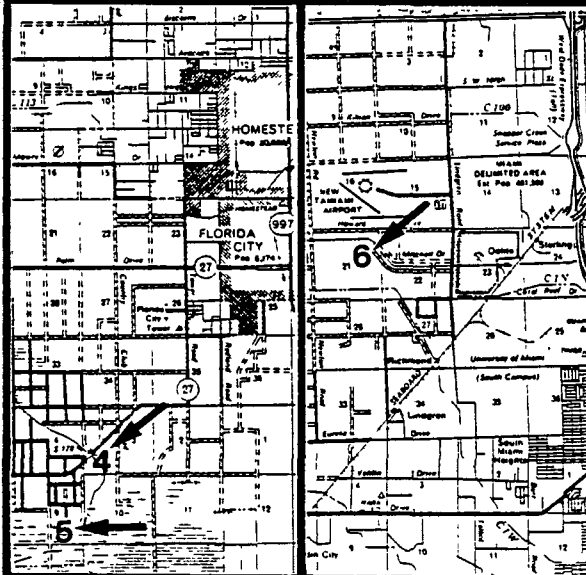
TROPICAL HAMMOCKS
of the REDLANDS

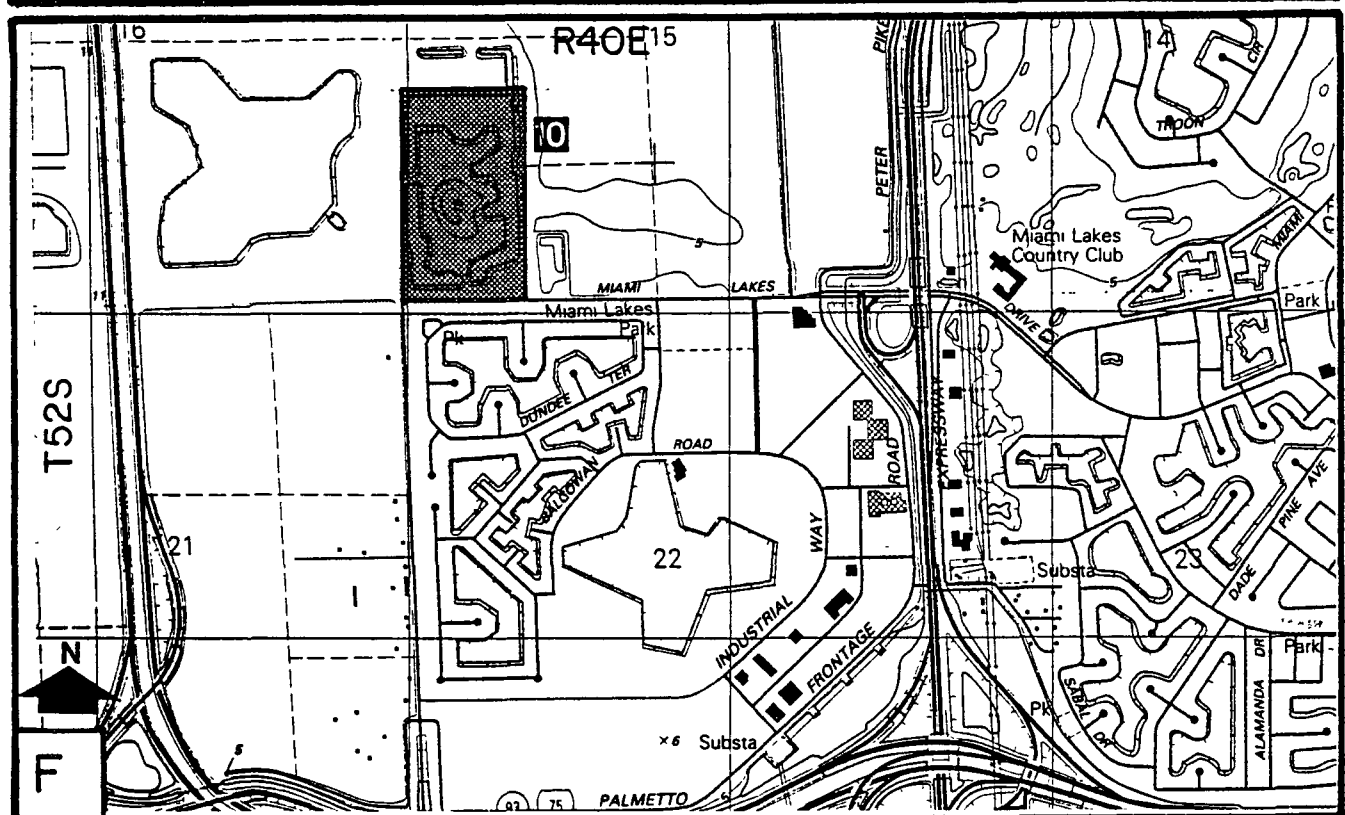
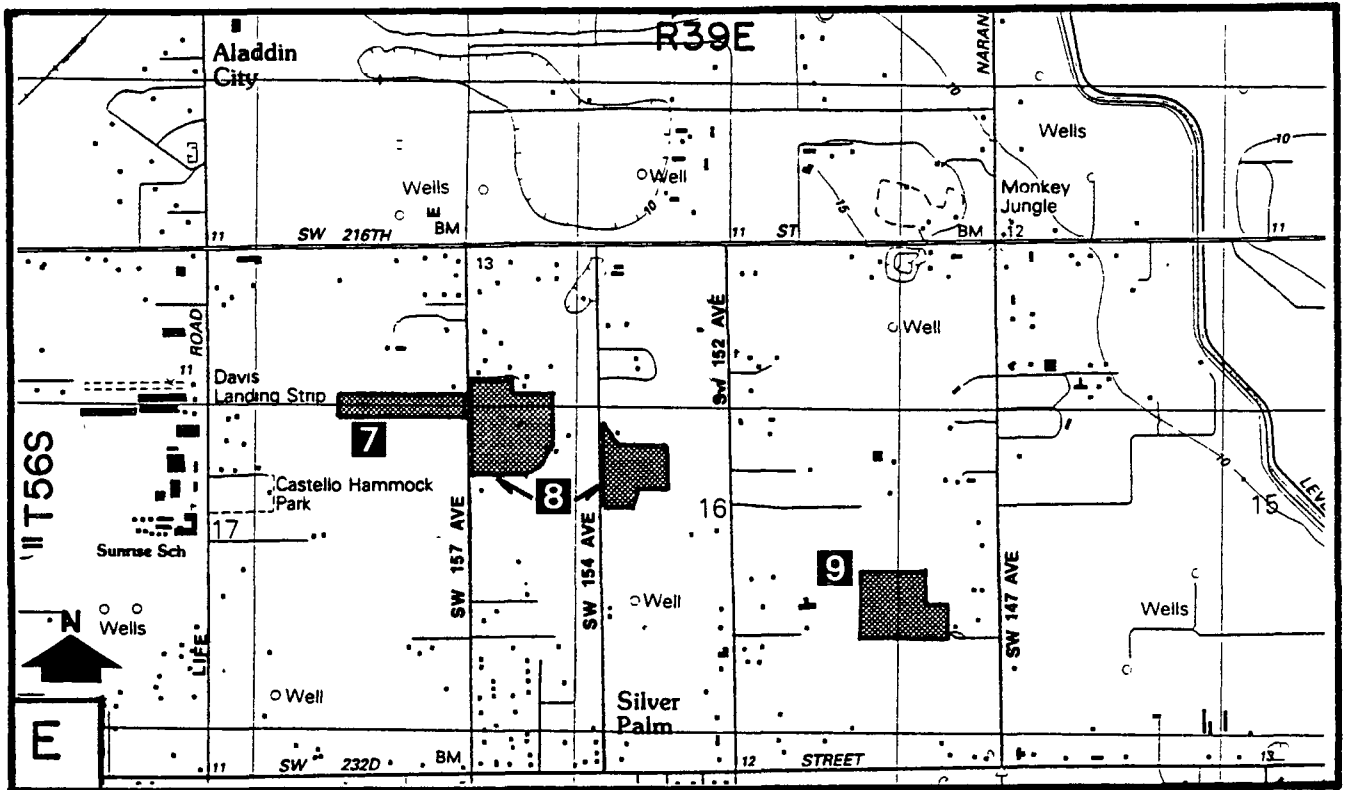
DADE COUNTY

- 4. SOUTHWEST
- 5. HOLIDAY
- 6. BIG and LITTLE GEORGE



PROJECT AREAS

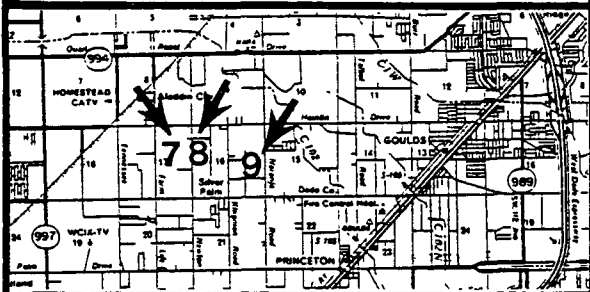




TROPICAL HAMMOCKS of the REDLANDS

DADE

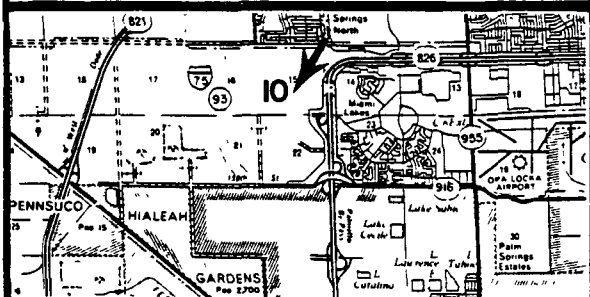
COUNTY



- 7. CASTELOW
- 8. ROSS
- 9. SILVER PALM
- 10. MADDEN'S



PROJECT AREAS



SHEET 4 OF 4

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 Cost

Projected start-up cost for Dade County:

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OOO</u>	<u>FCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$325,000	-0-	\$ 64,000	\$ 56,000	\$233,000	\$678,000

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	2
Letters of general support.....	37
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	3
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	5

OTHER

Coordination

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

Dade County has participated in all phases of project development and has paid for boundary mapping and title work on all the hammocks. In May 1990, Dade County voters approved a referendum which will increase the ad valorem tax by .75 mill for 2 years. It is expected to generate 90,0 million specifically for the acquisition and management of environmentally endangered 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.

Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
0	1,350*	0	\$ 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

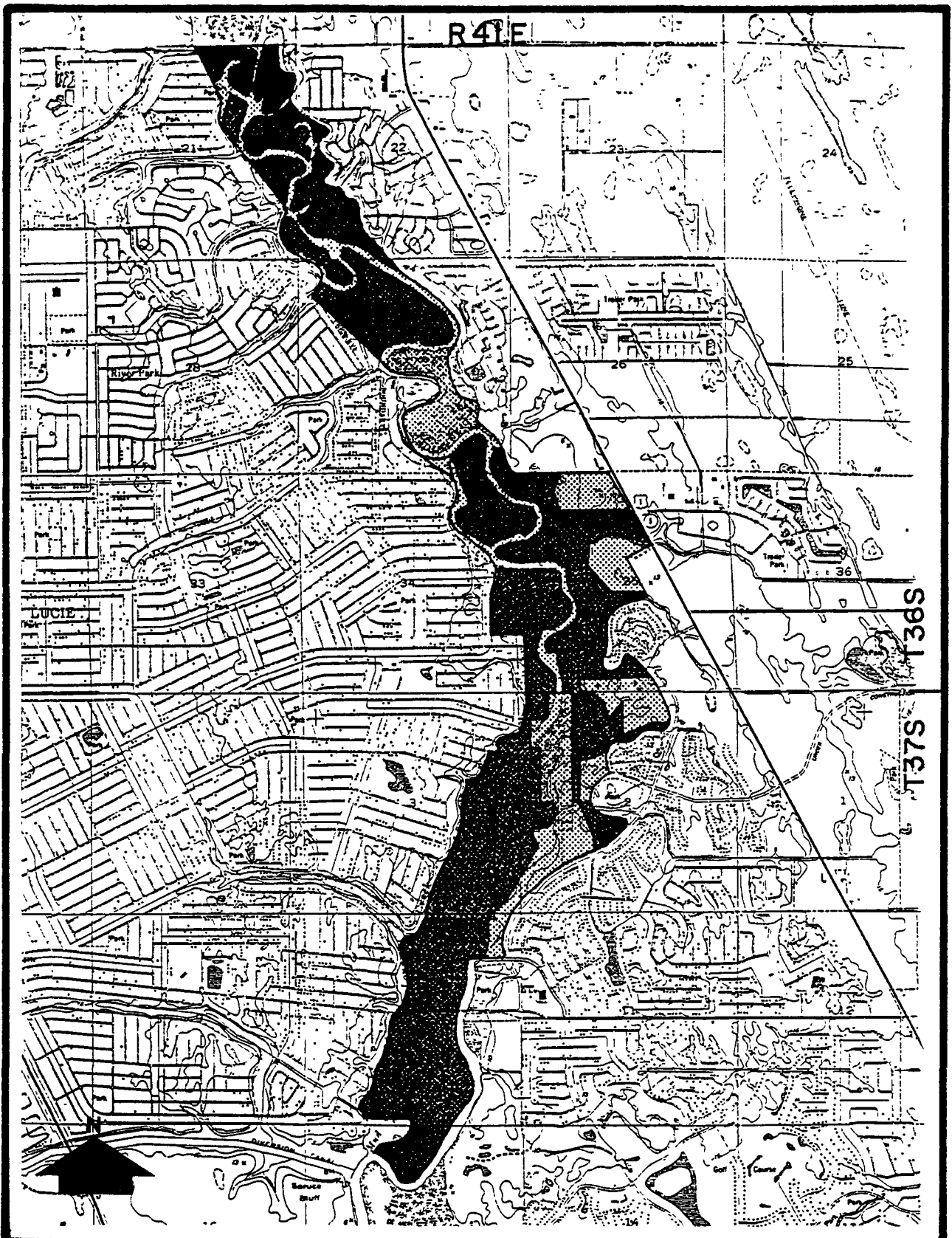
The Trust for Public Lands acquired an option on the majority of Phase I from General Development Corporation (GDC). The option has been transferred to the City of North Port St. Lucie (see also Coordination).

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).

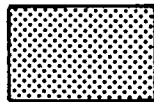
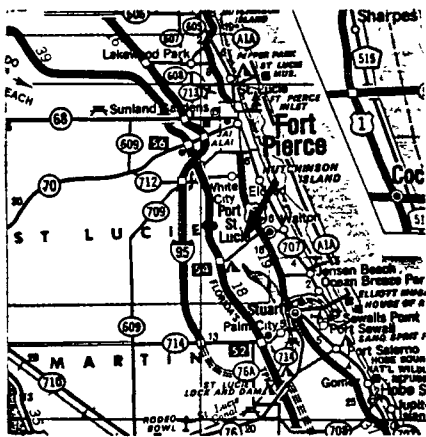
* Phase I



NORTH FORK ST. LUCIE RIVER

ST. LUCIE

COUNTY



PROJECT AREA



TRANSFERRED TO CITY OF
PORT ST. LUCIE

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>
\$ 25,440	-0-	\$ 10,000	\$ 30,000	\$ 65,440

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	1
Letters of general support.....	686
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	7
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	5

OTHER

Coordination

The Trust for Public Lands (TPL) conveyed its interest in the major ownership in Phase I (GDC) to the City of North Port St. Lucie, and simultaneously conveyed 12.7 acres (Marina property) to the county. The city commission is in the process of being challenged on its vote to acquire TPL's option.

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.

Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
0	74	0	\$ 902,430

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.

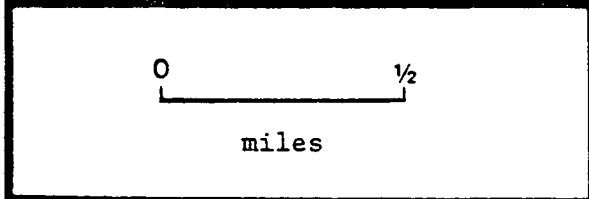
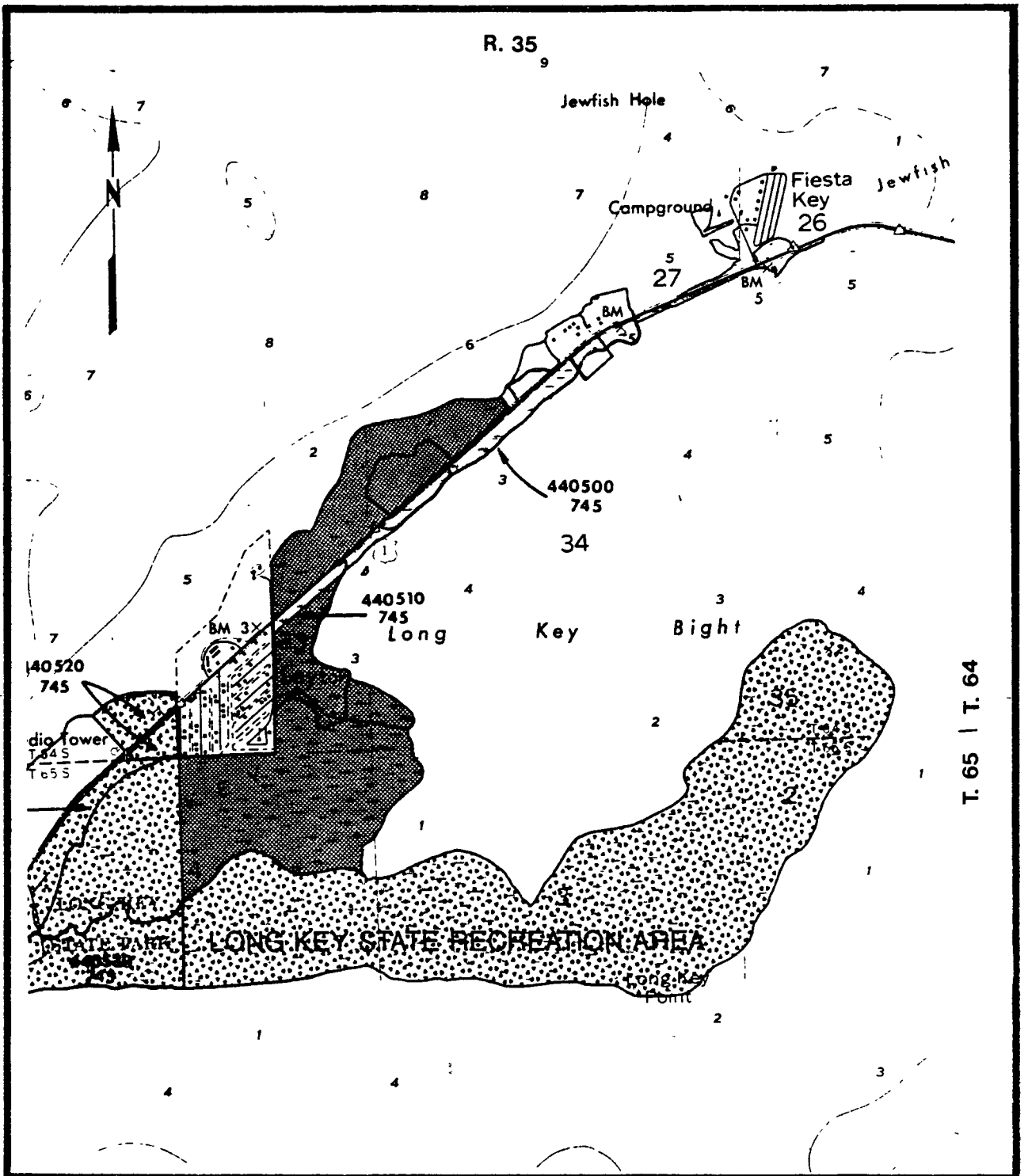
OWNERSHIP

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.

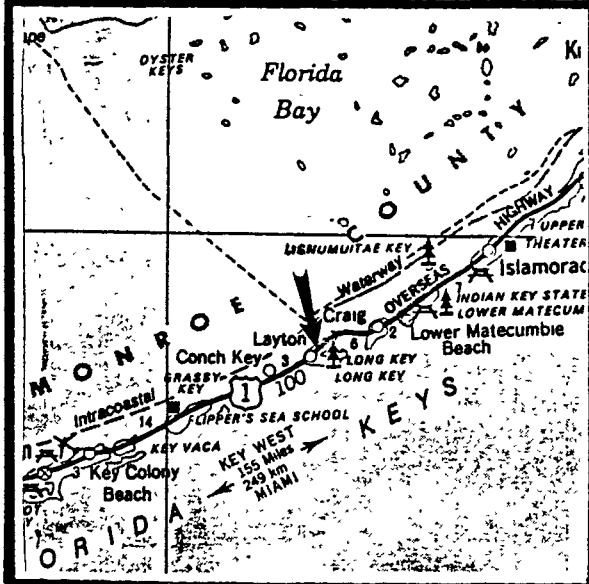
Although the population density in Monroe County is only in the medium range, almost all that population is in the Keys. The growth rate for the county between 1976 - 1986 was 14.5%.





NORTH LAYTON HAMMOCK

MONROE

COUNTY



-  PROJECT AREA
-  STATE OWNED

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 \$902,430.

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

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>FCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$52,719	\$ 9,253	\$ 22,522	\$ 5,096	\$ 89,590

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

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

Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
0*	1,079	0*	\$ 5,904,600

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 enlarge Hillsborough County's Alderman's Ford County Park, and provide increased recreational opportunities for canoeing, camping, hiking, and horseback riding, as well as provide increased protection for the Alafia River.

MANAGER

Hillsborough County.

PROPOSED USE

Addition to Alderman's Ford County Park.

LOCATION

In central Hillsborough County. It is approximately 20 miles east of Tampa, 1 mile north of Lithia. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 23 and House District 62. It also lies within the jurisdictions of Tampa Bay Regional Planning Council and the Southwest Florida Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

The Alderman's Ford Addition CARL acquisition project would add several hundred acres of hardwood forest and several miles of Alafia River frontage to the existing Alderman's Ford County Park. No Endangered or Threatened species are known from the acquisition project, but the river and associated hardwood forests provide habitat for a great number of wildlife species. Suwannee cooters and common snook have been recorded from the river, and gopher tortoises inhabit the xeric uplands. The hardwood forests are probably especially important for migrating song birds. A stand of mesic flatwoods dominated by mature longleaf pines and dense wiregrass has grown up with wild azaleas, fetterbush, and tarflower, but could be restored with prescribed fire. Disturbed areas including a former farm and homesite could be used for visitor facilities. Public acquisition of the Alderman's Ford Addition project would protect water quality in the Alafia River by preserving the filtration and erosion control benefits provided by the natural communities along the river and by preventing residential development on the high banks above the flood plain along much of the river.

OWNERSHIP

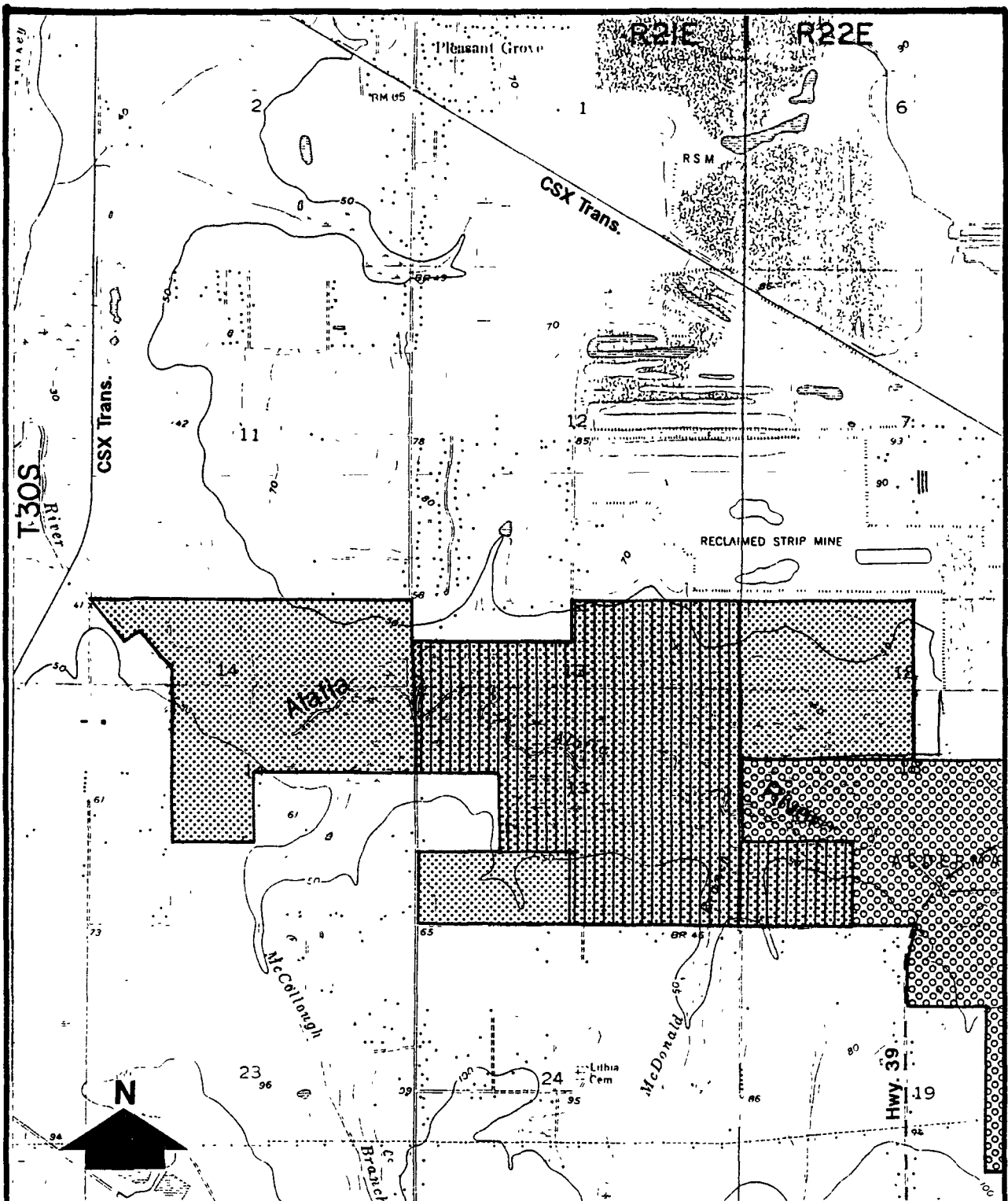
This project consists of approximately 9 parcels and 6 owners. The major ownership, Sheldon (535 acres), has been purchased by the county (see Coordination).

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

There are substantial areas of upland forest above the floodplain within the project boundary on both sides of the scenic Alafia River. This area would be desirable for residential development with river frontage. Development will lead to increased degradation of the Alafia River. There has been timbering on the site in the past, and such activity could likely continue in the future. The flatwoods and sandhills communities cannot persist without periodic fire.

This is a rapidly urbanizing portion of Hillsborough County, so the endangerment from development is high. Furthermore, phosphate mining is pushing into this portion of the county from Polk County to the west. In Hillsborough County's adopted comprehensive plan the area within the 25-year floodplain of the river is designated Environmentally Sensitive Land, which prohibits residential use. However, much of the river frontage along this

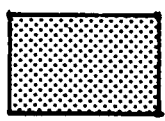
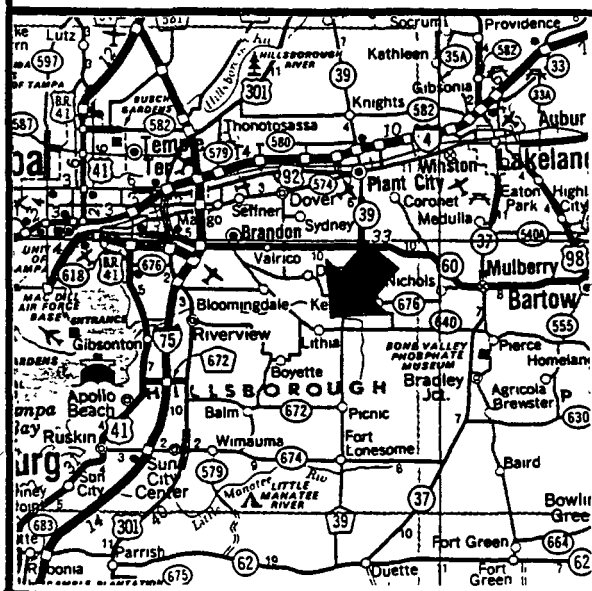
* See Ownership



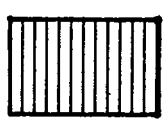
ALDERMAN'S FORD ADDITION

HILLSBOROUGH

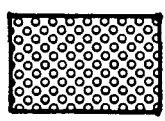
COUNTY



PROJECT AREA



ACQUIRED BY COUNTY



COUNTY PARK

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT (Continued)

stretch of the Alafia is steep bluff, and above the 25 year floodplain. The areas adjacent to the floodplain are designated as Rural Residential and Low Suburban Density Residential, which allow one dwelling unit per acre and two dwelling units per acre, respectively.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

In December 1990 the Land Acquisition Advisory Council approved the Alderman's Ford project design with only minor modifications to the Resource Planning Boundary. All of the West ownership severed by the Resource Planning Boundary was included.

The church camp property is not for sale and fee simple acquisition was not intended by the county. The county hopes to negotiate a conservation easement.

ESTIMATED COST

The tax assessed value is approximately \$5,904,570.

Management Cost

Projected start-up costs for Hillsborough County:

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$ 1,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 6,000

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	0
Letters of general support.....	18
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials..	1
Letters of support from local and state conservation organizations.	1

OTHER

Coordination

This is a 50% shared purchase with Hillsborough County. The county has purchased 535 acres (Sheldon ownership) within the project boundary. Hillsborough County has been making all ownership contacts.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

This project is an addition to Hillsborough County's Alderman's Ford County Park, and will be managed by the county. The property will be managed for resource protection (especially the Alafia River and its banks) and for public outdoor recreation. Activities that could be accommodated on the property include camping, picnicking, swimming, canoeing, fishing, hiking, horseback riding, and nature appreciation and study. Facilities such as hiking trails, equestrian trails and facilities, canoe launches, primitive camping sites, rest rooms, and an environmental education center should be located in disturbed areas when possible.

Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
0	2,778	0	\$ 4,541,240

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

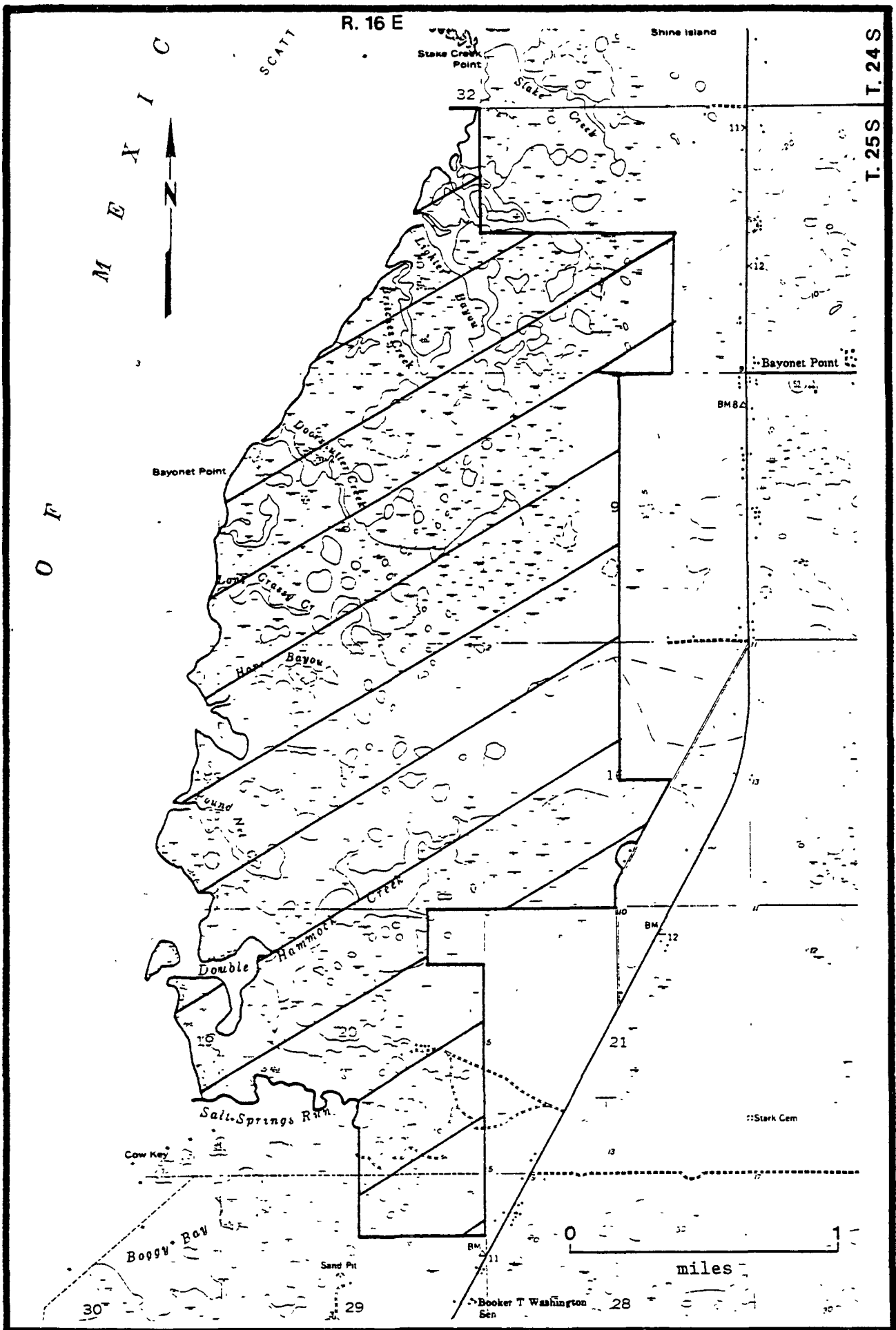
This project consists of two major owners - Werner/Day, Trustees of the Wetstone tract, and Jack Pines, controlling interest in the Berkovitz tract. The extreme northern and southern parts of the project contain a few smaller parcels.

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.

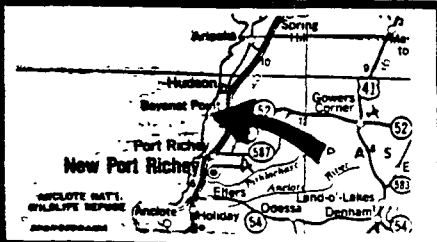
The Pasco County coast is developing rapidly, increasing in population 1187% from 1950 to 1988, only behind Charlotte, Collier, Brevard, Broward, Citrus and Lee counties in rate of growth. Any developable land near the Gulf and U.S. 19, such as Bayonet Point, should be considered endangered.



WETSTONE / BERKOVITZ

PASCO

COUNTY



PROJECT AREA

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 \$4,541,240.

Pasco County has not budgeted any management funds for this project.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	1
Letters of general support.....	22
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	3
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	2

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.

Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
187*	352	\$ 3,373,027*	\$ 5,556,480

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 1,393 acres were acquired with EEL funds (\$15,903,240). Lee County donated 655 acres on northernmost Cayo Costa to the State. More than 400 owners remain.

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.

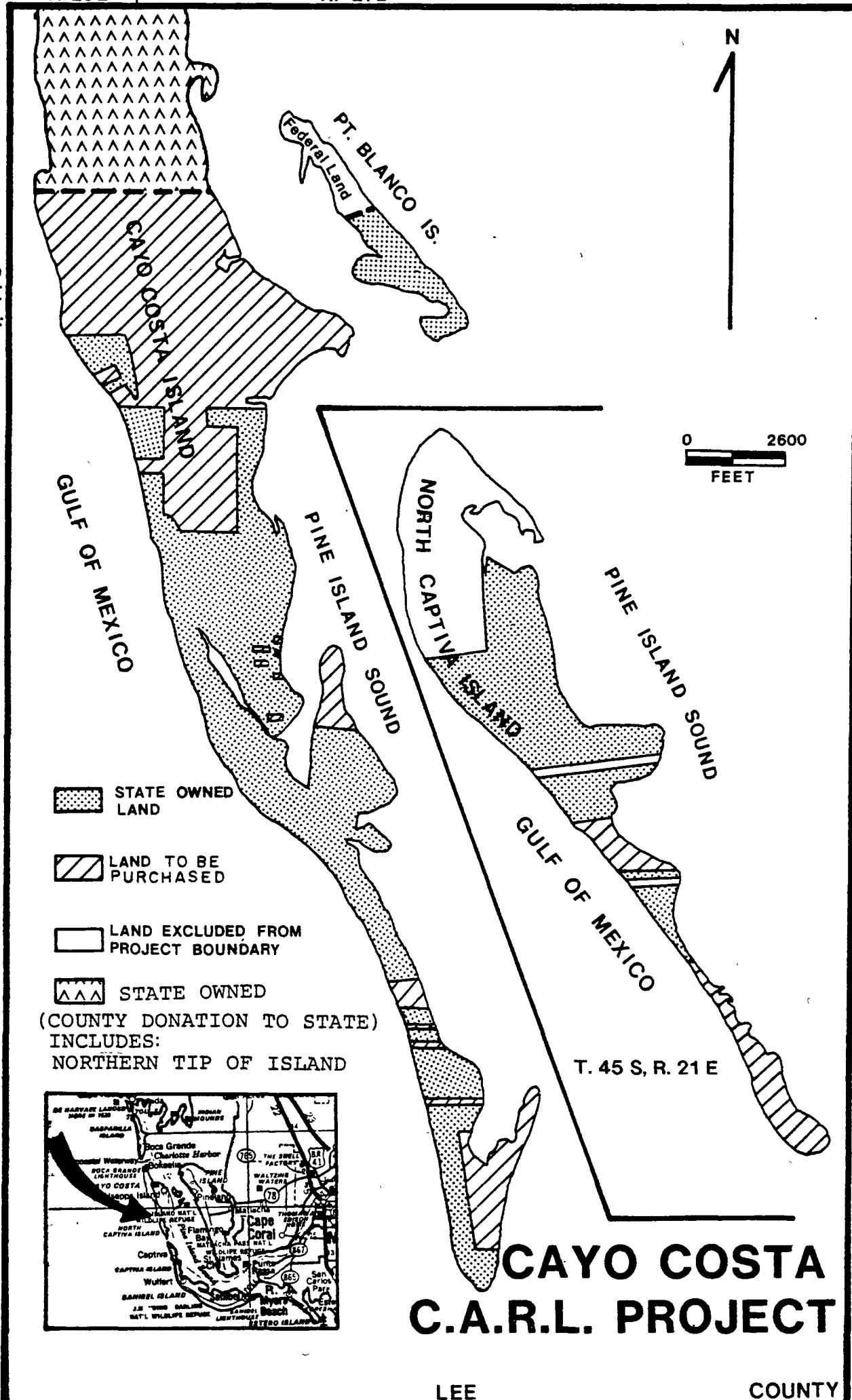
Lee County is the 12th most densely populated county. The growth rate for 1976-1986 was 68.6%, the 9th most rapidly growing county in the state.

* Does not include acreage acquired with EEL funds. See Ownership.

R. 20E

R. 21E

T. 44 S



STATE OWNED LAND



LAND TO BE PURCHASED

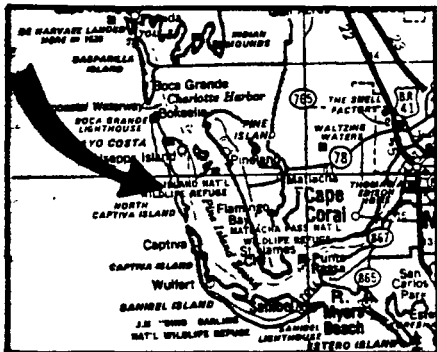


LAND EXCLUDED FROM PROJECT BOUNDARY



STATE OWNED

(COUNTY DONATION TO STATE)
INCLUDES:
NORTHERN TIP OF ISLAND



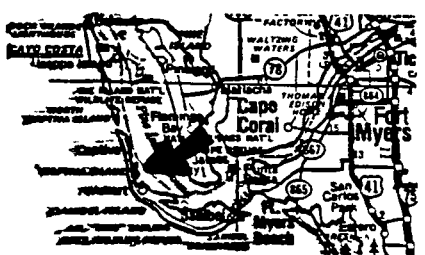
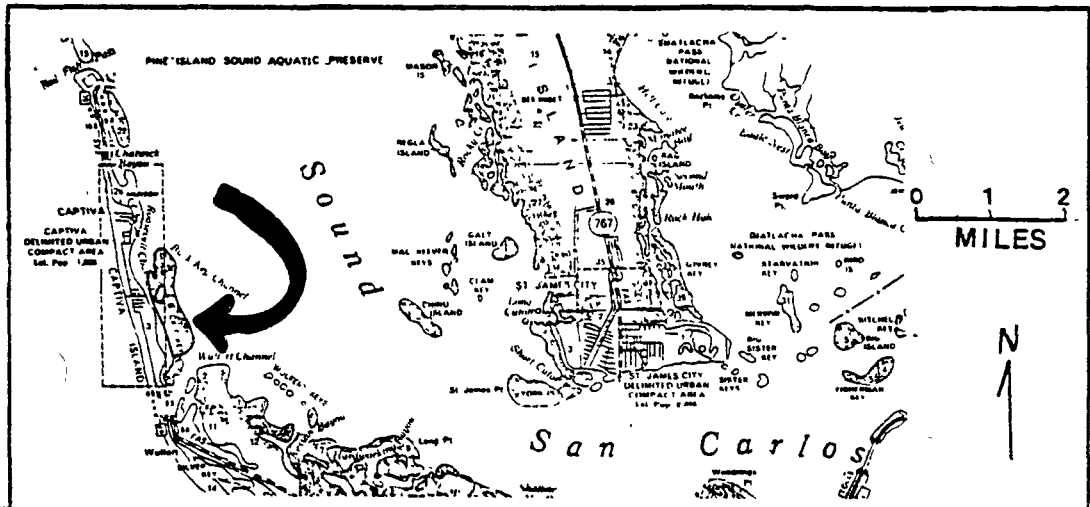
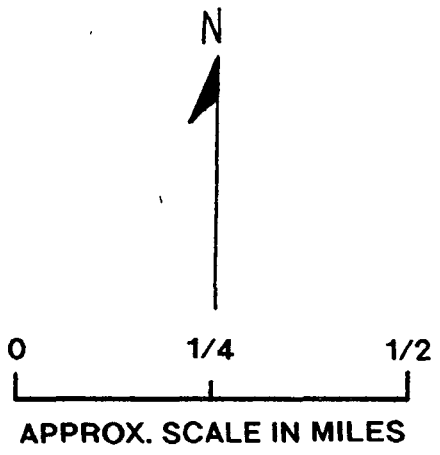
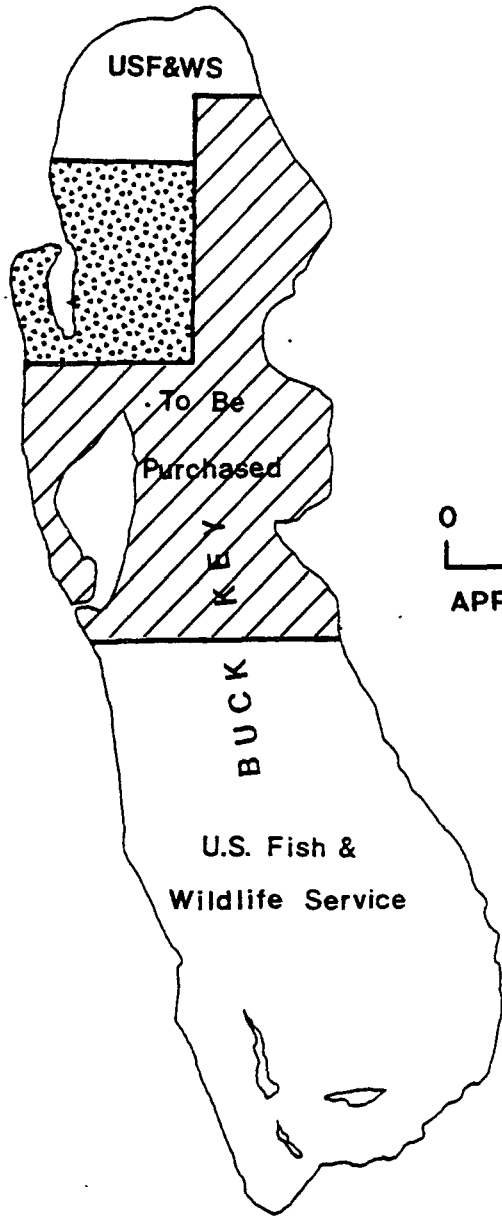
CAYO COSTA C.A.R.L. PROJECT

LEE

COUNTY

R 21 E

T 46 S | T 45 S



 STATE OWNED
  LAND TO BE PURCHASED

CAYO COSTA - BUCK KEY ADDITION

LEE COUNTY

ESTIMATED COST

Assessed value is approximately \$5,556,480.

