

# *Conservation and Recreation Lands*

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## *Annual Report 1992*



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



# **CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS**

## **ANNUAL REPORT**

February 4, 1992

Prepared for the  
**Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund**

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by the

**Florida Department of Natural Resources  
Office of Land Use Planning and Biological Services**

In cooperation with the

**Land Acquisition Advisory Council**

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## ABSTRACT

The 1992 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 1992 CARL Annual Priority List and a synopsis of program activities which occurred between January 1, 1991, and December 31, 1991. The 1992 CARL Priority List, approved by the Land Acquisition Advisory Council (LAAC) on December 6, 1991, consists of 81 projects ranked by the LAAC.

Eight projects from the 1991 CARL Priority List are not included on the 1992 CARL Priority List because they are 90% or more complete and the remaining 10% or less can be acquired pursuant to ss 253.023(8), F.S. These include: Curry Hammock, Apalachicola Bay, Seabranck, Oscar Scherer Addition, San Felasco Hammock, Caravelle Ranch, Deering Estate Addition, and Emerson Point. Three Lakes/Prairie Lakes is also 90% complete but remains on the 1992 Priority List because the LAAC recommends that the state acquire the parcels, which are important from a management perspective, through the powers of eminent domain pursuant to ss 253.025(12), F.S. Twelve projects, which were ranked below 60 in 1990 and not included on the 1991 Priority List, were added to the 1992 CARL Priority List. These include: Waddell's Mill Pond, Withlacoochee Forest Additions, Goldy/Bellemead, Emeralda Marsh, Rotenberger/Seminole Indian Lands, St. Michael's Landing, Cedar Key Scrub, St. Johns River, Estero Bay, Barnacle Addition, Wekiva River Buffers, and Cockroach Bay. One of these, St. Michael's Landing, was also on the 1991 Save Our Coast (SOC) Priority List but was not included on the 1992 SOC Priority List. Two other SOC projects (Avalon Tract and Hutchinson Island [Blind Creek]) were also transferred to the CARL Priority List and removed from the SOC Priority List.

Fifteen new projects were also added to the 1992 CARL Priority List. These include: Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystems, Key West Customs House, Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods, Suwannee Buffers-Phase I, Tate's Hell Carrabelle Tract, Pinhook Swamp, Myakka Prairies, Etoniah Creek, Balm-Boyette Scrub, Yamato Scrub, Hammocks of the Lower Keys, Pal-Mar, Jupiter Ridge, Point Washington, and Twelve Mile Swamp. Three of these (Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystems, Hammocks of the Lower Keys, and Point Washington) included CARL projects that were ranked below 60 on December 7, 1990, (Holmes Avenue Scrub, Sugarloaf Hammock, and Deer Lake, respectively). The remaining eighteen projects that were ranked below 60 on December 7, 1990, were removed from further consideration. These include: Spring Hammock, Andrews Tract, Carlton Half-Moon Ranch, Jullington/Durbin Creeks, Mullet Creek Islands, Rainbow River, Lochloosa Wildlife Area, Bald Point, St. Augustine Beach, El Destino, Ohio Key South, Ft. George Island, Key West Salt Ponds, Wakulla Springs, Princess Place, Canaveral Industrial Park (aka St. Johns River Marsh), Silver Glen Springs, and Old Leon Moss Ranch.

In addition, the LAAC modified the project design boundaries or acquisition phasing of fifteen projects on the 1991 CARL Priority List. These include: Seminole Springs, BMK Ranch, Topsail Hill, St. Martins River, Catfish Creek, Curry Hammock, Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge, Florida's First Magnitude Springs, St. Joseph Bay, Upper Black Creek, Lake George, South Savannas, Lower Econlockhatchee River, Paynes Prairie Addition, and Chassahowitzka Swamp. Most of these modifications were included in the 1991 Interim CARL Report which was approved by the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund on September 12, 1991.

Brief summaries of all 81 projects on the 1992 CARL Annual Priority List are included in the Annual Report. Descriptions of past program accomplishments, CARL program procedures, activities of the Legislature, the Advisory Council and the Department of Natural Resources during 1991, and other CARL matters are also included in the 1992 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. 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 Florida Preservation 2000 Act which proposes to raise nearly \$3 billion over a 10 year period for the state's land acquisition programs (see page 24). Thus far, the Florida Legislature has approved the issuance of the first two \$300 million bond series to fund the Florida Preservation 2000 program for its first two years.

A major recipient of Preservation 2000 funding is the Conservation and Recreation Lands (CARL) program. Established in 1979 by the Florida Legislature, the CARL program has two primary purposes. First, it incorporated the 1972 Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL) program, whose primary purpose was the conservation of lands that:

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

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

1. For use and protection as natural floodplain, marsh or estuary, if the protection and conservation of such lands are necessary to enhance or protect water quality or quantity or to protect fish or wildlife habitat which cannot adequately be accomplished through local, state and federal regulatory programs;
2. For use as state parks, recreation areas, public beaches, state forests, wilderness areas, or wildlife management areas;
3. For restoration of altered ecosystems to correct environmental damage that has already occurred; or
4. For preservation of significant archaeological or historical sites.

A major component of the 1979 CARL legislation was the separation of powers, responsibilities and duties for administering the CARL program among three public entities: the Land Acquisition Advisory Council, the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund, and the Division of State Lands of the Department of Natural Resources. Generally, the Advisory Council identifies the properties to be acquired, the Division of State Lands negotiates the acquisitions, and the Board of Trustees oversees the 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 9 to 13).

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 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

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\* Craig Meyer and Don Curtis were Division of Forestry's representatives on the Council during the 1991 cycle.

**PAST ACCOMPLISHMENTS**  
**Land Acquisitions: 1980-1991**

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 sixteen CARL priority lists. Ten of these were submitted with CARL Annual Reports, while six priority lists were submitted with CARL Interim Reports (Table 2). The first CARL priority list and the ten annual CARL priority lists that were approved by the Board from 1980 through 1991 are presented in Addendum I.

**TABLE 2**  
**Dates that Previous CARL Priority Lists were Approved by the Board**

REPORT TYPE	DATE APPROVED
First Report	December 16, 1980
Annual Report	July 20, 1982
Annual Report	July 3, 1983
Interim Report	February 24, 1984
Annual Report	July 3, 1984
Interim Report	January 29, 1985
Annual Report	July 2, 1985
Interim Report	January 7, 1986
Annual Report	July 1, 1986
Annual Report	August 4, 1987
Interim Report	March 8, 1988
Annual Report	August 9, 1988
Annual Report	February 16, 1989
Annual Report	February 6, 1990
Interim Report	August 14, 1990
Annual Report	February 12, 1991
Interim Report	September 12, 1991

Acquisitions from 1980 through 1991 under the CARL program are impressive (Tables 3, 4, and 6; Figures 1 and 2). 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 DeSoto Site in Tallahassee (Figure 3). Nearly 202,000 acres of Florida's diminishing natural areas, forests, wetlands, fish and wildlife habitat, endangered and threatened species habitat, springs, and historic and archaeological sites have been acquired with over \$ 412 million from the CARL Trust Fund<sup>1</sup> (Table 3). The Board has also approved several option contracts which have not yet closed. When these option contracts close, over 26,000 additional acres worth over \$60 million will have been acquired (Tables 3, 4 and 8). Under CARL's predecessor, the \$200 million Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL) bond program, approximately 363,204 acres of land were acquired (Table 3) including such areas as Tosohatchee State Reserve, Big Cypress National Preserve, Three Lakes Wildlife Management Area, Paynes Prairie State Preserve, Cayo Costa State Park, and Cape St. George State Reserve (Tables 5).

**TABLE 3**  
**Funds Spent under CARL and EEL Programs by Calendar Years - As of December 31, 1991**

YEAR	ACRES	CARL	EEL	P-2000	TOTAL
1972-78	340,382.47	\$ 0	\$155,874,053	\$ 0	\$155,874,053
1979	2,999.38	0	10,605,253	0	10,605,253
1980	73.33	0	992,000	0	992,000
1981	936.52	354,966	7,578,257	0	7,933,223
1982	6,114.63	12,117,267	2,766,256	0	14,883,523
1983	29,735.52	8,035,209	21,502,836	0	29,538,045
1984	47,076.36	40,707,974	0	0	40,707,974
1985	31,419.87	36,888,109	0	0	36,888,109
1986	21,094.64	43,448,277	0	0	43,448,277
1987	17,408.19	35,085,457	0	0	35,085,457
1988	24,706.23	64,084,224	0	0	64,084,224
1989	5,955.24	23,645,901	0	0	23,645,901
1990	15,453.82	69,691,727	0	0	69,691,727
1991	21,488.50	28,101,700	0	50,138,054	78,239,754
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>564,844.48</b>	<b>\$362,160,811</b>	<b>\$199,318,655</b>	<b>\$50,138,054</b>	<b>\$611,617,520</b>
<b>OUTSTANDING OPTIONS AUTHORIZED BY THE BOARD</b>					
Prior to 1991	7,603.24	11,883,656	0	0	11,883,656
1991	18,491.90	6,022,006	0	42,376,916	48,398,922
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>26,095.14</b>	<b>\$17,905,662</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$42,376,916</b>	<b>\$60,282,578</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>590,939.62</b>	<b>\$380,066,473</b>	<b>\$199,318,655</b>	<b>\$92,514,970</b>	<b>\$671,900,098</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes Preservation 2000 funds expended under the CARL program.

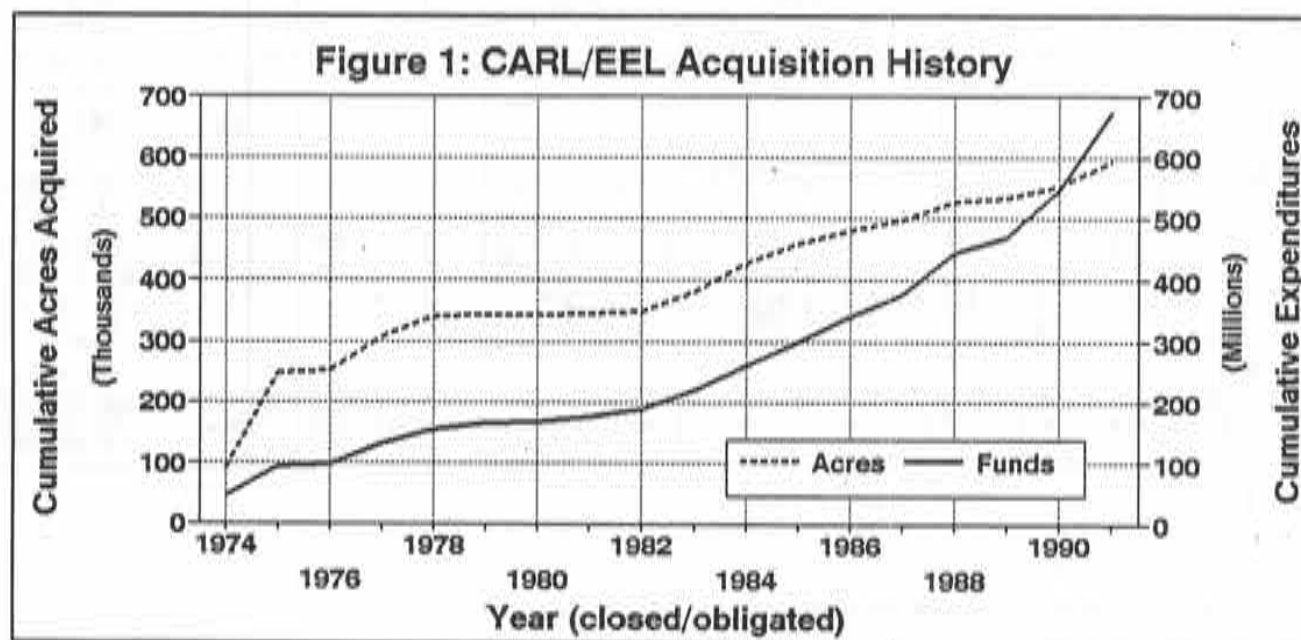
**TABLE 4**  
Outstanding Options/Agreements Authorized by Board prior to 1991

PROJECT	NO. <sup>a</sup>	DATE(S) AUTHORIZED	ACRES	AMOUNT
Carlton Half-Moon Ranch	3	02/06/90	1,514.00	\$1,773,760
Cayo Costa Island	3	06/14/88 - 04/12/90	3.66	46,314
Charlotte Harbor	1	01/23/90	526.00	202,475
Coupon Bight	1	04/26/88	0.67	47,760
Fakahatchee Strand	15	12/15/87 - 10/29/90	44.96	20,224
Fort San Luis	1	12/18/90	2.04	250,000
Goldy-Bellemead	1	12/18/90	540.30	1,730,472
North Key Largo Hammocks	1	09/11/90	23.20	500,000
Pine Island Ridge	1	09/26/89	99.80	3,663,340
Rotenberger	20	10/06/87 - 12/05/89	87.47	36,613
SOE (Big Cypress)	8	04/24/90 - 06/12/90	46.25	23,125
SOE (Golden Gate)	60	04/12/88 - 12/18/90	473.38	273,534
SOE (DOT/DNR)	2	10/25/88	4,208.95	3,018,275
South Savanna	2	12/16/88 - 01/26/88	11.90	41,800
Spring Hammock	3	12/02/86 - 08/09/88	20.74	250,964
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>122</b>		<b>7,603.24</b>	<b>\$11,883,656</b>

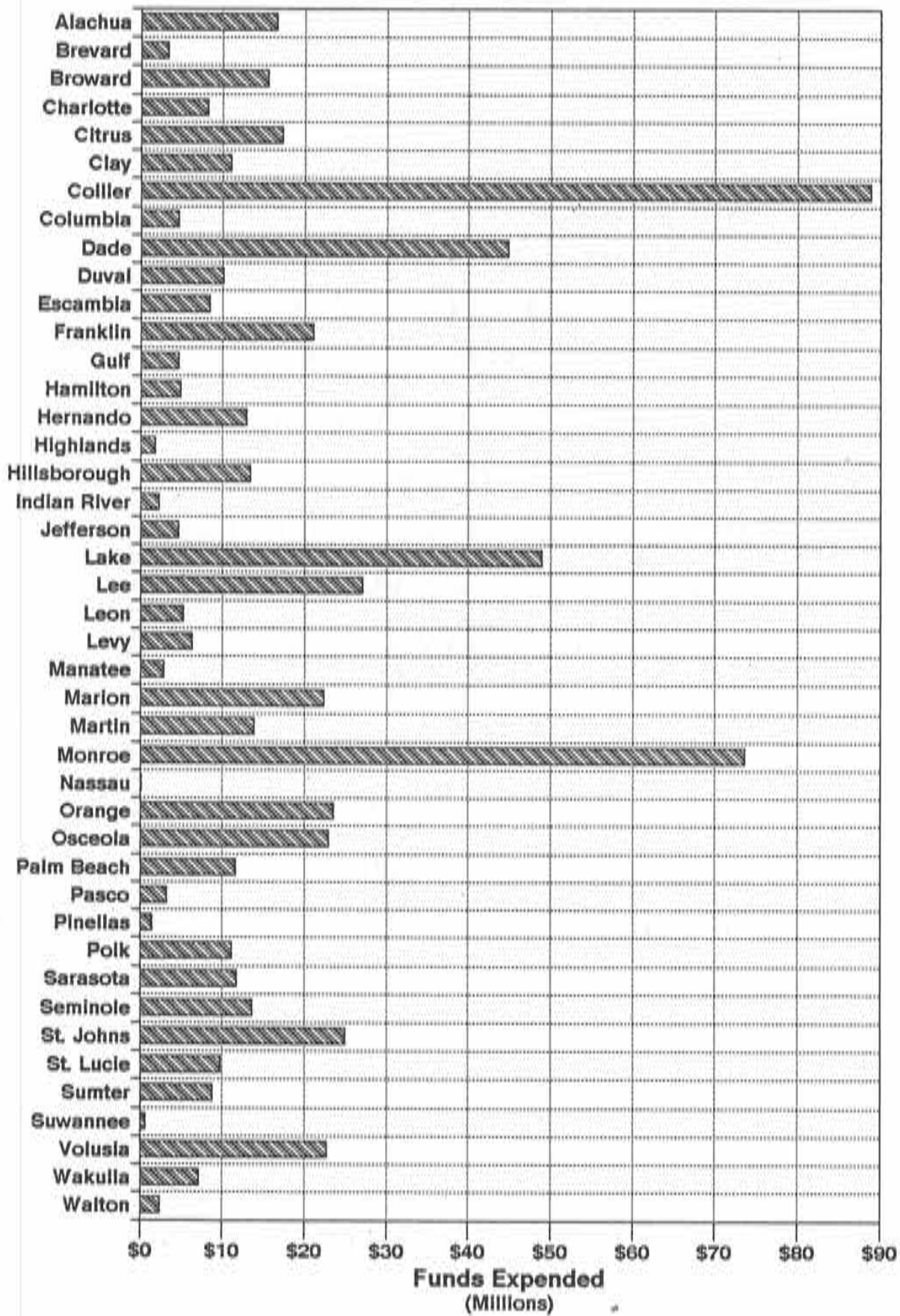
**TABLE 5**  
EEL Acquisition Summary

PROJECT	NO. <sup>a</sup>	COUNTY(IES)	ACRES	AMOUNT
Apalachicola Bay (Lower Apalachicola + M.K.Ranch)	7	Franklin/Gulf	28,122.20	\$7,615,250
Barefoot Beach	4	Collier	156.45	3,910,000
Big Cypress National Preserve	1	Collier	134,822.22	40,000,000
Cape St. George Island	3	Franklin	2,294.59	8,838,000
Cayo Costa Island	74	Lee	1,393.40	15,903,236
Cedar Key Scrub	1	Livy	4,988.00	1,543,604
Charlotte Harbor	8	Charlotte	16,301.51	5,115,956
Consolidated Ranch (= Rock Springs Run)	1	Orange	8,559.00	7,356,000
Crystal River	1	Citrus	199.59	4,000,000
East Everglades	1	Dade	8,754.50	5,367,351
Fakahatchee Strand	4	Collier	34,727.20	8,173,952
Gables by the Sea	1	Dade	180.00	5,628,398
Lower Wekiva River	2	Seminole/Lake	4,531.70	3,749,927
Nassau River Valley Marsh	1	Nassau	039.50	232,524
Paynes Prairie	2	Alachua	434.60	1,418,000
Perdido Key	6	Escambia	247.03	8,057,800
River Rise	1	Columbia	4,182.00	4,598,957
Rotenberger	1	Palm Beach	6,296.80	3,702,677
San Felasco Hammock	7	Alachua	5,968.00	10,718,343
South Savannas	60	St. Lucie	3,491.34	5,065,493
Three Lakes/Prairie Lakes	1	Osceola	51,485.00	20,439,387
Toshatchee	1	Orange	28,000.00	16,000,000
Volusia Recharge (Tiger Bay State Forest)	4	Volusia	6,665.00	3,743,800
Weedon Island	2	Hillsborough	816.03	6,000,000
Withlacoochee River	1	Sumter	10,148.18	2,150,000
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>195</b>		<b>363,203.84</b>	<b>\$199,318,655</b>

<sup>a</sup> Number of option contracts/purchase agreements.



**Figure 2:  
CARL & EEL Expenditures: 1974 - 1991**



**Notes:**  
 (1) Includes outstanding options/agreements approved by Board.  
 (2) Includes P-2000 funds obligated under CARL program.  
 (3) Excludes other funding sources.



**TABLE 6**  
**CARL Acquisition Summary**

MAP NO. <sup>a</sup>	PROJECT	NO. <sup>b</sup>	COUNTY(IES)	ACRES <sup>c,d,e</sup>	AMOUNT <sup>e</sup>
1.	Andrews Tract	7	Levy	2,843.50	\$4,839,000
2.	Apalachicola Bay (+ M.K. Ranch)	16	Franklin/Gulf	18,429.02	8,291,559
3.	Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge	2	Indian River	15.30	2,236,590
4.	BMK Ranch	3	Lake	5,174.19	21,689,071
5.	Bower Tract	2	Hillsborough	1,596.00	5,491,500
6.	Brevard Turtle Beaches	1	Brevard	14.58	2,561,997
7.	Brown Tract/Big Shoals	3	Hamilton/Columbia	2,683.00	4,871,342
8.	Carlton Half-Moon Ranch	4	Sumter	5,928.40	6,685,592
9.	Catfish Creek	1	Polk	1,135.63	2,271,000
10.	Cayo Costa Island	167	Lee	190.81	3,365,627
11.	Charlotte Harbor	5	Charlotte/Lee	2,302.00	3,157,357
12.	Chassahowitzka Swamp	7	Hernando	18,624.99	13,003,178
13.	Cockroach Bay Islands	1	Hillsborough	102.97	602,300
14.	Consolidated Ranch (= Rock Springs Run)	5	Orange	176.99	276,115
15.	Coupon Bight	44	Monroe	211.67	1,138,806
16.	Crystal River	6	Citrus	2,240.06	5,100,795
17.	Curry Hammock	2	Monroe	387.29	10,860,000
18.	DeSoto Site	1	Leon	4.83	1,400,000
19.	Deering Hammock	4	Dade	379.89	20,830,675
20.	East Everglades	1	Dade	8,525.50	5,217,209
21.	Emerson Point	2	Manatee	204.20	2,933,161
22.	Escambia Bay Bluff	2	Escambia	16.10	394,250
23.	Estero Bay	3	Lee	5,494.00	7,657,750
24.	Fakahatchee Strand	641	Collier	15,601.35	7,609,130
25.	Fort George Island	1	Duval	580.26	10,134,849
26.	Fort San Luis	3	Leon	53.80	1,525,000
27.	Gateway	3	Pinellas	753.84	1,533,162
28.	Gills Tract	1	Pasco	98.24	2,050,000
29.	Goldy/Bellemead	1	Volusia	540.30	1,730,472
30.	Grayton Dunes	1	Walton	800.19	2,375,250
31.	Guana River	2	St. Johns	4,800.91	25,000,000
32.	Highlands Hammock Addition	1	Highlands	804.30	1,841,585
33.	Homosassa Springs	1	Citrus	150.00	3,449,600
34.	ITT Hammock	1	Dade	692.32	6,111,500
35.	Josslyn Island	1	Lee	9.30	144,000
36.	Lake Arbuckle	4	Polk	13,748.01	8,849,820
37.	Little Gator Creek	1	Pasco	565.00	1,175,000
38.	Lower Econlockhatchee	1	Seminole	1,019.66	5,945,657
39.	Miami Rockridge Pinelands	2	Dade	30.20	1,400,000
40.	North Key Largo Hammocks (+ New Mahogany)	67	Monroe	2,729.74	59,411,754
41.	North Peninsula	19	Volusia	1,583.43	14,320,741
42.	Oscar Scherer Addition	1	Sarasota	914.51	11,765,000
43.	Paynes Prairie	3	Alachua	1,353.40	2,295,200
44.	Peacock Slough	2	Suwannee	280.00	738,517
45.	Pine Island Ridge	1	Broward	99.80	3,663,340
46.	Rainbow River	3	Marion	1,437.75	13,430,009
47.	Rookery Bay	13	Collier	27,395.80	7,927,646
48.	Rotenberger	95	Palm Beach	9,573.15	7,882,225
49.	SOE (Big Cypress)	94	Collier	1,553.50	878,686
50.	SOE (Golden Gate)	853	Collier	2,378.72	1,841,875
51.	SOE (DOT/DNR)	13	Collier	14,035.01	18,485,490
52.	Saddle Blanket Lakes Scrub	1	Polk	77.86	140,000
53.	San Felasco Hammock Addition	1	Alachua	882.66	2,150,000
54.	Seabranh	1	Martin	922.53	14,000,000
55.	Seminole Springs/Woods	2	Lake	5,558.90	25,522,228
56.	Silver River	3	Marion	2,241.02	8,892,896
57.	South Savannas	18	St. Lucie	843.75	4,663,165
58.	Spring Hammock	22	Seminole	709.28	5,611,980
59.	St. Johns River Marshes (= Canaveral Indust. Park)	1	Brevard	2,666.00	839,842
60.	St. Martins River	15	Citrus	6,510.72	4,190,056
61.	St. George Island (Unit 4)	1	Franklin	75.00	1,076,912
62.	Stark Tract	1	Volusia	719.44	3,003,900
63.	Stoney-Lane	1	Citrus	1,373.77	498,857
64.	The Grove	1	Leon	10.35	2,285,000
65.	Three Lakes/Prairie Lakes	1	Osceola	809.70	2,515,100
66.	Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands	1	Dade	10.37	254,997
67.	Upper Black Creek	2	Clay	6,975.29	11,061,192
68.	Waccasa/Aucilla River Sinks	1	Jefferson	13,179.00	4,637,536
69.	Wakulla Springs	1	Wakulla	2,902.00	7,150,000
70.	Westlake	2	Broward	1,177.84	11,945,395
71.	Windley Key Quarry	2	Monroe	28.00	2,225,000
72.	Ybor City Addition (Centro Espanol)	2	Hillsborough	0.99	1,417,107
<b>TOTALS</b>		<b>2198</b>		<b>227,735.78</b>	<b>\$472,581,443</b>

<sup>a</sup> Numbers correspond with Figure 3.  
<sup>b</sup> Number of option contracts/purchase agreements.  
<sup>c</sup> Includes donations and exchanges.

<sup>d</sup> Acreages for parcels acquired jointly with other state/federal programs have been prorated according to funds expended.  
<sup>e</sup> Includes outstanding options/purchase agreements.

**CARL Acquisitions/Option Agreements: January 1, 1991 to December 31, 1991**

The list of accomplishments under the CARL program during 1991 included the acquisition of nearly 21,500 acres at a cost of over \$78 million (Table 7). Important acquisitions during 1991 included major portions of B.M.K. Ranch, Catfish Creek, Curry Hammock, Seabranch, and Oscar Scherer Addition. Substantial progress was also made in acquiring several hundred of the multitude of ownerships within Fakahatchee Strand and Save Our Everglades CARL projects. Additionally, the Board approved option contracts to secure 537 additional parcels in 1991, including parcels within Seminole Woods, Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge, Chassahowitzka Swamp, San Felasco Hammock Addition, Upper Black Creek, St. Martins River and Emerson Point (Table 8). When the options for these parcels close, the State will have purchased another 18,500 acres for nearly \$48.4 million. Thus, the sum total of CARL acquisitions and Board approved option contracts during the eleven years that the program has operated exceeds 227,700 acres at an anticipated final cost of over \$472.5 million.

**TABLE 7**  
CARL Acquisitions Closed during 1991

PROJECT	NO. <sup>a</sup>	CLOSING DATE(S)	ACRES	AMOUNT
B.M.K. Ranch	1	10/26/91	1,758.70	\$9,488,079
Brown Tract/Big Shoal	1	06/24/91	111.84	203,087
Catfish Creek	1	12/20/91	1,135.63	2,271,000
Cayo Costa Island	1	07/19/91	1.84	100,000
Chassahowitzka Swamp	2	06/04/91 - 09/30/91	1,150.45	2,091,988
Curry Hammock	1	09/13/91	365.00	6,660,000
Deering Hammock Addition	1	08/07/91	32.66	1,620,000
Estero Bay	1	03/08/91	4,518.00	4,183,000
Fakahatchee Strand	371	01/07/91 - 12/30/91	1,144.65	449,543
Ft. San Luis	1	06/27/91	2.04	250,000
Gills Tract	1	01/11/91	98.24	2,050,000
Lower Econlockhatchee	1	03/14/91	1,019.56	5,945,557
Miami Rockridge Pinelands	1	05/29/91	10.00	1,050,000
North Key Largo Hammock	10	02/02/91 - 12/24/91	117.07	3,284,285
Oscar Scherer Addition	1	08/29/91	914.51	11,765,000
Rotenberger	8	02/13/91 - 11/25/91	35.00	2,056,350
SOE (Big Cypress)	33	01/29/91 - 12/09/91	987.13	595,091
SOE (Golden Gate)	364	01/07/91 - 12/30/91	797.75	662,790
Sea Branch	1	10/25/91	922.53	14,000,000
South Savannas	3	04/05/91 - 05/02/91	201.51	398,492
Upper Black Creek	1	11/08/91	6,164.59	9,115,512
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>803</b>		<b>21,488.50</b>	<b>\$78,239,754</b>

**TABLE 8**  
Outstanding Options/Agreements Authorized by Board during 1991

PROJECT	NO. <sup>a</sup>	DATE(S) AUTHORIZED	ACRES	AMOUNT
Apalachicola Bay	1	07/23/91	29.74	\$ 875,000
Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge	2	10/22/91 - 11/14/91	15.30	2,236,590
B.M.K. Ranch	1	10/10/91	80.00	179,000
Cayo Costa Island	2	11/16/91	1.20	12,600
Chassahowitzka Swamp	1	11/14/91	1,525.64	7,450,000
Cockroach Bay Islands	1	02/12/91	102.97	602,300
Coupon Bight	16	09/24/91 - 12/17/91	94.84	453,445
Curry Hammock	1	12/17/91	22.29	4,200,000
Emerson Point	2	05/14/91	204.20	2,933,161
Fakahatchee Strand	164	02/12/91 - 12/17/91	2,776.77	2,728,281
Miami Rockridge Pinelands	1	09/12/91	20.20	350,000
North Key Largo Hammock	2	07/09/91 - 09/12/91	46.13	975,576
Paynes Prairie	3	10/10/91	1,353.40	2,295,200
Rainbow River	1	02/12/91	329.35	3,160,009
Rotenberger	2	02/12/91	641.30	320,585
SOE (Big Cypress)	15	03/26/91 - 11/28/91	278.64	139,320
SOE (Golden Gate)	295	01/22/91 - 12/17/91	611.47	473,380
SOE (DOT/DNR)	1	07/09/91	?	1,757,540
Saddle Blanket Lakes Scrub	1	07/09/91	77.86	140,000
San Felasco Hammock Addition	1	10/22/91	882.66	2,150,000
Seminole Springs/Woods	1	10/22/91	988.00	4,050,800
South Savannas	4	03/14/91 - 12/17/91	276.82	2,277,300
St. Martins River	15	07/09/91 - 07/23/91	6,510.72	4,190,056
Three Lakes/Prairie Lakes	1	10/22/91	809.70	2,515,100
Upper Black Creek	1	09/24/91	810.70	1,945,680
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>537</b>		<b>18,491.90</b>	<b>\$48,398,922</b>

<sup>a</sup> Number of option contracts/purchase agreements.



## CURRENT CARL PROGRAM PROCEDURES <sup>2</sup>

Several major refinements to the CARL program have occurred since its inception. During the 1984-85 CARL evaluation cycle, a new "project design" process was initiated, which has been further refined during the past six 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. The FSLAP is used each 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.

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 (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.

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<sup>2</sup> Current procedures for selecting projects under the CARL program are being revised.

## 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 4 (page 11) illustrates the current process for evaluating, selecting and ranking CARL proposals. A brief explanation of the steps, as identified in Figure 4, 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.

### 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 tax assessed value and availability of other funding.
- j. Suitability and proposed use, including acquisition and management goals and objectives.
- 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.

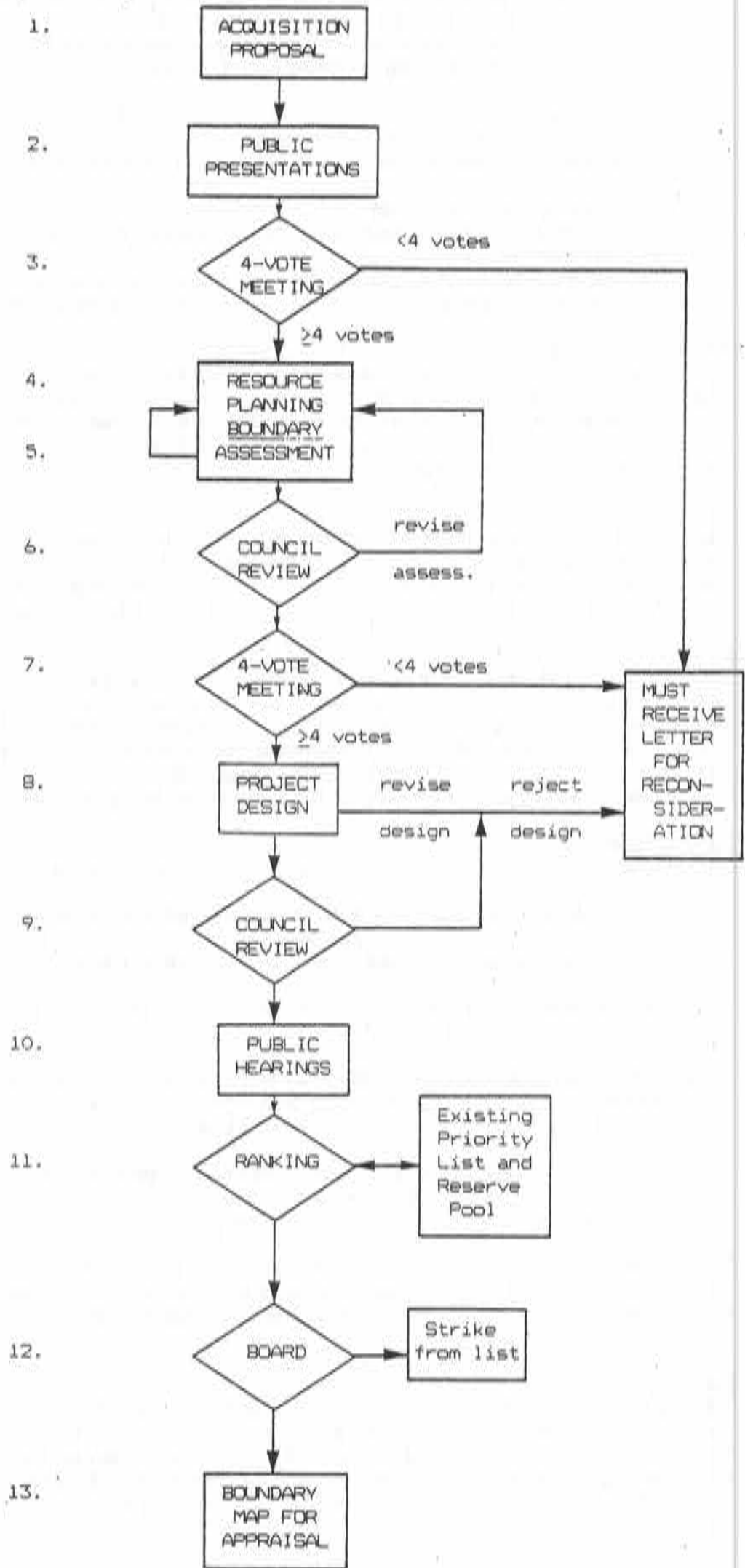
### 6. Council Review

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.

Figure 4: Flowchart of the CARL Program Evaluation, Selection and Ranking Process



#### 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 the Department's Land Acquisition Planning Section and 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.
- h. Management assignments, including proposed management concept and estimated management costs.

The draft Project Design is then submitted to the Council staff, the FNAI, 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 persons who requested to be 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. [NOTE: Primary method utilized.]
- 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 re-ranked 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 for projects which qualify for funding under the Bureau of Land Acquisition's WORKPLAN (Addendum VI). 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 - 1991 EVALUATION CYCLE**

The Land Acquisition Advisory Council held ten (10) meetings during the 1991 evaluation cycle (Table 9 and Addendum II). Six (6) of these meetings included public hearings in which the general public, particularly sponsors of CARL proposals, were invited to speak. Four (4) of the Advisory Council meetings also included State Recreation and Parks Land Acquisition Program (SOC and Inholdings & Additions) agenda items, while one was a scheduled workshop to discuss CARL management issues (see page 31).

**TABLE 9**  
Land Acquisition Advisory Council Meeting Dates - February 27, 1991 to December 6, 1991

DATE	AGENDA	LOCATION
February 27-28, 1991*	CARL	Tallahassee
March 27, 1991	CARL	Tallahassee
June 28, 1991*	CARL/R&P	Tallahassee
July 12, 1991	CARL/R&P	Tallahassee
September 17, 1991	WORKSHOP	Tallahassee
November 12, 1991*	CARL	West Palm Beach
November 13, 1991*	CARL	Bartow
November 22, 1991*	CARL/R&P	Tallahassee
December 6, 1991	CARL/R&P	Tallahassee

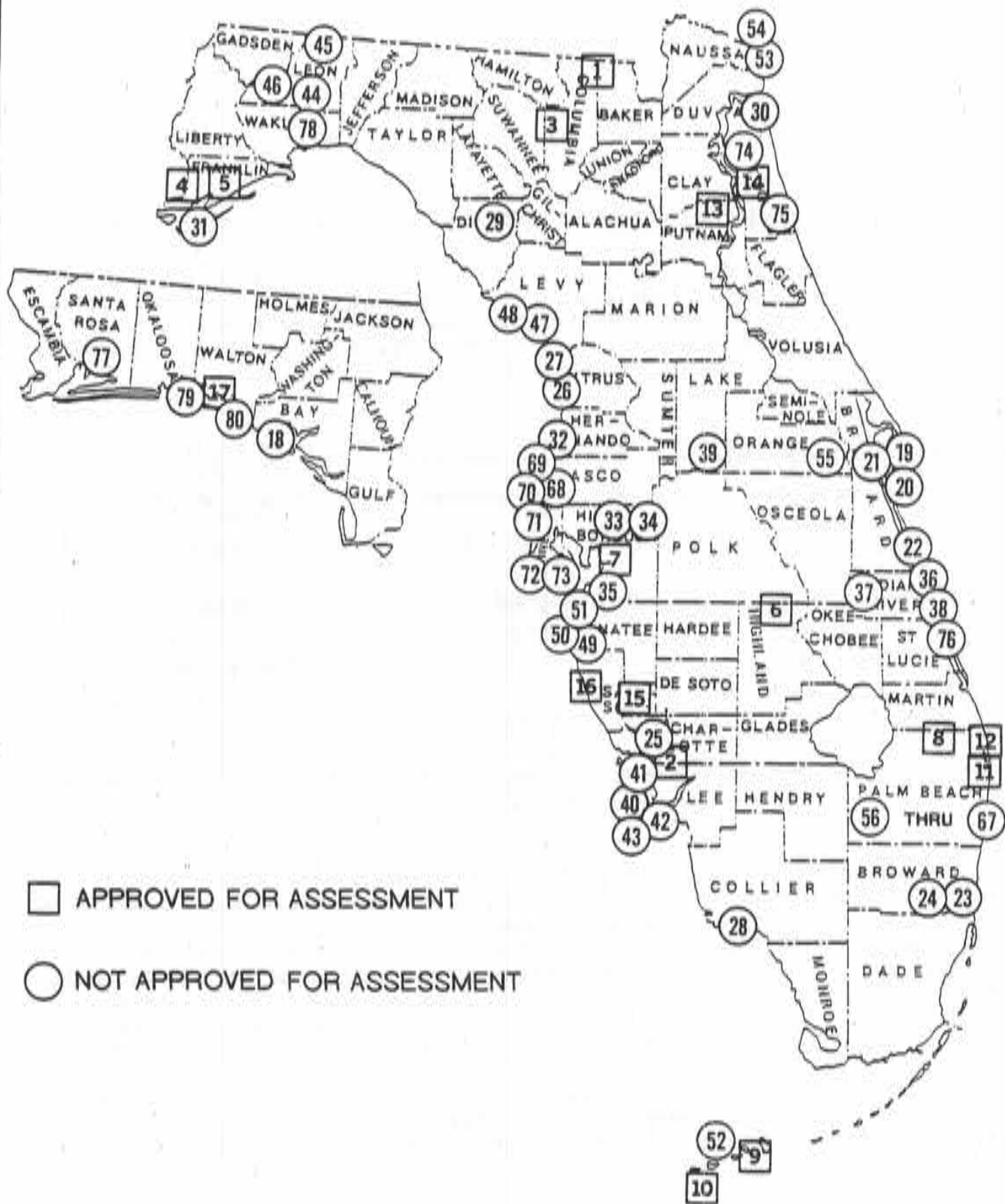
NOTE: Meeting Summaries are included in Addendum II.  
\* Public Hearings scheduled to receive public testimony.

All Advisory Council meetings were advertised in the Florida Administrative Weekly as required by statute. The agendas for the November 12, 13, and 22, 1991, 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, county governments, 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 (approximately 525 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 27, July 12, and December 6, 1991. On March 27, 1991, the Council reviewed 80 acquisition proposals: 59 new proposals and 21 reconsidered proposals. The Council voted to assess 17 of the 80 acquisition proposals considered (Table 10, Figure 5, Addenda III & V).

Figure 5

ACQUISITION PROPOSALS REVIEWED IN 1991



(See Table 10)

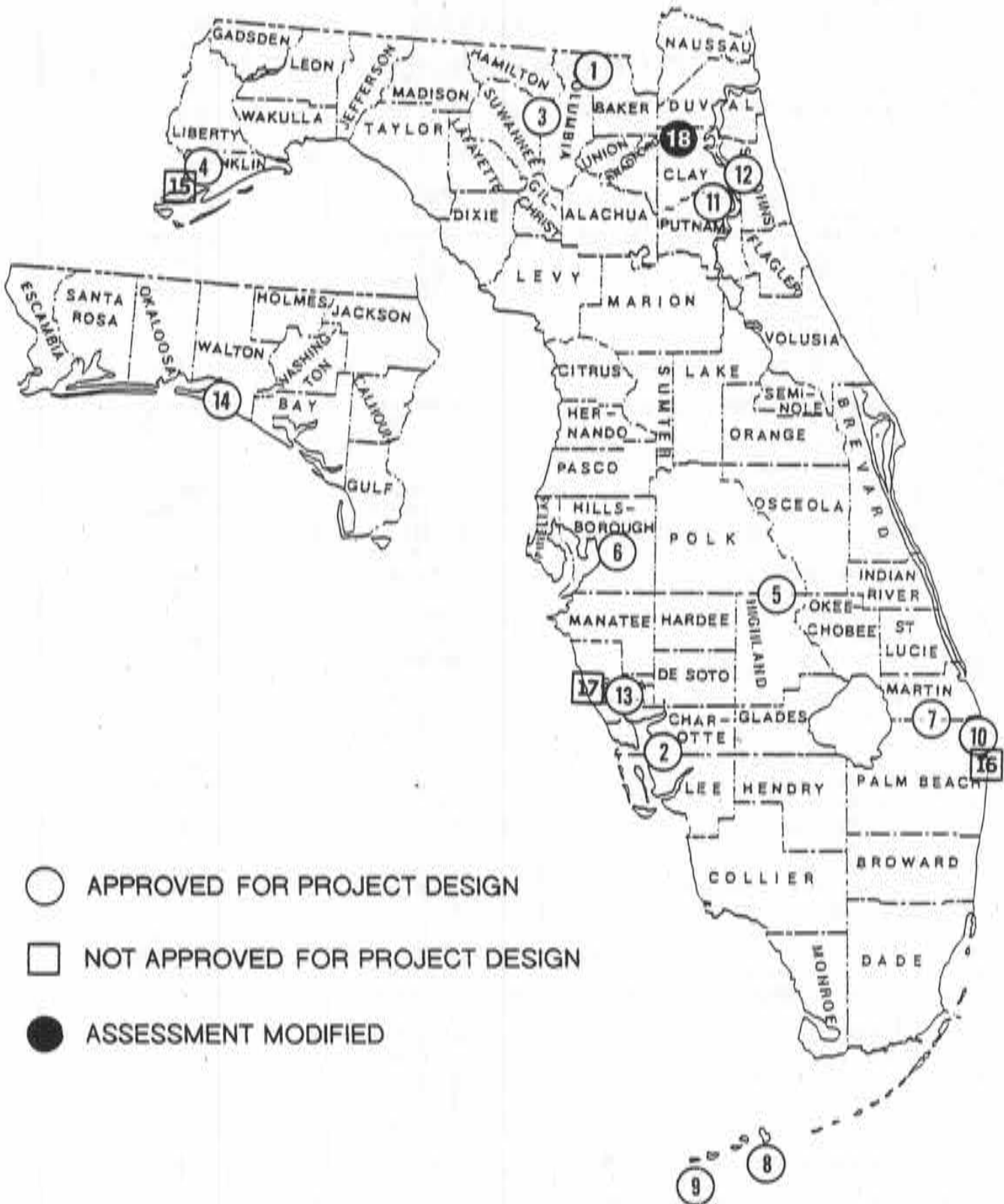
TABLE 10: Acquisition Proposals Reviewed Under the CARL Program - 1991 Evaluation Cycle

MAP NO. <sup>a</sup>	NAME OF ACQUISITION PROPOSAL	PROJECT NO.	COUNTY
A. Approved for Further Review (Assessment)			
1.	Pinhook Swamp	860805-02-1	Baker/Columbia
2.	Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods	900131-08-1	Charlotte/Lee
3.	Suwannee Buffers, Phase I	910131-00-1	Columbia/Suwannee
4.	St. Vincent Flatwoods	910131-19-1	Franklin
5.	Tates Hill Carrabelle Tract	900129-19-1	Franklin/Liberty
6.	Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystems	910131-28-1	Highlands/Polk
7.	Balm-Boyette Scrub	910131-29-3	Hillsborough
8.	Pal-Mar	901203-43-1	Martin/Palm Beach
9.	Hammocks of the Lower Keys	910120-44-1	Monroe
10.	Key West Customs House	910131-44-2	Monroe
11.	Juno Hills	910131-50-2	Palm Beach
12.	Jupiter Ridge	890131-50-1	Palm Beach
13.	Etoniah Creek	910131-54-1	Putnam/Clay
14.	Twelve Mile Swamp	881117-55-1	St. Johns
15.	Myakka Prairies	910131-58-1	Sarasota
16.	Warm Mineral Springs	850729-58-1	Sarasota
17.	Point Washington	910130-66-1	Walton
B. Not Approved for Full Review			
18.	Camp Helen	910131-03-1	Bay
19.	Cape Canaveral Hendry	910128-05-1	Brevard
20.	Thousand Islands South	910131-05-3	Brevard
21.	Tico Scrub and Swamp <sup>b</sup>	910131-05-2	Brevard
22.	North Sebastian Hammock	910131-05-1	Brevard
23.	Dania Salt Marsh	910131-06-2	Broward
24.	Everglades Buffer Strip	910131-06-1	Broward
25.	Lemon Bay	890131-08-1	Charlotte
26.	Megaloudis Property	860904-09-1	Citrus
27.	Tiger Tail Bay	900206-09-1	Citrus
28.	Morgan Beach	910131-11-1	Collier
29.	Dixieland Timber Tract	830928-15-1	Dixie
30.	Cedar Point	860801-16-1	Duval
31.	St. Vincent Sound	910131-19-2	Franklin
32.	Weeki Wachee Springs	891121-27-1	Hernando
33.	Cypress Creek Corridor	910131-29-2	Hillsborough
34.	Foxbranch Ranch	910131-29-1	Hillsborough
35.	Sun City 301	910117-29-1	Hillsborough
36.	Indian River Lagoon	910131-31-1	Indian River
37.	Padgett Branch	910130-31-1	Indian River
38.	Oso Riverfront	910130-31-2	Indian River
39.	Clermont East Sandhill	910131-35-1	Lake
40.	Chino Island	910130-36-2	Lee
41.	Pine Island/Matfacha	910131-36-1	Lee
42.	Sanibel Interior Wetlands	890726-36-1	Lee
43.	Silver Key	910130-36-1	Lee
44.	DeSoto Addition	900131-37-1	Leon
45.	Lake Iamonia	900518-37-1	Leon
46.	Lake Talquin	910131-37-1	Leon
47.	Inglis Island	900131-38-1	Levy
48.	Ruppel Tract	901221-38-1	Levy
49.	Crosley Estate	910131-41-1	Manatee
50.	Palma Sola Boulevard	910115-41-1	Manatee
51.	Sister Keys	900309-41-1	Manatee
52.	Islands of the Keys	910131-44-3	Monroe
53.	American Beach	890131-45-1	Nassau
54.	Tiger Islands	910130-45-1	Nassau
55.	Magnolia Ranch	910131-48-1	Orange
56.	Boynton Beach Mangrove Area	811001-50-1	Palm Beach
57.	Delray Oaks	910131-50-6	Palm Beach
58.	Frenchman's Forest	910131-50-4	Palm Beach
59.	Knob Hill Scrub	910131-50-1	Palm Beach
60.	Loxahatchee Reserve	910131-50-7	Palm Beach
61.	Loxahatchee Slough	910131-50-10	Palm Beach
62.	Pope John Paul Scrub	910131-50-9	Palm Beach
63.	Prosperity Oaks	910131-50-12	Palm Beach
64.	Rosemary Scrub	910131-50-8	Palm Beach
65.	Royal Palm Beach Pines	910131-50-3	Palm Beach
66.	Seacrest Scrub	910131-50-5	Palm Beach
67.	Water Catchment Buffer	910131-50-11	Palm Beach
68.	Ben Pilot Point	890127-51-1	Pasco
69.	Dutchman/North Keys	900125-51-1	Pasco
70.	Pasco Aripeka	910125-51-1	Pasco
71.	Anclote River Salt Marsh	910131-52-1	Pinellas
72.	Pinellas St. Mary's	910129-52-2	Pinellas
73.	Struthers Parcel	910129-52-1	Pinellas
74.	Cunningham/Mill Creeks	910131-55-1	St. Johns
75.	Guana Beach	910131-56-2	St. Johns
76.	Avalon Tract <sup>c</sup>	871119-56-2	St. Lucie
77.	Shipyards Point	900116-57-1	Santa Rosa
78.	Wakulla Springs Addition	910131-65-1	Wakulla
79.	Draper Lake	910131-66-2	Walton
80.	Inlet Beach	910131-66-1	Walton

<sup>a</sup> Numbers correspond to Figure 5. <sup>b</sup> Withdrawn from consideration as requested by sponsor. <sup>c</sup> Approved as SOC transfer project.

Figure 6

PROJECTS ASSESSED IN 1991



(See Table 11)



On July 12, 1991, the Advisory Council reviewed and adopted the seventeen CARL assessments prepared by staff (Table 11, Figure 6, Addendum III). The Council voted to prepare project designs for fourteen of these proposals. The assessments for these fourteen were further revised during the September 17, November 22, and December 6, 1991. Most revisions were minor typographical or grammatical corrections. However, the recommended management agencies and concepts were changed significantly for Pinhook Swamp, Tates Hell/Carrabelle Tract, Twelve Mile Swamp, and Point Washington. In addition to modifications of the new assessments, the Council also modified the assessment for the Upper Black Creek CARL project by recommending that lead and cooperating management agencies be switched.

**TABLE 11**  
Project Assessments Prepared and Reviewed by the Land Acquisition Advisory Council  
During the 1991 Evaluation Cycle

MAP NO. <sup>a</sup>	PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	DATE OF ACTION
<b>A. Project Assessments Approved for Project Designs<sup>b</sup></b>			
1.	Pinhook Swamp	Baker/Columbia	07/12/91
2.	Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods	Charlotte/Lee	07/12/91
3.	Suwannee Buffers, Phase I	Columbia/Suwannee	07/12/91
4.	Tate's Hell Carrabelle Tract	Franklin/Liberty	07/12/91
5.	Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystems	Highlands/Polk	07/12/91
6.	Balm-Boyette Scrub	Hillsborough	07/12/91
7.	Pal-Mar	Martin/Palm Beach	07/12/91
8.	Hammocks of the Lower Keys	Monroe	07/12/91
9.	Key West Customs House	Monroe	07/12/91
10.	Jupiter Ridge	Palm Beach	07/12/91
11.	Etonlah Creek	Putnam/Clay	07/12/91
12.	Twelve Mile Swamp	St. Johns	07/12/91
13.	Myakka Prairies	Sarasota	07/12/91
14.	Point Washington	Walton	07/12/91
<b>B. Project Assessments NOT Voted to Project Design</b>			
15.	St. Vincent Flatwoods	Franklin	07/12/91
16.	Juno Hills	Palm Beach	07/12/91
17.	Warm Mineral Springs	Sarasota	07/12/91
<b>C. Project Assessments Modified</b>			
18.	Upper Black Creek	Clay	06/28/91 <sup>c</sup> 07/12/91 <sup>c</sup> 09/17/91

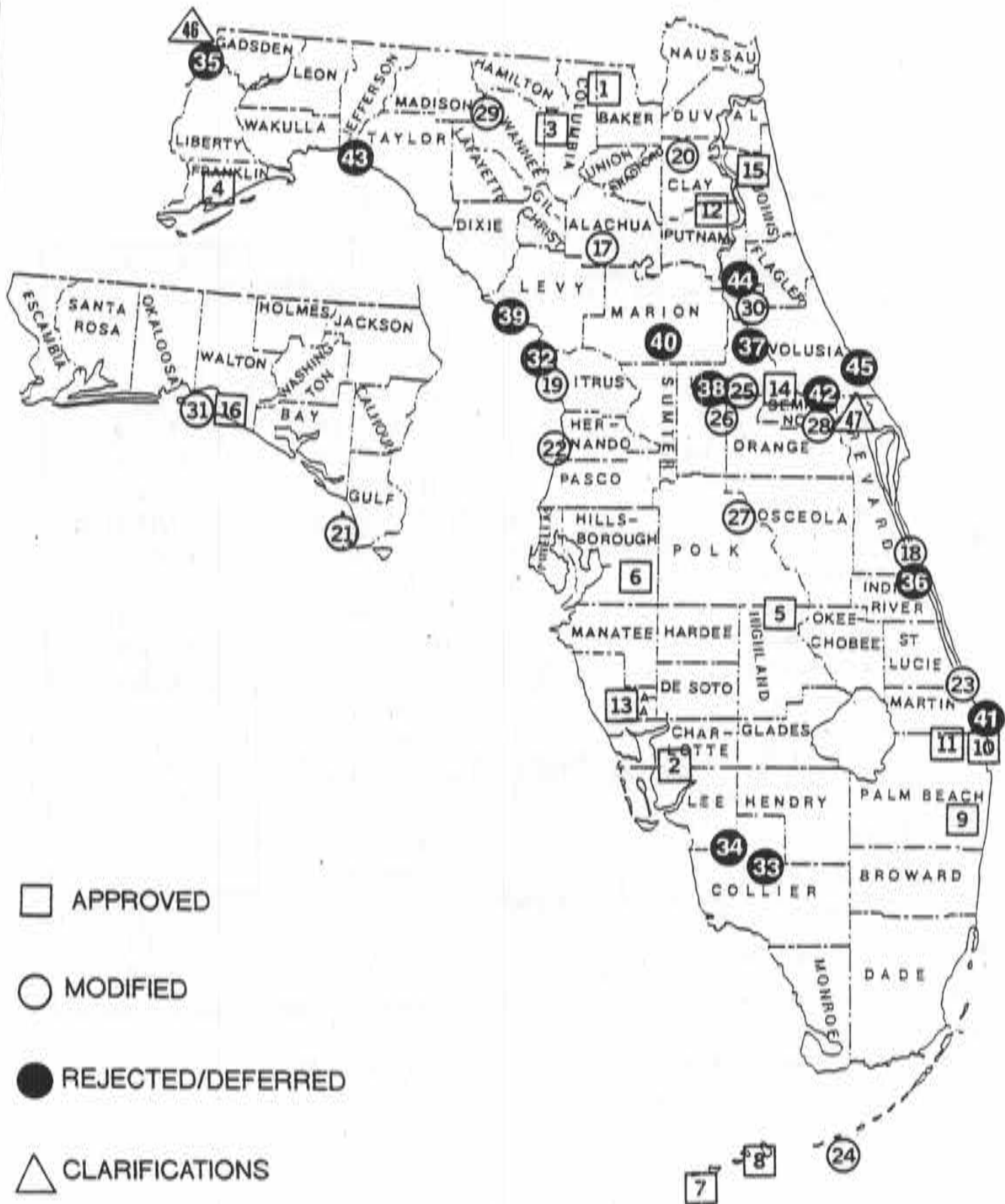
<sup>a</sup> Numbers correspond to Figure 6.

<sup>b</sup> Modifications to these assessments were made on 09/17/91, 11/22/91, and 12/06/91.

<sup>c</sup> Action deferred.

Figure 7

PROJECTS DESIGNED OR MODIFIED IN 1991



(See Table 12)

On December 6, 1991, the Advisory Council approved fourteen project designs prepared by the Land Acquisition Planning Section (Table 12A, Figure 7, Addendum III). The project designs for three new projects incorporated three existing CARL projects that were ranked below 60 in December 1990 (see Table 14, Figure 9). Project designs for two projects which were voted on in 1988 and 1989 were also completed and approved by the Council (Table 12A).

During 1991, the Advisory Council also considered 35 proposals to modify the project designs and/or change the boundaries of 26 CARL projects (Addendum II). The Council approved 21 of these proposals (Table 12B); while two were rejected, and the remainder were deferred (Table 12C). The Advisory Council directed staff to prepare assessments for 10 of the proposals that were deferred. Several other project designs assigned by the Council or one of its members remain incomplete (see Table 22, page 32).

TABLE 12: Project Design Modifications Considered

MAP NO. <sup>a</sup>	PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	DATE
<b>A. New Project Designs Approved by the Advisory Council</b>			
1.	Pinhook Swamp	Baker/Columbia	12/06/91
2.	Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods	Charlotte/Lee	12/06/91
3.	Suwannee Buffers	Columbia/Suwannee	12/06/91
4.	Tates Hill Carrabelle Tract	Franklin/Liberty	12/06/91
5.	Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystems <sup>b</sup>	Highlands/Polk	12/06/91
6.	Balm-Boyette Scrub	Hillsborough	12/06/91
7.	Key West Customs House	Monroe	12/06/91
8.	Hammocks of the Lower Keys <sup>b</sup>	Monroe	12/06/91
9.	Yamato Scrub <sup>c</sup>	Palm Beach	11/22/91
10.	Jupiter Ridge	Palm Beach	12/06/91
11.	Pal-Mar	Palm Beach/Martin	12/06/91
12.	Etoniah Creek	Putnam	12/06/91
13.	Myakka Prairies	Sarasota	12/06/91
14.	Wekiva River Buffers <sup>c</sup>	Seminole	11/22/91
15.	Twelve Mile Swamp	St. Johns	12/06/91
16.	Point Washington <sup>b</sup>	Walton	12/06/91
<b>B. Project Designs Modified by the Advisory Council</b>			
17.	Paynes Prairie	Alachua	03/27/91 07/12/91
18.	Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge	Brevard/Indian River	06/28/91
19.	St. Martin's River	Citrus	06/28/91 <sup>d</sup> 11/22/91
20.	Upper Black Creek	Clay	02/27/91 07/12/91 12/06/91
21.	St. Joseph Bay	Gulf	11/22/91
22.	Chassahowitzka Swamp	Hernando	03/27/91
23.	South Savannas	Martin	06/28/91
24.	Curry Hammock	Monroe	11/22/91 <sup>d</sup>
25.	Seminole Springs/Woods	Lake	12/06/91
26.	BMK Ranch	Lake	12/06/91
27.	Catfish Creek	Polk	06/28/91
28.	Lower Econlockhatchee River	Seminole	03/27/91
29.	Florida's First Magnitude Springs	Multi-county	06/28/91
30.	Lake George	Volusia	06/28/91 <sup>d</sup> 11/22/91 <sup>d</sup>
31.	Topsail Hill	Walton	03/27/91 07/12/91
<b>C. Project Design Modifications Rejected or Deferred</b>			
32.	St. Martin's River	Citrus	11/22/91 <sup>d</sup>
33.	Golden Gate Estates (SOE)	Collier	11/22/91 <sup>d</sup>
34.	Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed	Collier/Lee	02/27/91 07/12/91 11/22/91
35.	Apalachicola River	Gadsden	11/22/91
36.	Sebastian Creek	Indian River	12/06/91 <sup>f</sup>
37.	Wekiva-Ocala Connector	Lake	11/22/91 12/06/91 <sup>f</sup>
38.	Emeralda Marsh	Lake	12/06/91 <sup>f</sup>
39.	Cedar Key Scrub	Levy	11/22/91 12/06/91 <sup>f</sup>
40.	Heather Island	Marion	11/22/91 <sup>f</sup>
41.	South Savannas	Martin	12/06/91 <sup>f</sup>
42.	Lower Econlockhatchee River	Seminole	03/27/91 11/22/91 <sup>f</sup>
43.	Wacissa/Auofla River Sinks	Taylor	12/06/91 <sup>f</sup>
44.	Lake George	Volusia/Putnam	11/22/91 <sup>f</sup>
45.	Spruce Creek	Volusia	12/06/91 <sup>f</sup>
<b>D. Project Design/Boundary Clarifications</b>			
46.	Apalachicola River	Gadsden	06/28/91
47.	Lower Econlockhatchee River	Seminole	06/28/91

<sup>a</sup> Numbers correspond to Figure 7.

<sup>b</sup> Incorporated existing CARL projects - See Table 14.

<sup>c</sup> Approved for project design analysis in 1988 & 1989, respectively.

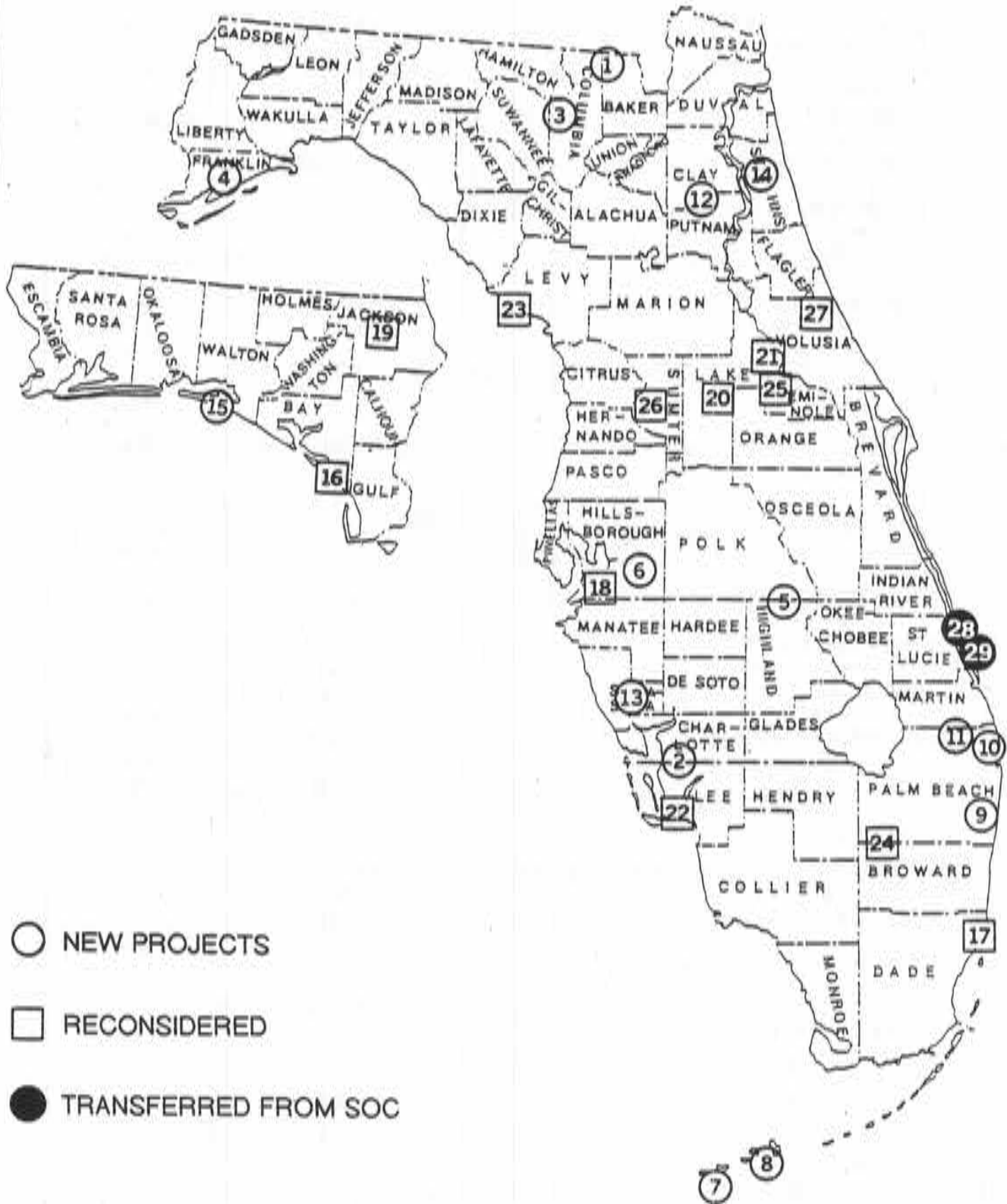
<sup>d</sup> Acquisition Phasing modified.

<sup>e</sup> Proposed addition was rejected.

<sup>f</sup> Staff directed to prepare assessment of proposed addition.

Figure 8

PROJECTS ADDED TO CARL PRIORITY LIST



(See Table 13)

On December 6, 1991, the Advisory Council ranked 81 CARL projects in priority order: 52 listed projects + 12 reconsidered projects + 15 new projects + 2 Save Our Coast (SOC) projects (Addendum III, Figure 10). Contrary to what they had done for the 1989, 1990 and 1991 priority lists, the Council did not limit the 1992 list to the top 60 projects (Addendum II). Thus, 29 projects not on the 1991 priority list are included on the 1992 CARL priority list. One of the fifteen new projects (Yamato Scrub) was originally voted for project design on February 12, 1988, but was deferred from final action until development of regional impact issues were resolved.

In addition to the two SOC projects that were transferred to CARL (Table 13C), St. Michaels Landing was also removed from the SOC priority list because it was previously proposed to be transferred to the CARL program but had never been ranked above 60 before and, therefore, was never included on prior CARL priority lists. Twelve projects on the 1992 priority list had been on previous CARL priority lists but were removed during 1989, 1990 or 1991 because they were ranked below 60 (Table 13B, Figure 8, Addendum III).

TABLE 13  
Projects Added

MAP NO. <sup>a</sup>	PROJECT NAME	RANK		COUNTY
		1991	1992	
A. New Projects				
1.	Pinhook Swamp	—	25	Baker
2.	Charlotta Harbor Flatwoods	—	20	Charlotte
3.	Suwannee Buffers	—	21	Columbia/Suwannee
4.	Tates Hill Carrabelle Tract	—	24	Franklin/Liberty
5.	Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystems	—	5	Highlands/Polk
6.	Balm-Boyette Scrub	—	40	Hillsborough
7.	Key West Customs House	—	12	Monroe
8.	Hammocks of the Lower Keys	—	44	Monroe
9.	Yamato Scrub <sup>b</sup>	—	43	Palm Beach
10.	Jupiter Ridge	—	49	Palm Beach
11.	Pai-Mar	—	48	Palm Beach/Martin
12.	Etoniah Creek	—	37	Putnam
13.	Myakka Prairies	—	36	Sarasota
14.	Twelve Mile Swamp	—	70	St. Johns
15.	Point Washington	—	55	Walton
B. Reconsidered Projects (Ranked below 60 in 1991)				
16.	St. Michael's Landing <sup>c</sup>	72	67	Bay
17.	Barnacle Addition	63	77	Dade
18.	Cockroach Bay	80	80	Hillsborough
19.	Waddell's Mill Pond	61	41	Jackson
20.	Emeralda Marsh	88	63	Lake
21.	St. John's River	67	72	Lake/Volusia
22.	Estero Bay	62	74	Lee
23.	Cedar Key Scrub	73	71	Levy
24.	Rotenberger/Seminole Indian Lands	65	64	Palm Beach
25.	Wekiva River Buffers	78	79	Seminole
26.	Withlacoochee Additions	74	59	Sumter
27.	Goldy/Bellemead	71	62	Volusia
C. Save Our Coast Projects transferred to CARL				
28.	Avalon Tract	—	30	St. Lucie
29.	Hutchinson Island/Blind Creek	—	78	St. Lucie

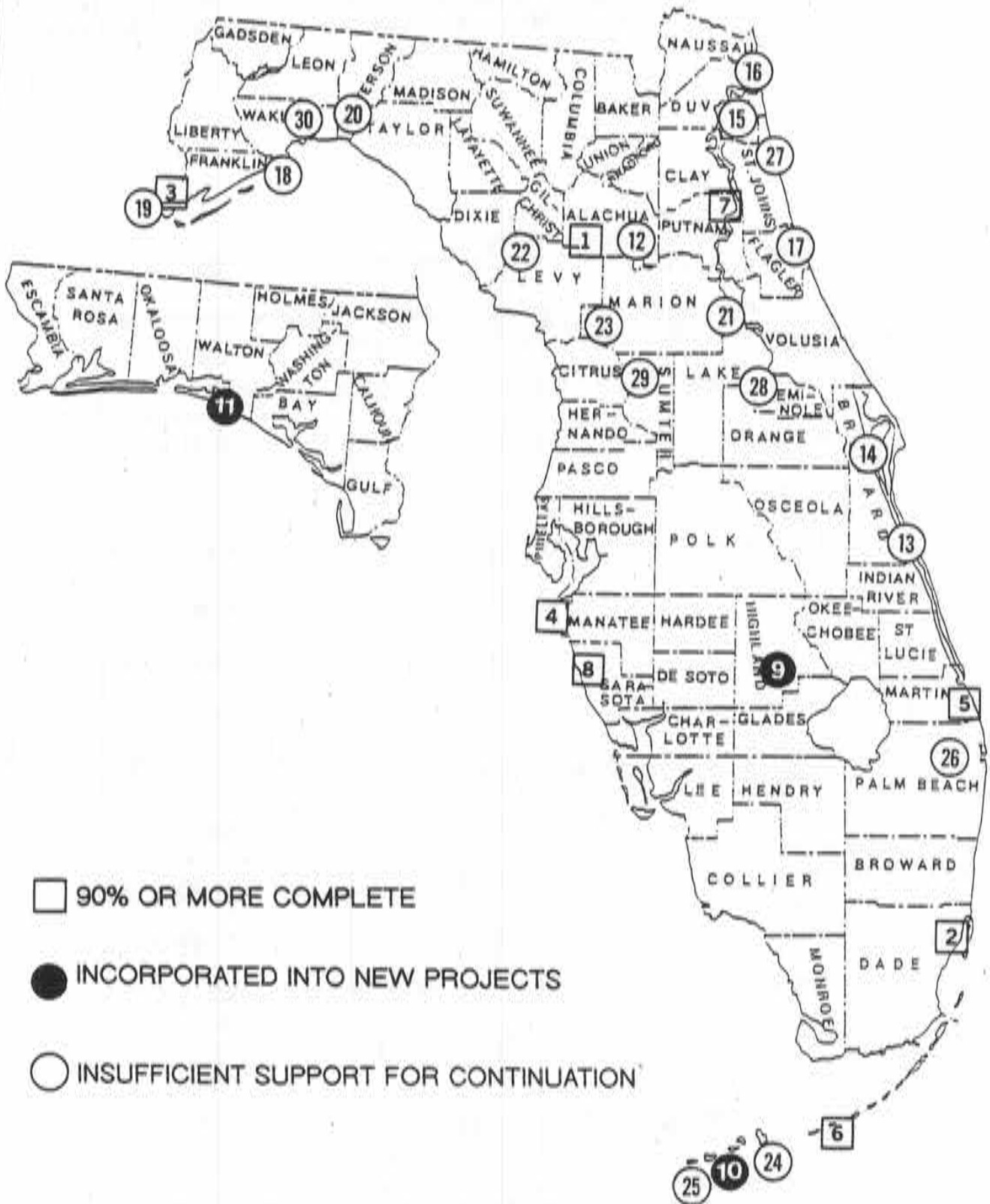
<sup>a</sup> Numbers Correspond to Figure 8.

<sup>b</sup> Approved for project design analysis on 02/12/88.

<sup>c</sup> Also transferred from SOC priority list.

Figure 9

PROJECTS REMOVED FROM FURTHER CONSIDERATION



(See Table 14)

Eight projects on the 1991 priority list were removed because they were anticipated to be 90% or more complete by the time the Board considers the 1992 CARL priority list (Table 14A, Figure 9). Three Lakes/Prairie Lakes is also more than 90% complete but remains on the 1992 priority list because the Advisory Council recommends that the state acquire the remaining parcels, which are important from a management perspective, through the powers of eminent domain pursuant to ss. 253.025(12), Florida Statutes (Addendum II).

The Advisory Council decided during their December 7, 1990, meeting that the 33 projects that ranked below 60 (a.k.a. "Pool Projects") would be re-voted before the 1991 ranking of the CARL list. Pool projects would be required to receive four votes from the Council to be reconsidered during the ranking of the 1992 CARL priority list. On July 12, 1991, the Advisory Council took action on these 33 CARL projects as well as on two pending CARL proposals with incomplete project designs and 22 Save Our Coast (SOC) projects that had not been transferred to the CARL program. Fifteen of the 33 pool projects, one of the two incomplete proposals, and two SOC projects were voted to be further considered under the CARL program and were added to the 1992 priority list (see Table 13, Figure 8, Addendum III). Three of the fifteen pool project were incorporated into three of the new project added to the list (Table 14B, Figure 9, Addendum II).

The remaining eighteen pool projects received less than four votes from the Council and were not considered further (Table 14C, Figure 9, Addendum III). Similarly, the remaining SOC projects and the CARL project with an incomplete project design (i.e., Apalachicola Working Waterfront) did not receive the necessary four votes for continuation under the CARL program (Addendum III). These projects will NOT be reconsidered by the Council during the 1992 CARL evaluation cycle unless the Council takes special action.

TABLE 14  
Projects Removed from Further Consideration

MAP NO. <sup>a</sup>	PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	DATE
A. Projects 90% or More Acquired that were on 1991 Priority List			
1.	San Felasco Hammock	Alachua	12/06/91
2.	Deering Estate Addition	Dade	12/06/91
3.	Apalachicola Bay	Franklin	12/06/91
4.	Emerson Point	Manatee	12/06/91
5.	Seabranck	Martin	12/06/91
6.	Curry Hammock	Monroe	12/06/91
7.	Caravelle Ranch	Putnam	12/06/91
8.	Oscar Scherer Addition	Sarasota	12/06/91
B. Projects Incorporated into New Projects			
9.	Holmes Avenue Scrub	Highlands	11/22/91
10.	Sugarloaf Hammock	Monroe	11/22/91
11.	Deer Lake	Walton	11/22/91
C. Projects Receiving Insufficient Support for Continuation			
12.	Lochloosa Wildlife	Alachua	07/12/91
13.	Mullet Creek Islands	Brevard	07/12/91
14.	Canaveral Industrial Park (= St. Johns River Marshes)	Brevard	07/12/91
15.	Julington/Durbin Creeks	Duval	07/12/91
16.	Ft. George Island	Duval	07/12/91
17.	Princess Place	Flagler	07/12/91
18.	Bald Point	Franklin	07/12/91
19.	Apalachicola Working Waterfront <sup>b</sup>	Franklin	07/12/91
20.	El Destino	Jefferson	07/12/91
21.	Silver Glen Springs	Lake	07/12/91
22.	Andrew's Tract	Levy	07/12/91
23.	Rainbow Springs	Marion	07/12/91
24.	Ohio Key South	Monroe	07/12/91
25.	Key West Salt Ponds	Monroe	07/12/91
26.	Old Leon Moss Ranch	Palm Beach	07/12/91
27.	St. Augustine Beach	St. Johns	07/12/91
28.	Spring Hammock	Seminole	07/12/91
29.	Carlton Half-Moon Ranch	Sumter	07/12/91
30.	Wakulla Springs	Wakulla	07/12/91

<sup>a</sup> Numbers correspond with Figure 9.

<sup>b</sup> Project design was rejected and never revised; therefore, project was never added to a CARL list.

## 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 page 9). 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

- ◆ By far the most important conservation legislation in recent years, if not decades, the Florida Preservation 2000 Act (Chapter 90-217, L.F., & 259.101, F.S.) significantly increases funding for the state's major land acquisition programs (Tables 15, 17 and 21). As originally 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. Additionally, the 1991 Legislature amended the Act to declare their intent to replace the non-dedicated, bonded funding source with a dedicated, non-bonded funding source (see page 30).

In addition to providing significantly increased funding for the state's land acquisition programs, Preservation 2000 also included provisions for many related issues. A synoptic summary of the 22 sections of the Preservation 2000 Act that directly or indirectly affect the CARL program was included in the 1991 CARL Annual Report.

**TABLE 15**  
Legislative Appropriations from Preservation 2000 for each Fiscal Year: 1990-91 and 1991-92

PROGRAM	PERCENT	AMOUNT
Conservation and Recreation Lands Trust Fund	50.0%	\$150.0
Water Management Lands Trust Fund (SOR/SWIM)	30.0%	\$90.0
Florida Communities Trust Fund	10.0%	\$30.0
Division of Recreation and Parks for inholdings and additions	2.9%	\$8.7
Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission for inholdings and additions	2.9%	\$8.7
Division of Forestry for inholdings and additions	2.9%	\$8.7
Division of Recreation and Parks for Rails to Trails program	1.3%	\$3.9

- ◆ Another important action in recent years was the 1987 legislation to restructure the CARL funding base in an attempt 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 revised the funding structure for the CARL Trust Fund such that most of its revenue is now derived from excise taxes on documents. The 1990 and 1991 Legislature further amended the documentary stamp tax rate and distribution formulas (see page 30) such that the CARL Trust Fund now receives the following proceeds:

- 6.56 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 16).

**TABLE 16**  
Forecast of Recurring Revenue Contributions to CARL Trust Fund\* (\$ Millions)

FISCAL YEAR	DOCUMENTARY STAMPS	PHOSPHATE SEVERANCE	PROJECTION TOTAL
1991-92	\$32.7	\$10	\$42.7
1992-93	37.3	10	47.3
1993-94	41.4	10	51.4
1994-95	44.7	10	54.7
1995-96	48.9	10	58.9
1996-97	49.0	10	59.0
1997-98	43.4	10	53.4
1998-99	48.6	10	58.6
1999-00	54.5	10	64.5
2000-01	54.6	10	64.6

\* Based on 9/20/91 Revenue Estimating Conference Cycle Analysis. Preservation 2000 and other revenue sources NOT included.



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 above).

**TABLE 17**  
Summary of CARL Trust Fund Spending Authority - As of January 22, 1992

SOURCE	DEPOSITS/ (ENCUMBRANCES)	BALANCE AVAILABLE
FY 1991-92 Appropriation		\$41,000,000
est. 1990-91 Unobligated Balance	\$3,729,729	\$44,279,729
est. 1990-91 Unobligated CARL Bonds	\$24,262	\$44,303,991
Reserved for Revenue Shortfall	(\$2,231,517)	\$42,072,474
Reserved for Emergency Archaeological Sites	(\$2,000,000)	\$40,072,474
Remaining Reserved for Big Cypress Nat. Pres.		
Obligated	(\$693,445)	
Unobligated	(\$641,055)	\$38,737,974
Total Unobligated Reserves/Set Aside		\$4,872,572
All Non-set aside obligations	(\$5,348,342)	
Balance available for Negotiations As of 1/22/92		\$33,389,632
Total Appropriation and Set Aside Balance		\$38,262,204
CARL Portion of Preservation 2000 Bond		
FY 1990-91 P-2000 Series "A" Bonds		\$134,279,312
est. 1991-92 P-2000 Series "B" Bonds		\$132,450,000
Total Anticipated Bond Revenues		\$266,729,312
Total Obligated as of 1/22/92:		
for Coastal Lands	(\$35,553,181)	\$231,176,131
for Non-coastal Lands	(\$60,667,953)	\$170,488,178
Total Unobligated Appropriated Balance		\$170,488,178
Total CARL funds available for Negotiations		\$203,877,810
Total Spending Authority (includes set aside)		\$208,750,382

- ◆ 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 1987 Legislature extended the expiration date to September 1, 1993, for exercising eminent domain for several CARL projects (Table 18), while the 1989 and 1990 Legislatures provided eminent domain condemnation authority for two additional CARL projects and authorized the Board, by majority vote and pursuant to specific criteria, the power to condemn properties on an acquisition list [see ss. 253.025(12), F.S.]. 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 18**  
CARL Projects with Legislative/Board Approved Condemnation Authority

RANK	PROJECT NAME	COUNTY(IES)	FLORIDA LAW
32	Charlotte Harbor	Charlotte/Lee	87-28
26	Fakahatchee Strand	Collier	87-28
9	Rookery Bay*	Collier	87-28
35	Save Our Everglades	Collier	87-323**
77	Barnacle Addition	Dade	87-323
2	Seminole Springs (Wekiva Park Estates)	Lake	Board
61	Cayo Costa/North Captiva	Lee	87-28
74	Estero Bay (Mound Key)	Lee	87-28
1	North Key Largo Hammocks	Monroe	89-331
64	Rotenberger	Palm Beach/Broward	87-28

NOTE: Projects with condemnation authority that are not included on 1992 CARL list are not listed above.  
\* Except 1985 and 1986 project design additions.  
\*\* Authority also granted under 360.055(7), F.S.

**TABLE 19**  
**Estimated Start-up Costs and/or 1991-92 Management Costs for Projects on the 1992 CARL Priority List\***

RANK** and PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	MANAGER(S)	ESTIMATED COST (\$)
1. North Key Largo Hammocks	Monroe	Division of Recreation and Parks, DNR	112,500
2. Seminole Springs/Woods	Lake	Division of Forestry, DACS	***116,622
3. Topsail Hill	Walton	Division of Recreation and Parks, DNR	105,770
4. Levy County Forest/Sandhills	Levy	Division of Forestry, DACS	631,096
5. Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystems Lake June-In-Winter	Highlands/Polk Highlands	The Nature Conservancy/Division of Forestry, DACS Division of Recreation and Parks, DNR	847,587 129,243
6. Catfish Creek	Polk	Division of Recreation and Parks, DNR	91,994
7. Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge	Brevard/Indian Riv.	Div. of Rec and Parks, DNR/Brevard Co/US Fish & Wild. Ser.	175,857
8. Saddle Blanket Scrub	Polk	Division of Recreation and Parks, DNR	53,401
9. Rookery Bay	Collier	Division of Marine Resources, DNR	509,988
10. Apalachicola River	Gadsden/Calhoun	Div. Rec. & Parks/Game & Fish Commission/Div. of Forestry	192,544
11. St. Martins River	Citrus	Division of State Lands, DNR	142,508
12. Key West Customs House	Monroe	Key West Art & Historical Society	Not Provided
13. Coupon Blight/Key Deer	Monroe	Div. of St. Lands, DNR/US Fish & Wild. Ser./S.F.L. Wat. Mgmt. Dis.	74,352
14. Sebastian Creek	Brevard/Indian Riv.	Division of State Lands, DNR	85,486
15. Florida's First Magnitude Springs Gainer Springs	Bay	Northwest Florida Water Management District***** to be determined	209,000 —
Falmouth Springs	Suwannee	Game & Fresh Water Fish Commission****	—
Fannin Springs	Levy	US Forest Service	25,000
River Sink Spring	Wakulla	US Forest Service	34,569
St. Mark's Spring	Leon	Division of Recreation and Parks, DNR	34,569
16. St. Joseph Bay	Gulf	Div. of State Lands, DNR/Div. of Rec. & Parks, DNR	142,607
17. Homosassa Reserve/Walker Property	Citrus	Division of Forestry, DACS/Game & Fresh Water Fish Com.	278,761
18. Highlands Hammock Addition	Highlands	Division of Recreation and Parks, DNR	128,844
19. Placid Lakes Tract	Highlands	Game & Fresh Water Fish Com. (Archbold Biological Sta.)	89,000
20. Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods	Charlotte/Lee	Game & Fresh Water Fish Com./Division of Forestry, DACS	193,000
21. Suwannee Buffers, Phase I	Columb./Suwannee	Div. of Forestry, DACS/Div. of Rec. & Parks, DNR	286,022
22. Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks	Jefferson/Taylor	Div. of Forestry, DACS/Div. of Rec. & Parks, DNR	125,807
23. Wekiva-Ocala Connector East Connector	Lake/Volusia	Division of Recreation and Parks, DNR	276,892
West Connector	Lake	Division of Forestry, DACS/Game & Fresh Water Fish Com.	***116,622
24. Tate's Hill Carrabelle Tract	Franklin/Liberty	Division of Forestry, DACS	1,844,797
25. Pinhook Swamp	Baker/Columbia	Div. Forestry, DACS/Game & Fish Comm./US Forest Service	1,362,677
26. Fakahatchee Strand	Collier	Division of Recreation and Parks, DNR	212,756
27. Upper Black Creek	Clay	Div. of Forestry, DACS/Game and Fresh Water Fish Com.	846,495
28. Miami Rockridge Pinelands	Dade	Dade County	1,391,000
29. Lake George	Putnam/Volusia	Div. of For. DACS/Game & F.W. Fish Com/SJRWMD/Volusia Co.	496,529
30. Avalon Tract	St. Lucie	Division of Recreation and Parks, DNR	70,650
31. Wecocasassa Flats	Gilchrist	Division of Forestry, DACS	622,130
32. Charlotte Harbor	Charlotte/Lee	Division of State Lands, DNR	32,724
33. South Savannas	Martin/St. Lucie	Division of State Lands, DNR	24,338
34. Heather Island	Marion	Game & F.W. Fish Comm./Rec. & Parks/Div. of Forestry, DACS	362,650
35. Save Our Everglades Big Cypress National Preserve	Collier	National Park Service	1,500,000
Panther National Wildlife Refuge	Collier	US Fish and Wildlife Service	50,000
Golden Gate Estates South	Collier	Division of Forestry, DACS	67,052
36. Myakka Prairies	Sarasota	Division of Recreation and Parks, DNR	50,709
37. Etoniah Creek	Clay/Putnam	Division of Forestry, DACS	522,335
38. Crystal River	Citrus	Division of State Lands, DNR	26,448
39. Lower Econlockhatchee	Seminole	Division of Forestry, DACS/Game & Fresh Water Fish Com.	359,645
40. Balm-Boyette Scrub	Hillsborough	Hillsborough County	16,300
41. Waddell's Mill Pond	Jackson	Northwest Florida Water Management District*****	212,000
42. Horse Creek Scrub	Polk	The Nature Conservancy	62,000
43. Yamato Scrub	Palm Beach	Palm Beach County	11,462
44. Hammocks of the Lower Keys	Monroe	Div. Rec. & Parks/The Nat. Conserv./US Fish & Wildf. Serv.	416,000
45. Enchanted Forest	Brevard	Brevard County	160,000
46. Spruce Creek	Volusia	Division of Recreation and Parks, DNR/Volusia County	93,350
47. Silver River	Marion	Division of Recreation and Parks, DNR	1,899,700
48. Pal-Mar	Martin/ Palm Beach	Game & Fresh Water Fish Com./Div. of Rec. & Parks, DNR	270,000
49. Jupiter Ridge	Palm Beach	Palm Beach County	11,462
50. Paynes Prairie	Alachua	Division of Recreation and Parks, DNR	618,500
51. Garcon Point	Santa Rosa	Division of Recreation and Parks, DNR	157,754
52. Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed	Collier/Lee	5. FL Water Mgmt. Dist./Lee Co./Game & Fish Com./Audubon	269,765
53. Dunn's Creek	Putnam	Division of Recreation and Parks, DNR	152,064
54. East Everglades	Dade	South Florida Water Management District	25,000
55. Point Washington	Walton	Div. of Forestry, DACS/Div. Rec. & Parks, DNR	639,261
56. Blackwater River State Forest Addition	Santa Rosa	Division of Forestry, DACS	125,541
57. Three Lakes/Prairie Lakes	Osceola	Game & Fresh Water Fish Com./Division of Forestry, DACS	66,153
58. Peacock Slough	Suwannee	Division of Recreation and Parks, DNR	67,672
59. Withlacoochee State Forest Addition	Sumter	Division of Forestry, DACS	14,223
60. Big Bend Coast Tract	Dixie/Taylor	Game & Fresh Water Fish Com./Division of Forestry, DACS	506,316
61. Cayo Costa Island	Lee	Division of Recreation and Parks, DNR	253,411
62. Gordy/Bellemead	Volusia	Division of Recreation and Parks, DNR	52,637
63. Emeralda Marsh	Lake	Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission	188,500
64. Rotenberger/Seminole Indian Lands	Broward/Palm Bch.	Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission	104,150
65. Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands	Dade	Dade County	653,000
66. B.M.K. Ranch	Lake/Orange	Division of Recreation and Parks, DNR	95,522
67. St. Michael's Landing	Bay	Division of Recreation and Parks, DNR	112,891
68. Letchworth Mounds	Jefferson	Division of Recreation and Parks, DNR	120,207
69. Chassahowitzka Swamp	Hernando	Game & Fresh Water Fish Com./Division of Forestry, DACS	29,262
70. Twelve Mile Swamp	St. Johns	Division of Forestry, DACS	482,385
71. Cedar Key Scrub	Levy	Division of Recreation and Parks, DNR	2,075
72. St. Johns River	Lake/Volusia	Division of State Lands, DNR/Div. of Forestry, DACS	97,456
73. Alderman's Ford Addition	Hillsborough	Hillsborough County	6,000
74. Estero Bay	Lee	Division of State Lands, DNR	82,851
75. Wetstone Berkovitz	Pasco	Pasco County	100,000
76. North Layton Hammock	Monroe	Division of Recreation and Parks, DNR	78,879
77. Barnacle Addition	Dade	Division of Recreation and Parks, DNR	49,500
78. Hutchinson Island (Blind Creek)	St. Lucie	Division of Recreation and Parks, DNR	70,650
79. Wekiva River Buffers	Seminole	Division of Recreation and Parks, DNR	36,357
80. Cockroach Bay	Hillsborough	Division of State Lands, DNR	58,851
81. North Fork St. Lucie River	St. Lucie	Division of State Lands, DNR	766,203

\* See Management Costs text of specific project for source of funding (CARL, general revenue, or other).  
 \*\* See Figure 10, Page 34.  
 \*\*\* Start-up costs for Seminole Springs and the Wekiva-Ocala Connector are combined.  
 \*\*\*\* Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission staff does not consider GFC to be the most appropriate manager of this site.  
 \*\*\*\*\* Expressed initial interest.

DNR - Department of Natural Resources  
 DACS - Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services

SJRWMD - St. Johns River Water Management District

- ◆ 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 1991-92, the Legislature appropriated over \$3.47 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 for most CARL projects. Estimated management costs for CARL projects on the 1992 priority list are reported in Table 19 and are more thoroughly itemized in the individual project summaries.
- ◆ 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)(d), 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 appraisers were selected from the Division's approved list and if the appraisals are approved by the Division.

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

- ◆ On July 20, 1990, the Advisory Council discussed the workplan proposed for preparing a needs assessment for the Preservation 2000 program as assigned by the 1990 Legislature. The *Florida Preservation 2000 Needs Assessment* was submitted to the Governor and the Legislature on July 1, 1991, and to the Board as an addendum to the *1991 Interim CARL Report* on September 12, 1991 (see pages 30 to 31).
- ◆ 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 31.] 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 44, 53, 73, 81, 85, 136, 140, 153, 173, 201, 236, and 256).
- ◆ 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, 1989, and 1991 the Council evaluated SOC projects to determine which should be transferred to the CARL program. Seven SOC projects have been transferred to the CARL program during this period, while portions of two other SOC projects were transferred to CARL during prior years (Table 20). Another SOC project, Bald Point, 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. On July 17, 1991, the Bald Point project received insufficient support to continue to be considered under the CARL program (Addendum III) and, therefore, is included on neither the CARL nor the SOC priority lists.

The boundaries of some 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 and Site I of the Brevard Beaches SOC projects were incorporated into the Archie Carr Turtle Refuge CARL project and, therefore, were removed from the SOC priority list.

**TABLE 20**  
SOC Projects Transferred to the CARL Priority List

PROJECT NAME	1992 RANK	COUNTY(IES)
St. Michaels Landing	67	Bay
Brevard Beaches (Site I)*	7	Brevard
Sebastian Inlet Addition North*	7	Brevard
St. Joseph (Peninsula) Bay Buffer	16	Gulf
Gills Tract	**	Pasco
Guana River	**	St. Johns
Big Bend Coast (Tract)	60	Taylor/Dixie
Topsail Hill	3	Walton
Grayton Dunes	**	Walton

- \* Project included within Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge CARL project.
- \*\* Entire project or portions thereof 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. The CARL mailing list was purged in 1991 to include only names of people wishing to receive notification.

In addition, the DNR staff has continued close coordination with the FDOT to acquire parcels within the Save Our Everglades CARL project, and with FDOT and various transportation authorities to develop mitigation plans for transportation proposals affecting CARL projects in the Wekiva Basin, Chassahowitzka Swamp, Garcon Point, 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. These policies and procedures were fully developed into a land acquisition workplan by the Bureau of Land Acquisition (Addendum VI).

### Major Actions of the 1991 Legislature

Several bills that directly or indirectly influence the CARL program were promulgated by the 1991 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 1991 General Appropriations Act (91-193/SB 2300) and another bill which affected Preservation 2000 funding (91-192/HB 1413), as signed by the Governor, appropriate over \$340 million for acquisition of CARL projects and over \$5.0 million of CARL funds for management, administration, and related costs (Table 21).

TABLE 21  
CARL Appropriations for Fiscal Year 1991-92

DESCRIPTION	SUB-CATEGORIES	CATEGORY AMOUNTS	TOTALS
Land Acquisition (general CARL funds)		\$41,000,000	
Land Acquisition (P-2000 bond funds-Year 1 reallocated)		<sup>a</sup> 150,000,000	
Land Acquisition (P-2000 bond funds-Year 2 allocation)		<sup>a</sup> 150,000,000	
SUBTOTAL FOR LAND ACQUISITION UNDER CARL			\$341,000,000
Debt Service for 1988 CARL Bonds (\$35 million)		\$3,225,993	
SUBTOTAL FOR LAND ACQUISITION AND BOND DEBT SERVICE <sup>b</sup>			\$344,225,933
Office of Executive Director, DNR:		\$105,601	
Salaries and Benefits	\$77,007		
Expenses	28,594		
Florida Natural Areas Inventory Contract		562,873	
Division of State Lands:		900,051	
Salaries and Benefits	\$715,034		
Expenses	182,345		
Operating Capital Outlay	2,672		
SUBTOTAL FOR STAFFING ACQUISITION, IDENTIFICATION AND OPERATIONS			\$1,568,525
Division of Historical Resources:		\$304,560	
Archaeological Inventories	\$86,613		
San Luis Historic Site	217,947		
Division of Forestry		141,771	
Game and Fish Commission		1,846,114	
Division of Recreation and Parks:		1,178,447	
Salaries and Benefits	788,992		
Expenses	389,485		
SUBTOTAL FOR LAND MANAGEMENT			\$3,470,922
TOTAL CARL APPROPRIATIONS			\$349,265,380

<sup>a</sup> Amount available for land acquisitions substantially less - see Table 17.

<sup>b</sup> Debt service for Preservation 2000 allocated from LATF.

#### Chapters 91-79 & 91-192 (CS/SB 2126 & HB 1413) Preservation 2000 Funding:

- ◆ Both bills amend Section 201.15, F.S., to eliminate the distribution of documentary stamp tax revenues to the State Infrastructure Trust Fund. These funds instead are transferred to General Revenue to help fund, among other things, the Preservation 2000 program via the Land Acquisition Trust Fund. The first year funding for Preservation 2000 was revised to utilize these General Revenue funds instead of the State Infrastructure Trust Funds as originally authorized. Funding caps also are raised for Fiscal Years 1992-1993 through 1999-2000 to

accommodate increasing transfers from General Revenue to the Land Acquisition Trust Fund for continuation of the Preservation 2000 program.

- ◆ Chapter 91-192 also raises the documentary stamp tax on deeds and other instruments relating to real property or interests therein from 55 cents to 60 cents per \$100 face value, and revises the distribution formula for documentary stamp tax proceeds as follows:

- 76.21% to General Revenue Fund (previously 70.4%)
- 6.56% to Conservation and Recreation Lands Trust Fund (previously 6.9%)
- 6.56% to Water Management Lands Trust Fund (SOR; previously 6.9%)
- 8.49% to Land Acq. Trust Fund (gen. LATF purposes; previously 8.9%)
- 2.18% to LATF, of which 40% is for land management and development, and 60% is for SOC bond debt service (previously 2.3% @ 40:60)
- 0.00% to Infrastructure Trust Fund (previously 4.6%)

Thus, the overall effect of the tax increase superseded the reduction in the percentage allocated to CARL such that the amount of funds directly deposited into the CARL Trust Fund increased from 3.795 cents to 3.936 cents per \$100. Although this increase is almost insignificant considering the recent economy and its effects on documentary tax revenues, the increase in documentary taxes applied to General Revenue did provide funding for year-two of Preservation 2000. Therefore, funding for the CARL program, a major benefactor of Preservation 2000, is substantially improved for the time being (see Tables-17 and 21).

- ◆ In addition, Chapter 91-192 declares the Legislature's "...intent to identify, no later than May 1992, a permanent source of funds to dedicate for the implementation of the Florida Preservation 2000 Act and to discontinue the issuance of bonds upon identifying and dedicating that source."
- ◆ Chapter 91-192 also reenacts the Florida Communities Trust (FCT) program with a few changes. Most notably from a land acquisition perspective, the bill requires FCT to adopt rules that are "consistent with" Section 253.025, F.S., to use when acquiring lands using Preservation 2000 funds. The bill also restricts the FCT's Preservation 2000 funds from being used "... for a redevelopment project or an urban waterfront restoration project or for site reservation except to acquire natural areas to help implement the conservation or recreation and open space elements of the local comprehensive plan."

#### Chapter 91-62 (SB 1196) Florida National Scenic Trail:

- ◆ Revises Paragraph 253.023(3)(b), F.S., to qualify "... recreational trails such as the Florida National Scenic Trail..." for acquisition under the CARL program. In addition, this bill revises Paragraph 259.101(3)(g), F.S., to allow Preservation 2000 funds allocated to the Division of Recreation and Parks for the Rails to Trails program to also be used "... to assist in the acquisition of the Florida National Scenic Trail..."

#### Chapter 91-56 (SB 644) State Lands:

- ◆ Amends Paragraph 253.025(7)(c) to define minimum requirements for "certified surveys" and provides exemptions for when a certified survey is not required.
- ◆ Adds Subsection 253.025(15), F.S., to allow disbursements of funds during a real estate closing to a "third party" who has written authorization from an "ultimate beneficiary."
- ◆ Revises Section 253.82 to release the state's claim of ownership to Murphy Act lands when property owners demonstrate that they have paid ad valorem property taxes for such lands continuously since January 1, 1971. Also declares that any Murphy Act lands vested in the Board of Trustees may be sold if five acres or less in size and \$100,000 or less in value. Proceeds from the sale of such lands shall be deposited in the CARL Trust Fund.

#### Chapter 91-120 (SB 162) Historic Preservation Boards:

- ◆ Establishes the historic preservation boards of trustees within the Department of State, and empowers them to dispose of and acquire lands. Such boards "... may negotiate on behalf of the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund contracts or agreements to acquire or dispose of any interest in real property." When acquiring or disposing property a board must use the "... guidelines set forth in chapter 253, Florida Statutes, or the rules promulgated by the Department of State, whichever is applicable,..."

### **General Activities of the Advisory Council: 1991**

In addition to Advisory Council activities presented on pages 13 to 23 and in Addenda II and III, the Advisory Council was also involved with several other CARL related activities. Some of the most important activities were:

- ◆ On February 27, 1991, the Advisory Council discussed the progress for preparing the Preservation 2000 Needs Assessment as assigned by the 1990 Legislature and directed staff to prepare a progress report for distribution

to the legislature during the 1991 session. Seven working groups or task forces had been formed in 1990 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 *Florida Preservation 2000 Needs Assessment* includes proposed legislation and recommends processes 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 specifically addresses 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 on October 19 and November 30, 1990, February 27, March 27, and June 28, 1991. A progress report was submitted to the legislature and the Governor in March of 1991, and the final report was submitted on July 1, 1991. Copies of the *Florida Preservation 2000 Needs Assessment* and its addenda may be obtained from the Land Acquisition Planning Section (see Table 1, page 2).

- ◆ On November 22 and December 6, 1991, the Council heard testimony from the Florida Resources and Environmental Analysis Center (FREAC), the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission (GFC), and the Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI) regarding the development of a Preservation 2000 Geographic Information System (P2000-GIS). The Data Inventory and Assessment Committee formed by the Council to help prepare the Preservation 2000 Needs Assessment suggested that the P2000-GIS would be an important tool in identifying the most important areas for acquisition under the Preservation 2000 program. The GFC offered their services and staff for a two year period to accomplish this goal. [Note: See page 32 for other P2000 actions.]
- ◆ On June 28 and December 6, 1991, the Council evaluated the CARL projects to determine which of the projects qualified for funding under the Preservation 2000 program. All but one of the projects on the 1992 CARL priority list qualify for Preservation 2000 funding (Addendum VII).
- ◆ On September 17, 1991, the Council conducted a public workshop to address general management issues, specifically those related to the selection of recommended lead and cooperating management agencies for CARL projects. They discussed this issue previously on June 28 when they decided to schedule the September workshop to address seven specific management issues/questions:
  1. Is the current method of selecting management agencies for CARL projects adequate, or should another method be adopted? If so, what should that method be?
  2. How, when, and to what degree should the Council determine the purposes of acquisition (i.e., the goals and objectives) which determine the management concept for CARL projects?
  3. What are the advantages and disadvantages of cooperative management agreements compared to other management arrangements?

4. What type of conflict resolution process should the Council develop for determining the managing agency?
5. Should the management objectives for CARL projects purchased with P-2000 funds differ from those purchased with recurring CARL funds?
6. How can the process of assigning management agency leases be improved, and how can the problem of interim management funding be resolved?
7. What are the sources and uses of revenues from state lands, and should the current policies and regulations be revised? For example, should proceeds from timber revenue, entrance fees, and use permits be placed in a special trust for disbursement to the management agencies?

Staff prepared a draft report on these seven issues/questions for review by the Council during their November 22 and December 6, 1991, meetings; but the Council deferred action, directing staff to meet to resolve areas of contention that still existed within the report. Thus, the management issue paper will be revised and reconsidered by the Council in 1992. Included with this issue was a recommendation for additional revisions to Rule 18-8, F.A.C., to implement proposed changes in the process for selecting management agencies for CARL proposals.

- ◆ On February 27, 1991, the Council reviewed the acquisition workplan prepared by the Bureau of Land Acquisition and recommended that the Manatee Category be eliminated. On December 6, 1991, they again reviewed the workplan concept and recommended that the Everglades Category be expanded to include other multi-parcel projects composed primarily of small subdivision lots. The Bureau's acquisition workplan has improved the allocation of CARL funds significantly over the past year by producing an equitable process for making these difficult allocation decisions (Addendum VI).
- ◆ 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 1992

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY(IES)
Apalachicola River, Phases I and II	Calhoun/Gadsden/Jackson/Liberty
Save Our Everglades (Golden Gate Estates)	Collier
Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks/Big Bend Coast Tract	Jefferson/Taylor/Dixie
Peacock Slough	Suwannee
First Magnitude Springs, Phase II	Multi-county
Suwannee Buffers, Phases I and II	Multi-county

NOTE: See Table 12 for additional assessment/design assignments.

- ◆ On July 12, 1991, the Council directed staff to prepare an interim CARL report to implement several boundary modifications to the 1991 CARL priority list. The 1991 Interim CARL Report was approved by the Board on September 12, 1991.
- ◆ On March 27, 1991, the Council heard testimony and discussed the proposed land management plan for the Cross Florida Barge Canal lands as required by the 1990 Legislature. Additional review of this plan will be scheduled in 1992.

#### Department of Natural Resources Activities: 1991

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:

- ◆ In response to findings of the Land Acquisition Programs Integration Committee, the Department, in cooperation with the Advisory Council, established and coordinated two Statewide Land Acquisition Coordination Workshops. The first workshop was held June 27, 1991, in Tallahassee. Participants included 69 people representing state, federal and local governments, as well as water management districts, conservation organizations and local land trusts. The second statewide workshop was held in West Palm Beach on November 12, 1991 with 59 attendees from throughout the state. These workshops were designed to facilitate statewide coordination of acquisition activities among the many parties involved, and as a forum where acquisition strategies, programs, and related information and techniques could be exchanged. Additional acquisition coordination workshops are being planned for 1992.
- ◆ In response to a request by the Florida Audubon Society, the Advisory Council approved the concept of a statewide "charrette" to identify on a map the areas where the state should focus its Preservation 2000 acquisition efforts. On January 24 and 25, 1991, the Department, in cooperation with the Florida Audubon



Society and the Florida Chapter of the Nature Conservancy, hosted a workshop on behalf of the Advisory Council. A group of 40 experts in ecology, botany, zoology, geology, hydrology, and land planning and management spent two days preparing maps of Florida's most important natural resources. Three categories of land were identified: (1) existing public lands, (2) land acquisition priority areas, and (3) areas of conservation interest. The Department plans to continue to refine these maps in 1992 via regional "charrettes" which are being proposed for each of the regional planning councils.

- ◆ 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 and the two Deputy Assistant Executive Directors) 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 *Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan* evaluation matrix of CARL projects (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 and planning programs should substantially increase the efficiency of the CARL program and the accuracy of information disseminated.

## 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 230,000 acres at a cost of nearly \$475 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.

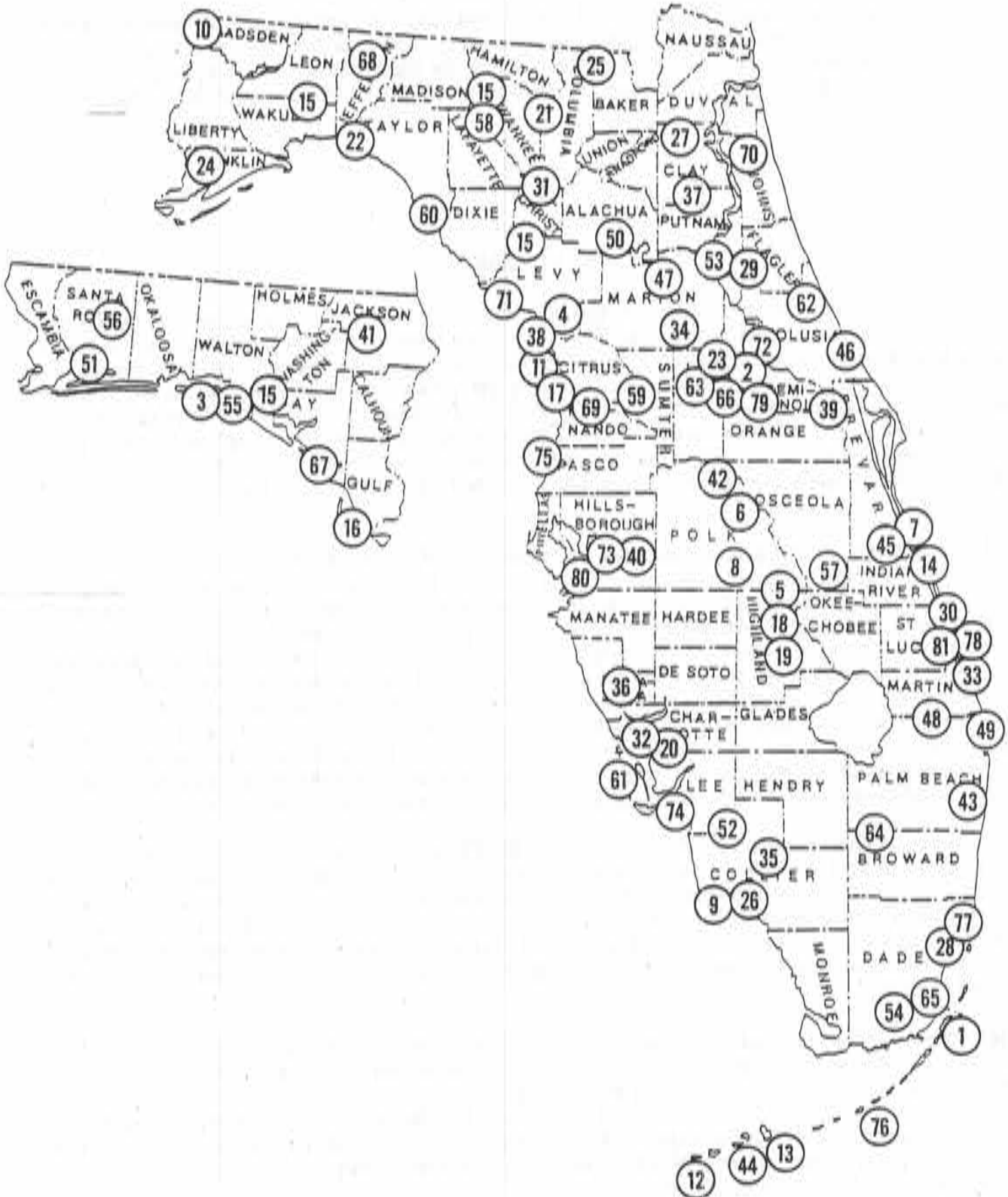
The increased funding that was authorized by the 1990 and 1991 Florida Legislatures under the Preservation 2000 program is a clear indication of Florida's commitment to the acquisition of conservation and recreation lands. This commitment, if continued, should be sufficient to accomplish many of the goals of the CARL program. The current CARL list includes properties whose cumulative tax value is nearly \$770 million. This amount could easily translate into \$1 million to \$2 billion in real estate on the 1992 CARL list. Numerous other projects also have been identified as important to the state's efforts to preserve its natural resources and scenic beauty but remain in jeopardy due to insufficient funding.

With Preservation 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 14 local governments have passed referenda to raise over \$600 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 Preservation 2000 funding, many important state, regional, and local projects will 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 and local land trusts are required in order to accomplish the goals and objectives of the state's land acquisition programs.

Figure 10

1992 CARL PRIORITY LIST PROJECTS



(See Page 35)

**1992 CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS PRIORITY LIST**

	<u>PAGE</u>
1. North Key Largo Hammocks (Monroe County) .....	39
2. Seminole Springs/Woods (Lake County) .....	42
3. Topsail Hill (Walton County) .....	46
4. Levy County Forest/Sandhills (Levy County) .....	49
5. Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystems (Highlands/Polk Counties) .....	52
6. Catfish Creek (Polk County) .....	61
7. Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge (Brevard/Indian River) .....	64
8. Saddle Blanket Scrub (Polk County) .....	71
9. Rookery Bay (Collier County) .....	75
10. Apalachicola River (Gadsden/Calhoun Counties) .....	78
11. St. Martin's River (Citrus County) .....	84
12. Key West Customs House (Monroe County) .....	87
13. Coupon Bight/Key Deer (Monroe County) .....	90
14. Sebastian Creek (Brevard/Indian River Counties) .....	97
15. Florida's First Magnitude Springs (Bay, Leon, Levy, Suwannee, Wakulla Counties) .....	100
16. St. Joseph Bay (Gulf County) .....	106
17. Homosassa Reserve/Walker Property (Citrus County) .....	109
18. Highlands Hammock Addition (Highlands County) .....	112
19. Placid Lakes Tract (Highlands County) .....	115
20. Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods (Charlotte/Lee Counties) .....	118
21. Suwannee Buffers (Columbia/Suwannee Counties) .....	121
22. Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks (Jefferson/Taylor Counties) .....	125
23. Wekiva-Coala Connector (Lake/Volusia Counties) .....	128
24. Tate's Hell Carrabelle Tract (Franklin/Liberty Counties) .....	132
25. Pinhook Swamp (Baker/Columbia Counties) .....	135
26. Fakahatchee Strand (Collier County) .....	138
27. Upper Black Creek (Clay County) .....	142
28. Miami Rockridge Pinelands (Dade County) .....	145
29. Lake George (Volusia County) .....	152
30. Avalon Tract (St. Lucie County) .....	155
31. Waccasassa Flats (Gilchrist County) .....	158
32. Charlotte Harbor (Charlotte/Lee Counties) .....	161
33. South Savannas (St. Lucie/Martin Counties) .....	164
34. Heather Island (Marion County) .....	168
35. Save Our Everglades (Collier County) .....	171
36. Myakka Prairies (Sarasota County) .....	176
37. Etoniah Creek (Putnam/Clay Counties) .....	179
38. Crystal River (Citrus County) .....	182
39. Lower Ecorlookhatchee (Seminole County) .....	185
40. Balm-Boyette Scrub (Hillsborough County) .....	188
41. Waddell's Mill Pond (Jackson County) .....	191
42. Horse Creek Scrub (Polk County) .....	194
43. Yamato Scrub (Palm Beach County) .....	197
44. Hammocks of the Lower Keys (Monroe County) .....	200
45. Enchanted Forest (Brevard County) .....	205
46. Spruce Creek (Volusia County) .....	208
47. Silver River (Marion County) .....	211
48. Pal-Mar (Martin/Palm Beach Counties) .....	214
49. Jupiter Ridge (Palm Beach County) .....	217
50. Payne's Prairie (Alachua County) .....	220
51. Garcon Point (Santa Rosa County) .....	223
52. Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed [C.R.E.W.](Collier County) .....	226
53. Dunn's Creek (Putnam County) .....	229
54. East Everglades (Dade County) .....	232
55. Point Washington (Walton County) .....	235
56. Blackwater River State Forest Addition (Santa Rosa County) .....	239
57. Three Lakes/Prairie Lakes (Cascoia County) .....	242
58. Peacock Slough (Suwannee County) .....	245
59. Withlacoochee State Forest Addition (Sumter County) .....	248
60. Big Bend Coast Tract (Taylor/Dixie Counties) .....	251
61. Cayo Costa Island (Lee County) .....	258
62. Goldy/Bellemead (Volusia County) .....	262
63. Emerald Marsh (Lake County) .....	265
64. Rotenberger/Seminole Indian Lands (Palm Beach/Broward Counties) .....	268
65. Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands (Dade County) .....	271
66. B.M.K. Ranch (Lake/Orange Counties) .....	277
67. St. Michael's Landing (Bay County) .....	280
68. Latchworth Mounds (Jefferson County) .....	283
69. Chassahowitzka Swamp (Hernando County) .....	286
70. Twelve Mile Swamp (St. Johns County) .....	289
71. Cedar Key Scrub (Levy County) .....	292
72. St. John's River (Lake/Volusia Counties) .....	295
73. Alderman's Ford Addition (Hillsborough County) .....	298
74. Estero Bay (Lee County) .....	301
75. Wetstone/Berkovitz (Pasco County) .....	304
76. North Layton Hammock (Monroe County) .....	307
77. Barnacle Addition (Dade County) .....	310
78. Hutchinson Island (Blind Creek) (St. Lucie County) .....	313
79. Wekiva River Buffers (Seminole County) .....	316
80. Cockroach Bay (Hillsborough County) .....	319
81. North Fork St. Lucie River (St. Lucie County) .....	322

## 1992 CUMMULATIVE VALUES AND ACREAGES

	PROJECT	ACREAGE + ACQUIRED	REMAINING ACREAGE	REMAINING TAX VALUE	CUMULATIVE TAX VALUE	CUMULATIVE ACREAGE
C	1 North Key Largo Hammocks	2,000	1,209	10,930,570	10,930,570	1,209
WR	2 Seminole Springs/Woods	5,559	10,789	14,377,330	25,307,900	11,998
C	3 Topsail Hill	-0-	1,515	17,871,060	43,178,960	13,513
*	4 Levy County Forest/Sandhills	-0-	54,544	16,524,000	59,702,960	68,057
*	5 Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystems	1,309	31,171	32,585,775	92,288,735	99,228
*	6 Catfish Creek	1,136	5,286	5,665,640	97,954,375	104,514
* C	7 Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge	23	823	10,000,000	107,954,375	105,337
*	8 Saddle Blanket Lakes Scrub	78	800	618,520	108,572,895	106,137
M C	9 Rookery Bay	1,153	10,853	13,756,000	122,328,895	116,990
*	10 Apalachicola River	-0-	5,922	4,532,300	126,861,195	122,912
* M C	11 St. Martins Rivers	6,511	7,530	7,569,219	134,430,414	130,442
*	12 Key West Customs House	-0-	0.57	1,092,351	135,522,765	130,443
* mp C	13 Coupon Bight/Key Deer	213	1,346	7,598,371	143,121,136	131,789
M	14 Sebastian Creek	-0-	3,776	2,755,540	145,876,676	135,565
*	15 Florida's First Magnitude Springs	-0-	3,125	5,848,090	151,724,766	138,690
C	16 St. Joseph Bay	-0-	694	3,854,140	155,578,906	145,631
* M C	17 Homosassa Reserve/Walker Property	2,053	4,868	7,686,880	163,265,786	150,499
*	18 Highlands Hammock Addition	804	4,694	1,355,880	164,621,666	155,193
*	19 Placid Lakes Tract	-0-	3,602	1,265,000	165,886,666	158,795
*	20 Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods	-0-	17,735	23,607,408	189,494,074	176,530
*	21 Suwannee Buffers	-0-	16,356	13,099,431	202,593,505	192,886
* 70%	22 Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks	13,179	5,614	3,358,820	205,952,325	198,500
* M WR	23 Wekiva-Ocala Connector	-0-	12,070	10,688,000	216,640,325	210,570
*	24 Tate's Hell Carrabelle Tract	-0-	214,520	57,276,840	273,917,165	425,090
*	25 Pinhook Swamp	-0-	70,008	39,050,607	312,967,772	495,098
mp	26 Fakahatchee Strand	15,602	24,045	9,618,000	322,585,772	519,143
+	27 Upper Black Creek	13,450	9,311	13,820,320	336,406,092	528,454
+	28 Miami Rockridge Pinelands	30	260	5,035,034	341,441,126	528,714
M+	29 Lake George	19,312	21,045	9,848,771	351,289,897	549,759
* M C	30 Avalon Tract	324	254	1,416,150	352,706,047	550,013
*	31 Waccasassa Flats	-0-	44,846	6,183,000	358,889,047	594,859
M 70% C	32 Charlotte Harbor	1,366	4,830	1,952,000	360,841,047	599,689
* 70%	33 South Savannas	4,335	1,672	9,645,756	370,486,803	601,361
+	34 Heather Island	4,400	9,958	13,997,000	384,483,803	611,319
* mp	35 Save Our Everglades	134,167	68,180	35,784,535	420,268,338	679,499
+	36 Myakka Prairies	8,238	8,368	2,853,488	423,121,826	687,867
*	37 Etoniah Creek	-0-	55,237	39,500,560	462,622,386	743,104
M C	38 Crystal River	2440	5,103	4,886,000	467,508,386	748,207
+	39 Lower Econlockhatchee	2,090	13,449	13,368,790	480,877,176	761,656
+	40 Balm-Boyette Scrub	-0-	3,723	15,847,569	496,724,745	765,379
*	41 Waddell's Mill Pond	-0-	2,776	1,808,070	498,532,815	768,155
*	42 Horse Creek Scrub	-0-	1,325	3,262,180	501,794,995	769,480
+	43 Yamato Scrub	-0-	247	22,583,670	524,378,665	780,727
C	44 Hammocks of the Lower Keys	-0-	5,404	11,886,750	536,265,415	775,131
+	45 Enchanted Forest	237	177	1,641,498	537,906,913	775,545
M+	46 Spruce Creek	1,028	762	1,129,284	539,036,197	776,307
70%	47 Silver River	2,241	912	13,330,000	552,366,197	777,219
*	48 Pal-Mar	-0-	23,400	19,613,678	571,979,875	800,619
M+	49 Jupiter Ridge	-0-	287	18,369,138	590,349,013	800,906
* 70%	50 Paynes Prairie	-0-	6,256	7,634,470	597,983,483	807,162
+	51 Garcon Point	1,864	820	1,364,654	599,348,137	807,982
+	52 Corkscrew Reg. Eco. Watershed	-0-	18,205	23,704,330	623,052,467	826,187
M+	53 Dunns Creek	-0-	8,966	4,876,420	627,928,887	835,153
* mp	54 East Everglades	28,554	72,009	23,042,880	650,971,767	907,162
C	55 Point Washington	-0-	17,591	12,936,900	663,908,667	924,753
*	56 Blackwater River State Forest Addition	-0-	2,364	1,986,450	665,895,117	927,117
70%	57 Three Lakes/Prairie Lakes	52,295	6,060	4,407,784	670,302,901	933,177
+	58 Peacock Slough	280	663	469,680	670,762,581	933,840
*	59 Withlacoochee State Forest Addition	-0-	3,900	5,604,000	676,366,581	937,740
M 70% C	60 Big Bend Coast Tract	68,009	11,676	3,461,000	679,827,581	949,416
M 70% mp C	61 Cayo Costa Island	1,581	351	5,546,480	685,374,061	949,767
M+	62 Goidy/Bellemead	540	176	109,200	685,483,261	949,943
+	63 Emeralda Marsh	3,900	3,600	6,948,000	692,431,261	953,543
* mp 70%	64 Rotenberger/Seminole Indian Lands	30,390	9,349	4,674,500	697,105,761	962,892
*+	65 Tropical Hammocks Of The Redlands	10	199	4,220,895	701,326,656	963,091
* WR 70%	66 B.M.K.Ranch	5,174	2,436	3,185,154	704,511,810	965,527
C	67 St. Michael's Landing	-0-	364	4,766,840	709,278,650	965,891
*	68 Letchworth Mounds	-0-	462	287,290	709,565,940	966,353
M 70% C	69 Chassahowitzka Swamp	18,775	4,554	2,787,948	712,353,888	970,907
+	70 Twelve Mile Swamp	-0-	25,315	12,754,413	725,108,301	997,222
C	71 Cedar Key Scrub	4,988	3,296	684,000	725,792,301	1,000,518
* M	72 St. Johns River	-0-	8,290	1,022,000	726,814,301	1,008,808
+	73 Alderman's Ford Addition	586	493	2,938,614	729,752,915	1,009,301
M C	74 Estero Bay	5,494	10,290	13,126,250	742,879,165	1,019,591
M+ C	75 Wetstone/Berkovitz	-0-	2,778	4,541,240	747,420,405	1,022,369
C	76 North Laying Hammock	-0-	74	902,430	748,322,835	1,022,443
* M C	77 Barnacle Addition	-0-	7	3,463,000	751,785,835	1,022,460
M C	78 Hutchinson Island (Blind Creek)	-0-	352	4,724,150	756,509,985	1,022,802
*	79 Wekiva River Buffers	-0-	500	5,793,229	762,303,214	1,023,302
M+ C	80 Cockroach Bay	103	3	233,000	762,536,214	1,023,305
*	81 North Fork St. Lucie River	-0-	1,350	6,006,000	768,542,214	1,024,655

Acquisition Initiatives (see Addendum VI):

mp - multi-parcel category (former Everglades category)  
 WR - Wekiva River Projects.  
 70% - Project is at least 70% acquired.  
 M - Manatee protection area.

Other Notes:

\* - Partial funds expended or committed from other public sources.  
 + - Bargain Purchase or Shared Acquisition.  
 - - Includes all public lands acquired or under option.  
 C - qualifies as coastal lands.

## 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 1992 Conservation and Recreation Lands (CARL) Priority List. Each project summary contains: project name, county, acreage, tax assessed value, and location 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, and (10) a summary of proposed management practices. Additionally, some project summaries include categories entitled *Eminent Domain*, *Resolutions*, and *Other* for projects which have legislative authority for condemnation, for those with governmental resolutions regarding their acquisition by the state, 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 - Within the project boundaries, the number of acres acquired or under option by the state (options approved by the Governor and Cabinet), federal government, water management district, or local government. If a nonprofit organization has acquired acreage within the project but has not yet transferred the property (in whole or in part) to the state, that acreage is excluded from the *Acreage Acquired*. Such cases are identified with an asterisk (\*) and are explained in the text of the project summary under *Ownership* and/or *Coordination*.

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

Funds Expended or Encumbered - The amount of funds spent or approved to be spent by the state, federal government, water management district, or local government on the acquisition of a project. If a nonprofit organization has expended funds within a project, those funds are excluded from the *Funds Expended or Encumbered*. Such cases are identified with an asterisk (\*) and are 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. Not all values are the most recent tax assessed values. Values for larger acreage tracts and those with numerous ownerships, including recorded and unrecorded subdivisions, are sometimes estimates of tax values based on information from: (1) county property appraisers, or (2) average per acre and per lot tax values obtained from (a) project assessments, (b) project designs, and/or (c) the Real Estate Data, Inc., (REDI) Service.

Project Map - Identifies the project boundary; property within the project boundary that is state owned or under option for state acquisition; and property within, adjacent, or near the project area that is owned by another public agency or non-profit organization.

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 - Brief synopsis of the significant resources located on the tract; including: natural communities, endangered species, archaeological or historical sites, game and nongame species, hydrological systems, recreational and timber management potential, etc.

Recommended Public Purpose - Identifies 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, if appropriate, the cooperating state or local agencies designated to manage the tract if acquired.

Proposed Use - Identifies 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.

Management Concept - Brief description of proposed uses and management practices for the project.

Management Costs - Past and anticipated management and development costs.

Vulnerability and Endangerment - Describes the susceptibility of the project to natural and anthropogenic disturbances and the imminence or threat of such degradation.

Acquisition Planning - Since the 1984-85 CARL evaluation cycle, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council has utilized a more intensive, resource-oriented evaluation procedure for each project voted to be assessed; and a more technical, acquisition-oriented planning procedure for those voted to project design (see pages 9 to 13). Resource planning boundaries and project designs were also 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.

Ownership - Lists the number of acres and/or ownerships acquired by the state and other public and nonprofit organizations, and the number of remaining owners.

Acquisition Status - Describes acquisition activity during the past year, the general status of current negotiations, and other technical aspects of acquisition, if applicable.

Eminent Domain - If the Legislature or the Board has authorized acquisition of the project by eminent domain, or the Advisory Council has recommended condemnation, relevant information will be provided under this section.

Other - Information about the project area which is not suitably included under any of the preceding sections.

Resolutions - A tabulation of governmental resolutions, if received by the Land Acquisition Planning Section of the Department of Natural Resources. A few projects that were originally on the Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL) priority list are included on the CARL priority list. Resolutions which might exist in the EEL files are not counted tabulated.

#1 NORTH KEY LARGO HAMMOCKS		MONROE COUNTY	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
2,000	1,209	\$59,411,754	\$10,930,570*

\* estimated tax value as of 1987

#### 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 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. The Hammocks of North Key Largo are the best examples of tropical rockland hammock that remain in the United States. This rapidly disappearing natural

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.

No archeological/historical sites within the boundaries of this project are recorded within the Florida Master Site File. When compared to other projects, the potential for significant sites is considered to be low to moderate.

Since most of the project is threatened and endangered species habitat, recreational opportunities should generally be limited to passive activities such as photography, nature appreciation, and hiking.

#### 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.

#### MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

The project would be managed by the Division of Recreation as an addition primarily to John Pennekamp Coral Reef State Park. Other portions to be managed as a State Botanical Site or State Preserve. The disturbed area is relatively small in comparison to the entire project. These areas could be rehabilitated and returned to a natural system and/or used for recreational facilities. Part of the project

#### Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Name	FNAI Rank
Pine Rockland	G1/S1
Inkwood	G2/S1
Prickly-apple	G2G3/S2S3
Key Largo woodrat	G5T1/S1
K. Largo cotton mouse	G5T1/S1
Florida Keys Mole skink	G4T2/S2
Rimrock crowned snake	G1G2QS1S2
Schaus' swallowtail	G4T1Q/S1
Fuzzy-wuzzy air-plant	G3/S1
Dollar orchid	G3/S1
29 FNAI elements known from site	

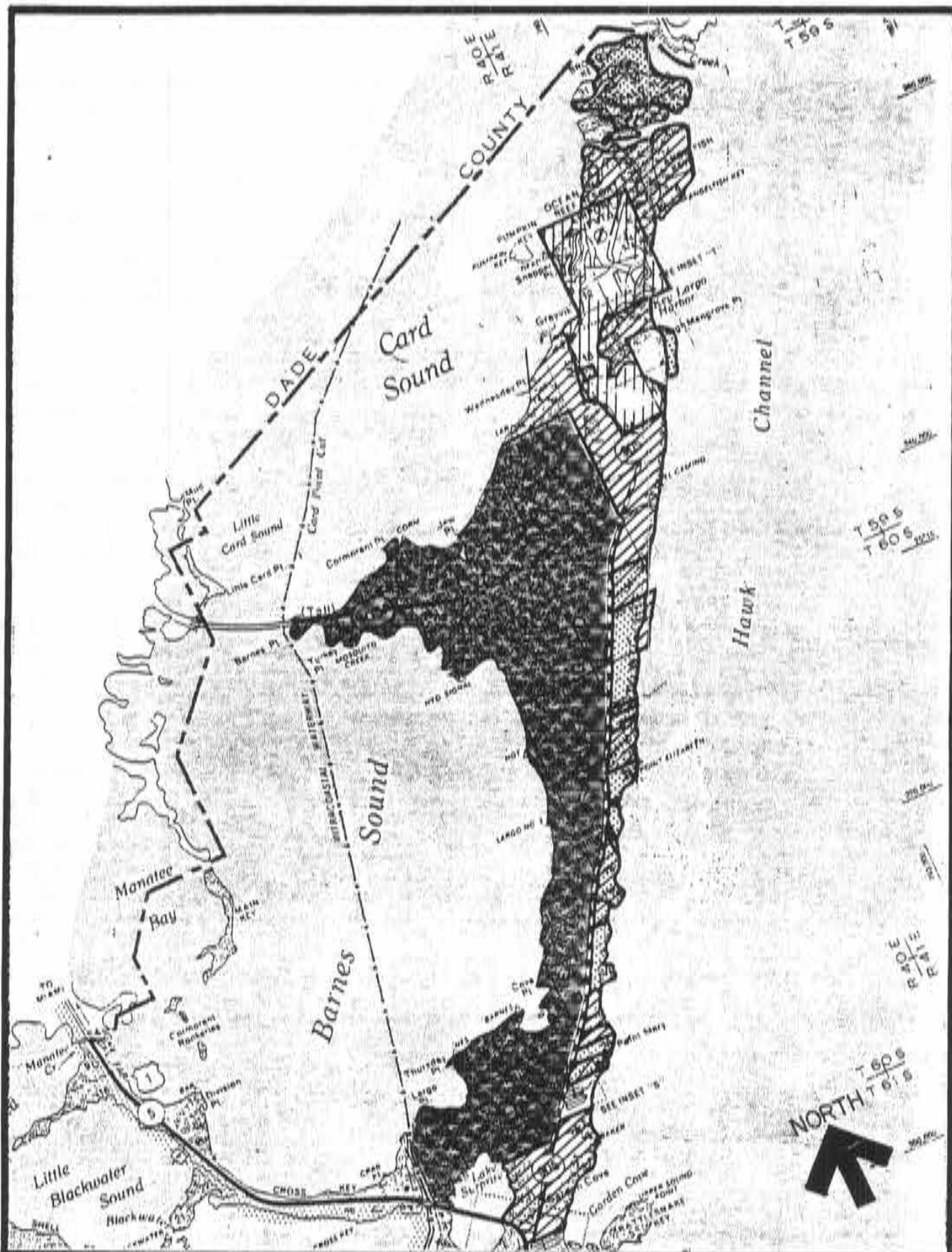
community type supports numerous plant and animal species that have very limited distributions and are considered rare and endangered. The project also has over ten miles of shoreline that directly influence the adjacent waters of John Pennekamp Coral Reef

#### MANAGEMENT COSTS

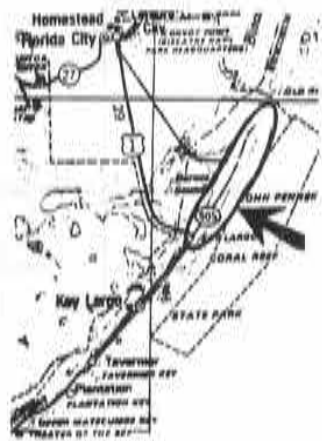
Management funds requested by the Division of Recreation and Parks for Fiscal Year 1991-92:

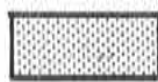



Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
\$98,000	-0-	\$12,000	\$ 2,500	-0-	\$112,500

Source of Funding: CARL and the State Park Trust Fund



NORTH KEY LARGO HAMMOCKS  
MONROE COUNTY



-  PROJECT AREA
-  STATE OWNED OR UNDER OPTION
-  CROCODILE LAKE NAT. WILDLIFE REFUGE
-  OCEAN REEF RESORT



#1 NORTH KEY LARGO HAMMOCKS

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 as an addition to the Botanical Site or as a State Preserve.

**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. Dumping of garbage and poaching of native species have been damaging to this biological community.

**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. (All but small 2+ acre tract in Driscoll acquired).

Phase II: All contiguous tracts extending from the southern boundary of the 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. (Most larger acreage tracts, with exception of Carysfort, acquired). 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 (#47, #49 and #52 acquired)
- b) Parcels #54 through #56 (#54 and #55 acquired)
- c) Parcels #60 and #61 (#60 acquired)
- d) Parcels #19 through #46 (#19, #20 offer out, #21 acquired, #23 offer out, #25 offer out, #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. (Offer being made to only Palo Alto Key ownership with substantial uplands).

Phase IV: Submerged tracts (Webster tract acquired).

Phase V: Port Bougainville/Garden Cove (acquired).

**OWNERSHIP**

Approximately 64 parcels have been acquired; 40% of the project remains to be negotiated.

**ACQUISITION STATUS**

Negotiations are progressing and should be complete by July 1, 1992. Phase I (with exception of small two acre tract) is complete. Many of the larger tracts in Phase II (exception of Carysfort) are acquired. Most of the priority parcels in a, b, and c of Phase III have been acquired or under option as well, as is most of Phase IV. Phase V is complete. Approximately 188 acres were purchased or put under option during the past year.

**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.

**RESOLUTIONS**

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<u>Number</u>	<u>Submitting Agency</u>	<u>Issues or Comments</u>
86-333	Monroe County Commission	Support for Acquisition

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#2 SEMINOLE SPRINGS/WOODS		LAKE/SEMINOLE COUNTY	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
5,559	10,789	\$25,522,226	\$14,377,330

**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 a diversity of natural communities including floodplain swamp, mesic flatwoods, upland mixed forest, hydric hammock, sandhill, scrub, and spring-fed streams. Floodplain swamp is the most extensive community. Natural areas are generally in good condition, however, ruderal areas, pasture,

magnitude spring is the largest and 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.

**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.

**Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements**

Name	FNAI Rank
Seminole Spring snail	G1/S1
Scrub	G2/S2
Spring-run Stream	G2/S2
Sandhill	G7/S2
Mesic Flatwoods	G7/S4
Upland Mixed Forest	G7/S4
Floodplain Swamp	G7/S4?
Hydric Hammock	G7/S4?
Blackwater Stream	G4/S2
9 FNAI elements known from site	

orange groves, and planted pines do exist onsite. The project is an important link in securing a wildlife movement corridor of particular importance to the Florida black bear between the Ocala National Forest and Wekiva Springs State Preserve. There are reported to be from 50 to 75 springs of various sizes on the property. Seminole Springs, a second

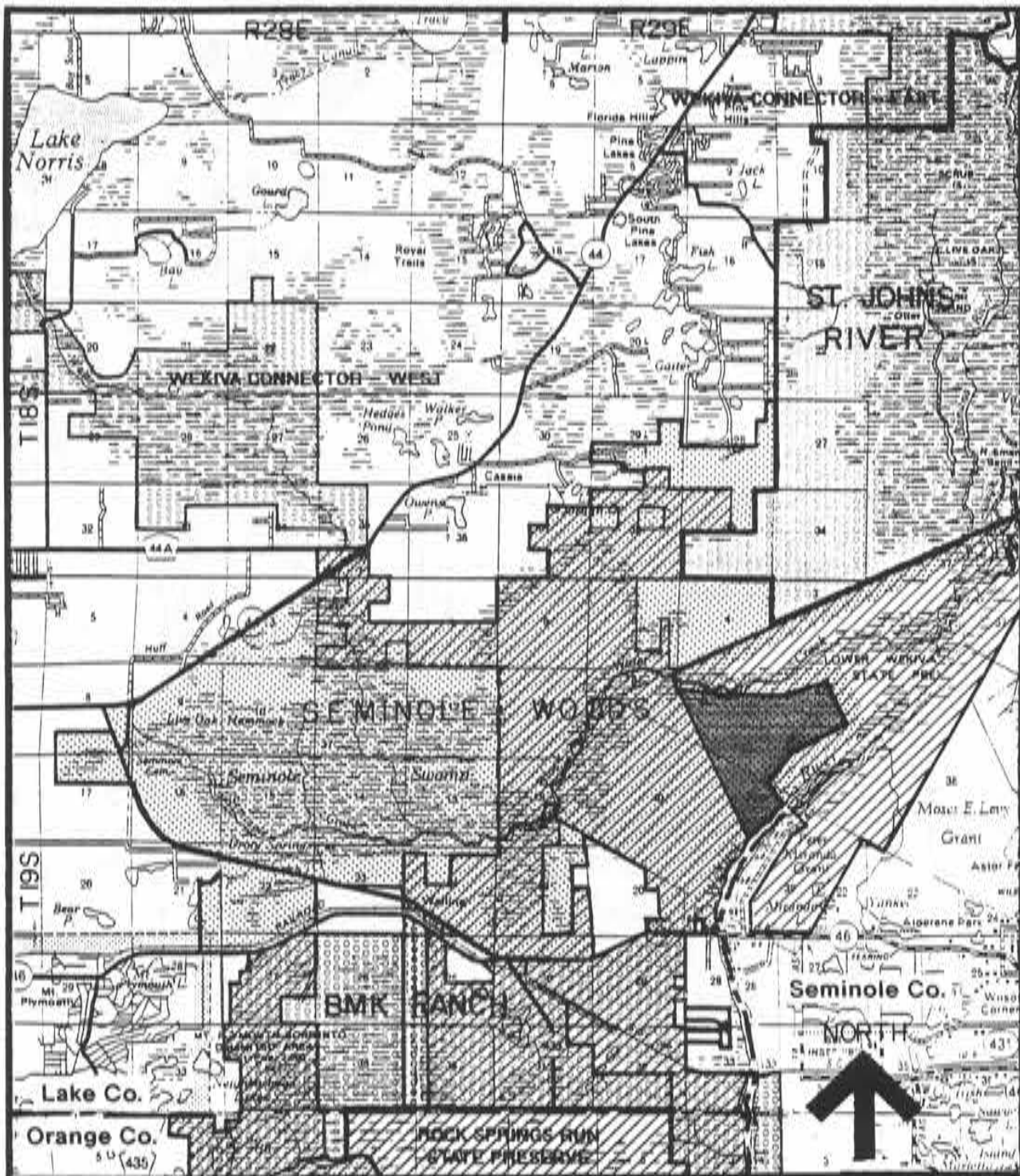
**MANAGEMENT COSTS**

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

Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
\$28,924	-0-	\$13,081	\$76,617	-0-	\$118,622

Source of Funding: CARL

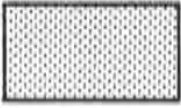

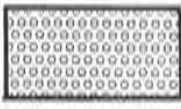

NOTE: The DOF combined start-up costs for Seminole Springs/Woods and the Western Wekiva/Ocala Connectors.

