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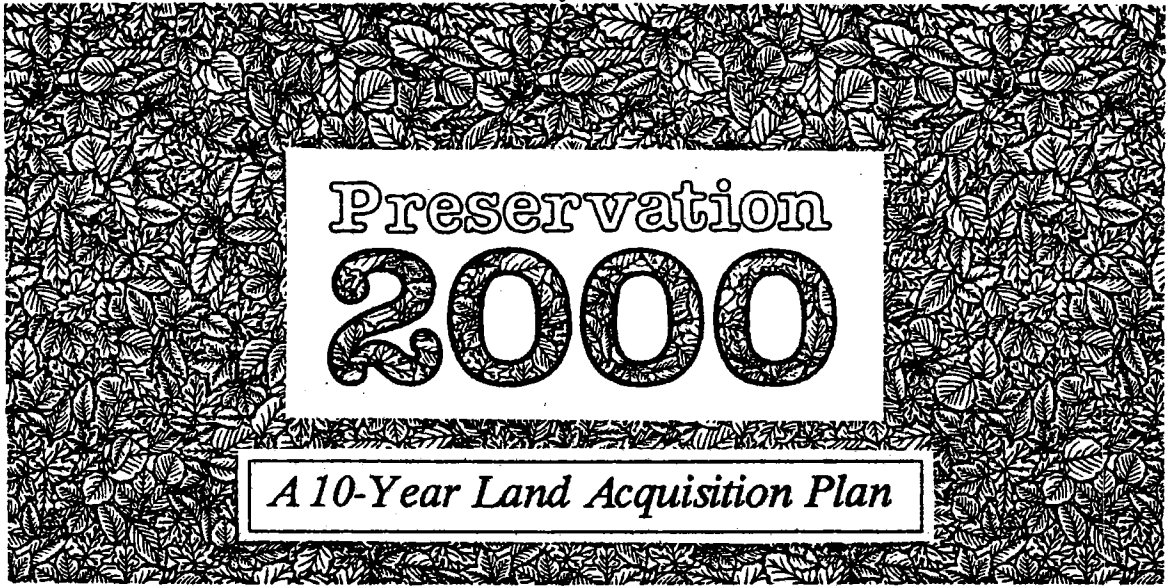
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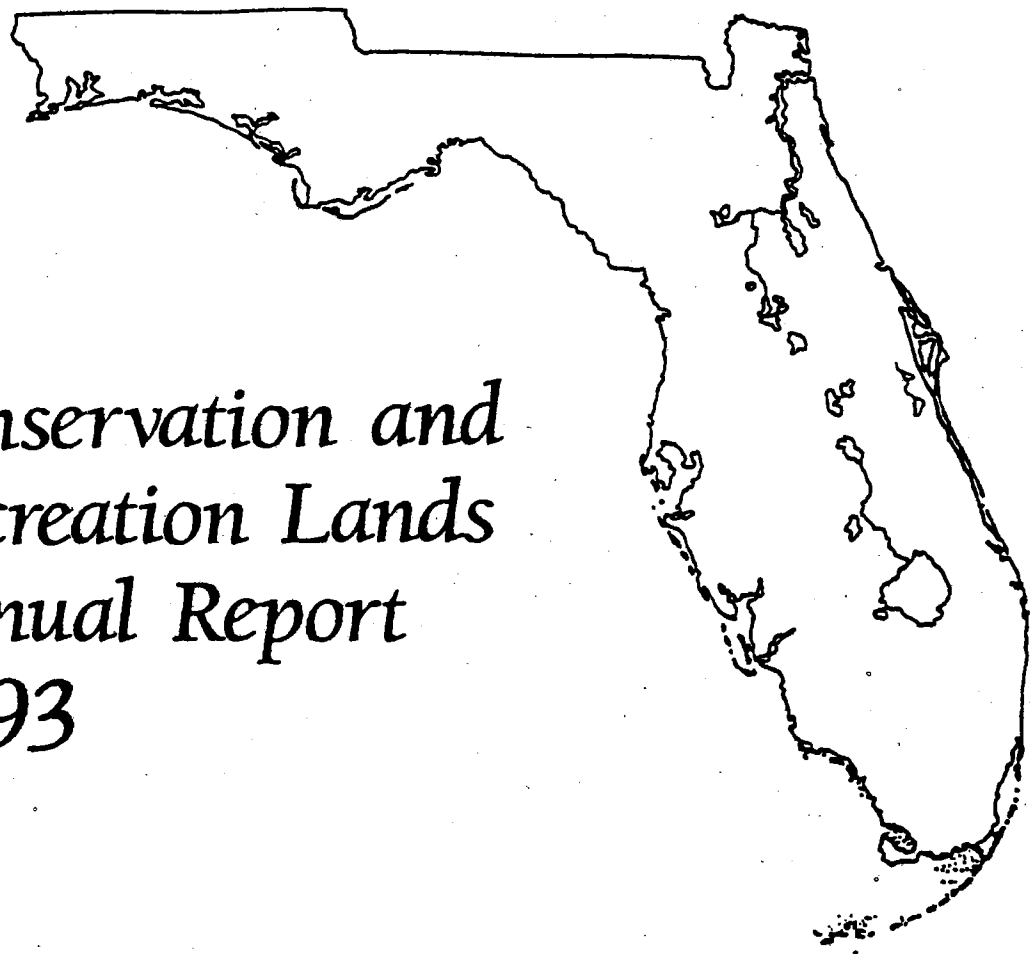
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*Conservation and
Recreation Lands
Annual Report
1993*



*PREPARED BY
FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF STATE LANDS
CARL COORDINATION AND PLANNING SECTIONS
IN COOPERATION WITH
LAND ACQUISITION ADVISORY COUNCIL*

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- _____ Table 18: CARL Projects with Condemnation Authority
- _____ Table 19: Management Cost Estimates for 1993 CARL Projects
- _____ Table 20: SOC Projects Transferred to CARL
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- _____ Table 22: Project Designs Assigned for 1993
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- _____ Acreage Remaining
- _____ Funds Expended or Encumbered
- _____ Remaining Tax Assessed Value
- _____ Project Map
- _____ Location (general written description)
- _____ Resource Description
- _____ Management Concept
- _____ Management Costs Table
- _____ Vulnerability and Endangerment
- _____ Acquisition Planning
- _____ Project History Table
- _____ Ownership
- _____ Acquisition Status
- _____ Eminent Domain
- _____ Resolutions

ADDENDA:

- _____ Addendum I: Ranking History for All CARL Projects
- _____ Addendum II: Summaries of Council Meetings
- _____ Addendum III: Advisory Council Voting and Ranking Sheets
- _____ Addendum IV: Fla. Statewide Land Acquisition Plan Conformance Evaluation Procedures and Results
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- _____ Addendum VI: Bureau of Land Acquisition Workplan Guidelines
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- _____ Addendum VIII: CARL Projects Public Purposes Matrix
- _____ Addendum IX: State-Designated Uses/Proposed Managers for CARL Projects
- _____ Addendum X: Land Management Issues Resolved by the Council
- _____ Addendum XI: Criteria for LAAC Consideration of Proposed Boundary Modifications

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Land Acquisition Advisory Council Coordination Section
Florida Department of Natural Resources
3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, M.S. 140
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000

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INTRODUCTORY/SUMMARY INFORMATION:

- Abstract
 - Table of Contents
 - List of Tables
 - List of Figures
 - Introduction (CARL purposes/organizational overview)
 - Land Acquisition Summary: 1974-92
 - CARL Acquisitions/Option Agreements in 1992
 - Current CARL Program Procedures
 - Summary of CARL Evaluation, Selection and Acquisition Processes
 - Summary of Advisory Council Actions, 1992 Evaluation Cycle
 - Major Activities of the Legislature During Prior Years
 - Major Actions of the Board and Advisory Council During Prior Years
 - Department of Natural Resources' Activities During Prior Years
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 - Table 7: CARL Acquisitions Closed during 1992
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CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS

ANNUAL REPORT

February 9, 1993

*A 10-Year Land Acquisition Plan
at current CARL/Preservation 2000 funding levels*

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

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Secretary of State - Jim Smith
Attorney General - Bob Butterworth
State Comptroller - Gerald Lewis
State Treasurer - Tom Gallagher
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by the

**Florida Department of Natural Resources
Division of State Lands**

in cooperation with the

Land Acquisition Advisory Council

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Department of Natural Resources

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Wayne Watters, Deputy Commissioner
Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services

Robert M. Brantly, Executive Director
Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission

George Percy, Director
Division of Historical Resources
Department of State

Linda L. Shelley, Secretary
Department of Community Affairs

Carol M. Browner, Secretary
Department of Environmental Regulation

ABSTRACT

The 1993 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 1993 CARL Annual Priority List and a synopsis of program activities which occurred between January 1, 1992, and December 31, 1992. The 1993 CARL Priority List, approved by the Land Acquisition Advisory Council (LAAC) on December 10, 1992, consists of 84 projects ranked by the LAAC. Brief summaries of all 84 projects on the 1993 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 1992, and other CARL matters are also included in the 1993 CARL Annual Report.

Nine projects included on the 1992 priority list are not included on the 1993 CARL Priority List because: (a) they are completely acquired; (b) they are 90% or more complete and the remaining 10% or less can be acquired pursuant to §253.023(9), F.S.; (c) the owners of the remaining parcels are unwilling to sell their property at state appraised values, and staff does not recommend that these parcels be condemned; or (d) the remaining parcels are being acquired under another public land acquisition program. These include: Avalon Tract (St. Lucie), Balm-Boyette Scrub (Hillsborough), Goldy/Bellemead (Volusia), Key West Customs House (Monroe), Placid Lakes Tract (Highlands), Spruce Creek (Volusia), Three Lakes/Prairie Lakes (Osceola), Upper Black Creek (Clay), and Wetstone/Berkovitz (Pasco). Two other projects (Blackwater River State Forest Addition [Santa Rosa] and North Layton Hammock [Monroe]) are removed because they were incorporated within new projects being added to the list.

Seventeen new projects were also added to the 1993 CARL priority list. These include: Belle Meade (Collier), Blackwater River (Santa Rosa), Crystal Bay (Citrus), Econ-St. Johns River Corridor (Seminole/Orange), Florida's First Magnitude Springs, Phase II (Hernando/Jackson/Lafayette), Gainer Springs Expansion (Bay/Washington), Green Swamp (Lake/Polk), Hixtown Swamp (Madison), Julington Durbin Peninsula (Duval/St. Johns), Longleaf Pine Ecosystems (Hernando/Marion/Volusia), Maritime Hammock Initiative (Brevard), North Indian River Lagoon (Volusia/Brevard), Pineola Fern Grotto (Citrus), Scrub Jay Refugia (Brevard), Tropical Flyways (Monroe), Warea Archipelago (Lake/Osceola), and Yellow River Ravines (Santa Rosa/Okaloosa).

The project designs for five of the 17 new projects modified the project design boundaries of four existing projects by combining the new projects, or portions thereof, with the existing projects: Blackwater River Addition was combined with Blackwater River; Crystal Bay was combined with Crystal River; Gainer Springs Expansion and First Magnitude Springs, Phase II were combined with First Magnitude Springs, Phase I, resulting in First Magnitude Springs; and ownerships within the Maritime Hammocks Initiative that overlap with the same ownerships within the Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge CARL project boundaries were transferred to the Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge project -- the remaining ownerships were retained in the new Maritime Hammocks Initiative CARL project. In addition to these four modifications of existing project design boundaries, the LAAC also modified the project design boundaries or acquisition phasing of fourteen other projects on the 1992 CARL Priority List: Apalachicola River (Gadsden/Calhoun/Liberty), Charlotte Harbor (Charlotte), Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods (Charlotte/Lee), Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed (Collier/Lee), Emerald Marsh (Lake), Horse Creek Scrub (Polk), Myakka Prairies (Sarasota), Peacock Slough (Suwannee), Placid Lakes Tract (Highlands), Sebastian Creek (Brevard/Indian River), Seminole Springs/Woods (Lake), Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks (Jefferson/Taylor), Wekiva-Ocala Connector (Lake/Volusia), and Wekiva River Buffer (Seminole).

This report was prepared by the Land Acquisition Advisory Council Coordination Section and the Land Acquisition Planning Section, Office of the Deputy Division Director, Division of State Lands, Department of Natural Resources, under the guidance of the Land Acquisition Advisory Council. The CARL liaison staff and other staff of 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 three \$300 million bond series to fund the Florida Preservation 2000 program for its first three 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 encompassed the 1972 Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL) program, but it also included resource conservation measures for other types of lands. The expanded and recently revised CARL program has five primary purposes:

1. To conserve and protect environmentally unique and irreplaceable lands that contain native, relatively unaltered flora and fauna representing a natural area unique to, or scarce within, a region of Florida or a larger geographic area;
2. To conserve and protect native species habitat or endangered or threatened species;
3. To conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, if the protection and conservation of such lands are necessary to enhance or protect significant surface water, ground water, coastal, recreational, timber, or to protect fish or wildlife resources which cannot adequately be accomplished through local and state regulatory programs;
4. To provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural resource-based recreation; or
5. To preserve significant archaeological or historic 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 appraisal 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 appraisal maps, title work and appraisals for all CARL projects and are charged with negotiating their purchase on behalf of the Board. The Division also provides staff support for administering all leases and management plans for lands acquired through the CARL program.

TABLE 1

**LAND ACQUISITION ADVISORY COUNCIL MEMBERS
AND LIAISON STAFF MEMBERS**

COUNCIL MEMBERS

Chair 1992 Evaluation Cycle

Ms. Virginia B. Wetherell, Executive Director
Mr. Don Duden, Assistant Executive Director, designee
Department of Natural Resources
Marjory Stoneman Douglas Building, Room 1009A
3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, M.S. 15
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000
Phone: (904)488-1554

Chair 1993 Evaluation Cycle

Mr. Earl Peterson, Director
Mr. Wayne Watters, Deputy Commissioner, designee
Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services
The Capitol
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0810
Phone: (904)488-3022

Colonel Robert M. Brantly, Executive Director
Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission
Farris Bryant Building, Room 101
620 South Meridian
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1600
Phone: (904)488-2975

Mr. George Percy, Director
Division of Historical Resources
Department of State
R.A. Gray Building, Room 305
500 South Bronough Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0250
Phone: (904)488-1480

Ms. Linda Loomis Shelley, Secretary
Department of Community Affairs
The Rhyne Building, Room 106
2740 Centerview Drive
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2100
Phone: (904)488-8466

Ms. Carol M. Browner, Secretary
Department of Environmental Regulation
Twin Towers Office Building, Room 626
2600 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400
Phone: (904)488-4805

LIAISON STAFF MEMBERS

Dr. O. Greg Brock
Environmental Administrator
Department of Natural Resources
Capitol Center, Building C-1, Room 209
3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, M.S. 140
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000
Phone: (904)487-1750 FAX: 922-4250

Mr. Jim Grubbs
Division of Forestry
Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services
Administration Building, Room 269
3125 Conner Boulevard
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1650
Phone: (904)488-8180 FAX: 488-0863

Mr. Doug Bailey
Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission
Farris Bryant Building, Room 235
620 South Meridian
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1600
Phone: (904)488-6661 FAX: 488-6988

Ms. Susan M. Herring
Division of Historical Resources
Department of State
R.A. Gray Building, Room 423
500 South Bronough Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0250
Phone: (904)487-2333 FAX: 488-3353

Mr. James Farr
Department of Community Affairs
The Rhyne Building, Room 305M
2740 Centerview Drive
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2100
Phone: (904)922-5438 FAX: 488-3309

Mr. Ruark L. Cleary
Department of Environmental Regulation
Twin Towers Office Building, Room 635D
2600 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400
Phone: (904)488-0784 FAX: 487-4938

ADDITIONAL CARL STAFF MEMBERS

Ms. Donna Ruffner, Planning Manager
Mr. Erik Johnson, Environmental Specialist
Ms. Callie DeHaven-Hardee, Planner
Ms. Valerie Jones, Engineer Technician
Ms. Bernadette Leyden, Planner
Ms. Jennie Kasdorf, Administrative Secretary
Ms. Patti Doerr, Administrative Secretary
LAAC Coordination/Land Acquisition Planning
Department of Natural Resources
Capitol Center, Building C-1, Room 210
3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, M.S. 140
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000
Phone: (904)487-1750 FAX: 922-4250

Mr. Jim Muller, Coordinator
Dr. Richard Hilsenbeck, Botanist
Dr. Ann Johnson, Botanist/Ecologist
Mr. Steve Orzell, Ecologist
Mr. Gary Knight, Managed Areas Biologist
Dr. Dale Jackson, Zoologist
Mr. John Palls, Zoologist
Ms. Katy NeSmith, Data Management
Mr. Tom Ostertag, Research Assistant
Florida Natural Areas Inventory
1018 Thomasville Road, Suite 200-C
Tallahassee, Florida 32303
Phone: (904)224-8207 FAX: 681-9364

During a portion of the 1992 evaluation cycle, Bill Bostick represented DOF, while the late William Sadowski represented DCA. In early 1993, Ms. Wetherell replaced Ms. Browner as Secretary of the DER, and Mr. Duden was appointed acting Executive Director of DNR.

PAST ACCOMPLISHMENTS
Land Acquisitions: 1974-1992

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 seventeen CARL priority lists. Eleven of these were submitted with CARL Annual Reports, while six priority lists were submitted with CARL Interim Reports (Table 2). An alphabetical listing of all projects and their previous rankings on the first CARL priority list and the eleven annual CARL priority lists that were approved by the Board from 1980 through 1993 is 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 |
| Annual Report | February 4, 1992 |

Acquisitions from 1980 through 1992 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). Over 290,000 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 \$ 573 million under the CARL program¹ (Table 3). The Board has also approved several option contracts which have not yet closed. When these option contracts close, over 43,000 additional acres worth over \$77 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, 1992

| YEAR | ACRES | CARL | EEL | P-2000 | TOTAL |
|--|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1974 | 91,129.03 | \$0 | \$45,203,242 | \$0 | \$45,203,242 |
| 1975 | 156,806.62 | 0 | 49,235,927 | 0 | 49,235,927 |
| 1976 | 5,151.22 | 0 | 4,017,827 | 0 | 4,017,827 |
| 1977 | 54,014.25 | 0 | 33,078,952 | 0 | 33,078,952 |
| 1978 | 33,281.15 | 0 | 24,338,105 | 0 | 24,338,105 |
| 1979 | 2,999.36 | 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 | 2,768,256 | 0 | 14,885,523 |
| 1983 | 29,738.52 | 8,035,209 | 21,502,636 | 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 | 15,453.62 | 69,691,727 | 0 | 0 | 69,691,727 |
| 1991 | 21,451.96 | 28,097,676 | 0 | 49,322,377 | 77,420,053 |
| 1992 | 88,749.36 | 19,514,245 | 0 | 142,118,214 | 161,632,459 |
| SUBTOTAL | 663,557.30 | \$381,671,032 | \$199,318,655 | \$191,440,591 | \$772,430,278 |
| OUTSTANDING OPTIONS AUTHORIZED BY THE BOARD | | | | | |
| Prior to 1992 | 17,059.00 | 13,883,484 | 0 | 21,674,132 | 35,557,616 |
| 1992 | 26,219.54 | 7,054,783 | 0 | 34,654,281 | 41,709,064 |
| SUBTOTAL | 43,278.54 | \$20,938,267 | 0 | \$56,328,413 | \$77,266,680 |
| TOTAL | 606,835.84 | \$402,609,299 | \$199,318,655 | \$247,769,004 | \$849,696,958 |

¹ Includes Preservation 2000 funds expended under the CARL program.

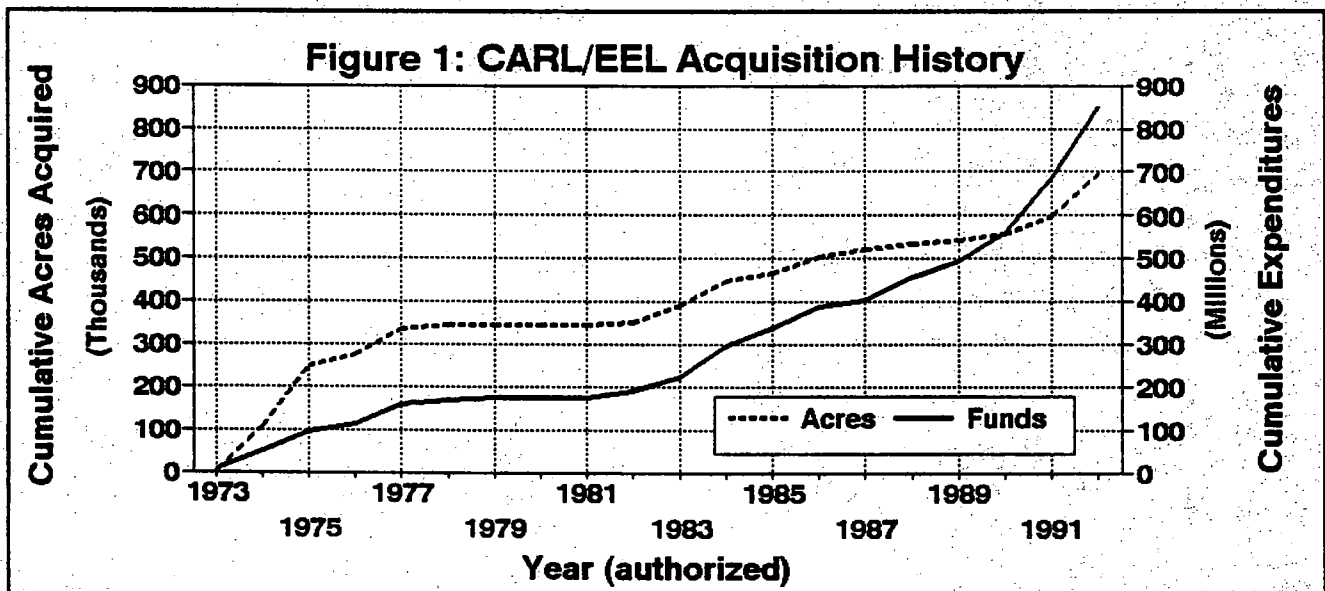
TABLE 4: Outstanding Options/Agreements Authorized by Board prior to 1992

| PROJECT | NO. ^a | DATE(S) AUTHORIZED | ACRES | AMOUNT |
|--------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| Apalachicola Bay | 1 | 07/23/91 | 29.74 | \$875,000 |
| Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refugia | 2 | 10/22/91 - 11/14/91 | 15.30 | 2,236,590 |
| Carlton Half-Moon Ranch | 2 | 02/06/90 | 634.00 | 757,360 |
| Cayo Costa Island | 4 | 05/14/88 - 11/26/91 | 4.18 | 53,914 |
| Cockroach Bay Islands | 1 | 02/12/91 | 102.97 | 602,300 |
| Coupon Bight | 14 | 04/26/88 - 12/17/91 | 94.30 | 481,705 |
| Curry Hammock | 1 | 12/17/91 | 22.29 | 4,200,000 |
| Emerson Point | 2 | 05/14/91 | 204.20 | 2,933,161 |
| Fakahatchee Strand | 60 | 12/15/87 - 12/17/91 | 307.79 | 213,857 |
| Fort San Luis | 1 | 12/18/90 | 2.04 | 250,000 |
| Miami Rockridge Pinelands | 1 | 09/12/91 | 20.20 | 350,000 |
| North Key Largo Hammocks | 2 | 09/11/90 - 09/12/91 | 46.66 | 925,000 |
| Paynes Prairie | 1 | 10/10/91 | 28.80 | 53,200 |
| Pine Island Ridge | 1 | 09/26/89 | 99.80 | 3,663,340 |
| Rotenberger | 22 | 10/06/87 - 12/12/91 | 728.77 | 360,198 |
| Save Our Everglades | 154 | 04/12/88 - 12/17/91 | 5,337.70 | 7,147,591 |
| San Felasco Hammock Addition | 1 | 10/22/91 | 882.66 | 2,150,000 |
| South Savannas | 4 | 12/16/86 - 12/17/91 | 253.27 | 1,077,800 |
| Spring Hammock | 3 | 12/02/86 - 08/09/88 | 20.74 | 250,964 |
| St. Martins River | 19 | 07/23/91 | 7,412.69 | 5,059,956 |
| Upper Black Creek | 1 | 09/24/91 | 810.70 | 1,945,680 |
| TOTALS | 297 | | 17,059.00 | \$35,557,616 |

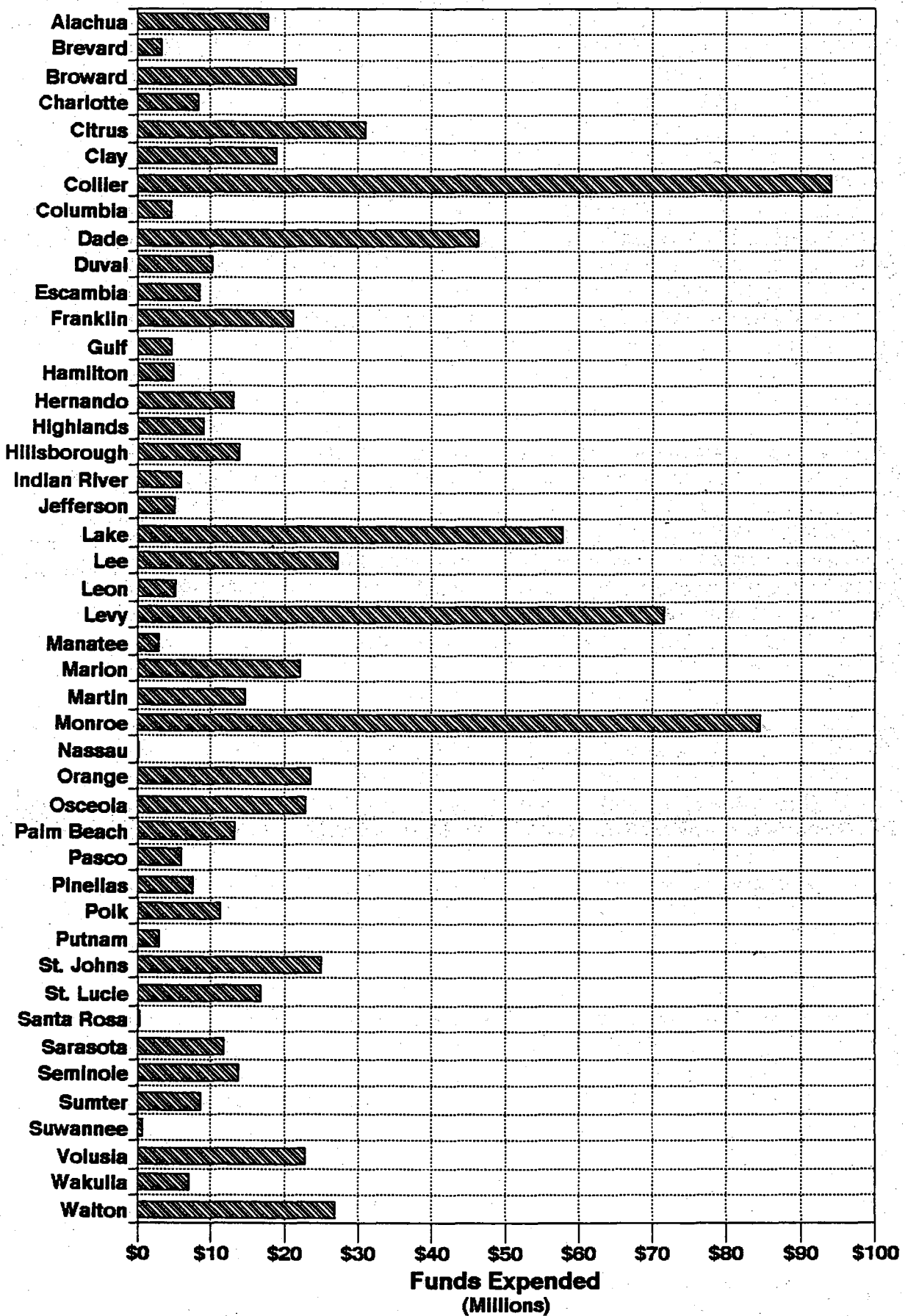
TABLE 5: EEL Acquisition Summary

| PROJECT | NO. ^a | COUNTY(IES) | ACRES | AMOUNT |
|---|------------------|---------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| Apalachicola Bay (Lower Apalachicola + M.K.Ranch) | 7 | Franklin/Gulf | 28,122.20 | \$7,615,250 |
| Barfoot Beach | 4 | Collier | 166.45 | 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 | L Levy | 4,988.00 | 1,543,604 |
| Charlotte Harbor | 8 | Charlotte | 16,301.51 | 5,115,956 |
| Consolidated Ranch (+ Rock Springs Run) | 1 | Orange | 8,559.06 | 7,386,000 |
| Crystal River | 1 | Citrus | 199.59 | 4,000,000 |
| East Everglades | 1 | Dade | 8,754.50 | 5,357,351 |
| 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 | 639.50 | 232,524 |
| Paynes Prairie | 2 | Alachua | 434.60 | 1,418,000 |
| Pardido Key | 6 | Escambia | 247.03 | 6,057,800 |
| River Rise | 1 | Columbia | 4,182.00 | 4,598,957 |
| Rotenberger | 1 | Palm Beach | 6,256.80 | 3,702,677 |
| San Felasco Hammock | 7 | Alachua | 5,968.00 | 10,718,343 |
| South Savannas | 60 | St. Lucie | 3,461.34 | 5,065,493 |
| Three Lakes/Prairie Lakes | 1 | Osceola | 51,485.00 | 20,439,387 |
| Tosohatchee | 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 | 618.03 | 6,000,000 |
| Withlacoochee River | 1 | Sumter | 10,148.18 | 2,150,000 |
| TOTALS | 195 | | 363,203.84 | \$199,318,655 |

^a 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 (including P2000 funds spent under CARL)

| MAP NO. ^a | PROJECT | NO. ^b | COUNTY(IES) | ACRES ^{c,d} | AMOUNT ^e |
|----------------------|--|------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. | Andrews Tract | 7 | Levy | 2,843.50 | \$4,839,000 |
| 2. | Apalachicola Bay/M.K. Ranch/St. Geo. Is. Unit 4 | 19 | Franklin/Gulf | 19,504.44 | 9,378,471 |
| 3. | Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge/Brev. Turtle Beach | 8 | Brevard/Indian River | 56.27 | 8,510,387 |
| 4. | Avalon Tract | 1 | St. Lucie | 130.89 | 4,607,931 |
| 5. | BMK Ranch/Consolidated Ranch = Rock Spgs. Run) | 9 | Lake/Orange | 5,364.48 | 22,057,186 |
| 6. | Balm-Boyette Scrub | 1 | Hillsborough | 3,636.81 | 6,373,500 |
| 7. | Bower Tract | 2 | Hillsborough | 1,596.00 | 5,491,500 |
| 8. | Brown Tract/Big Shoals | 3 | Hamilton/Columbia | 2,683.00 | 4,671,342 |
| 9. | Caravelle Ranch | 1 | Putnam | 5,460.70 | 2,984,000 |
| 10. | Carlton Half-Moon Ranch | 4 | Sumter | 5,928.40 | 6,438,192 |
| 11. | Catfish Creek | 1 | Polk | 1,135.63 | 2,271,000 |
| 12. | Cayo Costa Island | 170 | Lee | 196.57 | 3,471,627 |
| 13. | Charlotte Harbor | 5 | Charlotte/Lee | 2,302.00 | 3,157,357 |
| 14. | Chassahowitzka Swamp | 8 | Hermando | 18,664.34 | 13,014,888 |
| 15. | Cockroach Bay Islands | 1 | Hillsborough | 102.97 | 602,300 |
| 16. | Coupon Bight | 50 | Monroe | 214.83 | 1,210,806 |
| 17. | Crystal River/Stoney Lane | 7 | Citrus | 3,613.83 | 5,599,652 |
| 18. | Curry Hammock | 3 | Monroe | 409.66 | 15,050,000 |
| 19. | DeSoto Site | 1 | Leon | 4.83 | 1,400,000 |
| 20. | Deering Hammock | 4 | Dade | 379.89 | 20,830,675 |
| 21. | East Everglades | 1 | Dade | 8,525.50 | 5,217,209 |
| 22. | Emerson Point | 2 | Manatee | 204.20 | 2,933,161 |
| 23. | Escambia Bay Bluff | 2 | Escambia | 16.10 | 394,250 |
| 24. | Estero Bay | 3 | Lee | 5,494.00 | 7,667,760 |
| 25. | Fakahatchee Strand | 1003 | Collier | 16,337.35 | 8,052,259 |
| 26. | Fort George Island | 1 | Duval | 580.28 | 10,134,849 |
| 27. | Fort San Luis | 3 | Leon | 53.80 | 1,525,000 |
| 28. | Garcon Point | 1 | Santa Rosa | 1,566.29 | 400,000 |
| 29. | Gateway | 3 | Pinellas | 753.84 | 1,533,162 |
| 30. | Gilia Tract | 1 | Pasco | 96.24 | 2,050,000 |
| 31. | Goldy/Bellemead | 1 | Volusia | 540.30 | 1,622,604 |
| 32. | Grayton Dunes | 1 | Walton | 800.18 | 2,375,250 |
| 33. | Guana River | 2 | St. Johns | 4,800.91 | 25,000,000 |
| 34. | Highlands Hammock Addition | 2 | Highlands | 890.47 | 2,026,915 |
| 35. | Homosassa Reserve/Walker Ranch | 1 | Citrus | 5,212.00 | 7,500,000 |
| 36. | Homosassa Springs | 1 | Citrus | 150.00 | 3,449,600 |
| 37. | ITT Hammock | 1 | Dade | 692.32 | 6,111,500 |
| 38. | Joselyn Island | 1 | Lee | 9.30 | 144,000 |
| 39. | Lake Arbuckle | 4 | Polk | 13,746.01 | 8,849,820 |
| 40. | Letchworth Mounds | 1 | Jefferson | 79.20 | 400,000 |
| 41. | Levy County Forest/Sandhills | 4 | Levy | 43,036.25 | 65,109,626 |
| 42. | Little Gator Creek | 1 | Pasco | 585.00 | 1,175,000 |
| 43. | Lower Econlockhatchee | 1 | Seminole | 1,019.56 | 5,945,557 |
| 44. | Miami Rockridge Pinelands | 6 | Dade | 104.80 | 3,001,425 |
| 45. | North Fork St. Lucie River | 1 | St. Lucie | 981.00 | 1,422,000 |
| 46. | North Key Largo Hammocks/New Mahogany Ham. | 80 | Monroe | 2,964.53 | 65,044,282 |
| 47. | North Peninsula | 19 | Volusia | 1,583.43 | 14,320,741 |
| 48. | Oscar Socher Addition | 1 | Sarasota | 914.51 | 11,768,000 |
| 49. | Paynes Prairie | 4 | Alachua | 1,949.07 | 3,517,200 |
| 50. | Peacock Slough | 2 | Suwannee | 280.00 | 738,517 |
| 51. | Pine Island Ridge | 1 | Broward | 99.80 | 3,663,340 |
| 52. | Plecid Lakes Tract | 1 | Highlands | 3,188.62 | 8,630,000 |
| 53. | Point Washington | 1 | Walton | 18,000.00 | 4,386,507 |
| 54. | Rainbow River | 3 | Marion | 1,437.75 | 13,117,600 |
| 55. | Rookery Bay | 13 | Collier | 27,395.80 | 7,927,646 |
| 56. | Rosenberger | 95 | Palm Beach | 9,373.16 | 7,592,225 |
| 57. | Save Our Everglades | 2799 | Collier | 22,021.39 | 26,142,119 |
| 58. | Saddle Blanks Lakes Scrub | 1 | Polk | 77.86 | 140,000 |
| 59. | San Felasco Hammock Addition | 1 | Alachua | 882.66 | 2,150,000 |
| 60. | Seabrook | 1 | Martin | 922.53 | 14,000,000 |
| 61. | Seminole Springs/Woods | 4 | Lake | 7,380.90 | 34,352,226 |
| 62. | Silver River | 3 | Marion | 2,241.02 | 8,582,866 |
| 63. | Snake Warrior Island (= Oaks of Miramar) | 1 | Broward | 53.25 | 1,973,000 |
| 64. | South Savannas | 29 | St. Lucie/Martin | 1,049.68 | 6,319,512 |
| 65. | Spring Hammock | 22 | Seminole | 709.28 | 5,611,980 |
| 66. | Spruce Creek | 1 | Volusia | 53.99 | 160,000 |
| 67. | St. Johns River Marshes (= Canaveral Indust. Park) | 1 | Brevard | 2,666.00 | 839,842 |
| 68. | St. Martins River | 36 | Citrus | 14,796.51 | 10,574,460 |
| 69. | Stark Tract | 1 | Volusia | 719.44 | 3,003,900 |
| 70. | The Grove | 1 | Leon | 10.35 | 2,285,000 |
| 71. | Three Lakes/Prairie Lakes | 2 | Osceola | 816.90 | 2,472,536 |
| 72. | Topsoil Hill | 3 | Walton | 386.25 | 20,082,595 |
| 73. | Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands | 1 | Dade | 10.37 | 254,997 |
| 74. | Upper Black Creek | 5 | Clay | 13,186.56 | 19,004,036 |
| 75. | Waciosa/Aucilla River Sinks | 1 | Jefferson/Taylor | 13,179.00 | 4,637,536 |
| 76. | Wakulla Springs | 1 | Wakulla | 2,902.00 | 7,150,000 |
| 77. | Westlake | 2 | Broward | 1,177.84 | 11,945,395 |
| 78. | Wetstone/Berkovitz | 2 | Pasco | 1,180.00 | 2,704,000 |
| 79. | Windley Key Quarry | 2 | Monroe | 28.00 | 2,225,000 |
| 80. | Yamato Scrub | 1 | Palm Beach | 222.22 | 5,518,125 |
| 81. | Ybor City Addition (Centro Español) | 2 | Hillsborough | 0.99 | 1,417,107 |
| TOTALS | | 4496 | | 333,632.00 | \$650,378,303 |

^a Numbers correspond with Figure 3.

^b Number of option contracts/purchase agreements.

^c Includes donations and exchanges.

^d Acreage for parcels acquired jointly with other state/federal programs have been prorated according to funds expended.

^e Includes outstanding options/purchase agreements.

CARL Acquisitions/Option Agreements: January 1, 1992 through December 31, 1992

The list of accomplishments under the CARL program during 1992 included the acquisition of nearly 88,750 acres at a cost of nearly \$162 million (Table 7). Important acquisitions during 1992 included major portions of Levy County Forest/Sandhills, Miami Rockridge Pinelands, Paynes Prairie Addition, Snake Warrior Island, St. Martins River, Point Washington and Topsail Hill. Substantial progress was also made in acquiring over one-thousand of the multitude of ownerships within Fakahatchee Strand and Save Our Everglades CARL projects. Additionally, the Board approved option contracts to secure 802 additional parcels in 1992, including parcels within Balm-Boyette Scrub, Caravelle Ranch, Garcon Point, North Fork St. Lucie River, Placid Lakes Tract and Upper Black Creek (Table 8). When the options for these parcels close, the State will have purchased another 26,220 acres for nearly \$41.7 million. Thus, during the thirteen years that the CARL program has operated, over 333,600 acres have been acquired at an anticipated final cost of over \$650 million.

TABLE 7: CARL Acquisitions Closed during 1992

| PROJECT | NO. ^a | CLOSING DATE(S) | ACRES | AMOUNT |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge | 5 | 01/17/92 - 08/07/92 | 20.39 | \$3,711,800 |
| Avalon Tract | 1 | 06/26/92 | 130.89 | 4,607,931 |
| B.M.K. Ranch | 1 | 03/11/92 | 80.00 | 179,000 |
| Carlton Half-Moon Ranch | 1 | 05/01/92 | 880.00 | 770,000 |
| Cayo Costa Island | 3 | 10/27/92 - 11/04/92 | 6.19 | 88,000 |
| Charlotte Harbor | 1 | 12/11/92 | 526.00 | 202,475 |
| Chassahowitzka Swamp | 1 | 01/11/92 | 1,526.84 | 7,422,220 |
| Coupon Bight/Key Deer | 3 | 08/25/92 - 09/30/92 | 1.21 | 49,500 |
| Curry Hammock | 1 | 05/20/92 | 22.29 | 4,200,000 |
| Fakahatchee Strand | 310 | 01/02/92 - 12/24/92 | 2,995.56 | 2,862,248 |
| Goldy-Bellmead | 1 | 08/30/92 | 540.30 | 1,622,604 |
| Highlands Hammock Addition | .1 | 06/30/92 | 86.17 | 185,330 |
| Homosassa Reserve/Walker Ranch | 1 | 04/01/92 | 5,212.00 | 7,500,000 |
| Letchworth Mounds | 1 | 06/30/92 | 79.20 | 400,000 |
| Levy County Forest/Sandhills | 3 | 08/29/92 - 11/30/92 | 42,778.14 | 64,779,626 |
| Miami Rockridge Pinelands | 1 | 09/23/92 | 18.20 | 556,725 |
| North Key Largo Hammock | 5 | 01/17/92 - 07/17/92 | 107.05 | 3,600,167 |
| Paynes Prairie Addition | 2 | 06/16/92 - 09/22/92 | 1,342.60 | 2,242,000 |
| Point Washington | 1 | 05/20/92 | 13,000.00 | 4,398,507 |
| Rainbow River | 1 | 08/10/92 | 329.35 | 2,847,800 |
| Save Our Everglades | 782 | 01/02/92 - 12/29/92 | 2,794.53 | 2,127,082 |
| Saddle Blanket Lakes Scrub | 1 | 10/15/92 | 77.86 | 140,000 |
| Seminole Springs/Woods | 3 | 02/12/92 - 12/15/92 | 2,810.00 | 12,860,800 |
| Snake Warrior Is. (Oaks of Miramar) | 1 | 12/01/92 | 53.25 | 1,973,000 |
| South Savannas | 5 | 07/22/92 - 12/22/92 | 63.88 | 1,964,287 |
| St. Martins River | 11 | 04/10/92 - 12/15/92 | 5,113.01 | 3,174,092 |
| Three Lakes/Prairie Lakes | 1 | 04/24/92 | 809.70 | 2,387,000 |
| Topsail Hill | 3 | 05/20/92 - 11/25/92 | 366.25 | 20,062,595 |
| Upper Black Creek | 1 | 02/11/92 | 818.70 | 1,045,666 |
| Wetstons/Berkovitz | 2 | 12/31/92 | 1,180.00 | 2,764,000 |
| TOTALS | 1154 | | 88,749.36 | \$161,632,459 |

TABLE 8: Outstanding Options/Agreements Authorized by Board during 1992

| PROJECT | NO. ^a | DATE(S) AUTHORIZED | ACRES | AMOUNT |
|------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| Apalachicola Bay | 2 | 10/20/92 | 0.42 | \$10,000 |
| B.M.K. Ranch | 1 | 01/22/92 | 13.30 | 92,000 |
| Balm-Boyette Scrub | 1 | 05/19/92 | 3,636.81 | 5,373,500 |
| Caravelle Ranch | 1 | 02/04/92 | 5,460.70 | 2,984,000 |
| Cayo Costa Island | 1 | 02/04/92 | 0.17 | 5,000 |
| Chassahowitzka Swamp | 1 | 07/08/92 | 39.85 | 39,500 |
| Coupon Bight/Key Deer | 6 | 01/22/92 - 03/17/92 | 3.16 | 72,000 |
| Fakahatchee Strand | 105 | 02/04/92 - 09/15/92 | 258.13 | 117,217 |
| Garcon Point | 1 | 01/22/92 | 1,866.29 | 400,000 |
| Levy County Forest/Sandhills | 1 | 07/21/92 | 258.11 | 330,000 |
| Miami Rockridge Pinelands | 3 | 02/04/92 - 07/08/92 | 56.40 | 1,044,700 |
| North Fork St. Lucie River | 1 | 04/07/92 | 981.00 | 1,422,000 |
| North Key Largo Hammocks | 10 | 01/22/92 - 12/01/92 | 186.13 | 4,293,623 |
| Paynes Prairie Addition | 1 | 05/19/92 | 595.67 | 1,222,000 |
| Placid Lakes Tract | 1 | 12/15/92 | 3,188.82 | 6,330,000 |
| Save Our Everglades | 647 | 01/22/92 - 11/30/92 | 1,539.49 | 1,336,905 |
| South Savannas | 5 | 02/04/92 - 05/05/92 | 178.50 | 933,980 |
| Spruce Creek | 1 | 06/16/92 | 53.99 | 160,000 |
| St. Martins River | 6 | 07/21/92 - 09/15/92 | 2,270.81 | 2,340,432 |
| Three Lakes/Prairie Lakes | 1 | 11/17/92 | 7.20 | 85,536 |
| Upper Black Creek | 2 | 02/04/92 - 11/04/92 | 5,402.57 | 5,997,166 |
| Yamato Scrub | 1 | 09/15/92 | 222.22 | 5,515,125 |
| TOTALS | 802 | | 26,219.54 | \$41,709,064 |

^a Number of option contracts/purchase agreements.

CURRENT CARL PROGRAM PROCEDURES²

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 eight 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 recommends phases for 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. As required under the Florida Preservation 2000 Act of 1990, the FSLAP was revised, and acquisition planning and coordination were enhanced via the development and implementation of the **Florida Preservation 2000 Needs Assessment** (see page 27). A summary of the FSLAP's nine general guidelines and 29 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.

² Current procedures for selecting projects under the CARL program are being revised.

Summary of the CARL Evaluation, Selection and Acquisition Processes

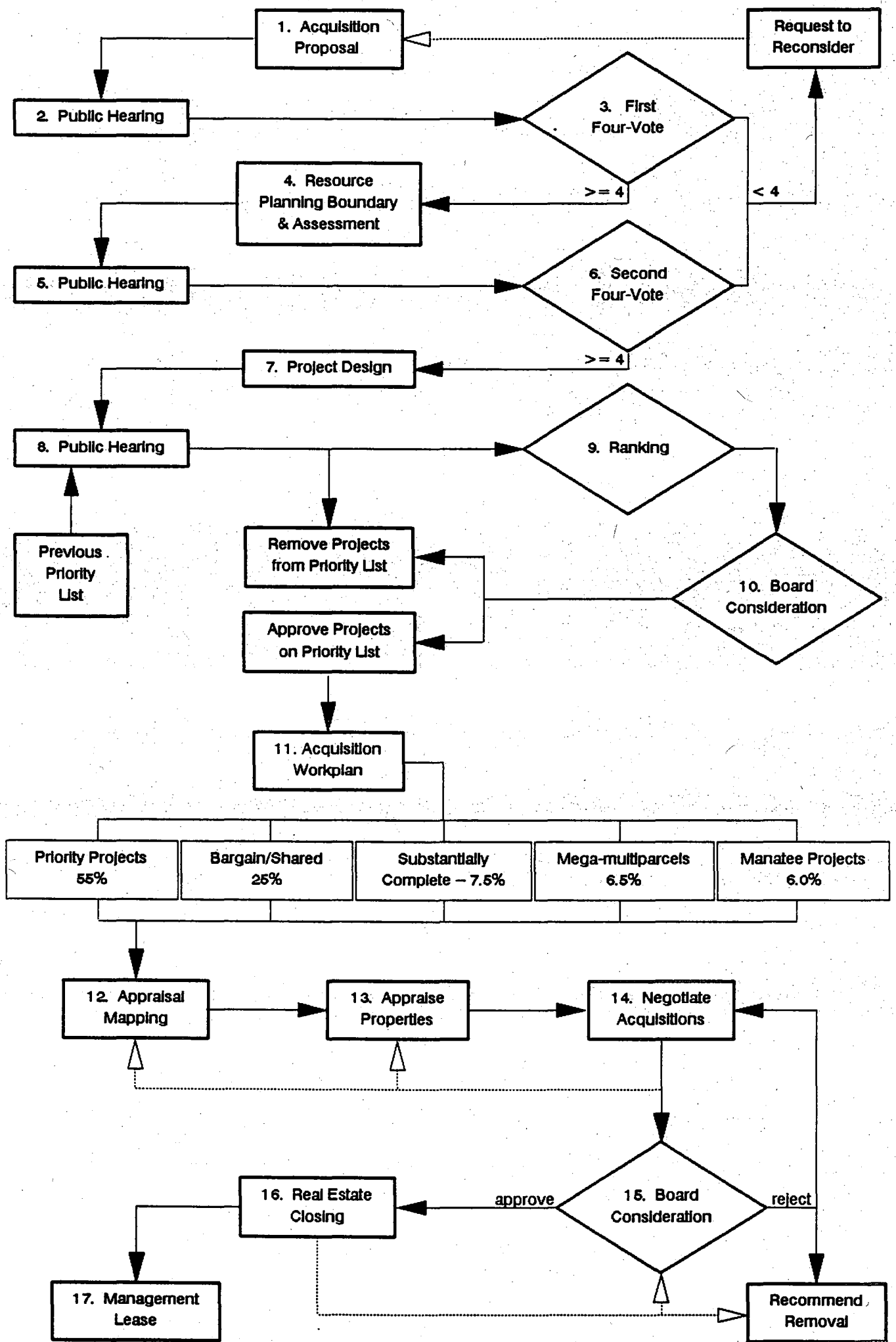
Evaluation, selection and ranking of CARL projects by the Land Acquisition Advisory Council is governed by Rule 18-8, F.A.C., while the acquisition of CARL projects is governed by Rule 18-1, F.A.C. The Advisory Council has been in the process of revising this rule to conform with recent revisions in Florida Statutes. Figure 4 (page 11) illustrates the current process for evaluating, selecting and acquiring 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. [NOTE: Deadline changes to December 31 when revised rule is approved.] 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 Hearing:** Project sponsors, local governments, and the general public are encouraged to provide testimony in support of, or in opposition to, acquisition proposals being considered by the Council. Project sponsors and opponents are allowed to make short presentations. Council members may request additional information from speakers.
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) and Assessment:** Proposals voted for further review are first analyzed for their major resource attributes as indicated by the submitted materials. A preliminary 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. 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. Ownership patterns and relative ease of acquisition.
 - h. Estimated tax assessed value and availability of other funding.
 - i. Suitability and proposed use, including CARL acquisition and management goals and objectives.
 - j. 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 Advisory Council Coordination Section and then distributed to all Council members, staff, and the FNAI for 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.

5. **Public Hearing:** Project sponsors, local governments, and the general public are encouraged to provide testimony in support of, or in opposition to, acquisition proposals being considered by the Council. Project sponsors and opponents are allowed to make short presentations. Council members may request additional information from speakers.
6. **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: Evaluation, Selection, and Acquisition Processes



7. **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 local comprehensive plans, land use maps, and recent zoning changes, annexations, extension of utilities, etc.
- g. Alternative acquisition techniques (conservation easements, life estates, TDRs, etc.) 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. 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 for reconsideration during a subsequent evaluation cycle.

8. **Public Hearings:** Project sponsors, local governments, and other interested parties listed on the CARL mailing list 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. Statewide 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.

9. **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 rankings 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 or other emergency acquisition 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.

10. **Board Consideration:** 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.

11. **Acquisition Workplan:** After the Board approves the CARL priority list, an acquisition workplan is developed by the Bureau of Land Acquisition in cooperation with the Advisory Council and interested parties (Addendum VI). Projects are placed in priority order into one of five acquisition categories: (a) Priority Projects, (b) Bargain Purchase/Shared Acquisition, (c) Substantially Complete, (d) Mega-multiparcel Projects, or (e) Manatee Projects. Projects qualifying under several categories are placed in the category under which they have the greatest likelihood of being acquired. Each project on the priority list is analyzed to determine which parcels could be acquired during the forthcoming fiscal year as constrained by funding limitations, management and protection priorities, and other pertinent factors.

12. **Appraisal Mapping:** Maps are prepared for appraisal purposes for project phases which may qualify for funding under the Bureau of Land Acquisition's workplan. An "appraisal map" generally identifies project and ownership boundaries, encumbrances, and sovereign and jurisdictional lands. These maps, which typically require the services of a Florida Professional Land Surveyor, must be reviewed and approved by the Bureau of Survey and Mapping. The Bureau contracts with private mapping/engineering firms to prepare most appraisal maps, including necessary title information for parcels within the project boundaries.
13. **Appraise Properties:** Mapped parcels which potentially qualify for funding under the Bureau of Land Acquisition's workplan are appraised by independent fee-appraisers on the Bureau of Appraisal's approved list of appraisers. Parcels with an estimated value in excess of \$500,000 must have two independent appraisals conducted which must be approved by the Bureau of Appraisal. Property values are estimated for the "highest and best use" based on comparable sales, current and future land uses allowed by regulatory agencies, and other pertinent factors. Appraisal reports, including property valuations, are confidential and cannot be released except under specific circumstances.
14. **Negotiate Acquisitions:** Acquisition agents of the Bureau of Land Acquisition contact property owners to negotiate the acquisition of appraised properties. Arms-length negotiations are conducted based on the property's highest and best use value. Agents cannot offer more than the "statutory maximum" which is generally the higher of the two appraisals. Owners who do not accept the State's offer to acquire their property are generally under no obligation to sell. Only under rare circumstances has the Board employed its powers of eminent domain. During negotiations the property owner may propose boundary amendments, less-than-fee simple interest in property, or other actions that require the property to be re-mapped and/or re-appraised.
15. **Board Consideration:** Option contracts or purchase agreements, and the release of funds for each acquisition must be approved by the Board. Thus, the Board can veto prospective acquisitions by rejecting the contract or by refusing to release acquisition funds.
16. **Real Estate Closing:** After Board approval, the Bureau of Land Acquisition and/or the property owner(s) procure surveys, environmental audits, title insurance policies, and other necessary documents for closing the acquisition. The owner is obligated to provide the State with clear title to the property. Once all closing documents are in order, the State provides the seller a proceeds warrant (check) for the net consideration which may include adjustments to the purchase price based on acreage discrepancies, encumbrances, or other factors affecting price. If closing documents disclose deviations that the seller cannot cure which substantially affect the State's interest in the property or its purchase price, the Bureau may abandon negotiations or renegotiate its acquisition. Renegotiated or revised contracts must be reviewed and approved by the Board.
17. **Management Lease:** Once acquired, the Bureau of Land Management Services leases the property to the appropriate management agency, which prepares management plans for review by the Land Management Advisory Council and approval by the Board.

SUMMARY OF ADVISORY COUNCIL ACTIONS - 1992 EVALUATION CYCLE

The Land Acquisition Advisory Council held eight (8) meetings during the 1992 evaluation cycle (Table 9 and Addendum II). Five (5) of these meetings included public hearings in which the general public, particularly sponsors of CARL proposals, were invited to speak. Three of the most important Advisory Council meetings, overall, occurred on April 7, August 20, and December 10, 1992.

TABLE 9: Land Acquisition Advisory Council Meeting Dates - March 4, 1992 through December 10, 1992

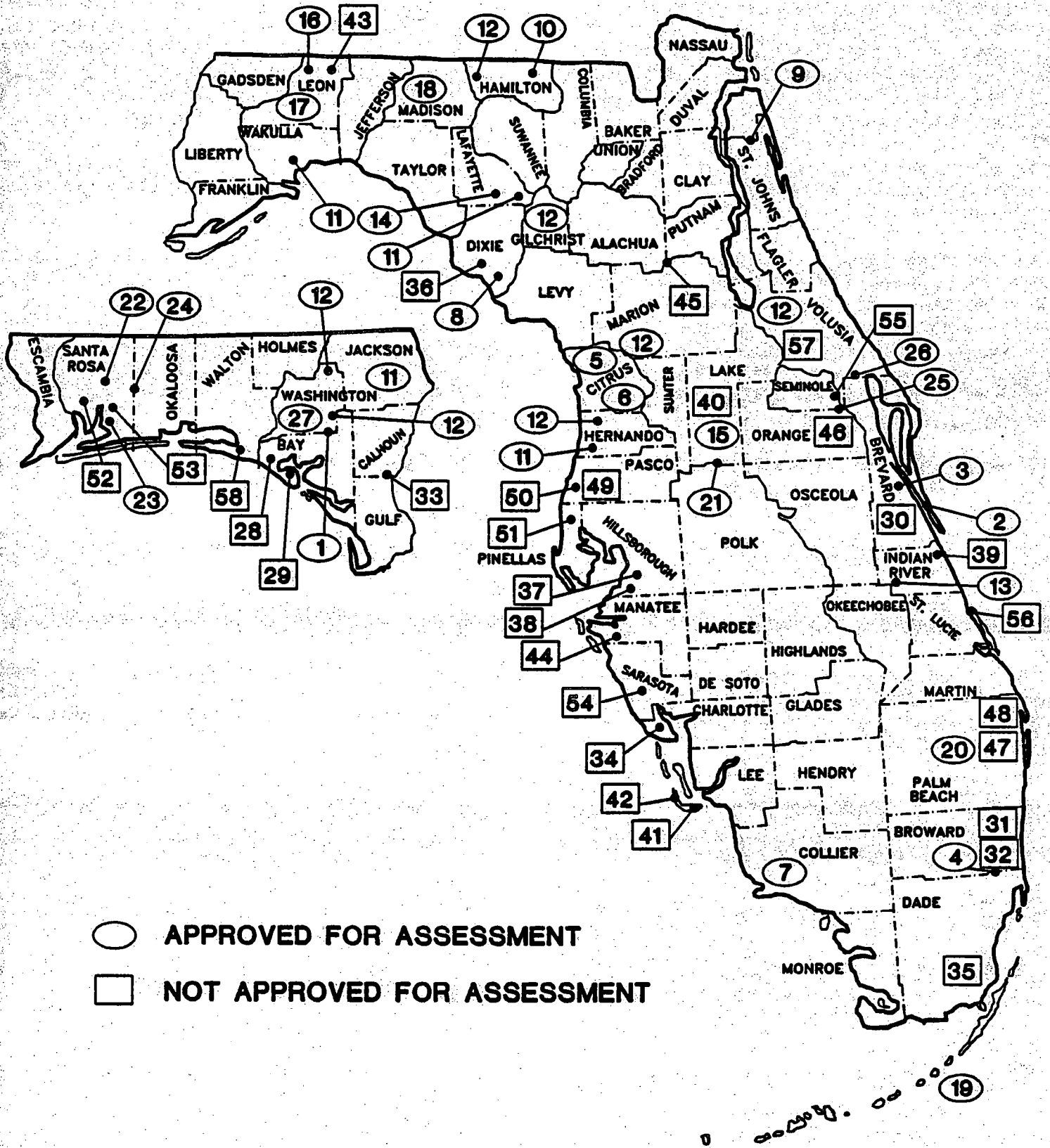
| DATE | PRIMARY AGENDA | LOCATION |
|-------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| March 4, 1992 | Public Hearings | Tallahassee |
| April 7, 1992 | First 4-vote | Tallahassee |
| August 14, 1992 | Public Hearing | Tallahassee |
| August 20, 1992 | Second 4-vote | Tallahassee |
| November 16, 1992 | Public Hearing | Sanford |
| November 17, 1992 | Public Hearing | Ft. Myers |
| November 20, 1992 | Public Hearing | Tallahassee |
| December 10, 1992 | Ranking | Tallahassee |

NOTE: Meeting summaries are included in Addendum II - voting and ranking sheets in Addendum III.

All Advisory Council meetings were advertised in the Florida Administrative Weekly as required by statute. The agendas for the November 16, 17, and 20, 1992, 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 other individuals who were interested in the CARL program were notified of forthcoming meetings and their agendas via a mailing list (approximately 530 entries) which is maintained by the Land Acquisition Advisory Council Coordination Section, Department of Natural Resources.

Figure 5

ACQUISITION PROPOSALS REVIEWED IN 1992



(See Table 10)

TABLE 10: Acquisition Proposals Reviewed Under the CARL Program - 1992 Evaluation Cycle

| MAP # ^A | NAME OF ACQUISITION PROPOSAL | PROJECT # | COUNTY |
|--|--|--------------|---|
| A. APPROVED FOR FURTHER REVIEW (Assessment) | | | |
| 1. | Gainer Springs Expansion | 920131-03-1 | Bay/Washington |
| 2. | Maritime Hammock Initiative | 920130-05-3 | Brevard |
| 3. | Scrub Jay Refuge | 920130-05-2 | Brevard |
| 4. | Duke of Minner (Snake Warriors Island) ^{B,C} | 920131-06-1 | Broward |
| 5. | Crystal Bay (Hollins Corp.) | 920131-09-2 | Citrus |
| 6. | Pineola Fern Grotto | 920131-09-1 | Citrus |
| 7. | Bella Meade (Western Big Cypress) | 920130-11-1 | Collier |
| 8. | California Swamp | 920129-15-1 | Dade |
| 9. | Julington/Durbin Peninsula | 810701-16-1 | Duval/St. Johns |
| 10. | Boe Haven Bay | 920131-24-1 | Hamilton |
| 11. | Florida's First Magnitude Springs, Phase II ^C | 920131-00-1 | Hernando/Jackson/ Walrus ^C /Lafayette |
| 12. | Longleaf Pine Ecosystem | 920131-00-2 | Hernando/Bay/Washington/Volusia/ Hamilton/Glenn/Marion/Jackson |
| 13. | Pedget Branch | 920130-31-1 | Indian River |
| 14. | Mallory Swamp | 920131-34-1 | Lafayette |
| 15. | Warea Archipelago | 920131-35-1 | Lake/Osceola |
| 16. | Lake Overstreet ^{C,D} | 870624-37-1 | Leon |
| 17. | Lake Talquin | 910131-37-1 | Leon |
| 18. | Hickory Swamp | 920131-40-1 | Madison |
| 19. | Tropical Flyways | 920131-44-1 | Monroe |
| 20. | Loxahatchee Slough | 910131-50-10 | Palm Beach |
| 21. | Green Swamp | 920130-35-1 | Polk/Lake |
| 22. | Blackwater River | 920131-57-1 | Santa Rosa |
| 23. | Escobedo Point | 920130-57-1 | Santa Rosa |
| 24. | Yellow River Ravine (Blackwater-Eglin Connector) | 920131-57-1 | Santa Rosa/Duval |
| 25. | Econ-St. Johns River Corridor | 920131-59-1 | Seminole/Orange |
| 26. | North Indian River (Turnbull-Scottsmoor) | 920130-05-1 | Volusia/Brevard |
| 27. | Blue Lake Sandhill Forest ^C | 920131-67-1 | Washington |
| B. NOT APPROVED FOR FURTHER REVIEW | | | |
| 28. | Camp Helen/Philips Inlet | 910131-03-1 | Bay |
| 29. | Magnolia Beach Tract | 920131-03-3 | Bay |
| 30. | Indian Harbour Beach (Dinkin Property) | 911231-05-1 | Brevard |
| 31. | Dania Salt Marsh | 910131-06-2 | Broward |
| 32. | Poerner Tract | 890528-06-2 | Broward |
| 33. | Dead Lakes Flatwoods | 920131-07-1 | Calhoun/Gulf |
| 34. | Lemon Bay Aquatic Preserve Buffer | 920131-08-1 | Charlotte |
| 35. | North C-111 Wetlands | 920131-13-1 | Dade |
| 36. | Garter Property | 910812-15-1 | Dade |
| 37. | Golden Aster Scrub | 920131-29-1 | Hillsborough |
| 38. | Valley Road | 920131-29-1 | Hillsborough |
| 39. | Orchid Island/Jungle Trail | 920131-31-1 | Indian River |
| 40. | Long Island | 920131-35-2 | Lake |
| 41. | Sanibel Interior Wetlands | 890728-36-1 | Lee |
| 42. | Silver Key | 910130-36-1 | Lee |
| 43. | DeSoto Addition | 901031-37-1 | Leon |
| 44. | Gulfview Drive Property | 910826-41-1 | Manatee |
| 45. | Orange Creek Run | 920131-42-1 | Marion/Alachua/Putnam |
| 46. | Hunter's Development Fund ^E | 920131-48-1 | Orange |
| 47. | Juno Hills | 910131-50-2 | Palm Beach |
| 48. | Palm Beach Isles | 920131-50-1 | Palm Beach |
| 49. | Anclote River Forest | 920131-51-1 | Pasco |
| 50. | Dutchman Key/North Key | 900125-51-1 | Pasco |
| 51. | Anclote River Salt Marsh (Anclote River Land) | 910131-52-1 | Pinellas |
| 52. | Monterey Shores | 910804-57-1 | Santa Rosa |
| 53. | Yellow River Swamp ^F | 910805-57-1 | Santa Rosa |
| 54. | Warm Mineral Springs | 850728-58-1 | Sarasota |
| 55. | Lee Ranch ^F | 910816-59-1 | Seminole |
| 56. | Ft. Pierce Oceanfront | 920131-56-1 | St. Lucie |
| 57. | Lake Baresford (Sams' Property) | 910502-64-1 | Volusia |
| 58. | Draper Lake | 910131-66-2 | Walton |

^A Numbers correspond to Figure 5.