Management Cost

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

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>FCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$ 37,738	\$ 7,080	\$ 31,527	\$ 5,184	\$277,278	\$358,807

Management funds requested by the Division of Recreation and Parks for Fiscal Year 1991-92:

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>FCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$200,500	\$156,000	\$ 17,700	\$ 65,000	\$ 85,410	\$524,610

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	5
Letters of general support.....	49
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	11
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	13

* 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.

Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
280	663	\$ 738,517	\$ 459,680

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

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

MANAGER

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

PROPOSED USE

State Park or Preserve.

LOCATION

In Suwannee County, north Florida, six miles north of Mayo, two miles east of Luraville, and 16 miles from Live Oak. Gainesville and Perry are each about 50 miles away. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 5 and House District 12. It is within the jurisdictions of the North Central Florida Regional Planning Council and the Suwannee River Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

The 943 acre Peacock Slough project protects a nationally significant example of karst topography and its flora and fauna in a contiguous, relatively undisturbed landscape. The karst region includes two major springs and five major sinks and siphons. Peacock Springs is a 2nd magnitude spring. The approximately five miles of underwater caves is one of the longest known in the United States. This underwater system provides critical habitat for several endangered animals endemic to the karst areas of north Florida.

The project also contains mature, second growth and old growth forest stands representing four major natural community types. The contiguity of the wetland and terrestrial plant communities combined with their relatively undisturbed, natural condition contributes to the overall biotic diversity as well as providing habitat for several species of rare plants and animals.

The area around Peacock Springs is archaeologically rich. Artifacts recovered from the sites in the Peacock Springs area indicate human occupation dating from the Archaic period (ca. 6500 B.C. - 1000 B.C.) to Historic times. Sites from the earlier Paleo-Indian period can also be expected there, although none have been yet located.

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

OWNERSHIP

280 acres have been acquired. Approximately five owners remain.

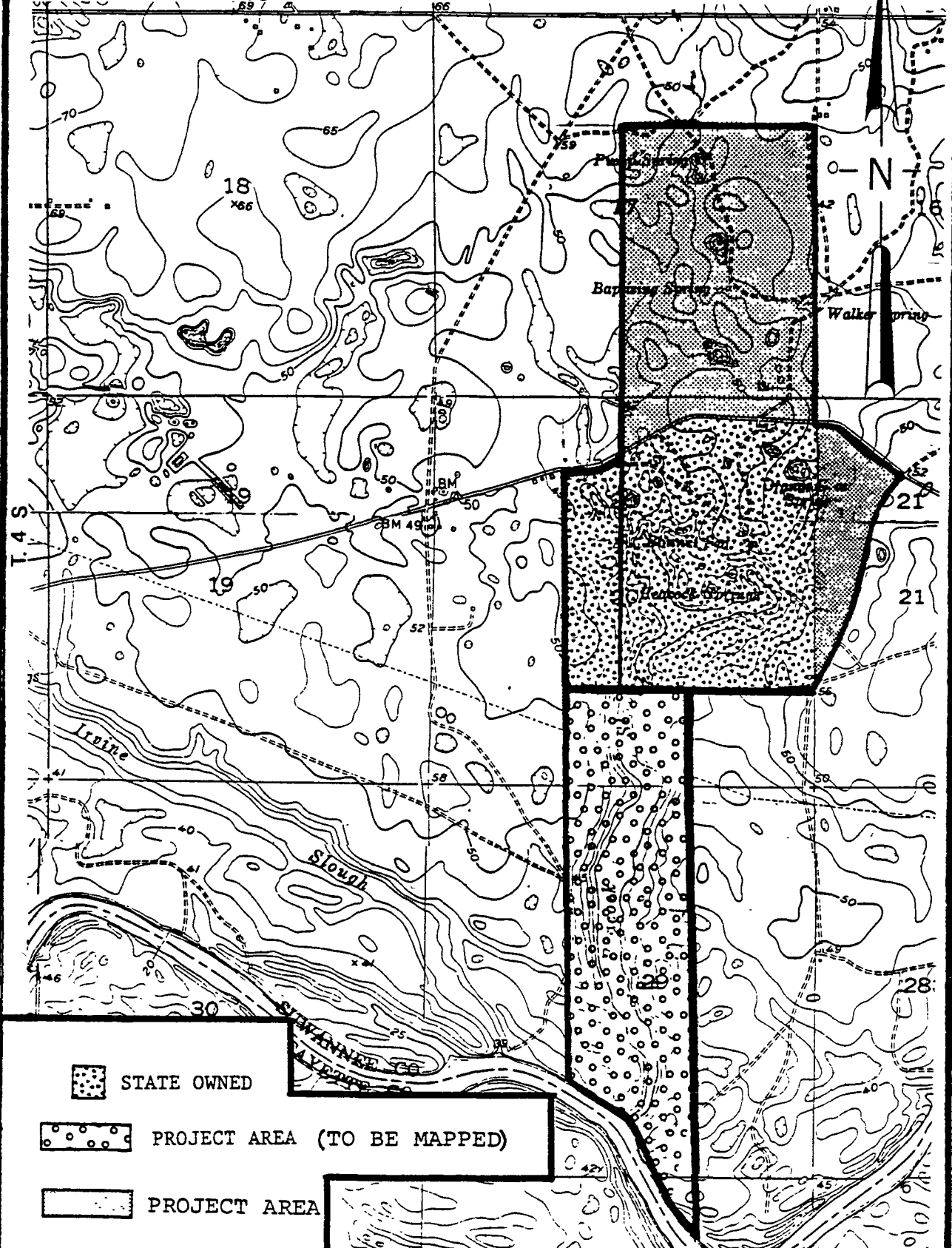
VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

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

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

R. 12 E

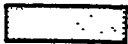
MILES



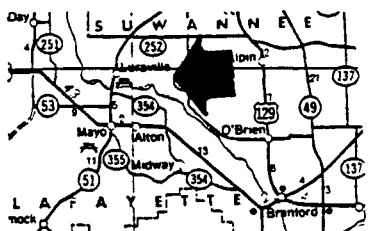
STATE OWNED



PROJECT AREA (TO BE MAPPED)



PROJECT AREA



PEACOCK SLOUGH

SUWANNEE

COUNTY

ACQUISITION PLANNING

As part of the Suwannee River Basin Acquisition Study, the Office of Land Use Planning and Biological Services (working with the Division of Recreation and Parks and the Suwannee River Water Management District) identified a preliminary resource planning boundary for this project. Work will continue during the next year on developing optimum project boundaries.

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value is approximately \$459,680.

Management Cost

Management funds budgeted for Peacock Springs State Recreation Area by the Division of Recreation and Parks for Fiscal Year 1990-91:

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$ 12,995	\$ 4,201	-0-	-0-	\$ 17,196

Management funds requested for Peacock Springs State Recreation Area by the Division of Recreation and Parks for Fiscal Year 1991-92:

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>FCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$ 44,100	\$ 25,000	\$ 97,535	-0-	\$166,635

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

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

OTHER

Coordination

The Suwannee River Water Management District has a contract on property adjacent to existing CARL project boundaries and is interested in working on this project under a joint acquisition agreement.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Peacock Slough is frequently used for recreation, primarily cave diving and associated camping. Fishing and other recreational pursuits associated with springs and sinkholes also occur. The project is proposed as a State Park or Preserve with limited recreational development, primarily cave diving, camping and nature appreciation. The Department of Natural Resources is proposed as the lead managing agency, with cooperating agencies including the Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State, and perhaps the Suwannee River Water Management District.

Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
0	2,364	0	\$ 1,986,450

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.

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.

ACQUISITION PLANNING (Continued)

Acquisition Phasing

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

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value is approximately \$1,986,450.

Management Cost

Projected start-up cost for the Division of Forestry:

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>FCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$ 3,000	-0-	\$ 50,000	-0-	-0-	\$ 53,100

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	0
Letters of general support.....	6
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials...	4
Letters of support from local and state conservation organizations..	2

OTHER

Coordination

The Division of Forestry is negotiating the main ownership (Hutton) under its Additions and Inholdings Program.

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.

Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
0*	27	0*	\$ 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

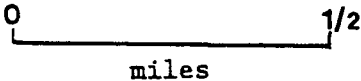
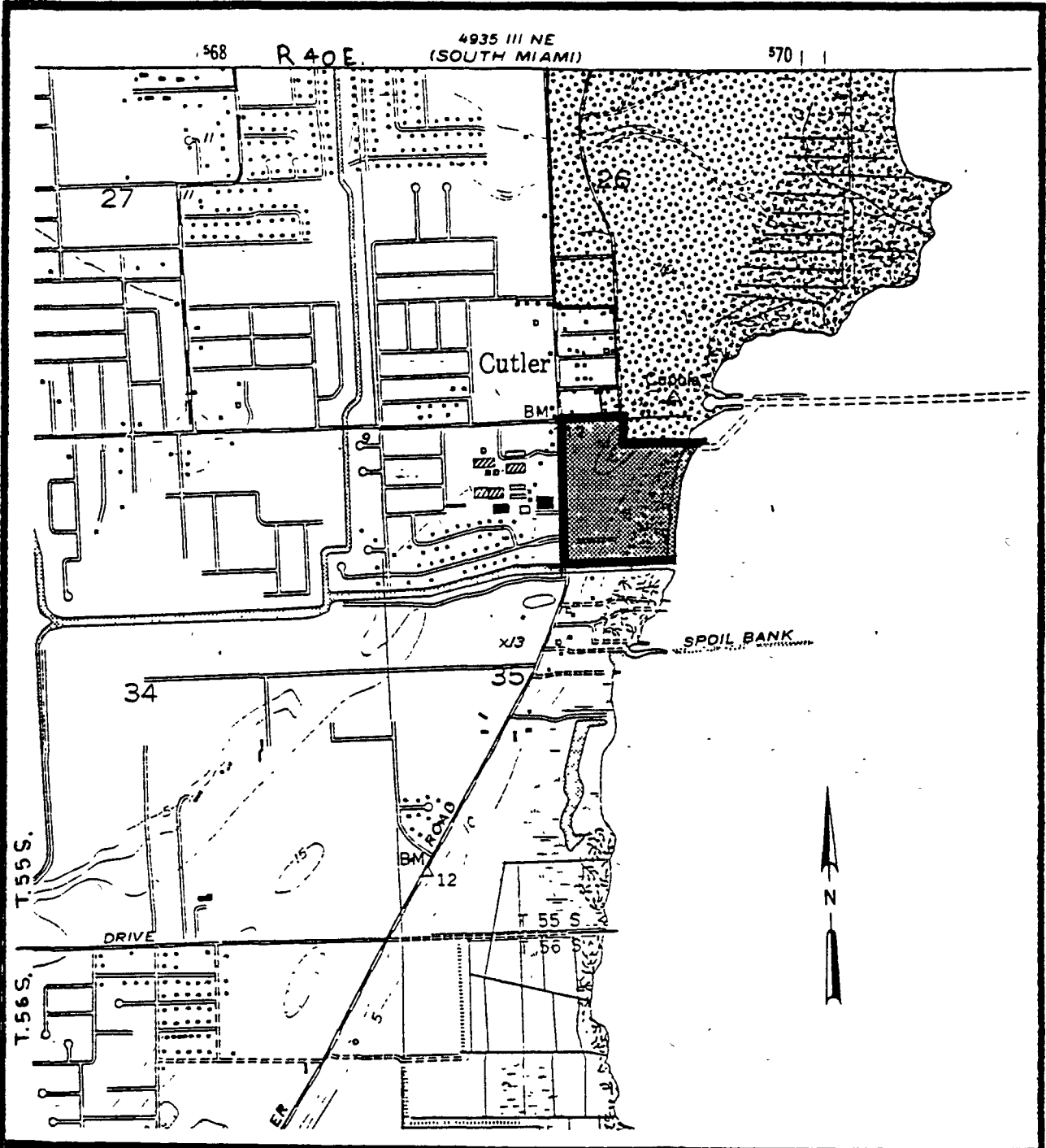
This project consists of three ownerships: Charles McCormick, Joan Hickley and Charles Schroder. All are heirs of the Charles Deering estate and are willing sellers. The parcels are under negotiation. This tract is adjacent to the 347+ acre Deering Estate, a 1985-87 CARL acquisition (\$19,210,675).

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.

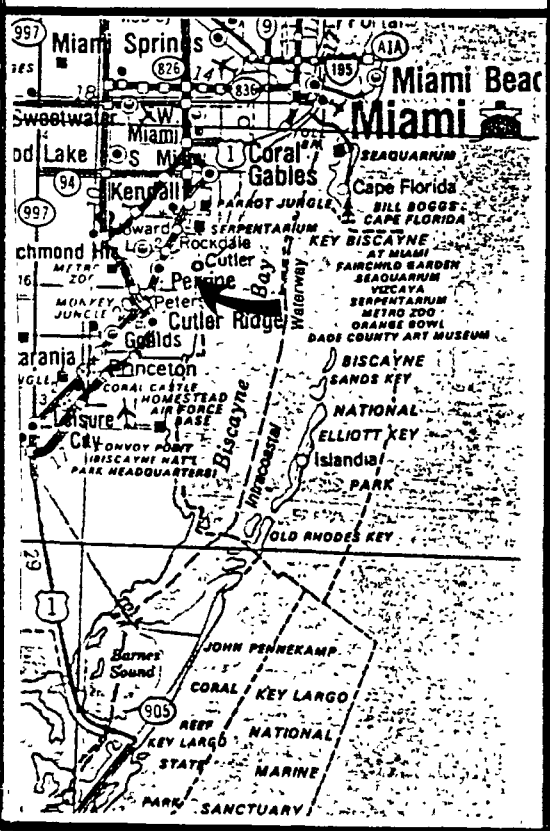
Almost the entire property is zoned for low density residential development. There is a small tract (1 to 1 1/2 acres) on the northern boundary at the intersection of Old Cutler Road and Southwest 167th Street which is zoned BU (business). A request for an upzoning of the western third of the project area, by a developer with the approval of the owner, was denied by the Dade County Commission in October 1987.



* See Ownership



DEERING ESTATE ADDITION

DADE COUNTY



-  PROJECT AREA
-  STATE OWNED

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 Cost

Projected start-up cost for Dade County:

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>FCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$ 40,000	-0-	\$ 9,000	\$ 7,000	\$ 18,000	\$ 74,000

The Division of Recreation and Parks has not budgeted start-up costs for this project.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	6
Letters of general support.....	3082
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	16
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	9

OTHER

Coordination

This project is being pursued with Dade County under a Joint Acquisition Agreement as a bargain purchase.

In May 1990, Dade County voters approved a referendum which will increase the ad valorem tax by .75 mill for 2 years. This millage is expected to generate approximate \$90.0 million specifically for the acquisition and management of environmentally endangered lands.

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.

Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
0	210	0	\$ 3,034,550

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 Snead Island. This project lies within Senate District 24 and House District 67. It is also within the jurisdictions of the Southwest Florida Water Management District and the Tampa Bay Regional Planning Council.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

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.

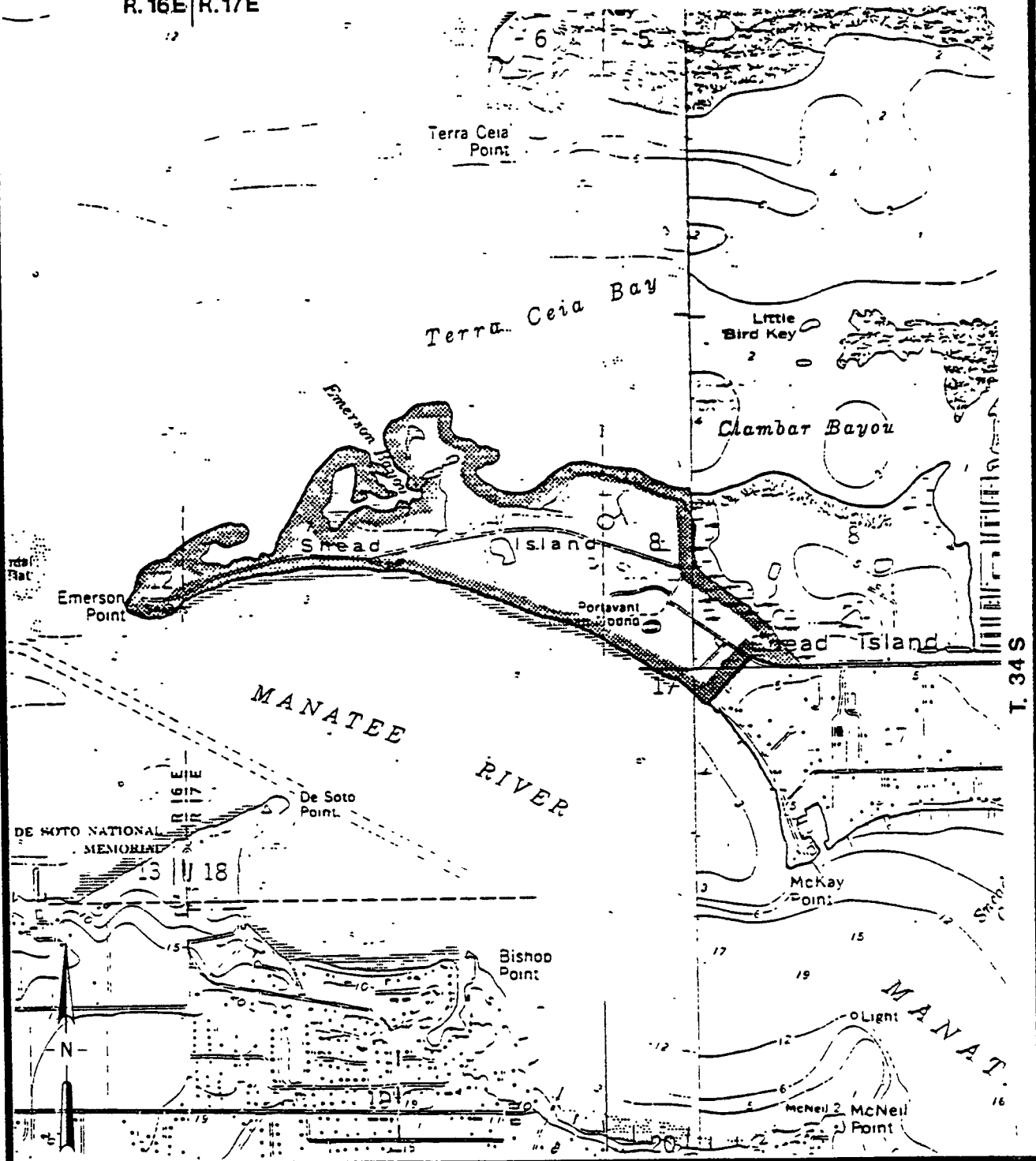
The extreme western end of the site is currently used as a boat landing. Fishing and crabbing are popular recreational activities in the adjacent waters. Educational/interpretive opportunities should be developed to help increase the public's appreciation of the significant estuarine and archaeological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

OWNERSHIP

The tract is divided among three owners in ten parcels with one major owner - Almaridon Trust, over 90% of project area. The Norris family is the controlling interest in the Almaridon Trust. Negotiations are underway; tentative agreement reached.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

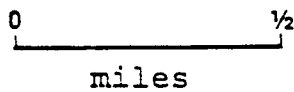
Three acres at the southwestern tip of the tract are the site of an abandoned condominium project. Very little work has been completed at the site and the county declared the building permit and wastewater treatment package plant permit invalid. Under existing zoning designations, 1,039 residential units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



EMERSON POINT

MANATEE

COUNTY



PROJECT BOUNDARY

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 \$3,034,550.

Management Cost

Projected start-up cost for Manatee County:

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>FCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
-0-	\$ 6,000	-0-	\$ 13,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 29,000

The Division of Recreation and Parks and the Division of Historical Resources have not budgeted start-up costs for this project.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	4
Letters of general support.....	1719
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials..	23
Letters of support from local and state conservation organizations.	26

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.

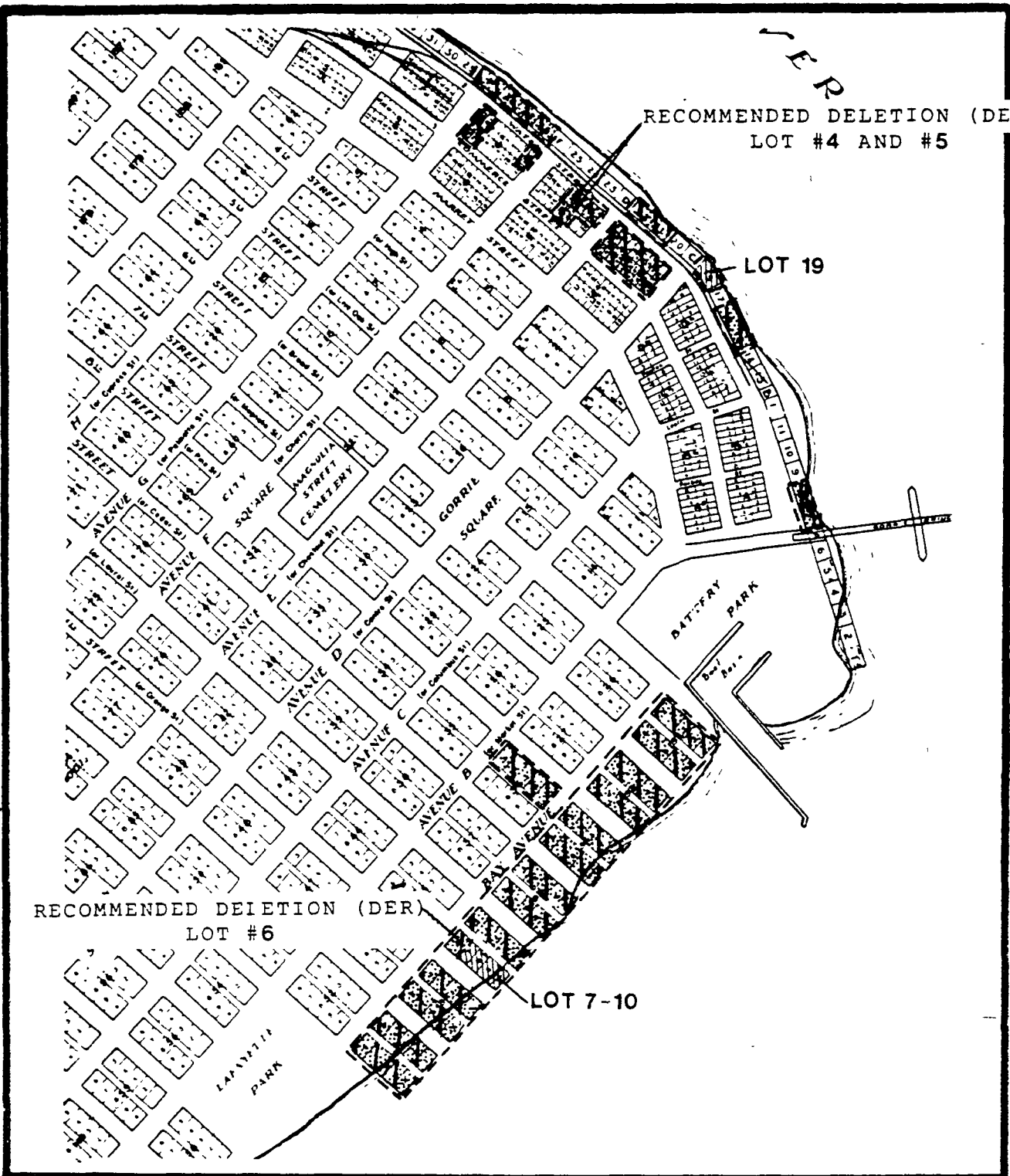
As information is gleaned from the archaeological resources of the project, efforts should be made to facilitate the public interpretation of these resources.

FINAL EVALUATION SUSPENDED PENDING FURTHER INFORMATION

<u>Project</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Page</u>
Apalachicola Historic Working Waterfront	Franklin	283
Yamato Scrub	Palm Beach	284

PROJECTS QUALIFYING FOR INCLUSION ON THE CARL PRIORITY LIST
(Ranked below 60)
THAT WILL BE RECONSIDERED DURING THE NEXT CYCLE

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Page</u>
61.	Waddell's Mill Pond	Jackson	285
62.	Estero Bay	Lee	286
63.	The Barnacle Addition	Dade	287
64.	Spring Hammock	Seminole	288
65.	Rotenberger/Seminole Indian Lands	Palm Beach/Broward	289
66.	Andrews Tract	Levy	290
67.	St. Johns River	Lake	291
68.	Carlton Half-Moon Ranch	Sumter	292
69.	Sugarloaf Hammock	Monroe	293
70.	Julington/Durbin Creeks	Duval	294
71.	Goldy/Bellemead	Volusia	295
72.	St. Michael's Landing	Bay	296
73.	Cedar Key Scrub	Levy	297
74.	Withlacoochee	Sumter	298
75.	Deer Lake Parcel	Walton	299
76.	Mullet Creek Islands	Brevard	300
77.	Rainbow River	Marion	301
78.	Wekiva River Buffers	Seminole	302
79.	Lochloosa Wildlife	Alachua	303
80.	Cockroach Bay	Hillsborough	304
81.	Holmes Avenue Scrub	Highlands	305
82.	Bald Point Road	Franklin	306
83.	St. Augustine Beach	St. Johns	307
84.	El Destino	Jefferson	308
85.	Ohio Key South	Monroe	309
86.	Fort George Island	Duval	310
87.	Key West Salt Ponds	Monroe	311
88.	Emeralda Marsh	Lake	312
89.	Wakulla Springs	Wakulla	313
90.	Princess Place	Flagler	314
91.	Canaveral Industrial Park	Brevard	315
92.	Silver Glen Springs	Lake	316
93.	Old Leon Moss Ranch	Palm Beach	317



APALACHICOLA HISTORIC WORKING WATERFRONT

FRANKLIN

COUNTY



LOT 4,5,6 RECOMMENDED DELETION (DER)



RECOMMENDED ADDITION (DER)
(LOT 7,8,9,10,19)



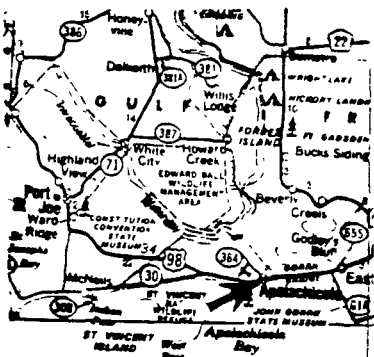
ORIGINAL PROPOSAL

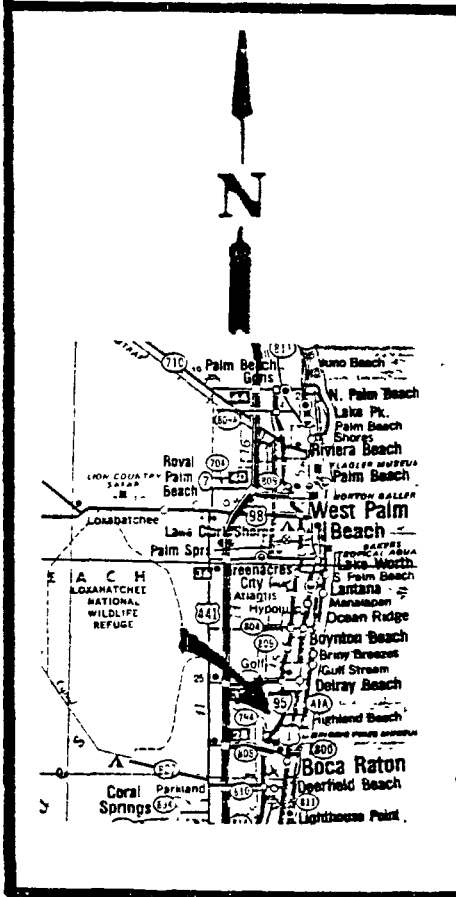
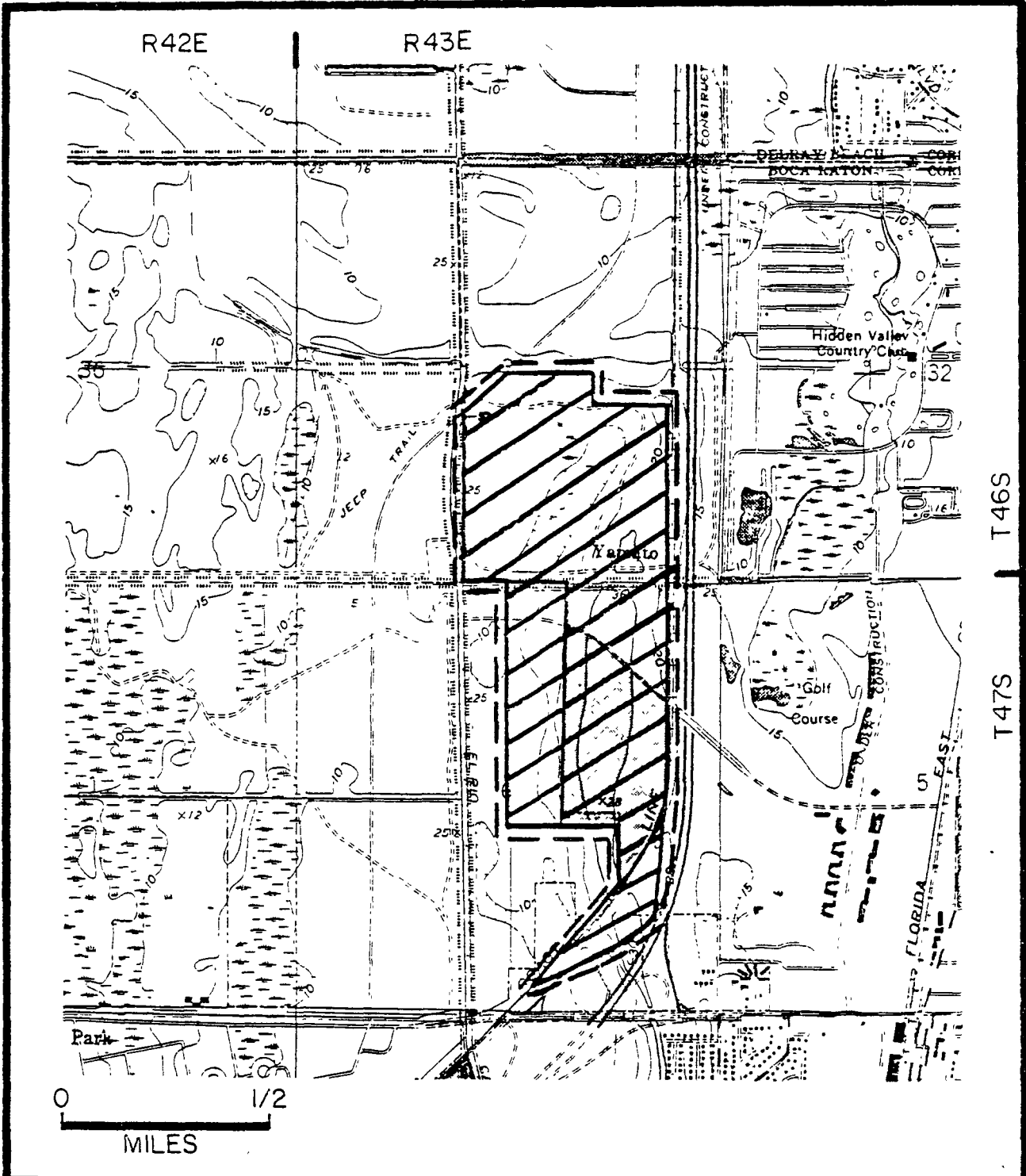


PROPOSED AREA (FNAI)



RESOURCE PLANNING BOUNDARY

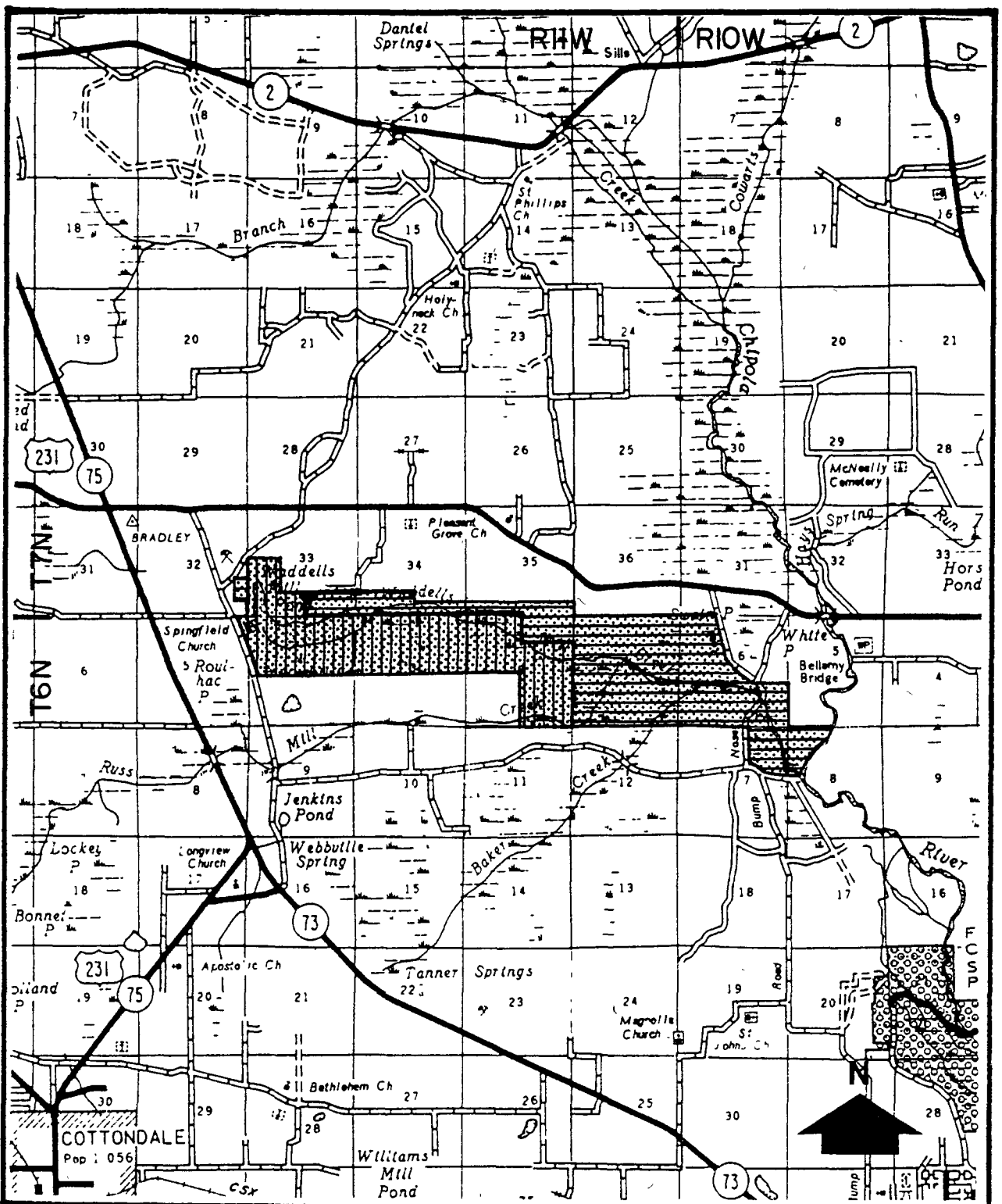




YAMATO SCRUB

PALM BEACH COUNTY

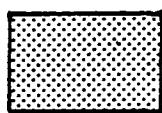
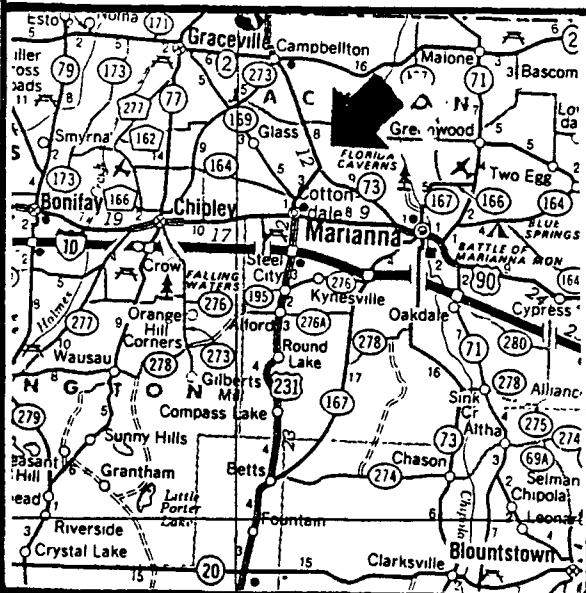
	ORIGINAL PROJECT
	FUTURE PRIORITY ACQUISITION AREA (FNAI)
	RESOURCE PLANNING BOUNDARY



WADDELL'S MILL POND

JACKSON

COUNTY



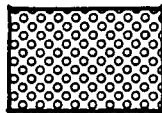
PROJECT AREA



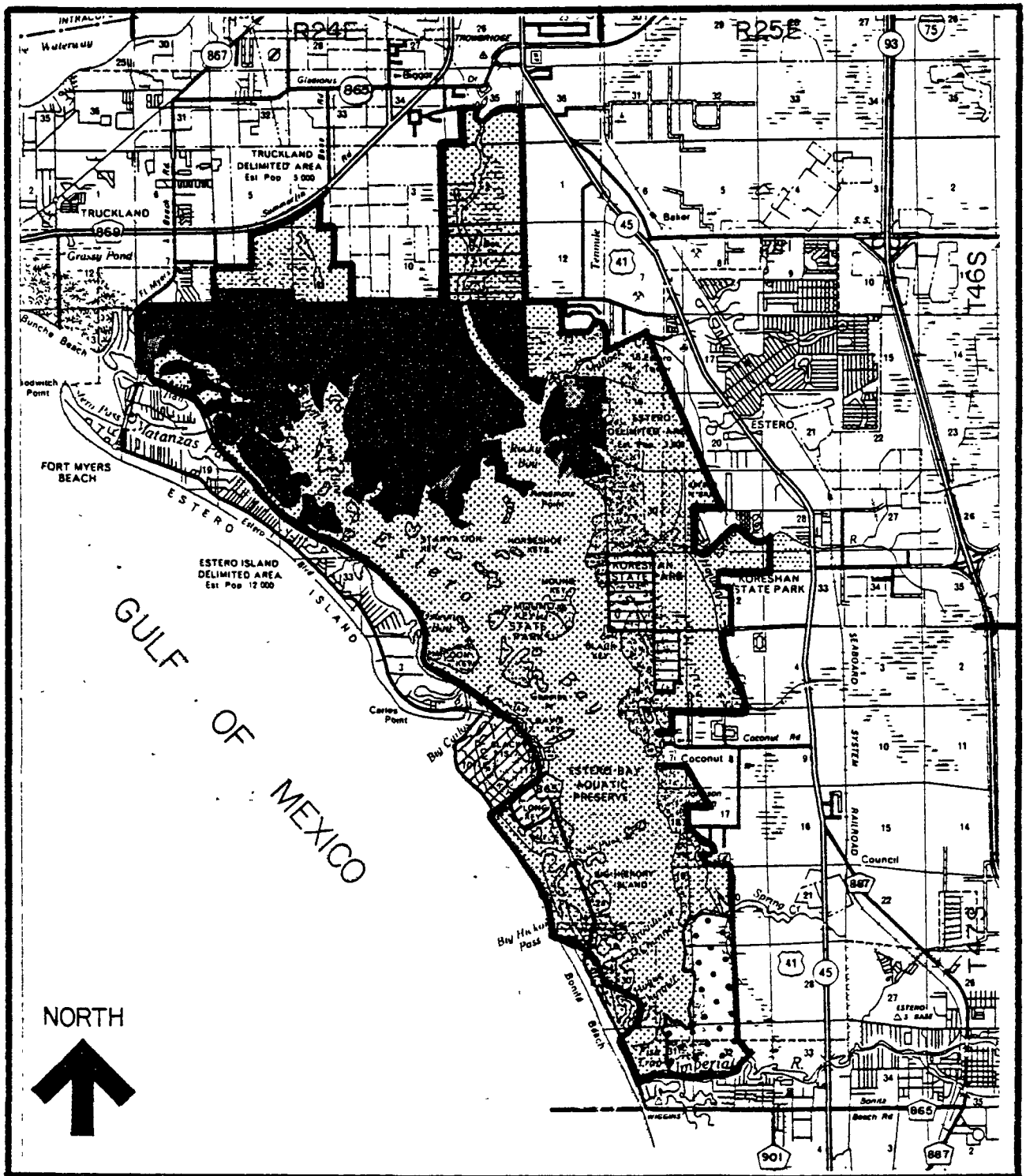
PHASE I



PHASE II



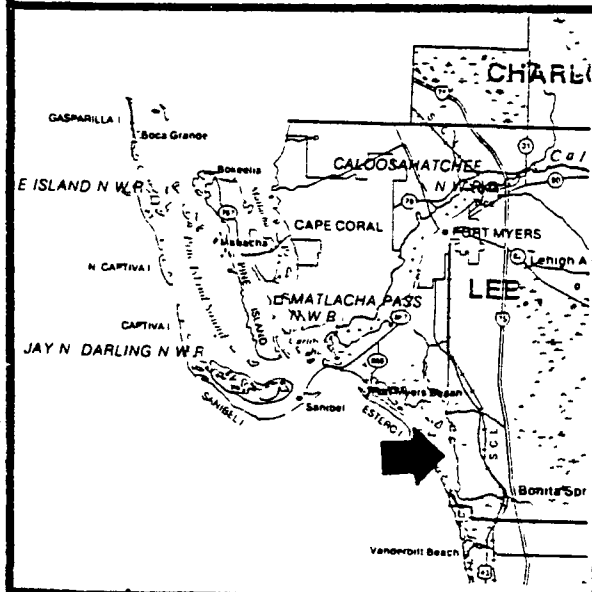
STATE OWNED

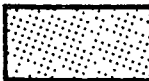



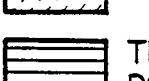





NORTH



ESTERO BAY
AQUATIC PRESERVE BUFFER
LEE COUNTY



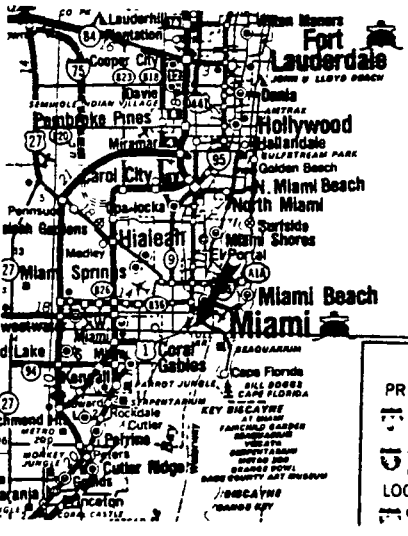
-  PROJECT AREA
-  UNDER OPTION
-  STATE OWNED
-  COUNTY OWNED
-  TNC DONATION
-  NATURE CONSERVANCY PRESERVE
-  DELETED
-  PROJECT BOUNDARY