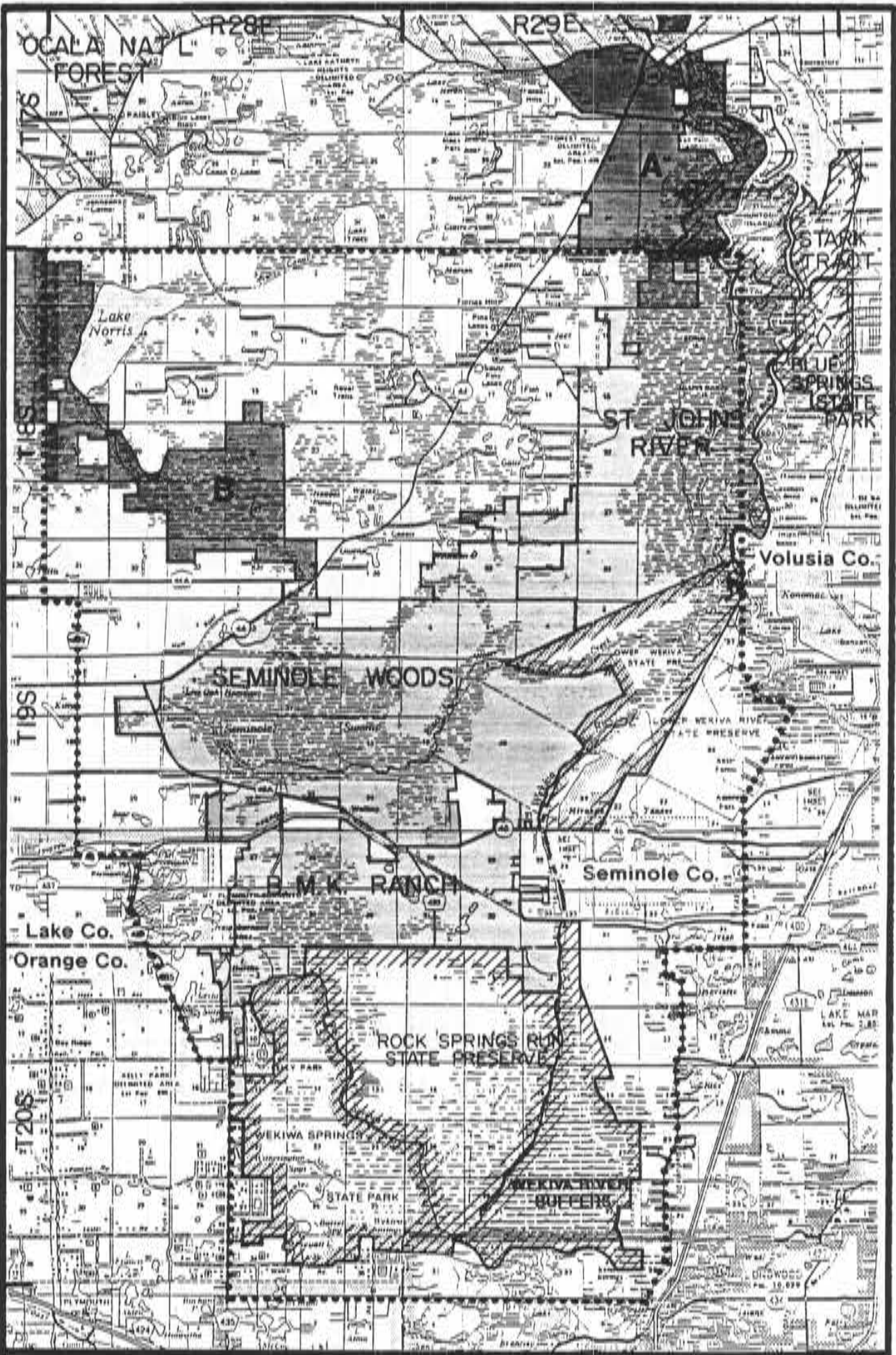


**SEMINOLE SPRINGS / WOODS**

LAKE CO.



-  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)

**MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS**

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, the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, and the Division of Historical Resources. 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 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.

**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; this area of the state is undergoing rapid development. Additionally, limited timber harvesting has occurred 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.S. Carter Realty Trust (4,477 acres), Brumlick (1,100 acres), and two minor owners of 40 acre tracts - Arlegene M. Carter and Henry Tanner.

**Acquisition Phasing was amended as follows:**

Phase I: Seminole Springs (Strawn Tract), M.S. Carter (closed 4/28/90), and Brumlick parcels (eminent domain initiated).

Phase II: Connecting corridors between Seminole Springs and BMK Ranch. (Seminole Pines tract under option).

Phase III: Other ownerships.

**OWNERSHIP**

The remainder of the project consists of 53 parcels and 28 owners (Strawn, 10 parcels).

**ACQUISITION STATUS**

This project has been affected by a rezoning by Lake County. Previously, densities were one unit per five acres and now they are one unit to twenty to forty acres. As a result of this action, all properties not "grandfathered in" have had to be reapproved. As expected, values have dropped considerably and many owners are unwilling to negotiate. All major ownerships have been negotiated with the following results:

1. Carter - purchased
2. Wekiva Park Estates (Brumlick) - in condemnation
3. Seminole Pines - under contract
4. Strawn - negotiation unsuccessful to date.

Of the remaining 53 parcels, 32 will be under appraisal in mid-February. These parcels are contiguous to and within the existing state ownership.

**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.

**OTHER**

A map on the preceding page illustrates the connectedness 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.

**RESOLUTIONS**

<u>Number</u>	<u>Submitting Agency</u>	<u>Issues or Comments</u>
88-17	St. Johns River Water Management District	Funding for Carter Tract
88-02	Eustis City Commission	Support for acquisition
88-05	St. Johns River Water Management District	Support for acquisition
89-144	Lake County Commission	Support for acquisition
89-182	Lake County Commission	Support for acquisition
89-140	Lake County Commission	Support for acquisition
91-05	St. Johns River Water Management District	Support for acquisition

#3 TOPSAIL HILL		WALTON COUNTY	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
-0-	1,515	-0-	\$17,871,060*

\* estimated tax value as of 1990.

**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, although serious damage

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 coastal environment. Although most of the site supports very sensitive natural resources, the project could accommodate swimming, salt water fishing, hiking, camping, picnicking, and nature appreciation. An RV park, located on the eastern boundary, offers opportunities for more intensive uses and location of facilities.

**Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements**

Name	FNAI Rank
Coastal Dune Lake Scrub	G2/S1
Red-cockaded woodpecker	G2/S2
Curtiss' sandgrass	G2/S2
Godfrey's golden aster	G2/S2
Large-leaved jointweed	G2/S2
Gulf coast lupine	G2/S2
Choctawhatchee beach mouse	G5T1/S1
Cruise's golden aster	G3G5T2S2
Coastal Grassland	G3/S2
20 FNAI elements known from site	

**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.

**MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS**

The Topsail Hill project is recommended to be managed by the Division of Recreation and Parks as a State Preserve or Park, 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. Extra care must be

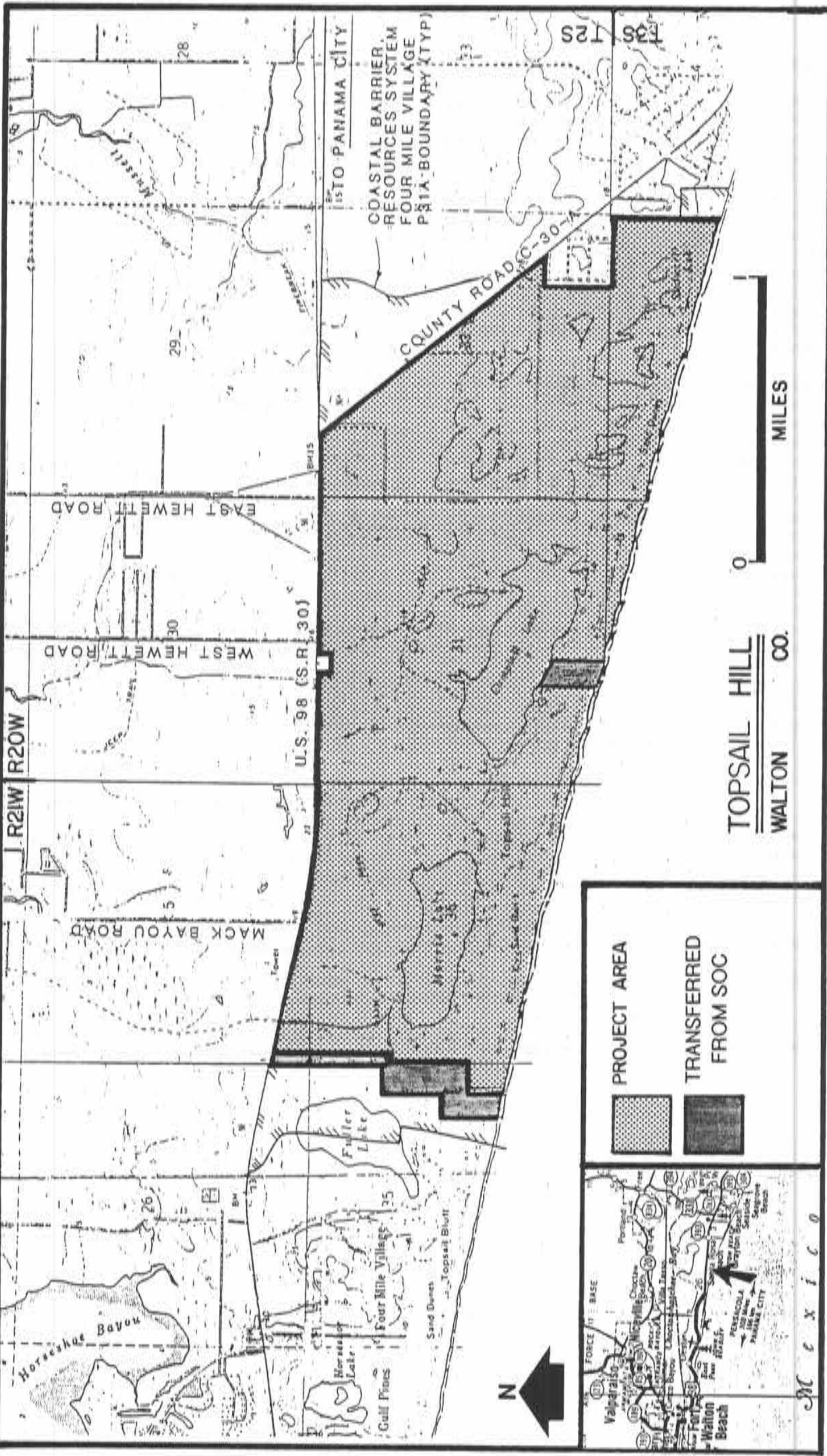
to the coastal scrub (largest and highest quality remaining of the Gulf Coast) and dune systems is presently occurring due to ORV abuse. Communities also include two large, pristine coastal dune lakes and more than three contiguous miles of undisturbed, sandy beach. The project area supports several threatened or endangered plant and animal species including the federally listed red-cockaded woodpecker and Choctawhatchee beach mouse.

**MANAGEMENT COST**

Estimated start-up cost for the Division of Recreation and Parks

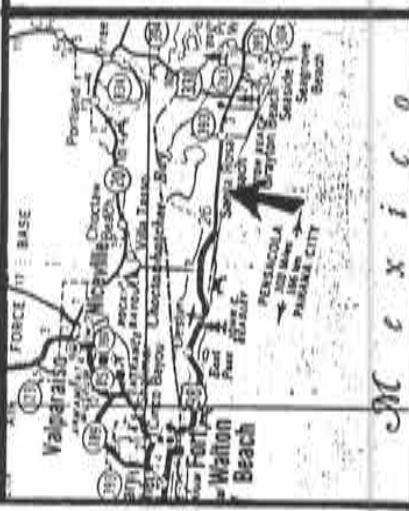
Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
\$87,200	-0-	\$10,121	\$88,449	-0-	\$185,770

Source of Funding: CARL



**PROJECT AREA**

**TRANSFERRED FROM SOC**



**TOPSAIL HILL CO.**

**WALTON CO.**

**MILES**

### #3 TOPSAIL HILL

taken to minimize unnatural intrusions into the landscape. Also, some special features such as the coastal dune lakes, coastal scrub, and sand dunes are especially fragile, and can withstand very little active use without being degraded. 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.

#### 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. No provisions in these growth management guidelines, however, 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. Walton County approved development plans for 196 units on the 20 acre First Federal of DeFuniak Springs parcel on the westernmost boundary on December 31, 1991.

#### ACQUISITION PLANNING

The Land Acquisition Advisory Council (LAAC) approved the project design for Topsail Hill, prepared by the Division of Recreation and Parks, on December 14, 1988. The final project design recommendations concurred with those of the project assessment.

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

On July 12, 1991, the LAAC transferred the two above referenced tracts back to the CARL priority list. All remaining SOC funds had been committed to other property. On March 27, 1991, the LAAC approved a project design amendment adding approximately 198 acres to the eastern boundary.

#### Acquisition Phasing

Negotiation of the 198 acre addition should be dependent upon state acquisition of the adjacent St. Joe ownership.

#### 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.

#### 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 RTC controls approximately half of the Emerald Coast, Inc.'s interest. St. Joe recently sold a 2 acre parcel. Sandestin (Sanshore) sold approximately 180 acres (total parcel acreage - 260) to an Arabian investment group.

#### ACQUISITION STATUS

Project on hold pending litigation. Negotiating RTC parcel(s) with the Attorney General's office. The RTC controls approximately half of the Emerald Coast, Inc. ownership and is attempting to gain control of the remainder. The FDLE is activating a suit against what remains of the Sandestin (Sanshore) ownership and the Greenwood parcel.

### RESOLUTIONS

<u>Number</u>	<u>Submitting Agency</u>	<u>Issues or Comments</u>
-	Walton County Chamber of Commerce	Support for acquisition
-	Destin City Council	Support for acquisition



#4 LEVY COUNTY FOREST/SANDHILLS		LEVY COUNTY	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
-0-	54,544	-0-	\$16,524,000

**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

Site File. When compared to other projects, the potential for significant sites is considered to be low.

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.

**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, outstanding examples of an endangered natural community-sandhill, and rare plants and threatened and endangered animal species.

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Name	FNAI Rank
Scrub	G2/S2
Red-cockaded woodpecker	G2/S2
Sherman's fox squirrel	G5T2/S2
Sandhill Upland Lake	G3/S2
Scrubby Flatwoods	G3/S3
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
Sandhill	G7/S2
Wet Flatwoods	G7/S4?
Floodplain Swamp	G7/S4?
Mesic Flatwoods	G7/S4
16 FNAI elements known from site	

**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.

**MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS**

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.

natural community type. However, a major portion of the sandhills in the project are being lost to agricultural conversion and/or subdivision and ranchette development. The project supports excellent populations of wildlife including numerous rare species, such as gopher tortoise, gopher frog, indigo snake, and red cockaded woodpecker.

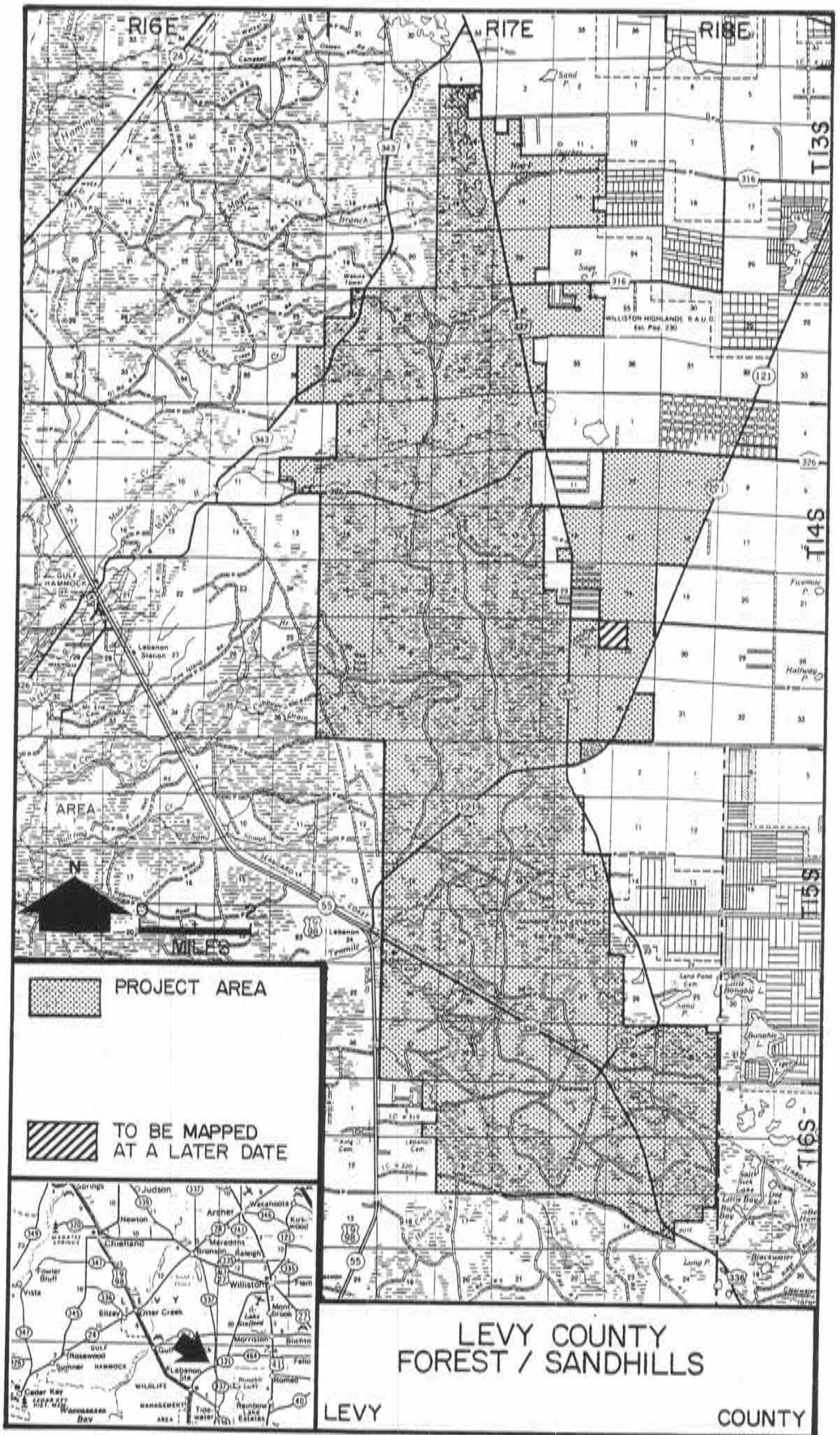
No archeological/historical sites within the boundaries of this project are recorded within the Florida Master

**MANAGEMENT COSTS**

Projected start-up cost for the Division of Forestry

Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
\$115,764	-0-	\$61,124	\$454,208	-0-	\$631,096

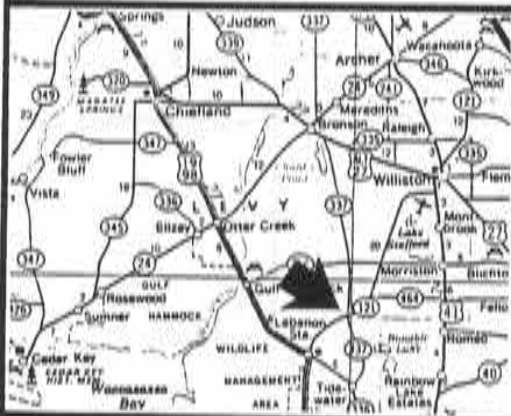
Source of Funding: CARL



PROJECT AREA



TO BE MAPPED AT A LATER DATE



# LEVY COUNTY FOREST / SANDHILLS

LEVY

COUNTY

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

**Acquisition Phasing**

Phase I: Goethe/Crown/Koeppel/Myer/Rees

Phase II: Other ownerships

**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.

**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.

**ACQUISITION STATUS**

Appraisals are complete on non-timber producing property. Timber cruises are complete on remainder. Negotiations scheduled to begin in spring of this year.

**RESOLUTIONS**

None known.

#5 LAKE WALES RIDGE ECOSYSTEMS		HIGHLAND/POLK	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
1,309**	31,171	\$1,540,000**	\$32,585,775*

\* estimated tax value as of 1991.

\*\* by the South Florida Water Management District. See "Coordination".

#### LOCATION

The Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystems project spans approximately 80 miles and contains 20 separate sites on the Lake Wales Ridge in Polk and Highlands Counties. This project is within Florida's Senate Districts 12 and 13 and House Districts 42, 43, and 76. It is also within the jurisdictions of the Southwest Florida Water Management District, the South Florida Water Management District, and the Central Florida Regional Planning Council.

#### RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

Central Florida Ridge scrub is considered to be among, if not the, oldest of Florida's upland ecosystems. Estimates of current losses of this ecosystem to development and conversion to agricultural uses are approximately 90%. This project consists of 20 separate sites along the Lake

The Florida Master Site File contains no records of archeological/ historical sites within the project boundaries. However, the project has not been subjected to a systematic professional archeological/historical survey.

Recreation potential is highly varied for the project sites. Many of the smaller sites would necessarily be limited to natural resource education and nature appreciation. The Lake Walk-in-Water site could also accommodate hunting, limited fishing, camping, picnicking, hiking, horseback riding, and bicycling. The Lake June West site is the most suitable for more intensive uses.

#### RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

This project qualifies for state acquisition under the "Environmentally Endangered Lands" category as defined in Section 18-8.003 of the Florida Administrative Code.

The sites proposed for acquisition are intended to be part of a system of preserves that will extend throughout the Lake Wales Ridge ecosystem. The system would protect a representative sampling of the biodiversity of central Florida's ancient scrub community, including 22 federally endangered or threatened species.

#### MANAGER

Lake June West - Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources.

Lake Walk-in-the-Water - Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.

Remaining Sites - The Nature Conservancy through the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission.

#### PROPOSED USE

Lake June West - New unit of the State Park System.  
Lake Walk-in-the-Water - Addition to Lake Arbuckle State Forest.

Remaining sites - As wildlife and environmental areas.

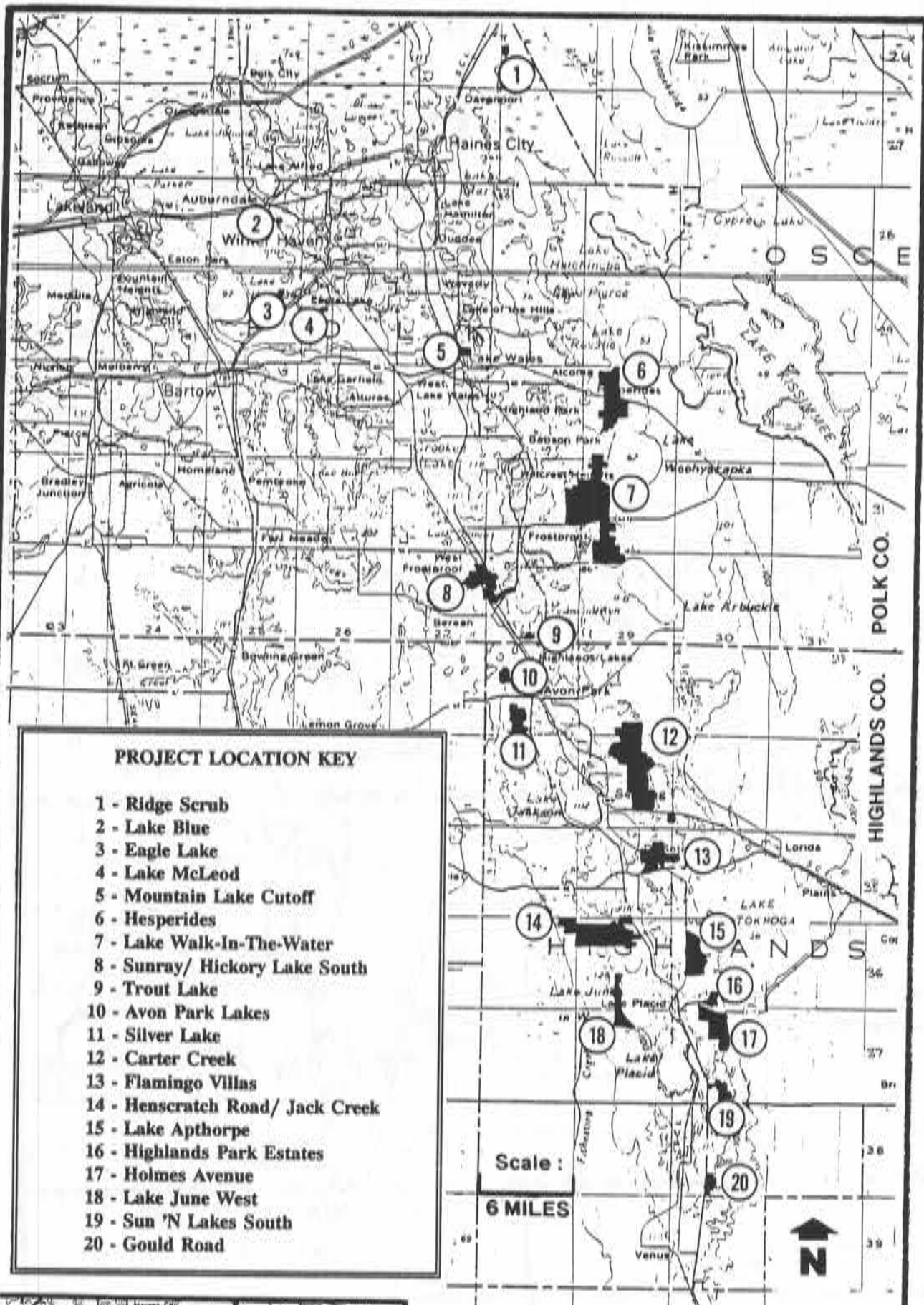
#### MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

If acquired, project tracts will have management responsibility assigned to three entities. In all cases, specific management measures would include conduct of a detailed inventory/assessment of biological communities and rare and endangered species - with the goal of resource perpetuation and restoration, preparation of a resource management plans based on the resource inventory, control measures to protect sensitive areas from vehicular abuse, prescribed burn programs, exotic plant and animal removal, and removal of existing trash dumps.

#### Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Name	FNAI Rank
Scrub bluestem	G1/S1
Garrett's scrub balm	G1/S1
Scrub mint	G1/S1
Wedge-leaved button-snakeroot	G1/S1
Scrub lupine	G1/S1
Carter's warea	G1/S1
Scrub	G2/S2
Sandhill	G7/S2
Sand skink	G2/S2
Edison's ascyrum	G2/S2
43 FNAI elements known from site	

Wales Ridge which are intended to be part of a system of managed areas that to conserve the character, biodiversity, and biological function of the ancient scrubs of the Ridge. Sites range from 25 to 9,235 acres in size, and contain the best remaining examples of unprotected ancient scrub as well as lakefront, swamps, black water streams, pine flatwoods, seepage slopes, hammocks, and sandhills. Ancient scrub in this project supports a large number of Florida endemics with many rapidly nearing extinction. The project provides habitat for 17 federally endangered or threatened plants (22 state listed) and five vertebrates that federally endangered or threatened. An additional 18 plants and 6 vertebrates are under federal review for possible listing.



**PROJECT LOCATION KEY**

- 1 - Ridge Scrub
- 2 - Lake Blue
- 3 - Eagle Lake
- 4 - Lake McLeod
- 5 - Mountain Lake Cutoff
- 6 - Hesperides
- 7 - Lake Walk-In-The-Water
- 8 - Sunray/ Hickory Lake South
- 9 - Trout Lake
- 10 - Avon Park Lakes
- 11 - Silver Lake
- 12 - Carter Creek
- 13 - Flamingo Villas
- 14 - Henscratch Road/ Jack Creek
- 15 - Lake Apthorpe
- 16 - Highlands Park Estates
- 17 - Holmes Avenue
- 18 - Lake June West
- 19 - Sun 'N Lakes South
- 20 - Gould Road

Scale :  
6 MILES

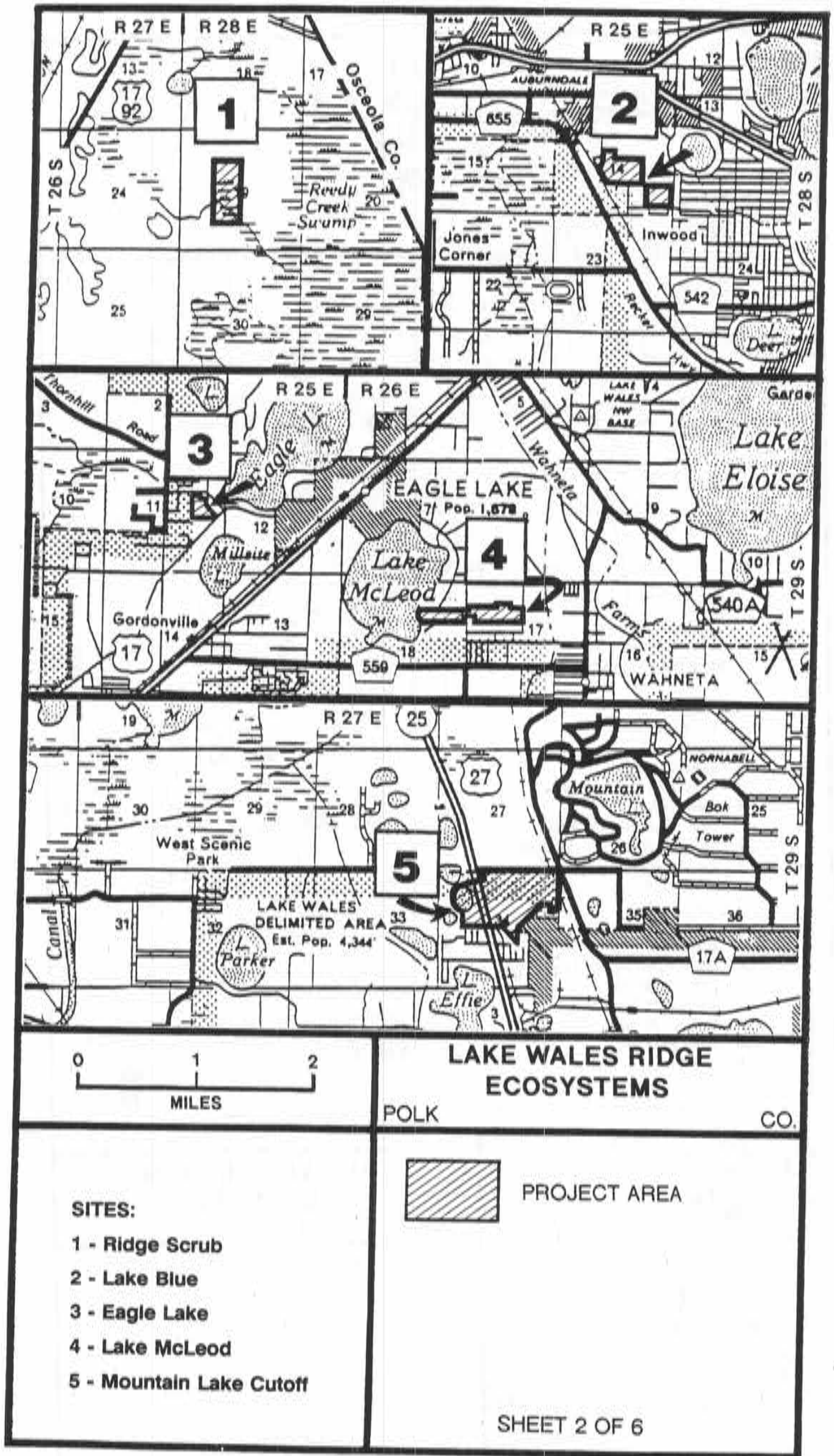


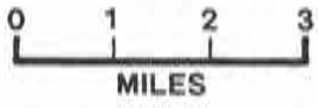
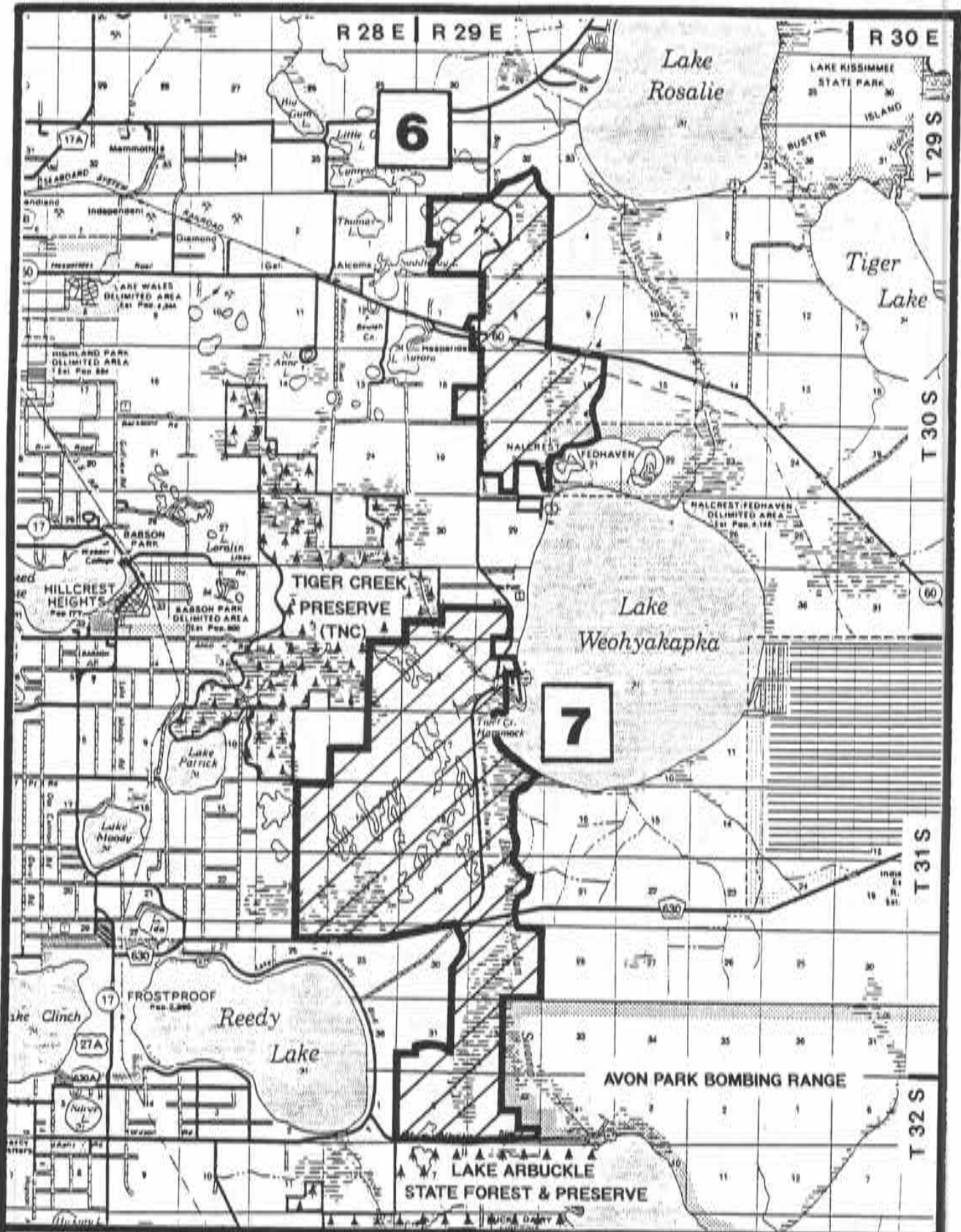
**LAKE WALES RIDGE ECOSYSTEMS**

POLK / HIGHLANDS

CO.'S

SHEET 1 OF 6

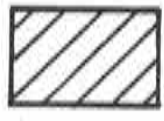




**LAKE WALES RIDGE ECOSYSTEMS**

POLK

CO.

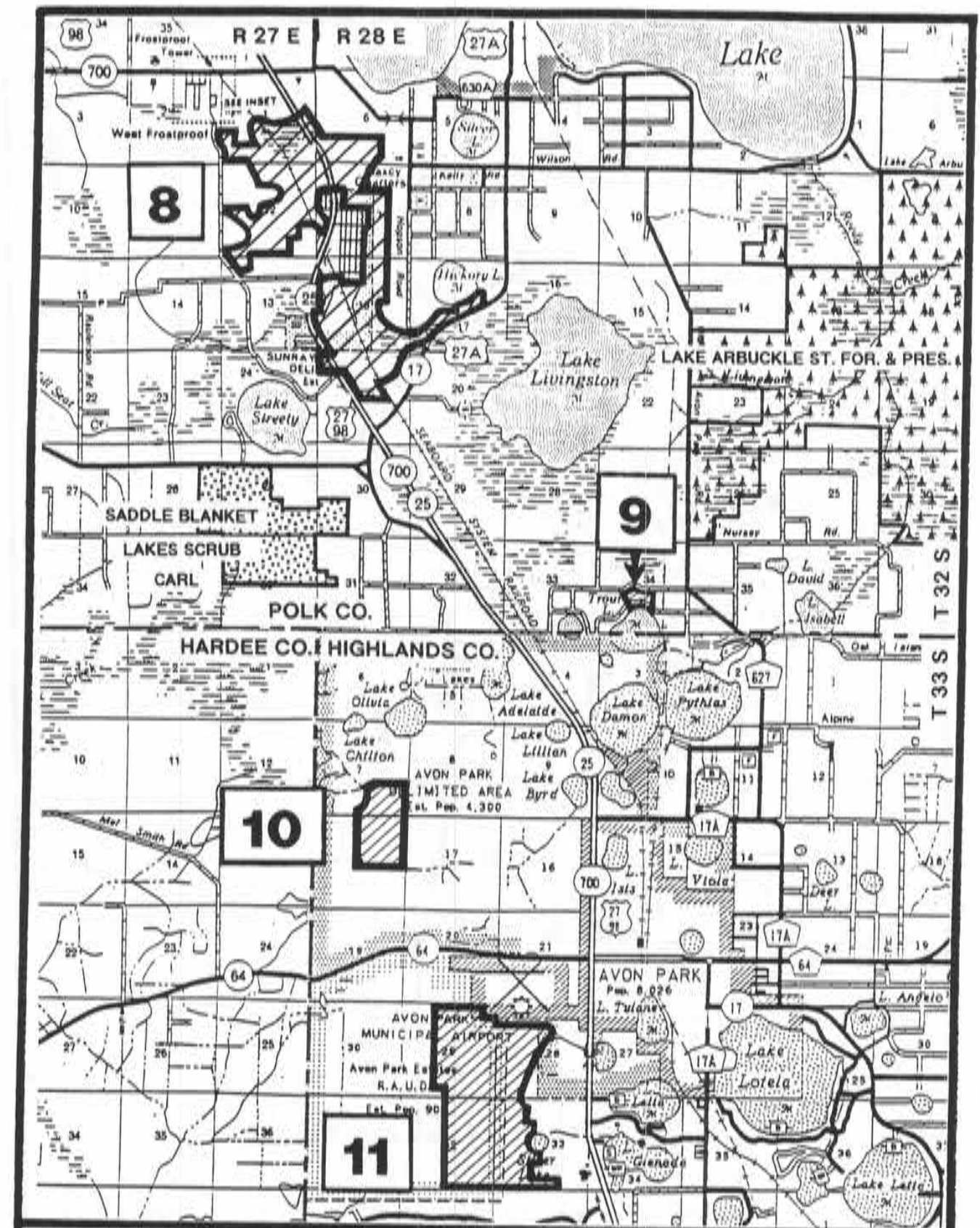


PROJECT AREA

**SITES:**

**6 - Hesperides**

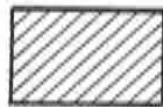
**7 - Lake Walk-In-The-Water**



**LAKE WALES RIDGE ECOSYSTEMS**

POLK / HIGHLANDS

CO.'S



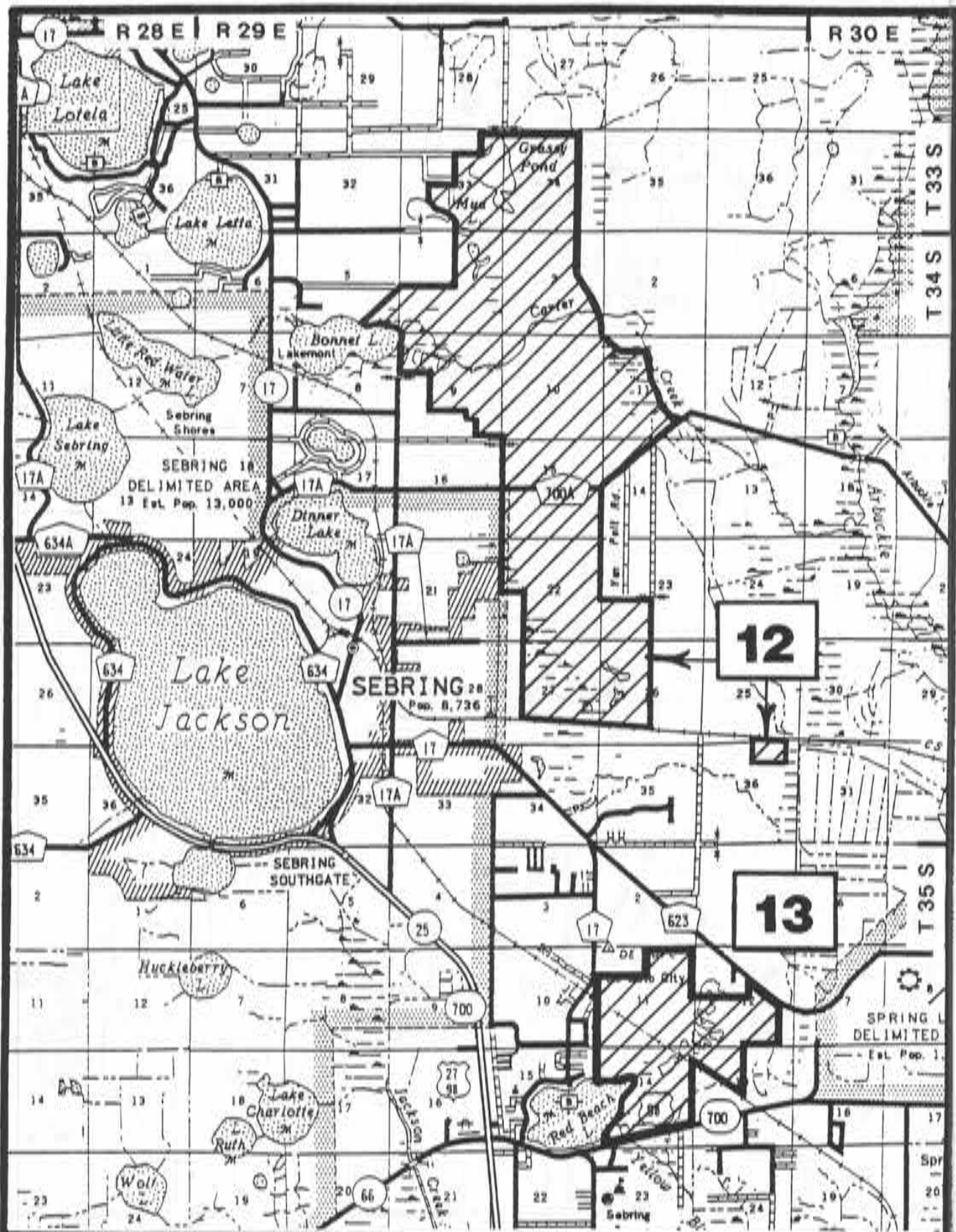
PROJECT AREA

**SITES:**

- 8 - Sunray/ Hickory Lake South**
- 9 - Trout Lake**
- 10 - Avon Park Lakes**
- 11 - Silver Lake**

SHEET 4 OF 6





**LAKE WALES RIDGE  
ECOSYSTEMS**

HIGHLANDS

CO.



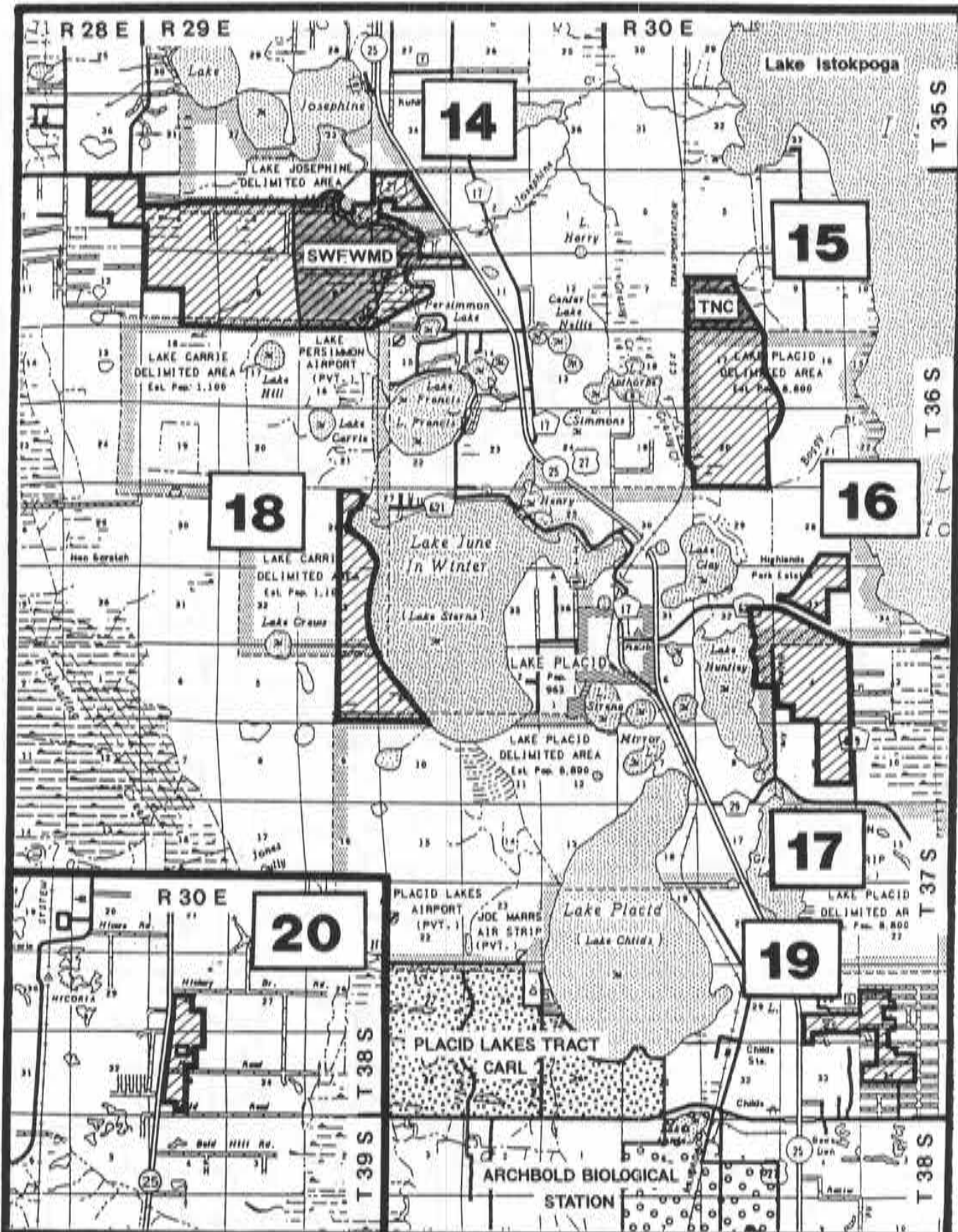
PROJECT AREA

**SITES:**

**12 - Carter Creek**

**13 - Flamingo Villas**

SHEET 5 OF 6

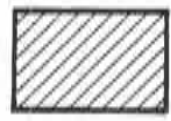


**LAKE WALES RIDGE ECOSYSTEMS**

HIGHLANDS CO.

**SITES:**

- 14 - Henscratch Road/ Jack Creek
- 15 - Lake Apthorpe
- 16 - Highlands Park Estates
- 17 - Holmes Avenue
- 18 - Lake June West
- 19 - Sun 'N Lakes South
- 20 - Gould Road



PROJECT AREA

The Division of Recreation and Parks would manage **Lake June West** tract and develop a plan for public use of the property compatible with resource conservation. The Division would develop a monitoring program to determine user impacts on natural resources. The Division of Forestry would manage **Lake Walk-in-Water** under multiple use concepts as a unit of Lake Arbuckle State Forest. Restoration efforts would stress, in addition to other considerations, enhancement of the abundance and spatial distribution of threatened and endangered species. Timber harvest would be primarily for restoration and maintenance; stands would be managed to maintain diversity of age classes and would include areas with old-growth characteristics. Plantations, where appropriate, would ultimately be reforested with original species. Harvesting of stumps would not be permitted. When possible, existing roads, black lines, foam lines, and natural breaks would be used to contain prescribed and/or natural fires. Unnecessary roads, firelines, and hydrological disturbances would be abandoned and/or restored to the extent practical. The Nature Conservancy would manage the **remaining 18 tracts** under "single-use" concepts - primarily to perpetuate natural resources. Following determination of access needs, unneeded unimproved/ improved roads would be closed and restored. A plan to restore an illegal sand mine at Flamingo Villas would be developed.

#### VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

The extremely high vulnerability of the upland scrub sites on the Lake Wales Ridge is evident in the small fraction of the original system that remains intact. Well 80% of the native scrub along the Lake Wales Ridge has already been destroyed to accommodate development and citrus groves, and there is no regulatory structure in place to protect what remains of this imperiled upland system. Much of what does remain is in parcels too small to be biologically viable in the long-term.

Because of growth pressures and threats from conversion to citrus groves, the overall endangerment is extremely high. The larger sites are more likely to be converted to citrus groves and all are susceptible to fragmentation of development. Most of the sites are near populated areas, are adjacent to developed areas, or are already subdivided with some infrastructure in place. Unless they are protected through acquisition for conservation purposes, expansion of existing developed and populated areas into these scrub fragments will continue until none remains.

#### ACQUISITION PLANNING

The project design for the Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystems project was approved by the Land Acquisition Advisory Council on December 6, 1991. Project design recommendations altered the resource planning boundary of the project by deleting the following: Lake Blue, one acre at northern boundary which is part of a separate ownership; Eagle Lake, ten acres at southern boundary which is developed; Lake Walk-in-the-Water, 520 acres from the western boundary which is subdivided and developed; the Sunray and Hickory Lake South Sites were combined by adding approximately 20 acres; Trout Lake, 20 acres were added on the eastern boundary to include entire ownerships; Carter Creek, approximately 200 acres were added for additional resource protection.

#### Less Than Fee-Simple Acquisition Techniques

Many improved parcels have been included within the project boundary. The managing agencies and the Land Acquisition Planning staff will coordinate with the Bureaus of Survey and Mapping and Land Acquisition to define any improved parcels to be used as managers' residences. Other improvements should not be boundary mapped and appraised. If an improvement is located on a large parcel, a suitable buffer (negotiated with land owner) should be left and remainder of parcel acquired.

### MANAGEMENT COST

Estimated start-up costs for The Nature Conservancy  
18 Tracts

Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
\$219,600	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$103,000	\$181,000	\$563,600

Source of Funding: The Nature Conservancy

Lake Walk-in-Water: Estimated start-up costs for the Division of Forestry

Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
\$31,789	-0-	\$10,081	\$52,117	-0-	\$83,987

Source of Funding: CARL

Lake June-in-Winter: Estimated start-up costs for the Division of Recreation and Parks

Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
\$39,243	-0-	\$23,000	\$67,000	-0-	\$129,243

Source of Funding: CARL

#5 LAKE WALES RIDGE ECOSYSTEMS

Acquisition Phasing

None recommended. However, there are some priority sites, small and large that are extremely vulnerable to development. Land Acquisition Planning staff will coordinate with the Bureau of Survey and Mapping and The Nature Conservancy to identify these parcels.

Coordination

South Florida Water Management District has acquired 1,309 acres within the Henscratch Road/Jack Creek project for a cost of \$1,540,000. The District is also in early states of potential acquisition of smaller parcels to the west of their current ownership within the project boundary.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) has targeted all or portions of seven of the sites listed within this project design for inclusion as part of the proposed Lake Wales Ridge National Wildlife Refuge. The Lake Wales Ridge is the USFWS top priority endangered species project for fiscal year 1993.

The Nature Conservancy (TNC) submitted this project and supports its public acquisition. TNC has actively participated by assisting in the coordination of site visits and by obtaining tax information. TNC will continue to play an active role in the acquisition of this project. The staff of TNC has made an effort to contact several of the larger owners within the project area.

OWNERSHIP

The project consists of approximately 32,480 acres and several thousand owners.

ACQUISITION STATUS

The Land Acquisition Advisory Council ranked this project for the first time in December 1991. Boundary mapping being initiated on Phase I of all tracts.

RESOLUTIONS

<u>Number</u>	<u>Submitting Agency</u>	<u>Issues or Comments</u>
—	Polk County*	Support for acquisition
* The Nature Conservancy is working with Polk County to secure funding for environmentally endangered lands.		

#6 CATFISH CREEK		POLK COUNTY	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
1,136	5,286	\$2,271,000	\$5,665,640

**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 a diverse project with many high quality natural communities. Several of these natural community types are considered imperilled in the state. They include sandhill, scrub, scrubby flatwoods, mesic flatwoods, xeric hammock, bottomland hardwood forest, basin swamp, sandhill

of this project are recorded within the Florida Master Site File. When compared to other projects, the potential for significant sites is considered to be low.

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.

**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.

**MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS**

The Catfish Creek project is recommended to be managed as a state preserve by the Division of Recreation and Parks. 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

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Name	FNAI Rank
Scrub	G2/S2
Britton's bear-grass	G2/S2
Cutthroat grass	G2/S2
Lewton's polygala	G2/S2
Scrub plum	G2G3/S2S3
Sandhill Upland Lake	G3/S2
Pygmy fringe-tree	G3/S3
Scrubby Flatwoods	G3/S3
Curtiss' milkweed	G3/S3
Nodding pinweed	G3/S3
25 FNAI elements known from site	

upland lake, wet flatwoods, blackwater stream, seepage slopes, and floodplain swamp. The tract harbors at least 12 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.

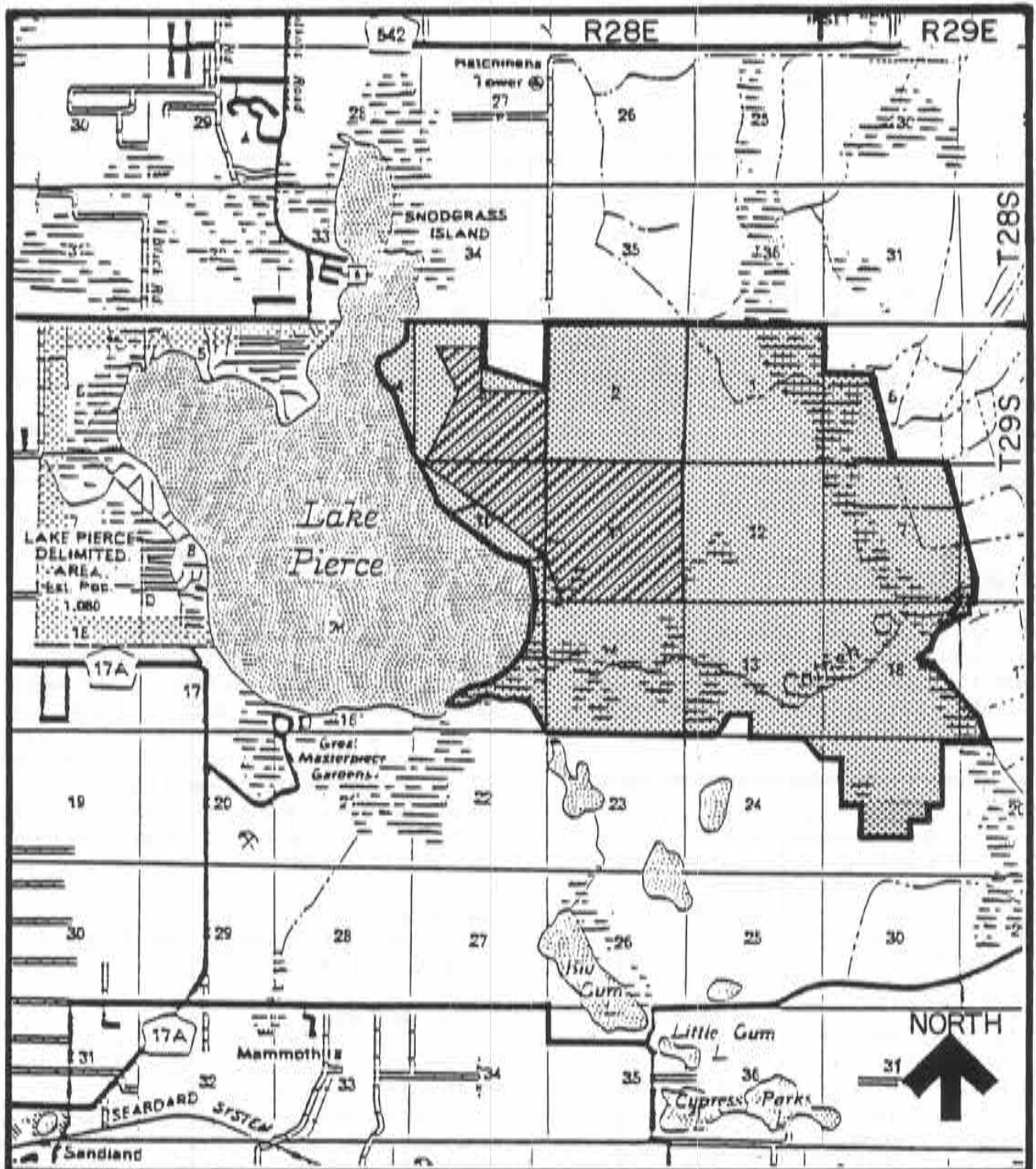
No archeological/historical sites within the boundaries

**MANAGEMENT COST**

Estimated start-up costs for the Division of Recreation and Parks

Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
\$52,719	-0-	\$16,754	\$22,522	-0-	\$91,994

Source of Funding: CARL

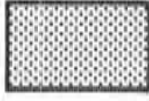



### CATFISH CREEK

POLK

COUNTY



-  PROJECT AREA
-  STATE OWNED

management designation as a state preserve instead of state park.

**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 citrus culture, 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.

**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.

On June 28, 1991, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council voted to approve a boundary amendment adding approximately 60 acres to the southern project boundary.

**Coordination**

The Nature Conservancy (TNC), the project sponsor, has been in discussions with all other major ownerships and will assist in negotiations as necessary.

**OWNERSHIP**

There are approximately 42 parcels and 16 owners.

**ACQUISITION STATUS**

The Nature Conservancy parcel, approximately 1,136 acres, was put under contract during the past year. Negotiations with the largest owner, Rolling Meadows, have been unsuccessful. Negotiations are being initiated on all parcels north of Rolling Meadows, except Bowen Brothers.

**RESOLUTIONS**

None known.

#7 ARCHIE CARR SEA TURTLE REFUGE		BREVARD/INDIAN RIVER COUNTIES	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
23*	823	\$3,893,550	\$10,000,000**

\* Does not include state or county ownership within project before development of new project design boundary.

\*\* An annual expenditure cap for each fiscal year has been established at \$10,000,000, or the statutory maximum value of the largest single parcel.

#### LOCATION

In Brevard and Indian River Counties, between Melbourne Beach and Wabasso Beach, on Florida's Atlantic Coast. The project lies within Florida's Senate District 16 and House District's 78 and 32. It is also within the jurisdictions of the Treasure Coast and East Central Florida Regional Planning Council and the St. Johns River Water Management District.

#### RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

This project would consolidate several small public ownerships and add to them substantially, forming over three and one-half miles of contiguous, undeveloped Atlantic Coast shoreline. Natural communities are in good condition and include beach, coastal strand, and maritime hammock, but the

primary significance of this tract is its value as sea turtle nesting habitat. The tract supports the largest concentration of nesting loggerhead turtles (a threatened species) in the Western Hemisphere; the second largest concentration in the world. It also contains important nesting habitat for endangered leatherback and Atlantic green turtles. The project also harbors several other rare plant and animal species.

No archeological/historical sites within the boundaries of this project are recorded within the Florida Master Site File. When compared to other projects, the potential for significant sites is considered to be low.

The project offers recreational opportunities appropriate to its sensitive character such as nature appreciation, photography, and saltwater fishing.

#### Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Name	FNAI Rank
Devil's shoestring	G1Q/S1
Coastal vervain	G2/S2
Prickly-apple	G2G3/S2S3
Shell Mound	G3/S2
Loggerhead turtle	G3/S2
Green turtle	G3/S2
Leatherback turtle	G3/S2
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
Coastal Strand	G37/S2
Beach Dune	G47/S2
13 FNAI elements known from site	

#### 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 beach habitat for the largest concentration of nesting loggerhead sea turtles (a Threatened species) in the Western Hemisphere. It would also protect important nesting habitat for leatherback and Atlantic green turtles (both Endangered).

#### MANAGER

The United States Fish and Wildlife Service and Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources.

#### MANAGEMENT COST

##### Estimated start-up costs for the Division of Recreation and Parks

Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
\$22,167	-0-	\$2,712	\$50,978	-0-	\$75,857

Source of Funding: CARL

##### Estimated start-up costs for Brevard County

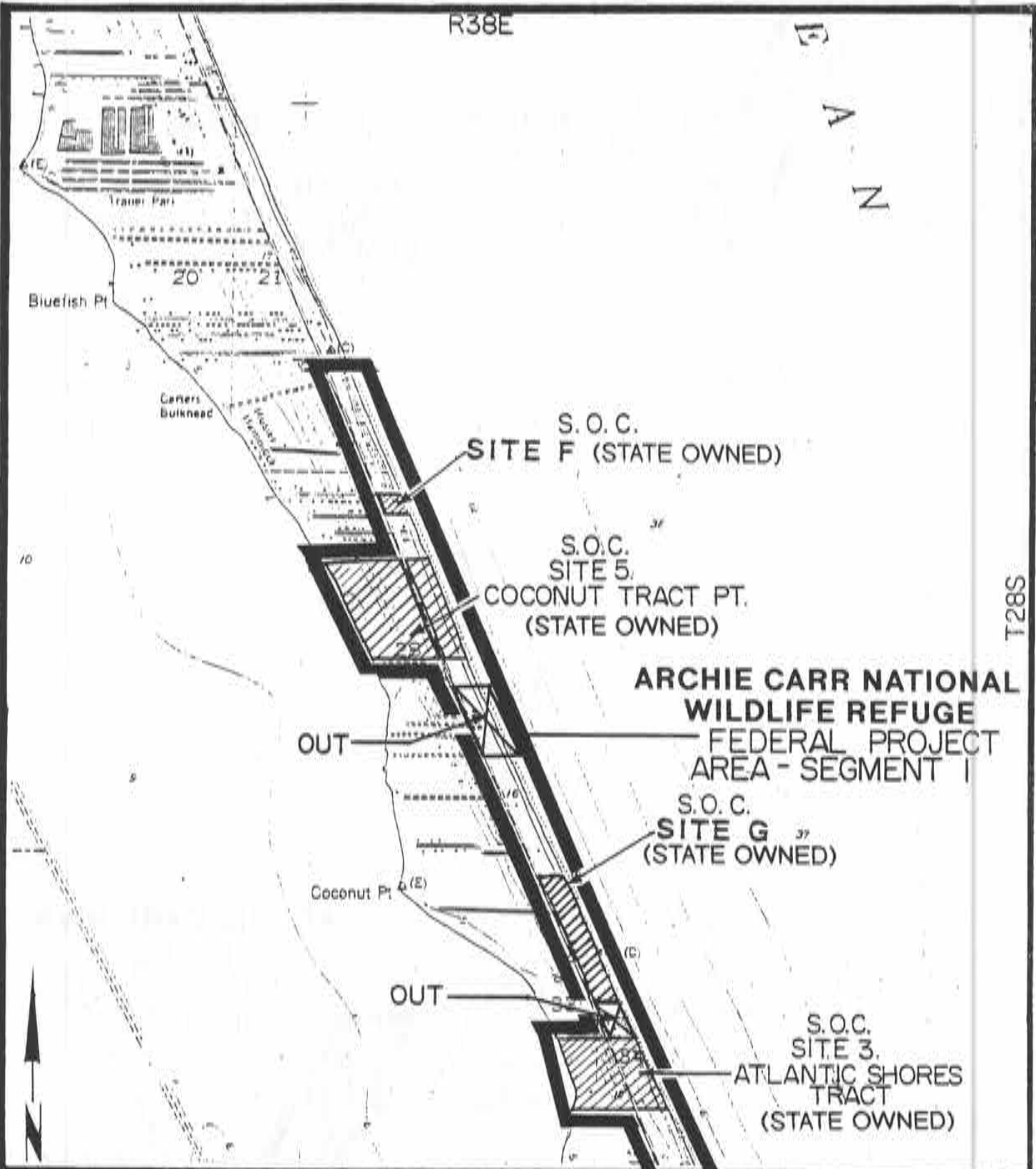
Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
-0-	-0-	\$35,000	\$15,000	\$50,000	\$100,000

Source of Funding: Brevard County



R38E

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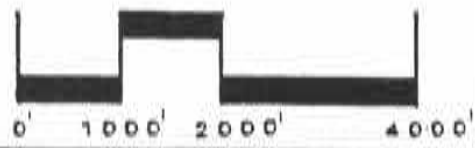
### ARCHIE CARR SEA TURTLE REFUGE

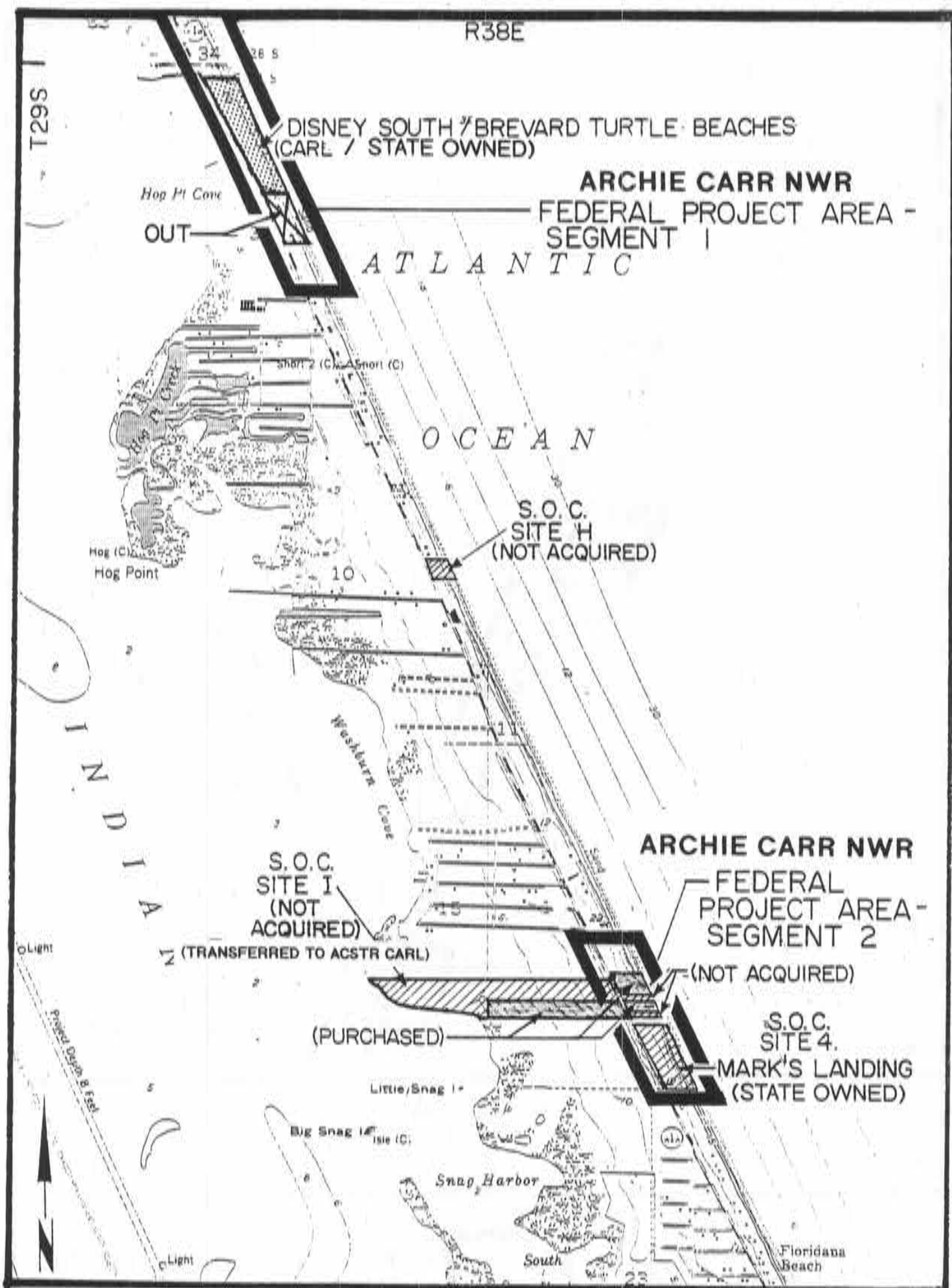
BREVARD/INDIAN RIVER

COUNTIES



FEDERAL PROJECT AREA SEGMENTS

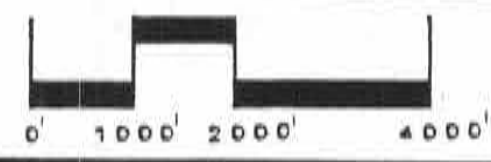


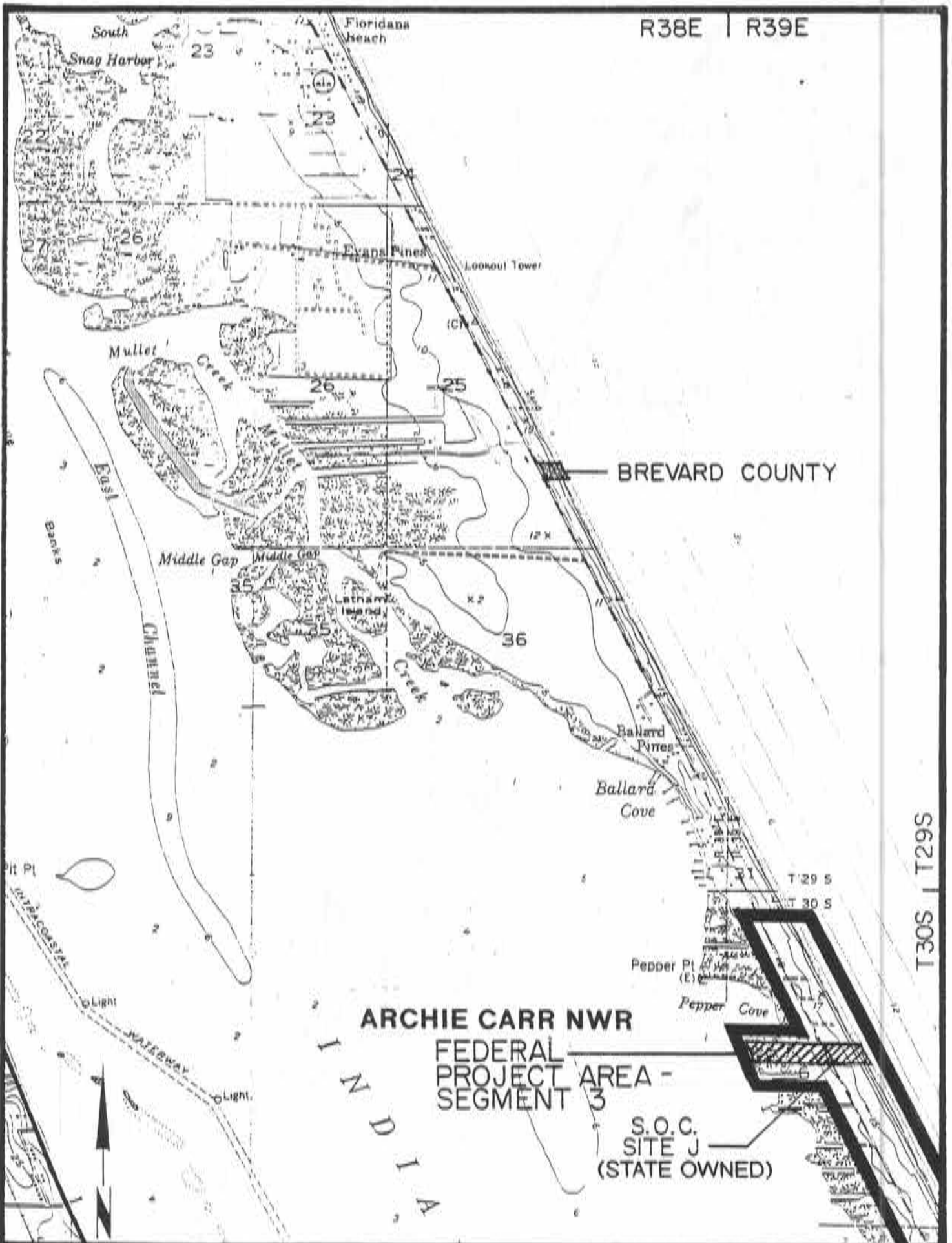


ARCHIE CARR  
SEA TURTLE REFUGE

BREVARD/INDIAN RIVER

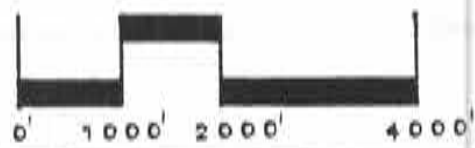
COUNTIES

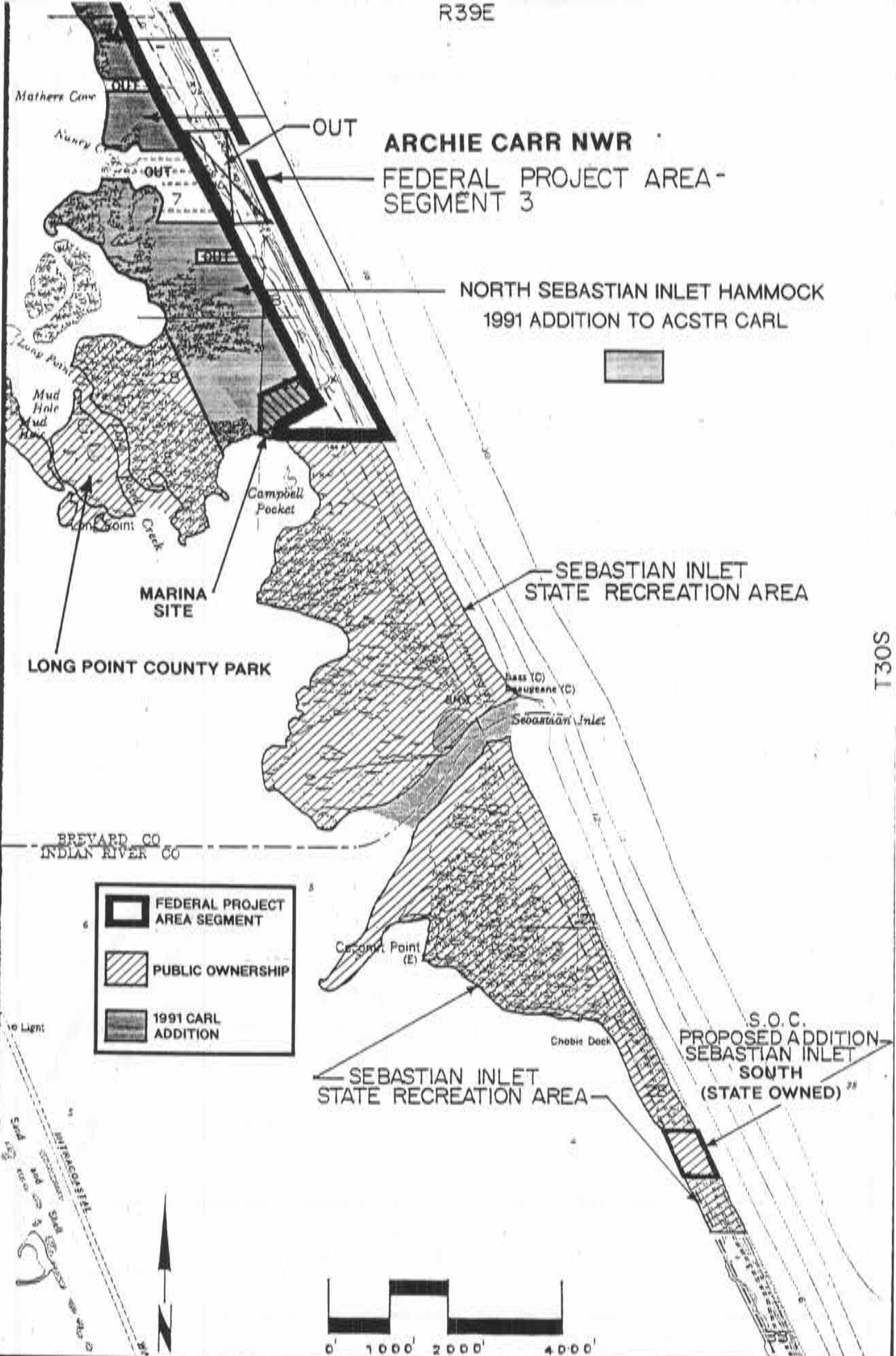




**ARCHIE CARR  
SEA TURTLE REFUGE**

BREVARD/ INDIAN RIVER COUNTIES





T301

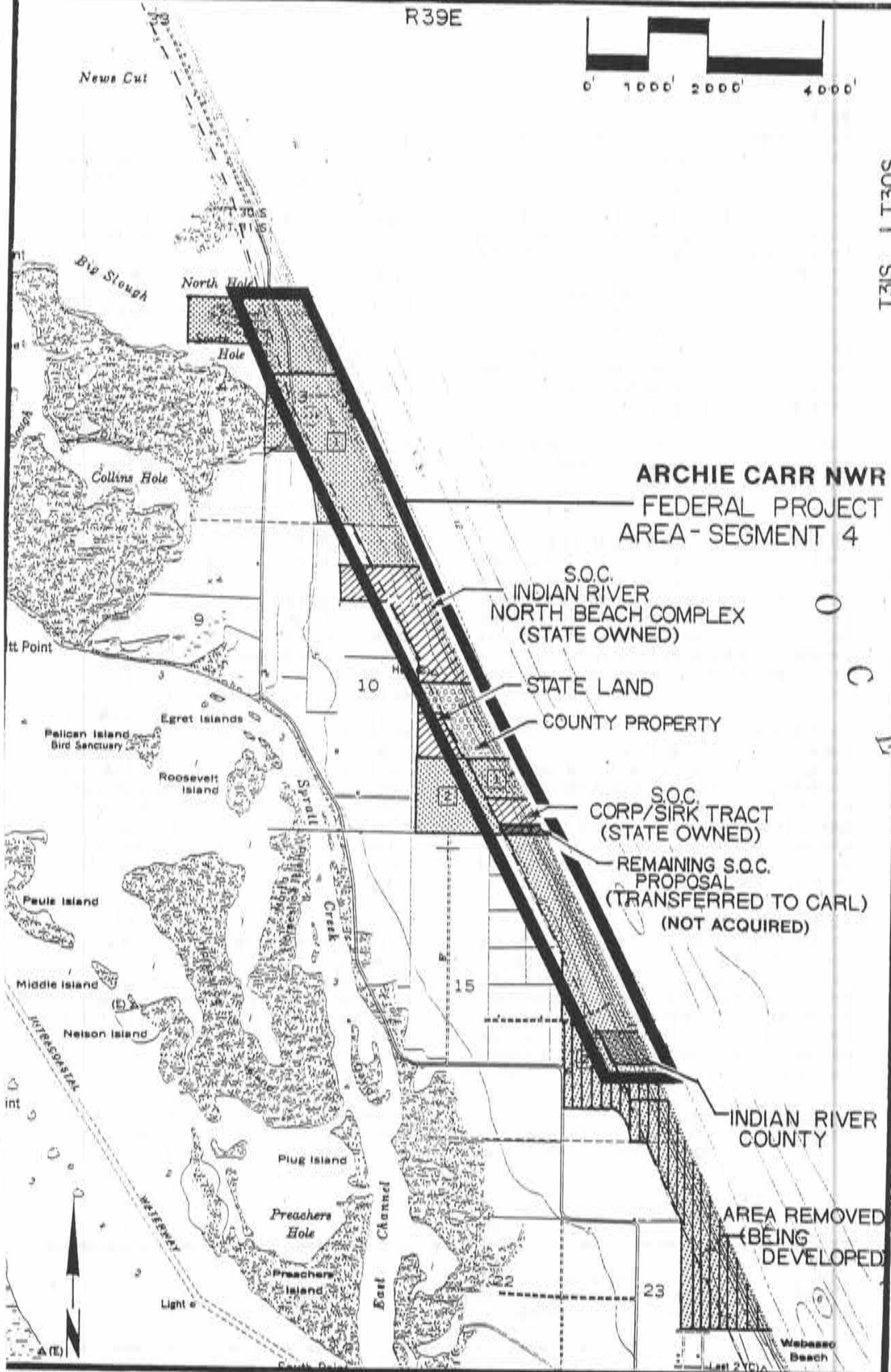
# ARCHIE CARR SEA TURTLE REFUGE

BREVARD/INDIAN RIVER

COUNTIES



T31S | T30S



**ARCHIE CARR NWR  
FEDERAL PROJECT  
AREA - SEGMENT 4**

S.O.C.  
INDIAN RIVER  
NORTH BEACH COMPLEX  
(STATE OWNED)

STATE LAND

COUNTY PROPERTY

S.O.C.  
CORP/SIRK TRACT  
(STATE OWNED)

REMAINING S.O.C.  
PROPOSAL  
(TRANSFERRED TO CARL)  
(NOT ACQUIRED)

INDIAN RIVER  
COUNTY

AREA REMOVED  
(BEING  
DEVELOPED)

 FORMER WABASSO BEACH  
CARL PROJECT

**ARCHIE CARR  
SEA TURTLE REFUGE**

BREVARD/INDIAN RIVER

COUNTIES

#7 ARCHIE CARR SEA TURTLE REFUGE

PROPOSED USE

National Wildlife Refuge, and addition to Sebastian Inlet State Recreation Area.

MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

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.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

The sensitive, ever-changing nature of the beach and coastal strand communities makes them highly vulnerable to damage from human interference. Development along the beach will cause increased beach erosion, and lead to public demands for active management of the coastal processes. This will in turn degrade the value of the property as sea turtle nesting habitat.

The Atlantic beach front property is highly prized for residential and commercial development. The current zoning within this project allows for up to six residential units per acre on the beachfront and one unit per acre on the west side of A1A. Three approved residential developments and one approved commercial/residential development are within the project on the beachfront side. Development pressures will only increase.

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.

Acquisition Phasing

Phase I: 500 feet or more of contiguous beach frontage adjacent to publicly owned lands;

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

Phase III: less than 500 feet of beach frontage adjacent to publicly owned lands;

Phase 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.

On June 28, 1991, the LAAC approved a 328 acre addition to the project. The addition is contiguous to the original project boundary on the west of A1A just north of Sebastian Inlet State Park and includes the former LATF projects Sebastian Inlet Addition North and the Sebastian Inlet Addition (marina site). Brevard County has committed to funding 50% of the acquisition costs of the addition.

Coordination

This project was prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has appropriated \$1,500,000 for fiscal year 1992, 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 encompass the CARL project area. State, federal, and local governments acquisition agents should continue to plan and work together to bring this project under public management.

OWNERSHIP

This project consists of approximately 831 acres and 173 owners. Within the total project boundary, approximately 2.38 miles of beach frontage has been acquired by the state and .55 mile by Brevard and Indian River Counties. During 1991 the US Fish and Wildlife Service acquired 7.76 acres expending \$1,657,050.

ACQUISITION STATUS

The Wabasso Beach portion of this project and a parcel transferred from SOC have been negotiated. Boundary mapping of next phase is in process.

**RESOLUTIONS**

<u>Number</u>	<u>Submitting Agency</u>	<u>Issues or Comments</u>
88-38	Indian River County Commission	Support for acquisition
91-185	Brevard County Commission	Support for acquisition

#8 SADDLE BLANKET LAKES SCRUB		POLK COUNTY	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
78	800	\$140,000	\$618,520

**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 is 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 unique to scrub occur within the project - a very high

Recreation in this project should be limited to low intensity uses that will not disturb the character of the landscape such as photography and nature appreciation.

**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.

**MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS**

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

**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

Highest ranked FNAI-listed elements

Name	FNAI Rank
Scrub	G2/S2
Highlands scrub hypericum	G2/S2
Britton's bear-grass	G2/S2
Paper-like nail-wort	G2/S2
Scrub plum	G2G3/S2S3
Short-leaved rosemary	G2Q/S2
Sandhill Upland Lake	G3/S2
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
Curtiss' milkweed	G3/S3
Pygmy fringe-tree	G3/S3
22 FNAI elements known from site	

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.

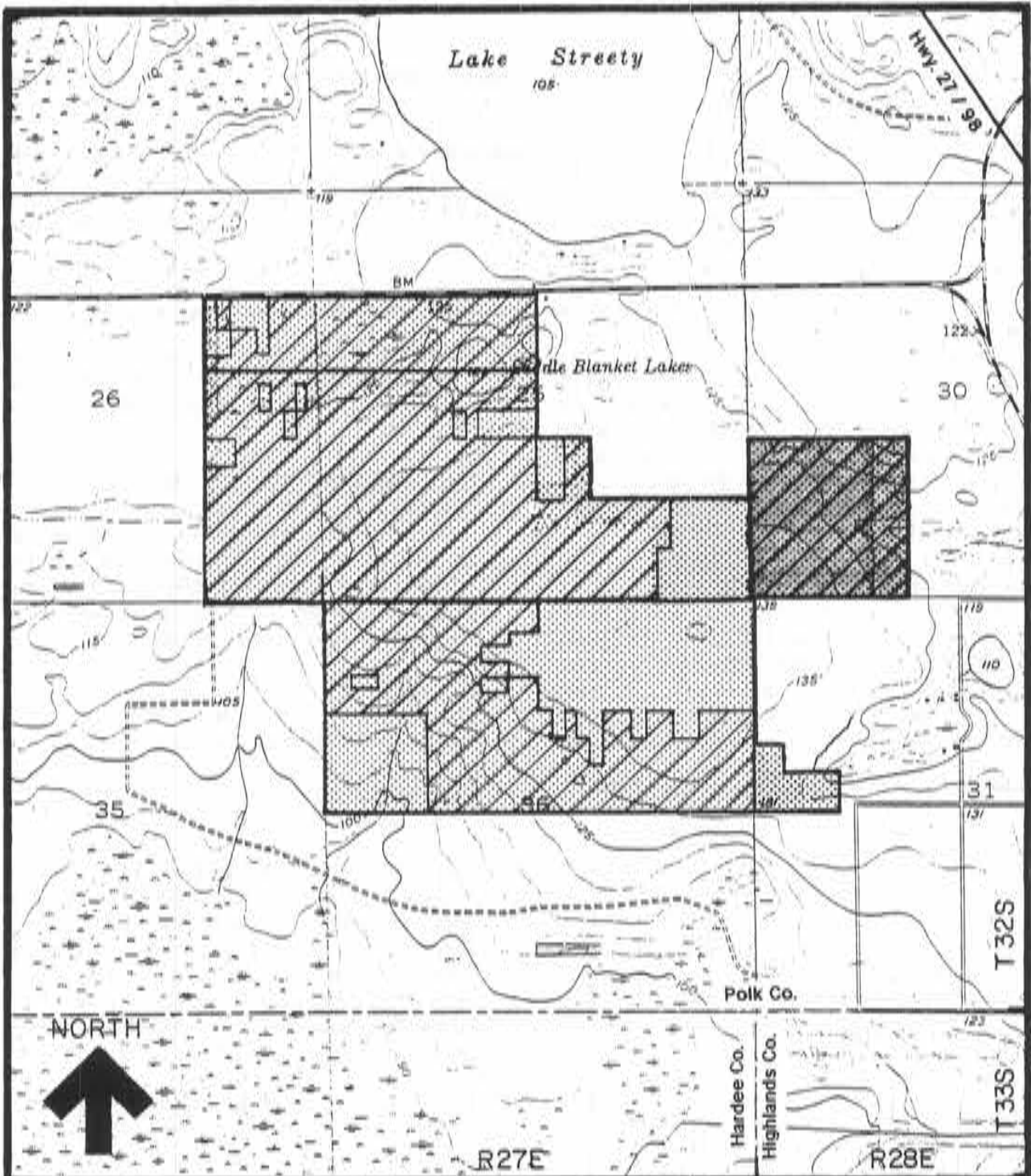
No archeological/historical sites within the boundaries of this project are recorded within the Florida Master Site File. When compared to other projects, the potential for significant sites is considered to be low.

**MANAGEMENT COST**

Estimated start-up cost for the Division of Recreation and Parks

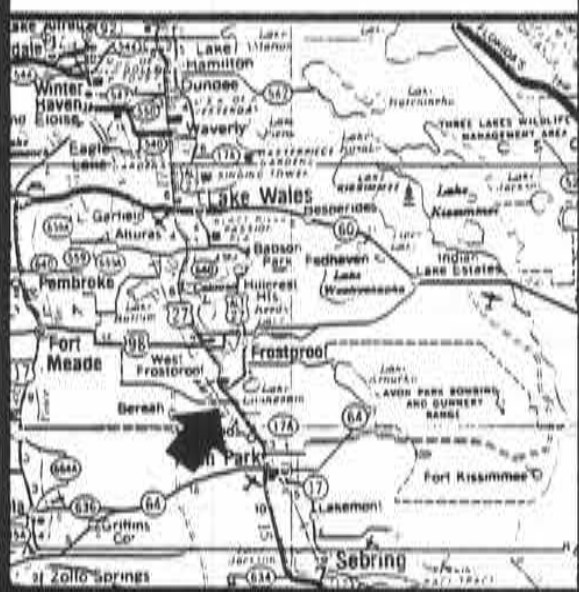
Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
\$22,167	-0-	\$2,712	\$28,522	-0-	\$53,401

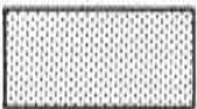

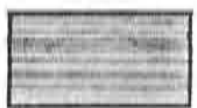
Source of Funding: CARL



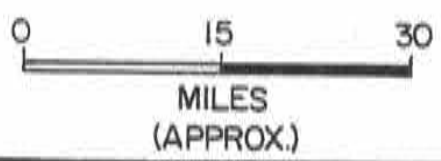
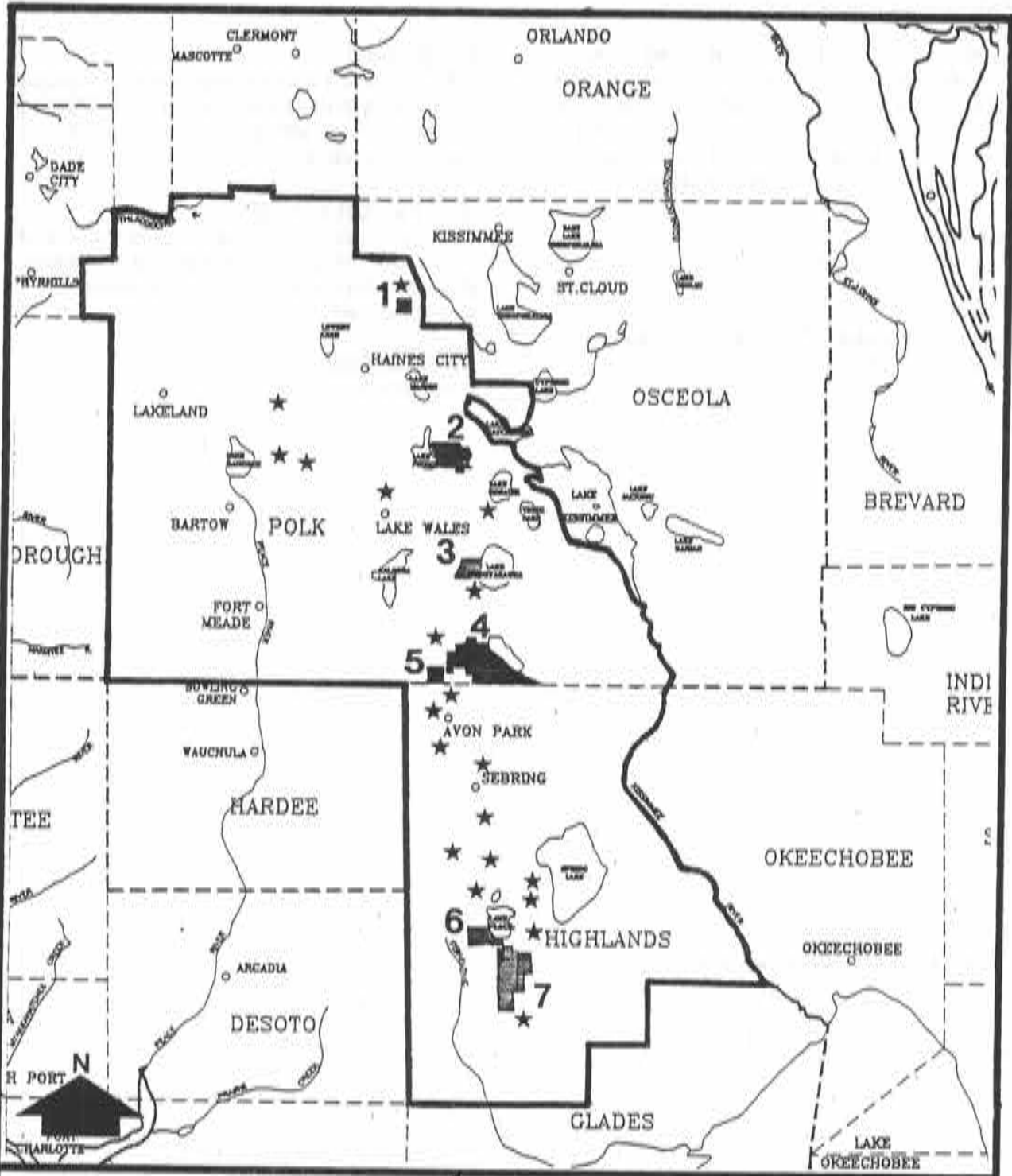
SADDLE BLANKET LAKES SCRUB

POLK COUNTY



-  PROJECT AREA
-  ACQUIRED BY TNC
-  STATE OWNED





Some Notable SCRUB SITES  
of the  
LAKE WALES RIDGE

POLK COUNTY

HIGHLANDS COUNTY

- |  |                                       |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1. HORSE CREEK SCRUB (CARL)                  | 6. PLACID LAKES TRACT (CARL)          |
| 2. CATFISH CREEK (CARL)                      | 7. ARCHBOLD BIOLOGICAL STATION        |
| 3. TIGER CREEK PRESERVE (TNC)                | 8. LAKE WALES RIDGE ECOSYSTEMS (CARL) |
| 4. LAKE ARBUCKLE STATE FOREST AND STATE PARK | (POLK/HIGHLANDS) 20 SITES (★)         |
| 5. SADDLE BLANKET LAKES SCRUB (CARL)         |                                       |

## #8 SADDLE BLANKET SCRUB

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.

### Acquisition Phasing

No phasing was recommended.

### Coordination

The Nature Conservancy (TNC) is an intermediary in the acquisition of this project.

### OWNERSHIP

TNC is now the major owner within this project. At least twelve other relatively small ownerships are still to be acquired as well as numerous small lots in a platted subdivision.

### ACQUISITION STATUS

TNC has acquired the major portion of this project and is attempting to consolidate the remainder. The state acquired approximately 78 acres from TNC during the past year.

### RESOLUTIONS

None known.

#9 ROOKERY BAY		COLLIER COUNTY	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
1,153	10,853	\$6,181,485	\$13,756,000

**LOCATION**

In Collier County, along Florida's southwest coast, approximately 25 miles south of Naples, including Keewaydin, Little Marco and Canon and Johnson 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

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

**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 coastal barrier islands, 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.

**MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS**

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

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Name	FNAI Rank
Scrub	G2/S2
Hand fern	G2/S2
West Indian manatee	G27/S27
Florida black bear	G5T2/S2
Fuzzy-wuzzy air-plant	G3/S1
Coastal Grassland	G3/S2
Shell Mound	G3/S2
Bald eagle	G3/S2S3
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
Nodding pinweed	G3/S3
19 FNAI elements known from site	

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.

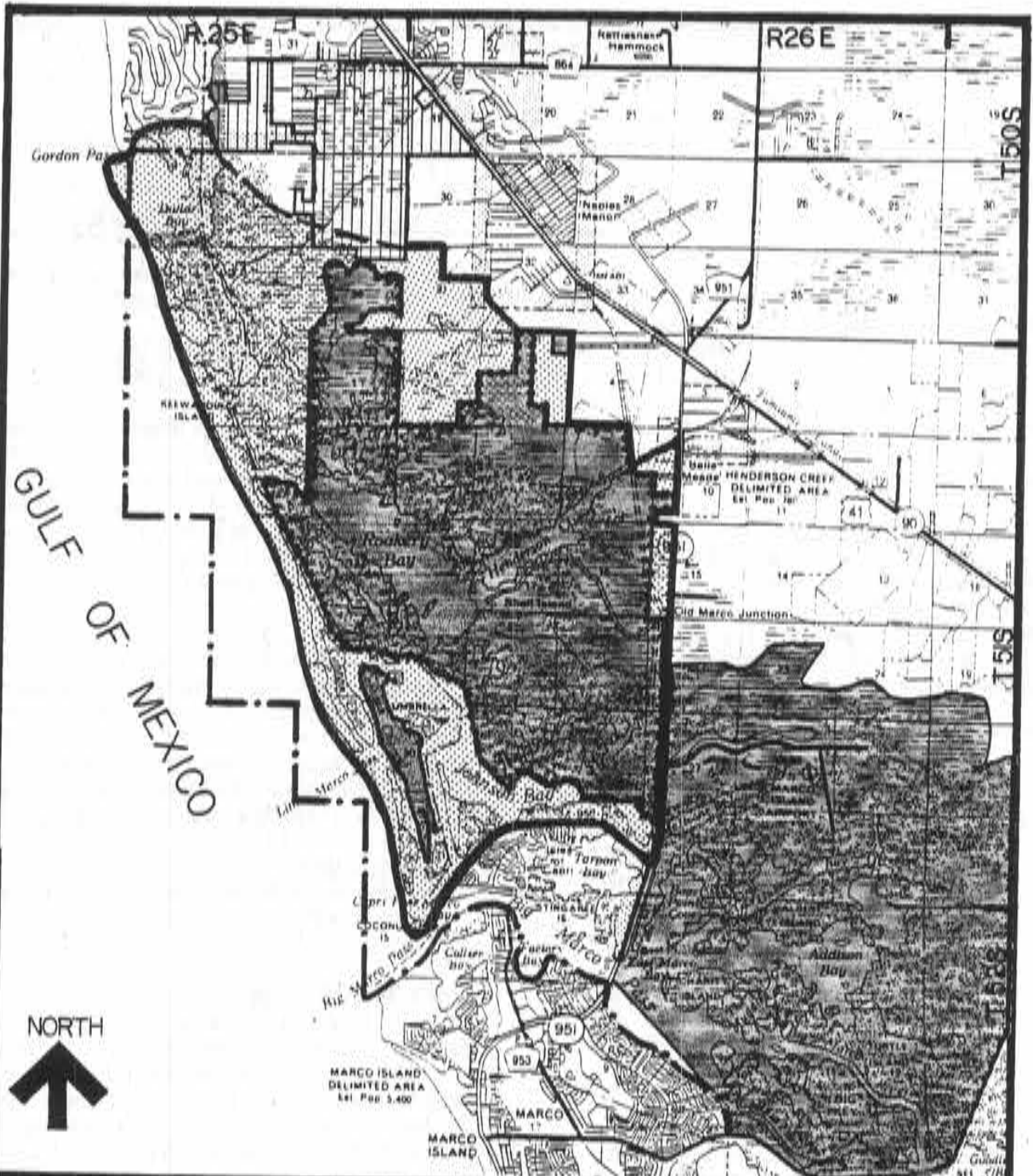
This project can provide a range of recreational opportunities that are compatible with the primary acquisition objective of natural resource protection,

**MANAGEMENT COST**

Management funds requested by the Division of Marine Resources for Fiscal Year 1991-92

Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
\$323,200	\$26,100	\$159,874	\$86,651	\$497,599	\$1,093,424

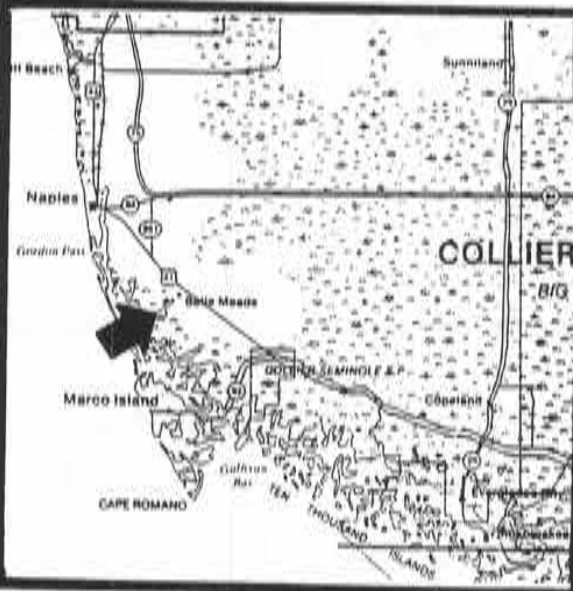
Source of Funding: Land Acquisition Trust Fund, General Revenue, and US Government










## 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**

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.

A significant portion of Keewaydin Island is under option from the Gaynors by a developer who has 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.

Portion of the northern boundary affected by 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:

**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.

**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.

**ACQUISITION STATUS**

The Bureau of Survey and Mapping completed an updated boundary map and title work for a portion of the project during the past year. Reappraisals are in progress. Negotiations should begin in the spring of this year.

**Eminent Domain**

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

**RESOLUTIONS**

<u>Number</u>	<u>Submitting Agency</u>	<u>Issues or Comments</u>
90-549	Collier County Commission	Support for acquisition
85-208	Collier County Commission	Support for acquisition

#10 APALACHICOLA RIVER		GADSDEN/CALHOUN COUNTIES	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
-0*	5,922	-0-	\$4,532,300

\* see Ownership

#### LOCATION

In Gadsden and Calhoun Counties, northwest Florida Panhandle, south of the town of Chattahoochee; two tracts east, and one tract west 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

The project includes three separate tracts along the upper Apalachicola River: Gadsden County Glades, and Aspalaga Landing on the east side of the River and the Atkins Tract on the west.

The Gadsden Glades tract comprises much of the

#### Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Name	FNAI Rank
Upland Glade	G1/S1
Curtiss' loosestrife	G1/S1
Florida torreyia	G1/S1
Red-cockaded woodpecker	G2/S2
Fringed campion	G2/S2
Narrow-leaved trillium	G3/S2
Apalachicola wild indigo	G3/S2
Slope Forest	G3/S2
Croomia	G3/S2
Apalachicola dusky salamander	G3/S3
22 FNAI elements known from site	

known Florida occurrence of the upland glade natural community type. It 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 boundaries including two federally endangered plant species, Florida torreyia tree, *Torreya taxifolia* (namesake of Torreya State Park), and fringed campion, *Silene polypetala*.

**Aspalaga Landing**, just downriver from the Gadsden

Glades, has been known as a botanically important site for over 150 years. At least 17 FNAI-listed plant species occur on the sites steep slopes forests and high bluffs above the River. The only occurrence in Florida of the state imperilled rue-anemone, *Anemone thalictroides*, is here. An unusual seepage stream onsite has cut a series of channels through limestone to a depth of three meters.

The Atkins Tract encompasses high quality floodplain forest and sandhills natural communities. The federally endangered red-cockaded woodpecker as well as gopher tortoise occur in these sandhills. The upper Apalachicola River area is rich with archeological sites from numerous cultural periods. Several archeological sites are known from the three tracts within this project. When compared to other projects, the potential for significant sites is considered to be high.

Collectively the project provides for a great diversity of recreational opportunities including nature appreciation, hiking, photography, hunting, fishing, and boat launching. Special care, however, will be required to protect the areas of botanical interest from degradation and introduction of exotic species.

#### 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 forest upland glade (critically imperiled), sandhills, and bluffs natural communities, as well as over two dozen endangered and threatened species, several of which occur nowhere else in Florida.

#### MANAGER

The Division of Recreation and Parks is the approved manager for the Gadsden County Glades; the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission is the approved manager of the Atkins Tract. A December 7, 1990 design amendment recommended that DRP or GFC manage Aspalaga Landing. The Division of Forestry is a cooperating manager.

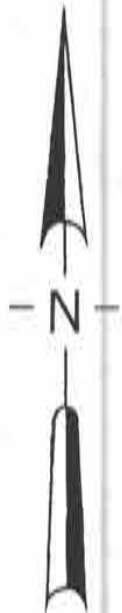
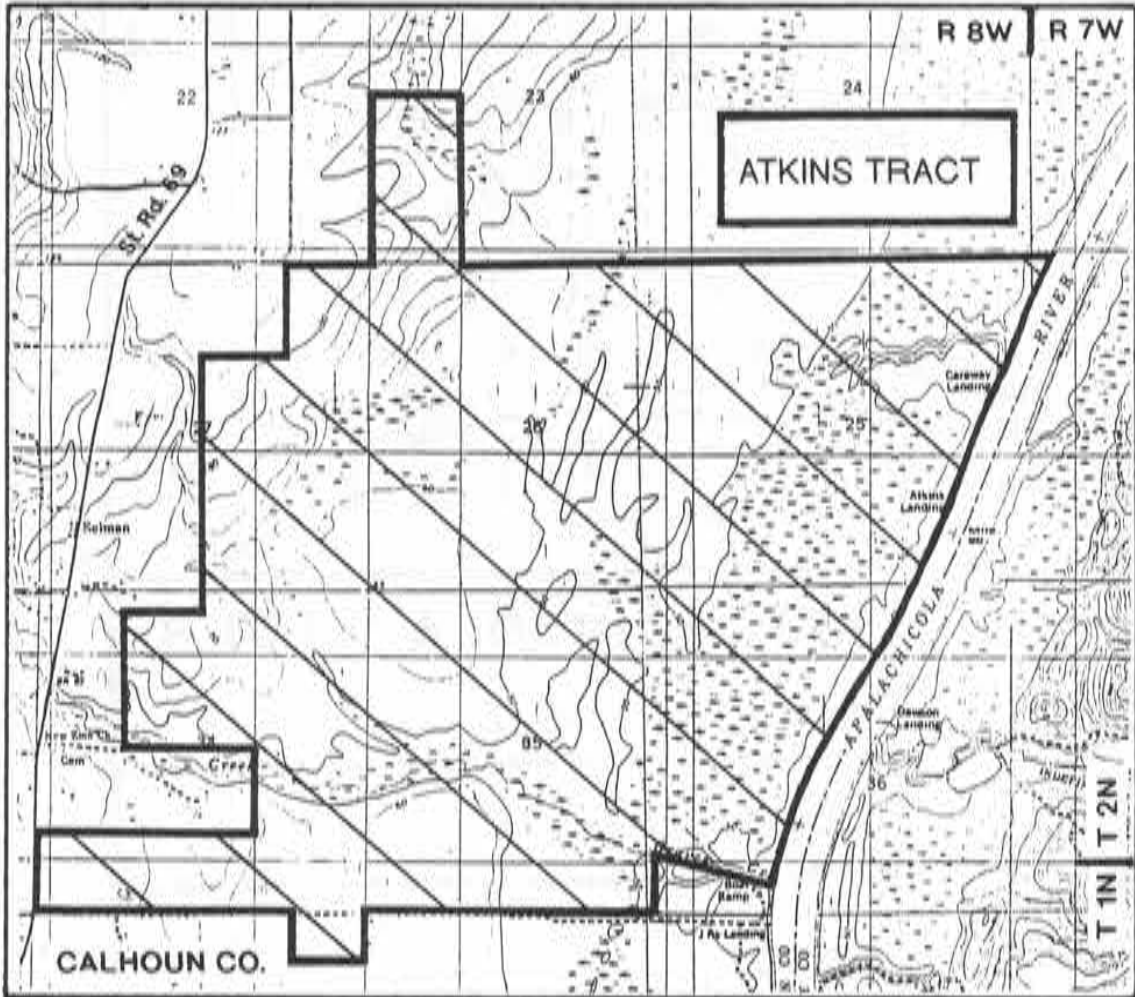
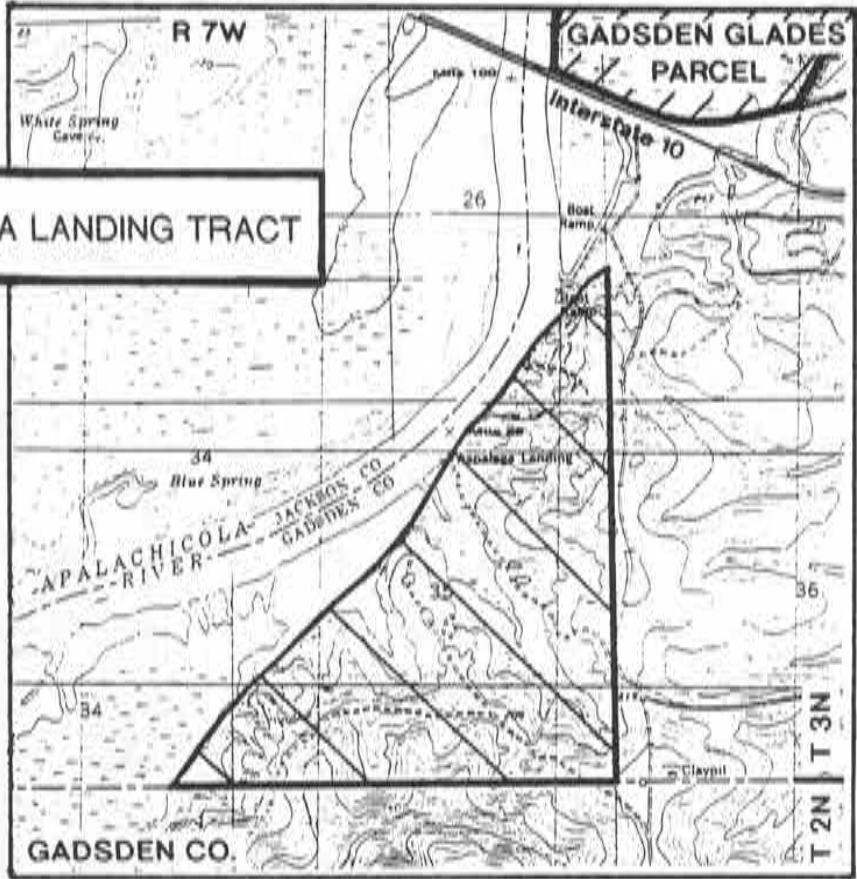
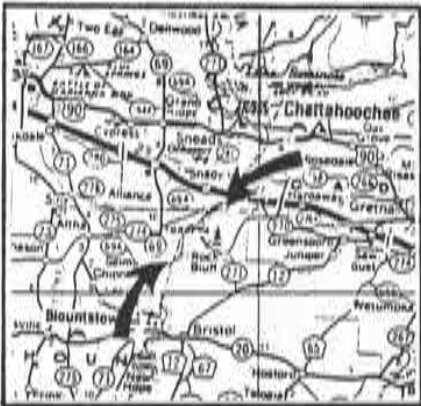
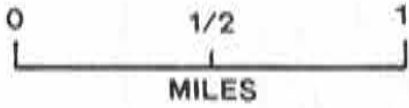
#### PROPOSED USE

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

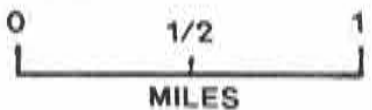
#### MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

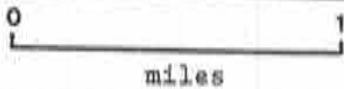
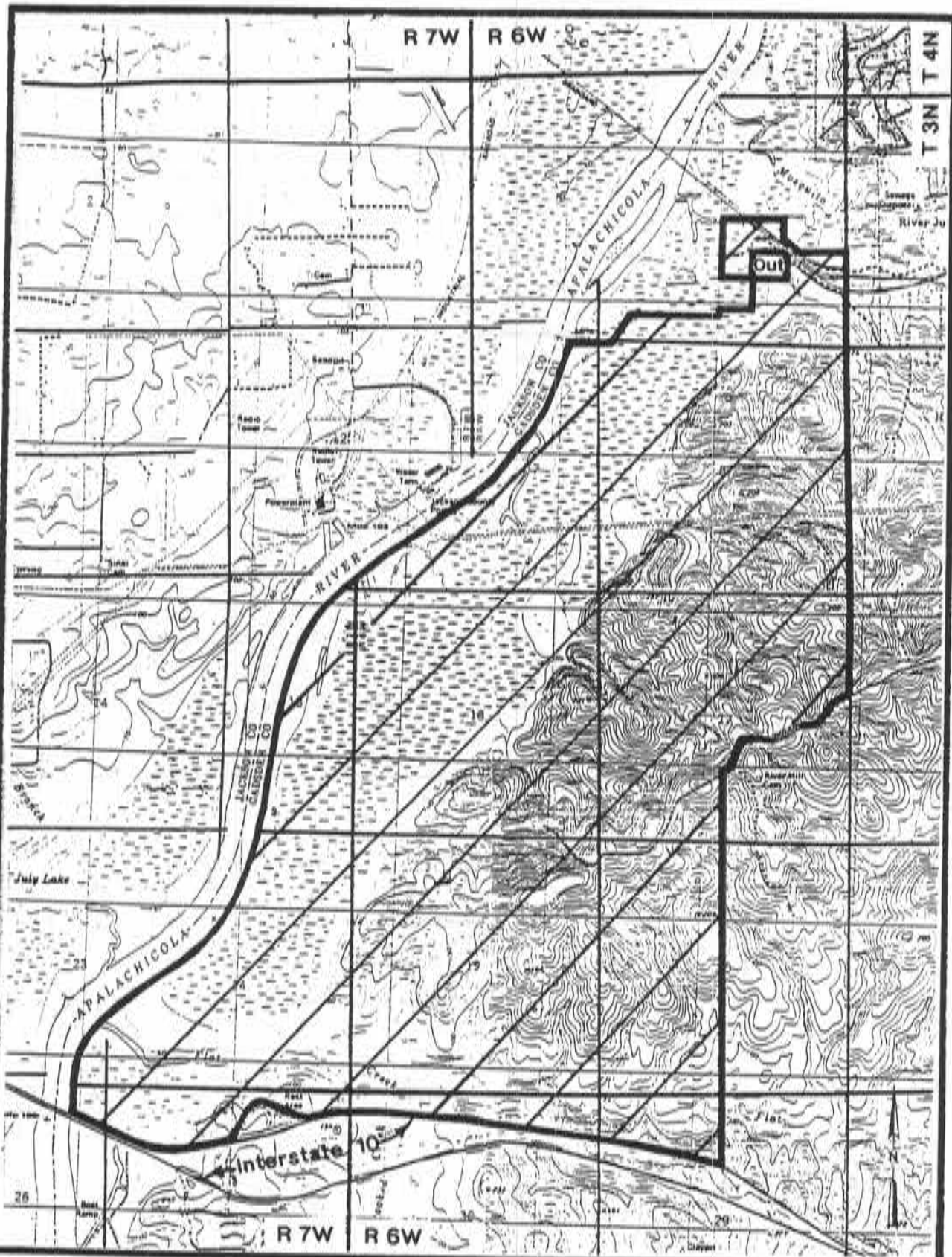
If acquired, the Division of Recreation and Parks would manage Gadsden Glades and the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission would manage the Atkins Tract. Either agency would manage Aspalaga Landing.

ASPALAGA LANDING TRACT



APALACHICOLA RIVER  
GADSDEN / CALHOUN COUNTIES





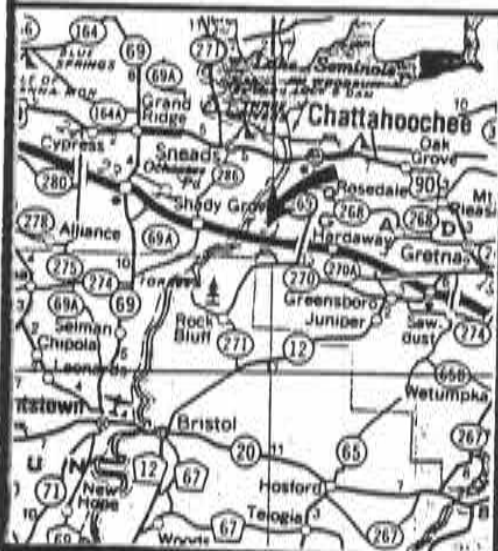
**APALACHICOLA RIVER**

GADSDEN / CALHOUN COUNTIES

GADSDEN GLADES PARCEL GADSDEN CO.



PROJECT AREA

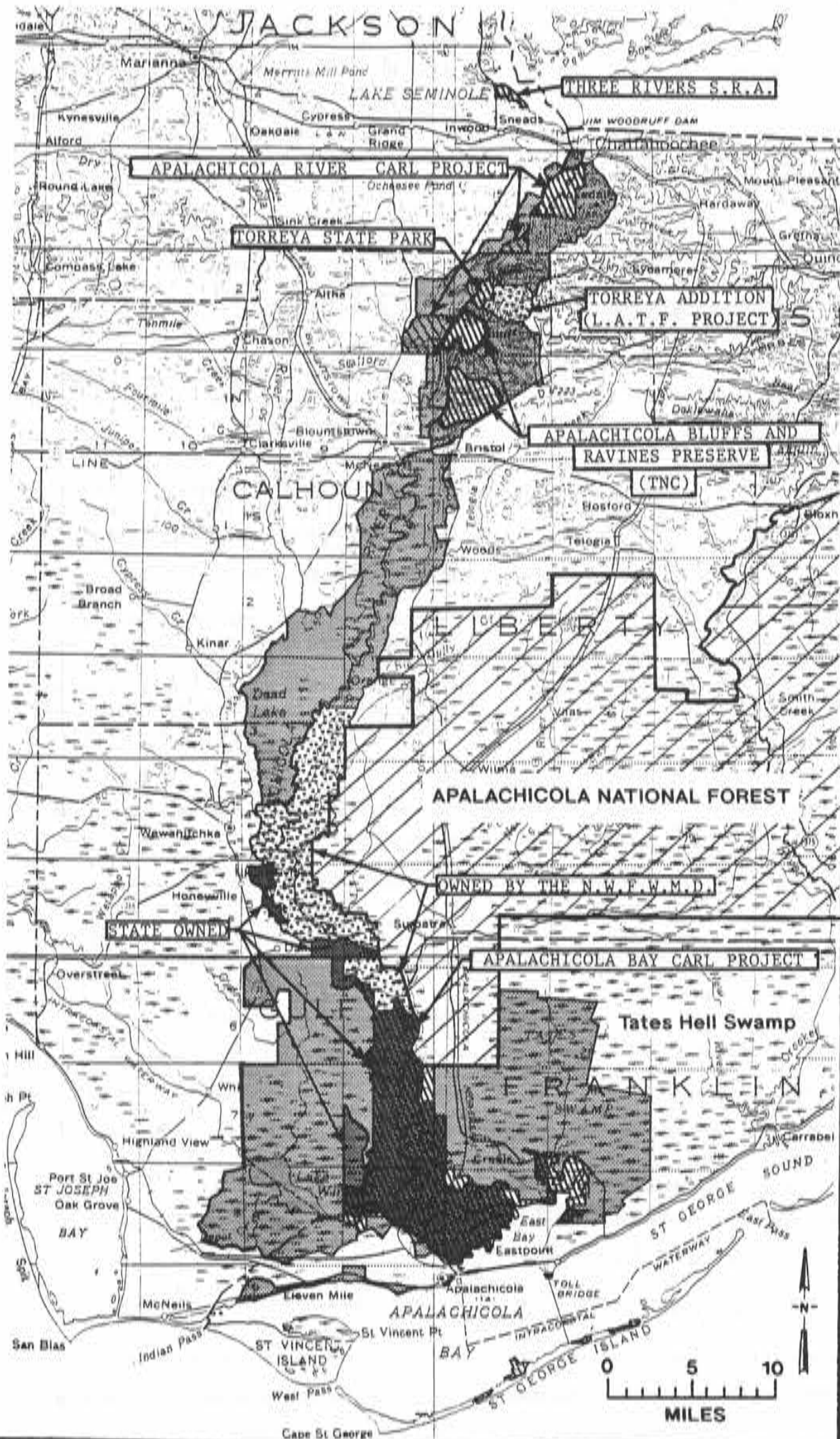




APALACHICOLA RIVER AND BAY ECOSYSTEM

JACKSON/GADSDEN/CALHOUN/LIBERTY  
GULF/FRANKLIN COUNTIES

RESOURCE PLANNING  
BOUNDARY



#10 APALACHICOLA RIVER

The Gadsden Glades would be managed under "single-use" principles as a State Botanical Site or State Preserve. That is, primary management objective would be preservation of the rare upland glade and slope forest natural community types. Upland glade and slope forest are basically self-maintaining; however, controlled burning or hand removal of hardwoods may be necessary to prevent surrounding forest from encroaching into the glades.

Aspalaga Landing would be managed under single-use principles as a Wildlife and Environmental Area, State Botanical Site, or State Preserve.

The Atkins Tract would be managed under multiple-use principles by the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission as a Wildlife Management Area.

**VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT**

The slope forests, seepage communities, upland glades, bluff, and sandhills 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 of Gadsden Glades, and the sedimentation is washing into the Apalachicola River. Given the small population sizes of some of the rare plant species known from the entire project, a single unscrupulous or ignorant plant collector could completely eliminate several species from Florida. Much of the project could be converted to commercial pine plantation at any time. Residential development is encroaching on Gadsden Glades and several homesteads are located within the timberlands adjacent to the site.

**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.

**Acquisition Phasing**

Phasing based on biological significance is:

Priority I: Gadsden County Glades

Priority II: Aspalaga Landing

Priority III: Atkins tract

**Coordination**

This project is being pursued in cooperation with the Northwest Florida Water Management District and The Nature Conservancy.

**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

**MANAGEMENT COST**

Estimated start-up cost for the Division of Recreation and Parks  
Gadsden County Glades

Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
\$52,719	-0-	\$9,253	\$22,522	-0-	\$84,494

Source of Funding: CARL

Estimated start-up cost for the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission  
Atkins Tract

Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
\$30,000	\$7,000	\$28,000	\$39,150	-0-	\$104,150

Source of Funding: CARL

Estimated start-up costs for the Division of Forestry  
Apalachicola River

Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
\$3,100	-0-	\$800	-0-	-0-	\$3,900

Source of Funding: CARL

Note that management responsibility and cost have not yet been determined for Aspalaga Landing.

Park (1,063 acres) was a pre-1963 acquisition - 1944-1949 (\$6,130), and portions of the Apalachicola Bay CARL project were purchased with EEL and CARL funds. The 1,485 acre Torreya State Park Addition was acquired (\$1,127,000) by the state (LATF) in 1989 through The Nature Conservancy. The Apalachicola Bluffs and Ravines Preserve (6,300± acres), consisting of three tracts, Alum Bluff, 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.

ACQUISITION STATUS

Updated boundary maps are nearly complete. Negotiations should begin in the spring.

The district is currently appraising the Nell ownership - the floodplain in the Gadsden County Glades and Aspalaga Landing tract.

The Land Acquisition Advisory Council staff is evaluating a boundary amendment.

RESOLUTIONS

None known.

#11 ST. MARTINS RIVER		CITRUS COUNTY	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
6,511	7,530*	\$4,190,056	\$7,569,219*

\* Phase I

#### 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 a diversity of wildlife, including some species that are considered rare or endangered (e.g., bald eagles, wood storks,

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.

#### MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

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.

#### Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Name	FNAI Rank
Estuarine Tidal Swamp	G3/S3
Hydric Hammock	G?/S4?
Estuarine Tidal Marsh	G4/S4
Maritime Hammock	G4/S3
4 FNAI elements known from site	

and West Indian manatee). The 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.

#### RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies for state acquisition under "Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL)" category as defined in

#### 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.

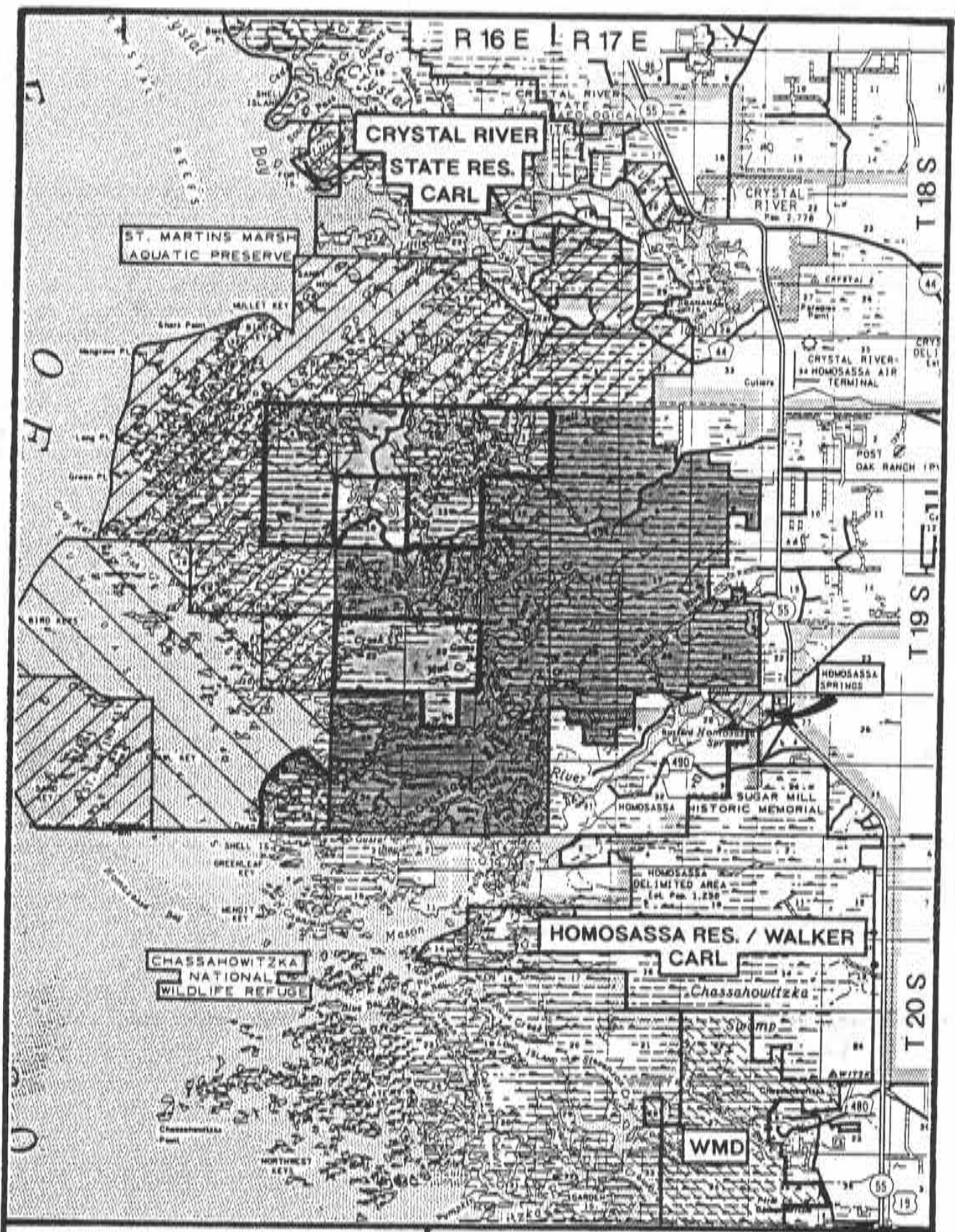
Citrus County is experiencing one of the fastest population growth rates (72.82% from 1980 to 1990) in the state, only behind Charlotte, Collier, Brevard and Broward Counties. The county has attempted to restrict new high density development within the coastal lowlands west of US 19 in its Comprehensive Plan. Some substantial development permits, however, have been grandfathered, and commercial development, housing development, and mobile home

#### MANAGEMENT COSTS

##### Estimated start-up cost for the Division of State Lands

Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
\$21,858	\$650	\$5,000	\$25,000	\$90,000	\$142,508





Source of Funding: CARL

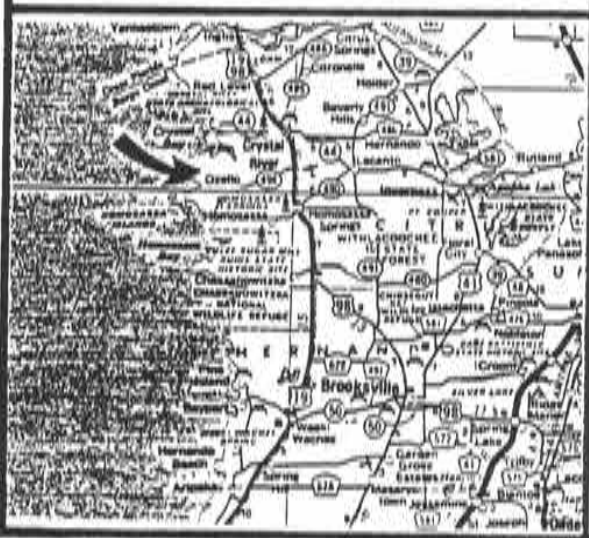


**ST. MARTINS RIVER**

CITRUS

CO.

-  STATE / FEDERAL / TNC OWNED
-  ACQUISITION PHASE I  
CURRENT PROJECT AREA  
MAJORITY UNDER CONTRACT /  
REMAINDER BEING BOUNDARY MAPPED,  
APPRAISED, OR NEGOTIATED
-  ACQUISITION PHASES II & III  
1991 ADDITIONS TO CURRENT  
PROJECT AREA
-  ACQUISITION PHASE IV  
LAST ACQUISITION PHASE



#11 ST. MARTINS RIVER

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. Phase I of the project area should be boundary mapped, appraised, and acquired initially. After successful completion of Priority Area 1, Priority Area 2 should be begun, then Priorities 3 and 4.

**Acquisition Priorities:**

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

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.

On June 28, 1991, the LAAC approved the boundary mapping of Phases II and III, approximately 4700 acres.

On November 22, 1991, the LAAC approved the addition of two parcels, 14 and 20 acres, to the project boundary.

**OWNERSHIP**

Most of the large ownerships were acquired in Phase I. Approximately 75 ownerships (4700± acres) are currently being mapped and appraised in Phases II and III.

**ACQUISITION STATUS**

During the past year, approximately 6,511 acres were put under option in Phase I, constituting a 62.5% success rate. Phases II and III are being boundary mapped. After negotiation of Phases II and III, the only parts of the project remaining will be the out islands, very small tracts and undeveloped subdivision lots.

**RESOLUTIONS**

<u>Number</u>	<u>Submitting Agency</u>	<u>Issues or Comments</u>
86R-10	City of Crystal River	Support for acquisition
86-168	Citrus County Commission	Support for acquisition
89R-17	City of Crystal River	Support for acquisition
89-181	Citrus County Commission	Support for acquisition

#12 KEY WEST CUSTOMS HOUSE		MONROE COUNTY	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
-0-	.57	-0-	\$1,092,351*

\*estimated tax value as of 1991.

#### LOCATION

The Key West Customs House project consists of a historically-significant structure on less than one acre lot at the intersection of Front and Green Streets in Key West, Monroe County. This project is within Florida's Senate District 39 and House District 20. It is also within the jurisdiction of the South Florida Water Management District and the South Florida Regional Planning Council.

#### RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

The significance of this project is the historical Key West Customs House. The Old Post Office and Customs House in Key West is acknowledged by architectural historians to be the finest example of the Romanesque Revival architectural style in Florida - and one of the most significant historic buildings in the state. It is the last remaining public building associated with the Key West wrecking industry. The structure is also a rare survivor in the Romanesque Revival style, which was popular across the nation in the 1880s and 1890s for major public buildings. The Customs House is one of three buildings within Key West Naval Station Historic District that is individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places. It is considered to be of statewide architectural and historic significance. When compared to other acquisition projects, the historical resources value of the subject tract is considered to be high.

There are no natural resources associated with the project.

#### RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

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

If acquired, The Customs House will provide an excellent opportunity for preservation of a rare architectural style. It will house a permanent exhibit on the history of the Florida Keys and traveling exhibits as well.

#### MANAGER

Key West Art and Historical Society.

#### PROPOSED USE

Museum.

#### MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

It is the goal of the Key West Art and Historical Society to restore the Key West Custom House to its turn-of-the-century appearance. Upon restoration, the building would serve as the art and history museum of the Florida Keys. Non-native exotic plants should not be introduced, and when

present, should be controlled to the greatest extent possible.

#### MANAGEMENT COST

Information was not available from the Key West Art and Historical Society. However, no CARL funds will be expended for preservation/renovation costs or management of the Key West Customs House.

#### VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

The Key West Customs House is a part of the approved Truman Annex development of regional impact, which is currently in financial difficulty. A part of the DRI development order required the preservation and restoration of the building. The DRI development order, with its condition that the building be restored, remains valid even if the property changes hands, so there should be no threat the building would be intentionally demolished. However, there is a serious risk that the building could deteriorate beyond a salvageable state if it is not attended to in a timely manner.

The Key West Customs House is in a Chapter 380 Area of Critical State Concern.

#### ACQUISITION PLANNING

The final project design boundary has not changed from the original project. The Trust for Public Land purchased the Key West Customs House August 2, 1991 for \$1,110,000. The historic structure was purchased by the Trust to prevent development of the site into commercial and retail space and to protect the building from further deterioration from vandals and the elements. The Key West Art and Historical Society has removed all past accumulations of trash in the building and erected a fence around the structure. They will begin replacing the roof on the Customs House after the first of the year.

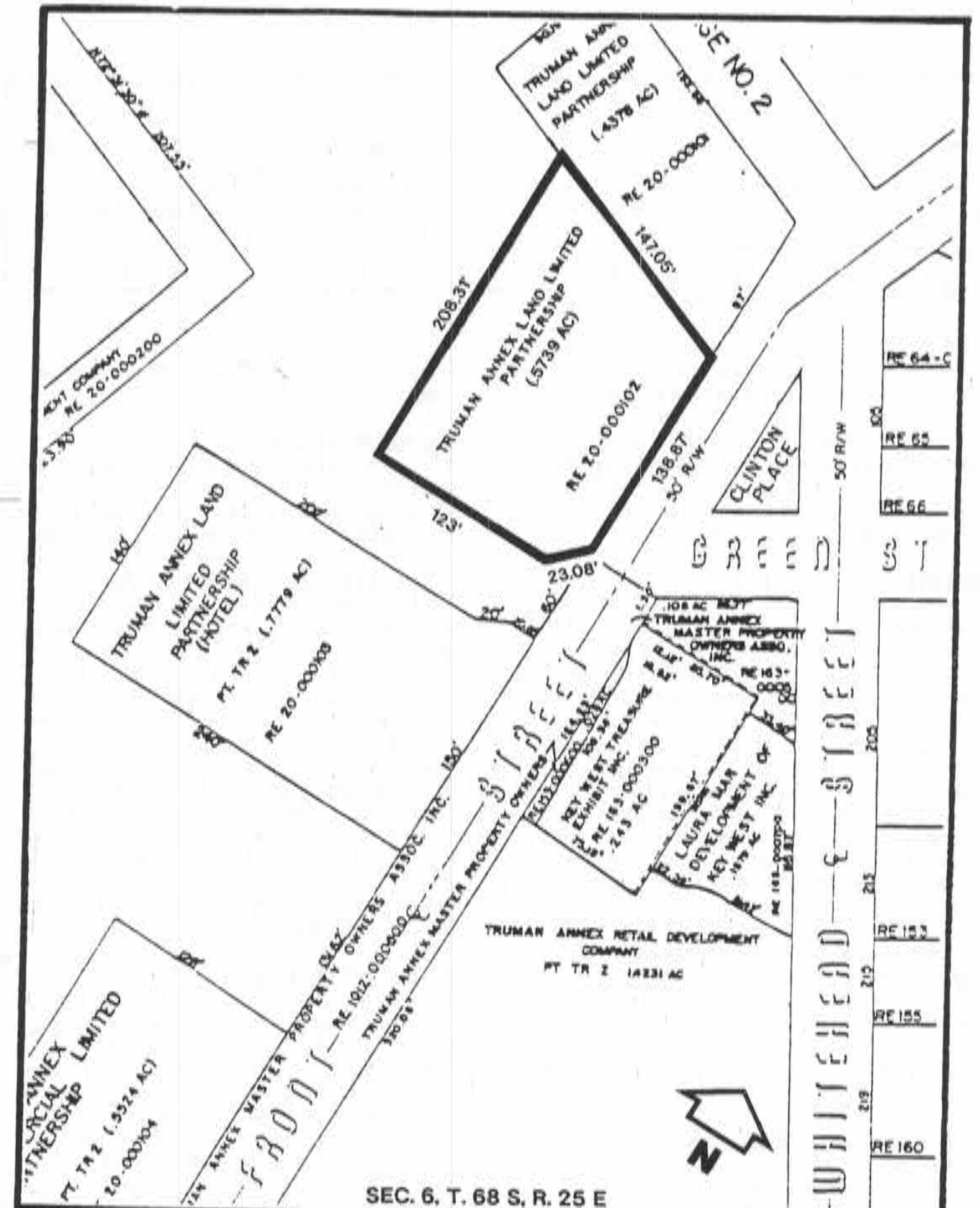
Renovation costs have been established at approximately \$3 million by the Key West Art and Historical Society. Funding committed to date is approximately \$1.5 million and renovations are expected to be complete in mid 1993. Renovation and subsequent management is to be the responsibility of the Key West Art and Historical Society under the direction of the Division of Historical Resources, Department of State.