^B Acquired under provisions of Emergency Archaeological Property Acquisition Act of 1988.

^C Project, or portions thereof, withdrawn from consideration, as requested by sponsor, prior to second 4-vote for project design.

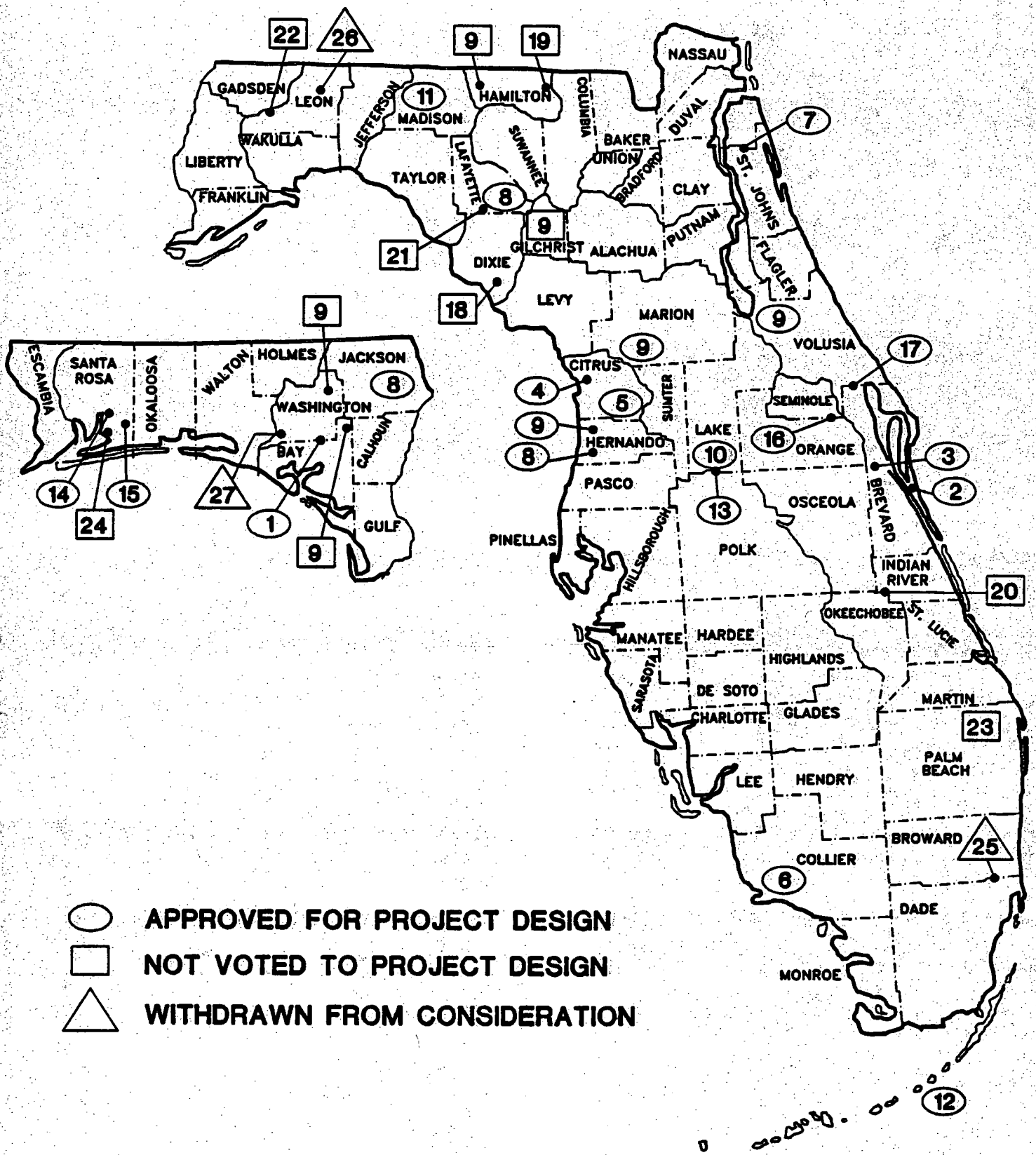
^D Approved for acquisition under Florida Communities Trust program of Department of Community Affairs.

^E Included within Econ-St. Johns River Corridor.

^F Included within Escobedo Point.

Figure 6

PROJECT ASSESSMENTS PREPARED AND REVIEWED IN 1992



(See Table 11)

On April 7, 1992, the Council reviewed 58 acquisition proposals: 41 new proposals and 17 reconsidered proposals. The Council voted to assess 27 of the 58 acquisition proposals considered (Table 10, Figure 5, Addenda III & V). Eight of these projects included multiple sites, in essence requiring the evaluation of 70 separate sites overall.

On August 20, 1992, the Advisory Council reviewed and adopted 24 of the 26 CARL assessments prepared by staff (Table 11, Figure 6). The assessments for Oaks of Miramar and Lake Overstreet were withdrawn from consideration because they were being considered for public acquisition via other mechanisms; while the assessment for the Blue Lake Sandhill Forest was incomplete because the manager of the property had indicated to the Division of Forestry, the project sponsor, that the site was already protected via legal covenants. Afterwards, the Division learned that the legal covenants did not pertain to the natural resources, but instead to the economic value of the estate. The Division of Forestry plans to resubmit the Blue Lake Sandhill Forest for consideration during the 1993 CARL evaluation cycle. Of the remaining 24 assessed projects, seventeen received sufficient votes from the Council for preparation of project designs (Addendum III).

TABLE 11:
Project Assessments Prepared and Reviewed by the Land Acquisition Advisory Council
During the 1992 Evaluation Cycle

| MAP No ^A | PROJECT NAME | COUNTY | DATE of ACTION |
|--|--|---|----------------|
| A. PROJECT ASSESSMENTS APPROVED FOR PROJECT DESIGN | | | |
| 1. | Gainer Springs Expansion | Bay/Washington | 08/20/92 |
| 2. | Maritime Hammock Initiative ^B | Brevard | 08/20/92 |
| 3. | Scrub Jay Refugia ^B | Brevard | 08/20/92 |
| 4. | Crystal Bay ^B | Citrus | 08/20/92 |
| 5. | Pineola Fern Grotto | Citrus | 08/20/92 |
| 6. | Belle Meade | Collier | 08/20/92 |
| 7. | Jullington/Durbin Peninsula | Duval/St. Johns | 08/20/92 |
| 8. | Fla's 1 st Magnitude Springs, Phase II ^B | Hernando/Jackson/Lafayette | 08/20/92 |
| 9. | Longleaf Pine Ecosystems ^{B,C} | Hernando/Marion/Volusia/Jackson/ Hamilton/Gilchrist/Bay/Washington | 08/20/92 |
| 10. | Warea Archipelago ^B | Lake/Osceola | 08/20/92 |
| 11. | Hixtown Swamp | Madison | 08/20/92 |
| 12. | Tropical Flyways ^B | Monroe | 08/20/92 |
| 13. | Green Swamp | Polk/Lake | 08/20/92 |
| 14. | Blackwater River | Santa Rosa | 08/20/92 |
| 15. | Yellow River Ravines | Santa Rosa/Okaloosa | 08/20/92 |
| 16. | Econ-St. Johns River Corridor | Seminole/Orange | 08/20/92 |
| 17. | North Indian River | Volusia/Brevard | 08/20/92 |
| B. PROJECT ASSESSMENTS NOT VOTED TO PROJECT DESIGN | | | |
| 18. | California Swamp | Dixie | 08/20/92 |
| 19. | Bee Haven Bay | Hamilton | 08/20/92 |
| 20. | Padgett Branch | Indian River | 08/20/92 |
| 21. | Mallory Swamp | Lafayette | 08/20/92 |
| 22. | Lake Talquin | Leon | 08/20/92 |
| 23. | Loxahatchee Slough ^B | Palm Beach | 08/20/92 |
| 24. | Escribano Point | Santa Rosa | 08/20/92 |
| C. PROJECT ASSESSMENTS WITHDRAWN FROM CONSIDERATION | | | |
| 25. | Oaks of Miramar (Snake Warrior Is.) ^{D,E} | Broward | 08/20/92 |
| 26. | Lake Overstreet ^{E,F} | Leon | 08/20/92 |
| 27. | Blue Lake Sandhill Forest ^{E,G} | Washington | 08/20/92 |

^A Numbers correspond to Figure 6.

^B Multiple sites evaluated.

^C Only top 3 priority sites approved for Project Design – remaining 4 sites removed from further consideration.

^D Acquired with CARL funds under provisions of Emergency Archaeological Property Acquisition Act of 1988.

^E Withdrawn from consideration as requested by sponsor.

^F Approved for acquisition under Florida Communities Trust program of the Department of Community Affairs.

^G Assessment incomplete.

On December 10, 1992, the Advisory Council approved seventeen project designs prepared by the Land Acquisition Planning Section (Table 12A, Figure 7, Addendum III). The project designs for four new projects combined all or part of them with existing CARL projects and, thereby, modified their boundaries (see Tables 12, 13 and 14, Figures 7, 8 and 9). Seven of the project designs included multiple sites, in essence requiring the preparation of designs for 53 separate sites overall.

Including the four modifications described above, the Advisory Council considered 28 proposals to modify the project designs and/or change the boundaries of 25 CARL projects on the 1992 priority list (Addendum II). The Council approved 18 of these proposals (Table 12B); while three were rejected, four failed due to the lack of a motion or second, one was withdrawn from consideration, and the remaining two failed initially but were approved later (Table 12C). 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

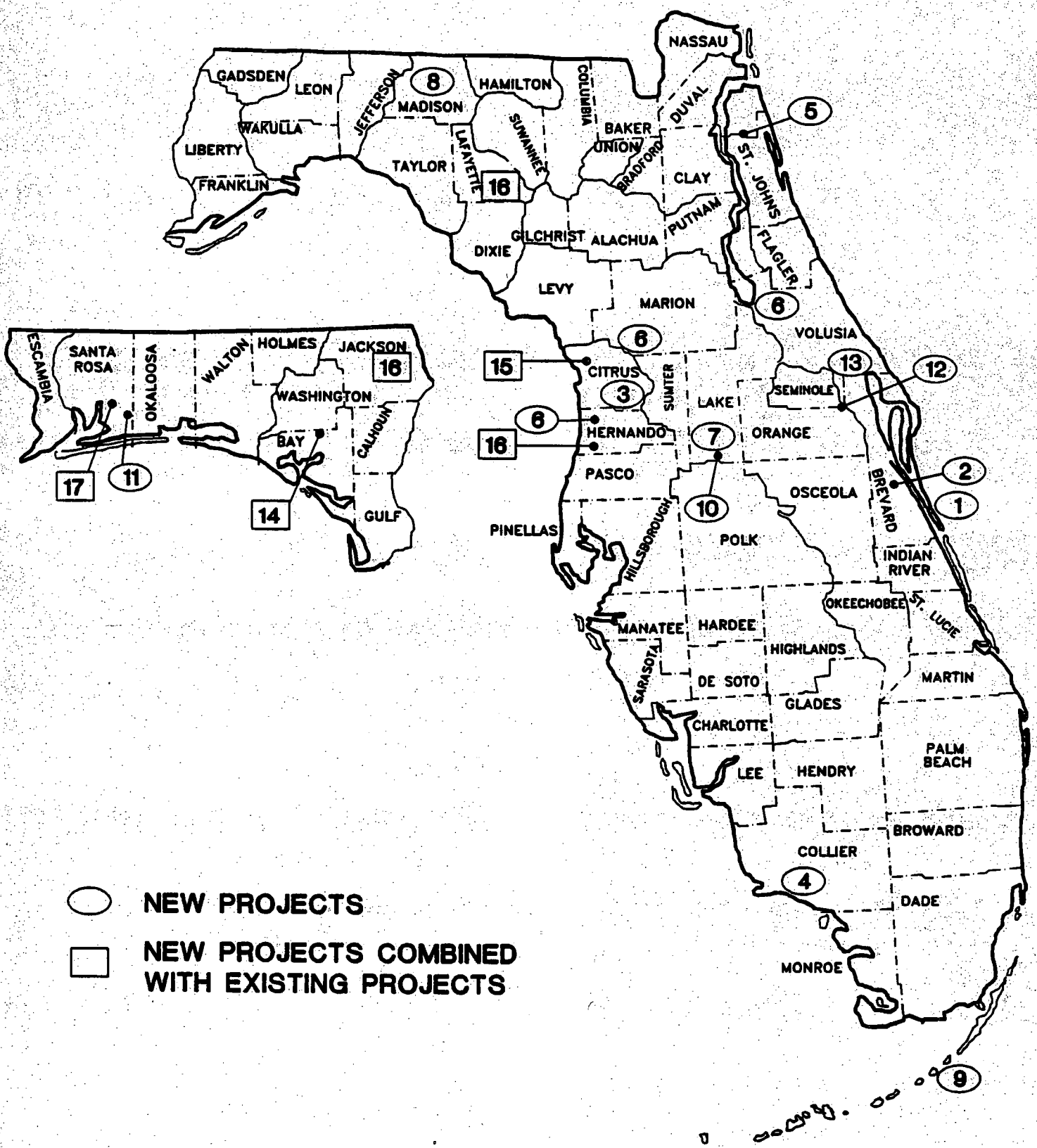
| MAP No ^A | PROJECT NAME | COUNTY | DATE |
|--|---|--------------------------------|----------|
| A. NEW PROJECT DESIGNS APPROVED BY THE ADVISORY COUNCIL | | | |
| 1. | Gainer Springs Expansion ^B | Bay/Washington | 12/10/92 |
| 2. | Maritime Hammock Initiative ^{B,C} | Brevard | 12/10/92 |
| 3. | Scrub Jay Refugia ^C | Brevard | 12/10/92 |
| 4. | Crystal Bay ^B | Citrus | 12/10/92 |
| 5. | Pineola Fern Grotto | Citrus | 12/10/92 |
| 6. | Belle Meade | Collier | 12/10/92 |
| 7. | Julington/Durbin Peninsula | Duval/St. Johns | 12/10/92 |
| 8. | Florida's First Magnitude Springs, Phase I ^{B,C} | Hernando/Jackson/Lalayette | 12/10/92 |
| 9. | Longleaf Pine Ecosystems ^C | Hernando/Marion/Volusia | 12/10/92 |
| 10. | Wares Archipelago ^C | Lake/Cassola | 12/10/92 |
| 11. | Green Swamp | Lake/Polk | 12/10/92 |
| 12. | Hixdown Swamp | Madison | 12/10/92 |
| 13. | Tropical Flyways ^{B,C} | Monroe | 12/10/92 |
| 14. | Blackwater River ^B | Santa Rosa | 12/10/92 |
| 15. | Yellow River Ravines | Santa Rosa/Ocala | 12/10/92 |
| 16. | Econ-St. Johns River Corridor | Seminole/Orange | 12/10/92 |
| 17. | North Indian River | Volusia/Brevard | 12/10/92 |
| B. PROJECT DESIGNS MODIFIED BY THE ADVISORY COUNCIL | | | |
| 18. | Florida's First Magnitude Springs, Phase I ^{B,C} | Bay/Leon/Levy/Suwannee/Wakulla | 12/10/92 |
| 19. | Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge ^{B,C} | Brevard/Indian River | 12/10/92 |
| 20. | Charlotte Harbor | Charlotte/Lee | 11/20/92 |
| 21. | Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods ^{D,E} | Charlotte/Lee | 11/20/92 |
| 22. | Crystal River ^B | Citrus | 12/10/92 |
| 23. | Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed ^D | Collier | 11/20/92 |
| 24. | Apalachicola River ^C | Gadsden/Liberty/Calhoun | 04/07/92 |
| 25. | Pleiad Lakes Tract | Highlands | 12/10/92 |
| 26. | Sebastian Creek ^D | Indian River/Brevard | 04/07/92 |
| 27. | Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks | Jefferson/Taylor | 04/07/92 |
| 28. | Emeralda Marsh | Lake | 04/07/92 |
| 29. | Seminole Springs/Woods | Lake | 11/20/92 |
| 30. | Waldva-Ocala Connector ^C | Lake/Volusia | 11/20/92 |
| 31. | Horse Creek Scrub | Polk | 04/07/92 |
| 32. | Blackwater River Addition ^B | Santa Rosa | 12/10/92 |
| 33. | Myaloka Prairies | Sarasota | 11/20/92 |
| 34. | Waldva Buffers | Seminole | 08/20/92 |
| 35. | Peacock Slough ^D | Suwannee | 08/20/92 |
| C. PROJECT DESIGN MODIFICATIONS REJECTED/DEFERRED/WITHDRAWN | | | |
| 19. | Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge ^F | Brevard/Indian River | 04/07/92 |
| 21. | Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods ^{D,E} | Charlotte/Lee | 04/07/92 |
| 36. | Cedar Key Scrub | Levy | 04/07/92 |
| 37. | Heather Island ^F | Marion | 04/07/92 |
| 38. | North Key Largo Hammocks ^F | Monroe | 04/07/92 |
| 39. | South Savannas | St. Lucie/Martin | 04/07/92 |
| 40. | Lower Econlockhatchee River ^G | Seminole | 04/07/92 |
| 35. | Peacock Slough ^D | Suwannee | 04/07/92 |
| 41. | Lake George | Volusia | 04/07/92 |
| 42. | Spruce Creek | Volusia | 04/07/92 |

A Numbers correspond to Figure 7.
 B Combined new and existing CARL projects - see Tables 13B & 14B.
 C Multiple sites.
 D Initially failed - Later approved.

E Acquisition Phasing modified.
 F Proposed addition was rejected.
 G Withdrawn from consideration - approved for assessment as new proposal (Econ-St. Johns River Corridor).

Figure 8

PROJECTS ADDED TO CARL PRIORITY LIST



(See Table 13)

On December 10, 1992, the Advisory Council ranked 84 CARL projects in priority order: 71 listed projects + 13 new projects (Addendum III; Figure 10, page 34). The Julington/Durbin Peninsula project was on the CARL priority list from 1982 through 1988, but it was removed from the list from 1989 through 1991 because it was ranked below 60. Similarly, Green Swamp was on the priority list in 1980 but was removed in 1982 because it was transferred to the newly established Save Our Rivers program. The new Green Swamp CARL project is much larger than the earlier version.

Four additional new projects were added to the list via being combined within existing CARL projects (Table 13B). Two of these (Gainer Springs Expansion and Florida's First Magnitude Springs, Phase II) were added to the Florida's First Magnitude Springs, Phase I project. Negotiations for much of the original project have been completed; thus, Phase II did not need to be a separate project. The Crystal Bay project ownership overlapped with the same ownership in the Crystal River project; and, therefore, the two were combined. Similarly, Blackwater River overlapped with the smaller Blackwater River State Forest Addition. In this case, the smaller project was incorporated into the new Blackwater River project.

TABLE 13:
Projects Added

| MAP N ^o A | PROJECT NAME | RANK | | COUNTY |
|--|---|------|------|----------------------------|
| | | 1992 | 1993 | |
| A. NEW PROJECTS | | | | |
| 1. | Maritime Hammocks Initiative ^B | — | 44 | Brevard |
| 2. | Scrub Jay Refugia | — | 36 | Brevard |
| 3. | Pineola Fern Grotto | — | 63 | Citrus |
| 4. | Belle Meade | — | 48 | Collier |
| 5. | Julington/Durbin Peninsula ^C | — | 61 | Duval/St. Johns |
| 6. | Longleaf Pine Ecosystems | — | 7 | Hernando/Marion/Volusia |
| 7. | Warea Archipelago | — | 55 | Lake/Osceola |
| 8. | Hixtown Swamp | — | 56 | Madison |
| 9. | Tropical Flyways ^D | — | 11 | Monroe |
| 10. | Green Swamp ^C | — | 17 | Folk/Lake |
| 11. | Yellow River Ravines | — | 49 | Santa Rosa/Okaloosa |
| 12. | Econ-St. Johns River Corridor | — | 28 | Seminole/Orange |
| 13. | North Indian River | — | 37 | Volusia/Brevard |
| B. NEW PROJECTS COMBINED WITH EXISTING PROJECTS | | | | |
| 14. | Gainer Springs Expansion | 15 | 10 | Bay/Washington |
| 15. | Crystal Bay | 38 | 8 | Citrus |
| 16. | Fla's 1 st Magnitude Springs, Phase II | 15 | 10 | Hernando/Jackson/Lafayette |
| 17. | Blackwater River ^E | 56 | 13 | Santa Rosa |

^A Numbers Correspond to Figure 8.

^B Portions of new project added to Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge.

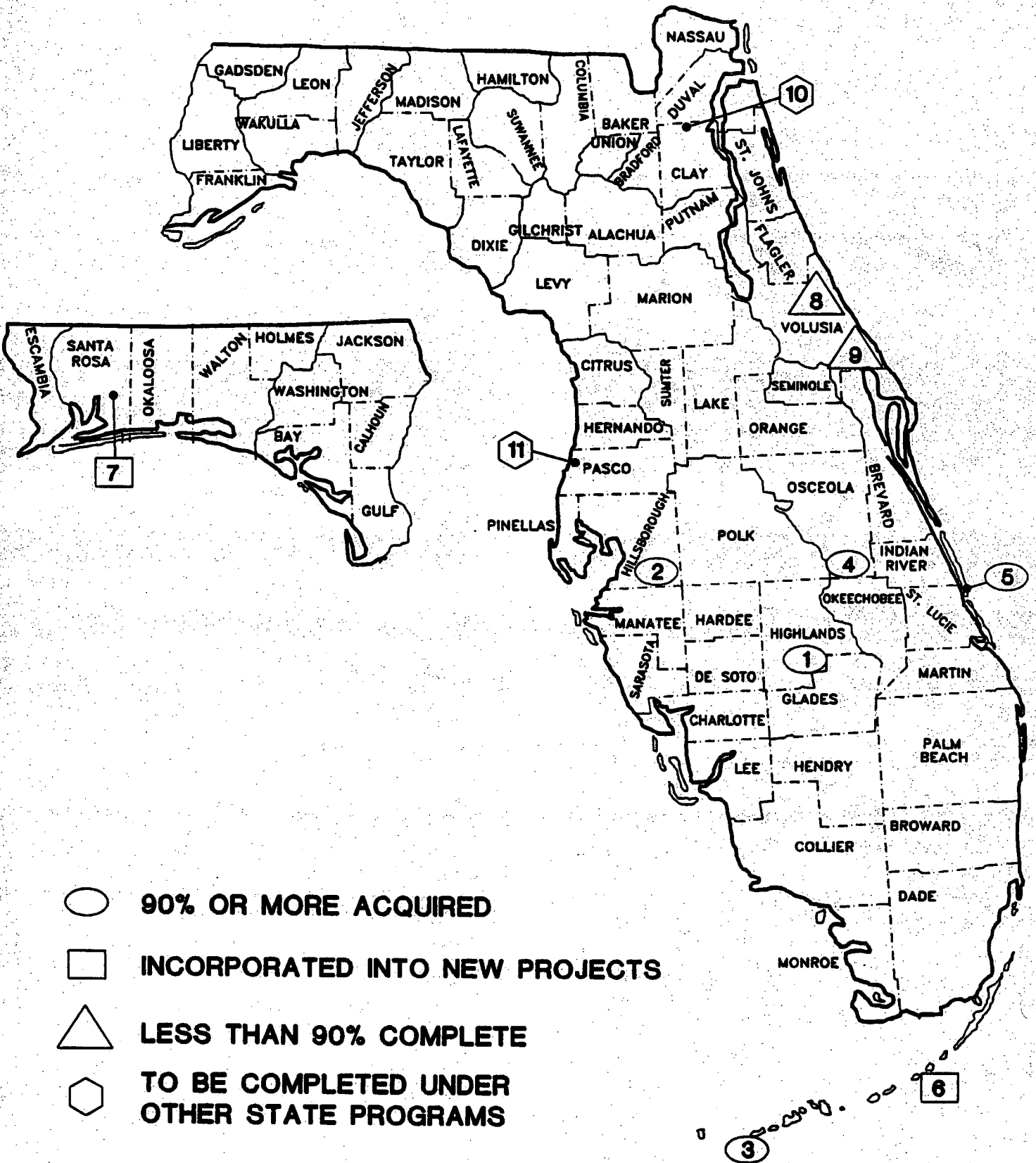
^C Included on previous priority lists, but not included on 1992 list; redesigned for 1993 list.

^D Incorporated North Layton Hammock which was ranked N^o 76.

^E Overlapped with Blackwater River State Forest Addition; combined project named Blackwater River.

Figure 9

PROJECTS REMOVED FROM FURTHER CONSIDERATION



(See Table 14)

Five projects on the 1992 priority list were removed because they were 90% or more complete, and the remaining 10% could continue to be acquired under the provisions of §253.023(9), F.S. (Table 14A, Figure 9). Three Lakes/Prairie Lakes, which was more than 90% complete but remained on the 1992 priority list because the Advisory Council recommended that the state acquire the remaining parcels through the powers of eminent domain pursuant to §253.025(12), F.S., is now being recommended for removal. The Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, after reexamining the hydrological issues, no longer recommends condemnation of the remaining parcels on Lake Jackson. Similarly, staff is not recommending condemnation for Placid Lakes Tract or Balm-Boyette Scrub, both of which are 90% complete (Table 14A), or for Goldy/Bellemead or Spruce Creek, neither of which are 90% complete but have owners unwilling to sell at the state's appraised value (Table 14C). Avalon Tract and Key West Customs House are both 100% complete (Table 14A).

Four projects are being removed because they are under acquisition consideration elsewhere (Table 14B & D). Two have been incorporated into new CARL projects: North Layton Hammock was included within the Tropical Flyways CARL project, while Blackwater River State Forest Addition was included within the Blackwater River CARL project. The other two have been transferred to other state acquisition programs: Upper Black Creek was a shared acquisition project which the St. Johns River Water Management District is committed to complete, while the Wetstone tract within the Wetstone/Berkovitz CARL project was recently approved for acquisition under the Florida Communities Trust program.

TABLE 14:
Projects Removed from Further Consideration

| MAP No ^A | PROJECT NAME | COUNTY | DATE |
|---|--|--------------|----------|
| A. PROJECTS 90% OR MORE ACQUIRED THAT WERE ON 1992 PRIORITY LIST | | | |
| 1. | Placid Lakes Tract ^B | Highlands | 12/10/92 |
| 2. | Balm-Boyette Scrub | Hillsborough | 12/10/92 |
| 3. | Key West Customs House | Monroe | 12/10/92 |
| 4. | Three Lakes/Prairie Lakes | Osceola | 12/10/92 |
| 5. | Avalon Tract | St. Lucie | 12/10/92 |
| B. PROJECTS INCORPORATED INTO NEW PROJECTS | | | |
| 6. | North Layton Hammock | Monroe | 12/10/92 |
| 7. | Blackwater River State Forest Addition | Santa Rosa | 12/10/92 |
| C. PROJECTS LESS THAN 90% COMPLETE, BUT NOT RECOMMENDED FOR CONDEMNATION | | | |
| 8. | Goldy/Bellemead | Volusia | 12/10/92 |
| 9. | Spruce Creek | Volusia | 12/10/92 |
| D. PROJECTS TO BE COMPLETED UNDER OTHER STATE ACQUISITION PROGRAMS | | | |
| 10. | Upper Black Creek ^C | Clay | 12/10/92 |
| 11. | Wetstone/Berkovitz ^D | Pasco | 12/10/92 |

^A Numbers correspond with Figure 9.

^B 80 acre parcel (converted to citrus) was deleted – revised boundary > 90% complete.

^C St. Johns River Water Management District committed to acquire remainder.

^D Remainder on Florida Communities Trust 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. Note that some statutory citations for previous years have been revised to reflect 1992 reference numbers.

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 a ten year period 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 by May 1992. Thus far, the Legislature has not identified a dedicated, non-bonded funding source.

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, 1990-1993 (\$ Millions)

| 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 recreational trails programs | 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 documentary stamp tax rate and distribution formulas were further amended during the 1990, 1991, and 1992 legislative sessions (see page 30) such that the CARL Trust Fund now receives the following proceeds:

- 5.84 percent of the excise tax on documents as defined in Chapter 201, Florida Statutes (F.S.).
- First \$10 million in revenue from excise tax on severance of phosphate rock as defined in §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 |
|-------------|--------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 1992-93 | 32.7 | 10 | 42.7 |
| 1993-94 | 37.3 | 10 | 47.3 |
| 1994-95 | 40.0 | 10 | 50.0 |
| 1995-96 | 42.0 | 10 | 52.0 |
| 1996-97 | 40.2 | 10 | 50.2 |
| 1997-98 | 34.0 | 10 | 44.0 |
| 1998-99 | 42.9 | 10 | 52.9 |
| 1999-00 | 51.0 | 10 | 61.0 |
| 2000-01 | 48.4 | 10 | 58.4 |
| 2001-02 | 42.1 | 10 | 52.1 |

* Based on November 1992 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 has also been provided under the Preservation 2000 Act (see above).

TABLE 17: Summary of CARL Trust Fund Spending Authority - As of January 26, 1993

| SOURCE | DEPOSITS/ (ENCUMBRANCES) | BALANCE AVAILABLE |
|--|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| FY 1992-93 Appropriation | | \$30,200,000 |
| est. 1991-92 Unobligated Balance (7/7/92) | \$22,024,829 | \$52,224,829 |
| est. 1991-92 Unobligated CARL Bonds | \$24,362 | \$52,249,191 |
| Reserved for Emergency Archaeological Sites: [FY 1991-92 = \$1,973,000; FY 1992-93 = \$2,000,000] | | |
| Obligated | (\$1,980,500) | \$50,268,691 |
| Unobligated | (\$1,992,500) | \$48,276,191 |
| Remainder Reserved for Big Cypress Nat. Pres. (Unobligated) | (\$276,680) | \$47,999,511 |
| Total Unobligated Reserve/Set Aside | | \$2,268,160 |
| All Non-set aside obligations | (\$30,487,369) | |
| Balance available for Negotiations As of 1/26/93 | | \$17,512,142 |
| Total Appropriation and Set Aside Balance | | \$19,781,322 |
| CARL Portion of Preservation 2000 Bonds: | | |
| FY 1990-91 P-2000 Series '1991A' Bonds | \$134,279,312 | \$134,279,312 |
| FY 1991-92 P-2000 Series '1992A' Bonds | \$134,480,083 | \$268,759,395 |
| est. 1992-93 P-2000 Series '1993A' Bonds | \$134,000,000 | \$402,759,395 |
| P-2000 Series '1991A' Accrued interest as of 9/30/92 | \$6,583,717 | \$409,343,112 |
| P-2000 Series '1992A' Accrued interest as of 9/30/92 | \$2,888,971 | \$412,232,083 |
| Total Anticipated Bond Revenues | | \$412,232,083 |
| Total Obligated as of 1/26/93: for Coastal Lands | (\$88,423,437) | \$323,808,646 |
| for Non-coastal Lands | (\$150,363,408) | \$173,445,238 |
| Total Unobligated Appropriated Balance | | \$173,445,238 |
| Total CARL funds available for Negotiations | | \$190,957,380 |
| Total Spending Authority (includes set aside) | | \$193,226,500 |

- ◆ 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 the CARL priority list [see §253.025(12), F.S.]. Criteria for Board approved eminent domain include: (1) state must have made at least two bona fide offers and reached an impasse; 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 |
|------|--|--------------------|----------------|
| 51 | Charlotte Harbor | Charlotte/Lee | 87-28 |
| 45 | Fakahatchee Strand | Collier | 87-28 |
| 9 | Rookery Bay* | Collier | 87-28 |
| 52 | Save Our Everglades | Collier | 87-323** |
| 80 | Barnacle Addition | Dade | 87-323 |
| 3 | Seminole Springs (Wekiva Park Estates) | Lake | Board |
| 65 | Cayo Costa/North Captiva | Lee | 87-28 |
| 69 | Estero Bay (Mound Key) | Lee | 87-28 |
| 1 | North Key Largo Hammocks | Monroe | Board & 89-331 |
| 67 | Rotenberger | Palm Beach/Broward | 87-28 |
| 2 | Topsail Hill | Walton | Board |

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 380.055(7), F.S.

TABLE 19: Estimated Start-up Costs or Projected Budget Request (FY 1993-94)

(See project summaries for more specific information regarding management costs for each project - see Figure 10 [page 34] for location map)

| RANK and PROJECT NAME | COUNTY | MANAGER(S) | COST (\$) |
|--|----------------------|---|-------------|
| 1. North Key Largo Hammocks | Monroe | Division of Recreation and Parks, DNR | 146,116 |
| 2. Topsoil Hill | Walton | Division of Recreation and Parks, DNR | 162,018 |
| 3. Seminole Springs/Woods | Lake | Division of Forestry, DACS | 375,113 |
| 4. Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystems | Highlands/Polk | The Nature Conservancy/Division of Forestry, DACS | 647,587 |
| Lake June-In-Winter | Highlands | Division of Recreation and Parks, DNR | 206,614 |
| 5. Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge | Brevard/Indian River | Division of Recreation and Parks, DNR/Brevard County | 73,497 |
| 6. Catfish Creek | Polk | Division of Recreation and Parks, DNR | 43,497 |
| 7. Longleaf Pine Ecosystems | | | |
| Chassahowitzka Sandhill | Hernando | Game & F.W. Fish Commission | 78,650 |
| DeLand Ridge Sandhill | Volusia | Division of Forestry, DACS | 128,185 |
| Ross Prairie Sandhill | Marion | Division of Forestry, DACS | 182,875 |
| 8. Crystal River | Citrus | Division of State Lands, DNR | 34,141 |
| 9. Rookery Bay | Collier | Division of Marine Resources, DNR | 1,143,015 |
| 10. Florida's First Magnitude Springs | | | |
| Blue Springs | Jackson | Jackson County | 93,726 |
| Gainer Springs | Bay/Washington | Division of Recreation and Parks, DNR | 224,537 |
| Falmouth Springs | Suwannee | Suwannee River Water Management District | 9,408 |
| Fannin Springs | Levy | local government | unavailable |
| River Sink Spring | Walton | US Forest Service | 25,000 |
| St. Mark's Spring | Leon | Division of Recreation and Parks, DNR | 41,849 |
| Troy Spring | Lafayette | Division of Forestry, DACS | 104,000 |
| Weeki Wachee Springs | Hernando | Game & F.W. Fish Commission | 13,000 |
| 11. Tropical Flyways | | | |
| 10 sites | Monroe | The Nature Conservancy | 642,400 |
| 7 sites | | Division of Recreation and Parks, DNR | 49,147 |
| 12. Sebastian Creek | Brevard/Indian River | Division of State Lands, DNR | 77,347 |
| 13. Blackwater River | Santa Rosa | Division of Forestry, DACS | 124,185 |
| 14. Saddle Blanket Scrub | Polk | Division of Recreation and Parks, DNR | 65,041 |
| 15. Apalachicola River | Gadsden/Calhoun | Div. Rec. & Parks/Game & Fish Commission/Div. of Forestry | 339,146 |
| 16. St. Joseph Bay | Gulf | Div. of State Lands, DNR/Div. of Rec. & Parks, DNR | 20,600 |
| 17. Green Swamp | | | |
| primary tract | Lake/Polk | Game & F.W. Fish Commission | 203,374 |
| adj. to Lake Louisa and State Trail | | Division of Recreation and Parks, DNR | 53,571 |
| 18. Wekiva-Ocala Connector | | | |
| East Connector | Lake/Volusia | Division of Recreation and Parks, DNR | 291,452 |
| West Connector | Lake | Division of Forestry, DACS | 118,622 |
| 19. Tate's Hill Carrabelle Tract | Franklin/Liberty | Division of Forestry, DACS | 1,547,497 |
| 20. Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods | Charlotte/Lee | Game & F.W. Fish Commission/Division of Forestry, DACS | 189,462 |
| 21. Suwannee Buffers, Phase I | Columbia/Suwannee | Div. of Forestry, DACS/Div. of Rec. & Parks, DNR | 306,749 |
| 22. Coupon Blight/Key Deer | Monroe | Div. St. Lands, DNR/US Fish & Wild. Ser./SPFWM | 63,869 |
| 23. Waccassa/Aucilla River Sinks | Jefferson/Taylor | Game & F.W. Fish Commission | 130,000 |
| 24. Etowah Creek | Clay/Putnam | Division of Forestry, DACS | 328,835 |
| 25. Horse Creek Scrub | Polk | The Nature Conservancy | 62,000 |
| 26. Paynes Prairie | Alachua | Division of Recreation and Parks, DNR | 463,524 |
| 27. Wekiva River Buffers | Seminole | Division of Recreation and Parks, DNR | 125,614 |
| 28. Econ-St. Johns River Corridor | Seminole/Orange | Div. of Forestry, DACS/Game & F.W. Fish Commission | 142,085 |
| 29. Lake George | Putnam/Volusia | Div. of For, DACS/Game & F.W. Fish Com/SJRWMD/Volusia Co. | 509,780 |
| 30. Peacock Slough | Suwannee | Division of Recreation and Parks, DNR | 65,007 |
| 31. Hammocks of the Lower Keys | Monroe | Div. of Rec. & Parks, DNR/The Nature Cons./US Fish & Wild. | 548,705 |
| 32. Highlands Hammock Addition | Highlands | Division of Recreation and Parks, DNR | 370,850 |
| 33. Weccasassa Flats | Gilchrist | Div. of Forestry, DACS | 705,398 |
| 34. Point Washington | Walton | Div. of Forestry, DACS/Div. of Rec. & Parks, DNR | 546,109 |
| 35. Pinhook Swamp | Baker/Columbia | Div. of Forestry, DACS/Game & F.W. Fish Com/US Forest Serv. | 200,000 |
| 36. Scrub Jay Refuge | Brevard | Brevard County | 200,000 |
| 37. North Indian River Lagoon | Volusia/Brevard | Game & F.W. Fish Commission | 105,650 |
| 38. Dunn's Creek | Putnam | Division of Recreation and Parks, DNR | 224,344 |
| 39. Myakka Prairies | Sarasota | Division of Recreation and Parks, DNR | 75,989 |
| 40. Heather Island | Marion | Game & F.W. Fish Com/Div. Rec. & Parks, DNR/Div. For., DACS | 286,826 |
| 41. Jupiter Ridge | Palm Beach | Palm Beach County | 16,148 |
| 42. South Savannas | Martin/St. Lucie | Division of State Lands, DNR | 84,105 |
| 43. Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed | Collier/Lee | SPFWM/Lee Co./Game & F.W. Fish Com./Audubon | 167,000 |
| 44. Maritime Hammock Initiative | Brevard | Brevard County/US Fish and Wildlife Service | 100,000 |
| 45. Fakahatchee Strand | Collier | Division of Recreation and Parks, DNR | 220,548 |
| 46. Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands | Dade | Dade County | 653,000 |
| 47. Pal-Mar | Martin/Palm Beach | Game & F.W. Fish Com./Div. Rec. & Parks, DNR | 341,038 |
| 48. Belle Meade | Collier | Div. of Forestry, DACS/Game & F.W. Fish Commission | 124,185 |
| 49. Yellow River Ravines | Santa Rosa | Division of Forestry, DACS | 124,185 |
| 50. St. Martins River | Citrus | Division of State Lands, DNR | 151,140 |
| 51. Charlotte Harbor | Charlotte | Division of State Lands, DNR | 102,228 |
| 52. Save Our Everglades | | | |
| Big Cypress National Preserve | Collier | National Park Service | 1,270,000 |
| Panther National Wildlife Refuge | | US Fish and Wildlife Service | 640 |
| Golden Gate Estates South | | Division of Forestry, DACS/Game & F.W. Fish Commission | 187,875 |
| 53. Lower Econlockhatchee | Seminole | Division of Forestry, DACS/Game & F.W. Fish Commission | 142,085 |
| 54. Garcon Point | Santa Rosa | Division of Recreation and Parks, DNR | 144,512 |
| 55. Warea Archipelago | Lake/Osceola | Lake County/Osceola County | unavailable |
| 56. Hibdon Swamp | Madison | Game & F.W. Fish Commission | 91,650 |
| 57. Levy County Forest/Sandhills | Levy | Division of Forestry, DACS | 900,897 |
| 58. Homosassa Reserve/Walker Property | Citrus | Division of Forestry, DACS/Game & F.W. Fish Commission | 124,185 |
| 59. Silver River | Marion | Division of Recreation and Parks, DNR | 108,142 |
| 60. Emeralds Marsh | Lake | Game & F.W. Fish Commission | 203,374 |
| 61. Julington/Durbin Creeks Peninsula | Duval/St. Johns | City of Jacksonville/St. Johns County | 2,038,736 |
| 62. Waddell's Mill Pond | Jackson | local government | unavailable |
| 63. Pineola Fern Grotto | Citrus | Division of Recreation and Parks, DNR | 254,183 |
| 64. East Everglades | Dade | National Park Service | 233,000 |
| 65. Cayo Costa Island | Lee | Division of Recreation and Parks, DNR | 579,932 |
| 66. Big Bend Coast Tract | Taylor/Dade | Game & F.W. Fish Commission/Division of Forestry, DACS | 730,429 |
| 67. Rottenberger/Seminole Indian Lands | Palm Beach | Game & F.W. Fish Commission | 160,000 |
| 68. St. Michael's Landing | Bay | Division of Recreation and Parks, DNR | 130,527 |
| 69. Estero Bay | Lee | Division of State Lands, DNR | 92,314 |
| 70. Cedar Key Scrub | Levy | Division of Recreation and Parks, DNR | 2,075 |
| 71. Withlacoochee State Forest Addition | Sumter | Division of Forestry, DACS | 19,000 |
| 72. Twelve Mile Swamp | St. Johns | Division of Forestry, DACS | 281,885 |
| 73. Alderman's Ford Addition | Hillsborough | Hillsborough County | 6,000 |
| 74. Enchanted Forest | Brevard | Brevard County | 125,000 |
| 75. St. Johns River | Lake | Division of State Lands, DNR/Division of Forestry, DACS | 154,281 |
| 76. Yamato Scrub | Palm Beach | Palm Beach County | 31,713 |
| 77. Hutchinson Island (Blind Creek) | St. Lucie | St. Lucie County | 70,650 |
| 78. B.M.K. Ranch | Lake | Division of Recreation and Parks, DNR | 71,000 |
| 79. Miami Rockridge Pinelands | Dade | Dade County | 1,391,000 |
| 80. Barro Colorado | Dade | Division of Recreation and Parks, DNR | 53,140 |
| 81. Approach Bay | Hillsborough | Division of State Lands, DNR | 56,942 |
| 82. St. Andrew's Mounds | Jefferson | Division of Recreation and Parks, DNR | 134,767 |
| 83. North Fork St. Lucie River | St. Lucie | Division of State Lands, DNR/St. Lucie County | 91,570 |
| 84. Chassahowitzka Swamp | Hernando | Game & F.W. Fish Commission/Division of Forestry, DACS | 286,562 |

- ◆ The 1989 Legislature amended §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 §253.025(7)(d), F.S., to authorize the Division of State Lands to disclose appraisal information to [as amended by the 1992 Legislature – see page 31] public agencies or non-profit conservation organizations when joint acquisitions are contemplated. The Division was also allowed to use, as its own, appraisals obtained by public agencies or non-profits, if the appraisers were selected from the Division's approved list and if the appraisals are approved by the Division. The 1989 Legislature also amended §253.023(10), 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 1986 Legislature amended §253.023(11) to require that 10% of the moneys annually credited to the CARL Trust Fund be reserved for management, maintenance, and capital improvements. The 1992 Legislature further amended §253.023(11) to increase the amount of CARL funds to be dedicated for management (see page 31). For Fiscal Year 1992-93, the Legislature appropriated nearly \$10.4 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 (from all funding sources) for CARL projects on the 1993 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 §253.023(9), 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 §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 and 1992 Legislatures] (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 the purchase price of the parcel as agreed upon in the most recent option contract [see page 31 for 1992 revisions]. 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 §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.
 - Amended §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 (§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 (see Tables 17 and 21).

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

- ◆ During 1990 and 1991, the Advisory Council prepared 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. The report was prepared with the assistance of seven working groups or task forces which had been formed in 1990 to address specific legislative assignments. Members of these task forces 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* included proposed legislation (see page 31) and recommended processes by which the state could accurately assess which lands need to be acquired to protect endangered or threatened species, endangered natural

communities, and ecological systems. Copies of the *Florida Preservation 2000 Needs Assessment* and its addenda may be obtained from the Land Acquisition Advisory Council Coordination Section (see page 2).

- ◆ In 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) as recommended in the *Florida Preservation 2000 Needs Assessment* (see above). The GFC offered their services and staff for a two year period to accomplish this goal. The FNAI received funding from the 1992 Legislature to develop GIS capabilities, in part, to assist the Council in identifying Preservation 2000 acquisition priorities [Note: See page 32 for other P2000 actions].
- ◆ 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 intra-departmental 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 Advisory Council revised the FSLAP, in conjunction with developing the *Florida Preservation 2000 Needs Assessment* as required by the 1990 Legislature (see above), to comprehensively include other state acquisition programs. The FSLAP establishes a set of goals and objectives to guide the CARL program (see Addendum IV) and, thereby, encourages comprehensive, ecosystem/landscape analysis of project boundaries. The ecosystem/landscape approach to evaluating and designing CARL projects has resulted in a more holistic view of statewide conservation needs. This is illustrated in the project maps throughout this report and, more specifically, in the ecosystem/landscape maps of many important areas of the state (see pages 47, 50, 69, 89, 100, 106, 113, 118-119, 122, 125, 128, 138, 153, 156, 162, 172, 187, 190, 200, 207, 216, 222, 225, 231-232, 281).
- ◆ In 1991 and 1992 the Council participated in the development of an acquisition workplan prepared by the Bureau of Land Acquisition, recommending 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).
- ◆ 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 were transferred to the CARL program during this period, while portions of two other SOC projects were transferred to CARL during prior years, and another was transferred in 1992 (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 and, therefore, is included on neither the CARL nor the SOC priority lists.

TABLE 20: SOC Projects Transferred to the CARL Priority List

| PROJECT NAME | 1993 RANK | COUNTY(IES) |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|-------------|
| St. Michael's Landing | 68 | Bay |
| Brevard Beaches (Site I)* | 5 | Brevard |
| Sebastian Inlet Addition North* | 5 | Brevard |
| St. Joseph (Peninsula) Bay Buffer | 16 | Gulf |
| Gills Tract | ** | Pasco |
| Guana River | ** | St. Johns |
| Avalon Tract | ** | St. Lucie |
| Big Bend Coast (Tract) | 66 | Taylor/Dade |
| Topsail Hill | 2 | Walton |
| Grayton Dunes | ** | Walton |

* Project included within Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge CARL project.
 ** Entire project or portions thereof acquired under the CARL program.

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 St. Joseph Bay Buffer 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.

Department of Natural Resources Activities During Prior Years

- ◆ In response to findings of the Land Acquisition Programs Integration Committee (see page 27), 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 participants 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 1993.
- ◆ 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 via regional "charrettes" three of which are being proposed for FY 1992-93 in three of the regional planning councils (RPCs). Charrette workshops for the remaining eight RPCs will be scheduled for FY 1993-94.
- ◆ 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 1992 Legislature

Several bills that directly or indirectly influence the CARL program were promulgated by the 1992 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. House bills are abbreviated 'HB'; senate bills are abbreviated 'SB'; committee substitutes are abbreviated 'CS'; and Laws of Florida are indicated by '92-#.'

General Appropriations Act & Preservation 2000 Appropriations:

- ◆ The 1991-92 Supplemental Appropriations Act (92-5/SB 2408), in conjunction with HB 2327 (92-15), transferred 1.45 million in earned interest from the CARL Trust Fund to the General Revenue Fund to help alleviate revenue shortfalls. The 1991-92 Supplemental Appropriations Act also transferred \$750,000 from the CARL Trust Fund to the Division of Recreation and Parks for salaries and benefits, and reduced the FY 1991-92 CARL acquisition spending authority by \$6.45 million. Both of these actions were attributable to the reduced documentary tax revenues.

- ◆ The 1992 General Appropriations Act (92-293/SB 278-H), in conjunction with the William E. Sadowski Act (92-317/CS/CS/SB 94-H; see below) and the 1992-93 Appropriations Implementation Act (92-326/SB 280-H; see below), as signed by the Governor, appropriated over \$180 million for acquisition of CARL projects and over \$12 million of CARL funds for land management, administration, and related costs (Table 21).

Chapters 92-317 (CS/CS/SB 94-H) William E. Sadowski Affordable Housing Act (Preservation 2000 Funding):

- ◆ Chapter 92-317 raised the documentary tax on deeds and other instruments relating to real property or interests therein from 60¢ to 70¢ per \$100 face value; raised the documentary tax on stock certificates, bonds and other financial notes from 32¢ to 35¢ per \$100 face value; and revised the distribution formula for documentary tax proceeds as follows:

- 71.29% to General Revenue Fund (previously 76.21% – decreases on 7/1/95 to 62.63%)
- 5.84% to Conservation and Recreation Lands Trust Fund (previously 6.56%)
- 5.84% to Water Management Lands Trust Fund (SOR; previously 6.56%)
- 7.56% to Land Acq. Trust Fund (gen. LATF purposes; previously 8.49%)
- 1.94% to LATF, with 40% for land management & development, and 60% for SOC bond debt service (previously 2.18% @ 40:60)
- 7.53% to State Housing Trust Fund (new funding – increases on 7/1/95 to 16.19%)

Thus, the overall effect of the tax increase for real estate documents superseded the reduction in the percentage allocated to CARL such that the amount of funds directly deposited into the CARL Trust Fund increased from 3.936¢ to 4.088¢ per \$100. However, the overall effect of the tax increase for financial documents did not supersede the reduction in the percentage allocated to CARL; thus, the amount of funds directly deposited into the CARL Trust Fund decreased from 2.0992¢ to 2.044¢ per \$100. Because the bulk of documentary taxes are derived from real estate transactions as opposed to financial transactions, the CARL Trust Fund should receive greater funding under the revised tax structure.

More important than the increase in percentage of documentary tax revenues for CARL, considering the recent economy and its effects on documentary tax revenues, is the fact that the increase in documentary taxes provided \$11 million to fund the first year's debt service for the third year of Preservation 2000 (with the contingency that the third series not be sold until 2/1/93). Therefore, funding for the CARL program, a major benefactor of Preservation 2000, is substantially improved for the third straight year (see Tables 17 and 21).

Chapter 92-326 (SB 280-H) 1992-93 Appropriations Implementation Act:

- ◆ Retains the current distribution formula for Preservation 2000 bond funds (see Table 15, page 24); allows the Division of Recreation and Parks, during FY 1992-93, to use CARL funds to manage lands that were not acquired under the CARL program (see non-recurring management costs in Table 21); and allows the Board to acquire Resolution Trust Corporation properties with CARL funds, with the condition that the CARL Trust Fund would be reimbursed if subsequently appropriated by the legislature.

TABLE 21: CARL Appropriations for Fiscal Year 1992-93

| DESCRIPTION | SUB-CATEGORIES | CATEGORY AMOUNTS | TOTALS |
|---|----------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| Land Acquisition (general CARL funds) | | \$30,200,000 | |
| Land Acquisition (P-2000 bond funds-Year 3 allocation) | | ^a 150,000,000 | |
| SUBTOTAL FOR LAND ACQUISITION UNDER CARL | | | \$180,200,000 |
| Debt Service for 1988 CARL Bonds (\$35 million) | | \$3,190,113 | |
| SUBTOTAL FOR LAND ACQUISITION AND BOND DEBT SERVICE^b | | | \$183,390,113 |
| Division of State Lands: | | \$1,029,701 | |
| Salaries and Benefits | \$831,379 | | |
| Expenses | 198,322 | | |
| Florida Natural Areas Inventory Contract | | 1,031,788 | |
| SUBTOTAL FOR STAFFING ACQUISITION, IDENTIFICATION AND OPERATIONS | | | \$2,061,489 |
| 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: | | 8,065,122 | |
| recurring | 1,190,125 | | |
| non-recurring | 6,874,993 | | |
| SUBTOTAL FOR LAND MANAGEMENT | | | \$10,357,567 |
| TOTAL CARL APPROPRIATIONS | | | \$195,809,169 |

^a Amount available for land acquisitions substantially less - see Table 17.

^b Debt service in the amount of \$11 million for Preservation 2000 Year-3 was appropriated from LATF, effective 2/1/93; another \$50 million was appropriated from LATF for Preservation 2000 Year-1 and Year-2.

Chapter 92-288 (HB 315-H) Public Lands:

- ◆ Enacted the legislation recommended by the Land Acquisition Advisory Council in the *Florida Preservation 2000 Needs Assessment* (see page 27) and those recommended by the Division of State Lands to facilitate land acquisition procedures. Among the most important actions affecting the CARL program are the following:
 - Revises §201.02(6), F.S., to exempt 501(c)(3) nonprofit organizations whose primary purpose is the preservation of natural resources from being required to pay documentary stamp taxes for properties they assign, transfer, or otherwise dispose to the Board of Trustees, to any state agency, to any water management district, or to any local government.
 - Revises §253.023, F.S., changing the CARL acquisition criteria and public purposes (see page 1), and adds a new subsection (4) which requires that each CARL project qualify for a state-designated use even if they are being proposed for management by a non-state entity. Clarifies the State policy for acquiring natural resource lands; declares that CARL projects will be managed for the purposes for which they were acquired; authorizes DNR to issue "interim assignment letters" to managers of CARL projects prior to the execution of a formal lease; and requires additional management and cost information in the management plans to be submitted to the Board.
 - Revises the renumbered §253.023(11), F.S., to require that at least 15% of the CARL Trust Fund is reserved for management purposes, including in lieu of ad valorem tax payments to counties (see below). Beginning in FY 1993-94, the amount set aside for management increases each year that the Preservation 2000 program is funded; i.e., 15% of CARL funds or an amount equivalent to 1% of the cumulative total amount of funds ever deposited in the Florida Preservation 2000 Trust Fund, whichever is greater, will be set aside for management related expenses. Thus, when the third series of P-2000 bonds are sold, the total set aside for management should be about 1% of \$810 million (1% * \$270 million * 3) or approximately \$8.1 million. Under the provisions of this act, the Legislature should have set aside 15% of CARL funds for land management purposes during FY 1992-93; but, due to budget shortfalls within the Division of Recreation and Parks, they appropriated approximately 23% of the projected CARL revenues for management purposes (see Table 21).
 - Added a new subsection (c) to the renumbered §253.023(11), F.S., requiring that 20% of the CARL funds reserved for management be reserved by the Board for interim management purposes, and to be available immediately upon purchase and until a management plan is completed.
 - Added a new subsection (d) to the renumbered §253.023(11), F.S., requiring that 25% of the CARL funds reserved for management be reserved by the Board for payment in lieu of taxes to qualifying counties for actual tax losses incurred as a result of Board-approved Preservation 2000 acquisitions for state agencies. Payment in lieu of taxes are available to counties that: (1) have a population of 75,000 or less and levy an ad valorem tax of at least 9 mills; or (2) have a population of 75,000 or less and the amount of the tax lost from all Preservation 2000 acquisitions in the county exceeds 0.01% of the county's total taxable value; or (3) have a population of less than 100,000 which contain all or a portion of an area of critical state concern designated pursuant to Chapter 380, F.S. Payments to counties will be prorated if insufficient funds are available.
 - Revises §253.025, F.S., to (1) raise the minimum value of property that must undergo two state appraisals from \$250,000 to \$500,000; (2) allow the Division of State Lands to share confidential appraisal information with public agencies [including the federal government] and nonprofit conservation organizations that agree to maintain the confidentiality of appraisal information when joint acquisition of property is contemplated or has been agreed to in writing; and allowing the Division to use appraisals obtained by these entities when the appraiser was selected from the Division's list of appraisers, and the appraisal is reviewed and approved by the Division; (3) allow the Board to waive the two-year negotiations requirement for parcels to be acquired at 125% of state-appraised value when the Board has directed DNR to exercise eminent domain authority [see page 27]; (4) allow the Board to accept land donations even when the title is nonmarketable when their acceptance is in the public interest; and (4) allows the Board to use up to 15% of the Preservation 2000 funds allocated to the CARL program to acquire lands listed or placed at auction by the federal government as part of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation sale of lands from failed banks [in addition to Resolution Trust Corporation lands].
 - Revises §259.035, F.S., clarifying the information necessary for Council approval of projects to be included on the CARL priority list; eliminating the requirement for preparation of the *Florida Preservation 2000 Needs Assessment* (see page 27); and eliminating the requirement that the Council review and approve the inholdings and additions list developed by the Division of Recreation and Parks.
 - Amends §259.101, F.S., revising the Preservation 2000 acquisition criteria for the CARL program and the water management districts' Save Our Rivers program (Addendum VII).

Chapter 92-109 (SB 1180) Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund:

- ◆ Allows the Division of State Lands to retain up to \$500,000 from the sale of surplus lands for administration costs (including appraisal, sales, property management, staffing, and other costs). Remaining funds derived from the sale of surplus lands, when available, are still deposited in the CARL Trust Fund.

General Activities of the Advisory Council: 1992

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 August 20, 1992, the Council adopted a *Policy for Amending the Boundaries of Existing CARL Projects*. This policy was prepared in response to the large number of proposed amendments of large tracts of land to existing CARL projects (see Table 12). The policy applies six criteria to decide when a proposed boundary modification can be considered by the Council (Addendum XI). It also lists five factors that staff will consider when developing recommendations for or against a proposed boundary modification.
- ◆ On December 10, 1992, the Council evaluated the CARL projects to determine which of the projects qualified for funding under the Preservation 2000 program. All of the projects on the 1993 CARL priority list qualify for Preservation 2000 funding (Addendum VII). The Council also reviewed the 1992 priority list projects and new projects for conformance to the revised CARL public purposes and to establish state designated uses for each project (Addenda VIII & IX). These reevaluations were conducted in response to revisions to §253.023 and §259.101, Florida Statutes (see page 31).
- ◆ On April 7, 1992, the Council adopted a *Management Issues Paper* (see Addendum X). Management issues addressed in the paper were discussed during the June 28, November 22, and December 6, 1991, Council meetings and during the September 17, 1991, workshop. The primary issue addressed in the *Management Issues Paper* was the procedures for selecting a recommended lead management agency for new CARL projects. Previously, selection of recommended managers was accomplished during project assessment. The new procedure delays this recommendation until after assessment, during project design analysis. During assessment, staff develops a list of acquisition and management goals and objectives specific to each proposed acquisition project. Managers are then asked to prepare proposed management concepts for projects they would like to manage. When two or more agencies are interested in managing the same site, they meet to determine if a consensus management concept can be obtained. If not, the Advisory Council meets to resolve the conflict. Similarly, the Council recommends managers for projects in which no agency has shown a management interest, and they review and may revise the proposed management concepts prepared by the management agencies. The Council's proposed management concepts for new projects are then approved as a component of the project design.
- ◆ On November 20, 1992, the Council employed the basic premises for selecting management agencies (see above) to review management assignments for projects on the 1992 priority list. The recommended management agencies remained the same for the majority of the 1992 CARL projects, but a few were changed to: (1) reflect reorganizations within the Department of Natural Resources, (2) to shift oversight management responsibilities for a few projects that are proposed to be managed by non-state entities, or (3) to recommend management by local governments (Addendum IX). On November 20, 1992, the Council also discussed the need to develop a policy to control the use of CARL management funds by non-state entities. Staff plans to develop a policy statement to address this issue in 1993.
- ◆ 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 1993

| PROJECT NAME | COUNTY(IES) |
|---|---------------------------------|
| Apalachicola River, Phase II | Calhoun/Gadsden/Jackson/Liberty |
| Save Our Everglades (Golden Gate Estates) | Collier |
| Big Bend Coast Tract | Jefferson/Taylor/Dixie |
| Waccasassa Flats, Phase II | Glenn |
| Etoniah Creek, Phase II | Putnam/Clay |
| Blackwater River, Phase II | Santa Rosa |
| Point Washington, Phase II | Walton |
| Suwannee Buffers, Phases II | Multi-county |

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

Department of Natural Resources Activities: 1992

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

- ◆ The DNR continued to refine its procedures for evaluating, selecting and ranking CARL projects. The DNR CARL advisory committee (composed of the Assistant Executive Director 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.
- ◆ As part of the FNAI contract, the Department is requiring that the ecological charrette map prepared for the *Florida Preservation 2000 Needs Assessment* (see page 29) be refined at the level of the regional planning councils (RPCs). Workshops are being planned for three RPCs during FY 1992-93, while workshops will be scheduled in FY 1993-94 for the remaining eight RPCs. The primary purpose for conducting these workshops is to gather and exchange information about Florida's most significant natural resource areas and their resource protection needs. The RPCs were selected as the forums for accomplishing this goal primarily to encourage more local contributions to the identification of priority acquisition areas and to improve coordination with local and regional government planning staffs who often are responsible for recommending regulations or other protective measures for areas with important natural resources. By exchanging information on significant natural areas and local regulations regarding their use, the state can better determine acquisition priorities and local governments can be apprised of resource protection needs.