THE BARNACLE ADDITION

DADE

COUNTY



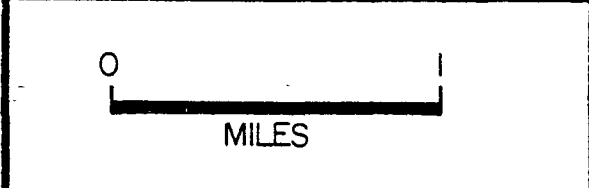
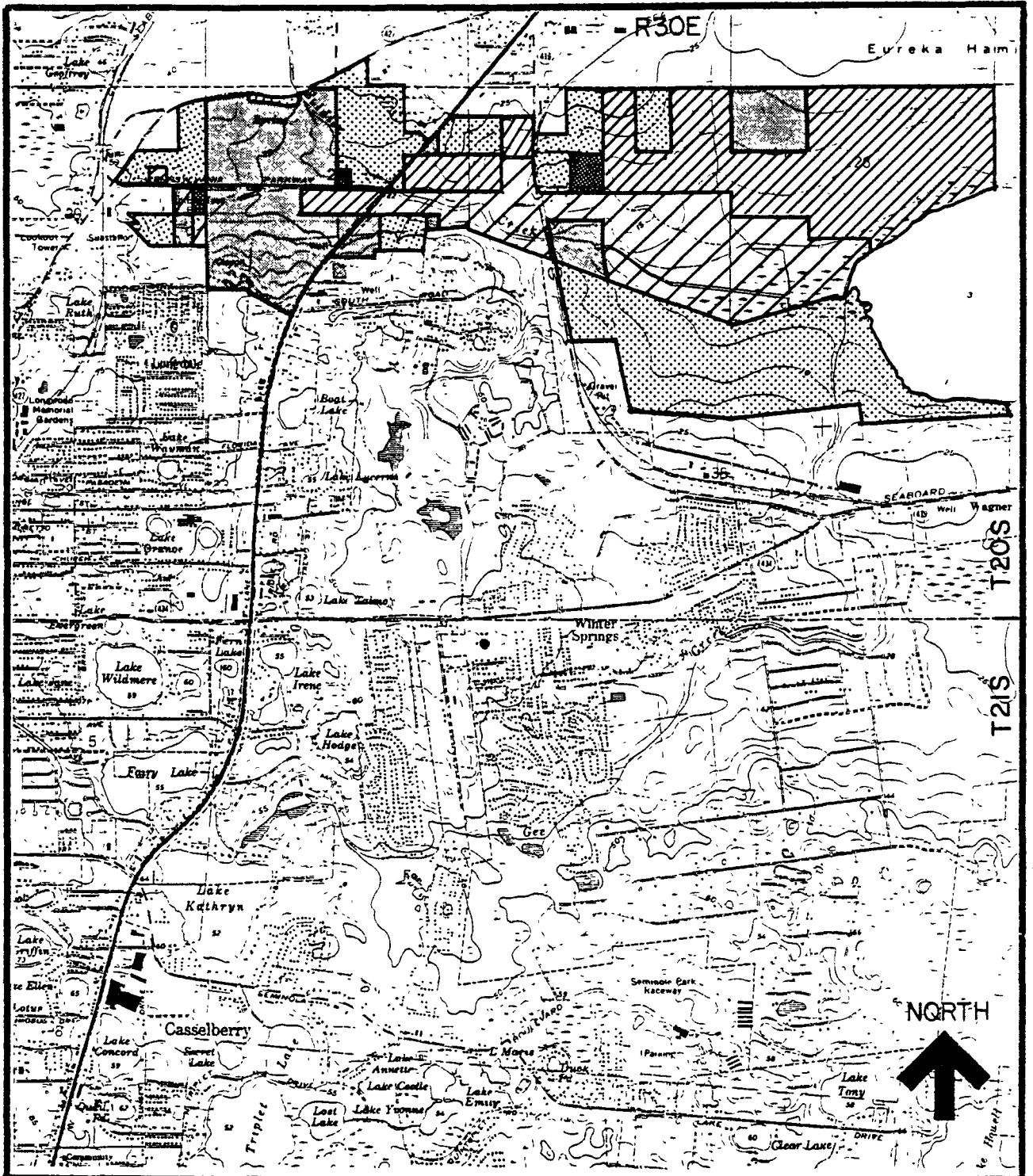
PEACOCK PARK (COUNTY-OWNED)



THE BARNACLE ADDITION

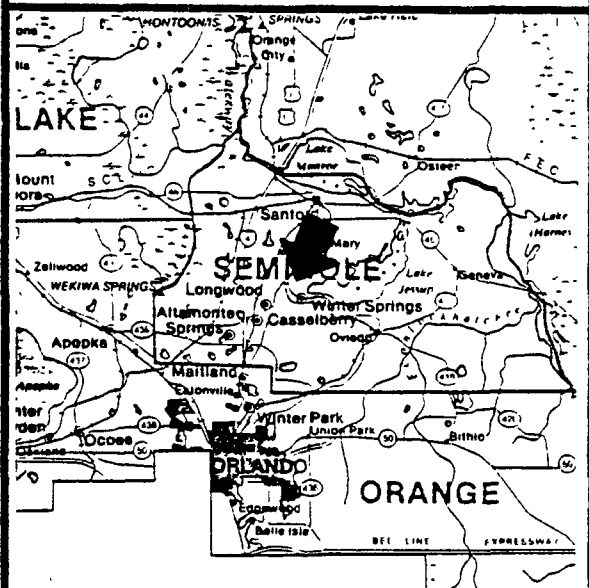


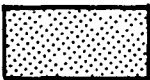


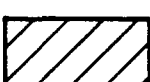

THE BARNACLE (STATE OWNED)

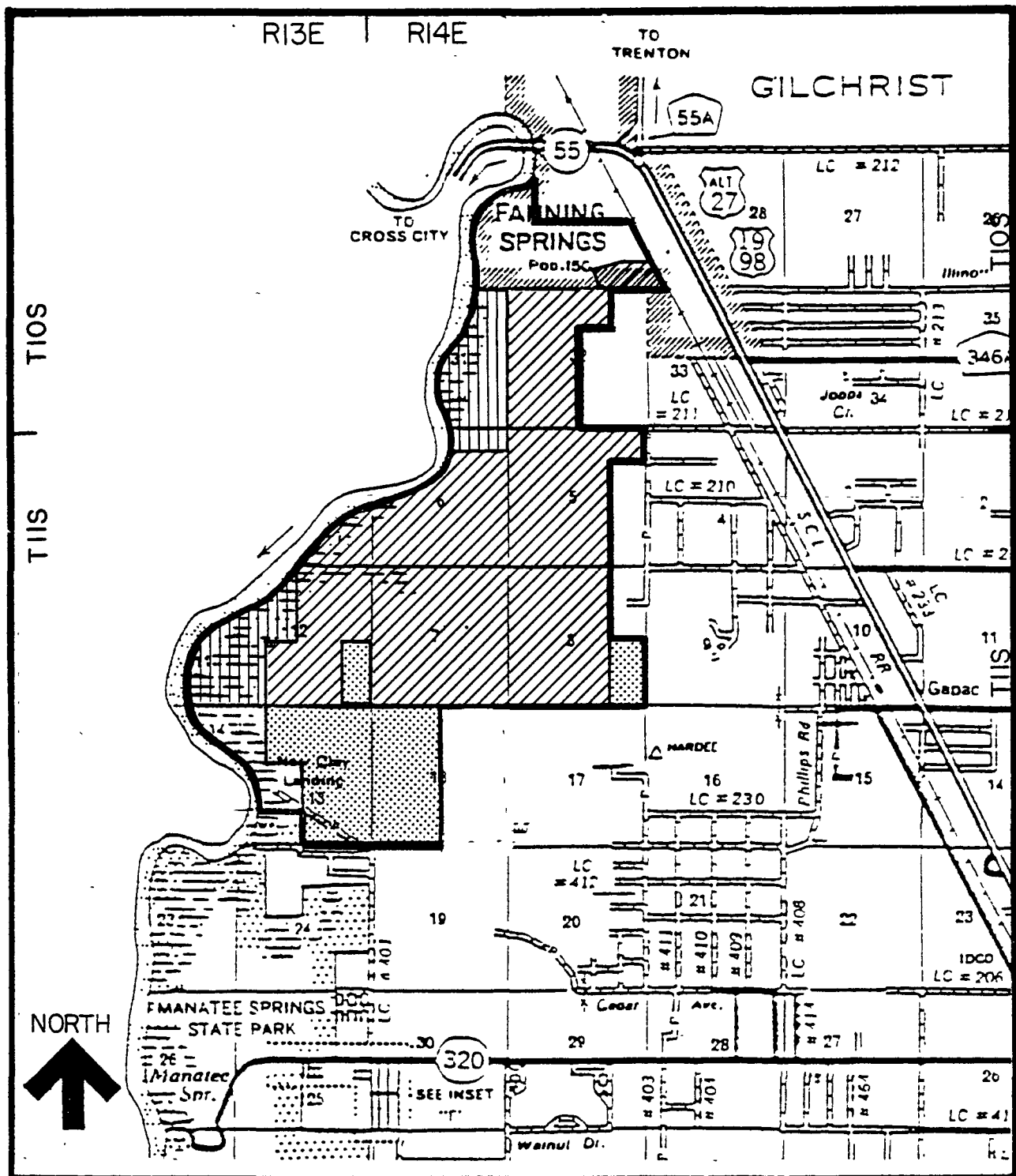


SPRING HAMMOCK

SEMINOLE COUNTY



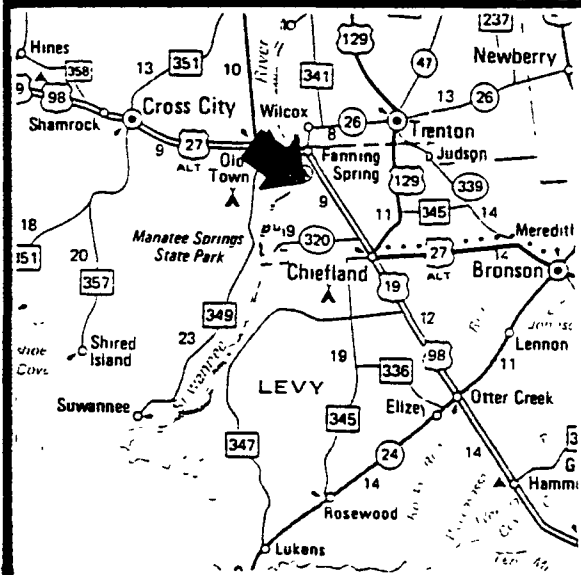
-  PROJECT AREA
-  PROJECT AREA UNDER OPTION
-  STATE OWNED
-  COUNTY OWNED
-  OUT PARCELS


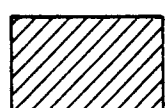
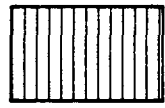
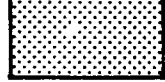


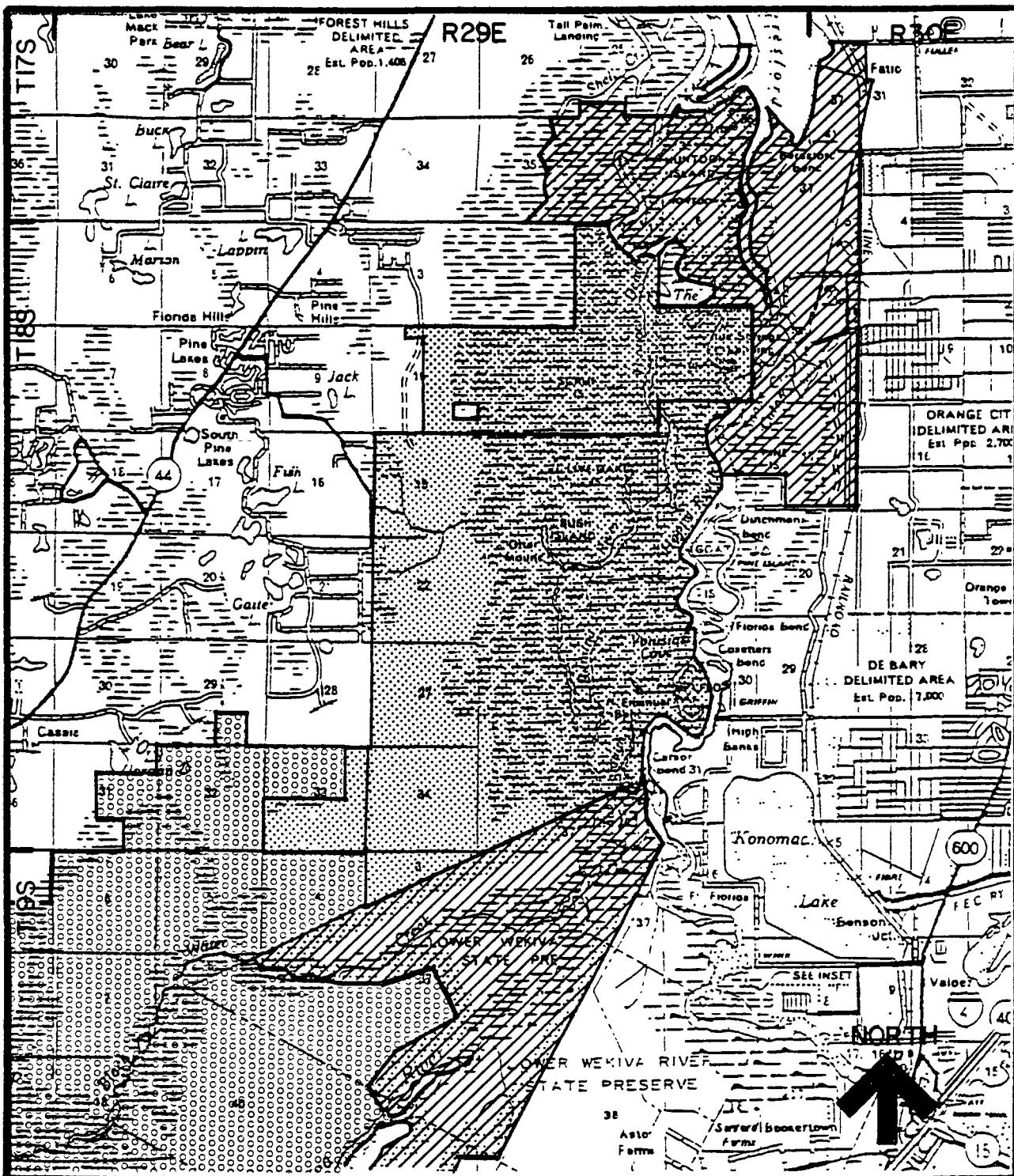
ANDREWS TRACT

LEVY

COUNTY



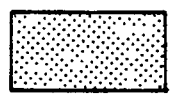
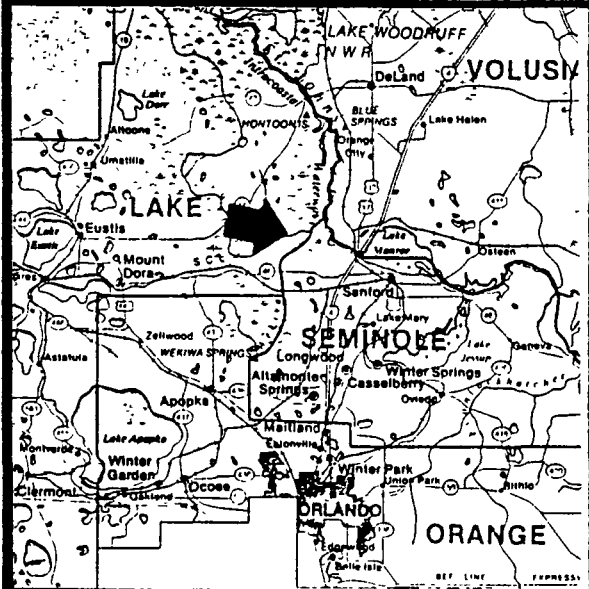
-  PROJECT BOUNDARY
-  STATE OWNED
-  WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT OWNED
-  PROJECT AREA (PHASE I)



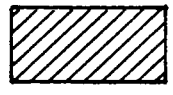
ST. JOHNS RIVER

LAKE/VOLUSIA

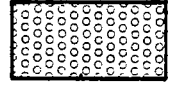
COUNTIES



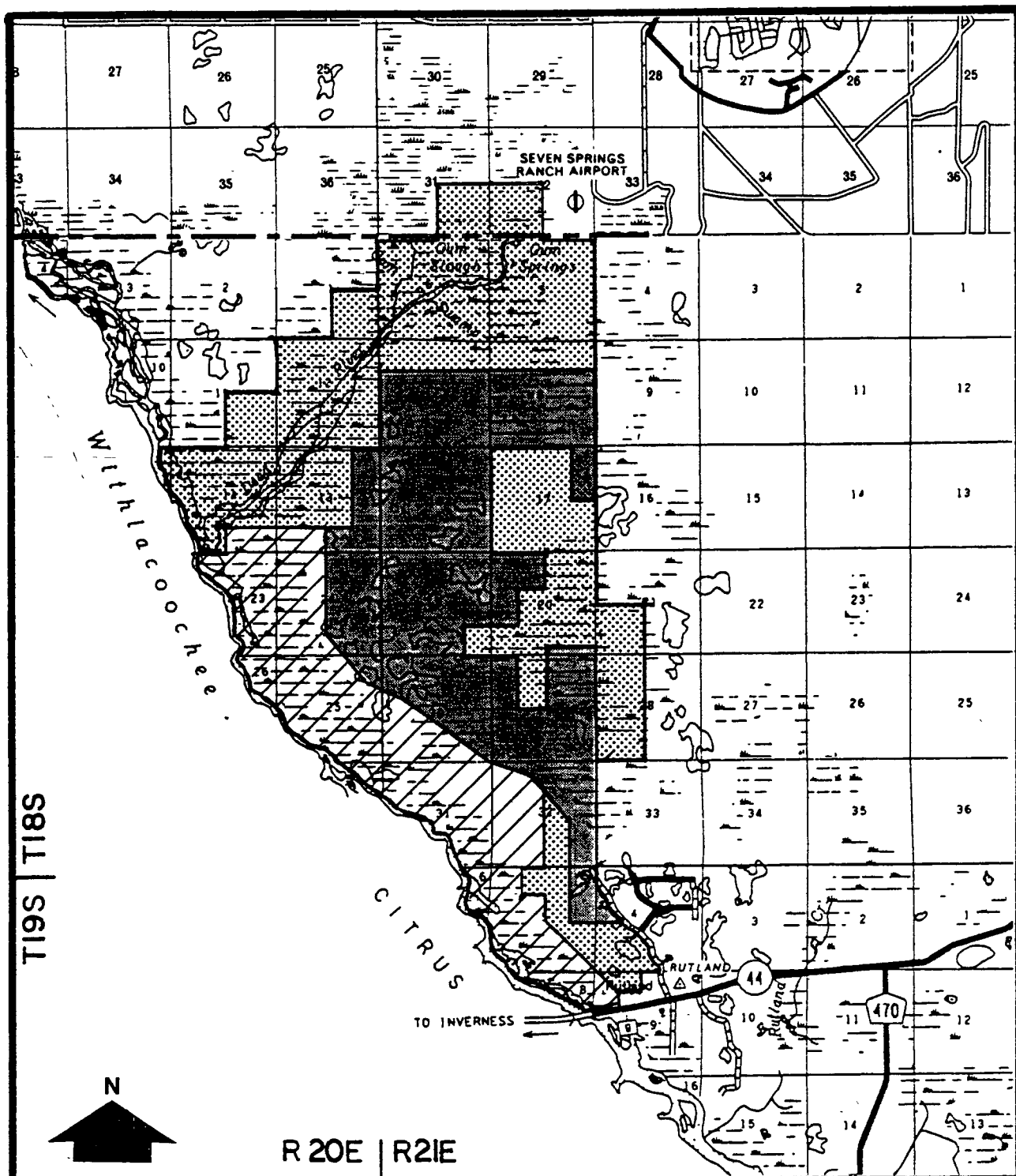
PROJECT AREA



STATE OWNED



SEMINOLE WOODS
(CARL PROJECT)



T19S | T18S

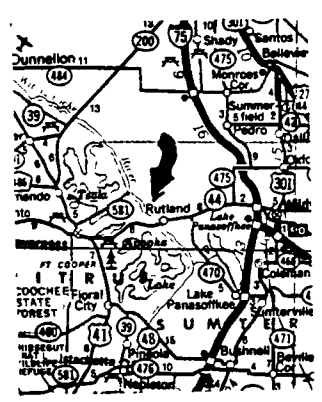


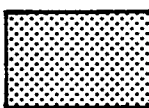


R 20E | R21E

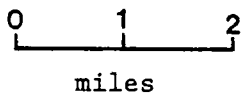


CARLTON HALF MOON RANCH

SUMTER COUNTY



-  PROJECT AREA
-  STATE OWNED
-  PURCHASED BY THE
SOUTHWEST FLORIDA
WATER MANAGEMENT
DISTRICT



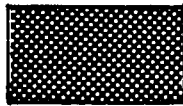
SUGARLOAF HAMMOCK

MONROE

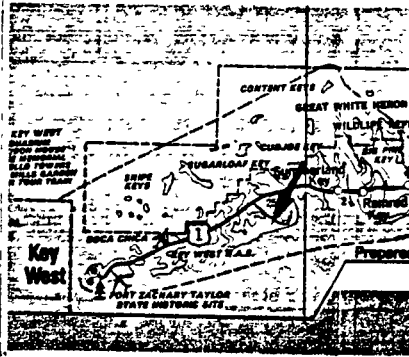
COUNTY

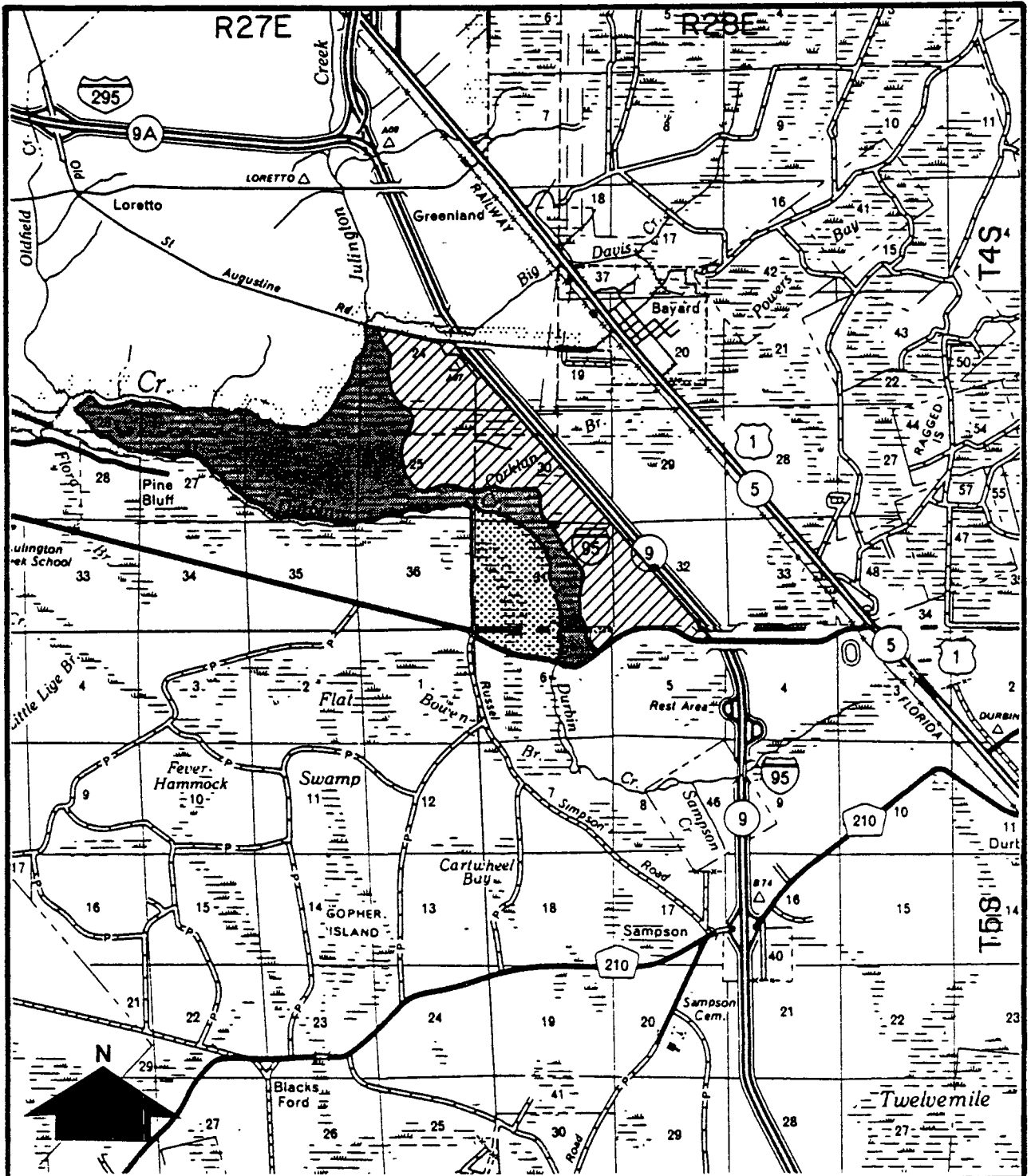


PROJECT AREA



RECOMMENDED DELETIONS





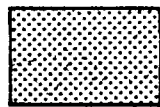
JULINGTON/DURBIN CREEKS

DUVAL

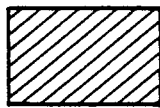
COUNTY



PROJECT AREA

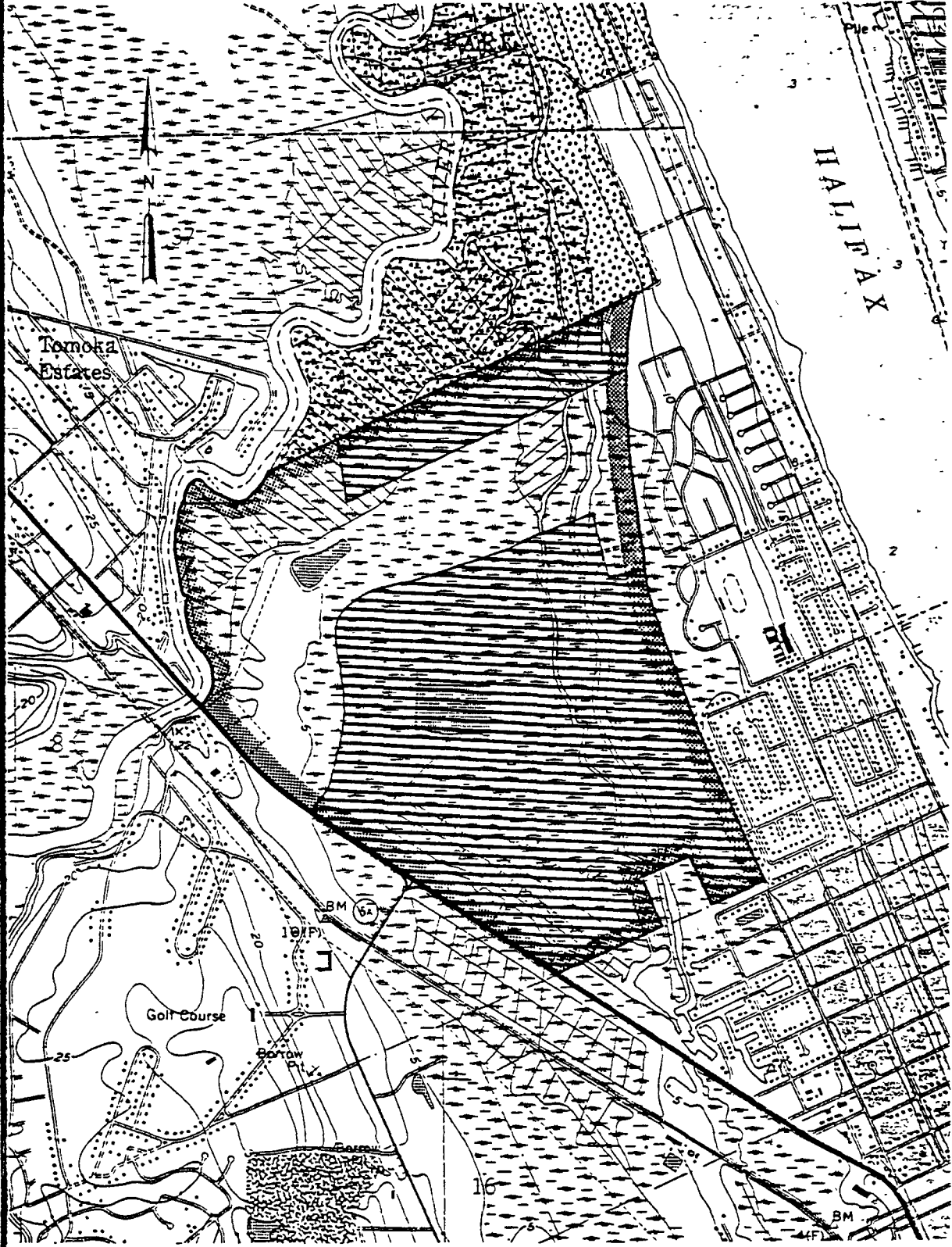


RECOMMENDED ADDITION



RECOMMENDED DELETION

R. 32

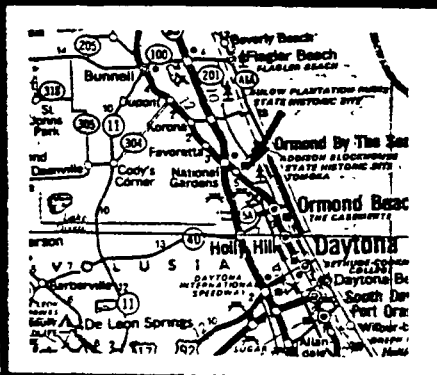
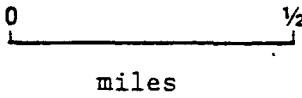


T. 14

GOLDY AND BELLEMEADE

VOLUSIA

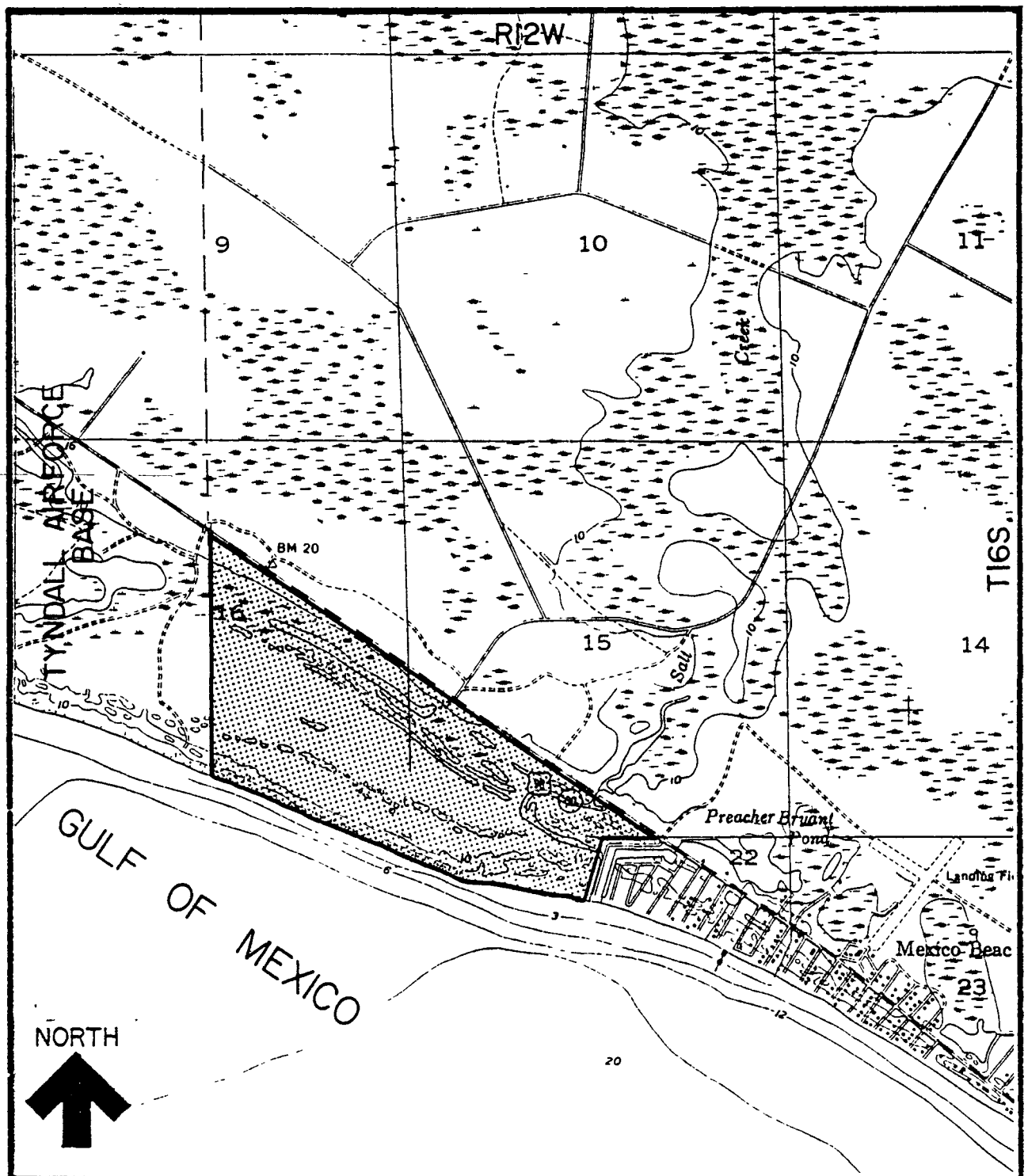
COUNTY



PROJECT AREA

STATE OWNED

COUNTY OWNED



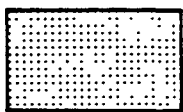
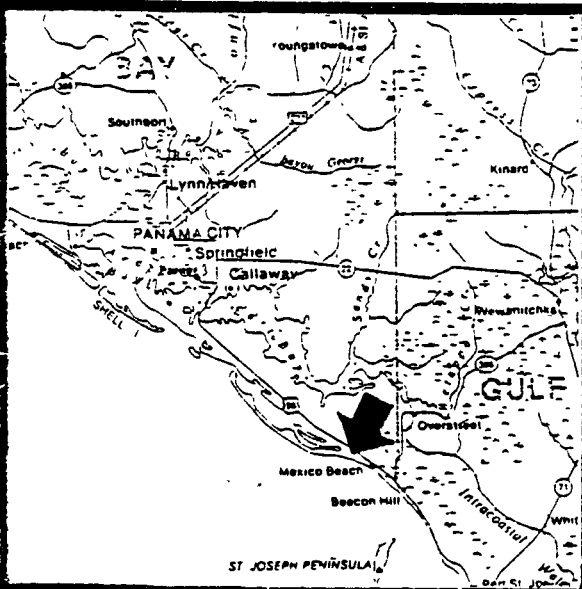
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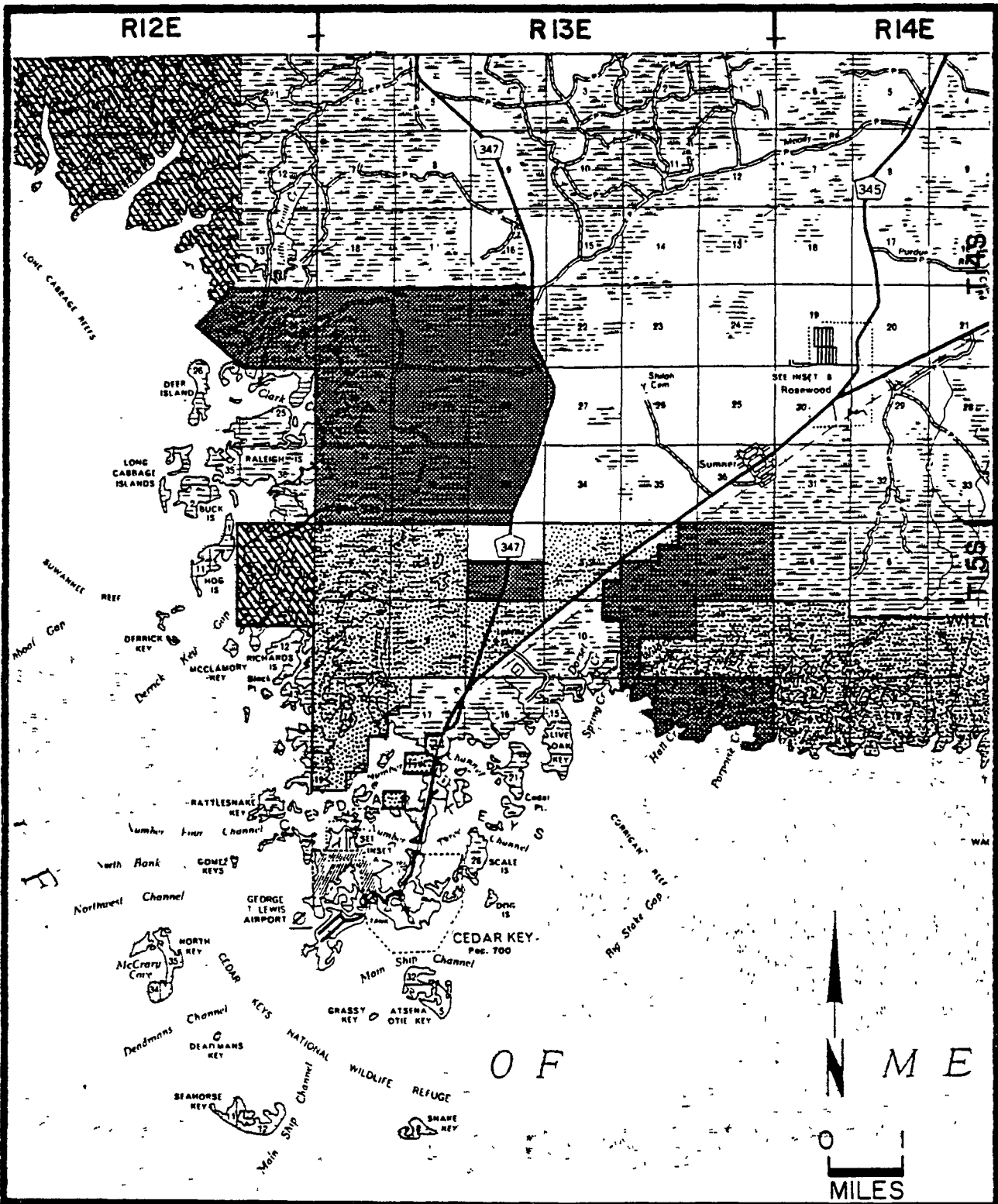
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BAY