#### Acquisition Phasing

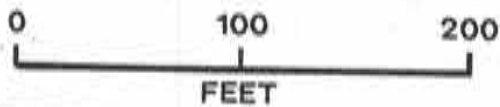
None recommended.

#### Coordination

The Trust for Public Land purchased the Key West Customs House August 2, 1991 for \$1,110,000 from



SEC. 6, T. 68 S., R. 25 E



**KEY WEST CUSTOMS HOUSE**

MONROE

CO.



PROJECT AREA  
(ACQUIRED BY TPL)





Pritam Singh, President of the Truman Annex Company with the intent of reselling to the state.

**ACQUISITION STATUS**

The Land Acquisition Advisory Council ranked this project for the first time in December 1991. Boundary mapping is in process.

**OWNERSHIP**

The project consists of approximately .57 acre, one parcel and one owner.

**RESOLUTIONS**

---

<u>Number</u>	<u>Submitting Agency</u>	<u>Issues or Comments</u>
91-82	City of Key West	Support for acquisition

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#13 COUPON BIGHT/KEY DEER		MONROE COUNTY	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
213*	1,346	\$1,024,566*	\$7,598,371**

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

\*\* estimated tax value as of 1990.

#### 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. Public acquisition of this project will help to protect the Outstanding Florida Waters

perhaps the best wildlife habitat on the Lower Florida Keys because the only significant sources of permanent fresh water are within its boundaries. 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 state listed as 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. At least 41 FNAI-listed animal species (21 state listed as endangered, threatened, or special concern) are known or strongly suspected from the project area.

No archeological/historical sites within the boundaries of this project are recorded within the Florida Master Site File. When compared to other projects, the potential for significant sites is considered to be low.

Since most of the project is threatened and endangered species habitat, recreational opportunities should generally be limited to passive activities such as photography, nature appreciation, and hiking.

#### Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Name	FNAI Rank
Pine Rockland	G1/S1
Sand flax	G1G2/S1S2
Wedge spurge	G2T1/S1
Bahama sachsia	G2/S1
Inkwood	G2/S1
Blodgett's wild-mercury	G2/S2
Pineland noseburn	G2/S2
Big pine partridge pea	G2/S2
Porter's broom spurge	G2T2/S2
Key deer	G5T1/S1
33 FNAI elements known from site	

#### 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

surrounding Big Pine Key and the Coupon Bight Aquatic Preserve from the adverse effects of otherwise inevitable development. The project includes what is

#### MANAGEMENT COSTS

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

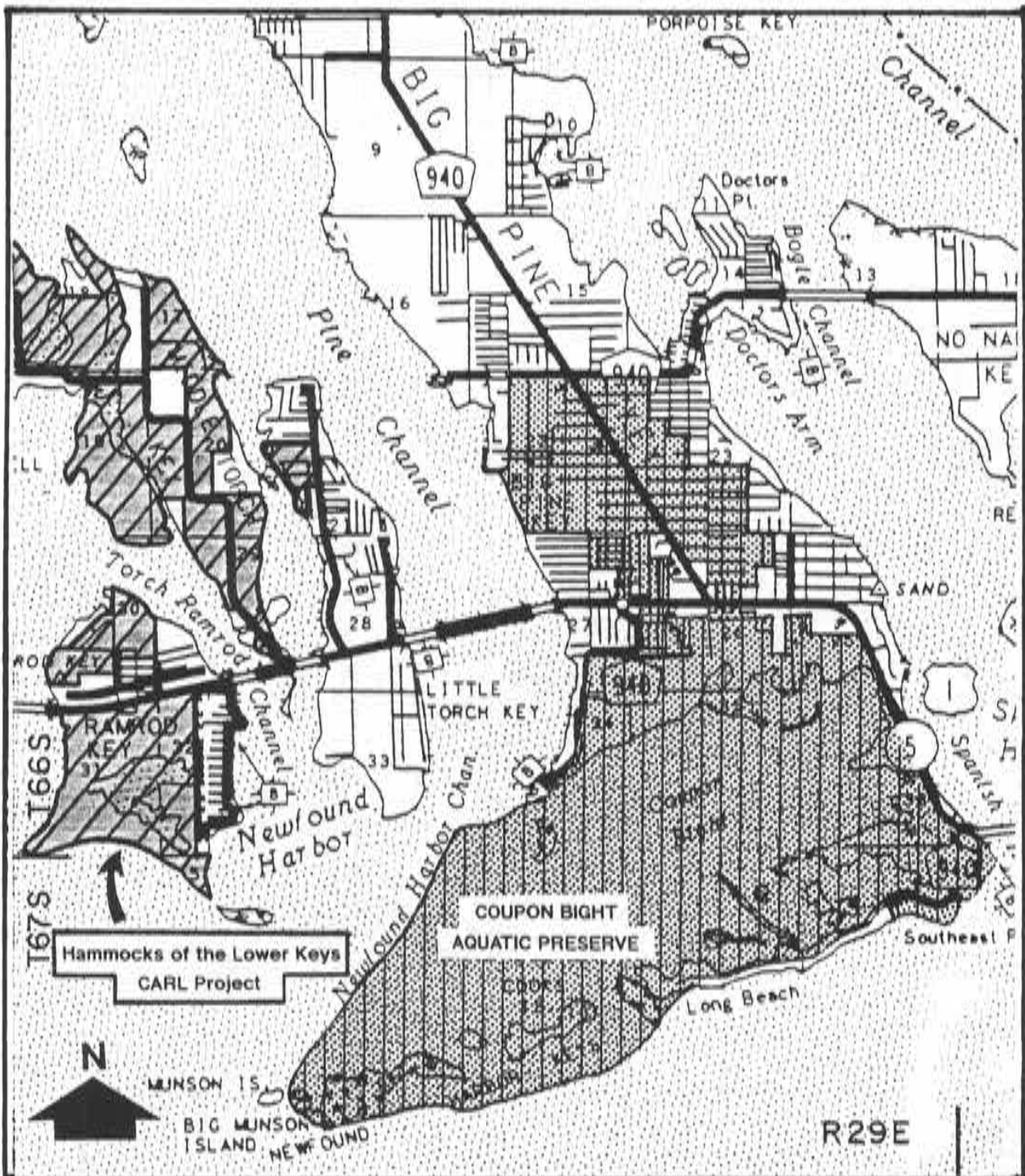
Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
\$20,352	-0-	\$4,000	-0-	-0-	\$24,352

Source of Funding: Internal Improvement Trust Fund

Estimated start-up costs for the United States Fish and Wildlife Service

Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
\$25,000	-0-	\$2,000	\$20,000	\$3,000	\$50,000

Source of Funding: US Government - US Fish and Wildlife Service

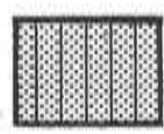


Hammocks of the Lower Keys  
CARL Project

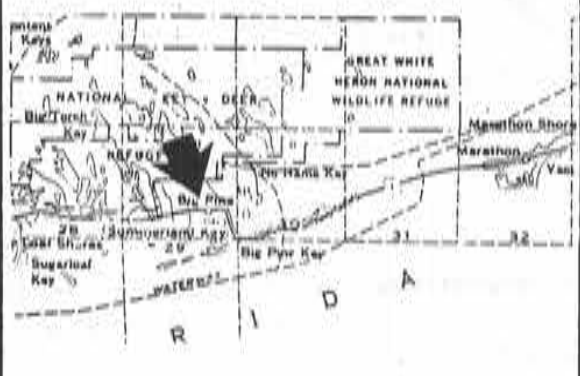


COUPON BIGHT/  
KEY DEER

MONROE COUNTY

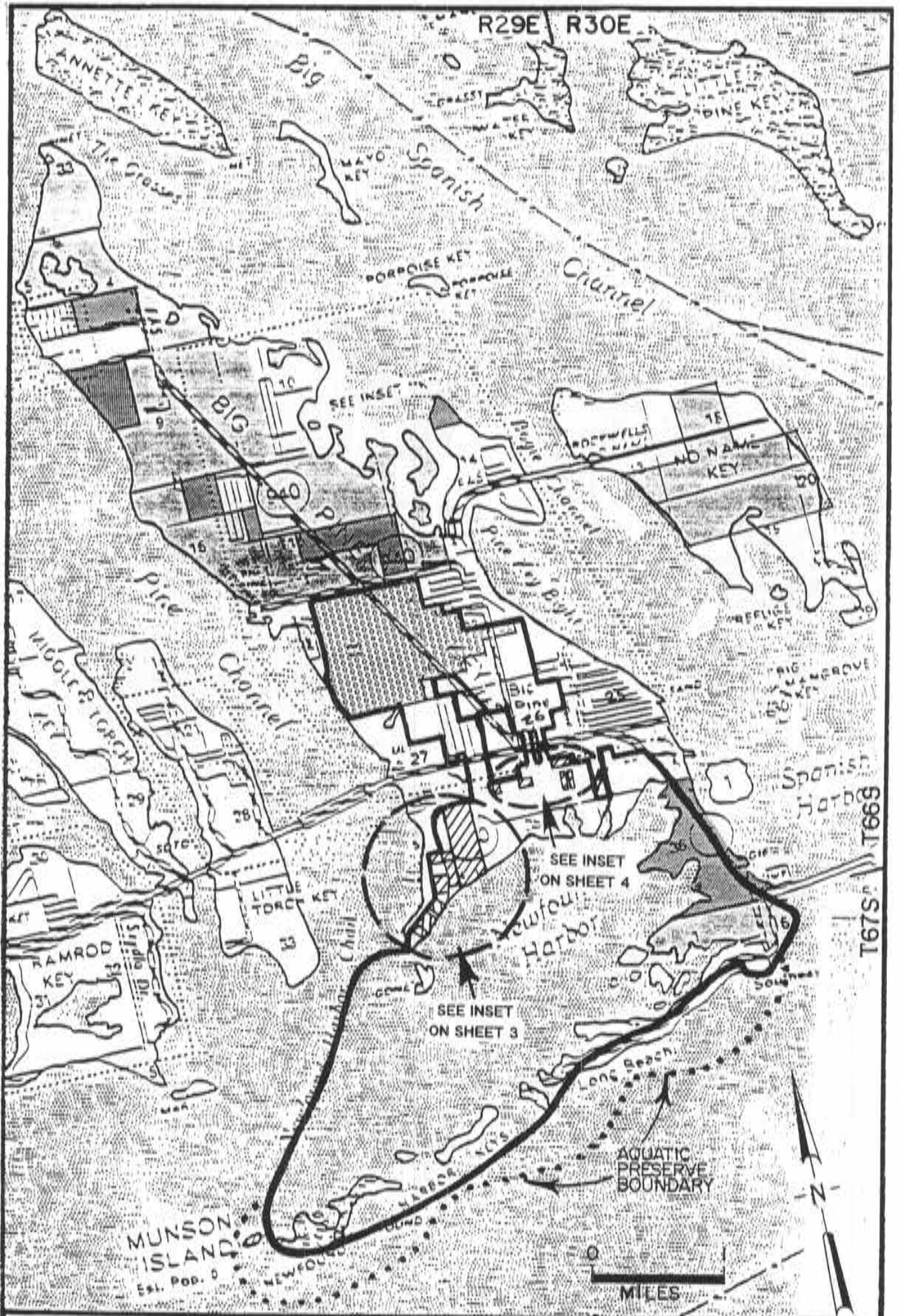


PROJECT AREA



SHEET 1 OF 4

SEE FOLLOWING SHEETS FOR DETAIL

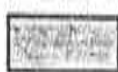


**COUPON BIGHT/  
KEY DEER**

MONROE

COUNTY

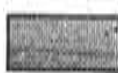
SHEET 2 OF 4



CURRENT FWS OWNERSHIPS



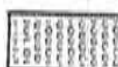
STATE OWNED



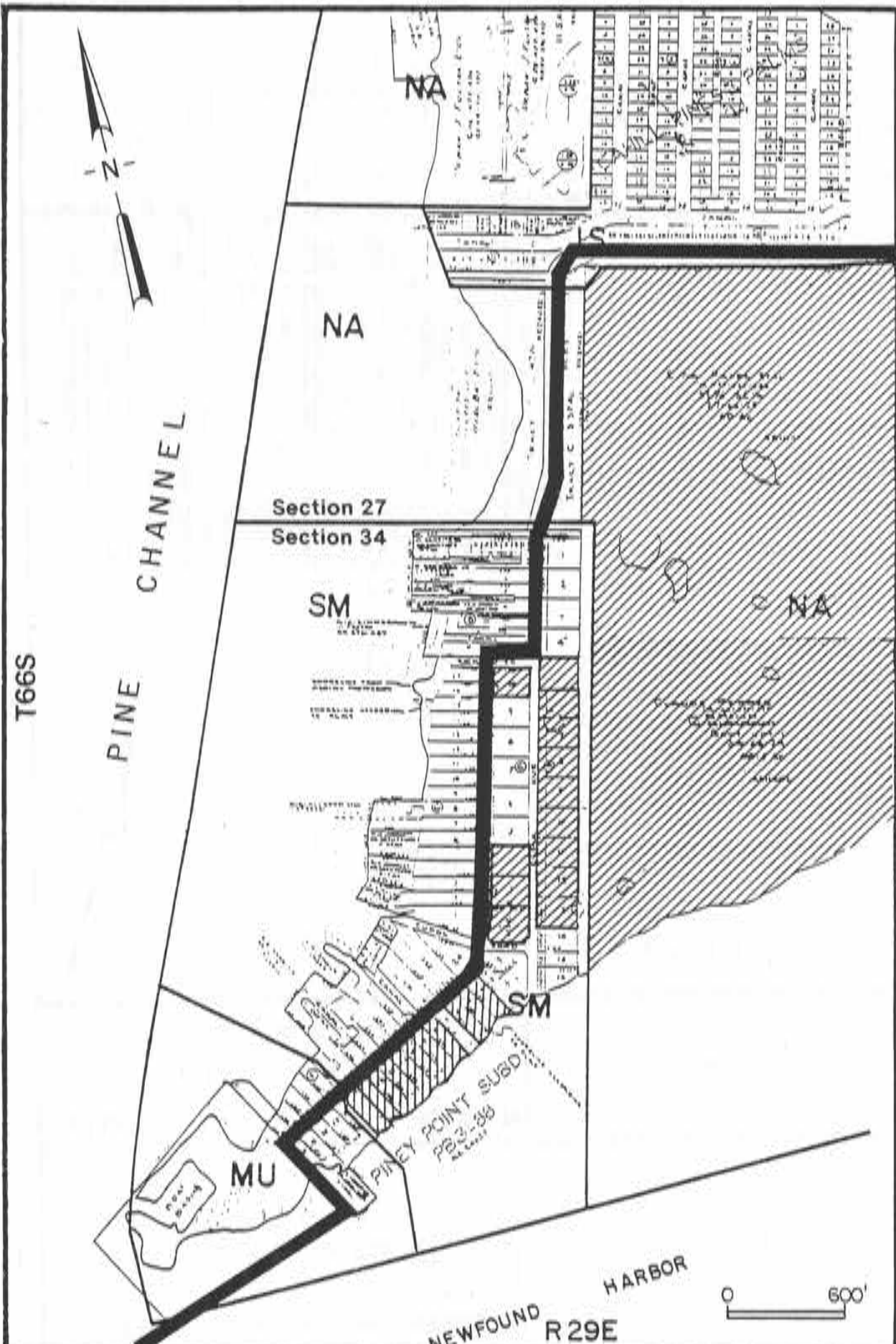
FWS PRIORITY ACQUISITIONS



CARL PROJECT BOUNDARY



SFWMD ACQUISITION AREA



COUPON BIGHT/  
KEY DEER



STATE OWNED



CARL PROJECT BOUNDARY

MONROE COUNTY

SHEET 3 OF 4

SEE BIG PINE KEY No. 2

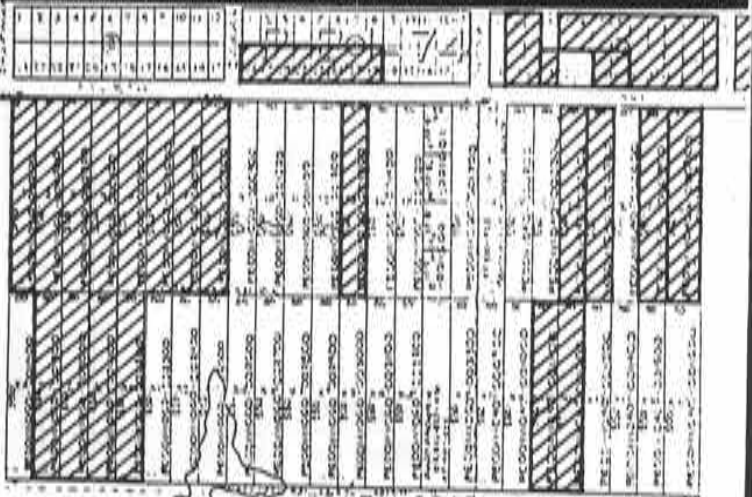
SEE BIG PINE KEY No. 3

STATE HIGHWAY

1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25

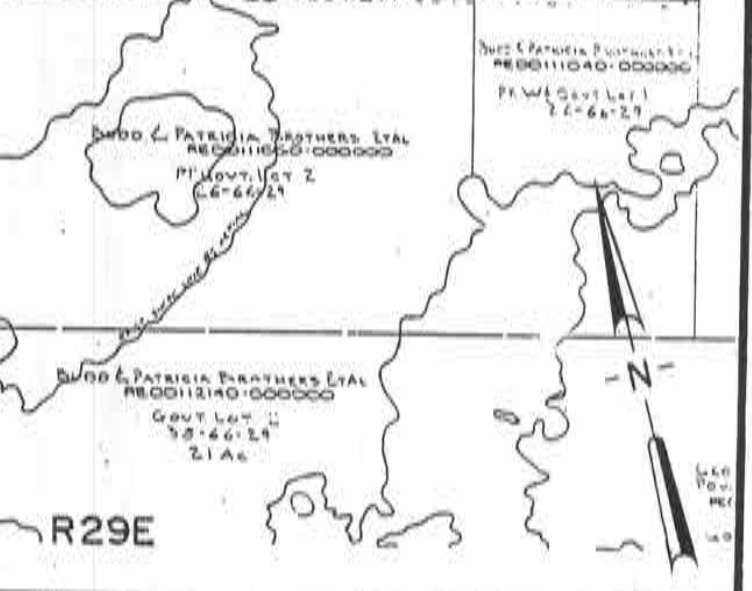
PROPER FEB 1-70

GEORGE HENRICH



T66S

1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25



WESLEY S. MALONEY

Section 26

R29E



COUPON BIGHT / KEY DEER

MONROE

COUNTY



STATE OWNED



CARL PROJECT BOUNDARY

SHEET 4 OF 4

Outstanding Florida Waters of the Coupon Bight Aquatic Preserve, provide protection for at least 65 endangered, threatened, or special concern species, 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 of the 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.

#### MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

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.

#### 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.

#### Coordination

This is a cooperative venture with the US Fish and Wildlife Service, The Nature Conservancy, and the South Florida Water Management District. The Service has included this project as an addition for the Key Deer National Wildlife Refuge. Congress has appropriated \$2 million in Fiscal Year 1992-93 to buy acreage within the Key Deer National Wildlife Refuge. The US Fish and Wildlife Service priority acquisition area is No Name Key within the Key Deer National Wildlife Refuge. (NOTE: Also included almost entirely within the Key Deer National Wildlife Refuge is the 1991 CARL project, Hammocks of the Lower Keys, ranked #44 in 1992). The Service also spent approximately \$1 million on this project received from the Aerojet exchange.

The Nature Conservancy will continue to assist state and federal programs, as needed, to acquire all undeveloped lots in both the original project and the

#13 COUPON BIGHT/KEY DEER

Key Deer Addition.

OWNERSHIP

Within the Coupon Bight/Key Deer project are several subdivisions and several hundred owners. Some of the larger acreage tracts, in the original Coupon Bight Aquatic Preserve Buffer project, have been acquired, as well as lots in subdivisions north of the bight and south of US 1. The Strachley Tract, on the eastern boundary, was acquired by the US Fish and Wildlife Service, with the assistance of the Trust for Public Land. The Pepper and Papps tracts, 85 total acres were acquired by the CARL program as well as lots in Piney Point, Tropical Park, and Kinercha subdivisions. Lots have also been acquired in an unrecorded subdivision north of the bight.

The Nature Conservancy has negotiated the purchase or option of over 520 acres within the Key Deer portion of the project, closing on over 200 ownerships, expending approximately \$5,124,000 on

behalf of the South Florida Water Management District and the US Fish and Wildlife Service.

Since the project design for Coupon Bight was completed several parcels have been improved with substantial dwellings or buildings. It is not the intent of the project to acquire substantially improved parcels.

ACQUISITION STATUS

The Coupon Bight portion of the project is currently under negotiation. Over 95 acres were put under contract during 1991. Portions of the Key Deer Tract are currently being boundary mapped and appraised.

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.

**RESOLUTIONS**

<u>Number</u>	<u>Submitting Agency</u>	<u>Issues or Comments</u>
85-333	Monroe County Commissioners	Support for acquisition
72-05	Trustees/Internal Improvement Trust Fund	Support for acquisition



#14 SEBASTIAN CREEK		BREVARD/INDIAN RIVER COUNTIES	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
-0-	3,776	-0-	\$2,755,540

**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 an effort to protect the West Indian manatee by providing an upland buffer to the creek and by limiting development in the area. Florida's entire east coast population of manatees numbers only seven hundred to nine hundred; as many as one hundred manatees

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, hiking, horseback riding, bicycle riding, camping, picnicking, and nature study. The value of the tract as a manatee refuge would necessarily limit boating.

**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.

**MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS**

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 West Indian 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.

Highest ranked FNAI-listed elements

Name	FNAI Rank
Dry Prairie	G2/S2
Scrub	G2/S2
West Indian manatee	G2?/S2?
Scrubby Flatwoods	G3/S3
Freshwater Tidal Swamp	G3/S3
Sandhill	G7/S2
Xeric Hammock	G7/S3
Blackwater Stream	G4/S2
Alluvial Stream	G4/S2
Flatwoods/Prairie Lake	G4?/S3
10 FNAI elements known from site	

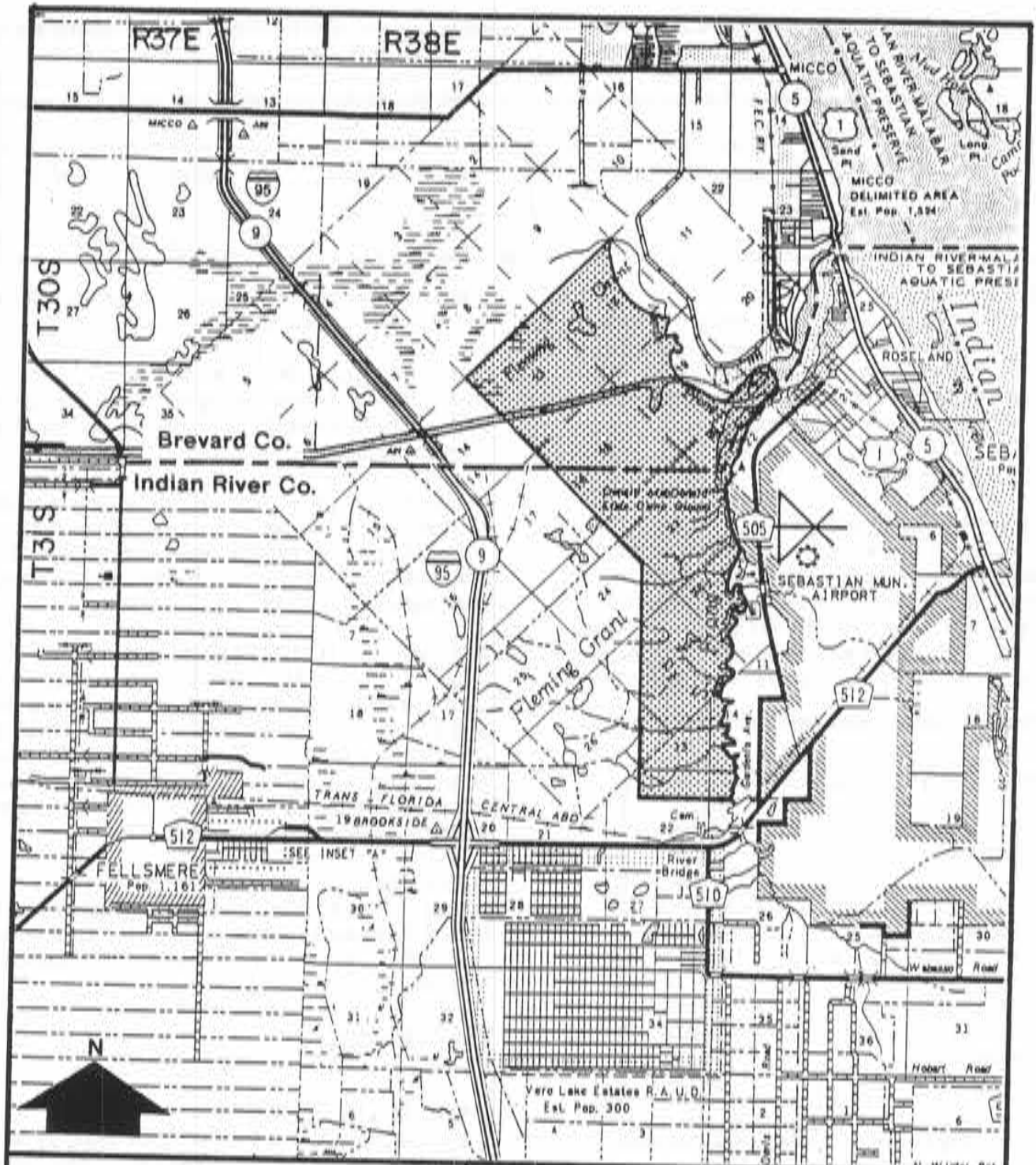
have been observed using the Sebastian Creek system at one time. Sebastian Creek is an important stopover point for manatees in migration and may be used for mating and calving. The project has outstanding upland natural resources as well. Natural communities within the project include: scrubby flatwoods, 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.

**MANAGEMENT COSTS**

Estimated start-up costs for the Division of State Lands

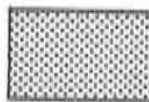
Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
\$55,456	-0-	\$10,000	\$20,000	-0-	\$85,456

Source of Funding: CARL



## SEBASTIAN CREEK

BREVARD / INDIAN RIVER COUNTIES



PROJECT AREA



**VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT**

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

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

Development of the southern portion of the western riverfront was occurring as the project design was being completed. This development was initiated by the same owner who developed the subdivision directly across the river on the eastern shoreline.

**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.

**Acquisition Phasing**

Phase I: Major owners, Coraci and Corrigan  
Phase II: Other owners

On December 6, 1991, the LAAC voted to assess the Coraci and Stensland properties, east of I-95 and north of SR 512, for possible addition to this project.

**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.

**OWNERSHIP**

This project consists of approximately 34 parcels and eight owners; only 25 parcels and two major ownerships are boundary mapped and being appraised in Phase I.

**ACQUISITION STATUS**

Phase I of the project is under negotiations, but settlement possibly depends on a boundary amendment (see "Acquisition Planning") and the progress of negotiations of a Lake George (ranked #29) parcel, also owned by one of the major owners, Coraci.

**RESOLUTIONS**

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<u>Number</u>	<u>Submitting Agency</u>	<u>Issues or Comments</u>
91-05	St. Johns River Water Management District	Support for acquisition

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#15 FLORIDA'S FIRST MAGNITUDE SPRINGS		Bay/Leon/Levy/Suwannee/Wakulla Counties	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
-0-	3,125	-0-	\$5,848,090*

\* estimated tax value as of 1990.

#### 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 jurisdictions 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 jurisdictions 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.

##### 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's 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 overlying limestone. The underground stream continues beyond the karst window and apparently emerges again in bed of the Suwannee River, some four miles to the west. 60% of the uplands surrounding Falmouth Spring are in a disturbed condition. Natural communities include upland mixed forest, sandhills (largely disturbed), sinkhole, aquatic cave, and spring-run stream.

##### Fannin Springs

Big Fannin and Little Fannin Springs are a first

#### Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Name	FNAI Rank
Crangonyx sp 1	G17/S7
Woodville cave crayfish	G2/S2
Spring-run Stream	G2/S2
Pallid cave crayfish	G2G3/S2S3
Hobb's cave amphipod	G2G3/S2S3
Slope Forest	G3/S2
Aquatic Cave	G3/S2
Toothed savory	G3/S3
Sandhill	G7/S2
Sinkhole	G7/S2
15 FNAI elements known from site	

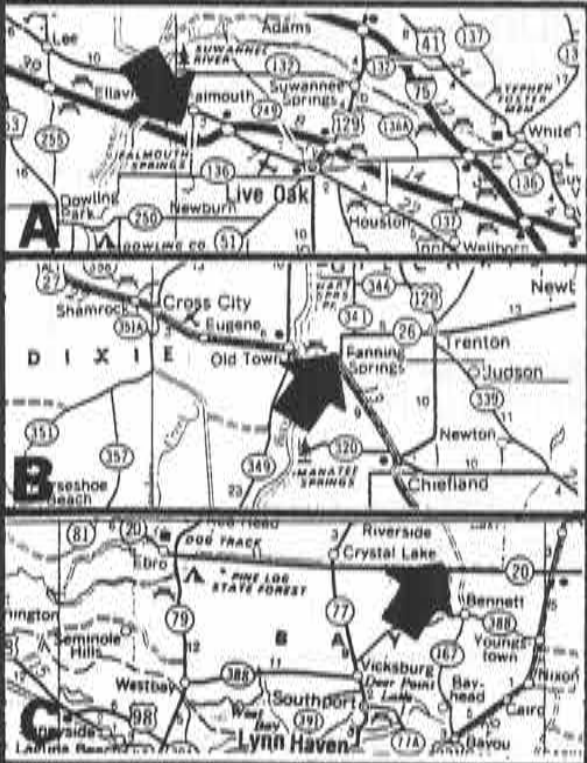
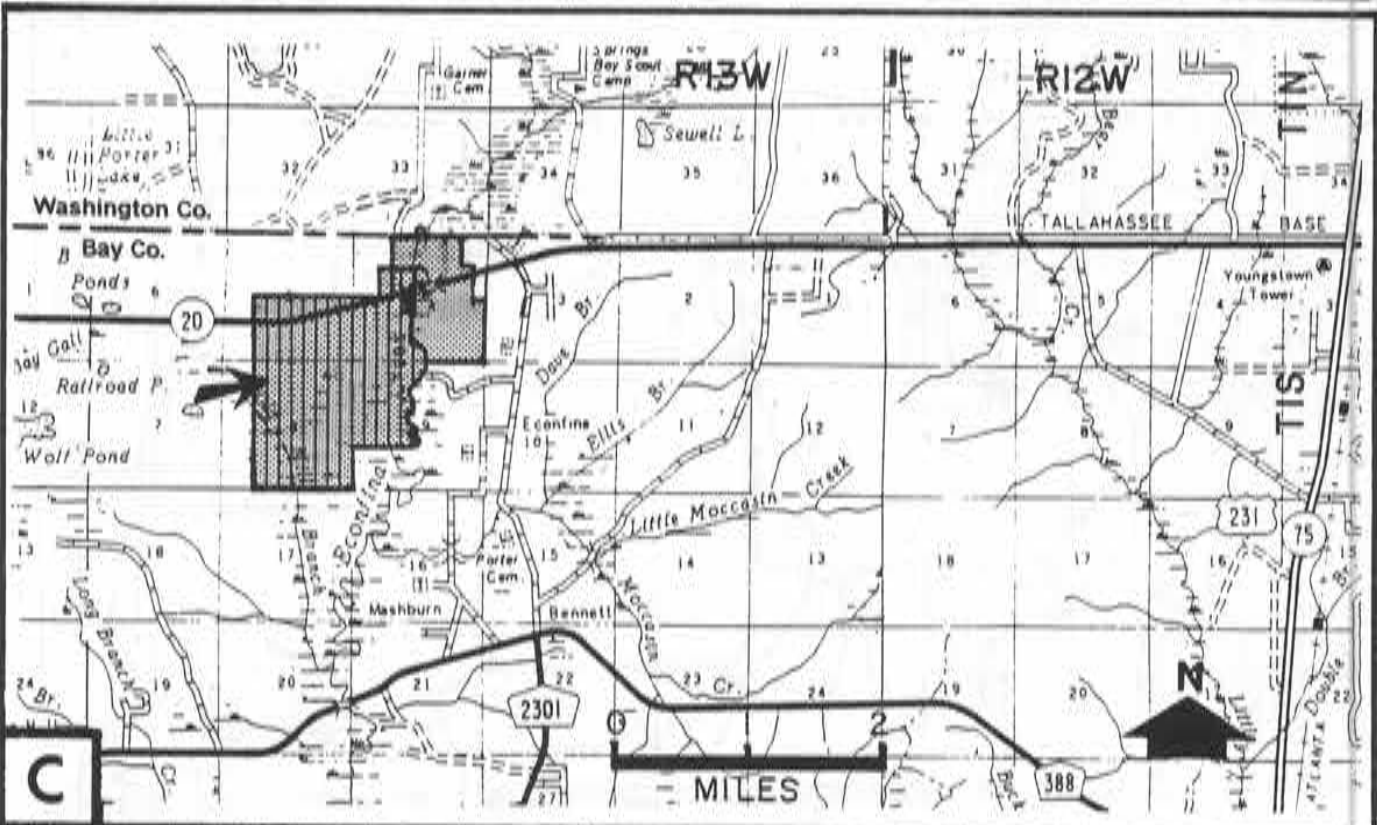
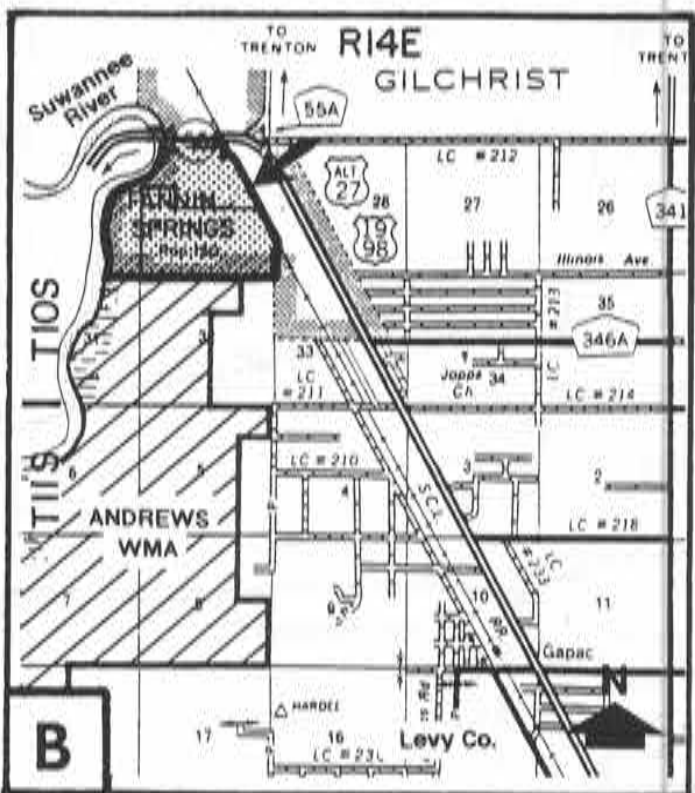
magnitude spring group with short runs to the Suwannee River. The uplands surrounding the Fannin Springs are developed for recreation (substantial facilities present), and border the Andrews Wildlife Management Area. 88% of the surrounding uplands are in a disturbed condition. Natural communities include spring-run stream and floodplain swamp. Suwannee cooters, alligator snapping turtles, and Atlantic sturgeons are known from this section of the Suwannee River, and in recent years West Indian manatees have been observed in the springs.

##### Gainer Springs

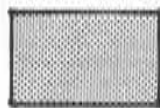
The first magnitude spring group discharges into Econfina Creek and Deer Point Lake, which are Class I waters, supplying drinking water for Panama City. The Gainer Springs are discharge out of limestone outcrops surrounded by rich deciduous forest. The springs are unique in having the softest water (lowest dissolved solids concentration) of any first magnitude springs or spring groups in Florida. Several species of FNAI-designated plants occur in the calcareous hardwood slope forests and limestone bluffs above the springs. 50% of the surrounding uplands (degraded sandhills) are in a disturbed condition. Natural communities include sinks, floodplain swamp, slope forest, spring-run stream, and bluff.

##### 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 globally imperilled Woodville cave crayfish and Hobb's cave amphipod, as well as an undescribed species of cave amphipod are known from River Sink Spring. Natural communities include sandhill and aquatic cave.



# FLORIDA'S FIRST MAGNITUDE SPRINGS



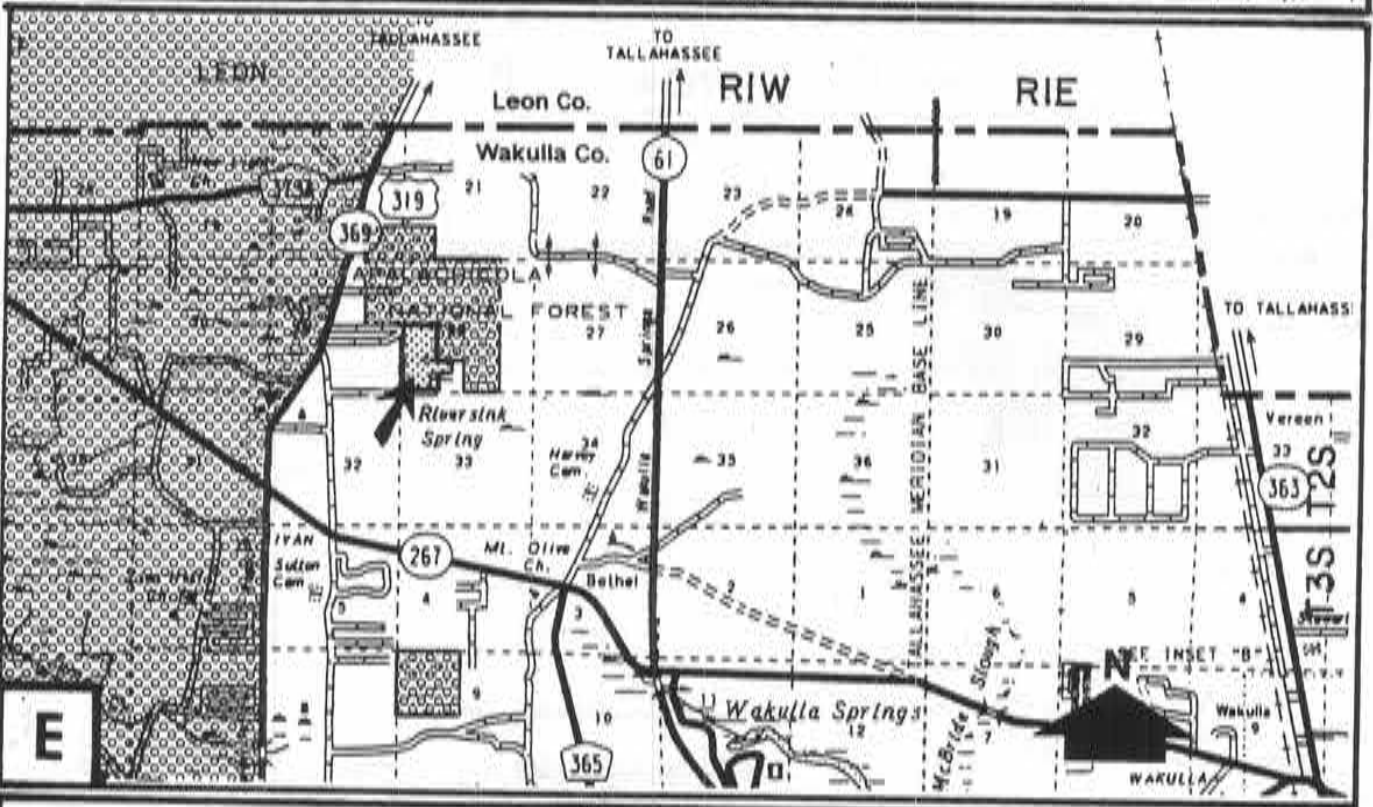
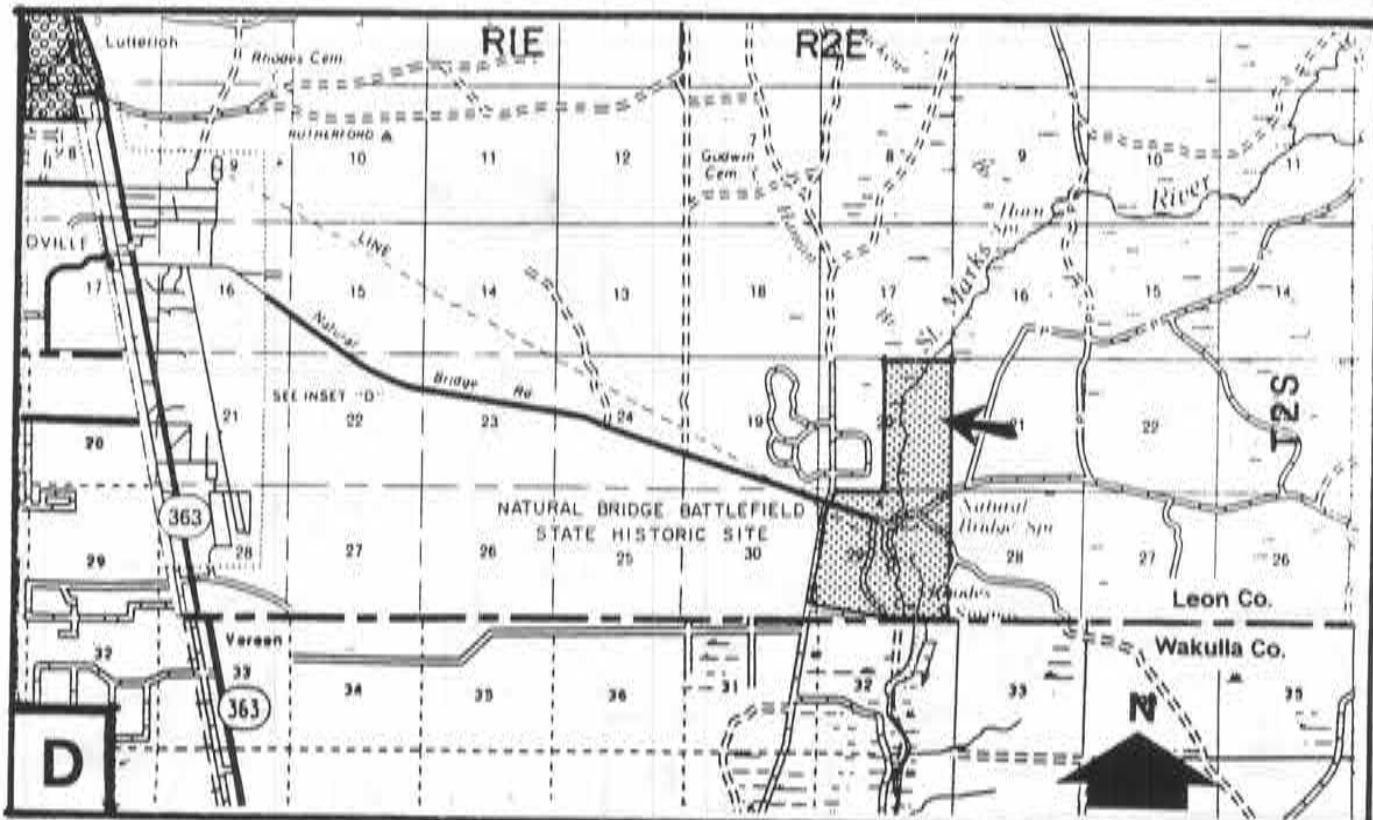
PROJECT AREA



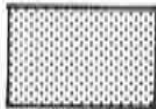
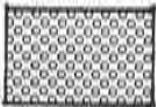
PHASE I

- A. FALMOUTH SPRING (SUWANNEE)
- B. FANNIN SPRINGS (LEVY)
- C. GAINER SPRINGS (BAY)

SHEET 1 of 2



## FLORIDA'S FIRST SPRINGS

-  PROJECT AREA
-  APALACHICOLA NATIONAL FOREST

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

SHEET 2 of 2



St. Marks Springs

The St. Marks Springs include two first magnitude river rises, a first magnitude spring, and a second magnitude spring group - together forming the headwaters of the St. Marks River, an Outstanding Florida Water. 50% of the upland surrounding the river is in a disturbed condition. Natural communities include floodplain swamp, sinkhole, spring-run stream, and blackwater stream.

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 fourteen first magnitude springs. Acquisition would also provide public recreational opportunities and protect habitat for the Endangered manatee.

MANAGER

- Falmouth Spring - To be determined.
- Fannin Springs - The 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.

MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

Falmouth Spring

No agency has yet agreed to assume management responsibility. This tract should be managed as a special geologic site, emphasizing its unique geological feature. Public use should include nature appreciation and study, hiking, and picnicking. Facilities development should be limited to those necessary for public access and interpretation. Facilities for picnicking and a nature trail could also be accommodated if these do not conflict with protecting the geological resources.

Fannin Springs

Game and Fish Commission staff have indicated that they do not consider the Commission to be the most appropriate manager for the site. Special consideration should be given to rare and endangered species including the West Indian manatee. Allowable public uses could include picnicking, swimming, fishing, canoeing, and, perhaps, camping. According to the present owner, sedimentation due to erosion has reduced flow from some vents of the larger spring; removal of this sediment should be considered.

Gainer Springs

No agency has yet agreed to assume management responsibility for Gainer Springs. The site should be managed to ensure protection of its unique resources. The property should also be managed for public recreation compatible with resource protection; opportunities may including picnicking, camping, canoe launching, fishing, swimming, horseback riding. The large spring nearest State Road 20 could be developed for swimming and canoe launching, whereas the remaining springs should be maintained

**MANAGEMENT COSTS**

**Falmouth Spring:** Managing Agency undetermined  
**Fannin Springs:** Managing Agency undetermined

**Gainer Springs:** Start-up cost (estimated by the Northwest Florida Water Management District)

Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
\$60,000	\$12,000	\$25,000	\$12,000	\$10,000	\$209,000

Source of Funding: Water Management Lands Trust Fund (Save Our Rivers)

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

Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
--	--	--	--	--	\$25,000

Source of Funding: US Forest Service

**St. Mark's Springs:** Estimated start-up cost for the Division of Recreation and Parks

Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
\$22,167	-0-	\$5,424	\$6,978	-0-	\$34,569

Source of Funding: CARL

## #15 FLORIDA'S FIRST MAGNITUDE SPRINGS

in their natural condition. 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.

### 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 karst window and several imperiled cave invertebrates must be protected. Public uses at River Sink Spring could include picnicking, nature appreciation and study, and possibly swimming and primitive camping provided they do not site degraded the resources.

### St. Marks Springs

St. Marks Springs will be managed by the Division of Recreation and Parks as an addition to the Natural Bridge Battlefield State Historic Site. Recreational activities that are compatible with protection of the hydrological, biological, and historical resources should be allowed. Public uses at St. Marks Springs could include fishing, picnicking, canoe launching, nature appreciation and study, and historical interpretation, including activities associated with the existing Natural Bridge Battlefield State Historic Site.

## 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 - Three "improved" areas were deleted.

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.

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.

On June 28, 1991, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council approved a project design amendment to the Falmouth Springs site. The amendment added 218 acres on the same ownership as the original tract. The owner was not willing to sell a portion of the tract.



#15 FLORIDA'S FIRST MAGNITUDE SPRINGS

Coordination

Falmouth Spring - Suwannee River Water Management District is a partner in the purchase of this tract.

Fannin Springs - Suwannee River Water Management District is a partner in the purchase of this tract.

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.

ACQUISITION STATUS

Appraisal mapping is complete or nearly complete on all springs and negotiations are scheduled to begin in the spring of 1992, with the exception of River Sink. The River Sink appraisal was stopped after preliminary discussions with the major owner indicated an willingness to sell. The Falmouth Spring tract is under negotiation by the Suwannee River Water Management District.

**RESOLUTIONS**

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<u>Number</u>	<u>Submitting Agency</u>	<u>Issues or Comments</u>
90-18	Suwannee River Water Management District	Shared purchase on Fannin Springs and Falmouth Springs

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#16 ST. JOSEPH BAY BUFFER		GULF COUNTY	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
-0*	6,941	-0*	\$3,854,140

\* see "Ownership".

**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

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.

**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.

Highest Ranked FNAI-Listed Elements

Name	FNAI Rank
Pine-woods aster	G1/S1
Telephus spurge	G1/S1
Panhandle spiderlily	G1/S1
Florida skullcap	G1/S1
Scrub	G2/S2
Gulf Coast lupine	G2/S2
Thick-leaved water-willow	G2/S2
Southern milkweed	G2/S2
Chapman's crownbeard	G2G3/S2S3
Tropical waxweed	G2/S2
28 FNAI elements known from site	

include mesic flatwoods, wet flatwoods, scrub, baygall, shell mounds, saltmarsh (estuarine tidal marsh), and beach dune. A wet flatwoods system in

**MANAGEMENT COSTS**

Estimated start-up cost by the Division of State Lands

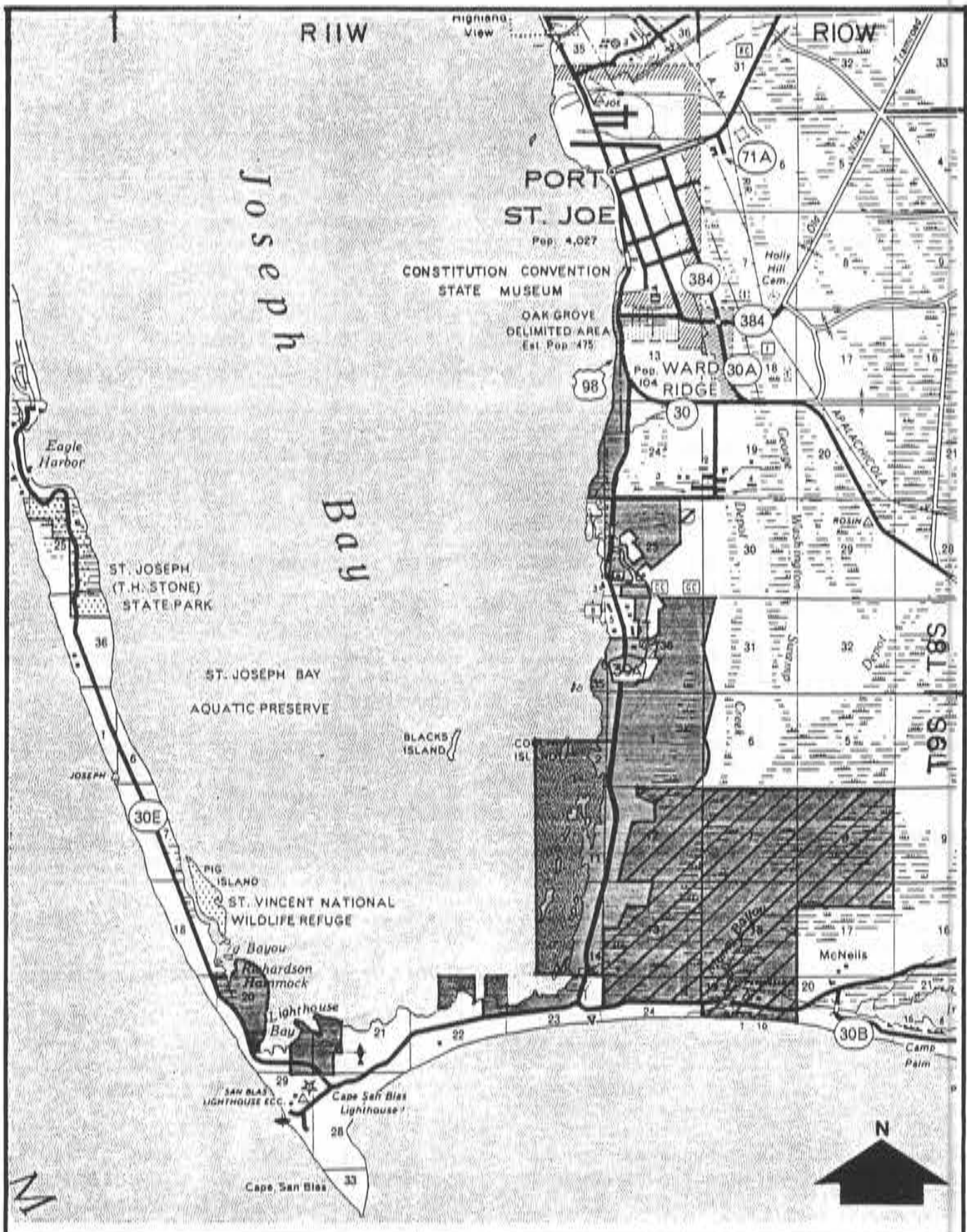
Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
\$26,203	-0-	\$10,000	\$30,000	-0-	\$66,203

Source of Funding: CARL

Estimated start-up cost by the Division of Recreation and Parks



Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
\$44,404	-0-	\$6,000	\$26,000	-0-	\$76,404

Source of Funding: CARL



**ST. JOSEPH BAY BUFFER**

GULF COUNTY

-  PROJECT AREA
-  PROPOSED DONATION



**PROPOSED USE**

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

**MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS**

It is recommended that the Division of Recreation and Parks 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 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.

**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 population growth (20.31% from 1980 to 1990), compared to other Florida counties (ranks #58 out of 67), coastal regions in the panhandle, including Gulf County, are developing rapidly. Part of this project, in fact, includes the Treasure Shore Limited ownership, portions of which (bay frontage) have been subdivided.

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.

On November 22, 1991, the LAAC approved a 3,944 acre boundary amendment. This addition included most of the remainder of the Treasure Shore Limited ownership. Approval of the addition, however, was contingent upon donation of the tract in fee-simple or donation of a conservation easement.

**Acquisition Phasing**

**Phase I:** All ownerships except subdivision lots in Section 23 at the southern project boundary.

**Phase II:** Subdivided lots in Section 23.

**Coordination**

The Nature Conservancy initiated negotiations with Deal, owner of one of the most critical parcels, and 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.

**OWNERSHIP**

This project consists of five major owners and one platted and sold subdivision. 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.

**ACQUISITION STATUS**

Appraisal maps and consequent appraisals had to be corrected and updated recently. Acquisition should proceed during the second half of Fiscal Year 1991-92.

**RESOLUTIONS**

None known.

#17 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	

\* by the Southwest Florida Water Management District.

**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**

One of 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

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 possible 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 has been converted to pasture. No rare or endangered plants are known, however, several threatened and endangered species such as Florida black bears, bald eagles, eastern indigo snakes, and Sherman's fox squirrels are known to occur on the project.

**Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements**

Name	FNAI Rank
Spring-run Stream	G2/S2
West Indian manatee	G27/S27
Sherman's fox squirrel	G5T2/S2
Florida black bear	G5T2/S2
Florida sandhill crane	G5T2T3/S2S3
Bald eagle	G3/S2S3
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
Scrubby Flatwoods	G3/S3
Eastern indigo snake	G4T3/S3
Sandhill	G7/S2
20 FNAI elements known from site	

No archeological/historical sites within the boundaries of this project are recorded within the Florida Master Site File. When compared to other projects, the potential for significant sites is considered to be low to moderate.

The project can accommodate a variety of recreational activities including nature appreciation, picnicking, horseback riding, camping, fishing, canoeing, and hunting.

**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 also protect important manatee habitat and provide upland buffer for the Outstanding Florida Waters of the St. Martin's Marsh Aquatic Preserve.

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

**MANAGEMENT COSTS**

**Estimated start-up costs for the Division of Forestry**

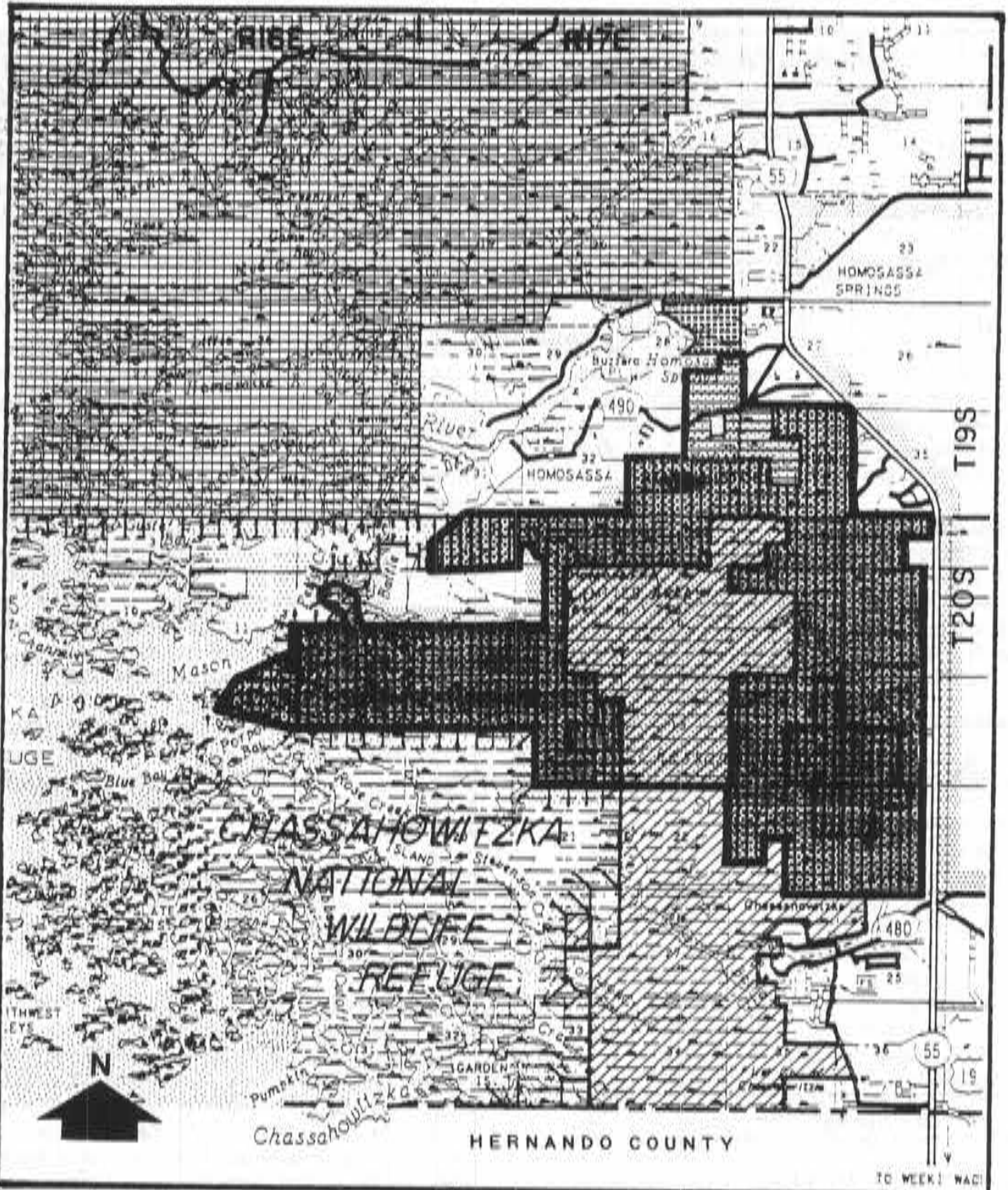
Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
\$28,924	-0-	\$14,000	\$76,617	-0-	\$119,541

Source of Funding: CARL

**Estimated start-up costs for the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission**

Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
\$62,220	\$5,000	\$45,000	\$47,000	-0-	\$159,220

Source of Funding: CARL



HERNANDO COUNTY

TO WEEK 1 WAD

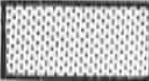







## HOMOSASSA RESERVE/ WALKER PROPERTY

CITRUS

COUNTY



-  PROJECT AREA
-  PHASE I
-  PHASE II
-  SWFWMD OWNERSHIP
-  ST. MARTINS CARL PROJECT
-  HOMOSASSA SPRINGS CARL PROJECT

#17 HOMOSASSA RESERVE/WALKER PROPERTY

**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.

**MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS**

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 selective timber harvest, hunting, and fishing, while still providing increased protection for the St. Martins Marsh Aquatic Preserve and important West Indian manatee habitat.

**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.

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.

**Acquisition Phasing**

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.

**Coordination**

The Southwest Florida Water Management District is a partner in the acquisition of this project. It acquired the Walker tract in August of this year. The district also purchased an adjacent 3,000± tract from the Lykes Brothers.

**OWNERSHIP**

This project consists of approximately 69 parcels and 29 owners. Two major ownerships, Rooks and Walker, (and other smaller inholdings) make up Phase I. Phase II includes an undeveloped subdivision consisting of 588 lots and 77 owners.

**ACQUISITION STATUS**

Rooks property under appraisal with negotiations to begin soon. Walker tract acquired by the Southwest Florida Water Management District.

**RESOLUTIONS**

<u>Number</u>	<u>Submitting Agency</u>	<u>Issues or Comments</u>
88-54	Citrus County Commission	Support for acquisition
90-38	Citrus County Commission	Support for acquisition

#18 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

\* see "Ownership".

#### LOCATION

Highlands County, south central Florida, approximately four and one-half 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

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

#### 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.

#### MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

The project will be managed by the Division of Recreation and Parks as an 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.

#### 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

#### Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Name	FNAI Rank
Scrub	G2/S2
Cutthroat grass	G2/S2
Scrubby Flatwoods	G3/S3
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
Xeric Hammock	G7/S3
Basin Swamp	G47/S3
Baygall	G47/S47
Mesic Flatwoods	G7/S4
Florida scrub jay	G5T3/S3
Osprey	G5/S3S4
11 FNAI elements known from site	

importance because of hydrological connections with Highlands Hammock State Park. The diversity of natural communities supports healthy 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.

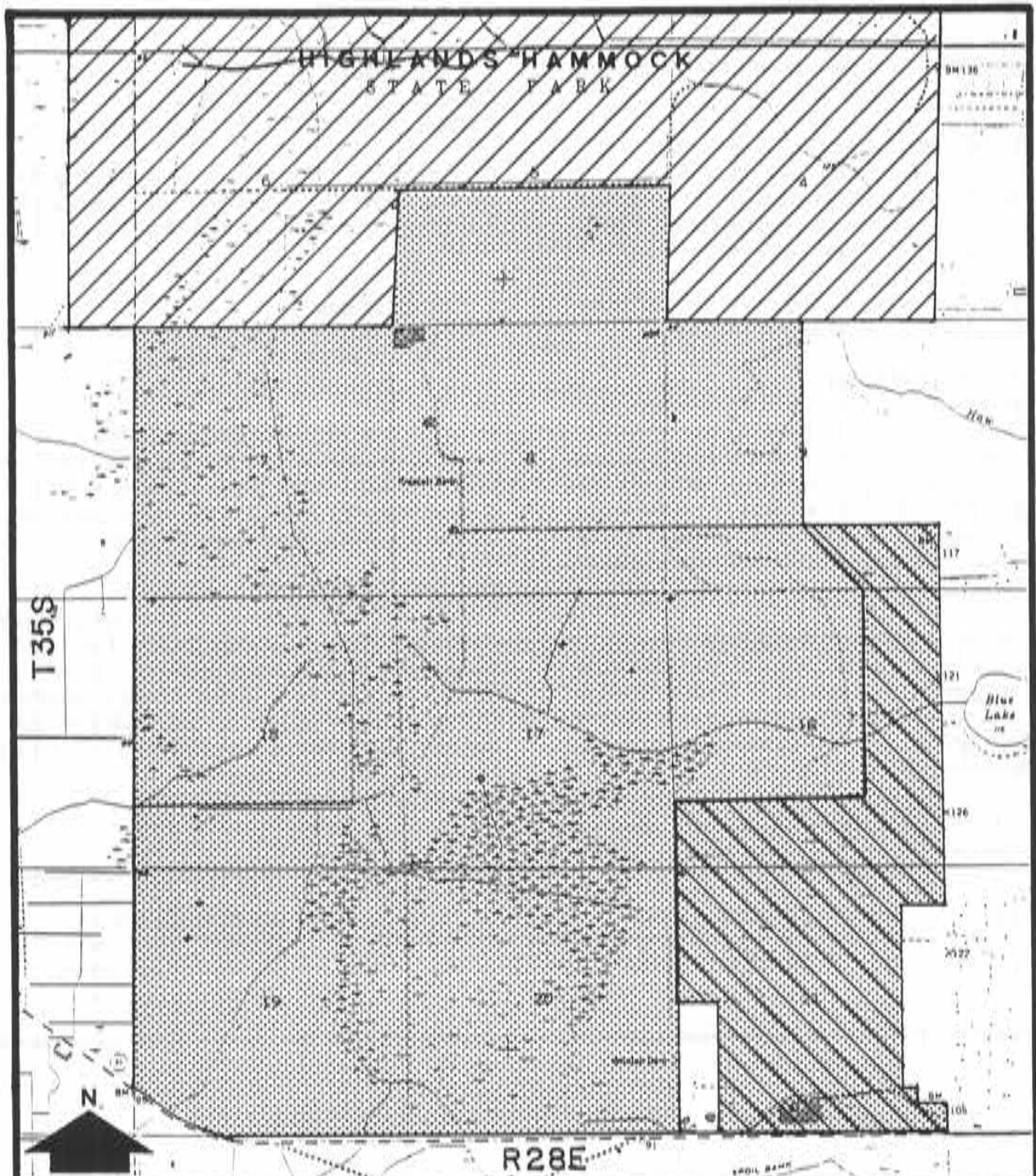
#### MANAGEMENT COSTS

##### Estimated start-up cost for the Division of Recreation and Parks

Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
\$78,263	-0-	\$12,515	\$38,066	-0-	\$128,844

Source of Funding: CARL

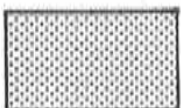






HIGHLANDS HAMMOCK  
ADDITION

HIGHLANDS COUNTY



-  PROJECT AREA
-  STATE PARK
-  STATE OWNED

#18 HIGHLANDS HAMMOCK

discharge into streams going into Highlands Hammock State Park.

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

The county considered locating a land fill on adjacent property 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.

**Acquisition Phasing**

Phase I: Sections 5, 7, 18, 19, 20

Phase II: 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.

**Coordination**

The Nature Conservancy was an intermediary in the acquisition of the 804 acre Livingston tract.

**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.

**ACQUISITION STATUS**

The state acquired a major portion of the Livingston ownership (800+ acres) from The Nature Conservancy during the past year. This parcel does not abut the State Park. The other major ownership, Young, is under negotiation and close to being resolved. Negotiations on other parcels pending, awaiting outcome on Young tract.

**RESOLUTIONS**

<u>Number</u>	<u>Submitting Agency</u>	<u>Issues or Comments</u>
-	Lake Placid Town Council	Support for acquisition
-	Sebring City Council	Support for acquisition
-	Highlands County Commission	Support for acquisition

#19 PLACID LAKES TRACT		HIGHLANDS COUNTY	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
-0-	3,602	-0-	\$1,265,440

**LOCATION**

In central Highlands County, approximately four miles south of Lake Placid. The project is north of the 4,500 acre Archbold Biological Station and SR 70. 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 plant and animal species of FNAI Special Element of which 23 are state or federally listed as endangered or threatened. Many of these are faced with extinction unless wild populations can be protected. The Placid

among the endangered and threatened animal species known from this site. Florida panthers have also been known to pass through the tract.

No archeological/historical sites within the boundaries of this project are recorded within the Florida Master Site File. When compared to other projects, the potential for significant sites is considered to be low.

The project provides opportunities for nature appreciation/education, picnicking, and limited swimming.

**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.

**MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS**

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

**Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements**

Name	FNAI Rank
Scrub mint	G1/S1
Scrub bluestem	G1/S1
Carter's warea	G1/S1
Wedge-leaved button-snakeroot	G1/S1
Scrub	G2/S2
Sand skink	G2/S2
Highlands scrub hypericum	G2/S2
Edison's ascyrum	G2/S2
Britton's bear-grass	G2/S2
Paper-like nail-wort	G2/S2
40 FNAI elements known from site	

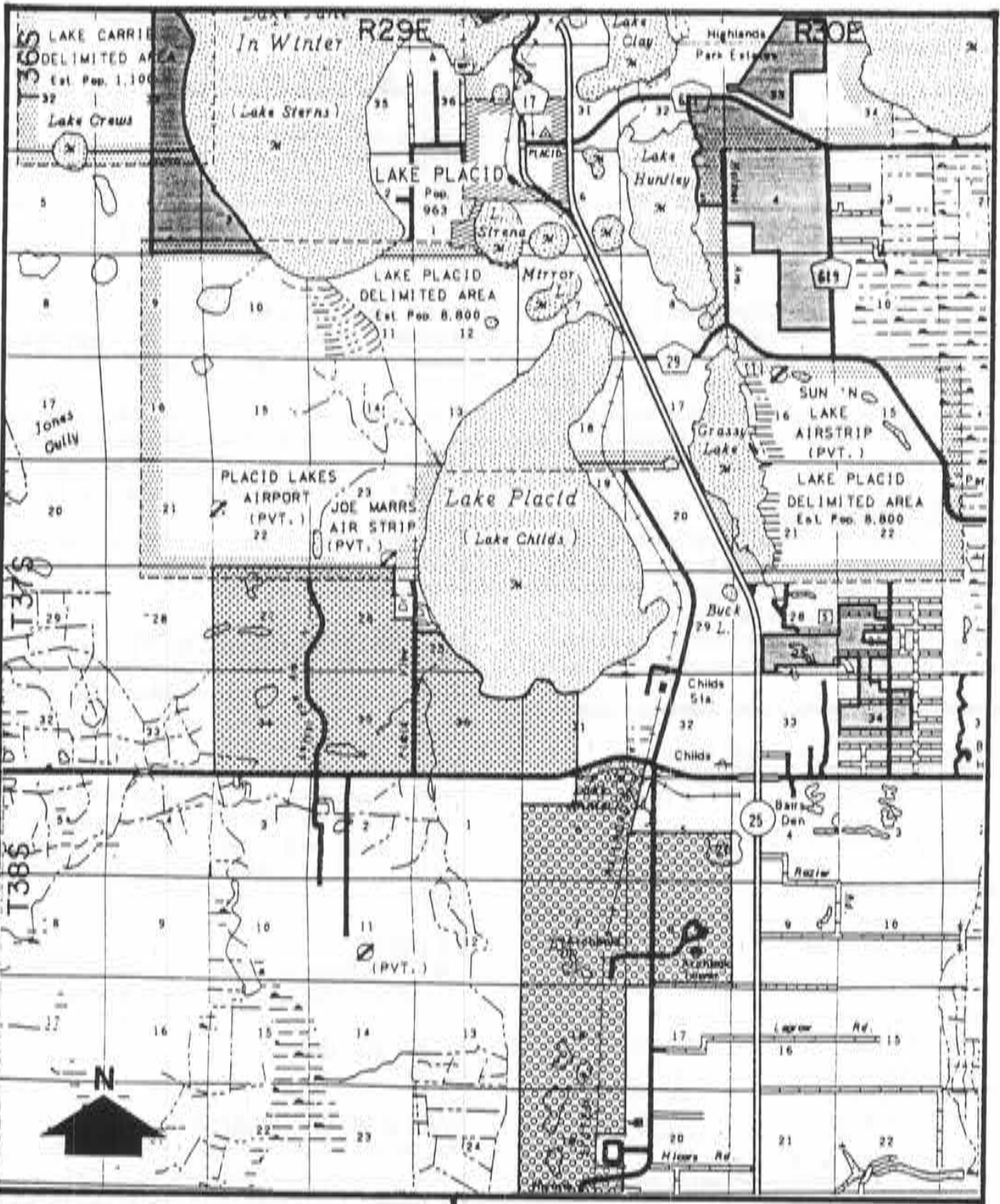
Lakes Tract supports excellent populations of some of the most endangered Lake Wales Ridge endemic scrub plants anywhere, including Highlands scrub hypericum, wedge-leaved button snakeroot, Carter's mustard, and scrub blazing star. The crested caracara (nesting), bald eagle (2 nests), southeastern American kestrel, Florida scrub jay (about 50 territories), Florida black bear, sand skink, blue-tailed mole skink, and eastern indigo snake are

**MANAGEMENT COSTS**

Estimated start-up costs for Archbold Biological Station (GFC)

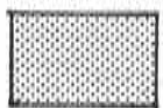
Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
\$32,000	\$3,000	\$24,000	\$30,000	-0-	\$89,000

Source of Funding: Archbold Biological Station

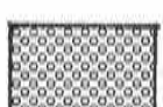


### PLACID LAKES TRACT

HIGHLANDS COUNTY



PROJECT AREA



ARCHBOLD BIOLOGICAL STATION



LAKE WALES RIDGE ECOSYSTEMS CARL PROJECT SITES

with less sensitive resources which can withstand some impacts.

**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. At least two such tracts have 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.

**Acquisition Phasing**

None recommended, however, the Lake Placid Holding Company ownership should be acquired before smaller inholdings are negotiated. Several lake front parcels, however, are held in a revocable trust by August Tobler and should be negotiated in conjunction with the Lake Placid Holding Company. The Nature Conservancy is an intermediary in the acquisition of the Tobler tract.

**Coordination**

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

**OWNERSHIP**

This project consists of 22 parcels and seven owners, one major owner, Lake Placid Holding Company (August Tobler).

**ACQUISITION STATUS**

Appraisal of Tobler tract under review.

**RESOLUTIONS**

None known.

#20 CHARLOTTE HARBOR FLATWOODS		CHARLOTTE AND LEE COUNTIES	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
-0-	17,735	-0-	\$23,607,408*

\* estimated tax value as of 1991.

#### LOCATION

The Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods project is located in south Charlotte and north Lee Counties approximately 15 miles northwest of Ft. Myers. This project lies within Florida Senate Districts 24 and 38 and House Districts 72 and 73. It also lies within the jurisdictions of Southwest Florida Regional Planning Council and the South Florida Water Management District.

#### RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

This project encompasses the largest remaining tract of intact pine flatwoods in southwestern Florida. Old-growth South Florida slash pines onsite are home to at least 6 colonies of red-cockaded woodpeckers (federally endangered). Ten federally endangered vertebrates, including the bald eagle and Florida

federally endangered beautiful pawpaw, *Deeringothamnus pulchellus*. This is also the only known population of this species occurring in natural habitat. The project provides additional protection for the Outstanding Florida Waters of the Gasparilla Sound-Charlotte Harbor Aquatic Preserve. It will also connect the Charlotte Harbor State Reserve and the Cecil M. Webb Wildlife Management Area - improving the manageability and long-term biological integrity of both.

A review of the information contained in the Florida Master Site File has determined that there are no archaeological or historical sites recorded within the project area. Lack of recorded sites is not considered significant because the area has never been subjected to a systematic professional survey to locate such sites.

The size and location of the tract provides for varied recreation opportunities including hunting, hiking, nature appreciation, natural resource education, picnicking, camping, bicycling, and horseback riding.

#### RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

The project 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 protect a high quality example of old growth pine flatwoods and endangered and threatened species. The project is contiguous with publicly owned Cecil M. Webb Water Management Area and the Charlotte Harbor State Reserve.

#### MANAGER

Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission and the Department of Natural Resources.

#### Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Name	FNAI Rank
Beautiful pawpaw	G1/S1
Florida panther	G4T1/S1
Florida black bear	G5T2/S2
Fox squirrel subsp.	G5T2/S2
Florida sandhill crane	G5T2T3/S2S3
Bald eagle	G3/S2S3
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
Florida bear-grass	G3/S3
Scrubby Flatwoods	G3/S3
Depression Marsh	G4?/S3
20 FNAI elements known from site	

panther are known to use the site. The tract also provides habitat for several rare plants, most notable of which is the largest known population of the

#### MANAGEMENT COSTS

##### Estimated start-up costs for the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission

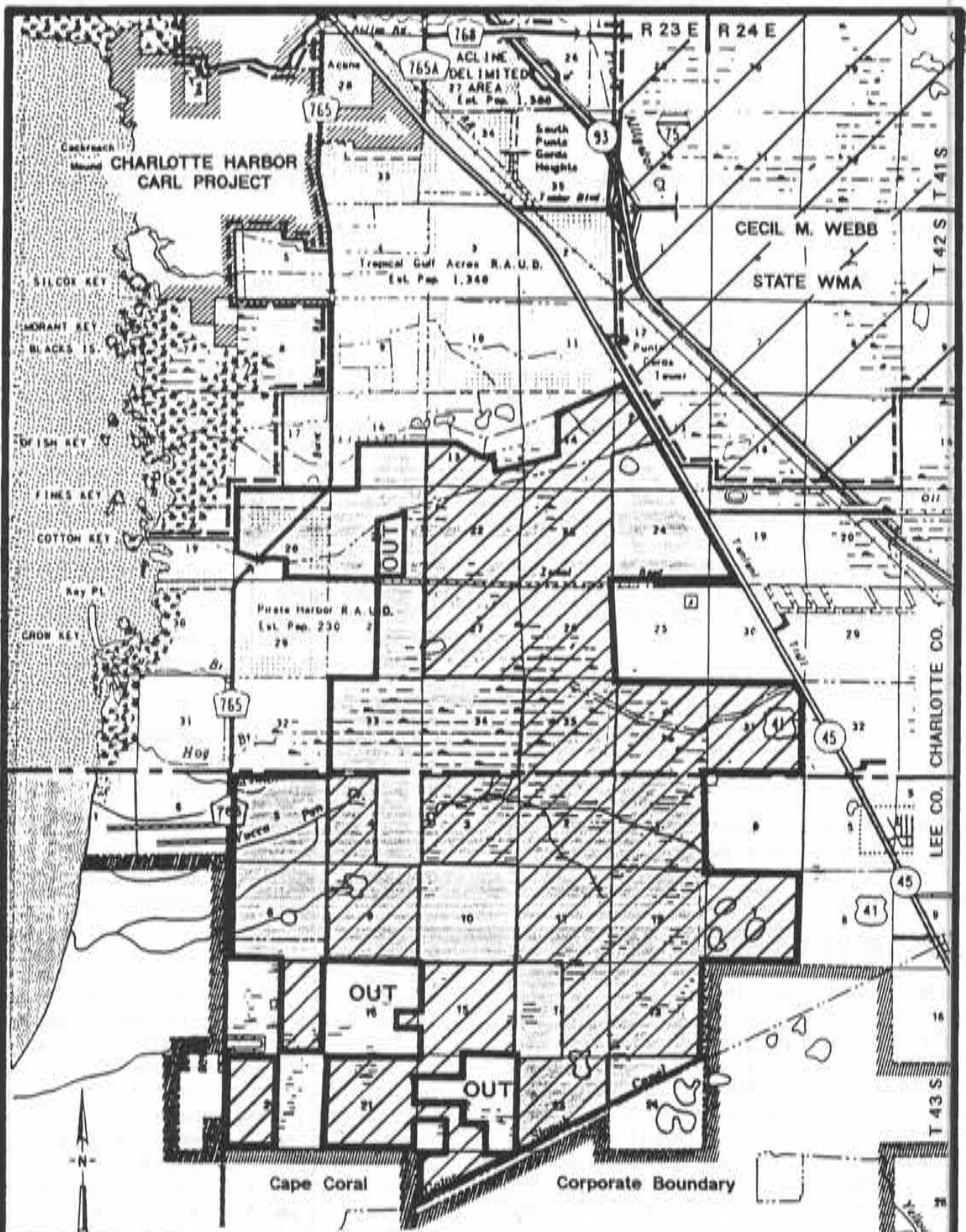
Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
\$67,200	\$7,000	\$56,000	\$58,300	-0-	\$188,500

Source of Funding: CARL

##### Estimated start-up costs for the Division of Forestry

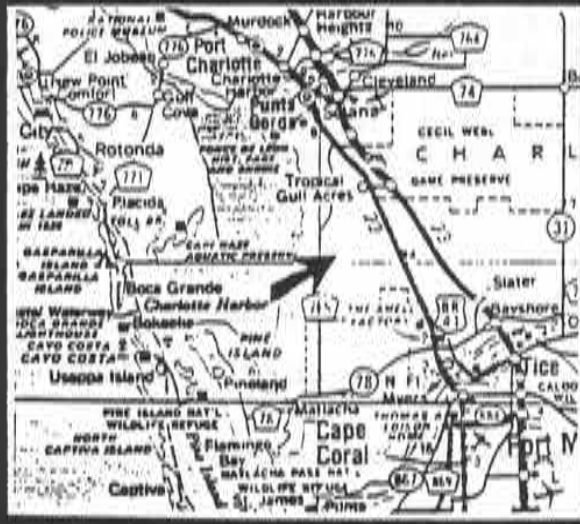
Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
\$2,000	-0-	\$2,500	-0-	-0-	\$4,500



Source of Funding: CARL and General Revenue



**CHARLOTTE HARBOR  
FLATWOODS**

CHARLOTTE / LEE CO.'S



-  PROJECT AREA
-  PHASE I

#20 CHARLOTTE HARBOR FLATWOODS

**PROPOSED USE**

An addition to Cecil M. Webb Wildlife Management Area. Part would be managed as an addition to Charlotte Harbor State Reserve.

**MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS**

If acquired, this project would be managed by the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission as an addition to Cecil M. Webb Wildlife Management Area. Management would be directed toward maintenance of old-growth natural communities and perpetuation of habitat suitable for associated species including red-cockaded woodpeckers and Sherman's fox squirrels. Measures would include a detailed biological inventory/assessment, preparation of management plans based on the resource inventory (including plans for restoration/maintenance of rare species composition and abundance), a prescribed burn program, control measures to protect sensitive areas from vehicular abuse, and exotic plant and animal control/removal.

Specific considerations would include assessment of populations of beautiful pawpaw, no timber harvest in old-growth areas, and a study to determine the best method to mitigate adverse impacts of U.S. 41 where it bisects the project and the Webb managed areas. Management considerations would also include mitigation of sheetflow obstruction in the Yucca Pen Slough System caused by fill roads, and restoration (filling) of the FDOT canal carrying runoff from U.S. 41 to Charlotte Harbor.

**VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT**

Because much of the site is uplands, it is particularly suitable for development. There are already scattered mobile homes within the site, a subdivision with expensive homes near the center, and a DRI on the part northwest of County Road 765. The Charlotte County Future Land Use Map indicates that the entire site is designated agriculture 1, which would allow residential development at a density of one dwelling unit per acre. Charlotte and Lee Counties are a rapidly growing area of the state, and the likelihood of further development and consequent loss of the natural resources is high.

**ACQUISITION PLANNING**

The Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods project design was approved by the Land Acquisition Advisory Council on December 6, 1991. Project design recommendations alter the western boundary deleting two sold out and developing subdivisions, approximately 420 acres, from the project boundary. At the eastern boundary, 73 acres were added to include an entire ownership parcel. An additional 80 acres at the northwestern boundary and 6,400 acres on the southern boundary, were added for the same reason.

**Acquisition Phasing**

Phase I: Bowers, Ansin, and Zema Ownerships

NOTE: Zema ownership project design additions in Sections 15, 20, 21, and 22 were included to aid negotiations. The Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission and the Florida Natural Areas Inventory also identified this area as red-cockaded woodpecker habitat. If possible, however, only Zema ownership within resource planning boundary (Sections 1-4, 9-14, and 23) should be acquired at this time. All the beautiful pawpaw population should also be acquired in Phase I.

Phase II: All other ownerships

**Coordination**

The Trust for Public Land has worked with the Ansin family, one of the largest ownerships in this project, in the past on the Charlotte Harbor project.

**OWNERSHIP**

The project consists of approximately 21,801 acres, 245 parcels, and 173 owners. Two of the largest ownerships are Ansin and Zema, both totaling approximately 9,840 acres.

**ACQUISITION STATUS**

The Land Acquisition Advisory Council ranked this project for the first time in December 1991. Appraisal mapping is being initiated.

**OTHER**

There are two DRI's within the subject property, Fairway Woodland (approved) and Caliente Springs (in the property permitting process) encompasses approximately 605 acres includes: 376 single family cluster units with a maximum density of five dwelling units per acre, 2,376 multi-family dwelling units with a maximum density of five dwelling units per acre, and 2,376 multi-family dwelling units with a maximum density of 12 units per acre. Therefore, a total of 2,752 units are proposed for the 605 acre tract. This DRI is located in Section 24 on the eastern portion of the subject boundary. The site is on the north side of Zema Road and is at its intersection with U.S. 41. Caliente Springs contains approximately 1,780 acres and plans include a total of 1,810 dwelling units. Proposed improvements include commercial development, a hotel, residential parcels, golf and tennis club, utility site, open space site, lakes, driving range and parks. This DRI is located on the west side of Burnt Store Road and encompasses portions of Section 20 as well as Section 19.

**RESOLUTIONS**

<u>Number</u>	<u>Submitting Agency</u>	<u>Issues or Comments</u>
91-06-23	Lee County Commission	Support for acquisition



#21 SUWANNEE BUFFERS, PHASE I		COLUMBIA AND SUWANNEE COUNTIES	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
-0-	16,356	-0-	\$13,099,431*

\* estimated tax value as of 1991

#### LOCATION

The Suwannee Buffers project, Phase I, consists of three separate tracts. Two tracts are located in northwestern Columbia County, approximately 15 miles from Lake City, and one tract is in Suwannee County approximately 15 miles from Live Oak. This project is within Florida's Senate District 5 and House District 12. It is also within the jurisdictions of the Suwannee River Water Management District and North Central Florida Regional Planning Council.

#### RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

This project consists of three separate sites along the upper Suwannee River (an Outstanding Florida Water). It encompasses a diversity of natural communities that provide important habitat for the Florida black bear, wild turkey, and numerous small nongame birds. The Deep Creek Drainage Tract

would protect buffer areas of four tributaries of the Suwannee River and much of the watershed of Deep Creek as well as secure a corridor between the Osceola National Forest, Big Shoals State Park, and Suwannee River Water Management District lands along the River. Deep creek accounts for about 25% of the drainage from the National Forest. The **Falling Creek Falls Tract** includes the largest waterfall in peninsular Florida and an unusual sinking stream. The **Trillium Slopes/ Nobles Ferry Bluffs Tract** (two miles upriver from Suwannee River State Park) would protect the highest bluffs on the entire Suwannee River and a host of plant species more typical of northern climes.

The diversity of forest habitats makes the project appealing for a variety of recreational activities. The project can accommodate nature appreciation, natural resource education, bicycling, picnicking, hiking, horseback riding, camping, freshwater fishing, canoe and boat access to the Suwannee River, and hunting.

Seven archaeological sites from within the Suwannee Buffers project area are recorded in the Florida Master Site File. When compared to other acquisition projects, the archaeological and historical resources value of the subject tract is considered to be moderate to high.

#### RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

This project qualifies for state acquisition under the "Environmentally Endangered Lands" category as defined in Section 18-8.003 of the Florida Administrative Code. The project attempts to increase protection for the remaining natural ecosystems within the Suwannee River drainage basin as well as providing vegetative buffering to the River and some of its tributaries.

#### Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Name	FNAI Rank
Slope Forest	G3/S2
Sinkhole Lake	G3/S3
Bluff	G7/S2
Xeric Hammock	G7/S3
Upland Hardwood Forest	G7/S3
Alluvial Stream	G4/S2
Blackwater Stream	G4/S2
Dome Swamp	G47/S3?
Mesic Flatwoods	G7/S4
Floodplain Swamp	G7/S4?
11 FNAI elements known from site	

#### MANAGEMENT COSTS

##### Estimated start-up costs for the Division of Forestry

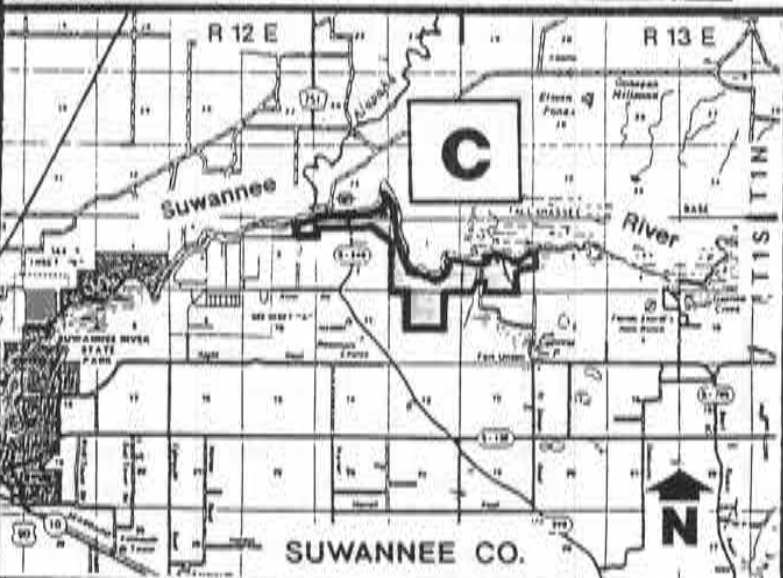
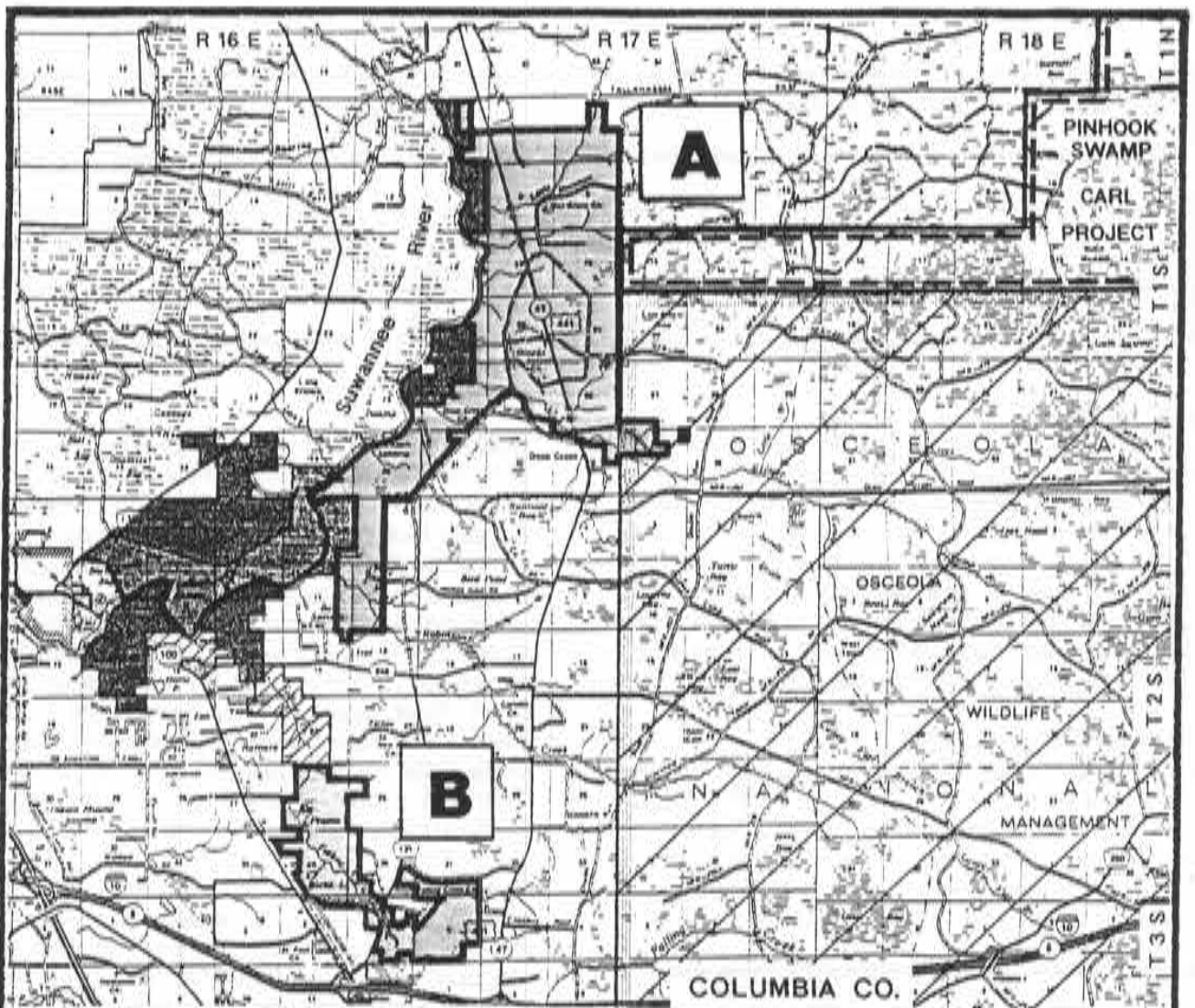
Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
\$28,924	-0-	\$13,081	\$76,617	-0-	\$118,622

Source of Funding: CARL

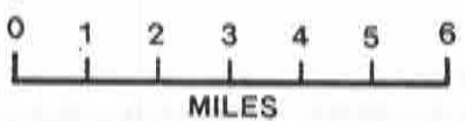
##### Estimated start-up costs for the Division of Recreation and Parks Falling Creek Falls/part of Deep Creek

Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
\$16,000	-0-	\$11,400	\$55,000	\$85,000	\$167,400

Source of Funding: CARL

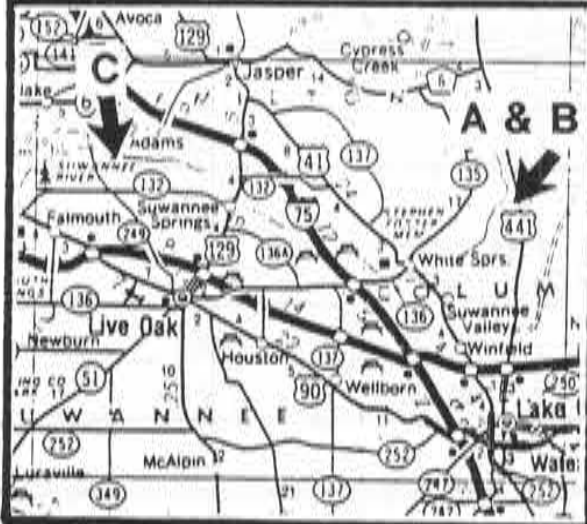




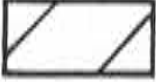

- A. DEEP CREEK DRAINAGE TRACT
- B. FALLING CREEK FALLS TRACT
- C. TRILLIUM SLOPES / NOBLES FERRY BLUFFS TRACT



**SUWANNEE BUFFERS PHASE I**

COLUMBIA / SUWANNEE CO.'S



-  PROJECT AREA
-  STATE & WMD OWNED
-  FEDERAL LANDS
-  PROPOSED FUTURE ADDITION

### MANAGER

Nobles Ferry Bluff/Trillium Slopes - Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.

Deep Creek Tract - Most to be managed by the Division of Forestry, Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, with the remainder managed by the Division of Recreation and Parks, Department of Natural Resources.

Falling Creek Falls - Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources.

### PROPOSED USE

Nobles Ferry Bluff/Trillium Slopes - New unit of the State Forest System.

Deep Creek Tract - Northern three-quarters as a new unit of the State Forest System; southern quarter to be managed with Big Shoals tract as a unit of the State Park System.

Falling Creek Falls - New unit of the State Park System.

### MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

If acquired, management considerations for Suwannee Buffers, Phase I would include protection of sensitive areas from vehicular abuse, prescribed burn programs, exotic plant and animal removal, and removal of existing trash dumps. Nonessential roads within the Deep Creek Drainage Tract would be removed, and the Florida black bear would be fully protected from harvest. The Division of Forestry would manage the northern three-quarters of the **Deep Creek Drainage Tract and the Trillium Slopes/Nobles Ferry Bluffs Tract**. The steep bluffs along the River would be protected from degradation. Timber harvest would be primarily for restoration and maintenance; stands would be managed to maintain diversity of age classes and include areas of old-growth. The Division of Recreation and Parks would manage **Falling Creek Falls Tract** and the southern quarter of the **Deep Creek Drainage Tract** as new units of the State Park System. The southern portion of the Deep Creek Drainage Tract and the adjacent DRP managed land at Big Shoals would be managed as a unit. Specific management measures would include monitoring user impacts on resources and monitoring water use planning and regulatory activities to ensure water quality maintenance. Measures ensuring protection of the sensitive geologic sites and steep banks of the Creek would be taken. In the park area, S.R. 131, which crosses Falling Creek very close to the falls, should either be rerouted or closed.

### VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

Substantial portions of the project are along stream and river corridors, and much of the project contains developable uplands. Much of the original proposal has been removed from further consideration because of recent development or modification for agriculture. The majority of the project area is suitable for development, agriculture, and timbering operations.

Growth pressures in the Suwannee River Basin are low, but development is occurring along the rivers and streams in the basin. Although there are substantial restrictions on development within the riverine floodplains, fragmentation of the river and stream corridors through low-density, large-lot, rural development is very likely and will ultimately have a negative effect on the resources that are in need of protection. Portions of the project are adjacent to expanding developed areas, and portions of many of the project sites have already been subdivided. An expanding subdivision at Nobles Ferry threatens the viability of the slope natural communities at Trillium Slopes/Nobles Ferry Bluff.

In the 1970's there were plans for a phosphate strip mine in the Deep Creek Drainage Tract and adjacent Osceola National Forest. If this area is not brought into public ownership, it is possible that another phosphate mine could be developed along the Suwannee River.

### ACQUISITION PLANNING

The project design for the Suwannee Buffers project was approved by the Land Acquisition Advisory Council December 6, 1991.

Project design recommendations:

Nobles Ferry Bluffs/Trillium Slopes: Approximately 150 acres along the southern boundary were deleted. Removed two developed parcels and four partially included parcels.

Deep Creek: Eighty acres were added to both the northern and southern boundaries to include all of one ownership. Along the eastern boundary approximately 290 acres were included in the project boundary to further connect the project to the Osceola National Forest. Three Sections, 1,920 acres at the northeastern project boundary, were transferred to the Pinhook Swamp project.

Falling Creek Falls: Eight developed parcels, totaling approximately 90 acres were deleted. Approximately 240 acres were added to the northern boundary of the tract to include all of an ownership parcel.

Several improvements were included within each of the tracts. The intent is to acquire the undeveloped portions of the parcels, or, in the case of a trailer, to acquire the land and relocate or surplus the trailer, if possible. The managing agency may also decide to acquire an improvement as a site manager's residence.

### Acquisition Phasing

None recommended.

### Coordination

The Suwannee River Water Management District has indicated it will be an acquisition partner with the State on all three tracts.

### OWNERSHIP

The Suwannee Buffers, Phase I project, including all three tracts, consists of approximately 16,356 acres, 264 parcels, and 185 owners.

#21 SUWANNEE BUFFERS, PHASE I

ACQUISITION STATUS

The Land Acquisition Advisory Council ranked this project for the first time in December 1991. Acquisition activities i.e., boundary mapping, appraisal, etc., have not yet begun.

The District is currently negotiating with Nekoosa Packing Corp. on approximately 400 acres within the project boundary (Deep Creek).

OTHER

The remaining tracts contained within the original Suwannee Buffers CARL project: Ogeechee Tupelo Swamp, Wansley-Nemeth Tracts, Pruitt Tract, Sugar Creek-Lower End, Adams Tract (Alapaha River Slopes), Dempsey Lake, Dowling Park, Faris Tract, and Sand Point Mesic Hammock will be assessed as Phase II in 1992.

RESOLUTIONS

None known.

#22 WACISSA AND AUCILLA RIVER SINKS		JEFFERSON/TAYLOR COUNTIES	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
13,179	5,614	\$4,637,536	\$3,358,820

**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. Although the surrounding areas are part of a commercial timber operation, the natural resources at

the site remain in good condition. 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. 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 passive and active recreational opportunities including swimming, nature appreciation, picnicking, canoeing, fishing, and hunting.

**Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements**

Name	FNAI Rank
Horst's cave crayfish	G1/S1
Spring-run Stream	G2/S2
Florida willow	G2/S2
Aquatic Cave	G3/S2
Floodplain Marsh	G3/S2
Alligator snapping turtle	G3G4/S3
Sinkhole	G7/S2
Floodplain Forest	G7/S3
Blackwater Stream	G4/S2
Wet Flatwoods	G7/S4?
20 FNAI elements known from site	

**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 project 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

**MANAGEMENT COSTS**

Management costs for the Game and Freshwater Fish Commission are included within the budget for the Big Bend Coast Tract Wildlife Management Area.

**Estimated start-up cost for the Division of Recreation and Parks**

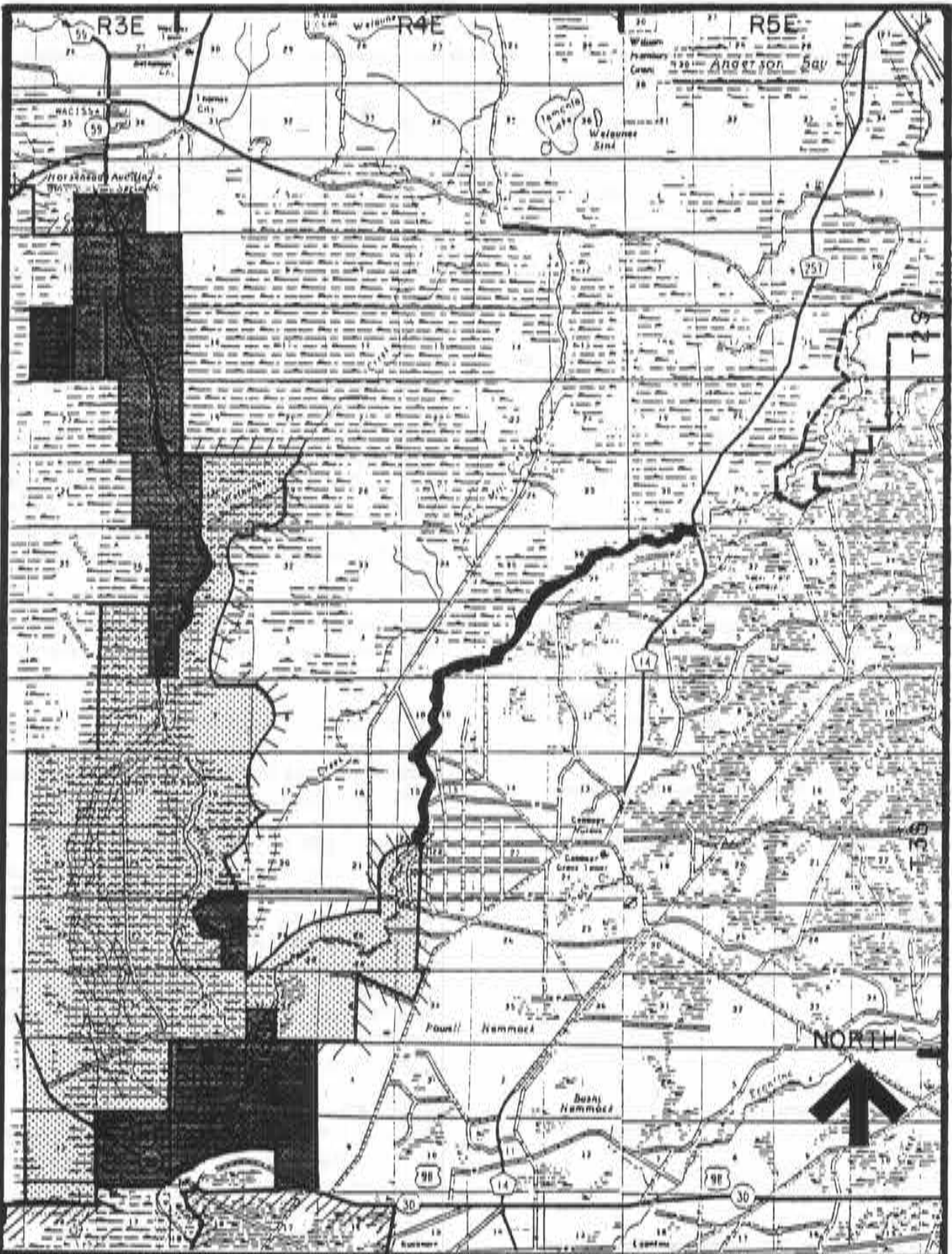
Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
\$47,711	-0-	\$5,974	\$71,522	-0-	\$125,207

Source of Funding: CARL

**Management funds received by the Division of Forestry for Fiscal Year 1991-92**

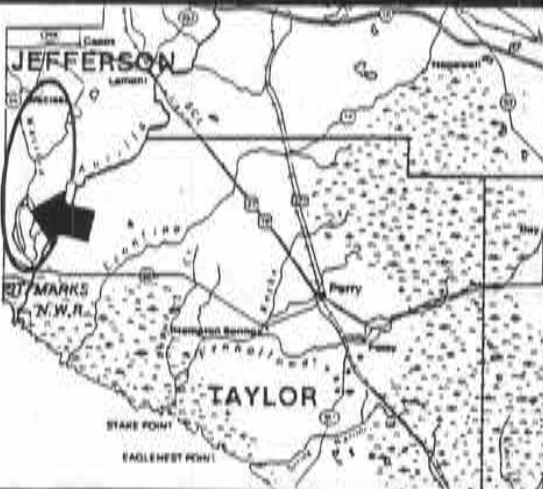
Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
\$500	-0-	\$100	-0-	-0-	\$600

Source of Funding: CARL and General Revenue



**WACISSA / AUCILLA  
RIVER SINKS**

JEFFERSON/TAYLOR COUNTIES



 PROJECT AREA  
(REMAINING TO BE ACQUIRED)

 AUCILLA  
WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT  
AREA

 STATE OWNED

 SRWMD OWNERSHIP

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.

**MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS**

The Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission would manage parcels acquired under multiple-use principles as additions to the Aucilla Wildlife Management Area. The Division of Historical Resources and Division of Forestry would cooperate. The project area is heavily used for recreation; portions of the project area may eventually be managed the Division of Recreation and Parks. Most of it is within the 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. If the existing public access points to the rivers were maintained, additional river access points may not be needed. Development and use should be managed to protect natural resource values.

The Division of Resource Management of the Department of Natural Resources is conducting ongoing research into biological control (insect introduction) of an invasion of the exotic weed *Hydrilla* that has engulfed most of the waterways and springs of the project.

**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.

On December 6, 1991, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council voted to assess a 4,500± acre addition to expand the connection between the St. Mark National Wildlife Refuge, the state-owned portion of the Wacissa/Aucilla project and the Big Bend CARL project. The evaluation of this addition should be complete sometime in the spring of this year.

**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.

**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 remaining, not including those owners associated with the Aucilla River conservation easement.

**ACQUISITION STATUS**

One of the core parcels is owned by St. Joe Paper Company and is on hold pending the outcome of negotiation on the Topsail project (St. Joe is a major owner within the Topsail project as well). Other larger parcels are under negotiation.

**OTHER**

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

**RESOLUTIONS**

None known.

# 23 WEKIVA-OCALA CONNECTOR		LAKE/VOLUSIA COUNTIES	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
-0-	12,070	-0-	\$10,688,000

#### 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 movement corridor between the Ocala National Forest and the extensive state lands proposed acquisitions along the Wekiva River. Although, the high quality resources of the project insure that it has independent merit, the project was

"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.

#### MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

The eastern connector is recommended to be managed by the Division of Recreation and Parks 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 thinning. In forests that exhibit old growth characteristics, management activities should be carefully designed and conducted to maintain these qualities.

#### VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

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

Although most of the land in this part of Lake County is zoned agricultural, the county routinely grants requests for rezoning for residential development up

#### Highest ranked FNAI-listed elements

Name	FNAI Rank
Scrub	G2/S2
Florida black bear	G5T2/S2
Floodplain Marsh	G3?/S2
Sandhill	G?/S2
Blackwater Stream	G4/S2
Dome Swamp	G4?/S3?
Floodplain Swamp	G?/S4?
Mesic Flatwoods	G?/S4
Upland Mixed Forest	G?/S4
Bottomland Forest	G4/S4?
10 FNAI elements known from site	

designated specifically to accommodate the state threatened Florida black bear. 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, wetland areas. The diversity of habitats support excellent populations of numerous wildlife species which likely includes many rare species.

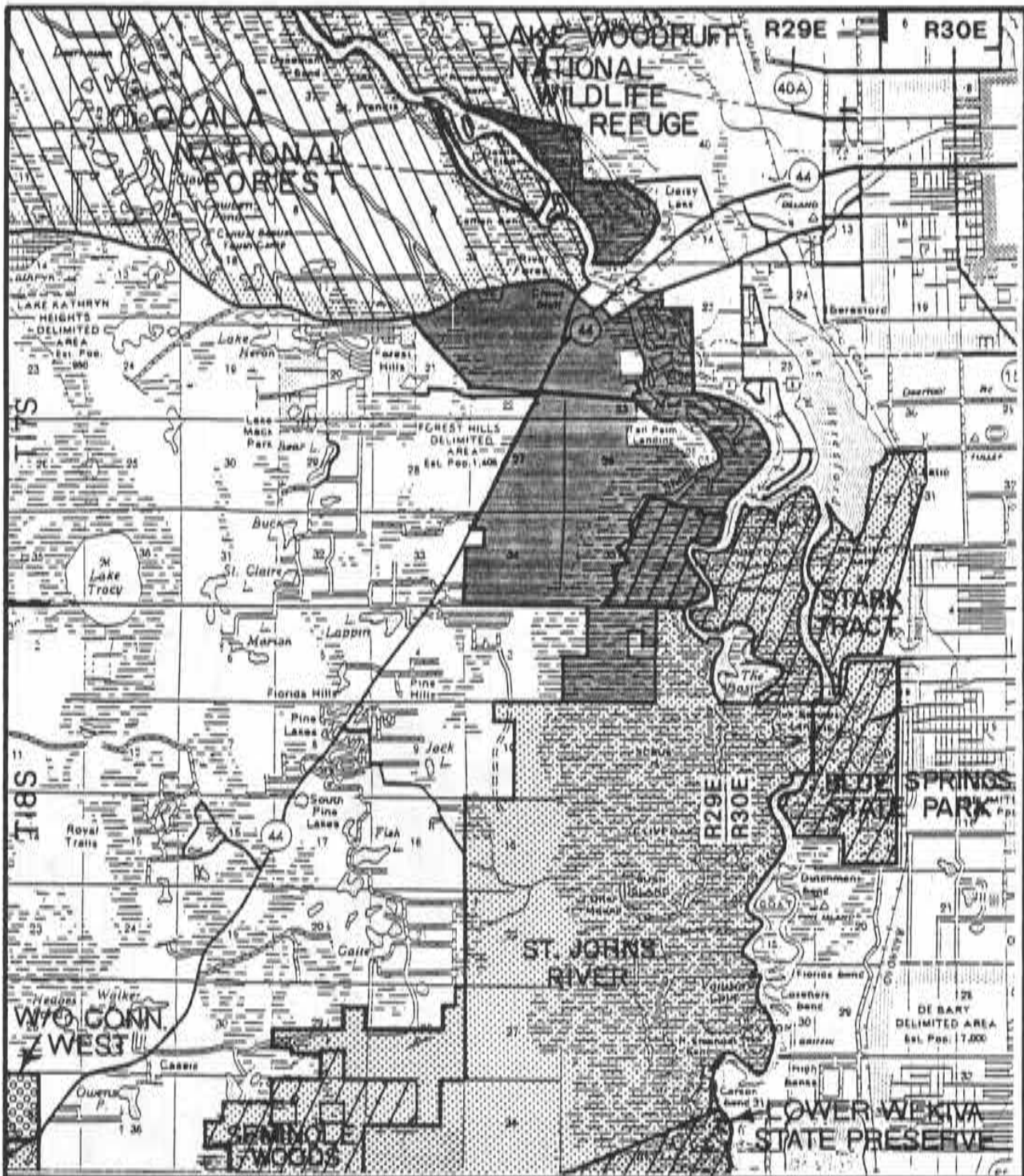
There is one archaeological site recorded from the project area. The location and nature of the project suggest that there is a good probability that additional, presently unrecorded sites also exist.

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

#### RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies for state acquisition under the


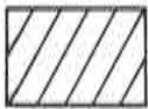
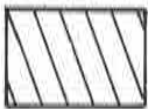
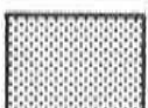


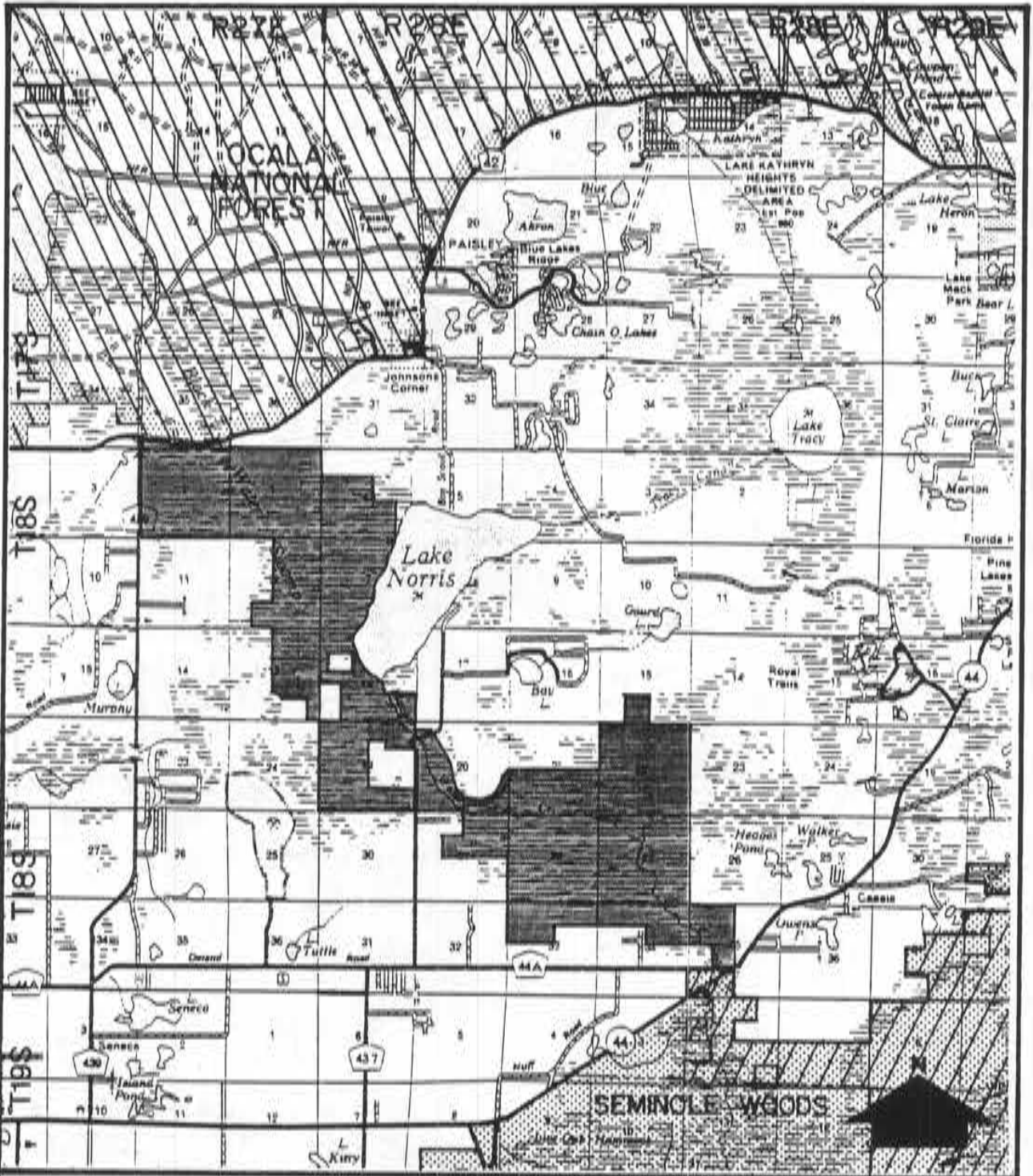


**WEKIVA-OCALA CONNECTOR  
(EAST)**

LAKE/VOLUSIA COUNTY






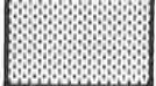
-  PROJECT AREA
-  STATE OWNED
-  FEDERAL LANDS
-  OTHER STATE ACQUISITION PROJECTS



**WEKIVA-OCALA CONNECTOR  
(WEST)**

**LAKE**

**COUNTY**

-  PROJECT AREA
-  STATE OWNED
-  FEDERAL LANDS
-  SEMINOLE SPRINGS / WOODS CARL PROJECT



**MANAGEMENT COSTS**

East Connector: Estimated start-up costs for the Division of Recreation and Parks

Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
\$102,977	-0-	\$24,056	\$149,859	-0-	\$276,892

West Connector: Estimated start-up costs for the Division of Forestry

Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
\$28,924	-0-	\$13,081	\$76,617	-0-	\$118,622

NOTE: The DOF combined estimated start-up costs for the West Connector and Seminole Springs/Woods.

West Connector: Estimated start-up costs for the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission

Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
\$62,220	\$7,000	\$52,000	\$55,000	-0-	\$176,220

Source of Funding: CARL

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. (NOTE: 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.

On December 6, 1991, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council voted to assess a 29,347± acre addition. This addition would create a larger ecosystem project to encompass important black bear habitat. The evaluation of this addition should be complete in the spring of this year.

**Coordination**

It is likely that this 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.

**OWNERSHIP**

This project consists of approximately 57 parcels and 27 owners. Volusia County has already acquired a large parcel in the eastern tract.

**ACQUISITION STATUS**

Acquisition efforts are beginning through cooperation with the Lake County Water Authority.

**RESOLUTIONS**

<u>Number</u>	<u>Submitting Agency</u>	<u>Issues or Comments</u>
--	Lake County Commission	Support for acquisition
--	Volusia County Council	Support for acquisition
--	St. Johns River Water Management District	Support for acquisition
--	Lake County Commission	Support for acquisition
91-05	St. Johns River Water Management District	Support for acquisition

#24 TATE'S HELL CARRABELLE TRACT		FRANKLIN AND LIBERTY COUNTIES	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
-0-	214,520	-0-	\$57,276,840*

\* estimated value as of 1991.

#### LOCATION

The Tate's Hell Carrabelle Tract is located in Franklin County east of the town of Apalachicola and west of Carrabelle. This project is within Florida's Senate District 3 and House District 9. It is also within the jurisdictions of the Northwest Florida Water Management District and the Apalachee Regional Planning Council.

#### RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

Protection of the project area is vital to the commercial and sport fisheries of Apalachicola Bay estuarine system (Area of Critical State Concern,

International Biosphere Reserve, and Aquatic Preserve) - one of the most productive in the northern hemisphere. Nutrients from leaf litter and other detritus draining from Tate's Hell results in the East Bay marshes being by far the most productive nursery ground in the Bay system. Public acquisition would protect invaluable wildlife habitat considered especially important for the survival of the threatened Florida black bear. At least 18 rare plant species listed with the Florida Natural Areas Inventory occur within the project.

Five archaeological sites within the project boundaries are recorded within the Florida Master Site File. Of particular importance is the site of a Creek Indian battle and old cemetery at Bloody Bluff on the Apalachicola River. When compared to other acquisition projects, the cultural resource value of the project is considered to be moderate.

The project, if acquired would provide opportunities for hunting, nature appreciation, camping, horseback riding, picnicking, bicycling, hiking, and freshwater fishing. Over 70 miles of riverfront including several existing boat ramps and landings are within the project boundary.

#### RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

This proposal qualifies for state acquisition under the "Other Lands" category as defined in Section 18-8.003 of the Florida Administrative Code. Acquisition of the project would fulfill several important land acquisition objectives: protection of aquatic and estuarine resources by prevention of future pollution problems,

#### Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Name	FNAI Rank
White birds-in-a-nest	G1/S1
Red-cockaded woodpecker	G2/S2
Meadowbeauty	G2/S2
West's flax	G2/S2
Thick-leaved water-willow	G2/S2
Gulf coast lupine	G2/S2
Scare-weed	G2G3S2
Apalachicola kingsnake	G5T2S2
Florida black bear	G5T2S2
Chapman's butterwort	G3?/S2
18 FNAI elements known from site	

#### MANAGEMENT COSTS

##### Estimated start-up costs for the Division of Forestry

Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
\$306,442	-0-	\$201,189	\$985,866	-0-	\$1,089,177

Source of Funding: CARL and General Revenue

##### Estimated start-up costs for the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission

Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
\$91,000	\$12,000	\$56,000	\$58,300	-0-	\$217,300

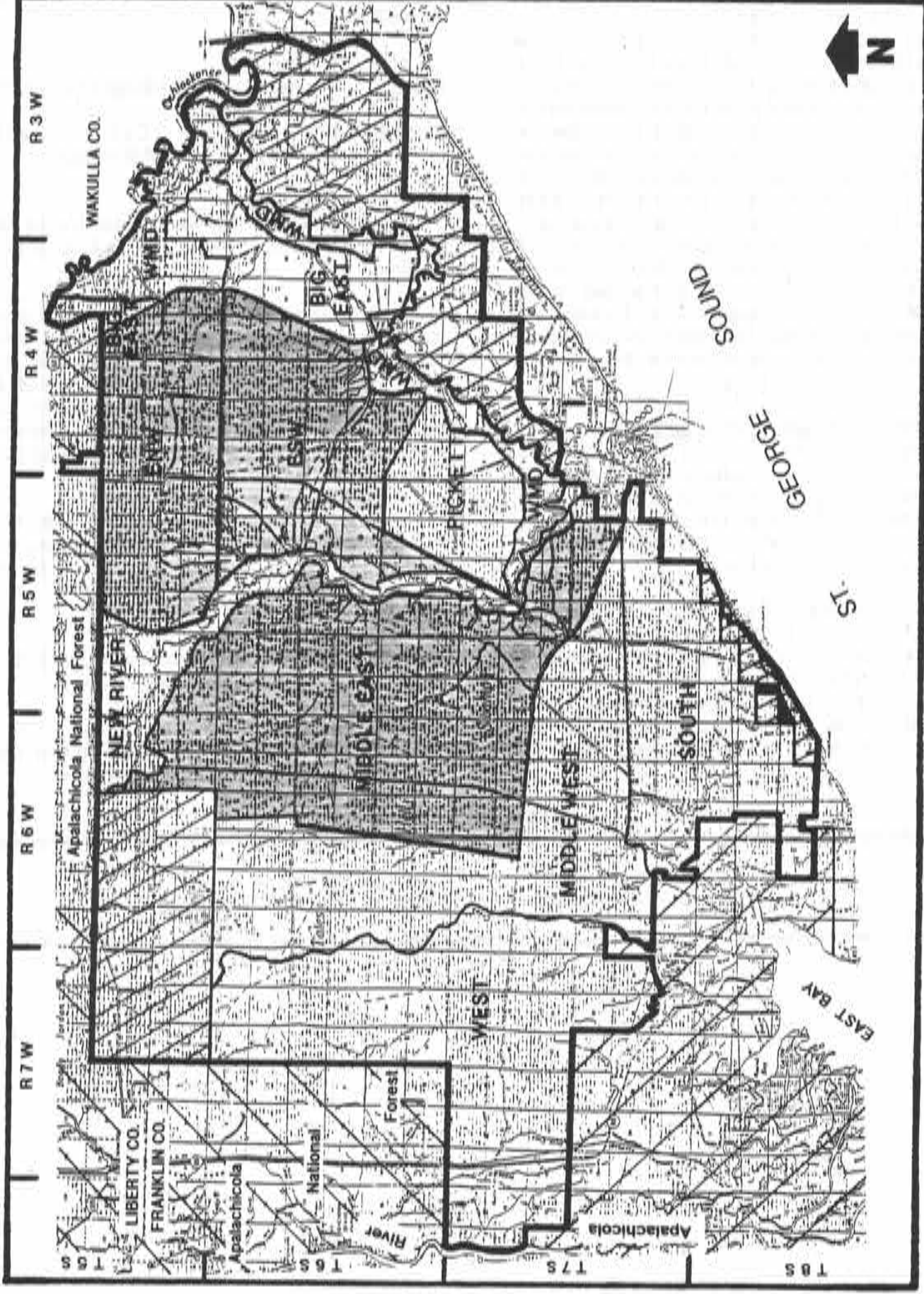
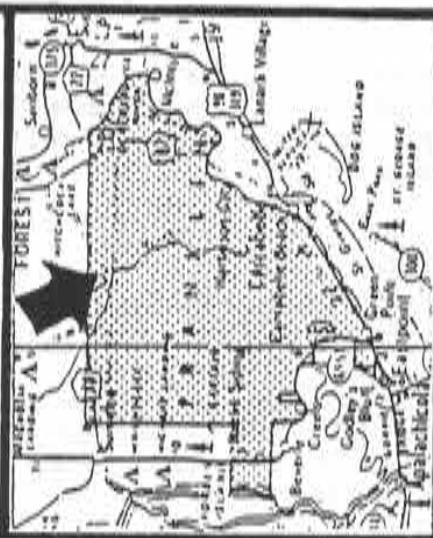
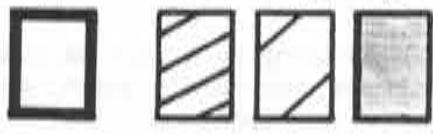
Source of Funding: CARL

##### Estimated start-up costs for the United States Forest Service

Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
--	--	--	--	--	\$80,000

Source of Funding: US Forest Service

**TATES HELL  
CARRABELLE TRACT**  
FRANKLIN / LIBERTY CO.'S



#24 TATE'S HELL CARRABELLE TRACT

protection of a large tract of wildlife and plant habitat, and expansion and increased connectivity of existing managed lands in the adjacent Apalachicola National Forest and Apalachicola Wildlife and Environmental Area.

MANAGER

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

PROPOSED USE

State Forest/Wildlife Management Area; may be considered as an addition to the Apalachicola National Forest.

MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

If acquired, the Division of Forestry would manage the Tate's Hell project under multiple use concepts. Long-term objectives would be restoration of disturbed areas original to natural communities. Timber harvest would be primarily for restoration and maintenance; natural stands would be managed to maintain diversity of age classes and include areas of old-growth. Pine plantations, where appropriate, would be reforested with original species. Harvesting of stumps would not be permitted. When possible, existing roads, black lines, foam lines, and natural breaks would be used to contain prescribed and/or natural fires. Unnecessary roads, firelines, and hydrological disturbances would be abandoned and/or restored to the extent practical. No new roads would be built into the project.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

Vulnerability to development is low to moderate except along riverfront parcels. There are great expanses of wetlands on site that are not suited for development. The area has been managed for sustained-yield silviculture since 1956 and could continue to serve that purpose.

Growth pressures in this portion of Franklin and Liberty Counties are minimal. A large development on all or a portion of the tract is extremely unlikely. A recent attempt to subdivide and develop the property appears to have failed, at least temporarily. If the property is sold off piecemeal to private interests, scattered low density residential development could

result and this would affect the ability to manage the remaining lands properly.

This project lies within a Chapter 380 Area of Critical State Concern.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

The project design for the Tate's Hell Carrabelle Tract project was approved by the Land Acquisition Advisory Council on December 6, 1991.

Project Design recommendations altered the resource planning boundary by adding approximately 1,800 acres of coastal scrub to the southern project boundary. The addition is undeveloped and in two ownerships.

Acquisition Phasing

Phase I: First Wachovia Bank, Glawson, McDonald, and Tucker parcels.

Phase II: St. Joe Paper Company and Cory/University of Florida parcels.

Coordination

The Northwest Florida Water Management District will likely be an active participant in the acquisition of this project.

The Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission (GFC) has targeted as a priority acquisition area approximately 3,500 acres west of State Road 65 within the project area, this includes Bloody Bluff, a Creek Indian battle site. The GFC is negotiating this purchase as part of their inholdings and additions acquisition program. Initial contact with the owner who is a willing seller has been made.

The Tate's Hell project is contiguous with the Apalachicola National Forest and acquisition and/or management by the US Forest Service may be an appropriate option at some time in the future.

OWNERSHIP

The project consists of approximately 214,520 acres, several hundred parcels, and 6 major owners.

ACQUISITION STATUS

The Land Acquisition Advisory Council ranked the project for the first time in December 1991.

RESOLUTIONS

<u>Number</u>	<u>Submitting Agency</u>	<u>Issues or Comments</u>
—	Franklin County Commission	Request the land be designated State Forest

#25 PINHOOK SWAMP		BAKER AND COLUMBIA COUNTIES	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
-0-	70,008	-0-	\$39,050,607*

\* estimated tax value as of 1991.

**LOCATION**

The Pinhook Swamp project is located in west Baker and east Columbia Counties about 40 miles west of Jacksonville and about 20 miles north of Lake City and the I-10/I-75 interchange. This project is within Florida's Senate District 5 and House Districts 12 and 13. It is also within the jurisdictions of both Suwannee River and St. Johns River Water Management Districts and the North Central and Northeast Florida Regional Planning Councils.

**RESOURCE DESCRIPTION**

The project consists of a large tract of mostly wet flatwoods, floodplain swamp, and floodplain forest natural communities between Osceola National Forest

and Okefenokee Swamp National Wildlife Refuge. It provides a linkage between these managed areas as well as protection for the resources of the Pinhook Swamp itself. The core of Pinhook has already been acquired by the U.S. Forest Service from The Nature Conservancy. This project provides one of the best opportunities in the Southeast for long-term conservation of large mammals such as the state threatened Florida black bear. Pinhook Swamp is also provides excellent habitat for other wetland-dependent species such as the state threatened Florida sandhill crane. The Swamp is connected to the Suwannee River, St. Mary's Rivers, and the Okefenokee Swamp.

When compared to other acquisition projects, the archaeological and historical resources value of the subject tract is considered to be low to moderate.

The project provides opportunities for primitive camping, hiking, canoeing, nature appreciation, hunting, fishing, canoeing, and boating.

**RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE**

This project qualifies for state acquisition under the "Other Lands" category as defined in Section 18-8.003 of the Florida Administrative Code. The project is part of a plan to connect the greater Okefenokee Swamp/Osceola National Forest ecosystem, which consists predominantly of wetlands and low pine flatwoods. A diversity of natural communities supporting several rare species such as the Florida black bear and Florida sandhill crane are present.

**Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements**

Name	FNAI Rank
Florida black bear	G5T2/S2
Florida sandhill crane	G5T2T3/S2S3
Floodplain Marsh?	G3?/S2
Floodplain Forest	G7/S3
Wet Flatwoods	G7/S4?
Floodplain Swamp	G7/S4?
Wet prairie?	G7/S4?
Blackwater Stream	G4/S2
7 FNAI elements known from site	

**MANAGEMENT COSTS**

**Estimated start-up cost for the Division of Forestry**

Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
\$280,348	-0-	\$199,809	\$595,020	\$14,000	\$1,089,177

Source of Funding: CARL

**Estimated start-up cost for the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission**

Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
\$67,200	\$12,000	\$56,000	\$58,300	-0-	\$193,500

Source of Funding: CARL

**Estimated start-up costs for the United States Forest Service**

Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
--	--	--	--	--	\$80,000

Source of Funding: US Forest Service

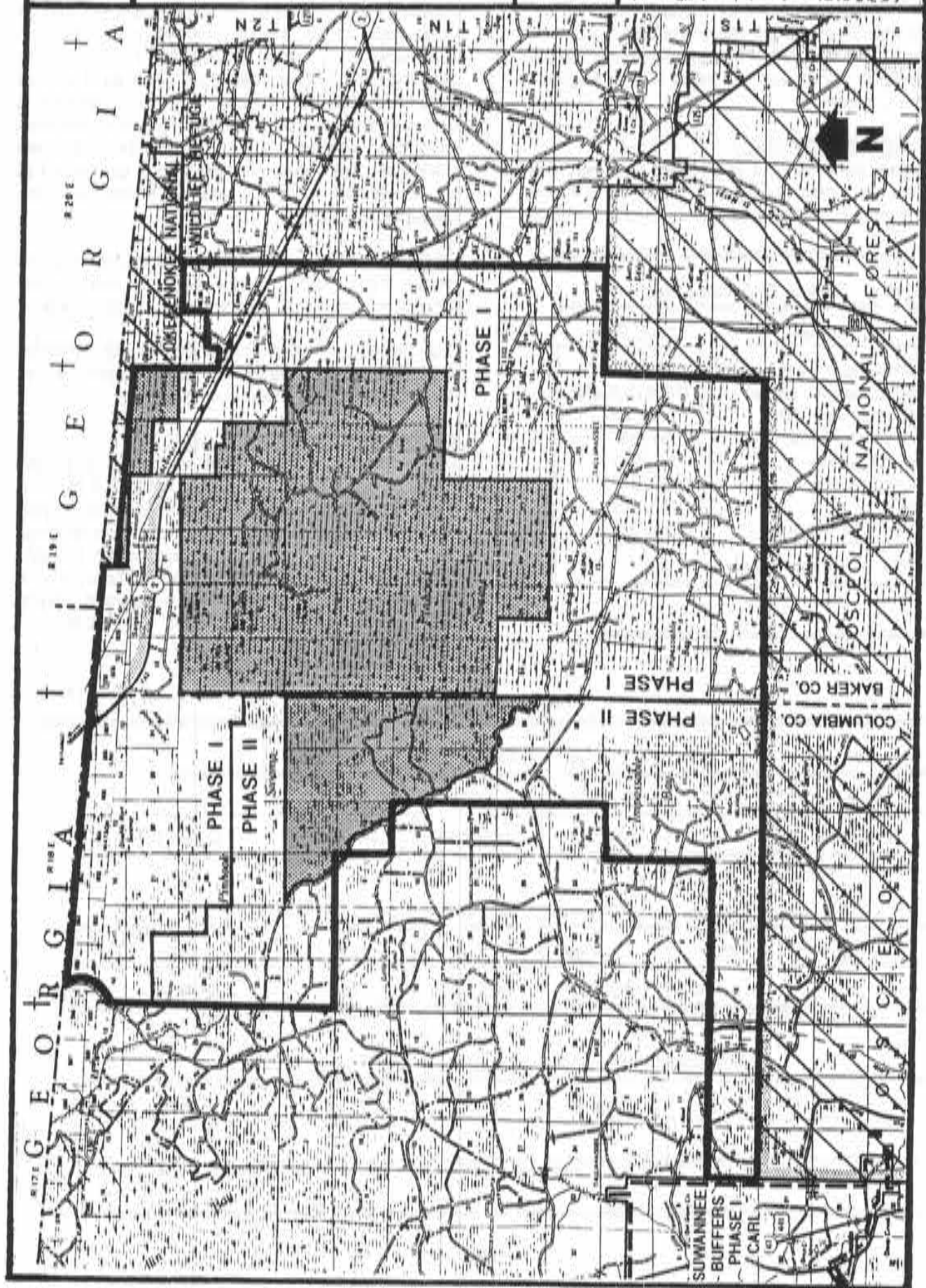
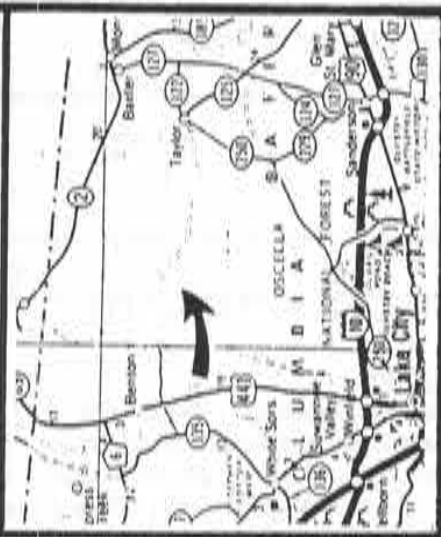
# PINHOOK SWAMP

BAKER / COLUMBIA CO.'S

— PROJECT BOUNDARY

■ ACQUIRED BY U.S. FOREST SERVICE

▨ OKEFENOKEE NWR & OSCEOLA NAT. FOREST





**MANAGER**

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

**PROPOSED USE**

State Forest.

**MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS**

If acquired, the Division of Forestry would manage the Pinhook Swamp project under multiple use concepts. Timber harvest would be primarily for restoration and maintenance; stands would be managed to maintain diversity of age classes and include areas of old-growth. Plantations, where appropriate, would ultimately be reforested with original species. Harvesting of stumps would not be permitted. When possible, existing roads, black lines, foam lines, and natural breaks would be used to contain prescribed and/or natural fires. Unnecessary roads, firelines, and hydrological disturbances would be abandoned and/or restored to the extent practical. No new roads would be built into the project. A study should be conducted to determine the most appropriate methods to mitigate the effects of S.R. 2, which bisects the project.

**VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT**

The upland areas of the site are suitable for development, and most of the site is suitable for timbering activities, which have already occurred throughout the site. Growth pressures in this portion of the state are minimal. There is no evidence of any large-scale developments being proposed or undergoing approval. The greatest threat is deterioration of natural habitat values through clearcutting and other commercial and industrial timber operations.

In the 1970's there were plans to develop a strip mine for recovery of phosphate within the proposal area and the adjacent Osceola National Forest. The plans have not materialized, but if the land is not brought into public ownership, a strip mine might someday eliminate the corridor between the Osceola National Forest and the Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge.

**ACQUISITION PLANNING**

The project design for the Pinhook Swamp project was approved by the Land Acquisition Advisory Council on December 6, 1991. Project design recommendations altered the resource planning boundary by adding approximately 2,000 acres on the northern boundary to further connect the Pinhook

Swamp project to the federally owned Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge. This addition is within the wildlife refuge boundary but has not been acquired. Also at the southeastern boundary 1,920 acres were added to connect the Pinhook Swamp project to the northern boundary of the Suwannee Buffer, Phase I project.

Future expansion areas for this project may be east toward the St. Marys River and west toward Sandlin Bay.

Approximately 75% of the project area is encumbered by timber leases which may limit public access. The Nature Conservancy has made initial contact with these companies and is attempting to open a line of communication.

Carnegie US Steel Pension Fund sold its timber rights to Jefferson Smurfit Corporation. This is a long term lease until the year 2020. Sam Summers sold his timber rights to ITT Rayonier Corp. This is a long term lease until the year 2017. The majority of the project is also leased by several hunt clubs.

**Acquisition Phasing**

Phase I: J.W. Langdale Woodlands, Inc. and Jefferson Smurfit Corporation/Carnegie US Steel Pension Fund.

Phase II: ITT Rayonier/Sam Summers and all remaining parcels.

**Coordination**

The US Forest Service has purchased approximately 22,000 acres within the center of the project area with the assistance of The Nature Conservancy. The northern boundary of the project is the Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge, the Southern boundary Osceola National Forest.

The Nature Conservancy is negotiating the purchase of approximately 4,480 acres within the project area with the intent of reselling to the US Forest Service.