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 \$1.65 billion to conserve over 1.33 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, Conservation and Recreation Lands (CARL), and the recently established Preservation 2000 program. The CARL program alone is responsible for the acquisition of nearly 334,000 acres at a cost of over \$650 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.

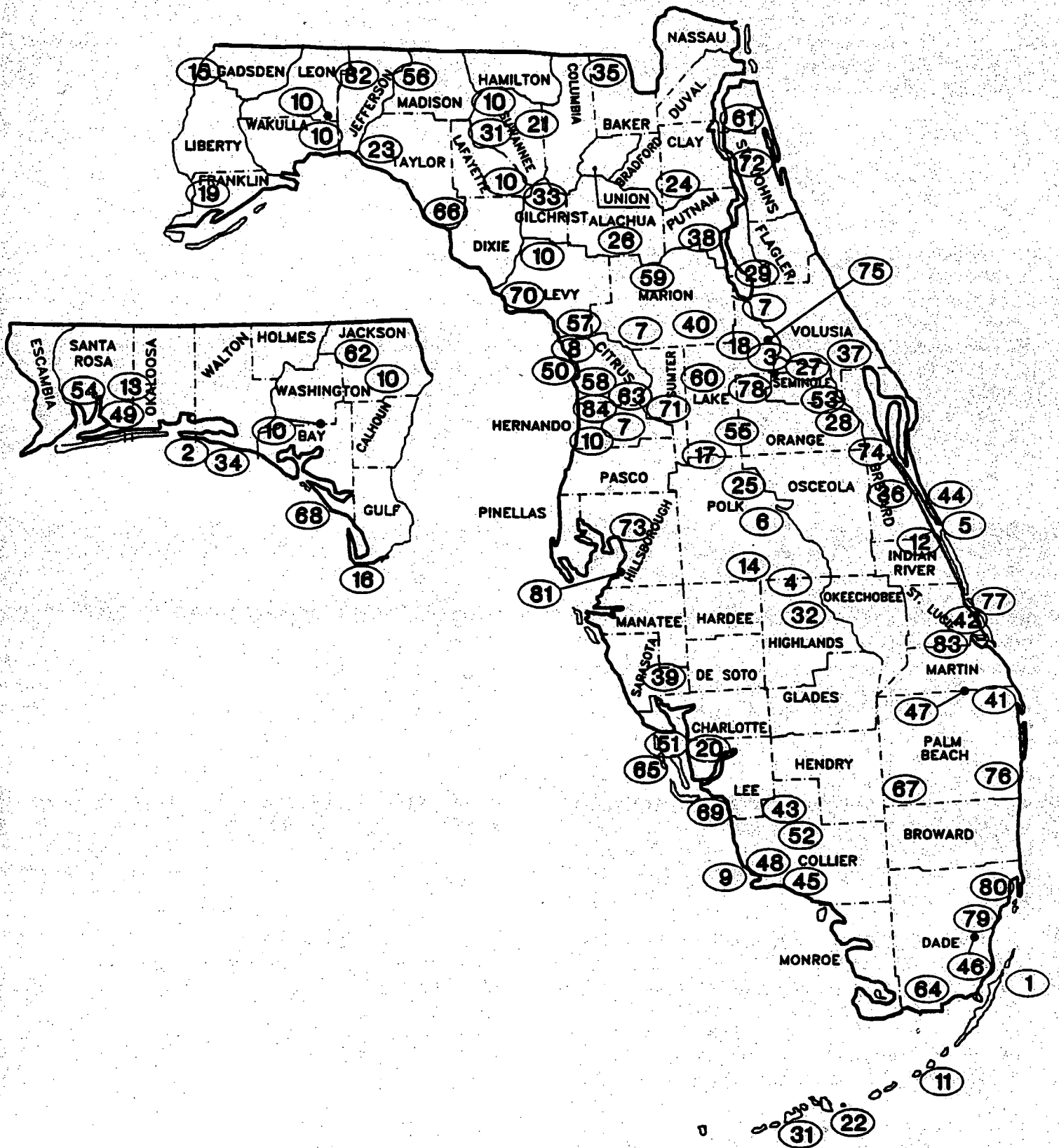
The increased funding that was authorized by the 1990, 1991 and 1992 Florida Legislatures under the Florida Preservation 2000 program is a clear indication of Florida's commitment to the acquisition of conservation and recreation lands. This commitment, if continued, should be sufficient to accomplish many of the goals of the CARL program. The current CARL list includes properties whose cumulative tax value is over \$1 billion. This amount could easily translate into \$2 billion in real estate on the 1993 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 during this decade could be close to \$2 billion. CARL funds will most assuredly be supplemented by local government acquisition funds, as more than 16 local governments have passed referenda to raise over \$615 million for the acquisition of conservation and recreation lands. Additionally, the increased funding under the Preservation 2000 program 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 900 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

1993 CARL PRIORITY LIST PROJECTS



1993 CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS PRIORITY LIST

| | | |
|-----|--|-----|
| 1. | North Key Largo Hammocks (Monroe County) | 39 |
| 2. | Topsail Hill (Walton County) | 42 |
| 3. | Seminole Springs/Woods (Lake County) | 45 |
| 4. | Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystems (Highlands/Polk Counties) | 49 |
| 5. | Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge (Brevard/Indian River Counties) | 58 |
| 6. | Cattfish Creek (Polk County) | 65 |
| 7. | Longleaf Pine Ecosystems (Hernando/Volusia/Marion Counties) | 68 |
| 8. | Crystal River (Citrus County) | 72 |
| 9. | Rookery Bay (Collier County) | 76 |
| 10. | Florida's First Magnitude Springs (Bay/Hern./Jack./Lafay./Leon/Levy/Suw./Waku./Wash. Counties) | 79 |
| 11. | Tropical Flyways (Monroe County) | 88 |
| 12. | Sebastian Creek (Brevard/Indian River Counties) | 92 |
| 13. | Blackwater River (Santa Rosa County) | 95 |
| 14. | Saddle Blanket Lake Scrub (Polk County) | 98 |
| 15. | Apalachicola River (Gadsden/Liberty/Calhoun Counties) | 102 |
| 16. | St. Joseph Bay (Gulf County) | 109 |
| 17. | Green Swamp (Lake/Polk Counties) | 112 |
| 18. | Wekiva-Ocala Connector (Lake/Volusia Counties) | 117 |
| 19. | Tate's Hell Carrabelle Tract (Franklin/Liberty Counties) | 121 |
| 20. | Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods (Charlotte/Lee Counties) | 124 |
| 21. | Suwannee Buffers (Columbia/Suwannee Counties) | 127 |
| 22. | Coupon Bight/Key Deer (Monroe County) | 130 |
| 23. | Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks (Jefferson/Taylor Counties) | 137 |
| 24. | Etoniah Creek (Putnam/Clay Counties) | 140 |
| 25. | Horse Creek Scrub (Polk County) | 143 |
| 26. | Paynes Prairie (Alachua County) | 146 |
| 27. | Wekiva River Buffers (Seminole County) | 149 |
| 28. | Econ-St. Johns River Corridor (Seminole/Orange Counties) | 152 |
| 29. | Lake George (Volusia/Putnam County) | 155 |
| 30. | Peacock Slough (Suwannee County) | 158 |
| 31. | Hammocks of the Lower Keys (Monroe County) | 161 |
| 32. | Highlands Hammock Addition (Highlands County) | 165 |
| 33. | Waccasassa Flats (Gilchrist County) | 168 |
| 34. | Point Washington (Walton County) | 171 |
| 35. | Pinhook Swamp (Baker/Columbia Counties) | 174 |
| 36. | Scrub Jay Refugia (Brevard County) | 177 |
| 37. | North Indian River (Volusia/Brevard Counties) | 180 |
| 38. | Dunn's Creek (Putnam County) | 183 |
| 39. | Myakka Prairies (Sarasota County) | 186 |
| 40. | Heather Island (Marion County) | 189 |
| 41. | Jupiter Ridge (Palm Beach County) | 192 |
| 42. | South Savannas (St. Lucie/Martin Counties) | 195 |
| 43. | Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed (Collier County) | 199 |
| 44. | Maritime Hammock Initiative (Brevard County) | 202 |
| 45. | Fakahatchee Strand (Collier County) | 205 |
| 46. | Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands (Dade County) | 209 |
| 47. | Pal-Mar (Martin/Palm Beach County) | 215 |
| 48. | Belle Meade (Collier County) | 218 |
| 49. | Yellow River Ravines (Santa Rosa/Okaloosa Counties) | 221 |
| 50. | St. Martin's River (Citrus County) | 224 |
| 51. | Charlotte Harbor (Charlotte/Lee Counties) | 227 |
| 52. | Save Our Everglades (Collier County) | 230 |
| 53. | Lower Econlockhatchee (Seminole County) | 235 |
| 54. | Garcon Point (Santa Rosa County) | 238 |
| 55. | Warea Archipelago (Lake/Osceola Counties) | 241 |
| 56. | Hixtown Swamp (Madison County) | 245 |
| 57. | Levy County Forest/Sandhills (Levy County) | 248 |
| 58. | Homosassa Reserve/Walker Property (Citrus County) | 251 |
| 59. | Silver River (Marion County) | 254 |
| 60. | Emeralda Marsh (Lake County) | 257 |
| 61. | Julington/Durbin Peninsula (Duval/St. Johns Counties) | 260 |
| 62. | Waddell's Mill Pond (Jackson County) | 263 |
| 63. | Pineola Fern Grotto (Citrus County) | 266 |
| 64. | East Everglades (Dade County) | 269 |
| 65. | Cayo Costa Island (Lee County) | 272 |
| 66. | Big Bend Coast Tract (Taylor/Dixie Counties) | 276 |
| 67. | Rotenberger/Seminole Indian Lands (Palm Beach/Broward Counties) | 283 |
| 68. | St. Michael's Landing (Bay County) | 286 |
| 69. | Estero Bay (Lee County) | 289 |
| 70. | Cedar Key Scrub (Levy County) | 292 |
| 71. | Withlacoochee State Forest Addition (Sumter County) | 295 |
| 72. | Twelve Mile Swamp (St. Johns County) | 298 |
| 73. | Alderman's Ford Addition (Hillsborough County) | 301 |
| 74. | Enchanted Forest (Brevard County) | 304 |
| 75. | St. Johns River (Lake County) | 307 |
| 76. | Yamato Scrub (Palm Beach County) | 310 |
| 77. | Hutchinson Island [Blind Creek] (St. Lucie County) | 313 |
| 78. | B.M.K. Ranch (Lake/Orange Counties) | 316 |
| 79. | Miami Rockridge Pinelands (Dade County) | 319 |
| 80. | Barnacle Addition (Dade County) | 326 |
| 81. | Cockroach Bay (Hillsborough County) | 329 |
| 82. | Letchworth Mounds (Jefferson County) | 332 |
| 83. | North Fork St. Lucie River (St. Lucie County) | 335 |
| 84. | Chassahowitzka Swamp (Hernando County) | 338 |

1993 CUMMULATIVE VALUES AND ACREAGES

| | PROJECT | ACREAGE + ACQUIRED | REMAINING ACREAGE | REMAINING TAX VALUE | CUMULATIVE TAX VALUE | CUMULATIVE ACREAGE |
|------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| C | 1 North Key Largo Hammocks | 2,211 | 998 | \$9,021,744 | \$9,021,744 | 998 |
| C | 2 Topsail Hill | 366 | 1,144 | 11,044,028 | 20,065,772 | 2,142 |
| WR | 3 Seminole Springs/Woods | 7,381 | 10,727 | 14,838,800 | 34,904,572 | 12,869 |
| * | 4 Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystems | 1,309 | 31,171 | 32,585,775 | 67,490,347 | 44,040 |
| * C | 5 Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge | 30 | 917 | 10,000,000 | 77,490,347 | 44,957 |
| | 6 Catfish Creek | 1,136 | 5,286 | 5,665,640 | 83,155,987 | 50,243 |
| | 7 Longleaf Pine Ecosystem | -0- | 18,188 | 31,523,742 | 114,679,729 | 68,431 |
| M C | 8 Crystal River | 2,440 | 12,318 | 13,257,061 | 127,936,790 | 80,749 |
| M C | 9 Rookery Bay | 1,153 | 10,853 | 13,756,000 | 141,692,790 | 91,602 |
| * ♦ | 10 Florida's First Magnitude Springs | -0- | 5,005 | 11,028,542 | 152,721,332 | 96,607 |
| | 11 Tropical Flyways | -0- | 1,750 | 30,000,000 | 182,721,332 | 98,357 |
| M | 12 Sebastian Creek | -0- | 7,155 | 6,835,950 | 189,557,282 | 105,512 |
| * | 13 Blackwater River | -0- | 14,296 | 7,609,875 | 197,167,157 | 119,808 |
| | 14 Saddle Blanket Lakes Scrub | 78 | 800 | 618,520 | 197,785,677 | 120,608 |
| ♦ | 15 Apalachicola River | -0- | 10,492 | 6,345,457 | 204,131,134 | 131,100 |
| C | 16 St. Joseph Bay Buffer | -0- | 6,941 | 3,854,140 | 207,985,274 | 138,041 |
| mp ♦ * | 17 Green Swamp | -0- | 69,600 | 82,500,000 | 290,485,274 | 207,641 |
| * ♦ M WR | 18 Wekiva-Ocala Connector | -0- | 28,050 | 26,701,500 | 317,186,774 | 235,691 |
| * ♦ C | 19 Tate's Hell Carrabelle Tract | -0- | 214,520 | 57,276,840 | 374,463,614 | 450,211 |
| | 20 Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods | -0- | 18,608 | 27,881,013 | 402,344,627 | 468,819 |
| ♦ | 21 Suwannee Buffers | -0- | 16,356 | 13,099,431 | 415,444,058 | 485,175 |
| * mp C | 22 Coupon Bight/Key Deer | 216 | 1,343 | 7,588,761 | 423,032,819 | 486,518 |
| * 70% | 23 Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks | 13,179 | 10,114 | 6,051,140 | 429,083,959 | 496,632 |
| * | 24 Etoniah Creek | -0- | 55,237 | 39,500,560 | 468,584,519 | 551,869 |
| ♦ | 25 Horse Creek Scrub | -0- | 2,365 | 3,330,698 | 471,915,217 | 554,234 |
| * 70% | 26 Paynes Prairie | 203 | 5,660 | 7,386,740 | 479,301,957 | 559,894 |
| ♦ WR | 27 Wekiva River Buffers | -0- | 974 | 13,063,229 | 492,365,186 | 560,868 |
| ♦ | 28 Econ-St. Johns River Corridor | -0- | 13,573 | 8,664,357 | 501,029,543 | 574,441 |
| M ♦ | 29 Lake George | 19,312 | 21,045 | 9,848,771 | 510,878,314 | 595,486 |
| ♦ | 30 Peacock Slough | 647 | 2,386 | 1,755,179 | 512,633,493 | 597,872 |
| * C | 31 Hammocks of the Lower Keys | -0- | 5,404 | 11,886,750 | 524,520,243 | 603,276 |
| | 32 Highlands Hammock Addition | 890 | 4,608 | 1,340,000 | 525,860,243 | 607,884 |
| | 33 Waccasassa Flats | -0- | 44,846 | 6,183,000 | 532,043,243 | 652,730 |
| C | 34 Point Washington | 18,000 | 4,400 | 16,065,922 | 548,109,165 | 657,130 |
| ♦ | 35 Pinhook Swamp | 30,993 | 39,015 | 21,762,650 | 569,871,815 | 696,145 |
| ♦ | 36 Scrub Jay Refugia | -0- | 8,178 | 53,319,683 | 623,191,498 | 704,323 |
| ♦ C | 37 North Indian River | 1,167 | 19,000 | 7,924,294 | 631,115,792 | 723,323 |
| M ♦ | 38 Dunns Creek | 3,180 | 5,786 | 4,753,614 | 635,869,406 | 729,109 |
| ♦ | 39 Myakka Prairies | 8,238 | 11,848 | 4,040,168 | 639,909,574 | 740,957 |
| ♦ | 40 Heather Island | 4,400 | 9,958 | 13,997,000 | 653,906,574 | 750,915 |
| M ♦ | 41 Jupiter Ridge | -0- | 287 | 18,369,138 | 672,275,712 | 751,202 |
| * 70% | 42 South Savannas | 4,541 | 1,466 | 8,371,673 | 680,647,385 | 752,668 |
| ♦ | 43 Corkscrew Reg. Eco. Watershed | -0- | 18,205 | 10,000,000 | 690,647,385 | 770,873 |
| ♦ M C | 44 Maritime Hammock Initiative | 78 | 538 | 22,913,830 | 713,561,215 | 771,411 |
| mp | 45 Fakahatchee Strand | 60,579 | 13,795 | 5,517,900 | 719,079,115 | 785,206 |
| ♦ | 46 Tropical Hammocks Of The Redlands | 10 | 199 | 4,220,895 | 723,300,010 | 785,405 |
| * | 47 Pal-Mar | -0- | 32,137 | 46,334,231 | 769,634,241 | 817,542 |
| mp | 48 Belle Meade | -0- | 40,846 | 62,933,000 | 832,567,241 | 858,388 |
| * | 49 Yellow River Ravines | -0- | 10,457 | 4,867,900 | 837,435,141 | 868,845 |
| * M C | 50 St. Martins River | 8,869 | 5,172 | 5,979,743 | 843,414,884 | 874,017 |
| M 70% C | 51 Charlotte Harbor | 1,366 | 5,018 | 2,018,086 | 845,432,970 | 879,035 |
| * mp | 52 Save Our Everglades | 142,884 | 59,463 | 33,118,800 | 878,551,770 | 938,498 |
| ♦ | 53 Lower Econlockhatchee | 4,164 | 9,915 | 11,016,390 | 889,568,160 | 948,413 |
| ♦ C | 54 Garcon Point | 1,864 | 820 | 1,364,654 | 890,932,814 | 949,233 |
| | 55 Warea Archipelago | -0- | 1,020 | 4,548,345 | 895,481,159 | 950,253 |
| * ♦ | 56 Hixtown Swamp | -0- | 23,057 | 9,542,837 | 905,023,996 | 973,310 |
| | 57 Levy County Forest/Sandhills | 43,022 | 11,522 | 4,239,298 | 909,263,294 | 984,832 |
| * M C | 58 Homosassa Reserve/Walker Property | 7,265 | 1,312 | 1,313,793 | 910,577,087 | 986,144 |
| 70% | 59 Silver River | 2,241 | 912 | 13,330,000 | 923,907,087 | 987,056 |
| ♦ | 60 Emeralda Marsh | 6,030 | 4,470 | 6,621,179 | 930,528,266 | 991,526 |
| * M | 61 Julington/Durbin Peninsula | -0- | 4,580 | 1,277,725 | 931,805,991 | 996,106 |
| * | 62 Waddell's Mill Pond | -0- | 2,776 | 1,808,070 | 933,614,061 | 998,882 |
| | 63 Pineola Fern Grotto | -0- | 453 | 1,294,135 | 934,908,196 | 999,335 |
| * mp | 64 East Everglades | 28,554 | 72,009 | 23,042,880 | 957,951,076 | 1,071,344 |
| M 70% mp C | 65 Cayo Costa Island | 1,587 | 345 | 5,455,461 | 963,406,537 | 1,071,689 |
| M 70% C | 66 Big Bend Coast Tract | 68,009 | 11,676 | 3,461,000 | 966,867,537 | 1,083,365 |
| * mp 70% | 67 Rotenberger/Seminole Indian Lands | 30,390 | 9,349 | 4,674,500 | 971,542,037 | 1,092,714 |
| C | 68 St. Michael's Landing | -0- | 364 | 4,766,840 | 976,308,877 | 1,093,078 |
| M C | 69 Estero Bay | 5,494 | 10,290 | 13,126,250 | 989,435,127 | 1,103,368 |
| C | 70 Cedar Key Scrub | 4,988 | 3,296 | 684,000 | 990,119,127 | 1,106,664 |
| | 71 Withlacoochee Additions | -0- | 3,900 | 5,604,000 | 995,723,127 | 1,110,564 |
| ♦ | 72 Twelve Mile Swamp | -0- | 26,315 | 12,754,413 | 1,008,477,540 | 1,136,879 |
| ♦ | 73 Alderman's Ford Addition | 716 | 363 | 2,419,614 | 1,010,897,154 | 1,137,242 |
| ♦ | 74 Enchanted Forest | 237 | 177 | 1,641,498 | 1,012,538,652 | 1,137,419 |
| * M | 75 St. Johns River | -0- | 8,290 | 1,022,000 | 1,013,560,652 | 1,145,709 |
| ♦ | 76 Yamato Scrub | 222 | 25 | 4,716,670 | 1,018,277,322 | 1,145,734 |
| M C | 77 Hutchinson Island (Blind Creek) | -0- | 352 | 4,724,150 | 1,023,001,472 | 1,146,086 |
| * WR 70% | 78 B.M.K.Ranch | 5,187 | 2,449 | 3,167,764 | 1,026,169,236 | 1,148,535 |
| ♦ | 79 Miami Rockridge Pinelands | 105 | 185 | 3,781,354 | 1,029,950,590 | 1,148,720 |
| * M C | 80 Barnacle Addition | -0- | 7 | 3,463,000 | 1,033,413,590 | 1,148,727 |
| M ♦ C | 81 Cockroach Bay | 103 | 3 | 233,000 | 1,033,646,590 | 1,148,730 |
| | 82 Letchworth Mounds | 79 | 383 | 180,502 | 1,033,827,092 | 1,149,113 |
| M | 83 North Fork St. Lucie River | 981 | 369 | 438,225 | 1,034,265,317 | 1,149,482 |
| M 70% C | 84 Chassahowitzka Swamp | 18,815 | 4,514 | 2,763,471 | 1,037,028,788 | 1,153,996 |

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 1993 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) general location, (2) description of resources and primary acquisition purposes, (3) a summary of proposed public use, recommended lead and cooperating management agencies, and general management objectives, (4) ownership, (5) vulnerability and endangerment, (6) acquisition planning, (7) estimated costs, and (8) project history. 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 conservation 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. The primary acquisition purposes are also included in this section (see also Addenda IV & VIII).

Management Concept - Identifies the lead and, if appropriate, the cooperating state or local agencies recommended to manage the tract if acquired; and briefly describes the proposed uses and management practices for the project, including the state-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., but they still must qualify for state designation (see Addendum IX).

Management Costs - Past, current, and projected management and development costs for projects which are currently being managed; estimated start-up and recurring costs for projects not yet under current management. Some costs may include areas outside the CARL project boundary if the CARL project is to be managed as a component of a larger tract, while others may not report additional management costs under the same circumstances. Cost information is categorized as: *salary* = salaries of permanent employees, including fringe benefits; *OPS* = other personnel services (i.e., temporary employee costs); *expense* = costs of office supplies, fuel, utilities, tools, implements, and other expendable items valued at less than \$500; *OCO* = operating capital outlay costs (i.e., costs for equipment and machinery valued at greater than \$500; and *FCO* = fixed capital outlay (i.e., costs for permanent structures, including buildings, paved roads, and other permanent facilities. The

primary or proposed sources of management funds are also indicated as follows: *CARL* = Conservation and Recreation Lands Trust Fund; *GR* = General Revenue Fund; *IITF* = Internal Improvement Trust Fund; *LATF* = Land Acquisition Trust Fund; *MRCTF* = Marine Resources Conservation Trust Fund; *SPTF* = State Park Trust Fund; *TNC* = The Nature Conservancy; *WMLTF* = Water Management Lands Trust Fund; or federal, local, or other funding sources that should be self-explanatory.

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.

Project History - Provides a tabulation of Advisory Council approval dates and previous rankings, as well as summaries of acres acquired and funds obligated under the CARL or EEL programs for each year that option contracts or purchase agreements were approved by the Board. CARL/EEL acreages acquired and funds spent may differ from those described previously which may include other program accomplishments and expenditures.

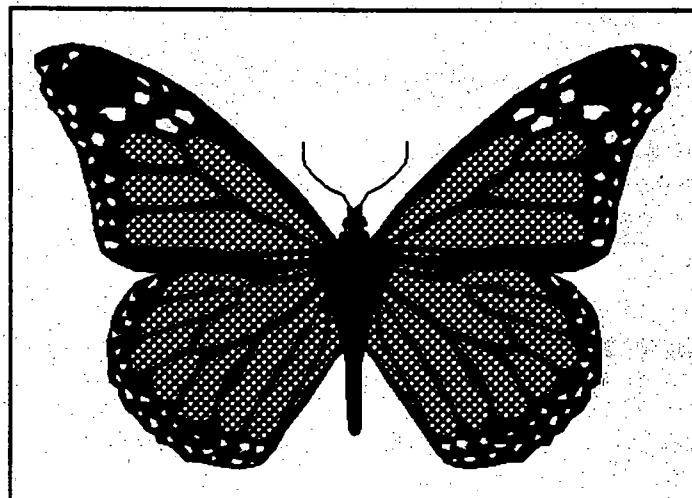
Ownership - Lists the number of acres and/or ownerships acquired by the state and other public and nonprofit organizations, and the number of remaining owners.

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 Advisory Council Coordination 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 tabulated.



| #1 NORTH KEY LARGO HAMMOCKS | | MONROE COUNTY | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|------------------------------|---------------------|
| Acreage | | Value | |
| Acquired | Remaining | Funds Expended or Encumbered | Remaining Tax Value |
| 2,211 | 998 | \$65,185,377 | \$9,021,744* |

* derived from average per acre 1987 tax values.

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/Dade County line. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 40 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

The Hammocks of North Key Largo are the best examples of tropical rockland hammock that remain in the United States. This rapidly disappearing natural community type supports numerous plant and animal species that have very limited distributions and are considered rare and endangered. The project also

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. Natural communities include marine tidal swamp, coastal rock barren, and rockland hammock. The majority of the project is hammock or upland.

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

MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

Lands already acquired within the project are managed by the Division of Recreation and Parks as a State Botanical Site. Additional lands acquired will be managed in the same manner. Disturbed area is relatively small in comparison to the entire project. Such areas could be rehabilitated and returned to a natural system and/or used for recreational facilities. Part of the project area includes lands already purchased and designated to be managed as a State Botanical Site. Portions of the remainder of the unpurchased lands should therefore be managed by the Division of Recreation and Parks 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.

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

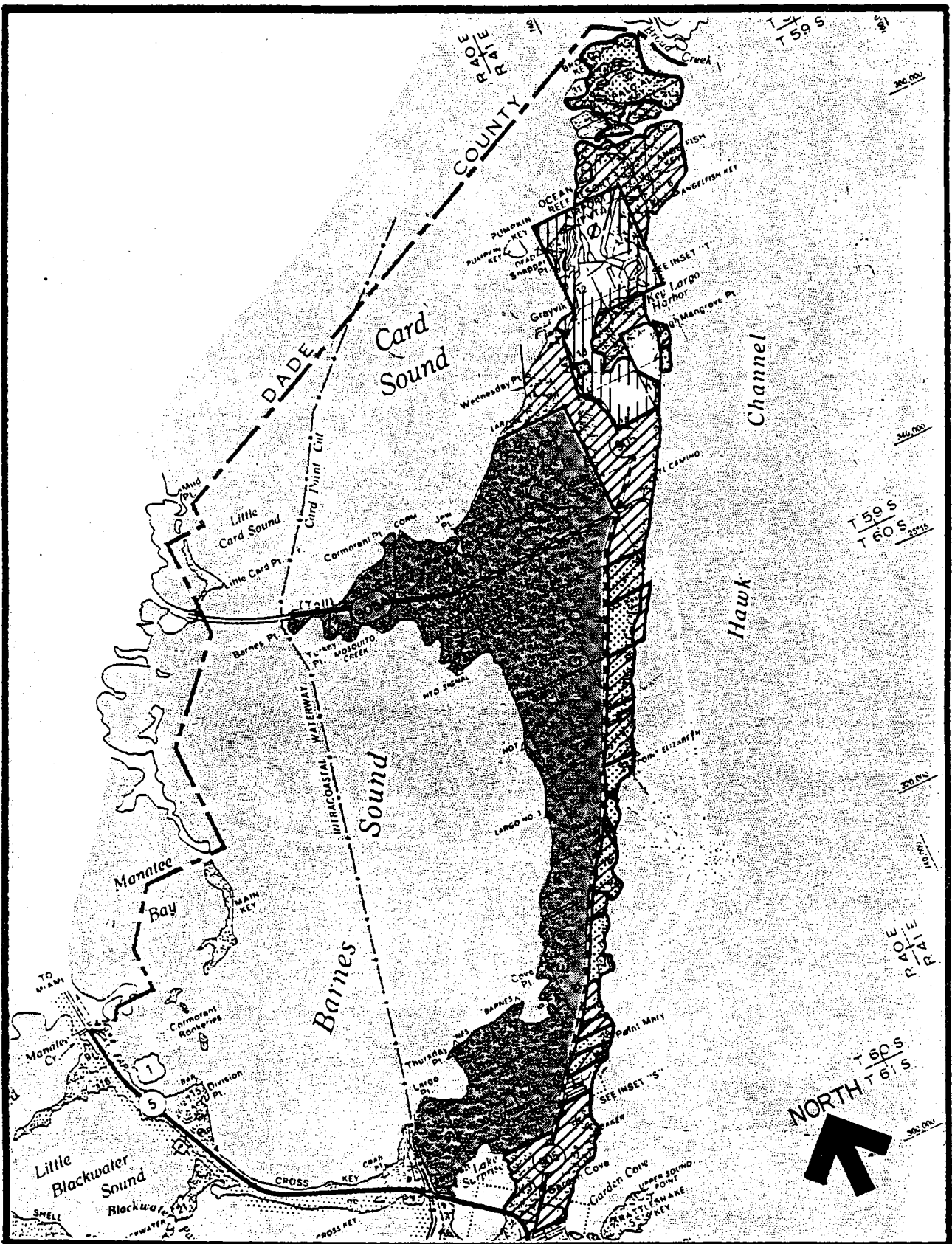
| Name | FNAI Rank |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| Pine Rockland | G1/S1 |
| Mahogany mistletoe | G7/S1 |
| Inkwood | G2/S1 |
| Prickly-apple | G2G3/S2S3 |
| Key Largo woodrat | G5T1/S1 |
| K. Largo cotton mouse | G5T1/S1 |
| Florida Keys mole skink | G4T2/S2 |
| Rimrock crowned snake | G1G2QS1S2 |
| Schaus' swallowtail | G4T1Q/S1 |
| Dollar orchid | G3/S1 |
| 34 FNAI elements known from site | |

has over ten miles of shoreline that directly influence the adjacent waters of John Pennekamp Coral Reef

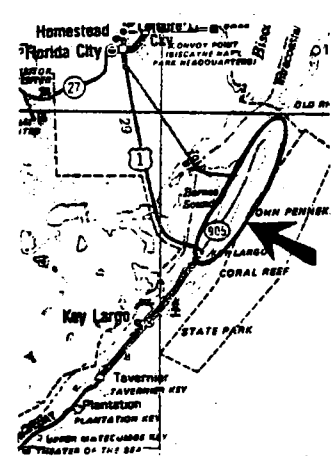
MANAGEMENT COSTS





PAST, CURRENT, and PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COSTS/BUDGET REQUEST Division of Recreation and Parks

| YEAR | Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc) | Funds Expended | | | | | Total |
|------------|---------------------------------|----------------|-----|----------|---------|----------|-----------|
| | | Salary | OPS | Expense | OCO | FCO | |
| FY 1991-92 | CARL/SPTF | \$99,860 | -0- | \$12,180 | \$3,050 | -0- | \$115,090 |
| FY 1992-93 | CARL/SPTF | \$110,136 | -0- | \$10,980 | -0- | \$25,000 | \$146,116 |
| FY 1993-94 | CARL/SPTF | \$110,136 | -0- | \$10,980 | -0- | \$25,000 | \$146,116 |



NORTH KEY LARGO HAMMOCKS
MONROE COUNTY



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

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, poaching of native species, and mosquito spraying 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, have been 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 33% of the project remains to be acquired.

On September 15, 1992, the Board of Trustees authorized condemnation of most of the remaining unimproved parcels.

ACQUISITION STATUS

Phase I (with exception of a small two acre tract) is complete. Most of the larger tracts in Phase II are acquired. Most of the priority parcels in a, b, and c of Phase III (see Acquisition Planning above) have been acquired or under option as well, as is most of Phase IV. Phase V is complete. Approximately 211 acres (including Carysfort) 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

- #333-1986: Monroe County Commission - Support for acquisition.
- 1986: American Littoral Society - Support for acquisition.
- 1986: Florida International University - Support for acquisition.

| PROJECT HISTORY | | |
|---|--------|--------------|
| Assessment Approved: 1985 | | |
| Design/Boundary Approved: 3/21/86 | | |
| Design/Boundary Modified: 1986 - acreage added | | |
| PREVIOUS RANKINGS | | |
| 1992 | | 1 |
| 1991 | | 2 |
| 1990 | | 2 |
| 1989 | | 1 |
| 1988 | | 2 |
| 1987 | | 1 |
| 1986 | | 7 |
| 1985 | | 8 |
| 1984 | | 9 |
| 1983 | | 19 |
| ACQUISITION HISTORY | | |
| Year | Acres | Funds |
| 1982 | 50.07 | \$85,000 |
| 1983 | 730.00 | \$0 |
| 1984 | 485.08 | \$4,480,816 |
| 1986 | 232.35 | \$4,415,220 |
| 1988 | 800.51 | \$34,102,030 |
| 1989 | 21.79 | \$1,341,842 |
| 1990 | 295.39 | \$12,141,510 |
| 1991 | 138.21 | \$3,604,241 |
| 1992 | 211.13 | \$5,773,623 |

| #2 TOPSAIL HILL | | WALTON COUNTY | |
|-----------------|-----------|------------------------------|---------------------|
| Acreage | | Value | |
| Acquired | Remaining | Funds Expended or Encumbered | Remaining Tax Value |
| 366 | 1,144 | \$20,062,595 | \$11,044,028* |

* 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 1 and House District 7. 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 FNAI natural community types are represented on the tract. All are in good to excellent condition, although serious damage to the coastal scrub (largest and highest

including the federally listed red-cockaded woodpecker and Choctawhatchee beach mouse.

Although no culturally significant sites are recorded from the project area, information from environmentally similar areas indicates that there is a high potential for archaeological sites to be located in the subject area. Some timber harvest has reportedly occurred recently on the St. Joe ownership, although the extent of possible habitat degradation is unknown.

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.

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 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.) should be concentrated near the periphery of the tract, leaving the interior virtually undisturbed. The interior can, with minimal development (trail/boardwalk), support outstanding hiking,

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

| Name | FNAI Rank |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| Coastal Dune Lake | G2/S1 |
| Scrub | G2/S2 |
| 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 | |

quality remaining of the Gulf Coast) and dune systems has occurred (and may still be occurring) in the recent past 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

MANAGEMENT COST

PROJECTED MANAGEMENT BUDGET REQUEST Division of Recreation and Parks

| YEAR | Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc) | Funds | | | | | Total |
|------------|---------------------------------|----------|---------|----------|----------|-----|-----------|
| | | Salary | OPS | Expense | OCO | FCO | |
| FY 1993-94 | CARL | \$48,092 | \$7,095 | \$15,994 | \$90,837 | -0- | \$162,018 |

#2 TOPSAIL HILL

birdwatching, photography, general nature appreciation, and primitive camping. Higher impact recreational activities could be available at localized nodes.

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. The pine flatwoods on site are vulnerable to clearcutting and mechanical site preparation. Recent timber harvesting may have already damaged nesting and/or foraging habitat of the red-cockaded woodpecker. 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.

The Nature Conservancy (TNC) has been an intermediary in the acquisition of this project as has the Florida Attorney General's office.

OWNERSHIP

Most of what has been acquired has been from the Resolution Trust Corporation (RTC); most notably Emerald Coast Inc. The St. Joe Paper Company is the largest ownership remaining to be acquired. Vision Bank Savings Association, Greenwood Development Corp. and other smaller parcels are also important strategic parcels.

ACQUISITION STATUS

The Department of Natural Resources (DNR), during the past year, has put a 40 acre beachfront tract under contract and has closed on another 20 acre beachfront parcel (RTC/TNC) as well as a parcel on the western boundary - First Federal of DeFuniak Springs.

The Vision Bank ownership (RTC) is under negotiation by The Nature Conservancy. St. Joe is under negotiation by DNR.

RESOLUTIONS

- 1989: Walton County Chamber of Commerce - Support for acquisition.
#89-01: Destin City Council - Support for acquisition.

| PROJECT HISTORY | | |
|---|--------|--------------|
| Assessment Approved: 1988 | | |
| Design/Boundary Approved: 12/14/88 | | |
| Design/Boundary Modified: 03/27/91 - 198 acres added | | |
| PREVIOUS RANKINGS | | |
| 1992 | | 3 |
| 1991 | | 4 |
| 1990 | | 17 |
| 1989 | | 17 |
| ACQUISITION HISTORY | | |
| Year | Acres | Funds |
| 1992 | 366.25 | \$20,062,595 |

| #3 SEMINOLE SPRINGS/WOODS | | LAKE/SEMINOLE COUNTY | |
|---------------------------|-----------|------------------------------|---------------------|
| Acreage | | Value | |
| Acquired | Remaining | Funds Expended or Encumbered | Remaining Tax Value |
| 7,381 | 10,727 | \$33,788,026 | \$14,838,800 |

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 Districts 25 and 26. 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,

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.

MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

The Division of Forestry is recommended as the lead manager for the majority of the tract (as a State Forest). Cooperating managers should be the Division of Recreation and Parks, the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, and the Division of Historical Resources. 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 as a State Park or Preserve.

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

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.

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

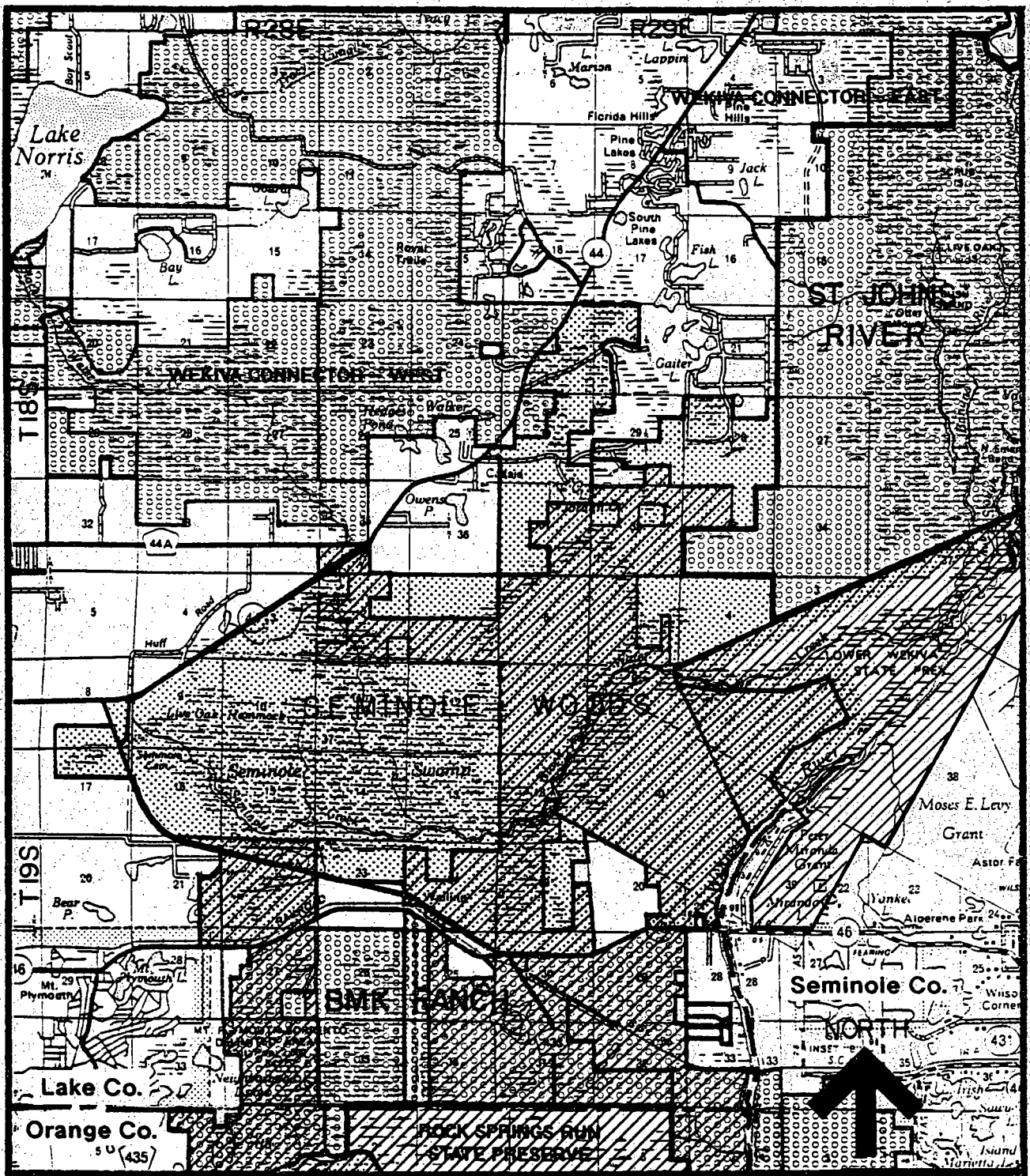
| Name | FNAI Rank |
|----------------------------------|-------------|
| Seminole Spring snail | G1/S1 |
| Scrub | G2/S2 |
| Spring-run Stream | G2/S2 |
| Sandhill | G2/S3 |
| Florida black bear | G5T2/S2 |
| Florida sandhill crane | G5T2T3/S2S3 |
| Mesic Flatwoods | G?/S4 |
| Upland Mixed Forest | G?/S4 |
| Floodplain Swamp | G?/S4? |
| Hydric Hammock | G?/S4? |
| 12 FNAI elements known from site | |

orange groves, and planted pines do exist on site. 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. The project is contiguous with the Wekiva-Ocala Connector West on the north and the St. Johns River project on the northeast. There are reported to be from 50 to 75 springs of various sizes on the property. Seminole Springs, a second magnitude spring is the largest and produces a flow of over 30 million gallons of water per

MANAGEMENT COSTS

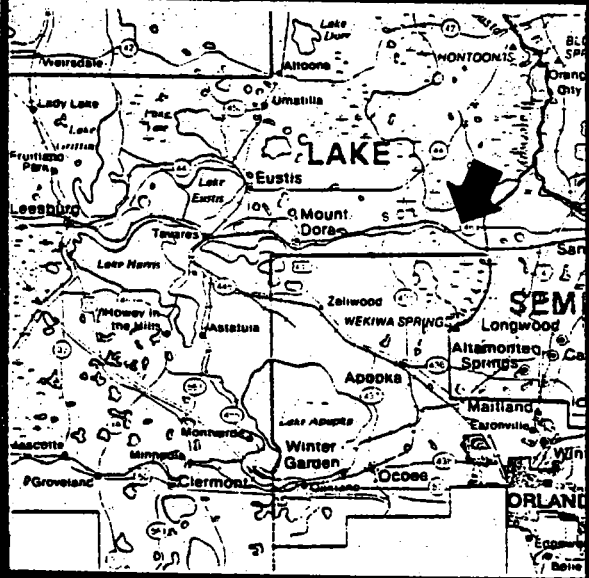
PAST, CURRENT, and PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COSTS/BUDGET REQUEST


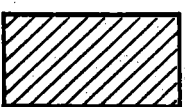
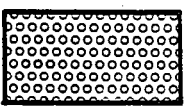
| YEAR | Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc) | Funds | | | | | Total |
|------------|---------------------------------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----|-----------|
| | | Salary | OPS | Expense | OCO | FCO | |
| FY 1991-92 | CARL and GR | \$10,989 | -0- | \$5,875 | -0- | -0- | \$16,864 |
| FY 1992-93 | CARL and GR | \$15,000 | -0- | \$6,500 | -0- | -0- | \$21,500 |
| FY 1993-94 | CARL | \$149,626 | \$16,148 | \$50,514 | \$158,825 | -0- | \$375,113 |

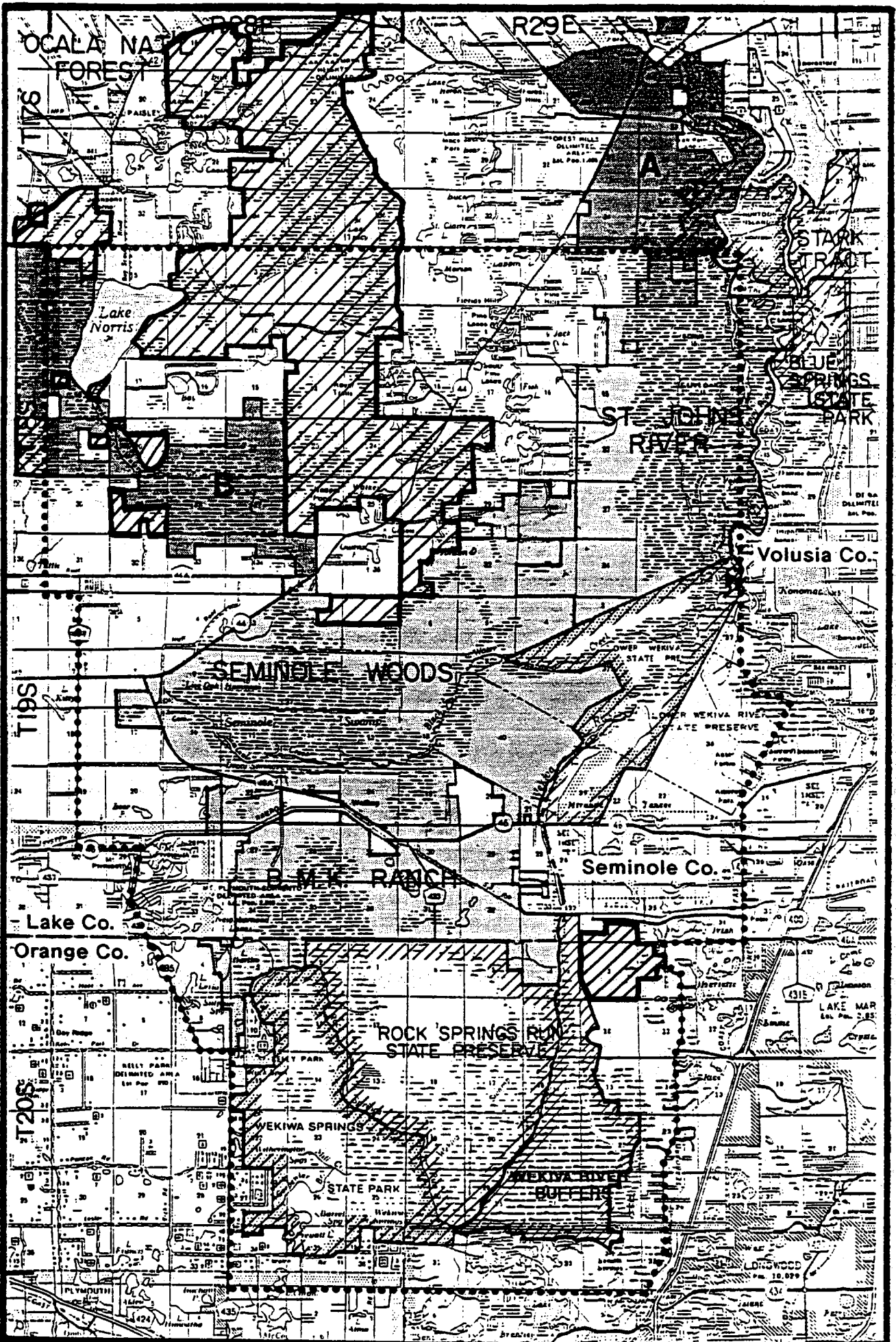


SEMINOLE SPRINGS / WOODS

LAKE CO.



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



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)
- ▨ 1992 ADDITIONS

#3 SEMINOLE SPRINGS/WOODS

The project lies within the Wekiva River Protection Area and is subject to the restrictive policies and future land use designations in the Lake County Comprehensive Plan adopted to comply with the Wekiva River Protection Act. The majority of the project has agricultural land use designations that allow one residential dwelling unit per 20 or 40 acres, depending on proximity to water bodies. With appropriate planning controls, densities up to one unit per five or ten acres may be achieved.

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 - Ariegene 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 (acquired through eminent domain).
- Phase II: Connecting corridors between Seminole Springs and BMK Ranch. (Seminole Pines and Design Homes tracts acquired).
- Phase III: Other ownerships.

On December 6, 1991, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council amended the boundary to include the Ells and Millcraft ownerships.

On December 10, 1992, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council approved a project design amendment adding approximately 1,760 acres, 28 parcels with a tax assessed value of approximately \$2,611,274.

Acquisition Phasing for the project as a whole remains unchanged. However, priority parcels within the addition (from south to north) include: Adventist Health Systems, Sun Belt, Inc., Doris L. Daugherty, Amantha Musselwhite et al, Charles D. Poole, and Eris K. and Joseph F. Revell.

OWNERSHIP

The Strawn tract is the largest and most significant ownership remaining to be acquired. A number of smaller less significant parcels remain to be acquired as well.

ACQUISITION STATUS

Two important tracts were acquired during the past year (Wekiva Park Estates [Brumlick] and Design Homes). The Seminole Pines tract, put under option in 1991, also closed in 1992. The St. Johns River Water Management District is still pursuing negotiations on the Strawn ownership. Negotiations

are in progress by the Department of Natural Resources on 20 other parcels. Remaining parcels are being appraised.

Eminent Domain

Eminent domain, authorized by the Governor and Cabinet on December 18, 1990, was used to acquire the Wekiva Park Estates 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, Seminole Springs, Wekiva-Ocala Connector, BMK Ranch, 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

- 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.

| PROJECT HISTORY | | |
|------------------------------------|----------|--------------|
| Assessment Approved: 1986 | | |
| Design/Boundary Approved: 11/21/86 | | |
| Design/Boundary Modified: | | |
| 11/15/88 - 5,657 acres added | | |
| 12/06/91 - 698.15 acres added | | |
| 12/10/92 - 1,760 acres added | | |
| PREVIOUS RANKINGS | | |
| 1992 | | 2 |
| 1991 | | 1 |
| 1990 | | 1 |
| 1989 | | 2 |
| 1988 | | 1 |
| 1987 | | 20 |
| ACQUISITION HISTORY | | |
| Year | Acres | Funds |
| 1990 | 4,570.90 | \$21,471,426 |
| 1991 | 988.00 | \$4,050,800 |
| 1992 | 1,822.00 | \$8,830,000 |

| #4 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 17 and 26 and House Districts 63, 65, 66, 77, and 78. 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 Wales

and 6 vertebrates are under federal review for possible listing.

The Florida 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.

MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

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

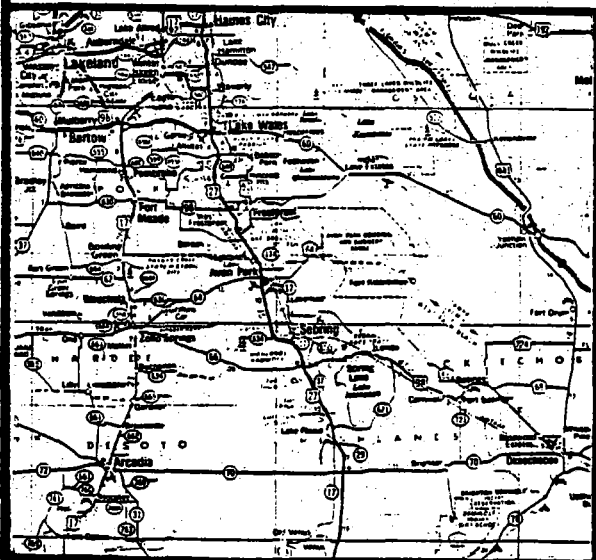
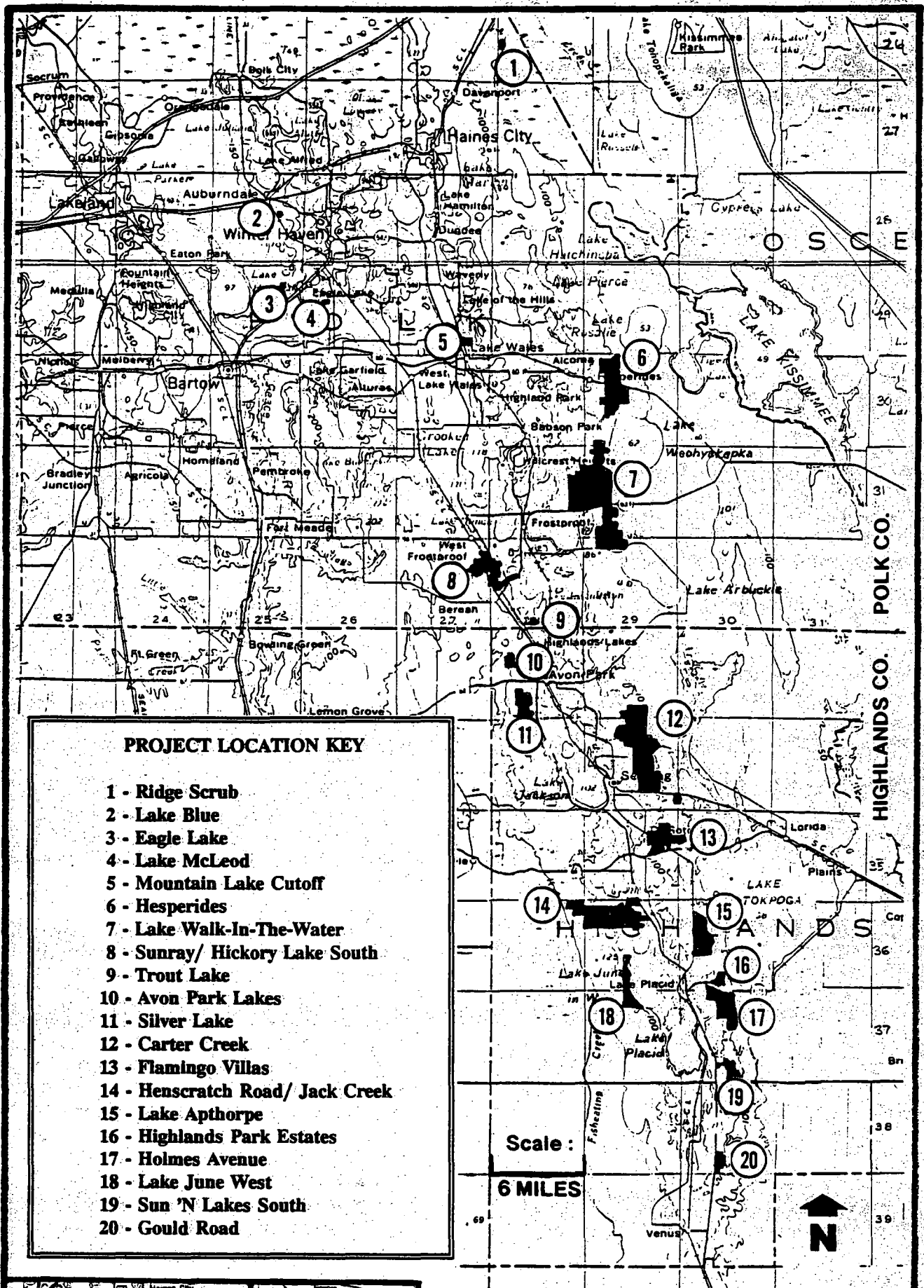
If acquired, project tracts will have management responsibility assigned to three entities. In all cases, specific management measures would include conducting a detailed inventory/assessment of biological communities and rare and endangered species - with the goal of resource perpetuation and restoration, preparation of a resource management plan 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

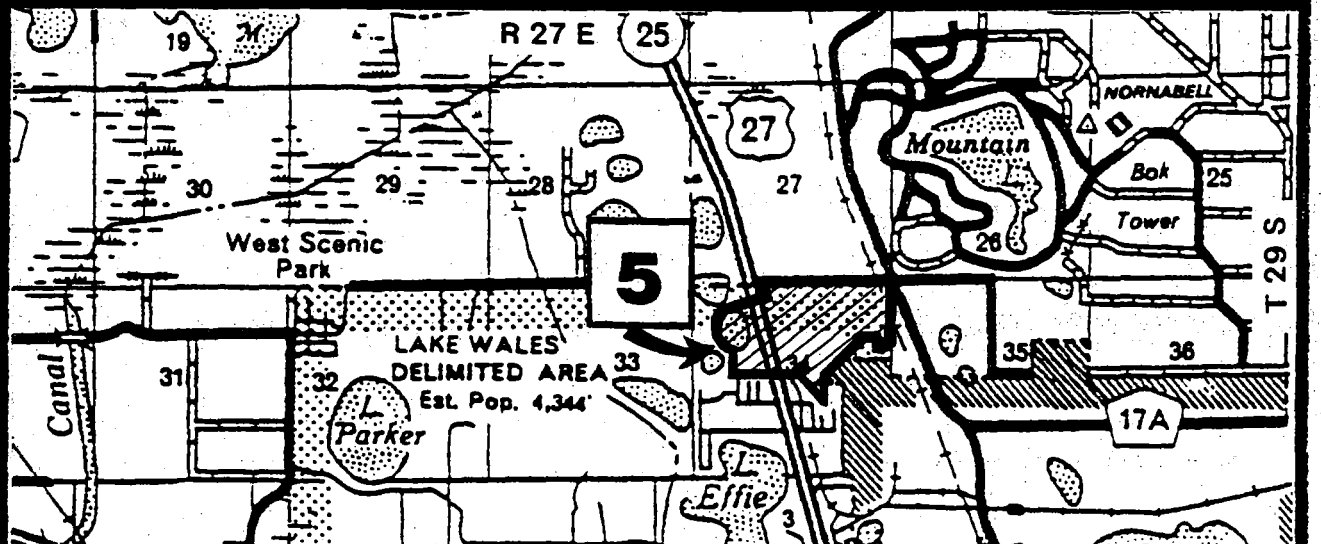
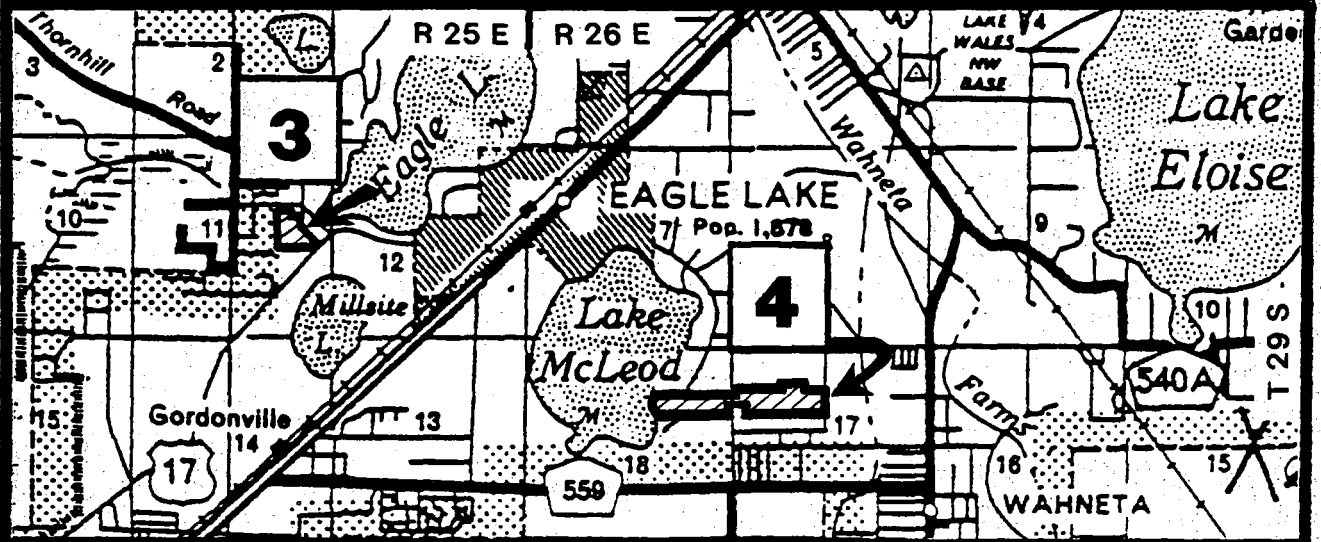
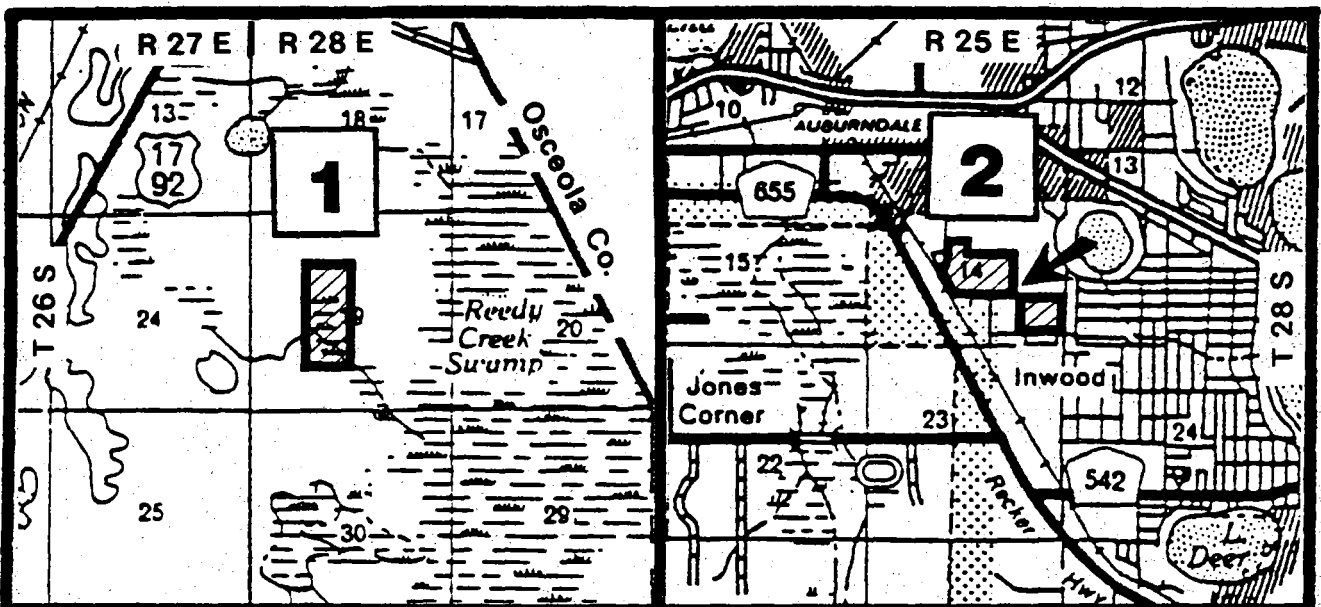
| Name | FNAI Rank |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| Scrub bluestem | G1/S1 |
| Garrett's scrub balm | G1/S1 |
| Scrub mint | G1/S1 |
| Wedge-leaved button-snakeroot | G1/S1 |
| Scrub lupine | G1/S1 |
| Carter's warea | G1/S1 |
| Highlands tigerbeetle | G1/S1 |
| Avon Park rabbit-bells | G1/S1 |
| Scrub | G2/S2 |
| Sandhill | G2G3/S2 |
| Sand skink | G2/S2 |
| Edison's ascyrum | G2/S2 |
| 45 FNAI elements known from site | |

Ridge which are intended to be part of a system of managed areas that 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 are federally endangered or threatened. An additional 18 plants

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** and **Hesperides** 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



LAKE WALES RIDGE ECOSYSTEMS
POLK / HIGHLANDS CO.'S



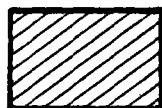
LAKE WALES RIDGE ECOSYSTEMS

POLK

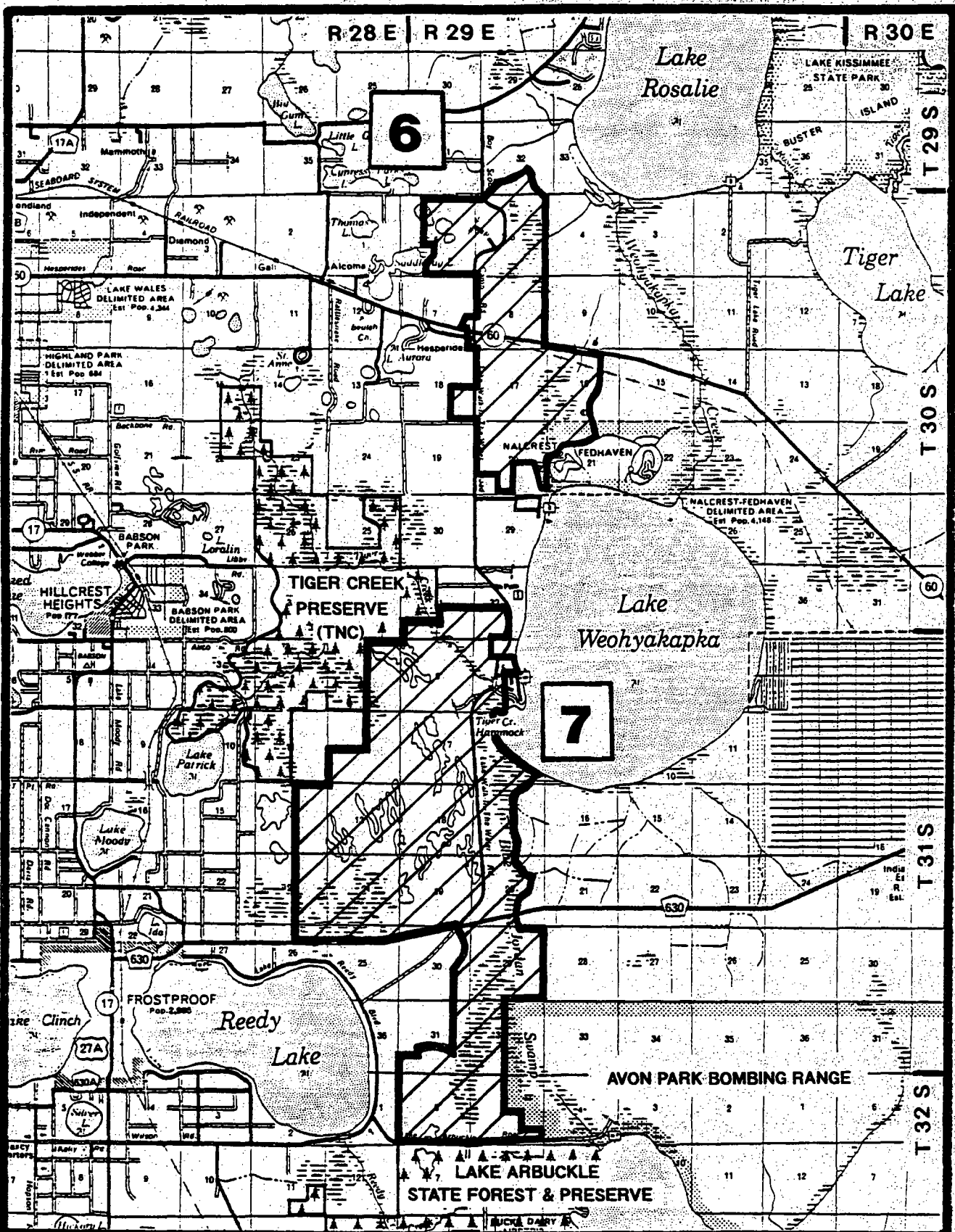
CO.