COUNTY



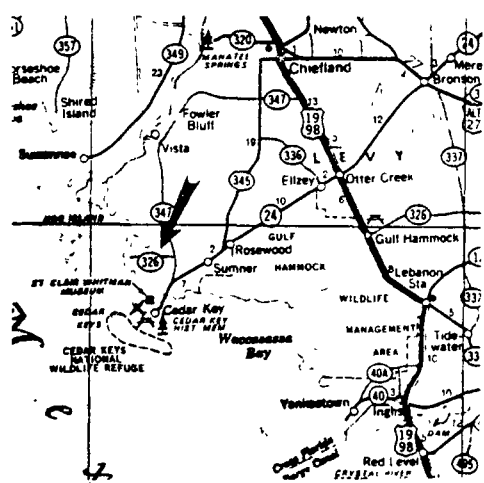
PROJECT AREA






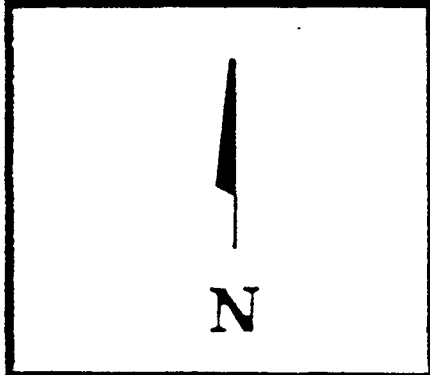
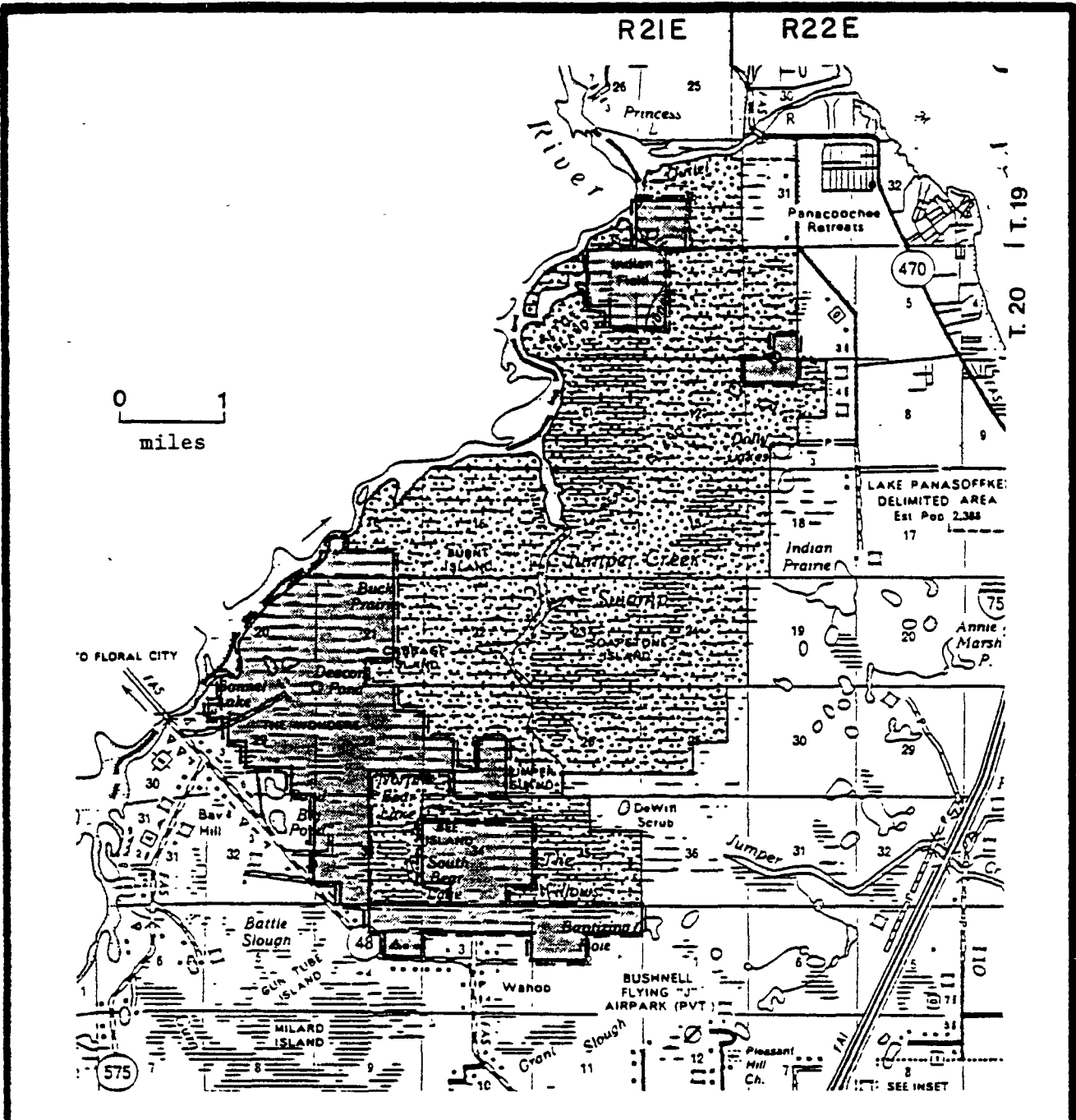
CEDAR KEY SCRUB

LEVY

COUNTY



-  PROJECT AREA
-  STATE OWNED
-  FEDERAL OWNED



WITHLACOOCHEE

SUMTER COUNTY

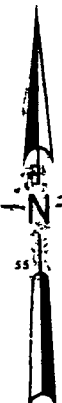
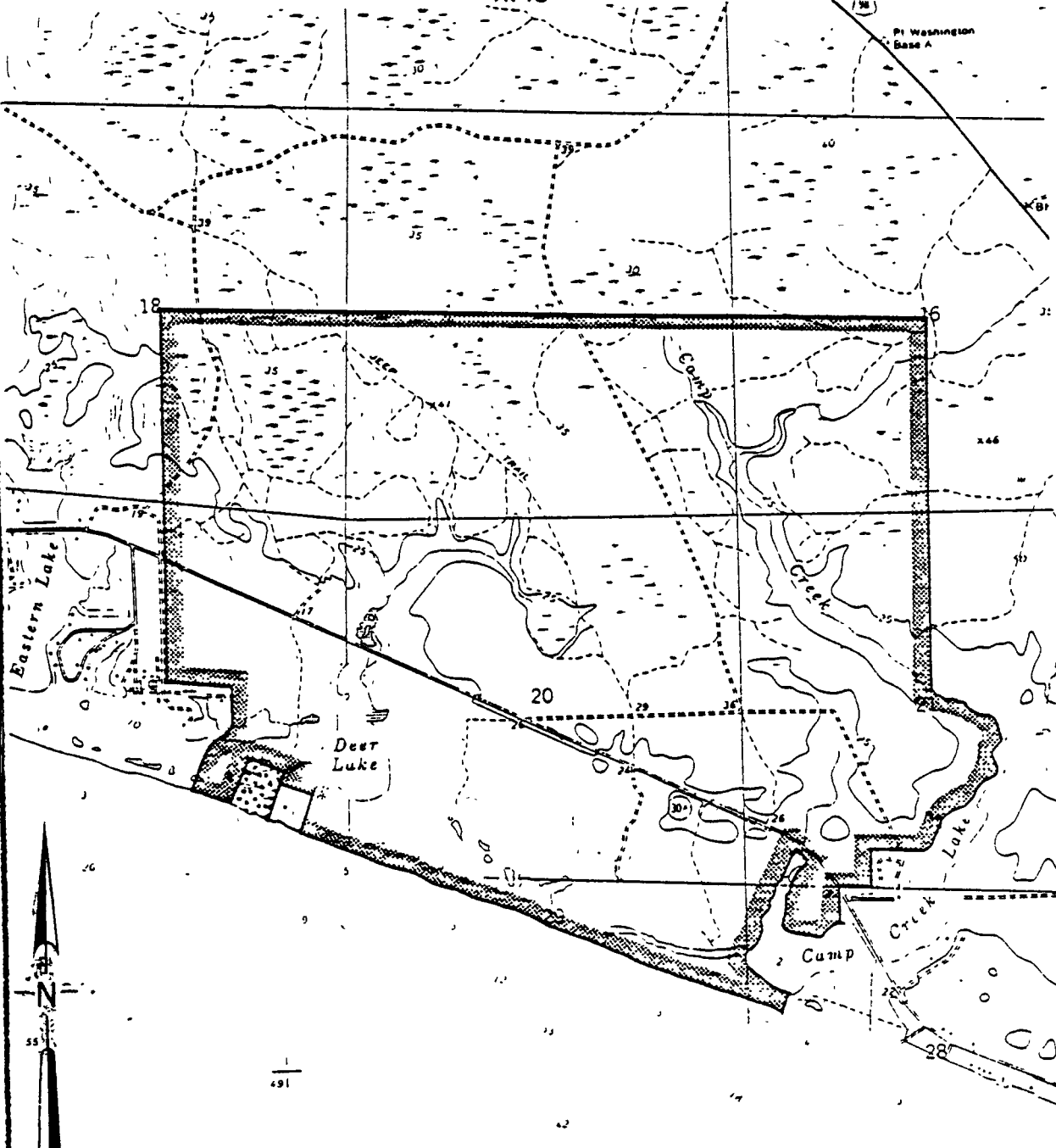


STATE OWNED
 PROJECT AREA

R. 18

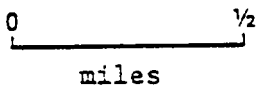
Pt. Washington
Base A

T. 2 S



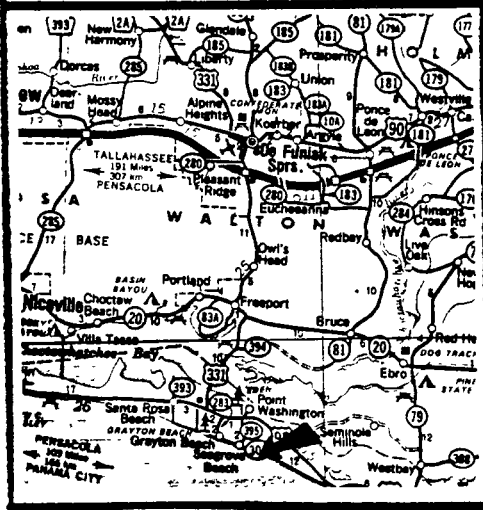
491

DEER LAKE PARCEL



WALTON

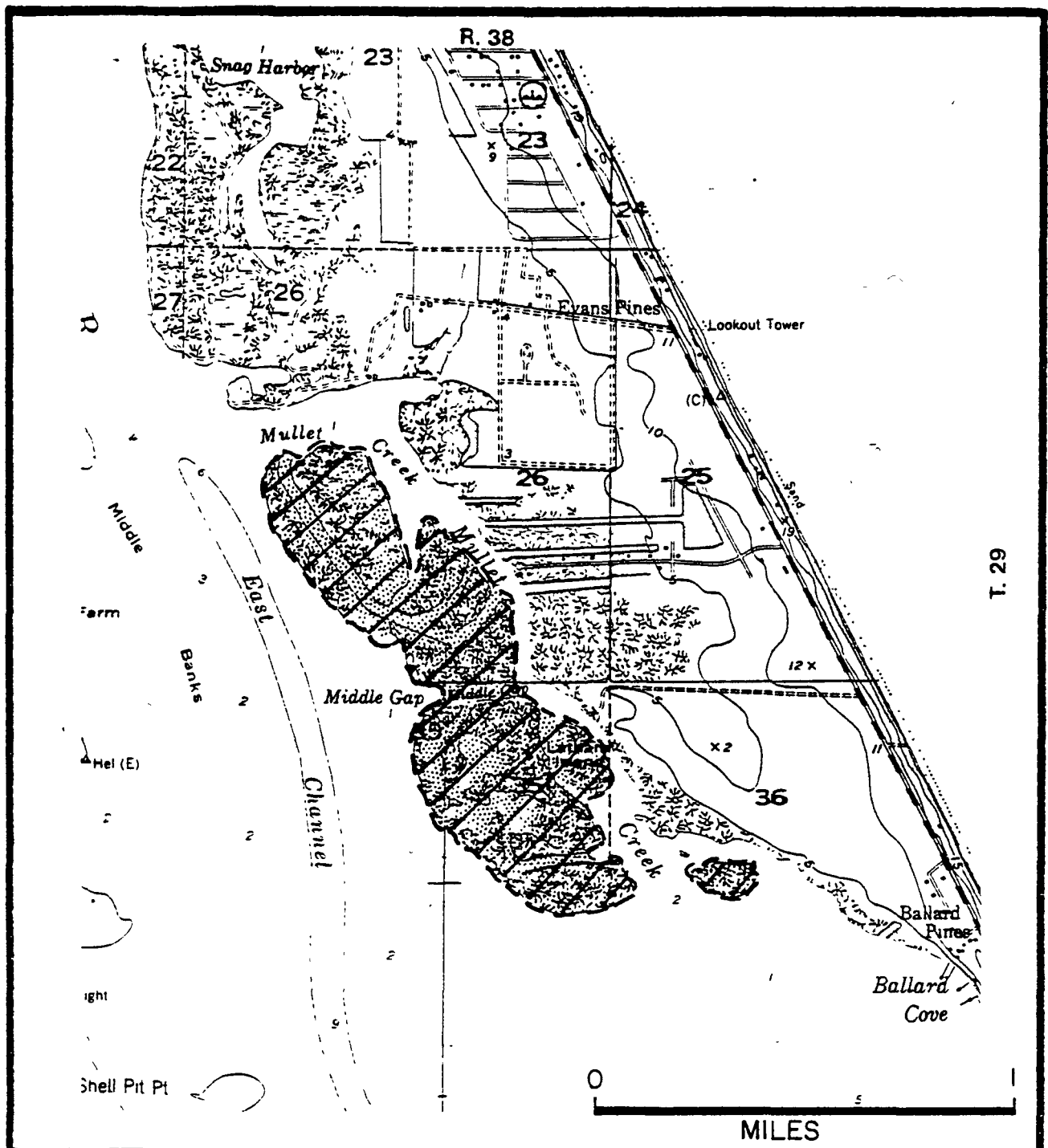
COUNTY



PROJECT BOUNDARY



STATE OWNED



MULLET CREEK ISLAND

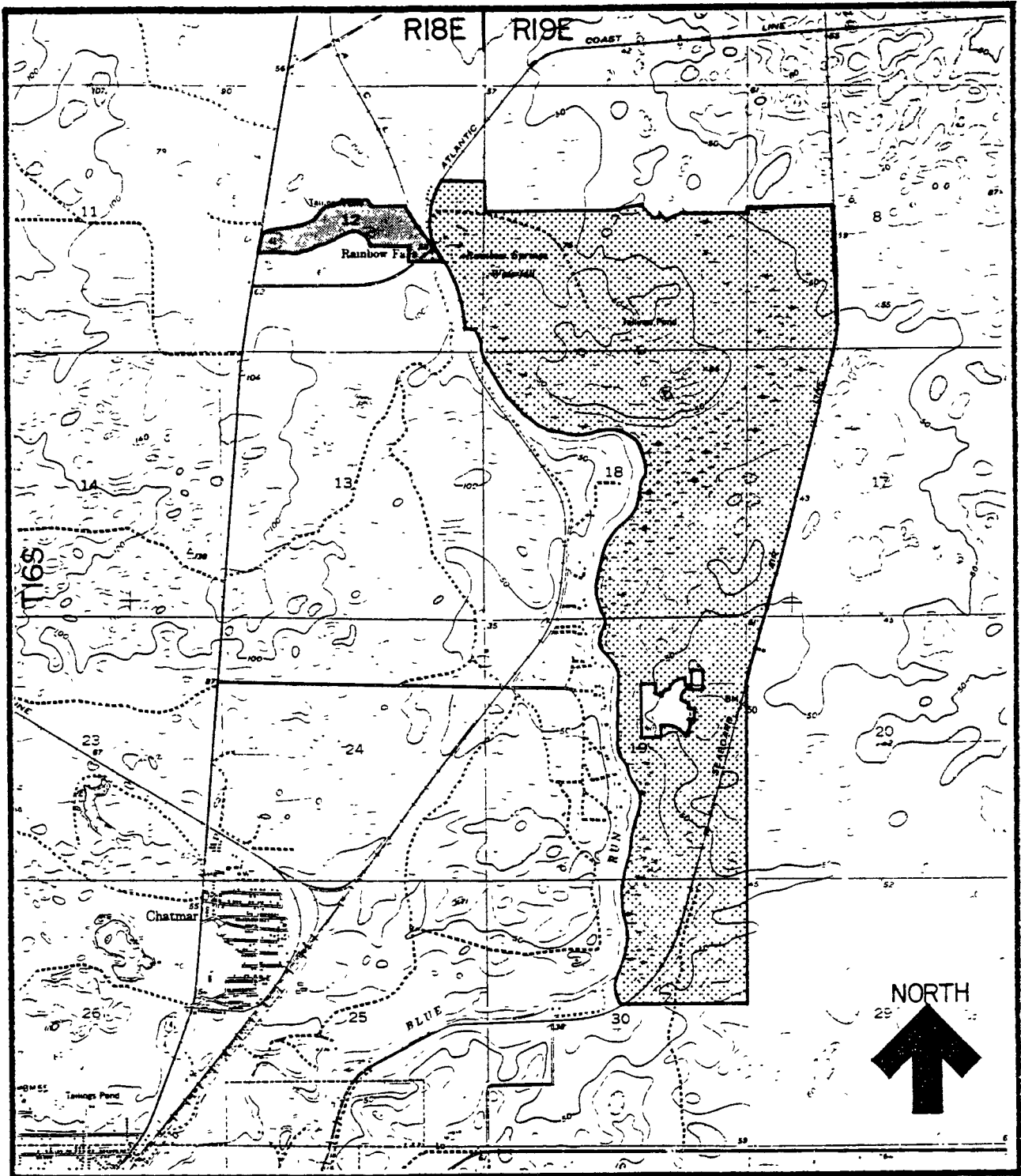
BREVARD

COUNTY

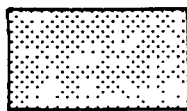
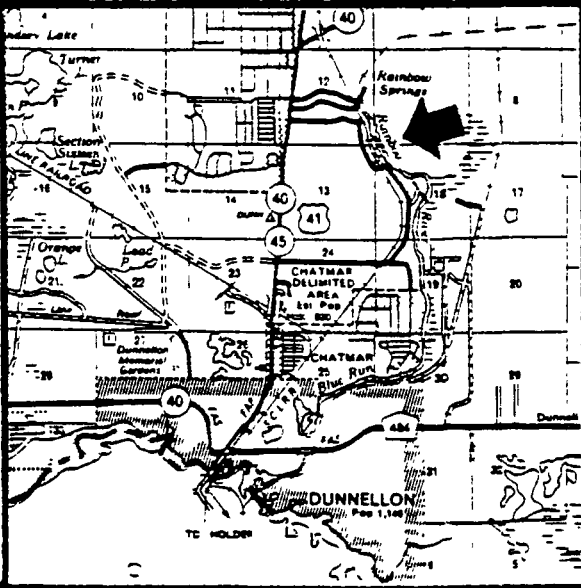


PROJECT AREA

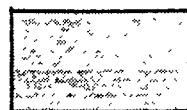




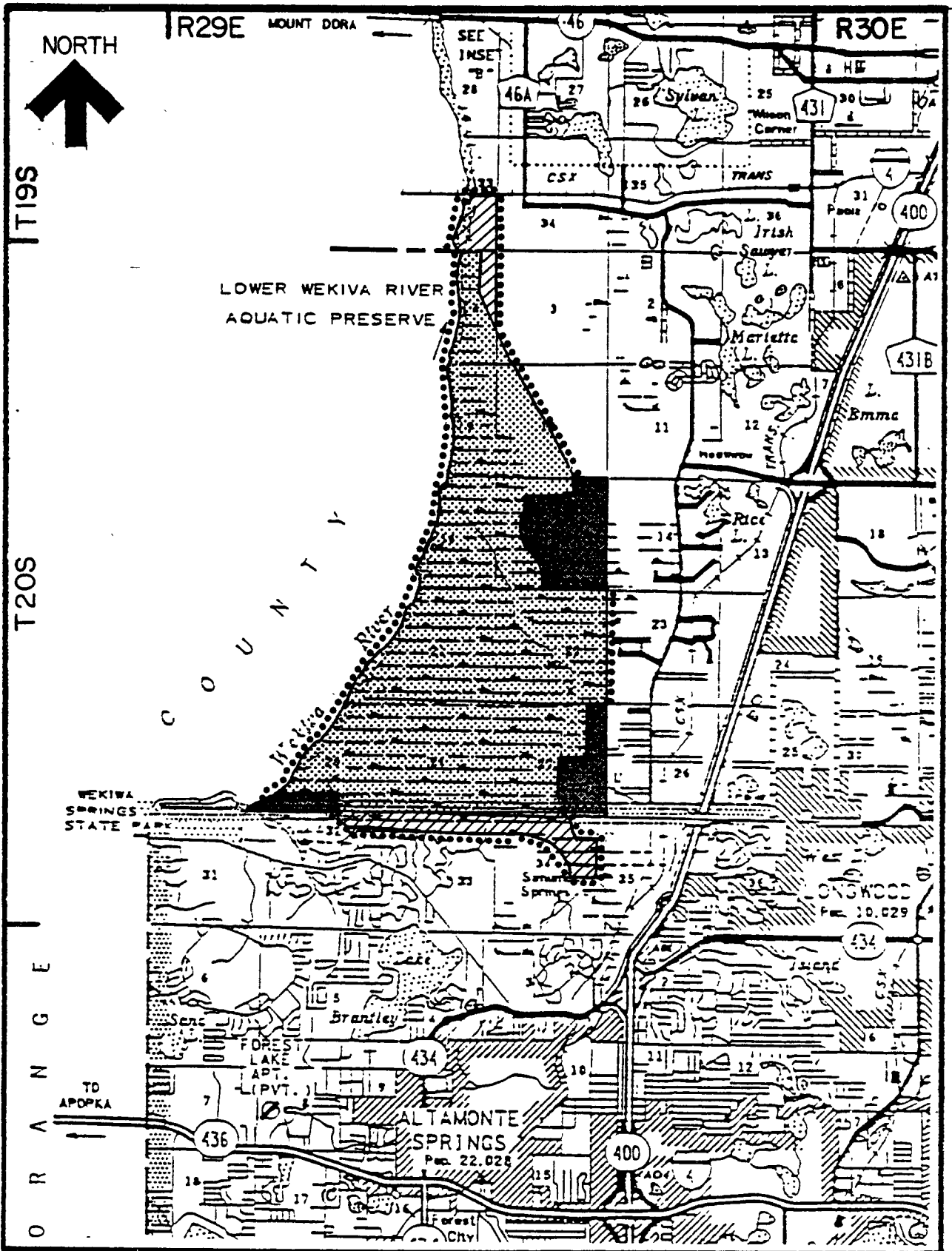
RAINBOW RIVER
MARION COUNTY



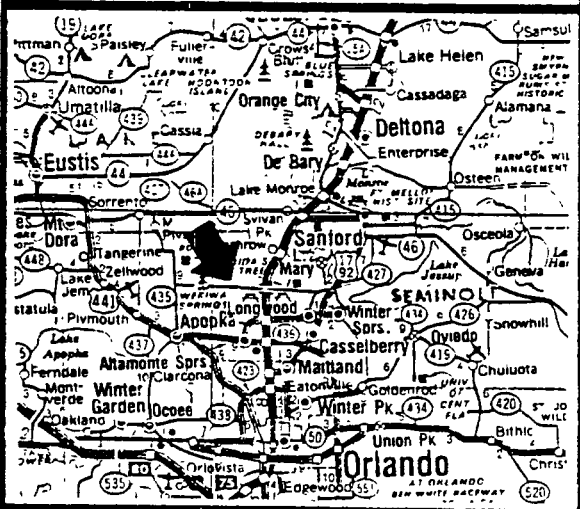
PROJECT AREA



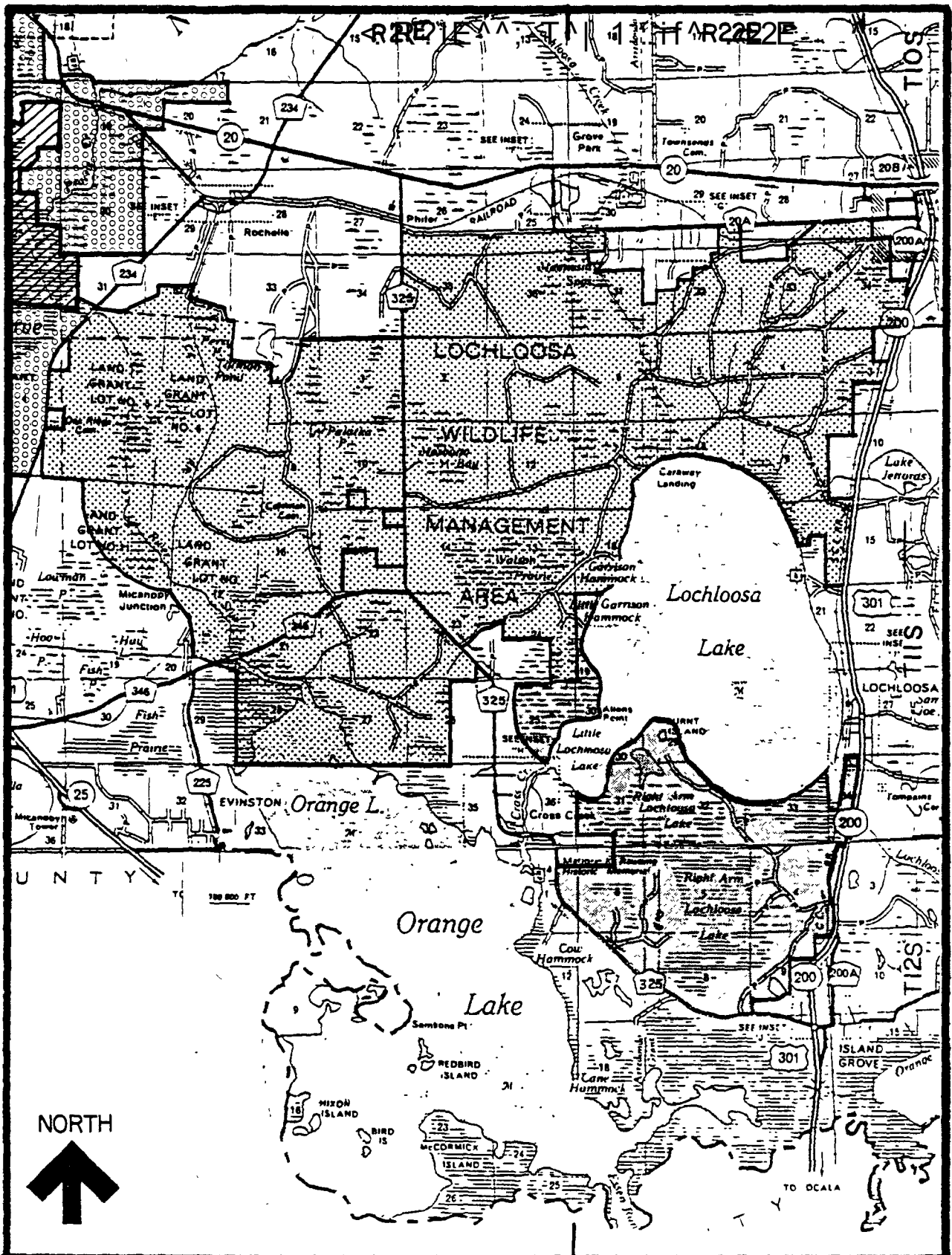
PROPOSED ADDITION



WEKIVA RIVER BUFFERS
SEMINOLE COUNTY



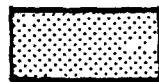
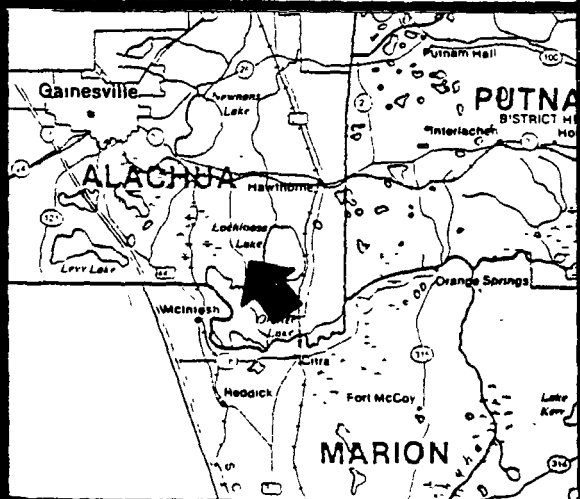
- RESOURCE PLANNING BOUNDARY
- ORIGINAL PROPOSAL
- RECOMMENDED ADDITIONS
- RECOMMENDED DELETIONS



LOCHLOOSA WILDLIFE

ALACHUA

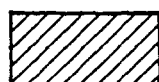
COUNTY



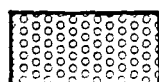
PROJECT



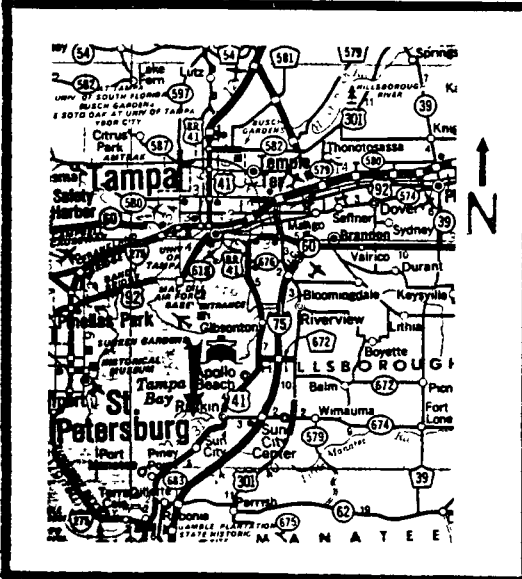
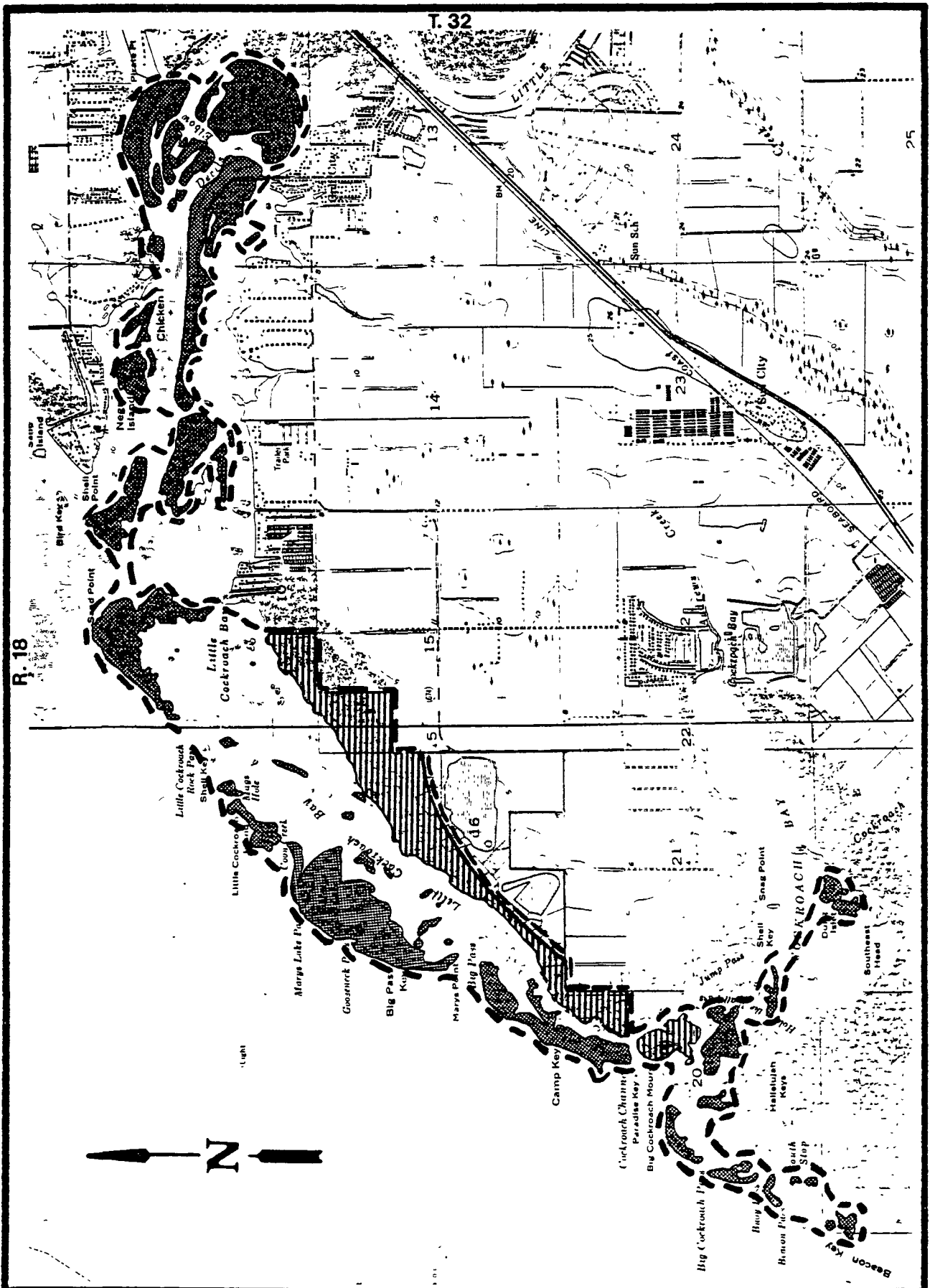
PHASE I
(CURRENT PROJECT AREA)



STATE OWNED





PAYNES PRAIRIE PROJECT

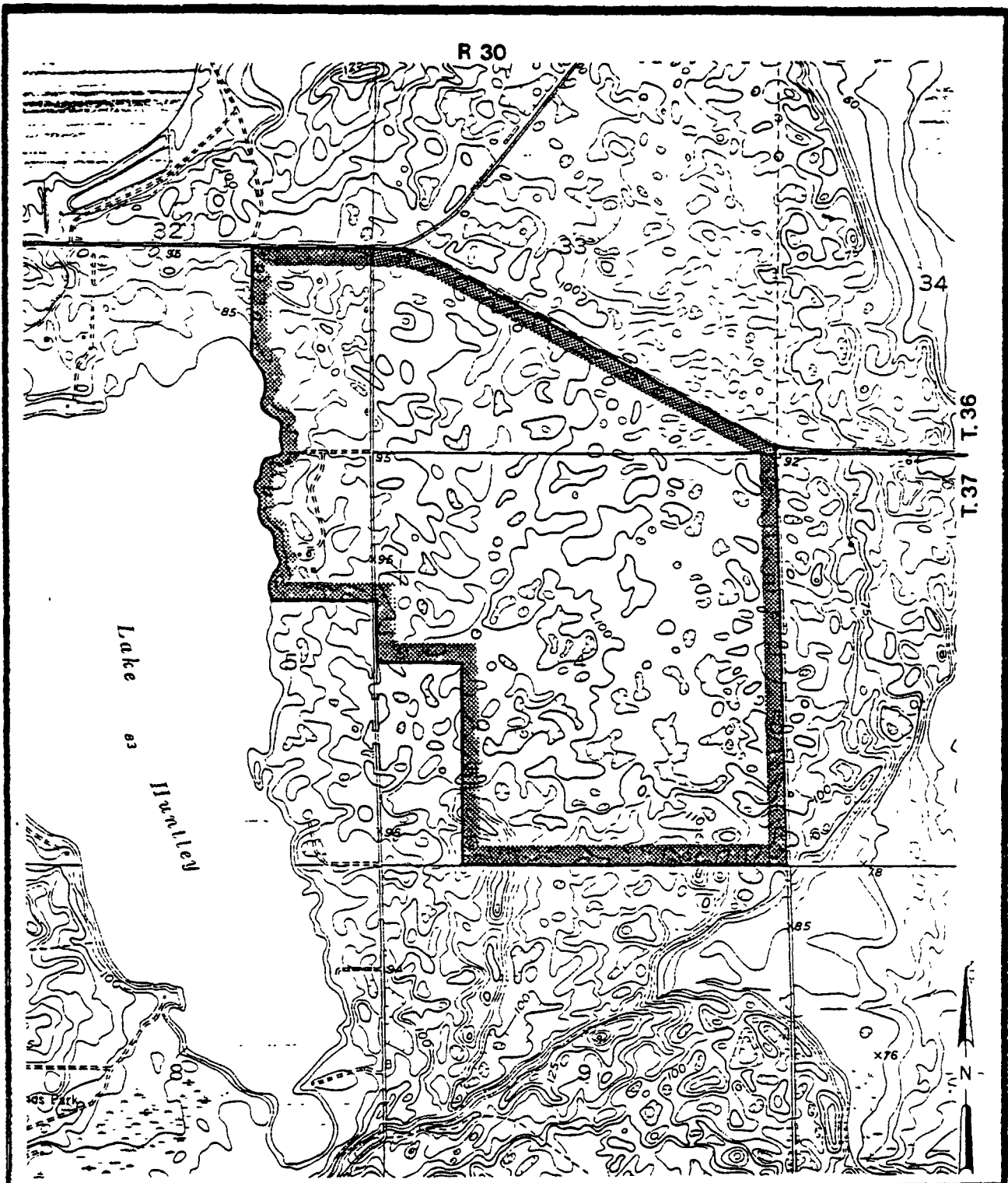


COCKROACH BAY

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY

0 ————— 1
miles

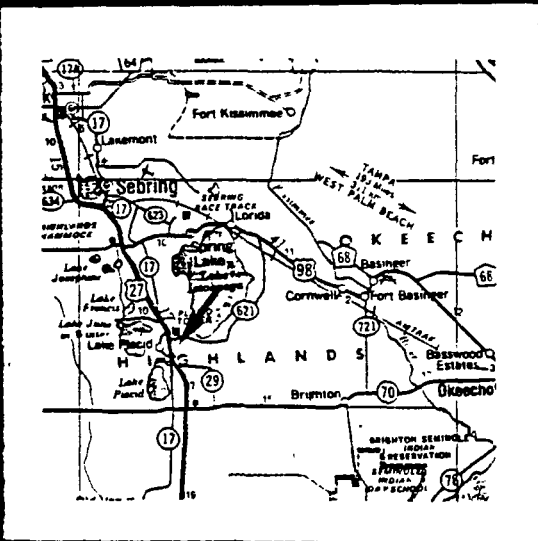
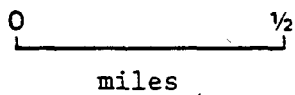
 PROJECT AREA
 COUNTY OWNED



HOLMES AVENUE SCRUB

HIGHLANDS

COUNTY



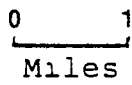
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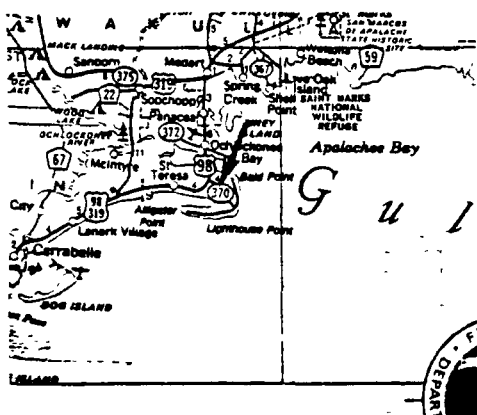
BALD POINT TRACT

FRANKLIN

COUNTY

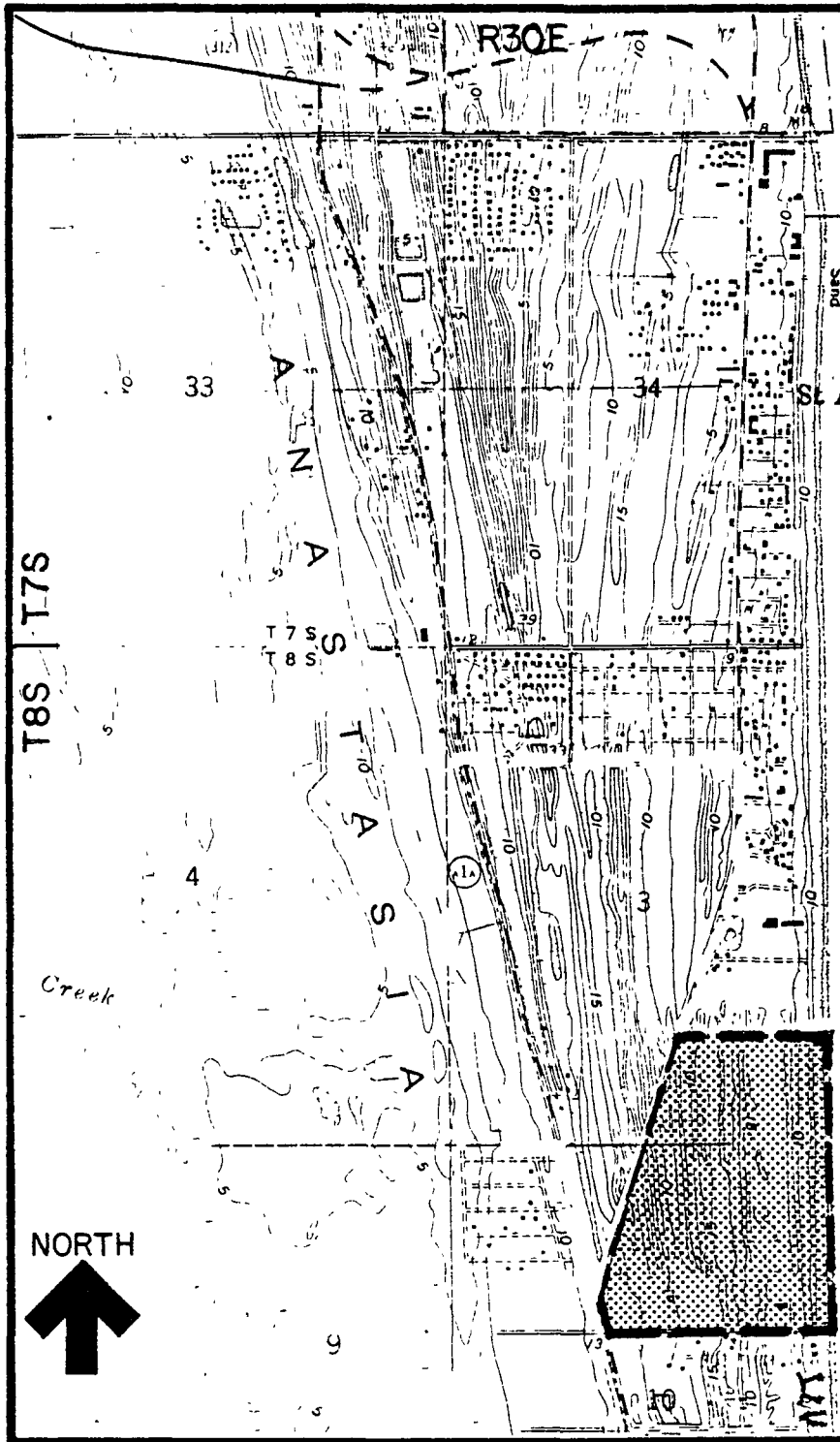


PROJECT BOUNDARY



A T L A N T I C

O C C E

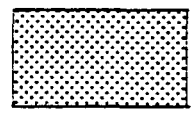
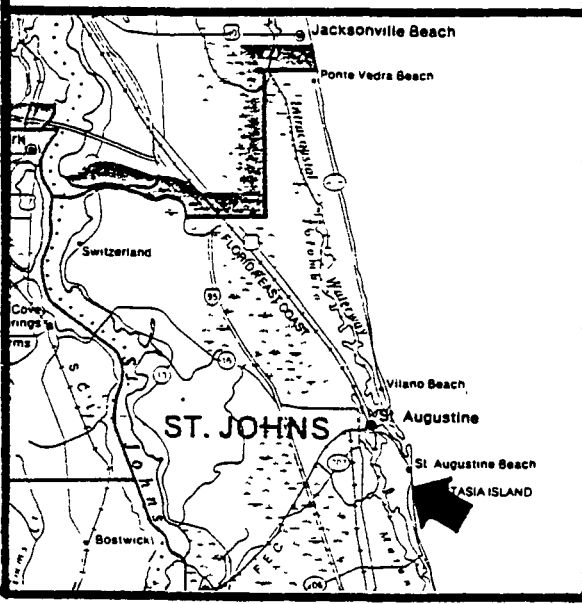