**OWNERSHIP**

The project consists of approximately 70,008 acres, 144 parcels, and 21 owners.

**ACQUISITION STATUS**

The Land Acquisition Advisory Council ranked this project for the first time in December 1991. Acquisition activities, i.e., boundary mapping, appraisals, etc., have not yet begun.

**RESOLUTIONS**

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<u>Number</u>	<u>Submitting Agency</u>	<u>Issues or Comments</u>
—	Florida Wildlife Federation	Support for acquisition

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#26 FAKAHATCHEE STRAND		COLLIER COUNTY	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
15,602*	24,045	\$7,609,130*	\$9,618,000

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

#### LOCATION

In Collier County, southeast Florida, approximately 25 miles east of Naples, stretching from I-75 or 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 usually dominated by cypress trees. The unique physical character of the

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 passive recreational activities that are compatible with the primary acquisition objective of resource protection.

#### 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 and could be of critical importance to the supply of fresh water for domestic use in south Florida and for south Florida's 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.

#### MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

The Fakahatchee Strand project areas will be managed by the Division of Recreation and Parks as part of the Fakahatchee Strand State Preserve. Passive recreation within the project that does not interfere with the primary objective of protecting the natural resources will be encouraged. The project consists of numerous out-parcels within the Preserve. All of the proposed purchases are within the optimum boundaries of the Preserve, and their acquisition is necessary for adequate management, protection, and security for the Preserve's unique natural resources. The addition of the various small (lot size) acquisitions within the Strand should not require additional management funds.

#### Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Name	FNAI Rank
Hanging clubmoss	G2/S1
Florida panther	G4T1/S1
Florida black bear	G5T2/S2
Shell Mound	G3/S2
Leafless orchid	G7/S1
Narrow-leaved strap fern	G7/S1
Eastern indigo snake	G4T3/S3
Swamp Lake	G4/S3
Cypress peperomia	G4G5/S1
Bird's nest spleenwort	G4G5/S1
14 FNAI elements known from site	

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

#### MANAGEMENT COSTS

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

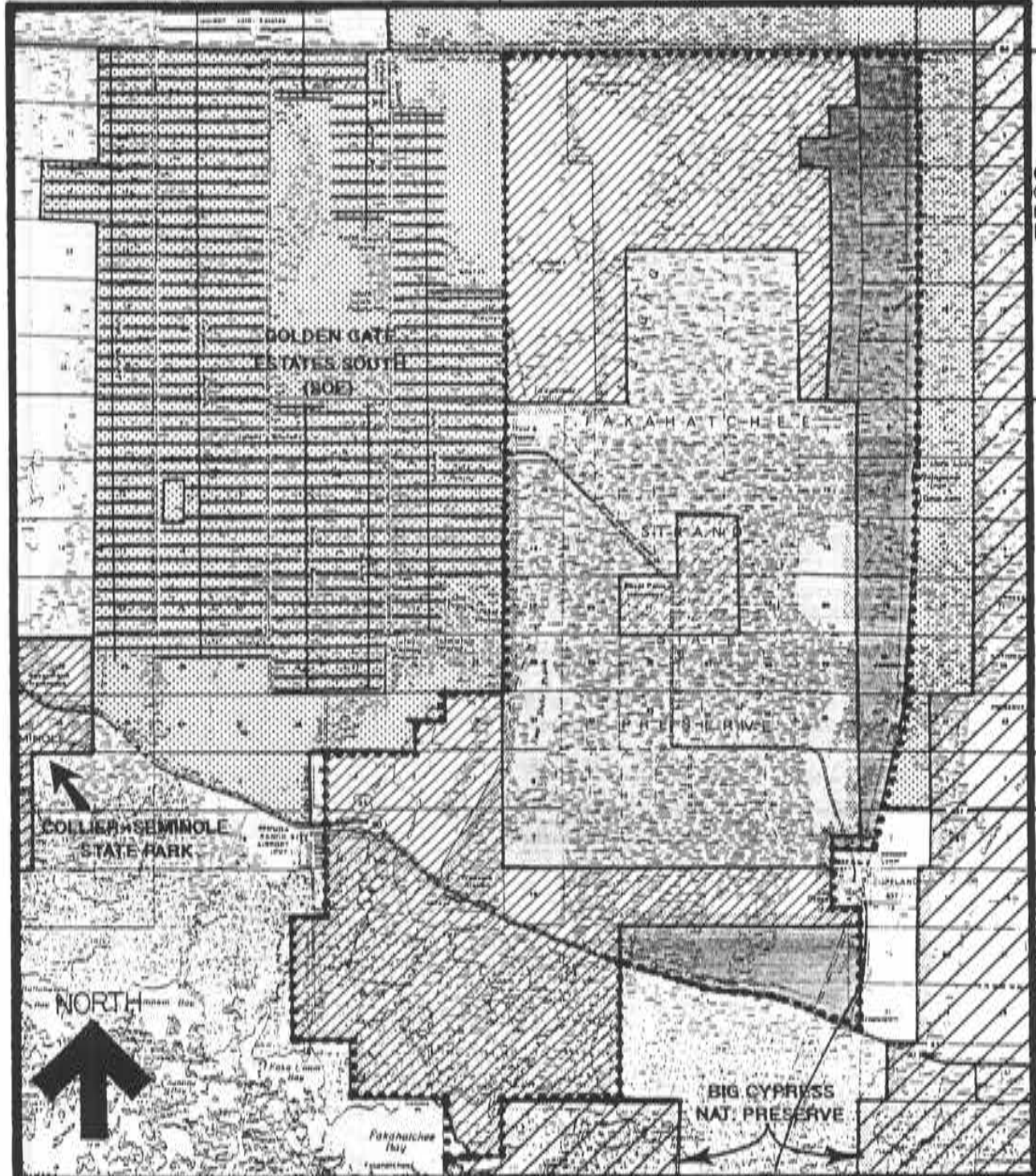
Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
\$140,000	\$10,006	\$62,750	-0-	-0-	\$212,756

Source of Funding: The State Park Trust Fund

R28E

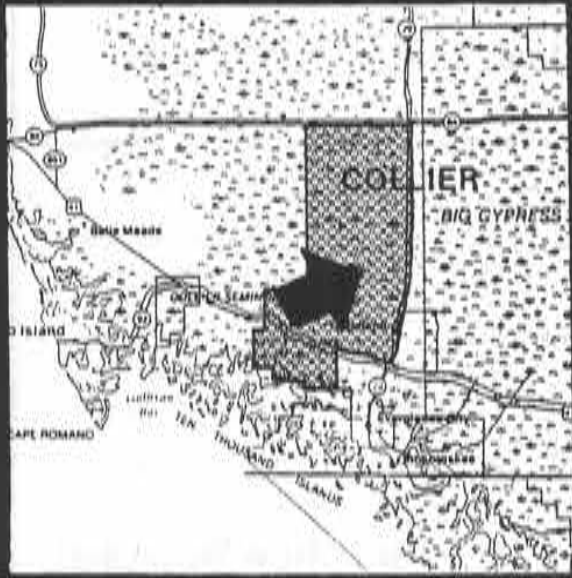
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R30E

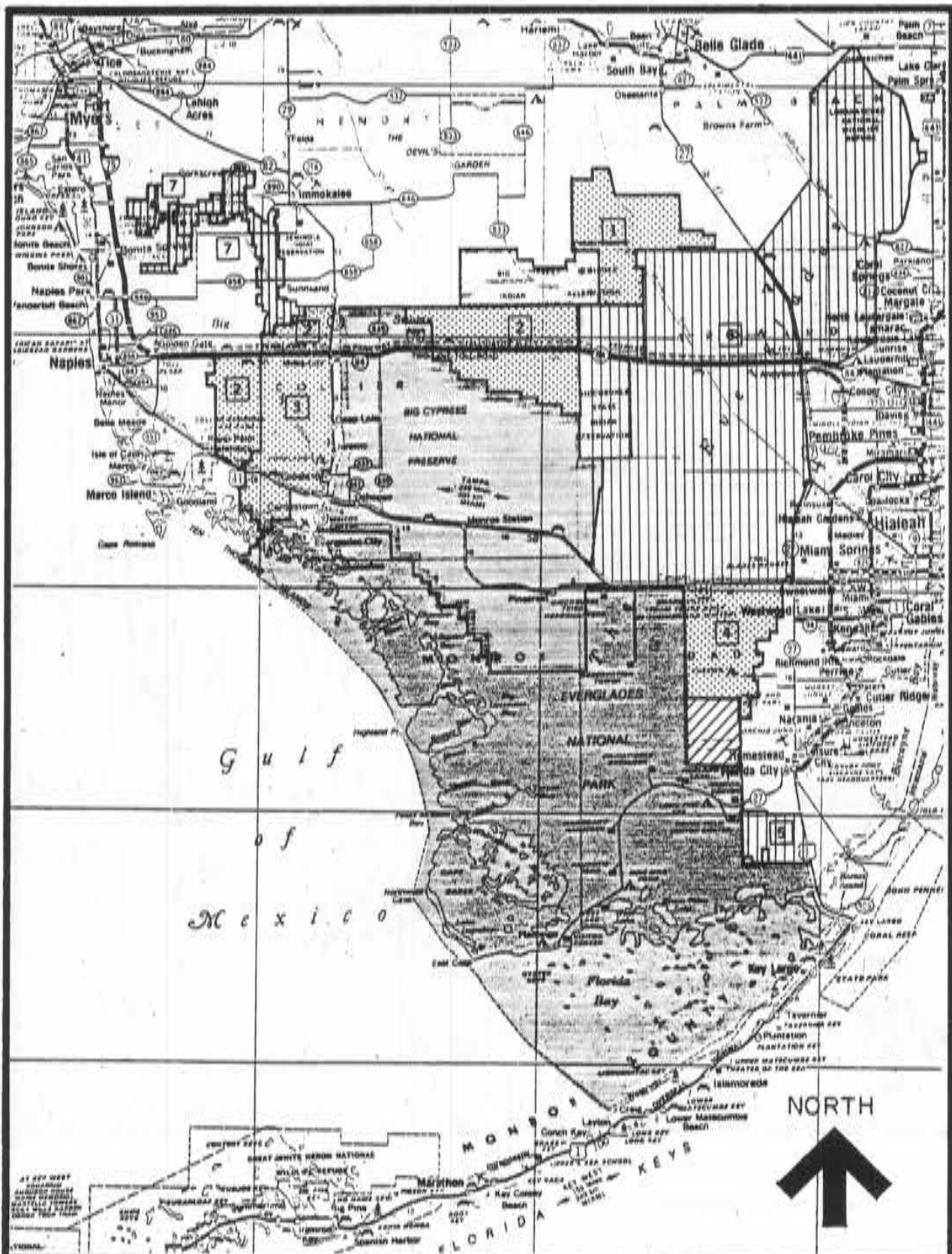


### FAKAHATCHEE STRAND

COLLIER COUNTY

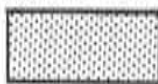


- ..... PROJECT BOUNDARY
- MIXED OWNERSHIP (STATE AND PRIVATE)
- PRIVATE OWNERSHIP
- ▨ FEDERAL OWNED
- ▧ STATE OWNED
- ▩ COUNTY OWNED (MANAGED BY STATE)
- SAVE OUR EVERGLADES CARL PROJECT



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MILES

## THE EVERGLADES SYSTEM



CARL PROJECTS:

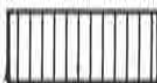
- 1 ROTENBERGER / HOLEY LAND
- 2 SAVE OUR EVERGLADES
- 3 FAKAHATCHEE STRAND
- 4 EAST EVERGLADES



BIG CYPRESS NATIONAL PRESERVE / EVERGLADES NATIONAL PARK



AEROJET WMA - STATE & WMA OWNED (TRANSFERRED TO NAT. PARK SVC.)



OTHER PUBLIC LANDS:

- 5 SOUTH FLORIDA WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT - CIII
- 6 WATER CONSERVATION AREAS
- 7 CORKSCREW REGIONAL ECOSYSTEM WATERSHED CARL PROJECT

A management plan for the Fakahatchee Strand State Preserve will be completed by the Division of Recreation and Parks in 1992.

**VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT**

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

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

**ACQUISITION PLANNING**

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 SR 29, Janes Scenic Drive, along the old logging trams, and on negotiating with willing sellers.

**Coordination**

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.

**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.

**ACQUISITION STATUS**

Project is part of the Save Our Everglades program and negotiations are progressing ahead of schedule. Approximately 1,445 acres were closed in 1991.

**Eminent Domain**

Reauthorized and extended by the 1987 Legislature.

**OTHER**

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.

**RESOLUTIONS**

None known.

#27 UPPER BLACK CREEK		CLAY COUNTY	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
13,450*	9,311	\$18,344,592**	\$13,820,320

\* 6,444 acres by the St. Johns River Water Management District.

\*\* \$7,283,400 by the St. Johns River Water Management District.

#### 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 and increasingly rare seepage slope communities occur below the sandhills above the creeks; fire suppression has allowed encroachment of woody

frontage along both sides of Yellow Water Creek and associated wetlands that drain into Black Creek.

No archeological/historical sites within the boundaries of this project are recorded within the Florida Master Site File. When compared to other projects, the potential for significant sites is considered to be moderate.

The large size and diversity of habitats within the project provide opportunities for hiking, nature appreciation, bicycling, horseback riding, tent camping, fresh water fishing, and hunting.

#### 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

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

#### PROPOSED USE

State Forest.

#### MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

The Upper Black Creek project will be managed by the Division of Forestry under multiple-use principles as a state forest, with the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission cooperating. The primary objectives of the conceptual management plan prepared by DOF (September, 1991) for this project include the

#### Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Name	FNAI Rank
Black Creek crayfish	G2/S2
Bartram's Ixla	G2/S2
Seepage Slope	G3/S2
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
Sandhill	G7/S2
Blackwater Stream Dome	G4/S2
Swamp	G4/S3?
Mesic Flatwoods	G7/S4
Upland Mixed Forest	G7/S4
Wet Flatwoods	G7/S4?
12 FNAI elements known from site	

species into these sites, but prescribed fires allowed to burn downslope from the sandhills into the seeps would readily restore them. The project includes

#### MANAGEMENT COSTS

##### Estimated start-up costs for the Division of Forestry

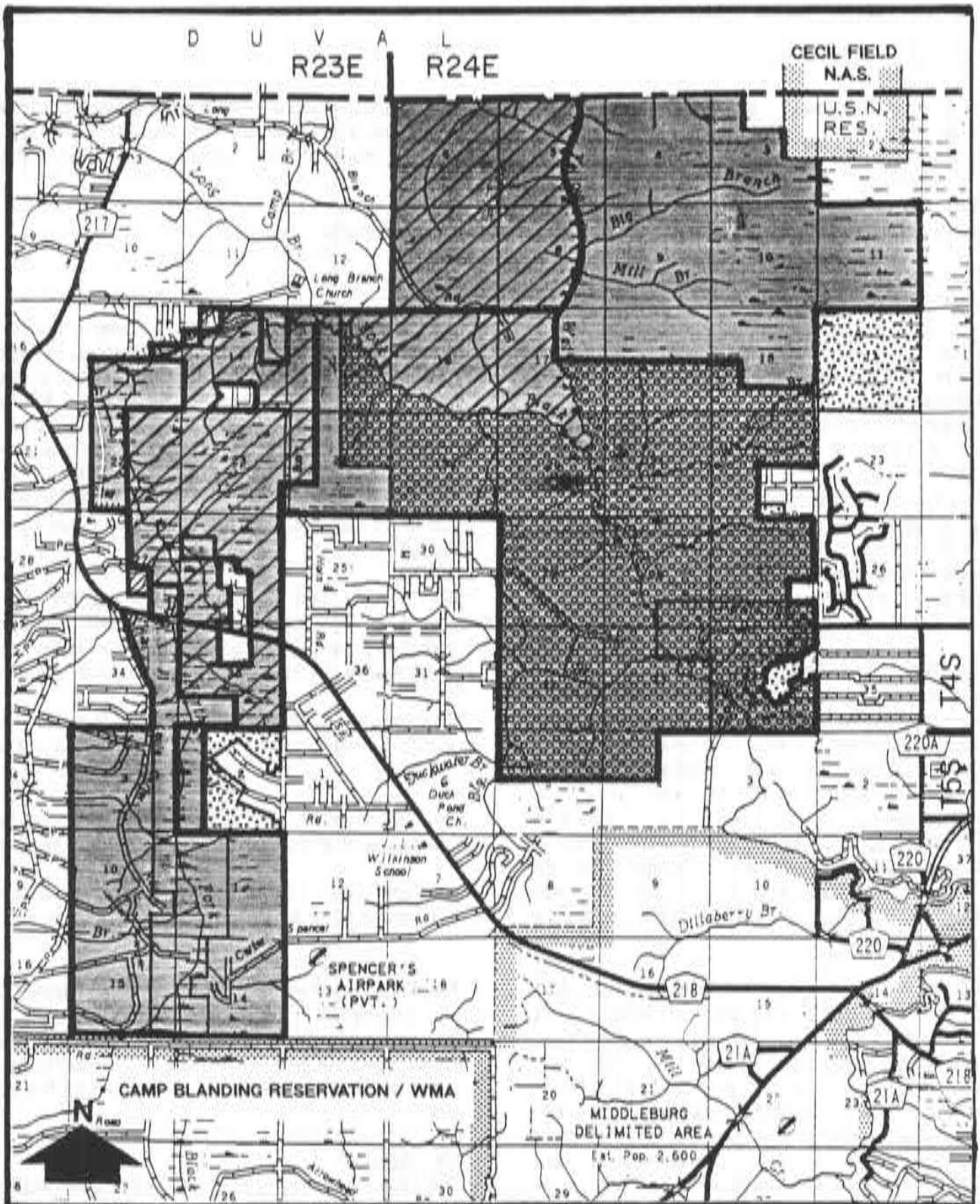
Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
\$130,683	-0-	\$67,864	\$295,448	\$159,000	\$652,995

Source of Funding: CARL

##### Estimated start-up costs for the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission

Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
\$67,200	\$12,000	\$56,000	\$58,300	-0-	\$193,500

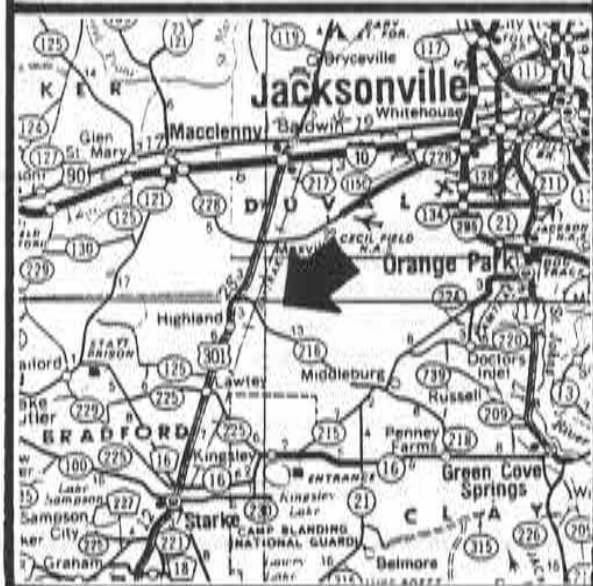
Source of Funding: CARL



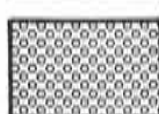



## UPPER BLACK CREEK

CLAY

COUNTY



-  PROJECT AREA
-  ACQUIRED BY ST. JOHNS RIVER WMD
-  STATE OWNED
-  1991 ADDITIONS TO PROJECT AREA

## #27 UPPER BLACK CREEK

restoration and perpetual protection of all native ecosystems, ensuring long-term viability of species populations considered rare, and integration of human use through a "total resource concept" - not emphasizing any particular use over others or over restoration.

An extensive survey will be conducted to develop a map showing locations of sensitive species, natural communities and their conditions, and historic sites. This map will be used in major management decisions. A controlled burning program mimicking the natural fire regime will be implemented to maintain and restore fire-adapted communities; the Division intends that all such communities be burned during the growing season within ten years of acquisition. Sandhills and mesic flatwoods will be managed for a range of age classes of longleaf and slash pine (many of the oldest trees on tract will not be harvested). No vehicular activity of any sort will be allowed on seepage slopes and roads through this community will be closed.

### 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 (LAAC) approved the Upper Black Creek Project Design. It only slightly modified the resource planning boundary by deleting portions of developing subdivisions on the eastern and southern boundaries.

Approximately 320 acres were added to the northern boundary to facilitate negotiations with owners and to protect more of the Yellow Water River wetland system.

### Acquisition Phasing

Phase I: Jennings and family

Phase II: Other owners

On June 11, 1990, the LAAC 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 LAAC 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.

On February 27, 1991, the LAAC voted to approve the addition of approximately 467 acres to the project boundary.

On September 17, 1991, the LAAC voted to give lead management of this tract to the Division of Forestry.

On December 6, 1991, the LAAC voted to approve the addition of 12.39 acres to the project boundary.

### Coordination

The St. Johns River Water Management District is a joint participant in the acquisition of this project and has acquired 6,444 acres to date. The Nature Conservancy is an intermediary and optioned 6,164 acres which the state has acquired during the past year.

### OWNERSHIP

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

### ACQUISITION STATUS

Acquisition progressing on schedule. State's share of acquisition could be complete by February, 1992, with the optioning of Sandridge. St. Johns River Water Management District has limited funding at this time and has asked that the state consider acquiring additional parcels for ultimate resale to the district.

## RESOLUTIONS

<u>Number</u>	<u>Submitting Agency</u>	<u>Issues or Comments</u>
89-08	St. Johns River Water Management District	Support for acquisition
91-04	St. Johns River Water Management District	Commitment for 50% of funds
—	Clay County Committee of 100	Support for acquisition
—	Clay County Commission	Support for acquisition
—	Clay County Development Authority	Support for acquisition
—	Main Street Preservation Project of Middleburg	Support for acquisition
—	Middleburg Civic Association	Support for acquisition
—	Kingsley Lake Property Owners Assoc.	Support for acquisition



#28 MIAMI ROCKRIDGE PINELANDS		DADE COUNTY	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
30	260	\$1,400,000	\$5,035,034*

\* estimated tax value as of 1989.

**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 outside of Everglades National Park. These tropical pinelands occur exclusively on the Miami Ridge and have been dramatically reduced in acreage by urbanization.

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

**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.

**MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS**

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

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Name	FNAI Rank
Pine Rockland	G1/S1
Florida thoroughwort brickell-bush	G1G2/S1S2
Deltoid spurge	G2T1/S1
Bahama sachsia	G2/S1
Pineland jacquemontia	G2/S2
Pineland milk-pea	G2/S2
Blodgett's wild-mercury	G2/S2
Florida gama grass	G2/S2
Pineland noseburn	G2/S2
Wild potato morning-glory	G2/S1S2
24 FNAI elements known from site	

Numerous rare and endangered plant species and several animal species, many of which are found nowhere else - occur in the pinelands.

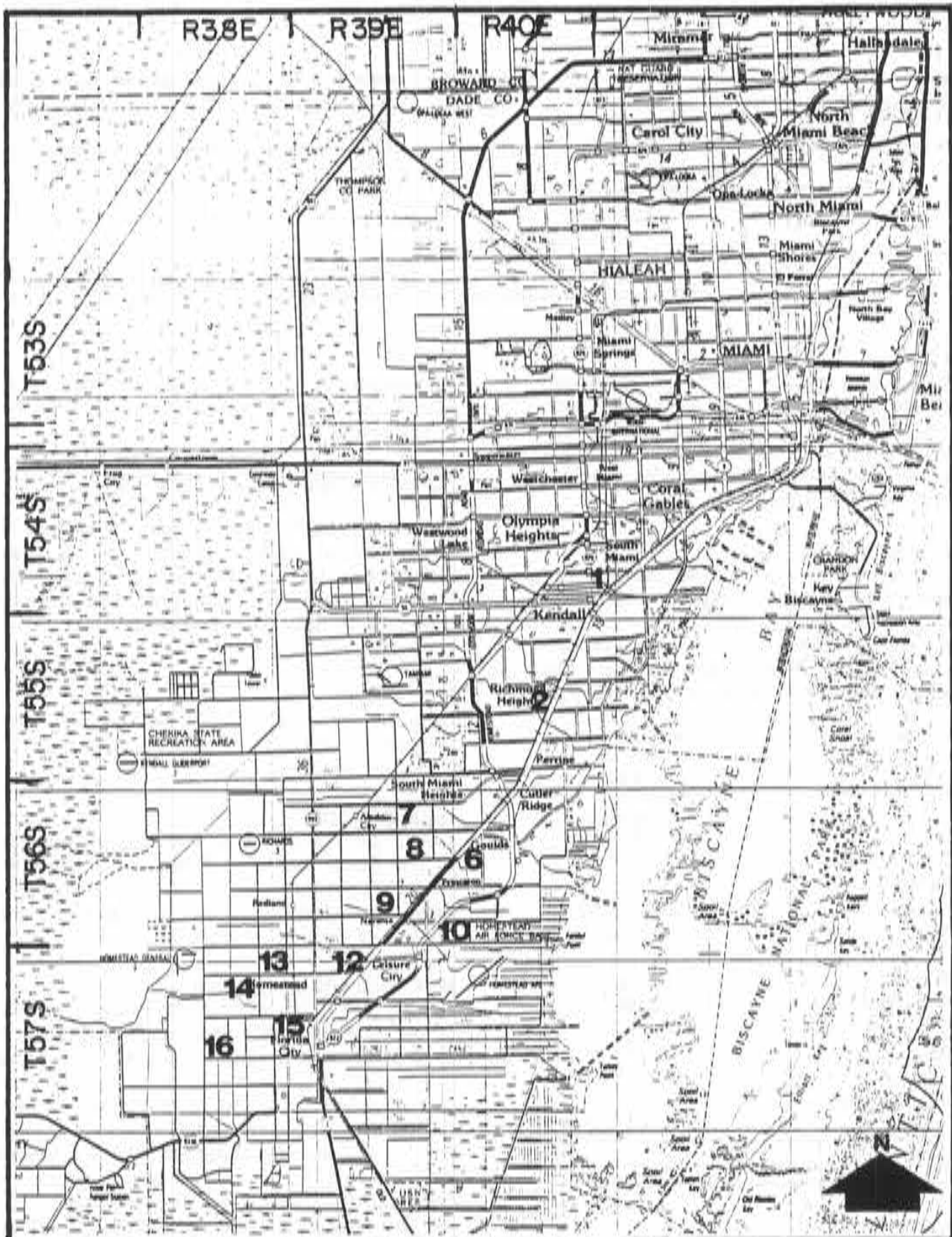
No archeological/historical sites within the boundaries of this project are recorded within the Florida Master Site File. When compared to other projects, the potential for significant sites is considered to be low.

**MANAGEMENT COSTS**

Estimated start-up costs for Dade County

Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
\$750,000	-0-	\$75,000	\$80,000	\$486,000	\$1,391,000

Source of Funding: Dade County



## MIAMI ROCKRIDGE PINELANDS

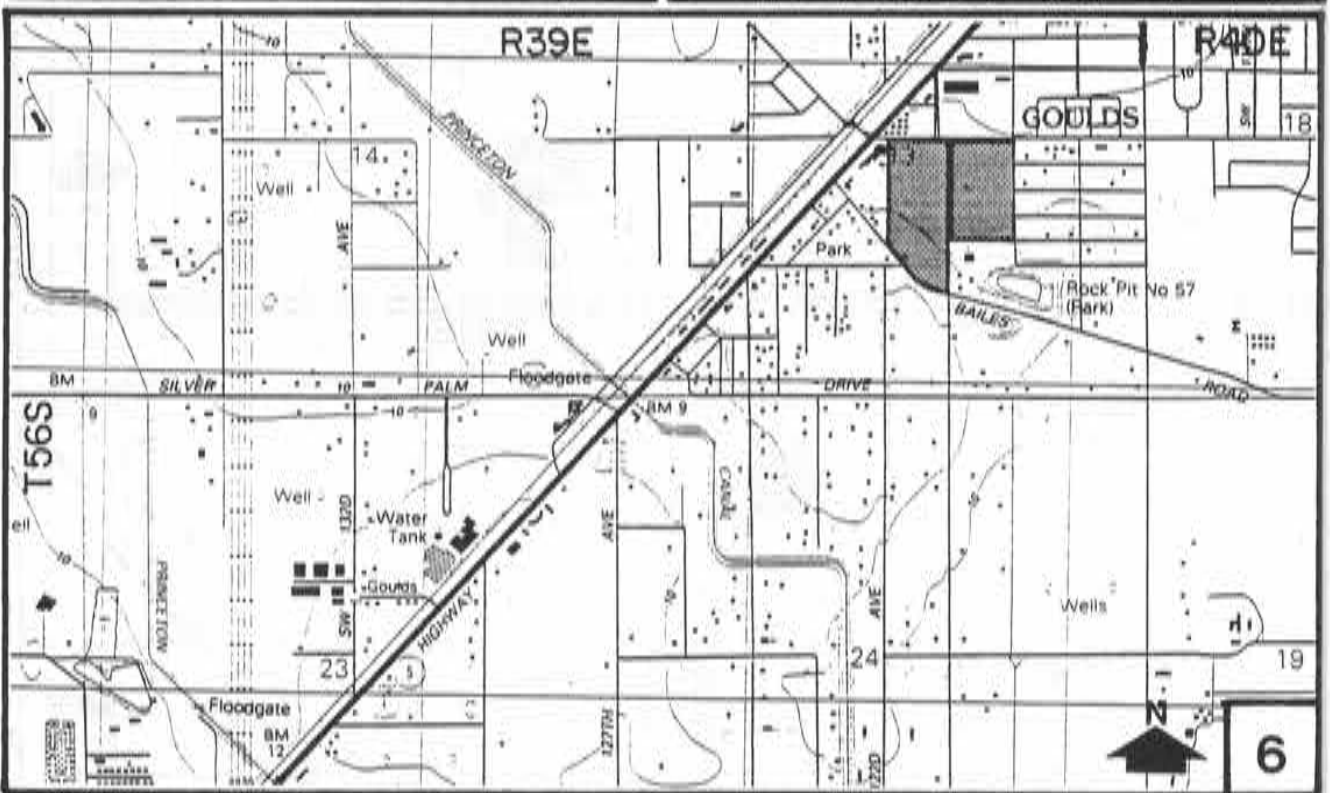
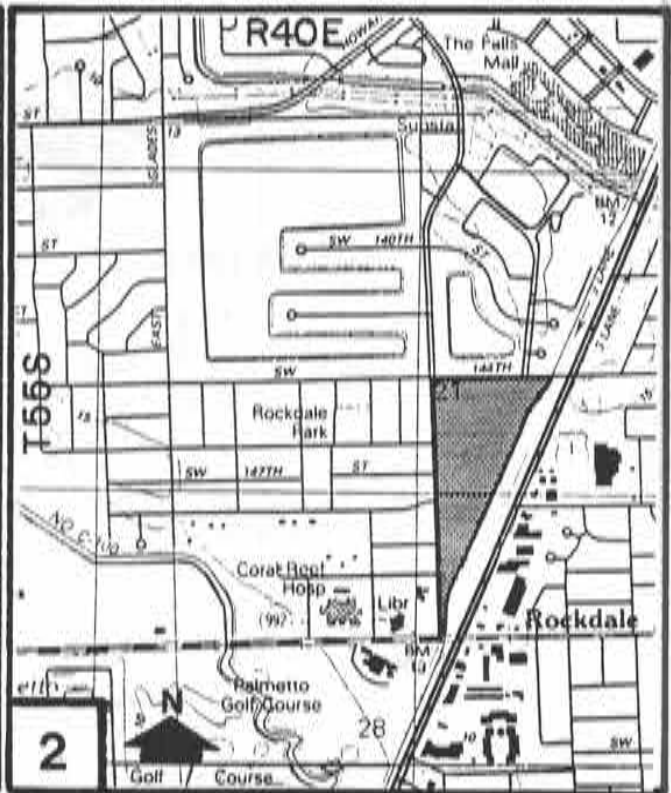
DADE

COUNTY





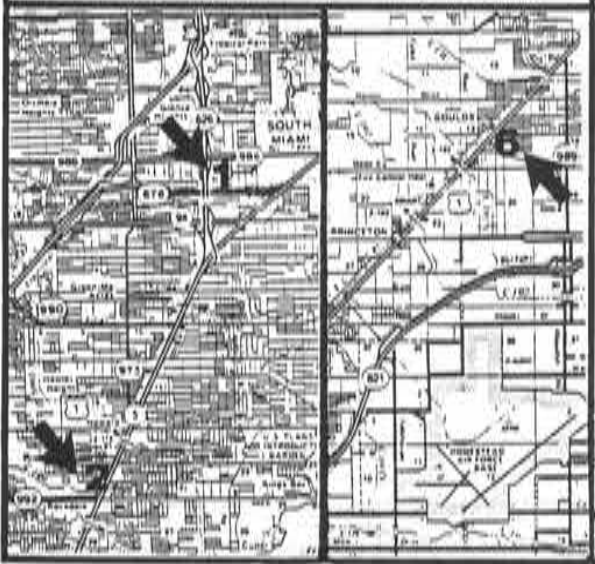
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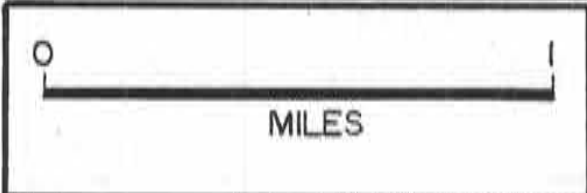
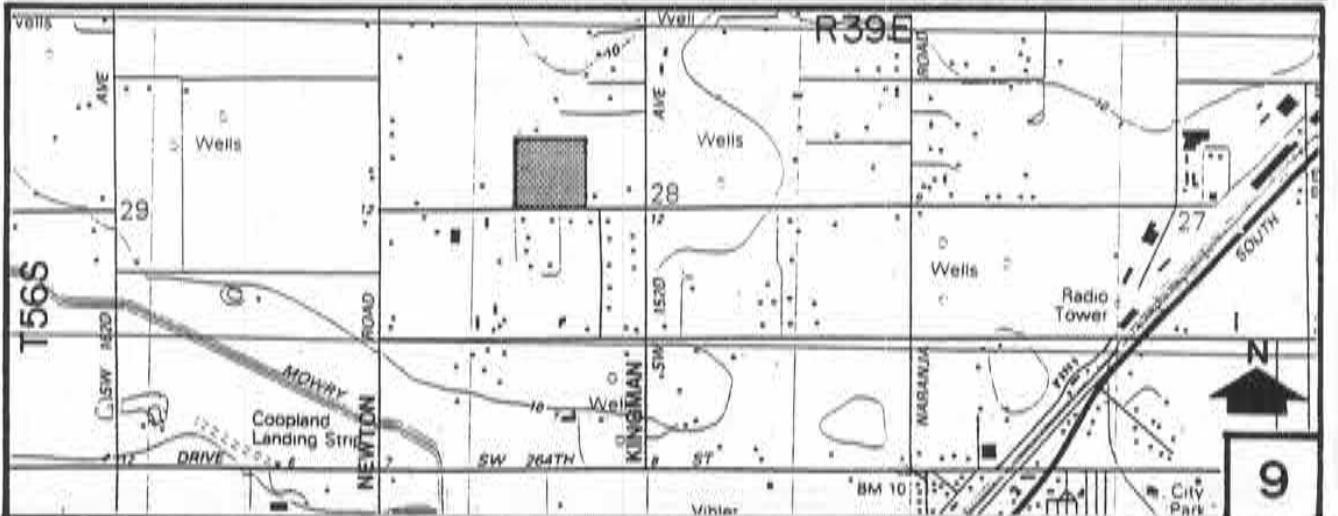
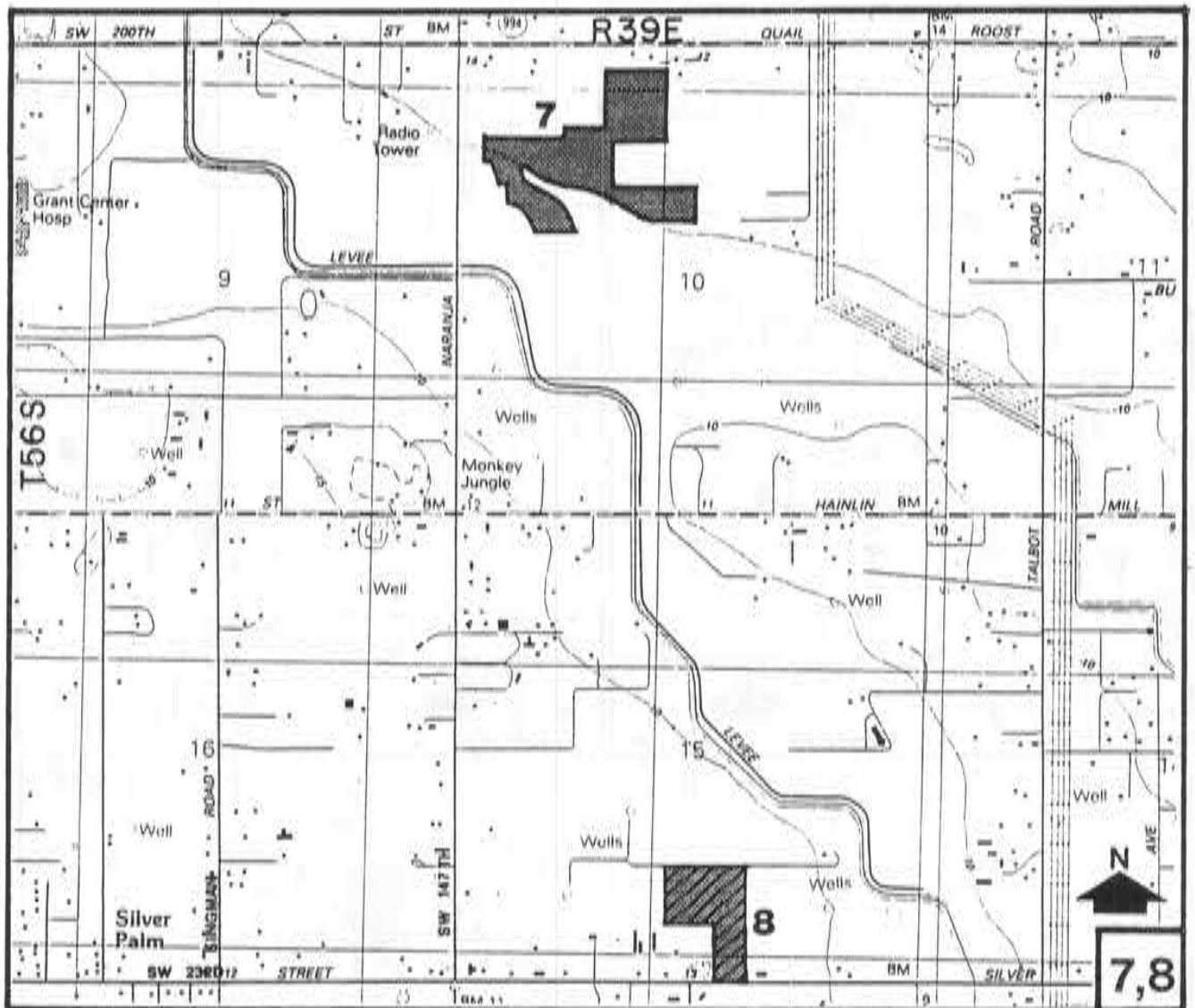
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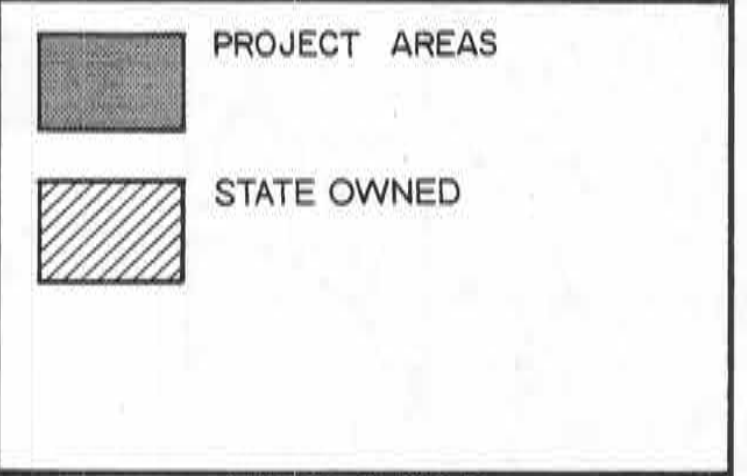
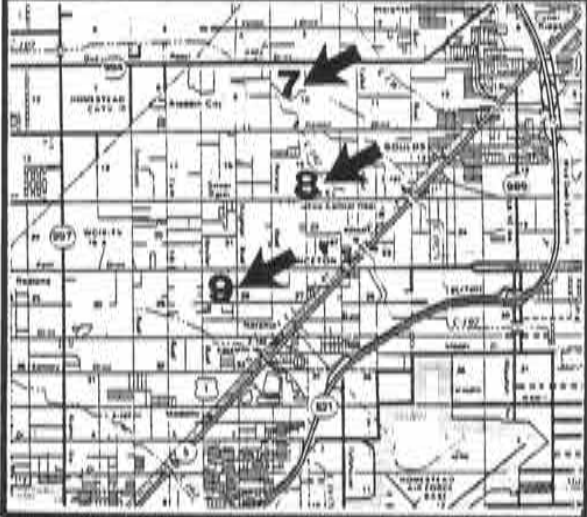
MIAMI  
ROCKRIDGE PINELANDS  
DADE COUNTY

-  PROJECT AREAS
-  STATE OWNED

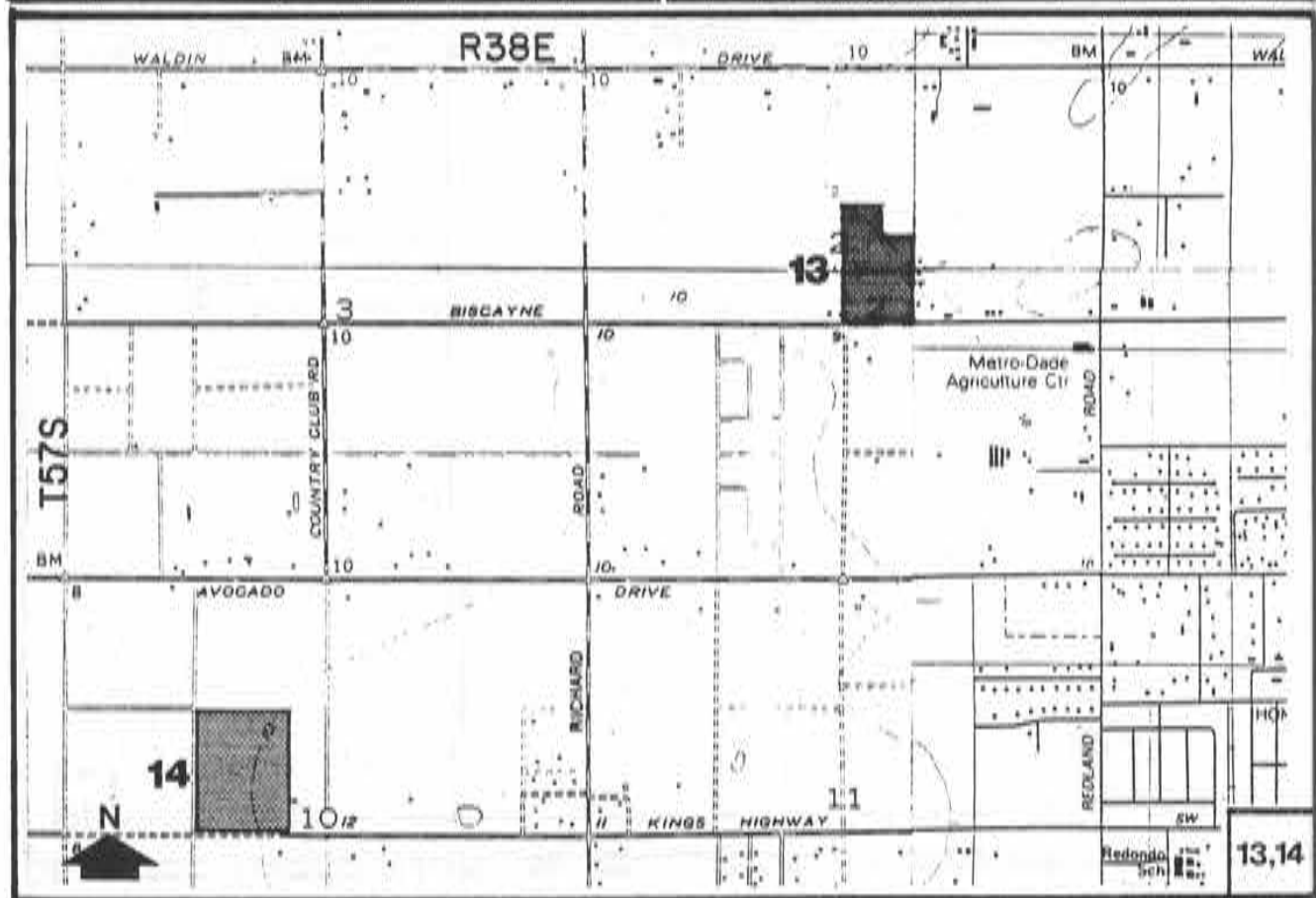




MIAMI  
ROCKRIDGE PINELANDS  
DADE COUNTY



SHEET 3 OF 5



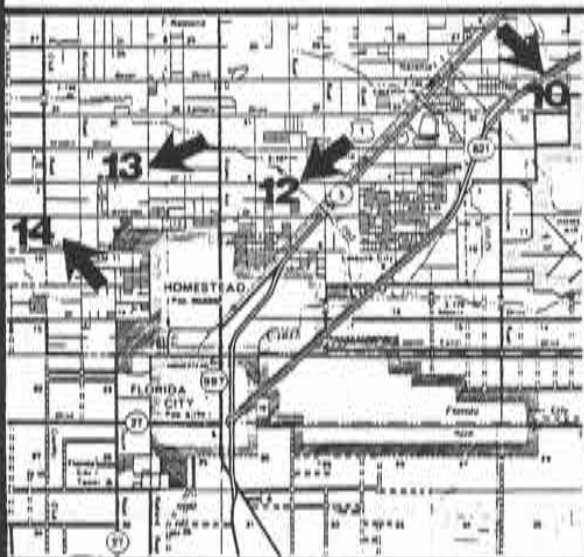
# MIAMI ROCKRIDGE PINELANDS

DADE

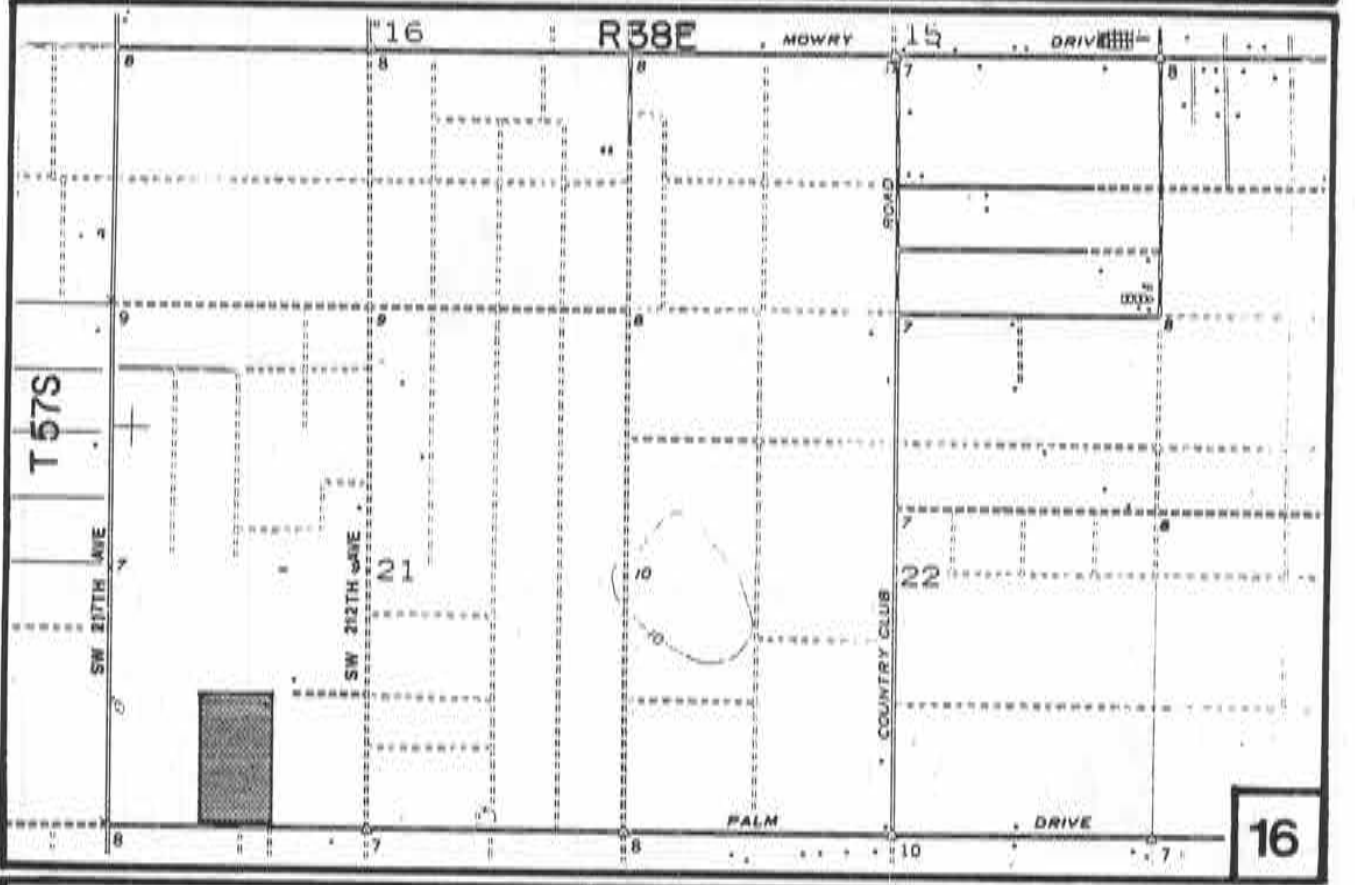
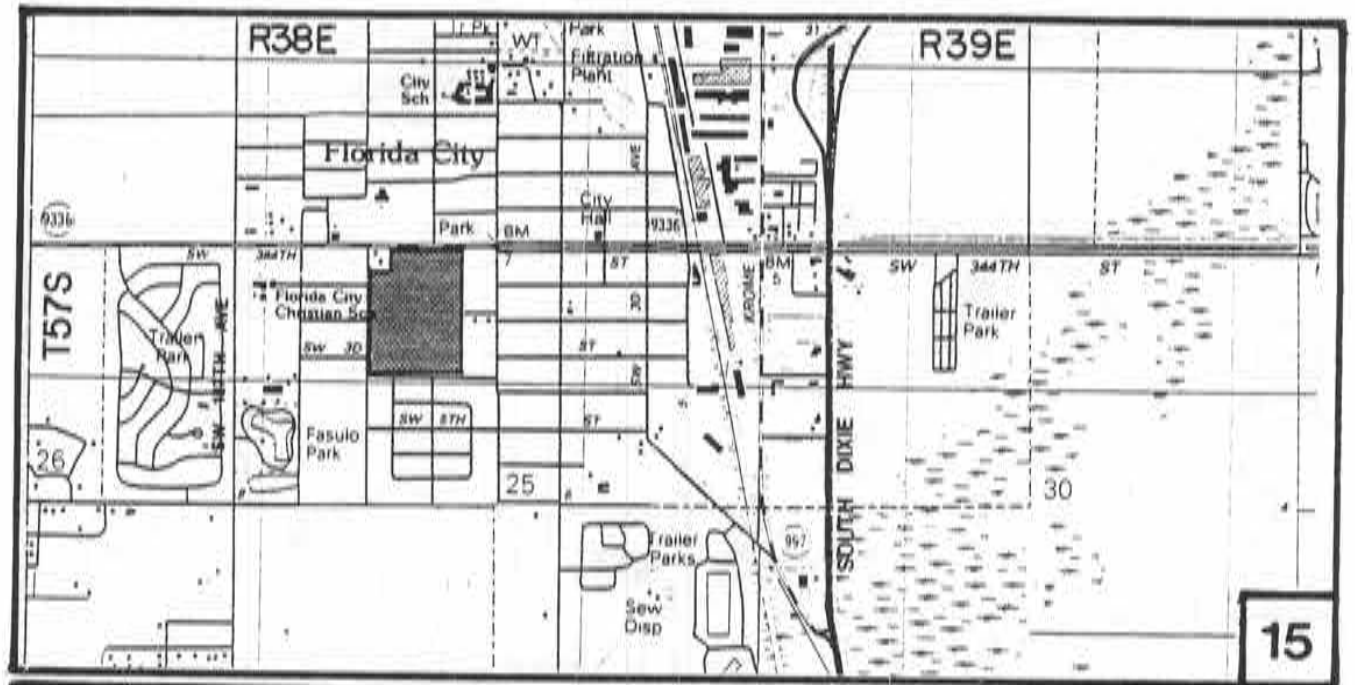
COUNTY



PROJECT AREAS

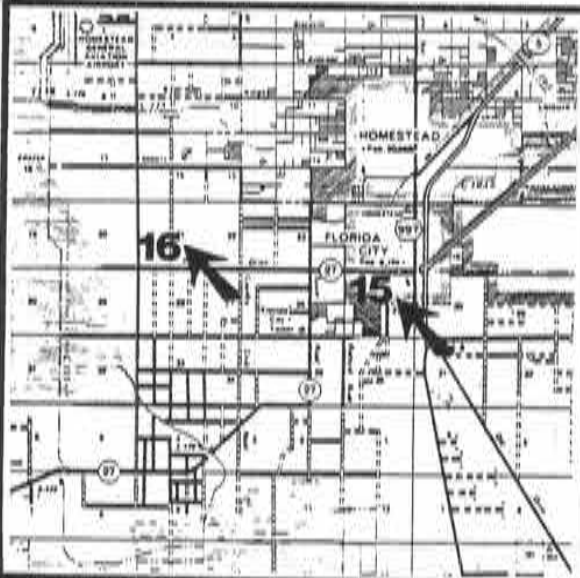


SHEET 4 OF 5



MIAMI  
ROCKRIDGE PINELANDS

DADE COUNTY



species. In addition to Dade County Parks, the Division of Forestry will be asked to help in the management of the pineland preserves by conducting periodic controlled burns of the properties.

**VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT**

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

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

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

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

**ACQUISITION PLANNING**

On November 12, 1986, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council approved the 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.

**Acquisition Phasing**

- Phase 1. Site 11 (deleted 1988)
- Phase 2. Site 12
- Phase 3. Site 2
- Phase 4. Site 4 (deleted 1988)
- Phase 5. Site 6
- Phase 6. Site 15
- Phase 7. Site 14
- Phase 8. Site 13
- Phase 9. Site 8 (acquired 1991)
- Phase 10. Site 1 (acquired 1991)
- 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.

**Coordination**

Dade County is a partner in the acquisition of this project. The Nature Conservancy has been an intermediary. 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. 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.

**OWNERSHIP**

There are approximately 35 property owners.

**ACQUISITION STATUS**

This project is boundary mapped and appraised. The ten acre Trinity Episcopal Church parcel was acquired during the past year. The state and The Nature Conservancy have initiated negotiations on other parcels. Waiting on county funding.

**OTHER**

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

**RESOLUTIONS**

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<u>Number</u>	<u>Submitting Agency</u>	<u>Issues or Comments</u>
R-258-89	Dade County Commission	Support for acquisition
R-1262-90	Dade County	Joint purchase - \$1.75 million

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#29 LAKE GEORGE		VOLUSIA/PUTNAM COUNTIES	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
19,312*	21,045	\$14,000,000*	\$9,848,771

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

**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 one 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

Florida Master Site File. When compared to other projects, the potential for significant sites is considered to be high.

The project's size and location will allow for a variety of passive and active recreational activities including hiking, bicycling, horseback riding, fishing, and swimming.

**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 as well as protect a significant expanse of uplands from development. The project connects along its southern boundary with Lake Woodruff National Wildlife Refuge.

**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.

**MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS**

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 selective timber harvest, 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

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Name	FNAI Rank
Florida sandhill crane	G5T2T3/S2S3
Bald eagle	G3/S2S3
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
Basin Marsh	G7/S4?
Floodplain Swamp	G7/S4?
Hydric Hammock	G7/S4?
Mesic Flatwoods	G7/S4
Limpkin	G5/S3
Osprey	G5/S3S4
Little blue heron	G5/S4
15 FNAI elements known from site	

tract. Acquisition is important for the protection of Lake George (and the St. Johns River) water quality. This project would protect a wildlife movement corridor of more than 20 miles along the shore of Lake George and the St. Johns River.

Five archeological/historical sites within the boundaries of this project are recorded within the

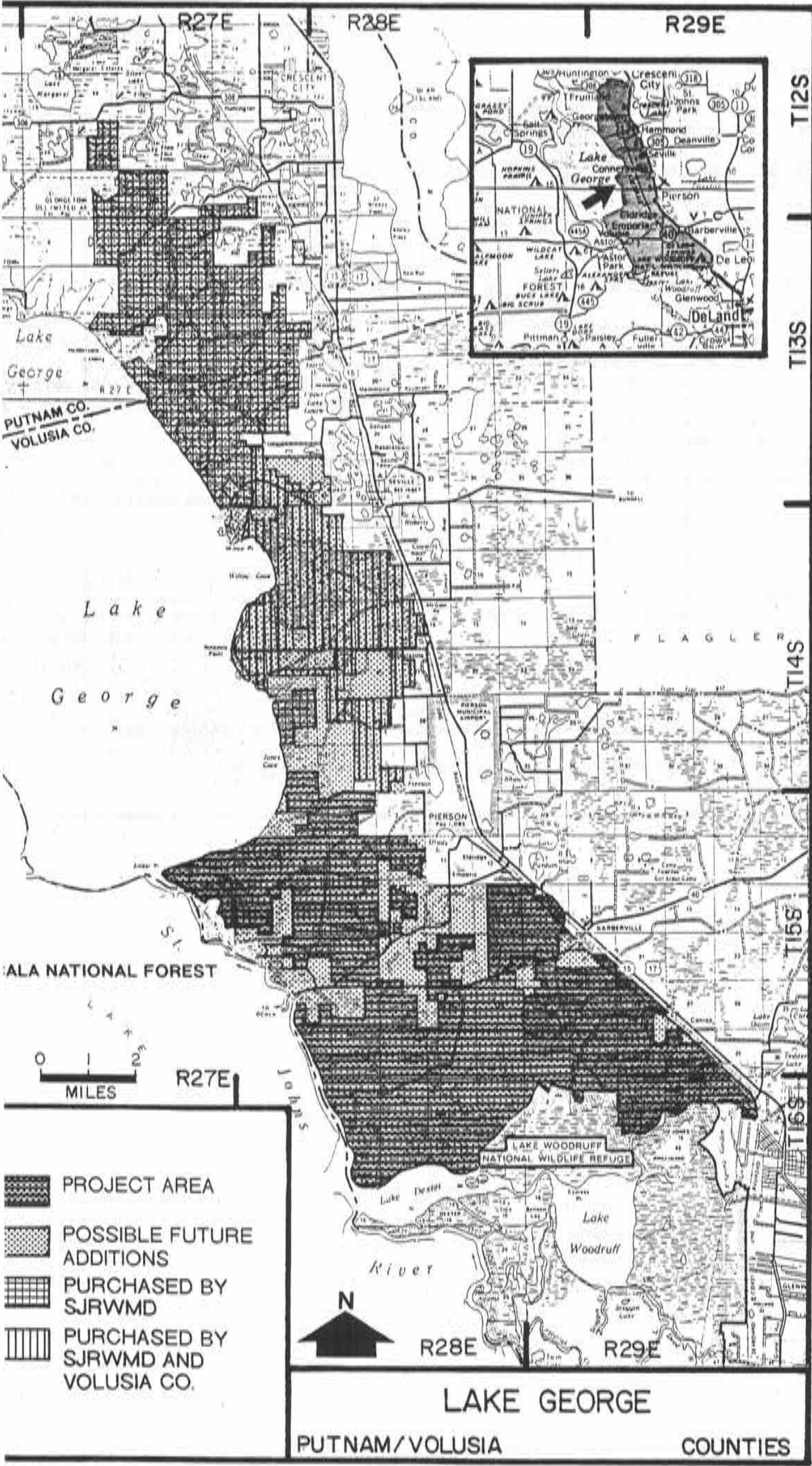
**MANAGEMENT COSTS**

Estimated start-up cost for the Division of Forestry

Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
\$62,002	-0-	\$49,572	\$386,955	-0-	\$498,529

Source of Funding: CARL






Lake George  
 PUTNAM CO.  
 VOLUSIA CO.

ALA NATIONAL FOREST



-  PROJECT AREA
-  POSSIBLE FUTURE ADDITIONS
-  PURCHASED BY SJRWMD
-  PURCHASED BY SJRWMD AND VOLUSIA CO.



# LAKE GEORGE

PUTNAM/VOLUSIA

COUNTIES

#29 LAKE GEORGE

restoring habitats, the property's diversity and suitability for non-consumptive uses can be improved.

**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.

**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.

On November 22, 1991, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council voted to eliminate all phasing from this project.

Many small parcels within the overall project boundary have not been fully evaluated and may be counted for addition at a later date.

**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 and The Nature Conservancy is an intermediary.

**OWNERSHIP**

There are approximately 91 parcels and nine ownerships in the project area. St. Johns River Water Management District and Volusia County collectively have acquired 19,312+ acres.

**ACQUISITION STATUS**

Appraisal mapping on what was originally Phase I is complete. Negotiations are scheduled to begin in the spring. The Nature Conservancy is currently negotiating with one of the major owners DSC of Newark Enterprises, Inc. (Coraci).

**RESOLUTIONS**

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<u>Number</u>	<u>Submitting Agency</u>	<u>Issues or Comments</u>
91-04	St. Johns River Water Management	Support for acquisition

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#30 AVALON TRACT		ST. LUCIE COUNTY	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
324	254	\$15,466,000	\$1,416,150*

\* estimated tax value as of 1990.

#### LOCATION

Six miles north of Ft. Pierce on Florida's east coast. This project is within Florida's Senate District 16 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

Containing approximately 6,051 feet of Atlantic Ocean frontage, the tract features a beach about 75 feet wide and low, regular sand dunes. The tract is split by SR A1A. Seaward of the road, there are sizable areas of native coastal strand plant community and groves of the exotic Australian Pine. That area contains a large

#### RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Approximately half of the project has been acquired under the Save Our Coasts program and must have recreation as its primary purpose. This remainder of the project qualifies for CARL acquisition under the "Other Lands" category as defined in Section 18-8.003 of the Florida Administrative Code.

#### MANAGER

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

#### PROPOSED USE

State Recreation Area or a local park by St. Lucie County.

#### MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

The project would be managed by the Division of Recreation and Parks (or possibly by the county) as a Recreation Area under the "single use" concept. The primary management objective would be providing resource-compatible recreational opportunities. Exotic species will be removed/controlled to the greatest extent practical.

#### VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

Vulnerability of the shore to storm forces is moderate.

Most of the property is not protected from development. It is zoned residential. The coastal construction control line lies far enough inland in the southern one-third that it may protect the lands seaward of the road in that area. There is a good deal of ocean front in the vicinity that has not been developed. County population growth, a factor in development pressure, is predicted to be moderate.

#### ACQUISITION PLANNING

The Avalon Tract was submitted to the Save Our Coast program in 1986. Under that program 324 acres were purchased in 1987. On July 12, 1991, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council transferred the Avalon project to the CARL program.

#### OWNERSHIP

Two private holdings remain, one of them containing all the remaining 2,758 feet of ocean frontage.

#### Highest Ranked FNAI-Listed Elements

Name	FNAI Rank
West Indian manatee	G27/S27
Coastal Strand Estuarine	G37/S2
Tidal Swamp	G3/S3
Beach Dune	G47/S2
Maritime Hammock	G4/S3
5 FNAI elements known from site	

herbaceous zone including sea oats as well as an edge of coastal hammock with heavy growth of cabbage palm. West of the road is hammock with spreading live oaks and an extensive mangrove forest now largely killed by diking projects. There is great invasion by Brazilian pepper in this area. Sea turtles, like the Atlantic green and loggerhead turtles, nest on this beach. The mangrove forest, especially at the shore of the Indian River, is part of a system used by great numbers of pelicans and wading birds. There is also habitat for most small mammals of the region.

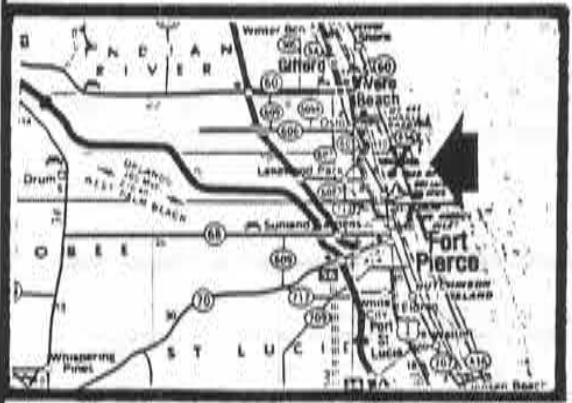
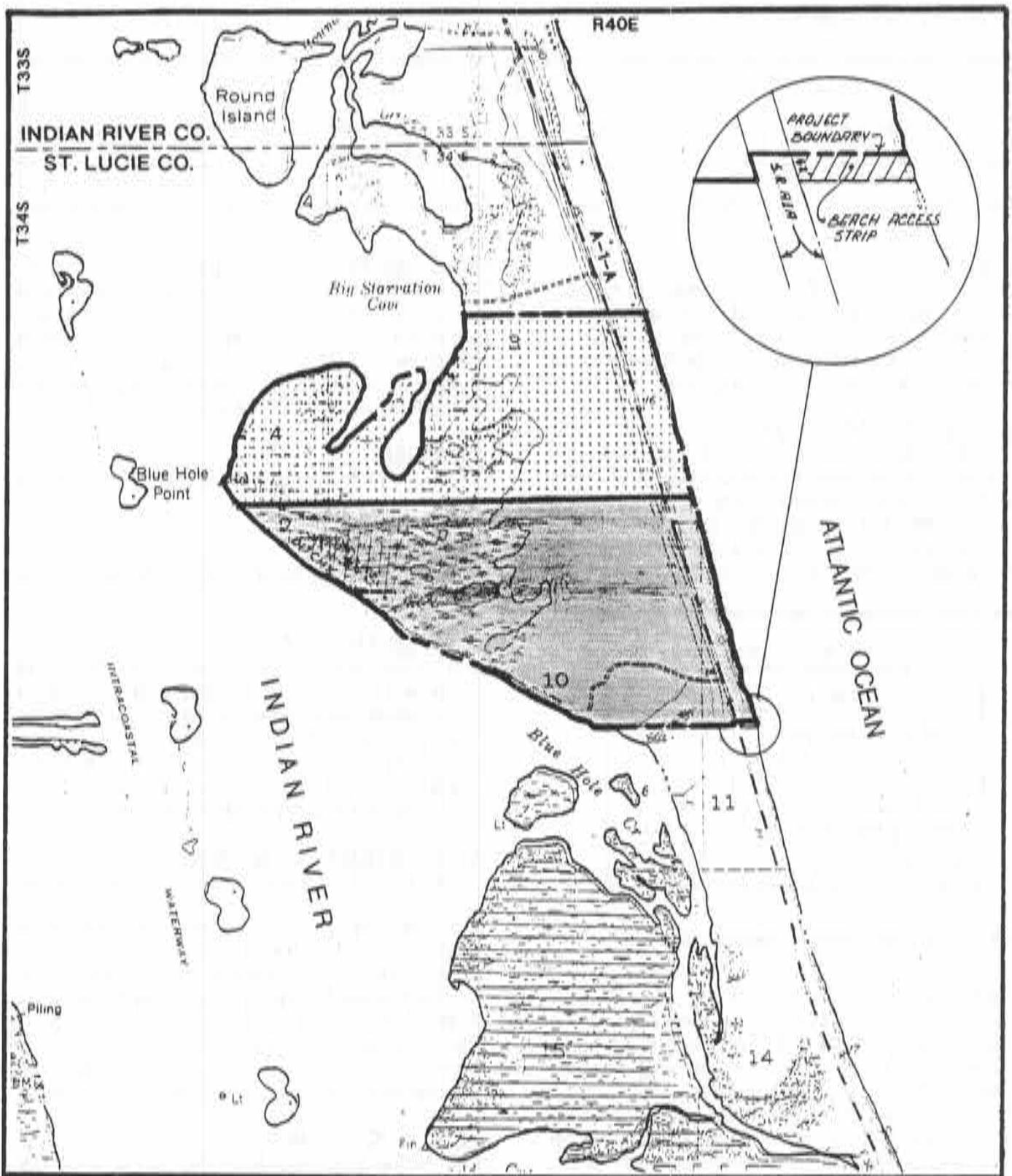
The site provides opportunities for a number of beach related recreational activities.

#### MANAGEMENT COSTS

##### Estimated start-up costs for the Division of Recreation and Parks

Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
\$25,544	\$18,000	\$5,062	\$22,044	-0-	\$70,650

Source of Funding: CARL



VICINITY MAP



-  PROJECT AREA
-  STATE OWNED

ST. LUCIE CO.

**AVALON TRACT**

**ACQUISITION STATUS**

The larger remaining ownership is under negotiation by the Bureau of Land Acquisition.

**RESOLUTIONS**

None known.

#31 WACCASASSA FLATS		GILCHRIST COUNTY	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
-0-	44,846*	-0-	\$6,183,000

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

#### 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

camping, fishing, hunting, boating, horseback riding, hiking, bird-watching, nature appreciation and photography.

#### 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.

#### MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

This project would be managed by the Division of Forestry 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.

#### 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

#### Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Name	FNAI Rank
Sherman's fox squirrel	G5T2/S2
gopher tortoise	G3/S3
Bachman's sparrow	G3/S7
Sandhill	G7/S2
spoon-flower	G3G4/S3
5 FNAI elements known from site	

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.

Several archeological sites including a significant Paleo-Indian (ca. 12,000 - 8500 B.C.) site, within the boundaries of this project are recorded within the Florida Master Site File. When compared to other projects, the potential for significant sites is considered to be high.

This project has the size and diversity to support a wide variety of active and passive recreational activities. These activities might include picnicking,

#### MANAGEMENT COSTS

##### Estimated start-up cost for the Division of Forestry

Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
\$93,855	-0-	\$100,709	\$427,566	-0-	\$622,130

Source of Funding: CARL

SUWANNEE CO.

R. 15 E R. 16 E

COLUMBIA CO.

LAFAYETTE CO.

Suwannee River

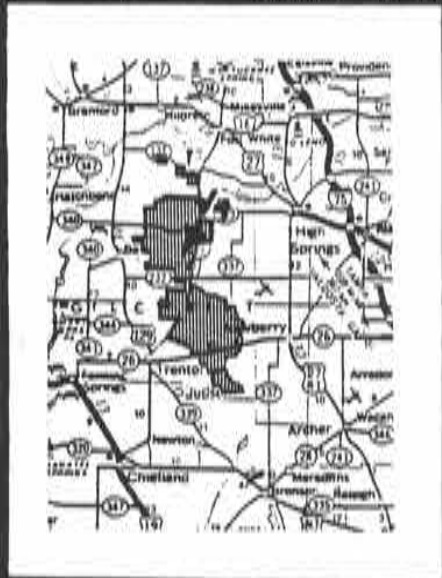
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TRENTON

0 1 2  
miles

WACCASASSA FLATS  
GILCHRIST COUNTY

PROJECT AREA  
PHASE I



#31 WACCASASSA FLATS

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).

ACQUISITION PLANNING

The Waccasassa Flats project design was first approved by the Land Acquisition Advisory Council on February 12, 1988 and was further amended 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.

OWNERSHIP

Two owners, Gilchrest Timber and Rayonier, comprise Phase I, the only portion of the project currently boundary mapped and appraised. Gilchrest Timber (southernmost parcel) has been purchased by an insurance company for investment purposes.

ACQUISITION STATUS

Negotiations with the two major owners have been pursued. The insurance company which purchased Gilchrest Timber has indicated it has no interest in selling for ten to fifteen years. The Rayonier ownership could not be acquired under the current appraisal and will require a timber cruise and reappraisal to continue negotiations. The Nature Conservancy is to make contact with Rayonier.

RESOLUTIONS

<u>Number</u>	<u>Submitting Agency</u>	<u>Issues or Comments</u>
—	Gilchrist County School Board	Support for acquisition
—	Gilchrist County Commission	Support for acquisition
—	Suwannee River Water Management District	Support for acquisition



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

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

**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, including mangrove, salt marsh, and salt flats, and directly

**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 upland buffer important bay and estuary systems.

**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.

**MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS**

The Charlotte Harbor project would be managed by the Division of State Lands as an addition to the Charlotte Harbor State Reserve and as upland buffer for several state aquatic (Gasparilla Sound/Charlotte Harbor, Cape Haze, and Matlacha Pass). Management of the State Reserve would coincide with management objectives and policies set forth in the Charlotte Harbor Aquatic Preserve Management Plan, adopted by the Board of Trustees (Governor and Cabinet). The basic goals of resource management for the Reserve are: to conserve natural values and allow visitors access; to enhance protection and preservation of the wetland resources of the adjacent Aquatic Preserve; to protect and preserve native species and habitats, particularly any that are rare or endangered; to restore communities altered by man, to the greatest extent possible; to protect archaeological/historical resources; to enhance public appreciation for the elements of natural diversity. 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.

**Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements**

Name	FNAI Rank
West Indian manatee	G2?/S2?
Bald eagle	G3/S2S3
Estuarine Tidal Swamp	G3/S3
Florida long-tailed weasel	G5T3/S3?
Mesic Flatwoods	G7/S4
Estuarine Tidal Marsh	G4/S4
Southern mink	G5T5/S2
Snowy egret	G5/S4
Great egret	G5/S4
4 FNAI elements known from site	

Influence the water quality of Charlotte Harbor.

The project area contains two recorded archaeological sites, both of which are shell midden mounds.

This project can provide a variety of recreational opportunities that are compatible with the primary acquisition objective of natural resource protection including boating, fishing, and nature appreciation.

**VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT**

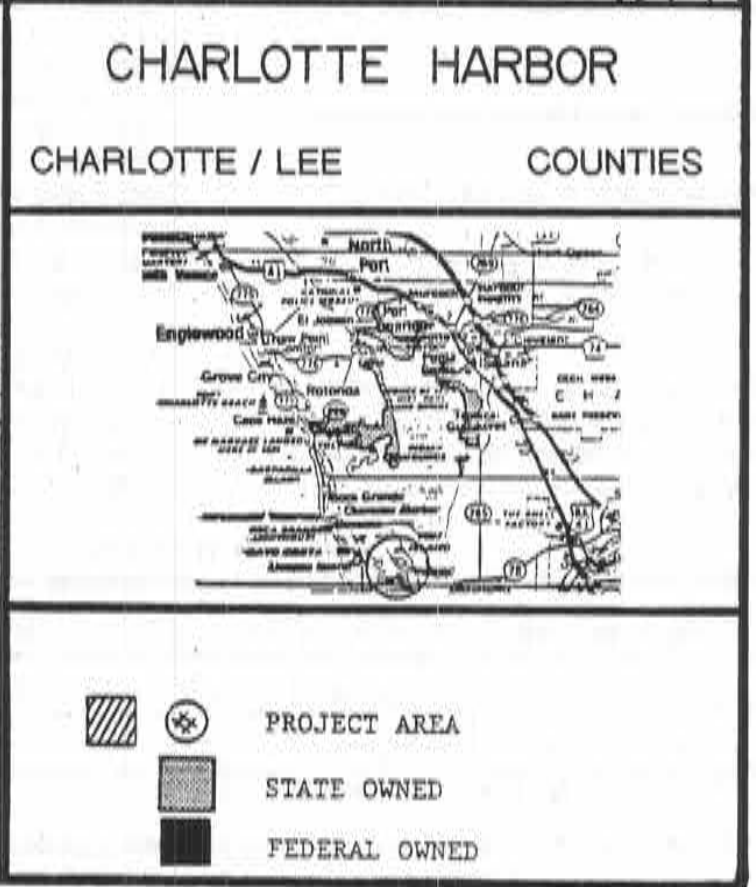
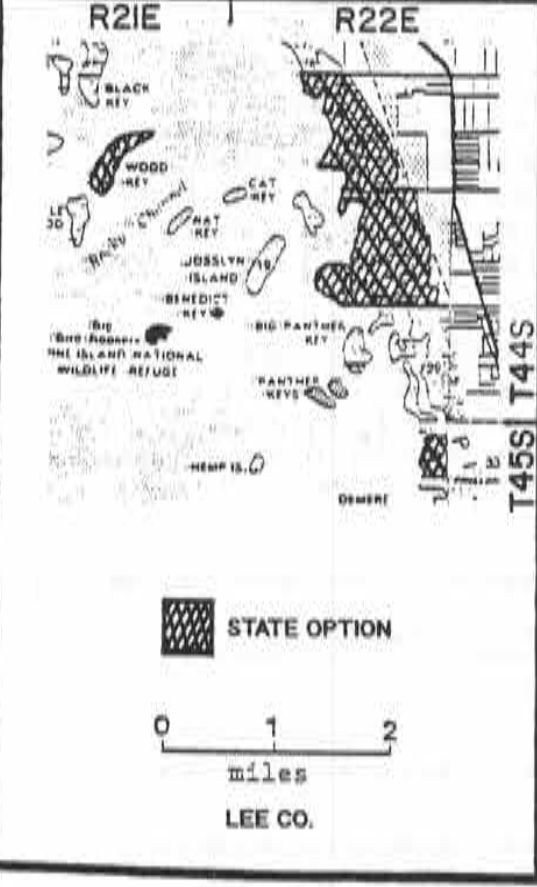
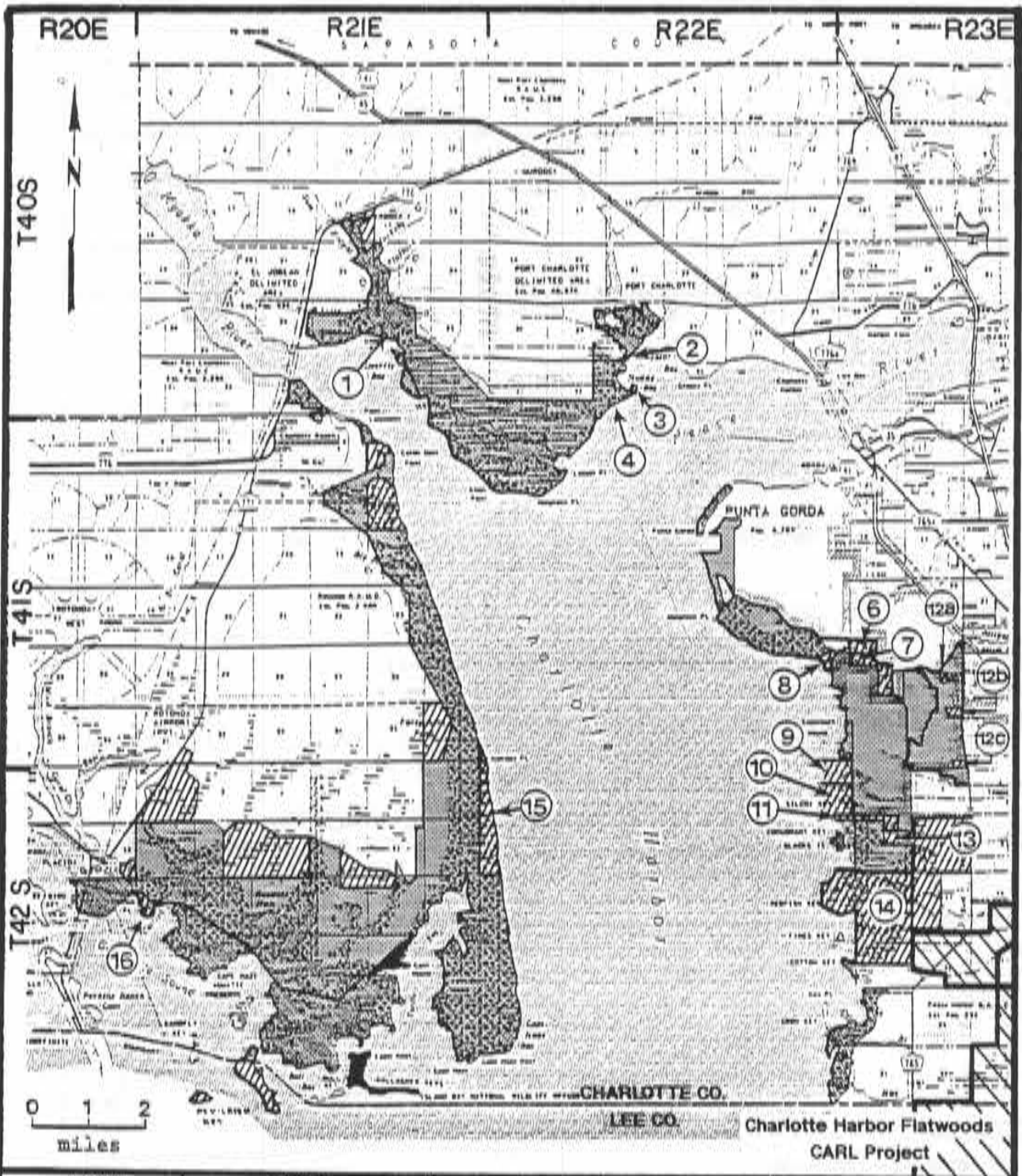
The project lands are moderately vulnerable compared with other types of ecosystems in the State. They are vulnerable to nearby dredging, interference with the flow of water and nutrients from

**MANAGEMENT COSTS**

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

Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
\$22,512	\$5,352	\$4,500	\$360	-0-	\$32,724

Source of Funding: Internal Improvement Trust Fund



adjacent uplands, and, 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 parcels from the original project (2,215 acres) and added another ten parcels in nine ownerships (3,141 acres) for a cumulative total of 5,356 acres. The revised project area primarily included estuarine 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.

**Coordination**

The Trust for Public Lands has been an intermedary in the state's acquisition of two large tracts within this

project and is a continuing participant in its planning and acquisition.

**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").

**ACQUISITION STATUS**

This project is eligible for negotiation as a substantially complete project, but because of previous low rankings, there has been no acquisition activity in the past couple of years. Its rise in ranking and continued Preservation 2000 funding may enable acquisition efforts to begin again during 1992.

**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.

**RESOLUTIONS**

<u>Number</u>	<u>Submitting Agency</u>	<u>Issues or Comments</u>
90-294	Charlotte County Commission	Support for acquisition
89-03-50	Lee County Commission	Support for acquisition
891-88	City of Punta Gorda	Support for acquisition
88-26	DeSoto County Commission	Support for acquisition
88-4	Lake County Commission	Support for acquisition
89-137	Charlotte County Commission	Support for acquisition
88-6-29	Lee County Commission	Support for acquisition
88-49	Charlotte County Commission	Support for acquisition
88-82	Charlotte County Commission	Support for acquisition
83-157	City of Belleair Bluffs	Support for acquisition
82-10-3	Lee County Commission	Support for acquisition
—	1987 - Greater Pine Island Civic Asso.	Support for acquisition

#33 SOUTH SAVANNAS		MARTIN/ST. LUCIE COUNTIES	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
4,335*	1,672	\$9,728,657*	\$9,645,756

\* Includes acreage acquired with EEL funds. See "Ownership".

#### 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. It 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

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.

#### MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

The Division of State Lands 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).

This project would be managed as an addition to Savannas State Reserve. 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 compatible with resource protection. Major objectives of the Savannas State Reserve Management Plan include: maintenance of the natural hydrological regime of the freshwater marsh; protection of the plant communities and associated wildlife, including rare and endangered species; and preservation of archaeological/historical sites. Management measures designed to meet these objectives include regulation of drainage into and from the Savannas, state acquisition of inholdings, implementation of controlled burn program in fire-adapted communities, elimination of encroachments and abusive uses, and removal of exotic species.

#### Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Name	FNAI Rank
Four-petal pawpaw	G1/S1
Fragrant prickly-apple	G2G3T1/S1
Sand-dune spurge	G2/S2
Scrub	G2/S2
Florida threeawn	G3/S3
Large-flowered rosemary	G3/S3
Piedmont jointgrass	G3/S3
Florida scrub jay	G5T3/S3
8 FNAI elements known from site	

endangered in Florida.

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

#### 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

#### VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

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

#### MANAGEMENT COSTS

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

Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
\$19,838	-0-	\$4,500	-0-	-0-	\$24,338

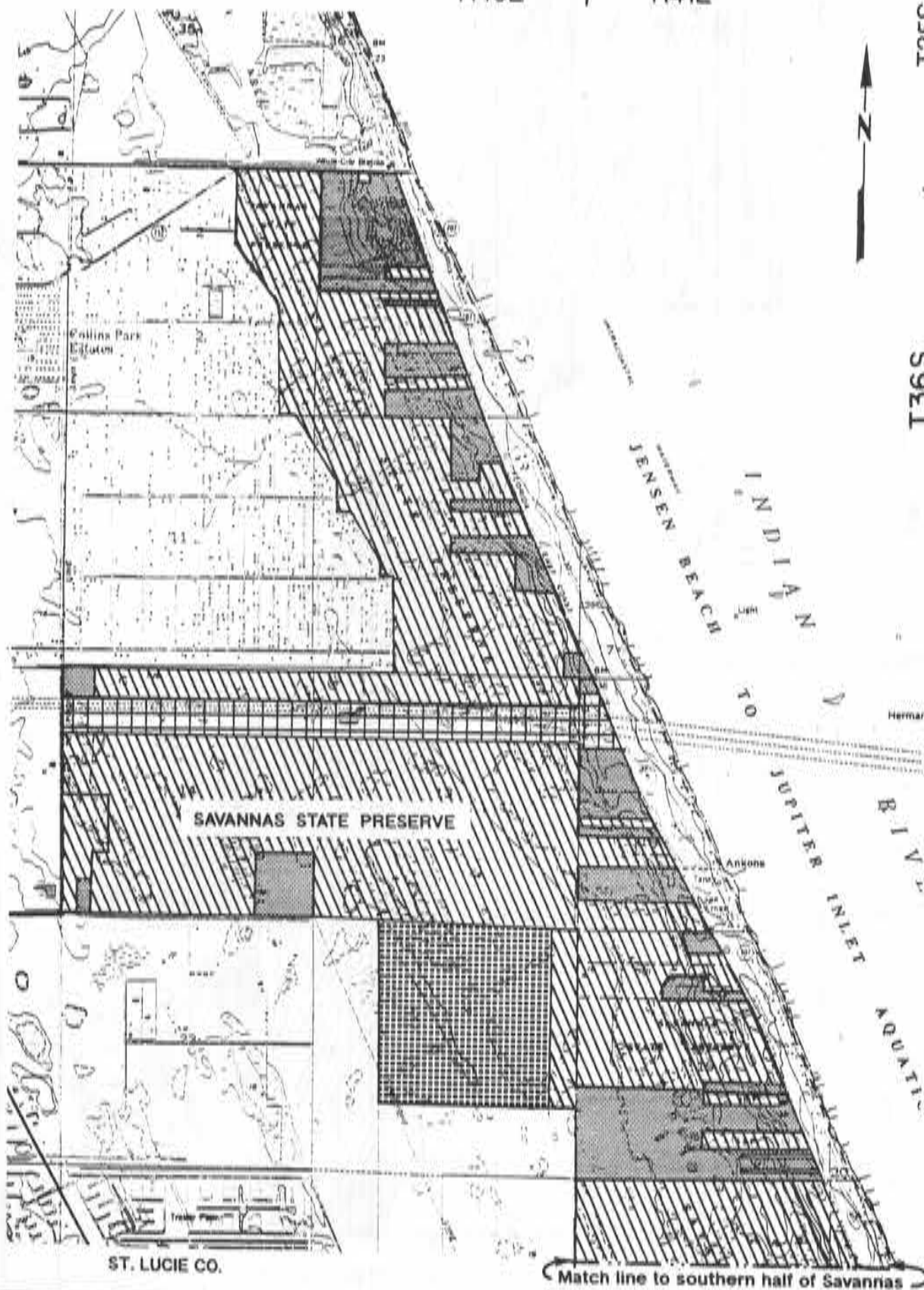
Source of Funding: Internal Improvement Trust Fund

R40E

R41E

T35S

T36S



ST. LUCIE CO.

Match line to southern half of Savannas

### SOUTH SAVANNAS

(NORTHERN HALF)

MARTIN/ST. LUCIE

COUNTIES



MIXED - 70% STATE, 30% PRIVATE (UNDER CONTRACT)



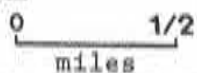
PROJECT AREA (LESS THAN FEE)



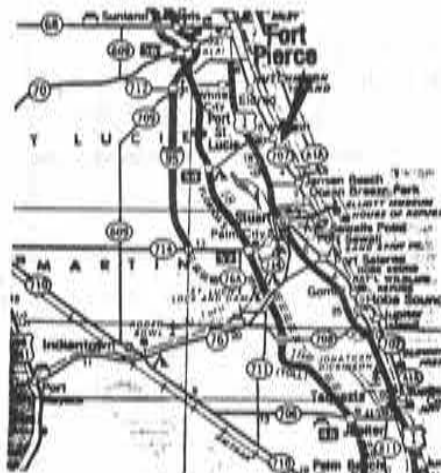
PROJECT AREA

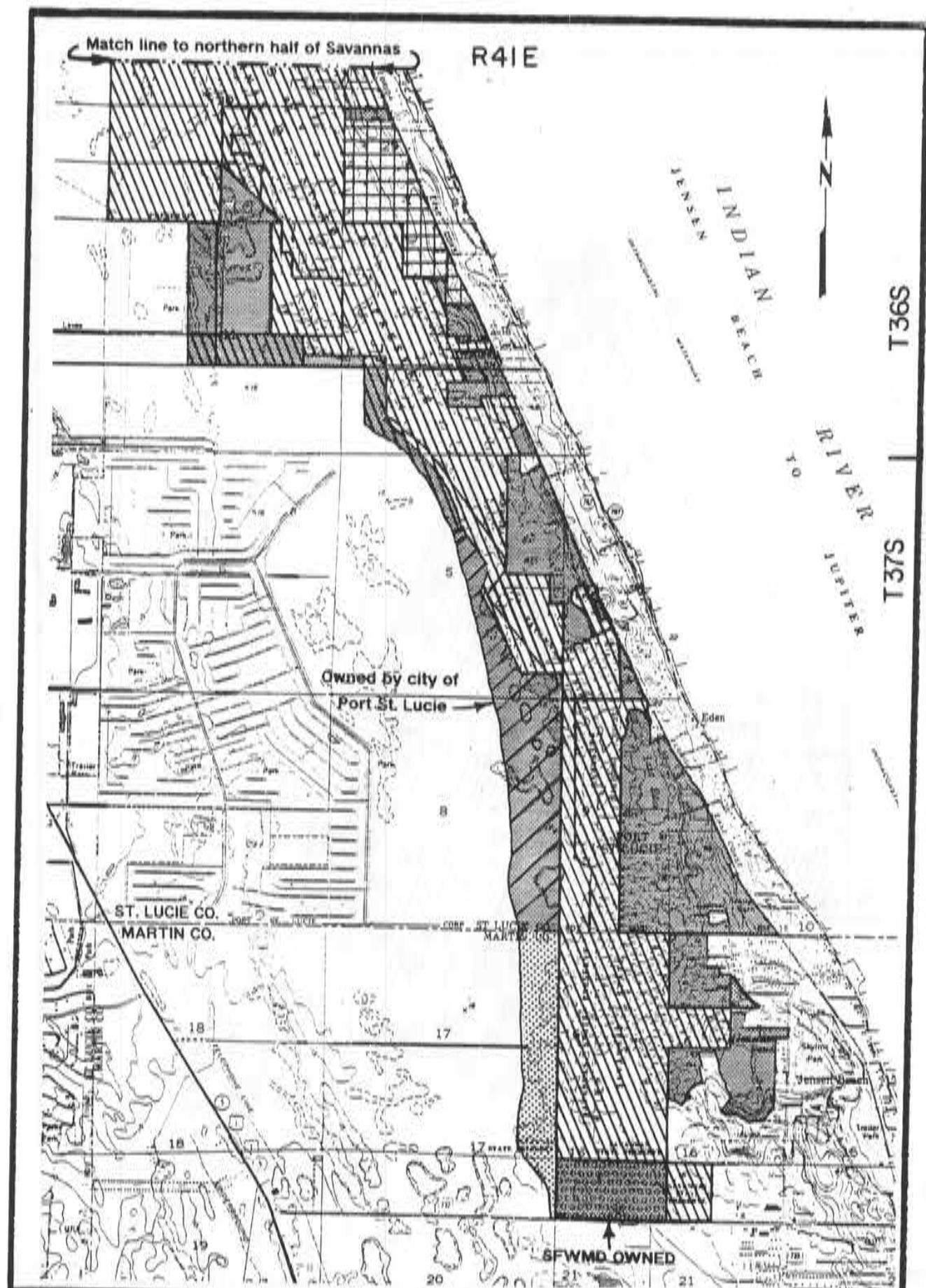


STATE OWNED



Map 1 of 2





### SOUTH SAVANNAS (SOUTHERN HALF)

MARTIN / ST. LUCIE COUNTIES

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

0 1/2  
miles

Map 2 of 2

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

**ACQUISITION PLANNING**

On June 22, 1988 the Land Acquisition Advisory Council approved the South Savannas Project Design. Ten parcels and portions of three parcels totaling 65.56 acres were deleted and 49 properties totaling 724 acres were added. Of this addition, 289.34 acres will likely be donated to the state. Also of the 1,620.12 acres of private land currently within the CARL boundary, 128.9 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.

On December 6, 1991, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council voted to assess a proposed 1,000± addition to the project. This tract is the West Jensen DRI. Approximately 80 acres of the DRI are already included within the project boundary. Evaluation should be complete in the spring of 1992.

**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.

**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.

**ACQUISITION STATUS**

This project is currently under negotiation and

**RESOLUTIONS**

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<u>Number</u>	<u>Submitting Agency</u>	<u>Issues or Comments</u>
—	St. Lucie County Conservation Alliance	Support for acquisition
53-89	Stuart City Commission	Support for acquisition
80-4	Treasure Coast Regional Planning Council	Support for acquisition
82-4	Treasure Coast Regional Planning Council	Support for acquisition
80-94	St. Lucie County Commission	Support for acquisition
88-6.1	Martin County Commission	Support for acquisition
89-10.2	Martin County Commission	Support for acquisition
—	St. Lucie County Conservation Alliance	Support for acquisition

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#34 HEATHER ISLAND		MARION COUNTY	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
4,400*	9,958	\$8,200,000*	\$13,997,000

\* by St. Johns River Water Management District.

#### 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

Heather Island supports 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 50% of the tract,

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.

#### 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 Sharpes 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.

#### MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

The part of the project south of Sharpes Ferry Road is recommended for use as a wildlife management area under 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 pinelands.

It is recommended that the Division of Recreation and Parks manage 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

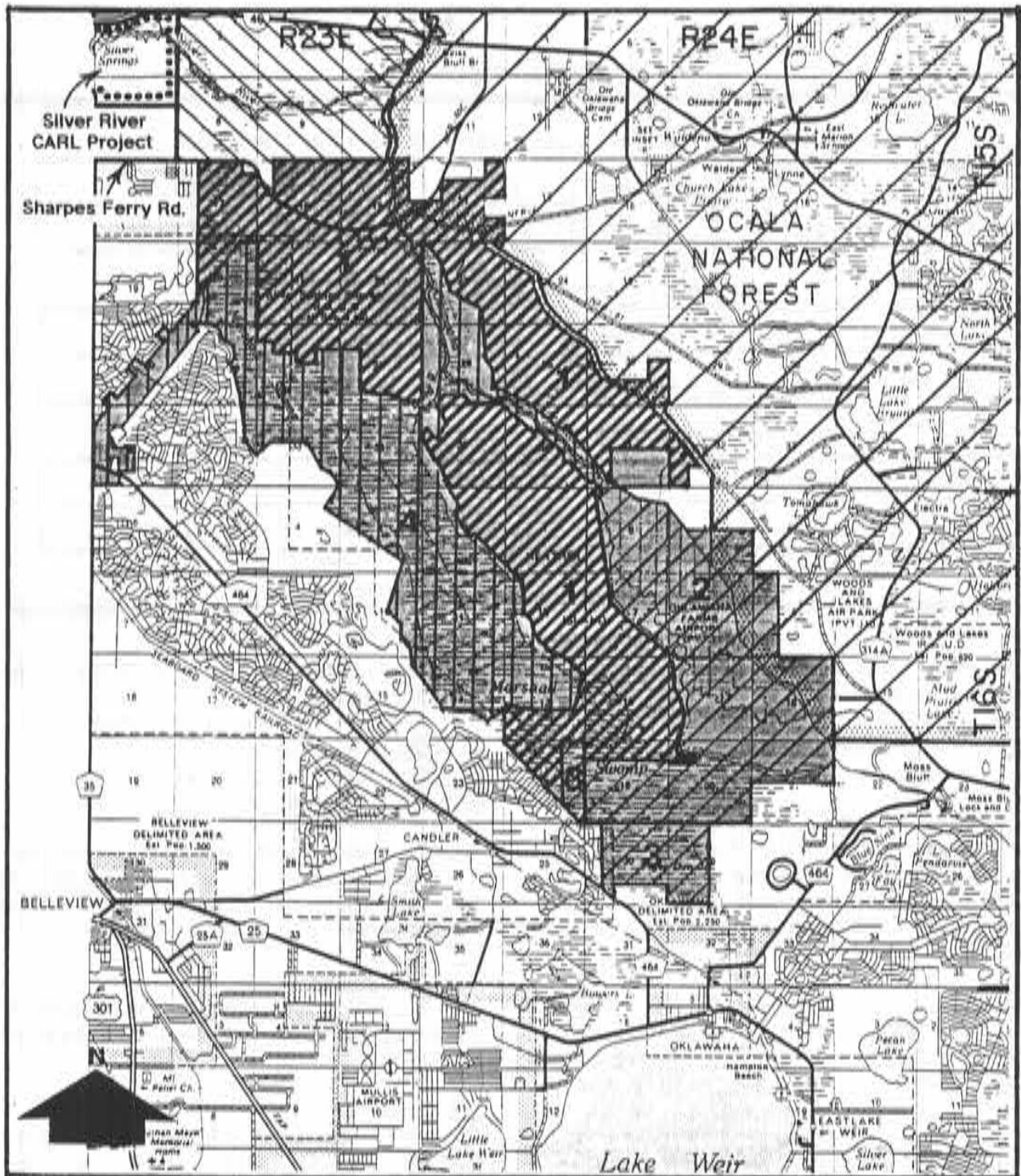
#### Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Game	FNAI Rank
Pinkroot	G1G2/S1S2
Floodplain Marsh	G3?/S2
Sandhill	G7/S2
Xeric Hammock	G7/S3
Depression Marsh	G4?/S3
Flatwoods/Prairie Lake	G4?/S3
Dome Swamp	G4?/S3?
Floodplain Swamp	G7/S4?
Upland Mixed Forest	G7/S4
Mesic Flatwoods	G7/S4
12 FNAI elements known from site	

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. The tract also harbors excellent populations of the endangered pinkroot (*Spigella 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.

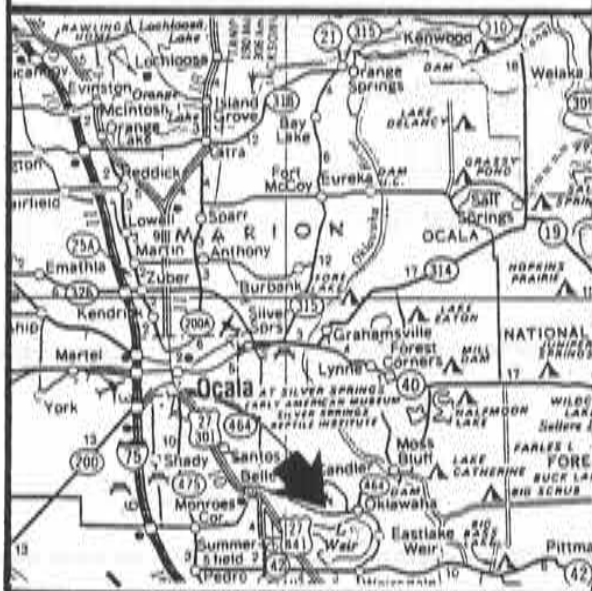





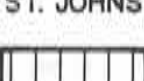
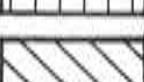


## HEATHER ISLAND

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)
-  STATE OWNED

**MANAGEMENT COSTS**

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

Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
\$84,220	\$10,000	\$85,000	\$77,000	-0-	\$256,220

Estimated start-up costs for the Division of Forestry

Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
\$17,880	-0-	\$11,500	\$67,050	-0-	\$96,430

Estimated start-up costs for the Division of Recreation and Parks

Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
-0-	-0-	\$10,000	-0-	-0-	\$10,000

Source of Funding: CARL

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.

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.

**VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT**

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

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

**ACQUISITION PLANNING**

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

adjacent to Canal Authority Lands in the southwest part of the project.

**Acquisition Phasing**

Phase I: Container Corporation

Phase II: Minor owners

On November 22, 1992, the LAAC voted to assess a 1,723 acre addition proposed by the St. Johns River Water Management District. Evaluation is scheduled for completion in the spring of 1992.

**Coordination**

This is a shared acquisition with the St. Johns River Water Management District. The Nature Conservancy is an intermediary.

**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.

**ACQUISITION STATUS**

The Nature Conservancy, under a Multi-Party Acquisition Agreement, is negotiating with Container Corporation.

**RESOLUTIONS**

<u>Number</u>	<u>Submitting Agency</u>	<u>Issues or Comments</u>
89-08	St. Johns River Water Management District	Support for acquisition
91-04	St. Johns River Water Management District	Pledging 50% of funds
90R-333	Marion County Commission	Support for acquisition

#35 SAVE OUR EVERGLADES		COLLIER COUNTY	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
134,167*	68,180	\$33,369,036**	\$35,784,535 (CARL) \$45,274,535 (total)

\* 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.

\* Includes acreage acquired in Collier-Phoenix Exchange.

\*\* By all program.

#### 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 includes areas of very important hydrological connection with 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

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.

#### 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.

#### MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

The Save Our Everglades project should be 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.

#### VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

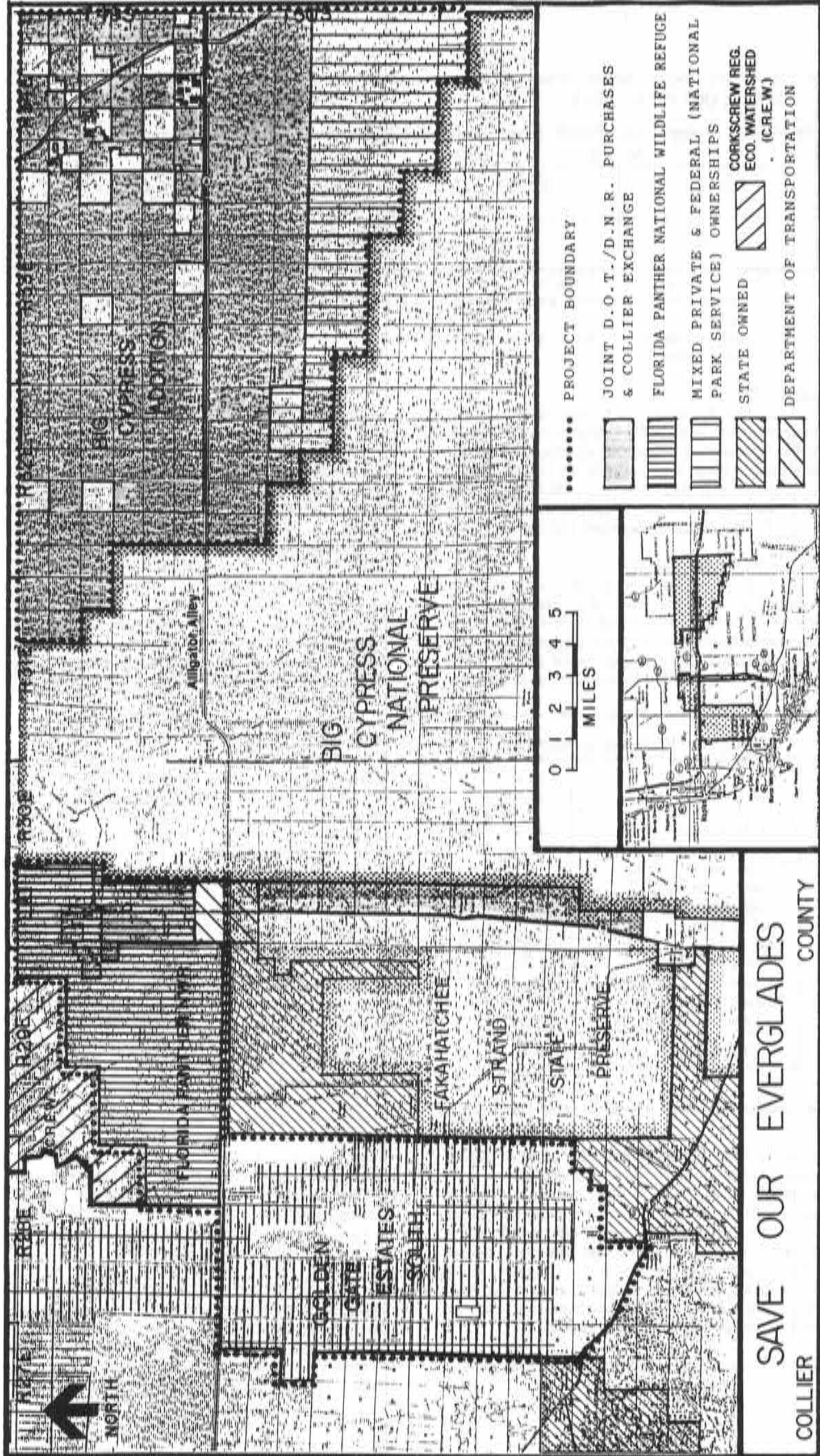
The ecological character and unique resources within the Save Our Everglades CARL project are extremely sensitive, and are vulnerable to a variety of activities. Drainage and other physical disruptions to the hydrology of the area can cause significant shifts in

#### Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

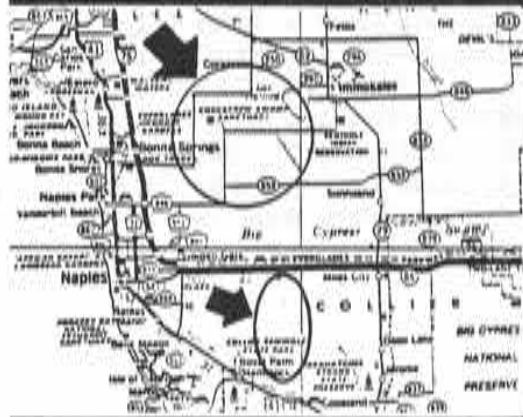
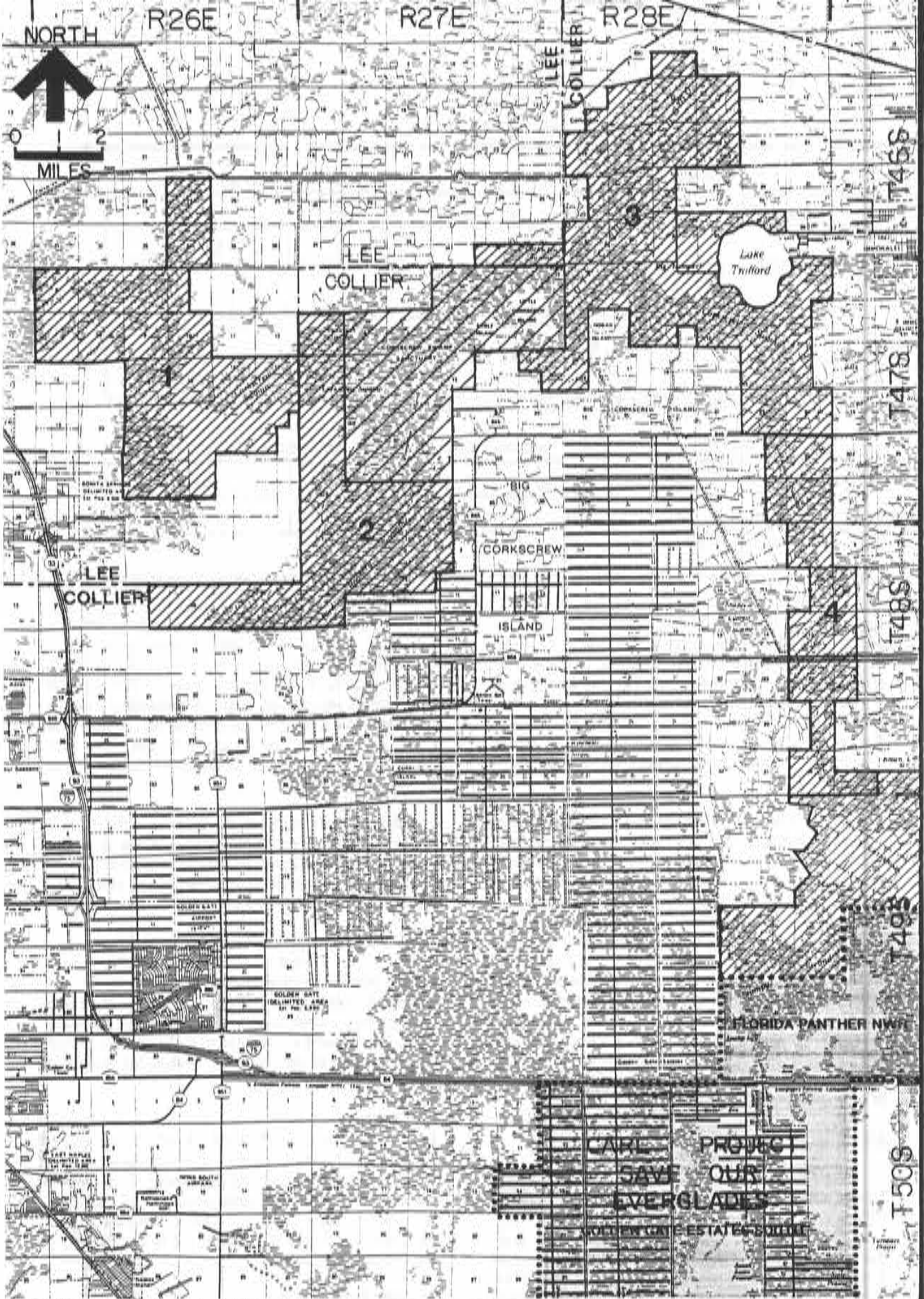
Name	FNAI Rank
Coastal vervain	G2/S2
Florida panther	G4T1S1
Narrow-leaved Carolina scalystem	G4T2S2
Florida black bear	G5T2S2
Shell Mound	G3/S2
Bald eagle	G3S2S3
Night-scented orchid	G7/S2
Ghost orchid	G7/S2
Eastern indigo snake	G4T3S3
Cypress peperomia	G4G5S1
16 FNAI elements known from site	

essential hydrological functions for other significant natural areas, the Save Our Everglades project is an excellent natural area in its own right. 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



SAVE OUR EVERGLADES 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:**

## MANAGEMENT COSTS

## Big Cypress National Preserve: Estimated start-up costs for the National Park Service

Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
--	--	--	--	--	\$50,000

Source of Funding: US Government - US Park Service

## Estimated start-up costs for the United States Fish and Wildlife Service

Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
--	--	--	--	--	\$174,000

Source of Funding: US Government - US Fish and Wildlife Service

## Golden Gate Estates South: Estimated start-up costs for the Division of Forestry

Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
\$28,924	-0-	\$6,981	\$31,147	-0-	\$67,052

Source of Funding: CARL

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.

**ACQUISITION PLANNING****Coordination**

This is a joint endeavor of the National Park Service (NPS), the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USF&WS), and the State of Florida's Conservation and Recreation Lands (CARL) Program. The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) also worked in conjunction with the CARL Program as it acquired acreage for the expansion of SR 84, now I-75.

The NPS and CARL are consolidating tracts in the Big Cypress Addition and the East of SR 29 Buffer; and the USF&WS acquired the acreage now managed as the Florida Panther National Wildlife Refuge (north of I-75). Approximately 6,700 acres, adjacent to the

refuge, were originally included in the CARL SOE boundary. The Land Acquisition Advisory Council transferred this acreage to the Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed (CREW) project. This acreage is, therefore, not included in the remaining acreage calculation for the Save Our Everglades project. The CARL Program's primary focus in the Save Our Everglades project area has been on Golden Gates Estates South.

The Big Cypress National Preserve and the Florida Panther National Wildlife Refuge will be enlarged considerably (84,703 acres) by the finalization of the Collier-Phoenix Exchange. The remaining acreage to be acquired reflects this transaction.

In estimating the required CARL funds to complete the Save Our Everglades project, 20% state reimbursement to the federal government for the acreage acquired in the Collier-Phoenix exchange was not included. If reimbursement is required from the CARL fund, then the estimate of CARL funds needed for completion of the Save Our Everglades project is \$45,274,535.

**OWNERSHIP**

The four programs, NPS, USF&WS, FDOT, and CARL have acquired approximately 130,667 acres within the Save Our Everglades project as a whole. Over 22,000 ownerships and 38,000 acres remain to be acquired in Golden Gate South. Approximately 3,000 ownerships and 29,558 acres are left to acquire in the Big Cypress Addition.

**ACQUISITION STATUS**

Project is part of the Save Our Everglades Program and negotiations are progressing ahead of schedule. The Bureau of Land Acquisition of the Department of Natural Resources closed on approximately 798 acres in Golden Gate Estates South during the past year and another 1,085 acres were put under option. Negotiations have been greatly enhanced by the assistance given by the Collier County Conservancy.

The NPS received \$3 million for acquisition in the Big Cypress Addition last fiscal year and have requested \$6 million for 1992.

**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.

**RESOLUTIONS**

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<u>Number</u>	<u>Submitting Agency</u>	<u>Issues or Comments</u>
88-25	Governor's Executive Directive	Interagency Joint Participation Agreement

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#36 MYAKKA PRAIRIES		SARASOTA COUNTY	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
8,238	8,368	\$4,899,962	\$2,853,488*

\* estimated tax value as of 1991.

\* by Sarasota County.

#### LOCATION

The Myakka Prairies is adjacent to Myakka River State Park in Sarasota County, approximately 15 miles east of Sarasota. This project is within Florida's Senate District 25 and House District 71. It is also within the jurisdictions of the Southwest Florida Water Management District and the Southwest Florida Regional Planning Council.

#### RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

This project includes one of the last large expanses of dry prairie (some 6,000 acres) remaining in the world. Dry prairie is found only in Florida and is rapidly being converted to agricultural uses or residential developments. Other natural communities of the project include depression marsh/basin marsh, mesic

fishing, hiking, horseback riding, bicycling, primitive camping, and picnicking can be accommodated on the project.

#### RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

This project 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 high quality example of an endangered natural community (dry prairie), and threatened plant and animal species. Acquisition would also help protect the watershed of the Myakka River and would improve the manageability and add important wildlife habitat to the adjacent State Park.

#### MANAGER

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

#### PROPOSED USE

An addition to Myakka River State Park.

#### MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

If acquired, the Division of Recreation and Parks would manage the project and would develop a plan for public use of the property compatible with resource conservation. Management of the project would emphasize protection and/or restoration of water quality and other natural systems, provision of public resource based recreational use, and provision of public education and interpretation. Specific management measures would include restoration of the natural hydroperiod and other natural processes such as growing season fires, control measures to protect sensitive areas from vehicular abuse, and exotic plant and animal removal. Portions of the project converted to pasture and not used for facilities construction, would be restored to dry prairie where possible. The Deer Prairie Slough drainage ditch would be filled and the slough allowed to return to its original course. A study would be conducted to determine the most appropriate methods to mitigate adverse affects of S.R.72 bisect the project from the

#### Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Name	FNAI Rank
Dry Prairie	G2/S2
Florida sandhill crane	G5T2T3/S2S3
Basin Marsh	G7/S4?
Mesic Flatwoods	G7/S4
Depression Marsh	G4?/S3
Prairie Hammock	G4/S4
6 FNAI elements known from site	

flatwoods, and prairie hammock. Notable rare animal species that occur within the project boundaries include the Florida burrowing owl, Bachman's sparrow, and the state threatened Florida sandhill crane. Acquisition of the project would increase the amount of protected wildlife habitat at Myakka River State Park as well as improve its manageability.

When compared to other acquisition projects, the archaeological and historical resources value of the subject tract is considered to be low.

Nature appreciation, natural resource education,

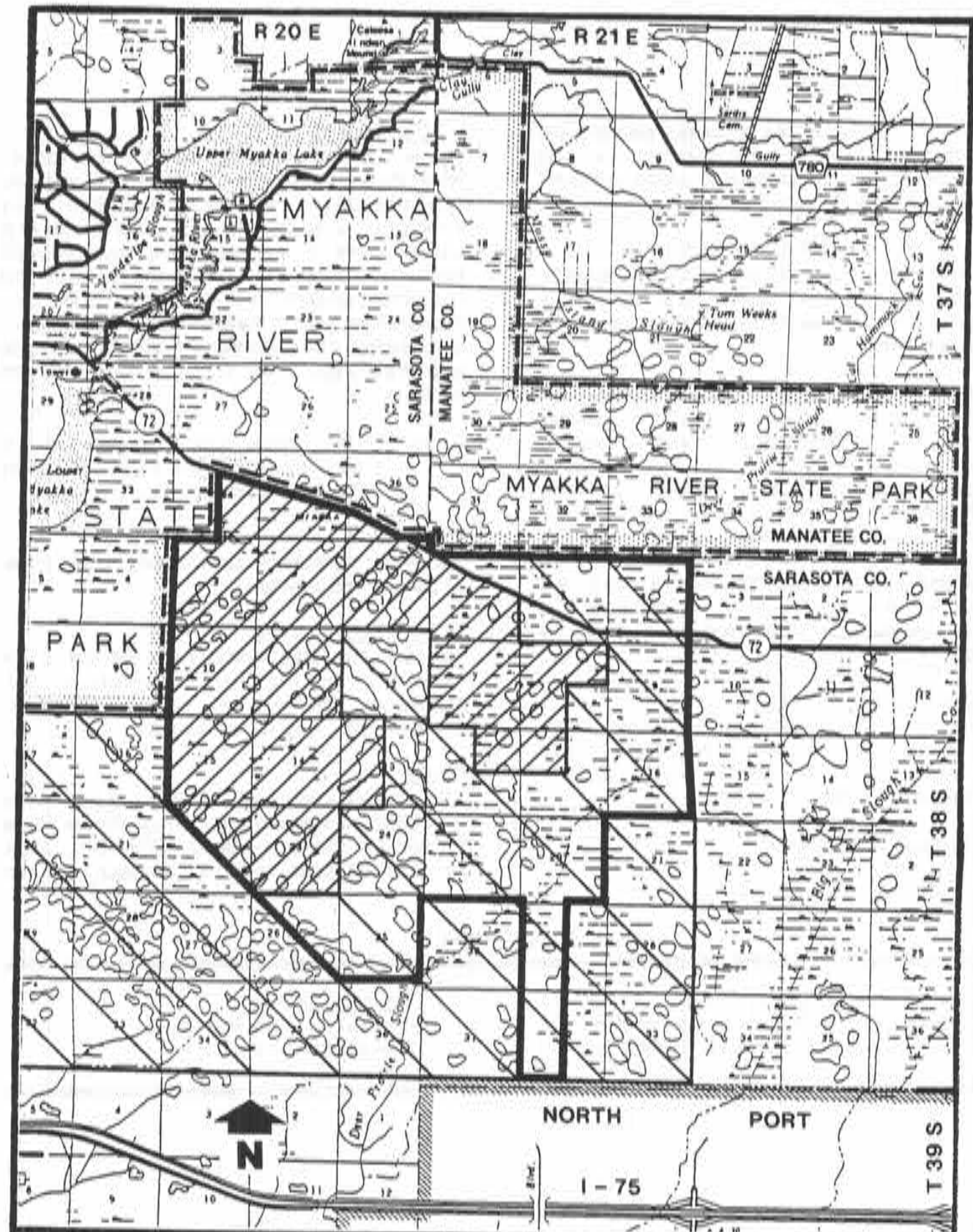
#### MANAGEMENT COSTS

##### Estimated start-up costs for the Division of Recreation and Parks

Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
\$44,709	-0-	\$6,000	\$18,000	-0-	\$68,709

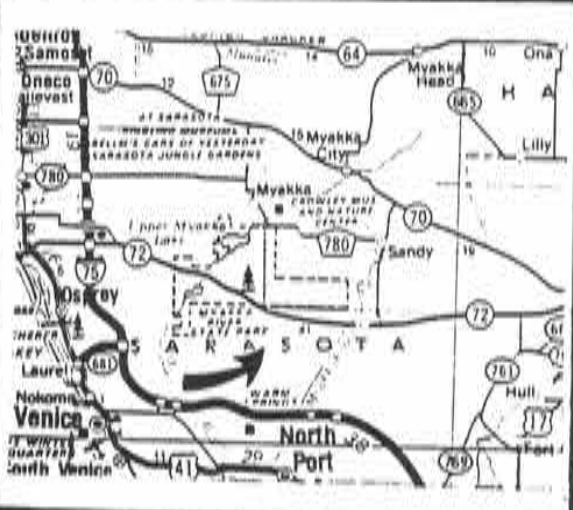
Source of Funding: CARL


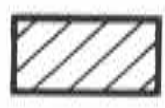
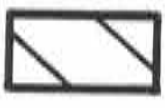




**MYAKKA PRAIRIES**

SARASOTA CO.



-  PROJECT BOUNDARY
-  MACARTHUR OWNERSHIP  
(TO BE ACQUIRED BY CARL)
-  SARASOTA COUNTY OWNERSHIP

#36 MYAKKA PRAIRIES

State Park. Governmental water use planning and regulatory activities, particularly well-field development, would be monitored to ensure that water quality and quantity are maintained.

**VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT**

More than half the site consists of uplands suitable for development. The remainder of the site consists of marshes and wet prairies that could be harmed by adjacent development.

Sarasota County is experiencing very rapid growth. Half of the proposal site is now owned by Sarasota County, and the other half is currently undergoing review as a development of regional impact. Sarasota County bought its half from the owner of the property undergoing DRI review, and if the DRI is denied by the county, the county must offer to sell its land back to the former owner. Approval of the DRI on half the site could thus jeopardize the entire proposal. The current rural land use designation and zoning of the property would allow development of one dwelling unit per five acres.

**ACQUISITION PLANNING**

The project design for the Myakka Prairies project was approved by the Land Acquisition Advisory Council on December 6, 1991. The project design did not alter the resource planning boundary.

**Acquisition Phasing**

None recommended.

**Coordination**

This is a shared acquisition with Sarasota County. Within the 16,606 acre project, Sarasota County has acquired 8,238 acres from the MacArthur Foundation. It should be noted that the purchase of this acreage was contingent on the subsequent approval of the DRI mentioned in Section V.C. of the project design. The MacArthur Foundation will release the County from this contingency when the DRI is approved or the land is purchased. The MacArthur Foundation is willing to negotiate the sale of the remaining 8,393 acres with the State.

NOTE: Only those parcels owned by the MacArthur Foundation will be acquired by the CARL program.

**OWNERSHIP**

The project consists of approximately 16,606 acres, 36 parcels, and 2 owners.

**ACQUISITION STATUS**

The Land Acquisition Advisory Council ranked this project for the first time in December 1991. Acquisition activities, i.e., boundary mapping, appraisals, etc., have not yet begun.

**OTHER**

The managing agency should develop a special well monitoring plan with the Southwest Florida Water Management District and Sarasota County to assure the continued viability of the natural resources on site.

**RESOLUTIONS**

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<u>Number</u>	<u>Submitting Agency</u>	<u>Issues or Comments</u>
91-R-29	North Port City Commission	Support for acquisition
91-395	Sarasota County Commission	Support for acquisition

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#37 ETONIAH CREEK		PUTNAM AND CLAY COUNTIES	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
-0-	55,237	-0-	\$39,500,560*

\* estimated tax value as of 1991.

#### LOCATION

The Etoniah Creek project is in southern Clay and northern Putnam Counties, approximately 5 miles west of Palatka. This project lies within Florida's Senate Districts 6 and 8, and House Districts 21 and 23. It also lies within the jurisdictions of Northeast Florida Regional Planning Council and the St. Johns River Water Management District.

#### RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

This project has a great diversity of natural resources including good quality, recoverable, sandhills with mature longleaf pines, red-cockaded woodpeckers, and Sherman's fox squirrels. Natural communities include steepheads, seepage streams, and a blackwater stream with populations of the locally

of sand pine scrub harbor scrub jays and the only known populations of a newly discovered species of woody mint - recently named *Conradina etonia* (recommended for Federal Endangered status). The dry sandy portions of the project area are believed to be important for recharge to the Florida Aquifer. The project is part of an acquisition strategy that may eventually secure a corridor of wildlife habitat connecting the Ocala National Forest and Camp Blanding.

Five archaeological sites within the Etoniah Creek project area are recorded in the Florida Master Site File. When compared to other acquisition projects, the archaeological and historical resources value of the subject tract is considered to be low.

The size and resources of the tract allow for varied recreation opportunities including hunting, hiking, nature appreciation, natural resource education, picnicking, bicycling, camping, horseback riding, boat launching, and some swimming and canoeing. A section of the Florida Trail passes through the proposal.

#### RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

This project qualifies for state acquisition under the "Other Lands" category as defined in Section 18-8.003 of the Florida Administrative Code. The project would conserve diversity of natural communities supporting several endangered and threatened species. It also fits into a larger-scale acquisition strategy that would provide increased protection for northern Florida's imperilled upland ecosystem.

#### MANAGER

Division of Forestry, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.

#### PROPOSED USE

State Forest.

#### Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Name	FNAI Rank
Scrub	G2/S2
Black Creek crayfish	G2/S2
Red-cockaded woodpecker	G2/S2
Florida black bear	G5T2/S2
Slope Forest	G3/S2
Scrubby Flatwoods	G3/S3
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
Seepage Slope	G3?/S2
Sandhill	G7/S2
Upland Hardwood Forest	G7/S3
22 FNAI elements known from site	

endemic Black Creek crayfish (G2S2). Two patches

#### MANAGEMENT COSTS

##### Estimated start-up costs for the Division of Forestry

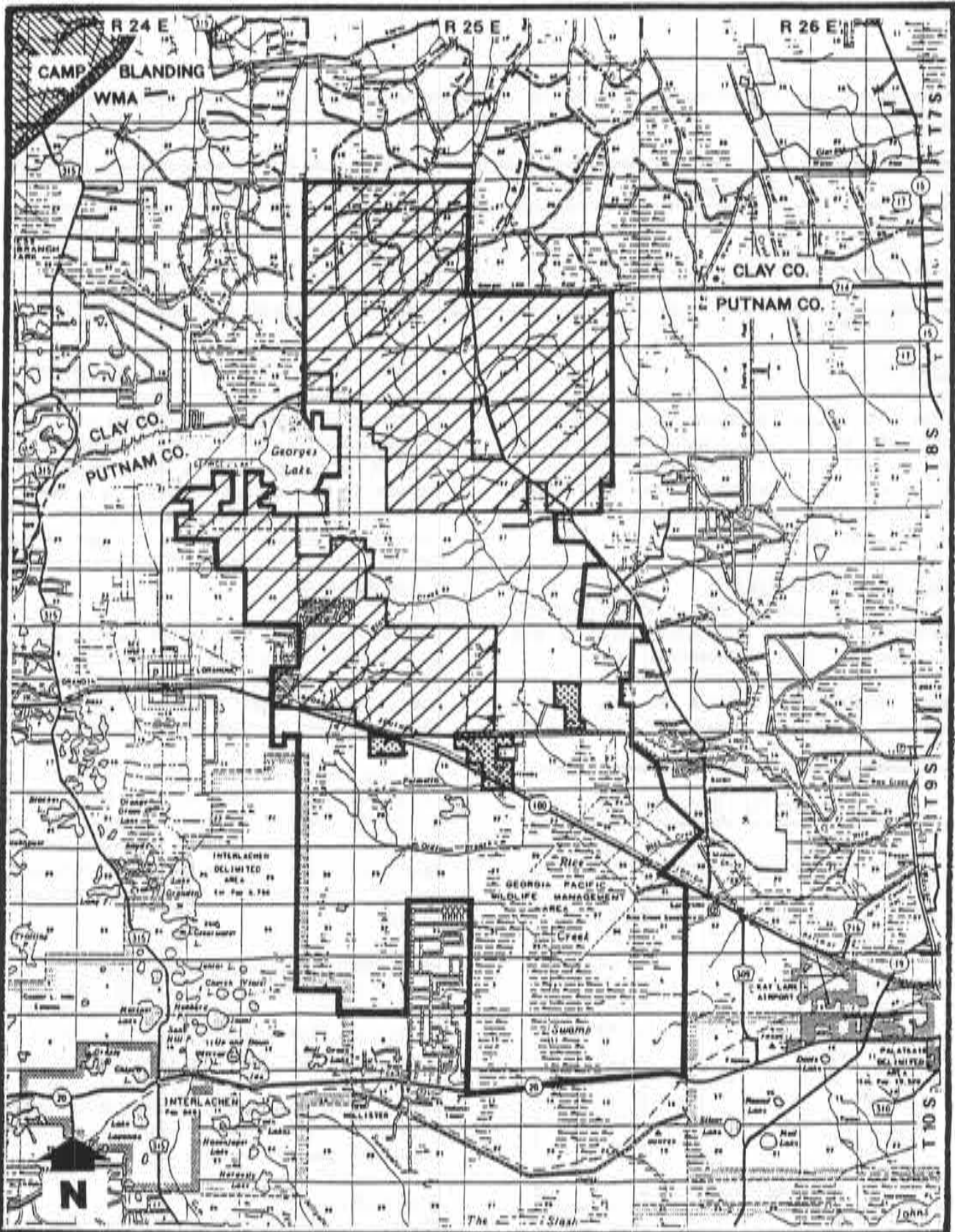
Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
\$78,001	-0-	\$51,743	\$199,091	-0-	\$328,835

Source of Funding: CARL

##### Estimated start-up costs for the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission

Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
\$67,000	\$12,000	\$56,000	\$58,300	-0-	\$193,500

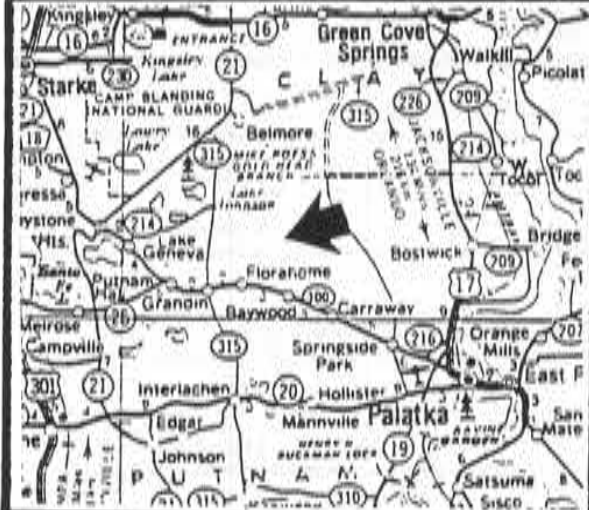
Source of Funding: CARL



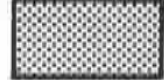


**ETOWAH CREEK**

CLAY / PUTNAM

CO.'S



-  PROJECT AREA
-  PHASE I
-  OUT PARCELS

**MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS**

If acquired, the Division of Forestry would manage the Etoniah Creek project under multiple use concepts. Timber harvest would be primarily for restoration and maintenance; natural stands would be managed to maintain diversity of age classes and include areas of old-growth. Pine plantations, where appropriate, would be reforested with original species. Harvesting of stumps would not be permitted. When possible, existing roads, black lines, foam lines, and natural breaks would be used to contain prescribed and/or natural fires. Sufficient acreage of old-growth longleaf pine stands would be restored to allow for recovery of the red-cockaded woodpecker and scrub sites would be managed to ensure continued survival the scrub jay and Conradina etonia. A study should be conducted to determine if restoration of the channelized western portion of Etoniah Creek would be desirable and feasible.

**VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT**

There are extensive upland areas on the site, some currently managed for silviculture, that are highly suited for development. Even scattered low density residential development within a project of this magnitude can seriously affect the ecological integrity of the site and present potential management problems.

Although Putnam and Clay Counties are not experiencing rapid growth, there is a platted, but as yet undeveloped, subdivision and two developments of regional impact that are being considered on portions of the Etoniah Creek project site.

The Putnam Association, Inc. (Deltona) ownership has preliminary approval for a proposed development called Timber Cove. The DRI study encompasses 7,242 acres, and included 8,976 dwelling units, a golf course, and a community center. The subdivision plat and specifications for Phase I have not been submitted to date for county approval.

Another DRI located northeast of the project area is known as The Villages of Seminole Forest. Union Camp has preliminary approval for the development which is to be located along US Highway 17 at the Putnam/Clay County line. It is proposed to include seven villages or phases which will encompass over 11,000 acres and include over 31,000 dwelling units.

The proposal is thus viewed as under imminent threat of development. Landowners have threatened to close the section of the Florida Trail that passes through the proposal.

**ACQUISITION PLANNING**

The Etoniah Creek project design was approved by the Land Acquisition Advisory Council on December 6, 1991. Project design recommendations altered the

resource planning boundary by deleting approximately 480 acres from the western boundary. The area is partially developed and in multiple ownerships. Approximately three sections, 1,920 acres, were deleted at the southern boundary. The sections were inadvertently left in the project boundary during the assessment stage. The sections are subdivided and developed. Four pockets of development within the project boundary and along State Road 100 were deleted totaling approximately 1,000 acres. The approximate acreage deleted during the project design phase is 3,400 acres.

Several improved parcels were included in the project boundary. The substantially improved parcels are not to be acquired unless the managing agency needs the residence for an on site manager. A suitable buffer should be negotiated with the property owner around the other improvements.

The large owners: Putnam Associates Ltd. (Deltona), Union Camp, the Manning Family and Georgia Pacific have been notified of potential acquisition by the State and have indicated their willingness to negotiate with the exception of Georgia Pacific, an unwilling seller.

It should be noted that the entire Union Camp ownership is approximately 55,000 acres, 13,000 acres of which are in the current Etoniah Creek project. The rest of the Union Camp ownership will be assessed in 1992 and considered as a possible addition to the project.

**Acquisition Phasing**

Phase I: Deltona, Union Camp, and Manning ownerships, and Interlachen Lake Estate Subdivision. Phase II: Roberts, and other remaining ownerships, including subdivisions.

**Coordination**

The project is included in St. Johns River Water Management District's five-year plan, however, no funding was allocated for 1992 acquisition. The District has played an active role in past coordination of this project and is expected that the District will continue to play an active role in the acquisition of the Etoniah Creek project.

**OWNERSHIP**

The project consists of approximately 55,237 acres, 321 parcels, and 47 owners.

**ACQUISITION STATUS**

The Land Acquisition Advisory Council ranked this project for the first time in December 1991. Acquisition activities, i.e., boundary mapping, appraisal, etc., have not yet begun.

**RESOLUTIONS**

None known.

#38 CRYSTAL RIVER		CITRUS COUNTY	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
2,440*	5,103	\$5,100,795*	\$4,896,000

\* Does not include EEL funds expended. See "Ownership".

#### LOCATION

In Citrus County, Florida's west coast, southwest of Kings Bay and the Crystal River, generally 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 West Indian 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

#### 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.

#### MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

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.

#### Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Name	FNAI Rank
Helicoid spring snail	G1/S1
West Indian manatee	G2?/S2?
Shell Mound	G3/S2
Bald eagle	G3/S2S3
Marine Tidal Marsh	G4/S4
5 FNAI elements known from site	

hammock. The project area represents a significant 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.

#### VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

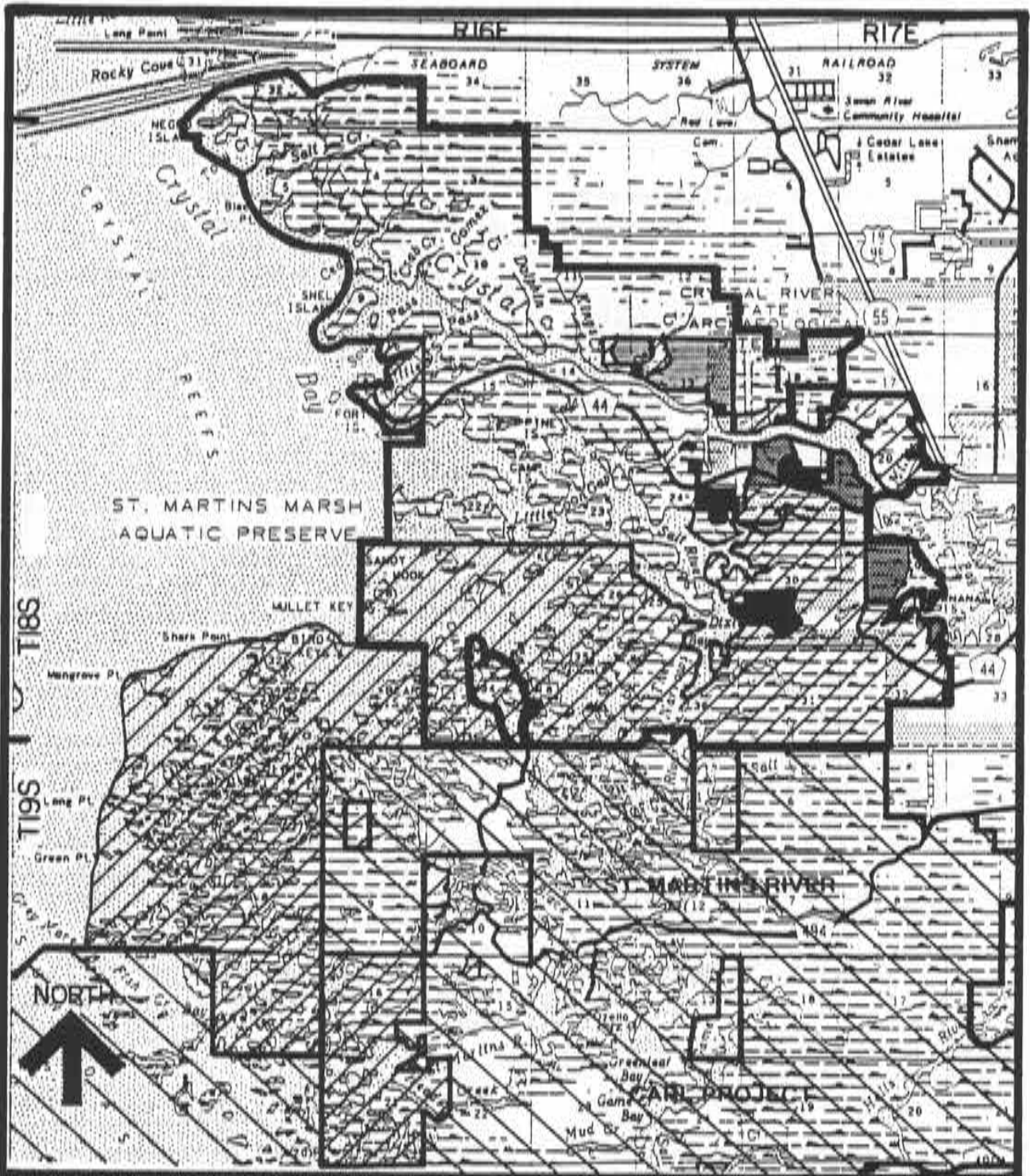
Citrus County is experiencing one of the fastest population growth rates, (72.82% from 1980 to 1990) in the state, trailing only Flagler, Osceola, Hernando, Charlotte and Collier Counties. Even though more recent county planning has attempted to limit intensive development in the low lying coastal area west of US 19, many platted subdivisions were grandfathered, exempting them from the more stringent land use regulations. Continued development of properties along Crystal and Salt River corridors and the small islands within the marsh

#### MANAGEMENT COSTS

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

Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
\$10,788	\$4,800	\$10,500	\$360	-0-	\$26,448

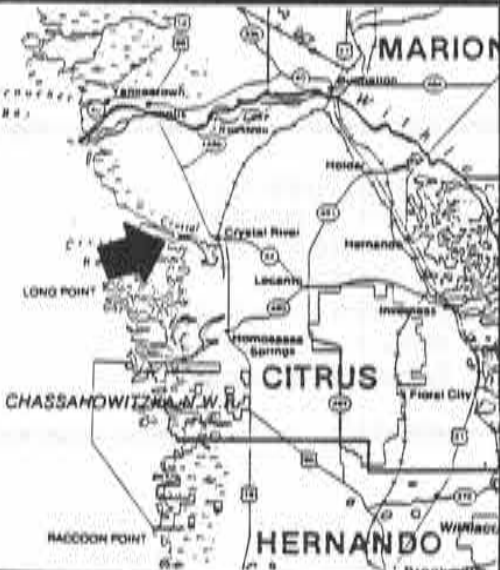
Source of Funding: Internal Improvement Trust Fund



## CRYSTAL RIVER

CITRUS

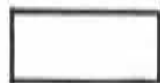
COUNTY



PROJECT AREA:  
PHASE I



PHASE II



PHASE III



STATE/FED/TNC OWNED



OUT PARCELS

#38 CRYSTAL RIVER

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:

Acquisition Phasing

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 extending north and west to the power plant discharge channel.
  - f) Properties in the northwestern region of the project design, including estuarine marsh and upland buffers north of the river.

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.

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. In 1991, the US Fish and Wildlife Service received a \$500,000 appropriation.

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.

ACQUISITION STATUS

Because of its relatively low ranking, no acquisition activity occurred on the project last year. To begin negotiations in 1992, new appraisals would be necessary.

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.

**RESOLUTIONS**

<u>Number</u>	<u>Submitting Agency</u>	<u>Issues or Comments</u>
85-208	Citrus County Commission	Support for acquisition
86-187	Citrus County Commission	Support for acquisition
87-95	Citrus County Commission	Joint funding
87-101	Citrus County Commission	Support for acquisition
—	Garden Club of Crystal River	Support for acquisition
88-54	Citrus County Commission	Support for acquisition



#39 LOWER ECONLOCKHATCHEE		SEMINOLE/VOLUSIA COUNTIES	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
2,090*	13,449	\$8,915,557**	\$13,368,790

\* 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.

#### 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

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.

#### Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Name	FNAI Rank
Shell Mound?	G3/S2
Floodplain Marsh	G3?/S2
Blackwater Stream	G4/S2
Floodplain Swamp	G7/S4?
Hydric Hammock?	G7/S4?
Mesic Flatwoods	G7/S4
Wet Prairie?	G7/S4?
Bottomland Forest	G4/S4?
Baygall?	G4?/S4?
9 FNAI elements known from site	

#### 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.

#### MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

The Lower Econlockhatchee project is recommended to be managed by the Division of Forestry with the

In some areas. Wetland communities grade into mesic flatwoods or upland mixed forests with small strand swamps and dome swamps interspersed.

#### MANAGEMENT COSTS

##### Estimated start-up cost for the Division of Forestry

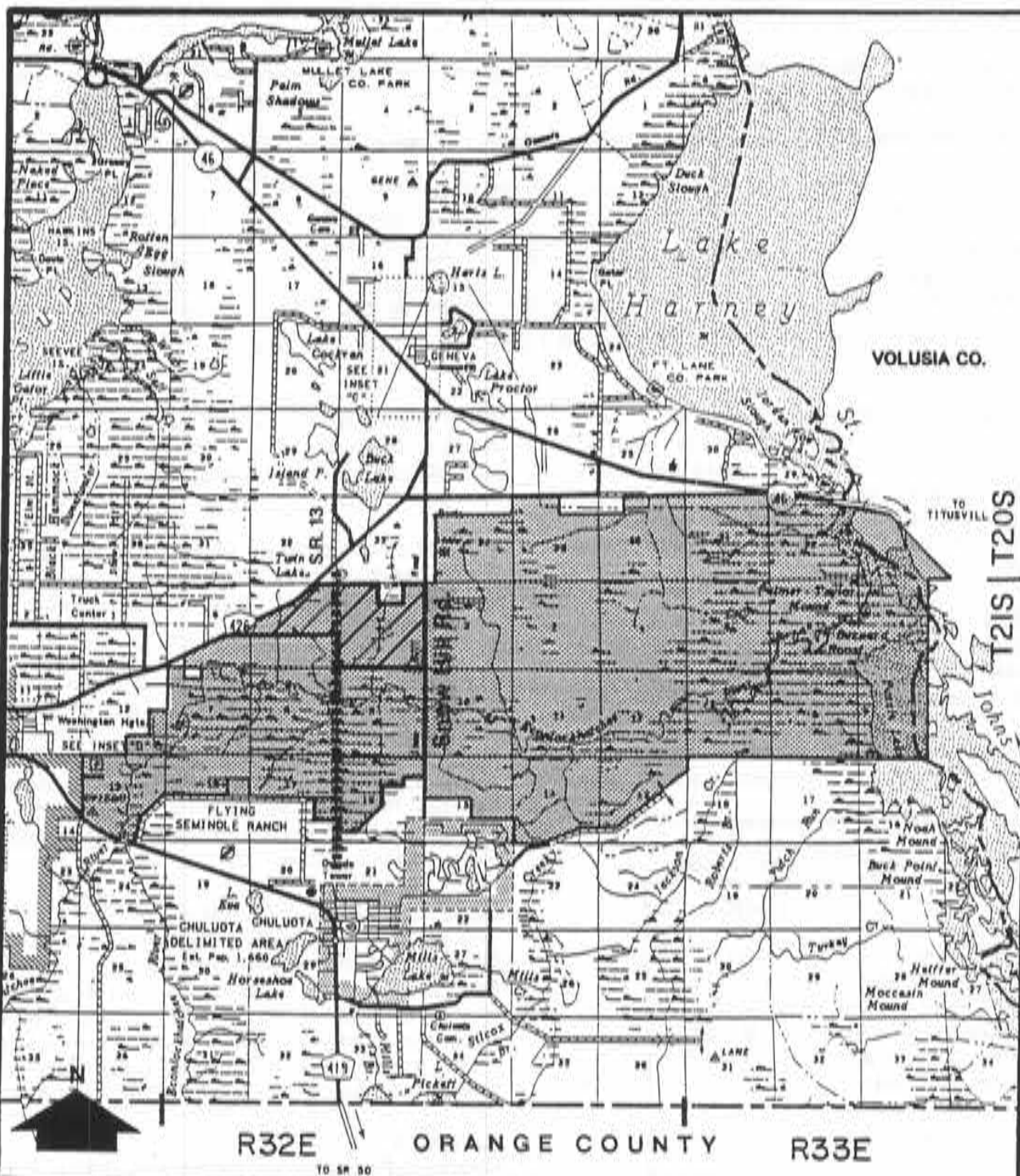
Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
\$28,924	-0-	\$15,884	\$76,617	-0-	\$121,425

Source of Funding: CARL

##### Estimated start-up costs for the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission

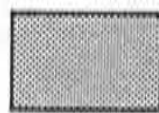
Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
\$62,220	\$12,000	\$90,000	\$74,000	-0-	\$238,220

Source of Funding: CARL



LOWER ECONLOCKHATCHEE

SEMINOLE COUNTY



PROJECT AREA



STATE AND ST. JOHNS  
RIVER WMD OWNED



ABANDONED R/R R.O.W.  
(COUNTY OWNED)

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.

**VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT**

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

**ACQUISITION PLANNING**

On December 14, 1988, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council (LAAC) 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 LAAC modified the project design by the deletion of all acquisition phasing.

On March 27, 1991, the LAAC approved a 371 acre addition to the southern project boundary.

On November 22, 1991, the LAAC voted to assess a proposed 8,600 acre addition to this project. This addition would provide a connection of the southern

part of the Econlockhatchee Basin to public land to the east and south. Evaluation of the addition should be complete in the spring of 1992.

**Acquisition Phasing**

- Phase I: Demetree (acquired)
- Phase II: Remaining parcels

**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 in a significant way in the planning and coordination of this project.

**OWNERSHIP**

This project consists of approximately 15 owners. Demetree, one of the largest ownerships, was acquired in 1990.

**ACQUISITION STATUS**

Mapping is nearly complete on Phase II of the state's portion of the project. Appraisals to be initiated.

**OTHER**

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.

**RESOLUTIONS**

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<u>Number</u>	<u>Submitting Agency</u>	<u>Issues or Comments</u>
---	Orange County Audubon Society	Support for acquisition
---	Volusia County Council	Support for acquisition
91-04	St. Johns River Water Management District	Support for acquisition
---	Central Florida Native Plant Society	Support for acquisition
---	Sierra Club - Central Florida Group	Support for acquisition
1479	City of Winter Park	Support for acquisition
---	Orange County Commission	Support for acquisition

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#40 BALM-BOYETTE SCRUB		HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
-0-	3,723	-0-	\$15,847,569*

\* estimated tax value as of 1991.

#### LOCATION

The Balm-Boyette Scrub project is in southeastern Hillsborough County, approximately 20 miles east of Tampa at the juncture of Balm Road (SR 672), Balm-Riverview Road, and Boyette-Balm Road.

#### RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

The project encompasses approximately 18% of remaining xeric habitat in the Tampa Bay Regional Planning Area and contains approximately 80% of the remaining sand pine and xeric oak scrub in Hillsborough County. With some 500 contiguous acres, the scrub at Balm-Boyette is also one of the

project, it makes up only 14% of the project. Other natural communities mesic flatwoods, xeric and hydric hammock, sandhill, depression marsh and baygall. Approximately 10% of the project is in a disturbed condition.

Six archaeological sites within the project area recorded in the Florida Master Site File. When compared to other acquisition projects, the archaeological and historical resources value of the subject tract is considered to be low.

Camping, picnicking, nature appreciation, hiking, horseback riding, bicycle riding, fresh water fishing, and natural resource education can be accommodated on the project. A phosphate reclamation area located outside the eastern boundary of the project will likely be part of the County Park and can accommodate more intensive forms of resource-based recreation.

#### RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

This project 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 protect a number of natural communities, supporting threatened and endangered plants and animal species.

#### MANAGER

Hillsborough County.

#### PROPOSED USE

County Park.

#### MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

If acquired, Hillsborough County would manage the Balm/Boyette Scrub project as a county park under the "single use" concept -primarily to perpetuate natural resources. Initial management activities would consist of securing the site against unauthorized uses: poaching of native plants or animals, trash dumping, and degradation caused by off-road vehicles. A management plan would be developed to address FNAI special elements and detail how each should be protected or restored. Special attention would be

#### Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Name	FNAI Rank
Florida golden aster	G1/S1
Scrub	G2/S2
Sherman's fox squirrel	G5T2/S2
Florida sandhill crane	G5T2T3/S2S3
Bald eagle	G3/S2S3
Scrubby Flatwoods	G3/S3
Nodding pinweed	G3/S3
Curtiss' milkweed	G3/S3
Wild coco	G3G4/S2
Sandhill	G7/S2
30 FNAI elements known from site	

largest scrubs in the state. With proper management, the Balm-Boyette Scrub could support scrub jays, and continue to support the rare scrub plants and animals. The federally endangered Florida golden aster, *Chrysopsis floridana*, is an endemic species restricted to scrubs in Hillsborough and Manatee Counties. The population at Balm-Boyette is the largest population known, and probably is the most protectable. The occurrence within the project boundaries of the threatened short-tailed snake, *Stilosoma extenuatum*, one of the rarest snakes in North America, is especially noteworthy. Although scrub is the primary reason for acquisition of the Balm-Boyette Scrub

#### MANAGEMENT COSTS

##### Estimated start-up costs for Hillsborough County

Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
\$8,000	-0-	\$8,300	-0-	-0-	\$16,300

Source of Funding: Hillsborough County

# BALM - BOYETTE SCRUB

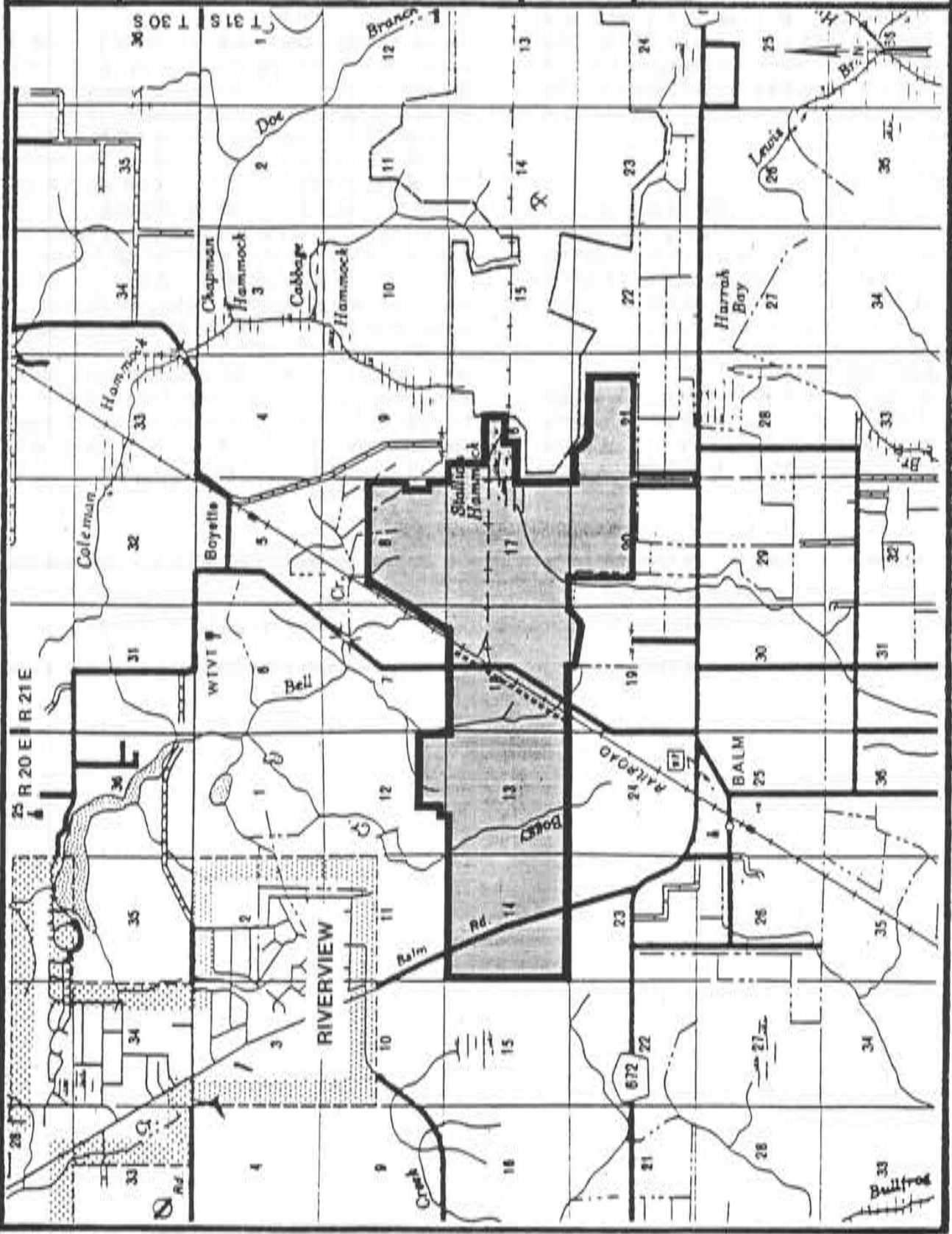
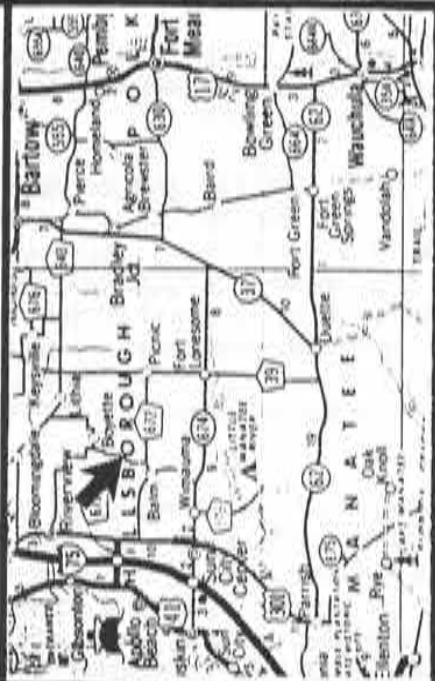
HILLSBOROUGH

CO.



PROJECT AREA

..... PROPOSED TECO R/W



#40 BALM-BOYETTE SCRUB

given to long-term maintenance of occurrences of Florida golden aster. Domestic dogs and cats would not be allowed on the site.

**VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT**

The majority of the site consists of developable uplands. Portions of the site have already been degraded by clearing for agriculture, cattle grazing, and logging. An old reclaimed phosphate strip mine occurs immediately adjacent to the project. Such activities, if they were to continue in the future, could further erode the environmental significance of the site.

Hillsborough County is growing rapidly, and extensive residential development is encroaching on the site from the northwest. The major owner of the site was trying to gain approval for a development of regional impact when the county began negotiations. The proposed 1990 DRI plan proposed to preserve 22.5% of the xeric uplands onsite resulting in a net loss of 883 acres including 95% of the xeric oak and scrubby flatwoods, 46% of the sand pine scrub, and 90% of the xeric oak scrub forest onsite. Development of the site is inevitable unless purchased for conservation purposes.

**ACQUISITION PLANNING**

The Balm-Boyette Scrub project design was approved by the Land Acquisition Advisory Council on December 6, 1991. Project design recommendations altered the resource planning boundary by excluding approximately 1,238 acres of reclaimed phosphate mine land on the eastern-most boundary.

**Acquisition Phasing**

The project consists of four ownerships. The largest ownership by far is Williams Companies, Inc., formerly AGRICO), assessed in the name of Williams Acquisition Holding Company. The Williams Company

ownership should be acquired before the smaller inholdings are negotiated.

**Coordination**

Hillsborough County is a partner in the acquisition of this project. The county is currently negotiating the purchase of the largest tract (approximately 3,663 acres) within the project, The Williams Company ownership; CARL to reimburse 50%.

**OWNERSHIP**

The project consists of approximately 3,723 acres, 28 parcels, and 4 owners.

**ACQUISITION STATUS**

The Land Acquisition Advisory Council ranked this project for the first time in December 1991. Acquisition activities, i.e., boundary mapping, appraisal, etc. have not yet begun.

**OTHER**

Tampa Electric Cooperative (TECO) is planning to install a new power line through a central portion of the project which will connect with existing Florida Power and Light power lines in north Hillsborough County. TECO bought the existing 100 foot railroad right-of-way from Seaboard Coastline. The existing right-of-way bisects the project, in Sections 7, 8, and 18 and parallels Balm-Boyette Road through a portion of the project. TECO is in the process of expanding its right-of-way corridor an additional 430 feet west of the existing 100 foot right-of-way. A power line of this size could have a potentially damaging effect on the surrounding scrub community. Hillsborough County is currently negotiating with TECO for relocation of the power line or conservation easement with specific management criteria in the event that the line cannot be relocated. A 530 foot easement would delete approximately 61 acres from the project area. TECO's Big Bend power plant is less than 10 miles east of the project area.

**RESOLUTIONS**

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<u>Number</u>	<u>Submitting Agency</u>	<u>Issues or Comments</u>
91-0042	Hillsborough County Commission	Pledging up to 50% of funding

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#41 WADDELL'S MILL POND		JACKSON COUNTY	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
-0-	2,776	-0-	\$1,808,070*

\* estimated tax value as of 1990.

#### LOCATION

The Waddell's Mill Pond project is in northwestern Jackson County near Marianna. The proposal lies about six miles north of Florida Caverns State Park. This project is within Florida's Senate District 2 and House District 8. It is also within the jurisdictions of Northwest Florida Water Management District and the Apalachee Regional Planning Council.

#### RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

The project includes a series of caves and sinkholes (some with water in them), a second magnitude spring, a spring run, a man-made impoundment, upland hardwood forest, floodplain swamp, and some agricultural fields surrounding the natural communities. Two or three rare plant species have

The site is on the National Register of Historic Places. It has archeological resources from cultural periods dating back approximately 10,000 years. When compared to other acquisition projects, this project is considered to have high archeological potential.

The project can accommodate resource-based recreation activities such as natural and cultural resource appreciation, picnicking, hiking, primitive camping, fishing, and canoeing.

#### RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

This proposal qualifies for state acquisition under the "Other Lands" category as defined in Section 18-8.003 of the Florida Administrative Code. A primary acquisition objective is the protection of significant archaeological sites. The project would protect significant water resources, natural communities, and several rare and endangered plants and animals.

#### Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Name	FNAI Rank
Spring-run stream	G2/S2
Marianna columbine	G5T1/S1
Aquatic Cave	G3/S2
Alligator snapping turtle	G3G4/S3
Sinkhole	G7/S2
Floodplain Forest	G7/S3
Upland Hardwood Forest	G7/S3
Alluvial Stream	G4/S2
Wild comphrey	G5/S2
Floodplain Swamp	G7/S4?
11 FNAI elements known from site	

#### MANAGER

To be determined.

#### PROPOSED USE

Not yet determined.

#### MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

The entire project should be managed under the single-use concept with the primary goals of preserving and protecting the significant natural and archaeological resources, providing a buffer for preservation and enhancement of water quality in the mill pond and consequently the Chipola River System.

been noted from the project, and several rare cave animals such as the Georgia blind salamander and Dougherty Plain cave crayfish probably occur onsite as well. The endangered gray bat probably uses the dry caves. Waddell's Mill Pond Creek flows into the Chipola River, an Outstanding Florida Water. The karst region of the upper Chipola river is one of the most biologically unique areas in the state and is characterized by an unusually high level of animal endemism.

#### VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

Vulnerability: Most of the site contains wetlands that would not be readily developable.

Endangerment: Jackson County is experiencing very little growth pressure. There is only a low threat of development of the proposal site. However, there is an increased threat of vandalism and looting to the archaeological resources since the property was acquired by an out-of-town owner.

#### ACQUISITION PLANNING

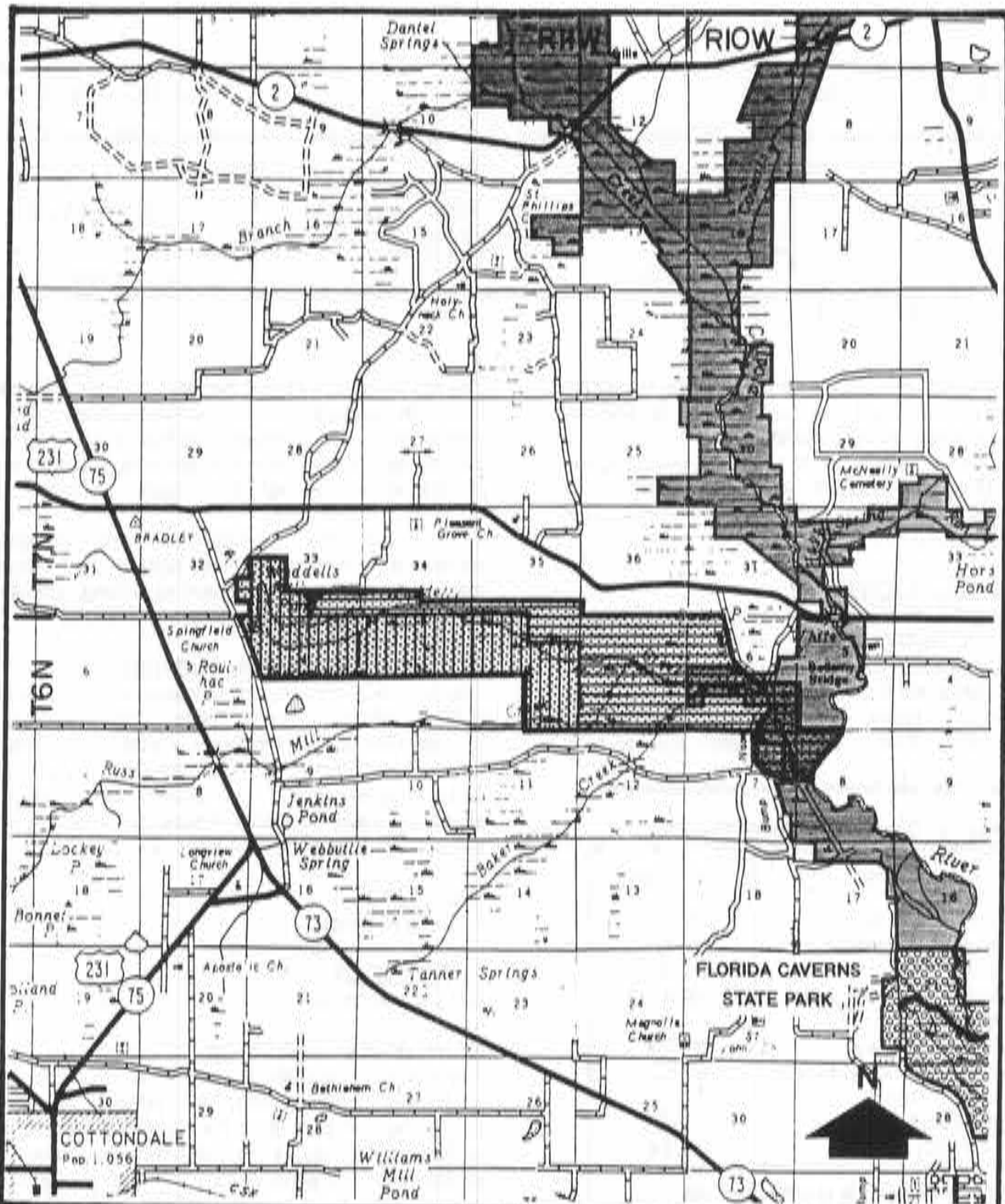
The Land Acquisition Advisory Council approved the

#### MANAGEMENT COSTS

Start-up cost (estimated by the Northwest Florida Water Management District)

Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
\$60,000	\$12,000	\$25,000	\$15,000	\$100,000	\$212,000

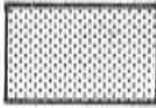
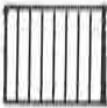

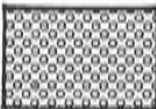

Source of Funding: Water management Lands Trust Fund (Save Our Rivers)



### WADDELLS MILL POND

JACKSON COUNTY



	PROJECT AREA
	PHASE I
	PHASE II
	STATE OWNED
	NWFWMD PROJECT AREA



Waddell's Mill Pond project design in December, 1990. Project design recommendations altered the western boundary slightly to include an additional archaeological site and to take in most of an ownership; the northern boundary was expanded to provide a wider buffer for the mill pond; and the eastern boundary was expanded to provide a buffer for the mill run into the Chipola River.

**Acquisition Phasing**

The smaller ownerships and what Northwest Florida Water Management District is negotiating on with Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York is recommended for Phase II. Waddell Plantation, Inc., the primary owners and Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York have indicated that they would be willing sellers.

- Phase I: Waddell Plantation ownership.
- Phase II: Minor owners and Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.

**Coordination**

The Northwest Florida Water Management District is currently negotiating with Mutual Life Insurance

Company of New York for approximately 705 acres within the CARL project boundary, as well as approximately 1,217 acres east/southeast of the CARL project as part of the Save Our Rivers five-year plan. The Mutual Life Insurance Company parcels are in Phase II of the CARL Waddell's Mill Pond acquisition. This is not a shared or joint project with the water management district, however. They will retain title to the Mutual Life Insurance Company parcels they purchase.

**OWNERSHIP**

The project consists of approximately 2,776 acres, 19 parcels, and 10 owners. Waddell Plantation, Inc. and Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York have indicated that they would be willing sellers.

**ACQUISITION STATUS**

There has been no acquisition activity by the state due to low ranking.

**RESOLUTIONS**

None known.

#42 HORSE CREEK SCRUB		POLK COUNTY	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
-0-	1,325	-0-	\$3,262,180

**LOCATION**

In northern Polk County approximately two miles east of the town of Davenport. This project lies within Florida Senate District 12 and House District 42. It is also within the jurisdictions 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 tract is an important recharge area for the Floridan aquifer. The tract supports populations of no fewer than 14 FNAI Special Element plant species, 12 of which are listed

hybrid population, or an undescribed species that would be even rarer.

No archeological/historical sites within the boundaries of this project are recorded within the Florida Master Site File. When compared to other projects, the potential for significant sites is considered to be low.

The tract can support passive recreational activities such as nature appreciation and hiking as well as providing educational and research opportunities.

**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.

**MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS**

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. Facilities to support recreational activities should be located on disturbed areas or outside areas with highly sensitive resources.

**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. Parts of this project have been cleared, or are in the process of being cleared of native vegetation. During the past year, one of the landowners began clearing for pasture and is now bulldozing to plant citrus grove. Another landowner has contracted to have another 70 acres cleared. The

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Name	FNAI Rank
Carter's warea	G1/S1
Star anise	G1G2/S1
Scrub	G2/S2
Britton's bear-grass	G2/S2
Paper-like nail-wort	G2/S2
Lewton's polygala	G2/S2
Sand skink	G2/S2
Scrub plum	G2G3/S2S3
Sandhill Upland Lake	G3/S2
Curtiss' milkweed	G3/S3
24 FNAI elements known from site	

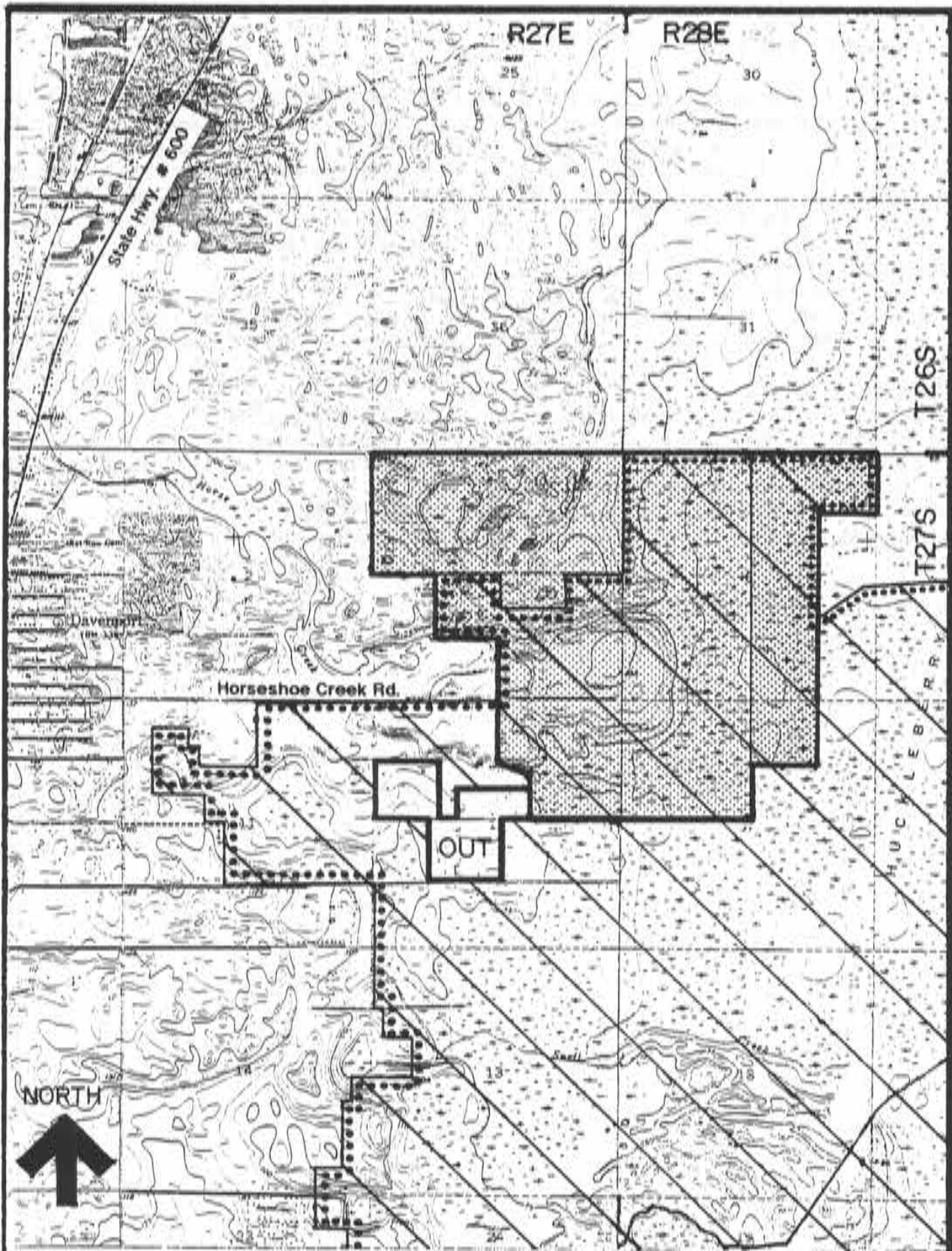
as endangered or threatened. Most of these species are inadequately represented on protected lands, and face extinction unless wild populations can be protected. Situated near the northern end of the Lake Wales Ridge, this tract supports populations of scrub endemic plants at the extremes of their respective ranges, and is therefore important to preserving within-species genetic variation. An occurrence of a woody mint, at this site represents either the northernmost population of *Dicerandra*. *Cornutissima*, a disjunct population of *D. trutescens*, (both critically-imperilled Endangered species), a

**MANAGEMENT COSTS**

Project start-up costs for The Nature Conservancy

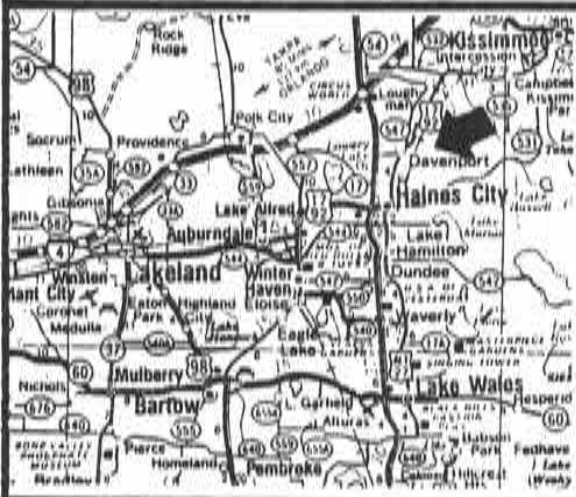
Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
\$25,000	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$26,000	\$5,000	\$62,000

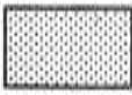
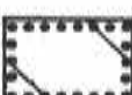
Source of Funding: The Nature Conservancy



HORSE CREEK SCRUB

POLK COUNTY



-  PROJECT AREA
-  SF & SWF WMD PROJECT AREA

## #42 HORSE CREEK SCRUB

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.

### 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 two ownerships which had been divided. Several large ownerships have indicated a willingness to negotiate.

### Coordination

Part of this project is within South Florida Water

Management District's Lake Marlon 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. Neither of the districts have yet signed shared or multi-party acquisition agreements, however.

### OWNERSHIP

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

### ACQUISITION STATUS

This project has not been eligible for negotiations based on ranking and limited CARL funds.

### RESOLUTIONS

None known.

#43 YAMATO SCRUB		PALM BEACH COUNTY	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
-0-	247	-0-	\$22,583,670*

\* estimated tax value as of 1991.

#### LOCATION

The Yamato Scrub project is located in the City of Boca Raton in Palm Beach County of Florida's southeast coast. It lies between I-95 and Congress Avenue. The project is within Florida's Senate District 28 and House District 82. It is also within the jurisdictions of the South Florida Water management District and the Treasure Coast Regional Planning Council.

#### RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

Sand pine scrub and scrubby flatwoods, restricted primarily or entirely to Florida, are the predominant natural communities of the project. The species richness of the project's scrub is higher than any other remaining scrub on the southeast coast of the state. Five plants are state listed as endangered or

significant cultural resources within this project is considered low.

Due the small size of the project, uses would likely be limited to nature appreciation, education, limited hiking, and research.

#### RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

This project qualifies for state acquisition under the "Environmentally Endangered Lands" category, as defined in Section 18-8.003 of the Florida Administrative Code. If acquired this project would protect endangered species and preserve a relatively unaltered, unique biological system.

#### MANAGER

Palm Beach County.

#### PROPOSED USE

Local botanical site or reserve.

#### MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

If acquired, Palm Beach County would manage the Yamato Scrub project as a county park under the "single use" concept - it will primarily be managed to perpetuate natural resource values. Initial management activities would consist of securing the site against unauthorized uses: poaching of native plants or animals, trash dumping, and degradation caused by off-road vehicles. A management plan would be developed to address FNAI special elements and detail how each should be protected or restored. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service should be consulted to determine if reintroduction of the scrub jay is feasible.

#### VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

Based on comparison with other similar upland sites that have been developed in southeast Florida coastal counties, this site is extremely susceptible to man-induced degradation. Although scrub on the southeast coast of Florida once extended as far south as Dade County, apparently there are no known remaining sites in Dade County, only one scrub of any consequence in Broward County (a privately owned small fragment at Fort Lauderdale Executive Airport), and the Yamato Scrub in southeast Palm Beach

#### Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Name	FNAI Rank
Scrub	G2/S2
Sand-dune spurge	G2/S2
Pine pinweed	G2/S2
Scrubby Flatwoods	G3/S3
Curtiss' milkweed	G3/S3
Large-flowered rosemary	G3/S3
Nodding pinweed	G3/S3
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
Florida scrub lizard	G3/S3
Florida mouse	G3/S3
12 FNAI elements known from site	

threatened and five are candidates for federally listing. Special animals onsite include the Florida scrub lizard, gopher tortoise, and the Florida mouse. The Florida scrub jay, once found on the site, has been extirpated.

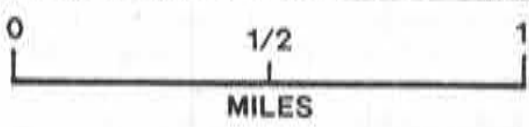
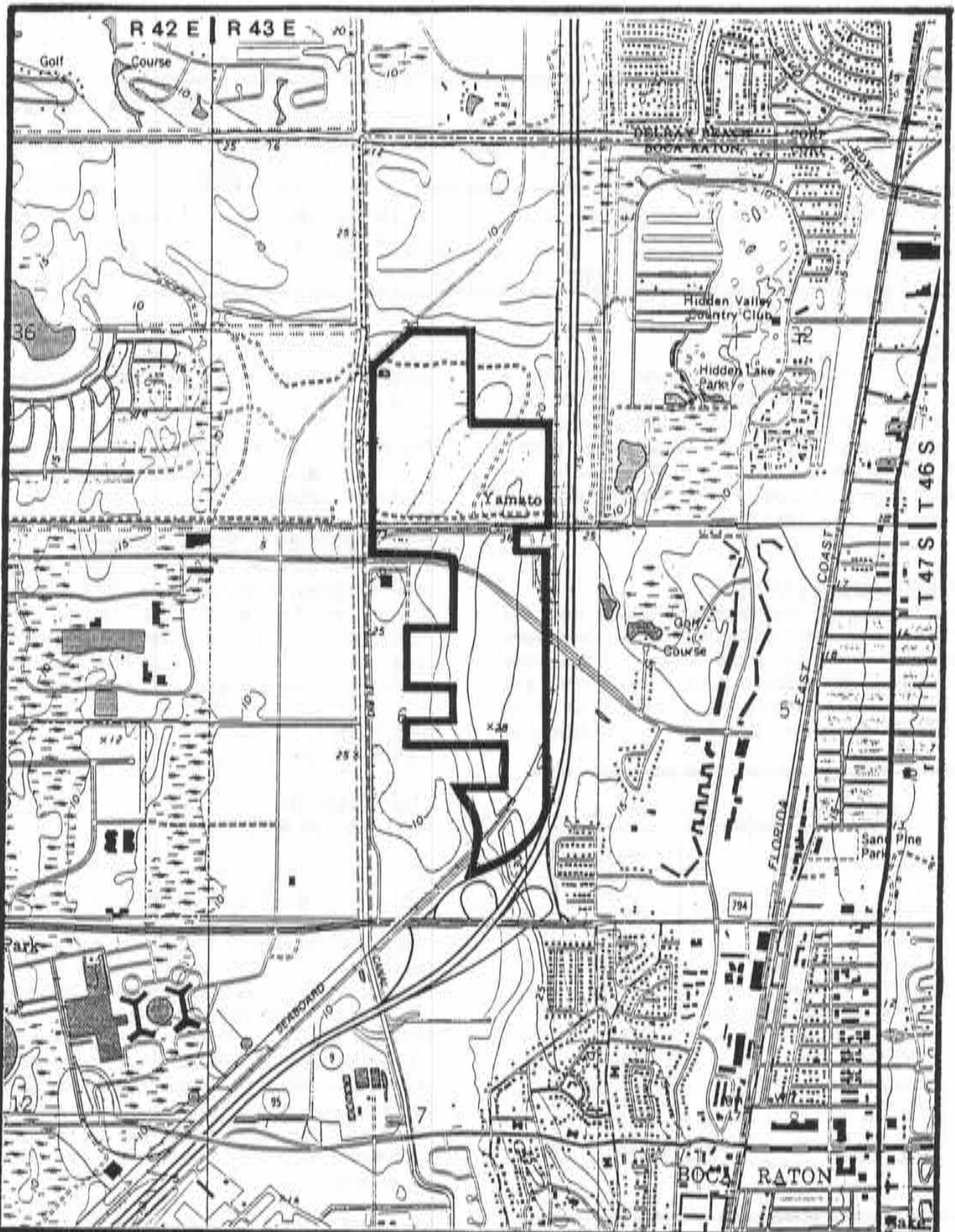
No archeological or historical sites from the project are recorded in the Florida master Site File. When compared to other projects, the potential for

#### MANAGEMENT COSTS

##### Estimated start-up costs for Palm Beach County

Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
\$6,482	-0-	\$4,000	\$500	\$500	\$11,482

Source of Funding: Palm Beach County



**YAMATO SCRUB**

PALM BEACH

CO.



— PROJECT BOUNDARY

County. According to the Treasure Coast Regional Planning Council, less than 2.5% of the approximately 42,000 acres of scrub formerly in Palm Beach County survives at present. These remaining acres include lands that have been cleared of all but the sand pines and many small sites of only one or a few acres in size. Apparently, none are planned for protection. The southernmost protected scrub on the southeast Florida coast appears to be in Jonathan Dickinson State Park, in Martin County. The primary cause for the loss of coastal scrub in southeast Florida appears to be urbanization. Scrubs are located on uplands, which are the most attractive development sites. The Yamato Scrub is currently open land that is used primarily to dump trash and for educational or research purposes.

As the only remaining natural upland of any consequence from West Palm Beach to Miami, the probability is near 1 that man-induced degradation of the Yamato Scrub will occur in the immediate future. Much of the site is planned for development as the Boca Commerce Center and the surrounding area has, for all practical purposes, been totally developed.

**ACQUISITION PLANNING**

The project design for the Yamato Scrub project was approved by the Land Acquisition Advisory Council on December 6, 1991. Project design recommendations alter the western boundary by deleting two developed five acre parcels and adding a 8.72 acre undeveloped parcel, requested by Palm Beach County, at the southern boundary. The resources on this parcel are similar to the adjoining project lands. Approximately 19 acres at the northern boundary were deleted. Kraft Foods recently acquired the parcel and intends to develop it.

**Acquisition Phasing**

None recommended, although Boca Commerce Center ownership should be acquired before smaller parcels are negotiated.

**Coordination**

Both Palm Beach County and the City of Boca Raton have committed acquisition funding toward this project. Palm Beach County has \$100 million in bond funding from a referendum passed in March 1991 for the acquisition of environmentally sensitive areas. The City of Boca Raton passed a \$12 million bond referendum October 12, 1991. Part of the funding from this bond issue will go toward acquisition of the Yamato site.

**OWNERSHIP**

The project consists of approximately 247 acres, 11 parcels, and 6 owners.

**ACQUISITION STATUS**

Palm Beach County has initiated boundary mapping and appraisal activities.

**OTHER**

The only DRI currently in the area is the one which was issued to this project in 1984. This project is still under review due to high quality environmental areas. When the project first received approval, a line was drawn to delineate the two parts as "Area A" and "Area B". Currently "Area A" can be developed, however, "Area B" still has environmental problems which have to be settled. The owners have until March 19, 1992, to act on these environmental problems.

**RESOLUTIONS**

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<u>Number</u>	<u>Submitting Agency</u>	<u>Issues or Comments</u>
87-760	Palm Beach County Commission	Support for acquisition

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#44 HAMMOCKS OF THE LOWER KEYS		MONROE COUNTY	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
-0-	5,404	-0-	\$11,886,750*

\* estimated tax value as of 1991.

#### LOCATION

In Monroe County, approximately 15 miles east of Key West. The project area spans approximately eight miles and includes hammocks on portions of eight different islands in the Florida Keys. The project lies within Florida's Senate District 39 and House District 120. It is also within the jurisdictions of South Florida Regional Planning Council and the South Florida Water Management District.

#### RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

This proposal includes all of the tropical hardwood hammocks of significant size and quality remaining in private ownership in the Lower Florida Keys, except those on No Name and Big Pine Keys. Acquisition would help to protect virtually all remaining populations of the federally endangered Lower Keys

education, and hiking can be accommodated on most upland areas. Ramrod Key has potential for boat launching. Sugarloaf Key would allow for additional activities such as picnicking, camping, swimming and bicycling. Fishing can be accommodated on most of the water areas where deeper water exists and access is available.

#### RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

This project qualifies for state acquisition under the "Environmentally Endangered Lands" category as defined in Section 18-8.003 of the Florida Administrative Code. The imperilled tropical hammocks on these tracts contain populations of plants that occur nowhere else in the continental United States. The project would protect endangered coral reefs and endangered terrestrial species.

#### Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Name	FNAI Rank
Pine Rockland	G1/S1
Garber's spurge	G1/S1
Sand flax	G1G2/S1S2
Coastal Rockland Lake	G2/S1
Prickly-apple	G2G3/S2S3
Porter's broom spurge	G2T2/S2
Key deer	G5T1/S1
Key ringneck snake	G5T1/S1
Lower Keys rabbit	G5T1/S1
Boykin's few-leaved milkwort	G4T2/S2
41 FNAI elements known from site	

#### MANAGER

Ramrod Key, Little Knockemdown Key, Cudjoe Key, Summerland Key, and Little Torch Key will be managed by The Nature Conservancy.

Big Torch Key and Middle Torch Key will be managed by the US Fish and Wildlife Service.

Sugarloaf Hammock will be managed by the Division of Recreation and Parks, Department of Natural Resources.

#### PROPOSED USE

Ramrod Key, Little Knockemdown Key, Cudjoe Key, Summerland Key, and Little Torch Key - As a nature preserve.

Big Torch Key and Middle Torch Key - An addition to National Key Deer Refuge.

Sugarloaf Hammock - Unit of the State Park System.

marsh rabbit, as well as populations of no fewer than 19 other endangered or threatened plant and animal species, including the Key deer. The sport and commercial fisheries and the many offshore reefs within the Special Water category of Outstanding Florida Water of the Lower Keys would be given additional protection by acquisition of these buffering uplands.

Ten archeological/historical sites are recorded from the project boundaries in the Florida Master Site File. When compared to other projects, the archeological and historical resources value of the tract is considered to be moderate.

Extensive areas of wetland and other sensitive lands limit the recreation development. Recreational opportunities such as nature appreciation,

#### MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

If acquired specific management measures for the Hammocks of the Lower Keys project would include conduct of a detailed inventory/assessment of biological communities and rare and endangered species - with the goal of resource perpetuation and restoration, preparation of a resource management plans based on the resource inventory, control measures to protect sensitive areas from vehicular abuse, protection of hammocks from fire control programs, exotic plant and animal removal, and removal of existing trash dumps.

The Division of Recreation and Parks will manage Sugarloaf Key as a unit of the State Park system under the "single use" concept - primarily for resource-based recreation. The Division would

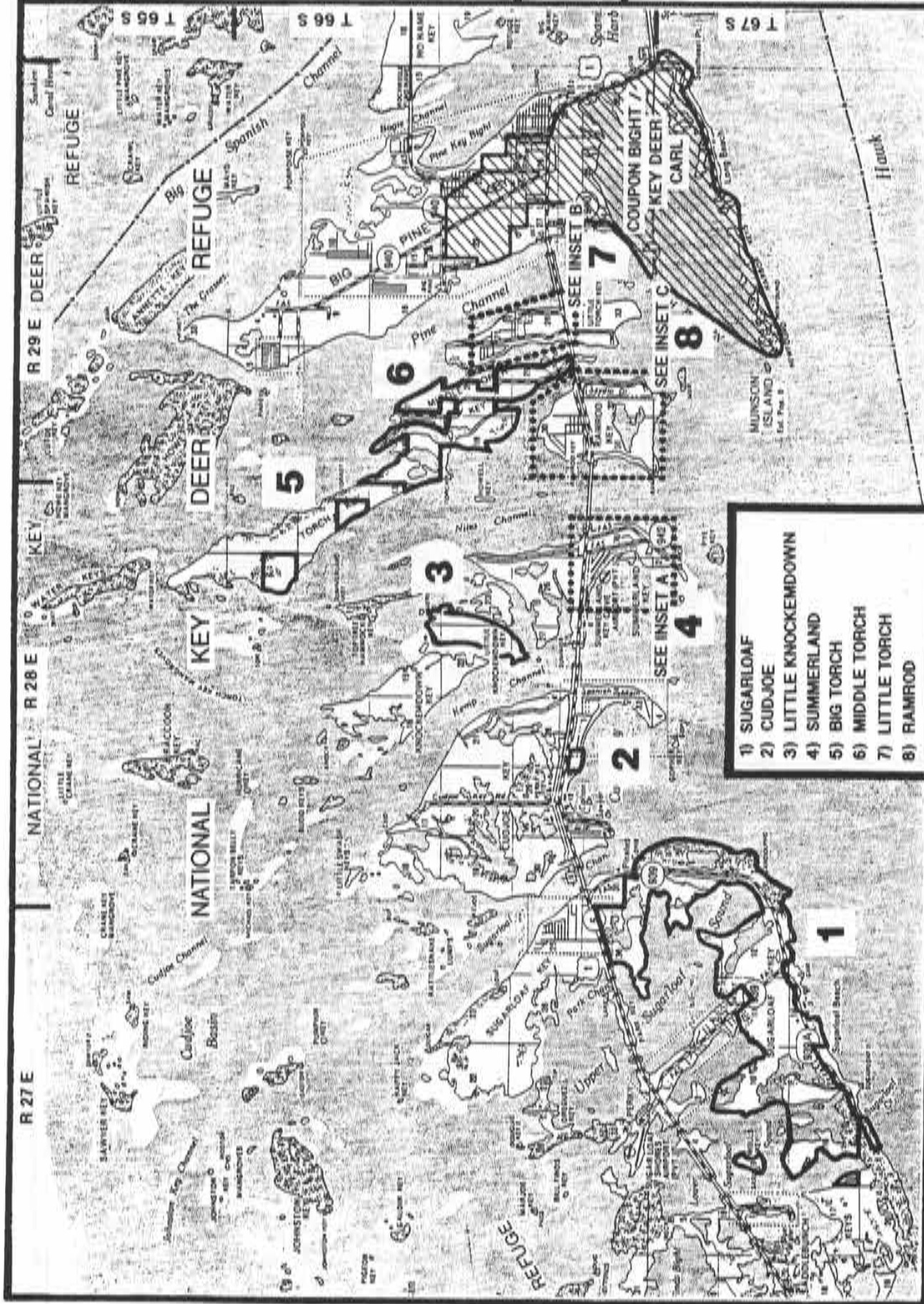
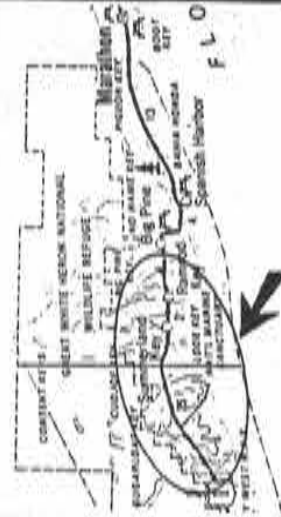


# HAMMOCKS OF THE LOWER KEYS

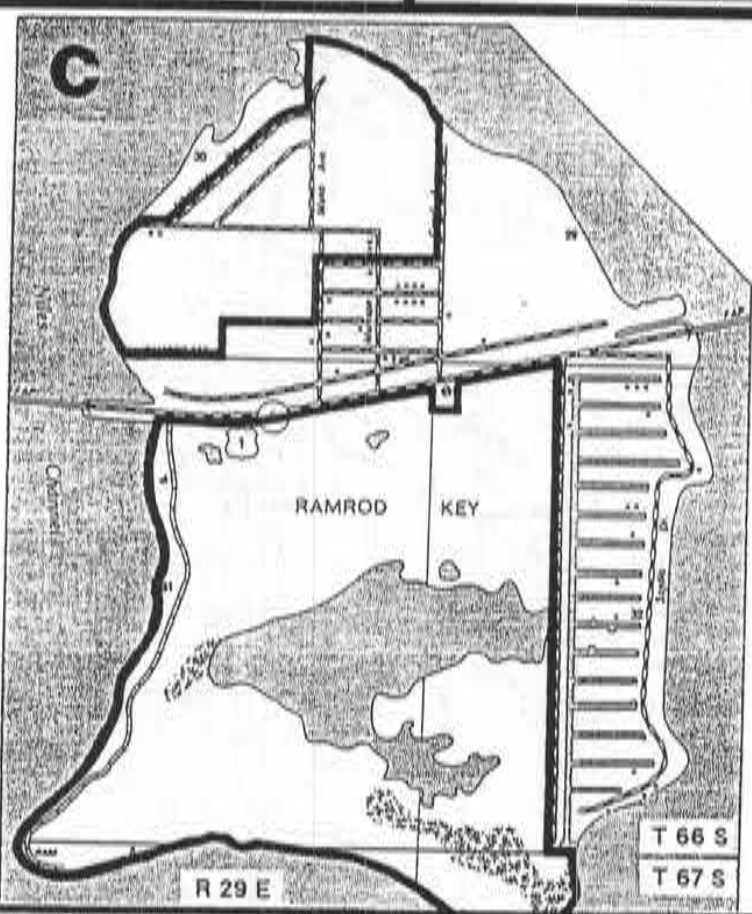
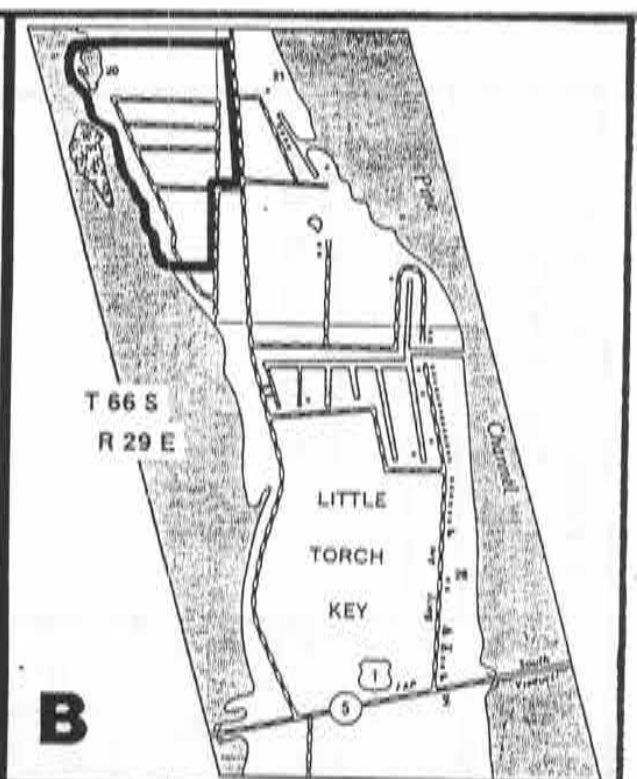
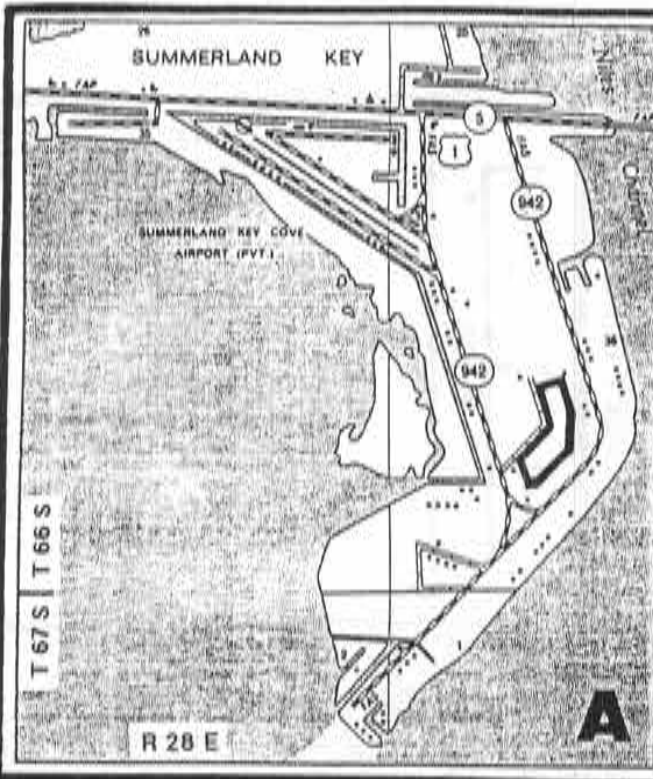
MONROE CO.

- PROJECT BOUNDARY
- ..... DETAILED INSETS A,B,C ON FOLLOWING PAGE

SHEET 1 OF 2



- 1) SUGARLOAF
- 2) CUDJOE
- 3) LITTLE KNOCKEMDOWN
- 4) SUMMERLAND
- 5) BIG TORCH
- 6) MIDDLE TORCH
- 7) LITTLE TORCH
- 8) RAMROD



**HAMMOCKS OF THE LOWER KEYS**

MONROE

CO.

— PROJECT BOUNDARY

- A) SUMMERLAND KEY
- B) LITTLE TORCH KEY
- C) RAMROD KEY

### MANAGEMENT COSTS

#### Estimated start-up costs for the Division of Recreation and Parks

Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
\$34,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$20,000	-0-	\$74,000

Source of Funding: CARL

#### Estimated start-up costs for The Nature Conservancy

Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
\$35,000	\$10,000	\$12,000	\$92,000	\$177,000	\$326,000

Source of Funding: The Nature Conservancy

#### Estimated start-up costs for the United States Fish and Wildlife Service Big Torch Key and Middle Torch Key

Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
\$10,000	-0-	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$16,000

Source of Funding: US Government - US Fish and Wildlife Service

develop a plan for public use of the property compatible with resource conservation and would develop a monitoring program to determine user impacts on natural resources. The tracts on **Big Torch Key and Middle Torch Key** within the project would be managed by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service as part of National Key Deer Refuge and receive the same amount of protection that other refuge areas receive. The Nature Conservancy proposes to manage the **remaining key tracts** on five of the islands within the project under the single use concept - primarily to perpetuate the natural resources. The TNC management plan would recommend a method to restore the hydrology that has been altered by the dredging of mosquito ditches.

#### VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

All upland areas in the Florida Keys are under extremely high development pressure. The hammock areas within this project are among the most vulnerable areas in the Lower Keys. There is already scattered residential development within or near portions of the project on Sugarloaf Key and the Torch Keys.

Monroe County allows residential densities of only one unit per five acres on a majority of the site with limitations on the amount of clearing and disturbance of native vegetation. However, these restrictions are not sufficient to prevent significant degradation of these lands. As Monroe County continues to grow, the gradual encroachment of low density residential development within the project area will significantly diminish the natural resource values unless it is acquired for conservation purposes.

This project lies within a Chapter 380 Area of Critical State Concern.

#### ACQUISITION PLANNING

The Land Acquisition Advisory Council approved the Hammocks of the Lower Keys project design on

December 6, 1991. Project design recommendations altered the resource planning boundary of the project by adding approximately 217 acres of undeveloped tropical hardwood hammock on Little Torch Key. Approximately 8 acres, (two parcels) were added on Cudjoe Key which were also undeveloped. The Summerland Key project boundary was changed by the deletion of approximately 13 acres which are improved with single family dwellings. None of the other resource planning boundaries were altered.

All of the project area falls within the US Fish and Wildlife Services (USFWS) Great White Heron and National Key Deer Refuges. The only funding US Fish and Wildlife will receive for FY 1992 is \$2 million allotted for National Key Deer and \$350,000 for Ohio Key. The USFWS priority acquisition are No Name Key within the Key Deer Refuge.

#### Acquisition Phasing

None recommended. However, there are some priority sites, small and large parcels that are extremely vulnerable to immediate development. They are: Cudjoe Key-Kephart tract; Big Torch Key-Outward Bound/Stelmok tract; Summerland Key-The area around the pond; and Little Torch Key-Torch Key Estates Subdivision.

#### Coordination

The Nature Conservancy (TNC) submitted this project and supports its public acquisition. TNC has actively participated by assisting in the coordination of site visits and by obtaining tax information, TNC will continue to play an active role in the acquisition of this project. Staff of TNC has made an effort to contact owners within the project area.

#### OWNERSHIP

The project consists of approximately 5,404 acres, and several hundred owners.

#44 HAMMOCKS OF THE LOWER KEYS

**ACQUISITION STATUS**

The Land Acquisition Advisory Council ranked this project for the first time in December 1991.

Acquisition activities, i.e., boundary mapping, appraisal, etc., have not yet begun.

**RESOLUTIONS**

<u>Number</u>	<u>Submitting Agency</u>	<u>Issues or Comments</u>
02-1991	Monroe County Land Authority	Support for acquisition

#45 ENCHANTED FOREST		BREVARD COUNTY	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
237*	177	\$4,400,000*	\$1,641,498

\* by Brevard County.

**LOCATION**

In northern Brevard County, approximately one 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

such as picnicking, hiking, and nature appreciation as well as provide educational opportunities.

**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.

**MANAGER**

Brevard County.

**PROPOSED USE**

Brevard County Park.

**MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS**

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.

**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.

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Name	FNAI Rank
Tampa vervain	G1/S1
Scrub	G2/S2
Hand fern	G2/S2
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
Wild coco	G3G4/S2
Xeric Hammock	G7/S3
Depression Marsh	G47/S3
Maritime Hammock	G4/S3
Hydric Hammock	G7/S47
Mesic Flatwoods	G7/S4
10 FNAI elements known from site	

protected at only one other location in eastern Florida. The Enchanted Forest also contains an area of high recharge to the Floridan aquifer.

No archeological/historical sites within the boundaries of this project are recorded within the Florida Master Site File. When compared to other projects, the potential for significant sites is considered to be low to moderate.

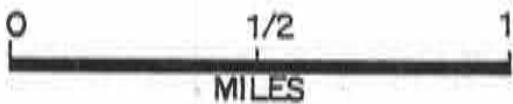
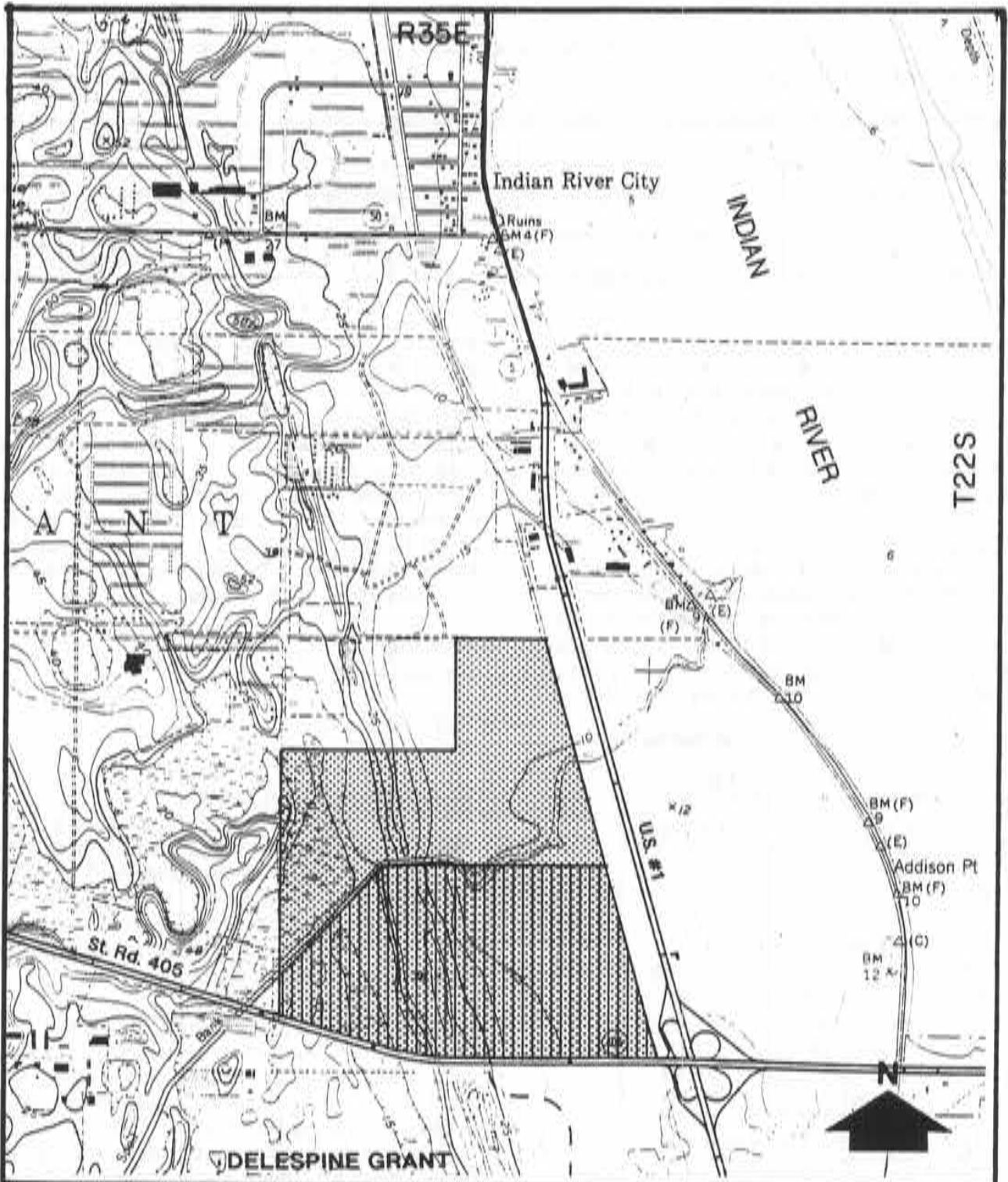
The site can support passive recreational activities

**MANAGEMENT COSTS**

Projected start-up cost for Brevard County

Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
\$45,000	-0-	\$45,000	\$15,000	\$100,000	\$160,000

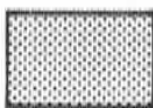
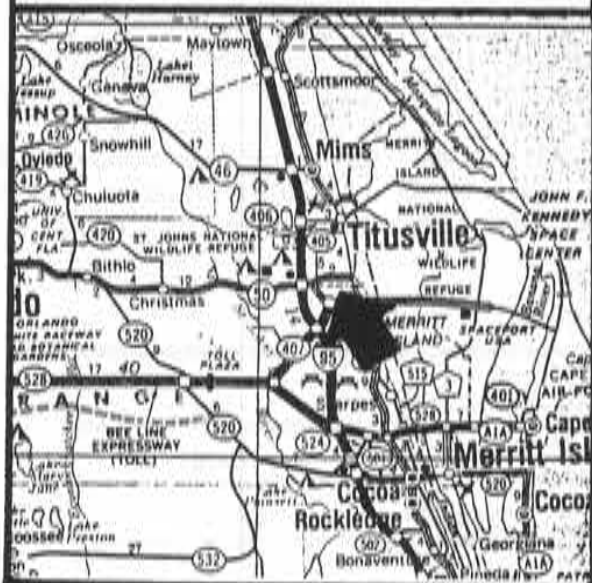
Source of Funding: Brevard County



## ENCHANTED FOREST

BREVARD

COUNTY



PROJECT AREA



BREVARD CO. OWNERSHIP

**ACQUISITION PLANNING**

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

**Coordination**

Brevard County will provide 50% of the funding for the Enchanted Forest project. The Nature Conservancy is an intermediary.

**OWNERSHIP**

This project consists of four parcels and four owners. The Nature Conservancy purchased the Gauldin Tract (237 acres south of Addison Canal) on behalf of Brevard County which has since reimbursed The Nature Conservancy (\$4,400,000). All owners are willing sellers.

**ACQUISITION STATUS**

Negotiations are scheduled to begin in the spring of 1992.

**RESOLUTIONS**

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<u>Number</u>	<u>Submitting Agency</u>	<u>Issues or Comments</u>
90-08	Melbourne Village Commission	Support for acquisition
1990	Brevard County Commission	50% matching funds
—	The Sierra Club - Turtle Coast Group	Support for acquisition
91-05	St. Johns River Water Management District	Support for acquisition

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#46 SPRUCE CREEK		VOLUSIA COUNTY	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
1,028*	762	\$2,832,500*	\$1,129,284

\* by Volusia County. See "Coordination".

#### 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

bicycle riding, and nature study. Boating should be restricted to protect manatees.

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

#### PROPOSED USE

State Preserve or Park, and County Nature Park.

#### MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

Management responsibility for the Spruce Creek project is recommended to be divided between the Division of Recreation and Parks and Volusia County. The project would 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. Facilities development must be carefully balanced with resource protection. The waters adjacent to the project are important West Indian manatee habitat. Special consideration should be given to limit development which might increase runoff. Volusia County management plans should be reviewed by the Department of Natural Resources to ensure that the state's acquisition objectives are satisfied.

#### 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. Volusia County is experiencing significant population growth (43.9% from 1980-1990), and the city limits of New Smyrna

#### Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Name	FNAI Rank
Scrub	G2/S2
Estuarine Tidal Swamp	G3/S3
Xeric Hammock	G7/S3
Maritime Hammock	G4/S3
Mesic Flatwoods	G7/S4
Wet Prairie	G7/S4?
Estuarine Tidal Marsh	G4/S4
7 FNAI elements known from site	

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,

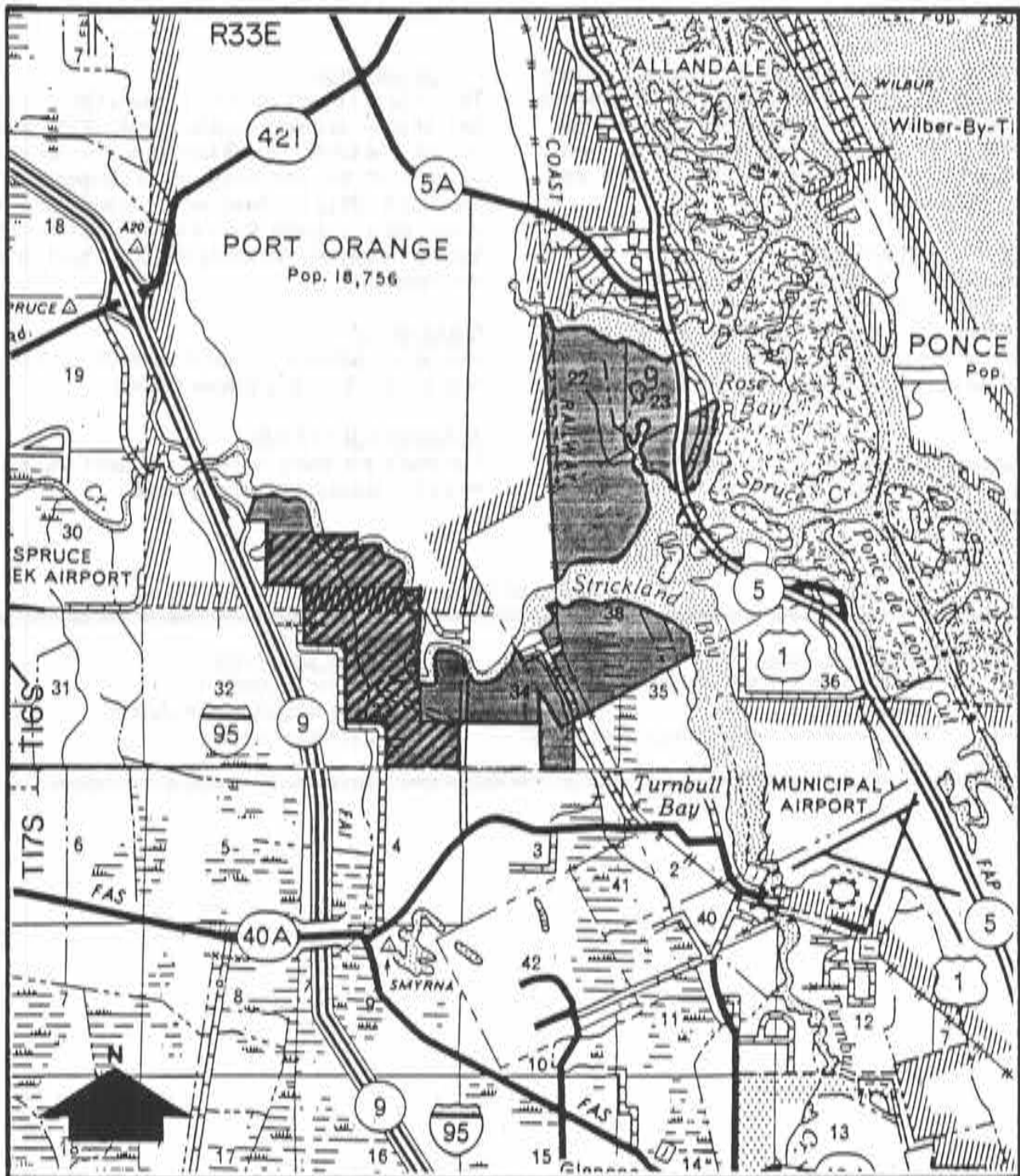
#### MANAGEMENT COSTS

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

Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
\$25,544	-0-	\$3,262	\$64,544	-0-	\$93,350

Source of Funding: CARL







### SPRUCE CREEK

VOLUSIA

COUNTY



-  PROJECT AREA
-  STATE OWNED

#46 SPRUCE CREEK

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.

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

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.

OWNERSHIP

This project consists of approximately 20 parcels and nine owners, including Volusia County.

ACQUISITION STATUS

Appraisals are being reviewed. Project should be ready for negotiations by early 1992.

RESOLUTIONS

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<u>Number</u>	<u>Submitting Agency</u>	<u>Issues or Comments</u>
89-08	St. Johns River Water Management District	Support for acquisition.
89-64	Volusia County Council	Sponsors project for acquisition.
91-05	St. Johns River Water Management District	Support for acquisition.

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#47 SILVER RIVER		MARION COUNTY	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
2,241	912	\$8,982,896	\$13,330,000

**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, is an outstanding natural feature of this project. Approximately 5,000 feet of river frontage are included. With the exception of the head spring, the river corridor is virtually undeveloped. The project area also comprises good examples of five natural community types: river

the Silver River tract. One site, a putative mammoth kill site, is very significant archaeologically 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 project can provide an array of recreational opportunities that are compatible with the primary acquisition objective of natural resource protection.

**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.

**MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS**

Management should be as a State Park by the Division of Recreation and Parks. The primary management objective should be the preservation of significant natural features while simultaneously providing compatible recreational opportunities. Necessary development should be carefully sited and confined as appropriate. Some pasture areas will need to be restored. The springhead area and attraction, if acquired, would be managed more intensively as a recreation area.

**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.

**Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements**

Name	FNAI Rank
Pinkroot	G1G2/S1S2
Spring-run Stream	G2/S2
Scrub	G2/S2
Sherman's fox squirrel	G5T2/S2
Terrestrial cave	G3/S1
Aquatic Cave	G3/S2
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
Short-tailed snake	G3/S3
Sandhill	G7/S2
Floodplain Forest	G7/S3
26 FNAI elements known from site	

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.

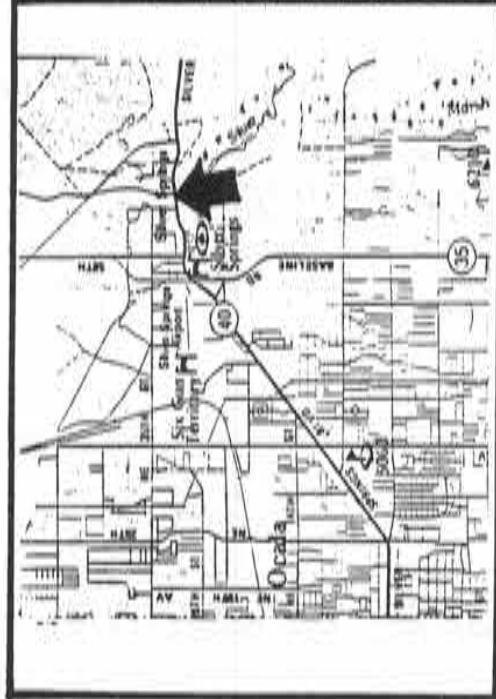
Although the project area has never been subjected to a systematic cultural resource site survey, it is believed to have good potential for archaeological investigations. A review of the Florida Master Site file revealed the presence of two archaeological sites on

**MANAGEMENT COSTS**

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

Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
\$48,200	\$12,500	\$23,000	-0-	\$1,816,000	\$1,899,700

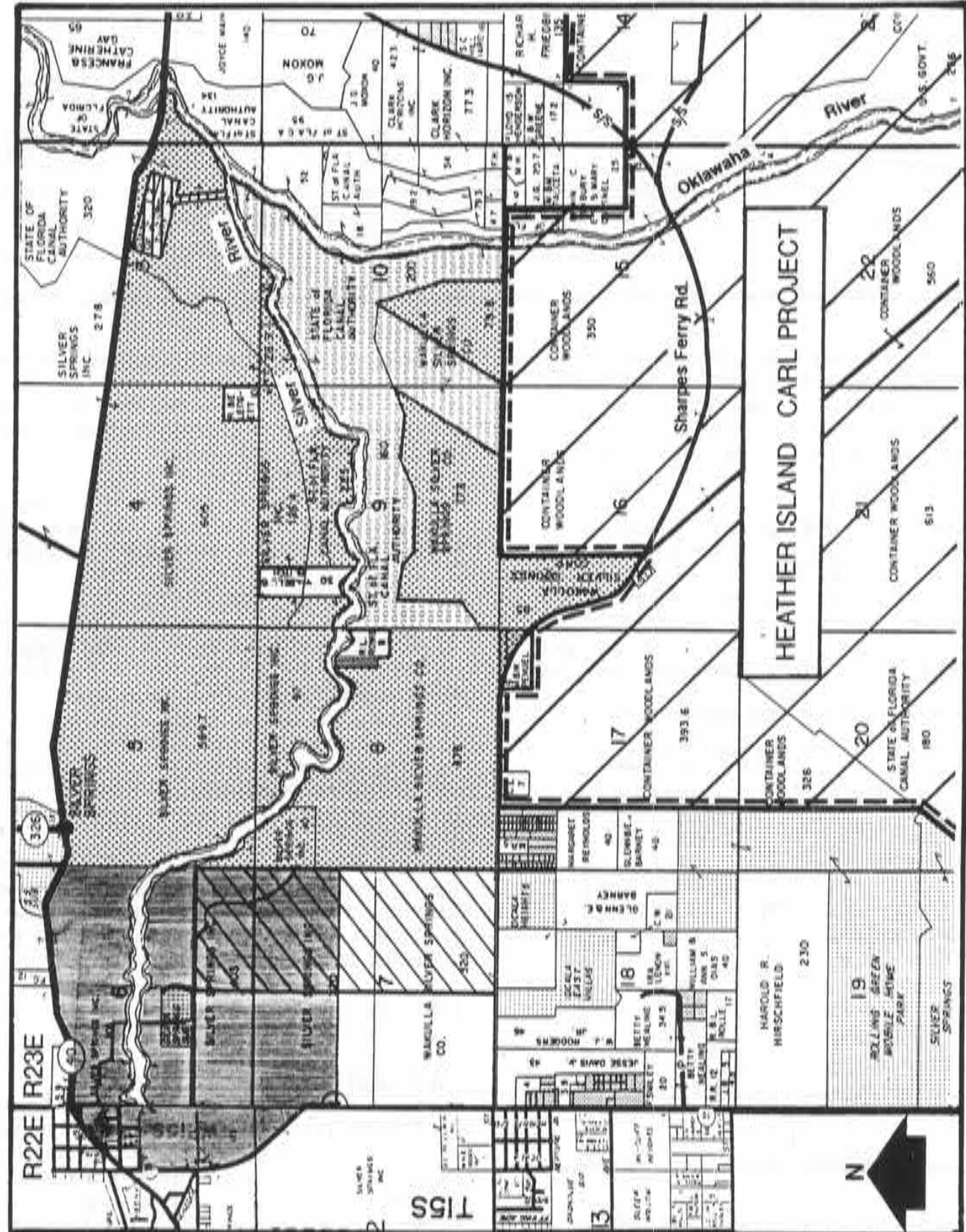
Source of Funding: CARL and the State Parks Trust Fund



# SILVER RIVER

MARION COUNTY

-  PROJECT AREA
-  STATE OWNED
-  CANAL AUTHORITY LANDS
-  D.O.T. LANDS
-  COUNTY PLANNING TO ACQUIRE



Growth is occurring in Marion County at a rapid rate. The population has increased 62.06% from 1980 - 1990, eleventh highest growth rate of all 67 counties. 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 were 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.

**Coordination**

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

**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").

**ACQUISITION STATUS**

Under negotiation for purchase of the attraction.

**RESOLUTIONS**

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<u>Number</u>	<u>Submitting Agency</u>	<u>Issues or Comments</u>
90-08	Marion County School Board	Support for acquisition.
91-05	St. Johns River Water Management District	Support for acquisition.

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#48 PAL-MAR		MARTIN AND PALM BEACH COUNTIES	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
-0-	23,400**	-0-	\$19,613,678*

\* estimated tax value as of 1991.

\*\* does not include Phase II (see "Acquisition Planning").

#### LOCATION

The Pal-Mar project is in south Martin and northern Palm Beach Counties just west of the town of Jupiter. This project is within Florida's Senate District 27 and House Districts 80 and 81. It is also within the jurisdictions of the South Florida Water Management District and the Treasure Coast Regional Planning Council.

#### RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

The project includes some of the highest quality pine flatwoods communities remaining in southern Florida, and represents an ecotone between pine flatwoods and the treeless Everglades. The project would also protect high quality examples of prairie and savannah. Four federally endangered bird species occur onsite:

archaeological and historical resource value of the subject tract is considered to be low.

Hunting, hiking, natural resource appreciation, fresh water fishing, bicycling, horseback riding, and primitive camping can be accommodated on the project. Acquisition of the project would also serve to expand J.W. Corbett Wildlife Management Area and Jonathan Dickinson State Park as well as preventing isolation of managed areas.

#### RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

This project qualifies for state acquisition under the "Environmentally Endangered Lands" category as defined in Section 18-8.003 of the Florida Administrative Code. The project would protect one of the largest intact south Florida pine flatwoods and protect several rare and endangered species.

#### Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Name	FNAI Rank
Florida panther	G4T1/S1
Florida sandhill crane	G5T2T3/S2S3
Florida threeawn	G3/S3
Piedmont jointgrass	G3/S3
Wet Flatwoods	G7/S4?
Hydric Hammock	G7/S4?
Wet Prairie	G7/S4?
Marl Prairie	G7/S4?
Mesic Flatwoods	G7/S4
Southern red lily	G4/S3
12 FNAI elements known from site	

#### MANAGER

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

#### PROPOSED USE

Additions to J.W. Corbett Wildlife Management Area and Jonathan Dickinson State Park.

#### MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

If acquired, the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission would manage most of the project under Multiple-use principles as an addition to J.W. Corbett Wildlife Management Area. The Division of Recreation and Parks would manage the portion of the project east of I-95 as an addition to Jonathan Dickinson State Park and would develop a plan for public use of the property compatible with resource conservation. Specific management measures of both agencies would include preparation of a detailed inventory and assessment of biological communities, restoration of the natural hydroperiod and other natural processes such as growing season fires, control measures to protect sensitive areas from vehicular abuse, and exotic plant and animal removal. A study should be conducted to determine optimum location of wildlife underpasses where U.S. 95 and the turnpike sever the connector to the State Park.

bald eagles, snail kites, wood storks, and red-cockaded woodpeckers. The project is contiguous with the J.W. Corbett Wildlife Management Area and the private Pratt-Whitney Wildlife Refuge - and includes a mile-wide connector to Jonathan Dickinson State Park. Urbanization is rapidly isolating the State Park.

When compared to other acquisition projects, the

#### MANAGEMENT COSTS

##### Estimated start-up costs for the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission

Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
\$91,000	\$12,000	\$91,800	\$83,200	-0-	\$278,000

Source of Funding: CARL



**VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT**

More than twenty-five percent of the project consists of wetland habitats unsuited for development. These wetland systems have been altered by a series of canals, dikes, levees, and a roadway, all of which have interrupted natural sheet flow of water over the site, created standing water in what were formerly upland vegetative communities, and drained other portions of the site.

The site is currently zoned for agricultural use, which allows residential development of one dwelling unit per 20 acres. The growth pressures in Martin and Palm Beach Counties are intense. Development of the upland areas suitable for development would be expected to occur in the near future if the land is not purchased for conservation purposes. Because of the large number of owners within the project area (Palm Beach Heights, a platted but undeveloped subdivision), it is likely that scattered residential development throughout the site could occur with sufficient frequency to interfere with restoration of the site to its original state and with management of the remainder of the site.

**ACQUISITION PLANNING**

The project design for the Pal-Mar project was approved by the Land Acquisition Advisory Council on December 6, 1991. Project design recommendations alter the southern boundary by including the remainder of the Corbally, et al ownership (2,560 acres). The resources are similar to the adjoining project area according to the Florida Natural Areas Inventory.

The MacArthur Foundation has been contacted and is willing to negotiate the sale of the property to the State. A large majority of the owners in Palm Beach Heights unrecorded subdivision are represented by one real estate agent. Indications are that there are many willing sellers within the subdivision.

**Less-Than-Fee-Simple Acquisition Techniques**

It is recommended that this project be acquired in fee-simple, with the exception of the Pal-Mar Water Management District owned lands. A conservation easement over these lands (or a donation) should be negotiated if possible.

**Acquisition Phasing**

Phase I: MacArthur ownership, Pal-Mar Water Management District, Lara, Florida National Bank, FNAI additions adjacent to J.W. Corbett.

Phase II: Palm Beach Heights Subdivision, corridor to Jonathan Dickinson (Sections 17-13, T40S, R41E, and Sections 7 and 18, T40S, R42E).

**Coordination**

The South Florida Water Management District committed \$1,000,000 for fiscal year 1991 which they are using to purchase the FDIC ownership within the project area. The district has not committed acquisition funding for subsequent years. The State will not participate in the acquisition funding of the FDIC ownership.

Martin County has committed \$1,000,000 toward the acquisition of the Pal-Mar project. The county has pooled its acquisition dollars with South Florida Water Management District which is negotiating with the FDIC. Palm Beach County has no funding committed toward this project at this time. When one of the county's acquisition projects is acquired, however, Pal-Mar will move onto Palm Beach County's land acquisition list.

**OWNERSHIP**

Phase I of the project area consists of approximately 23,440 acres, 89 parcels, and 21 owners.

**ACQUISITION STATUS**

The Land Acquisition Advisory Council ranked this project for the first time in December, 1991. Acquisition activities, i.e., boundary mapping, appraisals, etc., have not yet begun.

**OTHER**

The CSX Railroad right-of-way along State Road 710 (Bee Line Highway), which separates the southern boundary from J.W. Corbett, is part of a proposed High Speed Rail Study Corridor. The managing agency should coordinate with the Florida Department of Transportation in regard to the protection of the resources of the Pal-Mar project if the High Speed Rail becomes a reality in this area.

**RESOLUTIONS**

None known.



#49 JUPITER RIDGE		PALM BEACH COUNTY	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
-0-	287	-0-	\$18,369,138*

\* estimated tax value as of 1991.

**LOCATION**

The Jupiter Ridge project is located in north Palm Beach County in the City of Jupiter. This project is within Florida's Senate District 26 and House District 80. It is also within the jurisdictions of the South Florida Water Management District and the Treasure Coast Regional Planning Council.

**RESOURCE DESCRIPTION**

An estimated 95% of the scrub that once occurred on the Atlantic coast of southeastern Florida has been lost to development. The Jupiter Ridge site contains some of the highest quality of the 5% that remains and supports several rare and endangered species including Florida scrub jay, Florida scrub lizard, and

Due to the small size and sensitivity, the project can accommodate only low-impact uses such as nature appreciation along nature trails, natural resource education, and research.

**RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE**

This project 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 protect an example of an endangered natural community (scrub) and threatened and endangered plant and animal species.

**MANAGER**

Palm Beach County.

**PROPOSED USE**

County nature park/preserve.

**MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS**

If acquired, Palm Beach County would manage the Jupiter Ridge project as a county park under the "single use" concept, primarily to perpetuate natural resource values.

Initial management activities would consist of securing the site against unauthorized uses: poaching of native plants or animals, trash dumping, and degradation caused by off-road vehicles. A management plan would be developed to address FNAI special elements and detail how each should be protected or restored. Special attention would be given to long-term maintenance of occurrences of four-petal pawpaw. No mangrove trimming would occur.

**VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT**

The site consists of highly developable uplands in a rapidly growing urbanized area. There is already substantial development to the north and south of the project site. Vulnerability is exceedingly high.

There is significant frontage on US 1, and efforts have already been made to develop the site. Among recent development proposals is a significant commercial development on the portion of the site along US. 1. The site will ultimately be developed if not purchased for its environmental attributes.

**Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements**

Name	FNAI Rank
Four-petal pawpaw	G1/S1
Scrub	G2/S2
Dancing-lady orchid	G3?/S1
Scrubby Flatwoods	G3/S3
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
Estuarine Tidal Swamp	G3/S3
Large-flowered rosemary	G3/S3
Curtiss' milkweed	G3/S3
Florida scrub jay	G5T3/S3
Xeric Hammock	G7/S3
13 FNAI elements known from site	

four federally endangered plant species. Especially noteworthy is the occurrence of four-petaled pawpaw, *Asimina tetramera*, which has an extremely small range (in Palm Beach and Martin Counties).

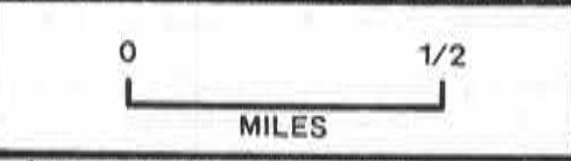
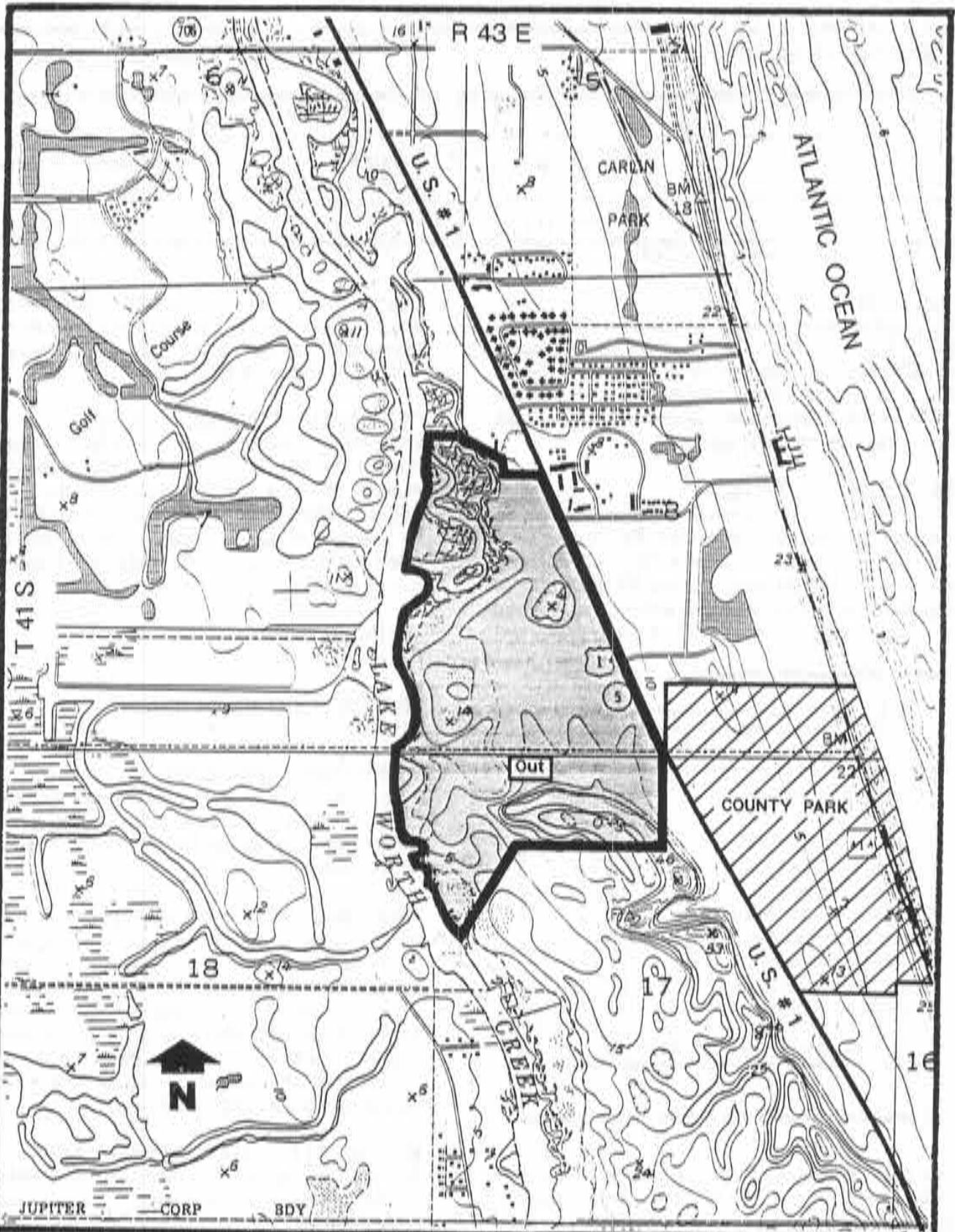
No archeological or historical sites from the project are recorded within the Florida Master Site File. When compared to other projects, the potential for significant cultural resources within this project is considered low.

**MANAGEMENT COSTS**

**Estimated start-up costs for Palm Beach County**


Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
\$6,482	-0-	\$4,000	\$500	\$500	\$11,482

Source of Funding: Palm Beach County



**JUPITER RIDGE**  
PALM BEACH CO.



 PROJECT AREA

**ACQUISITION PLANNING**

The Land Acquisition Advisory Council approved the Jupiter Ridge project design on December 8, 1991. Project design recommendations only slightly modify the resource planning boundary. A Florida Power and Light substation was deleted (1.78 acres) and the project boundary was amended on the southern and northwestern boundaries to correctly reflect ownerships that were intended to be included in the project.

**Acquisition Phasing**

None recommended, however, Corbally et al. should be acquired before smaller inholdings are negotiated.

**Coordination**

Palm Beach County is in support of this project and will be a financial participant in its acquisition. The

county pledges a 50% match to CARL program dollars.

**OWNERSHIP**

The project consists of approximately 287 acres, 14 parcels, and one major owner, the MacArthur Foundation, and two other minor ownerships.

**ACQUISITION STATUS**

The Land Acquisition Advisory Council ranked this project for the first time in December 1991. Palm Beach County has initiated boundary mapping and appraisal activities.

**RESOLUTIONS**

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<u>Number</u>	<u>Submitting Agency</u>	<u>Issues or Comments</u>
84-91	Boca Raton City Council	Pledged \$100,000 toward acquisition
91-54	Boynton Beach City Commission	Support for acquisition
19-91	City of Jupiter	Support for acquisition

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#50 PAYNES PRAIRIE		ALACHUA COUNTY	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
-0*	6,256	-0*	\$7,634,470

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

**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

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

**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.

**MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS**

The project should be managed as a part of Paynes Prairie State Preserve by the Division of Recreation and Parks with the Division of Historical Resources cooperating. The project 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.

**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.

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Name	FNAI Rank
Sherman's fox squirrel	G5T2/S2
Florida sandhill crane	G5T2T3/S2S3
Sandhill Upland Lake	G3/S2
Bald eagle	G3/S2S3
Scrubby Flatwoods	G3/S3
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
Florida mouse	G3/S3
Eastern indigo snake	G4T3/S3
Blackwater Stream	G4/S2
Seepage Stream	G4/S2
28 FNAI elements known from site	

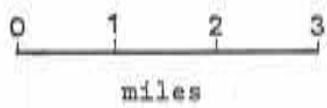
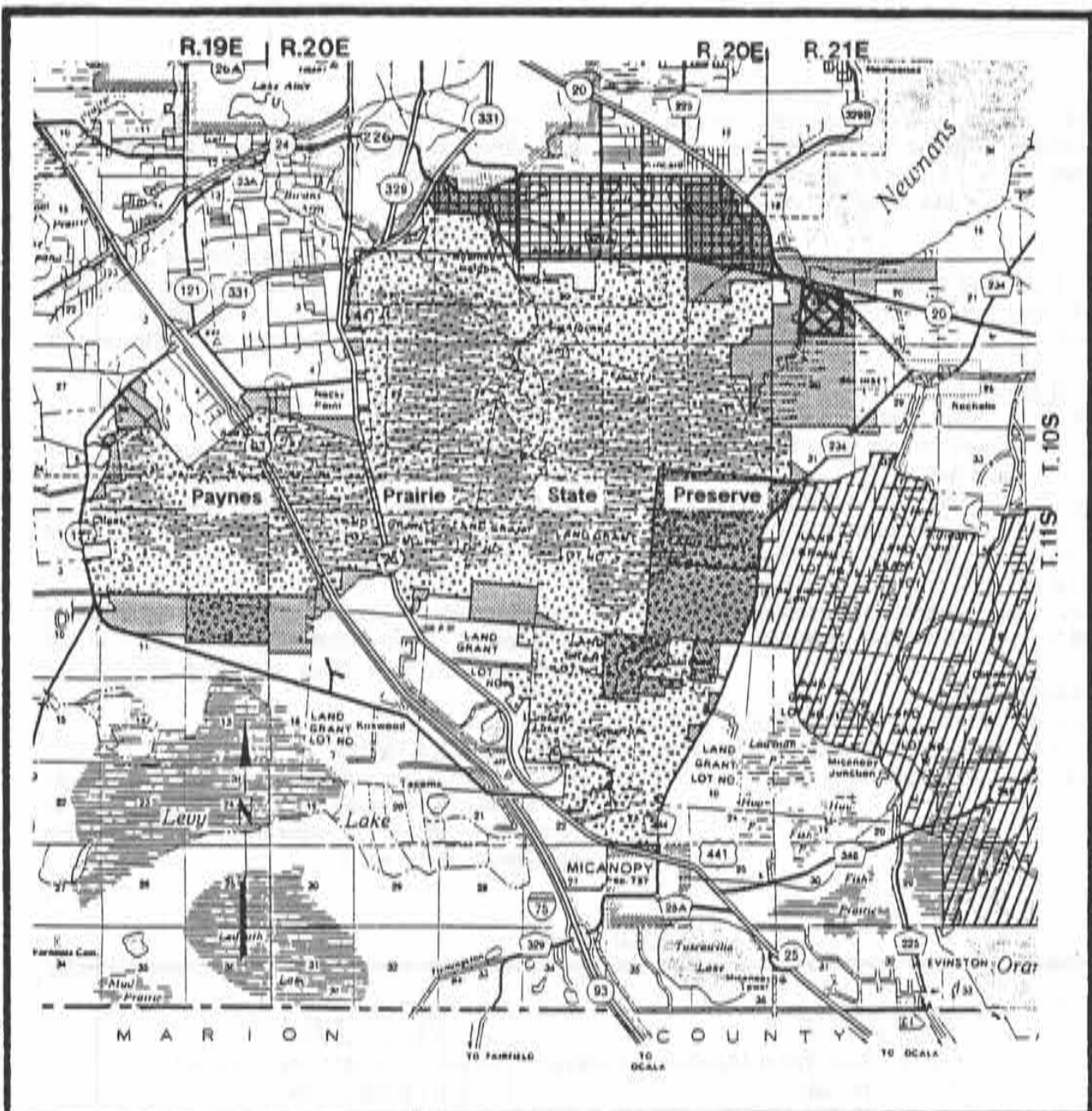
buffer. The diversity of natural communities support an array of wildlife, including several rare and endangered animal species (e.g., bald eagle, woodstork and sandhill crane).

There are numerous aboriginal sites located on this project and the area is considered to have excellent potential for archaeological investigations.

**MANAGEMENT COSTS**

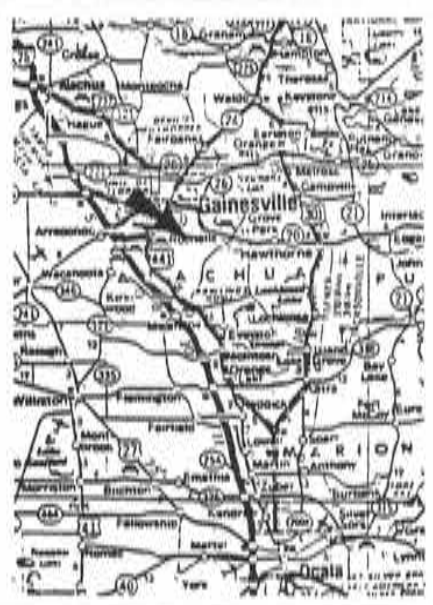
Management funds requested by the Division of Recreation and Parks for Paynes Prairie State Preserve for Fiscal Year 1991-92






Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
\$357,500	\$228,000	-0-	\$33,000	-0-	\$618,500



# PAYNES PRAIRIE

ALACHUA COUNTY



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

## #50 PAYNES PRAIRIE

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.

### 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.

#### Acquisition Phasing

All 103 parcels were ranked in order of priority, 1-23. See project design on file in Land Acquisition Planning Section, Department of Natural Resources.

On March 27, 1991, the LAAC approved an amendment adding approximately 23.97 acres to the northwestern project boundary.

#### Coordination

The St. Johns River Water Management District has acquired approximately 158 acres of the floodplain, along Prairie Creek. The Alachua Conservation Trust and The Nature Conservancy are also participants in this project.

#### 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. Three ownerships are greater than 640 acres and 13 ownerships represent 75% of the project.

#### ACQUISITION STATUS

The Alachua Conservation Trust and The Nature Conservancy are pursuing some properties under Multi-Party Acquisition Agreements. Acquisition processing on schedule.

## RESOLUTIONS

<u>Number</u>	<u>Submitting Agency</u>	<u>Issues or Comments</u>
R-88-10	City of Gainesville	Support for acquisition
88-01	St. Johns River Water Management District	Commit up to \$500,000 in funds
88-28	City of Gainesville	Support for acquisition
90-61	City of Gainesville	Support for acquisition
91-05	St. Johns River Water Management District	Support for acquisition

#51 GARCON POINT		SANTA ROSA COUNTY	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
1,864*	820	\$800,000*	\$1,364,654

\* by the Northwest Florida Water Management District.

**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

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.

**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.

**MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS**

This project will be managed by the Division of Recreation and Parks 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. 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.

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Name	FNAI Rank
Curtiss' sandgrass	G1G2/S1S2
White-topped pitcher plant	G3/S3
Wet Prairie	G?/S4?
Wet Flatwoods	G?/S4
Estuarine Tidal Marsh	G4/S4
5 FNAI elements known from site	

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 endangered. The tract harbors several other rare plant species as well. The project is adjacent to Yellow River Marsh Aquatic Preserve.

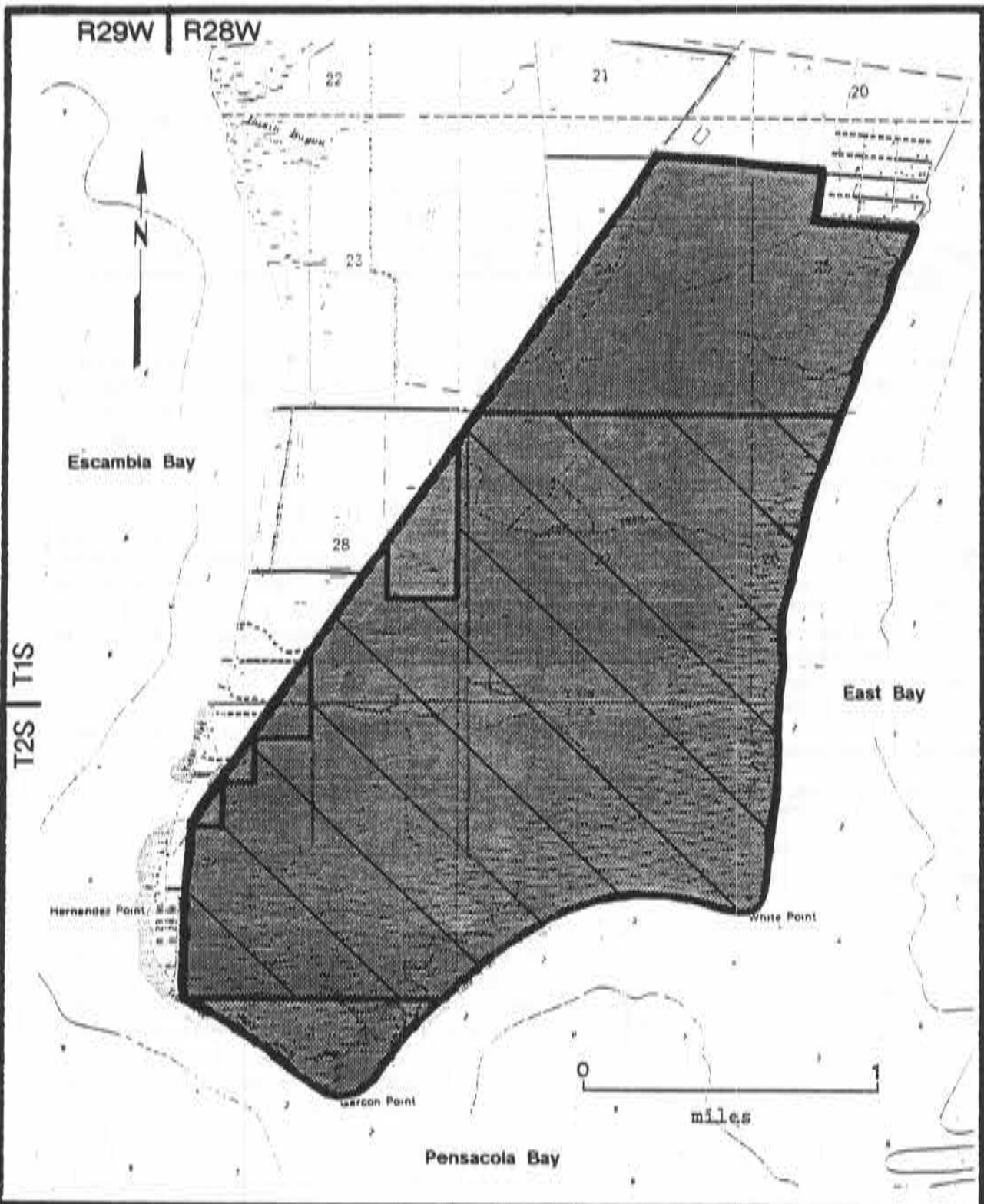
At least four areas of archaeological and historical significance have been reported within the project area. Evidence suggests that this area was the location of two Indian villages displaced from the Tallahassee area by the British.

**MANAGEMENT COSTS**

Estimated start-up costs for the Division of Recreation and Parks

Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
\$33,954	-0-	\$8,000	\$71,800	\$44,000	\$157,754

Source of Funding: CARL



## GARCON POINT

SANTA ROSA

COUNTY



PROJECT AREA



NFWMD OWNERSHIP



**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 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.

**Acquisition Phasing**

Phase I: FDIC (acquired by Northwest Florida Water Management District)

Phase II: All remaining ownerships in boundary except Sections 24 and 25

Phase III: Ownerships in Sections 24 and 25

**Coordination**

The Northwest Florida Water Management District is a partner in the acquisition of this project. Also The Nature Conservancy (TNC) has been an intermediary with the FDIC and paid for the boundary mapping.

**OWNERSHIP**

There are approximately 21 owners. The FDIC controlled the major ownership (1,864 acres) - First American Bank and Trust, which the water management district acquired in 1991 expending \$800,000.

**ACQUISITION STATUS**

State to purchase 50% interest in FDIC property from the northwest Florida Water Management District.

**RESOLUTIONS**

None known.

#52 CORKSCREW REGIONAL ECOSYSTEM WATERSHED		COLLIER/LEE COUNTIES	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
-0*	18,205	-0*	\$23,704,330

\* See "Coordination".

#### 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 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

No archeological/historical sites within the boundaries of this project are recorded within the Florida Master Site File. When compared to other projects, the potential for significant sites is considered to be moderate.

The project could accommodate hiking, bicycling, camping, and horseback riding as well as provide opportunities for education.

#### 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.

#### MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

The project would be managed by the South Florida Water Management District with Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, Lee County, National Audubon Society, and Collier County cooperating. It would be managed under multiple use concepts with special attention given to maintaining and enhancing Florida panther populations and hydrological

#### Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Name	FNAI Rank
Florida panther	G4T1/S1
Florida black bear	G5T2/S2
Round-tailed muskrat	G3/S3
Swale	G47/S3
Dome Swamp	G47/S37
Slough	G4/S47
Mesic Flatwoods	G7/S4
Strand Swamp	G47/S47
Wet Flatwoods	G7/S47
Wood stork	G5/S2
14 FNAI elements known from site	

South Florida wetlands are believed to be critical to the continued survival of these critically-imperiled, 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.

#### MANAGEMENT COSTS

##### Estimated start-up cost for South Florida Water Management District

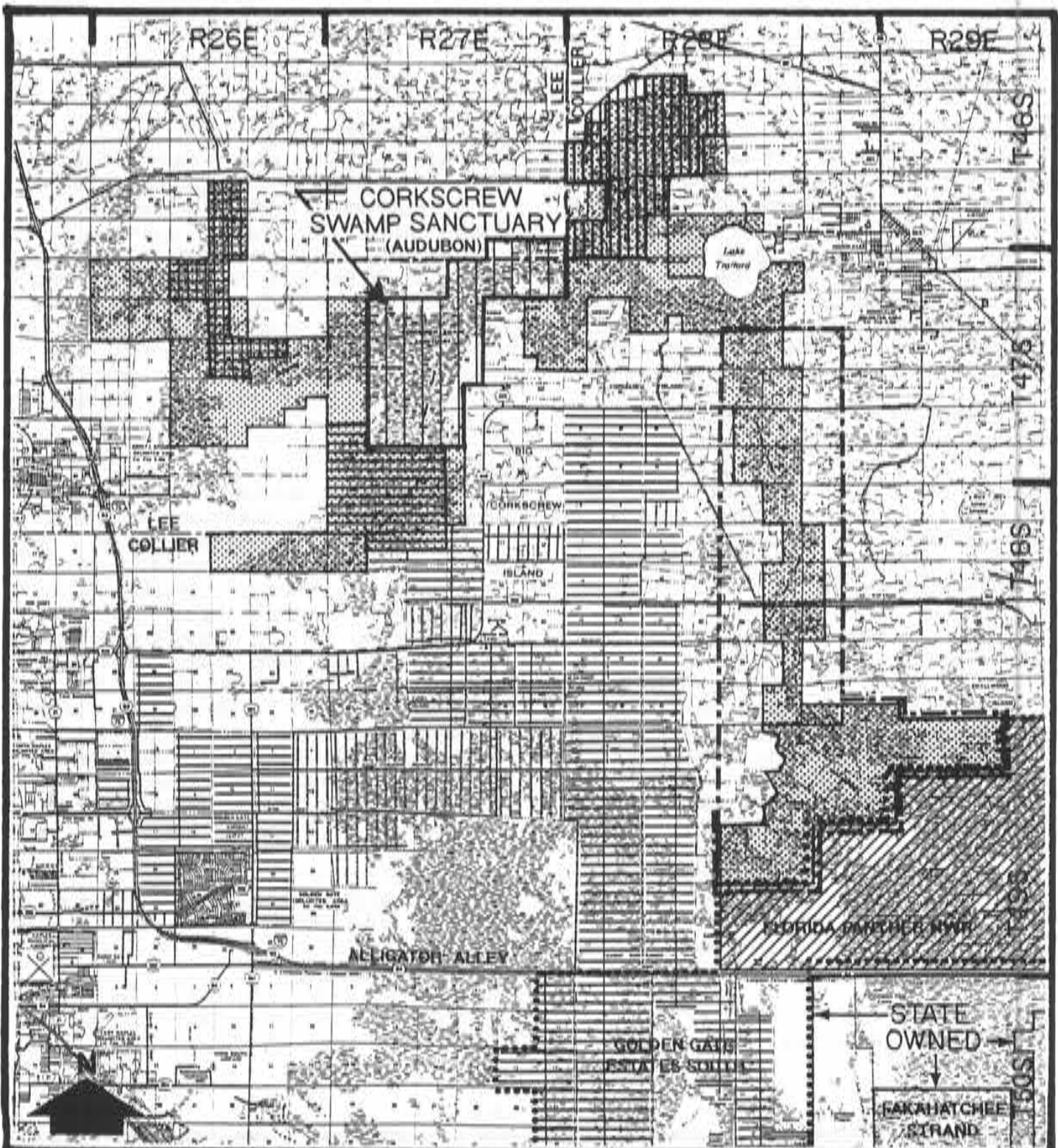
Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
\$15,000	\$2,000	\$210,000	\$5,000	\$10,000	\$242,000

Source of Funding: Water Management Lands Trust Fund (Save Our Rivers)

##### Estimated start-up costs for Lee County

Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
\$25,765	-0-	\$2,000	-0-	-0-	\$27,765

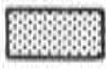







Source of Funding: Lee County



### CORKSCREW REGIONAL ECOSYSTEM WATERSHED

COLLIER/LEE (C.R.E.W.) 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 CARL

#52 CORKSCREW REGIONAL ECOSYSTEM WATERSHED

resources. Emphasis would also be placed on protection of other rare or sensitive biological resources. The project would 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.

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.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

On December 7, 1990, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council (LAAC) approved the project design with the acknowledgement that the CARL program's primary focus would be on acquiring easements and ownerships in the Camp Kears 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.

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 4,650 acres and has 150 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.

OWNERSHIP

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

ACQUISITION STATUS

Due to its low ranking and limited CARL funds, negotiations have not been initiated on this project.

RESOLUTIONS

<u>Number</u>	<u>Submitting Agency</u>	<u>Issues or Comments</u>
—	Lee County Commission	Pledging \$1.5 Million

#53 DUNN'S CREEK		PUTNAM COUNTY	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
-0-	8,966	-0-	\$4,876,420

**LOCATION**

In Putnam County, just north of Crescent Lake. It is approximately eight miles south of Palatka. This project lies within Senate District 6 and House District 22. It is also within the jurisdictions 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

degraded by use as barrow and by erosion. When compared to other projects, the potential for significant sites is considered to be moderate.

A variety of recreational activities can be accommodated on the project. Boat and canoe launching facilities on Dunn's Creek would provide access to Crescent Lake and the St. Johns River. Cabins and camping facilities could be provided in the less sensitive areas. Hiking trails and horseback riding trails can be developed through a variety of natural communities.

**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.

**MANAGER**

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

**PROPOSED USE**

State Park.

**MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS**

This project will be managed by the Division of Recreation and Parks as a 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.

**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.

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Name	FNAI Rank
Scrub	G2/S2
West Indian manatee	G27/S27
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
Sinkhole Lake	G3/S3
Sandhill	G7/S2
Upland Hardwood	G7/S3
Forest Floodplain Forest	G7/S3
Xeric Hammock	G7/S3
Seepage Stream	G4/S2
Scrub bay	G4/S3
13 FNAI elements known from site	

steephead ravines in the interior of the property is equalled at only two other places in peninsular Florida (Gold Head Branch and Ravine Gardens). West Indian 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 development that would otherwise inevitably occur.

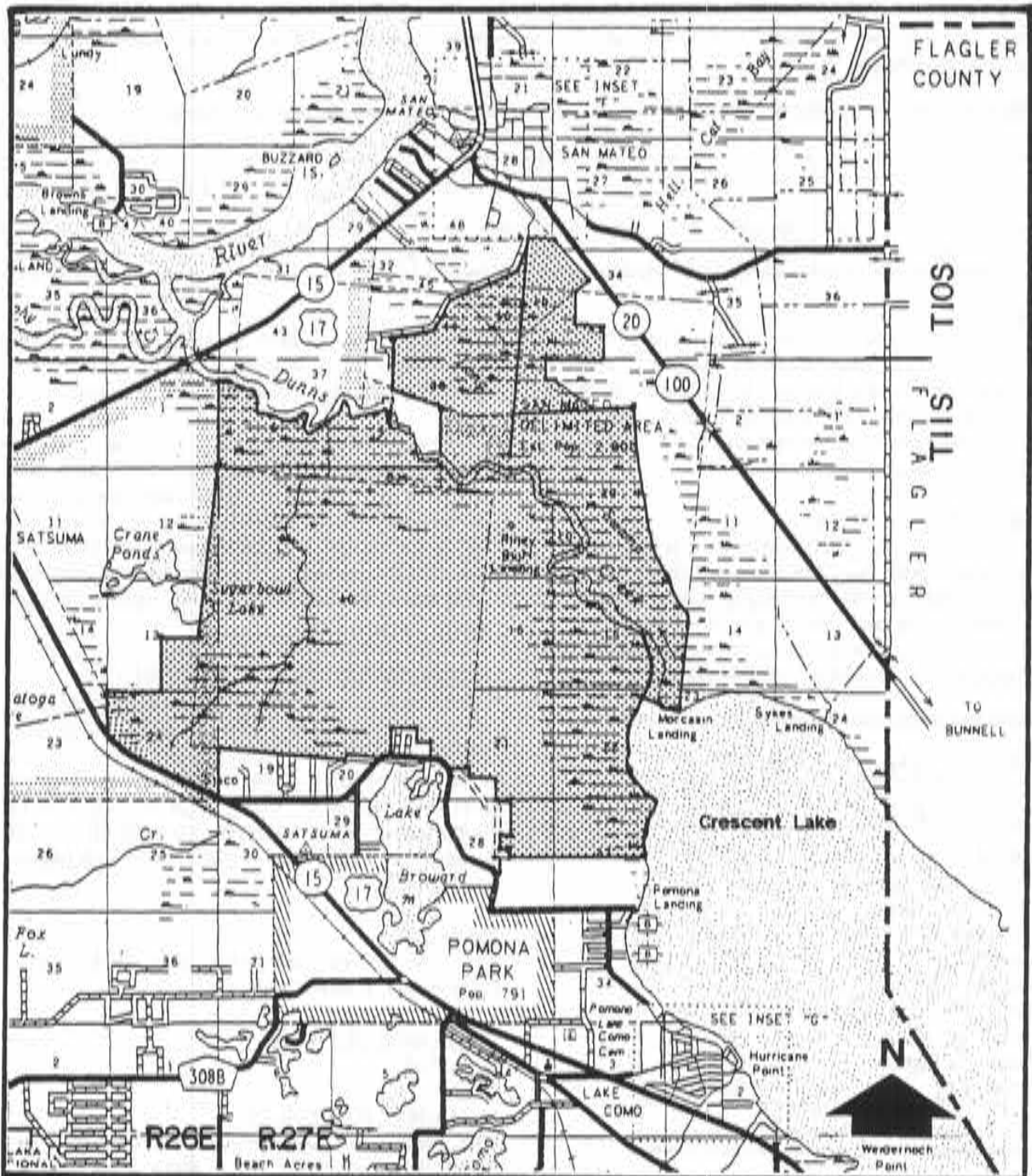
One archeological site, a midden mound, within the boundaries of this project is recorded within the Florida Master Site File. The site has been largely

**MANAGEMENT COSTS**

Estimated start-up cost for the Division of Recreation and Parks

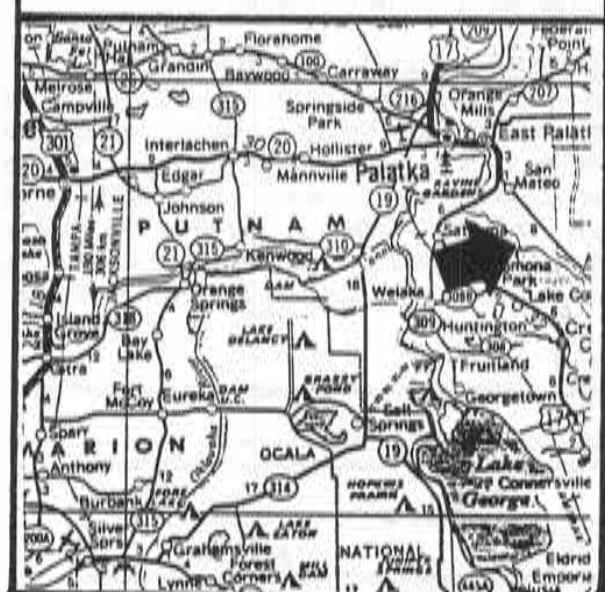
Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
\$69,878	-0-	\$8,686	\$73,500	-0-	\$152,064

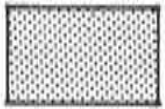
Source of Funding: CARL



## DUNNS CREEK

PUTNAM COUNTY



 PROJECT AREA

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 Dunn's 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.

**Acquisition Phasing**

- Phase I: Sam Kaye, et.al.
- Phase II: Johnson, Tilton and minor owners.

**Coordination**

This project is a shared acquisition with the St. Johns River Water Management District. The Nature Conservancy is also a participant.

**OWNERSHIP**

There are approximately nine 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.

**ACQUISITION STATUS**

Appraisal maps are complete. Appraisals and negotiation by the state during 1992 are dependent upon funding and outcome of 1992 CARL Land Acquisition Workplan.

**RESOLUTIONS**

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<u>Number</u>	<u>Submitting Agency</u>	<u>Issues and Comments</u>
91-05	St. Johns River Water Management District	Support for acquisition

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#54 EAST EVERGLADES		DADE COUNTY	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
28,554*	72,009	\$8,673,699**	\$23,042,880

\* by South Florida Water Management District (27,827) and National Park Service (727).

\*\* by South Florida Water Management District (\$8,288,699) and National Park Service (\$385,000).

#### 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

over intensive recreational use. The area can support hunting, fishing, camping, hiking, nature study, and photography.

#### 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

The National Park Service.

#### 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.

#### MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

This project was designed to further objectives adopted by the Everglades National Park - East Everglades Resource Planning and Management Committee set forth by the Governor in 1984. These objectives include: restoring the natural sheet flow of water to the Everglades National Park through the Shark River Slough; ensuring that the quality of water flowing into the Park and into the Biscayne Aquifer is not degraded due to development practices in the East Everglades; ensuring that the quality and quantity of water entering Florida Bay will allow for rejuvenation of the estuarine system; and ensuring that future development in Dade County does not affect the viability of the natural ecosystems in the East Everglades and National Park.

In 1989 federal legislation expanded the boundaries of Everglades National Park to include the East Everglades project area (plus some additional minor acreages); subsequent action by the Board of

#### Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Name	FNAI Rank
Fells concolor coryl	G4T1/S1
Hydric Hammock	G?/S4?
Basin Marsh	G?/S4?
Marl Prairie	G?/S4?
Wet Prairie	G?/S4?
5 FNAI elements known from site	

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

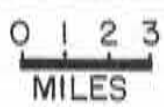
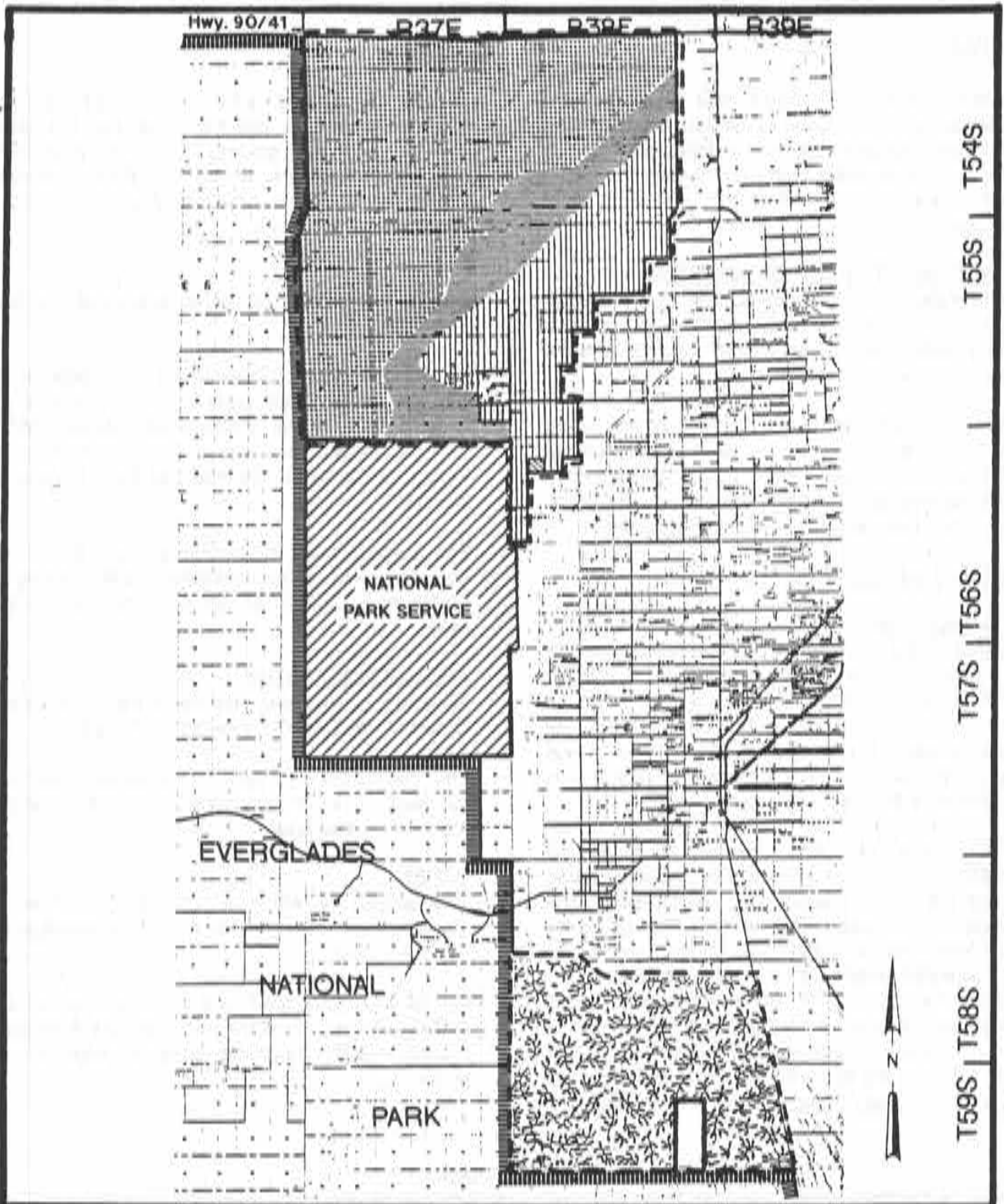
#### MANAGEMENT COSTS

Management funds requested by the South Florida Water Management District for Fiscal Year 1991-92

Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
—	—	—	—	—	\$25,000

Source of Funding: The Water Management Lands Trust Fund (Save Our Rivers)






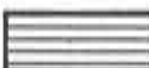
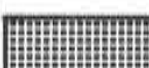
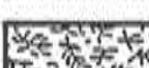
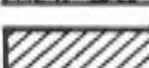


EAST EVERGLADES

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 / SFWMD OWNED (TRANSFERRED TO NPS)
-  EVERGLADES NAT. PARK BOUND.
-  PROJECT BOUNDARY

#54 EAST EVERGLADES

Trustees effectively transferred management responsibility of the project to the Park Service. (The LAAC had originally approved management by the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, the South Florida Water Management District, and other state agencies.)

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.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

Coordination

This project is a shared project of the CARL program, the South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD), and the National Park Service. Although the district has concentrated its efforts so far in the southernmost C-111 Canal 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 1991-92 (beginning October, 1991), and has requested another \$7.5 million for Fiscal Year 1992-93 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. The Land Acquisition Plan for the East

Everglades prepared by NPS in 1991, concludes that the top priority in restoration of the Everglades system, and the guiding factor in establishing acquisition priorities within the East Everglades project, is restoration of the hydrology and ecology of the Shark River Slough.

OWNERSHIP

The northernmost 70,000 acres consists of over 6,000 ownerships.

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. It was transferred to the National Park Service this past year.

The South Florida Water Management District has acquired most of (approximately 28,000 acres) the southernmost part of project area - the C-111 Canal area.

ACQUISITION STATUS

Negotiations are being considered for this project. It is part of the Save Our Everglades Program.

The South Florida Water Management District is successfully negotiating additions and inholdings in the C-111 Canal area.

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.

RESOLUTIONS

<u>Number</u>	<u>Submitting Agency</u>	<u>Issues or Comments</u>
—	Governor and Cabinet	Support joint federal/state acquisition

#55 POINT WASHINGTON		WALTON COUNTY	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
-0-	17,591**	-0-	\$12,936,900*

\* estimated tax value as of 1991.

\*\* see "Acquisition Planning".

#### LOCATION

The Point Washington project is located in south Walton County in the Florida panhandle. It is approximately 20 miles east of Fort Walton Beach. This project is within Florida's Senate District 3 and House District 5. It is also within the jurisdictions of the Northwest Florida Water Management District and the West Florida Regional Planning Council.

#### RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

The project consists of a large tract with a diversity of natural communities including wet, mesic, and scrubby flatwoods, sandhills, coastal sand pine scrub,

wet prairie, beach dune, and coastal dune lake. Six endangered or threatened plant species are known to occur on the proposal area. The Deer

Lake portion of the project includes Snowy plover and sea turtle nesting areas. The federally endangered Choctawhatchee beach mouse is known from adjacent Topsail Hill and possibly occurs onsite. If current acquisition plans are successfully completed, Pt. Washington could link together Grayton Beach State Recreation Area and Topsail Hill.

Two archeological sites (300B.C. - A.D.1000) are known to occur onsite. Unfortunately, pot hunters have severely degraded one of these. When compared to other acquisition projects, the archaeological and historical resources value of this project is considered to be low to moderate.

Hunting, hiking, camping, natural resource appreciation, freshwater fishing, saltwater fishing, horseback riding, picnicking, saltwater beach activities, and canoeing can be accommodated on the property. More intensive recreational use would be made of the Deer Lake.

#### RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

This project qualifies for state acquisition under the "Environmentally Endangered Lands" category as defined in Section 18-8.003 of the Florida Administrative Code. The project encompasses a great diversity of natural communities, with a diversity of natural communities including wet to scrubby flatwoods, sandhills, beach dunes, and coastal dune lakes. The communities support at least six state

#### Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Name	FNAI Rank
Coastal Dune Lake	G2/S1
Curtiss' sandgrass	G2/S2
Gulf coast lupine	G2/S2
Scrub	G2/S2
Godfrey's golden aster	G2/S2
Chapman's crownbeard	G2G3/S2S3
Cruise's golden aster	G3G5T2/S2
Scrubby Flatwoods	G3/S3
Chapman's butterwort	G3?/S2
Sandhill	G7/S2
19 FNAI elements known from site	

#### MANAGEMENT COSTS

##### Estimated start-up costs for the Division of Forestry

Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
\$84,871	-0-	\$70,423	\$180,931	\$7,000	\$339,735

##### Estimated start-up costs for the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission

Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
\$67,000	\$12,000	\$56,000	\$58,300	-0-	\$193,500

##### Estimated start-up costs for the Division of Recreation and Parks

Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
\$31,026	\$10,000	\$6,000	\$15,000	\$44,000	\$106,026

Source of Funding: CARL

POINT WASHINGTON

WALTON

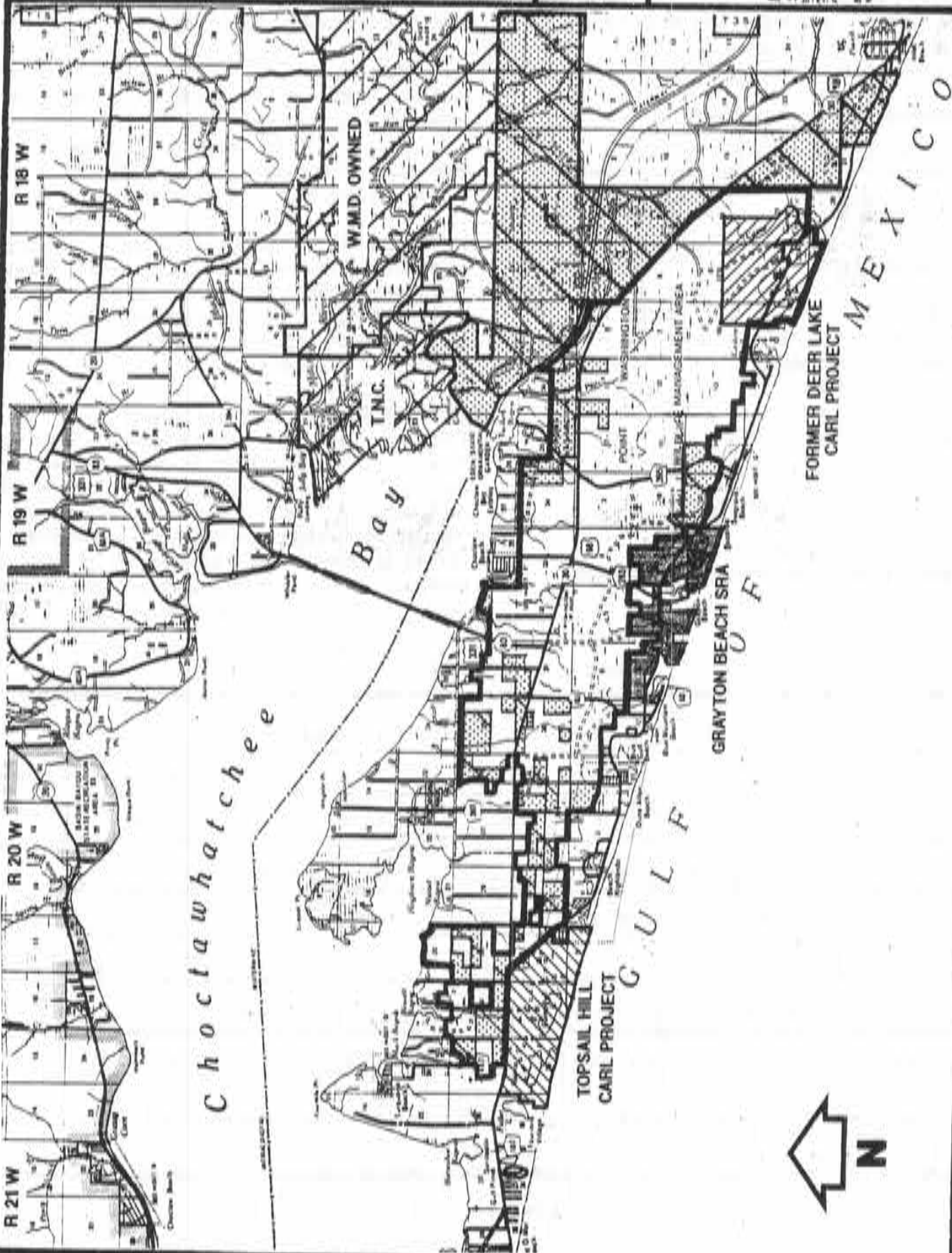
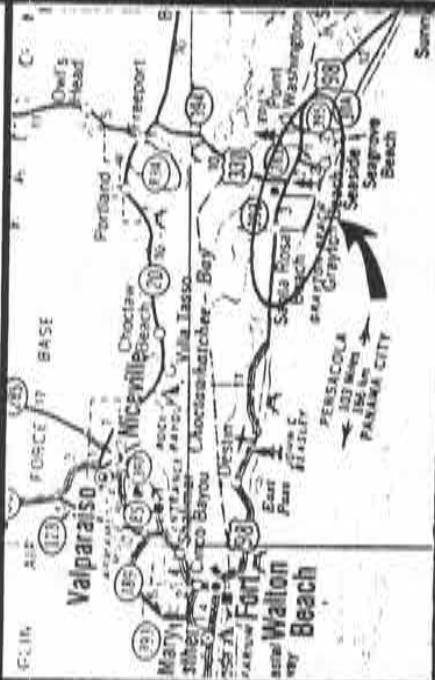
CO.