SITES:

- 1 - Ridge Scrub
- 2 - Lake Blue
- 3 - Eagle Lake
- 4 - Lake McLeod
- 5 - Mountain Lake Cutoff



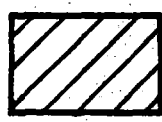
PROJECT AREA



LAKE WALES RIDGE ECOSYSTEMS

POLK

CO.

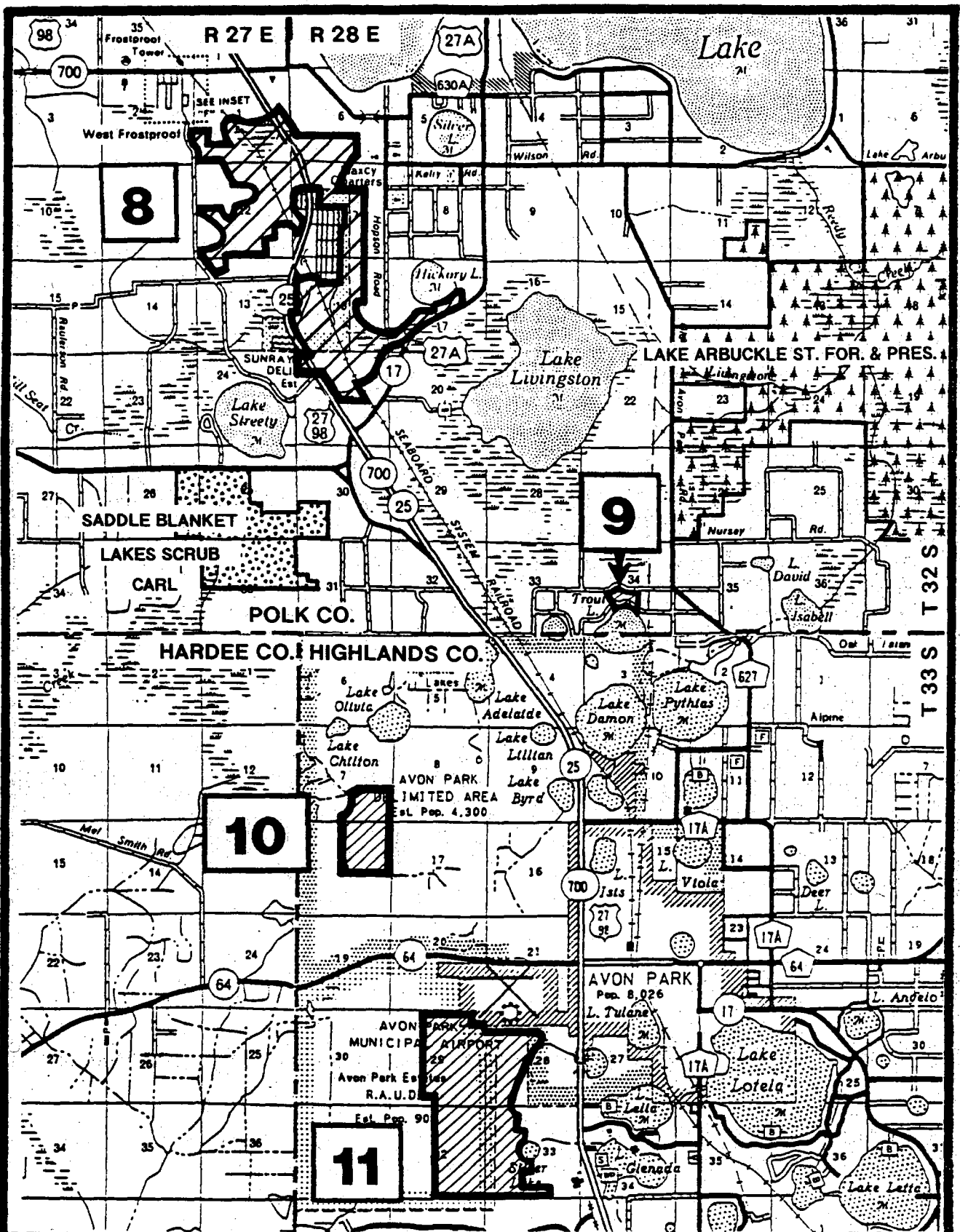


PROJECT AREA

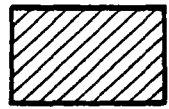
SITES:

6 - Hesperides

7 - Lake Walk-In-The-Water



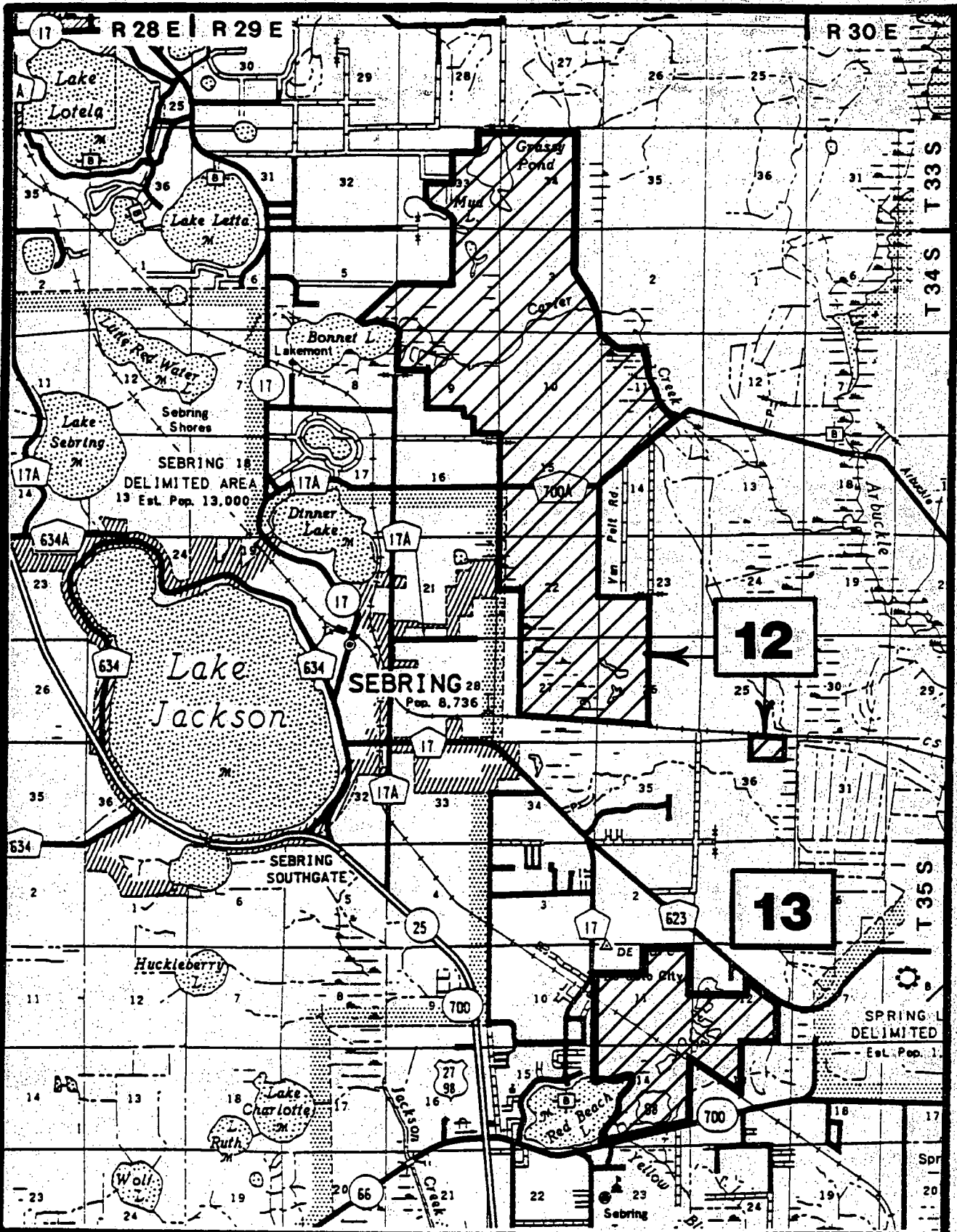
LAKE WALES RIDGE ECOSYSTEMS
POLK / HIGHLANDS CO.'S



PROJECT AREA

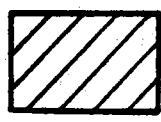
SITES:

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



LAKE WALES RIDGE ECOSYSTEMS

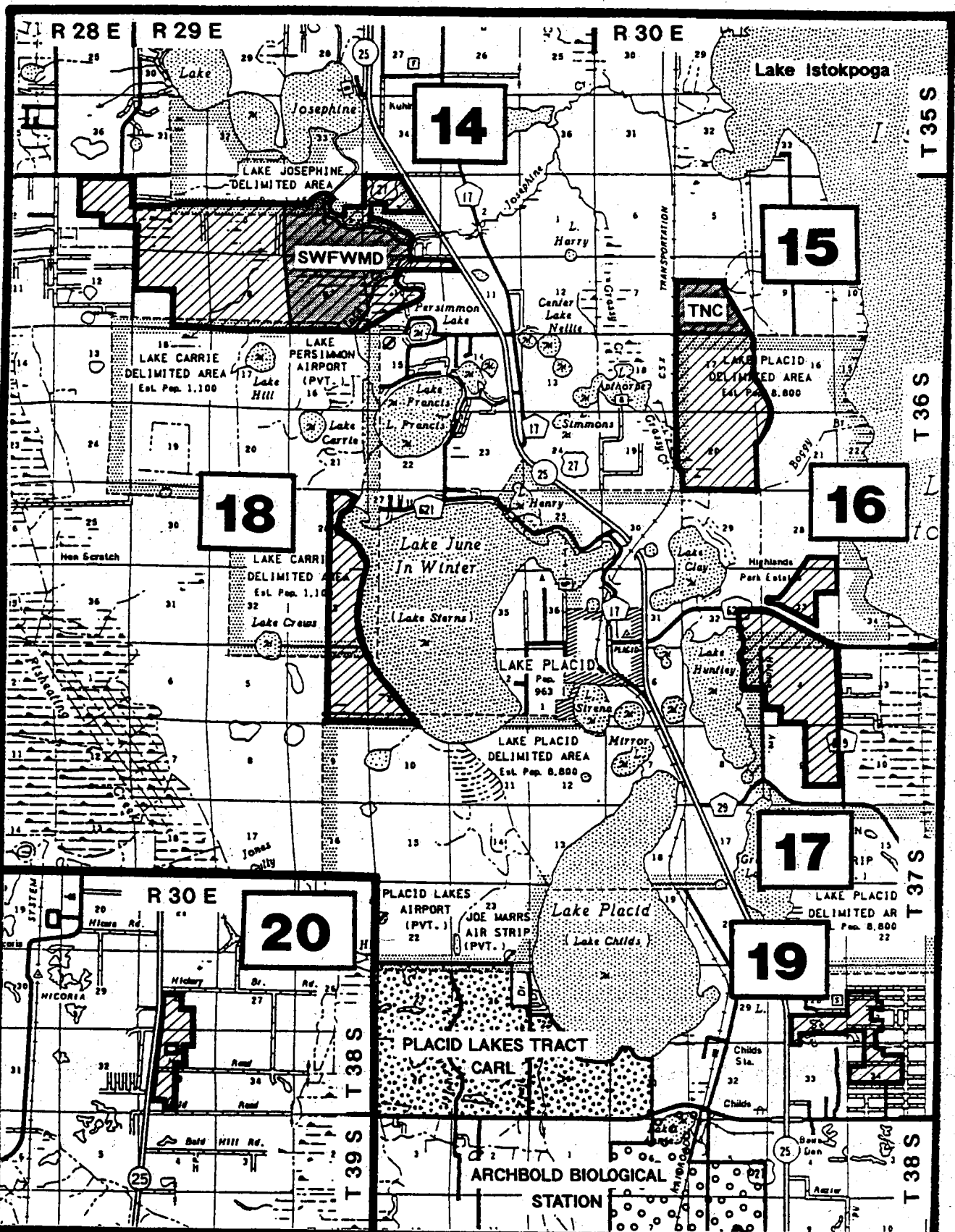
HIGHLANDS CO.



PROJECT AREA

SITES:

- 12 - Carter Creek**
- 13 - Flamingo Villas**

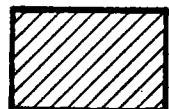


LAKE WALES RIDGE ECOSYSTEMS

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

#4 LAKE WALES RIDGE ECOSYSTEMS

MANAGEMENT COST

PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COST/BUDGET REQUESTS - IF ACQUIRED
Division of Recreation and Parks for Lake June-in-Winter

| CATEGORY | Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.) | Estimated Funds Required | | | | | Total |
|------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| | | Salary | OPS | Expense | OCO | FCO | |
| Start-up | CARL | \$44,334 | \$14,560 | \$23,000 | \$67,000 | \$57,720 | \$206,614 |
| FY 1993-94 | CARL | \$44,334 | \$14,560 | \$23,000 | \$67,000 | \$57,720 | \$206,614 |

PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COST/BUDGET REQUESTS - IF ACQUIRED
Division of Forestry for Lake Walk-in-Water and Hesperides

| CATEGORY | Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.) | Estimated Funds Required | | | | | Total |
|------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|-----|----------|----------|-----|----------|
| | | Salary | OPS | Expense | OCO | FCO | |
| Start-up | CARL | \$31,789 | -0- | \$10,081 | \$52,117 | -0- | \$83,987 |
| FY 1993-94 | CARL | \$31,789 | -0- | \$10,000 | \$5,000 | -0- | \$46,789 |

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 (under contract from the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission) would manage the remaining 17 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 over 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 so small that their long-term viability as part of a functioning ecosystem is unlikely.

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 by 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

Some 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.

Acquisition Phasing

None recommended. However, there are some priority sites, small and large that are extremely vulnerable to development. The following sites were identified as a first priority of the Lake Wales Ridge project: Highlands County: Carter Creek, Flamingo Villas, Lake June West and Holmes Avenue; Polk County: Eagle Lake, Lake McLeod, and Ridge Scrub.

Coordination

South Florida Water Management District has acquired 1,309 acres within the Henscratch

#4 LAKE WALES RIDGE ECOSYSTEMS

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: Lake McLeod, Hesprides (=Flaming Arrow), Carter Creek, Flamingo Villas, Holmes Avenue, Lake June West (=Lake June South), and Gould Road. Two other CARL projects are within the USFWS boundary: Horse Creek Scrub and Placid Lakes Tract. Three sites within the USFWS proposed refuge are not included within CARL projects: Snell Creek, Polk #52, and Arbuckle. Thirteen sites within the Lake Wales Ecosystems CARL project are not included within the USFWS proposal. The Lake Wales Ridge is the USFWS top priority endangered species project for fiscal year 1993. USFWS will also participate in management.

The Nature Conservancy (TNC) submitted this project and has assisted in the coordination of site visits and obtained ownership and tax value 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, and has a multi-party agreement on the Lake June-in-Winter site.

OWNERSHIP

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

ACQUISITION STATUS

Appraisal mapping is complete for Lake June West and the large ownerships in Carter Creek and

Flamingo Villas. The appraisal map is in review for the more than 2,600 small owners in Carter Creek. Appraisal mapping is in progress for Holmes Avenue. Eagle Lake, Lake McLeod and Ridge Scrub is in the contract negotiation/preparation appraisal mapping stage. The Nature Conservancy preparing to make offer on Lake June West.

RESOLUTIONS

2/1991: Polk County* - Support for acquisition

4/1991: Polk County* - Support for acquisition

* The Nature Conservancy is working with Polk County to secure funding for environmentally endangered lands.

| PROJECT HISTORY | | |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Assessment Approved: 07/12/91 | | |
| Design/Boundary Approved: 12/06/91 | | |
| Design/Boundary Modified: None | | |
| PREVIOUS RANKINGS | | |
| 1992 | 5 | |
| ACQUISITION HISTORY | | |
| Year | Acres | Funds |
| -- | None | -- |

| #5 ARCHIE CARR SEA TURTLE REFUGE | | BREVARD/INDIAN RIVER COUNTIES | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| Acreage | | Value | |
| Acquired | Remaining | Funds Expended or Encumbered | Remaining Tax Value |
| 30* | 917 | \$5,553,550 | \$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 18 and House Districts 30 and 80. 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

also harbors several other rare plant and animal species. The project is of particular importance to unique offshore reefs (sabellarid "worm" and hard coral) that have been proposed for listing as the focus of a Florida Coral Grounds National Marine Sanctuary.

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.

MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

Most of this project is to become the Archie Carr National Wildlife Refuge and will be managed by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service for the protection of critically important nesting habitat for threatened and endangered sea turtles. Public acquisition would protect the beach habitat for the largest concentration of nesting loggerhead sea turtles (threatened) in the Western Hemisphere. It would also protect important nesting habitat for leatherback and Atlantic green turtles (both endangered). 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.

Two sites proposed in the 1992 Maritime Hammocks Initiative project were added to this project. These sites, North Coconut Point Extension and Coconut Point, are adjacent to the Refuge project and, if acquired, would be managed by the USFWS as part of the Refuge.

Construction of seawalls or bulwarking of any sort within the project or adjacent areas would compromise the main purpose for acquisition of the project - nesting of turtles on the beach.

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

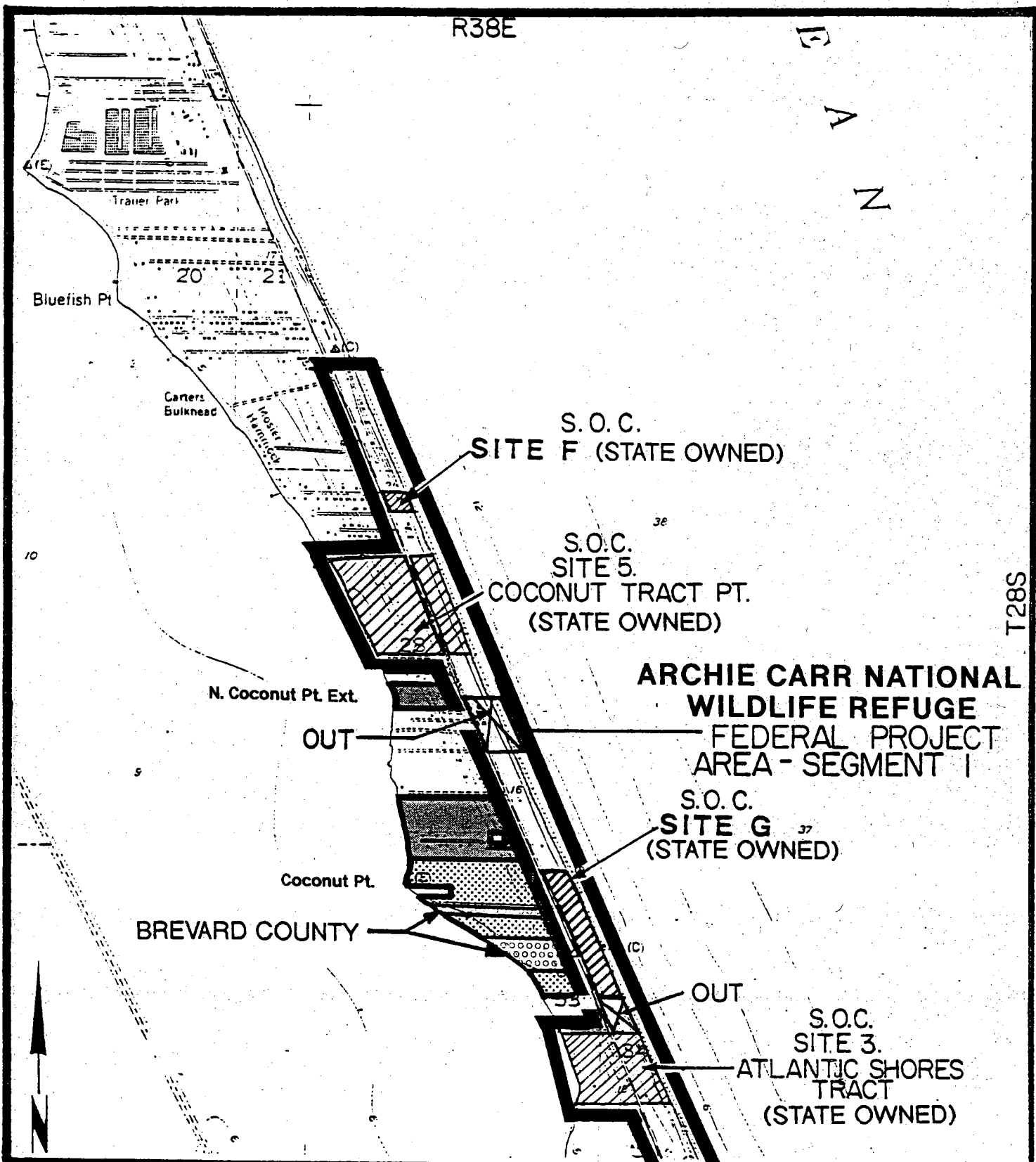
| Name | FNAI Rank |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| Devil's shoestring | G1Q/S1 |
| Coastal vervain | G2/S2 |
| Prickly-apple | G2G3/S2S3 |
| Shell Mound | G3/S2 |
| Loggerhead turtle | G3/S2 |
| Green turtle | G3/S2 |
| Leatherback turtle | G3/S2 |
| Gopher tortoise | G3/S3 |
| Coastal Strand | G3/S2 |
| Beach Dune | G4/S2 |
| 13 FNAI elements known from site | |

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

MANAGEMENT COST

PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COST/BUDGET REQUESTS - IF ACQUIRED
 Division of Recreation and Parks for areas adjacent to Sebastian Inlet SRA

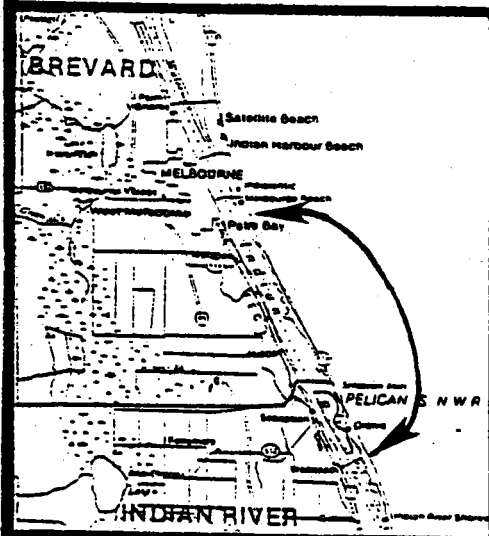
| CATEGORY | Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.) | Estimated Funds Required | | | | | Total |
|------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|---------|---------|----------|-----|----------|
| | | Salary | OPS | Expense | OCO | FCO | |
| Start-up | CARL | \$22,167 | \$3,640 | \$2,712 | \$50,978 | -0- | \$79,497 |
| FY 1993-94 | CARL | \$22,167 | \$3,640 | \$2,712 | \$50,978 | -0- | \$79,497 |



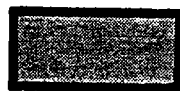
ARCHIE CARR
SEA TURTLE REFUGE

BREVARD/INDIAN RIVER

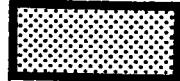
COUNTIES



FEDERAL PROJECT AREA SEGMENTS /
ACSTR PROJECT AREA



TRANSFERRED TO ACSTR FROM
MARITIME HAMMOCK INITIATIVE



MARITIME HAMMOCK INITIATIVE
CARL PROJECT



R38E

T29S

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

Hog Pt Cove

OUT

ARCHIE CARR NWR
FEDERAL PROJECT AREA -
SEGMENT 1

A T L A N T I C

O C E A N

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

Hog (C)
Hog Point

Hog Pt.

Washburn Cove

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

2 (TRANSFERRED TO ACSTR CARL)

N. Florida Beach

(PURCHASED)

ARCHIE CARR NWR
FEDERAL PROJECT AREA -
SEGMENT 2

(NOT ACQUIRED)

S.O.C.
SITE 4.

MARK'S LANDING
(STATE OWNED)

Little, Snag I^a

Big Snag I^a Isle (C)

Snag Harbor



South

Florida Beach

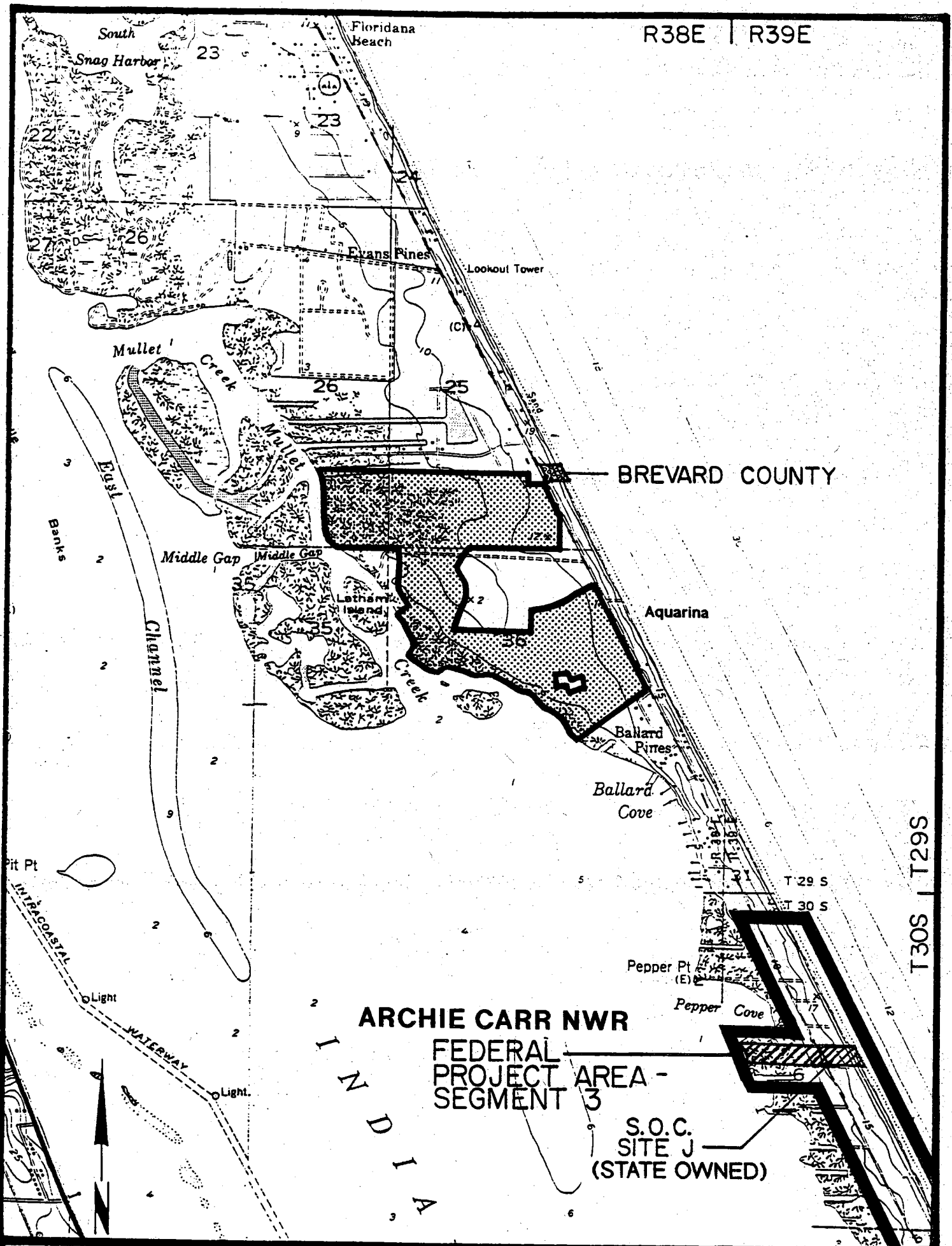
ARCHIE CARR SEA TURTLE REFUGE

BREVARD/INDIAN RIVER

COUNTIES

-  TRANSFERRED TO ACSTR FROM MARITIME HAMMOCK INITIATIVE
-  MARITIME HAMMOCK INITIATIVE CARL PROJECT





ARCHIE CARR
SEA TURTLE REFUGE

BREVARD/ INDIAN RIVER

COUNTIES

 MARITIME HAMMOCK INITIATIVE
CARL PROJECT



Mathers Cove

Nancy Cove

OUT

ARCHIE CARR NWR

FEDERAL PROJECT AREA -
SEGMENT 3

NORTH SEBASTIAN INLET HAMMOCK
1991 ADDITION TO ACSTR CARL



Long Point

Mud Hole

Campbell
Pocket

MARINA
SITE

SEBASTIAN INLET
STATE RECREATION AREA

LONG POINT COUNTY PARK

Bass (C)
Baugeane (C)

Sebastian Inlet

BREVARD CO
INDIAN RIVER CO

| | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| | FEDERAL PROJECT AREA SEGMENT |
| | PUBLIC OWNERSHIP |
| | 1991 CARL ADDITION |

Cecomp Point (E)

Chobie Dock

S.O.C.
PROPOSED ADDITION
SEBASTIAN INLET
SOUTH
(STATE OWNED)³⁵

SEBASTIAN INLET
STATE RECREATION AREA

Light

INTRACOASTAL
Canal
and
Shell
Pass



ARCHIE CARR
SEA TURTLE REFUGE

BREVARD/INDIAN RIVER

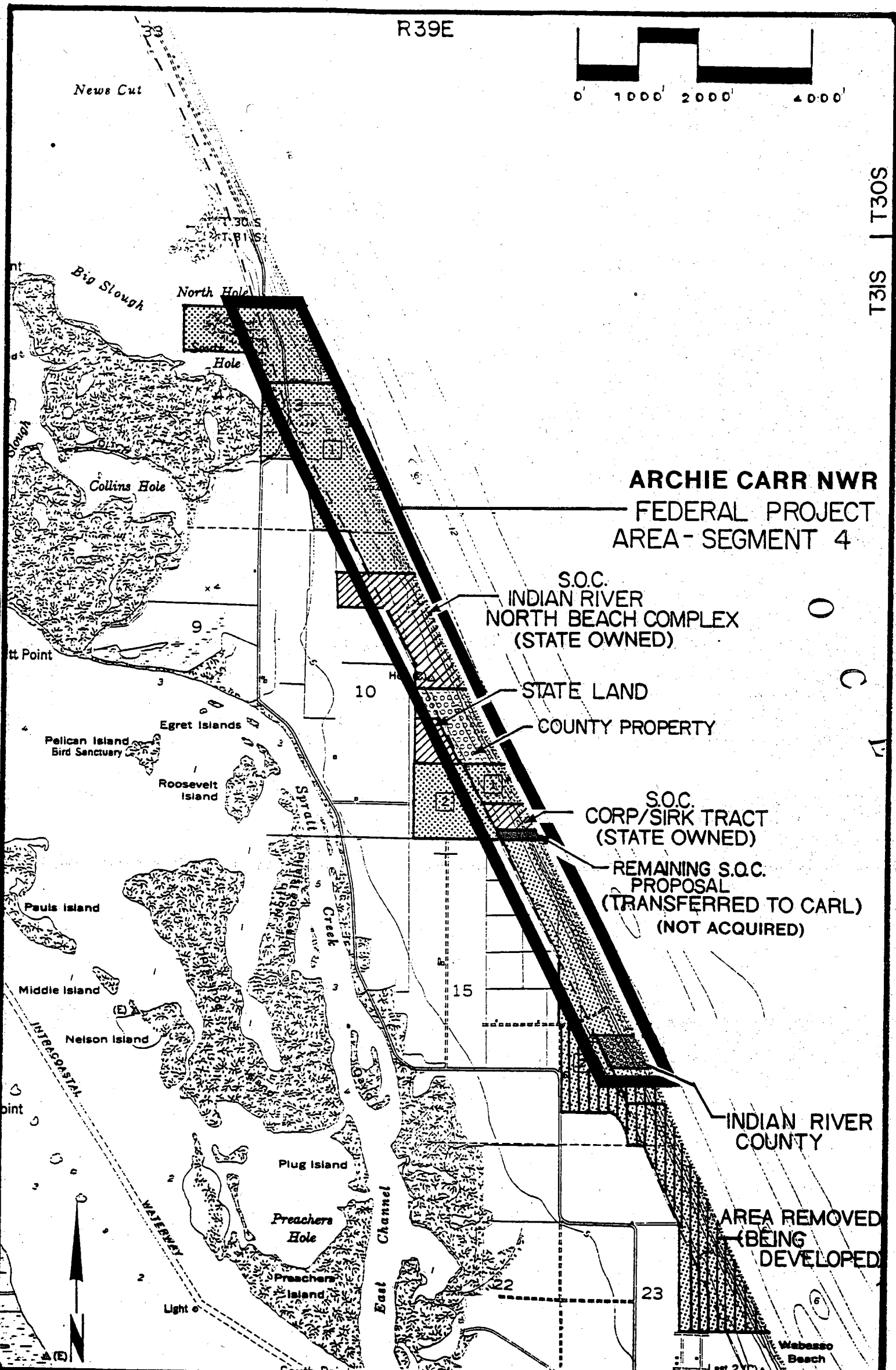
COUNTIES

T30S

R39E



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

#5 ARCHIE CARR SEA TURTLE REFUGE

The project can provide excellent recreational opportunities. However, 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.

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.

On December 10, 1992, the LAAC approved the transfer of approximately 102 acres with a tax assessed value of \$5,434,680 from the Maritime Hammock Initiative project to the Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge project. The acreage transferred had common ownership already within the Archie Carr S.T.R.

Coordination

This project was prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has appropriated \$2,000,000 for fiscal year 1993, 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 1991-92 the US Fish and Wildlife Service acquired 12.06 acres expending \$3,000,595.

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

- 88-38:** Indian River County Commission - Support for acquisition.
- 91-185:** Brevard County Commission - Support for acquisition.

| PROJECT HISTORY | | |
|--|-------|-------------|
| Assessment Approved: 1989 | | |
| Design/Boundary Approved: 11/1989 | | |
| Design/Boundary Modified: 06/28/91 - 328 acres added 12/10/92 - 102 acres added (see Maritime Hammocks Initiative) | | |
| PREVIOUS RANKINGS | | |
| 1992 | 7 | |
| 1991 | 8 | |
| ACQUISITION HISTORY | | |
| Year | Acres | Funds |
| 1991 | 34.18 | \$4,288,390 |
| 1992 | 7.51 | \$1,660,000 |

| #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 17 and House District 65. 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 imperiled in the state. They include sandhill, scrub, scrubby flatwoods, mesic flatwoods, xeric hammock, bottomland hardwood forest, basin swamp, sandhill

upland lake, wet flatwoods, blackwater stream, seepage slopes, and floodplain swamp. The tract harbors at least 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 of this project are recorded within the Florida 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.

MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

The Catfish Creek project is recommended to be managed as a State Preserve by the Division of Recreation and Parks. The Nature Conservancy is acting as interim manager on TNC-acquired lands. 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)

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 | |

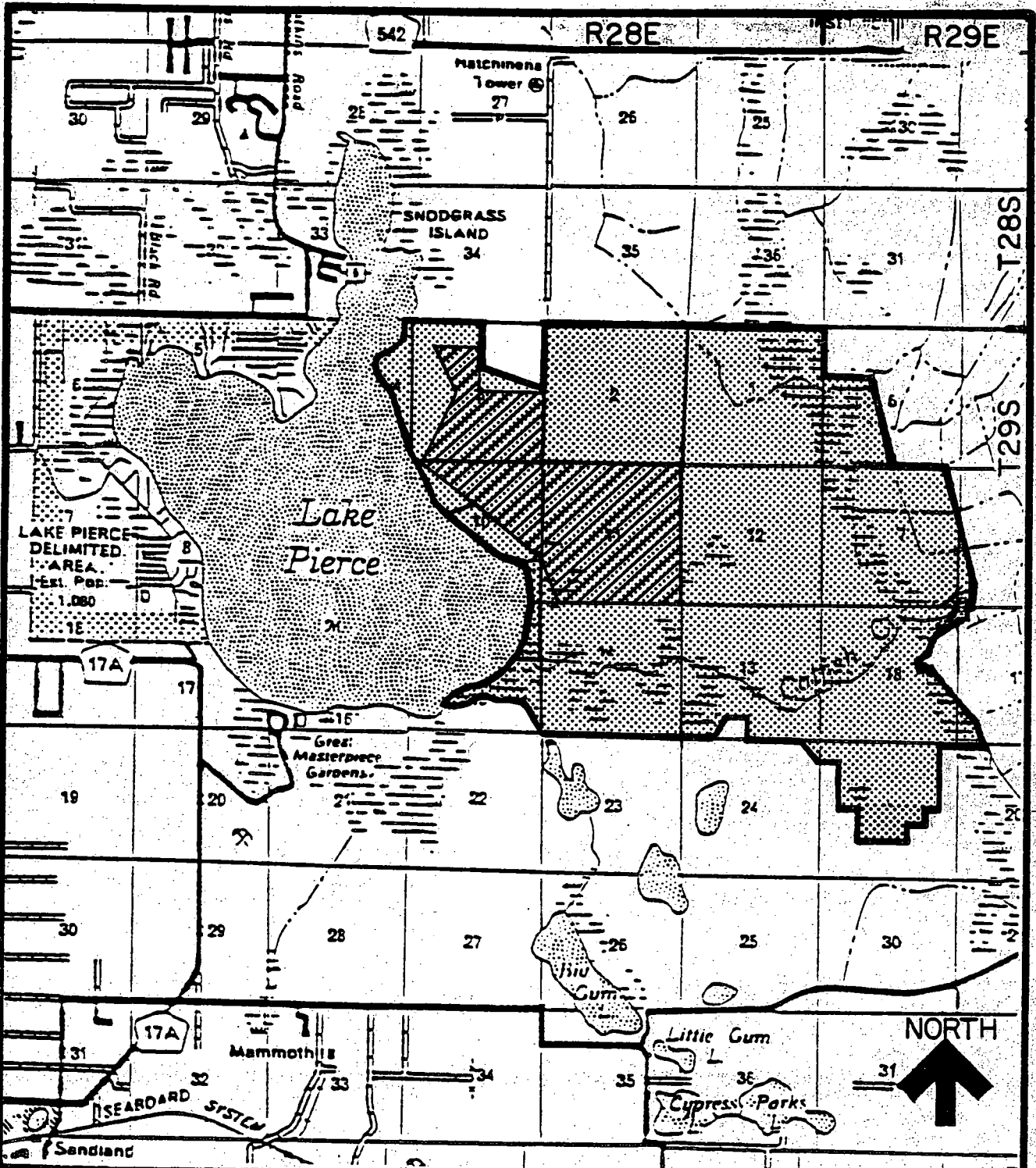
MANAGEMENT COST

PROJECTED MANAGEMENT BUDGET REQUEST
Division of Recreation and Parks

| YEAR | Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc) | Funds | | | | | Total |
|------------|---------------------------------|----------|-----|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| | | Salary | OPS | Expense | OCO | FCO | |
| FY 1993-94 | CARL | \$22,167 | -0- | \$5,712 | \$6,978 | \$8,640 | \$43,497 |

PAST, CURRENT, and PROJECTED INTERIM MANAGEMENT COSTS/BUDGET REQUEST
The Nature Conservancy

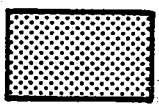
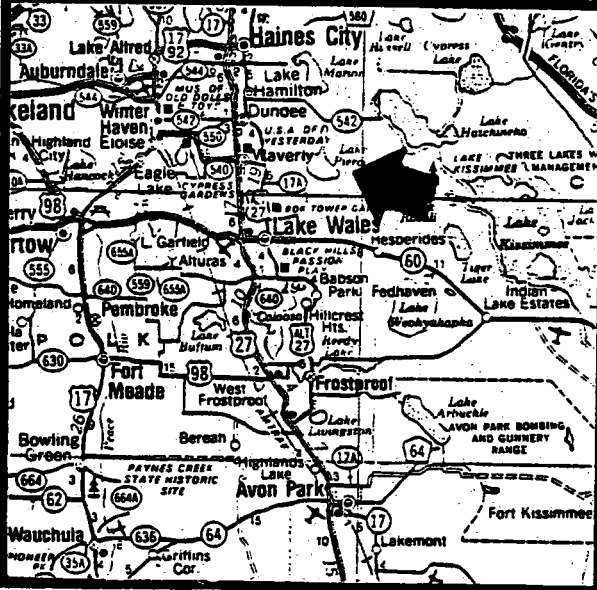
| YEAR | Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc) | Funds | | | | | Total |
|------------|---------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | Salary | OPS | Expense | OCO | FCO | |
| FY 1992-93 | TNC | \$4,500 | \$600 | \$300 | \$500 | \$2,000 | \$7,900 |
| FY 1993-94 | TNC/? | \$3,000 | \$1,100 | \$200 | \$1,000 | \$2,000 | \$7,300 |



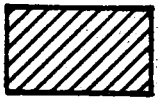
CATFISH CREEK

POLK

COUNTY



PROJECT AREA



STATE OWNED

scrub, which harbors most of the project's rare plants and animals, is highly erodible; and (3) the shore of Lake Pierce is frequently used by bald eagles for nesting and loafing, large numbers of people in this region could disrupt nesting. Such concerns were taken into consideration when recommending a management designation as a State Preserve instead of State Park.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

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

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

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 (acquired)/Palo Alto (acquired).
- 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 appraisal 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

Bowen has consolidated Section 2 with the exception of 30 lots. Appraisals of Bowen's ownership and 30 outparcels is in progress as is a re-appraisal of Rolling Meadows.

RESOLUTIONS

None known.

| PROJECT HISTORY | | |
|--|----------|-------------|
| Assessment Approved: 08/04/89 | | |
| Design/Boundary Approved: 12/01/89 | | |
| Design/Boundary Modified: 06/28/91 - 60 acres added | | |
| PREVIOUS RANKINGS | | |
| 1992 | | 6 |
| 1991 | | 5 |
| 1990 | | 9 |
| ACQUISITION HISTORY | | |
| Year | Acres | Funds |
| 1991 | 1,135.63 | \$2,271,000 |

| #7 LONGLEAF PINE ECOSYSTEMS | | HERNANDO/MARION/VOLUSIA | |
|------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Acreage | | Value | |
| Acquired | Remaining | Funds Expended or Encumbered | Remaining Tax Value |
| -0- | 18,188 | -0- | \$31,523,742 |

LOCATION

The Longleaf Pine Ecosystems project consists of three sites located in Hernando, Marion, and Volusia Counties.

Chassahowitzka Sandhill - Hernando County. This site lies within Florida Senate District 5 and House District 43. It also lies within the jurisdictions of the Withlacoochee Regional Planning Council and the southwest Florida Water Management District.

Deland Ridge Sandhill - Volusia County. This site lies within Florida Senate District 10 and House District 26. It also lies within the jurisdictions of the East Central Florida Regional Planning Council and the St. Johns River Water Management District.

Ross Prairie Sandhill - Marion County. This site lies within Florida Senate District 16 and House District 22 and 24. It also lies within the jurisdiction of the Withlacoochee Regional Planning Council and the St. Johns River Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

The three Longleaf Pine Ecosystem sites (Chassahowitzka Sandhill, Deland Ridge Sandhill, Ross Prairie Sandhill) consist of some of the highest quality remaining longleaf pine sandhill communities in Florida. The FNAI database has some 31 different

enough contiguous tracts to be readily managed as complete functioning ecosystems. The sites were selected (and prioritized) from seven proposed sites based on 1) quality, 2) ease of protection/management, 3) physiographic location, 4) potential for protection of genetic variation, and 5) relation to nearby conservation areas.

Although the Longleaf Pine ecosystem sites have not been subjected to a cultural resource assessment survey, two are known to have archaeological/historical sites recorded in the Florida Site File (Chassahowitzka and Ross Prairie). When compared to other acquisition projects, the archeological and historical resource value/potential of the project sites is considered to be the following: Chassahowitzka, moderate to high; Deland Ridge, high; and Ross Prairie, moderate.

The three project sites each have potential to provide a varied recreation experience by offering opportunities such as hiking, nature appreciation, natural resource education, picnicking, horseback riding, camping, and hunting. The two large sand bottom lakes within the Deland Ridge Sandhill site have high value for water-based recreation.

MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

The Division of Forestry is the recommended manager of the Deland Ridge and Ross Prairie site (as State Forests). The Game and Freshwater Fish Commission is the recommended manager of Chassahowitzka Sandhill; management of this site will be integrated with the Chassahowitzka Wildlife Management Area.

Fire management will be one of the most important tools for management of the project sites. Whenever possible, natural breaks, existing roads, black lines, and foam lines will be utilized to contain and control prescribed and natural fires. Timber management activities should be at maintaining and perpetuating forest ecosystems. Old-growth stands should be mapped and managed to maintain old-growth characteristics.

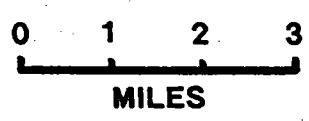
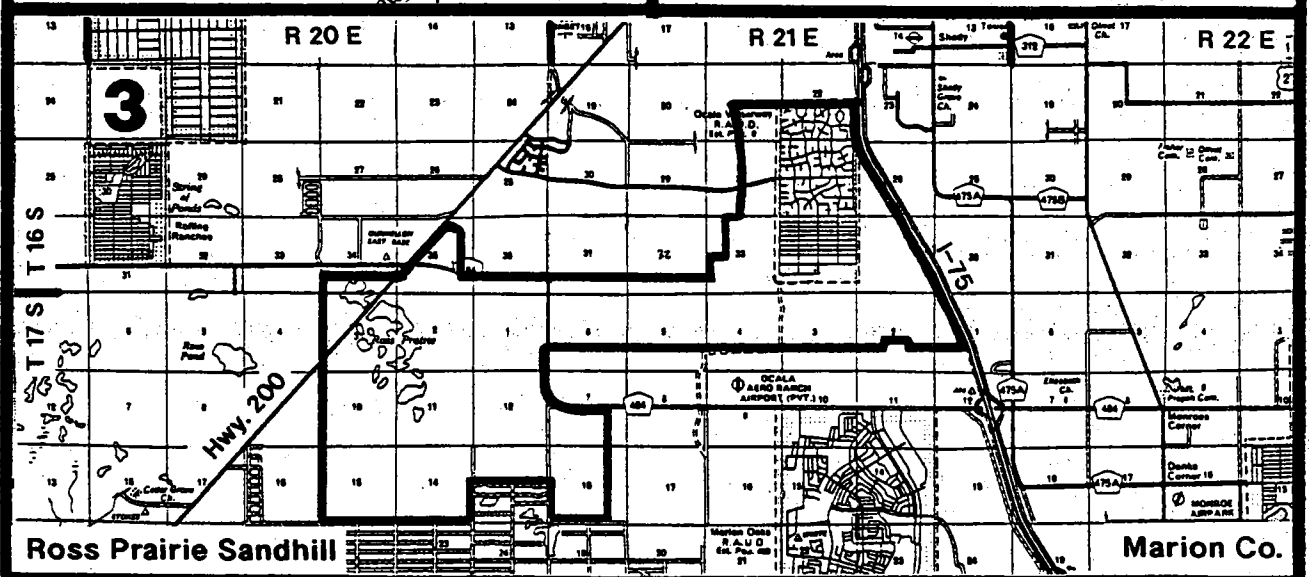
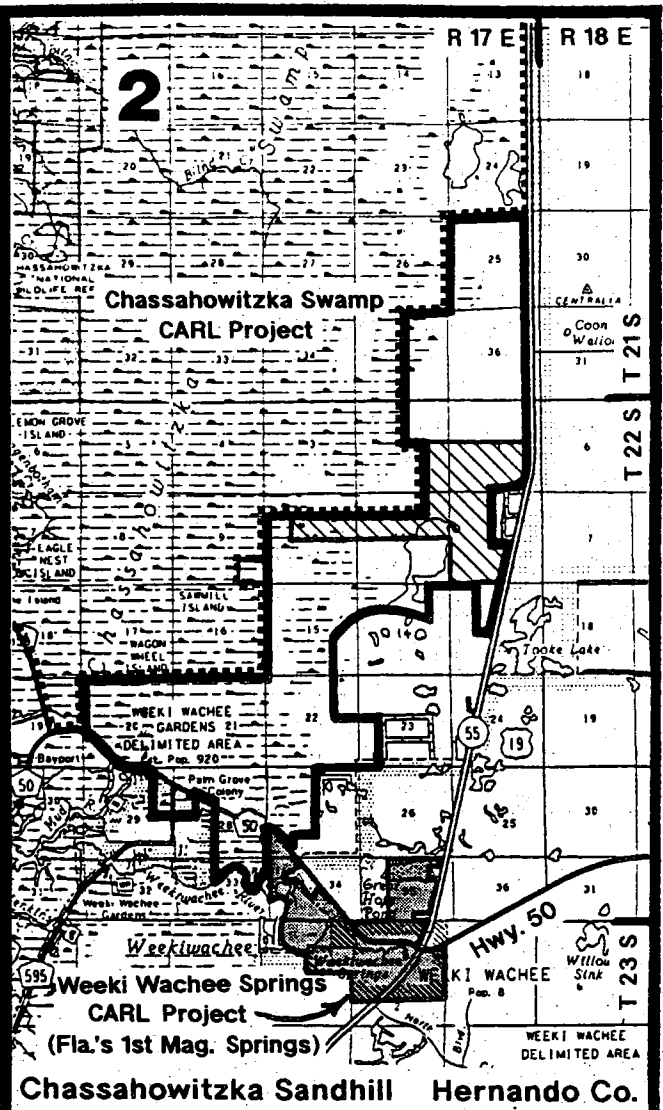
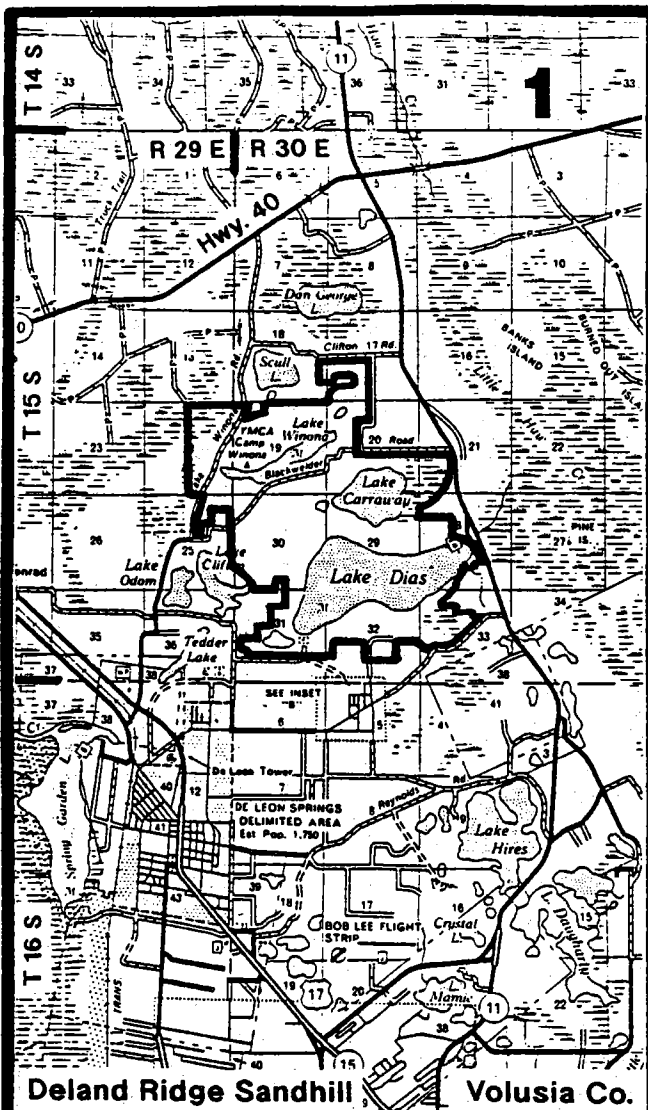
For each of the project sites, a resource inventory should be conducted to identify environmentally sensitive areas that require special management. Locations/habitats of any populations or sensitive sites now known or found during the resource inventory should be indicated in management plans for appropriate management. Any facilities development should be located in already disturbed areas to the greatest extent practical, and should be the minimum necessary to provide for public access, environmental education, interpretation, and the management of the project.

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements



| Name | FNAI Rank |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| Longspurred mint | G1/S1 |
| Southern marshallia | G1/S1 |
| Ashe's magnolia | G2/S2 |
| Gulf Coast lupine | G2/S2 |
| Karst pond xyris | G2/S2 |
| Leitheuser's cave crayfish | G2/S2 |
| McLane's cave crayfish | G2/S2 |
| Panhandle meadowbeauty | G2/S2 |
| Red-cockaded woodpecker | G2/S2 |
| Scrub | G2/S2 |
| 64 FNAI elements known from project | |

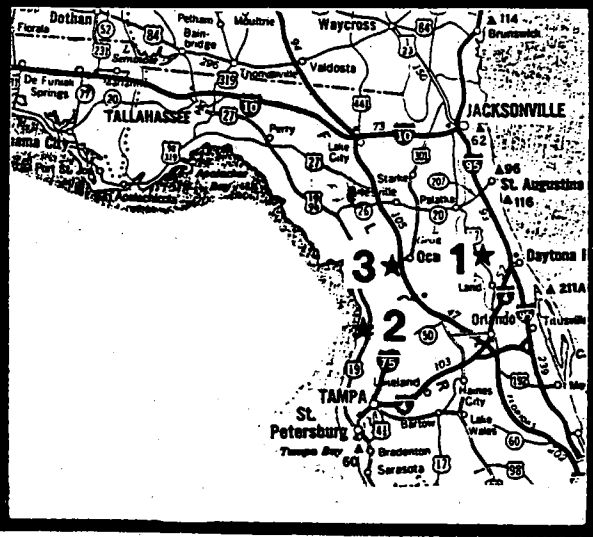
plants, animals, and natural communities recorded as occurring within these sites. A total of 17 FNAI Special Animals are known to occur on one or more of the three sites. Three (3) FNAI Special Plants are known to occur on the Ross Prairie site.

Longleaf pine sandhill has been severely reduced in the state and much of what remains is not in large



LONGLEAF PINE ECOSYSTEM
MULTI - COUNTY 3 SITES

-  PROJECT AREA
-  TO BE ACQUIRED BY GAME & FISH COMM.



MANAGEMENT COSTS

PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COST/BUDGET REQUESTS - IF ACQUIRED
 Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission for Chassahowitzka Site

| CATEGORY | Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.) | Estimated Funds Required | | | | | |
|------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | Salary | OPS | Expense | OCO | FCO | Total |
| Start-up | CARL | \$36,950 | \$5,000 | \$15,000 | \$21,700 | -0- | \$78,650 |
| FY 1993-94 | CARL | \$36,950 | \$5,000 | \$15,000 | \$76,700 | \$100,000 | \$233,650 |

PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COST/BUDGET REQUESTS - IF ACQUIRED
 Division of Forestry for Deland Ridge Site

| CATEGORY | Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.) | Estimated Funds Required | | | | | |
|------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------|----------|----------|-----|-----------|
| | | Salary | OPS | Expense | OCO | FCO | Total |
| Start-up | CARL | \$31,849 | \$5,000 | \$15,661 | \$76,675 | -0- | \$129,185 |
| FY 1993-94 | CARL | \$31,800 | -0- | \$15,000 | \$5,000 | -0- | \$51,800 |

PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COST/BUDGET REQUESTS - IF ACQUIRED
 Division of Forestry for Ross Prairie Site

| CATEGORY | Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.) | Estimated Funds Required | | | | | |
|------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----|----------|----------|-----|-----------|
| | | Salary | OPS | Expense | OCO | FCO | Total |
| Start-up | CARL | \$63,698 | -0- | \$24,202 | \$94,975 | -0- | \$182,875 |
| FY 1993-94 | CARL | \$63,700 | -0- | \$20,000 | \$5,000 | -0- | \$88,700 |

Management activities should stress the long-term viability and distribution of populations of threatened and endangered species. The federally-endangered red-cockaded woodpecker occurs within Deland Ridge Sandhill. Sufficient acreage of old-growth longleaf pine stands should be maintained or restored to allow for long-term maintenance of a viable population of this species. The other sites of the project may be of the size and quality (presently or in the future) to be successful reintroduction sites for this species. The state-threatened Florida scrub jay occurs within the boundaries of the Ross Prairie Sandhill. The scrub communities of this tract will require periodic burning to maintain suitable open habitat for this species. The state-threatened Florida black bear occurs on Chassahowitzka Sandhill. Restoration and maintenance of the native forest ecosystems is recommended for the black bear.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

Vulnerability: Because the sites are all primarily upland in nature, they are could be developed with little regulatory restriction. Some of the sites, particularly Sand Mountain, are also vulnerable to degradation by continued use by all-terrain vehicles. The primary vegetative communities on all the sites require fire to maintain their character, so all are vulnerable to significant alteration of their natural character by fire suppression.