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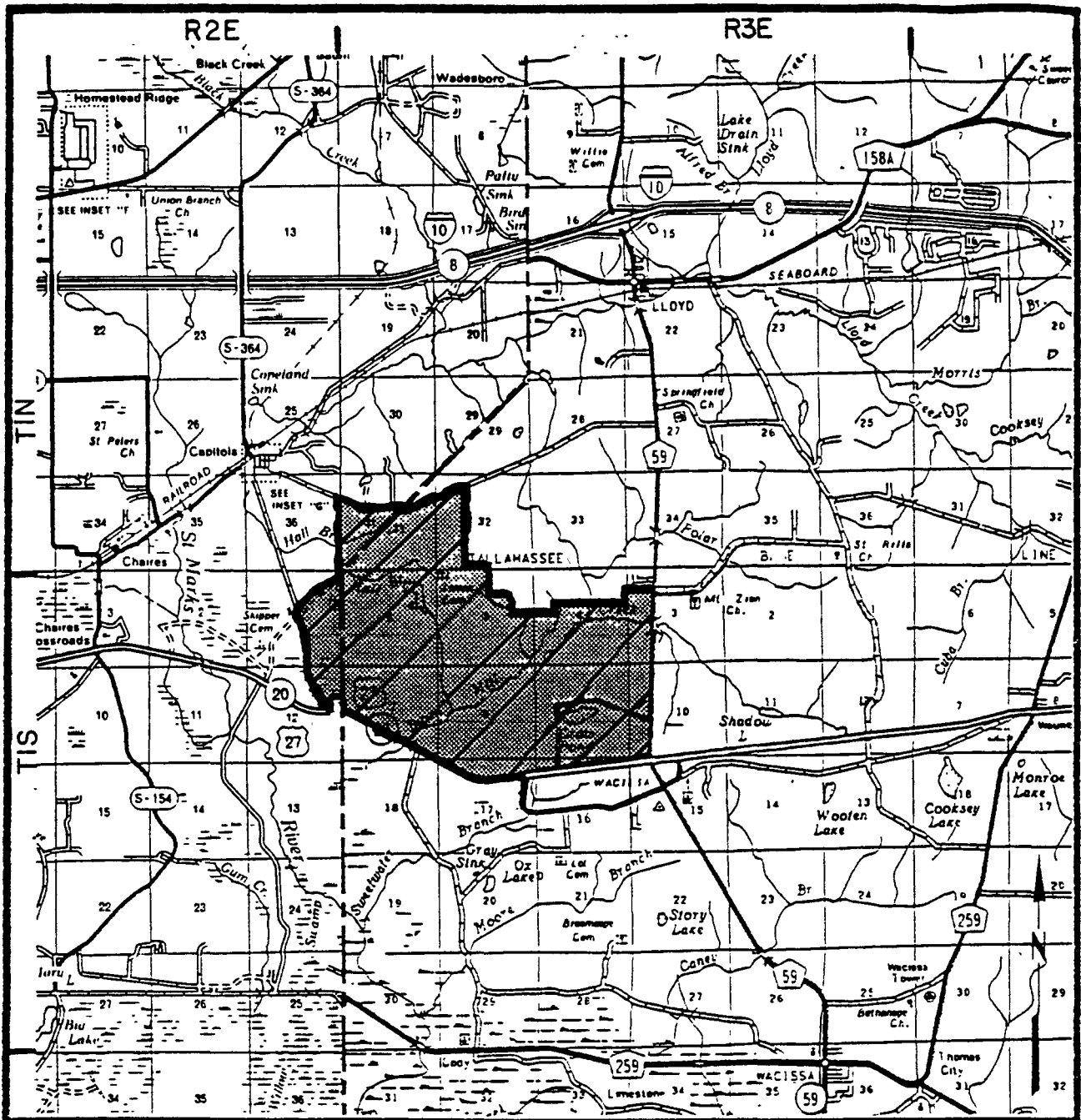
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ST. JOHN'S

COUNTY

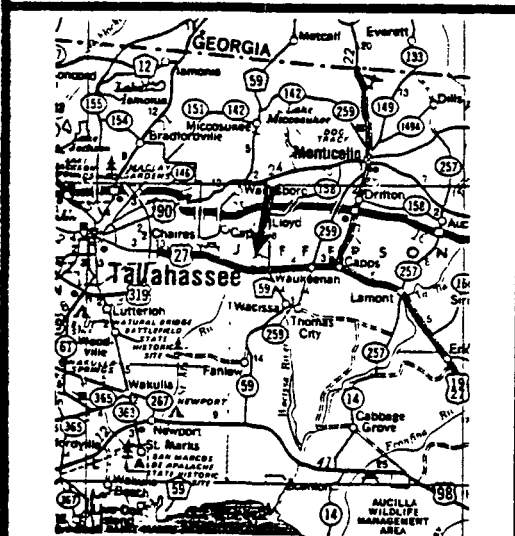



PROJECT AREA

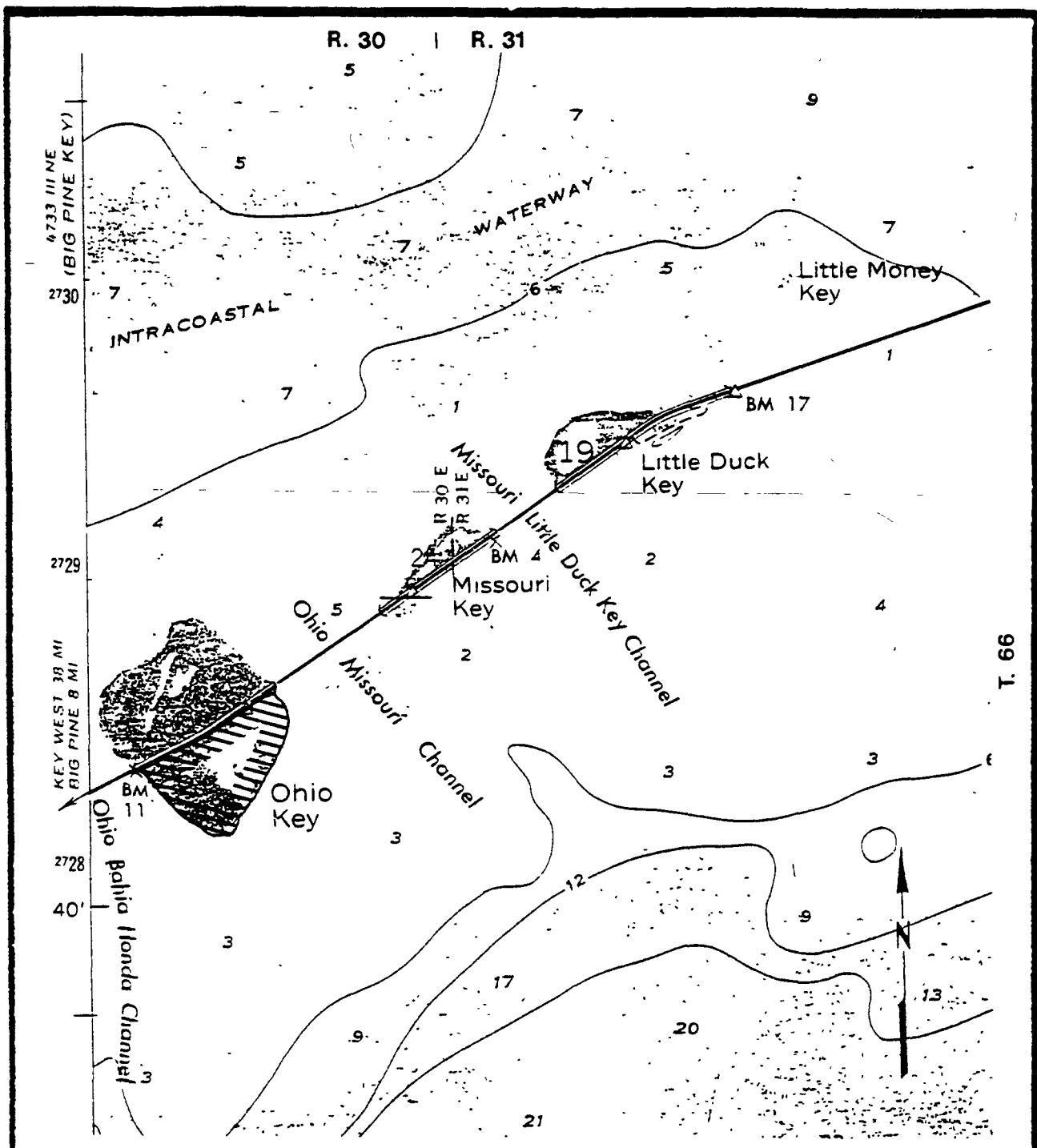


EL DESTINO PLANTATION

JEFFERSON COUNTY

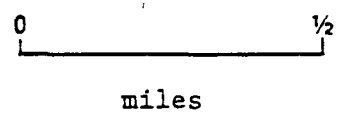


 PROJECT AREA

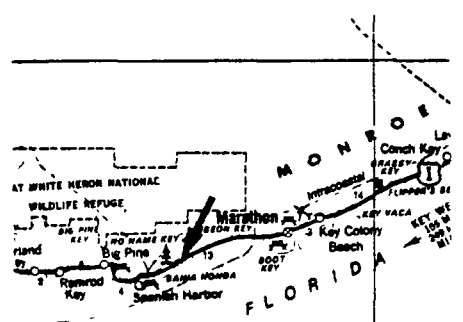


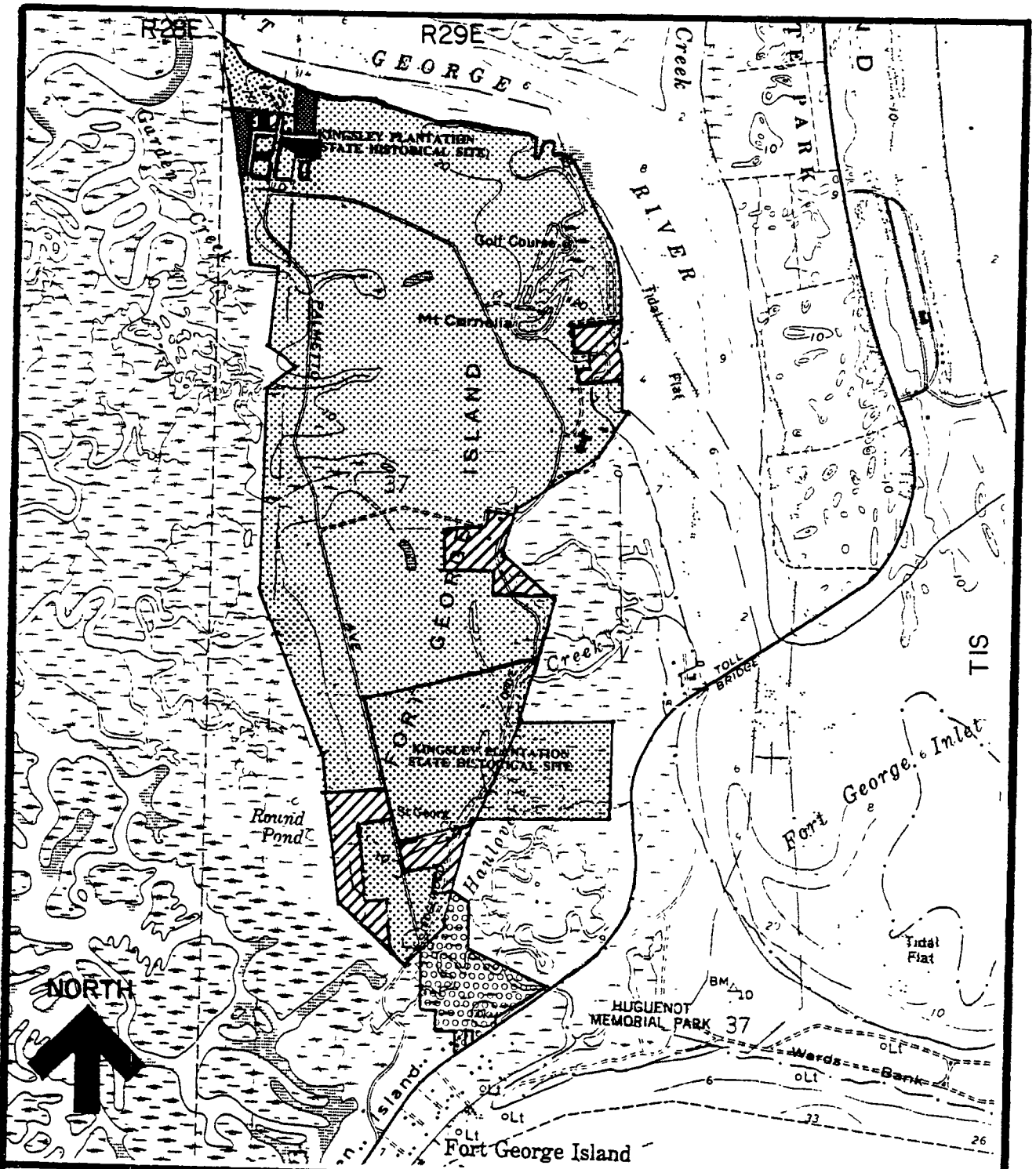
OHIO KEY SOUTH

MONROE COUNTY



 PROJECT AREA

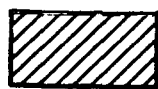
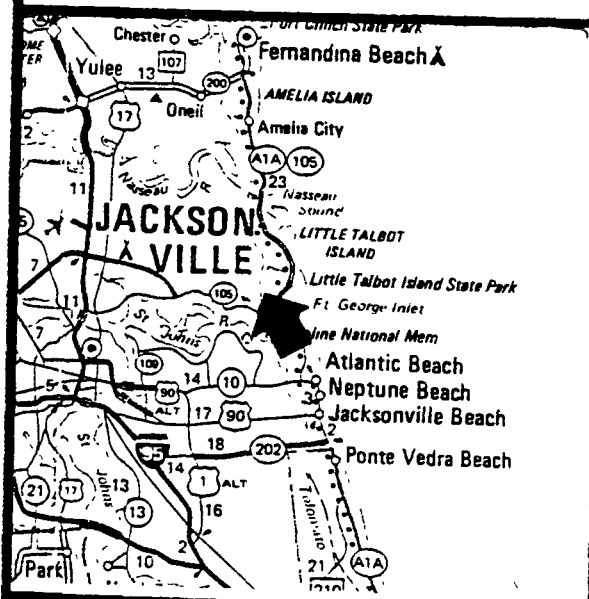




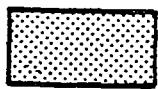
FORT GEORGE ISLAND

DUVAL

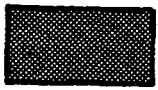
COUNTY



PROJECT AREA



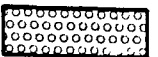
STATE OWNED



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

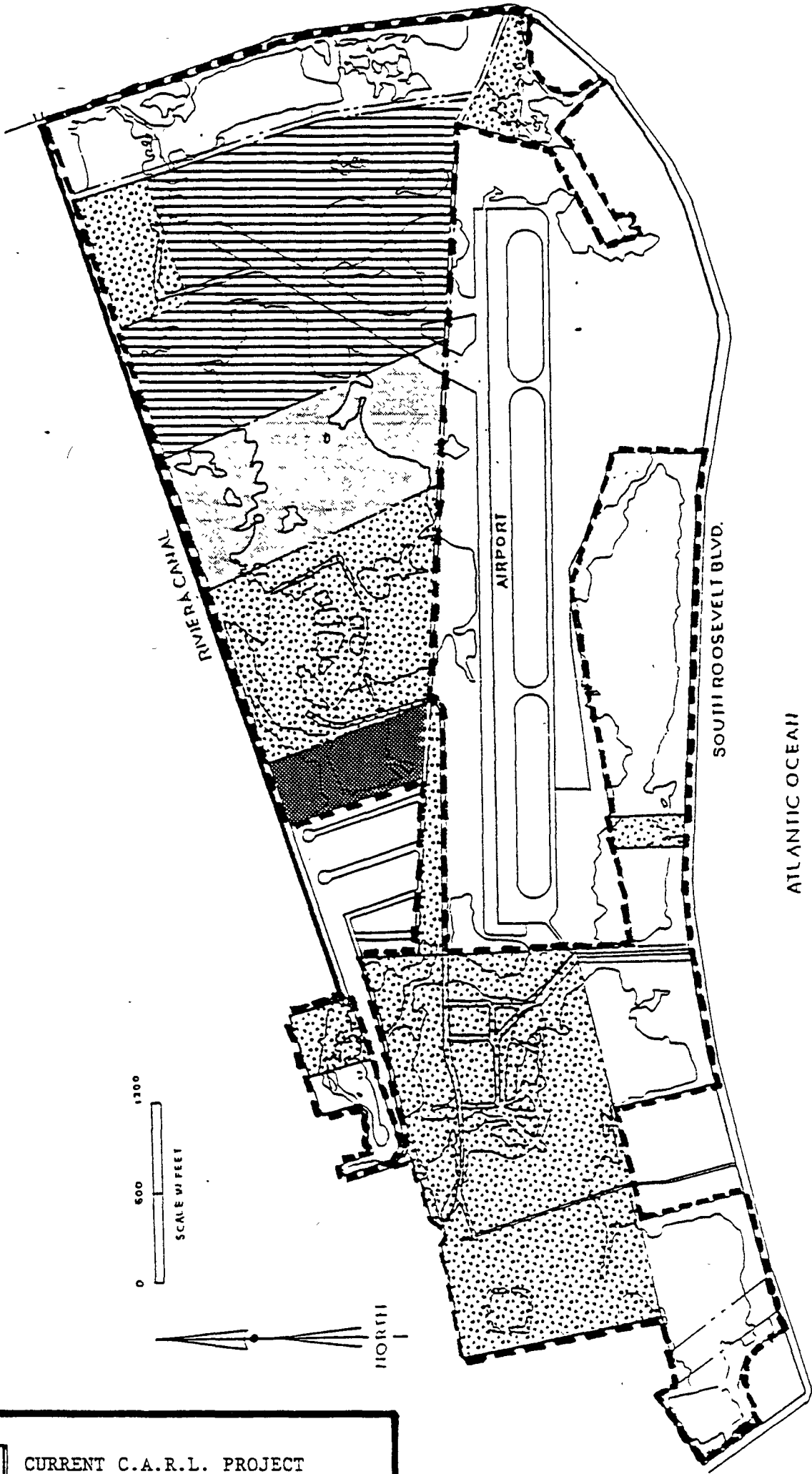


L.A.T.F. PROJECT
(PHASE II)



BATTON ISLAND
CONVEYANCE

R. 25



CURRENT C.A.R.L. PROJECT



COUNTY OWNED



STATE OWNED



OTHER PUBLIC LANDS (Fed., Co., City, Land Trust)

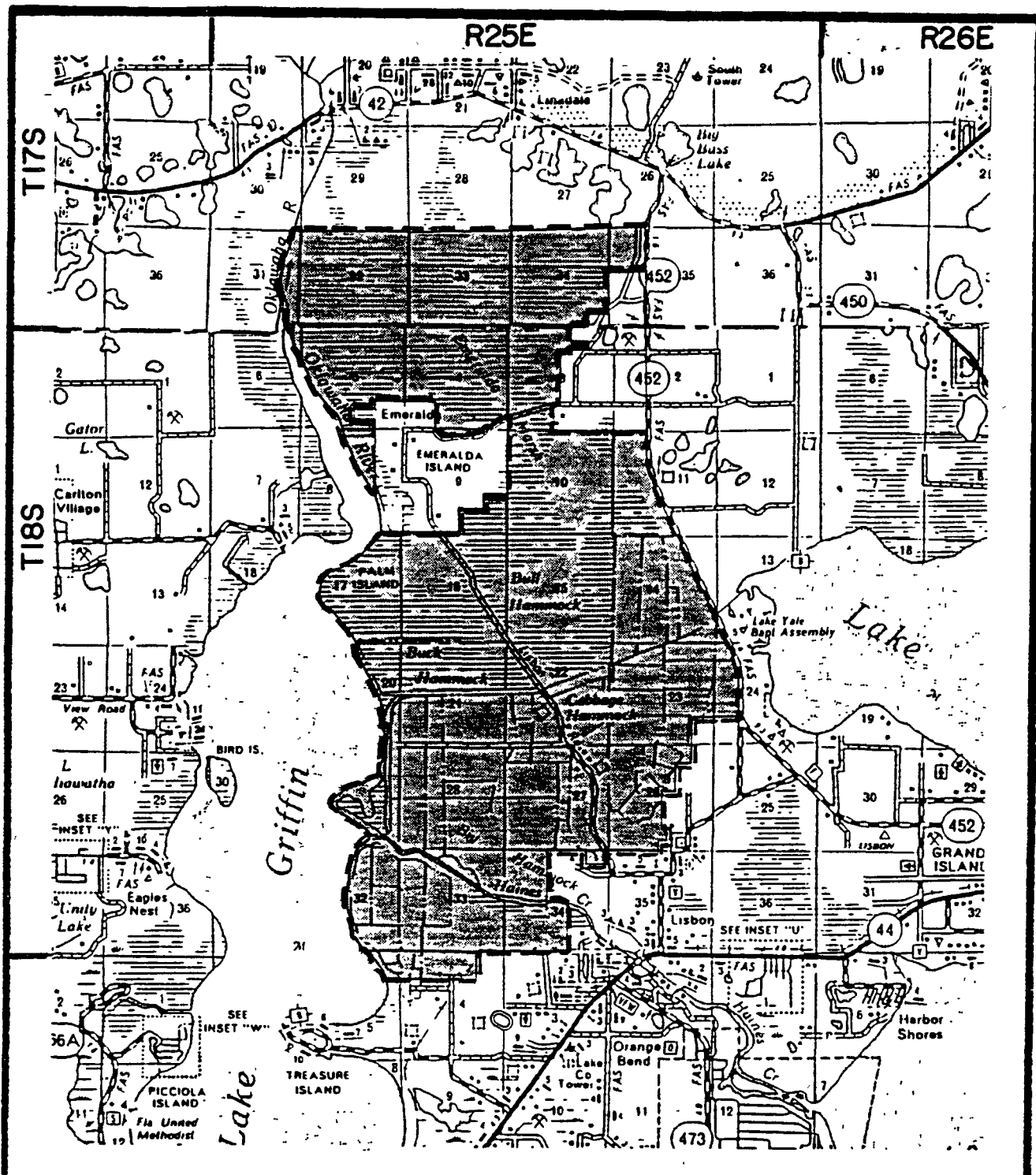


PROJECT AREA

KEY WEST SALT PONDS

MONROE

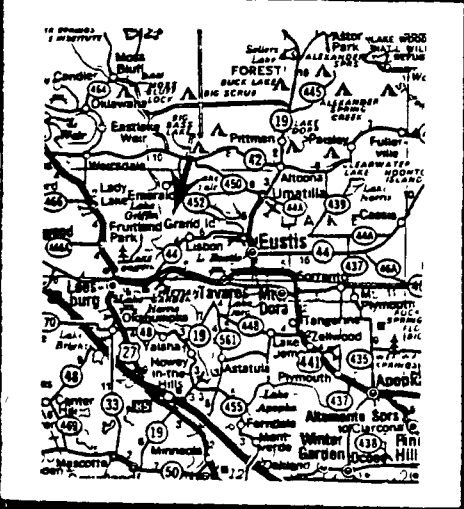
COUNTY



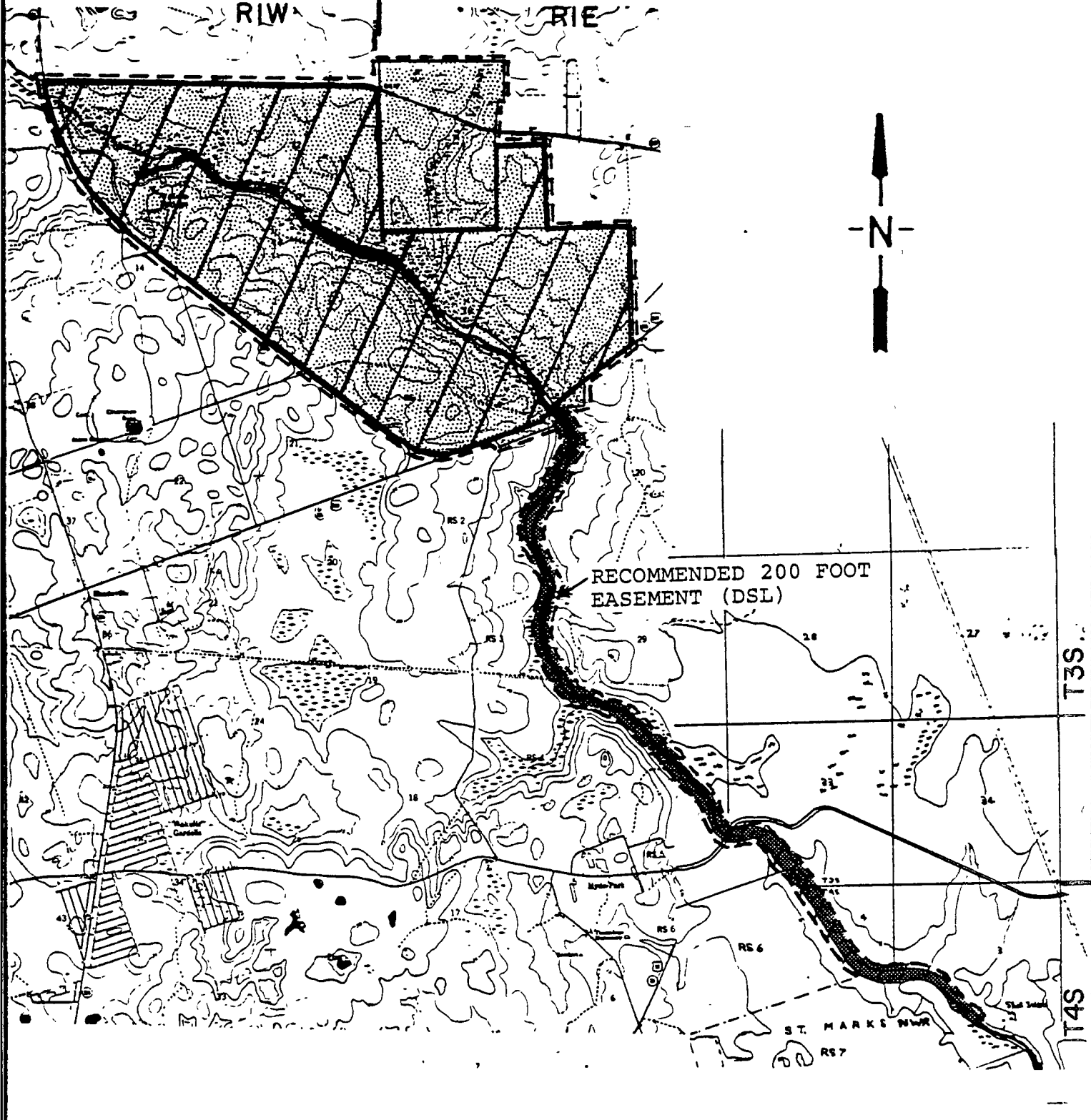
EMERALDA MARSH

LAKE

COUNTY



PROJECT AREA



RECOMMENDED 200 FOOT
EASEMENT (DSL)



Miles

WAKULLA SPRINGS

WAKULLA

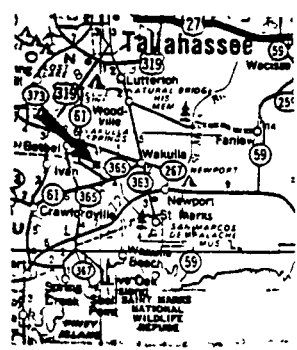
COUNTY



PROJECT AREA

PROJECT AREA (TO BE MAPPED)

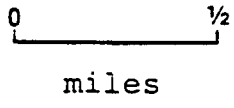
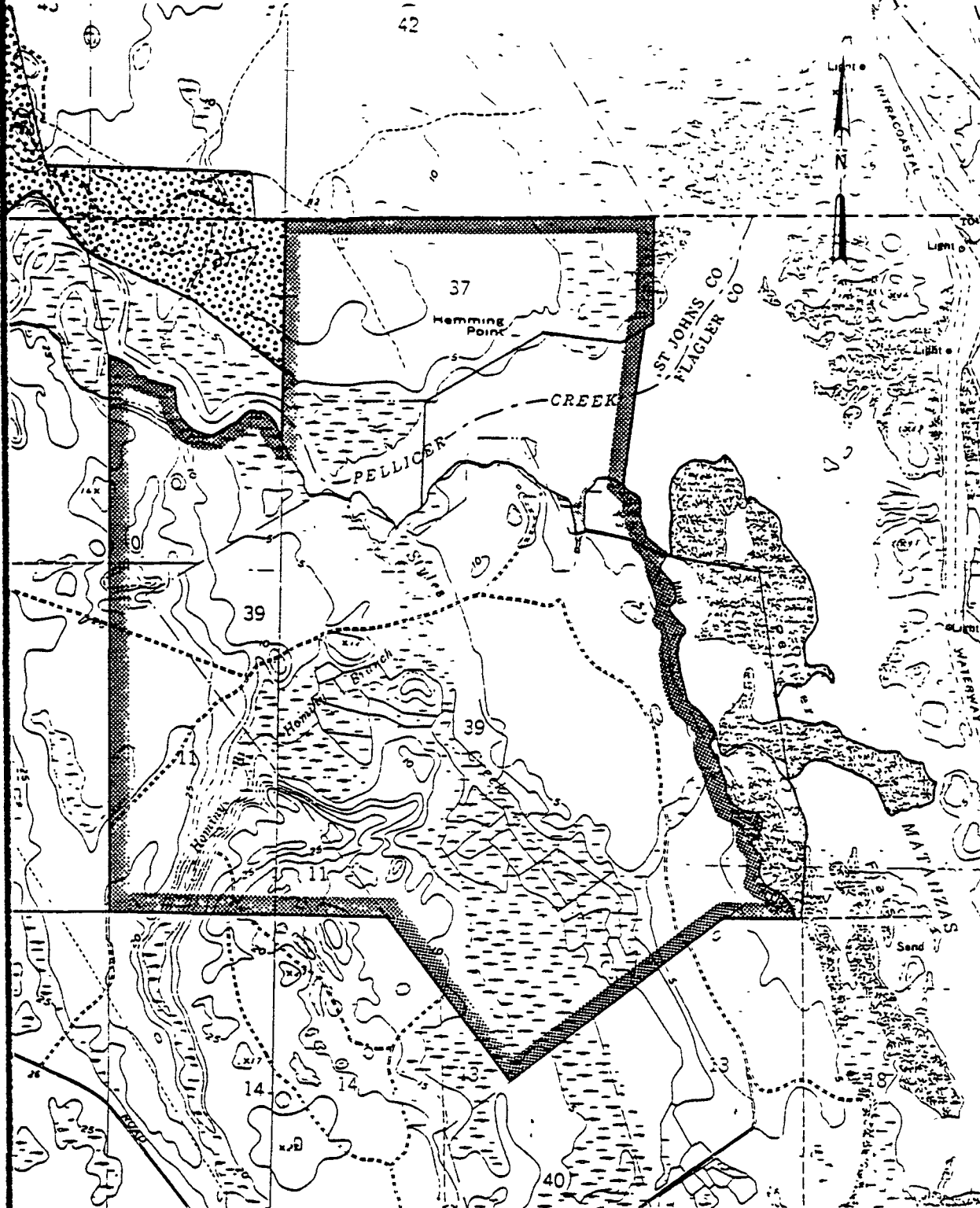
STATE OWNED



R. 30

42

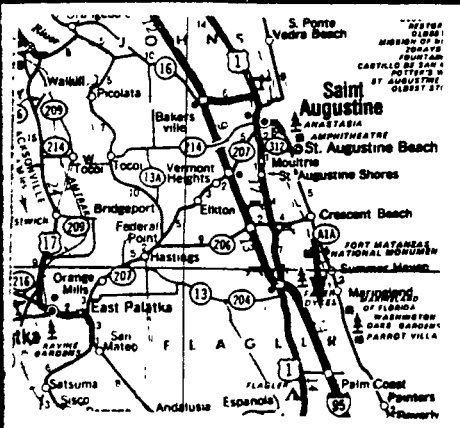
T. 10
T. 9





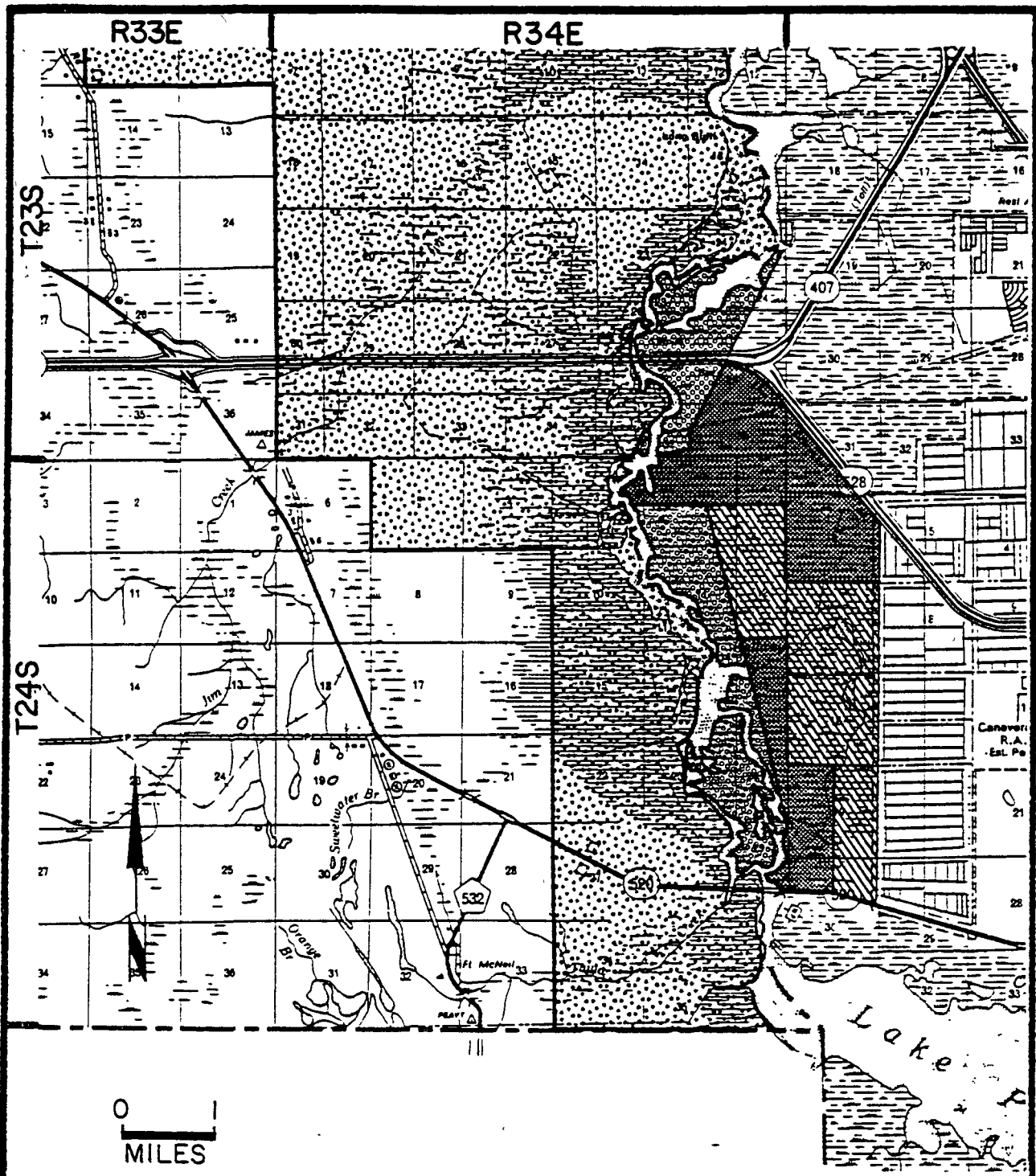
PRINCESS PLACE

FLAGLER

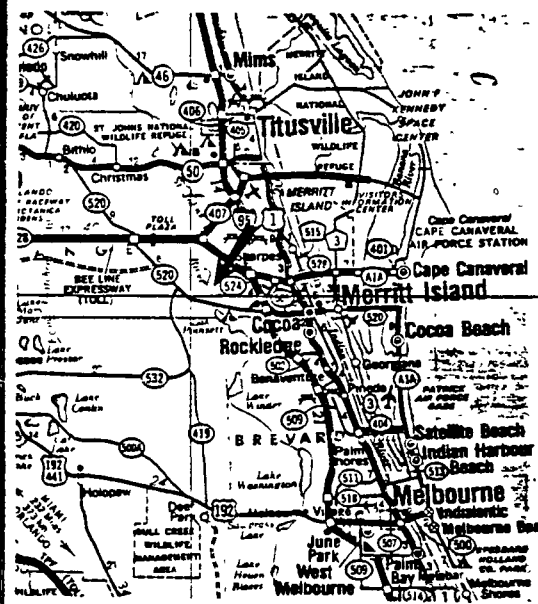
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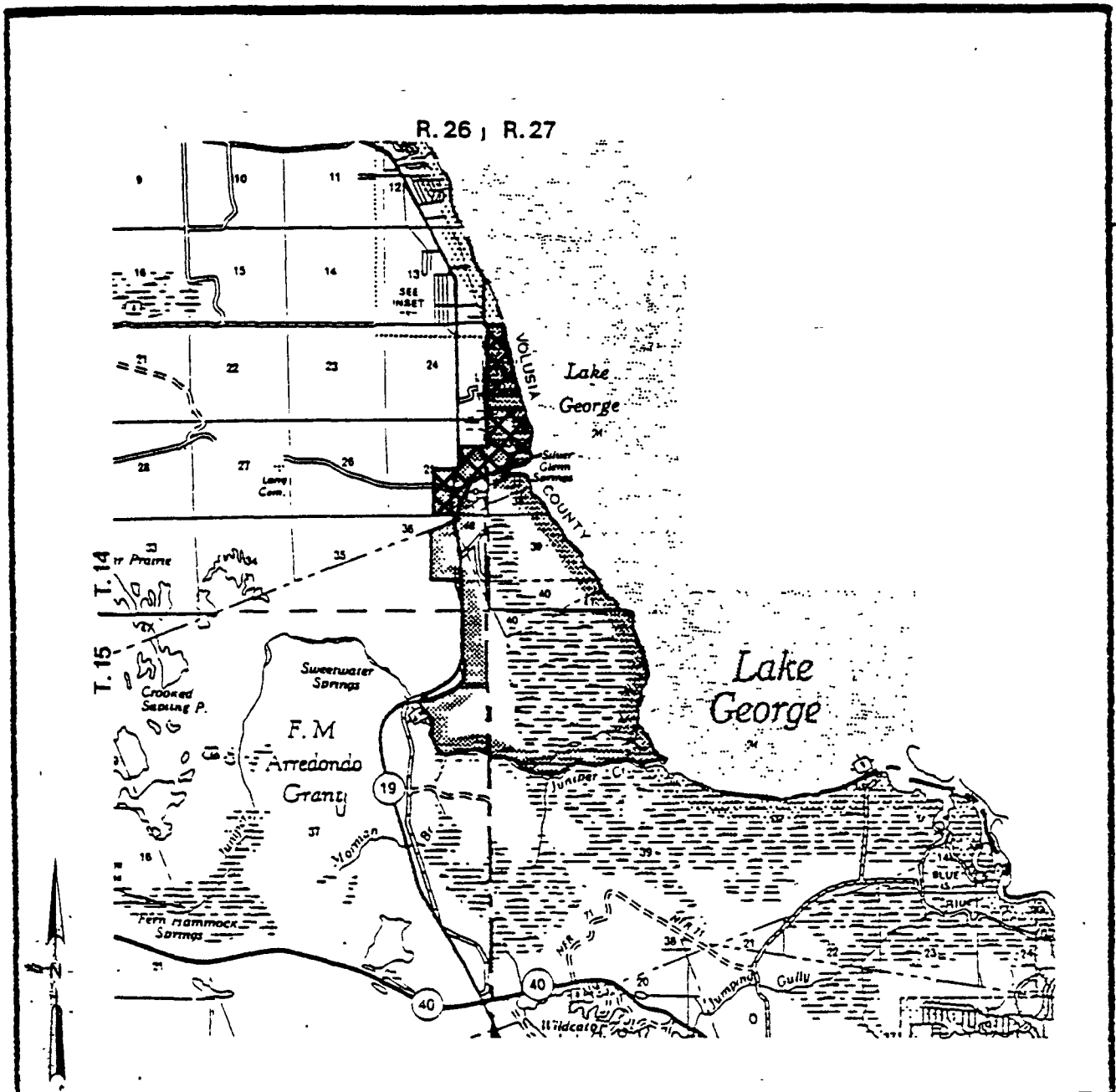
-  PROJECT AREA
-  STATE OWNED