PROJECT AREA



PHASE II



threatened and endangered plant species and may provide habitat for eight federally endangered or threatened animals.

#### MANAGER

Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services and the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources.

#### PROPOSED USE

State Forest. A portion contiguous with Grayton Beach State Recreation Area would be managed as an addition to the recreation area and the former Deer Lake project would be managed as a new unit of the State Park System.

#### MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

If acquired, the Division of Forestry would manage the Pt. Washington project under multiple use concepts. Timber harvest would be primarily for restoration and maintenance; natural stands would be managed to maintain diversity of age classes and include areas of old-growth. Pine plantations, where appropriate, would be reforested with original species. Harvesting of stumps would not be permitted. When possible, existing roads, black lines, foam lines, and natural breaks would be used to contain prescribed and/or natural fires. Sufficient acreage of old-growth longleaf pine stands would be established to allow for reintroduction of the red-cockaded woodpecker. A search would be conducted for populations of Choctawhatchee beach mouse and any found would be protected; if not found, it would be reintroduced.

A portion of the project contiguous with Grayton Beach State Recreation Area would be managed as an addition to the recreation area and the former Deer Lake project would be managed as a new unit of the State Park System.

#### VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

The vast majority of this site consists of developable uplands. Over 5,000 acres have been clearcut in the recent past, and pine plantations dominate on 5,000 additional acres.

Growth pressures in Walton County are low, particularly in areas of the county that are not immediately on the coast. There is some danger that development will occur on the site, and, as is always the case with large tracts of land, even a limited amount of scattered development can affect the ability to manage the site. The major owner, the Resolution Trust Corporation (RTC), is under considerable pressure to sell the property. If not acquired for public use, the tract will probably be sold for development.

The Deer Lake portion of the site is extremely vulnerable to near-complete destruction by vacation home and high-rise condominium development. Development is proceeding at a rapid rate up to both the east and west boundaries. Natural Communities are completely disrupted by such development, which destroys the water quality and shoreline of the lakes and eliminates most of the naturally occurring vegetation, replacing these dynamic communities with relatively species-poor oak scrub and exotic lawns.

Off-road vehicle activity is evident throughout the Deer Lake Parcel interior from the dunes to CR 30A. The ORV damage destabilizes the dunes and scrub. Portions of the dunes have also been removed for beach access. Foot traffic may be contributing to this damage. Where vegetation has been destroyed, the exposed loose sands have covered the scrub on the dune summits, and begun covering the interior pine flatwoods. If degradation of the area continues, dramatic shifts in community types may be expected, and much of the very unique dune and scrub system eliminated. Destabilization of the dune system also reduces its buffering effect during storms and natural catastrophes. As a result, the interior coastal area becomes increasingly vulnerable to this type of destruction.

Man-induced destruction is certainly to take place on this site in the immediate future if the site is not acquired by the State. The apparent goal of the landowner south of CR 30A is a large-scale development. Development in the immediate vicinity is proceeding at an astounding rate without regard for the future or for provision of public access to the coast. Current state and local governmental regulations do virtually nothing to protect anything inland of the face of the fore dune. Some regulation may benefit the wetlands, but, following development around Powell lake to the east, for example, there has been increased pressure to develop Phillips Inlet to provide access from the lake to the Gulf. Such pressure is bound to occur, if it has not already, from homeowners on Camp Creek Lake.

#### ACQUISITION PLANNING

The project design for the Point Washington project was approved by the Land Acquisition Advisory Council on December 6, 1991. Project design recommendations do not alter the resource planning boundary. Later work on Phase II, however, may indicate the need to exclude some parcels if developed.

The RTC has been notified of the state's interest in potential acquisition of the Point Washington tract. As of this date, final bankruptcy proceedings against the former owners have not taken place. If and when the RTC has control of the site, they have indicated a willingness to negotiate the sale of this tract to the State of Florida. The RTC may be able to share information regarding this tract and they have been asked to provide whatever they can. None of the smaller owners have been contacted, with the exception of St. Joe Paper Company which owns a very small portion of land in the FNAI additions in Phase II. St. Joe may also own land to the east/northeast of the current project area which may be included in Phase II as land connecting with the Water Management District acquired lands.

#### Acquisition Phasing

Phase I: RTC, Deer Lake, FNAI additions in Section 20, T2S, R20W, and Sections 11 and 14, T3S, R19W.

Phase II: All additions to the project made to better connect isolated and partially connected parcels.

## #55 POINT WASHINGTON

### Coordination

The 18,000 acre Point Washington tract is currently under foreclosure proceedings by the Resolution Trust Corporation (RTC). The 20,000 acre tract was originally owned by St. Joe Paper Company (1985) and was later purchased by a development subsidiary of Hill Financial Savings in Red Hills, Pennsylvania. Emerald Coast Joint Venture was formed to develop the tract. Hill Financial Savings and its subsidiaries (Emerald Coast Joint Venture), however, fell into financial difficulties. St. Joe foreclosed on 2,070 acres of the 20,000 acres the Company held the mortgage on. In 1989 the RTC filed for foreclosure on the remaining 18,000 acres. Approximately 1,300 acres of the remaining 18,000 acre tract is in the Topsail Hill project currently ranked #3 on the 1992 CARL priority list and is not part of the Point Washington CARL project.

The Northwest Florida Water Management District's five-year plan identifies the Lower Choctawhatchee

Water Management Area as a priority acquisition area. The southern portion of the water management district's acquisition area is less than two miles from the Point Washington tract which includes a link between the two projects.

### OWNERSHIP

This project consists of approximately 17,591 acres, 95 parcels, and 36 owners.

### ACQUISITION STATUS

The Land Acquisition Advisory Council ranked this project for the first time in December 1991. Acquisition activities, i.e., boundary mapping, appraisals, etc., have not yet begun.

### RESOLUTIONS

None known.

#56 BLACKWATER RIVER ADDITION		SANTA ROSA COUNTY	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
-0-	2,364	-0-	\$1,986,450

**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 near-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

canoeing, fishing, and swimming. The tract can also supplement existing recreational opportunities provided in Blackwater River State Forest.

**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 and increase the size and manageability of a state forest.

**MANAGER**

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

**PROPOSED USE**

Addition to the Blackwater River State Forest.

**MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS**

This project would be managed by the Division of Forestry under multiple use principles as an addition to the Blackwater River 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*).

**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 additional erosion problems and disruption of normal surface drainage.

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Name	FNAI Rank
Panhandle lily	G1/S1
Seepage Slope	G37/S2
Sandhill	G7/S2
Blackwater Stream	G4/S2
Dome Swamp	G47/S3?
Mesic Flatwoods	G7/S4
Upland Mixed Forest	G7/S4
Bottomland Forest	G4/S4?
8 FNAI elements known from site	

been substantially disturbed by road construction and commercial silvicultural activities. The state endangered panhandle lily (*Lilium iridollae*) occurs onsite, and the tract supports many species of wildlife. Maintenance of the tract in a natural condition will help preserve the water quality of Big Juniper Creek.

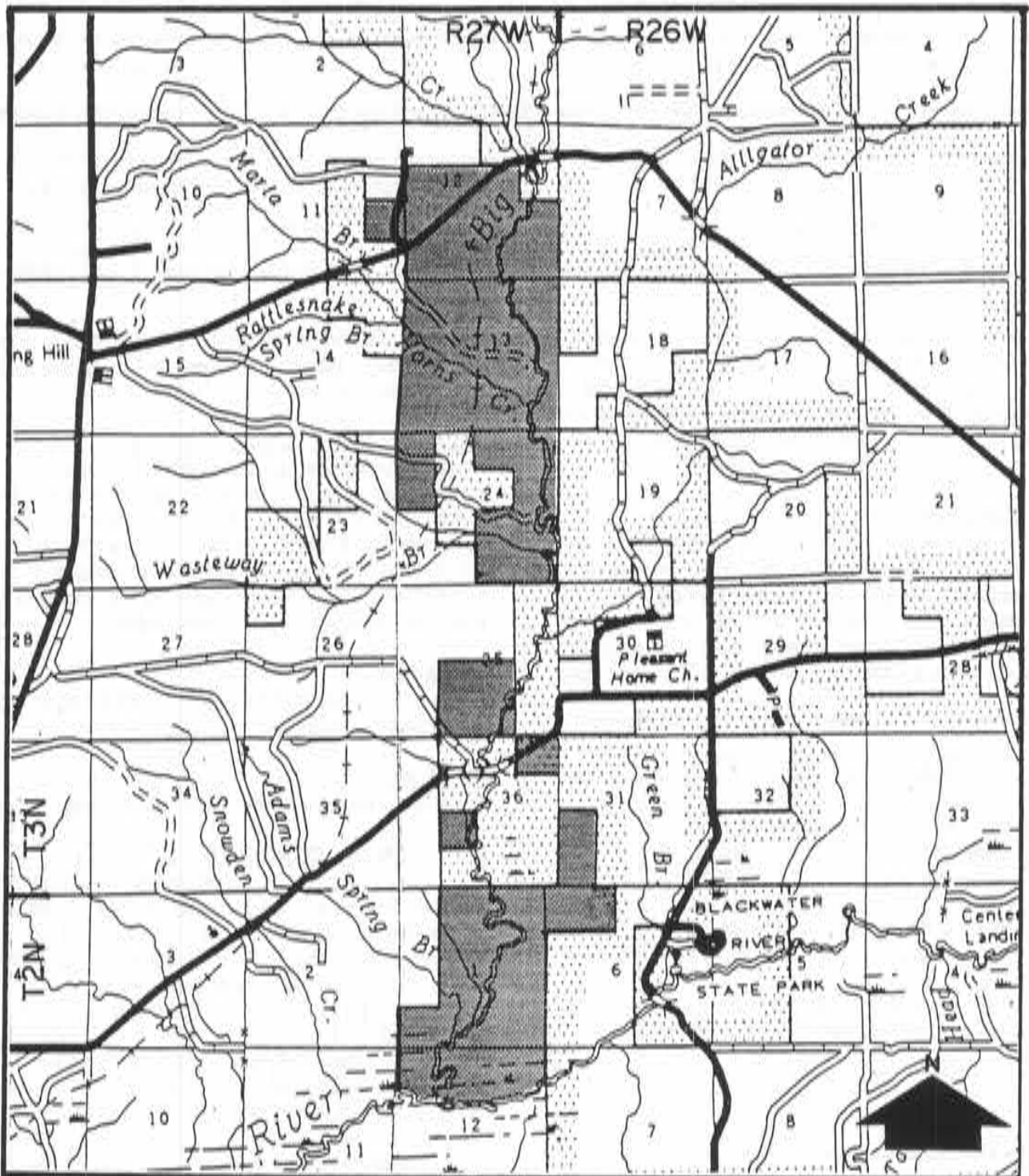
No archeological/historical sites within the boundaries of this project are recorded within the Florida Master Site File. When compared to other projects, the potential for significant sites is considered to be low.

This project can provide excellent water-based recreation associated with Big Juniper Creek, such as

**MANAGEMENT COSTS**

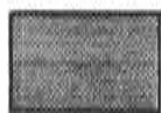
Projected start-up cost for the Division of Forestry

Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
\$3,000	-0-	\$50,000	-0-	-0-	\$53,100

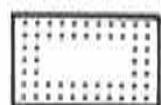


**BLACKWATER RIVER  
STATE FOREST  
ADDITION**

**SANTA ROSA COUNTY**



**PROJECT AREA**



**BLACKWATER RIVER  
STATE FOREST/PARK**



#56 BLACKWATER RIVER STATE FOREST ADDITION

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. Increased 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 Phasing

Phase I: Hutton Southern Timber Company  
Phase II: Other owners

Coordination

The Division of Forestry is negotiating the main ownership (Hutton) under its Additions and Inholdings Program.

OWNERSHIP

The project consists of 13 parcels, one major owner - Hutton Southern Timber (1,433± acres), a lessor owner - Estes (784± acres), and six other minor owners.

ACQUISITION STATUS

The numerous smaller parcels which make up the balance of the project (Hutton is major owner) are not scheduled to be appraised pending the outcome of the Division of Forestry's negotiations with Hutton.

RESOLUTIONS

None known.

#57 THREE LAKES/PRAIRIE LAKES ADDITION		OSCEOLA COUNTY	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
52,295*	6,060	\$22,954,487*	\$4,407,784

\* Includes acreage acquired with EEL funds. See "Ownership".

**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

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.

**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 part of the Upper Kissimmee "Chain of Lakes".

**MANAGER**

Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission.

**PROPOSED USE**

Addition to Three Lakes Wildlife Management Area.

**MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS**

Management responsibility for this project was originally divided between the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission and the Division of Recreation and Parks. 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 DRP as part of Prairie Lakes State Preserve and the remainder

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Name	FNAI Rank
Dry Prairie	G2/S2
Florida sandhill crane	G5T2T3/S2S3
Bald eagle	G3/S2S3
Eastern indigo snake	G4T3/S3
Depression Marsh	G4?/S3
Mesic Flatwoods	G7/S4
Wet Prairie	G7/S4?
Limpkin	G5/S3
Osprey	G5/S3S4
Tricolored heron	G5/S4
12 FNAI elements known from site	

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-

**MANAGEMENT COSTS**

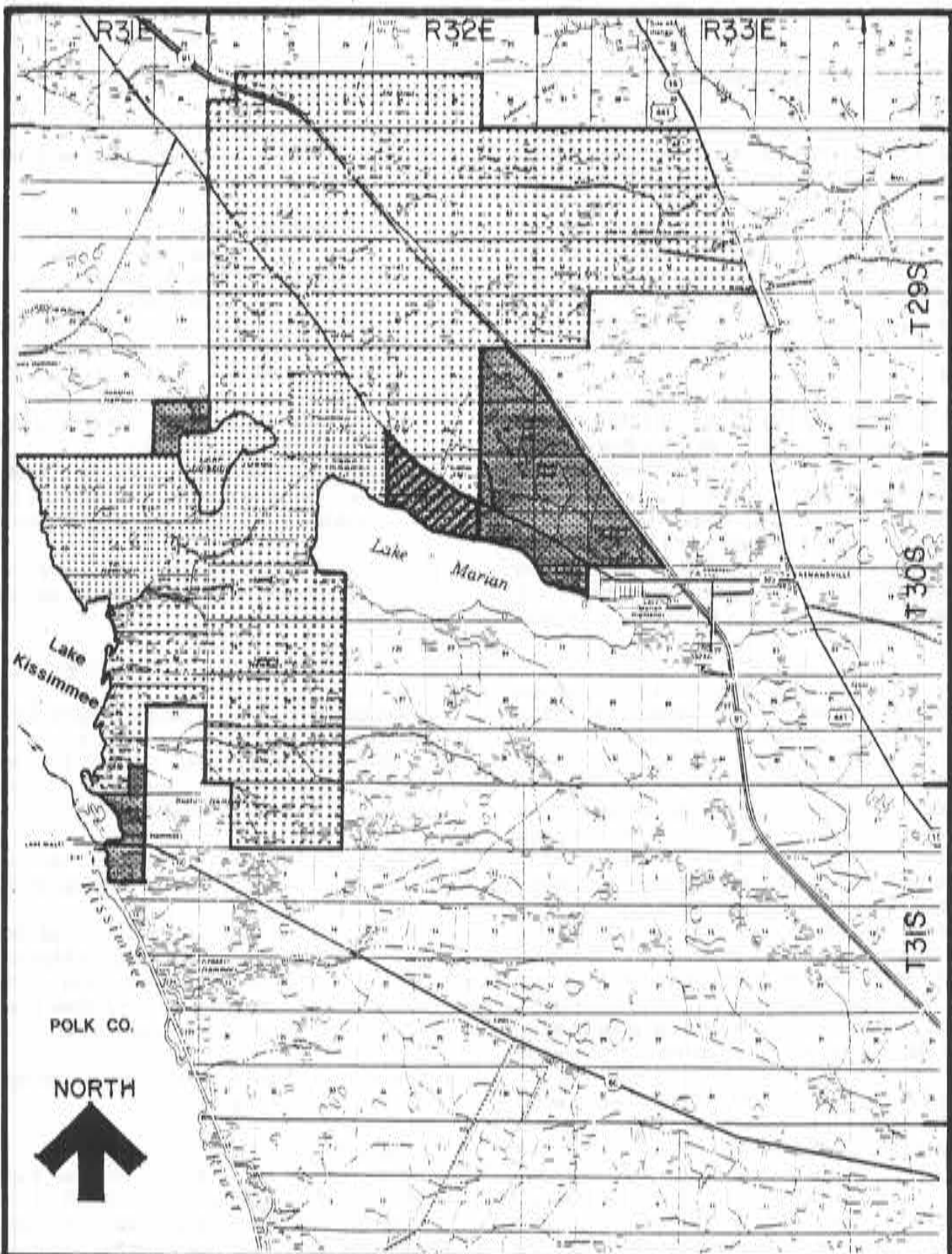
Management funds requested by the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission for Fiscal Year 1991-92

Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
\$110,554	\$15,972	\$161,360	\$6,500	\$326,748	\$621,124

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

Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
\$45,000	-0-	\$21,153	-0-	-0-	\$66,153

Source of Funding: CARL and General Revenue

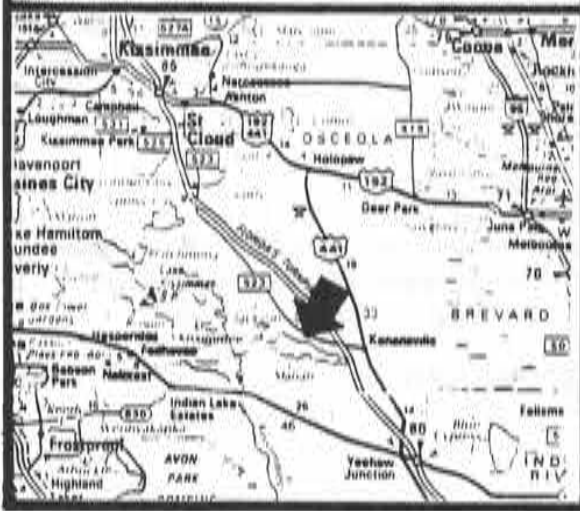



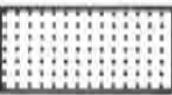

POLK CO.

NORTH



THREE LAKES/  
PRAIRIE LAKES  
OSCEOLA COUNTY



-  PROJECT AREA
-  THREE LAKES WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA
-  STATE OWNED

## #57 THREE LAKES/PRAIRIE LAKES

of the project should be managed by GFC for multiple-use as part of the Three Lakes Wildlife Management Area. However, a later agreement between the DNR and the GFC has passed management responsibility of the entire tract to the GFC. 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.

### VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

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

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

While Osceola County is ranked 34th in population density of Florida's 67 counties, its population growth increased 114.82% from 1980-1990, ranking it second of all 67 counties 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, requested 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 Maxey 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.

### 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.

The revised Three Lakes/Prairie Lakes Addition Phase I includes approximately nine remaining owners.

### ACQUISITION STATUS

One large parcel approximately 810 acres, on Lake Marion was put under contract this past year. Negotiations on remaining parcels have been unsuccessful to date.

### Eminent Domain

The Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission recommends (LAAC concurs) that the Department of Natural Resources pursue eminent domain to acquire significant parcels on Lake Jackson.

### RESOLUTIONS

None known.

#58 PEACOCK SLOUGH		SUWANNEE COUNTY	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
280	663	\$738,517	\$459,680

#### 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 project protects a nationally significant example of karst topography with its flora and fauna being 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 five mile underwater caves

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. Fishing and other recreational pursuits associated with springs and sinkholes also occur.

#### 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.

#### MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

The Department of Natural Resources is currently managing the state-owned land within the project. Cooperating agencies include the Division of Historical Resources, and most-likely the Suwannee River Water Management District. The project is proposed as a State Park or Preserve with limited recreational development. Future recreational use of the site will be balanced with the preservation of the cultural sites and natural resources.

#### 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.

#### Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Name	FNAI Rank
Florida cave amphipod	G2/S2
Spring-run Stream	G2/S2
Chapman's sedge	G2G3/S2
Hobb's cave amphipod	G2G3/S2S3
Pallid cave crayfish	G2G3/S2S3
Aquatic Cave	G3/S2
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
Sandhill	G?/S2
Sinkhole	G?/S2
Xeric Hammock	G?/S3
15 FNAI elements known from site	

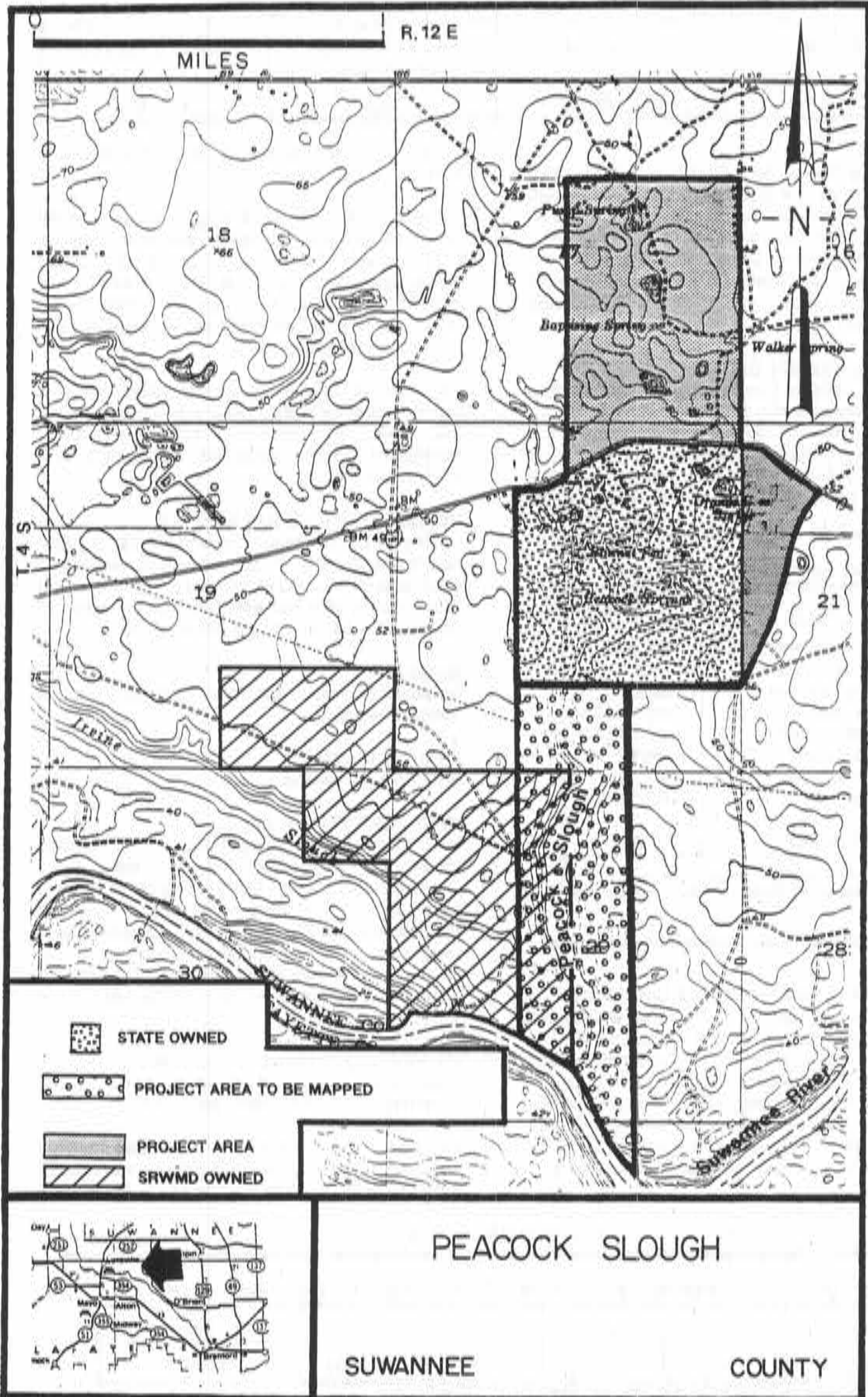
system is the longest known in the United States and provides critical habitat for several endangered animals endemic to the karst areas of north Florida. The project also contains mature, second growth and old growth forest stands representing four major natural community types. The contiguity of the wetland and terrestrial plant communities combined with their relatively undisturbed, natural condition contributes to the overall biotic diversity as well as

#### MANAGEMENT COSTS

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

Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
\$44,100	-0-	\$13,672	-0-	\$10,000	\$67,672





Source of Funding: CARL and the State Parks Trust Fund



R. 12 E

MILES

T. 4 S

-  STATE OWNED
-  PROJECT AREA TO BE MAPPED
-  PROJECT AREA
-  SRWMD OWNED

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.

**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.

**OWNERSHIP**

280 acres have been acquired. Approximately five owners remain.

**ACQUISITION STATUS**

Due to its relatively low ranking and limited acquisition funds, negotiations have not been pursued on this project.

**RESOLUTIONS**

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<u>Number</u>	<u>Submitting Agency</u>	<u>Issues or Comments</u>
90-19	Suwannee River Water Management District	Support for acquisition

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#59 WITHLACOOCHEE STATE FOREST ADDITION			SUMTER COUNTY	
Acreage		Value		
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value	
-0.**	3,900	-0-	\$5,604,000*	

\* estimated tax value as of 1989.

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

**LOCATION**

Sumter County, central Florida, approximately 50 miles northeast of Tampa. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 11 and House District 47. It is also within the jurisdictions of the Withlacoochee Regional Planning Council and the Southwest Florida Water Management District.

**RESOURCE DESCRIPTION**

The majority of this tract is comprised of freshwater wetlands; i.e., hydric hammocks, basin and depression marshes, and floodplain swamp. These wetlands provide a significant storage area for surface water and act as a buffer for storm waters. Higher elevations appear as islands among generally low, wet

and provide opportunities for hunting and timber management.

**MANAGER**

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

**PROPOSED USE**

Addition to the Jumper Creek unit of Withlacoochee State Forest.

**MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS**

The project would be managed (along with Withlacoochee EEL lands already acquired) under multiple use concepts by the Division of Forestry in addition to the Jumper Creek unit of Withlacoochee State Forest, with the Division of Historical Resources and the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission cooperating. The Withlacoochee project area consists of substantial inholdings and adjacent lands that are important for preservation and management of the existing Withlacoochee EEL Tract. Primary emphasis should be placed on management of natural plant communities, recreation, and wildlife management. Consumptive uses on the tract would primarily be limited to hunting and selective timber harvesting.

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Name	FNAI Rank
Asplenium x plenum Rockland hammock	G1/S1 G7/S2
2 FNAI elements known from site	

terrain. The natural communities of the project provide habitat for numerous wildlife species.

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

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

**RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE**

Qualifies as "Environmental Endangered Lands (EEL)" and as "Other Lands." Acquisition would help protect the sensitive wetland environment of a river system

The property will be managed under guidance of the Withlacoochee EEL Management Plan, which has been approved by the Governor and Cabinet. Management will be in conformance with the Environmental Endangered Lands Management Plan and the State Lands Management Plan.

**VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT**

The hydric communities found on the project area are extremely sensitive and vulnerable. Extensive development could alter traditional water levels, increase surface water runoff, decrease water quality, and increase downstream flooding.

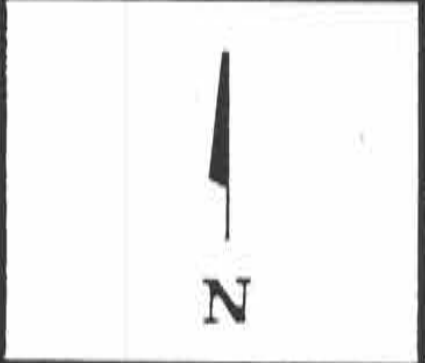
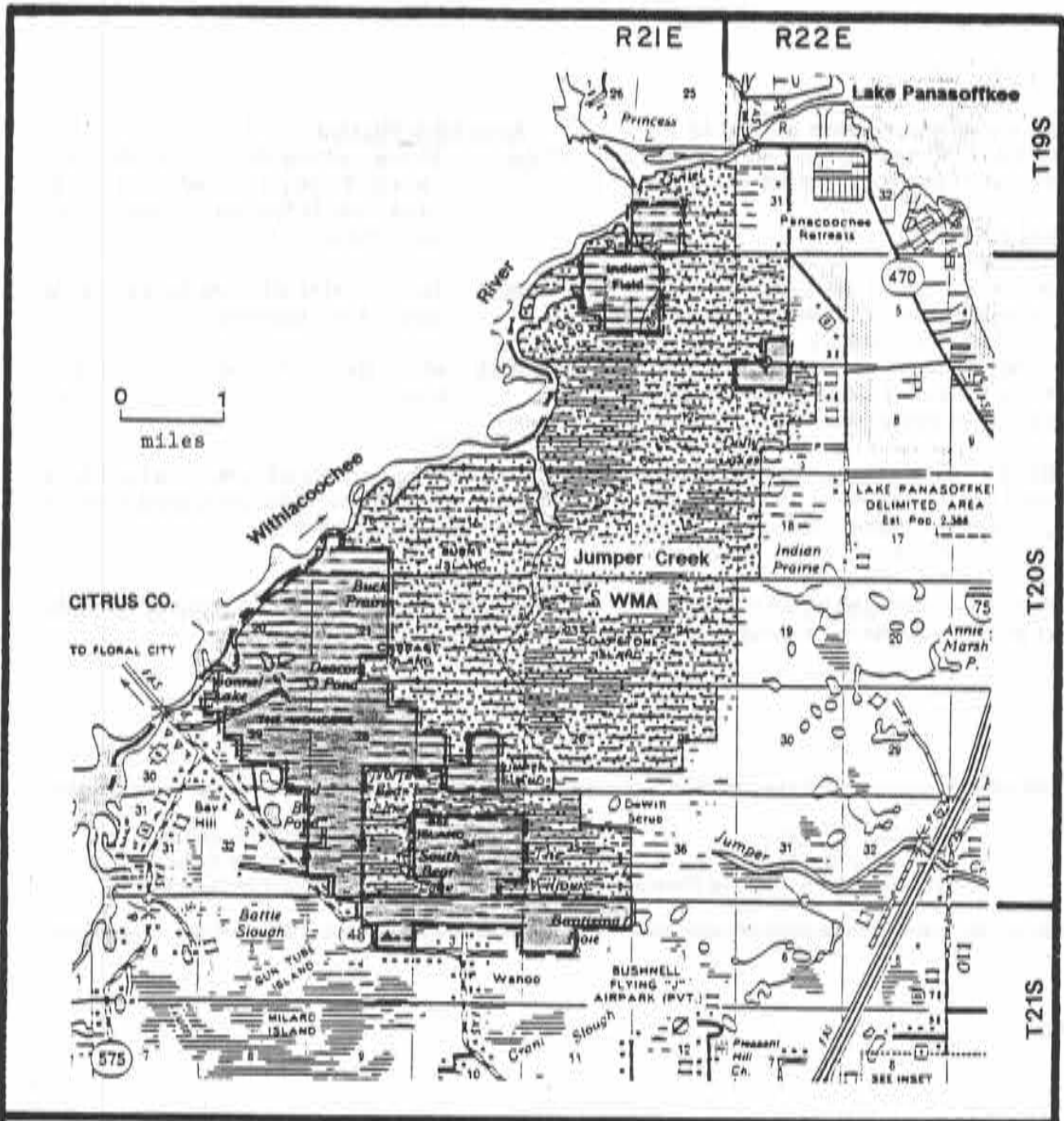
**MANAGEMENT COSTS**

Funds received by the Division of Forestry for Fiscal Year 1991-92

Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
\$5,000	-0-	\$9,223	-0-	-0-	\$14,223

Source of Funding: CARL and General Revenue





WITHLACOOCHEE

SUMTER COUNTY



STATE OWNED

PROJECT AREA

#59 WITHLACOCHEE

There are no known developments planned for the project area; however, the high growth rate in Sumter County makes future development in the area likely.

**ACQUISITION PLANNING**

On March 21, 1986, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council approved the project design for Mondello/Cacclatore/Jumper Creek. The resource planning boundary was adjusted primarily to square off boundaries and include entire ownerships when possible without needlessly expanding the project area or deleting areas with significant resource value.

**Less Than Fee Simple Acquisition**

There is some doubt whether Ned Lovett, a property owner along the western boundary in Sections 28 and 29, Township 21 South, Range 21 East, would be a willing seller. He has indicated, however, the possibility of granting or selling an easement along his existing road, providing access to the western portion of the tract.

**Acquisition Phasing**

Phase I: Original proposals - Mondello and Cacclatore/Jumper Creek, and C.B. Jones tract in Section 4, Township 22 South, Range 21 East.

Phase II: Recommended additions by the Florida Natural Areas Inventory.

Phase III: Inholdings in Withlacoochee EEL project area.

**OWNERSHIP**

Approximately 10,148 adjacent acres were purchased under the EEL program. There are approximately 45 owners within the project area.

**ACQUISITION STATUS**

There has been no acquisition activity by the state due to low ranking.

**RESOLUTIONS**

<u>Number</u>	<u>Submitting Agency</u>	<u>Issues or Comments</u>
65-82	Sumter County	Support for acquisition
84-2	Withlacoochee Regional Planning Council	Support for acquisition

#60 BIG BEND COAST TRACT		TAYLOR/DIXIE COUNTIES	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
68,009	11,676	\$21,757,855	\$3,461,000

**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 protects 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

Several archeological sites within the boundaries of this project are recorded within the Florida Master Site File. When compared to other projects, the potential for significant sites is considered to be high.

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; some drier sites are 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.

**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 has preserved a significant expanse of Florida's west coast, assisting in securing a coastal habitat corridor. Continued acquisition of the remaining acreage would enhance manageability of the overall tract.

**MANAGER**

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

**PROPOSED USE**

Wildlife Management Area.

**MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS**

Project acreage as yet unacquired would to be managed as a part of the Big Bend Coast Wildlife Management Area by the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission with the Division of Forestry cooperating. The primary management objective for the Management Area is 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

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Name	FNAI Rank
West Indian manatee	G2?/S2?
Florida black bear	G5T2/S2
Bald eagle	G3/S2S3
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
Freshwater Tidal Swamp	G3/S3
Corkwood	G3G4/S3
Eastern indigo snake	G4T3/S3
Black rail	G4?/S3?
Sandhill	G?/S2
Maritime Hammock	G4/S3
16 FNAI elements known from site	

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.

**MANAGEMENT COSTS**

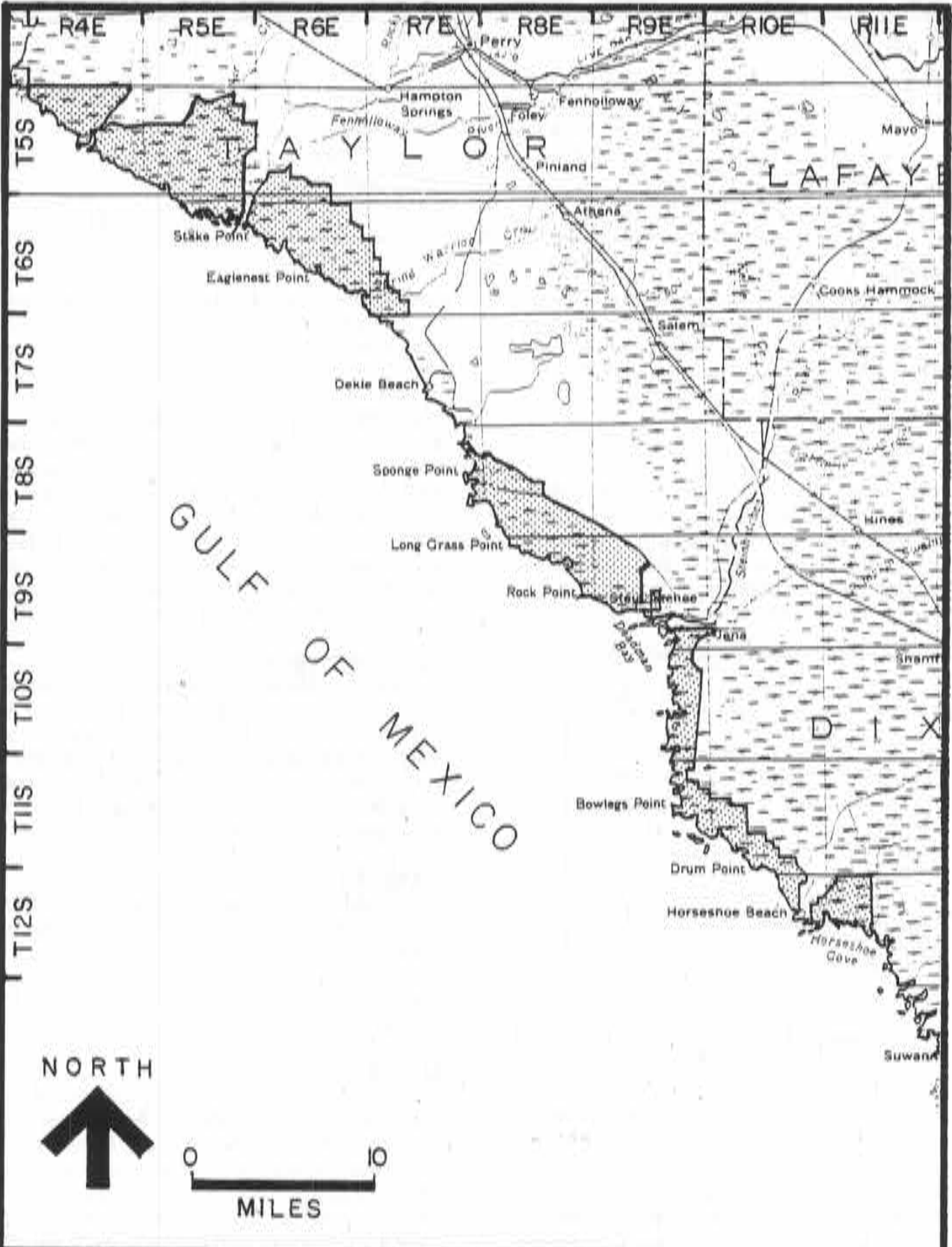
Management funds requested by the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission for Fiscal Year 1991-92

Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
\$144,816	\$30,000	\$220,000	\$17,000	\$75,000	\$486,816

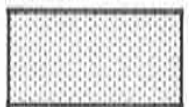
Management funds received by the Division of Forestry for Fiscal Year 1991-92

Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
\$15,000	-0-	\$4,500	-0-	-0-	\$19,500

Source of Funding: CARL and General Revenue



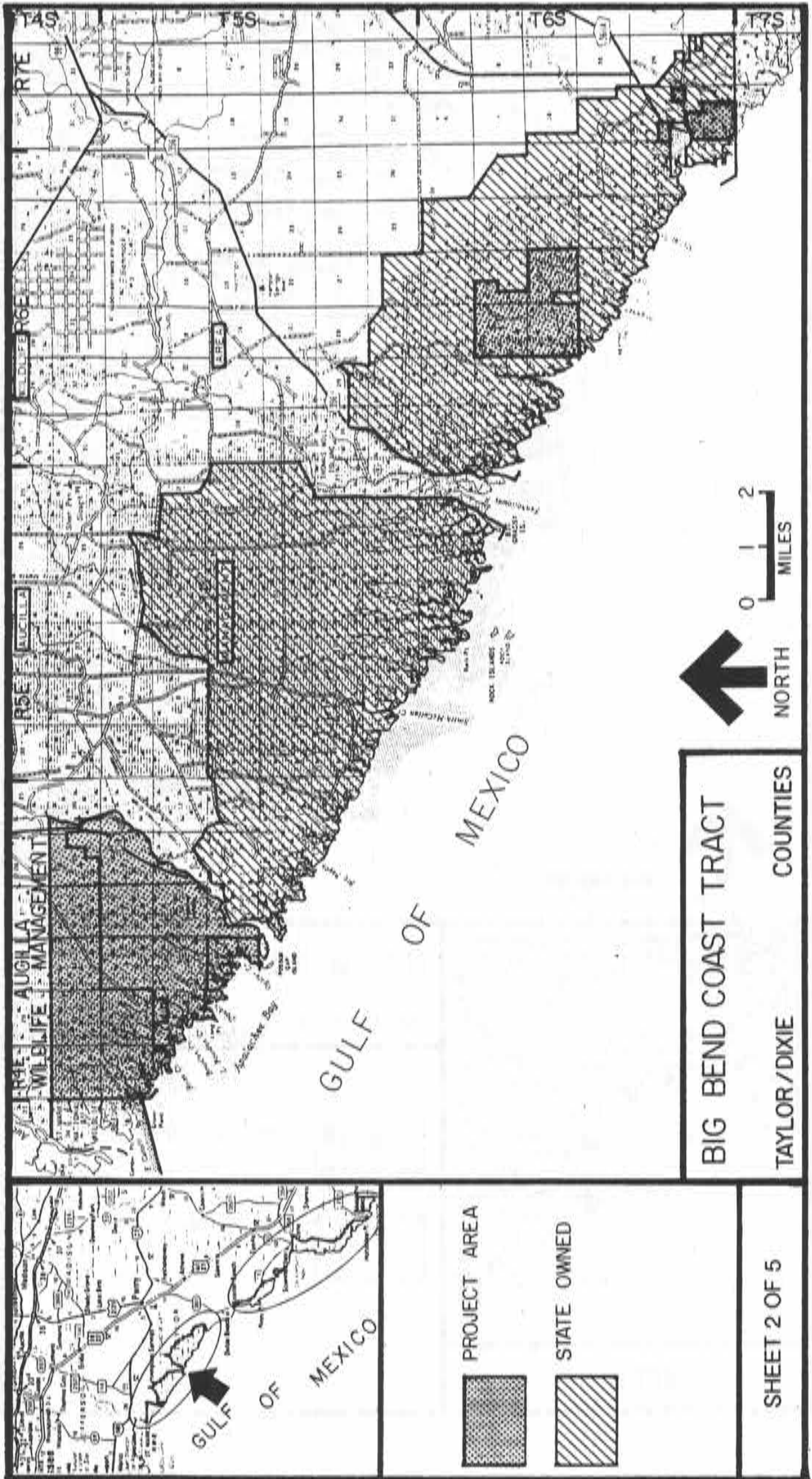
**BIG BEND COAST TRACT**  
**TAYLOR/DIXIE COUNTIES**



PROJECT AREA

SEE FOLLOWING SHEETS FOR DETAILS

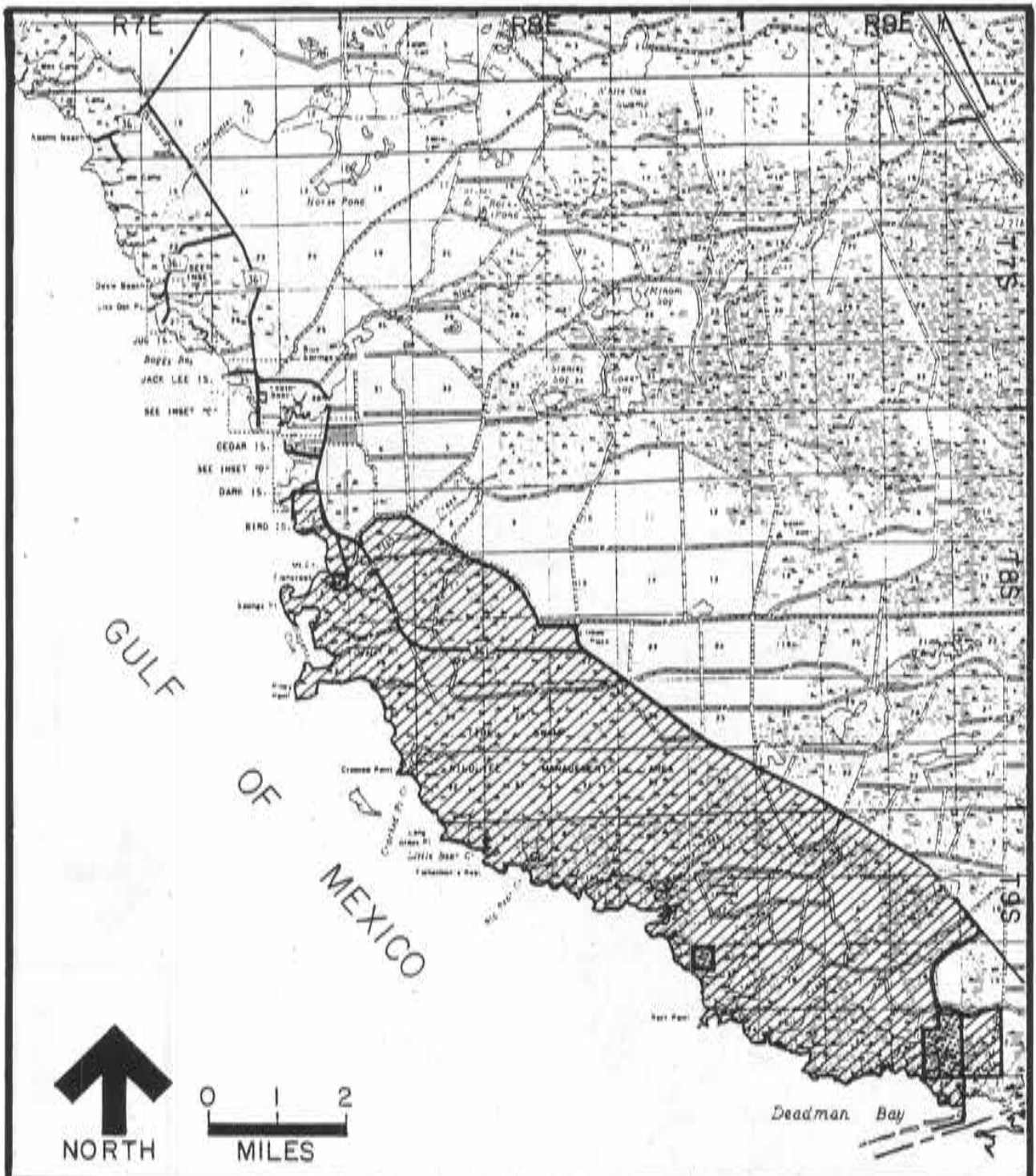
SHEET 1 OF 5



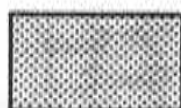

**BIG BEND COAST TRACT**  
 TAYLOR/DIXIE COUNTIES

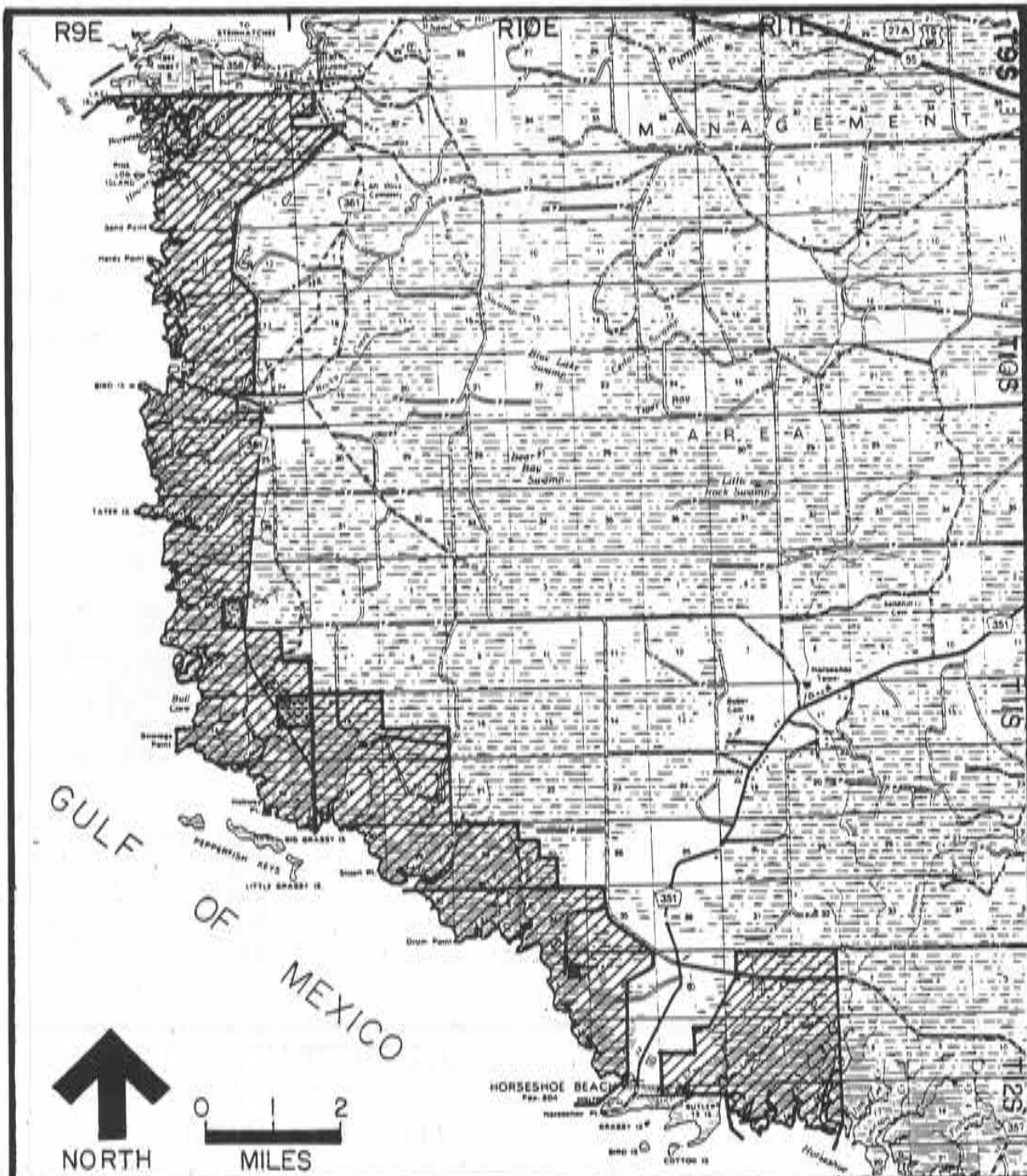
SHEET 2 OF 5

- PROJECT AREA
- STATE OWNED

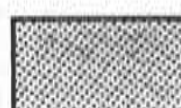



**BIG BEND COAST TRACT**  
**TAYLOR/DIXIE COUNTRIES**

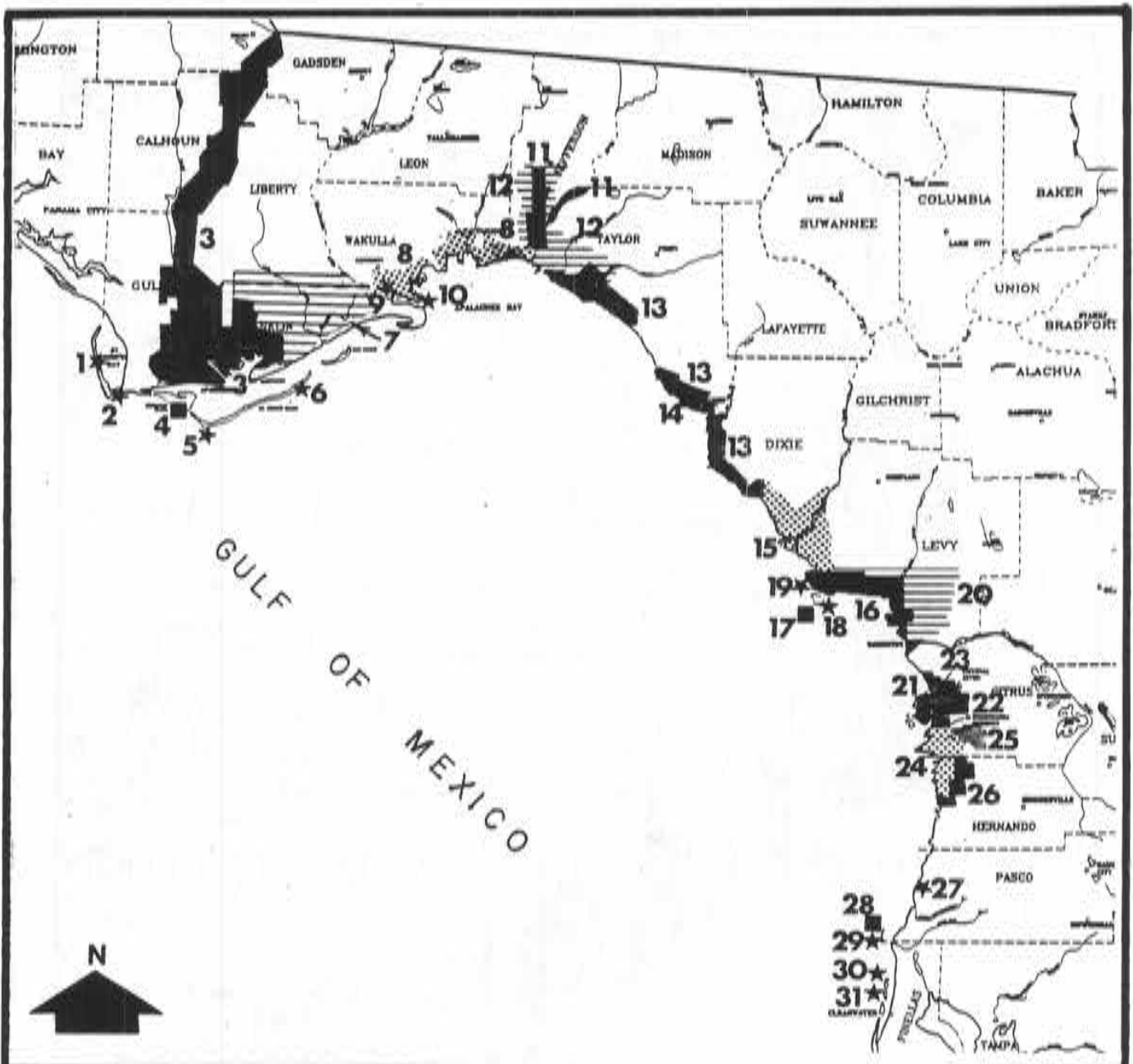
-  PROJECT AREA
-  STATE OWNED



**BIG BEND COAST TRACT**  
**TAYLOR/DIXIE COUNTIES**

-  PROJECT AREA
-  STATE OWNED

SHEET 4 OF 5



## COASTAL PROJECTS OF THE BIG BEND

### GULF COUNTY

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

### FRANKLIN COUNTY

3. APALACHICOLA RIVER & BAY RPB (CARL)
4. ST. VINCENT ISLAND NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
5. CAPE ST. GEORGE STATE RESERVE
6. ST. GEORGE ISLAND STATE PARK
7. TATES HELL (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. CALADESISTATE PARK

\* Extends to Hernando County

★ State Owned/Project

■ Federal Owned

SHEET 5 OF 5



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.

**VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT**

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

**ACQUISITION PLANNING**

The Advisory Council, on December 14, 1988, adopted the boundary map as the project design with the understanding that Council members could, at a later date, revise the boundary.

**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.

**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).

**ACQUISITION STATUS**

One of the core parcels is owned by St. Joe Paper and is on hold pending outcome of the Topsail purchase. Two other large parcels are in negotiations. The balance of the project is not scheduled to be acquired this year.

**RESOLUTIONS**

None known.

#61 CAYO COSTA ISLAND		LEE COUNTY	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
1,581*	351	\$19,288,867*	\$5,546,480

\* Includes EEL acquisitions. See "Ownership".

#### 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

The project could provide excellent recreational opportunities associated with the beach, including swimming, fishing, and boating. The acreage is also large enough to allow hiking, camping, and nature appreciation.

#### 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 endangered native plant species.

#### 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 by the US Fish and Wildlife Service.

#### MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

The majority of the project would be managed by the Division of Recreation and Parks as an addition to the Cayo Costa State Park for preservation and for passive recreation. The Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State participates in management of the cultural resources in the park. 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 goals of management for the Park include preservation and protection of naturally occurring plant and animal species and their habitats (particularly those considered rare, or endangered). Specific management objectives, policies, and procedures are presented in the plan to achieve each of these goals to the greatest extent possible. Public uses are limited to resource based activities that have minimal impact on the environmental attributes of the Park.

#### Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Name	FNAI Rank
Florida lantana	G2/S2
Piping plover	G2/S2
Sanibel lovegrass	G2/S2
Prickly-apple	G2G3/S2S3
Loggerhead	G3/S2
Shell Mound	G3/S2
Coastal Grassland	G3/S2
Bald eagle	G3/S2S3
Coastal Strand	G3/S2
Estuarine Tidal Swamp	G3/S3
20 FNAI elements known from site	

additional protection for the bay. The natural communities, some of which are unique to these islands, are in excellent condition and high species diversity.

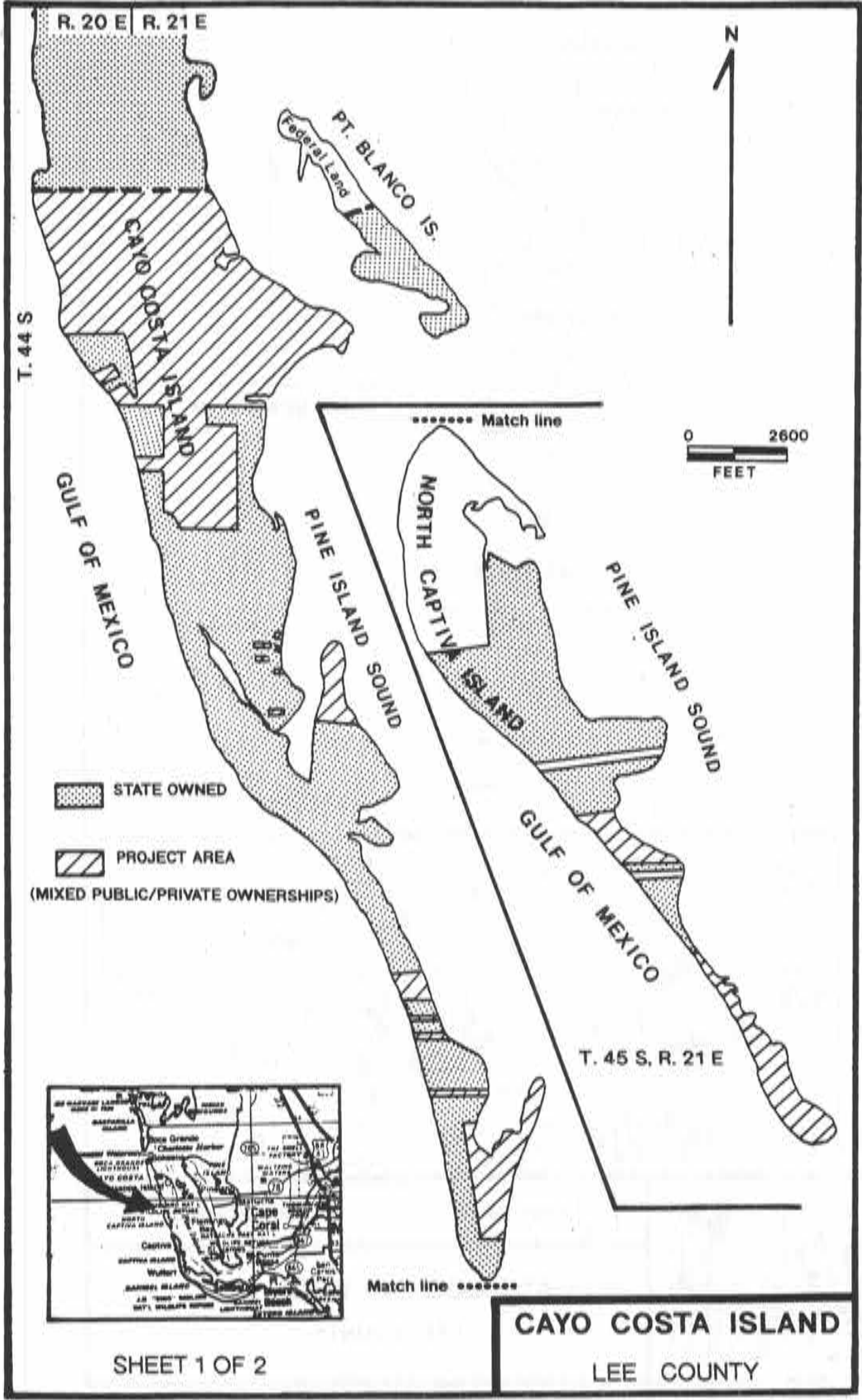
This project contains several archaeological and historical sites, and has potential for archaeological investigations.

#### MANAGEMENT COSTS

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

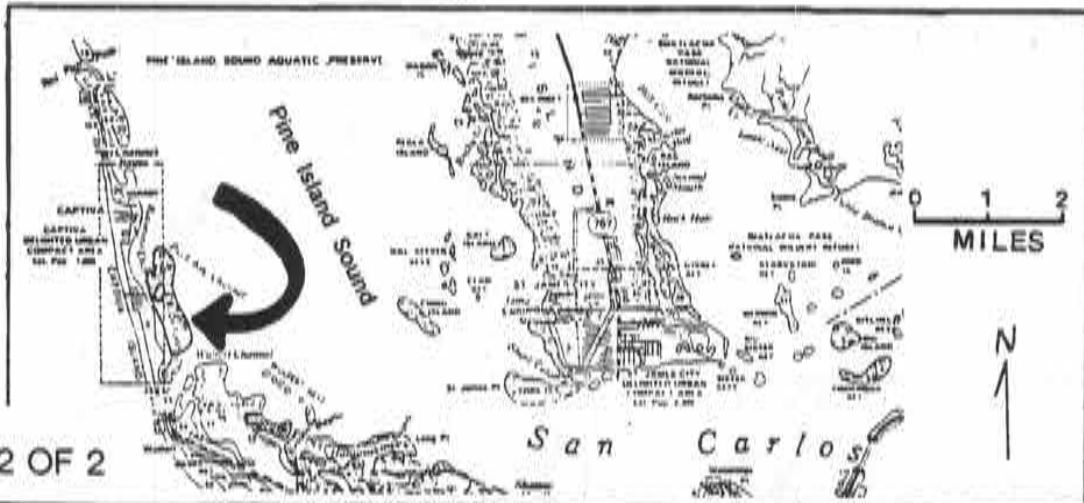
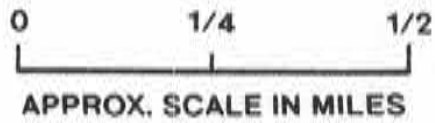
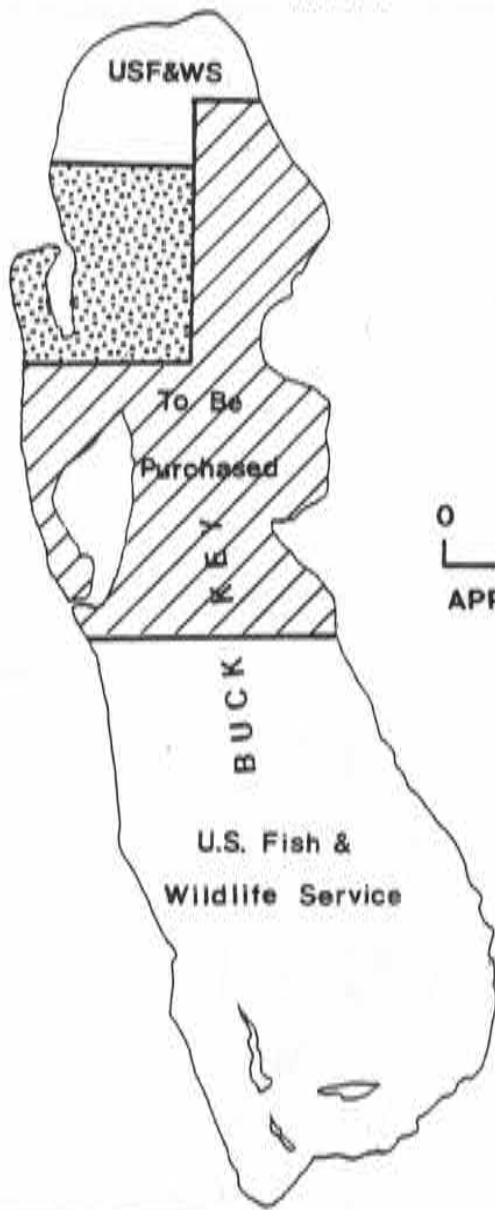
Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
\$120,000	\$28,315	\$91,400	\$13,696	-0-	\$253,411

Source of Funding: State Parks Trust Fund

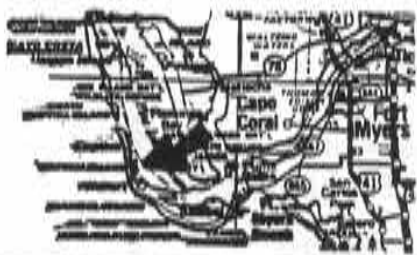


R. 21 E

T. 46 S | T. 45 S



SHEET 2 OF 2



STATE OWNED



PROJECT AREA

**CAYO COSTA - BUCK KEY**  
LEE COUNTY

Buck Key would be managed as part of the Ding Darling National Wildlife Refuge by the US Fish and Wildlife Service.

**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 on which permits are being issued and buildings erected.

Lee County is the 12th most densely populated county. The growth rate for 1980-1990 was 64.876%, the 9th most rapidly growing county in the state.

**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.

**ACQUISITION STATUS**

While this project is eligible for negotiations as a 70% project, it is not scheduled for negotiations because of low ranking and limited CARL funds. A few parcels, which had outstanding options from the previous year (1990), were processed in 1991. The county has recently lifted the building moratorium on the island and some owners are beginning to pull permits for construction.

**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.

**RESOLUTIONS**

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<u>Number</u>	<u>Submitting Agency</u>	<u>Issues or Comments</u>
80-38	City of Sanibel	Support for acquisition
80-5-29	Lee County Commission	Support for acquisition
—	Southwest Florida Regional Planning Council	Support for acquisition

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#62 GOLDY/BELLEMEAD		VOLUSIA COUNTY	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
540	176	\$1,730,472	\$109,200*

\* estimated tax value as of 1990.

#### LOCATION

Volusia County, on Florida's northeast coast, in the City of Ormond Beach, adjacent to the southern boundary of Tomoka State Park. This project is located within Florida's Senate District 9 and House District 28. It is also within the jurisdictions of the Northeast Florida Regional Planning Council and the St. Johns River Water Management District.

#### RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

Although much of the natural area within this project has evidence of disturbance, the components of the natural communities remain intact. The natural communities within the project site include scrub, hydric hammock, estuarine tidal marsh, and wet flatwoods. The project area supports wildlife typical

This project can provide passive recreational opportunities such as hiking, picnicking, nature study and photography. A borrow lake also provides opportunities for recreation such as boating and fishing.

#### RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies for state acquisition under the "Other Lands" category as defined in Section 18-8.003 of the Florida Administrative Code. Public acquisition would help protect a natural marsh system, protect endangered species habitat, and would provide recreational opportunities for the general public.

#### MANAGER

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

#### PROPOSED USE

Addition to Tomoka State Park.

#### MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

The project would be managed by the Division of Recreation and Parks under "single use" management concepts. The primary management objective should be the preservation of significant natural features while simultaneously providing compatible recreational opportunities. Maintenance of the tract in a substantially natural condition will provide significant protection to the water quality of the Tomoka Marsh Aquatic Preserve. This project is contiguous with Tomoka State Park and would most appropriately be managed as an addition to the park.

#### Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Name	FNAI Rank
Scrub	G2/S2
Floodplain Marsh	G37/S2
Xeric Hammock	G7/S3
Hydric Hammock	G7/S4?
Maritime Hammock	G4/S3
Mesic Flatwoods	G7/S4
Estuarine Tidal Marsh	G4/S4
Bottomland Forest	G4/S4?
8 FNAI elements known from site	

#### VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

The larger of the tracts, the Goldy tract, is not endangered, since it has been purchased by Volusia County and will be managed for conservation purposes as the county waits for state purchase.

of these natural communities, including the federally endangered wood stork. Recent federal studies indicate that adjacent waters provide critical West Indian manatee habitat. The primary value of this tract is the increased protection that it affords the water quality of the Tomoka Marsh Aquatic Preserve.

If the county or state do not acquire the Bellemead Tract, which lies between the Tomoka State Park and the Goldy tract, it very likely will be developed soon. The owners of the Bellemead tract submitted a preliminary development design consisting of 735 residential units to the City of Ormond Beach. The St. Johns River Water Management District has issued storm water and construction permits for the

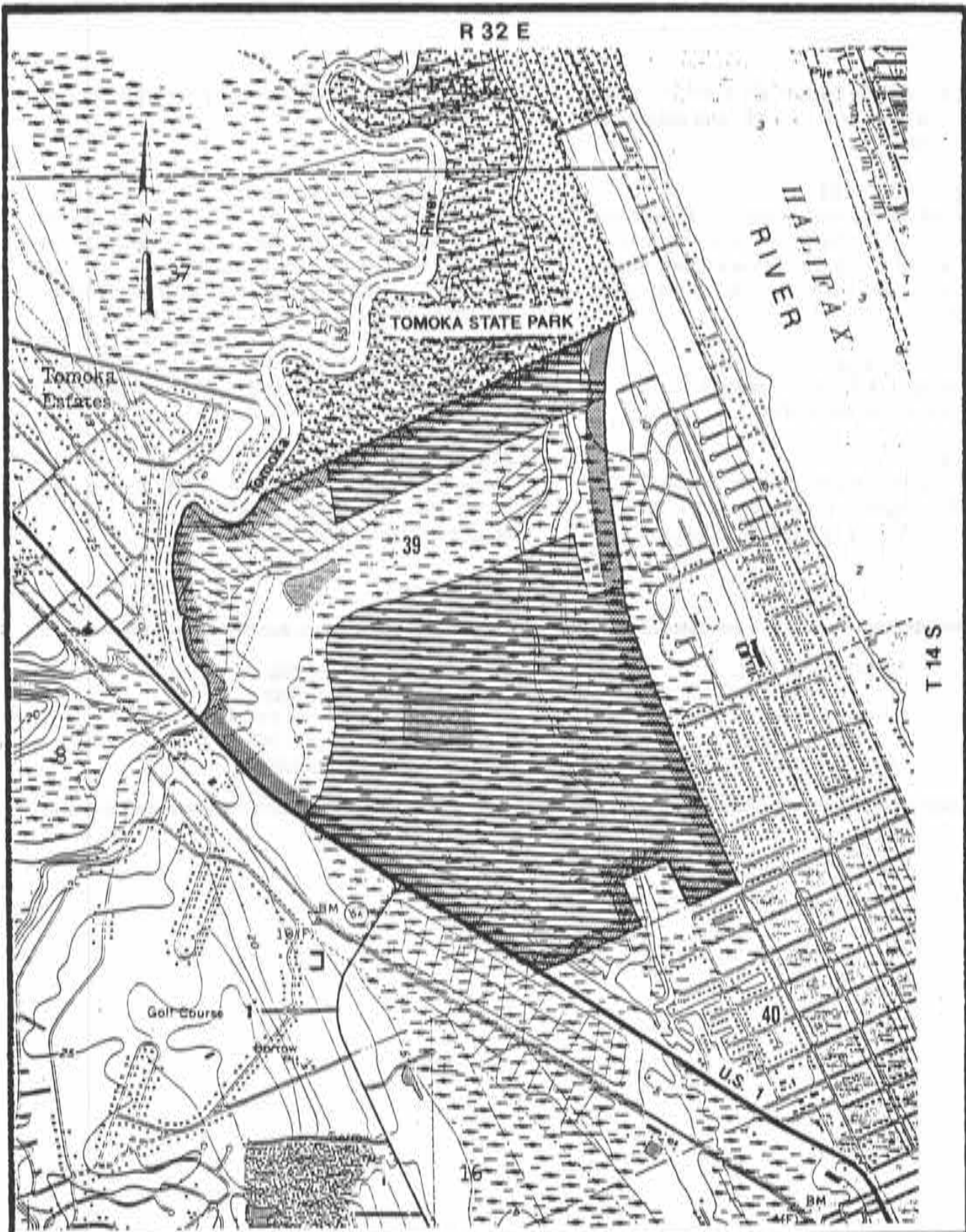
No archeological/historical sites within the boundaries of this project are recorded within the Florida Master Site File. When compared to other projects, the potential for significant sites is considered to be low.

#### MANAGEMENT COSTS

##### Estimated start-up costs for the Division of Recreation and Parks

Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
\$30,552	-0-	\$6,541	\$15,544	-0-	\$52,637

Source of Funding: CARL






**GOLDY / BELLEMEAD**

VOLUSIA

COUNTY



-  PROJECT AREA
-  STATE OWNED
-  COUNTY OWNED



#62 GOLDY/BELLEMEAD

Bellemead tract and the Department of Environmental Regulations and Corp of Engineers have determined jurisdictional limits.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

The Goldy/Bellemead Project Design was approved by the Land Acquisition Advisory Council on June 22, 1988. The project design recommendations did not alter those of the resource planning boundary and project assessment.

Acquisition Phasing

- Phase I: Goldy Tract (County owned)
- Phase II: Remaining ownerships

Coordination

The project is a joint effort between Volusia County and the CARL Program. On November 27, 1989, the Board granted authority to negotiate a bargain

purchase of the Goldy/Bellemead project from Volusia County.

OWNERSHIP

There are two major tracts: the Goldy parcel, containing 643± acres, and the Bellemead parcel, containing 193± acres. The Goldy property is under option by the state from Volusia County. There are two other very small parcels (one acre each) owned by Florida Power and Light Company and Coastline Enterprises, Inc. Preliminary research indicates the Trustees own a 300 foot state park right-of-way running from US 1 to Tomoka State Park separating the Goldy and Bellemead tracts.

ACQUISITION STATUS

There has been no acquisition activity by the state during the past year. Bellemead tract is under negotiation by Volusia County.

RESOLUTIONS

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<u>Number</u>	<u>Submitting Agency</u>	<u>Issues or Comments</u>
87-25	Ormond Beach City Commission	Support for acquisition
87-124	Ormond Beach City Commission	Pledging \$500,000 toward acquisition
88-37	Volusia County Council	Support for acquisition
88-51	Ormond Beach City Commission	Support for acquisition

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#63 EMERALDA MARSH		MARION AND LAKE COUNTY	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
3,900**	3,600	\$8,109,858**	\$6,948,000*

\* estimated tax value as of 1988.

\*\* by the St. Johns River Water Management District.

#### LOCATION

In Marion and Lake Counties, in central Florida, between Ocala and Orlando. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 11 and House District 15. It is also within the jurisdictions of the Withlacoochee and East Central Florida Regional Planning Councils and the St. Johns River Water Management District.

#### RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

This project consists of predominantly marsh natural communities and agricultural land along the east side of Lake Griffin and the Oklawaha River in Marion and Lake Counties. Although much wetland acreage within the project area has been converted to muck farmland, the remainder of Emerald Marsh provides

Site File. When compared to other projects, the potential for significant sites is considered to be low.

Recreational activities should be strictly regulated in some areas to maintain the high quality habitat that is currently present. More intensive recreational activities may be developed in areas that are not as sensitive.

#### RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

This project qualifies for state acquisition under the "Other Lands" category as defined in Section 18-8.003 of the Florida Administrative Code. Fee simple acquisition of a portion of this project would help protect the water quality of a river and lake system. Less than fee simple acquisition of the remainder would protect several rare and endangered species and preserve important nesting and overwintering habitat of national significance for the sandhill crane.

#### Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Name	FNAI Rank
Florida sandhill crane	G5T2T3/S2S3
Floodplain Marsh	G37/S2
Wood stork	G5/S2
Limpkin	G5/S3
Snowy egret	G5/S4
Little blue heron	G5/S4
American alligator	G5/S4
7 FNAI elements known from site	

#### MANAGER

The Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission in coordination with the St. Johns River Water Management District.

#### PROPOSED USE

Wildlife Management Area.

#### MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

The tract is suitable for use as a wildlife management area, and offers opportunities for hiking, camping, fishing, wildlife observation and photography. Waterfowl hunting and dove hunting could be implemented on agricultural fields, and these sites may be utilized during certain times of the year as bass hatcheries for restocking Lake Griffin. If the agricultural lands are acquired, it is proposed that the State lease these lands back to farmers who would be willing to farm according to State specifications concerning intensity and type of pesticide, herbicide, and fertilizer applications, type and timing of crops, and percent of crop to be left as waste grain. Areas could be flooded once farmers have harvested their crops in the fall.

a largely undisturbed freshwater marsh system. The project area harbors numerous rare and endangered animal species including bald eagle, woodstork, limpkin, and Florida black bear. The region is especially important as a major nesting/overwintering area for sandhill crane. At least one-third of the eastern greater sandhill crane population heavily utilize this marsh and the adjacent agricultural lands during winter months.

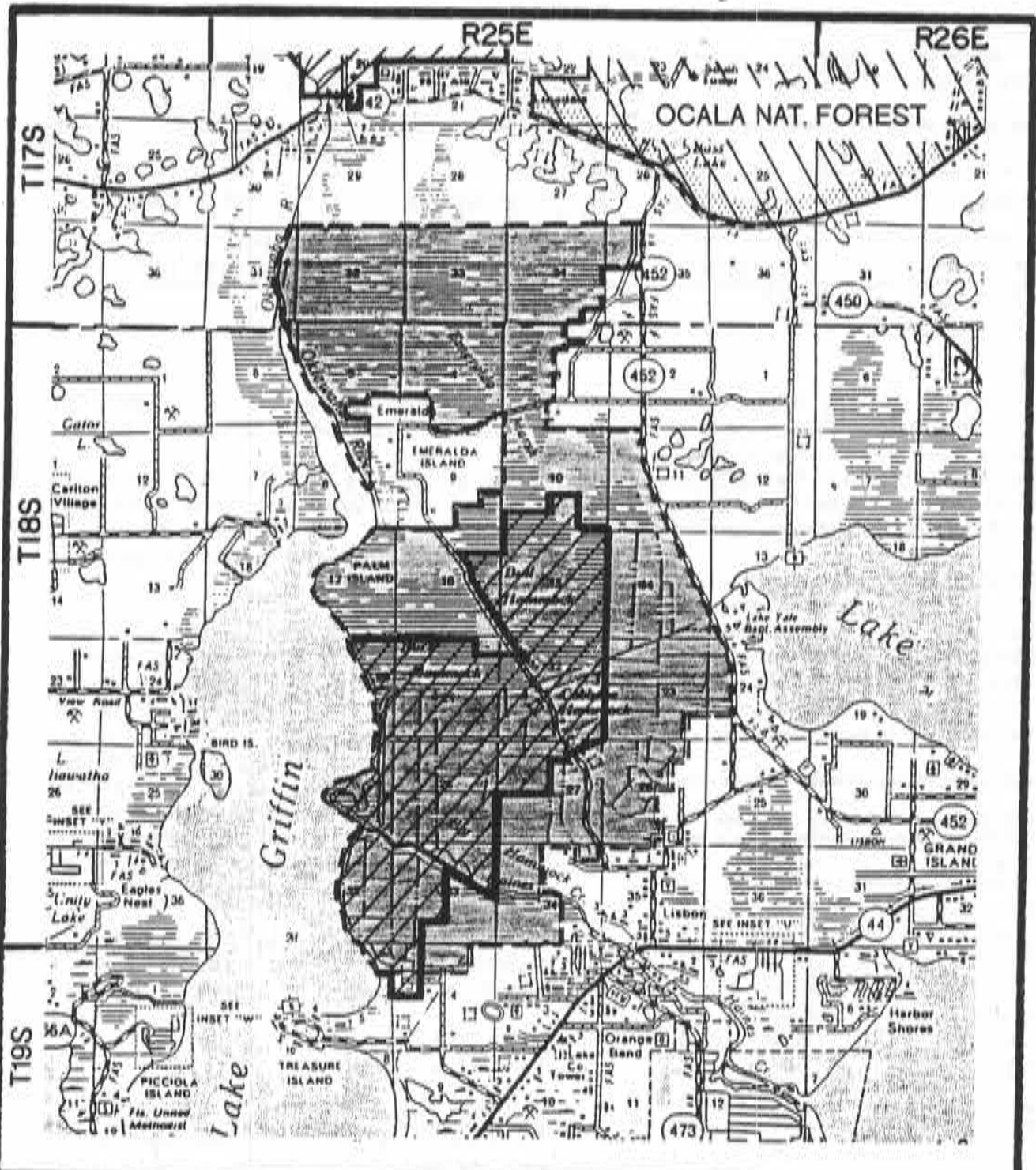
No archeological/historical sites within the boundaries of this project are recorded within the Florida Master

#### MANAGEMENT COSTS

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

Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
\$67,200	\$7,000	\$56,000	\$58,300	-0-	\$188,500

Source of Funding: CARL





# EMERALDA MARSH

LAKE

COUNTY



-  PROJECT AREA
-  SJRWMD OWNERSHIP

**VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT**

The marsh ecosystem is highly vulnerable to any further drainage and conversion to other land use. The use of chemical products by farmers in part of the project currently poses a severe threat to the integrity of the marsh. Timber removal is also a potential threat.

Current farming practices (runoff contains herbicides, pesticides and fertilizers) present a continuing threat to the integrity of the marsh ecosystem.

**ACQUISITION PLANNING**

On March 21, 1986, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council (LAAC) approved the project design for Emeraldal Marsh. The project design refined the resource planning boundary by deleting developed residential tracts and planted groves. Acreage was added primarily to consolidate ownerships, and expedite the possibility of negotiations.

On November 22, 1991, the LAAC voted to assess a 2,835 acre addition to the project proposed by the St. Johns River Water Management District. Evaluation is scheduled to be complete in the spring of 1992.

**Less than Fee Simple Acquisition**

Project design staff recommends the protection of habitat for the sandhill cranes by negotiating conservation easements or owner contact agreements with large landholders engaged in agricultural production. As referenced to the boundary map, on sheet 9, Sections 9, 10, 15, and 16, those parts of parcels A, B, 2A, 2/W, H, D, C, E, G, F, DDD, E not below ordinary high water and not jurisdictional. As referenced on sheet 11, Sections 21 and 22, parcels A, C, and D, (not including that part of A on Buck

Hammock), all parcels referenced on sheet 13, Sections 14, 13, 23, and 24, all parcels referenced on sheet 15, Sections 20, 21, 29, 28, 32, and 33 not below ordinary high water and not jurisdictional, all parcels referenced on sheet 17, Sections 23, 24, 26, and 25, and all parcels referenced on sheet 19, Sections 28, 27, 33, and 34, 4 and 3.

**Acquisition Phasing**

**Phase I:** Jurisdictional wetlands not in agricultural productions adjacent to Emeraldal Marsh/Bull and Buck Hammocks, (fee simple).

**Phase II:** Large holdings in agricultural production (less than fee simple - conservation easements/owner contract agreements).

**Phase III:** Parcels below ordinary high water (less than fee simple - donations).

**Coordination**

The St. Johns River Water Management District has committed to a shared acquisition of this project.

**OWNERSHIP**

The majority of this project is composed of four major owners. There are approximately 12 owners with parcels of 100 to 150 acres, and an estimated 80 to 90 owners of smaller tracts.

**ACQUISITION STATUS**

St. Johns River Water Management District has acquired approximately 3,900 acres within the project area. There has been no acquisition activity by the state due to low ranking.

**RESOLUTIONS**

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<u>Number</u>	<u>Submitting Agency</u>	<u>Issues or Comments</u>
91-04	St. Johns River Water Management District	Support for shared acquisition

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#64 ROTENBERGER/SEMINOLE INDIAN LANDS		PALM BEACH AND BROWARD COUNTIES	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
30,390**	9,349	\$11,584,900**	\$4,674,500*

\* estimated tax value as of 1990.

\*\* Includes acreage acquired under EEL program. See "Ownership".

#### LOCATION

In the southwest corner of Palm Beach County, and the northwest corner of Broward County, approximately 30 miles southwest of Belle Glade, 50 miles from downtown Miami and 72 miles from West Palm Beach. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 28 and House District 82. It is also within the jurisdictions of the South Florida Regional Planning Council and the South Florida Water Management District.

#### RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

The Rotenberger/Holey Lands were historically an integral part of the Everglades hydrological system. Water-control engineering and agriculture have disrupted this function and has consequently adversely impacted the Everglades system. The natural communities of the project consist of shallow

a natural marsh and would facilitate the restoration of an altered ecosystem.

#### MANAGER

Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission.

#### PROPOSED USE

Wildlife Management Area.

#### MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

The management goals of the Rotenberger acquisition project are: (1) to restore quantitatively and qualitatively historical water flow through the northernmost part of the Everglades; and (2) to restore and preserve original biological communities characteristic of the Everglades within the project area. An interagency agreement, under which the above goals are to be pursued, was approved on May 12, 1983, by the following participants: Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund (represented by the Department of Natural Resources), Department of Environmental Regulation, Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, and South Florida Water Management District. On January 11, 1984, the Division of Environmental Permitting received an application from the South Florida Water Management District to implement water control modifications for attainment of the above management goals.

#### Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Name	FNAI Rank
Coastal vervain	G2/S2
Florida panther	G4T1/S1
2 FNAI elements known from site	

swales dominated by sawgrass with tree islands interspersed; however, most of the project is currently in a disturbed ruderal condition.

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

#### 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

#### VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

The different biological communities are inherently vulnerable to disturbance, particularly drainage and wildfires in which the peat substratum burns.

Primarily threatened by agricultural uses; these include (1) cultivation and other development; (2) modification of flow affecting water quantity; (3) modification of water quality from altered runoff.

#### ACQUISITION PLANNING

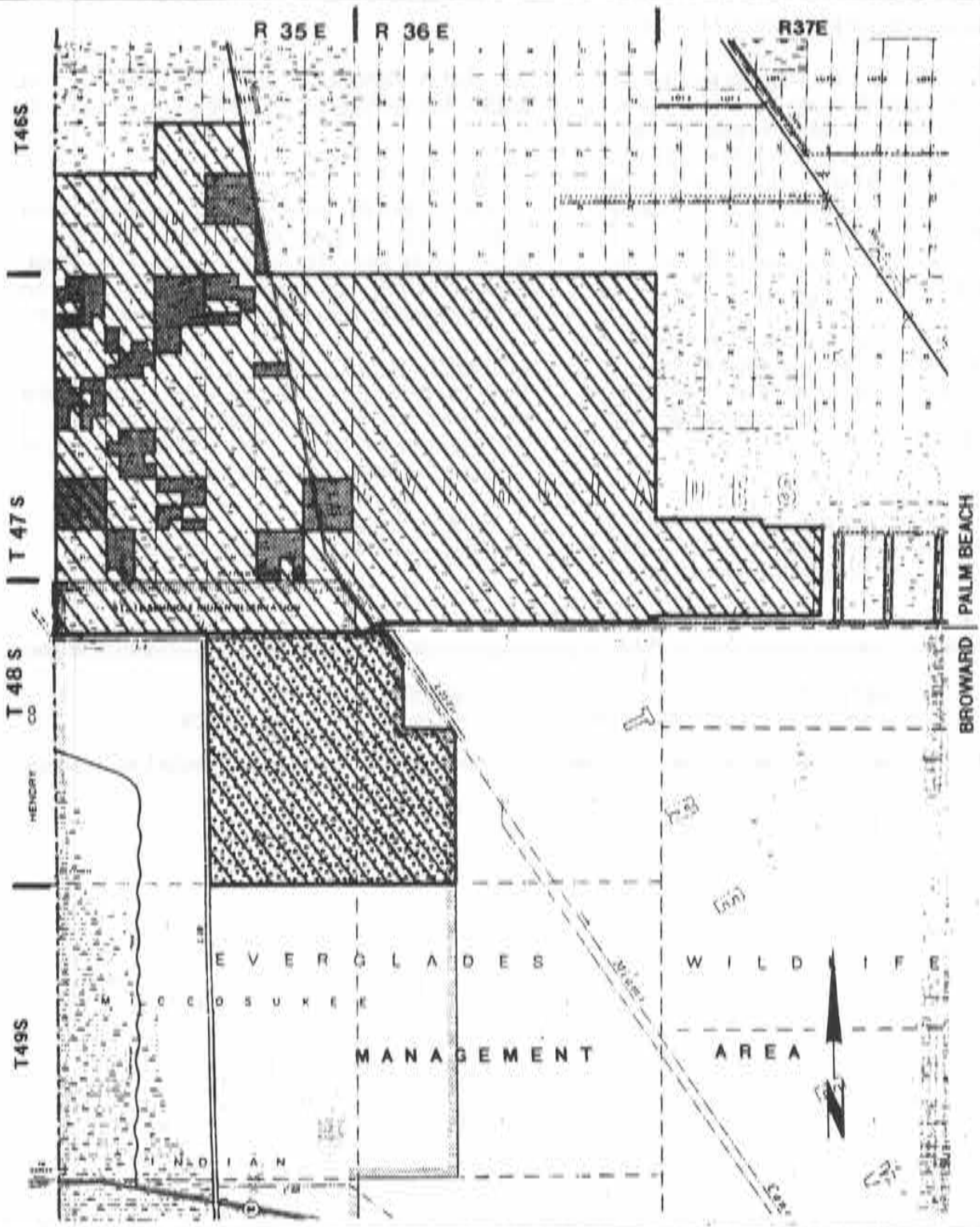
In 1978 the Seminole Indian Tribe of Florida brought a lawsuit in federal court against the state and the South Florida Water Management District. The lawsuit challenged the validity of a 15,000 acre flowage easement held by the water management district over

#### MANAGEMENT COSTS

Estimated start-up costs for the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission for Fiscal Year 1989-90

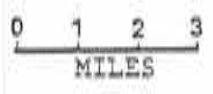
Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
\$30,000	\$7,000	\$28,000	\$39,150	-0-	\$104,150




Source of Funding: CARL



**ROTENBERGER / SEMINOLE  
INDIAN LANDS**

PALM BEACH/BROWARD COUNTIES



-  PROJECT AREA
-  SEMINOLE INDIAN LANDS
-  STATE OWNED

#64 ROTENBERGER/SEMINOLE INDIAN LANDS

Seminole Indian lands. The state agreed as a part of the litigation settlement to obtain fee-simple title to that part of the Seminole Indian Reservation within Water Conservation Area 3, consisting of 14,720 acres in Broward County. Under the terms of the agreement, the water management district will provide the initial acquisition funds and shall be reimbursed by the state for half of the acquisition cost, or \$1,750,000, whichever is less.

Although no project design has been developed for the Rotenberger CARL project, the Advisory Council recommended the addition of the Seminole Indian Lands (14,720 acres) to the Rotenberger project on February 12, 1988.

Coordination

The South Florida Water Management District was a partner in the acquisition of the Seminole Indian Lands, an addition to the Rotenberger project (see

"Acquisition Planning"). During the past year, the district was reimbursed \$1.7 million from the CARL fund.

OWNERSHIP

Approximately 6,297 acres (\$3,702,676) were acquired under the EEL program; 24,004± acres acquired or under option since the CARL program's inception, including 14,720± acres acquired in Seminole Indian Land settlement. Approximately 675 owners remain.

ACQUISITION STATUS

There has been no recent acquisition activity by the state due to low ranking, except to close the previous year's options and to fulfill settlement requirements of the Seminole Indian Lands settlement.

Eminent Domain

Extended until 1993 by the 1987 Legislature.

RESOLUTIONS

<u>Number</u>	<u>Submitting Agency</u>	<u>Issues or Comments</u>
2/7/84	Gulf and Western Food Products Co.	Agreement for land exchange

#65 TROPICAL HAMMOCKS OF THE REDLANDS		DADE COUNTY	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
10	199	\$254,997	\$4,220,895

**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,

**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.

**MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS**

Dade County has proposed that this project be maintained as environmentally endangered land preserves. Management of these areas will be done 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. The primary focus of the proposed management plan will be to reduce unauthorized intrusion, vandalism, removal of exotic species, and to provision of limited access for interpretive uses. It is anticipated that the parcels would be fenced to prevent illegal dumping and uncontrolled access.

**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.

Highest Ranked FNAI-Listed Elements

Name	FNAI Rank
Wright's anemia	G2G3/S2S3
Florida pinewood privet	G2T2/S2
Everglades peperomia	G1G2Q/S1S2
Silver palm	G3G4/S3
<u>Eitroplectris calcarata</u>	G7/S1
Cuban snake-bark	G7/S1S2
Krug's holly	G7/S2
Rockland Hammock	G7/S2
Night-scented orchid	G7/S2
Tetrazygia	G3G5/S3
16 FNAI elements known from site	

and several animal species that are also rare.

Several of the hammocks also contain significant archaeological sites.

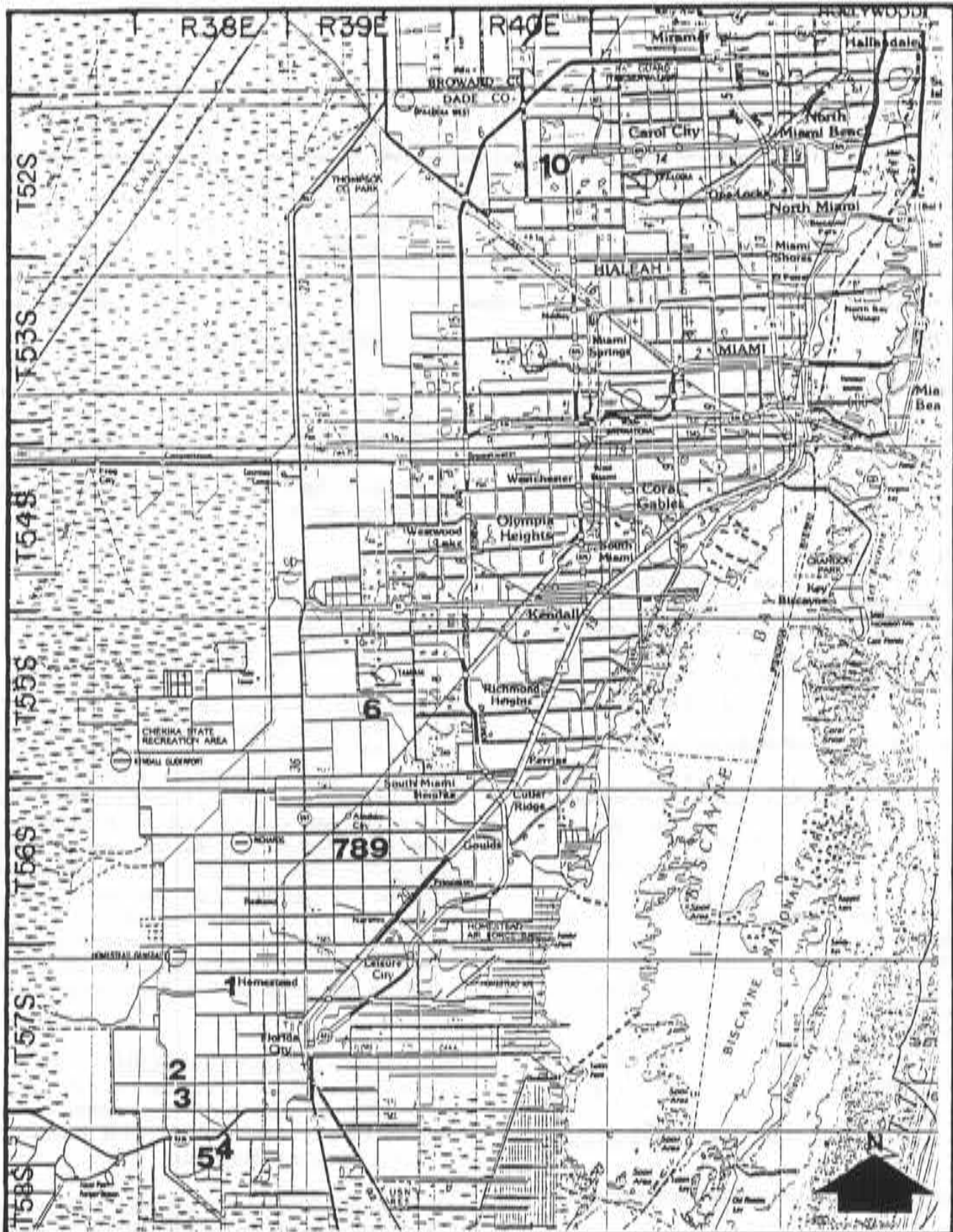
Recreational activities would be limited to preserve the character of these sites. Possible recreational activities would include nature appreciation and photography.

**MANAGEMENT COSTS**

Estimated start-up cost for Dade County

Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
\$311,000	-0-	\$30,000	\$60,000	\$252,000	\$653,000

Source of Funding: Dade County



## TROPICAL HAMMOCKS of the REDLANDS

DADE

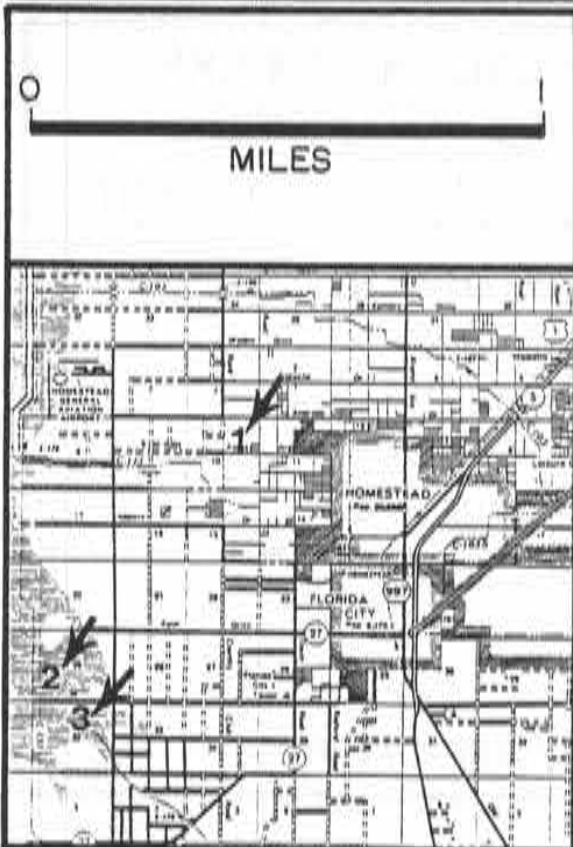
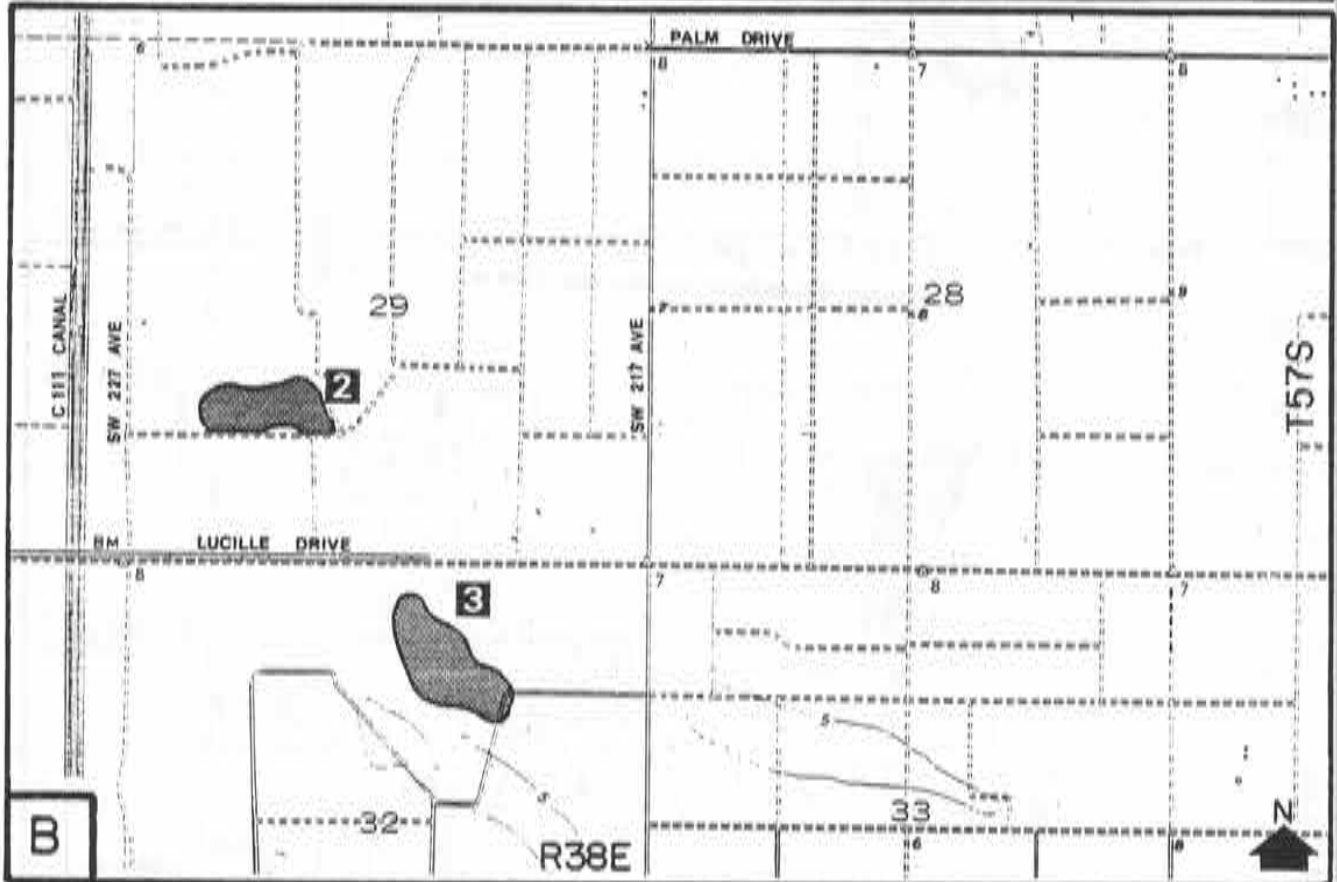
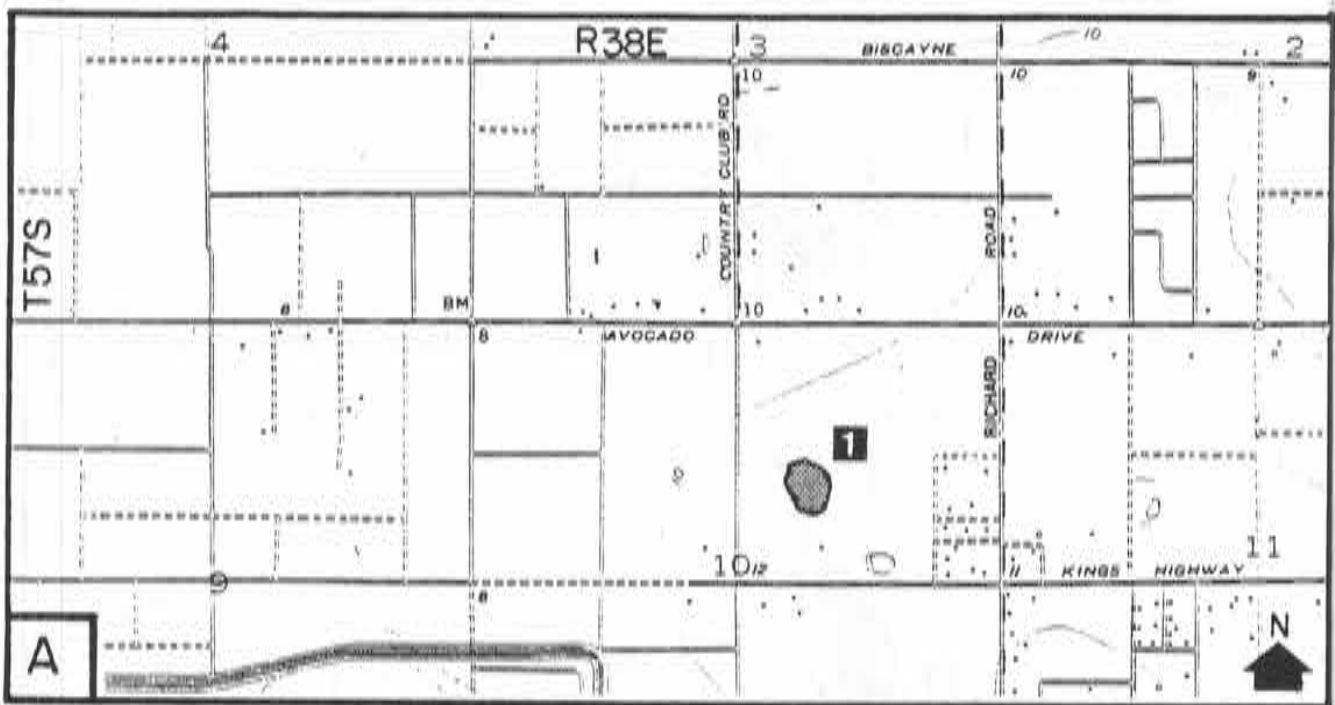
COUNTY



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

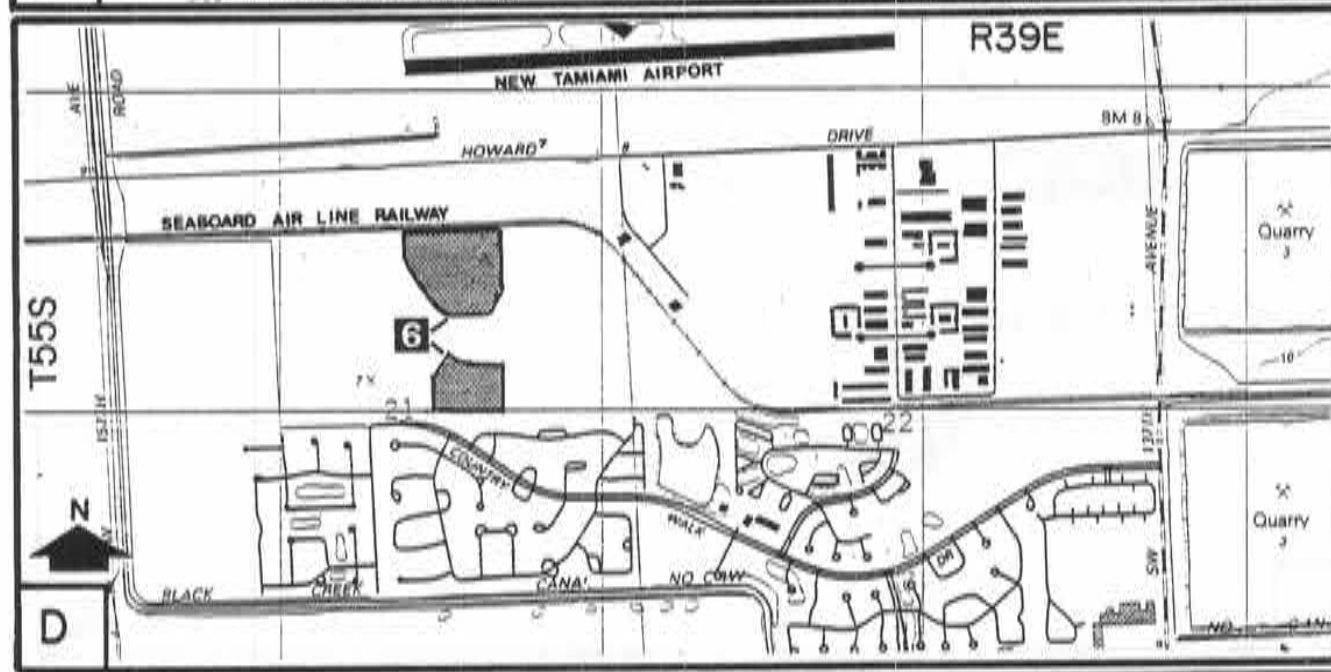
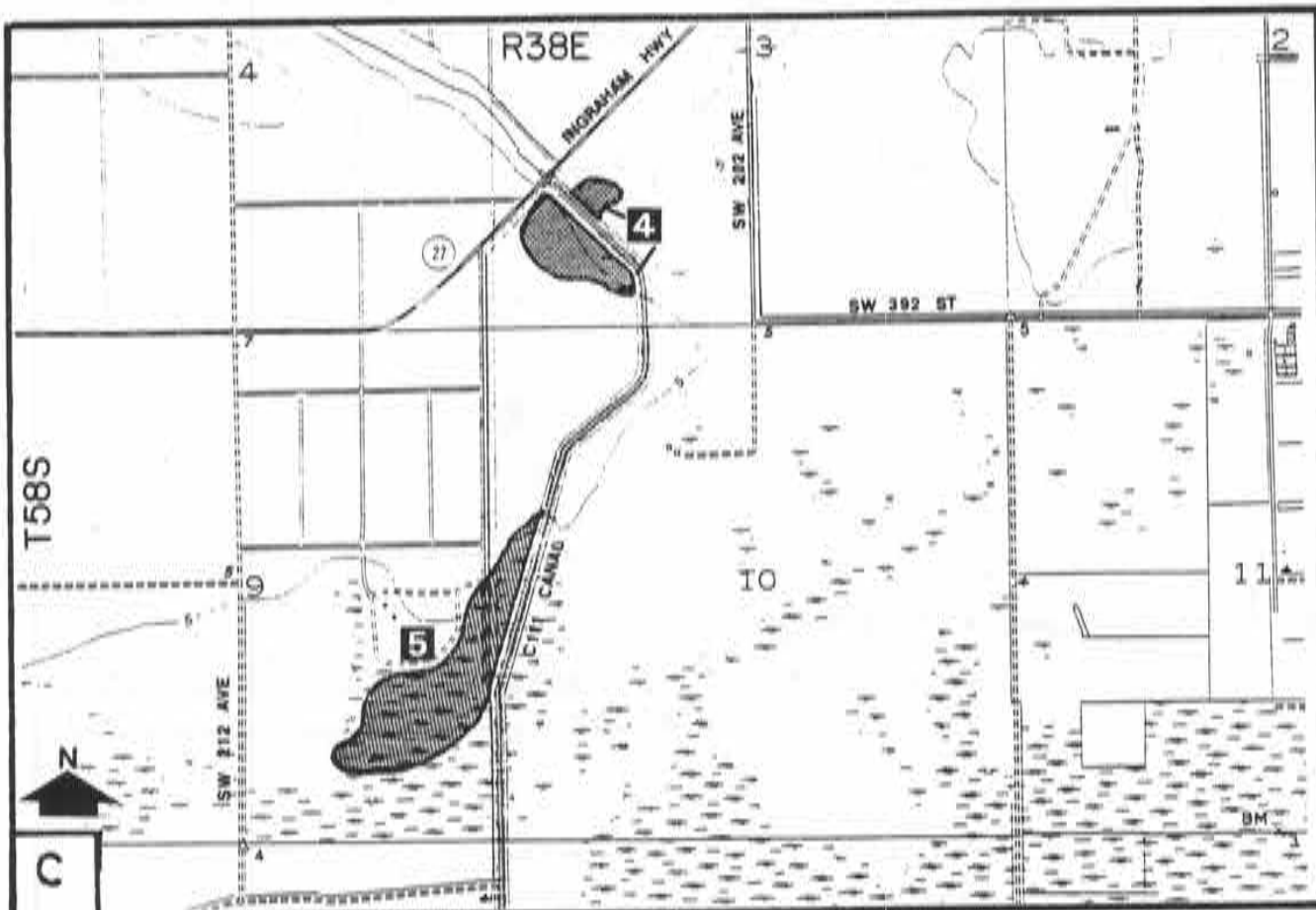
COUNTY

- 1. MEISSNER
- 2. LUCILLE
- 3. LOVELAND



PROJECT AREAS

SHEET 2 OF 4

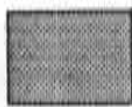


## TROPICAL HAMMOCKS of the REDLANDS

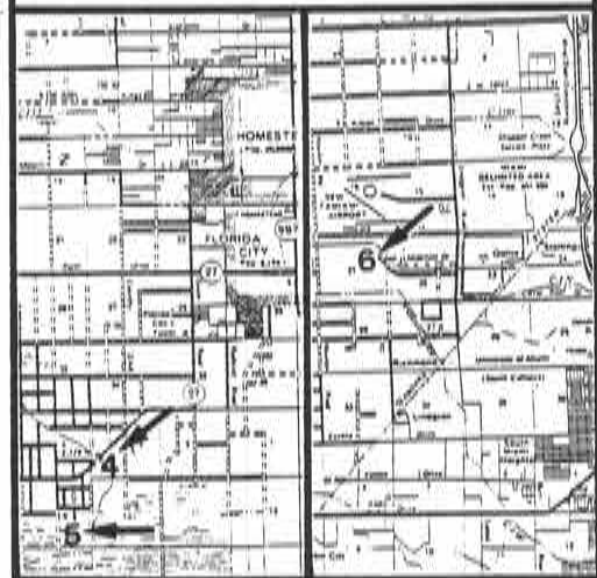
DADE

COUNTY

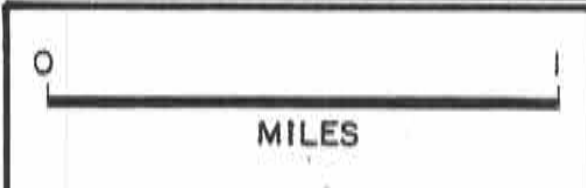
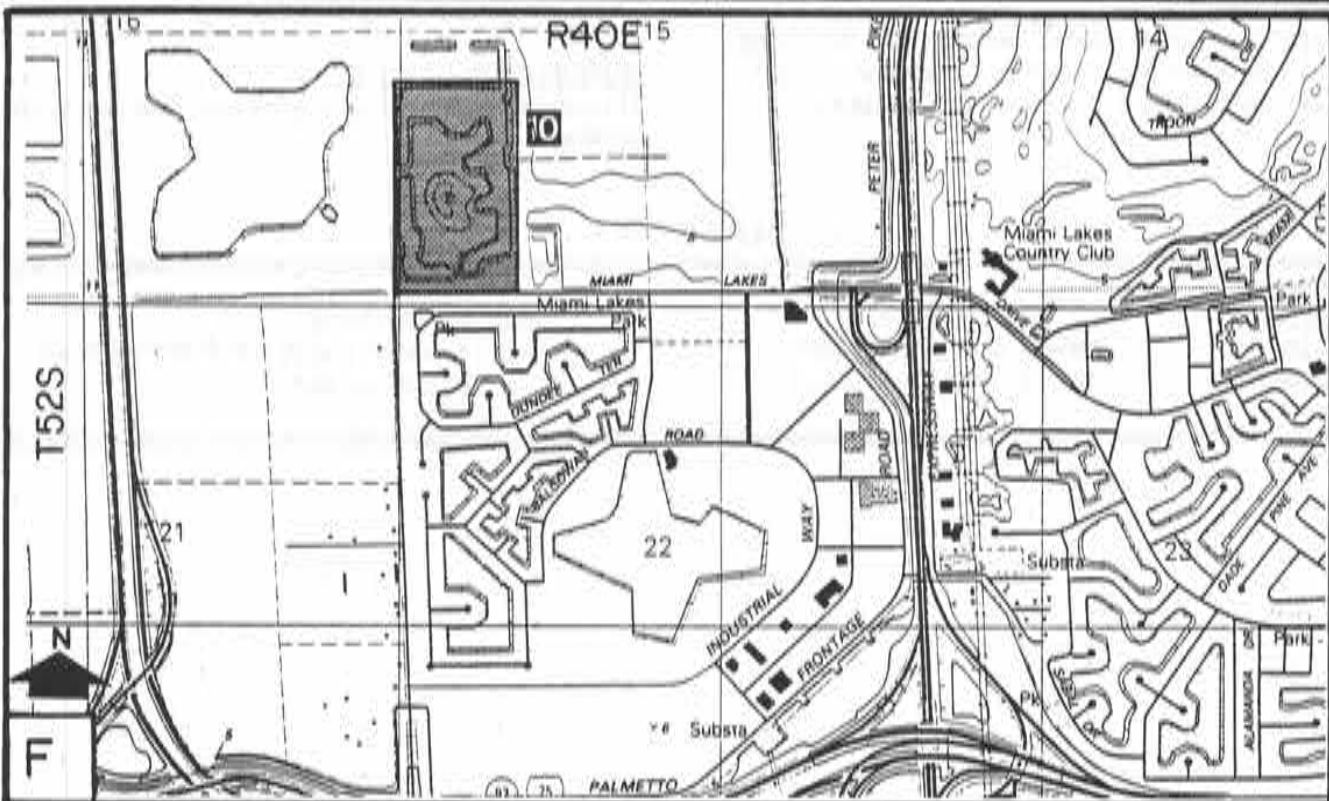
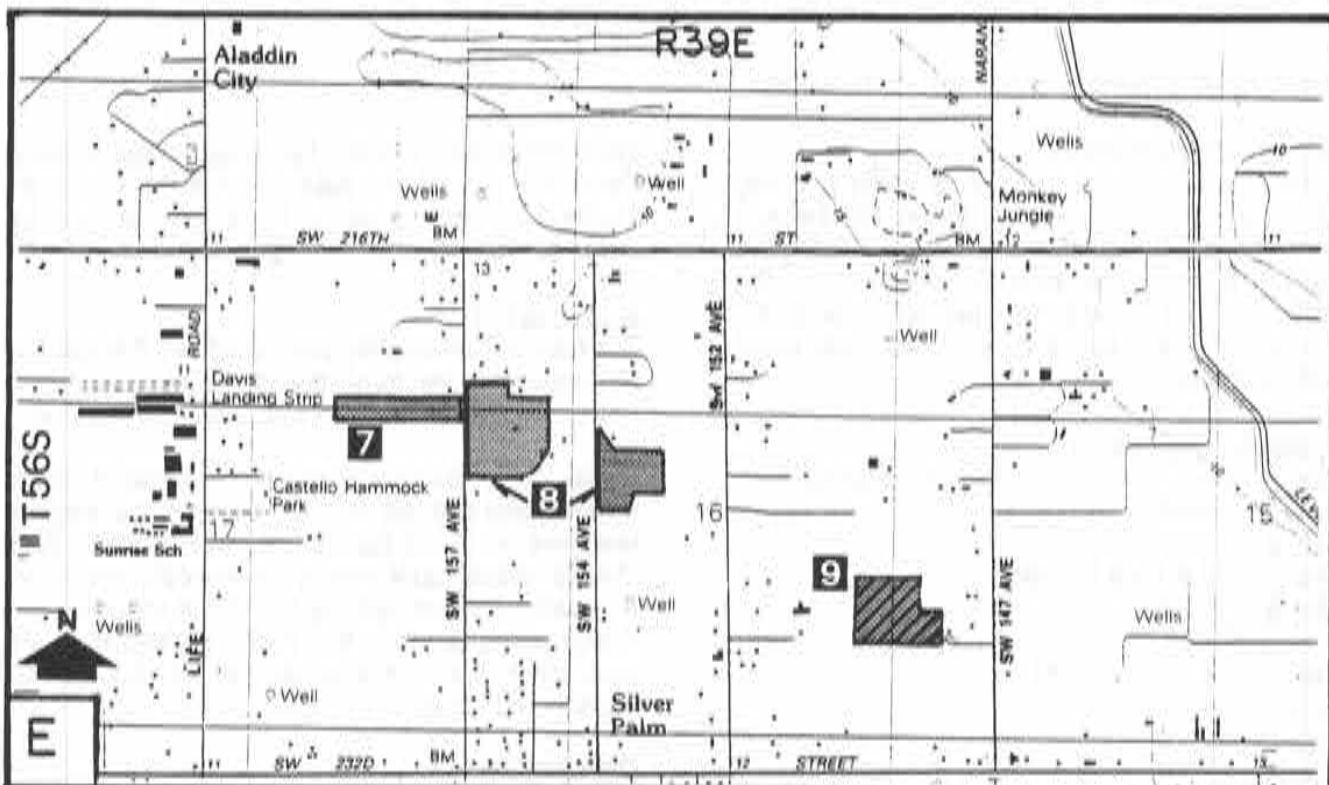
- 4. SOUTHWEST
- 5. HOLIDAY
- 6. BIG and LITTLE GEORGE



PROJECT AREAS



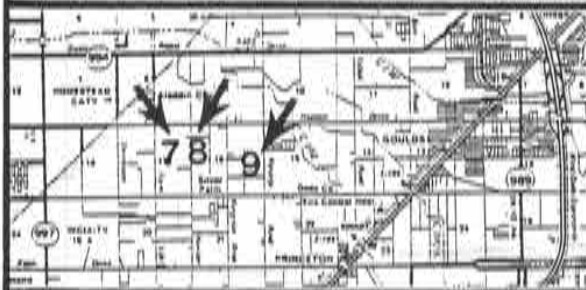
SHEET 3 OF 4



## TROPICAL HAMMOCKS of the REDLANDS

DADE

COUNTY



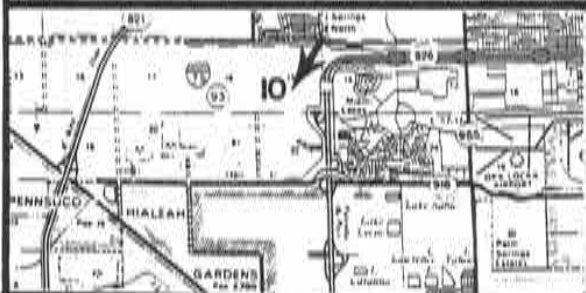
- 7. CASTELOW
- 8. ROSS
- 9. SILVER PALM
- 10. MADDEN'S



PROJECT AREAS



STATE OWNED



SHEET 4 OF 4

#65 TROPICAL HAMMOCKS OF THE REDLANDS

**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.

**Acquisition Phasing**

- Phase 1: Silver Palm (2 of 3 parcels acquired)
- 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.

**Coordination**

The Nature Conservancy purchased two (Cooper and Cunnegan) of the three parcels of the Silver Palm Hammock site, which the state has since acquired.

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.

**OWNERSHIP**

There are 22 remaining owners.

**ACQUISITION STATUS**

No acquisition activity during the past year due to low ranking.

**RESOLUTIONS**

<u>Number</u>	<u>Submitting Agency</u>	<u>Issues or Comments</u>
R1262-90	Dade County Commission	Pledge funds for acquisition & management
R258-89	Dade County Commission	Support for acquisition

#66 B.M.K. RANCH		LAKE AND ORANGE COUNTIES	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
5,174	2,436	\$23,189,071*	\$3,185,154

\* \$1,000,000 - St. Johns Water Management District, \$500,000 - Lake County Water Authority.

#### 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,

Wekiva River (0.75 miles). The maintenance of the project area in a natural condition will preserve the remaining undeveloped watershed of Rock Springs Run; and help maintain the high water quality of both of these streams.

No archeological/historical sites within the boundaries of this project are recorded within the Florida Master Site File. When compared to other projects, the potential for significant sites is considered to be low. 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.

#### Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Name	FNAI Rank
Scrub	G2/S2
Florida black bear	G5T2/S2
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
Sandhill	G7/S2
Scrub bay	G4/S3
Depression Marsh	G47/S3
Florida scrub jay	G5T3/S3
Baygall	G47/S4?
Hydric Hammock	G7/S4?
Mesic Flatwoods	G7/S4
11 FNAI elements known from site	

#### 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.

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

#### PROPOSED USE

Addition to Rock Springs Run State Reserve.

#### MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

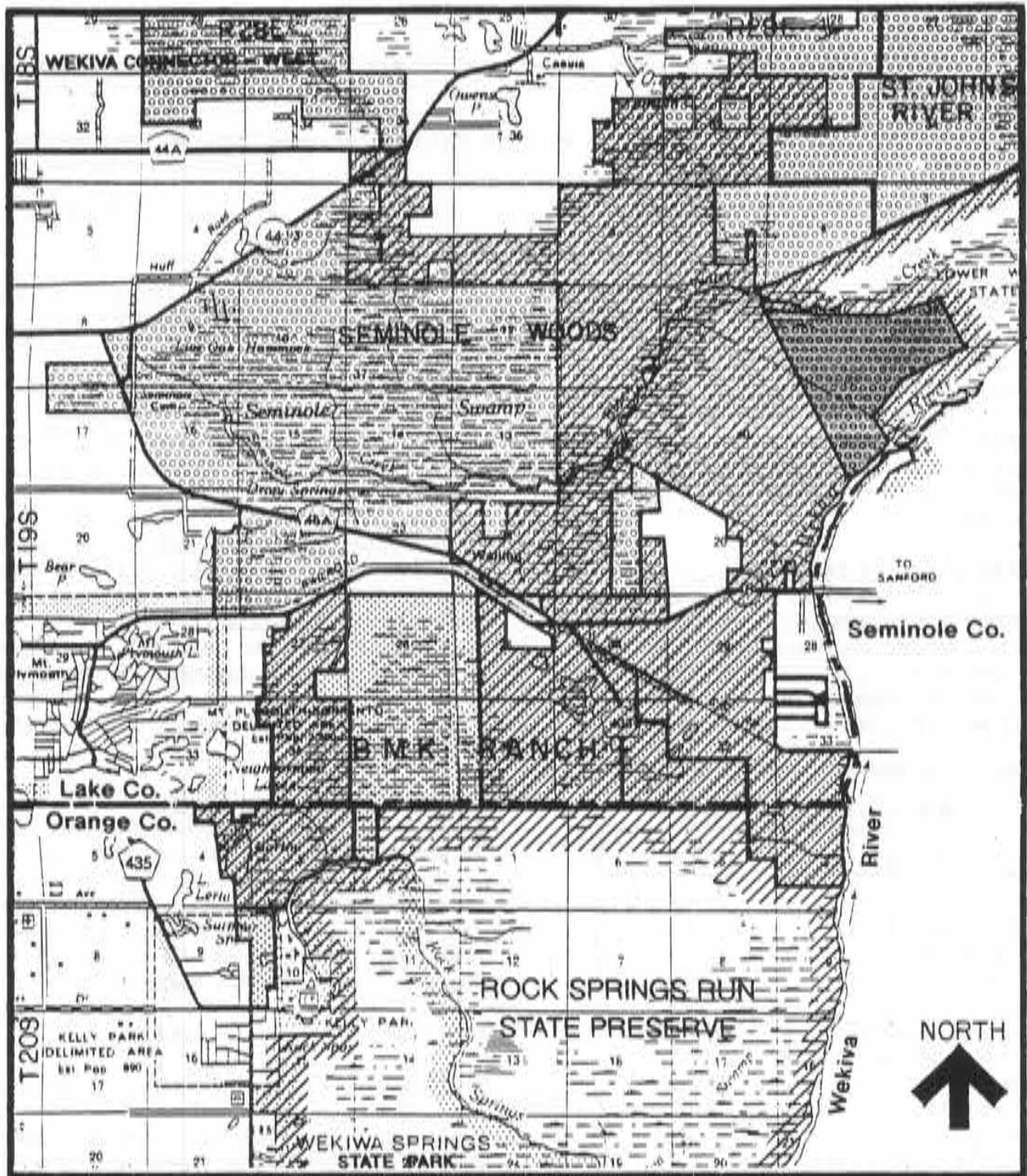
Management responsibility for this property are assigned to the Division of Recreation and Parks (as part of the Rock Springs Run State Reserve). The Division of Historical Resources, Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, the Division of Forestry, and St. Johns River Water Management District will also have cooperative management roles. Public use of this property will be encouraged to the extent that it

#### MANAGEMENT COSTS

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

Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
\$67,000	-0-	\$6,000	\$22,522	-0-	\$95,522

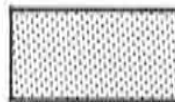
Source of Funding: CARL



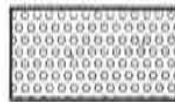
## B.M.K. RANCH

LAKE / ORANGE

COUNTIES



PROJECT AREA



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



STATE OWNED



EMINENT DOMAIN CONDEMNATION  
AUTHORIZED

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.

**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).

**ACQUISITION PLANNING**

The Land Acquisition Advisory Council approved the B.M.K. Ranch project design on March 21, 1986. The resource planning boundary/project design process expanded and refined the original proposal by including additional floodplain wetlands and contiguous, undeveloped uplands. Improved parcels, exclusion of which would create no significant inholdings, and an unrecorded subdivision were deleted.

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

**Acquisition Phasing**

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

**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 1990 and STS (1,758.70 acres) in 1991. A smaller 80 acre parcel was also put under option. All but one of the largest parcels, New Garden Cole, have been acquired.

**ACQUISITION STATUS**

This project is affected by the same down-zoning issue as Seminole Springs. New Garden Cole is only major parcel not acquired and will probably need condemnation to acquire. Many smaller parcels have been appraised and are under negotiations with options in process on some.

**OTHER**

Acquisition of B.M.K. Ranch would complement other existing and proposed EEL/CARL lands in the vicinity. The map on page 44, 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.

**RESOLUTIONS**

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<u>Number</u>	<u>Submitting Agency</u>	<u>Issues or Comments</u>
88-26	Governor's Directive	Support for acquisition
88-04	Lake County Commission	Support for acquisition
88-02	East Central Florida Regional Planning Council	Support for acquisition
89-182	Lake County Commission	Support for acquisition
89-142	Lake County Commission	Pledged funds toward acquisition
91-05	St. Johns River Water Management District	Support for acquisition
--	Lake County League of Cities	Support for acquisition
--	Lake County Advisory Council on Conservation	Support for acquisition

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#67 ST MICHAEL'S LANDING		BAY COUNTY	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
-0-	364	-0-	\$4,766,840*

\* estimated tax value as of 1990.

#### LOCATION

St. Michael's Landing is located in extreme southeastern Bay County, 20 miles east of Panama City. Tyndall Air Force Base adjoins the property on the west and the City of Mexico Beach adjoins it on the east. This project lies within Senate District 3 and House District 8. It is also within the jurisdiction of West Florida Regional Planning Council and the Northwest Florida Water Management District.

#### RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

This site contains some 5,560 feet of frontage on the Gulf of Mexico and is bounded on the north by U.S. Highway 98. It is characterized by a beach strand and dune/swale system. Sand pine scrub occurs on secondary dunes and a tidal creek flows through the east portion of the tract. The native vegetation is in

The project would provide opportunities for beach related activities, including swimming, saltwater fishing, picnicking, as well as camping.

#### RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

This project qualifies for state acquisition under the "Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL)" category as defined in Section 18-8.003 of the Florida Administrative Code. Acquisition would conserve and protect naturally occurring and relatively unaltered flora and fauna representing a natural area unique to, or scarce within, a region of Florida or larger geographical area; and a natural marsh necessary to the protection of water quality and wildlife habitat which cannot be adequately protected through local, state or federal regulatory programs.

#### MANAGER

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

#### PROPOSED USE

Public beach and park.

#### MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

The project would be managed by the Division of Recreation and Parks as a unit of the State Park System under "single use" concepts. The primary management objective would be providing resource-compatible recreational opportunities. Exotic species would be removed/ controlled to the greatest extent practical.

#### Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Name	FNAI Rank
Scrub	G2/S2
Coastal Grassland	G3/S2
Coastal Strand	G3?/S2
Blackwater Stream	G4/S2
Beach Dune	G4?/S2
Floodplain Swamp	G?/S4?
Mesic Flatwoods	G?/S4
7 FNAI elements known from site	

generally good condition. The project does not appear to have been timbered in the past. The Atlantic loggerhead turtle is known to use the beaches west of the site and possibly the site itself for limited nesting. A number of other endangered and threatened species also use the site.

Although no cultural resource sites from within the project are recorded in the Florida Master Site File, it is considered, however, to have a high potential for archeological sites.

#### VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

The Gulf shore is highly susceptible to severe storm damage, although such damage did not occur during the 1985 hurricane season due probably to the location of the eye at landfall. Because of the well sheltered location of the site behind St. Joseph Peninsula, susceptibility to normal storms and rough seas is thought to be low. Its location in an area of lesser population which had developed slowly to moderately in past years would normally leave the site less open to the likelihood of development. However, the site is conveniently situated between Mexico Beach and the Air Force base lands and this may offset the past trends of slow area development. The

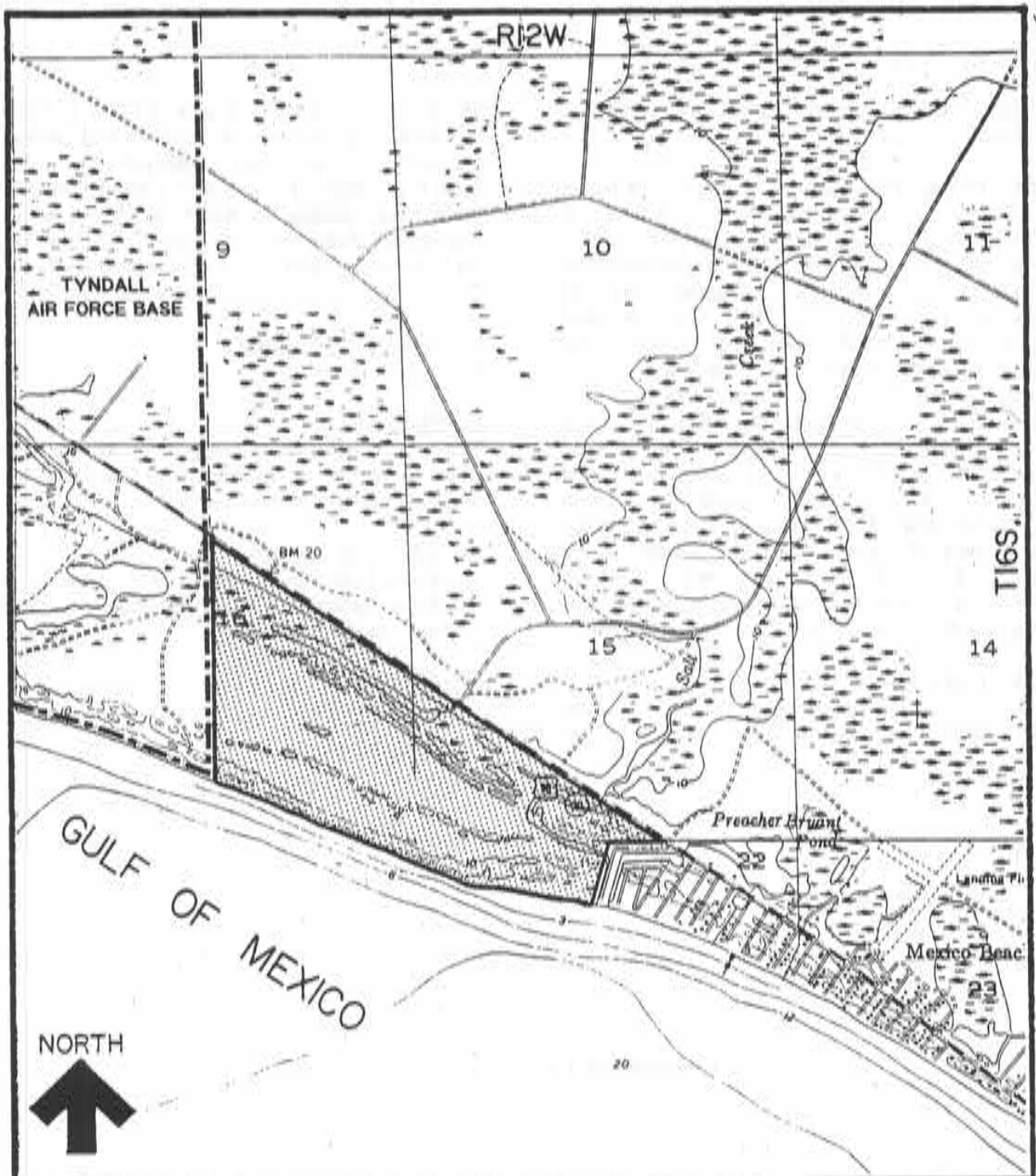
#### MANAGEMENT COSTS

Estimated start-up costs for the Division of Recreation and Parks

Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
\$15,091	\$5,000	\$8,000	\$59,800	\$25,000	\$112,891

Source of Funding: CARL





ST. MICHAEL'S LANDING  
BAY COUNTY

 PROJECT AREA



## #67 ST. MICHAEL'S LANDING

Coastal Construction Control Line (CCCL) is close to the shore.

Gulf County has no zoning for this site. The owner has plans to develop the land under a Planned Unit Development (PUD), but has not yet presented a plan for the PUD to the county for approval. Application to the Department of Environmental Regulation has been made for the installation of a road along the west boundary of the Gulf shore tract. The owner anticipates creating two R.V. park units totaling some 385 sites near the beach as a selling tool to get the project underway. The owner is a willing seller who is postponing immediate development pending success of the site under the Save Our Coast program. County population growth, a factor in development pressure, is predicted to be moderate. Most of the land seaward of US 98, including all the beach, is within a federal coastal barrier resource unit. Implications of the designation should discourage development, affording a measure of protection.

### ACQUISITION PLANNING

The St. Michael's proposal was first submitted for consideration under the Save Our Coast program on

March 6, 1986. It first appeared on the 1986 interim priority list approved by the Governor and Cabinet on September 4, 1986. On September 28, 1988, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council voted to assess the project for possible transfer to the CARL program. The project assessment was approved by the Council on October 26, 1988, and on November 15, 1988, the Council voted the proposal into project design.

### Acquisition Phasing

None recommended.

### OWNERSHIP

The project consists of 364± acres in four parcels with two owners, St. Joe Land and Development Co. and First Federal of Panama City.

### ACQUISITION STATUS

There has been no acquisition activity by the state due to low ranking, although the boundary mapping process has been completed.

### RESOLUTIONS

None known.

#68 LETCHWORTH MOUNDS		JEFFERSON COUNTY	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
-0-	462	-0-	\$287,290

**LOCATION**

In eastern Jefferson County, northwest Florida, approximately 25 miles east of Tallahassee, eight 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**

Letchworth Mounds consists of a temple mound complex, numerous small burial or house mounds, and an associated village site. The site is relatively undisturbed and is considered to have high archaeological value.

**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).

**MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS**

Letchworth Mounds is recommended to be managed by the Division of Recreation and Parks as a Special Feature Site. The Division of Historical Resources is recommended as a cooperating managing agency. The 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 would be appropriate, and could be enhanced by restoration of open pasture to the original vegetation.

**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 three 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.

**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.

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Name	FNAI Rank
Floodplain Forest	G7/S3
Blackwater Stream	G4/S2
Upland Mixed Forest	G7/S4
Floodplain Swamp	G7/S4?
4 FNAI elements known from site	

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 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.

**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.

**MANAGEMENT COSTS**

Estimated start-up cost of the Division of Recreation and Parks

Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
\$47,711	-0-	\$5,974	\$66,522	-0-	\$120,207

Source of Funding: CARL



Acquisition Phasing

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.

OWNERSHIP

Two owners, Letchworth and Old Field Limited.