Endangerment: All the sites are in primarily rural areas where development pressures are minimal. Portions of two of the sites Davidson Ranch and Rock Hill are owned by The Nature Conservancy and are in

no danger of being developed or otherwise altered. Because of the size of most of the sites, even minimal scattered development could endanger the ability to manage the sites, could eliminate listed plant species from the sites, and could reduce the effectiveness of large sites in maintaining a full complement of wildlife.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

On December 10, 1992, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council (LAAC) approved the Longleaf Pine Ecosystem project design. Modifications are noted below.

Chassahowitzka Sandhill - Acreage was added to the resource planning boundary to include all of a section owned by a willing seller. Acreage was also added to help form a connection to the Weeki Wachee Springs site and to provide a buffer for a river. Acreage was deleted to exclude developed and developing areas. Approximately 950 acres within the CARL project boundaries will be acquired by the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission.

Deland Ridge - The resource planning boundary (RPB) of the Deland Ridge site was modified on the northwestern boundary to exclude ownerships that were severed by the RPB and two improvements (approximately 200 acres). Along the southern and southwestern boundaries the boundary was also modified to exclude several ownerships consisting of approximately 80 acres. Finally, ten acres were added to include all of a parcel at the southern boundary.

#7 LONGLEAF PINE ECOSYSTEMS

Ross Prairie Sandhill - The 2,459 acres deleted during the project assessment stage were added to the RPB. Acreage was deleted to exclude developed and developing areas. Finally, the RPB was expanded to include entire tracts owned by the State of Florida, Canal Authority.

Acquisition Phasing
Chassahowitzka Sandhill

- Phase I: 19 W. Assoc./Security (Brittany Joint Venture)
- Phase II: Glen Lakes Subdivision
- Phase III: Gills
- Phase IV: Whitehurst/Mizrah/First National (River Pines/Lykes)
- Phase V: Other owners

Deland Ridge Sandhill

- Phase I: Strawn property
- Phase II: Remaining owners

Ross Prairie Sandhill

- Phase I: All property south of the canal lands
- Phase II: All property north of the canal lands

Coordination

The Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission is acquiring portions of Chassahowitzka Sandhill within T22, R17, Sections 1, 2, 10, and 11 under its Preservation 2000 Additions and Inholdings Program. Portions of the Chassahowitzka Sandhill site are within the project boundaries of Southwest Florida Water Management District's Weeki Wachee Riverine System as outlined in their 5-year plan.

OWNERSHIP

The Longleaf Pine Ecosystems project consists of 18,257 acres with an approximate tax assessed value of \$33,006,690.

Chassahowitzka Sandhill - This site consists of approximately 7,150 acres, 58 parcels, and 28 owners. The tax assessed value is approximately \$7,941,679. Of this acreage, approximately 951 acres, five parcels, two owners with a tax assessed value of

approximately \$1,731,201 will be acquired by the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission.

Deland Ridge Sandhill - This site consists of approximately 3,214 acres, 72 parcels, and 41 owners. The tax assessed value is approximately \$7,237,623. Phase I consists of 2,309 acres, 18 parcels, and 1 owner. The tax assessed value is approximately \$3,628,704.

Ross Prairie Sandhill - This site consists of approximately 7,893 acres, 72 parcels, and 65 owners. The tax assessed value is approximately \$17,827,388. Phase I consists of 4,720 acres, 13 parcels, and 11 owners. The tax assessed value is approximately \$7,276,948.

ACQUISITION STATUS

The Land Acquisition Advisory Council ranked this project for the first time in December 1992. Acquisition activities, i.e. boundary mapping, appraisals, etc., have not yet begun.

RESOLUTIONS

Gopher Tortoise Council - Support for acquisition

| PROJECT HISTORY | | |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Assessment Approved: 08/20/92 | | |
| Design/Boundary Approved: 12/10/92 | | |
| Design/Boundary Modified: None | | |
| PREVIOUS RANKINGS | | |
| None | | |
| ACQUISITION HISTORY | | |
| Year | Acres | Funds |
| --- | None | --- |

| #8 CRYSTAL RIVER | | CITRUS COUNTY | |
|------------------|-----------|------------------------------|---------------------|
| Acreage | | Value | |
| Acquired | Remaining | Funds Expended or Encumbered | Remaining Tax Value |
| 2,440* | 12,318 | \$5,100,795* | \$13,257,061 |

* 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 District 43. It is also within the jurisdictions of the Withlacoochee Regional Planning Council and the Southwest Florida Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

The Crystal River 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 include: floodplain marsh, freshwater tidal swamp, tidal marsh, and upland hammock. The

hydric hammock and upland mixed forest. However, silvicultural management/pine plantations occur on higher elevations of the project, which has impacted the overall biodiversity of the project. The project is known to harbor at least 1 FNAI-listed animal species. Crystal River and Bay, which this project would buffer, are also known to be of particular importance to the federally-endangered West Indian manatee.

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. When compared to other acquisition projects, the archeological and historical resource value/potential of this project is considered to be moderate to high.

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

| Name | FNAI Rank |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| Tampa vervain | G1/S1 |
| West Indian manatee | G2?/S2? |
| Sandhill | G2G3/S2 |
| Shell Mound | G3/S2 |
| Bald eagle | G3/S2S3 |
| Freshwater Tidal Swamp | G3/S3 |
| Xeric Hammock | G?/S3 |
| Mesic Flatwoods | G?/S4 |
| Upland Mixed Forest | G?/S4 |
| Floodplain Swamp | G?/S4? |
| 28 FNAI elements known from project | |

This project has areas suitable for nature appreciation, picnicking, fishing, canoeing, hiking, bicycling, camping, hunting, horseback riding. The project is located at the Gulf terminus of the Cross Florida Greenbelt, and as such, would likely have great recreational potential.

MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

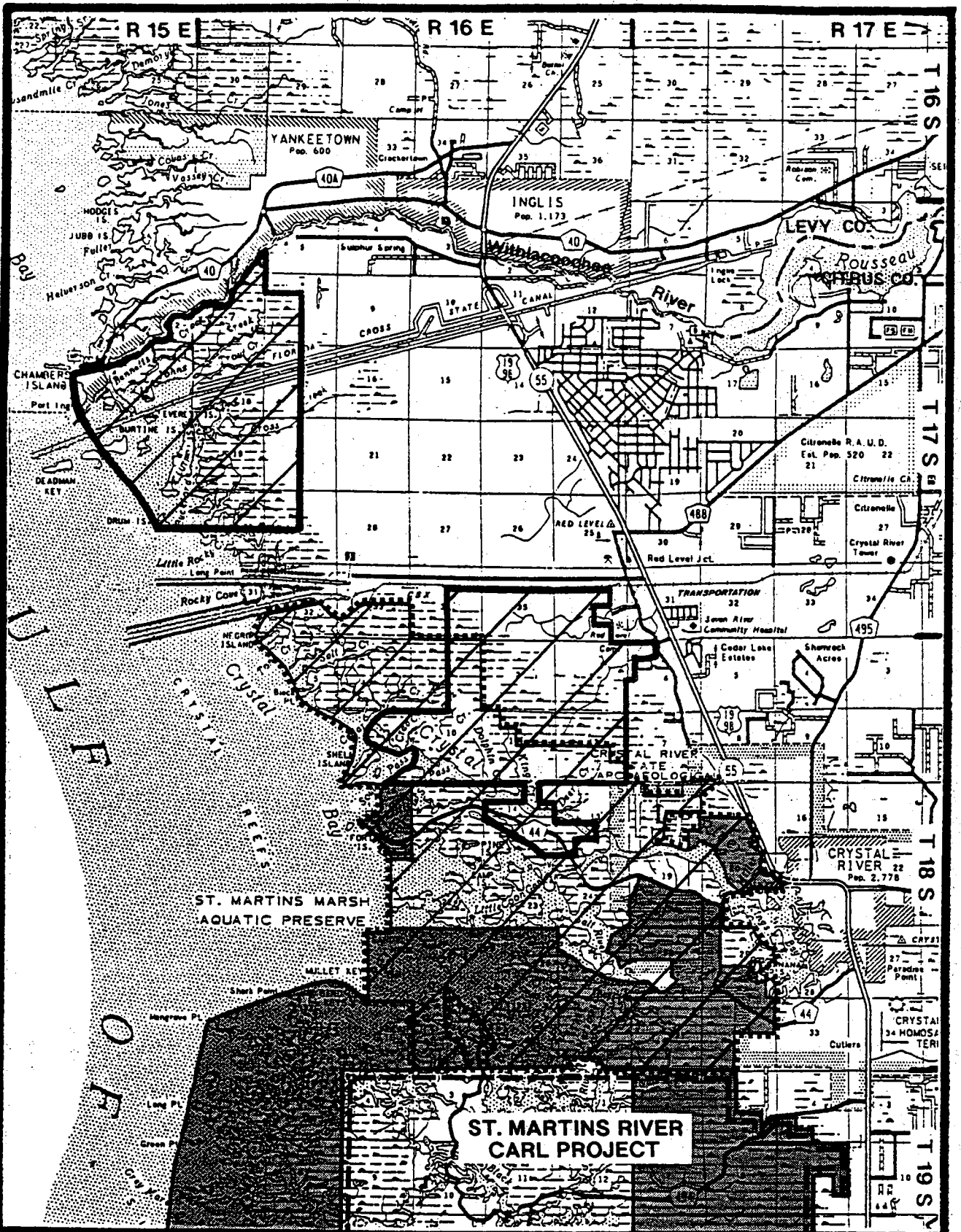
Many management responsibilities for the Crystal River State Reserve have been transferred from the Division of Recreation and Parks to the Division of State Lands through departmental reorganization. The Division of Historical Resources has a direct management role relating to the archaeological and historical resources. Primary management emphasis should be on the protection and perpetuation of the natural communities, archaeological and historical resources, geological features, and natural biological diversity. Special care should be given to the protection and maintenance of endangered and threatened species, particularly the federally-endangered West Indian manatee (by maintaining of the water quality of the Crystal River, Bay, and associated waters and careful monitoring of recreational activities). A major addition to the Crystal

project area represents a significant part of the headwaters of the Crystal River. Areas more inland contain some examples of prairie hammock. Upland areas of the project contain some quality examples of

MANAGEMENT COSTS

PAST, CURRENT, and PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COSTS/BUDGET REQUEST
Division of State Lands

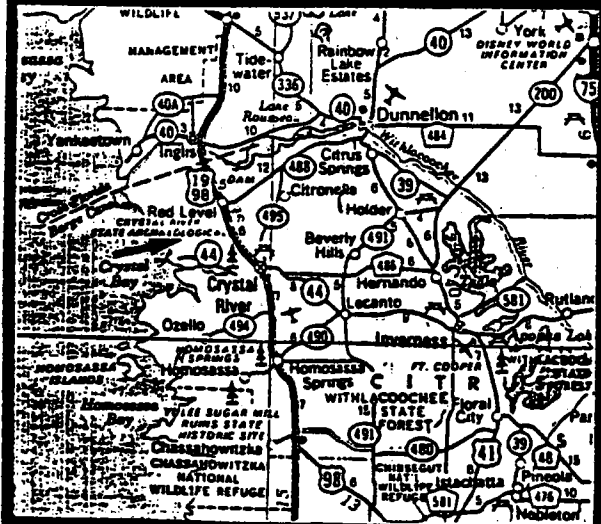
| YEAR | Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc) | Funds | | | | | Total |
|------------|---------------------------------|----------|-----|---------|-----|-----|----------|
| | | Salary | OPS | Expense | OCO | FCO | |
| FY 1991-92 | IITF | \$28,691 | -0- | \$3,500 | -0- | -0- | \$32,191 |
| FY 1992-93 | IITF | \$28,691 | -0- | \$5,245 | -0- | -0- | \$32,936 |
| FY 1993-94 | IITF | \$28,691 | -0- | \$5,500 | -0- | -0- | \$34,191 |



CRYSTAL RIVER

CITRUS

CO.



CRYSTAL BAY PROJECT AREA



PREVIOUS CRYSTAL RIVER CARL PROJECT AREA



NEW PROJECT AREA (PROJECTS COMBINED)



STATE/FED/TNC OWNED

#8 CRYSTAL RIVER

River project (1992 Crystal Bay proposal) has been incorporated into the Crystal River project and will be managed as part of the Reserve.

Areas of varying intensity of silvicultural management/pine plantations are scattered throughout the higher elevations of the project (majority of the uplands). Plantations should be managed so as to return them to their original character and species composition and all disturbed areas should be restored to the greatest extent possible. Fire management will be one of the most important tools for management the Crystal River project. Whenever possible, existing roads, black lines, foam lines and natural breaks will be utilized to contain and control prescribed and natural fires.

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 system will inevitably impact water quality and delicate manatee habitat.

A dieoff of vegetation along the coast and on offshore islands in this region of Florida has been associated by some with sea level rise. If this is indeed the case, much of the project may be inundated in the future.

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.

On December 10, 1992, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council combined Crystal Bay, a 1992 CARL proposal, with Crystal River. The project design recommended that the Hollins Corporation be included in Phase I.

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.

ACQUISITION STATUS

The LAAC increased this project's ranking from #38 to #8. Updated appraisal maps and appraisals will be initiated in early 1993.

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

- 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.

| PROJECT HISTORY | | |
|---|----------|-------------|
| Assessment Approved: — | | |
| Design/Boundary Approved: — | | |
| Design/Boundary Modified: 03/21/86 - new project design 12/10/92 - 1992 project added | | |
| PREVIOUS RANKINGS | | |
| 1992 | | 38 |
| 1991 | | 32 |
| 1990 | | 47 |
| 1989 | | 13 |
| 1988 | | 11 |
| 1987 | | 7 |
| 1986 | | 13 |
| 1985 | | 14 |
| 1984 | | 15 |
| 1983 | | 14 |
| 1982 | | 19 |
| ACQUISITION HISTORY | | |
| Year | Acres | Funds |
| 1983 | 242.00 | \$4,850,000 |
| 1984 | 1,401.17 | \$3,482,650 |
| 1988 | 786.71 | \$701,732 |
| 1989 | 9.77 | \$66,413 |

| #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 29 and House Districts 76 and 102. 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

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

This project can provide a range of recreational opportunities that are compatible with the primary acquisition objective of natural resource protection, including, but not limited to, fishing, beach related activities, nature study, and boating.

MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

The Division of Marine Resources (Department of Natural Resources) is the lead manager for the Rookery Bay project; the project will be managed as a buffer to the Rookery Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve and the Rookery Bay Aquatic Preserve. 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.

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 compatible public recreational activities. Management activities will be in conformance with the philosophies of state lands management and the National Estuarine Research Reserve program.

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

| Name | FNAI Rank |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| Scrub | G2/S2 |
| Hand fern | G2/S2 |
| Sand-dune spurge | G2/S2 |
| West Indian manatee | G2?/S2? |
| 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 |
| 22 FNAI elements known from site | |

Bay is representative of the West Indian biogeographic type.

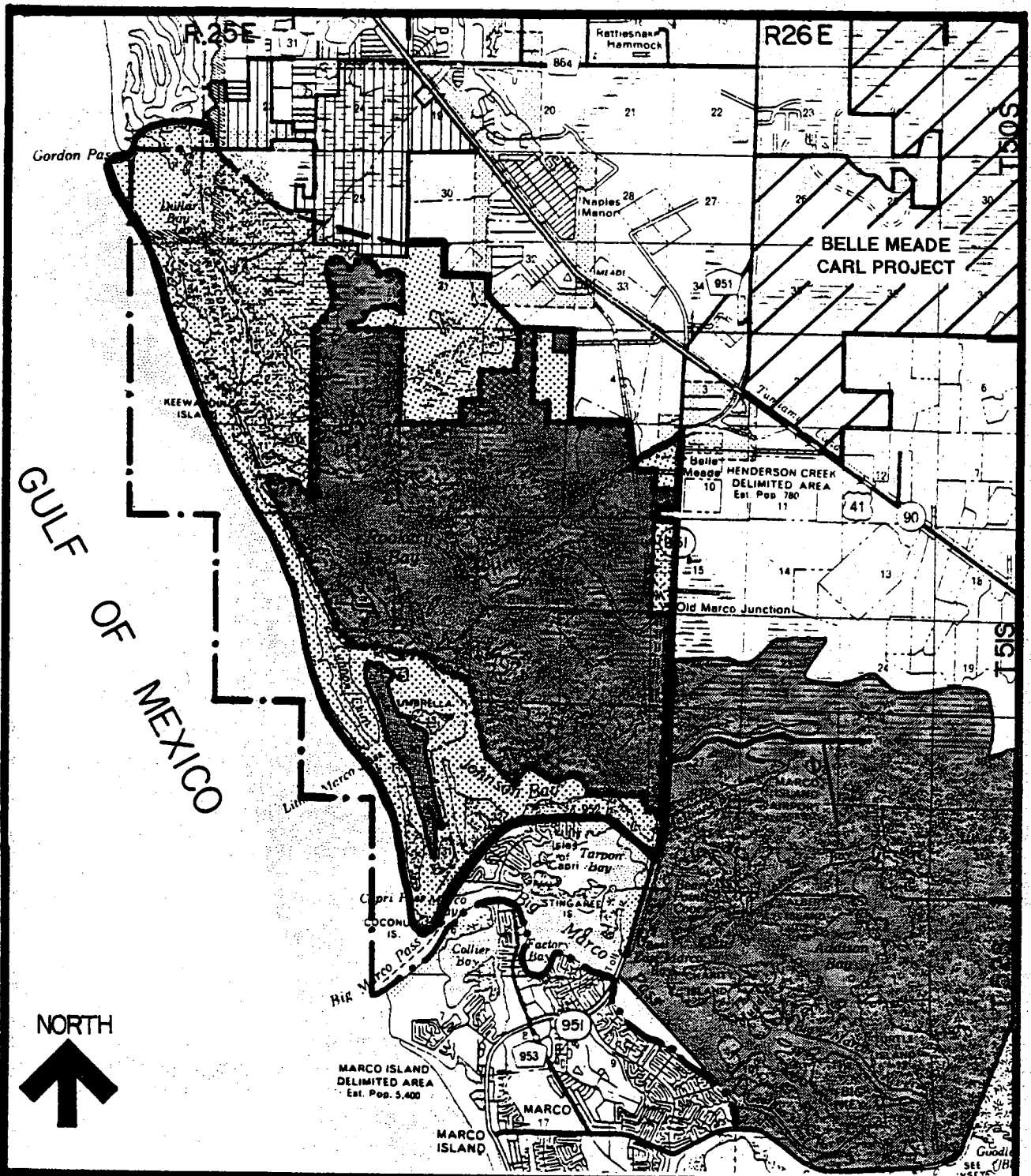
VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

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

MANAGEMENT COST

PAST, CURRENT, and PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COSTS/BUDGET REQUEST
Division of Marine Resources

| YEAR | Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc) | Funds | | | | | Total |
|------------|---------------------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-------------|
| | | Salary | OPS | Expense | OCO | FCO | |
| FY 1991-92 | LATF, MRCTF, GR, Fed. Grants | \$328,206 | \$70,135 | \$88,400 | \$88,672 | -0- | \$551,533 |
| FY 1992-93 | LATF, MRCTF, GR, Fed. Grants | \$326,311 | \$80,794 | \$151,910 | \$69,353 | -0- | \$628,363 |
| FY 1993-94 | LATF, MRCTF, GR, Fed. Grants | \$326,311 | \$80,794 | \$151,910 | \$34,000 | \$550,000 | \$1,143,015 |

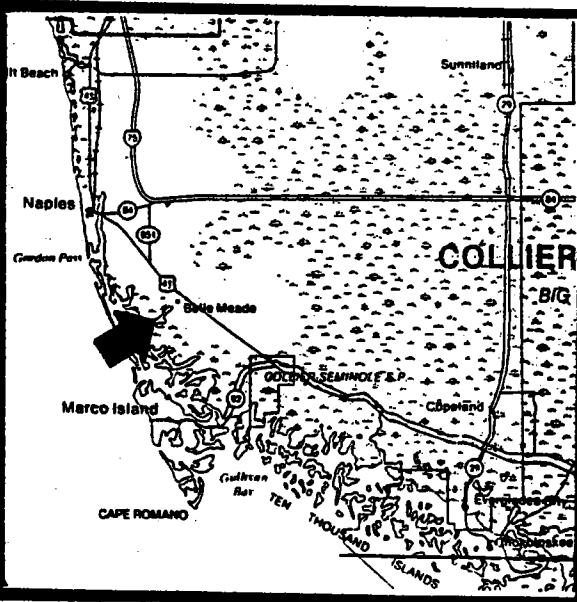


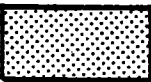






GULF OF MEXICO



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.

#9 ROOKERY BAY

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

Negotiations ongoing for Keewaydin Club and 78 additional parcels.

Eminent Domain

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

RESOLUTIONS

90-549: Collier County Commission - Support for acquisition.

85-208: Collier County Commission - Support for acquisition.

| PROJECT HISTORY | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------|-------------|
| Assessment Approved: — | | |
| Design/Boundary Approved: 10/08/85 | | |
| Design/Boundary Modified: — | | |
| PREVIOUS RANKINGS | | |
| 1992 | | 9 |
| 1991 | | 19 |
| 1990 | | 32 |
| 1989 | | 30 |
| 1988 | | 19 |
| 1987 | | 6 |
| 1986 | | 2 |
| 1985 | | 2 |
| 1984 | | 2 |
| 1983 | | 2 |
| 1982 | | 1 |
| 1980 | | 1 |
| ACQUISITION HISTORY | | |
| Year | Acres | Funds |
| 1980 | 5.00 | \$0 |
| 1981 | 146.23 | \$473,321 |
| 1982 | 629.90 | \$2,640,050 |
| 1983 | 14.26 | \$0 |
| 1984 | 13,242.50 | \$1,831,161 |
| 1985 | 13,000.00 | \$0 |
| 1988 | 357.91 | \$2,983,114 |

| #10 FLORIDA'S FIRST MAGNITUDE SPRINGS | | Bay/Leon/Levy/Suwannee/Wakulla Counties | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|---|---------------------|
| Acreage | | Value | |
| Acquired | Remaining | Funds Expended or Encumbered | Remaining Tax Value |
| -0- | 5,005 | -0- | \$11,028,542 |

* estimated tax value as of 1990.

LOCATION

Blue Spring

In central Jackson County, four miles north of Marianna. This project lies within Florida Senate District 1 and House District 7. It also lies within the jurisdictions of the Apalachee Regional Planning Council and the Northwest Florida Water Management District.

Falmouth Spring

In northwest Suwannee County, ten miles northwest of Live Oak. The project lies within Florida's Senate District 5 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.

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 5 and House District 10. 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 1 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 10. 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.

Troy Spring

In northern Lafayette County, along the Suwannee River. This project lies within Florida Senate District 4 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.

Weeki Wachee Springs

In southwestern Hernando County, 12 miles southwest of Brooksville. This project lies within Florida Senate District 10 and House Districts 43 and 44. It also lies within the jurisdictions of the Withlacoochee Regional Planning Council and the Southwest Florida Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

Blue Spring

The Blue Spring project encompasses a submerged spring group in Merritts Mill Pond. One aquatic cave (Blue Spring) occurs at the head spring itself, and two others approximately one and two miles downstream. The Mill Pond is that portion of the spring run

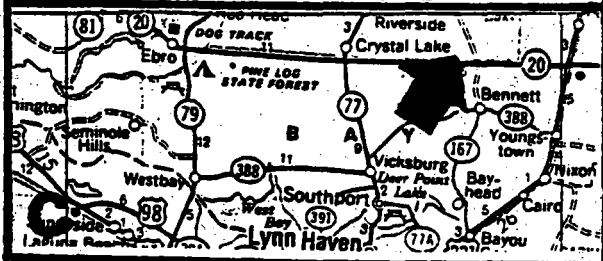
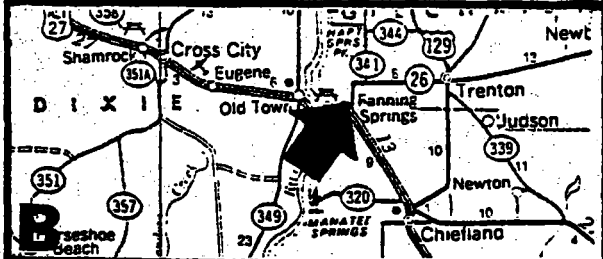
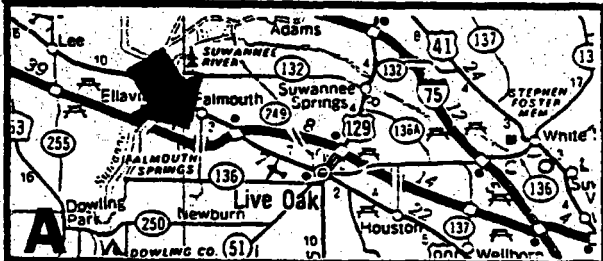
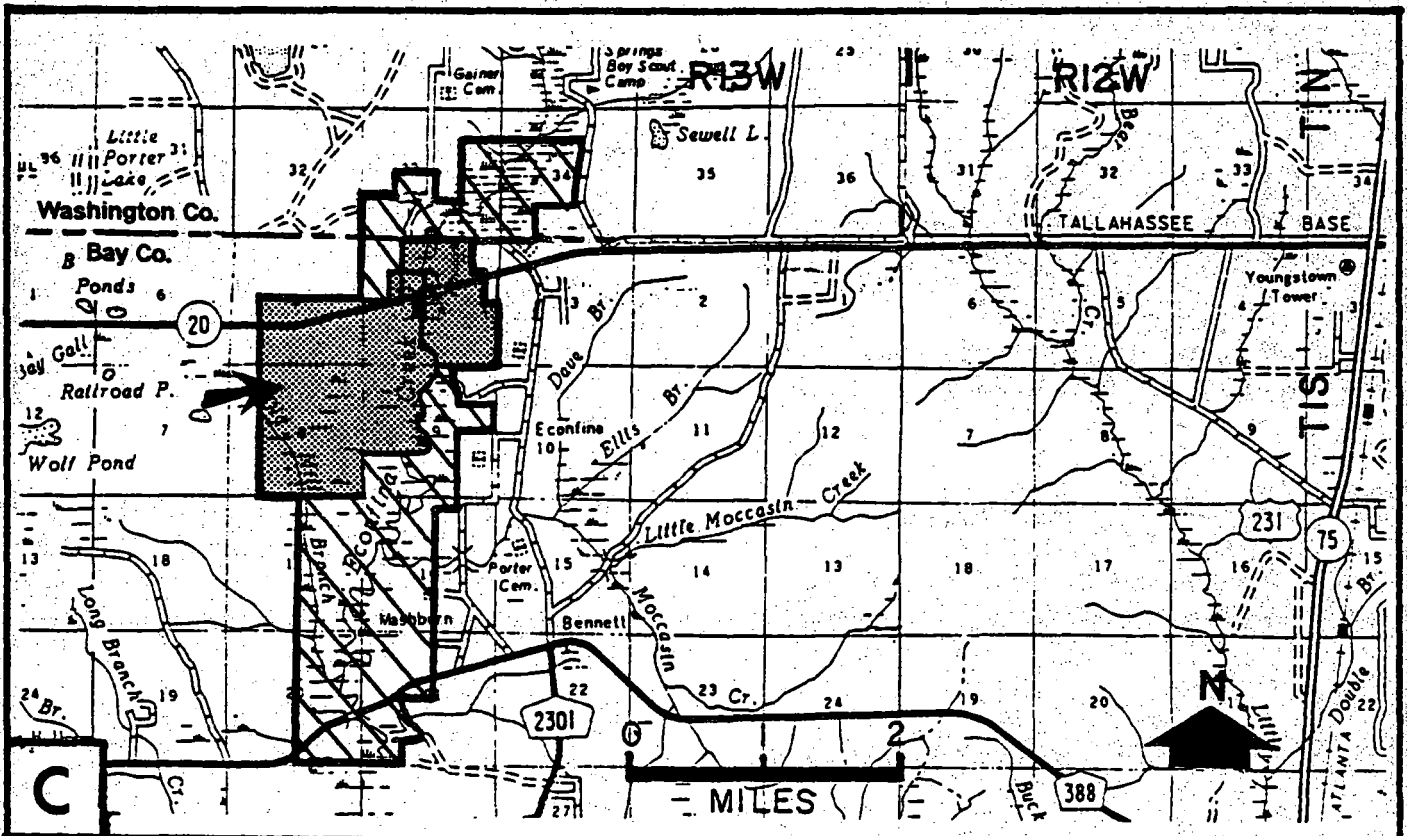
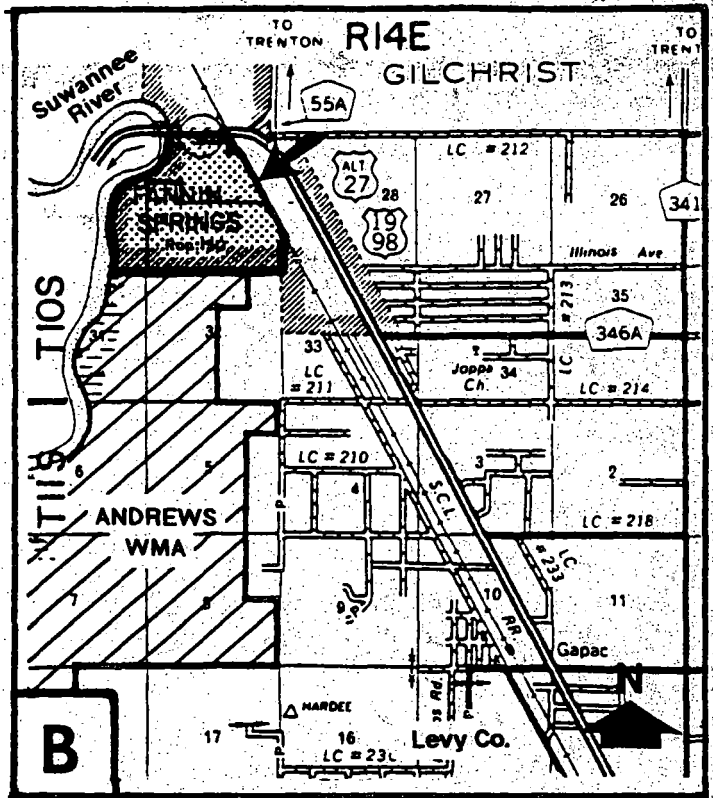
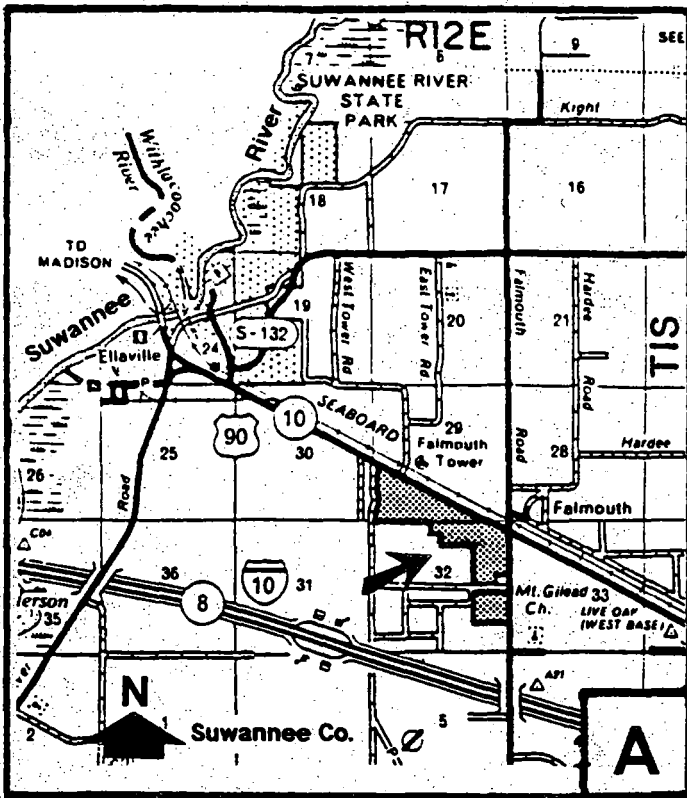
Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

| Name | FNAI Rank |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| Gulf moccasinshell | G1G2/S? |
| Round washboard | G1G2/S? |
| Ashe's magnolia | G2/S2 |
| Dougherty Plain cave crayfish | G2/S2 |
| Spring-run Stream | G2/S2 |
| Sandhill | G2G3/S2 |
| Pallid cave crayfish | G2G3/S2S3 |
| Marianna columbine | G5T1/S1 |
| Aquatic cave | G3/S2 |
| Atlantic sturgeon | G3/S2 |
| 39 FNAI elements known from project | |

(tributary to the Chipola River) that was impounded above US-90. A tract of mostly forested (upland mixed) land surrounds the head spring area; some of the land here has been cleared and developed as a recreational facility. Limestone bluffs, supporting several listed plant species, occur at intervals along the banks of the pond (and within the project). The project includes a noncontiguous 13 acre parcel (downstream) with the dam that impounds the spring run; the parcel includes a small hydroelectric plant (currently not in use) and water-control structures. Natural communities within the project include: upland mixed forest, spring-run stream (impounded), bluff, floodplain swamp, and aquatic cave.

Falmouth Spring

Falmouth Spring is a 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



FLORIDA'S FIRST MAGNITUDE SPRINGS

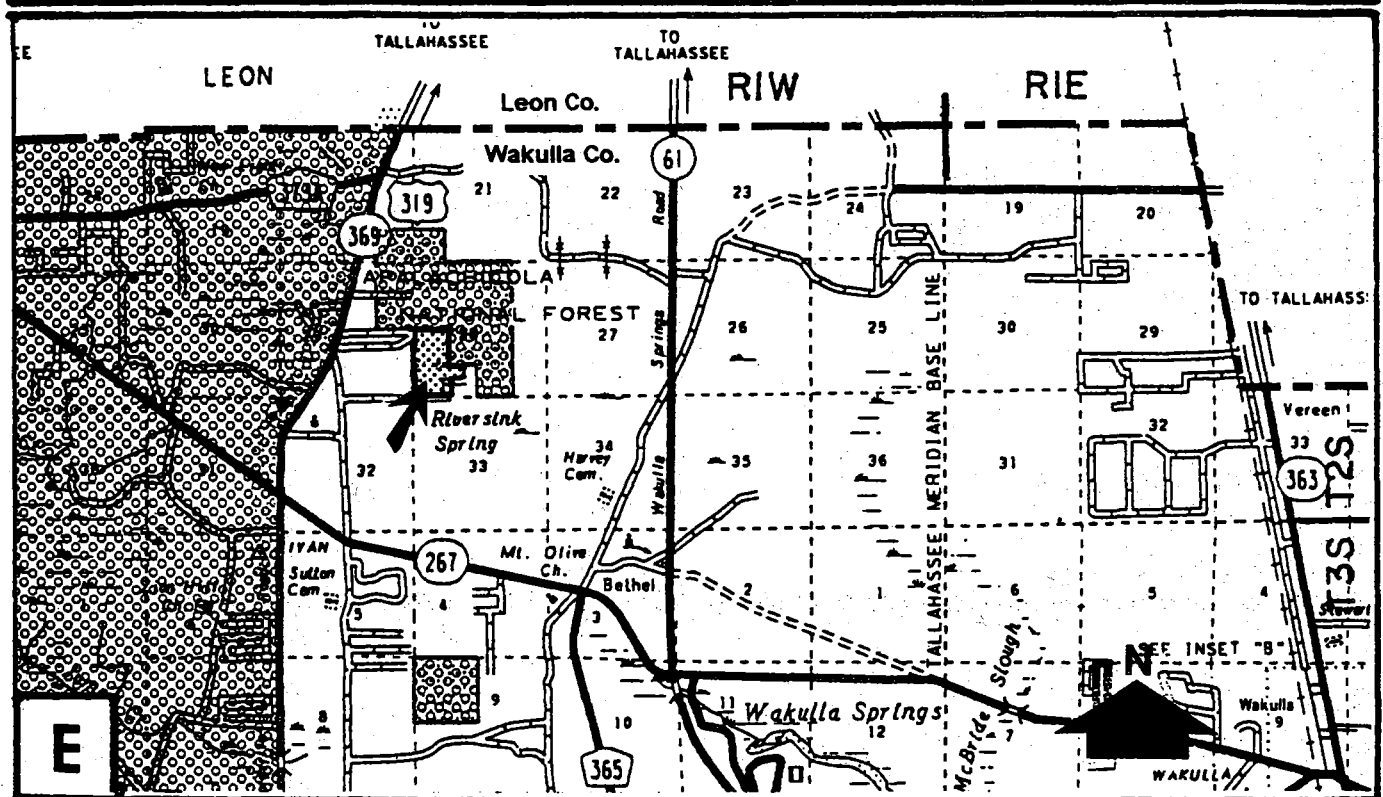
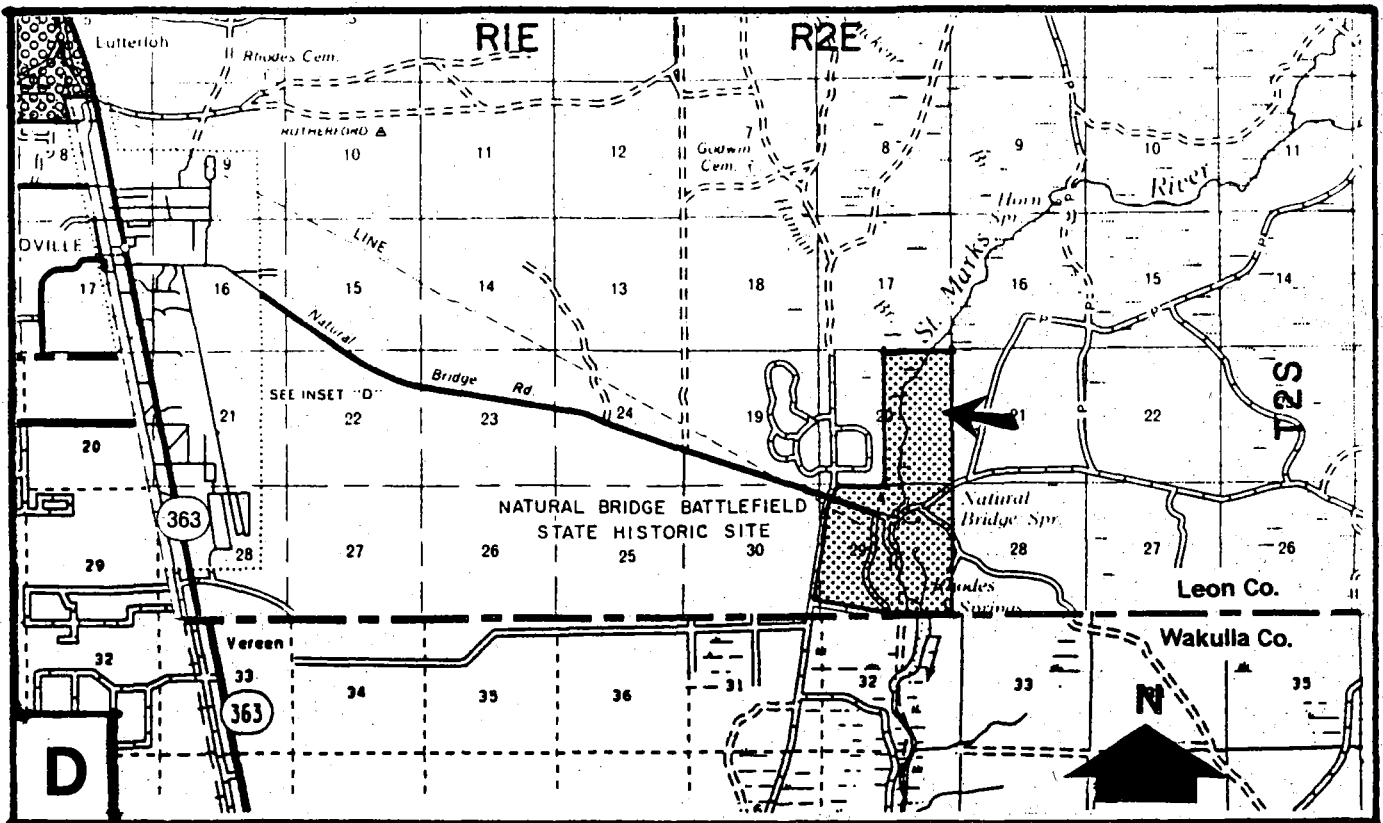


PROJECT AREA

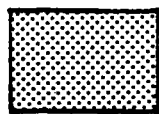


1992 ADDITION

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



FLORIDA'S FIRST MAGNITUDE SPRINGS



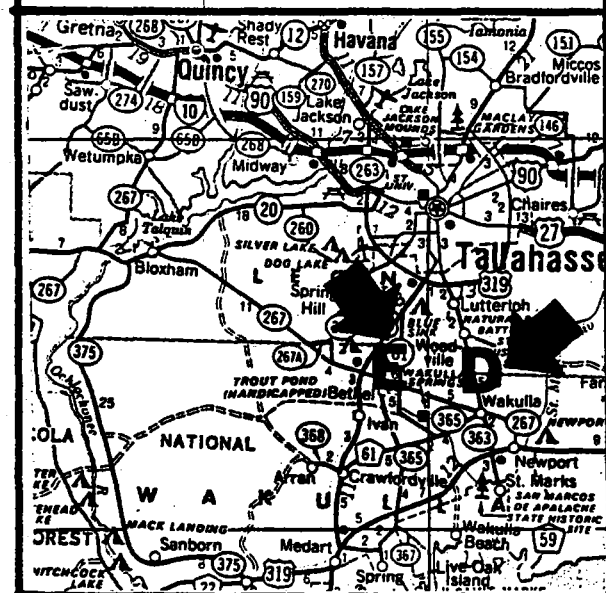
PROJECT AREA

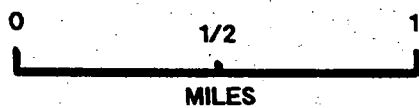
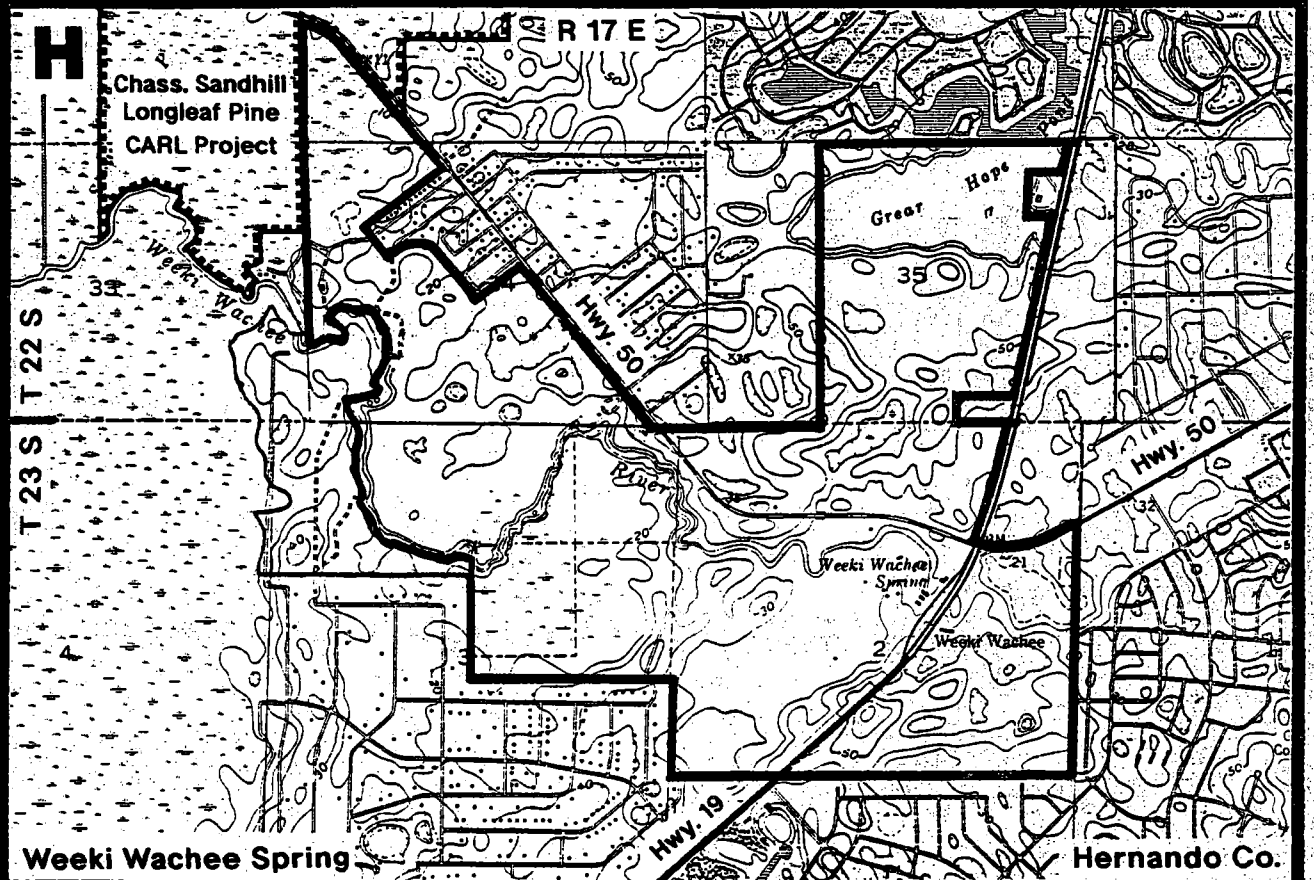
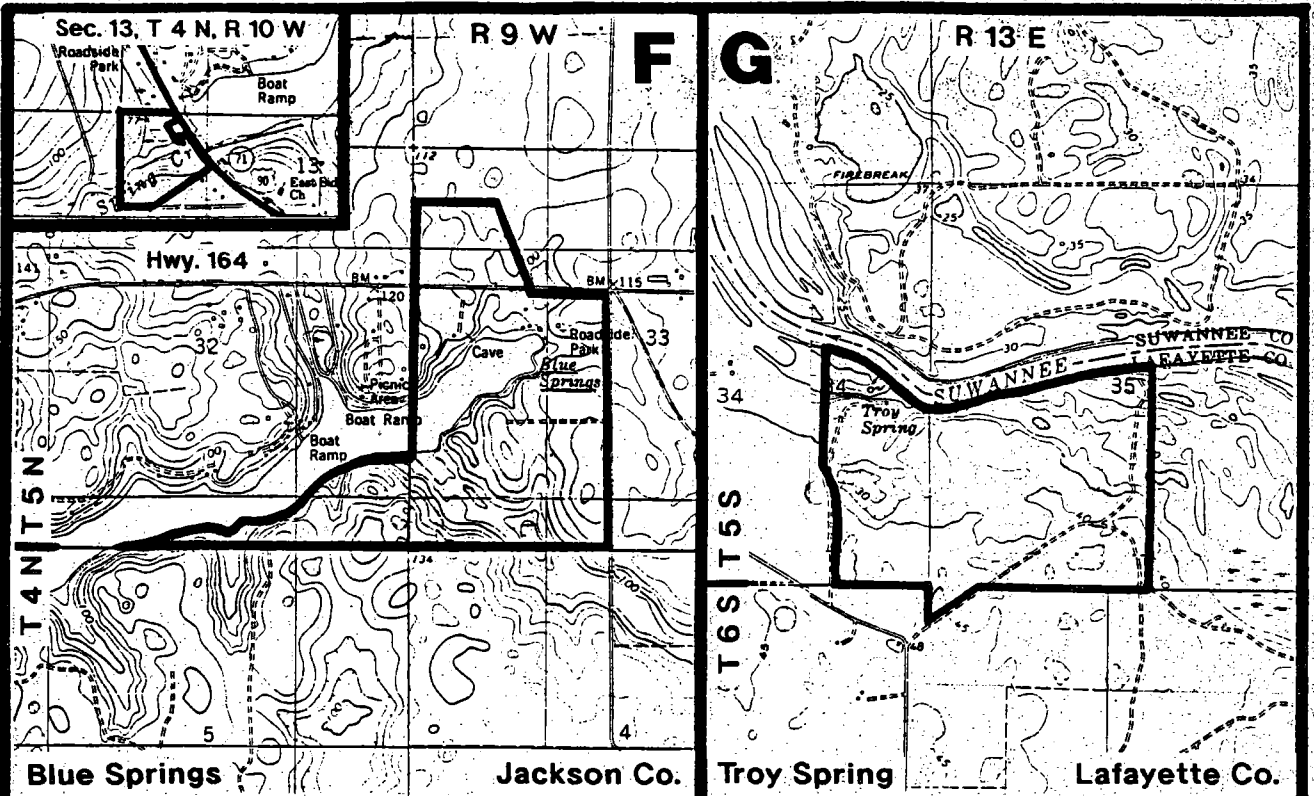


APALACHICOLA
NATIONAL FOREST

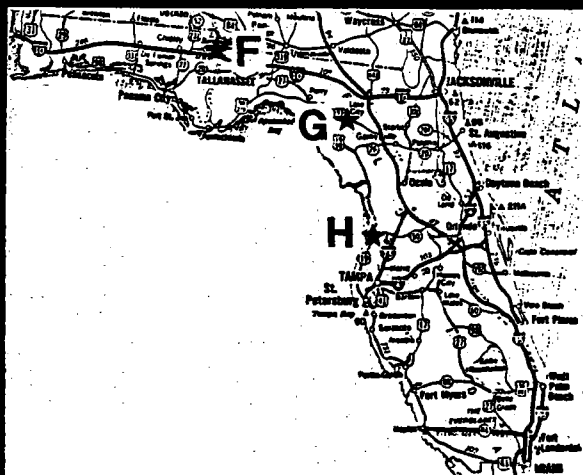
D. ST. MARKS SPRINGS (LEON)
E. RIVER SINK SPRING (WAKULLA)

SHEET 2 of 3





FLORIDA'S FIRST MAGNITUDE SPRINGS



 PROJECT AREA
(1992 ADDITIONS - F, G & H)

ORDER OF SITES IS NORTH TO SOUTH

SHEET 3 OF 3

MANAGEMENT COSTS**PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COST/BUDGET REQUESTS - IF ACQUIRED**
Jackson County for Blue Spring

| CATEGORY | Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.) | Estimated Funds Required | | | | | |
|------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | | Salary | OPS | Expense | OCO | FCO | Total |
| Start-up | -- | \$18,203 | \$7,893 | \$21,130 | \$17,800 | \$28,700 | \$93,726 |
| FY 1993-94 | -- | \$18,203 | \$7,893 | \$21,130 | \$1,900 | \$3,000 | \$52,126 |

Falmouth Spring

During the November 20, 1992, LAAC meeting, the Suwannee River Water Management District was recommended as lead manager for the Falmouth Spring site.

The estimated expenditure of the water management district for Falmouth Spring in FY 1993-94 is ~\$9,408. This figure was calculated by determining the district's overall estimated management cost/acre (estimated management budget divided by total acreage under management) and multiplying by the acreage of the Falmouth site.

Fannin Springs

As management responsibilities have not yet been resolved for Fannin Springs, management cost estimates are presently unavailable.

PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COST/BUDGET REQUESTS - IF ACQUIRED
Division of Recreation and Parks for Gainer Springs

| CATEGORY | Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.) | Estimated Funds Required | | | | | |
|------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------|----------|----------|-----|-----------|
| | | Salary | OPS | Expense | OCO | FCO | Total |
| Start-up | CARL | \$94,863 | \$24,560 | \$27,110 | \$75,000 | -0- | \$224,537 |
| FY 1993-94 | CARL | \$97,863 | \$24,560 | \$27,110 | \$75,000 | -0- | \$224,537 |

PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COST/BUDGET REQUESTS - IF ACQUIRED
U.S. Forest Service for River Sink Spring

| CATEGORY | Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.) | Estimated Funds Required | | | | | |
|------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| | | Salary | OPS | Expense | OCO | FCO | Total |
| Start-up | Federal | \$18,000 | \$1,500 | \$500 | \$3,000 | \$2,000 | \$25,000 |
| FY 1993-94 | Federal | \$18,000 | \$20,000 | \$2,000 | \$6,000 | \$2,000 | \$48,000 |

PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COST/BUDGET REQUESTS - IF ACQUIRED
Division of Recreation and Parks for St. Marks Spring

| CATEGORY | Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.) | Estimated Funds Required | | | | | |
|------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------|---------|---------|-----|----------|
| | | Salary | OPS | Expense | OCO | FCO | Total |
| Start-up | CARL | \$22,167 | \$7,280 | \$5,424 | \$6,978 | -0- | \$41,849 |
| FY 1993-94 | CARL | \$22,167 | \$7,280 | \$5,424 | \$6,978 | -0- | \$41,849 |

PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COST/BUDGET REQUESTS - IF ACQUIRED
Division of Forestry for Troy Spring

| CATEGORY | Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.) | Estimated Funds Required | | | | | |
|------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----|----------|----------|-----|-----------|
| | | Salary | OPS | Expense | OCO | FCO | Total |
| Start-up | CARL | \$57,000 | -0- | \$30,000 | \$17,000 | -0- | \$104,000 |
| FY 1993-94 | CARL | \$57,000 | -0- | \$10,000 | \$5,000 | -0- | \$72,000 |

PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COST/BUDGET REQUESTS - IF ACQUIRED
Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission for Weeki Wachee Springs

| CATEGORY | Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.) | Estimated Funds Required | | | | | |
|------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------|----------|-----|-----|----------|
| | | Salary | OPS | Expense | OCO | FCO | Total |
| Start-up | CARL | -0- | \$3,000 | \$10,000 | -0- | -0- | \$13,000 |
| FY 1993-94 | CARL | -0- | \$3,000 | \$10,000 | -0- | -0- | \$13,000 |

#10 FLORIDA FIRST MAGNITUDE SPRINGS

apparently emerges again in the bed of the Suwannee River, some four miles to the west. The majority (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 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. The majority (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. Natural communities include spring-run stream, floodplain swamp, and upland mixed forest.

Gainer Springs

The Gainer spring group discharges into Econfina Creek and Deer Point Lake - supplying drinking water for Panama City. The 1992 Gainer Springs Expansion provides over 4 miles of additional upland buffer for the Econfina. The springs discharge from below limestone outcrops surrounded by rich deciduous forest. They 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 slope forests and limestone bluffs above the springs. Natural communities include sinks, floodplain swamp, slope forest, upland mixed forest, spring-run stream, and bluff. The uplands of the project apparently once supported sandhill, but this community has largely been converted to silviculture and agriculture, or has been degraded by fire suppression.

River Sink Spring

River Sink Spring is a karst window. The surrounding uplands contained within the project boundary are contiguous on two sides with the Apalachicola National Forest. The globally imperiled 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. The forest surrounding the spring was clearcut in late 1991; the condition of the groundcover is unknown.

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. Approximately half of the upland surrounding the river is in a disturbed condition. Natural communities include floodplain swamp, sinkhole, spring-run stream, and blackwater stream.

Troy Spring

Troy Spring lies in a small depression in the steep limestone banks on the south side of the Suwannee

River and flows to the river through 200 feet of spring run. The spring (vent 68 feet deep), until recently, was a very active diving location. Besides an exceptional aquatic cave, the scuttled wreck of the Confederate steamboat, "Madison", lies approximately 7 feet under water in the spring run. A diversity of Natural communities, including high quality sandhill, xeric hammock, upland pine forest, upland mixed forest, spring-run stream, aquatic cave, and blackwater stream occur on site.

Weeki Wachee Springs

The Weeki Wachee Springs group forms the headwaters of the Weeki Wachee (or Weekiwachee) River. The area around the Weeki Wachee Spring pool has been extensively developed and is a well known tourist attraction. However, at present, the Weeki Wachee River is relatively pristine through the upstream half of its seven mile long run to the Gulf. The project includes the headsprings (and attraction), a diversity of natural communities, and approximately 2 miles of both sides of the upper river. Natural communities include scrub, xeric hammock, depression marsh, spring-run stream, and aquatic cave.

MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

For each spring site, a resource inventory should be conducted used to identify environmentally sensitive areas that require special consideration and management activities. Locations or habitats of any populations or sensitive sites now known or found during the resource inventory should be indicated in the management plan for appropriate management. Any additional facilities development should be located in already disturbed areas to the greatest extent practical, and should be the minimum necessary to provide for public access, environmental education, interpretation, and the management of the project.

Blue Springs

Jackson County is the recommended manager of the Blue Springs tract (the County currently leases and manages the recreation area from the current owner). The project should be managed as a natural park with the careful integration of public use. The tract can accommodate swimming, nature appreciation, limited hiking, canoe launching, picnicking, and freshwater fishing. A second small spring is located several hundred feet down from the headspring on the north edge of the Mill Pond. This spring is presently used by snorkelers and probably should be closed off from this type of use (sharp rocks at the spring and the bluffs pose a safety hazard). Any facilities or activities (nature trails or boardwalks) in the vicinity of project's limestone bluffs should be designed to ensure the protection of rare plant populations and habitat (particularly that of Marianna columbine, liverleaf, and southern maiden-hair fern). A dilapidated boardwalk running from above the bluff area to this spring should be removed as resources permit.

Falmouth Spring

The Suwannee River Water Management District is the recommended manager for Falmouth Spring. The 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, interpretation, and resource protection. Facilities for picnicking and a nature trail could also be accommodated if these do not conflict with protecting the geological resources.

Fannin Springs

Local government (tri-county) is the recommended manager for Fannin Springs, although no commitment to management has yet been received. 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

The Division of Recreation and Parks is the recommended manager for Gainer Springs. The property should be managed for public recreation compatible with protection of its unique resources; opportunities include 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 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. The disturbed sandhills should be restored to the greatest extent practical.

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 degrade 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.

Troy Spring

Troy Spring will be managed by the Division of Forestry in conjunction with adjacent lands managed by the Division (owned by the Suwannee River Water Management District). The integration of compatible environmental education and resource-based outdoor recreation activities should be provided for and

encouraged. The tract can accommodate limited swimming, diving, historic interpretation of the sunken Confederate steamboat, nature appreciation, picnicking, and freshwater fishing. Due to the sensitivity of the water resources associated with this project, recreational use of the springhead (including aquatic cave) and spring run should be low intensity. Restoration of the banks around the springhead and along the run should be conducted. Timber stands should not have a targeted rotation age, but should be managed to maintain a broad diversity of age classes.

Weeki Wachee Springs

Phase I of the Weeki Wachee Springs project will be managed by the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission in conjunction with the Chassahowitzka Wildlife Management Area. The recommended manager of Phase II (the springhead area) is local government. The primary focus of the project is the first-magnitude spring group, the Weeki Wachee River, and the associated natural communities. In addition to activities associated with the headspring attraction, hiking, nature appreciation, natural resource education, bicycling, freshwater fishing, picnicking, canoeing, and camping can be accommodated. Prescribed burning of scrub habitats in the project will be necessary to perpetuate many of the listed species within the project. An initial management priority should be the eradication of an infestation of the exotic skunk vine, *Paedaria foetida*, which is rapidly overtaking the native vegetation in large areas of Xeric Hammock (and its ecotones).

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.

#10 FLORIDA FIRST MAGNITUDE SPRINGS

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 (LAAC) approved the Florida's First Magnitude Springs, Phase I project design. The project design slightly modified the Resource Planning Boundaries.

The project design for Florida's First Magnitude Springs, Phase II was approved by the LAAC on December 10, 1992, again with some modification to the boundaries.

Blue Spring - The resource planning boundary was modified by adding a separate parcel of 13 acres south of the project boundary south of US 90 to include an entire ownership.

No phasing is recommended; however, Florida Public Utilities should be negotiated before remaining parcels.

Falmouth Spring - Three "Improved" areas were deleted.

On June 28, 1991, the LAAC 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.

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

Gainer Springs Expansion - excluded the developed portion of a large ownership in Washington County and deleted all improved parcels within the project boundary. Phasing remains the same as the original Gainer Springs project.

On December 10, 1992, the LAAC combined the Gainer Springs project with the Gainer Springs Expansion project.

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.

Troy Spring - The resource planning boundary (RPB) was modified by deleting fifteen acres approximately to conform to an ownership boundary and by adding seven acres to include all of an ownership that had been severed by the RPB.

No phasing is recommended; however, Florida Sheriff's Youth Ranch should be negotiated before remaining parcels.

Weeki Wachee Spring - Acreage was added to the resource planning boundary (RPB) to help form a connection to the Chassahowitzka Sandhill site in the Longleaf Pine Ecosystems CARL project and to provide additional river frontage buffer. Developed parcels were also deleted.

Phase I: Lykes ownerships

Phase II: Weeki Wachee Springs

On December 10, 1992 the LAAC combined the existing Florida's First Magnitude Springs, Phase I with the new Florida's First Magnitude Springs, Phase II project.

Coordination

Blue Spring - The Northwest Florida Water Management District is reviewing Blue Springs as a potential shared acquisition.

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.

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

#10 FLORIDA FIRST MAGNITUDE SPRINGS

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.

Blue Spring - The project consists of approximately 348 acres, three parcels, and two owners.