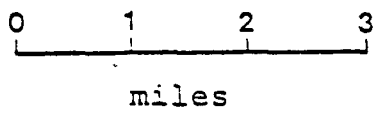
CANAVERAL INDUSTRIAL PARK
BREVARD COUNTY



-  PROJECT AREA
-  STATE AND W.M.D. OWNED
-  ST. JOHNS W.M.D.
-  TOSOHATCHEE STATE RESERVE

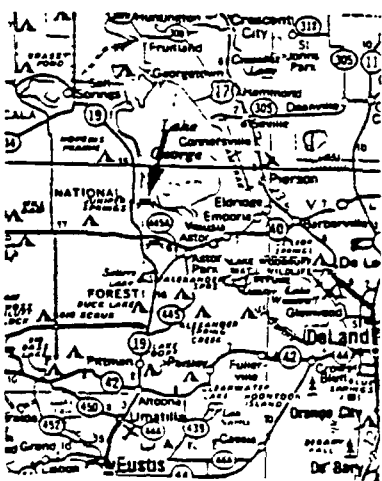


SILVER GLEN SPRINGS



MARION/LAKE

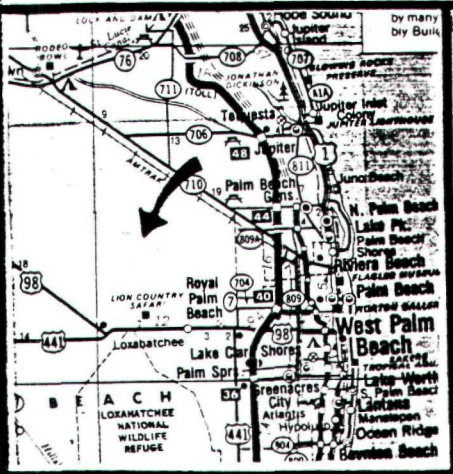
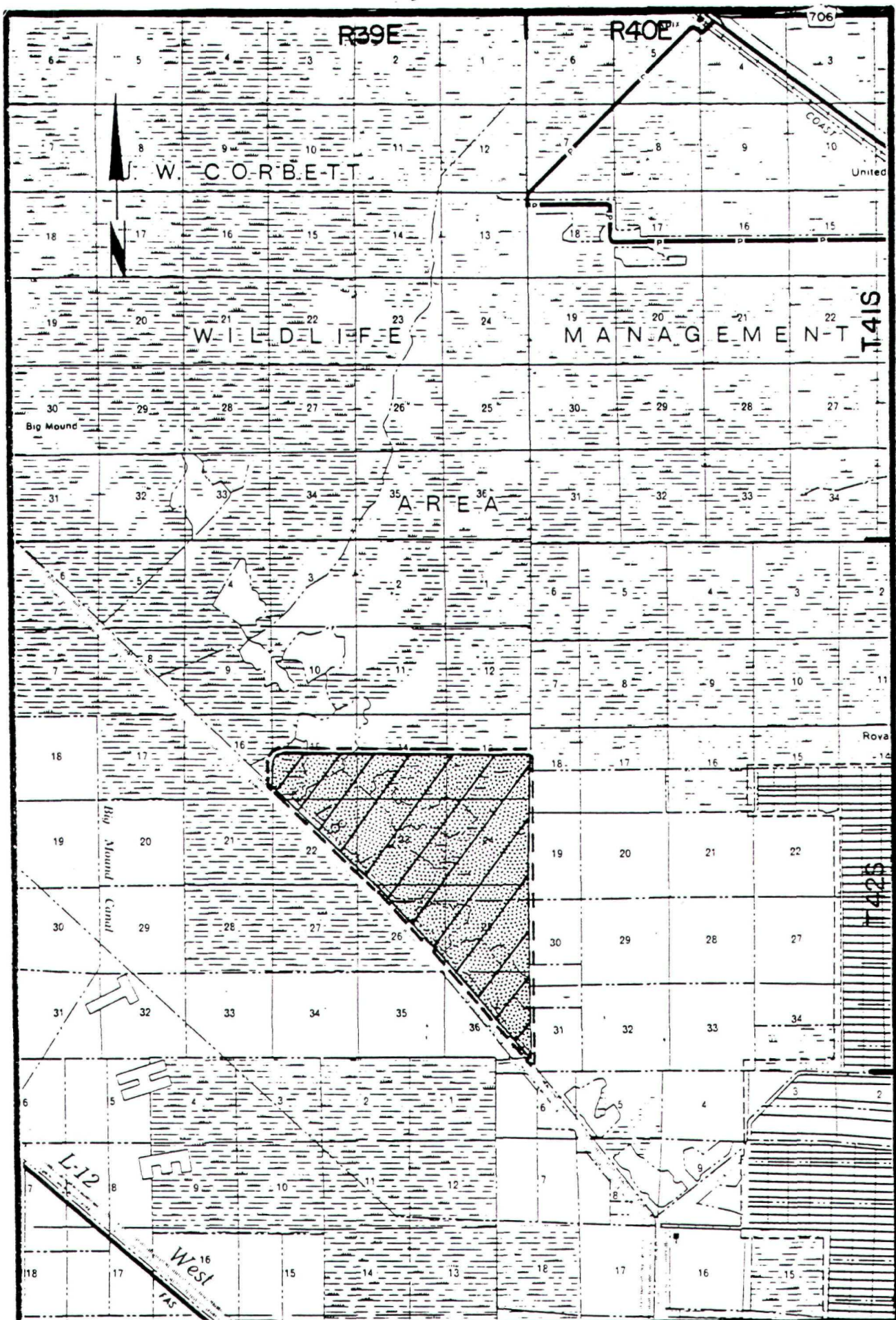
COUNTIES



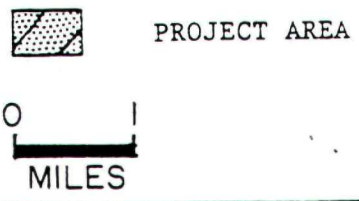
PROJECT BOUNDARY

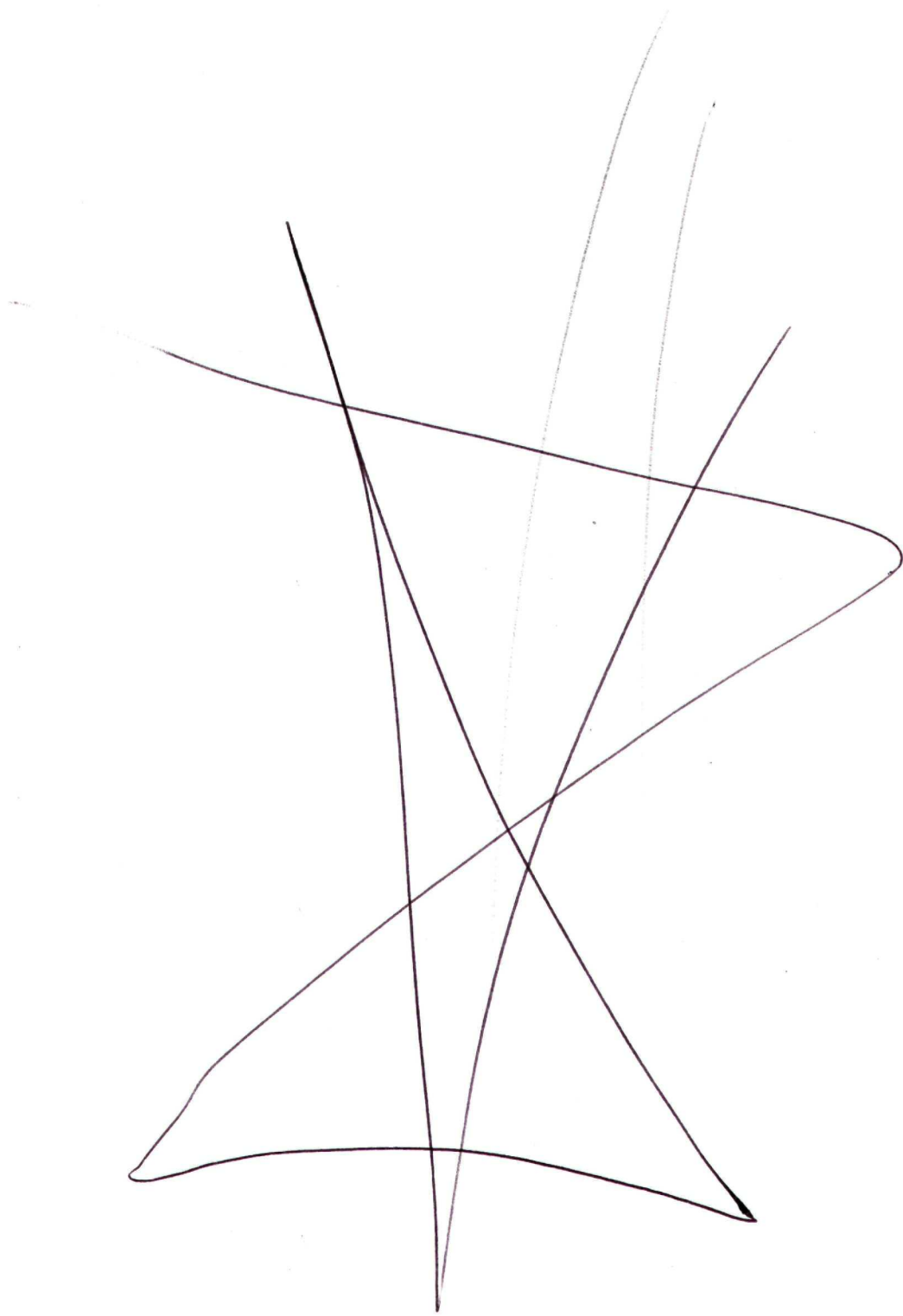


ST. JOHNS RIVER WATER
MANAGEMENT DISTRICT



OLD LEON MOSS RANCH
PALM BEACH 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. Mashas Sands
28. Grayton Dunes
29. North Beach
30. Josslyn Island
31. Gateway
32. Dog Island
33. Julington/Durbin Creeks
34. Windley Key
35. Shell Island
36. Lake Arbuckle
37. Cedar key Additions
38. Three Lakes Addition
39. Withlacoochee Inholding
40. Hutchinson Island - Blind Creek
41. Big Shoals Corridor
42. Rookery Bay Additions II
43. Paynes Prairie

1983 CARL PRIORITY LIST

1. Westlake
2. Rookery Bay
3. Fakahatchee Strand
4. Charlotte Harbor
5. Lower Apalachicola
6. The Grove
7. South Savannas
8. New Mahogany Hammock
9. Spring Hammock
10. North Peninsula
11. Consolidated Ranch II
12. Escambia Bay Bluffs
13. East Everglades
14. Crystal River II
15. Bower Tract
16. M. K. Ranch
17. Chassahowitzka Swamp
18. Cockroach Key
19. North Key Largo Hammocks
20. Emerald Springs
21. Julington/Durbin Creeks
22. Gateway
23. Josslyn Island
24. Lake Arbuckle
25. St. Johns River Forrest Estates
26. Paynes Prairie/Cook-Deconna
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-Deonna
25. Withlacoochee E.E.L. Inholding
26. Bower Tract
27. Andrews Tract
28. Deering Hammock
29. Horrs Island/Barfield Bay
30. Lochloosa Wildlife
31. Silver River
32. Windley Key Quarry
33. Cooper's Point
34. Peacock Slough
35. Fachtel Ranch
36. Cotee Point
37. Goodwood
38. Rotenberger/Holey Land
39. Cedar Key Scrub II Addition
40. Stoney-Lane
41. Grayton Additions
42. Big Mound Property
43. Largo Narrows
44. Crystal Cove
45. Gasparilla Island Port Property

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

33. "Save Our Everglades"
37. Tsala Apopka Lake
47. Owen Illinois Property

1985 CARL PRIORITY LIST

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

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

47. North Key Largo Hammocks Addition
48. Big Pine Key/Coupon Bight Aquatic Preserve Buffers
50. White Belt Ranch
51. Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands
55. Bluehead Ranch
58. Mondello/Cacciatore/Jumper Creek
59. Emerald Marsh
60. B.M.K. Ranch
62. Saddle Blanket
64. Samson Point

1986 CARL PRIORITY LIST

1. Westlake
2. Rookery Bay
3. Fakahatchee Strand
4. Charlotte Harbor
5. Lower Apalachicola
6. South Savannahs
7. North Key Largo Hammocks & Addition
8. Spring Hammock
9. North Peninsula
10. Wakulla Springs
11. Escambia Bay Bluffs
12. Cayo Costa Island
13. Crystal River II, Cove, & Reserve
14. Chassahowitzka Swamp
15. Emerald Springs
16. Julington/Durbin Creeks
17. Josslyn Island
18. Lake Arbuckle
19. St. Johns River Forrest Estates/Fechtel Ranch
20. Paynes Prairie/Murphy-Deonna
21. Withlacoochee EEL Inholding/Mondello/Cacciatore/Jumper Creek
22. Bower Tract
23. Andrews Tract
24. Deering Hammock
25. Horrs Island/Barfield Bay
26. Lochloosa Wildlife
27. Silver River
28. Windley Key Quarry
29. "Save Our Everglades"
30. Cooper's Point
31. Peacock Slough
32. Tsala Apopka Lake
33. Cotee Point
34. The Barnacle Addition
35. Goodwood
36. Rotenberger/Holey Land
37. Cedar Key Scrub II Addition
38. Stoney-Lane
39. Big Mound Property
40. Owen-Illinois Property
41. Gasparilla Island Port Property
42. Big Shoals Corridor/Brown Tract
43. Lower Wacissa & Aucilla Rivers
44. Big Pine Key/Coupon Bight Aquatic Preserve Buffers
45. White Belt Ranch
46. Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands
47. Estero Bay Aquatic Preserve Buffer
48. Galt Island
49. Manatee Estech
50. Bluehead Ranch
51. Homosassa Springs
52. Canaveral Industrial Park
53. Emerald Marsh
54. Sandpiper Cove
55. B.M.K. Ranch
56. Lake Forest
57. Saddle Blanket Lakes Scrub
58. Samson Point
59. East Everglades

The following projects will be ranked and added to the list when their boundary maps and project designs are completed early next year.

Mullet Creek
Madden's Hammock
Miami Rockridge Pinelands
Apalachicola Historic Working Waterfront
Seminole Springs

Old Leon Moss Ranch
Warm Mineral Springs
Carlton Half-Moon Ranch
Stark Tract
Woody Property

1987 CARL PRIORITY LIST

1. North Key Largo Hammocks (Monroe County)
2. Fakahatchee Strand (Collier County)
3. Apalachicola River & Bay, Phase I (Franklin County)*
4. Lower Apalachicola (Franklin County)
5. Cayo Costa Island (Lee County)
6. Rookery Bay (Collier County)
7. Crystal River (Citrus County)
8. Charlotte Harbor (Charlotte County)
9. Wacissa and Aucilla River Sinks (Jefferson County)
10. South Savannas (Martin/St. Lucie Counties)
11. Stark Tract (Volusia County)
12. Lochloosa Wildlife (Alachua County)
13. Wakulla Springs (Wakulla County)
14. Coupon Bight (Monroe County)
15. Spring Hammock (Seminole County)
16. Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands (Dade County)
17. Saddle Blanket Lakes Scrub (Polk County)
18. Save Our Everglades (Collier County)
19. Gadsden County Glades (Gadsden County)*
20. Seminole Springs (Lake County)
21. Miami Rockridge Pinelands (Dade County)
22. Big Shoals Corridor (Columbia/Hamilton Counties)
23. Chassahowitzka Swamp (Hernando/Citrus Counties)
24. North Peninsula (Volusia County)
25. Silver River (Marion County)
26. Carlton Half-Moon Ranch (Sumter County)
27. St. Johns River (Lake County)
28. Escambia Bay Bluffs (Escambia County)
29. Peacock Slough (Suwannee County)
30. Horrs Island (Collier County)
31. Andrews Tract (Levy County)
32. Estero Bay (Lee County)
33. Warm Mineral Springs (Sarasota County)
34. Key West Salt Ponds (Monroe County)
35. Withlacoochee (Sumter County)
36. Julington/Durbin Creeks (Duval County)
37. The Barnacle Addition (Dade County)
38. B.M.K. Ranch (Lake County)
39. Josslyn Island (Lee County)
40. Homosassa Springs (Citrus County)
41. Bluehead Ranch (Highlands County)
42. Rotenberger (Palm Beach County)
43. Mullet Creek Islands (Brevard County)
44. Stoney-Lane (Citrus County)
45. Cedar Key Scrub (Levy County)
46. Emerald Marsh (Lake County)
47. Canaveral Industrial Park (Brevard County)
48. Paynes Prairie (Alachua County)
49. Woody Property (Volusia County)
50. Manatee Estech (Manatee County)
51. Old Leon Moss Ranch (Palm Beach County)
52. Galt Island (Lee County)
53. East Everglades (Dade County)
54. Goodwood (Leon County)
55. Cooper's Point (Pinellas County)
56. Emerald Springs (Bay County)
57. Cotee Point (Pasco County)
58. Sandpiper Cove (Lee County)
59. Samson Point (Marion County)

* This project will officially be added at this ranking when the boundary map is completed later this year.

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

Apalachicola Historic Working Waterfront (Franklin County)

1988 CARL PRIORITY LIST

1. Seminole Springs/Woods (Lake County)
2. North Key Largo Hammocks (Monroe County)
3. Apalachicola River & Bay, Phase I (Franklin County)
4. Fakahatchee Strand (Collier County)
5. Curry Hammock (Monroe County)
6. B.M.K. Ranch (Lake County)
7. Fort George Island (Duval County)
8. Saddle Blanket Lakes Scrub (Polk County)
9. Waccasassa Flats (Gilchrist County)
10. Coupon Bight (Monroe County)
11. Crystal River (Citrus County)
12. Carlton Half-Moon Ranch (Sumter County)
13. Rainbow River (Marion County)
14. DeSoto Site (Leon County)
15. Wabasso Beach (Indian River County)
16. South Savannas (St. Lucie/Martin Counties)
17. Cockroach Bay Islands (Hillsborough County)
18. Brevard Turtle Beaches (Brevard County)
19. Rookery Bay (Collier County)
20. North Fork St. Lucie/North Port Marina (St. Lucie County)
21. Lower Apalachicola (Franklin County)
22. Lochloosa Wildlife (Alachua County)
23. Three Lakes/Prairie Lakes (Osceola County)
24. St. Martins River (Citrus County)
25. Pine Island Ridge (Broward County)
26. Save Our Everglades (Collier County)
27. Highlands Hammock (Highlands County)
28. Gadsden County Glades (Gadsden County)
29. Miami Rockridge Pinelands (Dade County)
30. Wacissa and Aucilla River Sinks (Jefferson County)
31. Garcon Point (Santa Rosa County)
32. El Destino (Jefferson County)
33. North Layton Hammock (Monroe County)
34. Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands (Dade County)
35. East Everglades (Dade County)
36. Wetstone/Berkovitz (Pasco County)
37. Chassahowitzka Swamp (Hernando/Citrus Counties)
38. Peacock Slough (Suwannee County)
39. Charlotte Harbor (Charlotte/Lee Counties)
40. Cayo Costa Island (Lee County)
41. Horrs Island (Collier County)
42. Ohio Key South (Monroe County)
43. Deering Estate Addition (Dade County)
44. Princess Place (Flagler County)
45. Estero Bay (Lee County)
46. Withlacoochee (Sumter County)
47. Wakulla Springs (Wakulla County)
48. St. Johns River (Lake County)
49. Goldy/Bellemead (Volusia County)
50. Andrews Tract (Levy County)
51. Julington/Durbin Creeks (Duval County)
52. Paynes Prairie (Alachua County)
53. Josslyn Island (Lee County)
54. North Peninsula (Volusia County)
55. Key West Salt Ponds (Monroe County)
56. Warm Mineral Springs (Sarasota County)
57. Spring Hammock (Seminole County)
58. Silver River (Marion County)
59. Rotenberger/Seminole Indian Lands (Palm Beach/Broward Counties)
60. Cedar Key Scrub (Levy County)
61. The Barnacle Addition (Dade County)
62. Mullet Creek Islands (Brevard County)
63. Emerald Marsh (Lake County)
64. Big Shoals Corridor (Hamilton/Columbia Counties)
65. Old Leon Moss Ranch (Palm Beach County)
66. Homosassa Springs (Citrus County)
67. Volusia EEL Addition (Woody Property) (Volusia County)
68. Canaveral Industrial Park (Brevard County)
69. Galt Island (Lee County)

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. Seabranh (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)

1990 CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS (CARL) PRIORITY LIST

1. Seminole Springs/Woods (Lake County)
2. North Key Largo Hammock (Monroe County)
3. B.M.K. Ranch (Lake/Orange Counties)
4. Fakahatchee Strand (Collier County)
5. Saddle Blanket Scrub (Polk County)
6. Waccasassa Flats (Gilchrist County)
7. St. Martins River (Citrus County)
8. Rainbow River (Marion County)
9. Catfish Creek (Polk County)
10. Coupon Bight (Monroe County)
11. Curry Hammock (Monroe County)
12. Blackwater River Addition (Santa Rosa County)
13. Highlands Hammock (Highlands County)
14. Apalachicola River & Bay, Phase I (Franklin County)
15. Sebastian Creek (Brevard/Indian River Counties)
16. Levy County Forest/Sandhills (Levy County)
17. Topsail Hill (Walton County)
18. Wacissa & Aucilla River Sinks (Jefferson/Taylor Counties)
19. Letchworth Mounds (Jefferson County)
20. Wabasso Beach (Indian River County)
21. Save Our Everglades (Collier County)
22. Big Bend Coast Tract (Taylor/Dixie Counties)
23. St. Joseph Bay Buffer (Gulf County)
24. Heather Island (Marion County)
25. Oscar Scherer Addition (Sarasota County)
26. Emerson Point (Manatee County)
27. Miami Rockridge Pinelands (Dade County)
28. Spruce Creek (Volusia County)
29. North Fork St. Lucie River (St. Lucie County)
30. South Savannas (St. Lucie/Martin Counties)
31. Three Lakes/Prairie Lakes (Osceola County)
32. Rookery Bay (Collier County)
33. Cockroach Bay (Hillsborough County)
34. Lower Apalachicola (Franklin County)
35. Goldhead Branch Addition (Clay County)
36. Wekiva-Ocala Connector (Lake/Volusia Counties)
37. Upper Black Creek (Clay County)
38. Andrews Tract (Levy County)
39. Lower Econlockhatchee (Seminole County)
40. Garcon Point (Santa Rosa County)
41. Chassahowitzka Swamp (Hernando County)
42. Gills Tract (Pasco County)
43. East Everglades (Dade County)
44. Seabranh (Martin County)
45. San Felasco Hammock Addition (Alachua County)
46. Deering Estate Addition (Dade County)
47. Crystal River (Citrus County)
48. North Layton Hammock (Monroe County)
49. Fort George Island (Duval County)
50. Charlotte Harbor (Charlotte/Lee Counties)
51. Wetstone/Berkovitz (Pasco County)
52. Silver River (Marion County)
53. Cayo Costa Island (Lee County)
54. Paynes Prairie (Alachua County)
55. Caravelle Ranch (Putnam County)
56. The Barnacle Addition (Dade County)
57. Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands (Dade County)
58. Rotenberger/Seminole Indian Lands (Palm Beach/Broward Counties)
59. Gadsden County Glades (Gadsden County)
60. Goldy/Bellemead (Volusia County)

ADDENDUM II

Summaries of Committee Meetings and Hearings

Summary of CARL Actions Taken by the Land Acquisition Advisory Council
During the 1990 Evaluation Cycle

Meeting Dates	Major Actions Taken
03-02-90	- Received public testimony on the new 1990 CARL proposals. See following pages for list of speakers.
03-12-90	- Accepted nine proposals that were received after the January 31, 1990 deadline but prior to March 2, 1990 consideration during the 1990 evaluation cycle. - Voted to select 19 of 60 new and reconsidered acquisition proposals to receive full review and assessment. See following pages for voting summary. - Combined two Citrus County proposals (Homosassa Reserve and Walker Ranch) into one.
06-11-90	- Transferred the Greenwood and First Federal of DeFuniak Springs (Hodges) Tracts out of the Topsail Hill CARL project and onto the Save Our Coast priority list. - Endorsed the United States Fish and Wildlife Service's proposed Archie Carr National Wildlife Refuge and recommended that the Board of Trustees also endorse the federal proposal. Amended the Brevard Turtle Beaches CARL Project Assessment to include the USFWS as a manager, and directed staff to prepare a new project design in coordination with the USFWS that would expand existing State acquisition projects (CARL and SOC) to include additional undeveloped tracts that have been identified in the USFWS proposal. - Approved a boundary modification to the Upper Black Creek CARL project that adds about 3,400 acres to the project, and approved the removal of that acreage from the 1990 Upper Black Creek Addition, Phase II CARL proposal. - Directed staff to reexamine the overall project design of the Upper Black Creek CARL project, to address those lands within the Upper Black Creek Addition Phase I and Phase II proposals, and to develop a revised project design. - Directed staff to prepare a workplan for producing the State land acquisition needs assessment as required by the Preservation-2000 legislation. - Approved conceptually the latest revision of rule 18-8, F.A.C. which governs the activities of the Land Acquisition Advisory Council (LAAC) under the CARL program. - Approved conceptually the workplan developed by the Division of State Lands for acquiring properties on the CARL priority list, and approved the interim workplan to guide acquisition activities in the meantime until the final workplan is completed and approved.
07-06-90	- Received public testimony on project assessments for the 19 new 1990 CARL acquisition proposals. See following pages for list of speakers. - The LAAC also conducted business concerning the Land Acquisition Trust Fund and the Save Our Coast programs.
07-20-90	- Approved project assessments for the 19 new 1990 CARL acquisition proposals. - Voted to select 13 of the 19 new 1990 CARL acquisition proposals for project design. See following pages for voting summary.

- Directed staff to reexamine the Florida's First Magnitude Springs project to ensure that the five springs included were the most appropriate.
 - Directed staff to consider alternative management scenarios for the Dunn's Creek project.
 - Added the new 1990 Coupon Bight/Key Deer proposal to the Coupon Bight CARL project and directed staff to prepare a project design amendment for the Coupon Bight project.
 - Added three small parcels to the Seminole Woods CARL project.
 - Changed the name of the Wabasso Beach CARL project to Archie Carr Sea Turtle and approved amendments to the project design that add about 100 acres to the project.
 - Transferred the Sebastian Inlet North SOC project to the Archie Carr Sea Turtle CARL project.
 - Approved the revised project design for the Upper Black Creek CARL project that combines the original project and the Upper Black Creek Addition, Phase I and Phase II 1990 proposals.
 - Determined that all of the projects on the 1990 CARL priority list qualify for Preservation-2000 funding.
 - Reviewed staff's proposed workplan for preparing the Preservation 2000 Needs Assessment, and approved work group concept and membership.
 - Approved the 1990 CARL Interim Report for submittal to the Board of Trustees.
 - The IAAC also conducted business concerning the Land Acquisition Trust Fund and the Save Our Coast programs.
- 10-19-90
- Reviewed progress of Preservation 2000 Needs Assessment and received public testimony on the procedure.
 - Directed staff to work with conservation groups to conduct a workshop (charrette) to produce a conservation land acquisition map of Florida.
 - The IAAC also conducted business concerning the Land Acquisition Trust Fund and the Save Our Coast programs.
- 11-28-90
- Received public testimony on the 1991 priority ranking of the CARL projects, including the 60 projects on the 1990 priority list, the 29 projects qualifying for inclusion on the CARL list but ranked below 60, and the 11 new projects. See following pages for list of speakers.
- 11-29-90
- Same as 11-28-90 meeting.
- 11-30-90
- Same as 11-28-90 meeting.
 - Received status reports from the Preservation 2000 Needs Assessment work groups.
 - Reviewed progress of planning for workshop (Charrette) to produce a conservation land acquisition map of Florida.
 - Reviewed acquisition status of CARL projects and the 1991 Bureau of Land Acquisition work plan for acquisition priorities.
 - The IAAC also conducted business concerning the Land Acquisition Trust Fund and the Save Our Coast programs.

12-07-90

- Approved project designs for the 11 new 1990 CARL projects, including transfer of the second acquisition phase of the Andrews Tract to the Florida's First Magnitude Springs CARL project, and the addition of the Coupon Bight/Key Deer project design to the Coupon Bight CARL project.
- Added about 420 acres to the St. Martin's River CARL project.
- Added two parcels (Section 2 and the FFA property) to the Catfish Creek CARL project and revised the acquisition phasing.
- Rejected a 250-acre proposed addition to the Oscar Scherer Addition project because Sarasota County will purchase the parcel. Rejected a 163-acre proposed addition to the Oscar Scherer Addition project because neither the county nor the project's sponsor has voiced support for the addition.
- Withdrew from consideration a proposal to enlarge the Silver River project because the sponsors withdrew the proposal.
- Added a 54 acre parcel to the Spruce Creek CARL project and directed staff to further evaluate another proposed addition.
- Added a parcel consisting of filled wetlands to the Curry Hammock CARL project and directed staff to include the following clause in the project design: "Contingent on the State acquiring the two major parcels in this project, the State should acquire one or the other of the two prejurisdictional fill areas within the modified project boundary."
- Divided the Apalachicola River and Bay CARL project into two CARL projects: Apalachicola Bay project and Apalachicola River project. The new Apalachicola River project includes the Adkins Tract and Aspalaga Landing from the Apalachicola River and Bay project as well as the Gadsden County Glades CARL project. The new Apalachicola Bay project includes the Phase I portion of the Apalachicola River and Bay project plus the remaining 21% of the Lower Apalachicola River CARL project.
- Added an auto-salvage yard to the Coupon Bight CARL project conditioned upon the owner removing the junk cars and obtaining an environmental audit acceptable to the Department of Natural Resources. Any pollution discovered in the environmental audit would have to be remediated by the owner prior to closing.
- Limited the length of the 1991 CARL priority list to 60 projects.
- Ranked the CARL projects in priority order. (See following pages for a voting summary.) Approved the list of the top 60 projects as the 1991 CARL priority list for submittal to the Board of Trustees.
- Resolved that projects ranked below 60 must go through the first 4-vote to be reconsidered for ranking in 1991.

LIST OF SPEAKERS
March 2, 1990 - Tallahassee, Florida

1. Jim MacFarland, Conservation Real Estate Group - Weeki Wachee Springs.
2. Katherine Liles, Hernando County Planning and Development - Weeki Wachee Springs.
3. Bill Roberts, Santa Rosa County - Great Blue Heron Rookery.
4. Sam Bell, Cobb, Cole and Bell - Homosassa Reserve.
5. Tony Papper, Doud Company - Inglis Island.
6. Russell Stilwell, Stilwell, Greer and Reynolds - Lake Kerr Tract.
7. Clay Henderson, Volusia County - Lake George.
8. Latane Donelin, St. Johns River Water Management District - Lower Oklawaha Connector and Lake George.
9. John Pescatello, The Nature Conservancy, Key West - Coupon Bight/Key Deer.
10. Jim Muller, Florida Natural Areas Inventory - Coupon Bight/Key Deer.
11. Phil Hubbard, South Florida Water Management District - Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed.
12. Bruce Ford, Northeast Florida Regional Planning Council - Dunn's Creek.
13. J.P. Schuck, property owner/sponsor - Rattlesnake Island.
14. Steve Gatewood, The Nature Conservancy - Blue Jordan Swamp, Phase I and II of Upper Black Creek, and Placid Lakes.
15. Lissa T. Webster, Lemon Bay Conservancy - Lemon Bay.
16. Representative Charlie Roberts, Florida House of Representatives - Enchanted Forest.
17. Margaret Hames, Florida Native Plant Society - Enchanted Forest.
18. Teresa Kramer, Brevard County Commission - Enchanted Forest.
19. Carl Warnock, St. Lucie County Recreation and Parks - Avalon Tract.
20. William Mills, City of Sanibel - Sanibel Interior Wetlands.
21. Mark Westall, City of Sanibel - Sanibel Interior Wetlands.
22. Erick Lindblad, Sanibel-Captiva Conservation Foundation - Sanibel Interior Wetlands.
23. Kurt Gremley, Hillsborough County Real Estate Department - Alderman's Ford Addition, Cockroach Bay Addition, and Fish Hawk Creek.
24. Deborah White, Florida Natural Areas Inventory - Charlotte County Flatwoods, Tomolka Track, Placid Lakes Tract, Eagle Lake Scrub, and Horse Creek Scrub.
25. Johnetta Broomfield, City of Boynton Beach - Boynton Beach Mangrove.
26. Ken Ackerson, representing owner - Walker Property.
27. Dale Allen, Trust for Public Lands - Florida Greenway Corridor.
28. George Walker, Realtor/sponsor - St. Marks Historical Site.
29. Lenore McCullagh, Audubon Society - Big Talbot Island.
30. Daniel R. Myers, Tampa Bay Sierra Club - Fish Hawk Creek.

31. Jan Soto, Realtor/sponsor - DeSoto Addition.
32. Mary Cornwell, Save the Manatee Club - Hallowes Cove.

LIST OF SPEAKERS

July 6, 1990 - Tallahassee, Florida

1. Rob Heath, Hillsborough County - Alderman's Ford Addition.
2. Jim MacFarland, Conservation Real Estate Group - Florida's First Magnitude Springs, Weeki Wachee Springs.
3. Lenore McCullagh, Duval County Audubon - Big Talbot Island.
4. Bob Burns, The Nature Conservancy - Upper Black Creek, Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed, Lake Placid, and Horse Creek Scrub.
5. John Hankinson, St. Johns River Water Management District - Upper Black Creek, Lake George, and Dunn's Creek.
6. John Pescatello, The Nature Conservancy - Coupon Bight/Key Deer.
7. Bill Helfferich, South Florida Water Management District - Coupon Bight/Key Deer and Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed.
8. Clay Henderson, Volusia County Commission - Lake George.
9. Sam Bell, Cobb, Cole and Bell (represents Rooks property ownership) - Homosassa Reserve.
10. Gwen Heller, Brevard County - Enchanted Forest.
11. Roger Dobson, Brevard County Commission - Enchanted Forest.
12. Margaret Hames, Brevard County - Enchanted Forest.
13. Joel Kuperberg, CREW Trust - Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed.
14. Ray Judah, Lee County Commission - Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed.
15. Rusty Bateman, Senator Fred Dudley's Office, District 38 - Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed.
16. Fred Davis, Florida Audubon Society, South Florida Water Management District - Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed.
17. Larry Thompson, Southeast Regional Vice-President for the National Audubon Society - Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed.
18. John Lewis, representing owner - Waddell's Mill Pond.
19. Larry LeClaire, Panhandle Audubon - Waddell's Mill Pond.
20. Gayle Brown, Jackson County Planning Department - Waddell's Mill Pond.
21. Clifton Lewis, concerned citizen - Tate's Hell Carrabelle Tract.
22. Al Jones, Flagler County - Haw Creek.
23. Mike Kuypers, District Manager for DOF - Haw Creek.

LIST OF SPEAKERS

November 26, 1990 - Naples, Florida

1. Franklin Adams, Environmental Confederation of Southwest Florida and Izaak Walton League-Cypress Chapter - Oscar Scherer and Rookery Bay.
2. Norman Posgay Sr., land owner - AGAINST Rookery Bay project.
3. Emilie Young, Metro-Dade County EEL Program - All Dade County projects.

4. Rob Line, Metro-Dade County EEL Program - All Dade County projects.
5. J.J. (Toby) Holland, State Representative - Emerson Point.
6. Kent Chelland, Manatee County Commission - Emerson Point.
7. Martin Morris, land owner - Emerson Point.
8. Hank Kowalski, Highlands County Audubon - Highlands Hammock, Holmes Avenue Scrub, and Placid Lakes Tract.
9. Billy Wetherington, Manasota 88 - Oscar Scherer Addition.
10. William Lewis, Manatee-Sarasota Sierra Club - Oscar Scherer Addition.
11. Becky Ayech, League of Women Voters, Sarasota County - Oscar Scherer Addition.
12. Gary Comp, Sarasota County - Oscar Scherer Addition.
13. Ralph DeVitto, Legislative Aide to Senator Bob Johnson - Oscar Scherer Addition.
14. Bobbie Parker, Sarasota Audubon Society - Oscar Scherer Addition.
15. Bob Repenning, Department of Natural Resources - Charlotte Harbor, Estero Bay, and Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed.
16. Rick Moore, Calusa Land Trust and Nature Preserve - Charlotte Harbor and Cayo Costa Island.
17. Bruce Lalor, Sierra Club - Cayo Costa Island and North Captiva.
18. Roger Clark, Lee County Director of Environmental Management - Cayo Costa Island, Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed, and Estero Bay.
19. Senator Fred Dudley, Florida Senate - Rookery Bay and Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed.
20. John Cassani, Audubon Society of Southwest Florida, Inc. - Cayo Costa Island.
21. Don Ross, Charlotte County Commission - Charlotte Harbor.
22. Frank Morra, Representative Susan Guber's aide - The Barnacle Addition.
23. Mary Weber, Coconut Grove Civic Club - The Barnacle Addition.
24. Deborah H. Engel, private property owner - AGAINST acquisition of Rookery Bay.
25. John Remington, Keewaydin Club - AGAINST acquisition of Rookery Bay.
26. Richard Collum, landowner - AGAINST acquisition of Rookery Bay.
27. Charles Putnam, landowner - AGAINST acquisition of Rookery Bay.
28. Guy Fischer, Friends of Rookery Bay - Support of Rookery Bay.
29. Gary Lytton, Department of Natural Resources - Support of Rookery Bay.
30. David Addison, The Conservancy, Inc. - Rookery Bay and Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed.
31. Bruce Peters, The Conservancy, Inc. - Rookery Bay.
32. Ellen Peterson, Save Our Creeks - Fakahatchee Strand, Cayo Costa, and Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed.
33. Mike Slayton, Big Cypress Basin Administrator for South Florida Water Management District - Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed.
34. Ed Carlson, National Audubon - Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed.

35. Kent Chema, CREW - Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed.
36. Glen Heath, Southwest Florida Regional Planning Council - Support for all SWFRPC projects, especially Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed.

LIST OF SPEAKERS
November 28, 1990 - Cocoa, Florida

1. Sue Schmidt, Brevard County Commission - Enchanted Forest, Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge, and Mullet Creek Islands.
2. Teresa Kramer, Brevard County - Enchanted Forest, Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge, and Mullet Creek Islands.
3. Charlie Roberts, Florida House of Representatives - Enchanted Forest.
4. Bill Bissett - Horse Creek Scrub.
5. Nancy J. Bissett, Florida Native Plant Society - Horse Creek Scrub.
6. Steven Riefler, Green Images Nursery - Horse Creek Scrub.
7. W.W. Gardner, Florida Senate - Sebastian Creek, Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge, Lower Econlockhatchee, Mullet Creek Islands, Spring Hammock, Brevard Turtle Beaches, Wekiva River Buffers, Canaveral Industrial Park, and Enchanted Forest.
8. Steve Johnson, University of Central Florida Marine Turtle Research - Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge.
9. Brigitte Fontenot, Sierra Club - Sebastian Creek, Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge, Brevard Turtle Beaches, and Enchanted Forest.
10. Hilary Swain, Brevard County EEL Committee - Enchanted Forest.
11. Harry Goode, Florida House of Representatives
12. Guy Marwick, Silver River Society - Silver River.
13. Steven Klein, Marion Audubon Society - Silver River.
14. Tim Perkins, Silver River Society - Silver River.
15. Susan Murphy, Junior League of Ocala - Silver River.
16. Darlene Weesner - Silver River.
17. Mary Buckner, Silver River Society - Silver River.
18. Doug McCord, Silver River Society - Silver River.
19. Jim Buckner, Silver River Society - Silver River.
20. Benson Cortes, DeLaura Junior High School - Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge.
21. Walter Hidalgo, DeLaura Junior High School - Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge.
22. Maggy Hurchalla, Martin County Commission - South Savannas and Seabranh.
23. Bob Burns, The Nature Conservancy - Saddle Blanket Scrub, Catfish Creek, Seabranh, Enchanted Forest, Horse Creek Scrub, and Placid Lakes Tract.
24. Carl Schenk, Seabranh, Inc. - Sea Branch, St. Martins River, and Sebastian Creek.
25. V. Prime, Martin County Conservation Alliance - Sea Branch.
26. Karen Shidel, Savanna Reserve Endowment - South Savannas.

27. Thad Altman, Brevard County Commission, District 5 - Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge and Sebastian Creek.
28. Frank DeJoia, Friends of Sebastian River - Sebastian Creek.
29. Martin Smithson, Indian River SWIM - Sebastian Creek.
30. Jack Ehdall, St. Johns River Water Management District - Upper Black Creek, Caravelle Ranch, Heather Island, Lower Econlockhatchee, Lake George, Julington/Durbin Creek, Spring Hammock, Emerald Marsh, St. Johns River, Canaveral Industrial Park, and Twelve Mile Swamp.
31. George Koraly, Friends of Sebastian River - Sebastian Creek.
32. D. Scott Taylor, Friends of Sebastian River - Sebastian Creek.
33. Geneva Acor - Sebastian Creek.
34. Fred Harden, Friends of the Wekiva River - Seminole Springs, EMK Ranch and Wekiva-Ocala Connector.
35. Judy Wick, Friends of the Wekiva River - Wekiva River projects/Systems approach.
36. Philip Wick, Friends of the Wekiva River - Seminole Springs and EMK Ranch.
37. Nancy Prine, Orange County Audubon, Friends of the Wekiva - Seminole Springs, EMK Ranch, Wekiva-Ocala Connector, St. Johns River and Wekiva River Buffers.
38. Pat Harden, Orange County Audubon - Seminole Springs, EMK Ranch, Wekiva-Ocala Connector, St. Johns River, Wekiva River Buffers, Spring Hammock and Lower Econlockhatchee.
39. Ken Rose, Wekiva Resources Council - Supports Volusia County projects.
40. Alice Cycocler, Chairman of Volusia County Commission - Supports Volusia County projects.
41. Clay Henderson, Volusia County Commission - Spruce Creek, Wekiva-Ocala Connector, Lake George, and Goldy/Bellemead.
42. Bob Tuttle, Volusia County Commission - Supports Volusia County projects.
43. Bob Owens, Halifax River Audubon Society - Supports Volusian County projects.
44. Shirley Owns, Volusia-Flagler Sierra Group - Spruce Creek, Wekiva-Ocala Connector, Goldy/Bellemead, and Lake George.
45. Meg Johnson, Volusia County Land Acquisition Program - Wekiva-Ocala Connector and Lake George.
46. David Hague, Volusia Flagler Environmental Political Action Committee, Inc. - Spruce Creek, Wekiva-Ocala Connector, Goldy/Bellemead, and Lake George.
47. Ted Porter, Deputy Mayor, Ormond Beach - Goldy/Bellemead and St. Johns Island.
48. Colleen Logan, Seminole County Board - Lower Econlockhatchee, Spring Hammock, and Wekiva River Buffers.
49. Jean Cantwell, Sea Turtle Preservation Society - Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge.
50. Rita A. Karpie, Sea Turtle Preservation Society - Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge.
51. Susan Marynowski, Caribbean Conservation Corp. - Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge.

52. Bud Klechner, I.R.C. Conservation Committee - Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge and Sebastian Creek.
53. Roland DeBlois, Indian River County - Sebastian Creek and Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge.
54. Kit Howard, private citizen - Enchanted Forest and Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge.
55. Suzanne Mrvosh, Sierra Club/Native Plant Society - Sebastian Creek, Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge, Mullet Creek Islands, Brevard Turtle Beaches, and Enchanted Forest.
56. Jody Rosier, Space Coast Science Center - Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge, North Fork St. Lucie, and Sebastian Creek.
57. Truman Scarborough, Brevard County Commission - Enchanted Forest.
58. Ken Toole, private citizen - Sebastian Creek, Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge, Mullet Creek Islands, Brevard Turtle Beaches, and Enchanted Forest.
59. Johna Holloway, Virginia Tech Sea Turtle Research - Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge, Sebastian Creek, and Enchanted Forest.
60. Susan Bird, Indian River Audubon - Enchanted Forest, Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge, and Sebastian Creek.
61. Rose Schulte (on behalf of husband Mike) - Enchanted Forest.
62. Pat Poole, Melbourne City Council/Friends of Crane Creek - Sebastian Creek, Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge, Mullet Creek Islands, Brevard Turtle Beaches, and Enchanted Forest.
63. Brian Poole, Department of Natural Resources, Aquatic Preserve - Sebastian Creek and Mullet Creek Islands.
64. Ken Friedland, Florida Native Plant Society - Enchanted Forest.
65. Geri Lindner, Sierra Club - Enchanted Forest.
66. Paul Schmalzer, Brevard County EEL Selection Committee - Enchanted Forest.
67. Sandra White - Enchanted Forest, Sebastian Creek, and Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge.
68. Rose Schulte - Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge and Brevard Turtle Beaches.
69. Bill Deese, Florida Department of Transportation - Spruce Creek and Enchanted Forest.