ACQUISITION STATUS

The priority parcel (Letchworth) has been negotiated and a final offer tendered.

RESOLUTIONS

None known.

#69 CHASSAHOWITZKA SWAMP		HERNANDO COUNTY	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
18,775	4,554	\$13,003,178	\$2,787,948

**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

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).

**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 and management of the largest coastal hardwood swamp remaining along the Gulf Coast, south of the Suwannee River.

**Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements**

Name	FNAI Rank
Leitheuser's cave crayfish	G2/S2
Florida black bear	G5T2/S2
Aquatic Cave	G3/S2
Bald eagle	G3/S2S3
Freshwater Tidal Swamp	G3/S3
Sandhill	G7/S2
Mesic Flatwoods	G7/S4
Floodplain Swamp	G7/S4?
Estuarine Tidal Marsh	G4/S4
9 FNAI elements known from site	

**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.

**MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS**

The Chassahowitzka Swamp tract will be managed by the Game and Freshwater Fish Commission as an addition to the Chassahowitzka Wildlife Management Area 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 and, the Division of Forestry, the Division of Historical Resources, and the Department of Natural Resources will cooperate.

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.

Objectives for management of the Chassahowitzka tract will include management to maintain water

**MANAGEMENT COSTS**

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

Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
\$19,262	-0-	\$9,000	-0-	-0-	\$28,262

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

Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
\$1,100	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	\$1,100



#69 CHASSAHOWITZKA SWAMP

quality and natural hydroperiods, maintenance or restoration of native plant communities (including controlled burning), and annual monitoring of native wildlife.

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 (LAAC) 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.

On March 27, 1991, the LAAC voted to add 48.5 acres (a strip of land along US 19) to the project. The owner was unwilling to sell only a part of his ownership.

The Florida Natural Areas Inventory will be recommending an addition to the project during 1992.

OWNERSHIP

Approximately 18,775 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 approximately 24 owners remain.

ACQUISITION STATUS

During the past year, the Royal Palm parcel (668 acres) closed and the Gills parcel (1,527 acres) was put under contract. Most of the remaining parcels have been negotiated without success.

OTHER

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

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.

**RESOLUTIONS**

<u>Number</u>	<u>Submitting Agency</u>	<u>Issues or Comments</u>
87-101	Citrus County Commission	Support for acquisition



#70 TWELVE MILE SWAMP		ST. JOHNS COUNTY	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
-0-	26,315	-0-	\$12,754,413*

\* estimated tax value as of 1991.

**LOCATION**

The Twelve Mile Swamp project is in central St. Johns County. It is approximately 10 miles west of St. Augustine. It is also within the jurisdictions of the St. Johns River Water Management District and the Northeast Florida Regional Planning Council.

**RESOURCE DESCRIPTION**

The project consists of a large wetland basin surrounded largely by planted pine. Natural communities present include: bottomland forest, floodplain swamp, mesic flatwoods, depression marsh, dome swamp, and scrubby flatwoods. Much of the tract has been altered by extensive silvicultural

Six archeological and six historical sites/structures from the project are recorded in the Florida Master Site File. Additional unrecorded archaeological sites can be expected to occur. When compared to other acquisition projects, the archaeological and historical resources value of the subject tract is considered to be low.

The project could accommodate nature study, hiking, bicycle riding, horseback riding, picnicking, camping, and hunting.

**RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE**

This project qualifies for state acquisition under the "Other Lands" category as defined in Section 18-8.003 of the Florida Administrative Code. If acquired, this project would help protect the integrity of the St. Johns River System. The area around Twelve Mile Swamp forms the headwaters of six tributary systems, four of which flow into the St. Johns River system.

**MANAGER**

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

**PROPOSED USE**

State Forest.

**MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS**

If acquired, the Division of Forestry would manage the Twelve Mile Swamp project as a unit of the State Forest system. Management measures would include conduct of a detailed inventory/assessment of biological communities and rare and endangered species - with the goal of resource perpetuation and restoration, preparation of a resource management plans based on the resource inventory, control measures to protect sensitive areas from vehicular abuse, a prescribed burn program, exotic plant and animal removal, and where practical hydrology would

**Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements**

Name	FNAI Rank
Florida black bear	G5T2/S2
Wet Flatwoods	G7/S4?
Floodplain Swamp	G7/S4?
Hydric Hammock	G7/S4?
Depression Marsh	G4/S3
Bottomland Forest	G4/S4?
Great egret	G5/S4
White ibis	G5/S4
Little blue heron	G5/S4
Tricolored heron	G5/S4
10 FNAI elements known from site	

activities. The large expanse of relatively undisturbed wetlands near the center is known to support many species of wildlife including the Florida black bear (state threatened). A bird rookery with has been documented from the project.

**MANAGEMENT COSTS**

**Estimated start-up costs for the Division of Forestry**

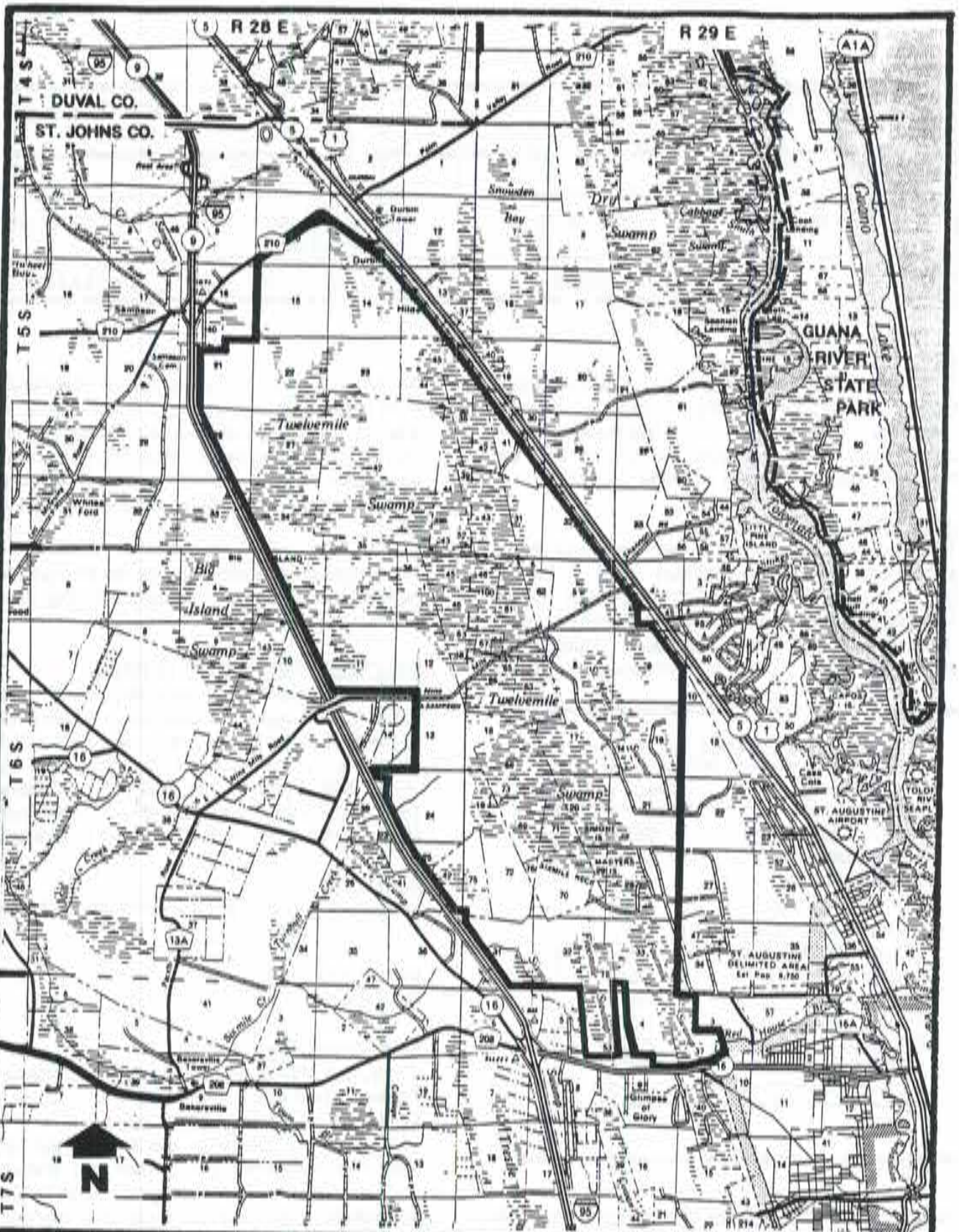
Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
\$78,001	-0-	\$49,243	\$154,641	-0-	\$281,885

Source of Funding: CARL

**Estimated start-up costs for the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission**

Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
\$67,200	\$12,000	\$56,000	\$58,300	-0-	\$193,500

Source of Funding: CARL



**TWELVEMILE SWAMP**

ST. JOHNS

CO.

— PROJECT BOUNDARY



be restored by removing or cutting roads and filling or plugging ditches. Timber harvest would be primarily for restoration and maintenance. Where appropriate, any longleaf or pond pine sites that were converted to slash pine plantations would ultimately be reforested with original species. Harvesting of stumps would not be permitted. When possible, existing roads, black lines, foam lines, and natural breaks would be used to contain prescribed and/or natural fires. Unnecessary roads and firelines would be abandoned and/or restored to the extent practical. Access to an existing wading bird rookery would be restricted during nesting.

**VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT**

Less than half the site is upland habitat suitable for development. The remainder consists of bottomland forest, swamps and other wet areas with a low development potential. The upland areas have been disturbed by timbering, and logging could continue on the site.

Because of its proximity to the City of Jacksonville to the north and St. Augustine to the south, the upland portions of the site are clearly ripe for development as these two urban areas expand. The site is surrounded by large approved developments of regional impact, indicating the magnitude of development pressure threatening the area.

**ACQUISITION PLANNING**

The Land Acquisition Advisory Council approved the project design for the Twelve Mile Swamp project on December 6, 1991. Project design recommendations alter the northwestern boundary by excluding 640 acres around the I-95/SR 210 exit. Along the western boundary 700 acres west of I-95, and approximately 400 acres east of I-95 which has been developed were deleted. At the southern boundary 600 acres of agricultural fields and houses were deleted, and along the eastern boundary east of US 1 approximately 1,000 acres were excluded due to an unwilling seller. The total acreage deleted from the resource planning boundary is approximately 2,940.

The Cummer Trust sold the timber rights to Container Corporation of America (Jefferson Smurfit Corp). This is a long term lease until the year 2025.

Container Corporation has also leased the hunting rights over most of the land (yearly renewals).

Agrico has long term mineral rights over 27,000 acres of the Cummer Trust land until 2005.

Several improved parcels have been included within the project boundary. The managing agency and the Land Acquisition Planning staff will coordinate with the Bureau of Survey and Mapping to define any improved parcels to be used as managers' residences. Other improvements should not be boundary mapped and appraised. If an improvement is located on a large parcel, a suitable buffer (negotiated with land owner) should be left and remainder of parcel acquired.

**Acquisition Phasing**

None recommended, however, the Cummer Trust ownership should be acquired before other parcels are negotiated.

**Coordination**

This is a shared acquisition with St. Johns River Water Management District.

**OWNERSHIP**

The project consists of approximately 26,315 acres, 141 parcels, and 23 owners.

**ACQUISITION STATUS**

The Land Acquisition Advisory Council ranked this project for the first time in December 1991. Acquisition activities, i.e. boundary mapping, appraisals, etc., have not yet begun.

**OTHER**

St. Johns Harbor is an approved DRI located within close proximity to the west boundary of the project area. The first phase and main entrance for the development is planned for the northwest quadrant, at the intersection of I-95 and Nine Mile Road.

As it is difficult to predict what long and short term effects the water well fields may have on the resources of the project, the managing agency should develop a special well monitoring plan with the St. Johns River Water Management District and the County to assure the continued viability of the resources on site.

**RESOLUTIONS**

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<u>Number</u>	<u>Submitting Agency</u>	<u>Issues or Comments</u>
88-191	St. Johns County	Support for acquisition
89-08	St. Johns River Water Management District	Support for acquisition
91-04	St. Johns River Water Management District	Support for acquisition
—	Northeast Chapter, Sierra Club	Support for acquisition

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#71 CEDAR KEY SCRUB		LEVY COUNTY	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
4,988**	3,296	\$1,543,604	\$684,000*

\* estimated value as of 1988.

\*\* Includes acreage acquired under EEL program. See "Ownership".

#### LOCATION

In Levy County, Florida's northwest coast, approximately 55 miles southwest of Gainesville, within ten miles of the town of Cedar Key. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 6 and House District 11. It also lies within the jurisdictions of the Withlacoochee Regional Planning Council and the Suwannee River Water Management District.

#### RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

The project consists of lands (three separate tracts) adding to and improving connection between the Cedar Key Scrub Reserve and Waccasassa Bay State Preserve. Natural communities are comprised largely of hardwood swamp, hydric hammock, mesic hammock, and salt marsh. The project supports a

is expected to be low. Potential in the area for Seminole War period campsites is considered high.

The project can accommodate a variety of passive recreational activities including hiking, nature appreciation and education, primitive camping.

#### RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualified as "Environmentally Endangered Lands" (EEL). Acquisition would protect a distinctive biological community, Gulf Hammock, and its assemblages of plants and animals, many of which are endangered, threatened or rare.

#### MANAGER

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

#### PROPOSED USE

Addition to the Cedar Key State Reserve.

#### MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

Parcels acquired would be managed by the Division of Recreation and Parks as additions to Cedar Key State Reserve. The Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission is actively cooperating with the DNR in management of the Reserve through development, implementation, and monitoring of a hunting program. The Division of Historical Resources will also be cooperating in efforts to identify, protect and preserve archaeological and historical resources within Reserve boundaries.

The Cedar Key Scrub was acquired to protect and perpetuate the natural ecological, geological and archaeological/historical attributes of the area. The management program developed for the Reserve emphasizes protecting and perpetuating these natural resources. A secondary goal is to encourage public use of the area for activities compatible with resource protection. Objectives of the Reserve management plan concern using appropriate management tools to maintain natural integrity of the different community

#### Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Name	FNAI Rank
Scrub	G2/S2
West Indian manatee	G2?/S2?
Pine-wood dainties	G3G5T2/S2
Florida black bear	G5T2/S2
Bald eagle	G3/S2S3
Hydric Hammock	G?/S4?
Gulf salt marsh snake	G4T3T4/S3?
Florida scrub jay	G5T3/S3
8 FNAI elements known from site	

large number of rare plant and animal species. The Cedar Key Scrub/Gulf Hammock complex is regarded as being one of Florida's most unique areas; higher ground served as refuge for a number of species when the sea level rose during the last interglacial period.

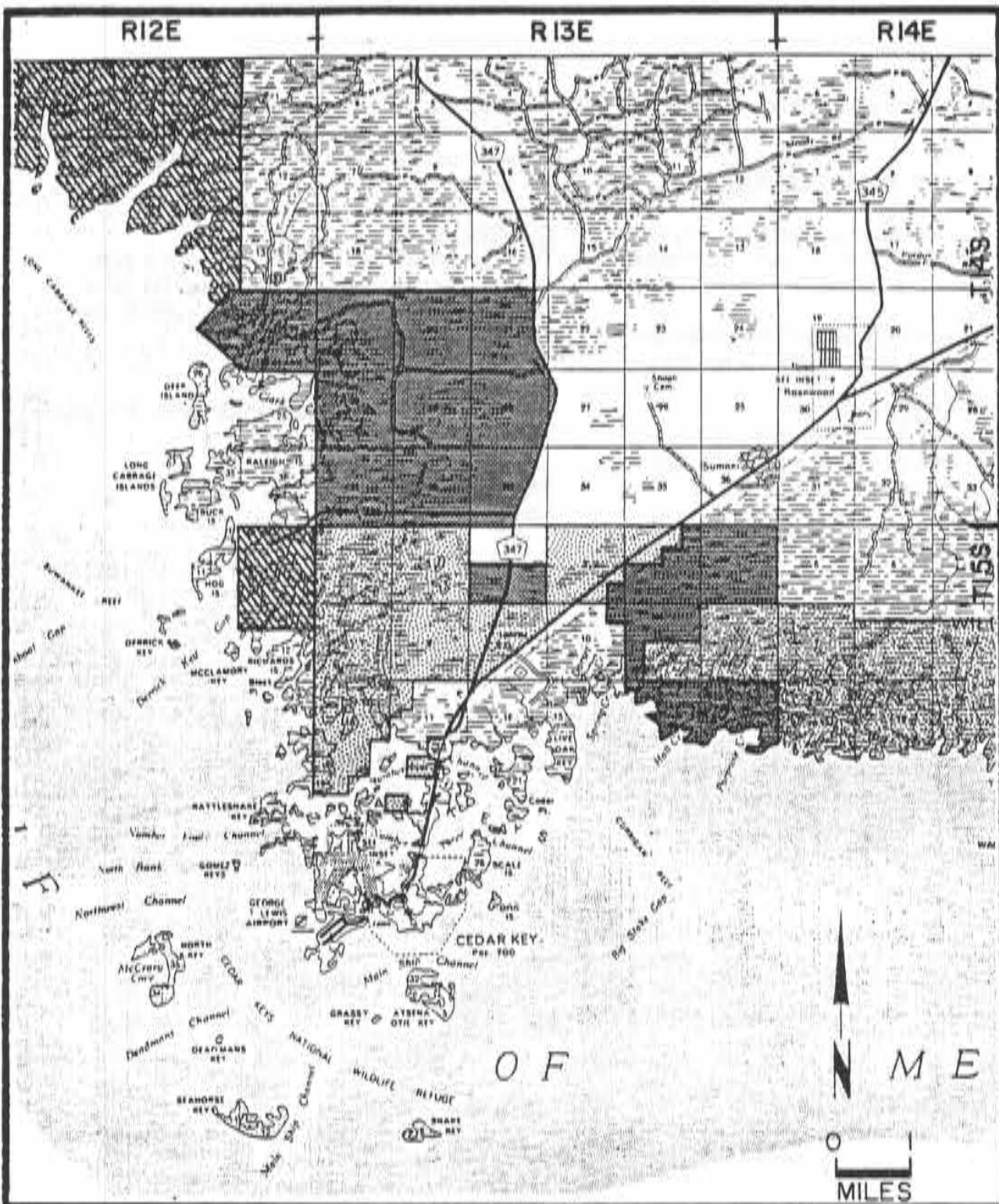
No cultural sites from within the project are recorded within the Florida Master Site File. When compared with other projects, the density of archeological sites

#### MANAGEMENT COSTS

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

Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
-0-	-0-	\$2,075	-0-	-0-	\$2,075

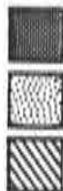
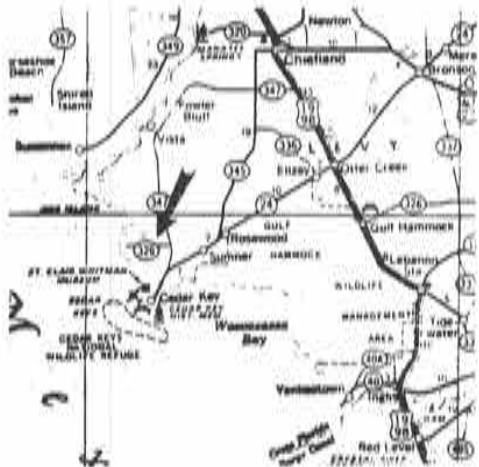
Source of Funding: State Park Trust Fund



## CEDAR KEY SCRUB

LEVY

COUNTY



PROJECT AREA

STATE OWNED

FEDERAL OWNED

## #71 CEDAR KEY SCRUB

associations (e.g., controlled burns in the pine flatwoods).

### VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

The project would be affected by changes in the water regimes that influence its quality, quantity and rate of runoff, all of which may cause detrimental changes in the natural resources.

There is currently clear-cutting east of the project and timber cutting could begin on the tract at any time.

### ACQUISITION PLANNING

The original Cedar Key Scrub proposal was submitted in 1977. The current addition was submitted in 1981. A project design was not completed at that time.

On December 6, 1991, the LAAC voted to assess an additional 2,640 acres as a potential addition to the project area. Evaluation scheduled to be complete in the spring of 1992.

### OWNERSHIP

There are six owners. The major owner is Georgia Pacific. Approximately 4,988 acres (\$1,543,604) Cedar Key Scrub State Reserve were acquired under the EEL program in 1978.

### ACQUISITION STATUS

There has been no acquisition activity by the state due to low ranking.

### RESOLUTIONS

None known.

#72 ST. JOHNS RIVER		LAKE COUNTY	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
-0-	8,290	-0-	\$1,022,000*

\* estimated tax value as of 1988.

#### LOCATION

In Lake County, central Florida, approximately 30 miles north of Orlando, between Orlando and Daytona Beach. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 11 and House District 30. It is also within the jurisdictions of the East Central Florida Regional Planning Council and the St. Johns River Water Management District.

#### RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

The project consists of a large tract of river bottomlands and adjacent uplands between three existing State ownerships: Hontoon Island State Park, Seminole State Forest and Lower Wekiva River State Reserve. It encompasses several natural communities, including floodplain forest, hydric/mesic

Although no cultural sites from within the project are recorded within the Florida Master Site File, potential for archeological/historical sites is considered to be high.

The project has potential for passive and active recreational activities, including nature appreciation, camping, swimming, canoeing, boating, hunting, and hiking.

#### RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

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

#### MANAGER

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

#### PROPOSED USE

State Preserve or State Reserve.

#### MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

The St. Johns River project would be managed by the Division of State Lands in conjunction with the Lower Wekiva State Preserve. The Division of Forestry, the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, and the Division of Historical Resources are recommended as cooperative managers. The project is intended to enhance protection and preservation of water quality in the middle St. Johns River region and provide the public with recreational opportunities compatible with resource protection.

#### Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Name	FNAI Rank
Shell Mound	G3/S2
Blackwater Stream	G4/S2
River Floodplain Lake	G4?/S2
Floodplain Swamp	G7/S4?
Wet Prairie	G7/S4?
Upland Mixed Forest	G7/S4
6 FNAI elements known from site	

hammock, dome swamp, bayhead, freshwater marsh, pine flatwoods, and sandhills. Water resources include several miles of frontage on the St. Johns River, backwater sloughs and marsh, blackwater creeks, and a small spring. This area harbors an abundance of wildlife, including many rare and endangered species, and is a primary movement corridor for Florida black bears (state threatened) between the Ocala National Forest and Rock Springs Run State Reserve.

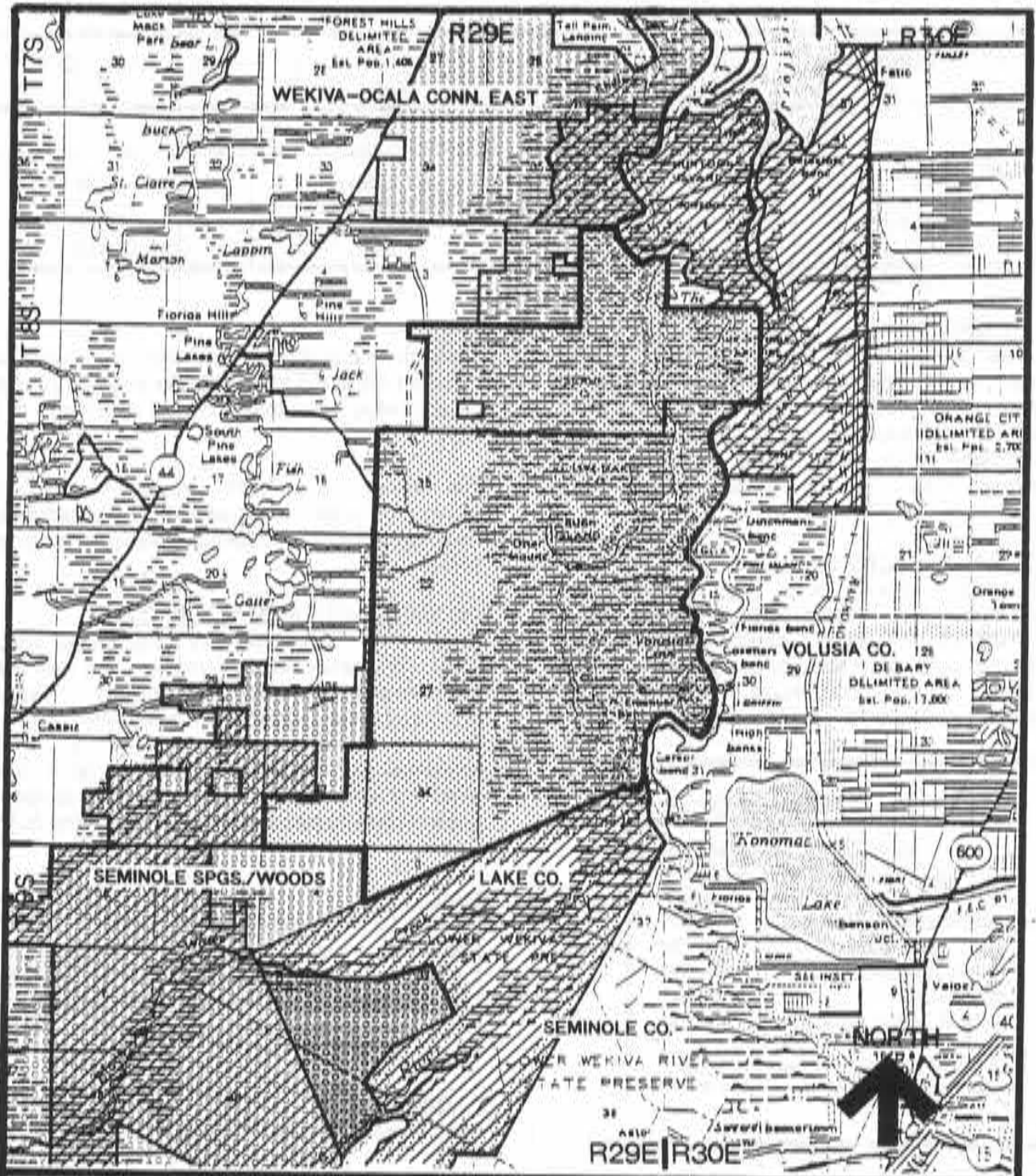
#### MANAGEMENT COSTS

##### Estimated start-up costs for the Division of State Lands

Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
\$55,456	-0-	\$10,000	\$32,000	-0-	\$97,456

Source of Funding: CARL

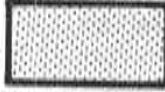

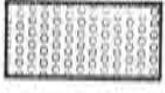

NO FUNDS REQUESTED BY THE DIVISION OF FORESTRY



ST. JOHNS RIVER

LAKE/VOLUSIA COUNTIES



-  PROJECT AREA
-  STATE OWNED
-  OTHER CARL PROJECTS (SEM SPGS, W-O CONN E)
-  EMINENT DOMAIN CONDEMNATION AUTHORIZED



Initially, management objectives will concern maintaining a natural hydrological regime, and evaluating the area's recreational potential. Access to this property appears to be primarily via the St. Johns River. It is possible that canoe or boating trails could be developed utilizing the Sanke River and old logging canals which deeply penetrate the river swamp. Some of the pine islands scattered through the swamp are associated with logging canals and might be suitable for nature trails.

**VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT**

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

This tract is moderately endangered since it is located in a region of central Florida where encroachment from urbanization can be expected in the near future. Much of the tract appears to be jurisdictional wetlands below ordinary high water.

**ACQUISITION PLANNING**

The Land Acquisition Selection Committee voted to combine the St. Johns River Forest Estates and Fectel Ranch projects on March 21, 1986. Acquisition of St. Johns River Forest Estates/Fectel Ranch would complement other existing and proposed EEL/CARL lands in the vicinity (see Seminole Springs/Woods maps).

**Coordination**

This is a shared acquisition with St. Johns River Water Management District.

**OWNERSHIP**

Two major ownerships and one minor ownership. An option that was scheduled to close in the fall of 1988 was not executed because of a sovereign lands issue.

**ACQUISITION STATUS**

There has been no acquisition activity by the state due to low ranking.

**RESOLUTIONS**

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<u>Number</u>	<u>Submitting Agency</u>	<u>Issues or Comments</u>
1988-4	Lake County Commission	Support for acquisition
1989-182	Lake County Commission	Support for acquisition
1989-272	St. Johns County Commission	Support for acquisition
91-04	St. Johns River Water Management District	Support for shared acquisition

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#73 ALDERMAN'S FORD ADDITION		HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
586*	493	\$5,904,600	\$2,938,614

\* by Hillsborough County.

#### LOCATION

In central Hillsborough County. It is approximately 20 miles east of Tampa, one 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. The River and associated hardwood forests provide habitat for a great number of wildlife species. Suwannee cooters

The project could provide additional recreational opportunities including nature appreciation, camping, hiking, bicycling, camping, and horseback riding, as well as provide educational opportunities.

#### 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, provide increased protection for the Alafia River, and increase the recreational opportunities for canoeing, camping, hiking, and horseback riding.

#### MANAGER

Hillsborough County.

#### PROPOSED USE

Addition to Alderman's Ford County Park.

#### MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

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.

#### 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.

#### Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Name	FNAI Rank
Sandhill	G7/S2
Upland Hardwood Forest	G7/S3
Mesic Flatwoods	G7/S4
Xeric Hammock	G7/S3
Floodplain Swamp	G7/S4?
Hydric Hammock	G7/S4?
6 FNAI elements known from site	

and common snook have been recorded from the river, and gopher tortoises inhabit the xeric uplands. The hardwood forests are 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.

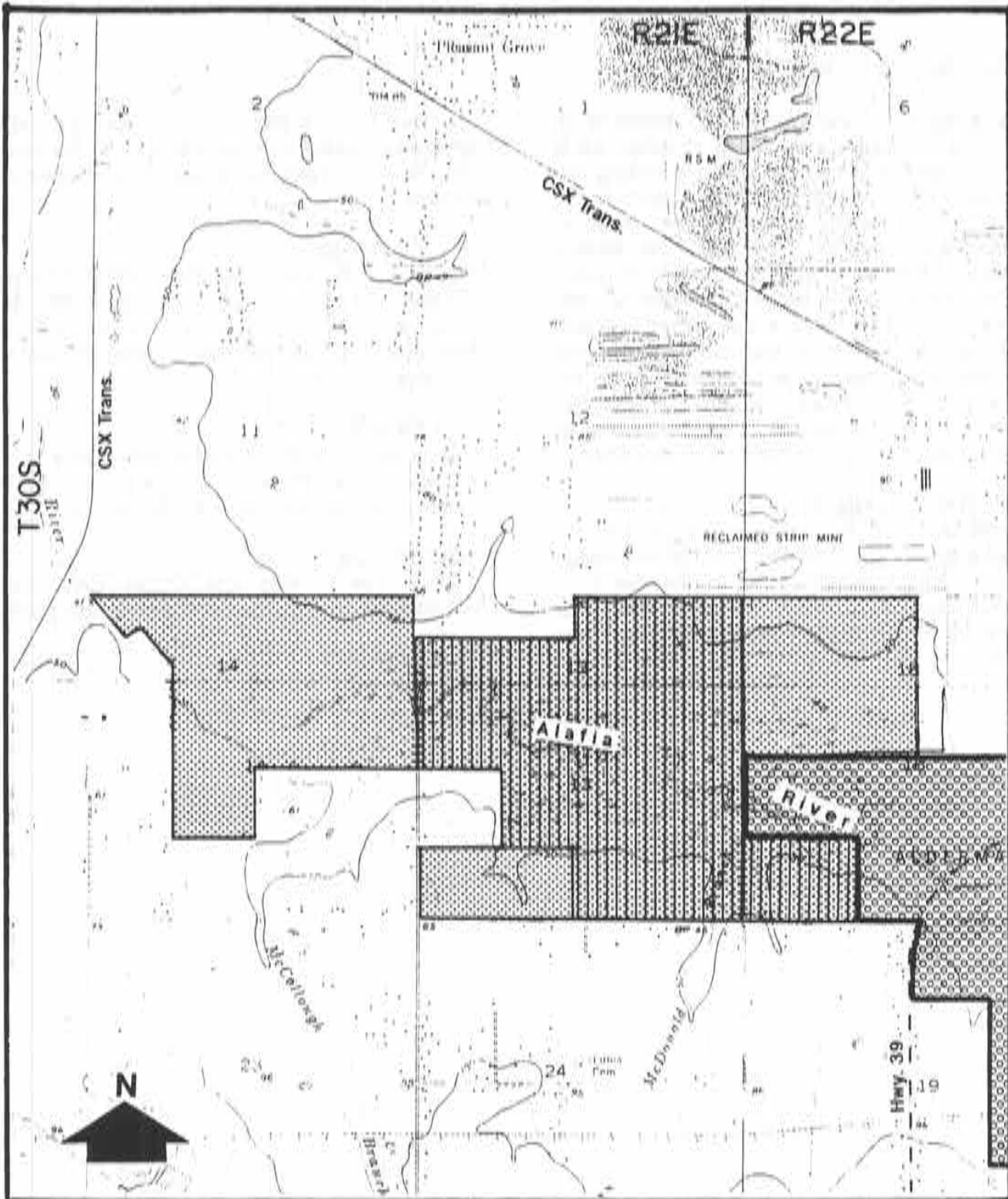
One archeological site within the boundaries of this project are recorded within the Florida Master Site File. When compared to other projects, the potential for significant sites is considered to be low to moderate.

#### MANAGEMENT COSTS

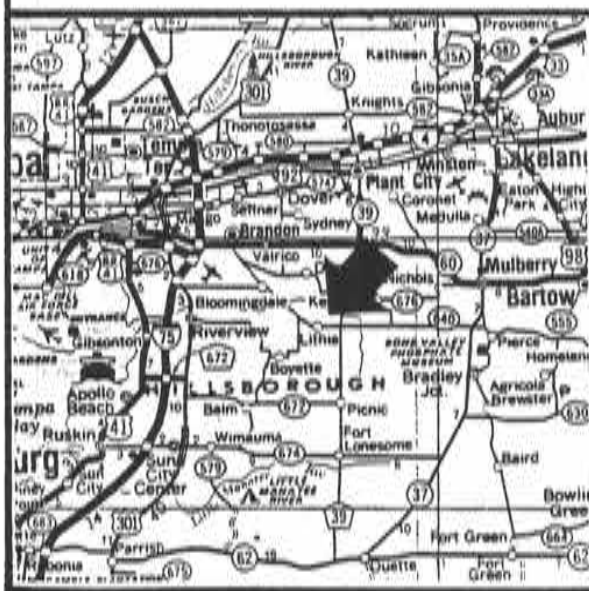
##### Estimated start-up costs for Hillsborough County

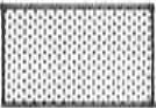
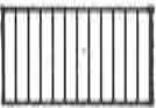
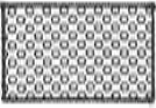
Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
\$1,000	-0-	\$5,000	-0-	-0-	\$6,000

Source of Funding: Hillsborough County



**ALDERMAN S FORD  
ADDITION**  
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY



-  PROJECT AREA
-  ACQUIRED BY COUNTY
-  COUNTY PARK

## #73 ALDERMAN'S FORD ADDITION

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 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.

### Coordination

This is a 50% shared purchase with Hillsborough County. The county has purchased 586 acres (Sheldon ownership) within the project boundary. Hillsborough County has been making all ownership contacts.

### OWNERSHIP

This project consists of approximately nine parcels and six owners. The major ownership, Sheldon (535 acres), has been purchased by the county.

### ACQUISITION STATUS

Due to low ranking and limited CARL funds, negotiations have not been initiated on this project.

### RESOLUTIONS

None known.

#74 ESTERO BAY		LEE COUNTY	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
5,494	10,290	\$7,657,750	\$13,126,250*

\* estimated tax value as of 1989.

#### LOCATION

In Lee County, just north of Ft. Myers Beach and southwest of Ft. Myers. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 38 and House District 74. It also lies within the jurisdictions of the Southwest Florida Regional Planning Council and the South Florida Water Management District.

#### RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

Much of the Estero Bay project area is comprised of wetland natural communities that directly front Estero Bay (mangrove swamp, salt marsh, and salt flats). These communities provide an important nutrient input into the bay, thus contributing substantially to the biological productivity of the area. The bay area

other projects, the archeological resources of the project are considered to be high.

Portions of the project could be utilized for boating and fishing. Major uses of the project would be limited to passive activities such as hiking, nature appreciation, primitive camping, and picnicking.

#### RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL). Acquisition would help protect the marine resources of an aquatic preserve. Public ownership of this coastal zone will protect a substantial amount of environmentally sensitive land and significantly benefit the State's efforts to protect the water quality and aquatic resources in the adjacent Estero Bay Aquatic Preserve.

#### MANAGER

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

#### PROPOSED USE

State Reserve in conjunction with the Estero Bay Aquatic Preserve.

#### MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

Management responsibility for the Estero Bay would be assigned to the Division of State Lands. The area will be managed as part of the aquatic preserve management program with an emphasis on maintaining the natural, undisturbed wilderness-like condition of the site. The Division of Historical Resources will have a direct role in the management and protection of archaeological and historical resources.

Public use of the aquatic preserve and adjacent buffer area is anticipated and will be encouraged to the extent that it does not conflict with maintenance of the natural and cultural values of the area.

#### VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

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

#### Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Name	FNAI Rank
Sanibel lovegrass	G2/S2
West Indian manatee	G2?/S2?
Shell Mound	G3/S2
Bald eagle	G3/S2S3
Estuarine Tidal Swamp	G3/S3
Marine Tidal Swamp	G3/S3
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
Beach Dune	G4?/S2
Florida prairie warbler	G5T3/S3
Spiny hackberry	G5/S1
17 FNAI elements known from site	

supports a diversity of wildlife including the federally endangered bald eagle. The wetlands in a natural condition serve to help maintain high water quality in the Estero Bay Aquatic Preserve. The project also includes the largest remaining continuous block of undisturbed rosemary, *Ceratiola ericoides*, scrub in southwest Florida.

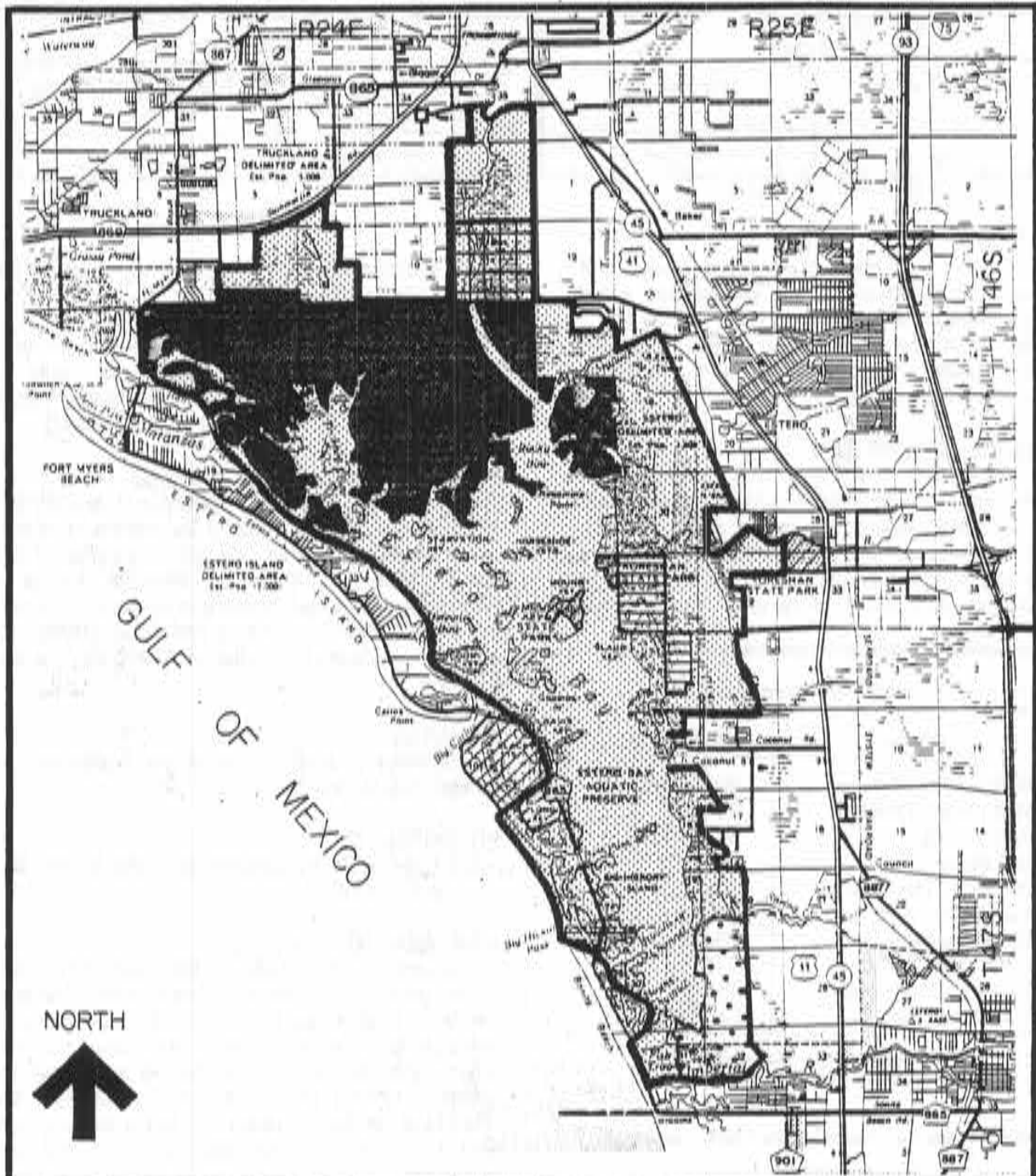
There are several archaeological sites known from the project area that are attributed to the Calusa Indians and their prehistoric ancestors. When compared to

#### MANAGEMENT COSTS

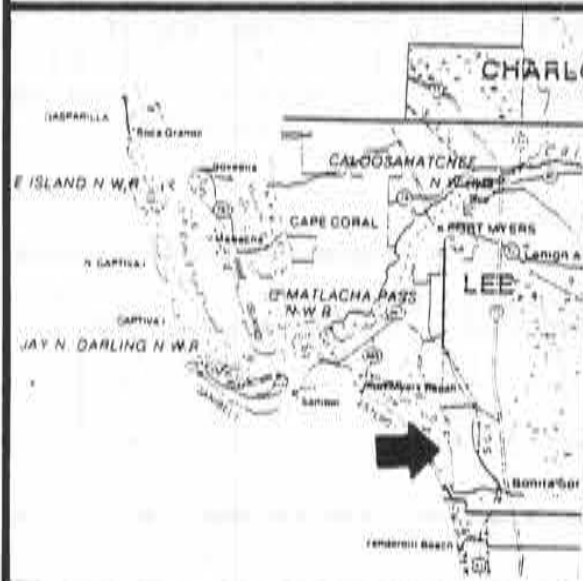
##### Estimated start-up costs for the Division of State Lands

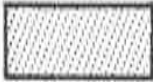




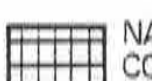
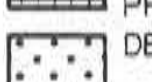

Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
\$34,851	\$13,000	\$5,000	\$30,000	-0-	\$82,851

Source of Funding: CARL



**ESTERO BAY  
AQUATIC PRESERVE BUFFER**  
LEE COUNTY



-  PROJECT AREA
-  RECENTLY ACQUIRED BY STATE
-  STATE OWNED
-  COUNTY OWNED
-  TNC DONATION
-  NATURE CONSERVANCY PRESERVE
-  DELETED
-  PROJECT BOUNDARY

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

**ACQUISITION PLANNING**

The Land Acquisition Advisory Council approved the final project design for Estero Bay Aquatic Preserve Buffer on March 21, 1986. The project design resulted in additions to the resource planning boundary totaling approximately 185 acres and deletions totaling approximately 445 acres. Additions were made primarily for the purpose of consolidating ownerships and areas which were obviously disturbed and/or developed were deleted. An approved DRI was also deleted from the project area. The entire project design area has been boundary mapped and is, therefore, eligible for inclusion on the CARL priority list.

**Acquisition Phasing**

- Phase I:** Original proposals, Windsor/Stevens and Estero Bay Trust (acquired).
  
- Phase II:** Developable uplands from Section 19 north.
  
- Phase III:** Developable uplands from Section 30 south.
  
- Phase IV:** Wetlands and Islands.

On June 22, 1988, the Land Acquisition Selection Committee revised the project design to delete approximately 880 acres along the southeast project boundary associated with the Bonita Bay development.

**OWNERSHIP**

Project area has approximately 100 parcels and 83 owners.

**ACQUISITION STATUS**

The Estero Bay Trust (4,518 acres) and Stardial (660 acres) were acquired during 1990-91. 316 acres were acquired through a donation from The Nature Conservancy in 1986.

**Eminent Domain**

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

**OTHER**

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

**RESOLUTIONS**

None known.

#75 WETSTONE/BERKOVITZ		PASCO COUNTY	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
-0-	2,778	-0-	\$4,541,240

**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

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.

**MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS**

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 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 would degrade the natural resources. The limited development of boardwalks to improve access could be allowed if planned to minimize disturbance of the site.

**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

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Name	FNAI Rank
Estuarine Grass Bed	G2/S2
Bald eagle	G3/S2S3
Estuarine Tidal Swamp	G3/S3
Maritime Hammock	G4/S3
Wet Flatwoods	G7/S4?
Hydric Hammock	G7/S4?
Estuarine Tidal Marsh	G4/S4
Prairie Hammock	G4/S4
Estuarine Unconsolidated Substrate	G5/S5
9 FNAI elements known from site	

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.

**RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE**

Qualifies for state acquisition under the "Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL) category

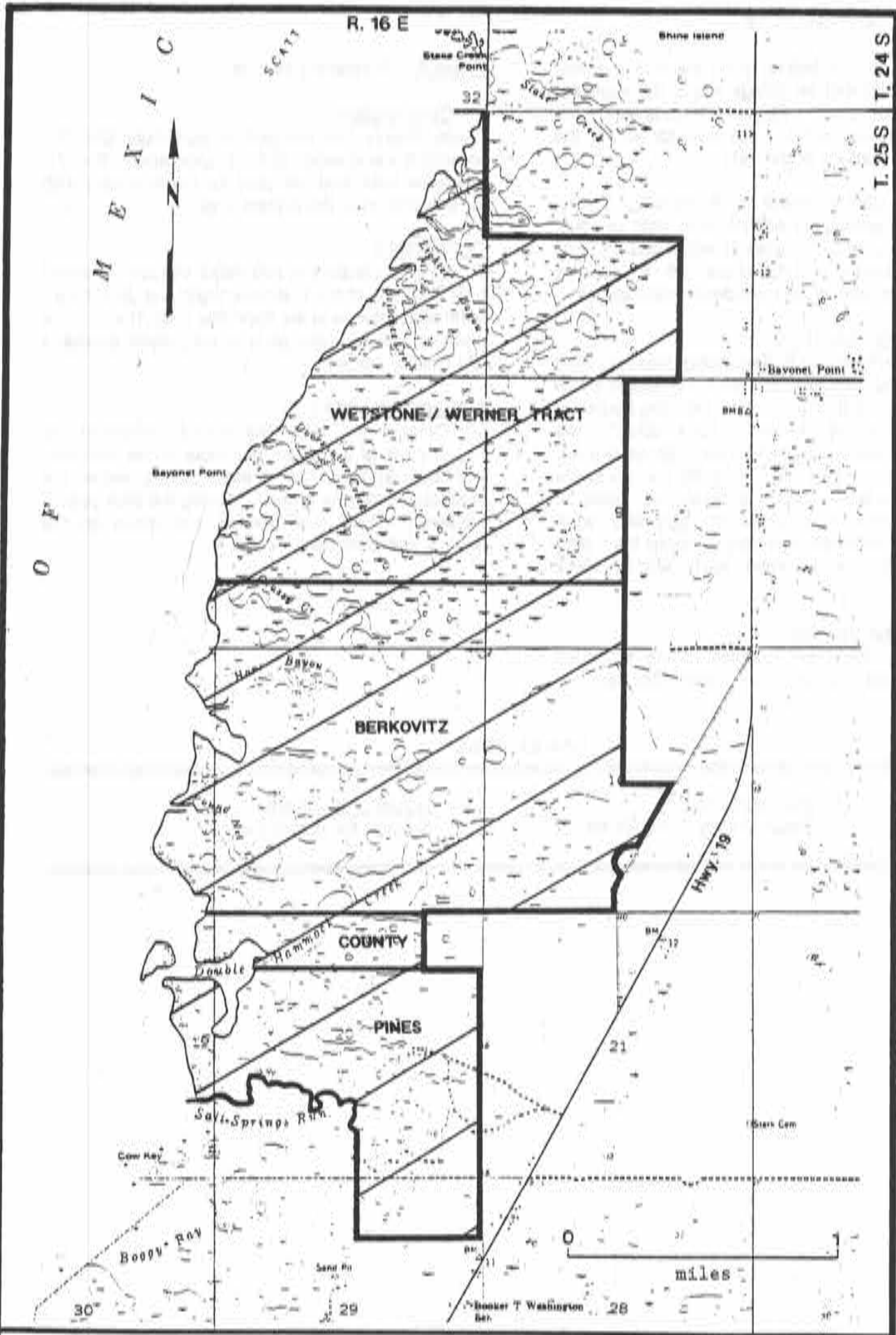
**MANAGEMENT COSTS**

Estimated start-up costs for Pasco County

Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
-0-	-0-	\$100,000	-0-	-0-	\$100,000

Source of Funding: Pasco County

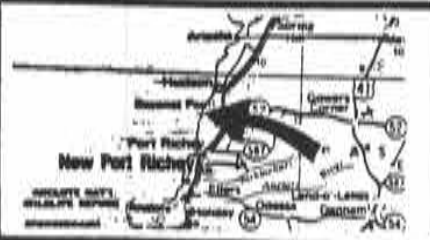




**WETSTONE / BERKOVITZ**

PASCO

COUNTY



PROJECT AREA

#75 WETSTONE/BERKOVITZ

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 44.91% from 1980 to 1990, ranked #23 out of 67 counties in rate of growth. Any developable land near the Gulf and U.S. 19, such as Bayonet Point, should be considered endangered.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

The Wetstone/Berkovitz Project Design was approved by the Land Acquisition Advisory Council on November 19, 1988. The resource planning boundary was altered by the addition of 200± acres to the northern boundary, assuming these parcels are not county owned, and the addition of 300± acres to the southern boundary. Approximately 40 acres in section 16 on the southeastern boundary were deleted. The southern boundary excludes the Pasco County Environmental Center, approximately 10-12 acres.

Acquisition Phasing

Phase I: Werner/Day, Trustees of the Wetstone tract, and Jack Pines (Berkovitz tract).

Phase II: Remaining owners.

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.

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.

ACQUISITION STATUS

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. During the past year, a bargain purchase commitment was made on the original Wetstone tract, as well.

RESOLUTIONS

<u>Number</u>	<u>Submitting Agency</u>	<u>Issues or Comments</u>
—	Pasco County Commission	Support for acquisition

#76 NORTH LAYTON HAMMOCK		MONROE COUNTY	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
-0-	74	-0-	\$902,430

**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

study and photography are the most appropriate activities.

**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.

**MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS**

If acquired, this project would be managed by the Division of Recreation and Parks 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.

**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 1980 - 1990 was 27.92%.

**Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements**

Name	FNAI Rank
Key tree-cactus	G1/S1
Coastal Berm	G3?/S2
Estuarine Tidal Swamp	G3/S3
Rockland Hammock	G7/S2
Geiger tree	G3G5/S2S3
Joewood	G4/S3
Florida thatch palm	G4G5/S2
Marl Prairie	G7/S4?
8 FNAI elements known from site	

federally endangered Key tree cactus (*Cereus robinii*). The site contains a significant assemblage of rare tropical species.

No archeological/historical sites within the boundaries of this project are recorded within the Florida Master Site File. When compared to other projects, the potential for significant sites is considered to be low.

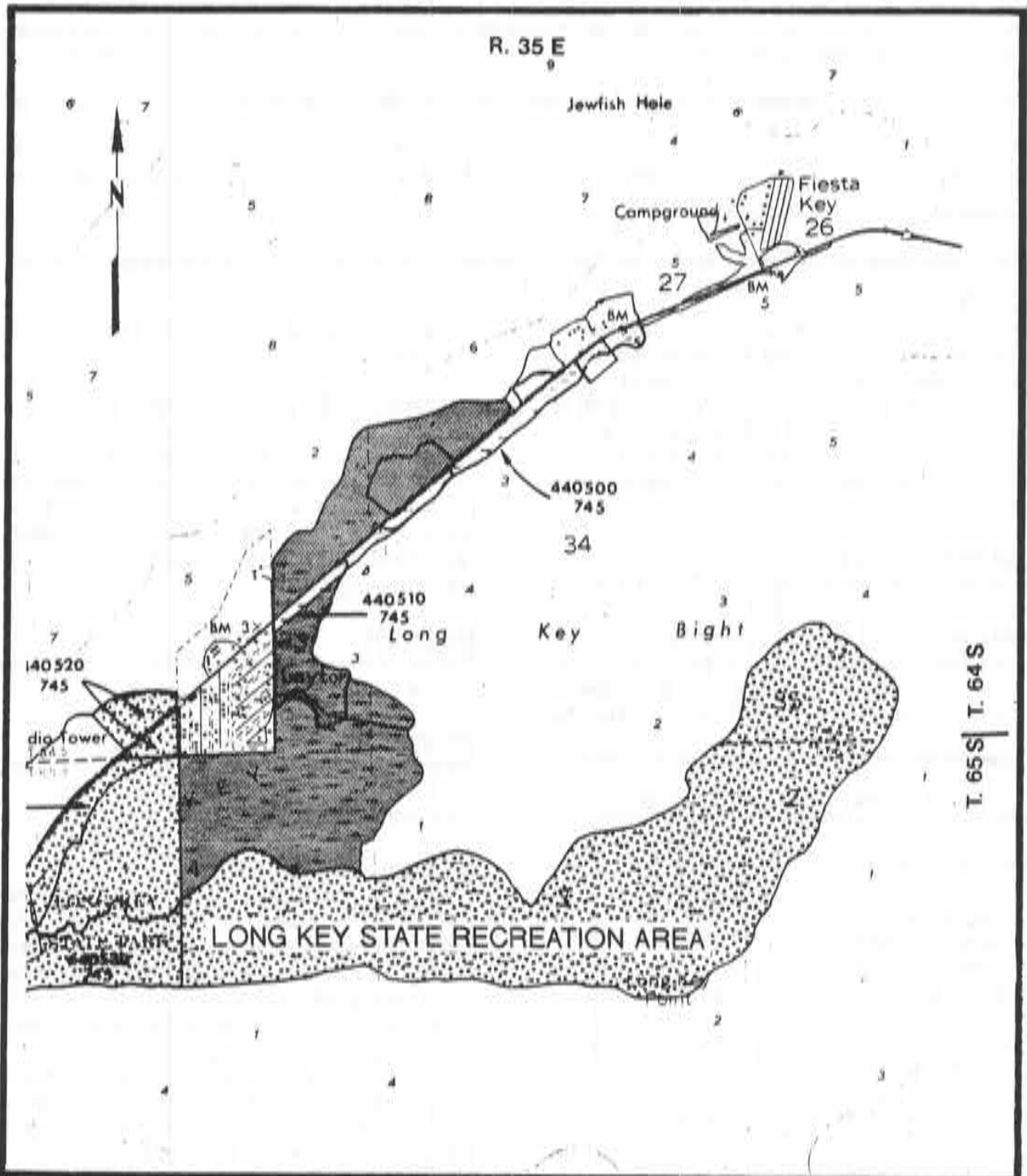
Recreational activities must be fully compatible with the protection of the rare and sensitive biological resources. Nature trail walks, bird-watching, nature

**MANAGEMENT COSTS**

Estimated start-up costs for the Division of Recreation and Parks

Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
\$22,167	-0-	\$2,712	\$54,000	-0-	\$78,879

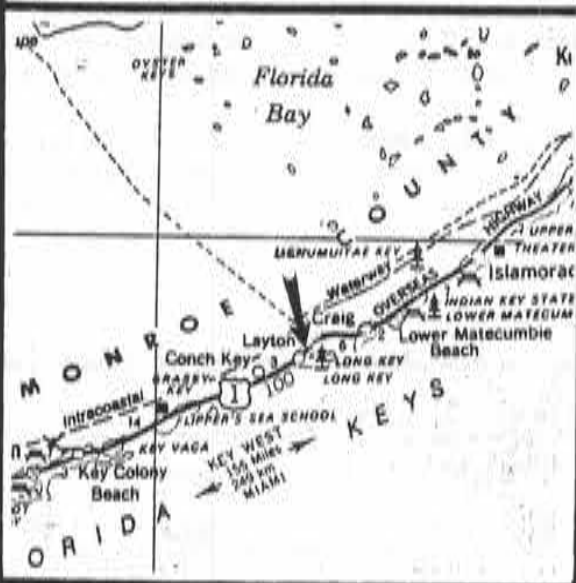
Source of Funding: CARL



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 US 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 US 1, not in state ownership, should be acquired by donation, if possible.

**Acquisition 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.

**Coordination**

The Nature Conservancy is willing to act as an intermediary in the negotiations and acquisition of this project.

**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.

**ACQUISITION STATUS**

Due to its low ranking and limited CARL funds, negotiations have not been initiated on this project.

**RESOLUTIONS**

None known.

#77 BARNACLE ADDITION		DADE COUNTY	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
-0.**	7	-0-	\$3,463,000*

\* estimated tax value as of 1990.

\*\* Does not include acreage acquired under EEL program. See "Acquisition Status".

#### LOCATION

In Dade County, south Florida, fronting Biscayne Bay, between Peacock Park and the Barnacle State Historic Site. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 35 and House District 104. It is also within the jurisdictions of the South Florida Regional Planning Council and the South Florida Water Management District.

#### RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

The project consists of approximately 7.07 acres in the Coconut Grove section of Miami. The primary significance of this project is its association with the Barnacle Historic Site. The project area occupies a narrow lot between the Barnacle Historic Site and the city-owned Peacock Park. The property supports a

#### Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Name	FNAI Rank
Silver palm	G3G4/S3
Rockland Hammock	G7/S2
Florida thatch palm	G4G5/S2
Brittle thatch palm	G4G5/S3
4 FNAI elements known from site	

2.5 acre tropical hardwood hammock. Although the understory of the hammock is disturbed, the site does contain several rare plant species, including thatch palm and silver palm. The property also has 240 feet on Biscayne Bay, a State Aquatic Preserve.

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

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

#### RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies for state acquisition under the "Other Lands" category, as defined in Section 18-8.003 of the Florida Administrative Code. Public acquisition would provide an addition to a State Historic Site, and would protect a small tropical hardwood hammock.

#### MANAGER

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

#### PROPOSED USE

State Historic Site addition.

#### MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

The project would be managed by the Division of Recreation and Parks as an addition to the Barnacle State Historic Site. Interpretation of the hardwood hammock, already a major element in public programs of the Barnacle State Historic Site, would be enhanced. Utilization of the non-hammock areas of the project area for interpretative programs would enhance presentation and interpretation of the history of early settlement along Biscayne Bay. Public use of this property should be limited to low-density passive recreational activities associated with interpretation of the hammock and the history of Bay settlement; both activities represent expansions and augmentations of activities underway at the Historic Site.

#### VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

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

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

#### ACQUISITION PLANNING

The original Barnacle proposal was submitted in 1972. The addition was submitted in 1985, a project design was not completed as the entire addition is under one ownership. The project was ranked #34 by the Land Acquisition Advisory Council in 1986.

#### MANAGEMENT COSTS

##### Estimated start-up cost for the Division of Recreation and Parks

Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
-0-	\$5,500	-0-	\$44,000	-0-	\$49,500

Source of Funding: CARL

OPA LOCKA 11 MI.  
1 MI TO U.S. 41

R41E

T54S






## THE BARNACLE ADDITION

DADE

COUNTY



-  COUNTY PARK
-  PROJECT AREA
-  STATE OWNED

#77 BARNACLE ADDITION

OWNERSHIP

Project area under one ownership. Approximately 5.02 adjacent acres, The Barnacle State Historic Site, were purchased (\$525,000) with LATF funds in 1973.

Eminent Domain

Eminent domain was authorized by the 1987 Legislature.

ACQUISITION STATUS

There has been no acquisition activity by the state due to low ranking.

RESOLUTIONS

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<u>Number</u>	<u>Submitting Agency</u>	<u>Issues or Comments</u>
85-923	Miami City Commission	Pledges funds for acquisition
87-130	City of Miami	Reimbursement for appraisals
R1262-90	Dade County Commission	Pledges funds for acquisition

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#78 HUTCHINSON ISLAND [BLIND CREEK]		ST. LUCIE COUNTY	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
-0-	352	-0-	\$4,724,150*

\* estimated tax value as of 1991.

#### LOCATION

On Hutchinson Island about four miles south of the City of Ft. Pierce. This project is within Florida's Senate District 16 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

Containing some 6,798 feet of ocean frontage, the property has a primary dune with a maximum of approximately 10 feet. Intrusion by exotics is substantial on the uplands. Approximately 45 percent of the uplands are in non-native vegetation, dominated by Australian pine and Brazilian pepper. A coastal

provide beach related recreational opportunities as well as habitat for several threatened plant species. Loggerhead, Atlantic green, and leatherback turtles nest on beaches in the area.

#### MANAGER

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

#### PROPOSED USE

State Recreation Area.

#### MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

The Division of Recreation and Parks would managed the site as a State Recreation Area according to the "single use" management concepts. The primary management objective would be providing resource-compatible recreational opportunities. Exotic species would be removed/controlled to the greatest extent practical.

#### VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

The general low profile make the property moderately to extremely susceptible to potential severe storm damage. The general popularity of beach frontage makes the land susceptible to land use change, particularly in an area as this, where developable upland is a prime commodity.

A moratorium on water hookup has been a major constraint inhibiting land use change in the past. The demand for upland property on Hutchinson Island is intense, and while several oceanfront parcels south of the subject property yet remain undeveloped much development has taken place on the island over the past few years and is progressing northward. The property is the northern most developable tract south of Ft. Pierce. Anticipated proportional county growth, a factor in development pressure, is moderate. Geophysically, the property is slowing receding on the beach.

#### ACQUISITION PLANNING

The Hutchinson Island (Blind Creek) tract was submitted to the Save Our Coast program in 1984. No acreage was acquired under that program. At the July 12, 1991 LAAC meeting the Hutchinson Island

#### Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Name	FNAI Rank
Coastal Strand	G37/S2
Estuarine Tidal Swamp	G3/S3
Beach Dune	G47/S2
Maritime Hammock	G4/S3
4 FNAI elements known from site	

hammock with gumbo limbo, cabbage palm, and oak is located at the south end of the tract while mangrove swamp predominates on the west and north end of the tract. The threatened giant leather fern, serpent fern, and shoestring fern exist on the property. The threatened loggerhead turtle and the endangered Atlantic green and leatherback turtles are noted to nest on the beaches in the area.

The site provides opportunities for a variety of passive and active recreation activities including, swimming, saltwater fishing, surfing, and scuba diving.

#### RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

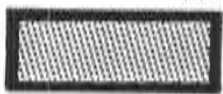
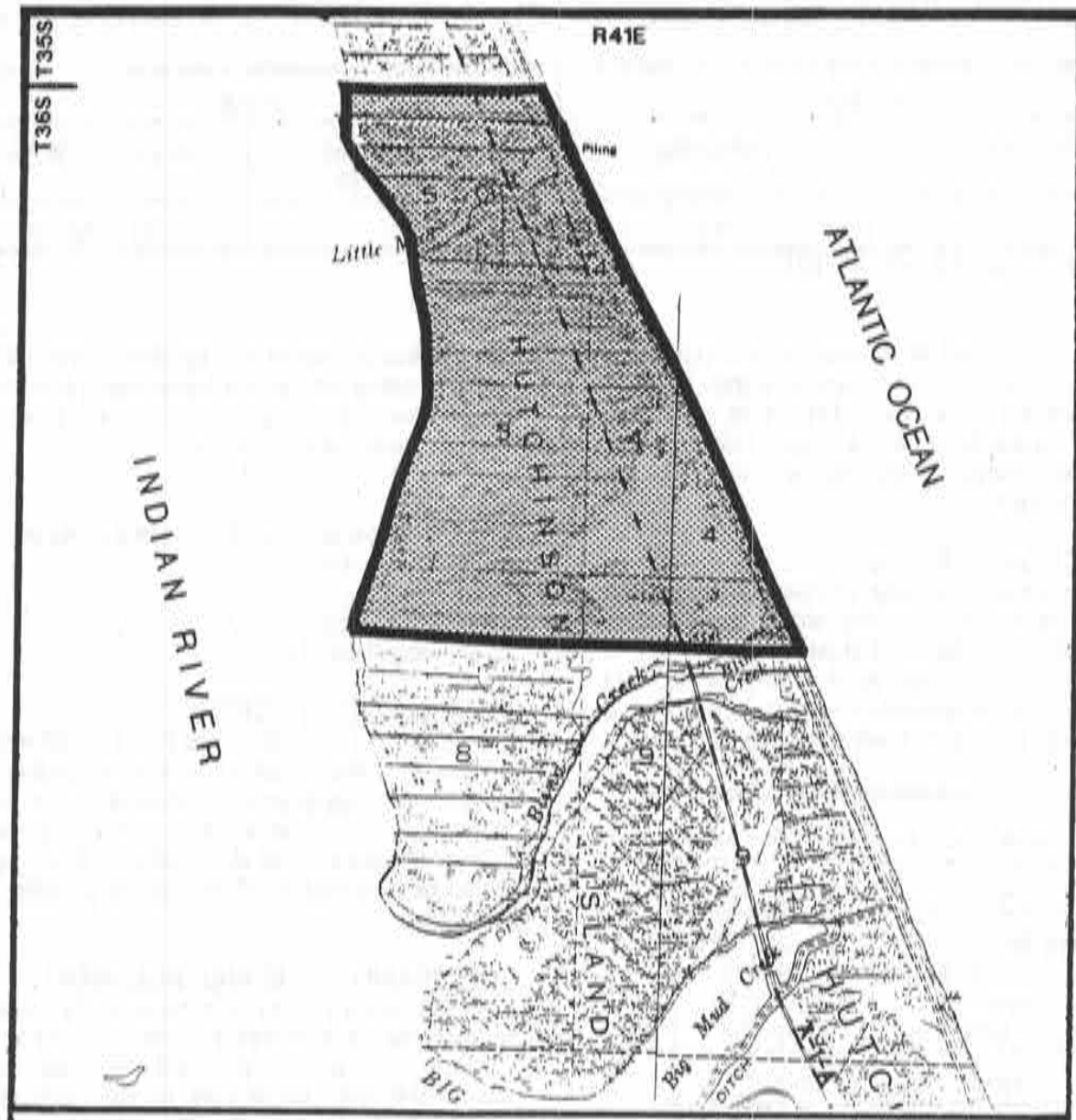
This project qualifies for state acquisition under the "Other Lands" category as defined in Section 18-8.003 of the Florida Administrative Code. The project would

#### MANAGEMENT COSTS

##### Estimated start-up costs for the Division of Recreation and Parks

Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
\$25,544	\$18,000	\$5,062	\$22,044	-0-	\$70,650

Source of Funding: CARL



PROJECT AREA

ST. LUCIE

CO.

**HUTCHINSON ISLAND -  
BLIND CREEK**

(Blind Creek) project was transferred to the CARL program.

OWNERSHIP

The property has five ownerships extending from ocean to bay.

ACQUISITION STATUS

Acquisition activities have not been initiated on this project due to low ranking.

RESOLUTIONS

None known.

#79 WEKIVA RIVER BUFFERS		SEMINOLE COUNTY	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
-0-**	500	-0-	\$5,193,229*

\* estimated tax value as of 1991.

\*\* Does not include approximately 2,640 acres acquired through mitigation and protected by permanent conservation agreements.

#### LOCATION

The Wekiva River Buffers project is in northwestern Seminole County, six miles east of Sanford. Interstate 4 passes within one mile of the tract on the east. The Wekiva River forms the western boundary. This project lies within Senate District 11 and House District 27. It is also within the jurisdiction of the East Central Florida Regional Planning Council and the St. Johns River Water Management District.

#### RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

The Wekiva River Buffers project includes mainly high quality palustrine communities in the floodplain between the Wekiva and Little Wekiva Rivers and to the east of the Little Wekiva River. Natural communities include: bottomland forest, floodplain swamp, upland mixed forest, and blackwater stream.

Two archeological sites within the project are recorded in the Florida Master Site File. When compared to other projects, the archeological/historical potential of the tract is considered to be moderate.

The project can accommodate fishing, boating, canoeing, hiking (on old tram beds), and picnicking.

#### RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

This project qualifies for state acquisition under the "Other Lands" category as defined in Section 18-8.003 of the Florida Administrative Code. The project would protect largely wetland natural communities, provide buffering to the Wekiva and Little Wekiva Rivers, and a portion of a wildlife movement corridor between Ocala National Forest and Lower Wekiva State preserve.

#### MANAGER

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

#### PROPOSED USE

Addition to Wekiva River State Park.

#### MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

The project would be managed by the Division of Recreation and Parks as an addition to Wekiva River State Park under "single use" concepts. The primary management objective should be the preservation of significant natural features while simultaneously providing compatible recreational opportunities.

#### VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

The majority of the site is forested floodplain wetlands. DER regulation of jurisdictional wetlands, Seminole County's floodplain and wetlands ordinances, and county and water management district requirements for buffers along the Wekiva River and its tributaries severely limit the amount of development that could occur on site. The entire project site is designated Conservation on the Seminole County future land use map. However, an application to harvest timber on one portion of the site has been filed with Seminole County, and it appears that restrictions are not

#### Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Name	FNAI Rank
Star anise	G1G2/S1
Florida black bear	G5T2/S2
Blackwater Stream	G4/S2
Upland Mixed Forest	G7/S4
Floodplain Swamp	G7/S4?
Bottomland Forest	G4/S4?
6 FNAI elements known from site	

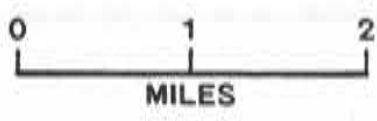
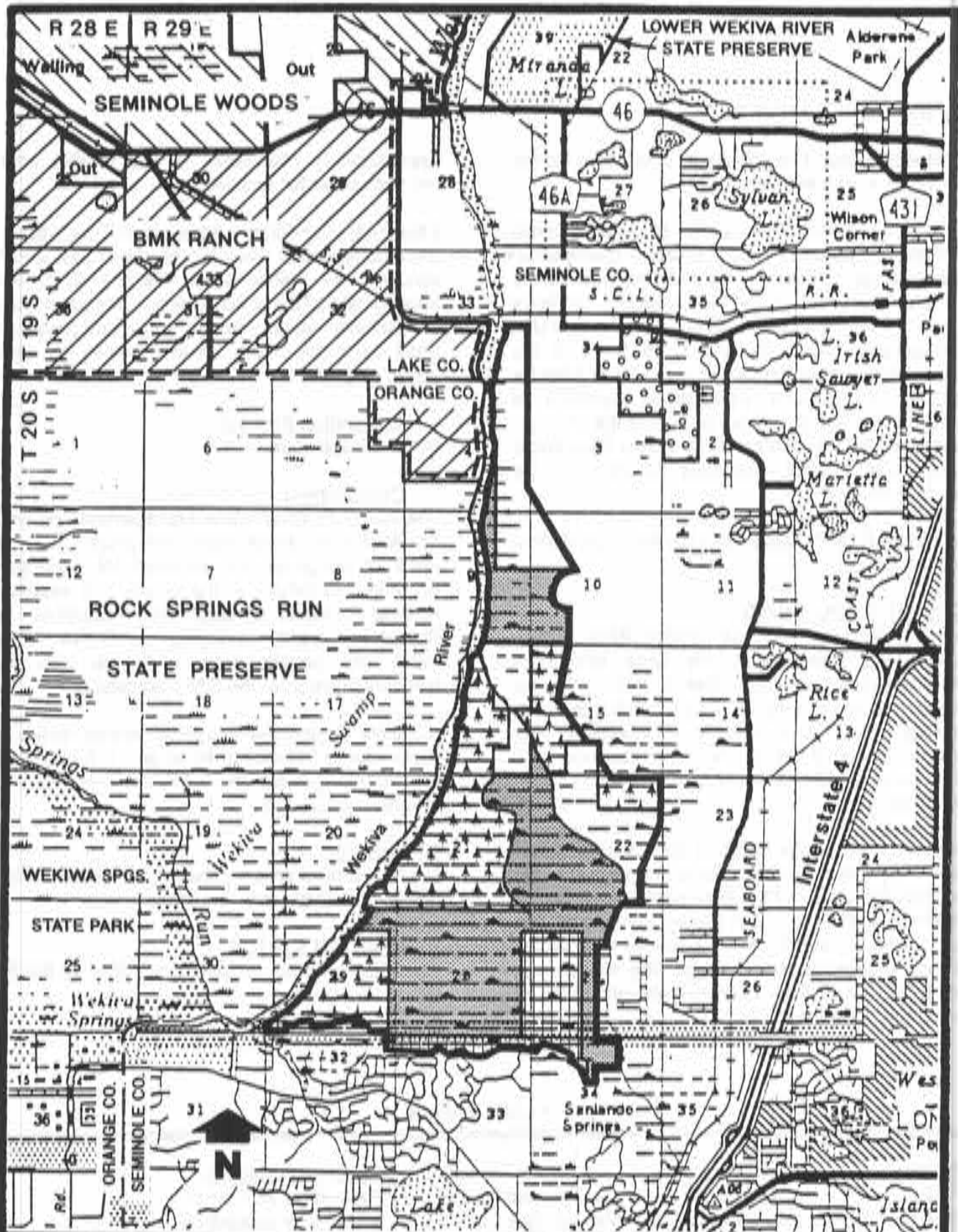
The forested wetlands are second growth, but are considered to be in good to excellent condition. The project supports a diversity of wildlife, and is an important part of a movement corridor for the state threatened Florida black bear between Ocala National Forest and Rock Springs Run State Reserve. Maintenance of the project in a natural condition will help preserve the water quality of the Wekiva and Little Wekiva Rivers.

#### MANAGEMENT COSTS

Estimated start-up costs for the Division of Recreation and Parks

Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
\$22,167	-0-	\$7,212	\$6,978	-0-	\$36,357


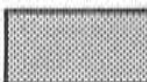


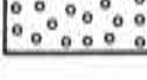
Source of Funding: CARL



**WEKIVA RIVER BUFFERS**

SEMINOLE CO.



-  PROJECT BOUNDARY
-  ST. JOHNS RIVER WMD OWNED
-  FLORIDA AUDUBON SOCIETY - ACQUIRED
-  CONSERVATION EASEMENTS
-  SEMINOLE CO. NATURAL LANDS PROGRAM - POTENTIAL ACQUISITION

## #79 WEKIVA RIVER BUFFERS

sufficiently stringent to prevent at least some habitat alteration through logging.

The entire Wekiva River basin is under intense development pressure as the Orlando metropolitan area expands northward. Uplands adjacent to the floodplain are rapidly being developed as large parcels. Over 400 acres are rezoned for Planned Unit Development. Approximately 1,200 acres of the project site is the subject of a proposed land swap for mitigation of wetland destruction elsewhere in Seminole County, so a great portion of the site may eventually be dedicated to the St. Johns River Water Management District, Seminole County, or the Audubon Society.

The Wekiva River Buffers project lies within the Wekiva River Protection Area.

### ACQUISITION PLANNING

The project design for the Wekiva River Buffers project was approved by the Land Acquisition Advisory Council on December 6, 1991. Project design recommendations altered the resource planning boundary by deleting approximately 150 acres of developed land on the eastern boundary; 40 acres were added to include all of an undeveloped ownership.

Over 75% of this project is either owned by St. Johns River Water Management District, or protected by Audubon and conservation easements. Additionally, protection is afforded by the Wekiva River Protection plan. Both Lake and Seminole Counties have similar set back regulations along the river. The minimum set back is 200 feet from the ordinary high water mark, 50 feet from associated wetlands.

Approximately 500 acres of the project area is recommended for acquisition.

### Less-Than-Fee-Simple Acquisition Techniques

It is recommended that this project be acquired in fee-simple. As mentioned in Section II, however, approximately 75% of the project is protected through conservation easements and public and private non-profit ownerships, and therefore, does not require public acquisition.

### Acquisition Phasing

None recommended.

### Coordination

The St. Johns River Water Management District has acquired 1,447 acres within the project area as a result of mitigation land received for development occurring elsewhere in the county. It expects to receive additional acreage from mitigation. The District is currently managing land it has acquired within the project area, and does not seek reimbursement from the CARL program.

Seminole County has targeted approximately 300 acres south of Markham Road and 1/2 mile east of the current project as a potential natural lands program acquisition.

### OWNERSHIP

The total project area consists of approximately 3,140 acres, 43 parcels, and 18 owners.

### ACQUISITION STATUS

There has been no acquisition activities by the State due to low ranking.

## RESOLUTIONS

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<u>Number</u>	<u>Submitting Agency</u>	<u>Issues or Comments</u>
89-08	St. Johns River Water Management District	Support for acquisition
91-04	St. Johns River Water Management District	Support for acquisition

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#80 COCKROACH BAY		HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
103	3	\$602,300	\$233,000*

\* estimated tax value as of 1987.

**LOCATION**

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

**RESOURCE DESCRIPTION**

The project includes a group of small-to-medium sized islands in the mouth of the Little Manatee River and extending to Cockroach Bay. It also includes a mainland fringe directly fronting the bay. Elevated areas are comprised of coastal berm, maritime hammock, and shell mound natural communities.

population significantly different from other cultural groups of the Tampa Bay area.

When compared to other projects, the archeological value of the project is considered to be high.

Recreation activities within much of the project is limited by a lack of upland sites. The landward edge of the mainland portion of the project could be used for educational activities and possible recreation such as camping, picnicking, nature study and photography. Goat Island is also suitable for these kinds of recreational activities. The mangrove islands and shoreline provide opportunities for birdwatching and snorkeling in the adjacent estuary.

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Name	FNAI Rank
West Indian manatee	G27/S27
Hairy beach sunflower	G57T2/S2
Shell Mound	G3/S2
Coastal Berm	G37/S2
Estuarine Tidal Swamp	G3/S3
Maritime Hammock	G4/S3
Necklace pod	G4/S3
Estuarine Tidal Marsh	G4/S4
8 FNAI elements known from site	

**RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE**

Qualifies for state acquisition under the "Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL)" category as defined in Section 18-8.003 of the Florida Administrative Code. Public acquisition would help preserve highly productive marine habitat within an aquatic preserve. Acquisition would also help protect habitat for endangered and threatened species as well as preserve significant archaeological sites.

**MANAGER**

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

This project is one of few intact natural shorelines in the Tampa Bay area. It supports healthy populations of numerous bird species, including several that are considered rare or endangered. The surrounding offshore area is undisturbed, highly productive marine habitat. Waters adjacent to the project are within the Cockroach Bay Aquatic Preserve. Detrital input, buffering, and water filtration associated with the Bay enhance its water quality and productivity.

There are two documented archaeological sites within the project. These sites represent the northernmost communities of an extremely large prehistoric Indian

**PROPOSED USE**

Part of the Cockroach Bay Aquatic Preserve.

**MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS**

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

**VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT**

The wetlands associated with this project on the mainland and the islands would be severely impacted

**MANAGEMENT COSTS**

Estimated start-up costs for the Division of State Lands

Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
\$34,851	-0-	\$7,000	\$17,000	-0-	\$58,851

Source of Funding: CARL





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

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

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

**ACQUISITION PLANNING**

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

**Acquisition Phasing**

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

**Coordination**

Hillsborough County is a joint participant in the acquisition of this project and has acquired the Whittiker ownership which includes most of the islands.

**OWNERSHIP**

This project consists of two major owners. Hillsborough County has recently acquired most of the islands from the Whittikers. The Lelseys owned the mainland portion of the tract which the county also purchased. Cockroach Island (Indian Key), the location of the primary archaeological site, is owned by Symmes, who turned down a county offer this past fall. The county and Lelseys are willing sellers. The Tampa Bay Port Authority owns all the submerged land in Hillsborough County. The area remaining to be acquired is Big Cockroach Mound, approximately 3 acres.

**ACQUISITION STATUS**

On June 13, 1989, the board granted the Division of State Lands the authority to proceed with the acquisition of this project as a bargain purchase.

During 1991 the state received a contract on a longstanding agreement with Hillsborough County to purchase 103 acres. The tract has not yet closed.

**OTHER**

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

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

**RESOLUTIONS**

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<u>Number</u>	<u>Submitting Agency</u>	<u>Issues or Comments</u>
80-347	Hillsborough County Commission	Support for acquisition
81-789	Hillsborough County Commission	Support for acquisition
86-780	St. Petersburg City Council	Support for acquisition
87-0124	Hillsborough County Commission	Pledges \$1 million toward acquisition
88-0012	Hillsborough County Commission	Reaffirms \$1 million pledge
89-0144	Hillsborough County Commission	Pledges 50% commitment with state

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#81 NORTH FORK ST. LUCIE RIVER		ST. LUCIE COUNTY	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
-0-	1,350*	-0-	\$6,006,000

\* Phase I

#### LOCATION

St. Lucie County, Florida's southeastern coast, less than four 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.

recreational value. The project could support boating, fishing, camping, hiking, bike riding, horseback riding, picnicking, and nature appreciation.

#### 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.

#### Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Name	FNAI Rank
Scrub	G2/S2
West Indian manatee	G2?/S2?
Estuarine Tidal Swamp	G3/S3
Sandhill	G7/S2
Blackwater Stream	G4/S2
Mesic Flatwoods	G7/S4
Hydric Hammock	G7/S4?
Basin Marsh	G7/S4?
Baygall	G4?/S4?
9 FNAI elements known from site	

#### 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.

#### MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

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 to enhance the protection of the North Fork St. Lucie River Aquatic Preserve and under single-use management goals of resource protection with compatible recreational activities. Suitable upland areas may be leased through the Department of Natural Resources to local entities for management.

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

#### 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.

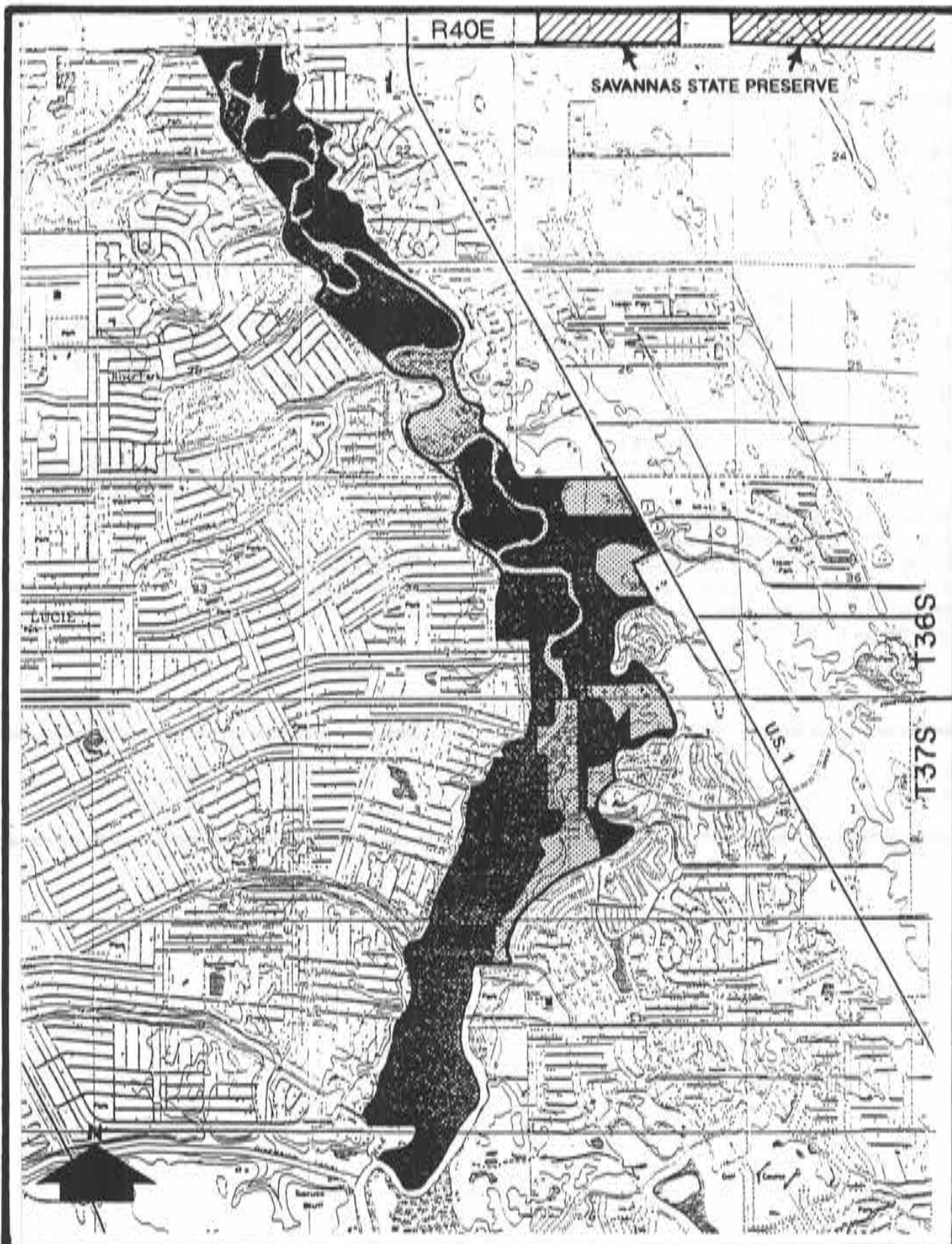
Current zoning designations within the project would allow low to moderate density residential development on the uplands. Aerial photographs indicate that

#### MANAGEMENT COSTS

##### Estimated start-up cost for the Division of State Lands

Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
\$26,203	-0-	\$10,000	\$30,000	-0-	\$66,203

Source of Funding: CARL

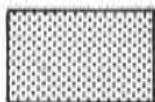


MILES

## NORTH FORK ST. LUCIE RIVER

ST. LUCIE

COUNTY



PROJECT AREA



TRANSFERRED TO CITY OF  
PORT ST. LUCIE

#81 NORTH FORK ST. LUCIE

development is adjacent to much of the river corridor that has been proposed for acquisition (1987 Project Assessment).

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 1978 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.

**Acquisition Phasing**

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

**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.

**OWNERSHIP**

One major owner, City of North Port St. Lucie (formally GDC ownership) and two other minor owners in Phase I.

**ACQUISITION STATUS**

Option is being processed to acquire City of North Port St. Lucie's interest.

**RESOLUTIONS**

<u>Number</u>	<u>Submitting Agency</u>	<u>Issues or Comments</u>
52-89	Stuart City Council	Support for acquisition

**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

1983 CARL PRIORITY LIST (Continued)

6. The Grove
7. South Savannas
8. New Mahogany Hammock
9. Spring Hammock
10. North Peninsula
11. Consolidated Ranch II
12. Escambia Bay Bluffs
13. East Everglades
14. Crystal River II
15. Bower Tract
16. M. K. Ranch
17. Chassahowitzka Swamp
18. Cockroach Key
19. North Key Largo Hammocks
20. Emerald Springs
21. Julington/Durbin Creeks
22. Gateway
23. Josslyn Island
24. Lake Arbuckle
25. St. Johns River Forrest Estates
26. Paynes Prairie/Cook-Deonna
27. Largo Narrows
28. Grayton Dunes
29. Mashas Sands
30. Shell Island
31. Blind Creek (Hutchinson Island)

1984 CARL PRIORITY LIST

1. Westlake
2. Rookery Bay
3. Fakahatchee Strand
4. Charlotte Harbor
5. Lower Apalachicola
6. Guana River
7. The Grove
8. South Savannahs
9. North Key Largo Hammocks
10. Spring Hammock
11. North Peninsula
12. Consolidated Ranch II
13. Escambia Bay Bluffs
14. Cayo Costa Island
15. Crystal River II
16. M. K. Ranch
17. Chassahowitzka Swamp
18. Emerald Springs
19. Julington/Durbin Creeks
20. Gateway
21. Josslyn Island
22. Lake Arbuckle
23. St. Johns River 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. Horra Island/Barfield Bay
28. Lochloosa Wildlife
29. Silver River
30. Windley Key Quarry
31. "Save Our Everglades"
32. Cooper's Point
33. Peacock Slough
34. Fachtel Ranch
35. Taala 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/Cacciatores/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/Fachtel Ranch
20. Paynes Prairie/Murphy-Deonna
21. Withlacoochee EEL In./Mondello/Cacciatores/Jumper Cr.
22. Bower Tract
23. Andrews Tract
24. Deering Hammock
25. Horra 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. Taala 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 Old Leon Moss Ranch  
 Madden's Hammock Warm Mineral Springs  
 Miami Rockridge Pinelands Carlton Half-Moon Ranch  
 Apalachicola Hist. Working Waterfront Stark Tract  
 Seminole Springs 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. Stony-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/Sem. Ind. Lands (Palm Beach/Broward Cos.)
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 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. Seabranche (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 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. Seabranche (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/Sem. Ind. Lands (Palm Beach/Broward Cos.)
59. Gadsden County Glades (Gadsden County)
60. Goldy/Bellemead (Volusia County)

1991 CAPL PRIORITY LIST

1. Seminole Woods/Springs (Lake/Seminole)
2. North Key Largo Hammocks (Monroe)
3. B.M.K. Ranch (Lake/Orange)
4. Topsail Hill (Walton)
5. Catfish Creek (Polk)
6. Levy County Forest/Sandhills (Levy)
7. Saddle Blanket Scrub (Polk)
8. Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge (Brevard/Indian River)
9. Coupon Bight/Key Deer (Monroe)
10. Sebastian Creek (Brevard/Indian River)
11. St. Martins River (Citrus)
12. Curry Hammock (Monroe)
13. Letchworth Mounds (Jefferson)
14. Homosassa Reserve/Walker Property (Citrus)
15. Apalachicola Bay (Franklin)
16. Highlands Hammock (Highlands)
17. Fakahatchee Strand (Collier)
18. Placid Lakes Tract (Highlands)
19. Rookery Bay (Collier)
20. Waccasassa Flats (Gilchrist)
21. Upper Black Creek (Clay)
22. Miami Rockridge Pinelands (Dade)
23. Seabranh (Martin)
24. Apalachicola River (Gadsden)
25. Lake George (Volusia/Putnam)
26. Florida's First Magnitude Springs (Bay, Leon, Levy, Suwannee, Wakulla)
27. St. Joseph Bay Buffer (Gulf)
28. South Savannas (St. Lucie/Martin)
29. Save Our Everglades (Collier)
30. Wekiva-Ocala Connector (Lake/Volusia)
31. Heather Island (Marion)
32. Crystal River (Citrus)
33. Big Bend Coast Tract (Taylor/Dixie)
34. Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks (Jefferson/Taylor)
35. Lower Econlockhatchee (Seminole)
36. Chassahowitzka Swamp (Hernando)
37. Oscar Scherer Addition (Sarasota)
38. Three Lakes/Prairie Lakes (Osceola)
39. Horse Creek Scrub (Polk)
40. Dunns Creek (Putnam)
41. Enchanted Forest (Brevard)
42. Garcon Point (Santa Rosa)
43. Paynes Prairie (Alachua)
44. East Everglades (Dade)
45. San Felasco Hammock Addition (Alachua)
46. Spruce Creek (Volusia)
47. Silver River (Marion)
48. Charlotte Harbor (Charlotte/Lee)
49. Caravelle Ranch (Putnam)
50. Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed (Collier/Lee)
51. Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands (Dade)
52. North Fork St. Lucie (St. Lucie)
53. North Layton Hammock (Monroe)
54. Alderman's Ford Addition (Hillsborough)
55. Wetstone/Berkovitz (Pasco)
56. Cayo Costa Island (Lee)
57. Peacock Slough (Suwannee)
58. Blackwater River State Forest Addition (Santa Rosa)
59. Deering Estate Addition (Dade)
60. Emerson Point (Manatee)

**ADDENDUM II**

**Summaries of Committee Meetings and Hearings**

Summary of CARL Actions Taken by the Land Acquisition Advisory Council  
During the 1991 Evaluation Cycle

Meeting Dates	Major Actions Taken
02-27-91	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Directed staff to prepare a progress report for the Preservation 2000 (P-2000) needs assessment to be submitted to the 1991 Legislature.</li> <li>- Considered the Bureau of Land Acquisition's workplan for acquiring projects on 1991 CARL priority list.</li> <li>- Eliminated the "Manatee" Category and recommended the use of four categories: (1) priority projects, (2) 70% complete projects, (3) bargain-shared acquisition projects, and (4) Everglades projects.</li> <li>- Approved the addition of approximately 467 acres to the Upper Black Creek Project boundary.</li> <li>- Received public testimony on the new and reconsidered CARL projects for the 1991 Evaluation Cycle. See Addendum II for the list of speakers.</li> </ul>
02-28-91	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Continued receiving public testimony from sponsors of new and reconsidered CARL projects for the 1991 evaluation cycle. See Addendum II for the list of speakers.</li> </ul>
03-27-91	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Withdrew Tico Scrub and Swamp from consideration from the 1991 Evaluation Cycle.</li> <li>- Voted to select 17 of 80 proposals for assessment. See Addendum II for voting summary.</li> <li>- Discussed the proposed land acquisition and management plan for the Cross Florida Barge Canal Authority lands.</li> <li>- Acknowledged that the Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed would be completed by July 12, 1991, assuming necessary information was provided by the South Florida Water Management District.</li> <li>- Approved a 371 acre addition to the Lower Econlockhatchee project. Considered Lee Ranch addition to Lower Econlockhatchee but rejected it.</li> <li>- Approved the Paynes Prairie boundary amendment for consideration by the Board of Trustees.</li> <li>- Approved the Topsail Hill boundary amendment, with the understanding that acquisition of the 198 acre tract be contingent upon state acquisition of the adjacent St. Joe ownership.</li> <li>- Approved for consideration by the Board of Trustees a modification to the Chassahowitzka Swamp project design amendment, adding a total of 48 acres to the Chassahowitzka project boundary.</li> <li>- Approved the progress report and addenda for the P-2000 Needs Assessment for submittal to the 1991 Legislature and the Governor.</li> </ul>
06-28-91	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Approved the reports of the P-2000 Needs Assessment.</li> <li>- Approved the P-2000 criteria matrix and staff comments as the LAAC's evaluation of which CARL projects qualify for acquisition with P-2000 funding.</li> <li>- As directed by the Board on June 11, 1991, the Council readdressed the management proposal for Upper Black Creek. In this regard, Chairman Browner requested a review of management agency philosophies in general. The Council received public testimony on general management philosophies of the state's primary management agencies for CARL projects. They deferred this issue to the July 12th meeting at which time the Council would set a date for a workshop to address the management issues and resolve the Upper Black Creek management question.</li> <li>- Approved a 328 acre addition to the Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge Project (which included the Sebastian Inlet LATF project addition). Removed the Sebastian Inlet Addition LATF project from the LATF priority list.</li> <li>- Approved the addition of approximately 4 acres to enhance negotiations and management to the South Savannas project.</li> <li>- Approved the addition of approximately 60 acres to the Catfish Creek project to enhance negotiations with the owner.</li> <li>- Approved the addition of approximately 218 acres to the Falmouth Spring project to enhance owner negotiations.</li> <li>- Approved the addition of approximately 1,223 acres in Phase II, as amended, contingent on the purchase of the Union Camp Property in Phase I.</li> <li>- Approved amendment to project design for the St. Martins River Project to allow the Bureau of Land Acquisition to proceed with boundary mapping and appraisal of priorities #2 and #3.</li> <li>- Clarified the map for the project design modification for the Lower Econlockhatchee project.</li> <li>- Clarified that the floodplain between the river and the uplands was intended to be included in the project boundaries for Gadsden County Glades (Apalachicola River).</li> <li>- Received public testimony on projects for consideration under the Additions and Inholdings to State Parks provision under P-2000; 17 CARL project assessments; 33 projects ranked below #60 on the 1991 CARL priority list; 2 projects (Yamato Scrub and Apalachicola Working Waterfront) previously approved for preparation of CARL project designs; and 22 Save Our Coast projects being considered for transfer to the CARL list. See following pages for the list of speakers.</li> </ul>

- 07-12-91 - Voted to select 14 of the 17 new 1991 CARL acquisition proposals for project design. See Addendum II for the voting summary.
- Voted for the transfer of Topsail Beach from the SOC priority list back to the Topsail Hill CARL project. Voted to continue to consider 15 CARL projects that were ranked below 60 on December 7, 1990, and the Yamato Scrub project with an incomplete project design; and to consider the transfer of the Avalon Tract and Hutchinson Island/Blind Creek SOC projects during the December 6, 1991, ranking of the CARL priority list. See Addendum II for the voting summary.
- Decided to assess the seven state park inholdings and additions proposals submitted by the Division of Recreation and Parks.
- Approved the addition of approximately 644 acres to the Upper Black Creek project boundary.
- Approved the addition of approximately 99 acres (with some constraints regarding an auto salvage yard) to the Paynes Prairie project boundary.
- Directed staff to prepare an interim report that addresses all boundary modifications which have been approved by the Council thus far in 1991.
- 09-17-91 - Reviewed general management philosophies and concerns for projects acquired under the CARL program.
- Approved motion that the Division of Forestry be given the lead management for the Upper Black Creek project with the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission and the Division of Historical Resources as co-operating managers.
- Approved minor modifications to the project assessments as recommended by the staff.
- Agreed to defer the final selection of management agencies for disputed new projects until staff had an opportunity to implement the Council's previously approved two-tier method.
- 11-12-91 - Received public testimony on the priority ranking of the CARL projects, including the 60 projects ranked on the 1991 CARL priority list, the 16 projects ranked below 60, the 14 new projects, and the 2 Save Our Coast projects that qualify for inclusion on the 1992 priority list. See Addendum II for list of speakers.
- 11-13-91 - Same as 11-12-91 meeting.
- 11-22-91 - Council informed on efforts to develop a geographic information system (GIS) to assist the Council in the identification of lands that should be considered for public acquisition. Staff directed to agenda the three different GIS options for next meeting.
- Approved the six project assessments prepared by the Division of Recreation and Parks and withdrew the Jonathan Dickinson Addition from further consideration.
- Decided to consider project designs at the December 6 meeting because two project designs and the proposed management concepts for all 14 new projects were still being finalized.
- Removed Deer Lake, Holmes Avenue Scrub, and Sugarloaf Hammock from consideration as independent projects.
- Approved the 14 and 20 acre additions to St. Martins River project, but not the 239 acre proposal.
- Approved the project amendment for St. Josephs Bay contingent upon donation of the tract or a conservation easement. If the situation changes and the owner seeks reimbursement, then the owner or TNC is required to submit a CARL proposal.
- Approved the modification to the project design for Curry Hammock in order to allow the Bureau of Land Acquisition to pursue acquisition of both filled parcels.
- Consideration of Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed was deferred until the December 6th meeting (at which time it was deferred again).
- Approved the elimination of phasing from the Lake George project. Requested that an assessment for the proposed boundary modifications be prepared by the first meeting in 1992.
- Moved that consideration of the Wekiva-Ocala Connector be deferred until the December 6th meeting so the Council can review necessary information and maps of the area.
- Requested that an assessment for the proposed boundary modifications for Lower Econlockhatchee, Emerald Marsh, Heather Island, and Apalachicola River be prepared by the first meeting in 1992.
- Requested that Collier Conservancy, Big Cypress Basin Board, and the US Fish and Wildlife submit a CARL proposal for Golden Gate Estates for consideration during the 1992 CARL evaluation cycle.
- Deferred the boundary amendment for Cedar Key Scrub until the December 6th meeting.
- Approved the acquisition and management goals and objectives for Yamato Scrub and the 14 new CARL projects.
- Approved the project designs for the Yamato Scrub and the Wekiva River Buffers projects.
- Deferred consideration of an issue paper addressing general management philosophies and concerns for projects acquired under the CARL program and discussion of current policies and regulations regarding revenues being produced on CARL lands until the December 6th meeting.
- Approved the inclusion of Cayo Costa and Coupon Bight/Key Deer with the Everglades projects. Renamed the category "Multi" Parcel Projects.
- Deferred discussion of limiting the priority list to the top 60 projects until the December 6th meeting.
- Received public testimony on the priority ranking of the CARL projects. See Addendum II for list of speakers.

- 12-06-91
- Approved the project designs, including the proposed management concepts, for the 14 new 1991 CARL projects with an amendment by GFC to include only the DOF proposed management concept for Tate's Hell, Twelve Mile Swamp, Pinhook, and Point Washington.
  - Removed from further consideration the following projects: Curry Hammock, Apalachicola Bay, Seabrook, Oscar Scherer Addition, San Felasco Hammock, Caravelle Ranch, Deering Estate Addition, and Emerson Point.
  - Recommended that DNR pursue the condemnation of important parcels within the Three Lakes/Prairie Lakes project.
  - Decided not to limit the number of projects on the 1992 CARL priority list.
  - Ranked the CARL projects in priority order. See Addendum II for voting summary.
  - Directed staff to assess the proposed addition for possible inclusion in the Wekiva-Ocala Connector project.
  - Directed staff to assess the proposed addition for possible inclusion in the Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks project.
  - Approved addition of the Well's Parcel to the Upper Black Creek Project.
  - Directed staff to assess the proposed amendment for possible inclusion of approximately 2,640 acres in the Cedar Key Scrub CARL project.
  - Approved the following boundary amendments to the Seminole Springs/BMK Ranch project: add Parcel #1 (Ellis ownership), add Parcel #2 (Millcraft ownership), and add only the western portion of Parcel #3 (Carter Ownership) to the boundary.
  - Directed staff to assess the proposed amendment to the Spruce Creek project.
  - Directed staff to assess the Coraci and Stensland properties east of I-95 and north of SR 512 that have not been previously assessed for possible future addition to the Sebastian Creek project.
  - Directed staff to assess the proposed amendment for possible inclusion of approximately 1,000 acre tract (West Jensen DRI) in the South Savannas CARL project.
  - Approved the P-2000 Act Criteria Matrix for CARL projects which were not previously evaluated to determine if they qualify for acquisition with P-2000 funding.
  - Removed Save Our Coast projects that were transferred to the CARL priority list, added new projects to the State Recreation and Parks Additions and Inholdings List, and established the 1992 State Recreation and Parks Program Priority List.
  - Discussed but decided not to take formal action on consideration of the development of a geographic information system.
  - Deferred to a public hearing early in 1992 the consideration of an issue paper addressing general management philosophies and concerns for projects acquired under the CARL program.

LIST OF SPEAKERS  
February 27, 1991 - Tallahassee, Florida

1. Doug Bailey, GFC - Tates Hell Carrabelle Tract. Noted that the project qualified for project assessment (received 5 votes) last year but did not qualify for project design (received only 3 votes). This is an important area for the Florida black bear, has dwarf cypress stand, and is within an area of critical state concern.
2. Dan Kixmiller, Big Bend Sierra Club - Tates Hell Carrabelle Tract. Would add 186,000 acres to existing acquisitions and could enhance the return of the Florida panther and black bear.
3. Jack Stanley, Florida Wildlife Federation - Tates Hell Carrabelle Tract. Supports the purchase.
4. George Willson, The Nature Conservancy - Tates Hell Carrabelle Tract. The US Forest Service has expressed an interest in the property as well as the water management district. Contrary to the newspapers it will be several months yet before any of the land will have changed hands.
5. John Pescatello, The Nature Conservancy - Islands of the Keys. Noted that the US Fish and Wildlife Service already owns a large portion of these islands. Large populations of wading birds, shore birds, sea turtles, etc. Threats to the islands are varied. Includes 12 islands (about 900 acres) and 30 owners. Half have been contacted and are willing sellers. Appraised at \$1 million.
6. John Dowd, The Dowd Company - representing owners of Ingle Island. This island was created when the cross-county barge canal was constructed. Consist of approximately 405 acres with 1 1/2 miles of Withlacoochee River frontage. Has large gopher tortoise population. \$10 million price is flexible.
7. Greg Chelius, Trust for Public Lands - Lake Talquin. 13,000 acres in west Leon County along state highway 20. Has 2 1/2 miles of shoreline on the lake, 2 miles along highway 20. Joe Budd Wildlife Management Area contiguous with the property. Had been cleared 10-15 year ago. Gopher tortoise population on property. Outside urban area in comp. plan. 1 unit/acre for cluster or 1 unit/3 acres. Willing sellers.
8. John Pescatello, The Nature Conservancy - Hammocks of the Lower Keys. Slide presentation. Proposal includes all the remaining hardwood hammocks in the Florida Keys. Support a large Key deer population. \$5 million appraised value, approximately 400 owners. Most of the larger owners have been contacted and are willing sellers.
9. Bob Burns, The Nature Conservancy Winter Park Office - Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystems. Introduced people from Polk and Highlands Counties.
10. John Fitzpatrick, Archbold Biological Station - Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystems. Chance to save the whole ecosystem - scrub, sandhill, cut-throat grass seeps, etc. Originally 300,000 to 400,000 acres. Have not lost any species to date, although several will be lost if not protected. Is surrounded by homes and orange groves and time is running out to preserve this area.
11. Kent Wemmer, 1,000 Friends of Florida - Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystems. Working together with the City of Lake Wales and The Nature Conservancy to protect this site.
12. Robert Conners, Polk County Commission - Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystems. Presented a resolution from the county in support of the project. County is working on getting money for this project.
13. Steve Gatewood, The Nature Conservancy - Etonia Creek. Good upland habitats. Florida Trail goes through the project. Is near Goldhead Branch project. Some disturbed and improved habitat. Four major landowners are coordinating on the project. 37,000 acres core area. Deltona developing a DRI and will proceed even though they are willing to sell.
14. Representative for the Gopher Tortoise Council - Etonia Creek. Several endangered and threatened species found on site.
15. Jack Stanley, Florida Wildlife Federation - Etonia Creek. Noted the diversity of wildlife and habitat in area.
16. George Willson, The Nature Conservancy - Pinhook Swamp. TNC has purchased several large tracts and resold to U.S. for Osceola Forest. Need to develop a cooperative acquisition proposal with the U.S. and St. Johns River Water Management District. Pristine wildlife area with 5 owners. Can buy 10 square miles with approximately \$2 million. No money available from the county at this time.
17. Latane Donnell, St. Johns River Water Management District - Pinhook Swamp. The water management district supports this project.
18. Craig Crockard, Camp Helen Company - Owner of Camp Helen proposal. 187 acres in Bay/Walton Counties with 15,000 feet of Gulf front, also frontage on Lake Powell, 30 foot high dunes. Originally a fish camp (15 cabins and 1 lodge - 1930's). US 98 runs through the middle of the property. Estimated value of \$25 million, will consider reducing price for sale to the State.
19. Dale Trefelter, St. Lucie County Commission - Avalon Beach (SOC). 614 acres previously acquired 4 years ago. 6,000 feet of ocean front. Principal owner is now a willing seller. Would like this project transferred from SOC to CARL because of the lack of funds in SOC. County now in financial position at this time to help with purchase.
20. Don Stone, Broward County - Everglades Buffer Strip. 4,000 acres approximately a half mile wide and 13 miles long. Power line to go in on edge of property. Parts have already been developed. Important to the Everglades ecosystem. \$4.2 million federal and \$4.2 million Broward County already committed. Asking \$4.2 of CARL. Also supports Dania Salt Marsh. Addition to the West Lake project already acquired by the state. Is the largest mangrove area within 85 miles of coast. Contains black, white, and red mangroves. \$533,000 asking price (around \$10,000 per acre appraisal).
21. Latane Donnell, St. Johns River Water Management District. Showed map of 5 year workplan. The district wants to work with CARL on shared acquisitions. They are interested in 5 of the new proposals: (1) Twelve Mile Swamp, (2) Cedar Point, (3) Etonia Creek, (4) Oslo Riverfront, and (5) Padgett Branch. SJRWMD is interested in managing these projects. St. Johns County will hopefully have financial support for Twelve Mile Swamp. Fall referendum by Indian River for Oslo Riverfront and Padgett Branch.
22. Jan Winters, County Administrator for Palm Beach County - Jupiter Ridge. \$100 million bond issue on ballot next month for land acquisition.



23. Kathleen Brennan, Palm Beach County, Department of Environmental Resource Management - 13 Palm Beach County proposals. Slide presentation. Selection of these sites was made in open forum. Most sites are within municipalities. Would be a county-wide environmental effort. The county would manage the sites and maintain with volunteers. County is digitizing map of land uses to help at later date when working with DNR and other entities. Less than 1% of original scrub still remains in Palm Beach County. Acquisition price will be higher than the \$300 million assessed value on these sites.
24. Gary Knight, Florida Natural Areas Inventory - Jupiter Ridge. Co-sponsor with Palm Beach County. 80 plants of the four-petal paw-paw on this site. Is across from county owned tract. Sand Pine, Oak, and Rosemary Scrub areas.
25. Gwen Heller, Brevard County - Support for Mullet Creek Islands, Thousand Islands, and Tico Scrub and Swamp. Noted that Mullet Creek Islands was on the CARL list for 7 years. 13 islands in 4 ownerships. State has eminent domain powers. State has already acquired the north part of Thousand Islands, county would like the state to acquire the south half.
26. Joel Snodgrass, Brevard County - Support for Thousand Islands and Tico Scrub and Swamp. Thousand Islands was created from sludge dredging. Grass beds and mangroves essential for wildlife habitat and manatees. Is only undeveloped area close to Cocoa Beach. Tico Scrub and Swamp has 2,800 acres and 11 owners with a \$3 million tax assessed value. Is completely undisturbed, no roads or paths through area. Large Scrub Jay population (100-200 birds).
27. Frank Perkins, Manatee County Property Appraiser - Crosley Estate (Seagate). Slide presentation. Last great tract of land left on Sarasota Bay. (1) Archaeological resource - 1 site registered with Historical Preservation Society, (2) Historical resource - 1929 house with steel framework which faces Sarasota Bay and is short distance from Ringling Mansion. Listed on National Register of Historical Sites, (3) Ecological resource - Grass beds and oyster beds are visited regularly by the bird community. Gopher tortoise nests and one eagle nest on property. Appraised in mid-April, at \$3.5 to \$5 million. County interested in management of this site. Local funds from Manatee and Sarasota would raise 50%, other 50% needed from CARL. Local support very high.
28. Bill Mills, City of Sanibel - Sanibel Interior Wetlands. City owns 200 acres on the island. Spending \$800,000 this year toward acquisition.
29. Mark Westall, Councilman for City of Sanibel - Sanibel Interior Wetlands. Addressed the mosquito control issue and restoration of disturbed wetlands to natural communities.
30. Eric Linblatt, City of Sanibel - Sanibel Interior Wetlands. 70% wetlands and 30% uplands, next to 170 acre botanical site owned by the state. In process of getting rid of Brazilian Pepper by flooding with salt water. Has gopher tortoise population.
31. Representative Tim Ireland, Florida House of Representatives - Sanibel Interior Wetlands. Described the development threats. City of Sanibel doing all it can to control growth. Also supports Silver Key. Supports City of Sanibel's efforts to save the ecological areas in their city.
32. Bill Mills, City of Sanibel - Silver Key. In immediate threat of development. Island overwashed at times.
33. Wallace Cave, Councilman, City of Sanibel - Silver Key. Island vulnerable to hurricane damage. Development imminent even though it isn't completely suitable for development. \$2.3 million asking price, depending on bridge going in. DER has already issued the permit.
34. Roland Deblois, Indian River County Planning Department - Osgo Riverfront. Doing research there on mosquito control. Area of encephalitis outbreak. Area has lush sea grass, upland coastal hammock, salt marsh and coastal lagoon areas. Acquisition supported by: Indian River County Commission, Land Acquisition Advisory Committee for Indian River County, St. Johns River Water Management District, East Central Marine Council, Florida Native Plant Society, Turtle Coast Conservancy - Sierra Club, Indian River Mosquito Control, and Pelican Chapter of the Audubon Society. Also support for Padgett Branch. Northern portion of St. Johns Marsh. Diverse upland area, eagles, burrowing owls, swallowtail kites, wild turkey, etc on site. Approximately 72,000 acres in St. Johns River Water Management Area ownership. Contains several endangered and threatened species. Would be managed by the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission in conjunction with St. Johns Marsh. November referendum is being planned to raise \$50 to \$55 bond issue for acquiring conservation lands in Indian River County. Proposal is supported also by: GFC regional staff and Regional Planning Council staff.

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LIST OF SPEAKERS  
June 28, 1991 - Tallahassee, Florida

1. Jan Winters - Palm Beach County. County passed a \$100 million bond issue. Up to 50% of these funds to acquire and maintain Jupiter Ridge, Juno Hills, and Yamato Scrub. Willing sellers on sites.
2. Kay Brennan - Palm Beach County. County supports acquisition of Jupiter Ridge, Juno Hills, and Yamato Scrub and would provide management for all three projects. The City of Boca Raton also trying to raise funds through bond referendum in September. Jupiter Ridge has 3 owners at a cost of approximately \$24 million. Juno Hills has 10 owners at a cost of approximately \$52 million. Yamato Scrub has 1 owner at a cost of approximately \$27 million. Significant features include: scrub jays, 4-petal pawpaw, water recharge area, close to A1A and convenient to promenade. Development approval already on Juno Hills and Jupiter Ridge. Want to work with state on acquisition.
3. Vickie Newson - City of Boca Raton. Trying to pass a \$12 million bond issue for several sites in the city. They would like the 65 acres south of Clintmore Road.
4. Lee Worsham - Attorney representing Yamato Scrub developer. Mentioned islands of Wilderness role in Yamato Scrub. Introduced the developer.
5. Steven Adler - Boca Commerce Center. Developer of Yamato Scrub. Have approved DRI for 3 million square feet of office/industrial space. 15% buildup at present.
6. Kay Brennan - Palm Beach County. Summary of Jupiter Ridge, Juno Hills, and Yamato Scrub.
7. Susan Olson - Key West Art and Historical Society. Support for Key West Customs House. Trust for Public Lands has option from RTC. Hoping to close on property by end of July and will secure and prepare for restoration by August 1991. Grants and funds should be in line by July 1992. Already have commitments for \$400,000. Does not need management support from the state.

8. Ron Daniels - South West Florida Water Management District. Support for the Jack Creek parcel in the Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystems proposal. The District already has 12,059 acres under contract.
9. Bob Burns - The Nature Conservancy. Support for Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystems. Project has the support of Polk and Highlands counties and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Presented letter stating that TNC is willing to manage a number of tracts in the projects. 647 letters have been sent to owners/etc. in Highlands County from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife regarding protecting the habitat on scrub.
10. Phil Hubbard - South Florida Water Management District. Support for Pal-Mar. Noted it's relationship to other public lands.
11. Maggv Hurchalla - Martin County Commission. Support for Pal-Mar. Cleared up some of the rumors regarding the property, i.e., canals, Brazilian pepper, dump, etc. Martin County has committed \$1 million for Pal-Mar acquisition. MacArthur and FDIC willing sellers. FDIC has 2,000 acres at \$5,000/acre, need help from CARL. Increased use by Endangered and Threatened wading birds. Important to water recharge and Loxahatchee. 1 unit/20 acres currently allowed.
12. Bob Berman - property owner in Pal-Mar. Willing sellers; 40% in subdivision lots being reassembled; 1,000 owners left in project. Martin County will pick up ownerships individually as available.
13. Kay Brennan - Palm Beach County. Support for Pal-Mar. Palm Beach County included it within 38 areas identified, but was not included in the 14 sites the county is now negotiating and is not likely to in the near future.
14. Kurt Gremley - Hillsborough County. Support for Balm-Boyette. Noted it is the most significant habitat remaining in Hillsborough County. SWIM funds are being used to restore shoreline at Cockroach Bay. Area of high development threat; planned TECO power line expansion. Joint bargain purchase probable.
15. Rob Heath - Hillsborough County. Support for Balm-Boyette. Noted the number of endangered species on the site.
16. Sandra Kokernoot - Putnam County Wildlife Conservation Chairman. Support for Etoniah Creek. Requested we changed the spelling to the old version (Itoniah). Presented slides of the project site.
17. Mari-In MacGibbon - Etoniah Creek Homeowners. Artifacts found on Florida Trail which crosses through the area, also near railroad trail. In danger of development. Subdivision has dirt roads, not paved. Black bears in area.
18. Manley Fuller - Florida Wildlife Federation. Support of Etoniah Creek with GFC as management.
19. Dan Kixmiller - Big Bend Sierra Club. Support for Tate's Hell Carrabelle Tract proposal.
20. Judy Hancock - Sierra Club. Support for Tate's Hell and Etoniah Creek proposals.
21. Manley Fuller - Big Bend Sierra Club. Signatures of support for Tate's Hell Carrabelle Tract presented to Council. Felt it is such a large project it should involve other agencies such as the water management district and the U.S. Forest Service.
22. George Willson - The Nature Conservancy. Support for Tate's Hell Carrabelle Tract. Proctor and Gamble had not made decision to foreclose on defaulted acreage at this time. Wacovia is willing to sell. Better per acre cost than Big Bend (<\$250/acre).
23. Steve Gatewood - The Nature Conservancy (TNC). Read John Pescatello's (TNC) presentation on Hammocks of the Lower Keys. TNC willing to manage those with no agency. Development plans available for some islands. Slide presentation of proposal areas.
24. Dent McGough - Hallendale City Managers Office. Support for the Posner Tract. Would like the project moved from SOC to CARL. Single owner is willing to talk if purchase money is available; has proposed 4 -30 story condos. 1,500 feet of beach front available in Broward County: need to acquire 800 feet; 400 feet and 300 feet at both ends in county/city ownership. 12 acres available for perhaps as little as \$12 million. \$3.5 million from the city still available toward purchase.
25. Greg Chellus - Trust for Public Lands. Support for Avalon Tract. Seller now willing to sell. Would like to strike a SOC/CARL joint purchase.
26. Dale Trefelner - St. Lucie County Commission. Support for Avalon Tract. County will develop and manage as passive recreation area. 60% already acquired, remaining northern portion had unwilling seller at time of purchase. No local money available at this time.
27. Jim MacFarland - Conservation Real Estate Group. Support for St. Michaels Landing. Very few owners. Suggest adding lands north of US 98 back into the project because it is in same ownership. Florida First Savings owns one-fourth of property and willing to substantially discount. RTC also willing to sell at less than appraised value. Tyndall Air Force Base owns the land to the west of proposal. Also supports Wakulla Springs 1,900 acre addition to the southwest. Cherokee Sink is included in this addition.
28. David Buchanan - Division of Recreation and Parks. Presented letter to Council in support of Myakka Prairie. Still in pristine condition.
29. Fran Stallings - Sarasota County. Support for Myakka Prairies. County has put DRI on hold. Have already spent \$23 million on acquisition. MacArthur DRI option allows them to buy back 8,000 acres.
30. Jon Thaxton - Myakka Prairies sponsor. MacArthur does not intend to develop, but get approvals and then sell. Value of existing public lands - \$150 million, value of project lands \$3,500-\$4,000/acre.
31. Latane Donelin - St. Johns River Water Management District. In support of St. Johns River Water Management Districts projects: St. Johns River, Spring Hammock, Lochloosa Wildlife, Emeralda Marsh, Twelve-Mile Swamp, Wekiva River Buffers, and Etoniah Creek (not a joint project). Presented a resolution in support of these acquisitions.
32. Sarah Bailey - St. Johns County Commission/Florida Wildlife Federation. Twelve Mile Swamp a high recharge area, 6,500 sq. ft. industrial development and several DRI's. County starting land trust and exploring local money programs to help assist in acquisition. One owner-planning to mine peat on property. Support also for Jullington Durbin Creeks - changes on funding possible.
33. Suzanne Jones - The Barnacle Society. Support for The Barnacle Addition.
34. Mary Weber - The Barnacle Society. Noted the long standing support for The Barnacle Addition.

35. Dale Allen - Trust for Public Lands. The owner of The Barnacle Addition is anxious to sell. TPL hopes to have agreement by July 12th meeting for \$6-\$7 million.
36. Roger Clark - Lee County Lands Division. Read resolution from Lee County Commission into the record in support of Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods. Noted numerous endangered and threatened species on site. Corridor includes DRI's close by. Also in support of Estero Bay. Small water shed which includes CREW. Would like to see it brought back up on the priority list to a higher rank.
37. David Buchanan - Division of Recreation and Parks. In support of Lake Overstreet for the State Parks Additions and Inholdings Program. \$9 million price tag.
38. Dale Allen - Trust for Public Lands. Slide presentation in support of Lake Overstreet.
39. George Willson - The Nature Conservancy. Support for Pinhook Swamp. U.S. Senate asking for \$4 million for Pinhook connections all around. Does not want to designate area for CARL specifically. Ad valorem tax loss offset if U.S.F.S. eventually combined acreage (over 1 million acres).
40. Rick Smith - Governor Chiles Office. Support for Rotenberger from the Governor and Cabinet. 9,340 acres remain to be purchased (not including the Seminole Indian Lands).
41. E.A. Hebb - Panhandle Audubon Society. Support for Waddell's Mill Pond in Jackson County.
42. Rick Watson - City of Key West. Support for Key West Salt Ponds. Monroe County Land Authority has approximately \$1 million for purchase of 11 parcels.
43. Mark Benedict - 1000 Friends of Florida. In support of Florida Greenways (connector) projects: Pal-Mar, Pinhook Swamp, Etoniah Creek, Tates Hell Carrabelle Tract, Myakka Prairies, and Charlotte Harbor.
44. Judy Hancock - Sierra Club. In support of Pinhook Swamp (Florida panther reintroduction area) and Suwannee Buffers (Falling Creek site threatened - For Sale aligns).
45. Manley Fuller - Support for Pinhook Swamp and Rotenberger/Holey Lands projects.

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LIST OF SPEAKERS

November 12, 1991 - West Palm Beach, Florida

1. Mark Robertson, The Nature Conservancy - Support for North Key Largo Hammocks, Coupon Bight/Key Deer, Curry Hammock, North Lavton Hammock, Sugarloaf Hammock, and Hammocks of the Lower Keys. Noted that the US Fish and Wildlife Service wants to manage Big and Little Torch Keys, TNC to manage Cudjoe Key.
2. Susan Olson, Key West Art and Historical Society - Support for Key West Customs House. Trust for Public Land purchased the building from RTC. \$16,000 was spent in clean-up, and a fund raiser was held. \$200,000 available for architect to conduct the study for restoration. National Historic Landmark designation sought already on the National Historical Register.
3. Gary Litton, Department of Natural Resources, Rookery Bay - Support for Rookery Bay. Presented a resolution from the management board supporting acquisition. New DRI in area north of Bathey property. SR 951 being 4-laned into Marco Island. The Nature Conservancy negotiating Key Island and Trust for Public Land negotiating Bathey property. Willing sellers on several other islands. Proposals to US Fish and Wildlife Service and NOAA for @ \$750,000. Collier County considering funding to assist in the spring.
4. Edward Powers, Friends of Rookery Bay - Representing a non-profit support group for Rookery Bay.
5. Roger Clark, Lee County - Support for Charlotte Harbor, Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed, Cayo Costa Island, Estero Bay, Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods. Noted that: \$100,000 is available from the county now to match CARL funds on the Cayo Costa project; the north area of Estero Bay Buffer includes some scrub that needs protection also; Lee County supported Corkscrew Reg. Ecosystem Watershed project via \$10 million for acquisition; some owners in the Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods are interested in state acquisition; Charlotte Harbor State Preserve needs completion.
6. Councilman Clay Henderson, Volusia County and The Nature Conservancy - Support for Sebastian Creek, Lake George, Wekiwa-Ocala Connector, Spruce Creek, and Goldy/Bellemead. Noted that: the boundary for Sebastian Creek may need to be expanded to include more of the pine forest with the woodstork nest; 19,000 acres of Lake George acquired now and another 10,000 being negotiated; County also working on 15,000 acre mitigation project, and other owners now willing sellers; may want to modify the boundary of Spruce Creek by adding another 2 parcels; offer has been made on Goldy/Bellemead with owner replying by November 22.
7. Kurt Gremely, Hillsborough County - Support for Alderman's Ford Addition, Cockroach Bay, and Balm-Boyette Scrub. Showed video on Balm-Boyette Scrub describing resources and all the county has done to make the project go. Boundary modification will be addressed by the County Commissioners on November 20, will report the results at the November 22 public hearing. Alderman's Ford Addition has possible additions. Major owner of Cockroach Bay project still not willing seller. Have acquired all the shoreline parcels. County plans to establish a 700 acre preserve using SWIM, DER, and DNR programs to restore it.
8. Emily Young, Dade County - Support for Miami Rockridge Pinelands, and Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands. The two projects are included on the County's list; substantial progress occurring on acquisition of both with a management commitment from the County to ensure that funds are available. Working with TNC and Fairchild to address the management. Both TPL and TNC helping to acquire the properties.
9. Toni Robinson, Indian River Land Trust - Support for Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge. Indian River County trying to pass a referendum for funds. Development threat is continuing. The Orchid Isle PUD has filed for bankruptcy.
10. Commissioner Maggy Hurchalls, Martin County - Support for Savannas, and Pal-Mar. County still supports the Savannas project with staff and financing. Pal-Mar has good natural resources, not drained by canals, not dominated by Brazilian pepper.
11. Lloyd Brumfield, Martin County - Support for Pal-Mar. Described project the way it used to be with panther, deer, bobcat, etc.
12. Ken Christensen, Martin County Audubon Society - Support for Pal-Mar. Noted the project has common species as well as Endangered and Threatened species.
13. Walt Timmerman, Dept. of Natural Resources, District 7 Hobe Sound - Support for Pal-Mar. Read letter into the record.

14. Dean T. Drake, Florida Trail Association - Support for Pal-Mar and Etonlah Creek.
15. Bill Heifferich, South Florida Water Management District - Support for Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed, and Pal-Mar. Noted that the water management district only has \$500,000 left for CREW and needs CARL funding now. Multi-agency management concept being developed for this project.
16. Sue York, private citizen - Support for Pal-Mar. Martin County has \$1 million and South Florida Water Management District \$1 million toward acquisition. Good natural resources.
17. Robert Snyder, South Florida Dog Hunting Association - Support for Pal-Mar. Supports multi-use recreation and noted that Pal-Mar connects with several other areas.
18. Robert Berman, Palm Beach Heights Landowners Coalition - Support for Pal-Mar. Is a land owner in Pal-Mar and member of the Land Owners Coalition and wished to confirm that they are willing sellers.
19. Don Baker, Treasure Coast Sierra Club - Support for Pal-Mar.
20. Catherine Dwore, Loxahatchee Group of the Sierra Club and Equestrian Club - Support for Yamato Scrub, Pal-Mar, and Jupiter Ridge. Supports Pal-Mar acquisition even if it's not approved for horse-back riding. Have done a linked open space study and are looking at wildlife underpasses for existing roads.
21. Robert Culpepper, Chairman of the Pal-Mar Water Management District - Supports Pal-Mar acquisition. Multiple uses available, including horse trails, etc. 20% to 25% is upland in the north and east portions of project.
22. Commissioner Mary Dawson, Martin County - Support for Pal-Mar. County just passed referendum to raise funds for land acquisition, \$1 million to go towards acquisition of this project. Also support from Palm Beach County for this project.
23. Chairman Karen Marcus, Palm Beach County Commission - Support for Yamato Scrub and Jupiter Ridge. Will support the acquisition of these projects with funding. Provided resolutions from county committing 50% funding for both projects.
24. Commissioner Mary McCarty, Palm Beach County - Support for Yamato Scrub, and Jupiter Ridge. Described the long history of Yamato Scrub and the county's commitment.
25. Vickie Newson, City of Boca Raton - Support for Yamato Scrub. Introduced City Councilman Al Trivasog who noted that the city had voted unanimously to support the acquisition, passed a bond resolution for \$12 million, and committed 50% with County to a shared acquisition with the state.
26. Ron Kolins, Boca Commerce Center - Owner's representative for Yamato Scrub. Noted that they have all the permits needed for development, and the owners are very willing sellers. Parcel #3 recently sold to Kroft, others could also be sold in 6 months to a year.
27. Carl Terwilliger, Florida Native Plant Society - Support for Yamato Scrub and Jupiter Ridge. Would like to have protected area close to home with significant species.
28. Joanne Davis, Palm Beach County EEL Acquisition Selection Committee - Support for Yamato Scrub. Summarized the bond referendum, voters approved 2 to 1 to tax for environmental lands.
29. Steve Farnsworth, horticulturalist - Support for Yamato Scrub and Jupiter Ridge, and also Juno Hills. Sited endemics: 4-petaled paw paw (80 individual plants), Conradina sp., etc. Also on Lake Wales: Curtis milkweed, pinweeds, polygonella, etc. Scrub Jays may also occur.
30. Dr. Frederick Cichocki, Coalition for Wilderness Islands - Support for Yamato Scrub, Jupiter Ridge, and Juno Hills. Asked support group of 40-50 people to stand in support of Yamato Scrub and Jupiter Ridge. Noted that Yamato is the most diverse for its size anywhere.  
  
Read letter for Dr. Grace Iverson in support of Yamato Scrub and Jupiter Ridge.
31. Ann Beyton, The Royal Palm Audubon Society - Support for Yamato Scrub and Jupiter Ridge. Read letter from Sophia Hunt into the record summarizing the history of Yamato Scrub and the fact that the locals are now providing matching funds.
32. Rosa Durando, Audubon Society of the Everglades - Support for Yamato Scrub and Jupiter Ridge. Noted Yamato is under development pressure and cost will not be a factor years from now.
33. Richard Movround - Support for Yamato Scrub.
34. Chuck Potter - Support for Yamato Scrub and Jupiter Ridge. Served on the RPC and land planning board. Lost many battles but feels there is still hope. Also supports Pal-Mar acquisition.
35. Mavor Karen Golonka, Jupiter - Support the acquisition of Jupiter Ridge. Is also the Vice-chairman for Loxahatchee Council of Governments and represents 11 local (City and County) governments. Noted that Jupiter Ridge would tie into the land on the Atlantic already owned by the City of Jupiter.
36. Terry Walker, Sierra Club, Florida Chapter - Support for Yamato Scrub, Pal-Mar, and Jupiter Ridge. Read statement by Mary Terese Delate of the Sierra Club in support of land management issues.
37. Jeanne Girard - In support of Yamato Scrub. Noted the development pressure.
38. Donald Stone, Boca Raton Environmental Advisory Board - In support of Yamato Scrub. Will disappear to development if not purchased.
39. Judee Horel - Support for Jupiter Ridge. Described the area and the senses affected.
40. Jackie Brice, local resident and landscape painter - Support for Jupiter Ridge.
41. Paul Cherry, Bluff's Area Umbrella Assoc. - Support for Jupiter Ridge. Discussed the proposed Wal-Mart for Jupiter Ridge. Project has frontage on US 1 and intracoastal; it is a very attractive site for developers.

42. Leonard Nerg, Department of Natural Resources - Support for Coupon Bight/Key Deer, South Savannas, Charlotte Harbor, and North Fork St. Lucie.
43. Dr. Mark Benedict, 1000 Friends of Florida - Spoke about the landscape linkage of Pal-Mar, Pinhook Swamp, and Etoniah Creek. Also in support of Rookery Bay, Wekiva-Ocala Connector, Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed, and Tate's Hell Carrabelle Tract.
44. Tom Kindred, St. Lucie County - Support for Avalon Tract. Gave brief update on South Savannas, North Fork St. Lucie, Hutchinson Island (Blind Creek), and Avalon Tract.
45. Karen Macey, Jupiter Chamber of Commerce - Support for Jupiter Ridge.
46. Shirley Farmer - Support for Jupiter Ridge and Juno Hills.

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LIST OF SPEAKERS  
November 13, 1991 - Bartow, Florida

1. Commissioner Neil Combee, Polk County - Described resolution passed to support Catfish Creek, Horse Creek Scrub, Saddle Blanket Ridge, and Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystems.
2. Commissioner Robert Connors, Polk County - The Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystems is equivalent to Galapagos Island because of its biological uniqueness.
3. Commissioner Marlene Young, Polk County - Support for Horse Creek Scrub and Green Swamp acquisition which is within a critical area. Discussed CARL and P-2000 mandates. County is still negotiating a comprehensive plan with Department of Community Affairs. Polk County is pursuing a local land acquisition program. Noted that Polk County deserves more dollars since most of the phosphate income comes from Polk County; wants dedicated portion of the severance tax.
4. Commissioner Daniel J. Costello, Polk County Commission - Noted that all 5 County Commissioners from Polk County were present and support acquisition of county projects. Intense pressure on scrub areas; has witnessed legal destruction of scrub in the name of progress. Wants high ranking for all scrub sites.
5. Arnold Rawson, Sarasota Audubon Society - Support for Myakka Prairie. 16,000 acres, probably the largest tract in southwest Florida.
6. Maynard Hiss - Support of Myakka Prairie. At present time the DRI is on hold but a decision should be forthcoming.
7. Glenn Compton, Manasota-88 - Described the MacArthur/Myakka Prairie DRI. Are waiting until after our December 6th ranking to make a decision.
8. Jono Miller, Sierra Club - Support for Myakka Prairie. Sierra Club and other conservation groups support the project.
9. Ralph DeVito, Senator Bob Johnson's Office - On behalf of Senator Johnson he thanked the Council staff for the acquisition of Oscar Scherer. Supports state acquisition of Myakka Prairie.
10. Charles Lee, Florida Audubon Society - Support for Rookery Bay. Needs a higher rank because Keywaden Island is in imminent danger of development. Green Swamp and the scrub habitat projects (Lake Wales Ridge, Catfish Creek, Horse Creek Scrub, etc.) should be number one priority as development pressures will intensify when the economy improves.
11. Nancy Prine, Friends of the Wekiva - Supports acquisition of Seminole Springs, BMK Ranch, Wekiva-Ocala Connector, St. Johns River, Wekiva Buffers, and Lower Econlockhatchee. Discussed Seminole County bonds and mitigation programs.
12. Judy Wick, Friends of the Wekiva - Support for Seminole Springs, BMK Ranch, Wekiva-Ocala Connector, Lower Econlockhatchee, and Wekiva River Buffers.
13. Phillip Wick, Friends of the Wekiva and Seminole Natural Lands Committee - Support for Seminole Springs, BMK Ranch, Wekiva-Ocala Connector, Lower Econlockhatchee, and Wekiva River Buffers. Described the process of selection and difficulties of the Seminole Natural Lands Committee. Also supports Spring Hammock.
14. Kurt Gramley, Hillsborough County - Gave a brief update of the Hillsborough County projects, Alderman's Ford Addition, and Balm-Boyette Scrub.
15. Sally Thompson, Hillsborough County Parks and Recreation Department - Support for Balm-Boyette which is one of the highest ranked projects in Hillsborough County.
16. Rob Heath, Hillsborough County Parks and Recreation Department - Support for Balm-Boyette. County wants to share the acquisition cost and will manage including the site restoration.
17. Sybil Vosler, Tampa Bay Sierra Club - Support for Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystems and Balm-Boyette Scrub.
18. Sheryl Bowman, Florida Native Plant Society, Suncoast Chapter - Most of the scrub in Hillsborough County gone, only 8 % left.
19. Toni Trees - Support for Balm-Boyette Scrub. Tremendous area for lichens flora, 19 endangered or threatened species. Described the beauty of the project which is threatened by agriculture.
20. Bob Burns, The Nature Conservancy, Winter Park Office - Support for Catfish Creek, Saddle Blanket Lakes Scrub, Placid Lakes Tract, Horse Creek Scrub, Holmes Avenue Scrub, and Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem. Described programs currently in place to help protect scrub projects. The US Fish and Wildlife Service developed a new project on Lake Wales Ridge and will rank them #1 acquisition priority for 1993.
21. Craig Huegel, University of Florida - Support for Horse Creek Scrub. Felt Horse Creek Scrub should not be treated separately but added to the other Lake Wales Ridge projects. Needs to be protected because of the endangered and threatened species.
22. Steven M. Riefler, Florida Native Plant Society - Support for Horse Creek Scrub because of the unique species found on the project. Support also for Catfish Creek, Saddle Blanket Lakes Scrub, Placid Lakes, and Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystems.

23. Nancy Bissett, Ancient Scrub Society - Support for Catfish Creek, Saddle Blanket Scrub, Horse Creek Scrub, and Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystems. Would like to see Horse Creek Scrub included in the other Lake Wales projects.
24. Doug Morrison, Friends of Tiger Creek - Support for Saddle Blanket Scrub, Placid Lakes Tract, Horse Creek Scrub, and Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystems. Noted that within 10 years all the scrub would be gone.
25. Ken Morrison, Lake Wales Ridge Audubon Society - Support for Catfish Creek, Saddle Blank Scrub, Horse Creek Scrub, and Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystems. Presented a resolution supporting ancient scrub. Read statement into record from Bok Tower Gardens.
26. John Perry, Lake Region Audubon - Support for Catfish Creek, Saddle Blanket Scrub, Horse Creek Scrub, and Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystems. 10 years ago the County Commission would not have supported this project
27. John Fitzpatrick, Archbold Biological Station - Support for Placid Lakes Tract, Horse Creek Scrub, Holmes Avenue Scrub, Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystems. Described the big picture; will need everything that is left to save the system. Archbold putting together GIS inventory of Lake Wales Scrub.
28. Charles Geanagej, Polk Sierra Club - Support for Saddle Blanket Scrub, Horse Creek Scrub, Holmes Avenue Scrub, Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystems. Environmental groups and the Polk County Commission both support the central ridge scrub projects. Felt need to combine the scrub projects so the small tracts will survive.
29. Kris DeLaney, Heartland Environmental Council - Supports Catfish Creek, Saddle Blanket Scrub, Placid Lakes Tract, Horse Creek Scrub, Holmes Avenue Scrub, and Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystems. Supports combining all scrub projects. Important action as only 10% remain. Listed several species and new plant species being described on Lake Wales Ridge.
30. Stephen Miller, Highlands County Natural Resources Advisory Committee - Support for Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystems. Highlands County Commission signed a resolution in support of acquisition of Lake Wales Ridge. Owners are waiting to see what the state does.
31. Michael Ralden, Polk Land Preservation League and Sierra Club - Support of Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystems. Endorses the systems project for the scrub. Polk County hoping to have a bond referendum in March.
32. Hank Kowalski, PPHC Audubon - Support for Highlands Hammock, Placid Lakes Tract, Holmes Avenue Scrub, and Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystems.
33. Mary Adsit, represents land owners in Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystems. Showed maps of the areas in Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystems with willing sellers.
34. Ing Munden, League of Women Voters - Support for Catfish Creek, Saddle Blanket Scrub and Horse Creek Scrub. Recently learned much about scrub and supports the acquisition of the scrub projects.
35. Virginia McKinley, Ridge Land Trust - Support for Catfish Creek, Saddle Blanket Scrub, Horse Creek Scrub, and Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystems. Related story about church owned scrub property which had been converted to educational use for school children through cooperation of TNC, GFC, etc. Would like to see similar educational centers started in other scrub areas.
36. Bill Bissett - Support for Horse Creek Scrub and Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystems. Have built a shopping center where he used to go to get Christmas holly and tree. Horse Creek Scrub was highest ranked in the Archbold rankings. Felt that Horse Creek Scrub should be combined with the Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystems project.
37. Dallas Jacobs, Engineer with H.W. Lochner - Does not think the list should be limited to 60 projects because DOT tries to stay away from all CARL projects.
38. Marian L. Ryan, Polk County Young Democrats - Support for Catfish Creek, Saddle Blanket Scrub, Horse Creek Scrub, and Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystems.
39. Jeff Ludwig, Highlands citizen - Support for Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystems. Purchasing is the only way to truly protect the scrub. Once its gone, its gone forever.
40. Charles Cook, Polk County citizen - Support for Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystems. Felt the projects should be ranked by "age". Is for synergistic linkage of government agencies, funding, wildlife and water resources for zero environmental impacts against our natural world's remaining beauty.
41. T.J. Coburn, Terra Systems Environmental Consultants - Support for Horse Creek Scrub and Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystems. Please preserve the scrub projects.