Troy Spring - The project consists of approximately 265 acres, six parcels, and four owners.

Weeki Wachee Springs - The project consists of approximately 1,267 acres, 59 parcels, and 24 owners.

ACQUISITION STATUS

Negotiations by the Division of State Lands unsuccessful on priority ownership, Petronis, in Gainer Springs project. Fannin Springs parcels under negotiation. St. Marks and River Sink have unwilling sellers. Blue Spring, Troy Spring, and Weeki Wachee Springs were ranked for the first time on the 1993 CARL priority list. Acquisition activities will begin in early 1993 after approval of the list by the Governor and Cabinet.

RESOLUTIONS

90-18: Suwannee River Water Management District - Shared purchase on Fannin and Falmouth Spgs.

90-19: Hernando County Commission - Support for acquisition.

92-141: Hernando County Commission - Support for acquisition.

| PROJECT HISTORY | | |
|--|-------|-------|
| Assessment Approved: 07/20/90 | | |
| Design/Boundary Approved: 12/07/90 | | |
| Design/Boundary Modified: 6/28/91-218 acres added to Falmouth Springs 12/10/92-Phase II added 3 Springs = 1,880 acres 12/10/92-1,635 acres added = Gainer Springs Expansion | | |
| PREVIOUS RANKINGS | | |
| 1992 | 15 | |
| 1991 | 26 | |
| ACQUISITION HISTORY | | |
| Year | Acres | Funds |
| — | None | — |

| #11 TROPICAL FLYWAYS | | MONROE | |
|----------------------|-----------|------------------------------|---------------------|
| Acreage | | Value | |
| Acquired | Remaining | Funds Expended or Encumbered | Remaining Tax Value |
| -0- | 1,750 | -0- | \$30,000,000 |

LOCATION

The Tropical Flyways project consists of 17 sites. The sites are located in the upper and middle keys from North Key Largo to Marathon.

The sites within the project boundary (north to south) are: North Creek Hammocks, Largo South Hammock, Pennekamp North, Newport Hammocks, Point Charles Hammock, Key Largo Narrow Hammocks, Dove Creek Hammocks, Tavernier Creek Hammocks, Lake San Pedro Hammock, Snake Creek Hammock, Green Turtle Hammocks, Teatable Hammock, Lower Matecumbe Hammock, North Layton Hammock, Grassy Key Hammocks, Vaca Cut Hammock, and Stirrup Key Hammocks.

This project lies within Florida Senate District 40 and House District 120. It also lies within the jurisdictions of the South Florida Regional Planning Council and the South Florida Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

The Tropical Flyways, consisting of 17 sites, is part of a strategy for conserving the biological diversity of the tropical hardwood hammock ecosystem in the continental United States. The project (located in an Area of Critical State Concern) would provide a

birds, as well as for the protection of many rare resident species of rare plants and animals. The project is known to harbor 24 FNAI-listed species of plants and 29 animals. Natural communities within the project sites include tropical hardwood hammock (rockland hammock), estuarine tidal swamp, and coastal rock barren. The Total hammock acreage included is approximately 820 acres.

Numerous archaeological sites have been recorded in the Florida Master Site File from within the 17 tracts of the Tropical Flyways project. A rock mound in Newport Hammocks is on the National Register of Historic Places. When compared to other acquisition projects, the archeological and historical resource value/potential of this project is considered to be high.

The ecological sensitivity and generally small size of the sites in the Tropical Flyways will typically limit recreational opportunities to low intensity uses such as nature appreciation and natural resource education. Two sites, Teatable Hammock and Newport Hammocks, offer significant opportunities for archaeological interpretation.

MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

The Nature Conservancy and the Division of Recreation and Parks are the recommended managers of 10 and 7 of the project sites, respectively. Primary management goals will include conservation and protection of the natural resources, including endangered and threatened species, restoration of degraded native habitats, integration of resource-based recreation/education, and the preservation of archaeological or historical sites. Initial management activities will include securing the sites against trash dumping and unauthorized activities through posting all boundaries and fencing of developed boundaries. Elimination of poaching of orchids, cacti, tree snails, and other native species must be a management priority. Where considered appropriate, management plans should recommend a method for restoration of natural hydrology (affected by the dredging of mosquito ditches or fill of wetlands in some instances).

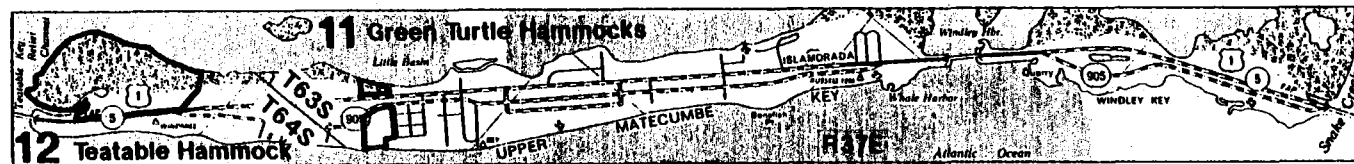
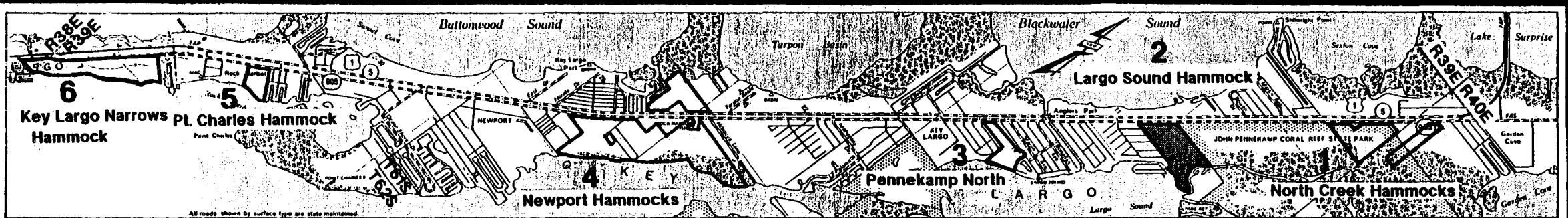
TNC will integrate the management of the sites under their responsibility. Of these sites, Dove Creek Hammocks may lend itself to the most intensive use. An information kiosk could be constructed there to summarize the entire project, giving directions to other sites by a trail system.

Four of the sites proposed for management by the Division of Recreation and Parks should be managed in conjunction with John Pennekamp Coral Reef State Park. Teatable Hammock and Lower Matecumbe Hammock should be managed in conjunction with

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements



| Name | FNAI Rank |
|-------------------------------------|------------|
| Cuban snake-bark | G?T1/S2 |
| Key tree-cactus | G1/S1 |
| Rim rock crowned snake | G1G2Q/S1S2 |
| Three-spined prickly-pear | G1G2/S1 |
| Inkwood | G2/S1 |
| White ironwood | G2/S1 |
| Blodgett's wild mercury | G2/S2 |
| Simpson's prickly-apple | G2G3T2/S2 |
| Florida tree snail | G?/S2 |
| Schaus' swallowtail | G4?T1/S1 |
| 66 FNAI elements known from project | |

network of hammock forest preserves linking existing hammock preserves in north Key Largo and the Lower Keys, insuring that critical ecological processes will be protected. The widely dispersed sites are fragments of remaining tropical hammock in the Upper and Middle Keys. These hammocks are particularly important as "stepping stones" for dispersal and movements of white-crowned pigeons and migratory

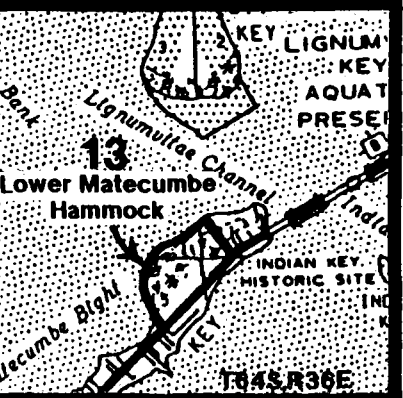
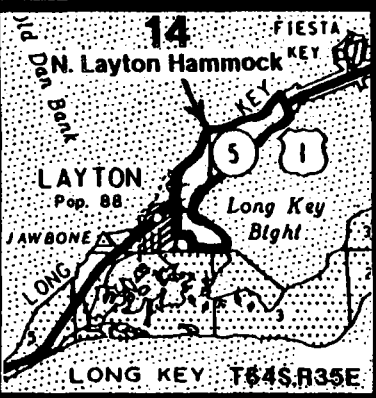
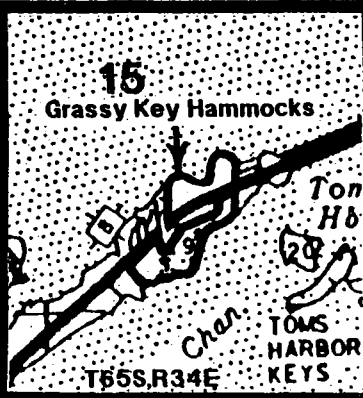


Scale:
0 1 2 3 4 5 MILE

TROPICAL FLYWAYS
MONROE CO. 17 SITES

-  PROJECT AREA
-  PURCHASED BY MONROE COUNTY LAND AUTHORITY

ORDER OF SITES IS NORTH TO SOUTH



MANAGEMENT COSTS

PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COST/BUDGET REQUESTS - IF ACQUIRED
Division of Recreation and Parks for 7 Sites

| CATEGORY | Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.) | Estimated Funds Required | | | | | |
|------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|---------|----------|---------|-----|----------|
| | | Salary | OPS | Expense | OCO | FCO | Total |
| Start-up | CARL | \$22,167 | \$7,280 | \$11,000 | \$8,700 | -0- | \$49,147 |
| FY 1993-94 | CARL | \$22,167 | \$7,280 | \$11,000 | \$8,700 | -0- | \$47,147 |

PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COST/BUDGET REQUESTS - IF ACQUIRED
The Nature Conservancy for 10 Sites

| CATEGORY | Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.) | Estimated Funds Required | | | | | |
|----------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | Salary | OPS | Expense | OCO | FCO | Total |
| Start-up | TNC/? | \$35,000 | \$42,000 | \$10,000 | \$50,000 | \$364,400 | \$652,400 |

Lignumvitae Key State Botanical Site and North Layton Hammock should be managed in conjunction with Long Key State Recreation Area.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

Vulnerability: The approximately fifty percent of the project that consists of upland hardwood hammock is susceptible to being developed for residential uses. The remaining mangrove areas are somewhat protected but can still be altered if permitted by appropriate agencies. The invasion of these hammocks by exotic plants is currently confined to the hammock edges, but could worsen if active steps to remove exotic vegetation are not taken.

Endangerment: The Florida Keys are experiencing intense development pressure. The hammocks can be developed at densities of one dwelling unit per acre, with some restrictions in place to protect native forests. These sensitive habitat areas will be lost if not placed in public ownership.

Vast areas of tropical hardwood hammock have already been lost to development, and the remaining stands are highly fragmented. This has been documented in research performed by scientists of National Audubon Society (NAS). For example, between Long Key and the southern boundary of the North Key Largo/Crocodile Lake NWR complex, the remaining forests are fragmented into more than 1,000 stands, and 80% of these are less than 2.5 acres in size.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

Several sites include improved parcels. It is not the intent of this project to acquire substantial improvements. Tracts (not relatively small lots) with improvements have not been entirely deleted however, only the improvements.

North Creek Hammocks - The resource planning boundary of this site was not altered. The site is divided into two separate parcels by development. The northeastern boundary is adjacent to land that the Monroe County Land Authority has under a

conservation easement. The southern boundary of the site is adjacent to John Pennekamp State Park.

Largo Sound Hammock - The resource planning boundary of this site was not altered. The Monroe County Land Authority has acquired the entire site. The Land Authority has requested reimbursement from the CARL program on the acquisition of these parcels so that they may continue to acquire land within the Keys.

Pennekamp North - The resource planning boundary of this site was not altered.

Newport Hammocks - The resource planning boundary was modified on the northwestern boundary to exclude part (approximately five acres) of a developed subdivision. Part of an RV campground was included within the project boundary. It is not intended to acquire this acreage in fee but to secure a conservation easement over the archaeologically significant portions of the tract. The Monroe County Land Authority has acquired several lots (approximately five acres) within the North Carolina Beach Fishing Club subdivision. The Land Authority has requested reimbursement from the CARL program on the acquisition of these parcels so that they may continue to acquire land within the Keys.

Point Charles Hammock - The resource planning boundary was not altered.

Key Largo Narrow Hammocks - The resource planning boundary was not altered.

Dove Creek Hammocks - The resource planning boundary was modified to delete (15 acres) a centrally located small developed subdivision. Along the northeastern boundary in Richard Park subdivision the boundary was modified to delete (three acres) to follow an ownership boundary. The Monroe County Land Authority has acquired approximately 142 acres within the project boundary. The Land Authority has requested reimbursement from the CARL program on the acquisition of these parcels so that they may continue to acquire land within the Keys.

Tavernier Creek Hammocks - The resource planning boundary was modified along the northern and southern boundary to include (approximately 60 acres) all of an ownership.

Lake San Pedro Hammock - The resource planning boundary was modified along the northern boundary (approximately 30 acres) to include all of an ownership. The Monroe County Land Authority has acquired approximately three acres within the project boundary. The Land Authority has requested reimbursement from the CARL program on the acquisition of these parcels so that they may continue to acquire land within the Keys.

Snake Creek Hammock - The resource planning boundary was modified to include a 30 acre parcel on the northern boundary of the site. The land appears vacant and to have similar resources as the adjacent project boundary.

Green Turtle Hammocks - The resource planning boundary was not altered.

Teatable Hammock - The resource planning boundary was modified on the northeastern project boundary to exclude (two acres) part of a severed ownership.

Lower Matecumbe Hammock - this tract is also known as the Tree of Life Tract (west) and is a project on the State Parks inholdings and additions list. The resource planning boundary was modified on the northern boundary by adding (approximately twenty acres) the remainder of an ownership. The land added to the RPB is adjacent to trustees owned land.

North Layton Hammock - The resource planning boundary was modified by combining the existing North Layton Hammock boundary with the current project. This added approximately 40 acres to include all of an ownership at the southern boundary of the project submitted during 1992.

Grassy Key Hammocks - The resource planning boundary was not altered.

Vaca Cut Hammock - The resource planning boundary was not altered.

Stirrup Key Hammocks - The resource planning boundary was not altered.

Acquisition Phasing

None recommended, however, larger parcels within each site should be negotiated before smaller parcels.

Coordination

Monroe County Land Authority has acquired substantial acreage within the project boundary. It has requested reimbursement from the CARL program so as to continue to acquire land within this area.

OWNERSHIP

This project consists of 17 sites of approximately 1,750 acres. The tax assessed value is approximately \$30,000,000. There are multiple owners (approximately 200); however, all of the sites have one or two major owners.

ACQUISITION STATUS

The Land Acquisition Advisory Council ranked this project for the first time in December 1992.

Acquisition activities, i.e. boundary mapping, appraisals, etc., have not yet begun.

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

01-1992: Monroe County Land Authority - Support for acquisition.

| PROJECT HISTORY | | |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Assessment Approved: 08/20/92 | | |
| Design/Boundary Approved: 12/10/92 | | |
| Design/Boundary Modified: None | | |
| PREVIOUS RANKINGS | | |
| None | | |
| ACQUISITION HISTORY | | |
| Year | Acres | Funds |
| -- | None | -- |

| #12 SEBASTIAN CREEK | | BREVARD/INDIAN RIVER COUNTIES | |
|---------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| Acreage | | Value | |
| Acquired | Remaining | Funds Expended or Encumbered | Remaining Tax Value |
| -0- | 7,155 | -0- | \$6,835,950 |

LOCATION

In eastern Indian River and Brevard Counties, approximately eleven miles northeast of Vero Beach. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 17 and House Districts 30 and 80. 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 twelve hundred; as many as one hundred manatees

flatwoods, alluvial/blackwater stream, scrub, sandhill, dry prairie, xeric hammock, flatwoods/prairie lakes, and freshwater tidal swamps. This diversity of habitats supports numerous wildlife species.

Maintenance of the project area in a natural condition will help in improvement of water quality.

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

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

Highest ranked FNAI-listed elements

| Name | FNAI Rank |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| Dry Prairie | G2/S2 |
| Scrub | G2/S2 |
| West Indian manatee | G2?/S2? |
| Sandhill | G2G3/S2 |
| Florida scrub jay | G5T3/S3 |
| Bald eagle | G3/S2S3 |
| Scrubby Flatwoods | G3/S3 |
| Gopher tortoise | G3/S3 |
| Freshwater Tidal Swamp | G3/S3 |
| Xeric Hammock | G?/S2 |
| 16 FNAI elements known from site | |

MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

It is recommended that the Sebastian Creek project be managed by the Bureau of Aquatic Preserves of 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. Additionally, high quality upland natural communities should be maintained to enhance species diversity with special consideration given to rare or endangered species.

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; a number of fishes that are rare in the state also occur here. The project has outstanding upland natural resources as well. Natural communities within the project include: scrubby

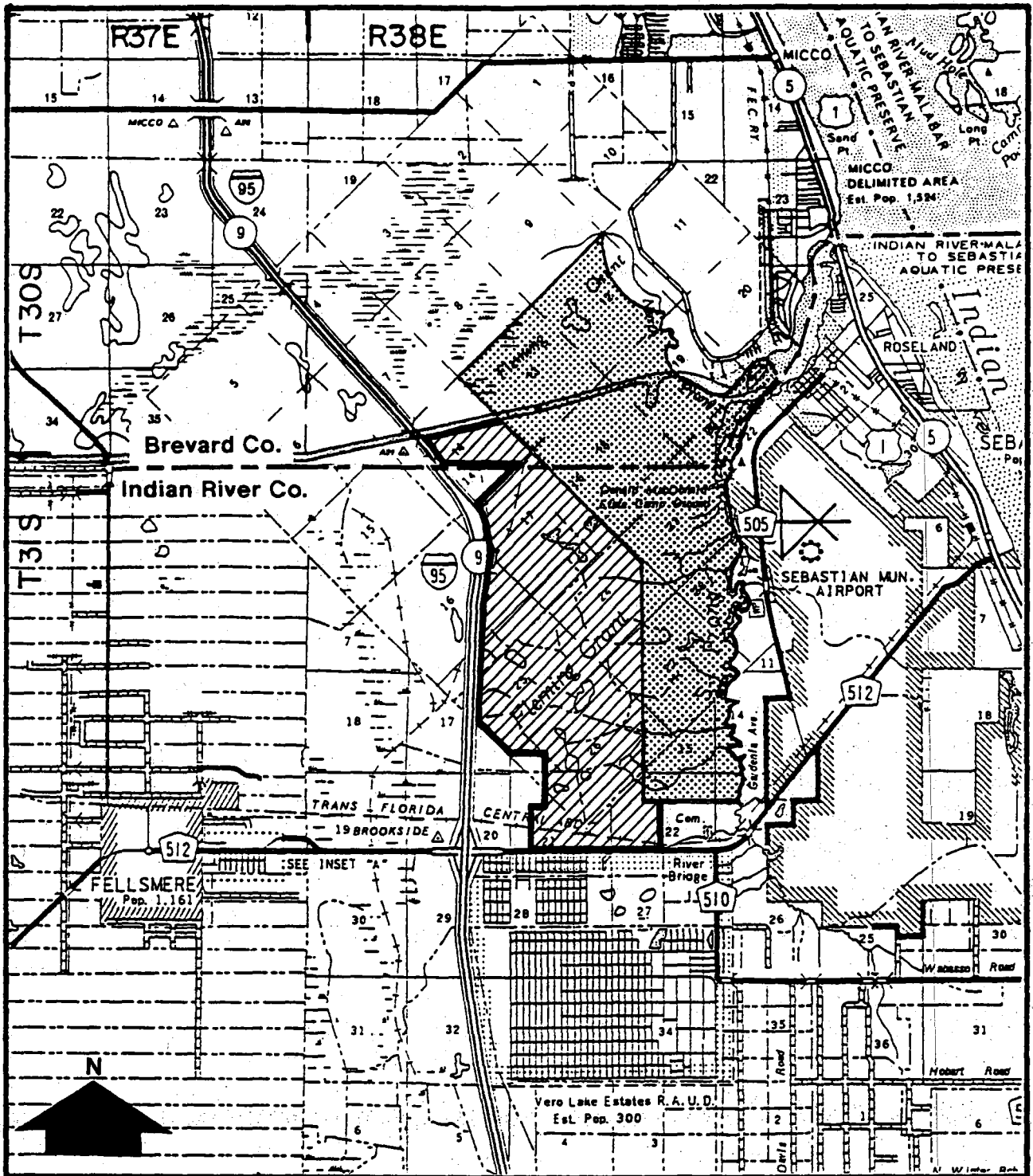
VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

Although much of the project site is wetland, the upland areas, including some islands in Sebastian Creek are suitable for development. Much of the uplands in 1992 addition have been altered by conversion to pasture.

MANAGEMENT COSTS

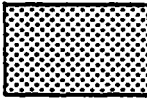
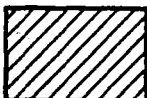
PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COST/BUDGET REQUESTS - IF ACQUIRED
Division of State Lands

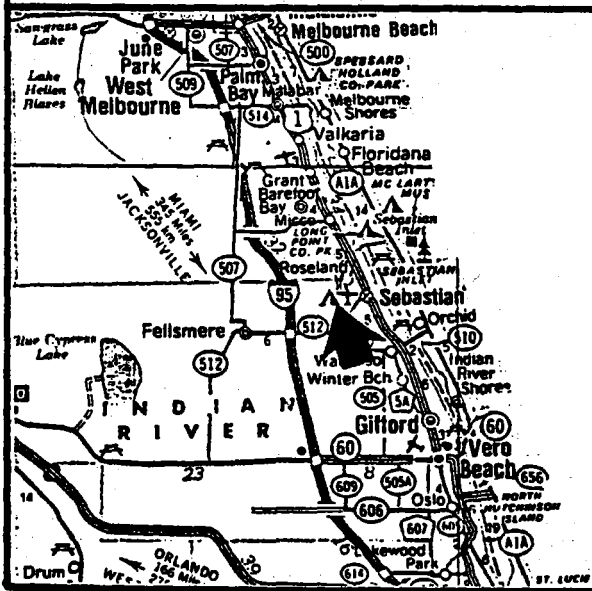
| CATEGORY | Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.) | Estimated Funds Required | | | | | Total |
|------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|----------|----------|----------|-----|----------|
| | | Salary | OPS | Expense | OCO | FCO | |
| Start-up | IITF | \$16,918 | \$23,511 | \$22,558 | \$16,550 | -0- | \$79,537 |
| FY 1993-94 | IITF | \$33,836 | \$23,511 | \$20,000 | -0- | -0- | \$77,347 |



SEBASTIAN CREEK

BREVARD / INDIAN RIVER COUNTIES

-  PROJECT AREA
-  1992 ADDITION



#12 SEBASTIAN CREEK

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.

On April 7, 1992, the LAAC approved the addition of approximately 3,379 acres with an estimated tax assessed value of \$4,080,406 to the project boundary.

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; two major owners, Coraci and Corrigan.

ACQUISITION STATUS

Revised appraisal map on Coraci is complete with reappraisal to follow.

RESOLUTIONS

- 1989: Turtle Coast Sierra Club - Support for acquisition.
- 1989: Friends of Sebastian River - Support for acquisition.
- R-89-56: City of Sebastian - Support for acquisition.
- 89-40: Indian River County - Support for acquisition.
- 89-73: Indian River County - Support for acquisition.
- 89-08: St. Johns River Water Management District - Support for acquisition.
- 91-3: City of West Melbourne - Support for acquisition.
- 91-05: St. Johns River Water Management District - Support for acquisition.

| PROJECT HISTORY | | |
|---|-------|-------|
| Assessment Approved: 08/04/89 | | |
| Design/Boundary Approved: 12/01/89 | | |
| Design/Boundary Modified: 04/07/92 - 3,379 acres added | | |
| PREVIOUS RANKINGS | | |
| 1992 | 14 | |
| 1991 | 10 | |
| 1990 | 15 | |
| ACQUISITION HISTORY | | |
| Year | Acres | Funds |
| -- | None | -- |

| #13 BLACKWATER RIVER | | SANTA ROSA COUNTY | |
|----------------------|-----------|------------------------------|---------------------|
| Acreage | | Value | |
| Acquired | Remaining | Funds Expended or Encumbered | Remaining Tax Value |
| -0- | 14,296* | -0- | \$7,609,875 |

* Large Ownerships, Phase I - does not include Phase II.

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 1 and House District 1. It is also within the jurisdictions of the Northwest Florida Water Management District and the West Florida Regional Planning Council.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

In 1992, the Blackwater River State Forest Addition project was combined with the Blackwater River project (submitted in 1992). The State Forest Addition lands were completely within the boundaries of the Blackwater River project as submitted. This project encompasses the majority of the unprotected portion of the lower Blackwater River watershed, one of the most pristine rivers in Florida. Natural communities include: sandhill/upland pine forest, bottomland forest, mesic flatwoods, upland mixed forest,

The exceptional water quality of the Blackwater River has been maintained by public ownership of much of its watershed. The River flows through the Conecuh National Forest in Alabama and the adjacent Blackwater River State Forest which is under management by the Division of Forestry (the project has ~ 4 miles of common border with the State Forest). The project protects portions of two of the major tributaries to the Blackwater - Big Juniper and Big Coldwater Creeks. The shifting sand streams of the project are of particular importance for the continued existence of a state endangered fish (blackmouth shiner), as well as a number of rare invertebrates (particularly several species of endemic mayfly and caddisfly). Public ownership of the project area would facilitate long-term protection of the water quality of the River and East Bay, into which it empties.

Although the Blackwater River project has not been subjected to a cultural resource assessment survey, 5 archaeological sites and one historical site have been recorded in the Florida Site File within the project. When compared to other acquisition projects, the archeological and historical resources value/potential of this project is considered to be moderate.

The project area could accommodate varied recreational opportunities such as hiking, nature appreciation, natural resource education, freshwater fishing (shoreline and boating), canoeing, bicycling, horseback riding, hunting, and camping. The project can also supplement existing recreational opportunities provided in Blackwater River State Forest.

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

| Name | FNAI Rank |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| Apalachicola rosemary | G1/S1 |
| Blackmouth shiner | G1/S1 |
| Curtiss' sandgrass | G1G2/S1S2 |
| Panhandle lily | G1G2/S1S2 |
| Sandhill | G2G3/S2 |
| Chapman's butterwort | G3?/S2 |
| Seepage Slope | G3?/S2 |
| White-top pitcher-plant | G3/S3 |
| Florida pondweed | GU/S1S2 |
| Bog | G?/S3 |
| 21 FNAI elements known from project | |

blackwater stream, dome swamp, and seepage slope. The project is known to harbor 5 FNAI Special Plants and 1 globally imperilled vertebrate species (see below).

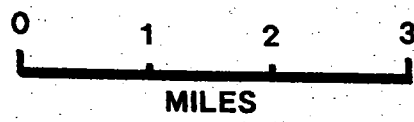
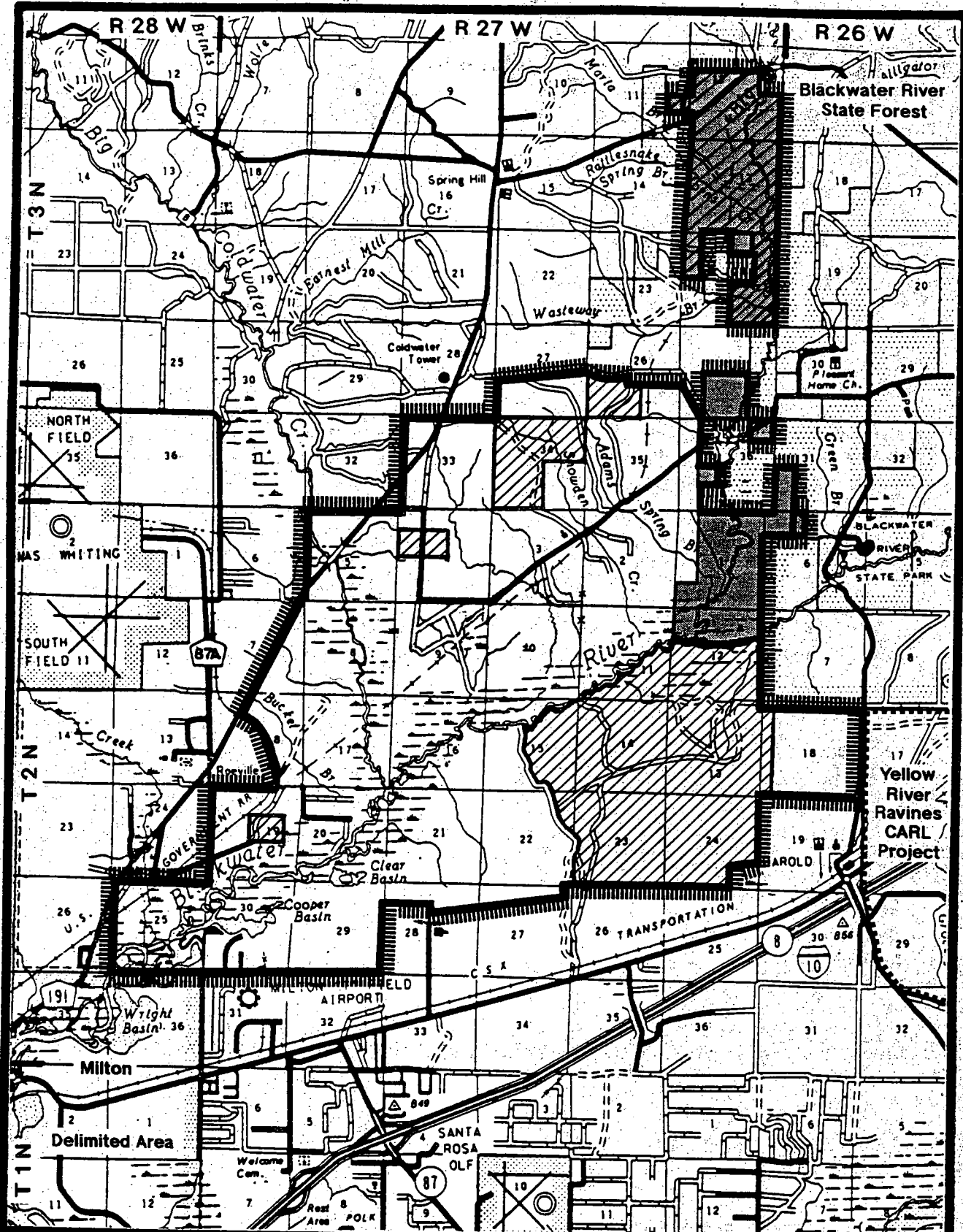
MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

The Division of Forestry proposes to manage the Blackwater River project in conjunction with the adjacent Blackwater River State Forest; cooperating managers will be the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission and the Division of Historical Resources.

MANAGEMENT COSTS

PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COST/BUDGET REQUESTS - IF ACQUIRED Division of Forestry

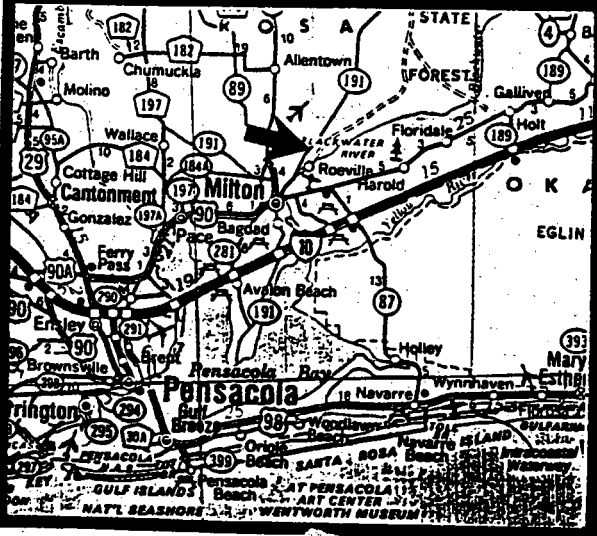
| CATEGORY | Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.) | Estimated Funds Required | | | | | Total |
|------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|-----|----------|----------|-----|-----------|
| | | Salary | OPS | Expense | OCO | FCO | |
| Start-up | CARL | \$31,849 | -0- | \$15,661 | \$76,675 | -0- | \$124,185 |
| FY 1993-94 | CARL | \$31,800 | -0- | \$15,000 | \$5,000 | -0- | \$51,800 |







BLACKWATER RIVER

SANTA ROSA

CO.



-  PROJECT AREA
-  FORMER BLACKWATER RIVER STATE FOREST ADDITION CARL PROJECT
-  BLACKWATER RIVER STATE FOREST
-  TO BE ACQUIRED BY DOF & NWFWM

The project will be managed in accordance with the Division's "total resource concept" - to restore, maintain, and protect in perpetuity all native ecosystems; to integrate compatible human use; and to insure long-term viability of populations and species considered rare. Particular care will be given to maintaining the water quality of the Blackwater River and its tributaries. Management activities will also stress enhancement of the abundance and distribution of threatened and endangered species. Disturbed areas will be restored to original conditions to the greatest extent practical. Unnecessary roads, firelines, and hydrological disturbances will be abandoned and/or restored to the greatest extent practical. A resource inventory will be used to identify sensitive areas needing special protection or management, and to locate areas (primarily already disturbed) that are appropriate for any facilities.

Fire management will be one of the most important tools for management of the Blackwater River project. An all season burning program will be established utilizing existing practices plus recent research findings. Whenever possible, existing roads, black lines, foam lines and natural breaks will be utilized to contain and control prescribed and natural fires. Fires should be allowed to burn down into seepage slopes and Atlantic white cedar ravines and bogs. Timber management activities will primarily consist of practices aimed at maintaining and perpetuating forest ecosystems; stands should not have a targeted rotation age, but should be managed to maintain a broad diversity of age classes. Old-growth stands should be managed to maintain old-growth characteristics.

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.

Hutton Southern Timber has plans to construct a residential development on a portion of 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 (2,364 acres). The Design did not alter the original resource planning boundary. The Blackwater River project, which had boundaries drawn completely encompassing the Blackwater River State Forest Addition, was submitted in 1992. The Blackwater River Project Design was approved on December 10, 1992. During the same meeting on December 10, the Blackwater River State Forest Addition was combined with the Blackwater River project. The Hutton tract, owned by reportedly willing sellers, is the most critical.

Acquisition Phasing

Phase I: Hutton Southern Timber Company, Estes Family, Elliot, and Champion International.

Phase II: Other owners. Phase II will be evaluated upon the successful completion of Phase I.

Coordination

The Division of Forestry is negotiating the main ownership (Hutton) under its Additions and Inholdings Program.

The Northwest Florida Water Management District has committed to funding 50% of the Hutton tract, and has indicated a willingness to consider 50% funding on the remaining large riverfront tracts in the project.

The Blackwater Heritage Trail, a Rails to Trails project, is partially included within the Blackwater River project along the western boundary. The trail is 8 1/2 miles long south of Milton to NAS Whiting field. Coordinated acquisition and management is recommended.

OWNERSHIP

Phase I of the project consists of approximately 14,296 acres, 55 parcels and 11 owners. The Tax assessed value is approximately \$7,609,875.

ACQUISITION STATUS

The Division of Forestry and the Northwest Florida Water Management are currently negotiating for acquisition of the Hutton Southern Timber holdings.

RESOLUTIONS

None known.

| PROJECT HISTORY | | |
|---|-------|-------|
| Assessment #1 Approved: 1989 | | |
| Assessment #2 Approved: 8/20/92 | | |
| Design/Boundary #1 Approved: 10/25/89 | | |
| Design/Boundary #2 Approved: 12/10/92 | | |
| Design/Boundary Modified: 12/10/92 - Combined Projects | | |
| PREVIOUS RANKINGS | | |
| 1992 | | 56 |
| 1991 | | 58 |
| 1990 | | 12 |
| ACQUISITION HISTORY | | |
| Year | Acres | Funds |
| -- | None | -- |

| #14 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 17 and House District 41. 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

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

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.

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 or Botanical Site allowing nonconsumptive, passive recreation only. Activities such as nature appreciation/interpretation, hiking, and primitive camping appear to be compatible. The Nature Conservancy is acting as interim manager on acquired acreage.

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 considered ideal for residential development and citrus culture.

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 |
| Sand skink | G2/S2 |
| Scrub plum | G2G3/S2S3 |
| Short-leaved rosemary | G2Q/S2 |
| Sandhill Upland Lake | G3/S2 |
| Gopher tortoise | G3/S3 |
| Curtiss' milkweed | G3/S3 |
| 23 FNAI elements known from site | |

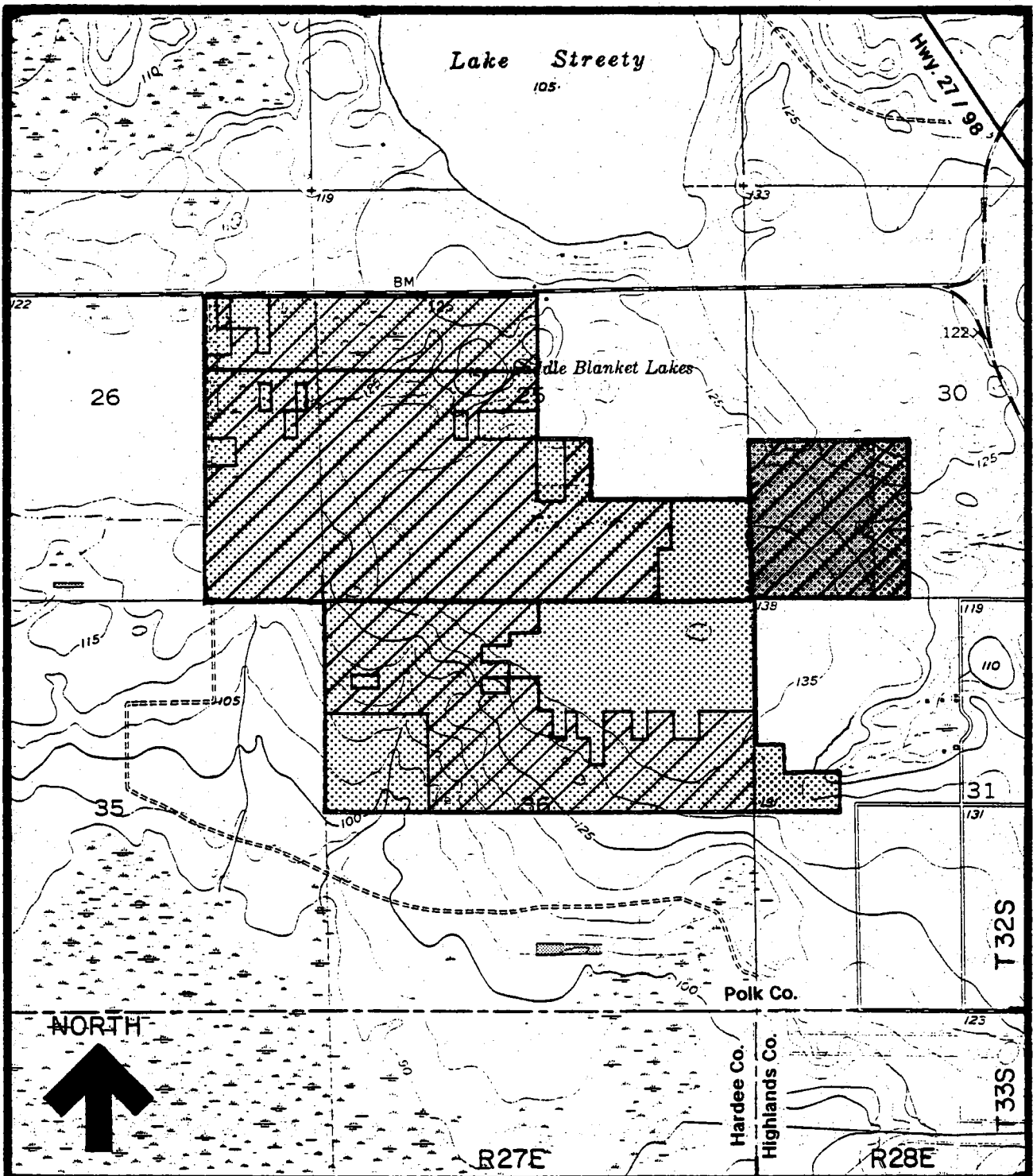
MANAGEMENT COST

PROJECTED MANAGEMENT BUDGET REQUEST
Division of Recreation and Parks

| YEAR | Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc) | Funds | | | | | |
|------------|---------------------------------|----------|-----|---------|----------|---------|----------|
| | | Salary | OPS | Expense | OCO | FCO | Total |
| FY 1993-94 | CARL | \$22,167 | -0- | \$5,712 | \$28,522 | \$8,640 | \$65,041 |

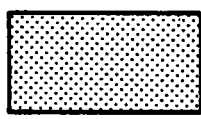
PAST, CURRENT, and PROJECTED INTERIM MANAGEMENT COSTS/BUDGET REQUEST
The Nature Conservancy

| YEAR | Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc) | Funds | | | | | |
|------------|---------------------------------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|---------|
| | | Salary | OPS | Expense | OCO | FCO | Total |
| FY 1992-93 | TNC | \$6,000 | \$600 | \$800 | \$500 | \$1,000 | \$8,900 |
| FY 1993-94 | TNC/? | \$3,000 | \$900 | \$2,000 | \$500 | \$1,000 | \$7,400 |

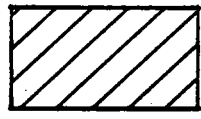


SADDLE BLANKET LAKES SCRUB

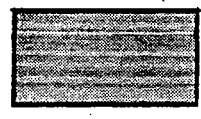
POLK COUNTY



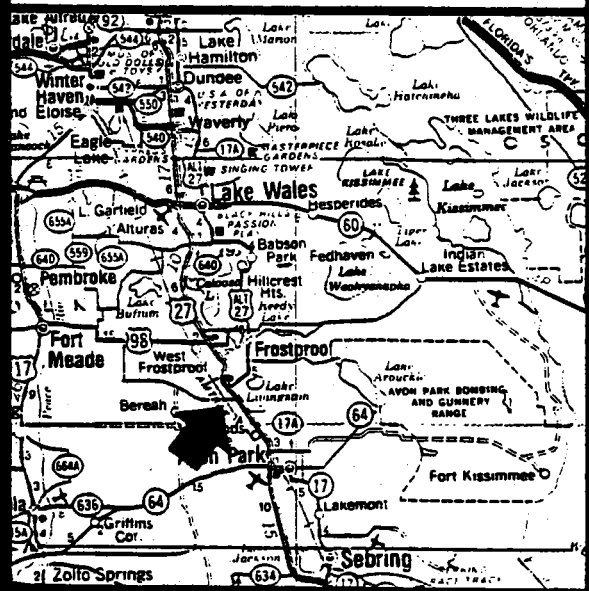
PROJECT AREA

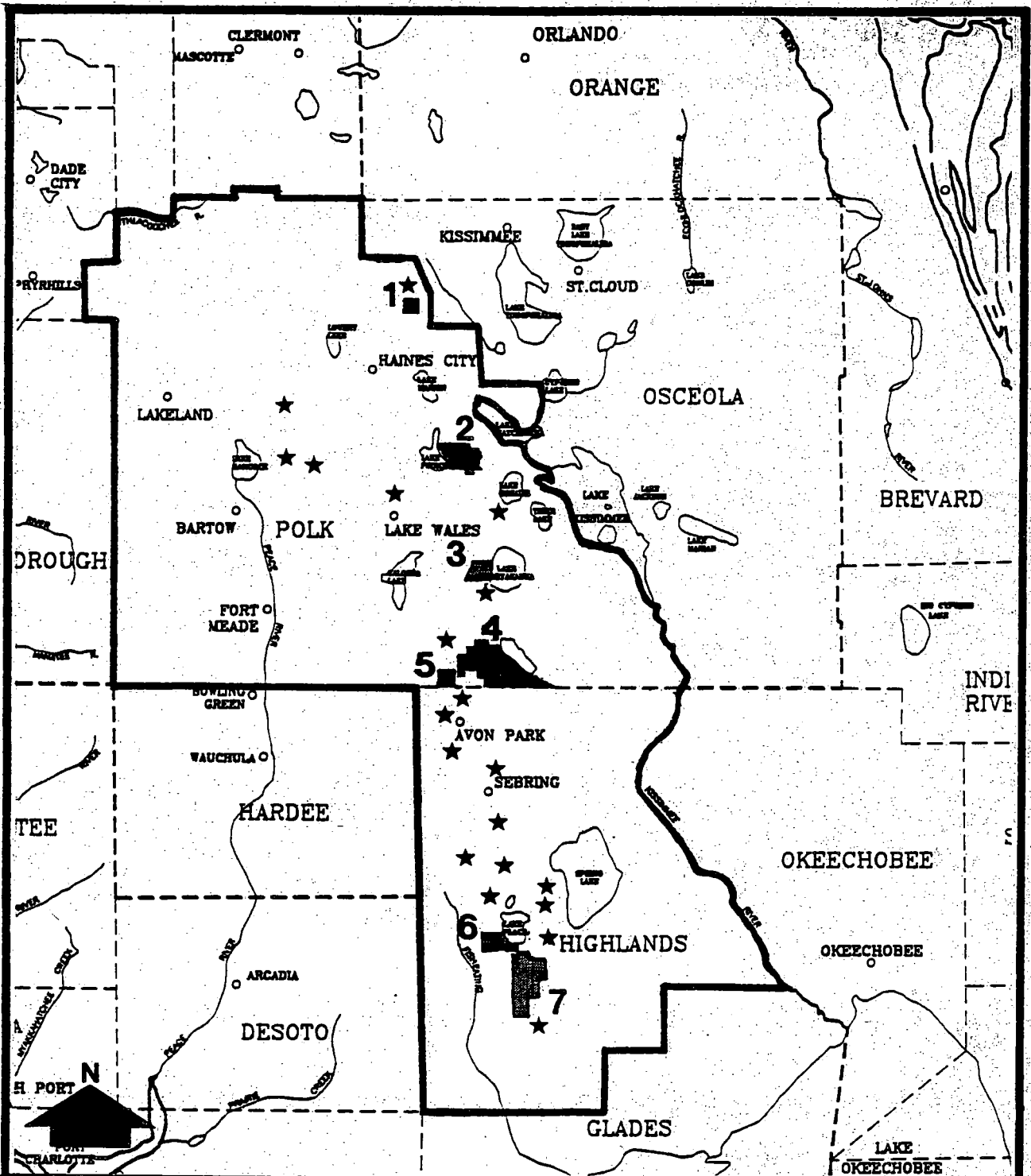


ACQUIRED BY TNC



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) | |

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 has been acquired by The Nature Conservancy (TNC).

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

Acquisition Phasing

No phasing was recommended.

Coordination

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 be acquired as well as numerous small lots in a platted subdivision.

ACQUISITION STATUS

Negotiations by DNR have concluded.

RESOLUTIONS

1991: Polk County Commission - Support for acquisition

| PROJECT HISTORY | | |
|---|-------|-----------|
| Assessment Approved: 1985 | | |
| Design/Boundary Approved: 01/10/86 | | |
| Design/Boundary Modified: 12/14/88 - 117 acres added | | |
| PREVIOUS RANKINGS | | |
| 1992 | | 8 |
| 1991 | | 7 |
| 1990 | | 5 |
| 1989 | | 8 |
| 1988 | | 8 |
| 1987 | | 17 |
| 1986 | | 57 |
| 1985 | | 62 |
| ACQUISITION HISTORY | | |
| Year | Acres | Funds |
| 1991 | 77.86 | \$140,000 |

| #15 APALACHICOLA RIVER | | GADSDEN/LIBERTY/CALHOUN COUNTIES | |
|------------------------|-----------|----------------------------------|---------------------|
| Acreage | | Value | |
| Acquired | Remaining | Funds Expended or Encumbered | Remaining Tax Value |
| -0* | 10,492 | -0- | \$6,345,457 |

* 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 3 and House Districts 7 and 66. It also lies within the jurisdictions of the Apalachee Regional Planning Council and the Northwest Florida Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

The Apalachicola River drainage basin is believed to have more species of plants and animals than anywhere else in temperate North America; it is a recognized region of endemism in Florida. The bluffs and ravines of the upper Apalachicola River have been known to be highly significant botanically for

Tract on East Bank

The 1992 Amendment connected two previously disjunct tracts, Gadsden Glades and Aspalaga Landing with Torreya State Park. Acquisition of this larger tract would provide a continuous protected corridor along the River that would include the Gadsden Glades, the lower reaches of the Flat Creek drainage, the area surrounding Aspalaga Landing, and significant areas of intact upland mixed forest, upland pine forest, and floodplain forest lying between Aspalaga Landing and Torreya State Park. The tract also contain most of the known Florida occurrences of the upland glade natural community type, excellent examples of slope forest, and bluffs - among the most endangered natural communities in Florida. Several very rare plants occur within the boundaries including two federally endangered plant species, Florida torrey tree, *Torreya taxifolia* (namesake of Torreya State Park), and fringed campion, *Silene polypetala*, and the only occurrence in Florida of the state imperilled rue-anemone, *Anemonella thalictroides*.

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

| Name | FNAI Rank |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| Upland Glade | G1/S1 |
| Curtiss' loosestrife | G1/S1 |
| Florida torrey | G1/S1 |
| Red-cockaded woodpecker | G2/S2 |
| Fringed campion | G2/S2 |
| Florida yew | G2/S2 |
| <i>Carex microdonta</i> (a sedge) | G3/S1 |
| Narrow-leaved trillium | G3/S2 |
| Slope Forest | G3/S2 |
| Croomia | G3/S2 |
| 48 FNAI elements known from project | |

Atkin's Tract

The Atkins Tract encompasses high quality floodplain forest and sandhills natural communities. The floodplain has reportedly not been timbered in over 80 years. Wildlife is abundant on the tract; gopher tortoise and the federally endangered red-cockaded woodpecker occur in the sandhills.

The upper Apalachicola River area is rich with archeological sites from numerous cultural periods. Several archeological sites are known to be within the project boundaries. When compared to other projects, the potential for significant sites is considered to be high.

over 150 years. The area is also of high biogeographical importance, with plant associations having affinities with the western U.S. and Asia.

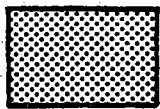
The Apalachicola River project is not only highly significant because it buffers the Apalachicola River, but because it offers the opportunity to preserve much of the unique natural character of the upper Apalachicola. The project is known to support 45 FNAI-listed plant species.

The project, as amended in 1992, consists of two tracts of land along the upper Apalachicola River: 1) a larger tract on the east bank of the River that runs southward from and includes the original Gadsden Glades tract to the north and west boundary of Torreya State Park and, 2) the Atkins Tract on the west bank (across the River from Torreya State Park).

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.

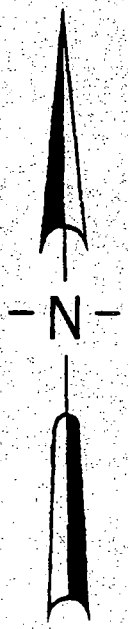
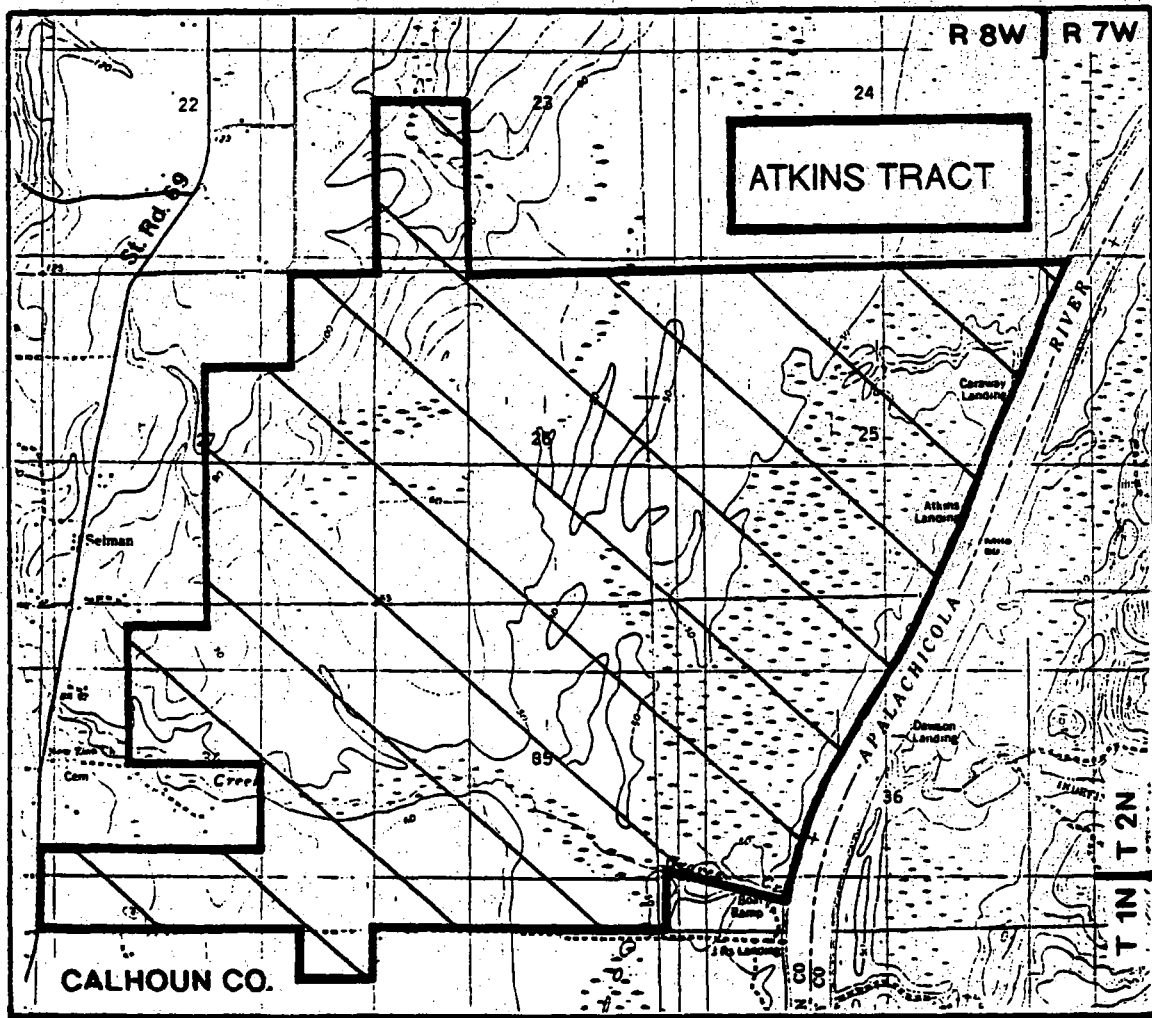
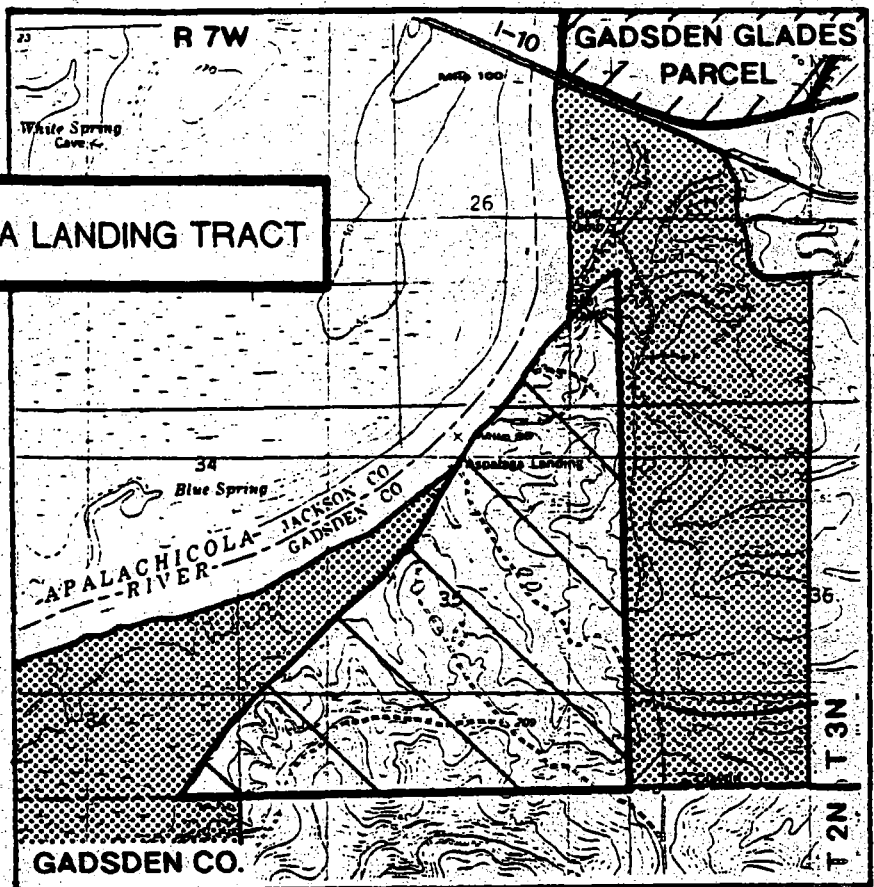
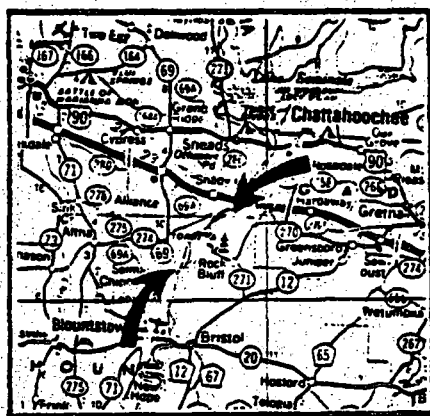
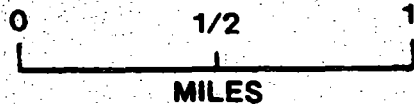
MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

The Division of Recreation and Parks is the recommended manager for the tract on the east bank of the Apalachicola and immediately north of Torreya State Park. The tract would be managed as a unit (or units) of the State Park System; it could be managed in conjunction with the State Park. The Gadsden Glades tract would be managed as a Preserve or Botanical Site. Other particularly sensitive areas under the Division's management may warrant Botanical Site or Preserve designation. The Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission would manage the Atkins Tract as a Wildlife Management Area; the Division of Forestry would be a cooperating manager.