LIST OF SPEAKERS

November 30, 1990 - Tallahassee

1. Sam Bell, Cobb, Cole and Bell - Homosassa Reserve/Walker Tract.
2. Helen Spivey, Concerned Citizens of Citrus County, Inc. - Homosassa Reserve/Walker Property.
3. Henry Dean, Executive Director, St. Johns River Water Management District - Spoke of past and future joint participation projects.
4. John Hankinson, St. Johns River Water Management District - Caravelle Ranch, Lake George, Dunns Creek, St. Johns River, Spring Hammock, Twelve Mile Swamp, Julington/Durbin Creeks, Emerald Marsh, Wekiva, Silver River, and Paynes Prairie.
5. Bruce Delaney, University of Florida Foundation - San Felasco Hammock, Catfish Creek, Silver River, Peacock Slough, Paynes Prairie, and Lochloosa Wildlife.

6. Robert Hutchinson, Alachua Conservation Trust - San Felasco Hammock.
7. Guy Marwick, Silver River Museum and Environmental Center - Silver River.
8. Jeff Bielling, Marion County Planning and Zoning Department - Silver River.
9. Jim Buckner, Silver River Society - Silver River.
10. Robert Simon, Florida Defenders of the Environment - Silver River.
11. Heather Garcia, high school student - Silver River.
12. Phil Leary, Clay County Planning Department - Upper Black Creek, Goldhead Branch Addition.
13. Bruce Ford, Clay County - Upper Black Creek.
14. Robert Hutchinson, Alachua Conservation Trust - Paynes Prairie.
15. Jon Thaxton, sponsor - Oscar Scherer State Park Addition.
16. Robert Dye, Manager, District 8, Division of Recreation and Parks - Oscar Scherer State Park Addition.
17. Matt Carlucci, Commissioner, City of Jacksonville - Julington/Durbin Creeks.
18. Dan Lee, Mayor's staff, City of Jacksonville - Julington/Durbin Creeks.
19. Kathy Chinoy, State Representative, District 20 - Julington/Durbin Creeks.
20. Robert Simons, Florida Defenders of the Environment - Heather Island.
21. Jim Buckner, Silver River Society - Heather Island.
22. Guy Marwick, Silver River Museum - Heather Island.
23. Jeff Bielling, Marion County Planning Department - Heather Island.
24. Bob Simons, Florida Defenders of the Environment - Horse Creek Scrub.
25. Marlene Young, Chairman, Polk County Commission - Horse Creek Scrub.
26. Ken Tucker, Guilday, Kuersteiner and Tucker - Crystal River.
27. Harvey Ruvim, Dade County Commissioner - Dade County Projects (26 parcels in 4 projects).
28. Steve Gatewood, The Nature Conservancy - Dade County Projects.
29. Sara Bailey, St. Johns County Commission - Julington/Durbin Creeks, St. Augustine Beach (Fleeman), and Twelve Mile Swamp.
30. Betsy Wood, Florida Wildlife Federation - Julington/Durbin Creeks.
31. Kathy Chinoy, House of Representatives - Julington/Durbin Creeks.
32. Author (Buddy) Jacobs, representing land owners - Princess Place.
33. Curt Blair, representing C. Camp Association - Coupon Bight.
34. John Peacatello, The Nature Conservancy - Coupon Bight.
35. Jim MacFarland, Conservation Real Estate Group - St. Michaels Landing and Florida's First Magnitude Springs/Weeki Wachee Springs.
36. Andy Stein, First Florida Federal Savings and Loan, Panama City - St. Michaels Landing.

37. Jim Muller, Florida Natural Areas Inventory - Levy County Forest/Sandhills, Gadsden County Glades, Saddleblanket Scrub, Horse Creek Scrub, St. Joe Bay Buffer, Sebastian Creek, Three Lanes/Prairie Lakes, Miami Rockridge Pinelands, and Placid Lakes Scrub.
38. Gary Lytton, Manager, Rookery Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve - Rookery Bay.
39. Curt Gremley, Hillsborough County Acquisition Program - Alderman's Ford Addition.
40. Steve Gatewood, The Nature Conservancy - Topsail Hill, Horse Creek Scrub, Lake Placid Tract, and Enchanted Forest.
41. Gary Knight, Florida Natural Areas Inventory - Apalachicola River and Bay, Phase I.
42. George Willson, The Nature Conservancy - Catfish Creek, Coupon Bight, Curry Hammock, Highlands Hammock, Topsail Hill, Heather Island, Oscar Scherer, Goldhead Branch Addition, Upper Black Creek, Garson Point, Seabranck, Paynes Prairie, Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed, Levy County Forest/Sandhills, and Rookery Bay.
43. Kathy Liles, Hernando County Environmental Planner - Florida's First Magnitude Springs.
44. Ken Bosserman, Friends of the Econlockhatchee - Lower Econlockhatchee.
45. Cecilia Height, Sierra Club - Lower Econlockhatchee.
46. Charles Lee, National Audubon Society - Rookery Bay. Oscar Scherer State Park Addition, Lower Econlockhatchee, Cayo Costa, and Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed.

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 1990 Proposals
March 12, 1990

	DOF	DER	DHR	DCA	GFC	DNR	TOTAL	SELECTED
ALACHUA COUNTY								
1. O'Leno State Park Addition	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	5	YES
BAY COUNTY								
2. Bay County Beachfront	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
BREVARD COUNTY								
3. Enchanted Forest	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	5	YES
CHARLOTTE COUNTY								
4. Lemon Bay	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
5. Charlotte County Flatwoods	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	3	NO
CITRUS COUNTY								
6. Homosassa Reserve	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
7. Megaloudis Property	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
8. Tiger Tail Bay	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
9. Walker Property	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	5	YES
CLAY COUNTY								
10. Phase I Add.- Upper Black Cr.	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	4	YES
11. Phase II Add.- Upper Black Cr.	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	4	YES
DADE COUNTY								
12. Oleta River Addition (Terama)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	1	NO
DIXIE COUNTY								
13. Dixieland Timber Tract	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
DUVAL COUNTY								
14. Big Talbot Island	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	4	YES
15. Meric Tract	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
FLAGLER COUNTY								
16. Flagship Harbor	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
17. Haw Creek Addition	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	4	YES
FRANKLIN COUNTY								
18. Tates Hell Carrabelle Tract	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	5	YES
HAMILTON COUNTY								
19. Big Shoals State Forest Add.	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	3	NO
HERNANDO COUNTY								
20. Rattlesnake Island	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
21. Weeki Wachee Springs	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	3	NO
HIGHLANDS COUNTY								
22. Placid Lakes Tract	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
23. Tomolka Tract	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	3	NO
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY								
24. Alderman's Ford Addition	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
25. Cockroach Bay Addition	N	Y	N	N	N	N	1	NO
26. Fish Hawk Creek	N	N	N	Y	N	N	1	NO
HOLMES COUNTY								
27. Caryville/Choctawhatchee	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
JACKSON COUNTY								
28. Waddell Mill Pond	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	5	YES
LAFAYETTE COUNTY								
29. ACE Ranch	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO

	DOF	DER	DHR	DCA	GFC	DNR	TOTAL	SELECTED
LEE COUNTY								
30. Charlotte Harbor South	N	Y	N	N	N	N	1	NO
31. Corkscrew Reg. Eco. Watershed	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	4	YES
32. Sanibel Interior Wetlands	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
LEON COUNTY								
33. DeSoto Addition	N	N	Y	N	N	N	1	NO
LEVY COUNTY								
34. Inglis Island	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
35. Island Hotel	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
36. Waccasassa Bay St. Res. Add.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
MARION COUNTY								
37. Lake Kerr Tract	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
38. Lower Oklawaha Connector	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
MARTIN COUNTY								
39. Old Diamond T Ranch	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	5	YES
MONROE COUNTY								
40. Coupon Bight/Key Deer	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
MULTI-COUNTY								
41. Florida Greenway Corridor	Y	N	N	N	N	N	1	NO
42. Florida 1st-Magnitude Springs	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	4	YES
NASSAU COUNTY								
43. American Beach	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
ORANGE COUNTY								
44. Orange County Ridge Parks	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
PALM BEACH COUNTY								
45. CRA Mangrove	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
46. Frost Lake	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
47. Loxahatchee Slough W.C. Area	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
PASCO COUNTY								
48. Dutchman Key/North Key	N	N	N	N	N	Y	1	NO
PINELLAS COUNTY								
49. Grand Bay Subdivision	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
50. King Island	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
POLK COUNTY								
51. Blue Jordan Swamp	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	3	NO
52. Eagle Lake Scrub	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	2	NO
53. Horse Creek Scrub (Reedy Cr.)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
PUTNAM COUNTY								
54. Dunn's Creek	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	5	YES
ST. JOHNS COUNTY								
55. Hallowes Cove	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
56. Twelve-Mile Swamp	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
ST. LUCIE COUNTY								
57. Avalon Tract	N	N	Y	N	N	N	1	NO
SANTA ROSA COUNTY								
58. Great Blue Heron Rookery	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
59. Shipyard Point	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
VOLUSIA COUNTY								
60. Lake George	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	4	YES

WAKULLA COUNTY

61. St. Marks Hist. Site.

DOF	DER	DHR	DCA	GFC	DNR	TOTAL	SELECTED
N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO

LAND ACQUISITION ADVISORY COUNCIL
C.A.R.L. VOTING SHEET
2nd Four Votes for Initiation of Project Designs for 1990 Proposals
July 20, 1990

	DOF	DER	DHR	DCA	GFC	DNR	TOTAL	SELECTED
ALACHUA COUNTY								
1. O'Leno State Park Addition	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
BREVARD COUNTY								
2. Enchanted Forest	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
CITRUS COUNTY								
3. Homosassa Res./Walker Property	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
CLAY COUNTY								
4. Phase I Add.- Upper Black Cr.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
5. Phase II Add.- Upper Black Cr.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
DUVAL COUNTY								
6. Big Talbot Island	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
FLAGLER COUNTY								
7. Haw Creek Addition	Y	N	N	N	N	N	1	NO
FRANKLIN COUNTY								
8. Tates Hell Carrabelle Tract	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	3	NO
HIGHLANDS COUNTY								
9. Placid Lakes Tract	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY								
10. Alderman's Ford Addition	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	4	YES
JACKSON COUNTY								
11. Waddell's Mill Pond	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	5	YES
LEE COUNTY								
12. Corkscrew Reg. Eco. Watershed	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
LEVY COUNTY								
13. Waccasassa Bay St. Res. Add.	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	2	NO
MARTIN COUNTY								
14. Old Diamond T Ranch	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	3	NO
MONROE COUNTY								
15. Coupon Bight/Key Deer	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
POLK COUNTY								
16. Horse Creek Scrub (Reedy Cr.)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
PUTNAM COUNTY								
17. Dunn's Creek	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	5	YES
VOLUSIA COUNTY								
18. Lake George	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
MULTI-COUNTY								
19. Florida 1st-Magnitude Springs	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	4	YES

LAND ACQUISITION ADVISORY COUNCIL
RANKING SHEET FOR THE 1991 C.A.R.L. ANNUAL PRIORITY LIST
December 7, 1990

	DOF	DER	DHR	DCA	GFC	DNR	TOTAL	RANKING
ALACHUA COUNTY								
1. Lochloosa Wildlife (67)	91	78	69	84	61	70	453	79
2. Paynes Prairie (54)	57	50	57	35	33	19	251	43
3. San Felasco Addition (45)	47	45	18	63	40	48	261	45
BAY COUNTY								
4. St. Michaels Landing (80)	69	95	62	66	65	60	417	72
BREVARD COUNTY								
5. Canaveral Industrial Park (88)	89	93	85	88	70	85	510	91
6. Mullet Creek Islands (65)	67	60	65	79	92	81	444	76
7. Sebastian Creek (15) (IND. RIVER)	14	10	7	14	38	14	97	10
8. Enchanted Forest (UR)	29	28	39	40	44	64	244	41
CHARLOTTE COUNTY								
9. Charlotte Harbor (50) (LEE)	53	22	49	49	60	34	267	48
CITRUS COUNTY								
10. Crystal River (47)	49	14	15	56	52	20	206	32
11. Homosassa Res./Walker Prop.(UR)	4	31	38	12	24	27	136	14
12. St. Martins River (7)	17	7	8	13	39	16	100	11
CLAY COUNTY								
13. Upper Black Creek (37)	36	36	37	25	2	21	157	21
COLLIER COUNTY								
14. Corkscrew Reg. Eco. Wat.(Lee)(UR)	52	42	63	48	49	41	295	50
15. Fakahatchee Strand (4)	46	17	19	10	16	33	141	17
16. Rookery Bay (32)	23	8	23	15	58	25	152	19
17. Save Our Everglades (21)	44	21	28	29	27	35	184	29
DADE COUNTY								
18. Deering Estate Addition (46)	48	56	32	61	50	87	334	59
19. East Everglades (43)	45	13	47	41	41	72	259	44
20. Miami Rockridge Pinelands (27)	12	34	17	27	46	26	162	22
21. The Barnacle Addition (56)	39	59	55	60	55	92	360	63
22. Trop. Ham. of the Redlands (57)	60	35	60	57	47	39	298	51
DIXIE COUNTY								
23. Big Bend Coast Tract (22)(TAYLOR)	50	24	36	34	6	56	206	33
DUVAL COUNTY								
24. Fort George Island (49)	81	74	68	81	84	93	481	86
25. Julington/Dur.Cr. (61) (ST.JOHN'S)	63	73	59	67	80	63	405	70
FLAGLER COUNTY								
26. Princess Place (85)	86	89	84	90	8	66	503	90
FRANKLIN COUNTY								
27. Apalachicola Bay (14)	62	12	2	28	20	13	137	15
28. Bald Point Road (73)	75	86	75	68	89	65	458	82
29. Lower Apalachicola (34)	(Combined with Apalachicola Bay)							
GADSDEN COUNTY								
30. Apalachicola River (59)	13	39	86	4	19	12	173	24
GILCHRIST COUNTY								
31. Waccasassa Flats (6)	5	37	5	24	43	42	156	20
GULF COUNTY								
32. St. Joseph Bay (24)	21	5	48	26	64	17	181	27
HERNANDO COUNTY								
33. Chassahowitzka Swamp (41)	42	29	50	45	5	58	229	36

	DOF	DER	DHR	DCA	GFC	DNR	TOTAL	RANKING	
HIGHLANDS COUNTY									
34. Highlands Hammock (13)	20	19	20	22	29	29	139	16	
35. Holmes Avenue Scrub (81)	82	87	81	77	75	52	454	81	
36. Placid Lakes Tract (UR)	30	26	27	9	45	4	141	18	
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY									
37. Alderman's Ford Addition (UR)	51	47	41	47	67	59	312	54	
38. Cockroach Bay (33)	83	66	71	73	83	77	453	80	
39. Ybor City Addition (82)	(Removed prior to Ranking)								
INDIAN RIVER COUNTY									
40. Archie Carr S.T.R. (20) (BREVARD)	18	15	10	17	23	9	92	8	
JACKSON COUNTY									
41. Waddell's Mill Pond (UR)	59	62	43	53	90	49	356	61	
JEFFERSON COUNTY									
42. El Destino (86)	87	88	72	71	85	73	476	84	
43. Letchworth Mounds (19)	11	32	4	19	28	30	124	13	
44. Wacissa/Aucilla R.S. (18) (TAYLOR)	35	61	33	30	13	37	209	34	
LAKE COUNTY									
45. B.M.K. Ranch (3) (ORANGE)	7	9	3	3	11	10	43	3	
46. Emeralda Marsh (84)	85	80	91	91	59	90	496	88	
47. St. Johns River (64)	66	76	73	75	26	80	396	67	
48. Seminole Springs/Woods (1)	2	1	6	2	1	8	20	1	
49. Silver Glen Spgs. (83) (MARION)	84	82	93	93	87	74	513	92	
50. Wekiva-Ocala Con. (36) (VOLUSIA)	37	30	13	55	17	45	197	30	
LEE COUNTY									
51. Cayo Costa Island (53)	56	54	22	52	68	71	323	56	
52. Estero Bay (62)	64	44	67	51	73	61	360	62	
LEVY COUNTY									
53. Andrews Tract (38)	93	70	56	72	14	68	373	66	
54. Cedar Key Scrub (71)	73	83	90	58	62	55	421	73	
55. Levy County Forest/Sandhills (16)	1	6	35	16	9	7	74	6	
MANATEE COUNTY									
56. Emerson Point (26)	24	71	26	87	56	76	340	60	
MARION COUNTY									
57. Heather Island (23)	32	27	51	39	18	36	203	31	
58. Rainbow River (8)	74	65	66	82	72	89	448	77	
59. Silver River (52)	55	46	30	37	51	46	265	47	
MARTIN COUNTY									
60. Seabranh (44)	27	16	54	18	35	23	173	23	
61. South Savannas (30) (ST. LUCIE)	28	25	9	36	42	44	184	28	
MONROE COUNTY									
62. Coupon Bight/Key Deer (10)	9	20	16	7	21	22	95	9	
63. Curry Hammock (11)	10	23	24	5	32	6	100	12	
64. Key West Salt Ponds (89)	90	94	31	89	91	91	486	87	
65. North Key Largo Hammocks (2)	15	3	1	1	3	2	25	2	
66. North Layton Hammocks (48)	61	38	76	21	69	38	303	53	
67. Ohio Key South (76)	78	90	82	70	77	83	480	85	
68. Sugarloaf Hammock (68)	70	49	88	69	71	50	397	69	
OSCEOLA COUNTY									
69. Three Lks./Prairie Lks. (31)	31	63	52	43	4	43	236	38	
PALM BEACH COUNTY									
70. Old Leon Moss Ranch (87)	88	92	92	92	86	88	538	93	
71. Rotenberger/S.I.Lds. (58) (BROWARD)	72	51	58	78	37	75	371	65	

	DOF	DER	DHR	DCA	GFC	DNR	TOTAL	RANKING
PASCO COUNTY								
72. Wetstone/Berkovitz (51)	54	55	46	62	34	67	318	55
POLK COUNTY								
73. Catfish Creek (9)	6	11	11	8	31	3	70	5
74. Horse Creek Scrub (UR)	34	41	64	20	66	11	236	39
75. Saddle Blanket Scrub (5)	8	18	14	11	12	15	78	7
PUTNAM COUNTY								
76. Caravelle Ranch (55)	58	43	61	46	8	62	278	49
77. Dunn's Creek (UR)	33	57	40	33	53	28	244	40
ST. JOHNS COUNTY								
78. St. Augustine Beach (78)	80	79	78	83	76	79	475	83
ST. LUCIE COUNTY								
79. North Fork St. Lucie (29)	25	69	21	54	82	51	302	52
SANTA ROSA COUNTY								
80. Blackwater River S.F. Add. (12)	38	67	53	59	57	53	327	58
81. Garcon Point (40)	41	33	77	38	36	24	249	42
SARASOTA COUNTY								
82. Oscar Scherer Addition (25)	22	68	25	86	25	5	231	37
SEMINOLE COUNTY								
83. Lower Econlockhatchee (39)	40	52	44	32	10	47	225	35
84. Spring Hammock (70)	43	58	80	50	48	84	363	64
85. Wekiva River Buffers (36)	79	81	70	74	78	69	451	78
SUMTER COUNTY								
86. Carlton Half-Moon Ranch (69)	71	75	74	80	15	82	397	68
87. Withlacoochee (66)	68	91	89	65	22	86	421	74
SUWANNEE COUNTY								
88. Peacock Slough (63)	65	53	79	31	63	32	323	57
VOLUSIA COUNTY								
89. Goldy/Bellemead (60)	92	64	45	64	93	54	412	71
90. Lake George (UR)	3	48	12	42	30	40	175	25
91. Spruce Creek (28)	26	40	42	44	54	57	263	46
WAKULLA COUNTY								
92. Wakulla Springs (75)	77	77	83	85	81	94	497	89
WALTON COUNTY								
93. Deer Lake Parcel (74)	76	84	87	76	74	31	428	75
94. Topsail Hill (17)	16	4	29	6	7	1	63	4
MULTI-COUNTY								
95. Florida's First Mag. Spgs. (UR) (BAY, LEON, LEVY, SUWANNEE, WAKULLA, & WASHINGTON)	19	2	34	23	79	18	175	26

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.

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 habitat for 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.

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.

1. Outdoor Recreational Resources

1. Acquire lands which help meet needs identified in Florida's statewide comprehensive outdoor recreation plan.
2. Identify, acquire, and protect lands that: (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.
 - (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), as approved by the Governor and Cabinet on July 1, 1986. 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. The Land Acquisition Advisory Council (LAAC) is in the process of revising and amending these objectives and guidelines as part of the Preservation 2000 Needs Assessment.

Category	Project Name	Obj. #	Natural Communities	Forest Resources	Vascular Plants	Fish and Wildlife	Fresh Water Resources	Coastal Resources	Geological Resources	Historical Resources	Outdoor Recreation	Guidelines	Size	Tax Value*	Acq. Ease #Owner Will	Local Support	Additional Notes	
			1	2	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	5	1a	1b	1	2	3
51. Trop. Hancock			H	H	L	N	L	N	N	N	N	H	N	H	M	H	L	
52. N.F. St. Lucie			L	L	L	L	N	N	L	L	M	L	N	L	M	M		
53. N. Lavton Ham			M	M	H	M	N	N	M	L	L	H	M	L	M	L		
54. Idermans Fd			L	L	H	M	N	N	N	L	M	L	N	L	M	H		
55. Netstone/Ber			L	L	H	M	N	N	M	L	L	L	N	L	M	L		
56. Cayo Costa			M	M	H	M	L	L	L	M	H	L	H	L	M	H		
57. Peacock Slo.			M	H	M	L	L	N	H	N	L	L	M	L	M	L		
58. Blackwater R			M	L	H	H	M	M	N	L	L	L	N	L	M	L		
59. Deering Est.			M	L	M	L	L	L	L	L	L	H	N	L	M	H		
60. Emerson Pt.			L	N	M	N	M	N	L	L	L	L	N	L	M	H		
61. Maddells M P			L	L	M	L	L	N	M	N	L	L	M	L	M	L		
62. Estero Bay			L	M	N	M	N	N	L	L	L	H	L	L	M	H		
63. Barnacle Add			L	L	N	L	M	N	L	L	L	L	N	L	M	H		
64. Spring Ham.			L	M	M	L	L	M	L	L	L	L	N	L	M	H		

*Acres not purchased or under option.

*Cost based on values in 1986 CARL Annual Report, not necessarily tax assessed values.

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	1 2	1a 1b	1 2a 2b 3 4	1 ca 2 3 4 5					
65. 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 N	20005	4,441,000	>700 M	L	
66. Andrews Tra.	M	M	M L M	M L	L N L	L N N H	N N N	N L	M N	L N H M N	M L L M H N	1200	242,000	2 H	L	
67. 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 H N	M N M H H N	8290	1,022,000	3 M	L	
68. Ca. Half-Moon	L	M	M M H	M L	M N L	N L N H	N N N	L L	M N	M N M H N	M N L M H N	9500	656,000	17 H	L	
69. Sugarloaf	M	L	L N L	M M	M L L	M N N N	H M H	M M	L N	H H H L M	H H M H H N	2556	4,170,000	80 L	L	
70. Jul/Durbin	N	L	H H H	M L	L N L	N N N N	N N N	L N	M N	L M M H N	M N H H H N	3300	2,792,000	5 M	H	
71. Goldy/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 N	716	445,000	2 M	L	
72. St. Michaels	M	H	M L M	L M	L N M	M N M N	H M M	L L	L N	H M H L M	M N M H H N	362	7,253,000	1 H	L	
73. 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	
74. Withlacooch.	N	N	M L M	N N	L N L	N N N L	N N N	L L	M N	L M M M N	M N L M H N	3900	5,604,000	45 L	M	
75. Deer Lake	H	H	H M N	L M	M L M	N N H L	H L L	M M	M H	H H H L H	H L M H H N	1855	8,418,000	3 M	L	
76. Mullet Creek	L	N	N M 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 M	200	131,000	5 M	H	
77. Rainbow Riv.	M	L	M L H	M 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 M	1473	2,918,000	6 H	M	
78. Mektiva Buff.	L	M	M N L	N N	L L L	H N N H	M N N	L L	L N	L L M L N	L M L M M N	4930	NOT AVAIL.	NOT AVAIL.	L	
79. Lochloosa	L	L	H H H	M N	M L M	M N M L	N N M	N L	H N	L N H M N	H N M H N L	5272	1,469,000	1 H	H	

≡ Acreage not purchased or under option.

*Cost based on values in 1986 CARL Annual Report, not necessarily tax assessed values.

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
80. Cockroach B.	L	L N L	N L	L L L	N N N N	N H H	N N	H N	L L N L N	N N H H N N	730	233,000	3 H	N	
81. Holmes Ave.	H	H N H	H H	N N N	N N N N	N N N	L N	L N	L H H L N	H N H H N N	900	1,795,000	2000 L	L	
82. Bald Point	N	H H N	L N	L N N	N N H N	H H H	L L	H N	H H H L H	N N L N N L	4673	5,182,000	69 H	L	
83. St. Aug. Bch.	N	L N H	N N	L N N	N N N N	N L L	L L	L N	H H L L H	L N N L N N	112	3,477,000	1 H	L	
84. El Destino	L	H H H	N N	L N N	N N N N	N N N	L L	H H	L H H M N	H N N L N L	4100	625,000	2 H	N	
85. Ohio Key So.	L	L N L	N N	N N L	N N N N	L M H	M M	L N	M H M L N	M H M N N N	21	175,000	1 L	N	
86. Ft. George Is	L	M N M	L N	M M M	N N N N	N H H	L L	H H	L L M L N	H N H M H H	302	2,386,000	67 H	N	
87. Key West Sa.	L	L N L	L N	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 H	H	
88. Emerald Ma.	L	L L L	N N	M L L	N N N N	N N N	M M	L N	L N M M N	M N M L N M	12200	\$12,118,000	100 L	L	
89. Makulla Spqs	M	H L M	N L	H N M	H L N H	N N N	H H	L N	L H H L N	H N L H L L	465	282,000	2 L	H	
90. Princess Pl.	L	M L H	N N	M N M	N N N N	N H L	L L	H H	M L L L N	M N L M N N	2560	2,739,000	25 H	L	
91. Canaveral	L	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 H	H	
92. Silver Glen	M	M L H	H H	M N M	N H N H	N N N	H H	M N	H H M L N	H N L M H N	4020	2,385,000	3	L	
93. Old Leon No.	L	L L L	N L	L N L	N N N N	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	

#Acres not purchased or under option.

#Cost based on values in 1986 CARL Annual Report, not necessarily tax assessed values.

Category	Project Name	Obj. #	Natural Communities	Forest Resources	Vascular Plants	Fish and Wildlife	Fresh Water Resources	Coastal Resources	Geological Resources	Historical Resources	Outdoor Recreation	Guidelines	Size	Tax Value†	Acq. Ease #Owner Will	Local Support	Additional Notes
				1 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					
51.	Trop. Hammock	H	H	H N L	M H	L N L	N N N N	N N N	L L	N	N N N L N	H N H N H N H	209	4,433,000	20	N	L
52.	N.F.-St. Lucie	L	L	L L L	L N	L N L	N N N L	N N N	L L	L	M M L L N	L N M L M L	1350	6,006,000	3	H	M
53.	N. Layton Ham	M	M	M N L	H M	M N M	N N N N	M M H	M M	L	L M H L L	H H M H M M	74	902,430	16	M	L
54.	Aldermans Fd	L	L	M L H	N N	N N L	N N N L	N N N	N N	L	M N H M N	L N L L L H	1079	2,939,600	6	H	H
55.	Netstone/Ber	L	L	L L H	N N	M N L	N N N N	N M L	M M	L	L N M L L	L N H H N L	2778	4,541,240	5	H	L
56.	Cayo Costa	M	M	L N M	N H	M L L	N N N N	H H M	L M	H	H M H L H	H L H M H L	352	5,556,480	400	M	H
57.	Peacock Slo.	M	H	M L L	N L	M M L	N L N H	N N N	H H	H	M L H L N	H L L M H M	663	459,680	8	M	L
58.	Blackwater R	M	L	H H H	M N	L L L	L N N M	N N N	M H	L	L H M M N	L N M M H L	2364	1,986,450	12		L
59.	Deering Est.	M	L	M L L	N L	M N L	N N N N	N L L	L L	H	N H H L N	H N H M M H	27	571,000	3	H	H
60.	Emerson Pt.	L	N	N N N	N N	M N L	N N N N	N N N	L L	H	L N L L L	M N L L L L	210	3,034,550	3	H	H
61.	Maddells M P	L	L	L L M	L L	H N M	L L N M	N N N	M M	H	L N H L N	M M M L L M	2777	1,808,000	10	M	L
62.	Estero Bay	L	M	N N N	N N	M L M	N M N N	N H L	N L	H	L M M L N	H L H M H L	6645	20,784,000	85	M	H
63.	Barnacle Add	L	L	L N L	M L	N N L	N N N N	N L L	M H	M	L H H M N	M N H L H H	7	3,463,000	1	M	H
64.	Spring Ham.	L	M	M N L	N L	L N L	N N L L	N N N	L L	L	L N M L N	M N H M H M	225	2,147,000	14	M	H

≡Acreage not purchased or under option.

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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. Ease #Owner Mill	Local Support	Additional Notes
DBJ. Project # Name	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					
65. Rotenberqer	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 N	20005	4,441,000	>700 M	L	
66. Andrews Tra.	M N	M L M	M L	L N L	L N N H	N N N	N L	M N	L N H M N	M L L M M N	1200	242,000	2 H	L	
67. St. Johns Riv	N L	M L L	M N	M N N	N N N L	N N N	N N	H N	L L M M N	M N M H H M	8290	1,022,000	3 M	L	
68. Ca. Half-Moon	L M	M M H	M L	M N L	N L N H	N N N	L L	M N	M N M M N	M N L M H M	9500	656,000	17 H	L	
69. Sugarloaf	M L	L M L	M M	M L L	N M N M	H M H	M M	L N	H H H L M	H H M M H M	2556	4,170,000	80 L	L	
70. Jul/Durbin	M L	H H H	M L	L N L	N M N M	N N N	L N	M N	L N M M N	M N H M M M	3300	2,792,000	5 M	H	
71. Goldy/Belle.	L L	M M N	M N	L N L	N M N M	L M M	L L	M N	L M M L N	M N H L M M	716	445,000	2 M	L	
72. St. Michaels	M H	M L M	L M	L M M	N M N M	H M M	L L	L N	H M M L M	M N M M M M	362	7,253,000	1 H	L	
73. Cedar Key	M M	L L M	M L	L M M	N M N M	M H H	N H	M N	L L M M N	M N L H M M	1850	684,000	6 M	M	
74. Withlacooch.	N N	M L M	M N	L N L	N M N L	N N N	L L	M N	L M M M N	M N L M H M	3900	5,604,000	45 L	M	
75. Deer Lake	H H	H M N	L M	M L M	N M H L	H L L	M M	M H	H H H L H	H L M H H M	1855	8,418,000	3 M	L	
76. Mullet Creek	L N	N M L	M N	L N L	N M N M	N H H	M L	N N	L M L L N	L N H L M M	200	131,000	5 M	H	
77. Rainbow Riv.	M L	M L H	M N	L N L	M H N L	N N N	H M	H N	L H H L N	H M M L M M	1473	2,918,000	6 H	M	
78. Mektiva Buff.	L M	M N L	M N	L L L	H M N H	N N N	L L	L N	L L M L N	L M L M M M	4950	NOT AVAIL.	NOT AVAIL.	L	
79. Lochloosa	L L	H H H	M N	M L M	M N H L	N N N	N L	H N	L N H M N	H N M M M L	5272	1,469,000	1 H	H	

≡ Acreage not purchased or under option.

*Cost based on values in 1986 CARL Annual Report, not necessarily tax assessed values.

ADDENDUM V

**Florida Natural Areas Inventory Evaluation Matrix
1990 CARL Proposals**

90/03/06

Natural Resources Evaluation Matrix for 1990 CARL Proposals
Prepared by the Florida Natural Areas Inventory (90/03/06)

<u>Project Name, CARL #, County, # Acres</u>	<u>Natural Resource Values/Comments</u>	<u>Ecological Priority</u>	<u>Appl. Recommended Manager/Management</u>
O'Leno State Park Addition 900131-01-1 Alachua 2,239 acres	NCs on/near site: Blackwater Stream (FNAI Global/State Rank-G4/S2); Spring Run Stream (G2/S2); Scrubby Flatwoods (G3/S3). Difficult to distinguish NCs from aerials. Site is 14 separate parcels contiguous with O'Leno State Park or River Rise State Preserve. Important to management of this river system. Biological attachments to application not received.	Medium	Addn. to State Park by DNR/R&P.
Enchanted Forest 900131-05-1 Brevard 414 acres	NCs: Hydric Hammock (G?/S4?) 70%; Scrub*; Xeric Hammock (G?/S3); Depression Marsh (G4?/S3) >5%; Disturbed 65%. SAs reported: <u>Drymarchon corais</u> <u>couperi</u> (Eastern indigo snake, FNAI Global/State Rank G4T3/S3; Fed Status-LT; State Status-LT); <u>Gopherus polyphemus</u> (gopher tortoise, G2/S2; C2; LS); <u>Aphelocoma coerulescens</u> (Florida scrub jay, nesting, G5T3/S3; LT; LT); <u>Copris gopheri</u> (Copris tortoise commensal scarab beetle; G?/S?; C2; N); <u>Grus canadensis palliatus</u> [pratenis?] (Florida sandhill crane, nesting, G5T2T3/S2S3; N; LT). SP EO on site: <u>Ophioglossum palmatum</u> (hand fern, G2/S2; 3C; LE). SPS reported: <u>Hymenocallis latifolia</u> (spider lily, G4/S2S3; 3C; N); <u>Glandularia tampensis</u> (Tampa vervain, G1/S1; C1; LE). St. Johns NWR ca. 2 1/2 mi. NW.	Medium-High	Brevard Co. Bd. of Co. Comm.

90/03/06

Homosassa Reserve
900131-09-1
Citrus
5,543 acres

NCs: Hydric Hammock (likely predominant); Mesic Flatwoods; Estuarine Tidal Marsh; remnant scrub; pasture (35-40%); lots of interruptions - roads, pasture. NC reported: Spring. SA EOs on site: Gopherus polyphemus* (gopher tortoise); Haliaeetus leucocephalus* (eagle, nest). SAs reported: Ursus americanus floridanus (Florida black bear, G5T3/S3; C2; LT); Trichechus manatus latirostris (Florida manatee, G2?/S2?; LE; LE). Proposal has 4 non-contiguous parcels, 1 with a large inholding. Contiguous with Walker Property CARL proposal; near Tiger Tail Bay and Megaloudis Property CARL proposals. Nearby Managed Areas: Chassahowitzka National Wildlife Refuge (border common); Homosassa Springs (approx. 1/3 mi. N); Crystal River Lands (to NW); Chassahowitzka River Save Our Rivers (borders to S.); St. Martins River CARL project.

Medium

As a recreation area/park by DNR and/or FGFWFC; USFWS.

90/03/06

Walker Property
900131-09-2
Citrus
2,940 acres

NCs: Floodplain Swamp 40%; Hydric Hammock 40%; Cypress Domes; Spring; Depression Marsh. SAs reported: Gopherus polyphemus* (gopher tortoise); Haliaeetus leucocephalus* (bald eagle); Mycteria americana* (wood stork); Ursus americanus floridanus (Florida black bear). Contiguous with Homosassa Reserve CARL proposal and near Megaloudis Property and Tiger Tail Bay CARL proposals. Managed Areas nearby: Chassahowitzka NWR to SW; Chassahowitzka SOR to S; State T.I.I.T.F. land to W.

Medium-Low

As a WMA, state forest, or wilderness.

Upper Black Creek -
Phase I Addition
900130-10-1
Clay
2,200 acres

NCs reported: Floodplain Swamp/Basin Swamp 40% (G?/S4?); Mesic and Wet Flatwoods; Floodplain Forest; Upland Mixed Forest (G?/S4?); Seepage Stream < 5% (G4/S2); Blackwater Stream* 5%; Sandhill 5-15% (G?/S2); Seepage Slope (G3?/S2); Disturbed 20% (tree plantation; abandoned field). To N. of and contiguous with Upper Black Creek CARL project; SW of U.S. Naval Air Station Cecil Field. Near Upper Black Creek Phase II Addition.

Medium-High

FGFWFC, FL Div. of Forestry.

Upper Black Creek -
Phase II Addition
900130-10-2
Clay
5,740 acres

NCS reported: Floodplain and Basin Swamp 35%;
Disturbed 5% (pine plantation functioning as Mesic
Flatwoods); Sandhill* <5-10%; Blackwater Stream* 5%;
Floodplain Forest 5%. Connects and overlaps slightly
with Upper Black Creek CARL project; connects to Camp
Blanding WMA. Near Upper Black Creek Phase I
Addition.

Medium

FGFWFC, FL Div. of
Forestry.

90/03/06

Big Talbot & Long
Islands Addition
Duval
688 ± acres

NCS: Maritime Hammock 40% (G4/S3); Estuarine Tidal
Marsh 30%; Disturbed, approx. 10%; southern tip may
have some Beach Dune*/Coastal Strand (G3?/S2).
Parcels are inholdings of or adjacent to Big Talbot
Island State Park and very important to management of
Big Talbot. Analysis based on LATF project info..

Medium

As an addition to
Big Talbot Island SP
by DNR, Div. Rec. &
Parks.

Haw Creek Addition
(=Gillespy Tract)
900131-18-2
Flagler
1,005 acres

NCS: Mesic Flatwoods 40%; Floodplain Swamp and
Floodplain Marsh 30% (G3?/S2); Disturbed (Imp.
Pasture, Plantation) 20%; Seepage Stream*; Upland
Mixed Forest. SP reported: Nemastylis floridana
(fall-flowering ixia, G2/S2; C2; LE). Contiguous with
part of Haw Creek State Preserve; proposal site
currently owned by county.

Medium-Low

Preserve/Recreation
by DNR, St. Johns
WMD, Flagler County.

90/03/06

Tates Hell Swamp
(= Tates Hell
Carrabelle Tract)
900129-19-1
Franklin & Liberty
182,703 acres

NCs expected: Wet & Mesic Flatwoods 15%; Floodplain Swamp 10%; Wet prairie scattered ?%. SA EOs on site: Lampropeltis getulus goini (Apalachicola kingsnake, G5T2/S2; N; N); Ursus americanus floridanus (Florida black bear); Picoides borealis* (red-cockaded woodpecker); Drymarchon corais couperi (Eastern indigo snake). SA EOs on/near site: Macroclemys temminckii (alligator snapping turtle, G3/S3?; C2; LS); Nerodia clarkii clarkii (G5T3/S3?; N; N) (Gulf salt marsh snake). SP EOs on site: Rhexia parviflora (a meadowbeauty, G2/S2; C2; LE); Linum westii (West's flax, G2/S2; C2; LT); Justicia crassifolia (thick-leaved water-willow, G2/S2; C2; LT); Macbridea alba (white birds-in-a-nest, G1/S1; C2; LE); Gentiana penelliana (wiregrass gentian, G3/S3; 3C; LE); Pinguicula planifolia (Chapman's butterwort, G3?/S2; C2; LE). SP EOs on/near site: Nolina atopocarpa (Florida bear grass); Andropogon arctatus (pine-woods bluestem, G3/S3; 3C; N); Liatris provincialis (Godfrey's blazing star, G2/S2; C2; LE); Lilium catesbaei (southern red lily, G4/S3; N; LT). Of the 182,703 acre total, 133,195 acres are plantation leaving approx. 50,000 (less than 1/3) natural. Long-term potential although much restoration is needed. Contiguous with Apalachicola NF and parts of Lower Apalachicola CARL project.

Medium

FGFWFC or Div. of
Forestry or USFS.

90/03/06

Placid Lakes Tract
900131-28-1
Highlands
3,083 acres

High

Archbold Biological
Station.