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LIST OF SPEAKERS  
November 22, 1991 - Tallahassee

1. Mr. Fred Davis, South Florida Water Management District - Pal-Mar. Indicated that Pal-Mar has been on the water management district's 5-year plan for a number of years. Will add a one mile corridor connecting Pal-Mar with Jonathan Dickinson State Park and are hoping to make the first purchase within the next year. Project is beginning to experience some development pressure. Martin County has agreed to put \$1 million into the purchase. The water management district also supports the acquisition of the Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed project.
2. George Willson, The Nature Conservancy - Gave an update on the projects that TNC supports: (a) recommended adding Catfish Creek, Saddle Blanket Ridge, etc. into the new Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystems project; (b) will acquire the first ownerships of Coupon Blight/Key Deer project in the first quarter of 1992; (c) recommended adding all of the Corracl property to the boundary of the Sebastian Creek project; (d) will close on Curry Hammock project on December 17, 1991; recommended removing from the list; (e) appraisal complete in December for Rookery Bay, offer will be made after the 1st of the year; (f) good progress in acquiring Upper Black Creek and should be able to come off the list as complete next year; (g) Miami Rookridge Pinelands and Heather Island should be put together in the next 3 months, possible County help; (h) negotiating with Corracl ownerships in Lake George and Sebastian Creek simultaneously; (i) the National Audubon Society will be submitting an application for an addition to the North Layton Hammock project; (j) Dunn's Creek is close to a bargain sale/joint acquisition; request it remain in same position on the new 1992 priority list; (k) need a resolution from the LAAC asking the Suwannee River Water Management District to acquire the land remaining (last 1/3 of Upper River) in the Wacilla/Aucilla River Sinks project from the St. Joe Paper Company (would be willing sellers to the WMD); (l) Lake Wales Ridge is TNC's #1 new project for acquisition; (m) requested that Pinhook be ranked in the 50's so it can be picked up at a better price; (n) Jupiter Ridge and Yamato Scrub are both good bargain projects.

3. Richard Gearhart, TNC, Sierra Club, Audubon Society, etc.- Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks. Distributed copies of portions of Betty Watts book.
4. Kurt Gremley, Hillsborough County - Cockroach Bay Islands. The County is open to suggestions as to how to proceed with this project. Have acquired the mainland shore lines which need major restoration. Hoping for state acquisition on Alderman's Ford Addition. Balm-Boyette Scrub one of the last natural areas in the county left to save. County has contract on entire site; still have some issues to resolve. Option is good until February. The county has the money and expertise to manage this tract. TICO agreed to management plan to allow control burning and County management.
5. Commissioner Ed Terancheck, Hillsborough County - Supports the state purchase of the non-phosphate lands in the Balm-Boyette Scrub project.
6. Emilie Young, Director of Dade County EEL program - CARL projects (Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands and Miami Rockridge Pinelands) are the only projects on the Dade County acquisition list at the present time. A \$10 million trust fund has been set up for management of acquired properties. The Deering Estate Addition closed in August as a joint purchase between the county and state. The county is not ready to make The Barnacle Addition a top priority because they are mainly focusing on natural areas not recreational projects. Also, the owners are unwilling to sell thus far.
7. John Hankinson, St. Johns River Water Management District - Gave an update on the projects the WMD supports: (a) Lake George; (b) still negotiating with Strawn on Seminole Woods; (c) want to help on the Wekiya-Ocala Connector; (d) STS just closed on BMK Ranch; (e) one-half of the Wekiya Buffers in St. Johns River WMD ownership; (f) acquisition looking better on Heather Island; (g) Emerald Marsh needs a higher ranking, joint purchase project; (h) entire spring should be acquired in the Silver River project; (i) mitigation fund applied to the Lower Econlockhatchee project; (j) have bought another 6,000 acres in the Upper Black Creek project; (k) Caravelle Ranch in negotiations; (l) WMD willing to share acquisition on Dunn's Creek; (m) Etoniah Creek; (n) Jullington Durbins Creeks; (o) Twelve Mile Swamp is the headwaters for 6 creeks; (p) Paynes Prairie - new project at Orange Lake; (q) contacting Corrigan and others on the Sebastian Creek project.
8. Jim MacFarland, Conservation Real Estate Group - St. Michael's Landing. The value of beach property is increasing at about 30% a year. Are willing to sell this property substantially below the market value. Land is in much better condition than Topsail Hill project and is adjacent to the Tyndall Air Force Base property which could be used. Feels that the Tate's Hell Carrabelle Tract can eventually be put back together, 30,000 acres available at this time. Important ecologically as it drains into the Bay at Apalachicola.
9. Bob Henderson, President, Apalachee Audubon Society - Tates Hell Carrabelle Tract. Unique opportunity to purchase large tracts of land. Could loose East Bay as a fishing area if steps aren't taken to preserve the drainage. Afraid the Florida panther and the Florida black bear may be following the same path to extinction.
10. Bill Mosier, Marion County Chamber of Commerce President - Supports the acquisition of Silver River. One of the largest artesian springs left in the U.S. County is developing a management plan for the springs, river, and recharge area.
11. Margaret Spontak, Partners for a Better Marion County - Supports the acquisition of Silver River. Nutrient problems already exist in the springs. Noted that the market is soft and is a good time to buy.
12. Jim Buckner, Silver River Society - Support for Silver River. Silver Springs is the most outstanding feature of its size in Florida; major tourist attraction. Homosassa Springs is the only State Park in Florida that pays for itself. Silver Springs would also pay for itself. Project is 3/4th complete; urged to complete. County purchase is contingent on state purchase of headwaters. Area is under development pressure.
13. Guy Marwick, Silver River Museum - Support for Silver River. Read letter and submitted for record. Private land planned for development within 200 yards of the museum. Spring has been closed to divers for historical and archaeological exploration, which is of great importance.
14. John Hankinson, St. Johns River Water Management District - Silver River. The WMD has bought 100,000 acres since they started on the Silver River project. Should take advantage of the opportunity to finish the project.
15. Judy Hancock, Sierra Club - Support for Suwannee Buffers. Slide presentation of Falling Creek Falls and Sink. Has 22 listed species occurring on the tract. Suwannee River Water Management District and the US Forest Service willing to participate in the acquisition. Is in eminent danger of development. 100,000 acres are threatened by phosphate mining upstream and are over 100 dairy farms in the area.
16. Dan Kixmiller, Big Bend Sierra Club - Support for Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks.
17. Gordon Smith, Trust for Public Land - Support for Charlotte Harbor. One of the oldest projects on the list and needs to be finished. Presented additional maps on the Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods project; negotiating with the 2 major owners.
18. Greg Chelius, Trust for Public Land - Support for Key West Customs House. Had open house on November 5 with over 700 people attending. Also supports the Avalon Tract which now has willing sellers. \$2.65 million Save Our Coast money is pledged to the purchase. TPL has an option, and appraisals are underway at this time; but needs to be ranked in the money for immediate acquisition. St. Lucie County not in position to help with acquisition at this time.
19. Richard Rocco, Suwannee River Water Management District - Support for Suwannee Buffers, Florida's 1st Magnitude Springs, and Peacock Slough. Working for shared acquisition on Peacock Slough (largest underwater cave system in the continental U.S.) and Florida's 1st Magnitude Springs. Reiterated Judy Hancock's support.
20. Edwin Hebb, Panhandle Audubon Club - Support for Waddell's Mill Pond. Is a 3rd magnitude spring at the head of the Chipola River System. Popular recreation area and is on the National Register of Historic Places. Dam is in need of work. Owners of Waddell Plantation are willing sellers.

21. Rick Smith, Office of the Governor - Support for Rotenberger/Seminole Indian Lands. Attempts are being made to restore the Holey Land Tract at this time. Intend to restore hydrology and then vegetation. Governor and Cabinet recommend putting it back on the priority list in the money.
22. Jon Thaxton, Friends of the Myakka - Support for Myakka Prairies. Thanked the Council for their cooperation on the Oscar Scherer project which closed on August 29th. Noted there are willing sellers on the Myakka Tract. The book "Ecosystems of Florida" uses the property as an example of prairie.
23. Fran Stallings, Sarasota County - Myakka Prairies. Read a resolution from the Sarasota County Commission into the records. County will match the acquisition by donating adjacent property already owned by the county which will double the project size.
24. Maynard Hiss, Friends of the Myakka - Support for Myakka Prairies. Distributed a copy of the Southwest Florida Water Management District project description to the Council.
25. Jim Muller, Florida Natural Areas Inventory - Will distribute a memo early next week stating FNAI's priority for the new projects. Support for: Point Washington which is contiguous with Grayton Beach and Topsail Hill; Hammocks of the Lower Keys; Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods; presented slides of Balm-Bovette Scrub; 95% of Jupiter Ridge is lost already; Coupon Blight/Key Deer; Miami Rockridge Pinelands, Horse Creek Scrub; and St. Joe Buffer which has 12 federally protected plants.
26. Walter Collins, President of the Seabranh Property Owners Assoc. - Hutchinson Island (Blind Creek). Owners have started proceeding for development which will take several years to finalize. The project is more county than state park size, but county has no money to apply.
27. Suzanne Buntrock, Land Staff Officer for the US Forest Service - Support for Pinhook Swamp. Is a valuable wildlife corridor and panther habitat and wants to get matching funds. Also supports: Lake George, Carabelle Ranch, Heather Island, and Tates Hell Carrabelle Tract. Would like to see joint purchases on all the above projects. Have requested \$5 million for Tates Hell Carrabelle acquisition, \$100,000 toward Ocala; other funds have also been requested.
28. Susan Marynowski, Caribbean Conservation Corp. - Support for Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge. Senator Graham has received over 87 lbs. of mail for this project, the most ever received on a project. There is federal support in spite of the budget crisis. Could cost as much as \$50-\$80 million by the time it is completely purchased. Also supports: Levy County Forest/Sandhill, Pinhook Swamp, Tate's Hell Carrabelle Tract, and Etoniah Creek.
29. Larry Najl, Division of Marine Resources - Support for Rookery Bay. Presented a resolution from the City of Naples and support letters to the Council. Also supports: Tates Hell Carrabelle Tract and Apalachicola Bay.
30. Duane DeFrees, Brevard County EEL Program - Support for Enchanted Forest, Sebastian Creek, and Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge. County has digitized the scrub jay habitat in the state and the property north of Sebastian Creek is one of the 5 largest habitats in the state. County has already acquired 263 acres of the Enchanted Forest project. The \$55 million in acquisition funds Brevard County has doesn't buy much on it's own, they need P-2000 funds and joint acquisitions to stretch it. They will be submitting three CARL and four Community Trust proposals for the upcoming year.
31. Ken Tucker, representing the Corrigan ownership in the Crystal River project. Are willing sellers in the project and would like a higher ranking.



**ADDENDUM III**

**Advisory Council Voting and Ranking Sheets**

LAND ACQUISITION ADVISORY COUNCIL  
1st Four Votes for Initiation of Project Assessment for 1991 Proposals  
March 27, 1991

	DHR	DOF	GFC	DER	DCA	DNR	TOTAL	SELECTED
<b>BAKER COUNTY</b>								
1. Pinhook Swamp	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	5	YES
<b>BAY COUNTY</b>								
2. Camp Helen	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
<b>BREVARD COUNTY</b>								
3. Cape Canaveral Hendry	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
4. Thousands Islands South	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
5. Tico Scrub and Swamp	Project Withdrawn							
6. North Sebastian Hammock	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	3	NO
<b>BROWARD COUNTY</b>								
7. Dania Salt Marsh	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
8. Everglades Buffer Strip	Y	N	N	N	N	N	1	NO
<b>CHARLOTTE COUNTY</b>								
9. Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
10. Lemon Bay	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
<b>CITRUS COUNTY</b>								
11. Megaloudis Property	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
12. Tiger Tail Bay	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
<b>COLLIER COUNTY</b>								
13. Morgan Beach	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	2	NO
<b>DIXIE COUNTY</b>								
14. Dixieland Timber Tract	N	N	Y	N	N	N	1	NO
<b>DUVAL COUNTY</b>								
15. Cedar Point	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	3	NO
<b>FRANKLIN COUNTY</b>								
16. St. Vincent Flatwoods	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	4	YES
17. St. Vincent Sound	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	3	NO
18. Tates Hell Carrabelle Tract	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
<b>HERNANDO COUNTY</b>								
19. Weeki Wachee Springs	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	2	NO
<b>HIGHLANDS COUNTY</b>								
20. Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystems	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
<b>HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY</b>								
21. Balm-Boyette Scrub	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
22. Cypress Creek Corridor	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	1	NO
23. Foxbranch Ranch	N	Y	N	N	N	N	1	NO
24. Sun City 301	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
<b>INDIAN RIVER COUNTY</b>								
25. Indian River Lagoon	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	3	NO
26. Padgett Branch	N	N	N	N	Y	N	1	NO
27. Oslo Riverfront	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
<b>LAKE COUNTY</b>								
28. Clermont East Sandhill	N	N	N	N	Y	N	1	NO
<b>LEE COUNTY</b>								
29. Chino Island	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
30. Pine Island/Matlacha	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	2	NO
31. Sanibel Interior Wetlands	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	2	NO
32. Silver Key	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO

March 27, 1991  
1st Four Vote (Continued)

	DHR	DOF	GFC	DER	DCA	DNR	TOTAL	SELECTED
<b>LEON COUNTY</b>								
33. DeSoto Addition	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
34. Lake Iamonia	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	2	NO
35. Lake Talquin	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	3	NO
<b>LEVY COUNTY</b>								
36. Inglis Island	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
37. Ruppel Tract	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
<b>MANATEE COUNTY</b>								
38. Crosley Estate	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	2	YES
39. Palma Sola Boulevard	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
40. Sister Keys	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
<b>MARTIN COUNTY</b>								
41. Pal-Mar	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	5	YES
<b>MONROE COUNTY</b>								
42. Hammocks of the Lower Keys	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0	NO
43. Islands of the Keys	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	2	NO
44. Key West Customs House	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
<b>MULTI-COUNTY</b>								
45. Suwannee Buffers	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
<b>NASSAU COUNTY</b>								
46. American Beach	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
47. Tiger Island	Y	N	N	N	N	N	1	YES
<b>ORANGE COUNTY</b>								
48. Magnolia Ranch	N	N	N	Y	N	N	1	NO
<b>PALM BEACH COUNTY</b>								
49. Boynton Beach Mangrove Area	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
50. Delray Oaks	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
51. Frenchman's Forest	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
52. Juno Hills	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
53. Jupiter Ridge	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
54. Knob Hill Scrub	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
55. Loxahatchee Reserve	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
56. Loxahatchee Slough	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
57. Pope John Paul Scrub	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
58. Prosperity Oaks	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
59. Rosemary Scrub	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
60. Royal Palm Beach Pines	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
61. Seacrest Scrub	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
62. Water Catchment Buffer	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
<b>PASCO COUNTY</b>								
63. Ben Pilot Point	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
64. Dutchman/North Keys	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
65. Pasco Aripeka	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
<b>PINELLAS COUNTY</b>								
66. Anclote River Salt Marsh	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
67. Pinellas St. Mary's	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
68. Struthers Parcel	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
<b>PUTNAM COUNTY</b>								
69. Etoniah Creek	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
<b>ST. JOHNS COUNTY</b>								
70. Cunningham/Mill Creeks	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
71. Guana Beach	N	N	N	N	N	Y	1	NO
72. Twelve Mile Swamp	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	5	YES

March 27, 1991  
1st Four Vote (Continued)

	DHR	DOF	GFC	DER	DCA	DNR	TOTAL	SELECTED
<b>ST. LUCIE COUNTY</b>								
73. Avalon Tract	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	2	NO
<b>SANTA ROSA COUNTY</b>								
74. Shipyard Point	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
<b>SARASOTA COUNTY</b>								
75. Myakka Prairies	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
76. Warm Mineral Springs	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	4	YES
<b>WAKULLA COUNTY</b>								
77. Wakulla Springs Addition	N	Y	N	N	N	N	1	NO
<b>WALTON COUNTY</b>								
78. Draper Lake	N	N	N	Y	N	N	1	NO
79. Inlet Beach	N	N	N	N	N	Y	1	NO
80. Point Washington	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES

**LAND ACQUISITION ADVISORY COUNCIL**  
2nd Four Votes for Initiation to Project Design for 1991 Proposals  
July 12, 1991

	DHR	DOF	GFC	DER	DCA	DNR	TOTAL	SELECTED
<b>BAKER COUNTY</b>								
1. Pinhook Swamp	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
<b>CHARLOTTE COUNTY</b>								
2. Charlotte Har. Flatwoods	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
<b>FRANKLIN COUNTY</b>								
3. St. Vincent Flatwoods	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
4. Tate's Hell Carrabelle Tract	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
<b>HIGHLANDS COUNTY</b>								
5. Lake Wales Ridge Ecosys.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
<b>HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY</b>								
6. Balm-Boyette Scrub	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
<b>MARTIN COUNTY</b>								
7. Pal-Mar	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
<b>MONROE COUNTY</b>								
8. Hammocks of the Lower Keys	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
9. Key West Customs House	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
<b>PALM BEACH COUNTY</b>								
10. Juno Hills	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	2	NO
11. Jupiter Ridge	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	5	YES
<b>PUTNAM COUNTY</b>								
12. Etoniah Creek	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
<b>ST. JOHNS COUNTY</b>								
13. Twelve Mile Swamp	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	5	YES
<b>SARASOTA COUNTY</b>								
14. Myakka Prairies	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
15. Warm Mineral Springs	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	2	NO
<b>WALTON COUNTY</b>								
16. Point Washington	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5	YES
<b>MULTI-COUNTY</b>								
17. Suwannee Buffers	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES

LAND ACQUISITION ADVISORY COUNCIL  
RANKING SHEET FOR THE 1992 C.A.R.L. ANNUAL PRIORITY LIST  
December 6, 1991

	DHR	DOF	GFC	DER	DCA	DNR	TOTAL	RANK
<b>ALAHUA COUNTY</b>								
1. Paynes Prairie (43)	52	64	67	54	35	16	288	50
2. San Felasco Ham. Add. (45)	(Removed prior to Ranking)							
<b>BAKER COUNTY</b>								
3. Pinhook Swamp [Columbia](UR)	20	47	9	1	50	51	178	25
<b>BAY COUNTY</b>								
4. St. Michaels Landing (72)	63	49	58	64	74	60	368	67
<b>BREVARD COUNTY</b>								
5. Archie Carr STR[Ind.Riv.](8)	8	16	23	16	17	6	86	7
6. Enchanted Forest (41)	40	29	52	33	43	59	256	45
7. Sebastian Creek [In.Rv.](10)	11	17	40	11	16	12	107	14
<b>CHARLOTTE COUNTY</b>								
8. Charlotte Harbor [Lee](48)	24	55	33	13	46	34	205	32
9. Char. Har. Flat.[Lee] (UR)	41	41	3	20	32	23	160	20
<b>CITRUS COUNTY</b>								
10. Crystal River (32)	54	54	29	14	52	17	220	38
11. Homosassa Res./Walker (14)	26	4	25	34	15	24	128	17
12. St. Martins River (11)	12	15	43	7	13	13	103	11
<b>CLAY COUNTY</b>								
13. Upper Black Creek (21)	37	26	6	37	28	50	184	27
<b>COLLIER COUNTY</b>								
14. Corkscrew R.E.W.[Lee] (50)	48	57	38	45	59	46	293	52
15. Fakahatchee Strand (17)	17	52	17	46	11	36	179	26
16. Rookery Bay (19)	6	22	30	8	10	19	95	9
17. Save Our Everglades (29)	32	33	28	40	38	40	211	35
<b>COLUMBIA COUNTY</b>								
18. Suwannee Buffers[Suw.](UR)	28	43	66	2	14	9	162	21
<b>DADE COUNTY</b>								
19. Deering Estate Add. (59)	(Removed prior to Ranking)							
20. East Everglades (44)	44	48	48	50	54	67	311	54
21. Miami Rockridge Pine. (22)	16	11	64	36	31	35	193	28
22. The Barnacle Addition (63)	64	76	80	72	72	78	442	77
23. Tropical Ham. of Red. (51)	67	66	65	39	69	54	360	65
<b>FRANKLIN COUNTY</b>								
24. Apalachicola Bay (15)	(Removed prior to Ranking)							
25. Tates Hell Carrabelle Tr(UR)	50	12	5	30	51	27	175	24
<b>GADSDEN COUNTY</b>								
26. Apalachicola Riv [Cal.](24)	14	23	27	23	4	7	98	10
<b>GILCHRIST COUNTY</b>								
27. Waccasassa Flats (20)	5	5	61	38	36	55	200	31
<b>GULF COUNTY</b>								
28. St. Joseph Bay (27)	25	20	42	4	25	11	127	16
<b>HERNANDO COUNTY</b>								
29. Chassahowitzka Swamp (36)	47	62	44	78	79	72	382	69
<b>HIGHLANDS COUNTY</b>								
30. Highlands Hammock (16)	29	19	34	21	19	25	147	18
31. Lake Wales Ridge Eco. (UR)	4	21	16	6	5	5	57	5
32. Placid Lakes Tract (18)	27	31	51	32	8	3	152	19

December 6, 1991  
 Ranking (Continued)

	DHR	DOF	GFC	DER	DCA	DNR	TOTAL	RANK
<b>HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY</b>								
33. Aldermans Ford Add. (54)	69	65	77	71	65	65	412	73
34. Balm-Boyette Scrub (UR)	45	50	45	31	27	29	227	40
35. Cockroach Bay (80)	78	81	78	80	75	74	466	80
<b>JACKSON COUNTY</b>								
36. Waddell's Mill Pond (61)	23	38	41	35	53	39	229	41
<b>JEFFERSON COUNTY</b>								
37. Letchworth Mounds (13)	59	58	60	59	61	80	377	68
38. Wacissa/Auc.R.Sinks[Tay](34)	38	37	14	17	20	37	163	22
<b>LAKE COUNTY</b>								
39. BMK Ranch [Orange] (3)	81	78	18	77	78	32	364	66
40. Emeralda Marsh (88)	65	60	12	67	64	77	345	63
41. St. Johns River (67)	79	70	37	73	77	75	411	72
42. Seminole Spgs/Woods (1)	3	2	1	18	2	10	36	2
43. Wekiva-Ocala Con.[Vol.](30)	35	40	20	27	24	18	164	23
<b>LEE COUNTY</b>								
44. Cayo Costa Island (56)	61	61	47	70	56	49	344	61
45. Estero Bay (62)	68	68	75	66	71	66	414	74
<b>LEVY COUNTY</b>								
46. Cedar Key Scrub (73)	73	73	62	65	68	64	405	71
47. Levy Co. Forest/Sand. (6)	10	1	10	10	22	4	57	4
<b>MANATEE COUNTY</b>								
48. Emerson Point (60)	(Removed prior to Ranking)							
<b>MARION COUNTY</b>								
49. Heather Island (31)	33	42	22	22	42	45	206	34
50. Silver River (47)	39	39	57	29	37	62	263	47
<b>MARTIN COUNTY</b>								
51. Seabranh (23)	(Removed prior to Ranking)							
52. Pal-Mar [Palm Bch] (UR)	18	67	7	68	58	47	265	48
<b>MONROE COUNTY</b>								
53. Coupon Bight/Key Deer (9)	19	8	15	48	6	8	104	13
54. Curry Hammock (12)	(Removed prior to Ranking)							
55. Hammocks of Lower Keys (UR)	55	45	56	24	49	20	249	44
56. Key West Customs House (UR)	1	10	19	15	29	30	104	12
57. N. Key Largo Hammocks (2)	2	13	2	5	1	2	25	1
58. N. Layton Hammock (53)	75	74	72	74	66	71	432	76
<b>OSCEOLA COUNTY</b>								
59. Three Lks/Prairie Lks (38)	58	63	8	79	57	56	321	57
<b>PALM BEACH COUNTY</b>								
60. Jupiter Ridge (UR)	62	44	53	41	39	28	267	49
61. Rotenberger/S.I.L.[Bro] (65)	72	72	21	62	55	69	351	64
62. Yamato Scrub (UR)	46	30	70	25	9	61	241	43
<b>PASCO COUNTY</b>								
63. Wetstone/Berkovitz (55)	80	80	36	76	81	73	426	75
<b>POLK COUNTY</b>								
64. Catfish Creek (5)	9	6	35	12	7	14	83	6
65. Horse Creek Scrub (39)	36	36	68	42	18	33	233	42
66. Saddle Blanket Scrub (7)	13	7	13	19	12	26	90	8
<b>PUTNAM COUNTY</b>								
67. Caravelle Ranch (49)	(Deleted prior to Ranking)							
68. Dunns Creek (40)	56	35	69	53	47	44	304	53
69. Etoniah Creek [Clay] (UR)	53	9	39	57	30	31	219	37

December 6, 1991  
 Ranking (Continued)

	DHR	DOF	GFC	DER	DCA	DNR	TOTAL	RANK
<b>ST. JOHNS COUNTY</b>								
70. Twelve Mile Swamp (UR)	76	56	63	58	63	70	386	70
<b>ST. LUCIE COUNTY</b>								
71. Avalon Tract (SOC)	31	27	54	44	21	21	198	30
72. Hutchinson Is[Blind Cr](SOC)	70	77	81	69	70	79	446	78
73. N. Fork St. Lucie (52)	71	79	79	81	80	81	471	81
74. South Savannas [Martin](28)	21	28	49	26	40	41	205	33
<b>SANTA ROSA COUNTY</b>								
75. Blackwater Riv. S.F. Add(58)	49	32	59	51	62	63	316	56
76. Garcon Point (42)	42	71	32	61	41	43	290	51
<b>SARASOTA COUNTY</b>								
77. Myakka Prairie (UR)	34	53	26	52	26	22	213	36
78. Oscar Scherer Add. (37)	(Removed prior to Ranking)							
<b>SEMINOLE COUNTY</b>								
79. Lower Econlockhatchee (35)	51	34	11	49	33	48	226	39
80. Wekiva River Buffers (78)	77	75	76	75	76	68	447	79
<b>SUMTER COUNTY</b>								
81. Withlacoochee (74)	57	46	24	56	73	76	332	59
<b>SUWANNEE COUNTY</b>								
82. Peacock Slough (57)	74	69	73	28	34	53	331	58
<b>TAYLOR COUNTY</b>								
83. Big Bend Co. Tr.[Dixie](33)	43	59	55	60	60	58	335	60
<b>VOLUSIA COUNTY</b>								
84. Goldy/Bellemead (71)	60	51	74	55	48	57	345	62
85. Lake George [Putnam] (25)	30	3	31	47	45	38	194	29
86. Spruce Creek (46)	22	25	71	43	44	52	257	46
<b>WALTON COUNTY</b>								
87. Topsail Hill (4)	7	14	4	9	3	1	38	3
88. Point Washington (UR)	66	24	50	63	67	42	312	55
<b>MULTI-COUNTY</b>								
89. FL First Mag. Spgs. (26) [Bay, Leon, Levy, Suwannee, & Wakulla]	15	18	46	3	23	15	120	15

(#) - indicates 1991 rank  
 (UR) - indicates unranked project  
 (SOC) - indicates Save Our Coast transfer

b:voterank.ar

**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 Objectives/Guidelines</u>	<u>Primary/Secondary Agencies</u>
Natural Communities	Florida Natural Areas Inventory
Forest Resources	Division of Forestry
Vascular Plants	Florida Natural Areas Inventory
Fish and Wildlife	Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission/Florida Natural Areas Inventory
Fresh Water Resources	Department of Environmental Regulation
Coastal Resources	Department of Natural Resources/Department of Community Affairs
Geological Resources	Florida Geological Survey (Department of Natural Resources)
Historic Resources	Division of Historical Resources
Outdoor Recreation	Department of Natural Resources/Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission
Statewide or Regional Significance	Staff
Area of Critical State Concern	Department of Community Affairs
Endangerment and Vulnerability	Department of Natural Resources/Department of Community Affairs
Ecological Integrity	Florida Natural Areas Inventory
Inholdings or Additions	Department of Natural Resources
Proximity to Urban Areas	Department of Natural Resources/Department of Community Affairs
Size	Department of Natural Resources
Cost	Department of Natural Resources
Importance of Acquisition	Staff
Acquisition Ease	Department of Natural Resources
Local Support	Department of Natural Resources

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 Land Acquisition Advisory Council for final determination. The Council may also revise individual ratings and must approve the overall ratings by majority vote.

FLORIDA STATEWIDE LAND ACQUISITION PLAN  
Excerpted Objectives, Guidelines, and Measures\*

CHAPTER III: ACQUISITION OBJECTIVES

A. Natural Communities

Identify, acquire, and protect examples of those Natural Communities and their subtypes that: (1) are inadequately represented on protected lands in Florida, or (2) represent the best remaining examples of each of Florida's Natural Communities and their subtypes, with priority given to those communities or subtypes which are most endangered or rarest.

B. Forest Resources

Acquire lands to: (1) maintain representatives of the various forest or timber types, and (2) to conserve and maintain Florida's forests so as to perpetuate their environmental, economic, aesthetic and recreational values; giving special consideration to manageable forests that have income producing potential, which helps defray management costs, and to upland forests that help meet the resource-based recreational needs of Florida's growing population.

C. Vascular Plants

Identify, acquire, and protect sites which contain 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.

I. Outdoor Recreational Resources

1. Acquire lands which help meet needs identified in Florida's statewide comprehensive outdoor recreation plan.
2. Identify, acquire, and protect lands that: (1) enhance the representational balance of natural and historic resources within the state park and reserve systems, or (2) contain prime examples of the state's natural and historic resources.
3. Acquire lands for fish and wildlife oriented outdoor recreation, with emphasis on the acquisition of additional wildlife management and hunting lands in the southern half of the state.
4. Acquire beaches and other coastal areas of greatest suitability for outdoor recreation that meet identified outdoor recreation needs, with emphasis on those tracts that are within planning regions or near urban areas of greatest need as determined by the comprehensive outdoor recreation plan.

CHAPTER IV: LAND ACQUISITION GUIDELINES AND THE PLANNING PROCESS

- (1) Prefer projects with resources of statewide or regional importance.  
[NOTE: ca = critical area status pursuant to Chapter 380, F.S.]
- (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.

Size = acreage remaining to be acquired.

Tax value = estimated county tax assessment for remaining acreage.

Acquisition Ease:

# Owner = number of ownerships remaining to be acquired.

Will = relative ease of acquiring remaining ownerships.

Local Support:

H = Substantial local funds committed.

M = Minimal local funds, but resolutions in support of State acquisition.

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\*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	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. Esee #Owner Will	Local Support	Additional Notes
Rank #	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					
15E.St.Marks Sp	M H	M L M	M L	H H M	M H H M	M M M	H H	H M	M H H L N	H M M M L M	945	1,164,000	7 L	L	
16.St. Joe. Bay	H H	H L M	H H	M M M	M H H M	H H H	L L	H M	M H H L H	H M M H M M	6949	3,854,140	11 M	L	
17.Nomassassa/Wa	M M	M M M	M M	M M M	M L M M	H H H	H H	L M	L M L M M	M M L M M L	4868	7,686,880	29 H	H	
18.Highlands R.	H M	M L H	L M	M M M	M M M L	M M M	L L	M M	L H H L M	M M L M H M	4694	1,355,880	10 M	H	
19.Placid Lakes	H H	H L L	H H	H H M	M M L M	M M M	M M	L M	L H H H M	H H H L M	3602	1,265,000	7 H	M	
20.Char.Har.Fl.	M M	M L L	H L	M M M	M H H M	L M L	M M	L M	M M L M M	H M M H M M	17735	23,607,408	173 H	L	
21.Savannee Bu.	M H	M M H	M M	L H L	M H L H	M M M	H H	M M	L H H M M	H M M M M L	16356	13,099,431	185 M	L	
22.Mecissa/Auc.	M H	H L M	M L	H H M	H H H H	M M M	H H	H M	L H H M M	H M M H M M	5614	3,358,820	10 L	L	
23.Mekiva-Ocala	L M	M M M	M M	M M M	H M H H	M M M	L L	M M	H L M M M	M M M M M L	12070	10,688,000	27 M	H	
24.TatesHell/Ca	L L	M M L	L M	M L L	M M M H	H H H	L L	L M	H H H L H	H H M L M L	214520	57,276,840	6 M	L	
25.Pinhook Sw.	L L	M L L	M M	M L M	M M M M	M M M	M M	L M	H H H M H	H M L M L L	70008	39,050,607	22 M	L	
26.Fakahatchee	H H	L L L	H H	H H M	M M M L	M M M	L L	H M	L H H M M	H H M H M M	24045	9,618,000	8800 L	L	
27.Up.Black Cr.	H M	H M M	M L	M L M	M M M M	M M M	L L	L M	M H M M M	M M L H M L	9311	13,820,320	6 H	H	
28.Miami Rock.	H H	H M L	H H	L M L	M M M M	M M M	L L	L M	M M M L M	H M H H M M	260	5,035,034	32 M	L	
29.Lake George	L L	H H H	M M	M M M	M M L H	M M M	L L	L M	M M L M M	M M L L M L	21045	9,848,771	4 M	H	
30.Avalon Tract	L L	L M M	M M	M M L	M M M M	H H H	L L	M M	M M L L M	L H M L H M	254	1,416,150	2 H	M	
31.Waccasassa	L L	H H H	M M	L M L	M M H L	M M M	L L	H M	L M L M M	H M L M M M	44846	6,183,000	2 L	H	
32.Char.Barbor	L L	L M L	M L	M L M	M M M M	M H H	M M	L M	L M H L M	H L M M L L	4830	1,952,000	25 L	M	

\* Cost based on values in 1992 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
	1	2														
Rank #	Project Name															
33.	So.Savannas	M H	L L L	M H	L M L	M H H H	M H M	L L	M H	L H L L M	M H H H L	1672	9,645,756	>100	M	
34.	Weather Isl.	M H	H M M	L M	M L M	M H H H	M H M	L L	L L	L L M M M	M H L L H M	9958	13,997,000	3	M	
35.	S.O.Everglds	M H	M L L	M H	H L H	M H H L	M H M	L L	H M	L M H H H	H H M H H M	68180	35,784,535	>25000	L	
36.	Myakka Prai.	M H	M L M	M H	M H M	M H H L	M H M	M H	L M	H L H M M	H M H H L	8368	2,853,488	1	H	
37.	Etoniah Cr.	L L	H H H	H L	M H H	M H L M	M H M	? ?	L M	H M L L M	H M H L L L	55237	39,500,560	47	M	
38.	Crystal Riv.	M H	L L L	M H	H M M	M H H L	L H M	M H	H M	L M H M M	H M M H H M	5103	4,886,000	50	L	
39.	Lower Econ.	L H	H M M	H H	M H M	M H H H	M H M	L L	H M	H L L M M	M H M H L M	13449	13,368,790	1	M	
40.	Balm-Boyette	H H	M L M	H M	M H M	M H H M	M H M	M H	M M	M H M L M	H M M L M M	3723	15,847,569	4	H	
41.	Waddell H.P.	L L	L L M	L L	H H M	L L M M	M H M	M H	H M	L M H L M	M H M L L M	2776	1,808,000	10	M	
42.	Horse Cr.Sc.	H H	H L L	H H	L M M	M H H H	M H M	M L	L M	L M H H M	H M H H L L	1325	3,262,000	8	M	
43.	Yamato Scrub	M H	H M L	L M	L M M	M H H M	M H M	L L	M M	L M H L M	H M H H M H	247	22,583,670	6	H	
44.	Ham. Low Key	H H	H M L	M H	M H M	M H H M	H H H	H H	M M	M L H H L	H H H H L M	5404	11,886,750	>300	M	
45.	Ench. Forest	M H	M L M	M H	L M M	M H H M	M H M	H M	L M	M M L M	L M H M L H	177	1,641,498	4	H	
46.	Spruce Creek	L L	L L L	M M	L L M	M H H L	M H L	L L	M M	M H M L M	L M L M M M	762	1,129,284	9	H	
47.	Silver River	M H	M L M	M L	L M L	M H H L	M H M	M H	M M	L H H L M	H M H H L L	912	13,330,000	4	M	
48.	Pal-Mar	M H	M L L	L L	M H L	M H H M	M L M	L M	M M	H M M M M	H M M M M L	23400	19,613,676		M	
49.	Jupiter Rid.	H H	M M L	H M	M H H	M H H M	L L L	M M	H L	L M H H M	H M H H L L	287	18,369,138	3	H	
50.	Paynes Prai.	L M	L M L	M H	M H L	M H H L	M H M	L H	H M	L H H L M	H M M H H L	6256	7,634,470	73	L	

\* Cost based on values in 1992 CMB 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 Mill	Local Support	Additional Notes																					
Rank #	Project Name	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	5																			
	69. Chassahowitz.	M	L	L	L	M	M	L	L	L	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	26	L	L															
	70. 12 Mile Swa.	L	L	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	12,754,413	23	L	L	L								
	71. Cedar Key Sc	M	M	L	L	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	684,000	6	M	M	M								
	72. St. Johns Riv	M	L	M	L	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	1,022,000	3	L	L	L								
	73. Aldermans Fd	L	L	M	L	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	2,938,614	6	M	M	M								
	74. Estero Bay	L	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	13,126,250	83	M	M	M								
	75. Wetstone/Ber	L	L	L	L	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	4,541,240	5	M	L	L								
	76. N. Layton Ham	M	M	M	L	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	902,430	16	M	L	L								
	77. Barnacle Add	L	L	L	M	L	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	3,463,000	1	M	M	M								
	78. Nut. Is. St. Cr	L	L	L	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	4,724,150	5	M	M	M								
	79. Mekiva Buffs	L	M	M	L	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	5,793,229	18	M	M	M								
	80. Cockroach B.	L	M	L	M	L	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	233,000	3	M	M	M								
	81. N. St. Lucie	L	L	L	L	L	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	6,006,000	3	M	M	M								

\* Cost based on values in 1992 CML Annual Report, not necessarily tax assessed values.



**ADDENDUM V**

**Florida Natural Areas Inventory Evaluation Matrix  
1991 CARL Proposals**

Natural Resources Evaluation Matrix for 1991 CARL Proposals  
Prepared by the Florida Natural Areas Inventory (9/1/03/20)

Natural Resource Values/Comments

Project Name, CARL #  
County, # Acres

Biological Conservation  
Priority

Appl. Recommended  
Management/Manager

Pinhook Swamp 860605-02-1 Baker County approx. 16,000 acres	NCs: Wet Flatwoods (FNAI Global/State ranks-G7/S47); Floodplain Swamp (FNAI-G7/S47); Floodplain Forest (FNAI-G7/S3); Freshwater Marsh? or Wet Prairie? (FNAI-G7/S47); Blackwater Stream (FNAI-G4/S2); numerous Palustrine NCs. SA EOs: <i>Ursus americanus floridanus</i> (Florida black bear, FNAI-G5T3/S3, Fed-C2, State-LT+); <i>Gnus canadensis prellensis</i> (Florida sandhill crane, FNAI-G5T2T3/S2S3, Fed-N, State-LT). Adjustment of boundaries in RIPB stage could provide corridor connecting Okefenokee NWR & Osceola NF, especially important to large mammals. Area being considered for re-introduction of Florida panther. Acreage based on 1986 application boundaries.	Medium	several suggested as possible manager: USFWS, USFS, FL DOF, FGFNFC, DNR, St. Johns WMD.
Camp Helen 810131-03-1 Bay County ~180 acres	NCs: Maritime Hammock (G4/S1) 22%; Scrub (G2/S2) 26%; Beach Dune (G47/S2) 19%; Mesic Flatwoods (G7/S4) 13%; Depression Marsh (G47/S3) 7%; Estuarine Tidal Marsh (G4/S4) 3%; Coastal Interdunal Swales (G3/S2) <1%; Disturbed 5% (camp located in hammock) SP EOs on site: <i>Lupinus weslianus</i> (Gulf Coast lupine, G2/S2; C2; C1), <i>Polysommella macrophylla</i> (large-leaved jointweed, G2/S2; C1, LT), <i>Chrysopsis godfreyi</i> (Godfrey's golden aster, G2/S2; C2; N), SAs reported: <i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i> (brown pelican, G5/S3; AC; LS), <i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i> (snowy plover, G47/S2; C2; LT), <i>C. melodus</i> (piping plover, G2/S2; LT; LT), <i>Egretta thula</i> (snowy egret, G5/S4; N; LS), <i>E. tricolor</i> (tricolored heron, G5/S4; N; LS). Near Point Washington & Inlet Beach CARL proposals. Washington WMA is across Lake Powell.	Medium	Recreation area/preservation/educational Bay County or FGFNFC
Cape Canaveral 810128-05-1 Brevard County 10.72 acres	NCs: Maritime Hammock 90%; Tidal Swamp 10%; Disturbed (canal) <1%. EO near site: Manatee aggregation area. Near Banana River Aq. Preserve (contiguous) & Merritt Island NWR.	Medium Low	None given
North Sebastian Hammock 810131-05-1 Brevard County 328 acres	NCs: Maritime Hammock (temperate & tropical - excellent quality) 50%; Tidal Swamp 45%; Prairie Hammock (G4/S4) 2%; Disturbed 2%; Shell Mound 1%. SA EOs on site: <i>Egretta rufescens</i> (reddish egret, G4/S2; C2; LS), <i>Aliaia alala</i> (roseate spoonbill, G5/S2S3; N; LS). Numerous SAs reported from nearby the site. SP EOs on site: <i>Cereus gracilis</i> (prickly-apple, G2G3/S2S3; C2; LE), <i>Lantana depressa</i> (Florida lantana, G2/S2; C2; N), <i>Piperomia humilis</i> (terrestrial peperomia, G5/S2; N; LE). Adjacent to Indian River - Melabar to Vero Bch. Aq. Pres. to W., Long Point Co. Park to W. & Sebastian Inlet SRA to the S; Wabasso Island state lands to the S; Sebastian Inlet SRA to the S; Pelican Island NWR to S. Louis Bonsteel III Memorial Park, county, just to N. Sebastian Creek CARL project & Mullet Creek Island CARL proposal nearby.	Medium High	Additional buffer to state lands
Thousand Islands South 810131-05-3 Brevard County 207 acres	NCs: Estuarine Tidal Swamp (mangrove, G3/S3) 73%; Estuarine Tidal Marsh 5%; Disturbed 22% (exotics). SAs reported: <i>Egretta albus</i> , <i>E. rufescens</i> , <i>E. albus</i> , <i>E. tricolor</i> , <i>Eudocimus albus</i> (white ibis, G5/S4; N; N), <i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i> , <i>Sterna antillarum</i> (least tern, G4/S3; N; LT). Site has been altered by ditching. 46 of 207 acres are vegetated with exotics.	Low	None given

March 20, 1991

Tico Scrub and Swamp  
810131-05-2  
Brevard County  
2,873 acres

NCs: Mesic Flatwoods 33%; Scrub\* 20%; Depression Marsh 19%; Wet Flatwoods 9%; Scrubby Flatwoods (G3/S3) 8%; Hydric Hammock (G7/S4-7) 6%; Floodplain Marsh (G3/S2) 2%; Disturbed 2%; Basin Swamp (G7/S4-7) 1%. NCs reported: Wet Prairie; Dry Prairie (G2/S2). SAs reported: *Aphelocoma c. coerulescens* (Florida scrub jay, G5/T3/S3; LT; LT), *Gopherus polyphemus* (gopher tortoise, G3/S3; C2; LS), *Sceloporus woodi* (Florida scrub lizard, G3/S3; C3; N), *Rana areolata* (gopher frog, G4/S3; C2; LS), *Drymarchon corais* (eastern indigo snake, G4/T3/S3; LT; LT), *Aramus guarauna* (limpkin, G5/S3; N; LS), *Casmerodius albus* (great egret, G5/S4; N; M), *Egretta caerulea* (little blue heron, G5/S4; N; LS), *E. rufescens*, *E. thula*, *Eudocimus albus*, *Plegadis falcinellus* (glossy ibis, G5/S2; N; M), *Grus canadensis pratensis*, *Mycteria americana* (wood stork, G5/S2; LE; LE). SPs reported: *Condalia grandiflora* (large-flowered rosemary, G3/S3; C2; LE), *Lantana depressa*. St. John's NWR to NW, Wim. Bearcail TochoatcheeSR to the W, St. John's NWR Beeline Distr. to SW of site. Site is presently zoned as industrial and heavy industry; airport has no plans for expansion.

Dania Salt Marsh  
810131-06-2  
Broward County  
48.49 acres

NCs: Estuarine Tidal Swamp 56%; Estuarine Tidal Marsh 25%; Disturbed 19% (Both NCs disturbed by ditching, spoil banks, and exotics). Some SAs reported near site.

Everglades Buffer Strip  
810131-06-1  
Broward County  
ca 4160 acres  
(2000 acres private)

NCs: Swale (G4/T3/S3) 70%; Disturbed 30%. Portions of site have heavy *Melaleuca* infestation. Water conservation areas to west. Only about 2000 acres are in private ownership and proposed for acquisition.

Charlotte Harbor  
Flatwoods  
800131-08-1  
Charlotte County  
16,280 acres

NCs: Mesic/Wet Scrubby Flatwoods 75% (G7/S4); Wet Prairies/Depression Marsh (good quality) 18%; Dome Swamp (G4/T3/S3) 3%; Disturbed 3%. SA EOs on site: *Grus canadensis pratensis* (Florida sandhill crane); *Mycteria americana* (wood stork, G5/S2; LE; LE), SA EO on/linear site: *Haliaeetus leucoccephalus* (bald eagle, G3/S2/S3; LE; LT). SAs reported: *Picoides borealis* (red-cockaded woodpecker, G2/S2; LE; LT), *Rosythamus sociabilis* (small kite, G4/T1/S1; LE; LE), *Sciurus niger gricentia* (mangrove fox squirrel, G5/T2/S2; C2; LT). SP EOs on site: *Deeringothamnus psichellus* (beautiful pawpaw, extremely impl. occurrence, G1/S1; LE; LE); *Nolina allocarpa* (Florida bear-grass, G3/S3; C2; LE). Nearby Managed Areas: Gasparilla Sound-Charlotte Harbor Aquatic Preserve (approx. 1 mi. W); Cecil M. Webb WMA (adjacent to NE); Charlotte Harbor State Reserve (adjacent to W.). Also on site: *Haliaeetus leucoccephalus*, *Ursus americanus*, *Felis concolor cony.*, *Alligator mississippiensis*, *Gopherus polyphemus*, *Falco sparverius paulus*, *Drymarchon corais couperi*, *Musclella frenata peninsularis*, *Aramus guarauna*, *Sciurus niger shermani*, *Atala atala*.

Lemon Bay  
880131-08-1  
Charlotte County  
23 acres

NCs: Mesic Flatwoods 40%; Scrubby Flatwoods 25%; Estuarine Tidal Swamp 25% (G3/S3); Estuarine Tidal Marsh 10%; Disturbed 5%. SAs reported: *Haliaeetus leucoccephalus* (bald eagle; nesting); *Gopherus polyphemus* (gopher tortoise); *Mycteria americana* (woodstork, feeding). On Lemon Bay Aquatic Preserve James Cook Memorial Preserve (TNC) ca 1 mi. across Lemon Bay. Some confusion over acreage (23 acres vs. 70 acres) based on application.

Medium High

None given

Low

Broward Co. Parks & Rec.

Medium Low

public education and resource-oriented recreation  
no agency given

Medium-High

As a state reserve (addn. to Charlotte Harbor SL Res.) by DNR.

Medium-Low

Charlotte County Bd. of Comm.

March 20, 1991

Megaloudis Property  
860804-09-1  
Citrus County  
80 acres

NCs: Mesic Flatwoods 5% (G7/S4?); Scrubby Flatwoods <1%; Hydric Hammock 51%; Disturbed 43%. 35 ac. abandoned field on site, according to application. SA EO on/linear site: Ursus americanus floridanus. Managed Areas near site: ChassahowitzkaNWR and ChassahowitzkaRiver Save Our Rivers Lands. Near HomosassaReserve/Walker Property CARL project.

Low

None listed.

Tiger Tail Bay  
800206-09-1  
Citrus County  
76 acres

NCs: Hydric Hammock 50%; Estuarine Tidal Marsh 50%. Apparently water access only. Managed Areas nearby: ChassahowitzkaNational Wildlife Refuge borders to South; CrystalRiver Lands approx. 3 mi. to NW; HomosassaReserve/Walker CARL project nearby. Apparently within boundaries of St. Martins River CARL project.

Medium-Low

As a state forest, WMA, or wilderness.

Morgan Beach/Cape Romano  
910131-11-1  
Collier County  
ca 1200 acres

NC EOs: Tidal Swamp 80%; Coastal strand (G37/S2) 8%; Coastal grassland (G3/S2) 2% (excellent quality); Maritime Hammock 3%?; Disturbed 5%; Beach Dune\* 1% (excellent quality); Coastal Berm (G37/S2) 1%. SP EO on site: Sophora tomentosa (nectar pod, G4/S3; N; M). SAs reported: Caretta caretta\* (nesting); snowy plover\*; piping plover\*; least tern (nesting); peregrine falcon\*; spoonbill\*; pelicans. Nearby MAs: Rookery Bay Aquatic Preserve (contiguous), Cape Romano - Ten Thousand Island Aquatic Preserve

Medium-High

preservation and protection  
no agency given

Dixieland Timber Tract  
830828-15-1  
Dixie County  
37,230 acres

NCs: Mesic Flatwoods 58% (as of 1984 CARL application); Disturbed 41% (pine plantation 14,000 acres in CARL application dated 1984, 38% plantation, 3% pine); Dome Swamp/Basin Swamp 1%; Basin Marsh (G47/S3) 1%. Other potential NC: Hydric Hammock. Much of land was tied up in long-term timber leases; probably still is.

Low

As a recreation area and timber by FL  
Div. of Forestry.

Cedar Point  
860801-16-1  
Duval County  
1000 acres

NCs: Xeric or Maritime Hammock (G7/S3) 30-40%; Estuarine Tidal Marsh 10%; Scrub\* 20%; Depression Marsh; Flatwoods or Sandhill?; Disturbed 10-20%?; Shell Mound (G3/S2) <1%. Suggested selective clearing of Sand Pine Scrub and might for recreation is inappropriate. SA EOs: Casmerodius albus (great egret); Mycteria americana (wood stork, G5/S2, LE, LE). SA reported: Neotiber alleni (round-tailed muskrat, G37/S3?; C2); Haliaeetus leuccephalus\*; Nerodia clarkii tenella (Atlantic salt marsh snake, G511Q/S1; LT; LT); Alligator mississippiensis (American alligator, G5/S4; LTSA; LS); Falco peregrinus\*; Alala alala\*; Egretta tricolor. Adjacent to Nassau River-St. Johns River Marshes Aquatic Preserve. Hydric Hammock appears to be little disturbed with a buffer of tidal marsh on 3 sides.

Medium

DNR Rec & Parks or City of  
Jacksonville, Dept. of Rec & Public  
Affairs.

St. Vincent Flatwoods  
910131-19-1  
Franklin County  
ca 1800 acres

NCs: Disturbed 55%; Floodplain Swamp/Dome Swamp/Baygall 36%; Mesic Flatwoods 9%; Blackwater Stream. Site appears in excellent condition on aerial photos (date of photos not known). SP EOs on site: Asclepias viridula (southern milkweed, G2/S2; C1; LT); Aster spinosus (pine-woods aster, G1/S1; C2; LT); Cuphea aspera (tropical waxweed, G27/S2; C1; N); Justicia crassifolia (thick-leaved water willow, G2/S2; C2; LT); Macbridea alba (white birds-in-a-nest, G1/S1; C1; LE); Pinguicula ionantha (violet-flowered butterwort, G2/S2; C1; LE); Sarracenia leucophylla; Phoebanthus tenuifolius; Euphorbia telephicoides. Two of these rare plant species are not known from any protected site. Apalachicola EEL contiguous to North, Apalachicola Bay Aq. Pres. nearby, St. Vincent Sound CARL proposal nearby.

Low

preservation & recreation  
DNR

March 20, 1991

St. Vincent Sound  
810131-19-2  
Franklin County  
1500 acres

NCs: Wet Flatwoods 48%; Tidal Marsh 30% (some ditching); Baygall 5%; Maritime Hammock <1%; Disturbed (pine plantations, human structures, roads, ORVs) 15%. NC reported: Shell Mound. SP EO on site: *Cuphea aspera* (tropical waxweed, G2/S2; C1; N) not currently on any protected lands. Numerous SPs immediately to north. Nearby MAAs: Apalachicola Bay Aquatic Preserve contiguous; St. Vincent Island NWR nearby; Apalachicola EEL/DNR to the north. Most of site is contained in later phase of Apalachicola Bay CARL project.

Medium

buffer for bay

Tates Hell Carrabelle  
Tract  
800129-19-1  
Franklin County  
182,703 acres

NCs: Disturbed 66%; Baygall/Dome/Basin Swamp 6%; Bottomland Forest 2%; Floodplain Swamp 2%; Estuarine Tidal Marsh 1%; Scrub 1%; Mesic Flatwood/Sandhill 1%; Blackwater Stream. SA EOs on site: *Lampropeltis getulus* *gottei* (Apalachicola kingsnake, G5/T2/S2; N; N); *Ursus americanus floridanus* (Florida black bear); *Picoides borealis*\* (red-cockaded woodpecker); *Drymarchon corais couperi* (Eastern indigo snake); *Alligator mississippiensis*; *Panodon halestus* (osprey, G5/S3S4; N; LS\*); *Alimophila aestivialis* (Bachman's sparrow, G3/S7; C2; N). SA EOs on/linear site: *Macroclermys temminckii* (alligator snapping turtle, G3/S37; C2; LS); *Nerodia clarkii clarkii* (G5/T3/S37; N; N) (Gulf salt marsh snake). SP EOs on site: *Rhiza 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 pennelliana* (wiregrass gentian, G3/S3; 3C; LE); *Pinquicula planifolia* (Chapman's butterflywort, G37/S2; C2; LE); *Drosera intermedia* (spoon-leaved sundew, G5/S3; N; LT); *Sarracenia leucophylla* (white-top pitcher plant, G3/S3; C2; LE); *Lupinus westianus*\*; *Physostegia poiretii*; *Baptisia simplicifolia*. SP EOs on/linear site: *Nolina alopecuroides* (Florida bear grass, G3/G3; C2; LE); *Andropogon arctatus* (pine-woods bluestem, G3/S3; 3C; N); *Liatris provincialis* (Godfrey's blazing star, G2/S2; C2; LE); *Lilium callesbeei* (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. Basin Swamp includes dwarf pond cypress savannas, a distinct plant community nearly-endemic to FL; this is distinct from cypress savannas in the Big Cypress of South FL. Contiguous with Apalachicola NF and parts of Lower Apalachicola CARL project.

Medium

FGFWFC or Div. of Forestry or USFS.

Weeki Wachee Springs  
891121-27-1  
Hernando  
450 acres

NCs: Scrub/Meric Hammock 57%; Hydric Hammock/Floodplain Swamp 23%; Disturbed 10% (ca 42 acres of developed areas, including spring outflow); Basin Marsh 5%; Mesic/Wet Flatwoods 3%; Floodplain Marsh 2%; Spring-run stream (G2/S2); Aquatic Cave (G3/S2). Scrub contains both old-growth sand pine forest & young pioneer scrub, which provides habitat for scrub jays. SP EO: *Centrosema arenicola* (sand butterfly pea, G2/G3Q/S2S3; 3C; N) (old record). SA EO on site: *Procambanus leithousei* (G2/S2; N; N). SA EO on/linear site: *Aphelocoma s. coerulescens*. SAs reported: *Ursus americanus floridanus* (Florida black bear); *Myiarchus cinerascens*\* (wood stork); *Panodon halestus* (osprey, G5/S3S4; N; LS+). Includes ca. 42 acres of developed areas (including spring head). 1 of only 27 first magnitude springs in state of Florida. Near Chassahowitzka Swamp CARL project and adjacent to 3,500 acres recently donated to Hernando County.

Medium High

DNR, R & P

March 20, 1991

Lake Wales Ridge  
Ecosystems  
810131-28-1  
Highlands County  
27,054 acres  
Noncontiguous

NCs: Scrub\*, Sandhill (G1/S2); Scrubby Flatwoods; Xeric Hammock; Mesic Flatwoods; Hydric Hammock; Sandhill Upland Lake (G3/S2); Baygall; Seepage Stream (G4/S2); Depression Marsh; Basin Swamps; Mesic/Wet Flatwoods (some are dominated by cutthroat grass); Disturbed. SA EOs on site: Aphelocoma c. coerulescens (Florida scrub jay); Eumeces egregius fividus (blue-tailed mole skink, G4T2/S2; LT; LT); Neoseps reynoldsi (sand skink, G2/S2; LT; LT); Sceloporus woodi (Florida scrub lizard); Gopherus polyphemus (gopher tortoise). SP EOs on site: Asclepias curtissi (Curtiss' milkweed, G3/S3; N; LE); Bonania grandiflora (Florida bonania, G3/S3; LT; LE); Calamittha ashgeti (Ashe's savory, G3/S3; C1; LT); Chionanthus pygmaeus (pygmy fringe-tree, G3/S3; LE; LE); Cillaria fragrans (pigeon-wing, G3/S3; C1; LT); Conradina brevifolia (short-leaved rosemary, G2Q/S2; C2; N); Dicerandra frutescens (scrub mint, G1/S1; LE; LE); Dicerandra christmanii (Garrett's scrub balm, G1/S1; LE; LE); Eriogonum longifolium var. gnaphalifolium (scrub buckwheat, G4T3/S3; C1; LT); Eryngium cuneifolium (wedge-leaved button-snakeroot, G1/S1; LE; LE); Hypericum cumficola (Highlands scrub hypericum, G2/S2; LE; LE); Hypericum edsonianum (Edison's ascyrum, G2/S2; C2; LT); Ilex opaca var. arctica (scrub holly, G5T3/S3; 3C; (LT); Lechea cernua (G3/S3; 3C; LE); Liatris oblongata (Florida gay-leather, G3/S3; LE; LE); Lupinus aridorum (G1/S1; LE; LE); Nolina brittoniana (Britton's bear-grass, G2/S2; C1; LE); Peromochla chartacea (paper-like nail-wort, G2/S2; LT; LE); Persea humilis (scrub bay, G4/S3; 3C; N); Polygala lewtonii (Lewton's polygala, G1/S1; C1; LE); Polygonella besiramii (hairy jointweed, G3/S3; LE; LE); Polygonella myriophylla (Small's jointweed, G3/S3; C1; N); Prunus geniculata (scrub palm, G2G3/S2S3; LE; LE); Schizachyrium nivea (scrub bluestem, G2/S2; C1; N); Warea carteri (Carter's warea, G1/S1; LE; LE). Twenty sites. Critical to protect diversity of Lake Wales Ridge scrub NCs & a diversity of scrub plant communities which are endemic to Peninsular FL. Absolutely critical to the survival of many rare scrub endemic plants. Very important to TNC Tiger Creek, Lake Arbuckle & other MAs. USFWS is proposing an NWR for area also.

High

Ecosystem protection, multiple use. A consortium of management entities.

March 20, 1881

Balm-Boyette Scrub  
910131-29-3  
Hillsborough County  
4500 acres

NCs: Mesic Flatwoods 33% (overgrazed, disturbed by past timbering activities); Scrub/Scrubby Flatwoods 14%; Xeric Hammock/Hydric Hammock (Mesic Hammock) (degraded, overgrazed) 4%; Sandhill 2% (outer, most longleaf pine removed, overgrown with scrub oaks); Depression Marsh/Dome Swamp <1%; Baygall <1%; Disturbed 44% (includes reclaimed strip-mined land, pastures, pine plantations, cultivated fields, etc.) Perhaps best scrub and/or xeric habitat in Hillsborough Co. Flight of relic marine terraces. SAs reported: *Gopherus polyphemus*, *Drymarchon corais couperi*, *Rana areolata*, *Aphelocoma c. coerulescens*, *Podiceps floridanus* (Florida mouse, G3/S3; C2; LS), eagle, SE kestrel, Sherman's fox squirrel, wood stork. SP EOs on site: *Chrysopsis floridana* (Florida golden aster, G1/S1; LE; LE) (best site known); *Lechea cernua*, *Peltandra sagittifolia* (spoon-flower, G3/G4/S3; N; N); SPs reported: at site *Asclepias curassavica* (Curfiss' milkweed, G2/S3; C2, LT); *Pterodlossapsis cristata* (wild coco G3/G4, C2, LT). Anticipated that disturbed E portion will be acquired by a public agency.

Medium-High  
Preservation/  
education by HILL Co. Parks & Rec.

Cypress Creek Corridor  
810131-29-2  
Hillsborough County  
5,500 acres

NCs: Hydric Hammock/Basin Swamp 40%; Mesic/Wet Flatwoods 40%; Disturbed 25%; Dome Swamp 3%; Depression Marsh 2%; [?] Xeric Hammock <1% (successional hammock). Most hydric hammock along I-275 is outover, flatwoods to E grazed in past. Nearby - Cypress Creek Flood Detention Area, SMFWMMD; Lower Hillsborough Reservoir/Flood Detention; USF Campus, includes Ecology Research Station.

Low  
None given

Foxbranch Ranch  
810131-29-1  
Hillsborough County  
10,000 acres

NCs: Disturbed 43% (agricultural, rangeland, reservoirs); Mesic/Wet Flatwoods 21%; Dome Swamp 19%; Hydric Hammock/Basin Swamp 10%; Depression Marsh 3%; Wet Prairie 1%; Xeric Hammock 7%; Scrub <1% (oak scrub); Blackwater Stream? <1%. SAs reported: *Grus canadensis pratensis*\*, *Mycteria americana*\*, *Egretta tricolor*, *Falco sparverius palustris* (southeastern American kestrel, G5T3T4/S37; C2; LT), *Gopherus polyphemus*, *Egretta caerulea*, *Haliaeetus leucoccephalus*\*, *Scolanus niger shermanii* (Sherman's fox squirrel, G5T2/S2; C2; LS). SP reported: *Lilium caldesbaei* (southern red lily, G4/S3; N; LT). *Withlacoochee/Hillsborough/Riverine Corridor*/SMFWMMD just to the W of Tract A and N of all tracts. Little *Withlacoochee* & Green Swamp flood detention area/ SMFWMMD to E contiguous with Tract B. Green Swamp WMA to N. Green Swamp Riverine Corridor/SMFWMMD. Agri-forestry Wilderness Park/Pasco Co. to N.

Medium Low  
SW Fla. Water Mgmt. Dist. or Fla. GFWFC

Sun City 301  
810117-29-1  
Hillsborough County  
228 acres

NCs: Mesic Flatwoods 40%; Scrubby Flatwoods 30%; Disturbed 20%; Dome Swamp 8%; Floodplain Swamp 2%. NC comments are based on somewhat unclear boundaries of the tract. Flatwoods have been grazed in the past, part of site (disturbed part) is a pasture. Little Manatee River S.R.A. contiguous to W and S.

Low  
none given

Indian River Lagoon  
910131-31-1  
Indian River County  
Not Contiguous: 750+ acres

NCs: Beach Dune? 7%, Coastal Strand? 7%, Maritime Hammock 7% (some excellent quality), Estuarine Tidal Swamp 7%, Disturbed 7%. SA EOs on site: *Caretta caretta* (loggerhead, G3/S2; LT; LT), *Chelonia mydas* (green turtle, G3/S2; LE; LE), *Demochelys coriacea* (leatherback turtle, G3/S2; LE; LE). SA EOs on/linear site: *Gopherus polyphemus*. SP EOs on site: *Remirea maritima* (beach-star, G3/S1; N; LE), *Okenia tripocata* (burrowing four-o'clock, G3/S2; N; LE), *Tournefortia gnaphalodes* (sea lavender, G4/S3; N; LE). SPs reported: *Acrostichum aureum* (golden leather fern, G5/S3; N; LE), Savannah St. Reserve across Indian River, adjacent to the following: Jensen Beach to Jupiter Inlet A.P., Indian River Vero Beach to Ft. Pierce A.P., & Ft. Pierce Inlet SRA.

Medium-High  
buffer, pres. and protection, and rec.

March 20, 1991

Oslo Riverfront 910130-31-2 Indian River County 562.27 acres	NCs: Estuarine Tidal Swamp/Estuarine Tidal Marsh 65%; Maritime Hammock 20%; Scrub* 10%; Mesic Flatwoods 5%? Nearly all of the estuarine tidal swamp/tidal marsh has been impounded as part of mosquito control, and could be considered disturbed. The Maritime Hammock has tropical affinities. SPs reported: <u>Glauularia lampensis</u> (Tampa vervain, G1/S1; C1; LE); <u>Myrcianthes fragrans simpsonii</u> (winberry, G4T3/S3; C2; N); <u>Acrostichum aureum</u> ; <u>Conradina grandiflora</u> . Contiguous with Indian River Aquatic Preserve.	Medium High	passive recreation, research, etc. Indian River County/S. Johns River WMD/Indian River Mosquito Control Board
Padgett Branch 910130-31-1 Indian River County 2,500+ acres	NCs: Mesic Flatwoods 30%; Dry Prairie* 20%; Disturbed (pasture) 20%; Scrubby Flatwoods 12%; Floodplain Swamp 8%; Hydric Hammock/Basin Swamp 10%; <1% Depression Marsh; Blackwater Stream*. Many SAs reported from nearby FL Drum WMA. MAs nearby. FL Drum WMA is directly SE and contiguous with site according to application.	Medium	passive recreation, scientific, educational Indian River Co./FGWFC mgmt. agreement
Clermont East Sandhill 910131-35-1 Lake County 105 acres	NCs: Sandhill 70%; Scrub* 30%. SA EOs on site: <u>Warea amplexifolia</u> (clasping warea, G1/S1; LE; LE); <u>Prunus geniculata*</u> ; <u>Bonania grandiflora</u> . SA reported: <u>Gocherus polyphemus</u> . Best site known for protection of this warea (only 2 populations on MAs, both very small).	Medium High	botanical preservation site
Chino Island 910130-36-2 Lee County 55 acres	NCs: Tidal Swamp 85%; Disturbed 5%. Pine Island Sound Aquatic Preserve nearby; Ding Darling NWR ca 2 miles to S; Charlotte Harbor SR ca 2 miles to NE.	Low	Preservation, county or state park, recreational. DNR, DRP, Bur. of Aq. Pt., Lee Co.
Pine Island/Matlacha 910131-36-1 Lee County Not contiguous, approx. 2,000 acres	NCs: Marine and/or Estuarine Tidal Marsh and Tidal Swamp 70%; Disturbed 10%; Wet Flatwoods 10%; Coastal Grassland 5%; Maritime Hammock <5%. SP EO on site: <u>Celtis pallida</u> (spiny hackberry, G7/S1; N; LE). SAs reported: Bird rookeries; eagle nests. Indian mounds reported; Chino Island proposal in same area; Sanibel Island proposal to S. Near: Matlacha Pass - some of the parcels are within the boundaries; Pine Island Sound - some of the parcels are within the boundaries; Pine Island NWR - neighboring islands are adjacent to one parcel on island; Matlacha NWR - within ca 1 mile; Cayo Costa SP - within ca 2 miles.	Medium	Buffer for Pine Island Sound and Matlacha Pass estuaries.
Sanibel Interior Wetlands 980726-36-1 Lee County ca 1,500 acres	NCs: Basin Marsh (partly Coastal Strand). Area extensively ditched and overgrown with Brazilian pepper. NCs reported: Wetland swales, transitional zones, upland ridges. Reportedly 30% upland. SA EOs on site: <u>Oryzomys palustris</u> pop 2 (Sanibel Island rice rat, G5T1Q1/S1; C2; LS); <u>Egretta caerulea</u> (little blue heron); <u>Egretta thula</u> (snowy egret); <u>Egretta tricolor</u> (tricolored heron); <u>Casmerodius albus</u> (great egret); <u>Nycticorax violacea</u> (yellow-crowned night-heron, G5/S37; N; N); <u>Eudocimus albus</u> (white ibis). SA EO on/near site: <u>Gopherus polyphemus</u> (gopher tortoise). Contiguous with J.N. "Ding" Darling NWR; Sanibel Island State Botanical Site is within the proposal. Many acres (ca 1080 acres) already in public ownership.	Medium-Low	By Ding Darling NWR; City of Sanibel Sanibel-Capiviva Conserv. Found.



March 20, 1991

Silver Key  
910130-36-1  
Lee County  
50 acres

NCs: Coastal Berm\*/Coastal Strand 50%; Estuarine Tidal Swamp 50%. SA EOs on site: Pandion haliaetus; SPs reported: Cereus gracilis\*, Jacquinia keyensis (Joewood, G4/S3; N; LT); Forestiera segetalis (Florida pinewood privet, G2T2/S2; C1; N). SAs reported: (unclear whether site or area): loggerhead sea turtle\*, least tern, indigo snake, tri-colored heron, brown pelican, royal tern, alligator, little blue heron, reddish egret\*, roseate spoonbill\*, gopher tortoise, great white heron, snowy egret, white ibis. Ding Darling NWR within 1/2 mile; Pine Island Sound AP within 3/4 mile. Near Sanibel Interior wetlands proposal.

As Wildlife Sanctuary, by City of Sanibel & Sanibel-Captiva Conservation Foundation

Medium

DeSoto Addition  
Leon County  
ca .71 acres

NCs: probably remnant Upland Mixed Forest.

historical site

Low-None

Lake Lamonia  
900518-37-1  
Leon County  
693 acres

NCs: Disturbed 15%; Upland Hardwood Forest (G7/S3) 40%; Upland Pine Forest (G7/S3) 15%; Basin Swamp 30% or Bottomland Forest. SA EO on/near site: Sorex longirostris longirostris (southeastern shrew, G5T4/S4; N; N). Tall Timbers Research Station is adjacent along entire eastern border of site.

None given

Low

Lake Talquin  
910131-37-1  
Leon County  
1,299+ acres

NCs: Disturbed 45% (sandhill converted to slash pine plantation on uplands above ravines, little or no use of fire); Upland Hardwood 52%; Baygall 3%. SA EO on site: Desmognathus apalachicola (Apalachicola dusky salamander; G3/S3; N; N). SP EO on/near site: Pityopsis flexuosa (bent golden aster, G3/S3; C2; LE). Nearby managed areas: Apalachicola National Forest (contiguous); Lake Talquin State Recreation Area (contiguous); Joe Budd WMA, across lake. Portion of proposal entirely in Sec. 34, 001N003W is already in state ownership (Lake Talquin State Recreation Area) according to FNAI maps.

Recreation  
DNR R&P; FGFWFC; Div. of Forestry

Medium Low

Ingles Island  
900131-38-1  
Levy County  
404 acres

NCs: Hydric Hammock or Floodplain Swamp; Mesic Flatwoods 40+%; Blackwater Stream\* (Disturbed (incl. plantation) 307%; SAs reported: Trichechus manatus (West Indian manatee, G27/S27; LE; LE); Gopherus polyphemus (gopher tortoise; 300 colonies per statement at 1990 public hearing); Drymarchon corais couperi (indigo snake). Most biological data in the report apply to Cross Florida barge canal lands, not specifically to this site. Apparently contiguous with Lake Rousseau State Rec. Area; proposal did not include precise boundaries.

As a WMA, state forest, or wilderness by State (Parks Dept., Canal Authority, etc.)

Medium Low

Ruppel Tract  
901221-38-1  
Levy County  
2,568 acres

NCs: Estuarine Tidal Marsh 50%; Water (below mean high water 40%, 1,018 acres); Disturbed 5%; Hydric Hammock 5%. SA EO on site: Microtus pennsylvanicus dukecambelli (saltmarsh vole, G5T1/S1; C2; LS). Only known occurrence. SA EOs on/near site: eagle nest; Mustela vison halliminetes (Gulf salt marsh mink, G5T3/S3; N; N); Nerodia clerki clarki (Gulf salt marsh snake, G5T3/S37; N; N); Aphelocoma c. coerulescens; Ursus americanus floridanus. Adjacent to Cedar Key NWR, Cedar Key Scrub State Reserve, and Big Bend Sea Grasses A.P. and Waccassassa Bay S.P. Part of proposed area is within Cedar Key Scrubs project.

State preserve, park - add to adjacent MA's.  
DNR, DRP, FGFWFC, Div. of Internal Improvement, Levy Co. and/or Bureau of AP

Medium Low

March 20, 1991

Crosley Estate 910131-41-1 Manatee County 45.08 acres	NCs: Mesic Flatwoods/Scrubby Flatwoods? 60%; Coastal Strand/Maritime Hammock 20%; Disturbed Hydric Hammock <1%; Marl Prairie <1%; high-quality flatwoods & wetland complex. Ditching could be significant. SA EOs on site: <u>Felis concolor conr.</u> (Florida panther, G4T1/S1; LE; LE); <u>Canis canadensis pratensis</u> *. SP EO on site: <u>Aristida rhizomorpha</u> (Florida threeawn, G2G3/S2S3; N; N); <u>Lilium callesbaal</u> (Southern red lily, G4/S3; N; LT); <u>Coelocystis tuberculosa</u> (Piedmont jointgrass, G3/S3; C2; N). Nearby MAs: Jonathan Dickinson State Park (ca 5 mi E); J.W. Corbett WMA (contiguous); Pratt-Whitney Wildlife Refuge. Near Loxahatchee Preserve and Loxahatchee Slough 1991 CARL proposals.	Low	Park, education, etc. Manatee County
Palma Sola Boulevard 910115-41-1 Manatee County 32 acres	NCs: Estuarine Tidal Swamp 74%; Estuarine Grass Bed (G2/S2) 1%; Estuarine Tidal Marsh <1%; Disturbed 25%; some discrepancy between no. acres surveyed & no. reported in applic.	Low	None given
Sister Keys 900309-41-1 Manatee County ca 86.5 acres ca 73.3 above MHWL	NCs: Estuarine Tidal Swamp 60%; Coastal Strand 30%; Disturbed 10% (spill areas). SAs reported: <u>Gopherus polyphemus</u> ; <u>Myiarchus cinerascens</u> *; <u>Trichochus manellus</u> *. Part of islands are spoil remains. 1991 Palma Sola CARL proposals to NE.	Low	Town of Longboat Key
Pal O Mar 901203-43-1 Manatee County 21,993 acres	NCs: Mesic/Wet Flatwoods 59%; Depression Marsh/Wet Prairie 35%; Disturbed 3%; Dome Swamp 2%; Hydric Hammock <1%; Marl Prairie <1%; high-quality flatwoods & wetland complex. Ditching could be significant. SA EOs on site: <u>Felis concolor conr.</u> (Florida panther, G4T1/S1; LE; LE); <u>Canis canadensis pratensis</u> *. SP EO on site: <u>Aristida rhizomorpha</u> (Florida threeawn, G2G3/S2S3; N; N); <u>Lilium callesbaal</u> (Southern red lily, G4/S3; N; LT); <u>Coelocystis tuberculosa</u> (Piedmont jointgrass, G3/S3; C2; N). Nearby MAs: Jonathan Dickinson State Park (ca 5 mi E); J.W. Corbett WMA (contiguous); Pratt-Whitney Wildlife Refuge. Near Loxahatchee Preserve and Loxahatchee Slough 1991 CARL proposals.	Medium-High	hunting, fishing, camping & canoeing multiple use FGFWFC or SFWMD

March 20, 1991

Hammocks of the Lower Keys  
910130-44-1  
Monroe County  
3315 acres  
Not contiguous

NCs: Rockland Hammock (G1/S2); Marine Tidal Swamp (G3/S3); Marine Tidal Marsh (G4/S4); Coastal Rock Barren (G3/S1)/Berms; Coastal Rockland Lake (G2/S1); Disturbed; Coastal Strand; Possibly some very overgrown Pine Rocklands (G/S ). Low-stature sub-tropical hardwood hammocks, which are characteristic of the Lower Keys, are quite distinct from the high-stature sub-tropical hardwood hammocks of the Upper Keys. SA EOs on site: *Odocoileus virginianus clavium* (Key deer, G5T1/S1; LE; LE); *Coccyzus minor* (mangrove cuckoo, G5/S3; N; N); *Procyon lotor ausubatus* (Key Vaca raccoon, G5T2/S2; C2; N); *Kinosternon bauri* pop 1 (Key mud turtle, G5T2Q/S2; 3B; LE); *Sterna antillarum* (least tern), *Drymarchoon coralii cooperi* (Eastem Inigo snake); *Elanhe guttata* pop 1 (Lower Keys red rat snake, G5T2Q/S2; N; LS); *Columba leucocephala* (white-crowned pigeon, G3/S2; C2; LT); *Vireo altiloquus* (black-whiskered vireo, G5/S3; N; N); *Eumeces egregius egregius* (Florida Keys mole skink, G4T2/S2; C2; LS); *Storeria dekayi* pop 1 (Lower Keys brown snake, G5T1Q/S1; N; LT); *Thamnophis sauritus* pop 1 (Lower Keys ribbon snake, G5T1Q/S1; N; LT); *Onychomys palustris* pop 3 (silver rice rat, G5T2Q/S2; 3B; LE); *Sigmodon hispidus exspatus* (Lower Keys cotton rat, G5T2/S2; 3C; N); *Dendroica discolor paludicola* (Florida prairie warbler, G5T3/S3; N; N); *Alligator mississippiensis*/American alligator; *Falco sparverius paulus* (Southeastern American kestrel); *Diadophis punctatus atricus* (Key ringneck snake, G5T1/S1; C2; LT); *Salmiaque palustris* (Lower Keys rabbit, G5T2/S2; PE; LE). SAs reported: numerous wading birds, osprey. SP EOs on site: *Sophora tomentosa* (necklace pod); *Hippomane mancinella* (manchineel, G3G4/S2; N; LT); *Jacquinia keyensis* (joewood); *Thrinax montisii* (brittle thatch palm, G4G5/S3; N; CE); *Tillandsia flexuosa* (banded wild-pine, G4/S3; N; LT); *Coccothrinax argentea* (silver palm, G3G4/S3; N; CE); *Linum arenicola* (banded G1G2/S1S2; C2; LE); *Chamaesyce porteri* var. *scoparia* (Porter's broom spurge, G2T2/S2; C2; LE); *Vanilla barbellata* (worn-vine orchid, G7/S2; N; LE); *Dichromena floridensis* (Florida white-top sedge, G7/S2; N; N); *Chamaesyce garberi* (Garber's spurge, G1/S1; LT; LE); *Polygala bohyini* var. *sparsifolia* (Boykin's few-leaved milkwort, G4T2/S2; C2; N); *Cereus gracilis* (prickly-apple); *Thrinax radiata* (Florida thatch palm, G4G5/S2; N; CE). SPs reported: *Sturnella maritima* (pride-of-big-pine, G4/S1; N; LE). Nearby MAs: Great White Heron NWR; Nat'l Key Deer NWR (adj. to some parcels); Little Torch Key Hammock (ca. 1 mi. across water). Includes Sugarloaf Hammocks CARL project. Monroe County Land Authority has substantial holding in the project area.

Islands of the Keys  
910131-44-3  
Monroe County  
Not contiguous: 693 acres

NCs: Marine Tidal Swamp, and other Marine NCs, (Marine Coral Reef, etc.); Beach Dune\*; Coastal Berm\*; Disturbed; Rockland Hammock\* (2 in proposal, 1 on Sawyer Key). SA EOs on site: *Mallotermis ferracina* (rhizophorum (mangrove termite), G5T2/S2; N; N); *Ardea herodias occidentalis* (great white heron, G5T2/S2; N; N); *Sterna dougalli* (roseate tern, G3/S1; LT; LT); *Sterna antillarum*; *Caretta caretta*\*; *Pandion haliaetus*; *Columba leucocephala*\*; *Falco peregrinus* (peregrine falcon, G3/S2; LT; LE); *Frisoia maquilicensis* (magnificent frigatebird, G5/S1; N; N); *Egretta caerulea*; *Egretta rufescens*\*; *Casmerodius albus*; *Egretta tricolor*. SP EOs on site: *Toumefortia gnaphalodes*; *Jacquinia keyensis*; *Coccothrinax argentea*; *Sophora tomentosa*; *Thrinax montisii*; *Cordia sebestena* (geiger tree, G3G5/S2S3; N; LE). MAs nearby: numerous, proposed as additions/inholdings.

Key West Customs House  
910131-44-2  
Monroe County  
1 acre

NCs: none. Archaeological/historical site.

Medium-High

natural area, some recreation, education. By USFWS, Monroe Co., DNR.

Medium High

MWR, SP additions. USFWS for those considered inholdings, plus Saddle Bunch and pelican as they are close by. DNR for Dove and Rodriguez.

None

Key West Art & Historical Society

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Savannah Buffers  
810131-00-1  
Multi-County  
20,000 acres  
Not contiguous

Magnolia Ranch  
810131-48-1  
Orange County  
7050 acres

Boynton Beach Mangrove  
Area  
811001-50-1  
Palm Beach County  
21 acres

Delray Oaks  
810131-50-5  
Palm Beach County  
22 acres

Frenchman's Forest  
810131-50-4  
Palm Beach County  
160 acres

Juno Hills  
810131-50-2  
Palm Beach County  
623 acres

NCs: Floodplain Swamp; Bottomland Forest; Alluvial Stream (G4/S2); Upland Hardwood Forest; Seepage Stream\*; Seepage Slope\* (probably Baygall); Slope Forest; Bluff; Sinkhole Lake (G3/S3); Xeric Hammock; Blackwater Stream\*; Mesic Flatwoods; Dome Swamp; Sandhill; Sinkhole; Basin Swamp; and Spring-run Stream\* (?). Perhaps Upland Mixed Forest and Upland Pine Forest. Also Disturbed. Represents some of the best natural quality NCs in the region. SA EOs on site: Crotalus horridus (canebrake rattlesnake, G5/S3; N; N); Ambystoma laterale (tiger salamander, G5/S3?; N; N); Gopherus polyphemus; Acantharctus pomotis (G5/S3; N; N); Drymarchon corais coupeti. SP EO on site: Ulmus crassifolia (cedar elm, G4?/S2; N; N). 13 sites; numerous MAs (esp. SRWMD holdings) nearby.

NCs: Disturbed 61%; Basin Swamp/Hydric Hammock 23%; Mesic Flatwoods 14%; Depression Marsh 2% (possibly some wet prairie). Most of site has been highly disturbed. SAs reported: Alligator mississippiensis, Gopherus polyphemus, Rana areolata, Eretria caerulea, Casmerodius albus, Myiactinia americana\*, Eudocimus albus, Grus canadensis pratensis, Egretta thula, Haliaeetus leucocephalus\*, Falco sparverius paulus, Amphispiza aestivalis. Proposed for \*significant urban development\*.

NC: Estuarine Tidal Swamp (mangroves). Formerly CRIA Mangrove Project CARL proposal.

NCs: Hydric Hammock 88% (referred to in County Inventory as a low oak hammock); ?Scrubby Flatwoods 10%; Disturbed 2%. NC EO on/linear site: Scrub. SA EO on/linear site: Aphelocoma c. coerulescens (scrub jay). SA reported: Gopherus polyphemus. SPs reported: Lechea divaricata (pine pinweed, G2/S2; C2; LE); Persea humilis. Portion of site sold recently to a power company for a substation. No other development plans. Yamato Scrub CARL proposal ca. 1 mi. south.

NCs: Mesic Flatwoods, Scrubby Flatwoods & Dry Prairie\* 35%; Wet Prairie and/or Basin Marsh (includes 10% of dried wet prairie) 30%; Basin Swamp 25%; Scrub\* 10%; Lake <1%. SA EO on site: Gopherus polyphemus (gopher tortoise). Roadway extension planned through site, a planned comm. development proposed for site may not be approved. J.D. MacArthur Beach State Park ca 2 mi. to SE; Juno Hills CARL proposal ca 1 mi. to NE; Prosperity Oaks proposal site ca 1/4 mi. to south.

NCs: Scrub/Scrubby Flatwoods 50%; Basin Swamp/Estuarine Tidal Swamp 45%; Basin Marsh/Depression Marsh 4%; Beach Dune/Coastal Strand 1%; Disturbed none. Much of the Estuarine Tidal Swamp has been ditched. SA EOs on site: Caretta caretta\*, Chelonia mydas\*, Demochelys coriacea\*, Gopherus polyphemus, Aphelocoma c. coerulescens, Rana areolata. SA reported: Sceloporus woodi. SP EOs on site: Remiza maritima\*, Okenia hupocata\*, Asimina tetramera (four-petal pawpaw, G1/S1; LE; LE). Conradia grandiflora, Asclepias curassavica, Persea humilis, Sophora tomentosa. SPs reported: Lechea carnea, Lechea divaricata\*, Tillandsia flexuosa, Jacquemontia reclinata (beach jacquemontia, G1/S1; C2; LE). John D. MacArthur Beach SRIA ca 2 mi. to S. Critical to Asimina tetramera, one of the best remaining scrubs on Atlantic Coastal Ridge. Site has received development approval. FGFWFC consider it worthy to be part of Regional Scrub Preserve.

Medium High

Low

Low

Low

Medium Low

Medium-High

GFC, DOF, DNR, SRWMD.

Hiking, camping, other rec. uses by State.

Rec mgmt: City of Boynton Bch, Rec. & Parks/School Board of Palm Bch Co., for science/educat/rec.

passive recreation/education/scientific  
Palm Beach County

passive recreation, education, scientific  
Palm Beach County

Passive rec., educ., scientific. By Palm Beach Co.

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Jupiter Ridge  
890131-50-1  
Palm Beach County  
287 acres

NCs: Scrub 74%; Mesic/Scrubby Flatwoods 19%; Disturbed 3%; Estuarine Tidal Swamp 2%; Depression Marsh 1%; Xeric Hammock <1%. SA EOs on site: Aphelocoma c. coerulescens (Florida scrub jay); Gopherus polyphemus (gopher tortoise). SP EOs on site: Asimina latramera\* (four-petal pawpaw, FNAI-G1/S1, Fed-LE, State-LE); best occurrence for protection; Conradina grandiflora (large-flowered rosemary, FNAI-G3/S3, Fed-C2, State-RE); Asclepias curtiisii; Oncidium bahamense (dancing-lady orchid, FNAI-G1G3Q/S1, State-LE); Persea humilis (scrub bay, FNAI-G4/S3, Fed-3C). County-owned Radner Tract adjoins the proposal.

As a Special Botanical Feature Site by DNR Parks & Recreation.

High

Knob Hill Scrub  
910131-50-1  
Palm Beach County  
31 acres

NCs: Scrub\* 75%; Hydric Hammock? (low oak hammock) 25%. SAs reported: Gopherus polyphemus, Sceloporus woodi. SPs reported: Persea humilis, Lechea cernua. Less than 1 mi. to SW is FAU ecological site. Yamato scrub CARL project less than 1/4 mi. to north. Pope John Paul Scrub CARL proposal ca. 1.5 mi. W.

passive recreation/ educ./sci. By Palm Beach County.

Medium Low

Loxahatchee Reserve  
810131-50-7  
Palm Beach County  
1079 acres  
Not contiguous

NCs: Depression Marsh (complex marsh wetlands) and Wet Prairie 50%; Dome Swamp/Basin Swamp 28%; Mesic/Wet Pine Flatwoods 17%; Disturbed 5%. SA EO on site: Grus canadensis pratensis\*. SA reported: Gopherus polyphemus. SP reported: Lilium catesbaei. Two non-contiguous parcels. Loxahatchee River Bend Park is between the two proposed parcels; Johnathan Dickinson S.P. - ca. 1 mi. to NE; Loxahatchee River - Lake Worth Creek Aquatic Preserve - ca. 2 mi. to NE; Application states this land is adjacent to 1600 acres along Lox. R. that has been bought by S. Fl. Water Mgmt. District; Loxahatchee Slough Preserve 2 mi. to S; Loxahatchee Slough CARL proposal 2 mi. to S.

Part of a proposed wildlife corridor between Johnathan Dickinson SP and J.W. Corbett Wildlife Cons. Area and West Palm Beach Water Catchment Area. Rec. managing agency. county.

Medium Low

Loxahatchee Slough  
910131-50-10  
Palm Beach County  
Not contiguous: 12,748 acres

NCs: Wetland complex consisting of Swale/Wet Prairie/ Depression Marsh/Floodplain Swamp/Floodplain Marsh 97%; Mesic Flatwoods <1%; Disturbed 2%. SA EOs on site: Drymonchon coralis coupertii, Felis concolor cony\*, Grus canadensis pratensis\*. SAs reported: bald eagle\*, Rostrhamus sociabilis\*. MAs nearby: J.W. Corbett Wildlife Mgt. Area (adj. to one parcel), North County Airport Preserves (adj. to several parcels - info from application), Loxahatchee Slough Preserve (adj. to several parcels - info from application). Not contiguous tract; about 9 parcels.

Part of wildlife corridor between J.W. Corbett Wildlife Mgmt. Area, Johnathan Dickinson SP and West Palm Beach Water Catchment Area. By Palm Beach Co.

Medium Low

Pope John Paul Scrub  
910131-50-9  
Palm Beach County  
327 acres

NCs: Scrub\*/Scrubby Flatwoods 80% Basin Swamp 30%; Disturbed 10%. Application indicates invasion of Schinus terebinthifolius & Melaleuca quinquenaria into disturbed wetlands. SA reported: Gopherus polyphemus. SPs reported: Asclepias curtiisii, Lechea cernua, Lechea divaricata\*, Tillandsia flexuosa. MAs nearby: Florida Atlantic Univ. Ecological site ca. 1 mi. to SE; Yamato CARL project & Knob Hill CARL proposal ca. 1 mi. to E. FGPMFC consider it worthy to be part of Regional Scrub Preserve.

Passive rec., educ., sci. By Palm Bch. county.

Medium

Prosperity Oaks  
910131-50-12  
Palm Beach County  
47 acres

NCs: Hydric Hammock 60% ; Disturbed (canals, former wet prairies, dwellings, clearings, etc.) 25%; Mesic Flatwoods 15%. MAs nearby: J.D. MacArthur Beach SRA ca 1.5 mi SE; Frenchman's Forest CARL proposal site ca. 1/4 mi N. Site is approved for development as part of DRI for a mall built nearby, property for sale.

Passive rec., educ., scientific. By Palm Bch. county.

Low

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Rosemary Scrub 910131-50-8 Palm Beach County 11 acres	NCs: Scrub* 100%; Disturbed? SPs reported: <u>Asclepius curtiliss</u> , <u>Conradina grandiflora</u> , <u>Lechea cernua</u> , <u>Lechea divaricata</u> *, <u>Persea humilis</u> .	Medium Low	passive rec., educ., scientific. By Palm Bch. county.
Royal Palm Beach Pines 910131-50-3 Palm Beach County 641.6 acres	NCs: Mesic Flatwoods 40%; Disturbed 35% (includes disturbed wetlands); Wet Prairie/Basin Marsh/Basin Swamp Wetland Complex 25%. SAs reported: <u>Alligator mississippiensis</u> ; <u>Egretta caterula</u> ; <u>Egretta thula</u> ; <u>Grus carolinensis pratensis</u> ; <u>Haliaeetus leucoccephalus</u> *. SP reported: <u>Tillandsia flexuosa</u> . Site has been heavily impacted by ORV abuse, road construction. Three non-contiguous parcels. Nearby MAs: Okeechobee Park (ca. 4 mi. SE); Palm Beach Pines SRA (ca. 4 mi. SE); Loxahatchee NWR (ca. 7 mi. SW). Under threat of development -- resid. & golf course.	Medium Low	passive recreation/ education/scientific By Palm Beach Co.
Seacrest Scrub 910131-50-5 Palm Beach County 48.5 acres	NCs: Scrub*/Scrubby Flatwoods 95%; Disturbed 5%. SA EOs on site: <u>Aphelocoma c. coerulescens</u> ; <u>Gopherus polyphemus</u> ; <u>Setophaga ruticilla</u> (American redstart; G5/S3; N; N). SP EO on site: <u>Conradina grandiflora</u> . SPs reported: <u>Lechea cernua</u> ; <u>Tillandsia flexuosa</u> . FGFWFC considers it worthy to be a part of Regional Scrub Preserve.	Medium Low	passive recreation, education, scientific. By Palm Bch. County.
Water Catchment Buffer 910131-50-11 Palm Beach County 579 acres	NCs: Basin Swamp/Hydric Hammock 40%; Wet Prairie 30%; Disturbed 20%; Mesic Flatwoods 10%?. Lots of ORV disturbance, right of way crossing. SA reported: small kites - nesting. Loxahatchee Slough CARL proposal ca. 3 mi. to W.	Medium Low	recreation, education, scientific. By Palm Bch. County.
Ben Pilot Point Pasco County 284 Acres + 330 submerged	NCs: based some on application; Estuarine Tidal Marsh; Estuarine Tidal Swamp; Hydric or Maritime Hammock; Mesic Flatwoods?. 80 acres owned by Pasco County to south of site.	Low	none given
Dutchman/North Keys 900125-51-1 Pasco County 184 acres	NCs: Maritime Hammock 60%; (perhaps Coastal Strand as well); Estuarine Tidal Swamp 36%; Seagrass Beds; Beach Dune* 2%?; communities appear undisturbed. SA EO on site: <u>Charadrius melodus</u> (piping plover, G2/S2; LT; LT). SAs reported: <u>Gopherus polyphemus</u> (gopher tortoise) and sea turtle nesting. Probably quite valuable to avifauna. Application states includes 39 ac. submerged land. Near Anclote Key Sl. Preserve.	Medium	As a state preserve.
Pasco Arripeka 910125-51-1 Pasco County 1,163.70 acres	NCs: Marine Tidal Marsh 40%; Wet Flatwoods 30%; Disturbed (limestone quarried areas, now small lakes) 17%; Hydric Hammock 10%; Coastal Grassland*? 3%; Aquatic cave* <1%. SA EO on site: <u>Procambarus leithaeus</u> (light-fleeing cave crayfish), not currently protected on any lands. Proposal indicates a county park is nearby. Southern part of site has large drainage canal emptying into Gulf of Mexico.	Medium	county or state park, preservation, recreation. By Pasco Co., DNR, DMR R&P, or FLGFWFC.

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Anclote River Salt  
Marsh  
810131-52-1  
Pinellas County  
52+ acres

NCs: Estuarine Tidal Marsh 100%. Site is within Pinellas County Aq. Preserve.

Low

DNR or DER or SWFWMD.

Pinellas St. Mary's  
810129-52-2  
Pinellas County  
ca. 11.2 acres

NCs: Wet Flatwoods 80% (mostly overgrown, unburned); Hydric Hammock 18%; Disturbed 2%.

Low

none given

Etolia Creek  
810131-54-1  
Putnam County  
37,070 acres

NCs: Sandhill\* (varies in natural quality from excellent to recoverable) 15%; Scrub\*/Scrubby Flatwoods <5%; Slope Forest (G3/S2) (probably "Upland Hardwood Forest"); Upland Hardwood Forest 2-5%; Mesic Flatwoods and Wet Flatwoods 30%; Xeric Hammock <1%; Baygall <1%; Seepage Slope\* -mostly overgrown with woody vegetation (loblolly bay) <1%; Floodplain Forest and Floodplain Swamp 2-5%; Basin Swamp/Dome Swamp <5%; Depression Marsh <1%; Blackwater Stream\*; Seepage Stream\*; Disturbed 40% (includes pine plantations, abandoned fields, hay fields, pastures, clearcuts, human structures, channelized stream, borrow pits, subdivided parcels, powerline R-O-W's, roads, RR's, etc.). SA EOs on site: *Procambarus pictus* (Black Creek crayfish, G2/S2; N; N); *Gopherus polyphemus* (gopher tortoise); *Aphelocoma c. coerulescens* (Florida scrub jay); *Picoides borealis*\* (red-cockaded woodpecker); *Ursus americanus floridanus* (Florida black bear). SA EO on/near site: *Sciurus niger shermani*\* (Sherman's fox squirrel). Nearby MAAs: Swisher/Ordway Preserve 5 1/2 mi. E; Gold Head Branch St. Park 4-5 mi. NE; Camp Blanding WMA ca. 6 mi. NE.

Medium

multiple use as a state forest and WMA.

Cunningham/Mill Creeks  
810131-55-1  
St. Johns County  
328 acres

NCs: Scrubby flatwoods 60%; Floodplain Swamp (possibly with Hydric Hammock?) 35%; Upland Hardwood Forest 5%; Dome Swamp <1%. SA reported: *Gopherus polyphemus*. Nearby MAAs: Jullington/Durbin Creeks CARL project ca. 2 mi. NE. Project area has long history of disturbance, according to information provided in application.

Low

multiple:  
Recreation/Science/Education. St.  
John's County or DNR or GFC.

Twelve Mile Swamp  
881117-55-1  
St. Johns County  
13,833 acres

NCs: Bottomland Forest, Floodplain Swamp, Hydric Hammock, and Wet Flatwoods 50%; Depression Marsh 2%; disturbed Pine Plantation 40%. SA EOs on site: *Casmerodius albus* (great egret); *Eudocmus albus* (white ibis); *Egretta caerulea* (little blue heron); *Egretta tricolor* (tricolored heron); *Ursus americanus floridanus* (Florida black bear). SA reported: *Haliaeetus leucoccephalus* (bald eagle, nesting). Guana River Wildlife Management Area is to the east.

Medium

GFC & DNR

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Avelon Tract 871119-56-2 St. Lucie County 335 acres	NCs: Beach Dune* 1%; Coastal Strand* 5%; Maritime Hammock 49%; Estuarine Tidal Swamp 45%; (=heavily disturbed by exotic invasion); extensively ditched, overall, probably at least 50% disturbed. SA EO: <i>Trichechus manatus</i> * (West Indian manatee) offshore on both sides. SAs reported: <i>Chelonia mydas</i> * (green turtle, G3/S2; LT; LT) and <i>Caretta caretta</i> * (loggerhead, G3/S2; LT; LT). SP EOs on/near site: <i>Chamaesyce cumulicola</i> (sand-dune spurge, G2/S2; C2; N). State owns 323 acres immediately south of tract. Adjacent to Indian R. Aq. Pres.	Medium	As either State Park by DNR R&P, or as a local park by St. Lucie Co.
Shipyard Point 900116-57-1 Santa Rosa County ca. 12 acres	NCs: Floodplain Swamp (probably) 75+%. Majority of site is jurisdictional wetlands. SPs: none likely.	Low	As a historical site, nature walk.
Myakka Prairie 810131-58-1 Sarasota County 16,665 acres	NCs: Dry Prairie 35%; Mesic Flatwoods 17%; Depression Marsh/Basin Marsh 31%; Prairie Hammocks 12%; Disturbed 5%. SA EO on site: <i>Grus canadensis pratensis</i> . SAs reported: <i>Drymonchon coralais</i> coucou; <i>Aligator mississippiensis</i> ; <i>bobrychus exilis</i> ; <i>Casmerodius albus</i> ; <i>Egretta thula</i> ; <i>E. caerulea</i> ; <i>E. tricolor</i> ; <i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i> ; <i>Eudocimus albus</i> ; <i>Plegadis falcinellus</i> *; <i>Mycateria americana</i> *; <i>Pandion haliaetus</i> ; <i>Haliaeetus leucocapillus</i> *; <i>Accipiter cooperii</i> ; <i>Alhene cucullaria</i> ; <i>Picoides villosus</i> ; <i>Gopherus polyphemus</i> ; <i>Rana areolata</i> ; <i>Solinus niger shermani</i> *. Nearby MAAs: <i>Myakka River St. Park</i> contiguous to N.	Medium	DNR
Warm Mineral Springs 850729-58-1 Sarasota County 76 acres	NCs: Disturbed 100%. SAs on site: <i>Gopherus polyphemus</i> . SA reported: alligator. EO on site: Geological feature, Warm Mineral Springs. Proposed for archaeological, not biological, resources.	Low	archaeological pres., recreation by DNR
Wakulla Springs Addition 810131-65-1 Wakulla County 3348 acres	NCs: Upland Hardwood Forest/Upland Mixed Forest 65%; Disturbed 35%; Sinkhole (G7/S2). Sinkhole Lake <1%. Note: NC evaluation based on 1972-73 Crawfordville East Mark Hurd, and therefore % of disturbed could be way off. SA reported: <i>Pseudemys concinna swannensis</i> (Swannee cooter, G5T3/S2; 3C; LS). SP on/near site: <i>Rapissia simplicifolia</i> (scare-weed, G2G3/S2S3; C2; LT). Wakulla Springs S.P. adjacent, Apalachicola NF within 2 mi.; St. Marks NWR within 5 mi.	Medium	addition to Wakulla Springs SP DNR, Rec. & Parks
Draper Lake 810131-66-2 Walton County 300 acres	NCs: Coastal Dune Lake (G2/S1) 60%; Scrub* 20%; Beach Dune* 20%. SAs reported: snowy plover, least terns, loggerheads nesting. SP EOs on site: <i>Polygonella macrophylla</i> *; <i>Chrysopsisgossypina ssp. cruiseana</i> (Cruise's golden aster, G3G5T2/S2; C2; LE); <i>Lupinus westlani</i> *. Close to Point Washington CARL Prop. 1991; ca. 1 mi. W. of Grayton Beach State Rec. Area.	Medium High	preservation, protection, rec.



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Point Washington  
910130-66-1  
Walton County  
18,000 acres

NCs: Wet/Mesic/Scrubby Flatwoods 45%; Sandhill/Scrub 35%; Dome Swamp/Basin Swamp/Baygall 15%;  
Disturbed 3%; Wet Prairie 2%; Estuarine Tidal Marsh 1%; Beach Dune 1%; Coastal Dune Lake 1%;  
Blackwater Stream. Percentages given are rough approximation. SP EOs on site: Calamovilfa curtisii  
(Curtiss' sandgrass, G1G2/S1S2; C2; LE), Lupinus mesianus\*, Pinguicula planifolia, Verbesina chapmani,  
Chrysopsisgodfreyi, Chrysopsisgossypina cruiziana. SP EO on/near site: Polyzonella macrophylla\*. SA  
EO on/near site: Stemmatanthum. Contiguous with Grayton Beach St. Rec. Area; near Eden St. Garden;  
portions are contained in Topsail Hill CARL project; contiguous with Deer Lake Parcel CARL proj.

Medium

Game & Fresh Water Fish Commission

**ADDENDUM VI**

**Bureau of Land Acquisition Workplan Guidelines**

## C.A.R.L. LAND ACQUISITION PROGRAM

### INTRODUCTION

The Department of Natural Resources Staff Acquisition Criteria relating to CARL projects, as approved by the Land Acquisition Advisory Council (LAAC) in 1988, for determining which projects on the CARL list are eligible for negotiation allows the Bureau of Land Acquisition staff to negotiate any project ranked in the top 30; any project within the Save Our Everglades program; any project that is at least 70% complete; and any project that constitutes a bargain purchase or a shared acquisition (Exhibit A).

This created an untenable situation both for the State as well as for the public. Since any project could be negotiated, no real priority list existed to guide staff or to assure the Board that its dollars were being effectively spent. No certainty existed to allow private owners, local governments, support groups or managing agencies to make informed decisions regarding the prospects of public acquisition. The result was that a free-for-all competition existed for limited dollars and staff had to attempt to justify to angry project proponents why no money was being committed although their project was eligible to be negotiated.

A review of the CARL Priority List and negotiation criteria resulted in the realization that, while there is a singular list, there are various initiatives being independently pursued. While it is acknowledged the old system attempted to satisfy the needs of these various initiatives, the relative significance and priority of each initiative was not identified or defined. For this reason, Division of State Lands (DSL) recommended a new approach to the CARL Land Acquisition process.

### PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

The long range goal is to develop a work program concept that aggressively pursues multiple initiatives simultaneously while maintaining program consistency over time. DSL feels that this has been accomplished through the development of initiative categories to which funds could be allocated commensurate with the relative significance of the initiative to be achieved. The refinement of a meaningful category system can only be assured through the combined efforts of the LAAC, DSL, and the Office of Land Acquisition Planning.

The first step in developing the plan is to recognize that the existing negotiation criteria essentially establish the following four categories of projects: Save Our Everglades Projects, Substantially Completed Projects, Bargain Purchases/Shared Acquisitions, and Ranked Projects. For 1991, the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund asked that Manatee Projects be added as an initiative; for 1992, the LAAC recommended that the Save Our Everglades category be changed to the Multi-Parcel category (Exhibit B).

After the LAAC prioritizes projects overall, they are placed in the appropriate category in priority order. This is followed by a thorough review of the projects within each category. Since many CARL projects contain a large number of parcels, each project is evaluated to develop an acquisition strategy designed to acquire the essential core parcels in the initial year and less critical parcels in subsequent years. The emphasis is placed on working with the LAAC, the Office of Land Acquisition Planning, and Managing Agencies to identify core parcels that are central to the entire acquisition.

### FUNDS ALLOCATION

After acquisition strategies are designed for the top projects in each category, the estimated CARL appropriation and Preservation 2000 bond proceeds are allocated among the categories. The allocation plan considers expenditures associated with CARL management, appraisals, miscellaneous expenses and archeological set asides. The allocation to each category is recommended only after a thorough review of the acquisition strategy for the highest ranked projects within each category. During the allocation process, multi-criteria projects are placed in the category under which they have the greatest opportunity of being funded.

It is intended that this allocation of funds be a dynamic, iterative process. As projects are acquired at less than their expected costs or when negotiations prove unsuccessful, it is proposed that the money be rolled down to the next project in line. This continuous reallocation of funds occurs after the desirability of acquiring parcels targeted in future years within the same project is compared with the desirability of acquiring core parcels on lower ranked projects within the same category.

The Division of State Lands feels that once a project is funded and negotiations are initiated, consideration should be given to a continued funding commitment until negotiations are concluded in compliance with Department of Natural Resources criteria for removal of projects from the CARL list (Exhibit C). Timely acquisition can be improved by designing the project's acquisition plan to complete the acquisition generally within a two to four year time frame. This approach to ranking and categorizing projects, developing comprehensive, aggressive negotiation strategies for projects, and committing funds to projects by rank and category is perceived by the Division of State Lands as the soundest approach to the acquisition process.

During FY90-91, the Division of State Lands, in cooperation with managing agencies, developed a land acquisition workplan utilizing the category system. The proposed plan was presented to the LAAC and implemented for acquisition of the 1990 CARL list. The reaction from private owners, local governments, water management districts, non-profits, and managing agencies has been positive. Following the ranking of the 1992 CARL list, DSL staff is coordinating with local governments, water management districts, LAAC liaison staff, and managing agencies to develop a recommended land acquisition workplan for FY92-93. The prior year's plan is being reviewed and potential modifications to the workplan will be considered.

### PROPOSED LAND ACQUISITION WORKPLAN

The Department of Natural Resources Staff Acquisition Criteria relating to CARL projects have been revised and changed to conform with the workplan concept. The staff acquisition criteria have been renamed to The Department of Natural Resources Land Acquisition Workplan Initiatives for CARL Projects (Exhibit B). The one substantive change recommended is the inclusion of manatee projects as a category. Additionally, other changes have been made relating to the definitions of the categories.

Staff is developing a recommended plan for FY 92-93. The plan utilizes the recommended categories in conjunction with the project's ranking and distributes the anticipated appropriations among the categories. The plan divides the approved CARL list into categories and ranks the projects within each category in the same priority order as they were ranked on the 1992 CARL Priority List by the LAAC. An acquisition strategy for each project is developed, and an approximate acquisition cost is identified for each fiscal year. Finally, staff develops a recommendation to allocate the anticipated FY 92-93 CARL appropriation and the estimated proceeds from the sale of Preservation 2000 bonds.

### SUMMARY

With funding substantially increased through legislative appropriation, the need for a more organized and rational approach to the CARL Land Acquisition Program is critical.

Having an annual work plan will accomplish the following objectives:

- \* Improve managerial control and decision making by requiring thorough acquisition strategies prior to the initiation of negotiations.
- \* Concentrate fiscal and personnel resources on the most significant CARL projects.
- \* Save costs associated with appraisals.
- \* Complete negotiations for CARL properties in a more timely manner.
- \* Increase credibility concerning commitments relative to the acquisition process.
- \* Increase staff productivity and improve performance by limiting the projects on which acquisition agents may work.

EXHIBIT A  
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 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.

EXHIBIT B  
Department of Natural Resources Land Acquisition Workplan  
Initiatives for CARL Projects

Staff resources to acquire projects included on the approved Land Acquisition List will be prioritized in the following categories:

- A. Ranked Projects: Projects on the CARL list that do not fall into any of the other category designations.
- B. Multi-Parcel Projects: Projects requiring unique strategies encompassing an on-going, labor intensive effort. Project phases consisting of a large number of parcels of uniform size and value are typically included in this category.
- C. Substantially Completed: Projects that are at least 70 percent acquired. 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 and Shared Acquisitions: A bargain purchase is defined as one in which DNR pays no more than 50% of the appraised value for any parcel or project. A bargain purchase can be initiated by the owner or a third party willing to supplement DNR's payment. DNR staff time and resources will only be invested in the project if it is funded under the workplan. If, after appraisal activities, the owner or the third party does not comply with their bargain commitment, DNR staff will cease negotiations until reconsideration by the LAAC.

A shared acquisition 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.

A bargain purchase or shared acquisition 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.

- E. Manatee Projects: Projects of substantial importance to the protection of manatees as determined by the Division of Marine Resources within the Department of Natural Resources.

NOTE: 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.

EXHIBIT C  
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.

**ADDENDUM VII**

**CARL Projects Satisfying Preservation 2000 Bonding Criteria**

## CARL PROJECTS SATISFYING PRESERVATION 2000 BONDING CRITERIA

1. North Key Largo Hammocks - Provides essential habitat and protection for the Key Largo woodrat, Key Largo cotton mouse, American crocodile, and Schaus' swallowtail butterfly, all of which are both federally and state listed endangered species.
2. Seminole Springs/Woods - Under imminent threat of development. One critical ownership, the 1,110 acre Brumlick Tract, is nearing completion of development approvals for a large residential development. Planned Unit Developments and other small-scale developments are encroaching on the project site along S.R. 46.
3. Topsail Hill - Under imminent threat of development. There are plans to develop major portions of the site, and some areas have already been disturbed by clearing for roadways.
4. Levy County Forest/Sandhills - Provides habitat for the threatened Eastern Indigo snake and documented nesting and foraging habitat for the red-cockaded woodpecker (state threatened, federally endangered).
5. Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystems - The best remaining examples of ancient scrub, a threatened (S2) community type endemic to Florida. The project will protect the highest concentration of narrowly endemic scrub plants and animals on the Lake Wales Ridge, many of which are in jeopardy of extinction. Twenty-two plant species are state listed as endangered or threatened, while 23 are either federally listed or are candidates for listing. Numerous animal species, many federally and/or state listed occur in the habitats slated for protection.
6. Catfish Creek - Large site with outstanding, high quality examples of 12 natural communities (some endemic plant communities) characteristic of the Central Florida Ridge, providing protection for valuable natural resources. At least a dozen state listed endangered and/or threatened plants, and at least four animal species considered state rare or endangered, many of which are endemic to the Central Florida Ridges.
7. Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge - Under imminent threat of development. Several sites in the original project have been lost to development. Rapid development along the coast is occurring the entire length of this project.
8. Saddle Blanket Scrub - Encompasses one of the finest examples of scrub forest remaining in Florida. Some of the best remaining populations of rare endemic scrub plants and animals (a collective total of 13) on the Lake Wales Ridge.
9. Rookery Bay - An outstanding example of a subtropical estuarine ecosystem with at least 10 natural communities, and is critical to the protection of the valuable resources at both the Rookery Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve and the Rookery Bay Aquatic Preserve. The project is considered to have high value for the federally endangered West Indian manatee.
10. Apalachicola River - This project includes the majority of upland glades in Florida, a state endangered natural community type; protects at least 24 state or federally listed plant species, several of which are not known to occur elsewhere in Florida.
11. St. Martina River - St. Martina River provides habitat and protection for the endangered West Indian manatee, as well as prime foraging habitat for the bald eagle (state threatened, federally endangered).
12. Key West Customs House - Does not qualify for acquisition under Preservation 2000.
13. Coupon Blight/Key Deer - Encompasses the largest and best remaining unprotected pine rockland ecosystem in Florida, unique in the United States, and outstanding examples of coastal rock barrens, both of which are considered "endangered natural communities". Twenty-four rare plants, of which 14 are state listed as either endangered or threatened, and at least 41 rare animals, of which 21 are listed by Florida as either endangered, threatened, or of special concern. Many of the rare plants are either endemic or Caribbean species that are only found in the Florida Keys within the United States, and several could go extinct if the area were destroyed.
14. Sebastian Creek - Sebastian Creek provides one of the most important points of concentration for the endangered West Indian manatee on Florida's east coast.
15. FL First-Magnitude Springs - Five springs sites having interconnections of surface waters and Floridan Aquifer via sinks, siphons, sinking streams; recharge via backflow during low ground water periods; and a substantial ground water contamination threat. The project consists of five separate parcels, each with significant natural resources other than, and often associated with the water resources - including high quality natural communities that provide habitat for several rare plant and animal species. The project provides nature appreciation, picnicking, camping, fishing, swimming, natural resource education, canoe launching.
16. St. Joseph Bay - Under imminent threat of development. The project has already been redesigned to remove large portions that have been subdivided and are being developed. Other portions of the current project are currently undergoing development.
17. Homosassa Reserve/Walker Tract - Homosassa Reserve/Walker Property provides important habitat for the Florida black bear (state threatened) and the endangered wood stork, and nesting habitat for the bald eagle (state threatened, federally endangered). The project is also considered to have high value for the federally endangered West Indian manatee.
18. Highlands Hammock - Exhibits high recharge to Floridan Aquifer (10-20"/yr.); highly porous and permeable soils create a high potential for ground water contamination. The project also protects other valuable natural resources, including a diversity of natural communities supporting several threatened species. The project would also provides opportunities for camping, hiking, nature appreciation, and horseback riding.
19. Placid Lakes Tract - Includes Lake Wales Ridge scrub and five other associated natural communities that support at least 33 rare plants and animals, of which 23 are either state or federally listed as endangered or threatened. It is considered to be a "keystone" scrub site by biologists in Florida, due to the high number of rare species and diversity of exemplary xeric and scrub communities.
20. Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods - Encompasses the largest unprotected area of old-growth pine flatwoods in southwest Florida. Provides habitat for at least 20 rare birds, mammals, and reptiles as well as for one globally critically imperilled plant species, the beautiful pawpaw, Deeringothamnus pulchelus (G1S1 federally and state endangered) that is not protected on any public land.

21. Suwannee Buffers - Serves to protect or recharge ground water. Area aquifers contribute to basal stream flow and water quality. Direct connections to the aquifers exist within the project by sinks, springs, and sinking streams. Project encompasses ten, mostly mesic, communities and much of Florida's remaining natural habitat in the upper Suwannee River drainage basin. Springs, bluffs, limestone outcrops, and north-facing ravine complexes crucial to plant and animal diversity occur within the project. Communities associated with the drainage and slope systems provide habitat for the Florida black Bear (state threatened), wild turkey, and numerous nongame species, as well as having potential for harboring several rare plant species. The project can accommodate natural resource-based recreation activities such as natural resource appreciation and education, bicycling, picnicking, hiking, horseback riding, camping, fishing, canoeing and boat launching, and hunting.
22. Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks - Has interconnections of surface waters and Floridan Aquifer via sinks, siphons, sinking streams; recharge via backflow during low water periods - resulting in substantial threat of contamination. The project also protects other valuable natural resources, including natural communities supporting numerous wading birds and other species. The project would also provide opportunities for hunting, canoeing, fishing, camping, nature appreciation, hiking, picnicking, and swimming.
23. Wekiva-Ocala Connector - Provides protection of two corridors for the movement of Florida black bears (state threatened) between the Wekiva River basin and the Ocala National Forest. The project is also considered to have high value for the federally endangered West Indian manatee (East Connector only).
24. Tate's Hell/ Carrabelle Tract - Provides significant habitat for the Florida black bear (state threatened). At least 16 plant species that are either state threatened or endangered are found within the project.
25. Pinhook Swamp - Serves to protect or recharge ground water. Upper aquifers are a viable source of ground water for non-potable use. Permeable surface and high potentiometric level create a high susceptibility to contamination. The project is highly significant as a linkage between Ocala National Forest and the Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge. The project's large size, strategic location, and diversity of natural communities enhances its value for species protection. Seven state threatened and endangered and six federally threatened or endangered animal species, including the state threatened Florida black bear and Florida sandhill crane occur onsite. The project can accommodate natural resource-based recreation activities such as camping, hiking, canoeing, natural resource appreciation and education, picnicking, and hunting.
26. Fakahatchee Strand - Is in the core habitat area for the endangered Florida panther, and supports the Florida black bear (state threatened) and the endangered wood stork.
27. Upper Black Creek - Has an easily disrupted surficial/seepage system, and substantial potable ground water storage. The project also protects other valuable natural resources, including good quality increasingly rare sandhills and botanically diverse seepage slope natural communities. The project would provide opportunities for fishing, nature appreciation, hiking, bicycling, horseback riding, camping, hunting and picnicking.
28. Miami Rockridge Pinelands - Under imminent threat of development. Four of the 16 sites of this project have been removed from the CARL list because they were developed. Pressures from urbanization in and around Miami are intense.
29. Lake George - Provides foraging and nesting habitat for the bald eagle (state threatened, federally endangered). The project is also important for protection of the federally endangered West Indian manatee.
30. Avaton Tract - Provides significant nesting habitat for sea turtles, including the threatened Atlantic loggerhead turtle and the endangered Atlantic green turtle. It also offers protection for the endangered West Indian manatee.
31. Waccasassa Flats - Has a direct connection to Floridan Aquifer via sinkholes and, thus, affords high recharge, as well as high potential for contamination of ground water. The property contains a diversity of ecosystems including blackwater lakes and ponds, freshwater marsh, cypress ponds, cypress swamps, hardwood swamps, slash pine flatwoods, longleaf pine sandhills, upland hardwood forests, and sand pine scrub. This project has the size and diversity to support a wide variety of natural resource based recreational activities. These activities might include picnicking, camping, fishing, hunting, boating and canoeing, horseback riding, hiking, bird watching, nature appreciation, and photography.
32. Charlotte Harbor - Provides nesting and foraging habitat for the bald eagle (state threatened, federally endangered) and provides protection for the endangered West Indian manatee.
33. South Savannas - Under imminent threat of development. A proposed development for a portion of the project in Martin County (Hawks Bluff) is going through the approval process. There has been substantial development around the perimeter of the remaining portion of the project and scattered residential development being proposed or proceeding within portions of the project.
34. Heather Island - Has high recharge to Floridan Aquifer (10"/yr.); top of Floridan at or near surface, susceptible to contamination. The project also protects other valuable natural resources. About half of the project contains several natural communities in good to excellent health supporting several threatened and endangered species. The project would provide opportunities for fishing, canoeing, bicycling, horseback riding, picnicking, camping, and hunting.
35. Save Our Everglades - Provides essential habitat for the endangered Florida panther, Florida black bear (state threatened), and the endangered wood stork.
36. Myakka Prairies - Serves to protect or recharge ground water. Surficial and intermediate aquifers in this area are the major sources of nearly all of the fresh water in the region. Sarasota Wellfield withdraws ground water from the project area. The project also protects other valuable natural resources. Several high quality natural communities, including one of the last large expanses of dry prairie remaining in southwest Florida. Several threatened and endangered species occur onsite. The project can accommodate natural resource-based recreation activities such as natural resource appreciation and education, fishing, hiking, horseback riding, bicycling, primitive camping, and picnicking.
37. Etoniah Creek - Provides significant habitat for the endangered red-cockaded woodpecker and several threatened animal species, including the Florida black bear (state threatened), Florida scrub jay (federally endangered), and Eastern indigo snake (state threatened). At least one state endangered and one threatened plant species occur onsite. A recently described woody mint species in the genus Conradina has been discovered within the project and has been proposed for federal Endangered status.
38. Crystal River - Includes at least four natural communities and is a major winter refuge for the endangered West Indian manatee, and a prime nesting location for bald eagles and ospreys.

39. Lower Econlockhatchee - Under imminent threat of development. A site plan has been prepared for a major development on the Demetree tract within the project. The developer had petitioned for annexation into the City of Oviedo, but was denied.
40. Balm-Boyette Scrub - Best remaining scrub in Hillsborough County. The project contains approximately 80% of the remaining sand pine and xeric oak scrub in the County. Contains the largest known, and perhaps the most protectable population of the federally endangered Florida golden aster, Chrysopsis floridana (G1,S1). The short-tailed snake, Stylisoma extenuatum, one of the rarest snakes in North America.
41. Waddell's Mill Pond - Serves to protect or recharge ground water. Area provides high recharge to the Floridan Aquifer. Solution pits and springs are directly connected to the aquifer, creating high susceptibility to contamination. The project also protects other valuable natural resources; Waddell's Mill Creek flows into the Chipola River. The karst region of the upper Chipola river is one of the most biologically unique areas in the state. The area is characterized by an unusually high level of animal endemism and numerous rare plant and animal species. The project can accommodate natural resource-based recreation activities such as natural and cultural resource appreciation, picnicking, hiking, primitive camping, fishing, and canoeing.
42. Horse Creek Scrub - Includes six natural community types representative of the northern part of the Lake Wales Ridge, and 14 rare plants of which 12 are either state or federally listed as endangered or threatened species.
43. Yamato Scrub - Contains excellent examples of two globally imperilled communities restricted primarily or entirely to Florida. The species richness of this scrub is higher than any other remaining scrub on the southeast coast of the state, and may be representative of the diversity of scrub plants for the region. Five plants are state listed as endangered or threatened, three are listed as commercially exploited, and five are candidates for federal listing. Three animals are candidates for federal listing, with two of these being state species of special concern.
44. Hammocks of the Lower Keys - Some of the last remaining tropical hardwood hammocks in the United States. Contain a wide variety of tropical plant and animal species found nowhere else in the nation. Of the plants, twelve are state listed as endangered, threatened, or commercially exploited; one is federally listed as threatened and four are candidates for federal listing. Eleven animals are state listed; two are listed as federally endangered and four are candidates for federal listing. The project lies entirely within a designated area of Critical State Concern, and would protect an Outstanding Florida Water and the associated imperilled reefs (G1S1).
45. Enchanted Forest - Under imminent threat of development. Approximately one-half the site has been approved for development as a planned industrial park, and the remainder is being planned for residential development.
46. Spruce Creek - Includes six natural communities and potentially supports numerous animal species that are state and/or federally listed. The project is also important for protection of the federally endangered West Indian manatee.
47. Silver River - Has high recharge to the Floridan Aquifer (> 10"/yr.). The project would also provide opportunities for camping, picnicking, hiking, nature appreciation, and bicycling.
48. Pal-Mar - Provides significant habitat for a number of animal species, including the endangered Florida panther, wood stork, and snail kite, as well as the threatened Florida sandhill crane and Eastern indigo snake.
49. Jupiter Ridge - Best site for the federally endangered four-petal pawpaw, Asimina tetramera, G1S1 (a Florida endemic with a narrow range). Contains three state listed plants and two state listed animals, including the federally endangered scrub jay. Largest and highest quality Atlantic Coastal scrub (S2), 95% of which has been lost - mostly to development. The project is also important for protection of the federally endangered West Indian manatee.
50. Paynes Prairie - Has high recharge to the Floridan Aquifer (> 10"/yr). The project also protects other valuable natural communities and would significantly enhance protection and management of Paynes Prairie State Preserve. The project would provide additional opportunities for hiking, nature appreciation, horseback riding, and natural resource education.
51. Garcon Point - Includes the largest known intact white-topped pitcher plant (state endangered) wet prairie remaining along the Gulf Coast, estuarine tidal marsh, and diverse wet flatwoods. The site also contains several other rare plants that are state listed.
52. Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed (C.R.E.W.) - Has surficial/intermediate aquifers used for municipal water supply; threat of contamination and drawdown. The project also protects other valuable natural resources. The project is considered to be of major importance as a linkage between Panther National Wildlife Refuge/ Fakahatchee Strand State Preserve and the Audubon Society's Corkscrew Swamp Sanctuary; this is of particular importance for the federally endangered Florida panther and woodstork, and the state threatened Florida black bear.
53. Dunn's Creek - Has a significant high recharge area: the highly permeable Crescent City Ridge overlies the Floridan Aquifer. The project is also important for protection of the federally endangered West Indian manatee. The project would also provide opportunities for nature appreciation, hiking, camping, horseback riding, picnicking, bicycling, canoeing, fishing.
54. East Everglades - Contains designated Critical Habitat for the endangered Cape Sable seaside sparrow and provides habitat for the endangered Florida panther and wood stork.
55. Point Washington - Large tract with diverse assemblages of coastal communities and associated rare species. Contains at least six state listed plants, four of which are candidates for federal listing. Important habitat for shore-breeding and migratory birds.
56. Blackwater River State Forest Addition - Under imminent threat of development. A large portion of the site is being planned for a residential development, for which some clearing has already been done for access roads and other preliminary site work.
57. Three Lakes/Prairie Lakes - Provides habitat for a number of listed birds including the endangered wood stork, Florida grasshopper sparrow, and snail kite, the threatened Audubon's caracara, and the bald eagle (state threatened, federally endangered), red-cockaded woodpecker (state threatened, federally endangered), and Florida sandhill crane (state threatened).
58. Peacock Slough - Has interconnections of surface waters and Floridan Aquifer via sinks, siphons, sinking streams, recharge via backflow during low water periods; substantial contamination threat; high recharge area. The project also protects other valuable natural resources, including four major natural community types. An underwater cave system, the largest known in North America, provides critical habitat for several endangered animals endemic to karst regions of northern Florida. The project would provide opportunities for nature appreciation, cave diving, natural resource education, and picnicking.



59. Withlacoochee - Serves to protect or recharge ground water. Project is within a primary recharge area for the Floridan Aquifer. In this area, the aquifer is unconfined and near the surface, separated from the surface only by a thin layer of permeable sands. The project also protects other valuable natural resources, including several natural communities. Primary importance of the project is to enhance manageability of the Withlacoochee E.E.L. tract. The project can accommodate natural resource based recreation activities such as hunting, hiking, natural resource appreciation, and picnicking.
60. Big Bend Coast Tract - Provides habitat for the Florida black bear (state threatened) and protection for the endangered West Indian manatee which migrates along this coastline and utilizes the tidal and spring-fed creeks.
61. Cayo Costa Island - Under imminent threat of development. Most of the remaining privately owned acreage on the island is subdivided into small acreage tracts and residential lots which are being permitted and built upon.
62. Goldy/Bellemead - Provides habitat and protection for the West Indian manatee, and has been identified as a significant birthing area for this federally endangered species.
63. Emeralda Marsh - Supports a resident population of the threatened Florida sandhill crane and is the site of the largest overwintering concentrations of cranes in Florida.
64. Rotenberger/Seminole Indian Lands - Serves to protect or recharge ground water. Maintenance of surface water levels in this area is important for the prevention of salt water intrusion. The upper aquifers are part of the Biscayne Aquifer System, the water supply for south Florida. The project also protects other valuable natural resources, primarily degraded swale (glade) and wet prairie natural communities; considered important to the restoration of the Everglades System. The project can accommodate natural resource-based recreation activities such as hunting, fishing, canoeing, hiking, natural resource appreciation, and picnicking.
65. Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands - Under imminent threat of development. At least one of the ten individual sites have been developed since the project was placed on the CARL list. The remaining tropical hammock sites are being encroached upon by agricultural and residential development in rapidly urbanizing Dade County.
66. B.M.K. Ranch - Under imminent threat of development. Both remaining major ownerships, STS and New Garden Coal, have development approvals and have stated intentions to proceed with development of their respective sites. New Garden Coal has rejected offers from the state, while STS is currently negotiating for sale to the state.
67. St. Michael's Landing - Under imminent danger of development. A significant portion of the property is currently held by the Resolution Trust Corporation, which is attempting to dispose of the property. Because of the attractive beach frontage, the property is considered an ideal site for residential development.
68. Letchworth Mounds - One of the owners of the project, Mr. Letchworth, informed Robert Taylor of the Bureau of Historic Preservation, that it was his intention to subdivide his property for sale. Adjacent property has been subdivided for residential development.
69. Chassahowitzka Swamp - Provides important habitat for the Florida black bear (state threatened) and the threatened Eastern indigo snake.
70. Twelve Mile Swamp - Serves to protect or recharge ground water; upper aquifers are recharged locally. The St. Augustine North Wellfield withdraws ground water from the area's Floridan Aquifer. The project also protects other valuable natural resources, including natural communities, predominantly bottomland forest, floodplain swamp and hydric hammock. The project can accommodate natural resource-based recreation activities such as hiking, bicycling, horseback riding, picnicking, camping, and hunting.
71. Cedar Key Scrub - Provides significant habitat for the federally endangered Florida saltmarsh vole.
72. St. Johns River - Provides significant habitat for the state threatened Florida black bear and provides a vital avenue for bear movements between the Wekiva River headwaters and the Ocala National Forest. The project is also important for protection of the federally endangered West Indian manatee.
73. Alderman's Ford Addition - Under imminent threat of development. The project lies only twenty minutes from the city of Tampa, which is experiencing tremendous urbanization. There is already a substantial amount of new development along the Alafia River encroaching on the project boundaries.
74. Estero Bay - Provides habitat and protection for the federally endangered West Indian manatee, as well as prime foraging habitat for the state threatened and federally endangered bald eagle.
75. Wetstone/Berkovitz - Bargain purchase. Both owners have agreed to accept a price of no more than 50% of the projects appraised value.
76. North Layton Hammock - Would protect an intact example of "cactus hammock" or coastal rock barren which is considered to be a endangered natural community. The Keys tree cactus, a state and federally endangered cactus, along with several other rare tropical plants are also known to occur on the tract.
77. The Barnacle Addition - Under imminent danger of development. Although the land owner has not yet been able to receive development approvals from the local government, it is only a matter of time before an agreement is reached on the level of development to occur on the site.
78. Hutchinson Island (Blind Creek) - Provides significant nesting habitat for sea turtles, including the threatened Atlantic loggerhead turtle and the endangered Atlantic green turtle. It also offers protection for the endangered West Indian manatee.
79. Wekiva River Buffers - Provides significant habitat and protection for the threatened Florida black bear.
80. Cockroach Bay - One of the few intact natural shorelines remaining in a relatively pristine condition in the Tampa Bay Area. Ecologically important because much of the area is estuarine tidal swamp dominated by mangroves. The project is considered to have high value for the federally endangered West Indian manatee. Several bird rookeries supporting numerous state and federally listed bird species occur in the area.
81. North Fork St. Lucie - Provides habitat and protection for the endangered West Indian manatee.

X = "Best met"  
 0 = "Others met"

Project	County	(1) Imminent Danger of Development	(2) Imminent Danger of Subdivision	(3) Cost of Land Appreciating at Fast Rate	AMD			OR		
					(4)(a) Recharge Area	(4)(b) Protects Other Valuable Natural Resources	(4)(c) Provides Space For Natural Resource- Based Recreation	(5) Can be Acquired at 80% of Appraised Value	(6) Habitat for Endangered and Threatened Species	
1. North Key Largo Hammocks	Monroe	0								X
2. Seminole Springs/Woods	Lake/Seminole	X	0		0	0	0	0		0
3. Topsail Hill	Walton	X	0		0	0	0	0		0
4. Levy County Forest/Sandhills	Levy	0	0		0	0	0	0		X
5. Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystems	Highlands/Polk	0	0		0	0	0	0		X
6. Catfish Creek	Polk	0			0	0				X
7. Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge	Brevard/Indian River	X			0	0				0
8. Saddle Blanket Scrub	Polk	0			0	0				X
9. Rookery Bay	Collier	0								X
10. Apalachicola River	Gadsden/Calhoun									X
11. St. Martins River	Citrus									X
12. Key West Customs House	Monroe			?						
13. Coupon Bight/Key Deer	Monroe	0	X		0	0				X
14. Sebastian Creek	Brevard/Indian River	0	0		0	0	0	0		X
15. Florida's First Magnitude Spgs.	Multi-County (5)	0			X	X	X	X		X
16. St. Joseph Bay	Gulf	X	0							0
17. Homosassa Reserve/Walker Prop.	Citrus	0								X
18. Highlands Hammock	Highlands	0	0		X	X	X	X		0
19. Placid Lakes Tract	Highlands	0	0		0	0	0	0		X
20. Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods	Charlotte/Lee	0		?		0	0	0		X

X = "Best met"  
 0 = "Others met"

Project	County	(1) Imminent Danger of Development	(2) Imminent Danger of Subdivision	(3) Cost of Land Appreciating at Fast Rate	AND			(6) Habitat for Endangered and Threatened Species
					(4)(a) Recharge Area	(4)(b) Protects Other Valuable Natural Resources	(4)(c) Provides Space For Natural Resource- Based Recreation	
21. Suwannee Buffers	Columbia/Suwannee	0			X	X	X	0
22. Mucissa/Aucilla River Sinks	Jefferson/Taylor	0			X	X	X	0
23. Wekiva-Ocala Connector	Lake	0			0	0	0	X
24. Tate's Hell Carrabelle Tract	Franklin/Liberty		0		X	0	0	X
25. Pinhook Swamp	Baker/Columbia				X	X	X	
26. Fakahatchee Stand	Collier							X
27. Upper Black Creek	Clay				X	X	X	0
28. Miami Rockridge Pinelands	Dade	X	0					0
29. Lake George	Volusia	0						X
30. Avalon Tract	St. Lucie	0		?		0	0	X
31. Waccassassa Flats	Gilchrist				X	X	X	0
32. Charlotte Harbor	Charlotte/Lee							X
33. South Savannas	St. Lucie							X
34. Heather Island	Marion	0			X	X	X	0
35. Save Our Everglades	Collier	0						X
36. Myakka Prairie	Sarasota				X	X	X	0
37. Etoniah Creek	Putnam/Clay	0			0	0	0	X
38. Crystal River	Citrus	0						X
39. Lower Econlockhatchee	Seminole	X	0					
40. Belar-Boyette Scrub	Hillsborough	0			0	0	0	X

X = "Best bet"  
 0 = "Other bet"

Project	County	(1) Imminent Danger of Development	(2) Imminent Danger of Subdivision	(3) Cost of Land Appreciating at Fast Rate	AMD			OR		
					(4)(a) Recharge Area	(4)(b) Protects Other Valuable Natural Resources	(4)(c) Provides Space For Natural Resource- Based Recreation	(5) Can be Acquired at 80% of Appraised Value	(6) Habitat for Endangered and Threatened Species	
41. Waddell's Mill Pond	Jackson				X		X			0
42. Horse Creek Scrub	Polk				0	0	0			X
43. Yamato Scrub	Palm Beach	0	0		0	0	0			X
44. Hammocks of Lower Keys	Monroe	0		?		0	0			X
45. Enchanted Forest	Brevard	X			0		0			0
46. Spruce Creek	Volusia	0								X
47. Silver River	Marion	0	0		X		X			0
48. Pal-Mar	Martin/Palm Beach					0	0			X
49. Jupiter Ridge	Palm Beach	0		?		0	0			X
50. Paynes Prairie	Alachua	0	0		X	X	X			0
51. Garcon Point	Santa Rosa								0	X
52. Corkscrew Regional Eco.Watersd.	Collier	0			X	X				0
53. Dunn's Creek	Putnam				X	0	X			0
54. East Everglades	Dade	0								X
55. Point Washington	Walton					0	0		?	X
56. Blackwater River St. Forest Add.	Santa Rosa	X	0		0	0	0			0
57. Three Lakes/Prairie Lakes	Osceola									X
58. Peacock Slough	Suwannee				X	X	X			0
59. Withlacoochee	Sumter				X	X	X			0
60. Big Bend Coast Tract	Taylor/Dixie									X

X = "Best met"  
 0 = "Other met"

Project	County	(1) Imminent Danger of Development	(2) Imminent Danger of Subdivision	(3) Cost of Land Appreciating at Fast Rate	AND			OR		
					(4)(a) Recharge Area	(4)(b) Protects Other Valuable Natural Resources	(4)(c) Provides Space For Natural Resource- Based Recreation	(5) Can be Acquired at 80% of Appraised Value	(6) Habitat for Endangered and Threatened Species	
61. Cayo Costa Island	Lee	X								0
62. Goldy/Bellemead	Volusia	0					0			X
63. Emerald Marsh	Lake					0	0			X
64. Rotenberger/Sem. Ind. Lands	Palm Beach/Broward					X	X			0
65. Tropical Hammocks of Red Lends	Dade	X								0
66. S.M.K. Ranch	Lake/Orange	X	0							0
67. St. Michael's Landing	Bay	X		?			0	0		
68. Letchworth Mounds	Jefferson		X			0	0			
69. Chessehowitzka Swamp	Bernardo		0							X
70. Twelve Mile Swamp	St. Johns	0				X	X			0
71. Cedar Key Scrub	Levy						0	0		X
72. St. Johns River	Lake						0	0		X
73. Alderman's Ford Addition	Hillsborough	X								
74. Estero Bay	Lee	0		?			0	0		X
75. Metstone/Berkovitz	Pasco								X	
76. North Leyton Hammock	Monroe	0								X
77. The Barnacle Addition	Dade	X		?						