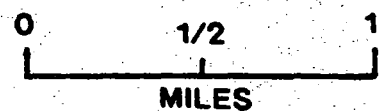


1992 ADDITIONS

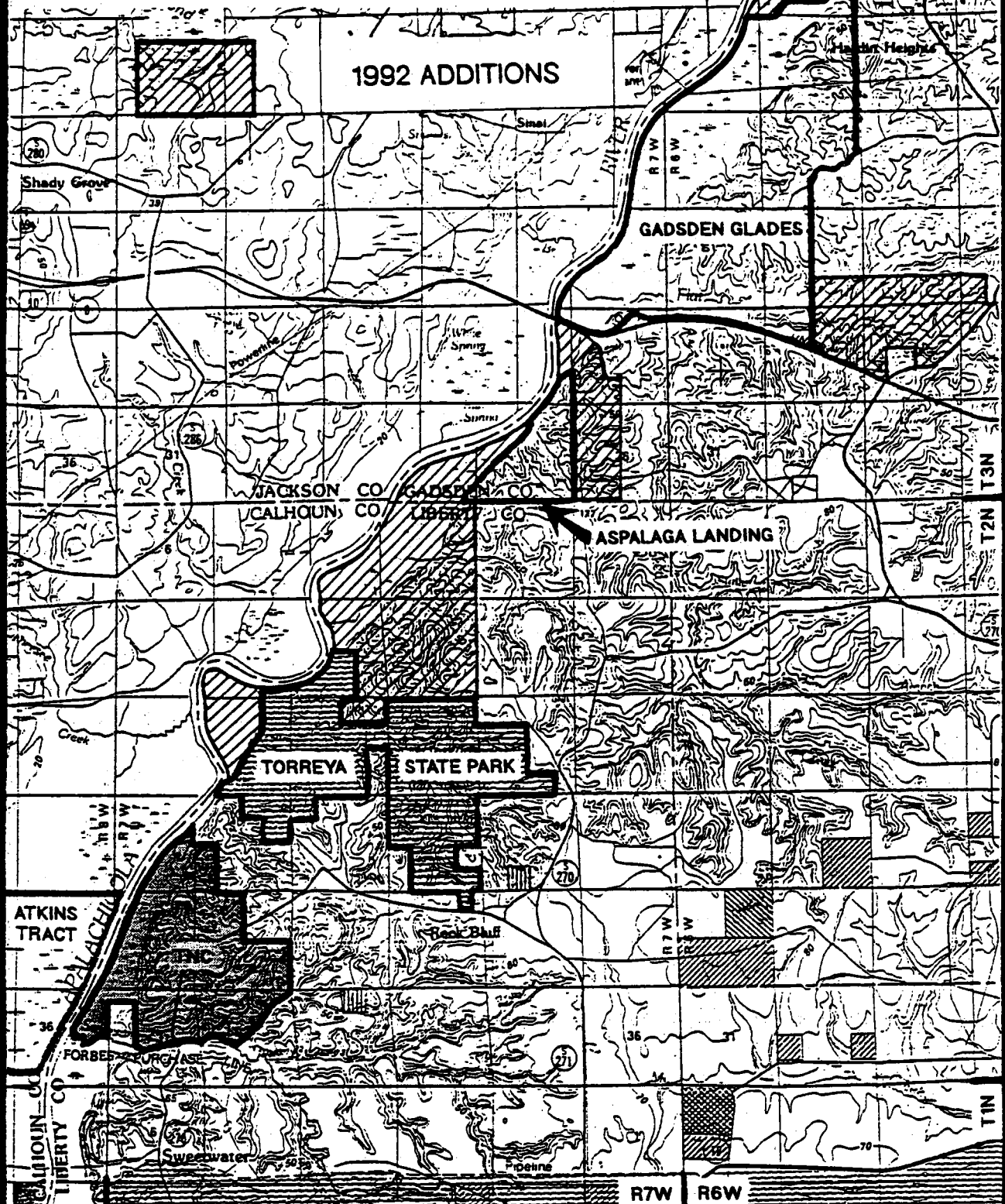
ASPALAGA LANDING TRACT



APALACHICOLA RIVER
GADSDEN / CALHOUN COUNTIES

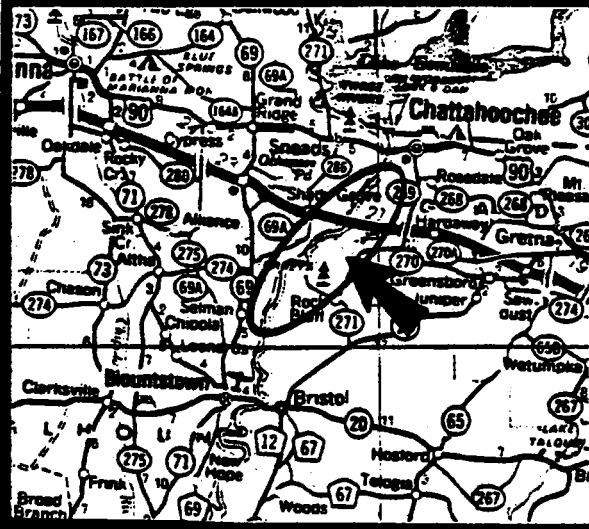



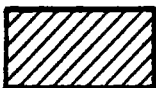
APALACHICOLA RIVER CARL



APALACHICOLA RIVER

GADSDEN, CALHOUN & LIBERTY CO.'S

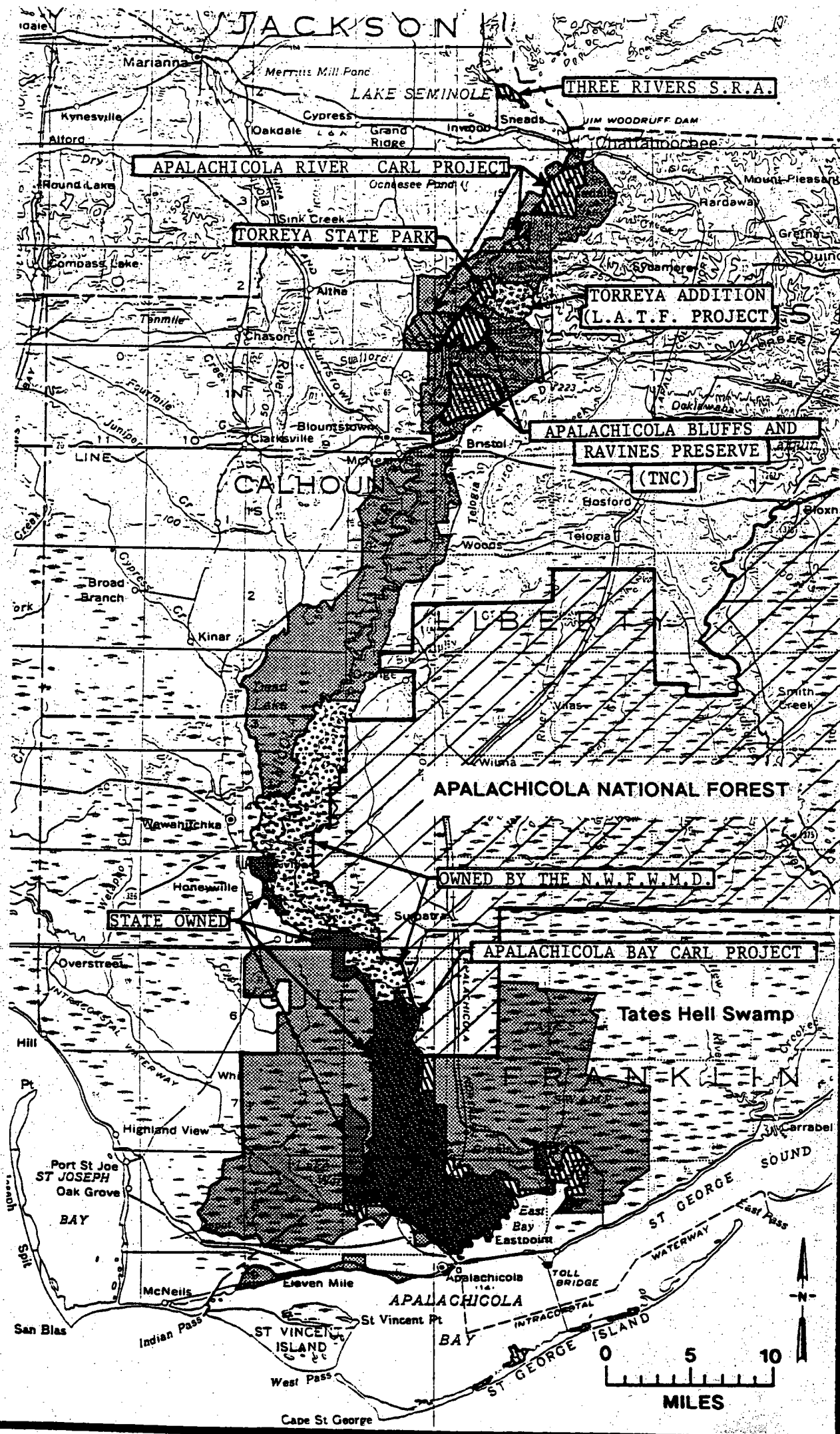


-  APAL RIVER CARL PROJECT SITES (3)
-  1992 ADDITIONS

APALACHICOLA RIVER AND BAY ECOSYSTEM

JACKSON/GADSDEN/CALHOUN/LIBERTY
GULF/FRANKLIN COUNTIES

RESOURCE PLANNING
BOUNDARY



The Gadsden Glades and Aspalaga Landing would be managed under "single-use" principles as a State Botanical Sites or State Preserves. That is, primary management objective would be preservation of the rare upland glade, slope forest, and bluff natural community types. These communities are basically self-maintaining; however, controlled burning or hand removal of hardwoods may be necessary to prevent surrounding forest from encroaching into the glades. Control/eradication of feral hogs, which are presently damaging some sites, should be a management priority.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

The slope forests, seepage communities, upland glade, bluff, and sandhill 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. One of the highest quality upland glades and the surrounding land was recently mechanically site-prepared and planted to pine plantation; herbicides were also reportedly used. The extent of long-term damage to this site is not yet known. 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

Priorities (Prior to the 1992 Boundary Amendment) based on biological significance are:

- Priority I: Gadsden County Glades
- Priority II: Aspalaga Landing
- Priority III: Atkins tract

On April 7, 1992, the LAAC approved an addition of 4,570 acres to the project boundary with an estimated tax assessed value of approximately \$1,813,157. The amendment consisted of five tracts. The inclusion of additional river floodplain extended the Gadsden Glades tract boundary to the north. The Gadsden Glades tract was also expanded along the eastern boundary to buffer Flat Creek, a tributary. Tracts of land were added to connect the Gadsden Glades tract with the Aspalaga Landing tract and the Aspalaga tract with the northern boundary of the State Park. Finally, additional floodplain was added between the State Park and the river.

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.

MANAGEMENT COST

PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COST/BUDGET REQUESTS - IF ACQUIRED
Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission for Atkins Tract

| CATEGORY | Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.) | Estimated Funds Required | | | | | |
|------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------|----------|----------|-----|----------|
| | | Salary | OPS | Expense | OCO | FCO | Total |
| Start-up | CARL | \$36,950 | \$52,000 | \$20,000 | \$28,700 | -0- | \$90,850 |
| FY 1993-94 | CARL | \$36,950 | \$5,200 | \$20,000 | \$28,700 | -0- | \$90,850 |

PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COST/BUDGET REQUESTS - IF ACQUIRED
Division of Recreation and Parks for area north of Torreya State Park

| CATEGORY | Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.) | Estimated Funds Required | | | | | |
|------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------|----------|----------|-----|-----------|
| | | Salary | OPS | Expense | OCO | FCO | Total |
| Start-up | CARL | \$72,319 | \$44,720 | \$49,730 | \$81,527 | -0- | \$248,296 |
| FY 1993-94 | CARL | \$72,319 | \$44,720 | \$49,730 | \$81,527 | -0- | \$248,296 |

#15 APALACHICOLA RIVER

The 1992 project addition added 56 parcels and 30 owners - 3 major owners (see Acquisition Planning above).

Portions of the entire Apalachicola River and Bay resource planning boundary are already protected through acquisition by the state, the water management district, and The Nature Conservancy (TNC). M.K. Ranch (8,793 acres) was purchased through CARL in 1985 (\$2,923,153), the Torreya State Park (1,063 acres) was a pre-1963 acquisition - 1944-1949 (\$6,130), and portions of the 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

Water management district and The Nature Conservancy taking lead in negotiations. They have had no success in negotiations to date.

RESOLUTIONS

- 111: Northwest Florida Water Management District
 - Support for acquisition
- Franklin County Seafood Workers Association
 - Support for acquisition

| PROJECT HISTORY | | |
|---|-------|-------|
| Assessment Approved: 11/20/86 | | |
| Design/Boundary #1 Approved: 5/29/87 | | |
| Design/Boundary #2 Approved: 12/7/90 | | |
| Design/Boundary Modified: 6/28/91 - clarification 4/07/92 - 4,570 acres added | | |
| PREVIOUS RANKINGS | | |
| 1992 | 10 | |
| 1991 | 24 | |
| ACQUISITION HISTORY | | |
| Year | Acres | Funds |
| — | None | — |

| #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 7. 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 that 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

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.

In 1991 St Joe Paper Company clearcut, roller chopped, bedded, and planted to slash pine the entirety of section 10 (T9S, R10W) and portion of section 6 (T9S, R10W). These lands had supported extremely high quality mesic-scrubby flatwoods and wet prairies with numerous rare and endemic plant species. Although section 1 is the "heart" of the project, further biological evaluation may indicate that it should be deleted from the project.

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

| Name | FNAI Rank |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| Pine-woods aster | G1/S1 |
| Telephus spurge | G1/S1 |
| Panhandle spiderily | 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 | |

The project includes several archaeological/historical sites, the most significant being Richardson Hammock. Richardson Hammock is a shell midden site also known to 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.

include mesic flatwoods, wet flatwoods, scrub, baygall, shell mounds, saltmarsh (estuarine tidal marsh), and beach dune. A wet flatwoods system in the vicinity of Wards Ridge harbors numerous plant species state-listed as endangered or threatened.

MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

The portions of the project east of SR 30A will be leased to the Division of Forestry; the Division will contract with The Nature Conservancy to manage the site as a State Forest/ Botanical Site. In particular, the Ward Ridge botanical site and Richardson Hammock should be managed under single-use management concepts with the primary goals of preserving and protecting the significant natural and cultural

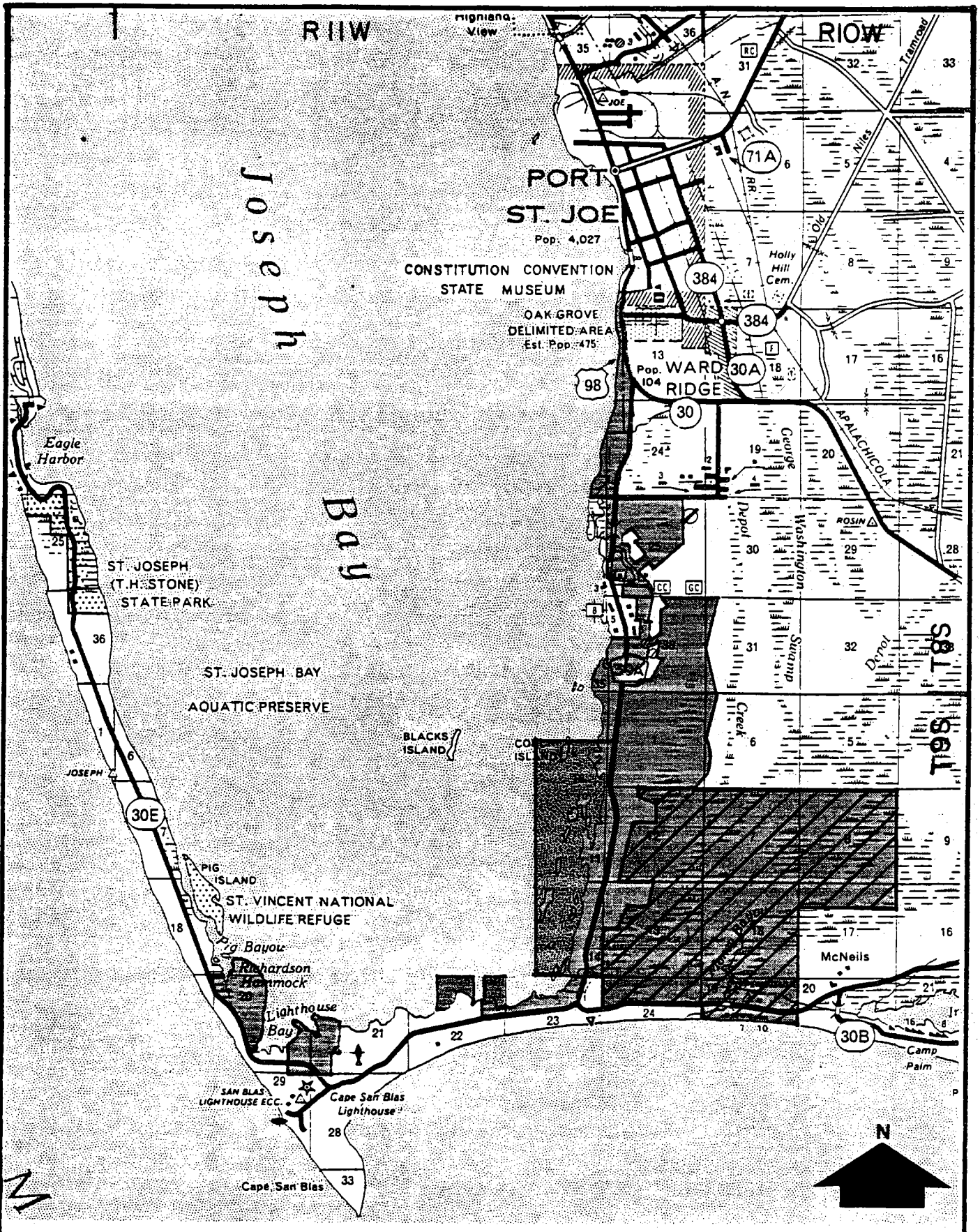
MANAGEMENT COSTS

PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COST/BUDGET REQUESTS - IF ACQUIRED The Nature Conservancy

| CATEGORY | Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.) | Estimated Funds Required | | | | | Total |
|------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|---------|----------|---------|-----|----------|
| | | Salary | OPS | Expense | OCO | FCO | |
| Start-up | TNC/? | \$18,000 | \$600 | \$2,000 | -0- | -0- | \$20,600 |
| FY 1993-94 | TNC/? | \$11,500 | \$1,500 | \$14,000 | \$2,100 | -0- | \$29,100 |

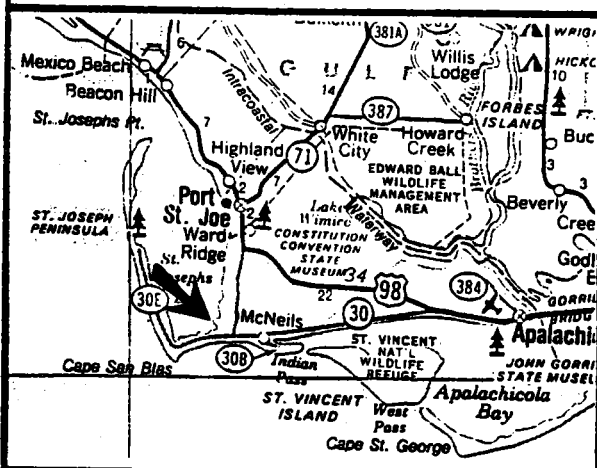
Division of State Lands



Budget estimates for the portion of the project west of SR 30A are not yet available.



ST. JOSEPH BAY BUFFER

GULF COUNTY



-  PROJECT AREA
-  PROPOSED DONATION

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, west of SR 30A 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 majority of natural pinelands within the project, and the numerous rare plants they support, are extremely susceptible to destruction by conversion to pine plantation. This has already occurred on a significant portion of the project (owned by St. Joe Paper Company) since it has been on the Priority List.

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

Updated appraisal map complete. Reappraisals soon to be initiated.

RESOLUTIONS

None known.

| PROJECT HISTORY | | |
|---|-------|-------|
| Assessment Approved: 08/04/89 | | |
| Design/Boundary Approved: 12/01/89 | | |
| Design/Boundary Modified: 11/22/91 - 3,944 acres added | | |
| PREVIOUS RANKINGS | | |
| 1992 | | 16 |
| 1991 | | 27 |
| 1990 | | 23 |
| ACQUISITION HISTORY | | |
| Year | Acres | Funds |
| — | None | — |

| #17 GREEN SWAMP | | LAKE/POLK | |
|-----------------|-----------|------------------------------|---------------------|
| Acreage | | Value | |
| Acquired | Remaining | Funds Expended or Encumbered | Remaining Tax Value |
| -0- | 69,600* | -0- | \$82,500,000* |

* Priority area within Phase I (total acreage for Phase I is 126,800)

LOCATION

Phase I of the Green Swamp project (approximately 126,800 acres) consists of two large non-contiguous areas, both located in Lake and Polk Counties. The western portion stretches from Lake Erie Road in Lake County southward to US 98 in Polk County with the CSX Railroad, the Withlacoochee River, and the Polk County line forming the boundary on the west. The eastern portion lies along US 27, extending from Lake Louisa in Lake County southward to County Road 17 in Polk County.

This project lies within Florida Senate Districts 10 and 11, and House Districts 41, 44, 64, and 65. It also lies within the jurisdiction of the St. Johns River Water Management District, Southwest Florida Water Management District, East Central Florida Regional Planning Council, and the Central Florida Regional Planning Council.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

Located in an area of Critical State Concern, the Green Swamp project is an extremely complex mosaic of highly disturbed upland and wetland parcels intermixed with higher quality wetland forests. Two non-contiguous Phase I areas have been

The primary importance of the project is its significance as a strategic hydrological resource; it encompasses portions of the headwaters of several major rivers in the state and has the highest ground water altitude in the Peninsula. The Green Swamp area is therefore considered by many to be critical to the Floridan Aquifer in terms of total, active recharge (i.e., it maintains the ground water pressure level in Central and South Florida).

Although the Green Swamp project has not been subjected to a cultural resource assessment survey, 7 archaeological sites have been recorded in the Florida Site File within the project. Because of the project's great size, the archeological and historical resource potential is difficult to accurately determine; however, it can be considered to be moderate.

Extensive wetlands over much of the project necessarily limit public recreational uses to those of low intensity such as nature appreciation/education and hiking. Hunting could also be accommodated. These activities would be limited during periods of high water. Uplands would also allow for camping, horseback riding, and picnicking.

MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

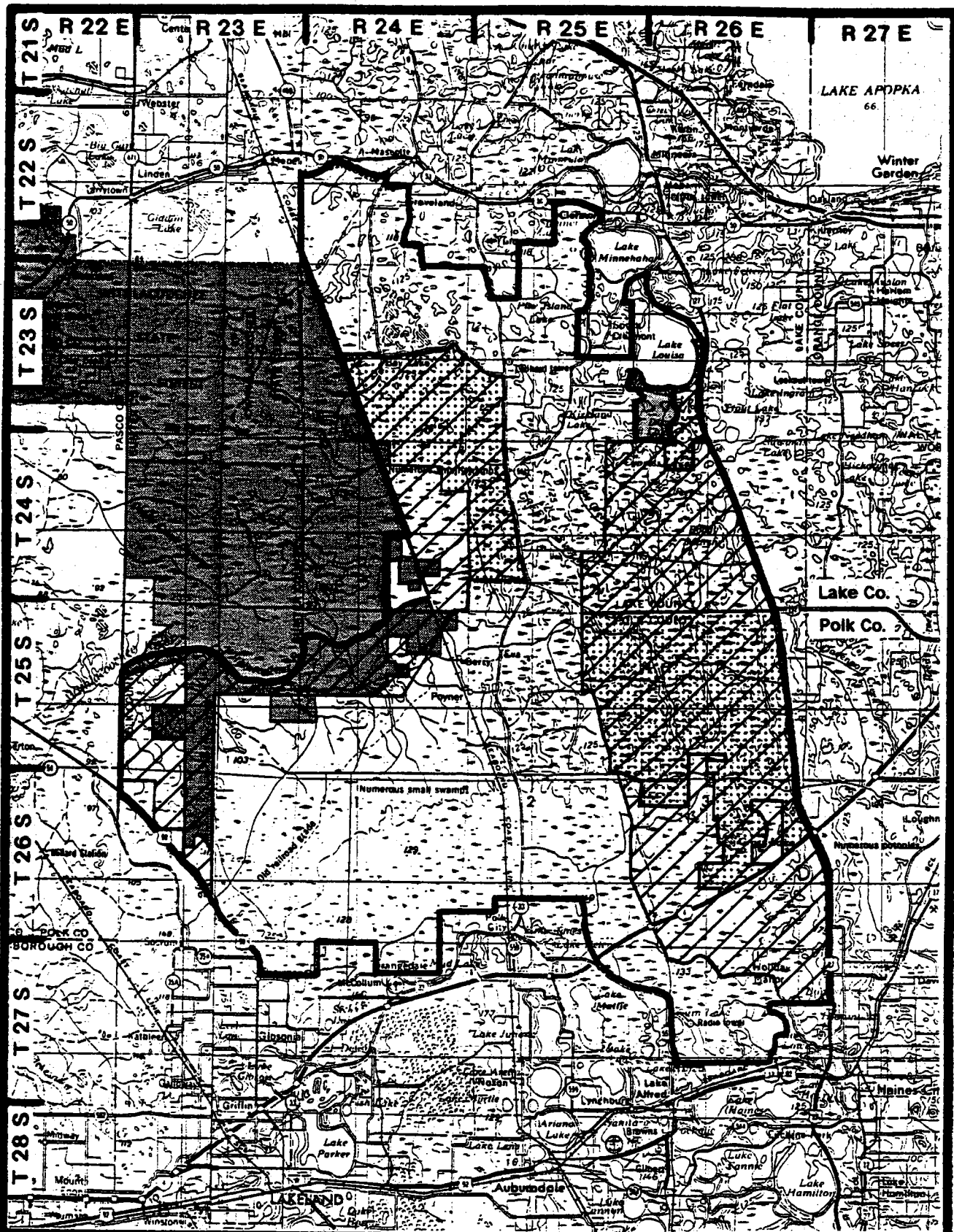
The Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission is the recommended manager for the majority of the Green Swamp project and would manage tracts acquired in conjunction with the Green Swamp Wildlife Management Area. The Division of Recreation and Parks would also manage some lands adjacent to Lake Louisa State Park and along the General James A. Van Fleet State Trail (which runs through the project). The primary land management goal for the Green Swamp project should be the protection, maintenance, and where feasible, the restoration of all of its natural resources. Initial management activities on site should include assurance of site security, resource inventory, and removal of invasive exotic species.

An inventory of the site's natural resources and rare and endangered species should be conducted to provide the basis for formulation of a management plan. A primary concern should be the location and restoration of the remaining intact upland habitats; fire adapted communities will require periodic prescribed burning. The Game Commission will place emphasis on preserving any old growth forest habitats, but considers the provision of areas of early succession in pine areas adjacent to wetlands to be important for game species. Listed species management and protection would also represent a major area of concern, with provision of high-quality habitat for the red-cockaded woodpecker, Florida scrub jay, sandhill crane, bald eagle, fox squirrel, and gopher tortoise.

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

| Name | FNAI Rank |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| Scrub | G2/S2 |
| Dry Prairie | G2/S2 |
| Sandhill | G2G3/S2 |
| Paper-like nail-wort | G2G3/S2S3 |
| Scrub plum | G2G3/S2S3 |
| Gopher tortoise | G3/S3 |
| Florida bonamia | G3/S3 |
| Nodding pinweed | G3/S3 |
| Basin Swamp | G?/S4? |
| Mesic Flatwoods | G?/S4 |
| 15 FNAI elements known from project | |

identified based on relative intactness of their natural communities. Although an accurate figure is not possible to calculate, it is estimated that 90% of the native upland vegetation within the project has been cleared and/or highly disturbed. While most of the remaining areas in natural vegetation may be considered as wetlands, the project does contain some widely scattered upland parcels with relatively intact communities. At least 4 FNAI Special Animals occur on or near the project.



GREEN SWAMP

LAKE / POLK

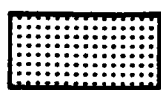
CO'S



PROJECT AREA



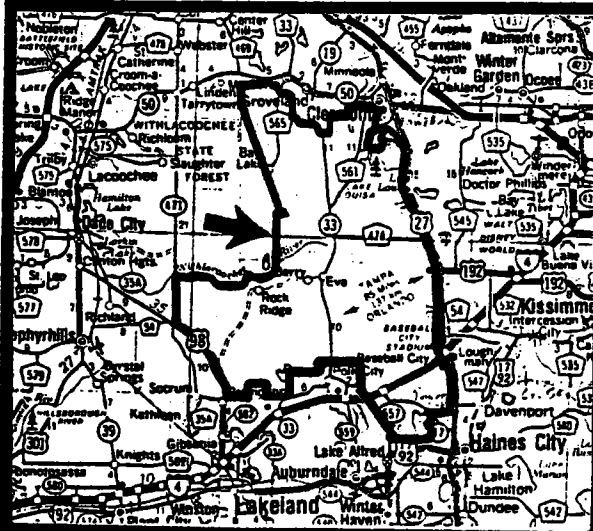
PHASE I



PRIORITY AREAS WITHIN PHASE I



PUBLIC LANDS



MANAGEMENT COSTS

PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COST/BUDGET REQUESTS - IF ACQUIRED
 Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission for primary tract

| CATEGORY | Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.) | Estimated Funds Required | | | | | Total |
|------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | Salary | OPS | Expense | OCO | FCO | |
| Start-up | CARL | \$60,974 | \$8,000 | \$30,000 | \$104,400 | -0- | \$203,374 |
| FY 1993-94 | CARL | \$92,186 | \$10,000 | \$45,000 | \$126,100 | \$150,000 | \$423,286 |

PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COST/BUDGET REQUESTS - IF ACQUIRED
 Division of Recreation and Parks for area next to Lake Louisa and Rail Trail

| CATEGORY | Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.) | Estimated Funds Required | | | | | Total |
|------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|---------|----------|---------|-----|----------|
| | | Salary | OPS | Expense | OCO | FCO | |
| Start-up | CARL | \$22,167 | \$7,280 | \$15,424 | \$8,700 | -0- | \$53,571 |
| FY 1993-94 | CARL | \$22,167 | \$7,280 | \$15,424 | \$8,700 | -0- | \$53,571 |

Monitoring of public land and water use planning and regulatory activities should be conducted to ensure that adequate consideration is given to maintaining the quality of water resources associated with the project.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

Vulnerability: Because of the size of the Green Swamp system, the greatest vulnerability is disruption of wildlife habitat and a decline in water quality of the wetland systems and the rivers that flow from the swamp resulting from scattered and poorly planned development.

Endangerment: The area in which the Green Swamp is located is not experiencing rapid growth, but there have been several developments proposed within the project boundaries. The endangerment to the site is related primarily to the location and intensity of possible development.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

The project design for Green Swamp was approved by the Land Acquisition Advisory Council on December 10, 1992. The project design did not alter the resource planning boundary (RPB) but recommended that only relatively large, contiguous parcels (and strategic smaller parcels) be acquired as priority areas within Phase I.

Acquisition Phasing

Priority Areas within Phase I:

Lake County - The northern half of the western Phase I area down to the county line, less the subdivisions.

Lake Louisa Area - Bradshaw ownerships east of the state park.

Polk County - Jahna ownership (Polk County line) and south down to I-4, less the subdivisions.

Coordination

The Southwest Florida Water Management District will be an acquisition partner in this project but will likely not be able to contribute sufficient funds for this project as a whole to be considered within the shared/bargain CARL Land Acquisition Workplan category.

Southwest Florida Water Management District owns land west and southwest of the project area, adjacent and partially included within the project boundary. This property is within Phase I but not in the priority areas.

OWNERSHIP

Large, contiguous ownerships comprising the priority areas within Phase I consist of approximately 69,600 acres, 540 parcels, and 85 owners. Tax assessed value is approximately \$82.5 million.

ACQUISITION STATUS

The Land Acquisition Advisory Council ranked this project for the first time in December 1992. Acquisition activities, i.e. boundary mapping, appraisals, etc., have not yet begun.

RESOLUTIONS

- Sierra Club - Support for acquisition
- Polk County Commission - Support for acquisition
- 92-19:** St. Johns River Water Management District - Support for acquisition
- 92-0281:** Hillsborough County Commission - Support for acquisition

| PROJECT HISTORY | | |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Assessment Approved: 08/20/92 | | |
| Design/Boundary Approved: 12/10/92 | | |
| Design/Boundary Modified: None | | |
| PREVIOUS RANKINGS | | |
| None | | |
| ACQUISITION HISTORY | | |
| Year | Acres | Funds |
| - | None | - |

| # 18 WEKIVA-OCALA CONNECTOR | | LAKE/VOLUSIA COUNTIES | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|------------------------------|---------------------|
| Acreage | | Value | |
| Acquired | Remaining | Funds Expended or Encumbered | Remaining Tax Value |
| -0- | 28,050 | -0- | \$26,701,500 |

LOCATION

In northeastern Lake and western Volusia Counties, approximately 25 miles north of Orlando. This project is within Florida's Senate Districts 11 and 16 and House District 26. 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 conservation lands and acquisition projects along the Wekiva River. Although, the high quality resources of the project insure that it has independent merit, the project was

designed specifically to protect continuity of habitat for the Florida black bear (state threatened) in the region. A major 1992 addition included significant bear habitat and offered the opportunity to greatly improve protection of habitat continuity between the National Forest and public lands in the Wekiva River basin. Natural communities in the overall project include: hydric hammock, floodplain swamp, floodplain marsh, upland mixed forest, mesic flatwoods, swamp lake, blackwater stream, sandhill, dome swamp, and scrub. Natural communities are in fair to excellent condition, with interior wetland areas being higher quality.

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

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 | |

MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

The eastern connector is recommended for management 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, including the 1992 addition, 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

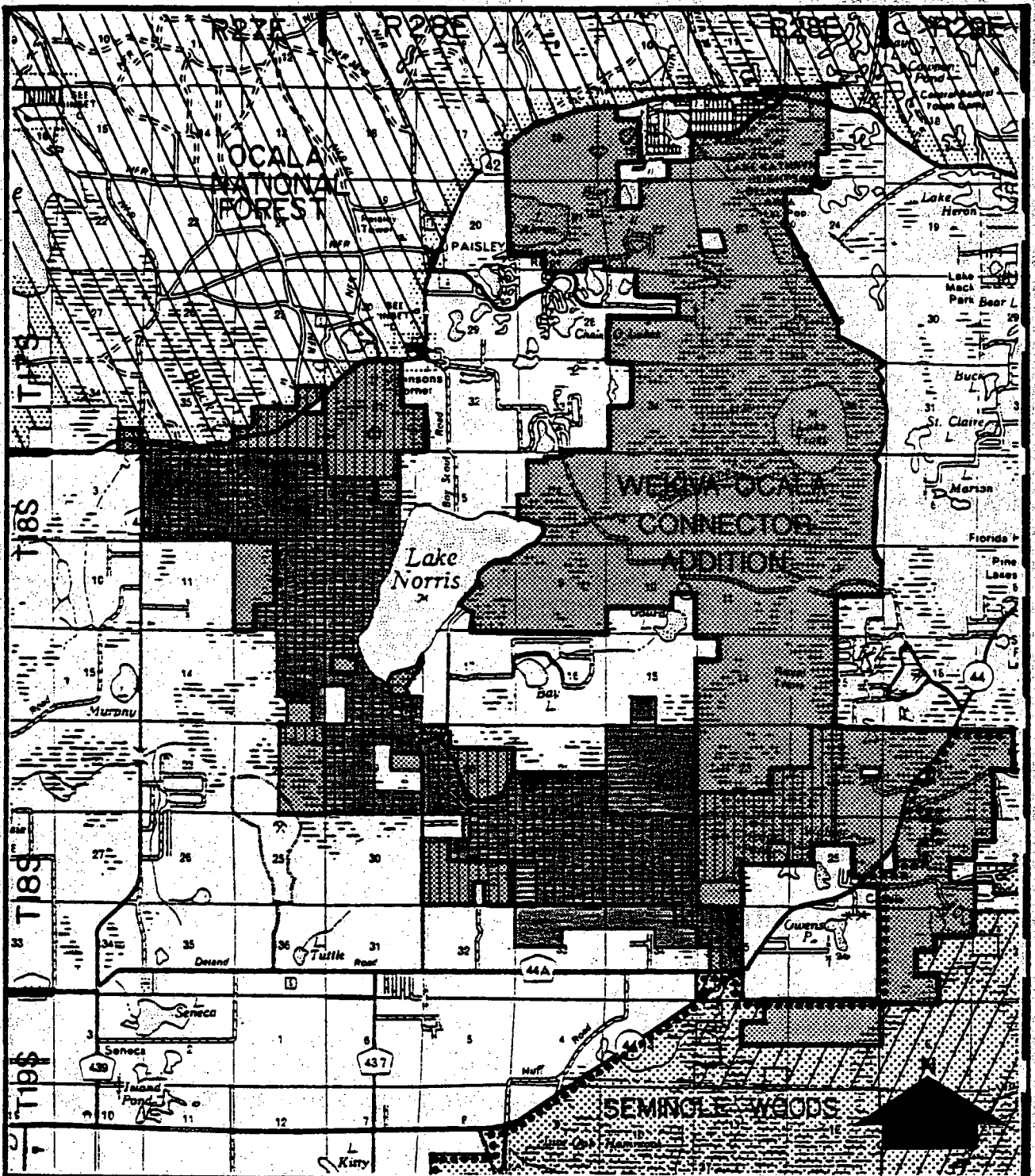
MANAGEMENT COSTS

PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COST/BUDGET REQUESTS - IF ACQUIRED
Division of Recreation and Parks for East Connector

| CATEGORY | Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.) | Estimated Funds Required | | | | | Total |
|------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|----------|----------|-----------|-----|-----------|
| | | Salary | OPS | Expense | OCO | FCO | |
| Start-up | CARL | \$102,977 | \$14,560 | \$24,056 | \$149,859 | -0- | \$291,452 |
| FY 1993-94 | CARL | \$102,977 | \$14,560 | \$24,056 | \$149,859 | -0- | \$291,452 |

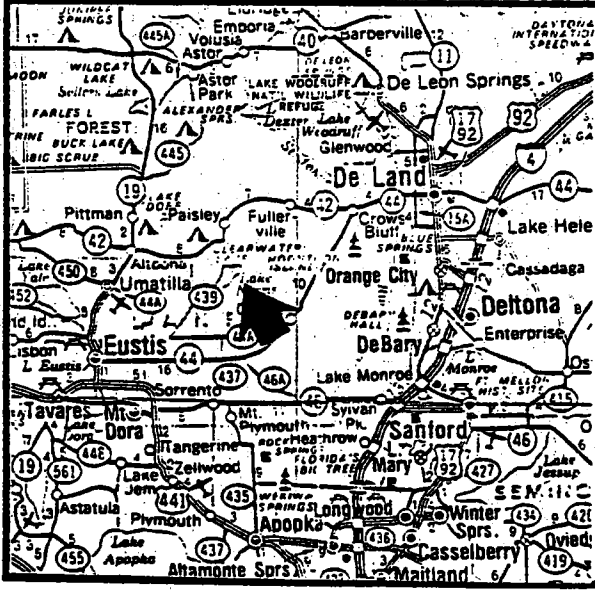
PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COST/BUDGET REQUESTS - IF ACQUIRED
Division of Forestry for West Connector

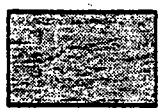



| CATEGORY | Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.) | Estimated Funds Required | | | | | Total |
|------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|-----|----------|----------|-----|-----------|
| | | Salary | OPS | Expense | OCO | FCO | |
| Start-up | CARL | \$28,924 | -0- | \$13,081 | \$76,617 | -0- | \$118,622 |
| FY 1993-94 | CARL | \$28,924 | -0- | \$13,000 | \$5,000 | -0- | \$46,924 |

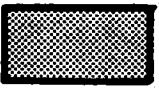


**WEKIVA-OCALA CONNECTOR
(WEST)**

LAKE COUNTY

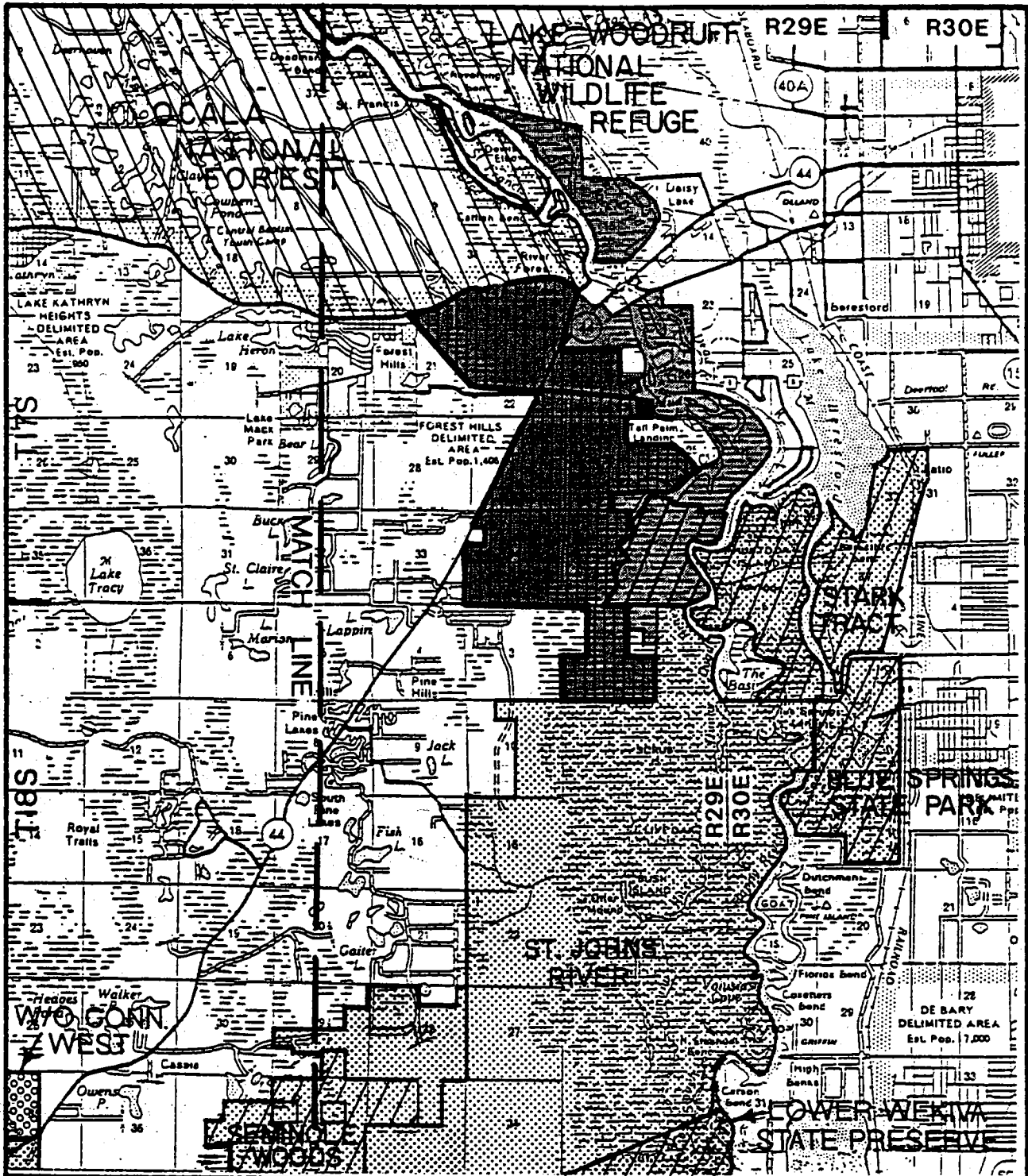


-  ORIGINAL PROJECT AREA
-  STATE OWNED
-  FEDERAL LANDS
-  SEMINOLE SPRINGS / WOODS CARL PROJECT

 WEKIVA-OCALA CONNECTOR ADDITION

 PHASE I

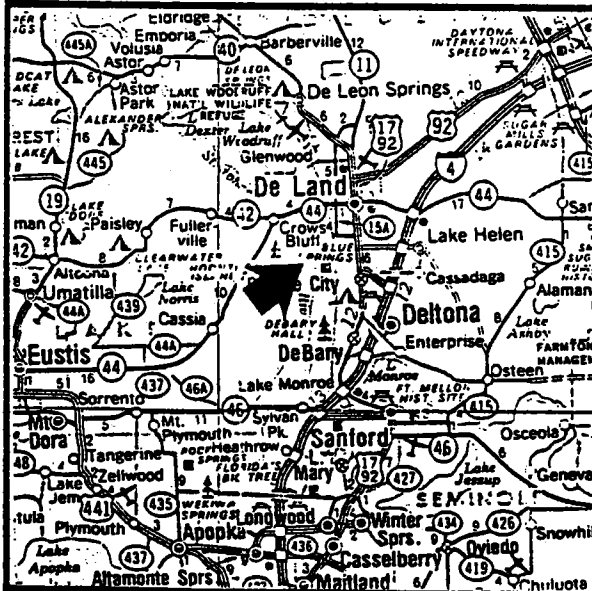
 BOUNDARY BETWEEN CARL PROJECTS



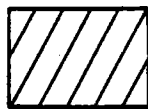
WEKIVA-OCALA CONNECTOR (EAST)

LAKE/VOLUSIA

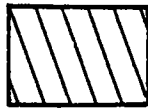
COUNTY



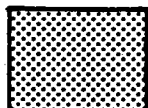
PROJECT AREA



STATE OWNED



FEDERAL LANDS



OTHER STATE ACQUISITION
PROJECTS



PHASE I

#18 WEKIVA-OCALA CONNECTOR

practices should emphasize natural regeneration and reforestation to the original condition. Pine plantations should be managed to obtain a more natural appearance and function through a series of improvement thinnings. In forests that exhibit old growth characteristics, management activities should be carefully designed and conducted to maintain these qualities.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

Upland areas of the project, particularly along the state highways, are very vulnerable to development. Upland natural communities are also vulnerable to conversion to pasture, pine plantation, or other agricultural uses. Development potential within predominantly wetland portions of the project is limited.

Although most of the land in this part of Lake County is zoned agricultural, the county routinely grants requests for rezoning for residential development up to one unit per acre. Lake County is experiencing increased growth in the Wekiva River basin as urban development moves north from the Orlando area. One parcel in Volusia County (Linkovick) has multiple zonings including B-7 (Commercial Marina) and B-4 (General Commercial).

ACQUISITION PLANNING

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

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.

On December 10, 1992, the LAAC approved a project addition of approximately 15,980 acres with an estimated tax value of \$16,013,500. This addition to the western project segment creates a "larger ecosystem-oriented project encompassing important habitat (in the vicinity of Lake Tracy) for the Florida black bear and improving habitat diversity and landscape continuity" (1992 Wekiva-Ocala Connector Addition Project Design).

Acquisition Phasing

Phasing has been developed for the overall Connector project; only approximately 2,170 acres of the 1992 addition are in Phase I.

As a result of the 1992 project addition, phasing was readdressed as follows:

Phase I:

West, 7,910 acres (2,170 from the addition) (1) Maxwell and Holman, (2) Shockley, (3) Harper, (4) Alger enterprises (contingent upon #3), (5) Fisch, (6) Southland Gardens (contingent upon #3 and #5), (7) Rashaw, (8) Blaskovic, and (9) McCormick. (Note: not in priority order)

East, 4,188 acres (none from addition) (1) Stetson University, (2) Stein, (3) Lenholt Farms, (4) Francolini, (5) Jung, and (6) Hollywood Pines, Inc. (Note: not in priority order)

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

Coordination

This project will be acquired by the state with the cooperation and assistance of Lake (Lake County Water Authority) and Volusia Counties, the St. John River Water Management District, and The Nature Conservancy.

OWNERSHIP

The expanded boundary (see Acquisition Planning) consists of approximately 260 parcels and 129 owners. Volusia County has already acquired a large parcel in the eastern tract.

ACQUISITION STATUS

Lake County Water Authority is negotiating the purchase of Harper Ranch (western section of project) for resale to the Board of Trustees.

RESOLUTIONS

- 1988-81: Lake County Commission - Support for acquisition.
- Volusia County Council - Support for acquisition.
- 89-08: St. Johns River Water Management District - Support for acquisition.
- 1989-182: Lake County Commission - Support for acquisition.
- 91-05: St. Johns River Water Management District - Support for acquisition.

| PROJECT HISTORY | | |
|--|-------|-------|
| Assessment Approved: 08/04/89 | | |
| Design/Boundary Approved: 12/01/89 | | |
| Design/Boundary Modified: 11/20/92 - 15,980 acres added | | |
| PREVIOUS RANKINGS | | |
| 1992 | 23 | |
| 1991 | 30 | |
| 1990 | 36 | |
| ACQUISITION HISTORY | | |
| Year | Acres | Funds |
| — | None | — |

| #19 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 Districts 7 and 10. 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,

Florida black bear. At least 18 rare plant species listed with the Florida Natural Areas Inventory occur within the project. There are also outstanding examples of old-growth dwarf pond cypress swamps, a rare plant community type found in the Panhandle.

Five archaeological sites within the project boundaries are recorded within the Florida 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.

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

| Name | FNAI Rank |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| White birds-in-a-nest | G1/S1 |
| Red-cockaded woodpecker | G2/S2 |
| Large-leaved jointweed | 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 |
| 28 FNAI elements known from site | |

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.

MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

If acquired, the Division of Forestry would manage the Tate's Hell project under multiple use concepts as a State Forest; project lands acquired may be considered as additions to the Apalachicola National Forest (managed by the US Forest Service). Long-term objectives would be restoration of disturbed areas to original natural communities - dependent in large part on restoration of the much-altered hydrology. 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.

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

MANAGEMENT COSTS

PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COST/BUDGET REQUESTS - IF ACQUIRED Division of Forestry

| CATEGORY | Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.) | Estimated Funds Required | | | | | Total |
|------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|-----|-----------|-----------|-----|-------------|
| | | Salary | OPS | Expense | OCO | FCO | |
| Start-up | CARL | \$360,442 | -0- | \$201,189 | \$985,866 | -0- | \$1,547,497 |
| FY 1993-94 | CARL | \$360,500 | -0- | \$150,000 | \$20,000 | -0- | \$530,500 |

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. An attempt in 1991 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. Sales in 1992 of lots (40-50 acres) on the southern portion of the New River have reportedly been successful.

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 and the U.S. Forest Service will be participants 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. Congress appropriated \$1 million to the US Forest Service in FY 1993 for acquisitions in Tates Hell.

OWNERSHIP

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

ACQUISITION STATUS

Acquisition of Glawson ownership dependent on availability of funds under workplan.

RESOLUTIONS

- 1990: Franklin County Commission - Opposed State Acquisition.
- 1991: Franklin County Commission - Request the land be designated State Forest.

| PROJECT HISTORY | | |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Assessment Approved: 07/12/91 | | |
| Design/Boundary Approved: 12/06/91 | | |
| Design/Boundary Modified: None | | |
| PREVIOUS RANKINGS | | |
| 1992 | 24 | |
| ACQUISITION HISTORY | | |
| Year | Acres | Funds |
| — | None | — |

| #20 CHARLOTTE HARBOR FLATWOODS | | CHARLOTTE AND LEE COUNTIES | |
|--------------------------------|-----------|------------------------------|---------------------|
| Acreage | | Value | |
| Acquired | Remaining | Funds Expended or Encumbered | Remaining Tax Value |
| -0- | 18,608 | -0- | \$27,881,013* |

* 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 District 24 and House Districts 72 and 74. 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 on site are home to at least 6 colonies of red-cockaded woodpeckers (federally endangered). Several federally listed vertebrates, including the bald eagle and Florida

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 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.

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 |
| Woodstork | G4/S2 |
| 21 FNAI elements known from site | |

MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

Lands acquired would be managed by the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission as additions 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 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.

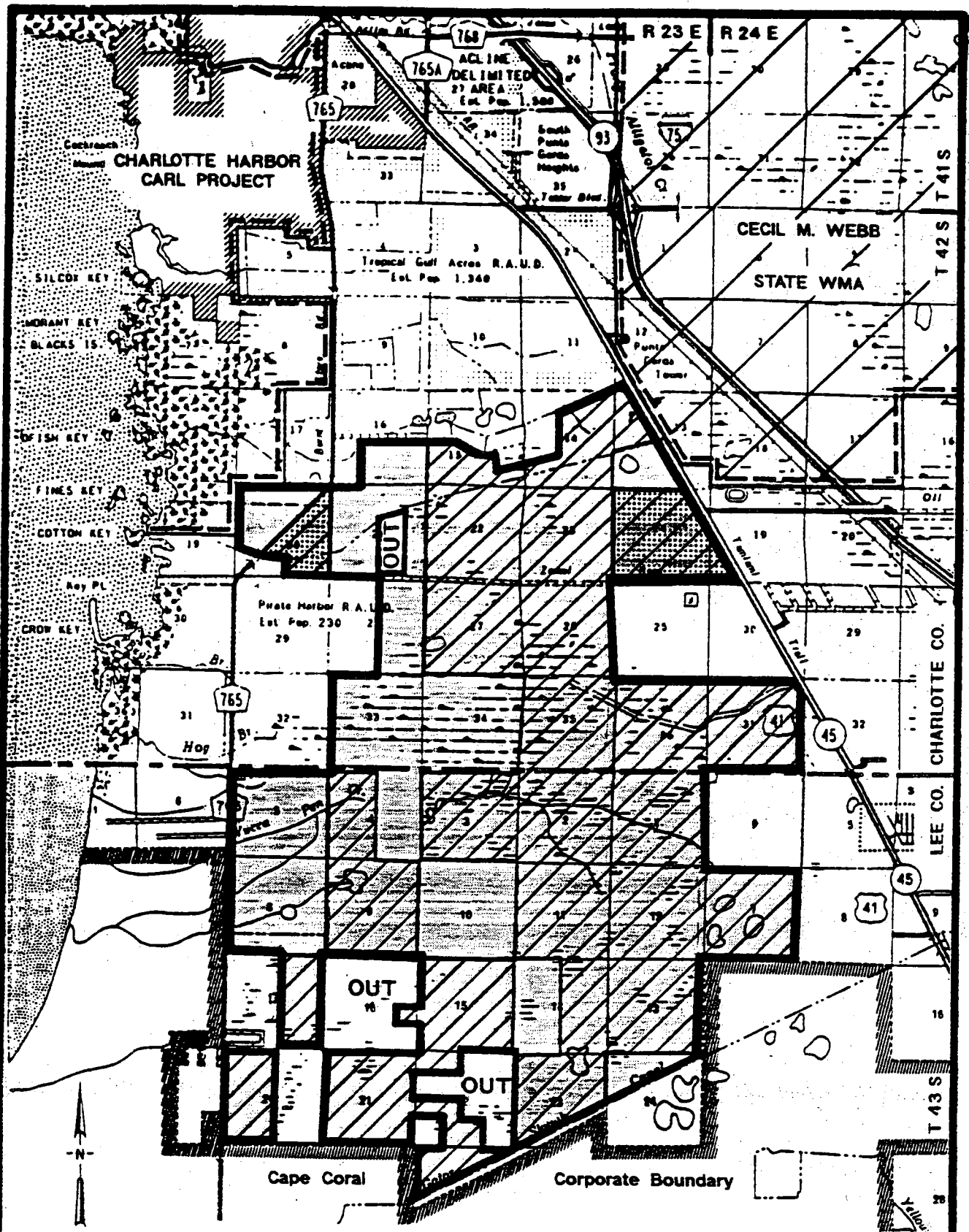
panther, are known to use the site. The tract also provides habitat for several rare plants, most notable of which is the largest known population of the federally endangered beautiful pawpaw, *Deeringothamnus pulchellus*. This is also the only known population of this species occurring in natural

Specific considerations would include assessment/protection 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

MANAGEMENT COSTS

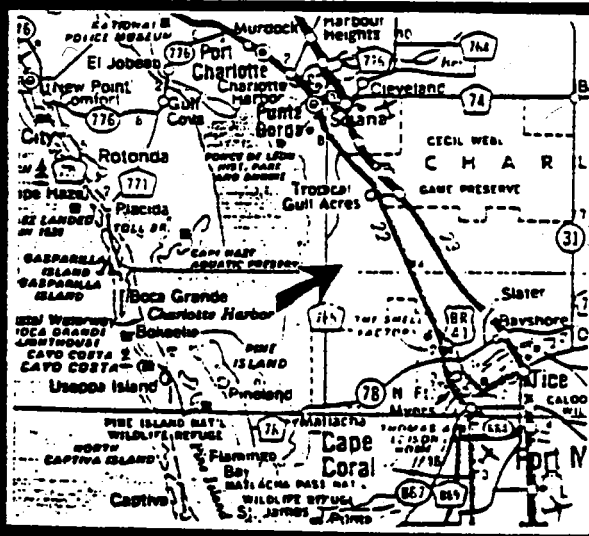
PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COST/BUDGET REQUESTS - IF ACQUIRED Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission




| CATEGORY | Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.) | Estimated Funds Required | | | | | Total |
|------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|---------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | Salary | OPS | Expense | OCO | FCO | |
| Start-up | CARL | \$68,162 | \$7,000 | \$56,000 | \$58,300 | -0- | \$189,462 |
| FY 1993-94 | CARL | \$68,162 | \$7,000 | \$56,000 | \$56,300 | \$125,000 | \$314,462 |



CHARLOTTE HARBOR FLATWOODS

CHARLOTTE / LEE CO.'S



-  PROJECT AREA
-  PHASE I
-  ADDITIONS TO PHASE I (1992)

#20 CHARLOTTE HARBOR FLATWOODS

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 DRI was approved by Charlotte County, but the development order was appealed by the Department of Community Affairs. 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.

On November 20, 1992, the LAAC approved a Phase I addition (Fairway Woodlands tract) of approximately 873 acres with an estimated tax assessed value of \$4,273,605. This tract has approved DRI permits and is under imminent threat of development. Portions of this tract also provide habitat for the federally endangered beautiful pawpaw. The acreage associated with the pawpaw was inadvertently excluded from the Phase I boundaries in the project design.

Coordination

The Trust for Public Lands may be an intermediary in the acquisition of the Ansin ownership.

OWNERSHIP

Three major ownerships, Ansin, Zema and Fairway Woodlands (see Acquisition Planning) comprise Phase I of this project.

ACQUISITION STATUS

Appraisal maps are complete on Phase I parcels, with the exception of the Fairway Woodlands tract, added to Phase I on 11/20/92. Appraisals initiated on Charlotte County parcels with the exception of the Zema ownership.

OTHER

There are two DRI's within the subject property, Fairway Woodland (approved) and Callente 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. Callente 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

- 92-253:** Charlotte County Commission - Support for acquisition.
- 91-06-23:** Lee County Commission - Support for acquisition.

| PROJECT HISTORY | | |
|---|-------|-------|
| Assessment Approved: 07/12/91 | | |
| Design/Boundary Approved: 12/06/91 | | |
| Design/Boundary Modified: 11/20/92 - 873 acres transferred from Phase I to Phase II. | | |
| PREVIOUS RANKINGS | | |
| 1992 | 20 | |
| ACQUISITION HISTORY | | |
| Year | Acres | Funds |
| — | None | — |

| #21 SUWANNEE BUFFERS | | 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 Districts 4 and 5 and House District 11. 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 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.

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

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

| Name | FNAI Rank |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| Slope Forest | G3/S2 |
| Sinkhole Lake | G3/S3 |
| Gopher tortoise | G3/S3 |
| Bluff | G?/S2 |
| Xeric Hammock | G?/S3 |
| Upland Hardwood Forest | G?/S3 |
| Alluvial Stream | G4/S2 |
| Blackwater Stream | G4/S2 |
| Dome Swamp | G4?/S3? |
| Mesic Flatwoods | G?/S4 |
| 12 FNAI elements known from site | |

MANAGEMENT COSTS

PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COST/BUDGET REQUESTS - IF ACQUIRED

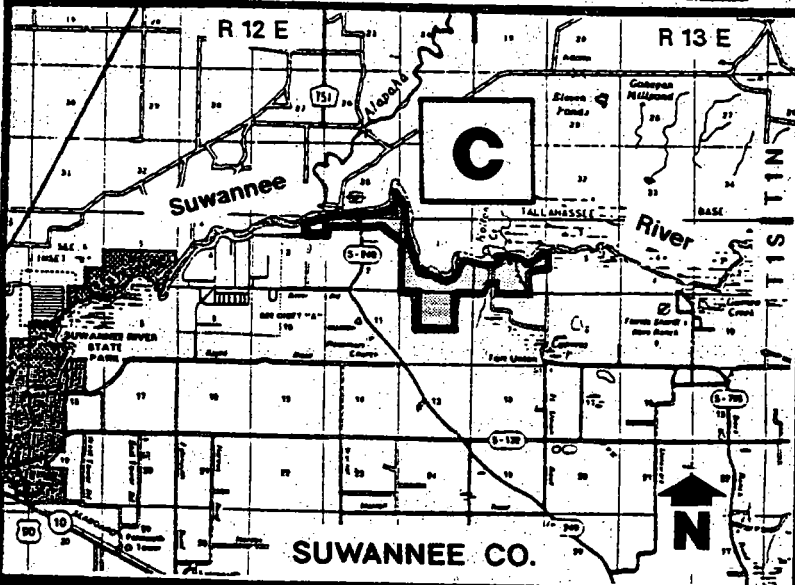
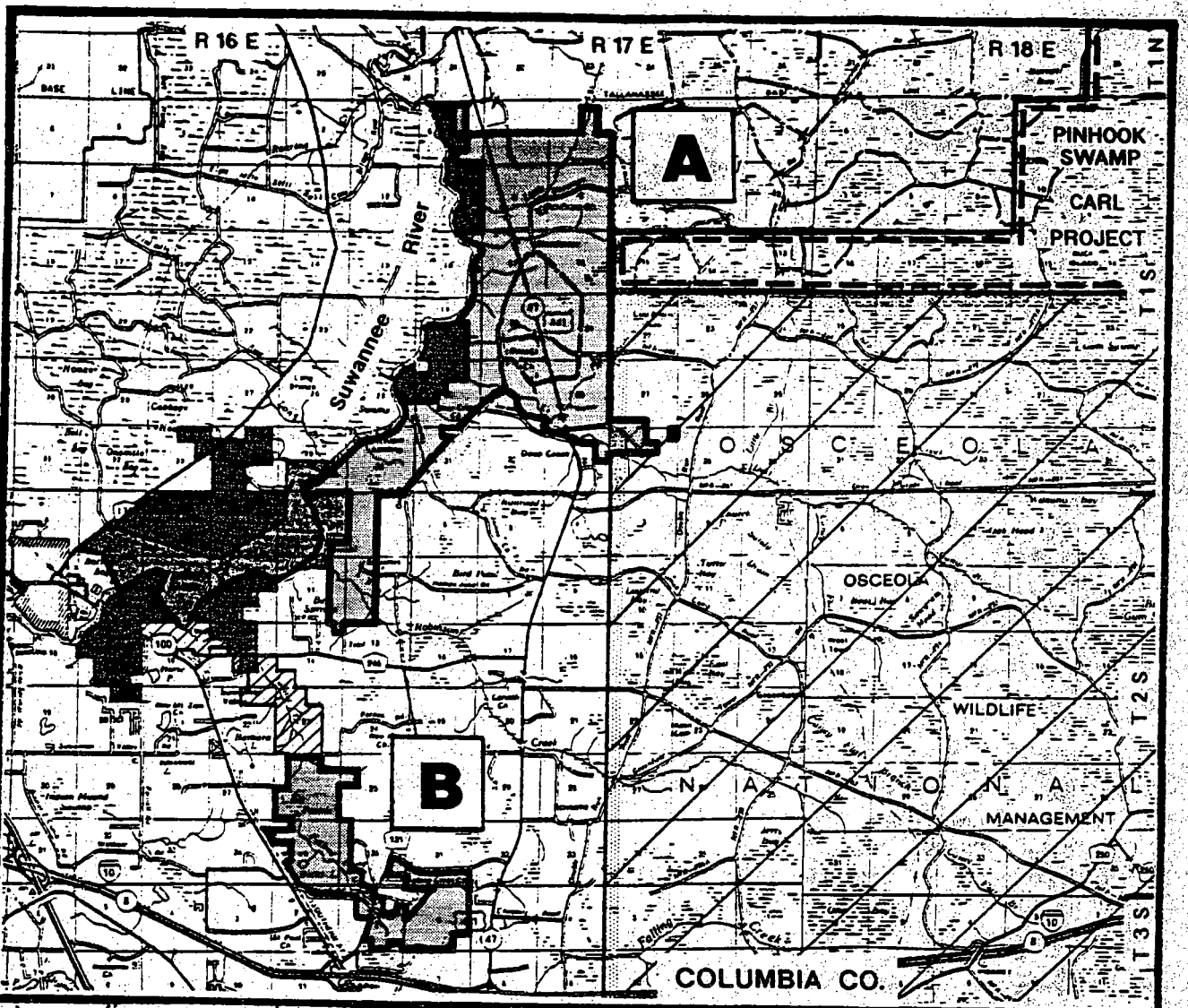
Division of Forestry for Nobles Ferry and North 1/4 of Deep Creek

| CATEGORY | Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.) | Estimated Funds Required | | | | | Total |
|------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|-----|----------|----------|-----|-----------|
| | | Salary | OPS | Expense | OCO | FCO | |
| Start-up | CARL | \$28,924 | -0- | \$13,081 | \$76,617 | -0- | \$118,622 |
| FY 1993-94 | CARL | \$28,924 | -0- | \$13,000 | \$5,000 | -0- | \$46,924 |

PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COST/BUDGET REQUESTS - IF ACQUIRED

Division of Recreation and Parks for Falling Creek and South 1/4 of Deep Creek

| CATEGORY | Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.) | Estimated Funds Required | | | | | Total |
|------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| | | Salary | OPS | Expense | OCO | FCO | |
| Start-up | CARL | \$22,167 | \$14,560 | \$11,400 | \$55,000 | \$85,000 | \$188,127 |
| FY 1993-94 | CARL | 22,167 | \$14,560 | \$11,400 | \$55,000 | \$85,000 | \$188,127 |

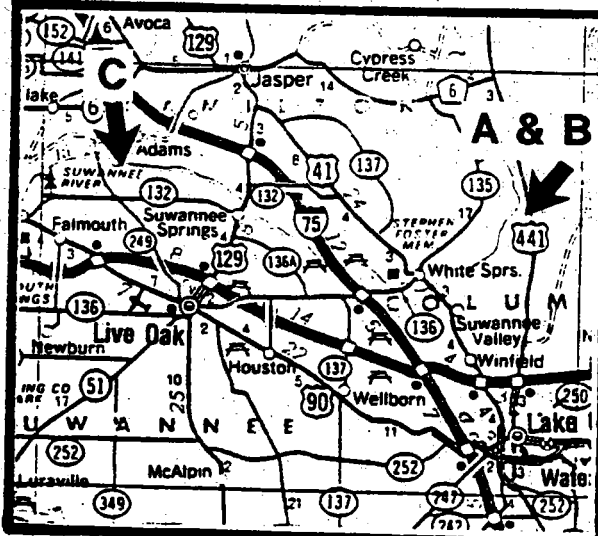






- A. DEEP CREEK DRAINAGE TRACT
- B. FALLING CREEK FALLS TRACT
- C. TRILLIUM SLOPES / NOBLES FERRY BLUFFS TRACT



SUWANNEE BUFFERS PHASE I

COLUMBIA / SUWANNEE CO.'S



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

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 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.