NCs: Scrub* 45%; Scrubby Flatwoods 15%; Depression
Marsh 5-10%; Lakeshore 2%; Mesic Flatwoods 10%;
Bayhead 5%; Pasture 20%. SA EOS on site: Gopherus
polyphemus* (gopher tortoise); Neoseps reynoldsi (sand
skink, G2/S2; LT; LT); Sceloporus woodi (Florida scrub
lizard, G3/S3; C2; N); Aphelocoma c. coerulescens
(Florida scrub jay); Haliaeetus leucocephalus* (bald
eagle); Polyborus plancus auduboni (crested caracara,
G5/S2; LT; LT); Podomys floridanus (Florida mouse,
G3/S3; C2; LS). SAs reported: Drymarchon corais
couperi (Eastern indigo snake); Pituophis melanoleucus
(pine snake, G5T3?/S?; C2; LS); Eumeces egregius
lividus (blue tailed mole skink, G4T2/S2; LT; LT);
Egretta caerulea (little blue heron, G5/S4; N; LS);
Egretta thula (snowy egret, G5/S4; N; LS); Egretta
tricolor (tricolored heron, G5/S4; N; LS); Falco
sparverius paulus (Southeastern Am. kestrel,
G5T3T4/S3?, C2, LT); Pandion haliaetus (osprey);
Neofiber alleni (round-tailed muskrat, G3?/S3?; C2;
N); Ursus americanus floridanus (Florida black bear).
SP EOS on site: Dicerandra frutescens (scrub mint,
G1/S1; LE; LE); Eryngium cuneifolium (wedge-leaved
button snakeroot, G1/S1; LE; LE); Calamintha ashei
(Ashe's savory, G3/S3; C1; LT); Hypericum cumulicola
(Highlands scrub hypericum, G2/S2; LE; LE); Hypericum
edisonianum (Edison's hypericum, G2/S2; C1; LT); Ilex
opaca arenicola (scrub holly, G5T3/S3; 3C; N); Lechea
cernua (nodding pinweed, G3/S3; C2; LE); Liatris
ohlingerae (scrub blazing star, G3/S3; PE; LE); Nolina
brittonia (scrub beargrass, G2/S2; C2; LE); Paronychia
chartacea (paper-like nailwort, G2/S2; LT; LE); Persea
humilis (silk bay, G4/S3; 3C; N); Polygonella
basiramia (hairy jointweed, G3/S3; LE; LE); Prunus
geniculata (scrub plum, G2G3/S2S3; LE; LE). SPS
reported: Clitoria fragrans (pigeon-wing butterfly-
pea, G3/S3; C1; LT); Schizachyrium niveum (scrub
bluestem, G2?/S2; C2; N); Warea carteri (Carter's

<p>Alderman's Ford Addition 900131-29-1 Hillsborough 1,035 acres</p>	<p>NCs: Floodplain Forest ?; Upland Hardwood Forest ? (G2/S3). NCs reported: Bayhead; Pine Flatwoods (Wet/Mesic?); Spring-run Stream*. Much of uplands were Sandhills* which were cleared in the past. SA reported: <u>Gopher polyphemus</u> (gopher tortoise); many SAs reported nearby. Contiguous with Alderman's Ford Co. Park. Ca. 1.5 mi. NE of Fish Hawk Creek CARL proposal.</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>As a county park by Hills. Co. Parks and Rec. Dept.</p>
<p>Waddell Mill Pond 811001-32-1 Jackson ca. 300 acres</p>	<p>NCs: Floodplain Forest (20%?), improved pasture (20%?); man-made pond (dammed) 50% open water; other forested upland 10%. NC EO on/near site: Aquatic Cave*. SA EOS on/near site: <u>Cambarus cryptodytes</u> (G2/S2; N; N); <u>Macroclemys temminckii</u> (alligator snapping turtle).</p>	<p>Medium</p>	
<p>Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed 900117-36-1 Lee and Collier acres</p>	<p>NCs: Slough; Strand Swamp; Marl Prairie; Swale; Mesic Flatwoods; Marsh Lake. SA EO on site: <u>Mycteria floridana</u>. SA EOS on/near site: <u>Felis concolor coryi</u> (Florida panther, G4T1/S1; LE; LE); <u>Ursus americanus floridana</u> (Florida black bear). SP EOS on/near site: <u>Epidendrum nocturnum</u> (night-scented orchid, G2/S2; N; LT); <u>Cyrtopodium punctatum</u> (cow-horned orchid). Contiguous with Corkscrew Swamp Sanctuary (Audubon) and Corkscrew lands (TIITF) and important to Fakahatchee Strand State Preserve.</p>	<p>Medium-High</p>	<p>Multi-use by FGFWFC, Collier Co. & Audubon.</p>
<p>Waccasassa Bay State Preserve Addition 900131-38-2 Levy 5,848 acres</p>	<p>NCs: Estuarine Tidal Marsh 40%; Maritime Hammock 25%; Hydric Hammock 10%; Freshwater Tidal Swamp 5% (G3/S3). Proposal consists of some large and many small inholdings within or adjacent to Waccasassa Bay State Preserve. Connects Waccasassa Bay State Preserve to Cedar Key Scrub.</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>As addition to Waccasassa Bay St. Pr. by DNR/R&P.</p>

Old Diamond T Ranch
900131-43-1
Martin
3,265 acres

NCs: Mesic Flatwoods [former??] 60%; Strand Swamp 10% (G4/S4?); Dry Prairie (G2/S2); Slough (G4/S4?); Wet Prairie; Disturbed. SA EO on site: Grus canadensis pratensis* (Florida sandhill crane). SAs reported: Athene cunicularia floridana (burrowing owl, G5T3/S3; N; LS); Mycteria americana* (wood stork); Alimophila aestivalis (Bachman's sparrow, G3/S?; C2; N); Egretta caerulea (little blue heron); Egretta thula (snowy egret); Egretta tricolor (tricolored heron); Drymarchon corais couperi (Eastern indigo snake). SPS reported: Lilium catesbaei (southern red lily); Coelorachis tuberculosa (Piedmont jointgrass, G3/S3; C2; N). Contiguous with Jonathan Dickinson State Park for 2 1/2 mi.; Loxahatchee Natl. Wild. & Scenic R. is within Park. Important for management of J. Dickinson State Park.

Medium-High

Addn. to J.
Dickinson SP by DNR,
R&P.

90/03/06

Coupon Bight/Key Deer
900129-44-1
Monroe
900 acres

High

NCs: Pine Rockland (G1/S1); Rockland Hammock (G2/S2);
Freshwater Wetlands. SA EOs on site: Odocoileus
virginianus clavium (Key deer, G5T1/S1; LE; LE);
Diadophis punctatus acricus (Key ringneck snake,
G5T1/S1; C2; LT); Kinosternon baurii baurii (Key mud
turtle, G5T2Q/S2; 3B; LE); Drymarchon corais couperi
(Eastern indigo snake); Thamnophis sauritus sackeni
(Lower Keys ribbon snake, G5T1Q/S1; N; LT). SA EOs
on/near site: Eumeces egregius (mole skink); Elaphe
guttata (Lower Keys red rat snake, G5T2Q/S2; N; LS).
Numerous other SAs reported from site. SP EOs on
site: Melanthera parvifolia (small-leaved melanthera,
G2Q/S2; C2; N); Thrinax microcarpa (brittle thatch
palm, G4G5/S3; N; CE); Argythamnia blodgettii
(Blodgett's wild-mercury, G2/S2; C2; LE); Sachsia
bahamensis (Bahama sachsia, G2/S1; N; LE); Hypelate
trifoliata (inkwood, G2/S1; N; LT); Chamaesyce
deltoides var. serpyllum (wedge spurge, G2?/S1; C1;
LE); Linum arenicola (sand flax, G1G2/S1S2; C2; LE);
Tragia saxicola (pineland noseburn, G2/S2; C2; LE);
Chamaesyce porteriana var. scoparia (Porter's broom
spurge; G2T2/S2; C1; LE); Polygala boykinii var.
sparsifolia (Boykin's few-leaved milkwort, G4T2/S2;
C2; N); Crossopetalum ilicifolium (Christmas berry,
G2/S2; N; N); Rhynchosia cinera (brown-haired
snoutbean, G3/S3; C2; N); Coccolrinax argentata
(silver palm, G3G4/S3; N; CE); Dichromena floridensis
(Florida white-top sedge, G2/S2; N; N); Phyllanthus
pentaphyllus var. floridanus (Florida five-petaled
leaf-flower, G3G5T3/S3; C2; N); Jacquinia keyensis
(Joewood, G4/S3; N; LT); Sophora tomentosa (necklace
pod, G4/S3; N; N); Ernodea littoralis; Tillandsia
flexuosa (banded wild-pine, G4/S3; N; LT); Vanilla
barbellata (worm-vine orchid, G2/S2; N; LE); Cassia
keyensis (big pine partridge pea, G2/S2; C1; LT). SP
EOs reported: Chamaecrista lineata var. keyensis;
Evolvulus grisebachii; Hymenocallis latifolia* (broad-

As Natl. Wildlife
Refuge adn. by
USFWS.

Save Our Springs
900131-00-1
Multi-county
4,005 acres

NCs: Spring run Stream*; Aquatic Cave*; Blackwater Stream*; Floodplain Swamp. Only approx. boundaries given for this proposal; additional NCs present on nearby uplands. Phase I: SA EOS: Procambarus pallidus (pallid cave crayfish, G2G3/S2S3); Procambarus orcinus (Woodville cave crayfish, G2/S2); Crangonyx hobbsi (Hobb's cave amphipod, G2G3/S2S3; C2;N); Crangonyx sp. 1 (G?/S?). SP EOS: Magnolia pyramidata (pyramid magnolia, G4/S2; N; LE). Some of the springs in other phases are publicly owned or on CARL list.

Medium-High
(Phase I
only)

As parks, rec. areas
by various mgmt.
depending on spring
(DNR, Dept. of
State, Div. of Hist.
Resources.)

90/03/06

Horse Creek Scrub
890131-53-2
Polk
1,135 acres

NCs: Scrub* 60%; Sandhill* 10%; Floodplain Swamp, Bottomland Hardwood Forest (G4/S4?), Baygall? 25%; Sandhill Upland Lake (G3/S2) 5%; Disturbed 5-10%. SA EOS on site: Sceloporus woodi (Florida scrub lizard); Gopherus polyphemus* (gopher tortoise). SP EOS on site: Illicium parviflorum (star anise, G1/S1; C2; LT); Asclepias curtissii (Curtiss' milkweed); Bonamia grandiflora (Florida bonamia); 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); Prunus geniculata* (scrub plum); Warea carteri* (Carter's warea); Eriogonum longifolium var. gnaphalifolium (scrub buckwheat, G4T3/S3; C2; LT). Other sps reported: Clitoria fragrans (pigeon-wing); Dicerandra spp. One of best remaining scrubs; complements Saddleblanket Lake floral diversity. Highly manageable.

DNR

High

Dunn's Creek
900130-54-1
Putnam
7,537 acres

NCs: Floodplain Swamp; Sandhill* (timber probably harvested); small ponds/intermittent streams (listed in app.); application - about 40% wetlands; some grazing and selective timbering. Other NCs reported at CARL public hearing: Scrub*; Pine Flatwoods. Ca. 5 mi. NE of Ocala Natl. Forest.

Medium

Lake George
900201-64-1
Volusia
19,832.72 acres

NCs: Hydric Hammock 20%; Mesic Flatwoods 10%; Baygall
5%; Dome or Strand Swamp 5%; Distrubed (includes Pine
Plantation) 40-55% est. SA EOs: Haliaeetus
leucocephalus* (bald eagle; 9 nests). Only Volusia
Co. portion is proposed to CARL; Putnam Co. portion is
owned by SJWMD. Apparently approx. 11,000 acres
proposed to CARL. Across lake from Ocala National
Forest. Close to NW and SW boundaries. Lake Woodruff
NWR approx. 4 mi. SE.

Medium

Multiple use by Div.
of Forestry (main);
DNR Parks & Rec. and
FGFWFC (coop.
managers).

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 shared purchase. A shared 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 shared 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

Division of State Lands CARL Project Status

1990 CARL PROJECTS

LAND ACQUISITION SUMMARY

Seminole Springs - #1

This project has been affected by a rezoning by Lake County. Previously, densities were 1 unit per 5 acres and now they are 1 unit per 20 to 40 acres. As a result of this action, all properties not "grandfathered in" have had to be reappraised. As suspected, values have dropped considerably and owners are unwilling to negotiate for the sale of their land. Possible litigation against county by land owners.

One parcel with approved site plan has been negotiated without success. Negotiations have been terminated.

Land Acquisition Recommendation: Continue attempts to negotiate key parcels while the zoning issue is being resolved.

North Key Largo - #2

Negotiations are progressing on this project. Acquisition workplan calls for two to three years to complete acquisition.

Land Acquisition Recommendation: Continue negotiations as scheduled.

B.M.K. Ranch - #3

This project is affected by the same zoning issue as Seminole Springs. One parcel with approved site plan is in appraisal for review and due to the Bureau of Land Acquisition on December 21, 1990.

Land Acquisition Recommendation: Negotiate for purchase of above referenced parcel and suspend negotiations on balance of the project until zoning issue is resolved.

Fakahatchee Strand - #4

Project is part of the Save Our Everglades program and negotiations are progressing as scheduled.

Land Acquisition Recommendation: Continue negotiations as scheduled.

Saddle Blanket Lakes Scrub - #5

The Nature Conservancy has acquired the major portion of the this project. They are attempting to consolidate their ownership but will be unable to do so until early next year. Negotiations cannot be completed before adoption of new list next February.

Land Acquisition Recommendation: Continue negotiations as scheduled.

Waccasassa Flats - #6

Negotiations with two major owners have been pursued. Gilcrest Timber parcel has been purchased by an insurance company for investment purposes and has no interest in selling for ten to fifteen year. The Raynor ownership could not be acquired under the current appraisal and would require a reappraisal to continue negotiations.

Land Acquisition Recommendation: Suspend activity until after the December ranking and pursue reappraisal if new ranking qualifies project for continued negotiations.

St. Martins River - #7

Appraisals for this project were requested on June 22, 1990 but due to problems with the boundary maps the appraisals will not be completed until December 17, 1990. Allowing time for review, negotiations will not be initiated until after the first of the year. Negotiations cannot be completed before adoption of new list next February.

Land Acquisition Recommendation: Begin negotiations as scheduled.

Rainbow River - #8

Acquisition of the spring head has been completed. Negotiations with the major owners of most of the balance of the project are ongoing. If agreements are to be reached with these owners, they should be able to be consummated by the time the new list is adopted. The balance of the project consists of small isolated parcels.

Land Acquisition Recommendation: Aggressively pursue the acquisition of the remaining large ownerships prior to February, 1991, and acquire the balance of the project through Recreation & Parks inholding & additions program.

Catfish Creek - #9

Appraisals are in process and due to the Bureau of Appraisal on December 24, 1990. Parcels should be ready for negotiation by January 31, 1991.

Land Acquisition Recommendation: Schedule negotiations based on ranking for 1991.

Coupon Bight - #10

This project has been temporarily placed on hold. Negotiations with owners of land abutting the bight have been unsuccessful. To be able to properly value and negotiate for the purchase of these parcels, a "mean high water line" survey of the bight is recommended. The estimated cost of this survey is \$100,000 - \$150,000. Performing the survey is in no way a guarantee that any of the owners will sell, however, it will establish the State's claim of ownership.

Land Acquisition Recommendation: Await the recommendation of LAAC through the ranking process.

Curry Hammock - #11

All parcels on this project have been appraised. One is for development, the other is the garden club. Verbal agreement has been reached with the owners of the two hammock parcels on this project. The remaining parcels on the project are projected for use as off-site recreational. One is in the process of being developed with roads and utilities on site. The owner is willing to negotiate for the sale of the property. The value of this parcel could be prohibitive for an inholding & addition program.

Land Acquisition Recommendation: Proceed with the acquisition of the two hammock parcels and schedule negotiations for the off-site recreation parcel based on ranking for 1991.

Blackwater River Addition - #12

Appraisal of the core parcel is under review and due to the Bureau of Land Acquisition on November 30, 1990. The Division of Forestry will attempt to acquire this parcel as part of their inholding & addition program. The balance of the project consists of numerous smaller parcels which are not scheduled to be appraised unless the core parcel can be acquired.

Land Acquisition Recommendation: Continue negotiations as scheduled.

Highlands Hammock - #13

One 800+ acre parcel is under contract and scheduled to close by the end of the year. This parcel does not abut the current state ownership. Acquisition of some of the remaining parcels have been delayed while resolving a boundary map problem.

Land Acquisition Recommendation: Continue negotiations as scheduled.

Apalachicola River & Bay - #14

This project had not been pursued due to valuation problems on St. George Island. An attempt is now being made to appraise the Nick's Hole property. Appraisals have been completed on Cat Point (mainland) and the area west of Nick's Hole (subdivided lots).

Land Acquisition Recommendation: Proceed with appraisal and negotiations based on the recommendation of LAAC through the ranking process.

Sebastian Creek - #15

Boundary maps are scheduled to be completed on December 15, 1990. Appraisal process and negotiations would follow.

Land Acquisition Recommendation: Schedule negotiations based on ranking for 1991.

Levy County Forest/Sandhills - #16

Bureau of Appraisal has advertised for appraisals on all non-timber producing property (primarily sandhill parcels). Timber cruises, to be obtained by the Division of Forestry, will be required for the remaining parcels. The owner of a 40,000± acre parcel has permitted the appraisal to be performed but has made no commitment to sell.

Land Acquisition Recommendation: Proceed with appraisals and negotiations based on the recommendation of LAAC through the ranking process.

Topsail Hill - #17

Acquisition on this project is progressing on schedule. Option for the purchase of the St. Joe Paper parcel may be on the December 18, 1990, Trustee's agenda. Additionally, an option has already been signed for one of the parcels transferred to the SOC list.

Land Acquisition Recommendation: Continue negotiations as scheduled.

Wacissa-Aucilla River - #18

One of the core parcels is owned by St. Joe Paper and is on hold waiting for the Top Sail purchase. Other parcels are appraised and scheduled for acquisition during the second half of FY90/91, if funding is available.

Land Acquisition Recommendation: Continue negotiations as scheduled.

Letchworth Mounds - #19

Appraisals are in review and due to the Bureau of Land Acquisition on November 30, 1990. Negotiations are currently scheduled to be initiated on or about December 10, 1990.

Land Acquisition Recommendation: Continue negotiations as scheduled.

Archie Carr Turtle Refuge - #20

The Wabasso Beach portion of this project and a parcel transferred from SOC have been boundary mapped and are in appraisal. Appraisals are due to the Bureau of Appraisal on December 17, 1990. The balance of the project is being boundary mapped with a scheduled completion date of April 1, 1991.

Land Acquisition Recommendation: Proceed with negotiations based on the recommendation of LAAC through the ranking process.

Save Our Everglades - #21

Project is part of the Save Our Everglades program and negotiations are progressing as scheduled.

Land Acquisition Recommendation: Continue negotiations as scheduled.

Big Bend Coast Tract - #22

One of the core parcels is owned by St. Joe Paper and is on hold waiting for the Top Sail purchase. Two other large parcels are appraised and negotiations are scheduled to be initiated on December 3, 1990. The balance of the project is not scheduled to be acquired is year.

Land Acquisition Recommendation: Continue negotiations as scheduled.

St. Joe Bay Buffer - #23

The boundary maps have just been completed and the appraisals for the first phase of acquisition were requested on November 21, 1990. If current ranking is maintained acquisition should proceed during the second half of FY90/91, if funding is available or during FY91/92.

Land Acquisition Recommendation: Proceed with negotiations based on the recommendation of LAAC through the ranking process.

Heather Island - #24

This project is a shared acquisition project with the St. John's River Water Management District. Pursuant to the agreement the State is responsible for the acquisition of a portion of the Container Corporation parcel. The Nature Conservancy, under a Joint Acquisition Agreement, is negotiating with Container Corporation and should be able to reach an agreement, if one can be reached, within the next 30 days.

Land Acquisition Recommendation: Aggressively pursue the acquisition of this large ownership prior to February, 1991.

Oscar Scherer Addition - #25

This project consists of a single ownership which is currently under negotiations by the Nature Conservancy, under a Joint Acquisition Agreement.

Land Acquisition Recommendation: Aggressively pursue the acquisition of this single ownership prior to February, 1991.

Emerson Point - #26

The two largest parcels comprising over 90% of the project area are under negotiations with tentative agreement reached. Option contracts have been sent for execution by the owner.

Land Acquisition Recommendation: Aggressively pursue the acquisition of these large ownerships prior to February, 1991, and pursue the balance of the project as a 90% project.

Miami Rockridge Pinelands - #27

This project has boundary maps complete but has not been appraised due to its current ranking.

Land Acquisition Recommendation: Await the recommendation of LAAC through the ranking process.

Spruce Creek - #28

Boundary maps are being prepared by Volusia County as a bargain purchase.

Land Acquisition Recommendation: Proceed with negotiations based on the recommendation of LAAC through the ranking process.

North Fork St. Lucie - #29

A Portion of this project has been acquired by The Trust For Public Lands. Additionally, the City of Port St. Lucie is negotiating with the trustees for General Development Corporation (GDC) for lands owned by GDC. This project was not scheduled for acquisition.

Land Acquisition Recommendation: Await the outcome of Port St. Lucie's negotiations and the recommendation of LAAC through the ranking process.

South Savannas - #30

This project is currently under negotiations and progressing on schedule. The South Florida Water Management District recently approved the purchase of the Spices PUD and the Bureau of Land Acquisition has made offers on over 50 parcels and is processing option contracts on many of these. Appraisals have been ordered on fourteen additional parcels identified by the managing agency. Acquisition is progressing on schedule.

Land Acquisition Recommendation: Continue negotiations as scheduled.

Three Lakes Prairie Lakes - #31

This project has been under negotiations since August of this year. One parcel has mapping and appraisal problems. While negotiations are ongoing on the remaining parcels, the prospects of successful negotiations is unlikely.

Land Acquisition Recommendation: Proceed with negotiations based on the recommendation of LAAC through the ranking process.

Rookery Bay - #32

Based on its current ranking, this project does not qualify for negotiation under DNR Staff Acquisition Criteria.

Land Acquisition Recommendation: Await the recommendation of LAAC through the ranking process.

Cockroach Bay - #33

A portion of this project has been acquired by Hillsborough County and negotiations are scheduled to be completed by February, 1991.

Land Acquisition Recommendation: Aggressively pursue the acquisition of this ownership prior to February, 1991.

Lower Apalachicola - #34

Since the last ranking nearly 3,600 additional acres have been acquired on this project. Three small parcels are appraised and ready for negotiations and a recent project addition (20+ ac.) is being boundary mapped.

Land Acquisition Recommendation: Proceed with negotiations based on the recommendation of LAAC through the ranking process.

Goldhead Branch Addition - #35

Based on its current ranking, this project does not qualify for negotiation under DNR Staff Acquisition Criteria.

Land Acquisition Recommendation: Await the recommendation of LAAC through the ranking process.

Wekiva-Ocala Connector - #36

Based on its current ranking, this project does not qualify for negotiation under DNR Staff Acquisition Criteria.

Land Acquisition Recommendation: Await the recommendation of LAAC through the ranking process.

Upper Black Creek - #37

This project has been proposed as a shared acquisition by the St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD). The SJRWMD has already acquired major portions of the recent project additions and one parcel within the original project boundary. They have appraised the balance of the project which are in appraisal review subject to receipt of approved boundary maps. The Nature Conservancy is negotiating with the major landowner in the original project boundary in anticipation of a commitment by the state. This project has not received conceptual approval, of the Board of Trustees, as a shared acquisition and this may be required depending on the outcome of the 1991 ranking by the LAAC.

Land Acquisition Recommendation: Await the recommendation of LAAC through the ranking process.

Andrews Tract - #38

This project consists of three parcels which are all currently under negotiations.

Land Acquisition Recommendation: Aggressively pursue the acquisition of these ownerships prior to February, 1991.

Lower Econlockhatchee - #39

The Demetree Tract, which was conceptually approved for a shared acquisition by the Board of Trustee, has been acquired by the SJRWMD and an option for the State to acquire its share from the WMD is scheduled for the December 18, 1990 agenda. SJRWMD would like to pursue the balance of the project under the shared acquisition concept.

Land Acquisition Recommendation: Proceed with negotiations based on the recommendation of the LAAC through the ranking process.

Garcon Point - #40

Based on its current ranking, this project does not qualify for negotiation under DNR Staff Acquisition Criteria.

Land Acquisition Recommendation: Await the recommendation of LAAC through the ranking process.

Chassahowitzka Swamp - #41

Staff is awaiting a proposal from the owner's representative of the Gills parcel. Negotiations on 22 additional parcels were initiated in October, 1990. The project is proceeding on schedule.

Land Acquisition Recommendation: Continue negotiations as scheduled.

Gills Tract - #42

The four parcels, encompassing the entire project, are scheduled to close by December 31, 1990.

Land Acquisition Recommendation: Project may be removed from the CARL list as completed.

East Everglades - #43

No negotiations are contemplated for this project. Project is part of the Save Our Everglades program.

Land Acquisition Recommendation: Retain project as part of the Save Our Everglades program.

Seabranh - #44

Martin County has proposed this project as a bargain purchase. They were permitted to secured appraisals under a Joint Acquisition Agreement and they have been reviewed and approved by the Bureau of Appraisal. The county has committed a portion of the funding required to meet the bargain purchase requirement and are seeking contributions to match the State's 50%. This project has not received conceptual approval, of the Board of Trustees, as a bargain purchase and this may be required depending on the outcome of the 1991 ranking by the LAAC.

Land Acquisition Recommendation: Await the recommendation of LAAC through the ranking process.

San Felasco Hammock Addition - #45

This project is being pursued by the Alachua Conservation Trust (ACT) under a Joint Acquisition Agreement. Appraisals have been secured by ACT and have been submitted to the Bureau of Appraisal for review and approval. ACT is confident that an agreement can be reached with the landowner.

Land Acquisition Recommendation: Aggressively pursue the acquisition of this sole ownership prior to February, 1991.

Deering Estate Addition - #46

This project is being pursued with Dade County, under a Joint Acquisition Agreement, as a bargain purchase. The parcel is under negotiations.

Land Acquisition Recommendation: Continue negotiations as scheduled.

Crystal River - #47

Based on its current ranking, this project does not qualify for negotiation under DNR Staff Acquisition Criteria.

Land Acquisition Recommendation: Await the recommendation of LAAC through the ranking process.

North Layton Hammock - #48

Based on its current ranking, this project does not qualify for negotiation under DNR Staff Acquisition Criteria.

Land Acquisition Recommendation: Await the recommendation of LAAC through the ranking process.

Fort George Island - #49

While this project is eligible for negotiations as a 70% project, it is not scheduled for acquisition.

Land Acquisition Recommendation: Await the recommendation of LAAC through the ranking process.

Charlotte Harbor - #50

While this project is eligible for negotiations as a 70% project, it is not scheduled for acquisition. TPL is currently contacting owners in the project addition and the original project to ascertain their willingness to sell.

Land Acquisition Recommendation: Await the recommendation of LAAC through the ranking process.

Wetstone/Berkovitz - #51

The Berkovitz Pines portion of this project is being pursued as a conceptually approved bargain purchase. The owners have paid for boundary maps and appraisals which have been received and approved. Negotiations are scheduled to be initiated by December 1, 1990. The southern portion of the project (Wetstone) has no bargain purchase commitment and based on its current ranking, this project does not qualify for negotiation under DNR Staff Acquisition Criteria.

Land Acquisition Recommendation: Proceed with negotiations based on the recommendation of LAAC through the ranking process.

Silver River - #52

While this project is eligible for negotiations as a 70% project, it is not scheduled for acquisition.

Land Acquisition Recommendation: Await the recommendation of LAAC through the ranking process.

Cayo Costa Island - #53

While this project is eligible for negotiations as a 70% project, it is not scheduled for acquisition. A few parcels, which had outstanding offers from last year, have been processed for purchase, but no new offers have been tendered. The county has recently lifted the building moratorium on the island and some owners are beginning to pull permits for construction.

Land Acquisition Recommendation: Await the recommendation of LAAC through the ranking process.

Paynes Prairie - #54

While this project is eligible for negotiations as a 70% project, it is not scheduled for acquisition. The Alachua Conservation Trust is pursuing some properties under contingency Joint Acquisition Agreements. The agreements make no commitment to a purchase by the state.

Land Acquisition Recommendation: Await the recommendation of LAAC through the ranking process.

Caravelle Ranch - #55

This project has been proposed as a shared acquisition by the St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD). This project has not received conceptual approval, of the Board of Trustees, as a bargain purchase and this may be required depending on the outcome of the 1991 ranking by the LAAC.

Land Acquisition Recommendation: Await the recommendation of LAAC through the ranking process.

The Barnacle Addition - #56

Based on its current ranking, this project does not qualify for negotiation under DNR Staff Acquisition Criteria.

Land Acquisition Recommendation: Await the recommendation of LAAC through the ranking process.

Tropical Hammocks of The Redlands - #57

Based on its current ranking, this project does not qualify for negotiation under DNR Staff Acquisition Criteria.

Land Acquisition Recommendation: Await the recommendation of LAAC through the ranking process.

Rotenberger/Seminole Indian Lands - #58

Project is part of the Save Our Everglades program and negotiations are progressing as scheduled.

Land Acquisition Recommendation: Continue negotiations as scheduled.

Gadsden County Glades - #59

Based on its current ranking, this project does not qualify for negotiation under DNR Staff Acquisition Criteria.

Land Acquisition Recommendation: Await the recommendation of LAAC through the ranking process.

Goldy and Bellemead - #60

This project has been pursued as a conceptually approved bargain purchase with Volusia County. An option agreement to acquire the Goldy ownership from the county is scheduled for the December 18, 1990 agenda. While the entire project was approved for acquisition, the county has only been successful in acquiring the Goldy parcel. The attorney representing the Bellemead ownership has recently contacted staff and indicated that they will now consider selling. The county will commit 50% funding for the purchase thus qualifying it under the previously approved bargain purchase agreement. Appraisals are in hand and ready for negotiations.

Land Acquisition Recommendation: Continue negotiations as scheduled.

CURRENT STATUS
OF
1990 CARL PROJECTS

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	TOTAL ACREAGE	ACREAGE ACQUIRED	ACREAGE REMAINING	DOLLARS SPENT BY BOARD OF TRUSTEES	DOLLARS SPENT BY OTHERS	TOTAL DOLLARS SPENT
1. SEMINOLE SPRINGS/WOODS	LAKE	14,857.00	4,570.90	10,286.10	\$ 21,471,095.00	-0-	\$ 21,471,095.00
2. NORTH KEY LARGO HAMMOCK	MONROE	3,270.00	1,939.87	1,330.13	54,345,190.00	-0-	54,345,190.00
3. B.M.K.RANCH	LAKE/ORANGE	7,190.00	3,335.00	3,855.00	12,021,992.00	500,000.00	12,521,992.00
4. FAKAHATCHEE STRAND	COLLIER	74,451.00	47,357.15	27,093.85	5,015,357.50	-0-	5,015,357.50
5. SADDLE BLANKET LAKES SCRUB	POLK	870.00	-0-	870.00	-0-	-0-	-0-
6. WACCASSA FLATS	GILCHRIST	44,846.00	-0-	44,846.00	-0-	-0-	-0-
7. ST. MARTINS RIVER	CITRUS	11,068.00	-0-	11,068.00	-0-	-0-	-0-
8. RAINBOW RIVER	MARION	1,473.00	554.20	918.80	4,887,500.00	-0-	4,887,500.00
9. CATFISH CREEK	POLK	5,951.00	-0-	5,951.00	-0-	-0-	-0-
10. COUPON BIGHT	MONROE	779.00	201.02	577.98	646,001.00	-0-	646,001.00
11. CURRY HAMMOCK	MONROE	390.00	-0-	390.00	-0-	-0-	-0-
12. BLACKWATER RIVER ADDITION	MONROE	2,606.00	-0-	2,606.00	-0-	-0-	-0-
13. HIGHLANDS HAMMOCK	SANTA ROSA	5,571.00	804.31	4,766.69	1,841,585.00	-0-	1,841,585.00
14. APALACHICOLA RIVER & BAY, PHASE I	HIGHLANDS	556.00	87.00	469.00	757,980.00	-0-	757,980.00
15. SEBASTIAN CREEK	FRANKLIN	4,213.00	-0-	4,213.00	-0-	-0-	-0-
16. LEVY COUNTY FOREST/SANDHILLS	BREVARD/INDIAN RIVER	54,544.00	-0-	54,544.00	-0-	-0-	-0-
17. TOPSAIL HILL	LEVY	1,424.00	-0-	1,424.00	-0-	-0-	-0-
18. WACISSA & AUCILLA RIVER SINKS	WALTON	20,579.00	13,179.00	7,400.00	4,637,536.00	-0-	4,637,536.00
19. LETCHWORTH MOUNDS	JEFFERSON	463.00	-0-	463.00	-0-	-0-	-0-
20. WABASSO BEACH	JEFFERSON	153.00	-0-	153.00	-0-	-0-	-0-
21. SAVE OUR EVERGLADES	INDIAN RIVER	209,076.00	134,779.30	74,296.70	16,170,503.70	-0-	16,170,503.70
22. BIG BEND COAST TRACT	COLLIER	70,630.00	58,834.00	11,796.00	21,757,855.00	-0-	21,757,855.00
23. ST. JOSEPH BAY BUFFER	TAYLOR/DIXIE	3,383.00	-0-	3,383.00	-0-	-0-	-0-
24. HEATHER ISLAND	GULF	9,958.00	-0-	9,958.00	-0-	-0-	-0-
25. OSCAR SCHERER ADDITION	MARION	892.00	-0-	892.00	-0-	-0-	-0-
26. EMERSON POINT	SARASOTA	360.00	-0-	360.00	-0-	-0-	-0-
27. MIAMI ROCKRIDGE PINELANDS	MANATEE	290.00	-0-	290.00	-0-	-0-	-0-
28. SPRUCE CREEK	DADE	1,718.00	-0-	1,718.00	-0-	-0-	-0-
29. NORTH FORK ST. LUCIE	VOLUSIA	1,350.00	-0-	1,350.00	-0-	-0-	-0-
30. SOUTH SAVANNAS	ST. LUCIE	5,980.00	4,029.75	1,951.25	2,363,482.75	-0-	2,363,482.75
31. THREE LAKES/PRAIRIE LAKES	ST. LUCIE	60,429.00	51,485.00	8,944.00	20,439,387.00	-0-	20,439,387.00
32. ROOKERY BAY	OSCEOLA	13,630.00	2,777.00	10,853.00	6,181,485.00	-0-	6,181,485.00
33. COCKROACH BAY	COLLIER	730.00	-0-	730.00	-0-	-0-	-0-
	HILLSBOROUGH						

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	TOTAL ACREAGE	ACREAGE ACQUIRED	ACREAGE REMAINING	DOLLARS SPENT BY BOARD OF TRUSTEES	DOLLARS SPENT BY OTHERS	TOTAL DOLLARS SPENT
34. LOWER APALACHICOLA	FRANKLIN	35,522.00	28,122.00	7,400.00	\$ 2,104,776.00	-0-	\$ 2,104,776.00
35. GOLDHEAD BRANCH ADDITION	CLAY	405.00	-0-	405.00	-0-	-0-	-0-
36. WEKIVA-OCALA CONNECTOR	LAKE	12,070.00	-0-	12,070.00	-0-	-0-	-0-
37. UPPER BLACK CREEK	CLAY	8,052.00	-0-	8,052.00	-0-	-0-	-0-
38. ANDREWS TRACT	LEVY	4,594.00	3,394.00	1,200.00	4,839,000.00	-0-	4,839,000.00
39. LOWER ECONLOCKHATCHEE	SEMINOLE	15,168.00	-0-	15,168.00	-0-	-0-	-0-
40. GARCON POINT	SANTA ROSA	2,560.00	-0-	2,560.00	-0-	-0-	-0-
41. CHASSAHOVITZKA SWAMP	HERNANDO	22,648.00	15,948.00	6,700.00	3,461,190.00	-0-	3,461,190.00
42. GILLS TRACT	PASCO	101.00	-0-	101.00	-0-	-0-	-0-
43. EAST EVERGLADES	DADE	135,135.00	63,215.00	71,920.00	5,217,209.00	6,625,440.00	11,842,649.00
44. SEABRANCH	MARTIN	910.00	-0-	910.00	-0-	-0-	-0-
45. SAN FELASCO HAMMOCK ADDITION	ALACHUA	7,488.00	6,034.00	1,454.00	7,077,193.00	-0-	7,077,193.00
46. DEERING ESTATE ADDITION	DADE	374.00	347.00	27.00	19,210,675.00	6,177,425.00	25,388,100.00
47. CRYSTAL RIVER	CITRUS	7,543.00	2,440.00	5,103.00	5,045,382.00	-0-	5,045,382.00
48. NORTH LAYTON HAMMOCK	MONROE	94.00	-0-	94.00	-0-	-0-	-0-
49. FORT GEORGE ISLAND	DUVAL	882.00	680.00	202.00	10,134,849.00	2,000,000.00	12,134,849.00
50. CHARLOTTE HARBOR	CHARLOTTE	23,283.00	18,453.00	4,830.00	5,115,956.00	-0-	5,115,956.00
51. WETSTONE/BERKOVITZ	PASCO	3,460.00	-0-	3,460.00	-0-	-0-	-0-
52. SILVER RIVER	MARION	3,143.00	2,241.00	902.00	8,982,896.00	-0-	8,982,896.00
53. CAYO COSTA ISLAND	LEE	1,996.00	1,632.80	363.20	3,126,829.00	-0-	3,126,829.00
54. PAYNES PRAIRIE	ALACHUA	24,258.00	18,026.00	6,232.00	4,372,591.00	-0-	4,372,591.00
55. CARAVELLE RANCH	PUTNAH	6,037.00	-0-	6,037.00	-0-	-0-	-0-
56. THE BARNACLE ADDITION	DADE	7.00	-0-	7.00	-0-	-0-	-0-
57. TROPICAL HAMMOCKS OF THE REDLANDS	DADE	213.00	10.00	203.00	254,997.00	-0-	254,997.00
58. ROTENBERGER/SEMINOLE INDIAN LAND	PALM BEACH/BROWARD	29,520.00	23,884.28	5,635.72	8,755,200.00	-0-	8,755,200.00
59. GADSDEN COUNTY GLADES	GADSDEN	1,800.00	-0-	1,800.00	-0-	-0-	-0-
60. GOLDY AND BELLEMEAD	VOLUSIA	716.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
SUBTOTAL		981,659.00	508,359.58	473,299.42	\$260,235,693.00	\$15,302,865.00	\$275,538,558.00

RESERVE PROJECTS
 "POOL"

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	TOTAL ACREAGE	ACREAGE ACQUIRED	ACREAGE REMAINING	DOLLARS SPENT BY BOARD OF TRUSTEES	DOLLARS SPENT BY OTHERS	TOTAL DOLLARS SPENT
61. JULINGTON/DURBIN CREEKS	DUVAL/ST. JOHNS	2,279.00	-0-	2,279.00	-0-	-0-	-0-
62. LEE	LEE	11,823.00	5,178.00	6,645.00	8,474,750.00	-0-	8,474,750.00
63. PEACOCK SLOUGH	SUWANNEE	860.00	280.00	580.00	738,517.00	-0-	738,517.00
64. ST. JOHNS RIVER	LAKE	10,550.00	2,260.00	8,290.00	881,400.00	-0-	881,400.00
65. MULLET CREEK ISLANDS	BREVARD	200.00	-0-	200.00	-0-	-0-	-0-
66. WITHLACOCHEE	SUMTER	3,900.00	-0-	3,900.00	-0-	-0-	-0-
67. LOCHLOOSA WILDLIFE	ALACHUA	5,272.00	-0-	5,272.00	-0-	-0-	-0-
68. SUGARLOAF HAMMOCK	MONROE	2,556.00	-0-	2,556.00	-0-	-0-	-0-
69. CARLTON HALF-MOON RANCH	SUMTER	9,500.00	7,442.00	2,058.00	6,685,592.00	-0-	6,685,592.00
70. SPRING HAMMOCK	SEMINOLE	1,304.00	1,079.00	225.00	5,611,980.00	-0-	5,611,980.00
71. CEDAR KEY SCRUB	LEVY	6,838.00	4,988.00	1,850.00	1,543,604.00	-0-	1,543,604.00
72. BREVARD TURTLE BEACHES	BREVARD	15.00	15.00	-0-	2,561,997.00	-0-	2,561,997.00
73. BALD POINT ROAD	FRANKLIN	4,673.00	-0-	4,673.00	-0-	-0-	-0-
74. DEER LAKE PARCEL	WALTON	1,855.00	-0-	1,855.00	-0-	-0-	-0-
75. WAKULLA SPRINGS	WAKULLA	3,365.00	2,900.00	465.00	7,150,000.00	-0-	7,150,000.00
76. OHIO KEY SOUTH	MONROE	21.00	-0-	21.00	-0-	-0-	-0-
77. WEKIVA RIVER BUFFERS	SEMINOLE	4,300.00	-0-	4,300.00	-0-	-0-	-0-
78. ST. AUGUSTINE BEACH	ST. JOHNS	112.00	-0-	112.00	-0-	-0-	-0-
79. TREE-OF-LIFE TRACT	MONROE	243.00	-0-	243.00	-0-	-0-	-0-
80. ST. MICHAELS LANDING	BAY	362.00	-0-	362.00	-0-	-0-	-0-
81. HOLMES AVENUE SCRUB	HIGHLANDS	900.00	-0-	900.00	-0-	-0-	-0-
82. YBOR CITY ADDITION	HILLSBOROUGH	0.60	0.60	-0-	1,417,107.00	-0-	1,417,107.00
83. SILVER GLEN SPRINGS	LAKE/MARION	4,020.00	512.00	3,508.00	-0-	-0-	-0-
84. EMERALDA MARSH	LAKE/MARION	7,500.00	-0-	7,500.00	-0-	-0-	-0-
85. PRINCESS PLACE	FLAGLER	1,849.00	-0-	1,849.00	-0-	-0-	-0-
86. EL DESTINO	JEFFERSON	4,100.00	-0-	4,100.00	-0-	-0-	-0-
87. OLD LEON MOSS RANCH	PALM BEACH	3,300.00	-0-	3,300.00	-0-	-0-	-0-
88. CANAVERAL INDUSTRIAL PARK	BREVARD	5,167.00	2,667.00	2,500.00	839,842.00	-0-	839,842.00
89. KEY WEST SALT PONDS	MONROE	397.00	36.00	361.00	-0-	-0-	-0-
	SUBTOTALS	97,261.60	27,357.60	69,904.00	\$34,131,029.00	\$ -0-	\$34,131,029.00

CARL PROJECTS WHICH HAVE FALLEN OFF THE LIST

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	TOTAL ACREAGE	ACREAGE ACQUIRED	ACREAGE REMAINING	DOLLARS SPENT BY BOARD OF TRUSTEES	DOLLARS SPENT BY OTHERS	TOTAL DOLLARS SPENT
90. GALT ISLAND	LEE	390.00	-0-	390.00	-0-	-0-	-0-
91. PINE ISLAND RIDGE	BROWARD	100.00	100.00	-0-	\$ 3,663,340.00	-0-	3,663,340.00
92. JOSSYLN ISLAND	LEE	9.00	9.00	-0-	144,000.00	-0-	144,000.00
93. WARM MINERAL SPRINGS	SARASOTA	76.00	-0-	76.00	-0-	-0-	-0-
94. HORRS ISLAND	COLLIER	192.00	-0-	192.00	-0-	-0-	-0-
95. VOLUSIA EEL	VOLUSIA	980.00	-0-	980.00	-0-	-0-	-0-
SUBTOTALS		1,747.00	109.00	1,638.00	\$ 3,807,340.00	-0-	\$ 3,807,340.00
TOTALS		1,080,667.60	535,826.18	544,841.42	\$299,947,822.00	\$ 15,302,865.00	\$315,250,687.00

MISCELLANEOUS

<u>PROJECT NAME</u>	<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>TOTAL ACREAGE</u>	<u>ACREAGE ACQUIRED</u>	<u>ACREAGE REMAINING</u>	<u>DOLLARS SPENT BY BOARD OF TRUSTEES</u>	<u>DOLLARS SPENT BY OTHERS</u>	<u>TOTAL DOLLARS SPENT</u>
SAN LUIS MISSION	LEON		2.04		\$ 250,000.00	-0-	\$ 250,000.00

CARL PROJECTS ON DECEMBER 18, 1990 AGENDA

04. FAKAHATCHEE STRAND	COLLIER		10.63		\$ 4,783.50	-0-	\$ 4,783.50
21. SOE (GOLDEN GATE ESTATES)	COLLIER		58.95		48,972.50		48,972.50
30. SOUTH SAVANNAS	ST. LUCIE		22.50		88,783.25	-0-	88,783.25
39. LOWER ECONLOCKHATCHEE	SEMINOLE		948.05		5,945,557.12	-0-	5,945,557.12
60. GOLDY/BELLEHEAD	VOLUSIA		540.30		1,730,471.95	-0-	1,730,471.95