ACQUISITION STATUS

Willing sellers have been identified and appraisal mapping initiated.

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.

| PROJECT HISTORY | | |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Assessment Approved: 07/12/91 | | |
| Design/Boundary Approved: 12/06/91 | | |
| Design/Boundary Modified: None | | |
| PREVIOUS RANKINGS | | |
| 1992 | 21 | |
| ACQUISITION HISTORY | | |
| Year | Acres | Funds |
| -- | None | -- |

| #22 COUPON BIGHT/KEY DEER | | MONROE COUNTY | |
|---------------------------|-----------|------------------------------|---------------------|
| Acreage | | Value | |
| Acquired | Remaining | Funds Expended or Encumbered | Remaining Tax Value |
| 216* | 1,343 | \$1,096,566* | \$7,588,761** |

* 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 40 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, within the Florida Keys Designated Area of Critical State Concern, 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 surrounding Big Pine Key and the Coupon Bight Aquatic Preserve from the adverse effects of otherwise inevitable development. The project includes what is 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 Site File. When compared to other projects, the potential for significant sites is considered to be low.

Since most of the project is habitat for threatened and endangered species, 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 |
| Garber's spurge | 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 |
| Key deer | G5T1/S1 |
| 34 FNAI elements known from site | |

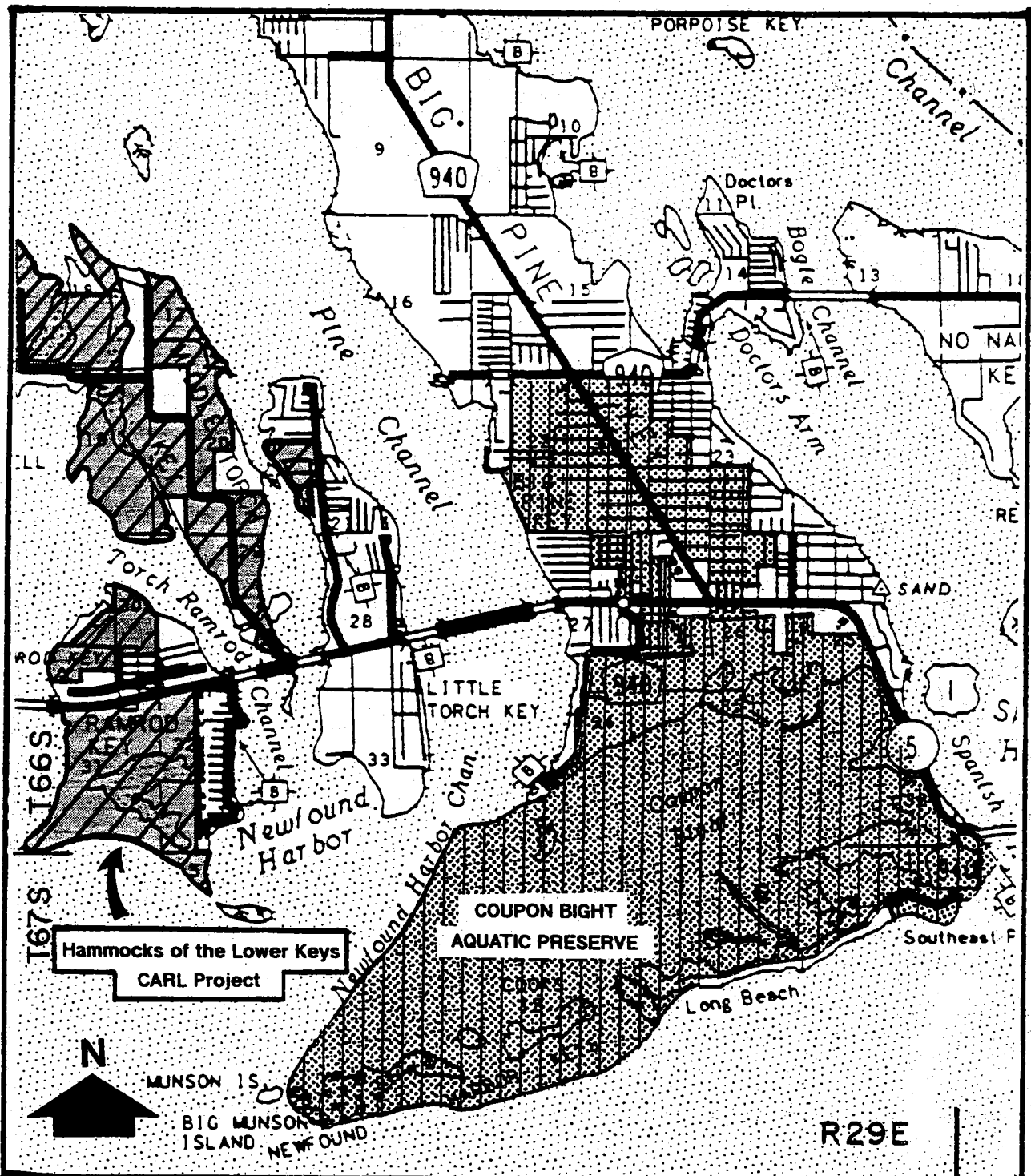
MANAGEMENT COSTS

PAST, CURRENT, and PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COSTS/BUDGET REQUEST Division of State Lands for area south of US 1

| YEAR | Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.) | Funds | | | | | Total |
|------------|----------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|---------|-----|----------|
| | | Salary | OPS | Expense | OCO | FCO | |
| FY 1991-92 | IITF | \$33,836 | \$2,085 | \$4,000 | -0- | -0- | \$37,836 |
| FY 1992-93 | IITF | \$33,836 | -0- | \$3,770 | -0- | -0- | \$37,806 |
| FY 1993-94 | IITF | \$33,836 | \$19,033 | \$10,000 | \$1,000 | -0- | \$63,869 |

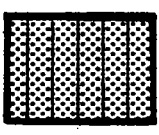
PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COST/BUDGET REQUESTS - IF ACQUIRED U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for area north of US 1

| CATEGORY | Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.) | Estimated Funds Required | | | | | Total |
|------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|-----|---------|----------|---------|----------|
| | | Salary | OPS | Expense | OCO | FCO | |
| Start-up | USFWS | \$30,000 | -0- | \$4,000 | \$30,000 | \$4,000 | \$68,000 |
| FY 1993-94 | USFWS | \$30,000 | -0- | \$2,000 | \$1,500 | \$1,000 | \$33,500 |

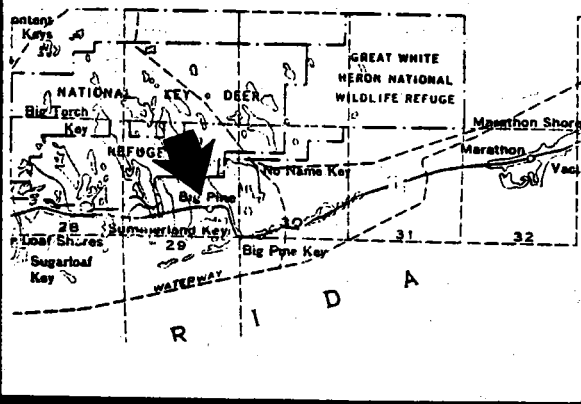


**COUPON BIGHT/
KEY DEER**

MONROE COUNTY

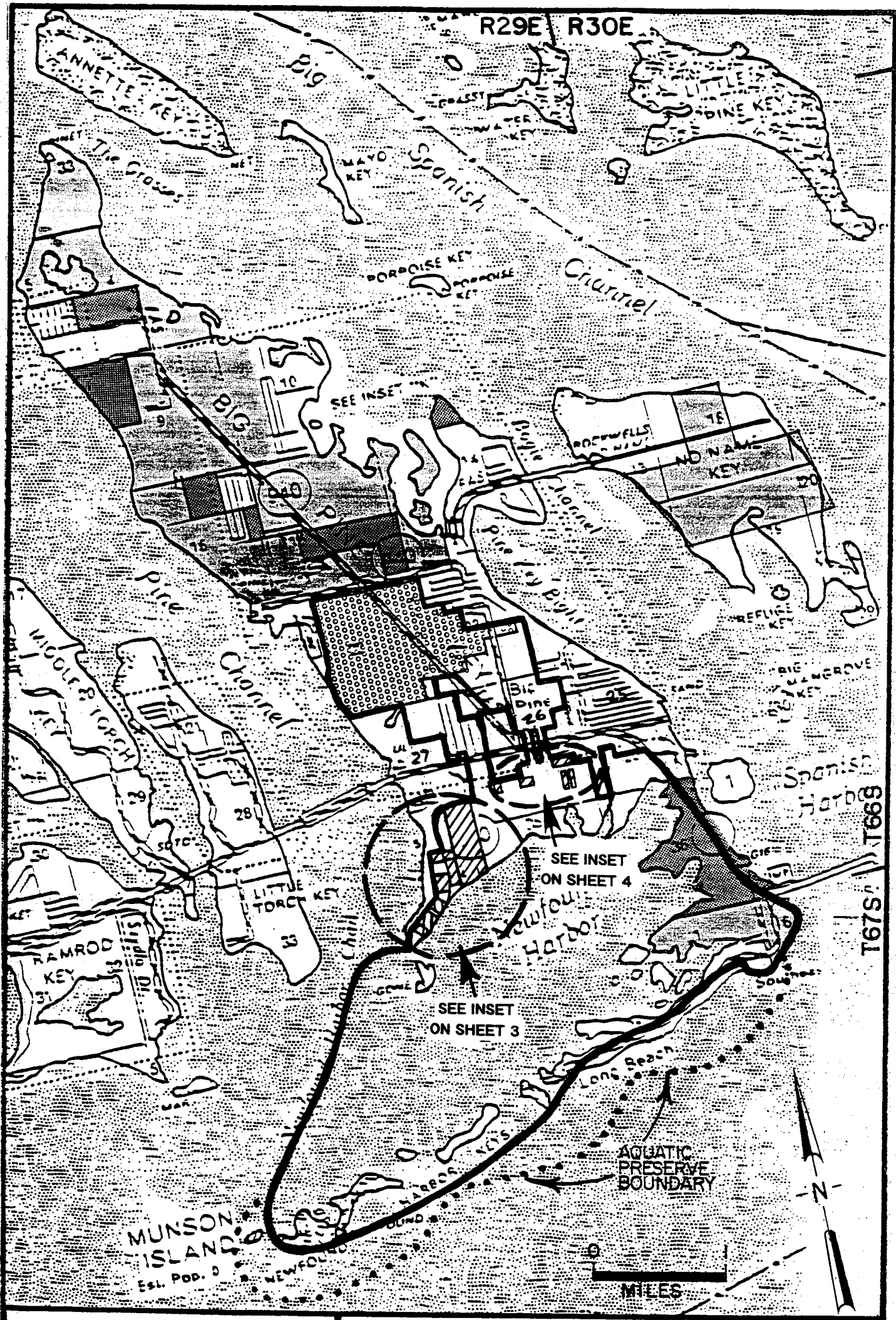


PROJECT AREA



SHEET 1 OF 4






SEE FOLLOWING SHEETS FOR DETAIL

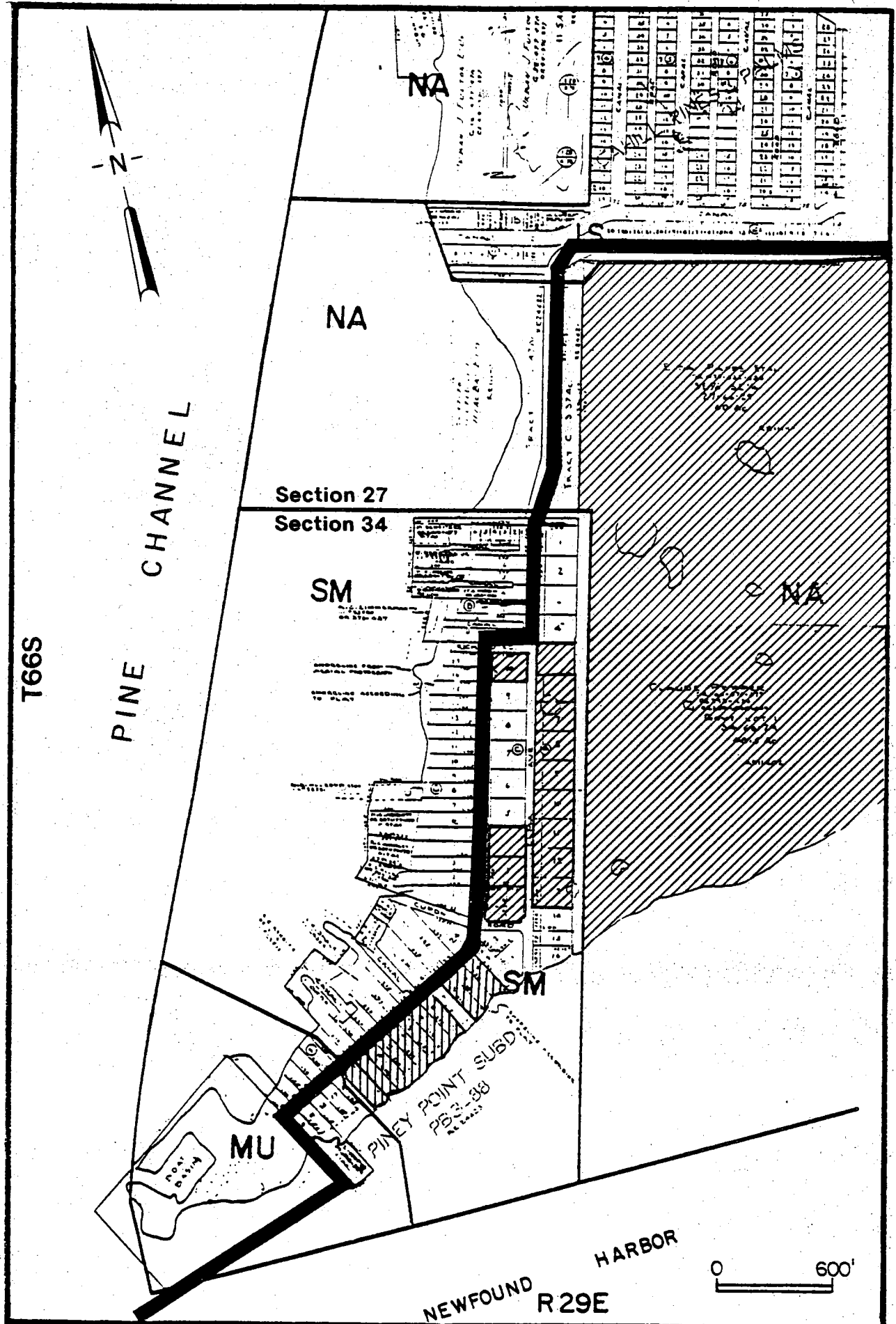


**COUPON BIGHT/
KEY DEER**

MONROE COUNTY

SHEET 2 OF 4

- | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|---|-----------------------|
|  | CURRENT FWS OWNERSHIPS |  | STATE OWNED |
|  | FWS PRIORITY 1 ACQUISITIONS |  | CARL PROJECT BOUNDARY |
|  | SFWM 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

EAS. HIGHWAY N88°20'W

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

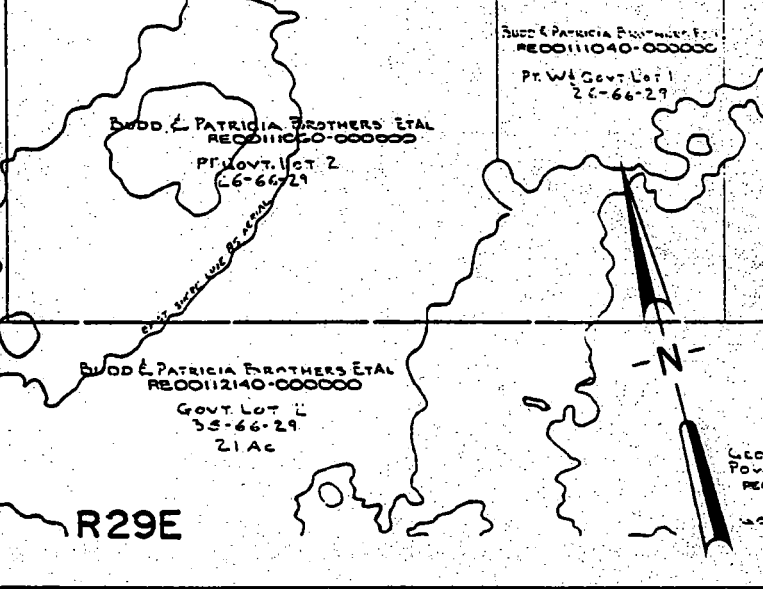
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T66S

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| 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 |
| 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 |
| 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 |
| 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 | 71 | 72 |
| 73 | 74 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 | 81 | 82 | 83 | 84 |
| 85 | 86 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 90 | 91 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 95 | 96 |
| 97 | 98 | 99 | 100 | 101 | 102 | 103 | 104 | 105 | 106 | 107 | 108 |
| 109 | 110 | 111 | 112 | 113 | 114 | 115 | 116 | 117 | 118 | 119 | 120 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 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 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 |
| 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 |
| 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 |
| 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 | 71 | 72 |
| 73 | 74 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 | 81 | 82 | 83 | 84 |
| 85 | 86 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 90 | 91 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 95 | 96 |
| 97 | 98 | 99 | 100 | 101 | 102 | 103 | 104 | 105 | 106 | 107 | 108 |
| 109 | 110 | 111 | 112 | 113 | 114 | 115 | 116 | 117 | 118 | 119 | 120 |

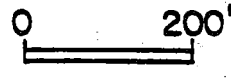
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Section 26

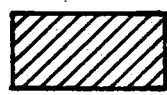
R29E



COUPON BIGHT/
KEY DEER

MONROE

COUNTY



STATE OWNED



CARL PROJECT BOUNDARY

SHEET 4 OF 4

MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

The portion of the project north of US 1 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 is the recommended manager of lands south of US 1; these lands would be managed as part of the Coupon Bight Aquatic Preserve. Critical management issues involve protection of the following imperilled resources: the endangered key deer, the 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 and over-use (leading to salt-water intrusion). 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 1993-94 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 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.

#22 COUPON BIGHT/KEY DEER

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

265 contracts have been mailed for purchase of vacant lots; 37 parcels under contract and negotiations continue under mega-parcel delegation.

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

333-1986: Monroe County Commissioners - Support for acquisition.

72-05: Trustees/Internal Improvement Trust Fund - Support for acquisition.

| PROJECT HISTORY | | |
|--|-------|-----------|
| Assessment Approved: 1985 | | |
| Design/Boundary Approved: 01/10/86 | | |
| Design/Boundary Modified: 6/22/88-deletions 7/20/90-combined with new proposal 12/7/90-new project design | | |
| PREVIOUS RANKINGS | | |
| 1992 | | 13 |
| 1991 | | 9 |
| 1990 | | 10 |
| 1989 | | 12 |
| 1988 | | 10 |
| 1987 | | 14 |
| 1986 | | 44 |
| 1985 | | 48 |
| ACQUISITION HISTORY | | |
| Year | Acres | Funds |
| 1986 | 56.12 | \$137,500 |
| 1988 | 53.19 | \$448,911 |
| 1989 | 5.06 | \$74,950 |
| 1990 | 2.46 | \$24,000 |
| 1991 | 94.84 | \$453,445 |
| 1992 | 3.16 | \$72,000 |

| #23 WACISSA AND AUCILLA RIVER SINKS | | JEFFERSON/TAYLOR COUNTIES | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|------------------------------|---------------------|
| Acreage | | Value | |
| Acquired | Remaining | Funds Expended or Encumbered | Remaining Tax Value |
| 13,179 | 10,114 | \$4,637,536 | \$6,051,140 |

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 4 and House District 10. 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

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.

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

Highest Ranked FNAI-Listed Elements

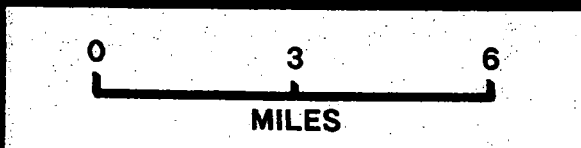
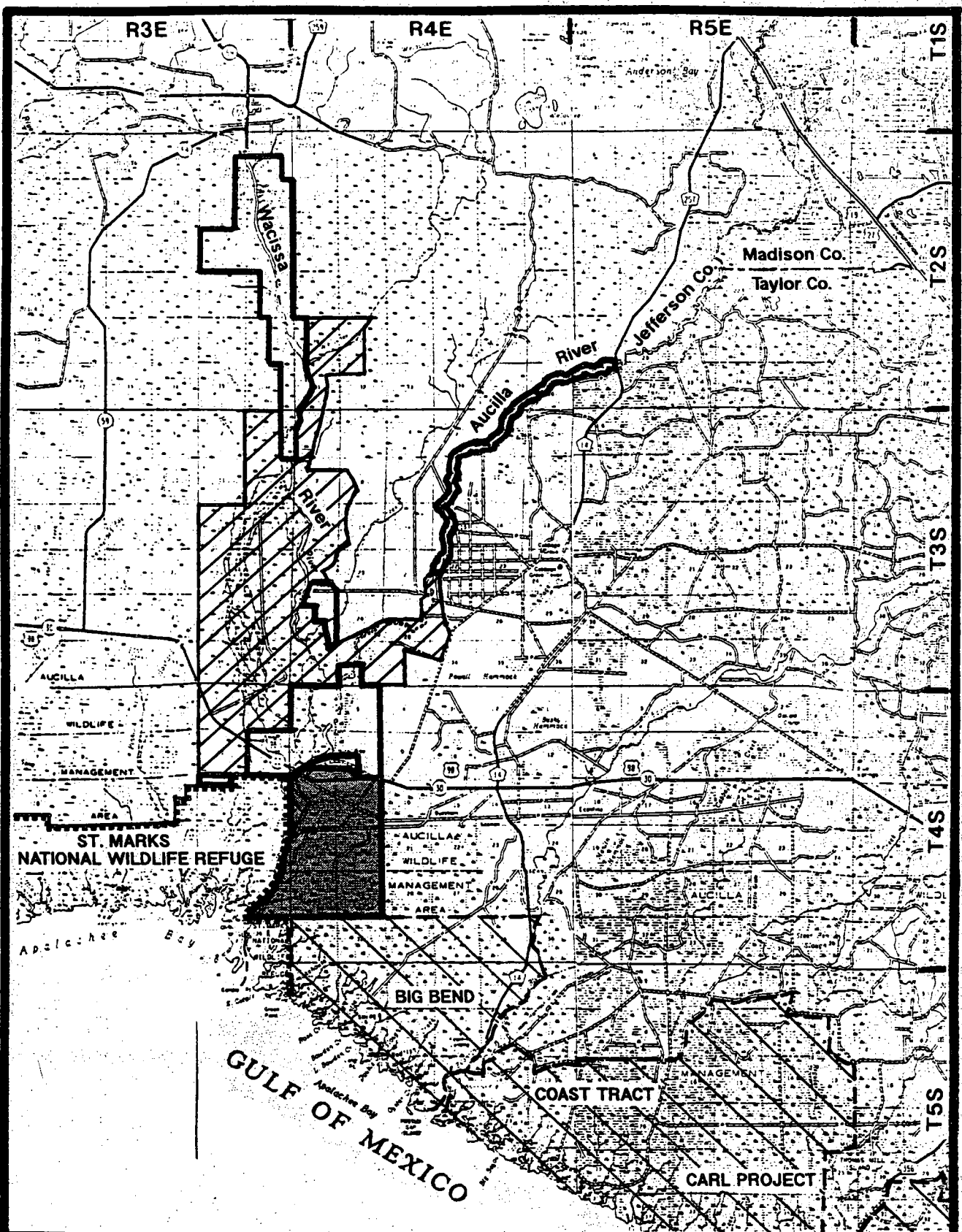
| Name | FNAI Rank |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| Horst's cave crayfish | G1/S1 |
| Spring-run Stream | G2/S2 |
| Florida willow | G2/S2 |
| Aquatic Cave | G3/S2 |
| Floodplain Marsh | G3/S2 |
| Alligator snapping turtle | G3G4/S3 |
| Sinkhole | G?/S2 |
| Floodplain Forest | G?/S3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

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

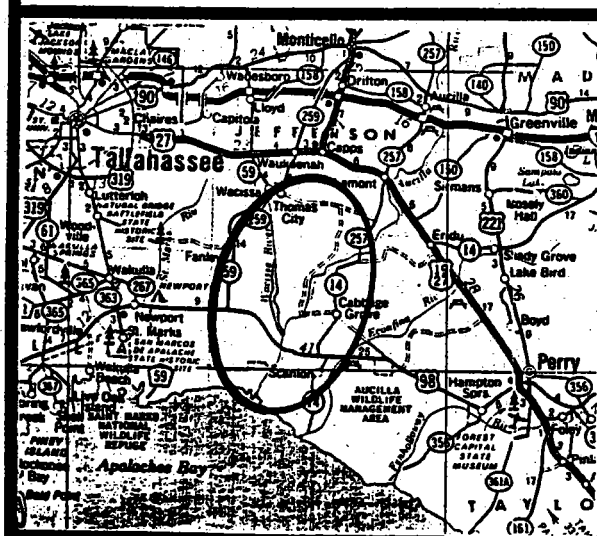
MANAGEMENT COSTS


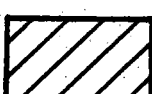

PAST, CURRENT, and PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COSTS/BUDGET REQUEST
Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission

| YEAR | Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc) | Funds | | | | | Total |
|------------|---------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----|-----------|
| | | Salary | OPS | Expense | OCO | FCO | |
| FY 1991-92 | CARL | \$9,431 | -0- | \$10,437 | -0- | -0- | \$19,869 |
| FY 1992-93 | CARL | \$23,850 | \$8,500 | \$5,500 | -0- | -0- | \$37,850 |
| FY 1993-94 | CARL | \$60,800 | \$20,000 | \$20,500 | \$28,700 | -0- | \$130,000 |



**WACISSA / AUCILLA
RIVER SINKS**
JEFFERSON/TAYLOR COUNTIES



-  PROJECT AREA REMAINING TO BE ACQUIRED
-  STATE OWNED
-  1992 ADDITION

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 (LAAC) 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.

On April 7, 1992, the LAAC approved an addition of approximately 4,500 acres with an estimated tax value

of \$2,692,320 to the project. The addition increases the continuity between the St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge, Big Bend Wildlife Management Area and the Wacissa/Aucilla CARL project.

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 (before 1992 addition) 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, or the 1992 addition.

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). Negotiations unsuccessful on other large parcels, with the exception of the 1992 addition. Mapping on addition should begin in 1993, pending adequate funding for acquisition.

OTHER

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

RESOLUTIONS

None known.

| PROJECT HISTORY | | |
|---|-----------|-------------|
| Assessment Approved: 1985 | | |
| Design/Boundary Approved: 3/21/86 | | |
| Design/Boundary Modified: 04/07/92 - 4,500 acres added | | |
| PREVIOUS RANKINGS | | |
| 1992 | 22 | |
| 1991 | 34 | |
| 1990 | 18 | |
| 1989 | 27 | |
| 1988 | 30 | |
| 1987 | 9 | |
| 1986 | 43 | |
| 1985 | 46 | |
| ACQUISITION HISTORY | | |
| Year | Acres | Funds |
| 1986 | 13,179.00 | \$4,637,536 |

| #24 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 District 5 and House District 21. 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

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 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.

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

| Name | FNAI Rank |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| Etonia rosemary | G1/S1 |
| Scrub | G2/S2 |
| Black Creek crayfish | G2/S2 |
| Red-cockaded woodpecker | G2/S2 |
| Sandhill | G2G3/S2 |
| Florida black bear | G5T2/S2 |
| Slope Forest | G3/S2 |
| Scrubby Flatwoods | G3/S3 |
| Gopher tortoise | G3/S3 |
| Seepage Slope | G3?/S2 |
| 25 FNAI elements known from site | |

MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

If acquired, the Division of Forestry would manage the Etoniah Creek project under multiple use concepts as a State Forest. 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 of 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.

endemic Black Creek crayfish (G2S2). Two patches 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

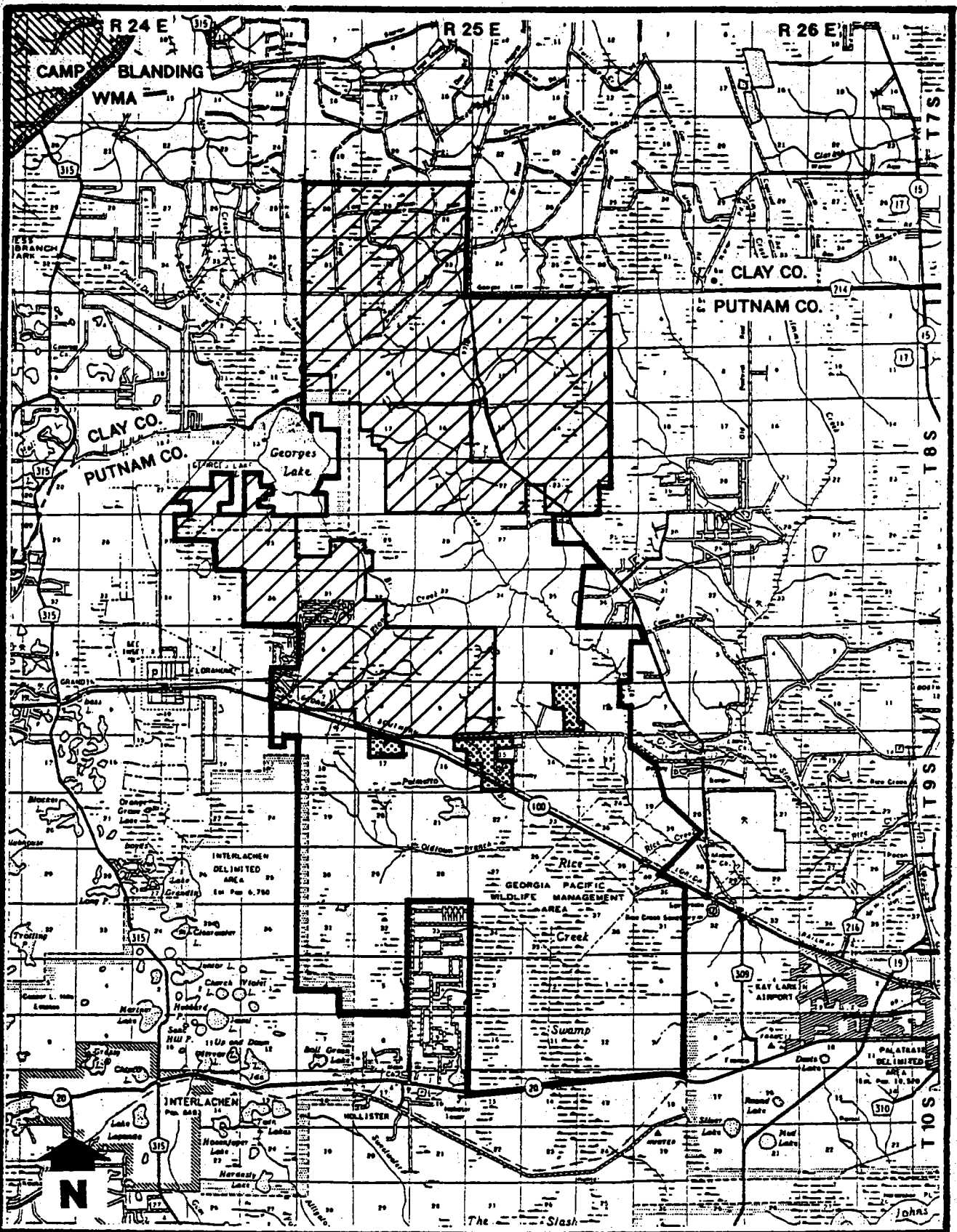
VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

There are extensive upland areas on the site, some currently managed for silviculture, that are highly

MANAGEMENT COSTS

PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COST/BUDGET REQUESTS - IF ACQUIRED Division of Forestry

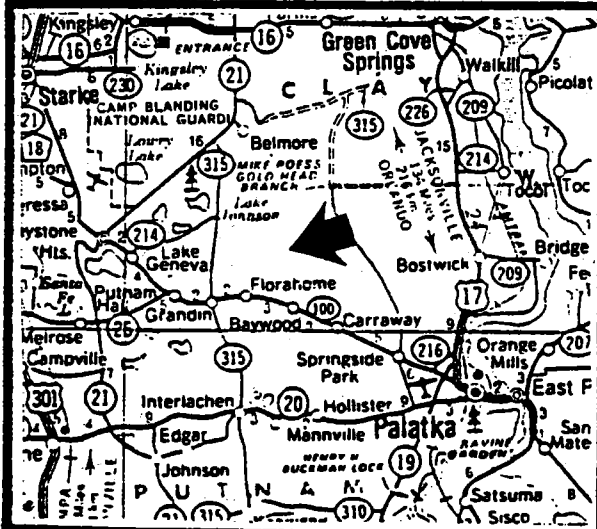
| CATEGORY | Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.) | Estimated Funds Required | | | | | Total |
|------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|-----|----------|-----------|-----|-----------|
| | | Salary | OPS | Expense | OCO | FCO | |
| Start-up | CARL | \$78,001 | -0- | \$51,743 | \$199,091 | -0- | \$328,835 |
| FY 1993-94 | CARL | \$78,000 | -0- | \$50,000 | \$10,000 | -0- | \$138,000 |



ETONIAH CREEK

CLAY / PUTNAM

CO.'S



PROJECT AREA



PHASE I



OUT PARCELS

#24 ETONIAH CREEK

sulted 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 1993 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 acquisitions. The District has been active in past coordination of this project and is expected to continue in that role.

OWNERSHIP

The project consists of approximately 55,237 acres, 321 parcels, and 47 owners.

ACQUISITION STATUS

Appraisal mapping is complete for a portion of Phase I - Interlachen Lake Estate Subdivision.

RESOLUTIONS

91-04: St. Johns River Water Management District - Support for acquisition.

| PROJECT HISTORY | | |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Assessment Approved: 07/12/91 | | |
| Design/Boundary Approved: 12/06/91 | | |
| Design/Boundary Modified: None | | |
| PREVIOUS RANKINGS | | |
| 1992 | 37 | |
| ACQUISITION HISTORY | | |
| Year | Acres | Funds |
| — | None | — |

| #25 HORSE CREEK SCRUB | | POLK COUNTY | |
|-----------------------|-----------|------------------------------|---------------------|
| Acreage | | Value | |
| Acquired | Remaining | Funds Expended or Encumbered | Remaining Tax Value |
| -0- | 2,365 | -0- | \$3,330,698 |

LOCATION

In northern Polk County approximately two miles east of the town of Davenport. This project lies within Florida Senate District 17 and House District 65. 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

a disjunct population of *D. frutescens*, (both critically-imperiled Endangered species), a hybrid population, or an even rarer undescribed species.

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

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 two years, one of the landowners began clearing for pasture and has bulldozed another area and planted a citrus grove. Another landowner has contracted to have another 70 acres cleared. The rare scrub plants are vulnerable to trampling and to poaching by rare 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.

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

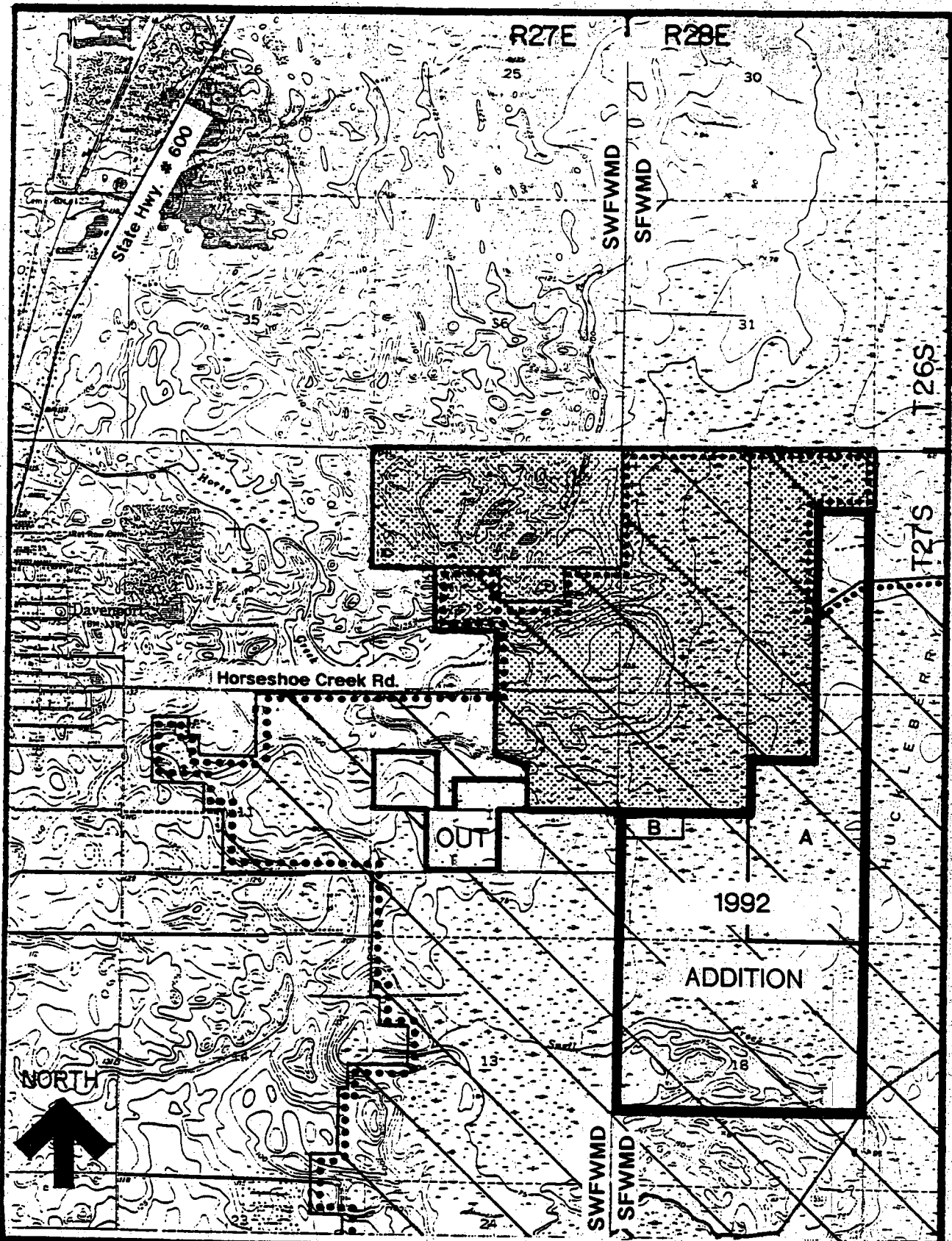
| Name | FNAI Rank |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| Carter's warea | G1/S1 |
| Star anise | G1G2/S1 |
| Scrub | G2/S2 |
| Britton's bear-grass | G2/S2 |
| Paper-like nail-wort | G2/S2 |
| Lewton's polygala | G2/S2 |
| Sand skink | G2/S2 |
| Scrub plum | G2G3/S2S3 |
| Sandhill Upland 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*,

MANAGEMENT COSTS

PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COST/BUDGET REQUESTS - IF ACQUIRED The Nature Conservancy

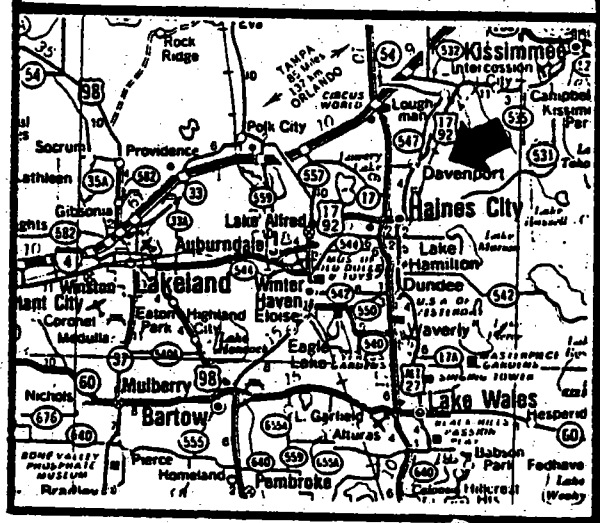
| CATEGORY | Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.) | Estimated Funds Required | | | | | Total |
|----------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|---------|---------|----------|---------|----------|
| | | Salary | OPS | Expense | OCO | FCO | |
| Start-up | TNC | \$25,000 | \$3,000 | \$3,000 | \$26,000 | \$5,000 | \$62,000 |

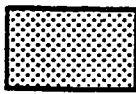



HORSE CREEK SCRUB

POLK

COUNTY



-  PROJECT AREA
-  SF & SWF WMD PROJECT AREA

ACQUISITION PLANNING

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

On April 7, 1992, the LAAC approved an addition of approximately 1,040 acres with an estimated tax assessed value of \$68,518 to the project boundaries. The expansion was at the request of the South Florida Water Management District. However, most of the addition was within FNAI's original resource planning boundary for this project. The addition facilitates a shared acquisition with the district.

Coordination

This is a shared acquisition with the South Florida Water Management District. Portions of the project are also within the jurisdiction of the Southwest Florida Water Management District, although Southwest has not yet allocated funds for its acquisition.

OWNERSHIP

This project consists of 11 parcels and 8 owners (does not include 1991 additions). Most larger ownerships have indicated a willingness to negotiate.

ACQUISITION STATUS

The South Florida Water Management District has acquired approximately 600 acres within the expanded boundary. This project's new higher

ranking and shared acquisition commitment should qualify it for funds under the CARL 1993-94 workplan, depending on extent of continued Preservation 2000 funding.

RESOLUTIONS

None known.

| PROJECT HISTORY | | |
|---|-------|-------|
| Assessment Approved: 07/20/90 | | |
| Design/Boundary Approved: 12/07/90 | | |
| Design/Boundary Modified: 04/07/92 - 1,040 acres added | | |
| PREVIOUS RANKINGS | | |
| 1992 | | 42 |
| 1991 | | 39 |
| ACQUISITION HISTORY | | |
| Year | Acres | Funds |
| — | None | — |

| #26 PAYNES PRAIRIE | | ALACHUA COUNTY | |
|--------------------|-----------|------------------------------|---------------------|
| Acreage | | Value | |
| Acquired | Remaining | Funds Expended or Encumbered | Remaining Tax Value |
| 203* | 5,660 | \$272,798* | \$7,386,740 |

* By St. Johns River Water Management District. Does not include acreage acquired with EEL, LATF, or LWCF funds. See "Ownership".

LOCATION

In Alachua County, within a half hour drive of Gainesville. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 5 and House Districts 22 and 23. It is also within the jurisdictions of the North Central Florida Regional Planning Council and the St. Johns River Water Management District.

There are numerous aboriginal sites located on this project and the area is considered to have excellent potential for archaeological investigations.

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

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

MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

The project should be managed as a part of Paynes Prairie State Preserve by the Division of Recreation and Parks with the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission and 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.

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 |
| Red-tailed muskrat | G3/S3 |
| Florida mouse | G3/S3 |
| Eastern indigo snake | G4T3/S3 |
| Blackwater Stream | G4/S2 |
| Seepage Stream | G4/S2 |
| 29 FNAI elements known from project | |

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

This area is critical to the water quality and quantity of the adjacent State Preserve and is easily disturbed by human activity.

Development pressure in rapidly growing Alachua County is increasing, upland portions of these tracts are prime areas for development and will probably be sold to a private developer if not purchased by the State.

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).

The 26 acre Hunt Club parcel, part of an approved planned unit development (PUD) is under imminent threat of development.

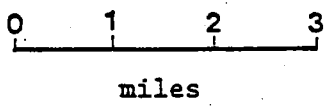
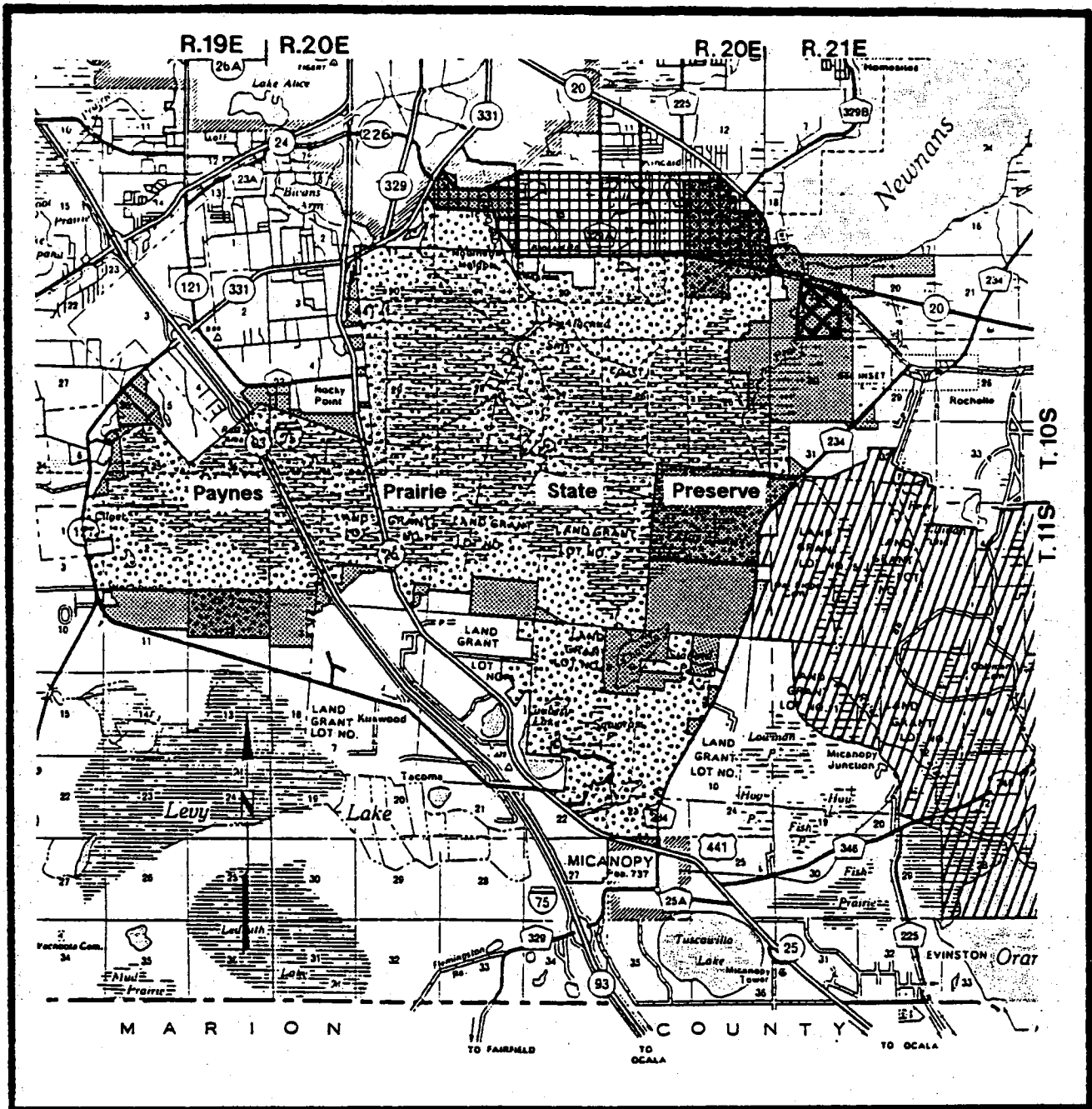
ACQUISITION PLANNING

This project was reevaluated in Spring 1988 to determine the optimum project boundaries from a

MANAGEMENT COSTS

PAST, CURRENT, and PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COSTS/BUDGET REQUEST Division of Recreation and Parks

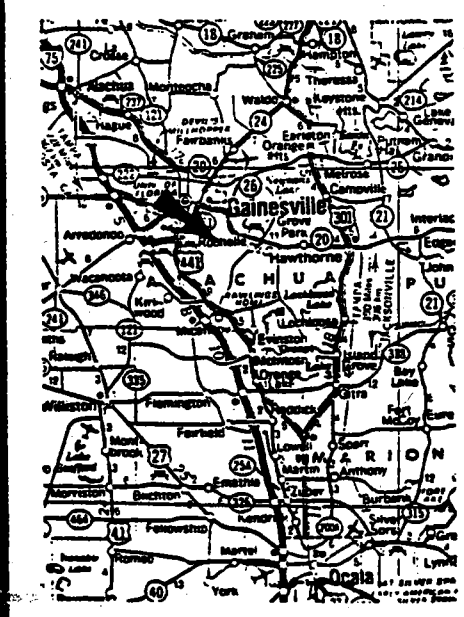
| YEAR | Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc) | Funds | | | | | Total |
|------------|---------------------------------|-----------|---------|-----------|----------|-----|-----------|
| | | Salary | OPS | Expense | OCO | FCO | |
| FY 1991-92 | CARL/SPTF | \$359,000 | \$4,638 | \$98,631 | -0- | -0- | \$463,224 |
| FY 1992-93 | CARL/SPTF | \$360,024 | \$6,000 | \$112,000 | \$16,500 | -0- | \$494,524 |
| FY 1993-94 | CARL/SPTF | \$360,024 | \$6,000 | \$112,000 | \$16,500 | -0- | \$494,524 |








PAYNES PRAIRIE

ALACHUA

COUNTY



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

#26 PAYNES PRAIRIE

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).

Approximately 100 parcels in 70 ownerships remain to be acquired. Three ownerships are greater than 640 acres and 13 ownerships represent 75% of the project.

ACQUISITION STATUS

Approximately 596 acres were acquired (put under option) during the past year through the Alachua Conservation Trust and the Trust for Public Land.

RESOLUTIONS

- 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.

| PROJECT HISTORY | | |
|--|----------|-------------|
| Assessment Approved: 1987 | | |
| Design/Boundary Approved: 6/1988 | | |
| Design/Boundary Modified: 3/27/91 - 23.97 acres added 7/12/91 - 99 acres added | | |
| PREVIOUS RANKINGS | | |
| 1992 | | 50 |
| 1991 | | 43 |
| 1990 | | 54 |
| 1989 | | 35 |
| 1988 | | 52 |
| 1987 | | 48 |
| 1986 | | 20 |
| 1985 | | 22 |
| 1984 | | 24 |
| 1983 | | 26 |
| 1982 | | 43 |
| 1980 | | 21 |
| ACQUISITION HISTORY | | |
| Year | Acres | Funds |
| 1975 | 434.60 | \$1,418,000 |
| 1991 | 1,353.40 | \$2,295,200 |
| 1992 | 595.67 | \$1,222,000 |

| #27 WEKIVA RIVER BUFFERS | | SEMINOLE COUNTY | |
|--------------------------|-----------|------------------------------|---------------------|
| Acreage | | Value | |
| Acquired | Remaining | Funds Expended or Encumbered | Remaining Tax Value |
| -0.** | 974 | -0- | \$13,063,229 |

* estimated tax value as of 1992.

** 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 Districts 9 and 12 and House District 25. 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. A substantial addition to the project with upland natural communities was approved in 1992. Communities in

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.

Two archeological sites within the project are recorded in the Florida 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.

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 in 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 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

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

| Name | FNAI Rank |
|---------------------------------|-----------|
| Star anise | G1G2/S1 |
| Florida black bear | G5T2/S2 |
| Blackwater Stream | G4/S2 |
| Upland Mixed Forest | G?/S4 |
| Floodplain Swamp | G?/S4? |
| Bottomland Forest | G4/S4? |
| 6 FNAI elements known from site | |

the expanded boundary include: bottomland forest, floodplain swamp, upland mixed forest, scrub, scrubby-wet flatwoods, sandhill, and blackwater stream. 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

MANAGEMENT COSTS

PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COST/BUDGET REQUESTS - IF ACQUIRED Division of Recreation and Parks

| CATEGORY | Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.) | Estimated Funds Required | | | | | Total |
|------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|---------|----------|----------|-----|-----------|
| | | Salary | OPS | Expense | OCO | FCO | |
| Start-up | CARL | \$44,334 | \$7,280 | \$15,500 | \$58,500 | -0- | \$125,614 |
| FY 1993-94 | CARL | \$44,334 | \$7,280 | \$15,500 | \$58,500 | -0- | \$125,614 |

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.

On August 20, 1992, the LAAC approved an addition of approximately 447 acres with an estimated tax assessed value of \$7.87 million (estimated cost \$6.56 million); Seminole County to pay approximately half. The site is under control of the Resolution Trust Corporation (RTC) and is within the boundaries of the Wekiva River Protection Area.

OWNERSHIP

The total project area consists of approximately 3,587 acres, 43 parcels, and 18 owners.

ACQUISITION STATUS

Board of Trustees to be asked to consider the RTC site under the statutory provision for emergency acquisition under Preservation 2000. Seminole County has offered Arvida parcel to cover part of RTC purchase and complete bargain commitment.

RESOLUTIONS

- 89-08: St. Johns River Water Management District - Support for acquisition.
- 91-04: St. Johns River Water Management District - Support for acquisition.
- 92-20: St. Johns River Water Management District - Support for acquisition.

| PROJECT HISTORY | | |
|--|-------|-------|
| Assessment Approved: 08/04/89 | | |
| Design/Boundary Approved: 12/01/89 | | |
| Design/Boundary Modified: 8/20/92 - 447 acres added | | |
| PREVIOUS RANKINGS | | |
| 1992 | | 79 |
| 1991 | | 78 |
| 1990 | | 77 |
| ACQUISITION HISTORY | | |
| Year | Acres | Funds |
| — | None | — |

| #28 ECON-ST. JOHNS RIVER CORRIDOR | | SEMINOLE/ORANGE | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|------------------------------|---------------------|
| Acreage | | Value | |
| Acquired | Remaining | Funds Expended or Encumbered | Remaining Tax Value |
| -0- | 13,573 | -0- | \$8,664,357 |

LOCATION

The Econ-St. Johns River Corridor Conservation and Recreation Lands (CARL) proposal is located in southern Seminole County and in northern Orange County. To the north of and adjacent to this project lies the Lower Econ CARL project, while Seminole Ranch is adjacent to the southeastern boundary.

It lies within Florida Senate Districts 9 and 14 and House District 33. It also lies within the jurisdictions of the East Central Florida Regional Planning Council and the St. Johns River Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

The Econ-St. Johns River Corridor project would provide protection of wetlands associated with the floodplain of the Econlockhatchee and St. Johns Rivers, extensive hydric hammock natural communities, and over six miles of frontage on the St.

also been impacted by grazing and clearcutting. The project is known to harbor 3 FNAI Special Plants and is reported to harbor 11 Special Animals (1 recorded in FNAI database).

The project is adjacent to the southern boundary of the Lower Econlockhatchee CARL project and, along the eastern boundary, with Seminole Ranch (SJRWMD). If acquired, this project could ultimately be part of public land that would protect a riparian corridor nearly 54 miles along the Econlockhatchee and St. Johns Rivers.

Nine (9) aboriginal mounds (some burial) have been recorded in the Florida Site File within the project; the project appears to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Some scientific excavation has occurred at only one of the mound sites. When compared to other acquisition projects, the archeological resource value of this project is considered to be high.

The project area could accommodate varied recreational opportunities such as picnicking, camping, hiking, nature appreciation, natural resource education, archeological interpretation, hunting, bicycling, and horseback riding.

MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

The Division of Forestry is the recommended lead manager of the Econ-St. Johns River Corridor project; the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission and the Division of Historical Resources will be cooperators. The project will be managed in accordance with the Division's "total resource concept" - to restore, maintain, and protect in perpetuity all native ecosystems; to integrate compatible human use; and to insure long-term viability of populations and species considered rare. Management activities will also stress enhancement of the abundance and distribution of threatened and endangered species. Disturbed areas should be restored to original conditions to the greatest extent practical. Unnecessary roads and firelines should be abandoned and/or restored.

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

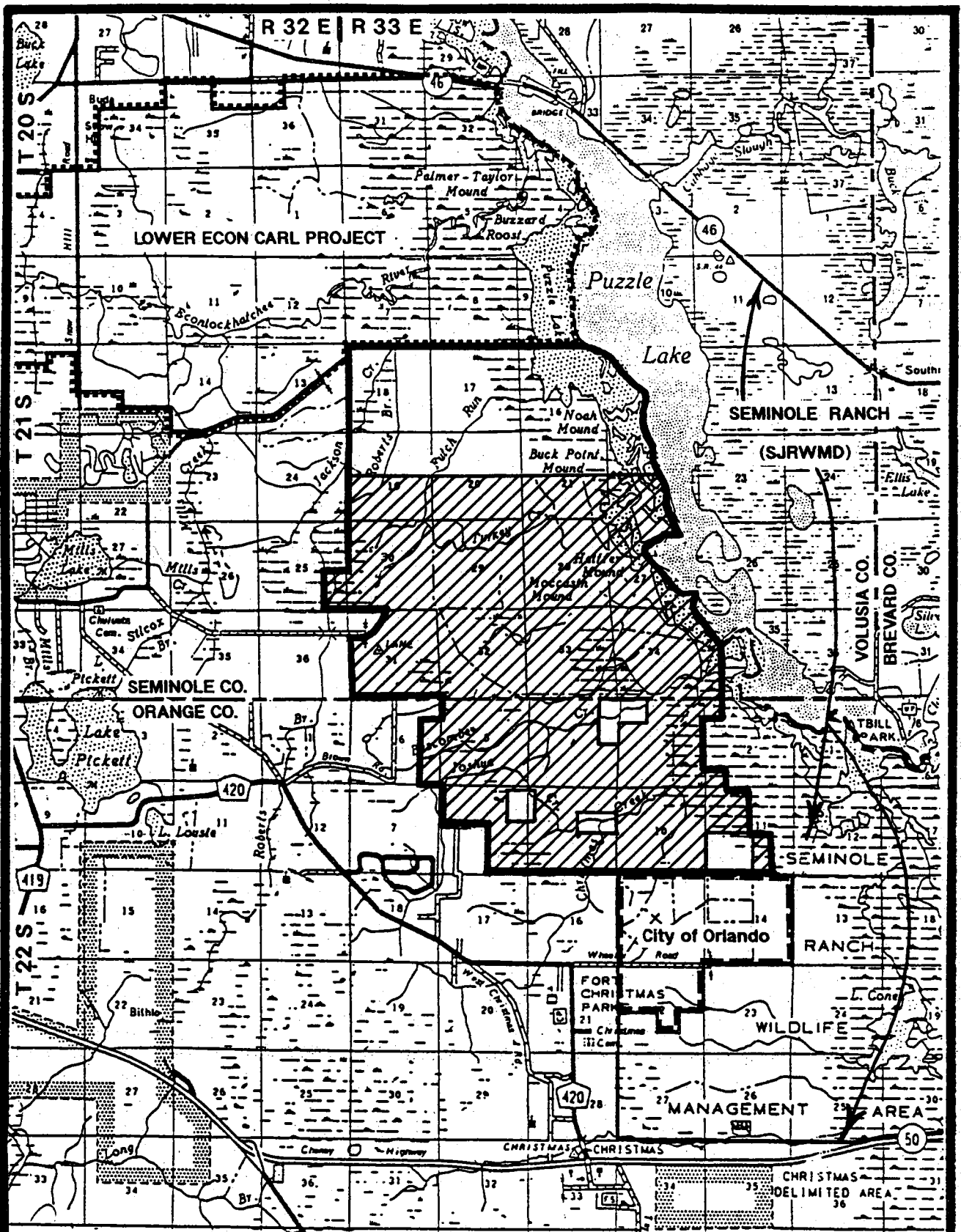
| Name | FNAI Rank |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| Scrub | G2/S2 |
| Chapman's sedge | G2G3/S2 |
| Bald eagle | G3/S2S3 |
| Curtiss' milkweed | G3/S3 |
| Decurrent sedge | G3G4/S2 |
| Floodplain marsh | G3?/S2 |
| Hydric Hammock | G?/S4? |
| Wet Flatwoods | G?/S4? |
| Mesic Flatwoods | G?/S4 |
| Blackwater Stream | G4/S2 |
| 12 FNAI elements known from project | |

Johns River. Other communities within the project include baygall, mesic/wet flatwoods, floodplain marsh, and scrub/scrubby flatwoods. Over 20% of the project is in improved pasture; natural areas have



MANAGEMENT COSTS

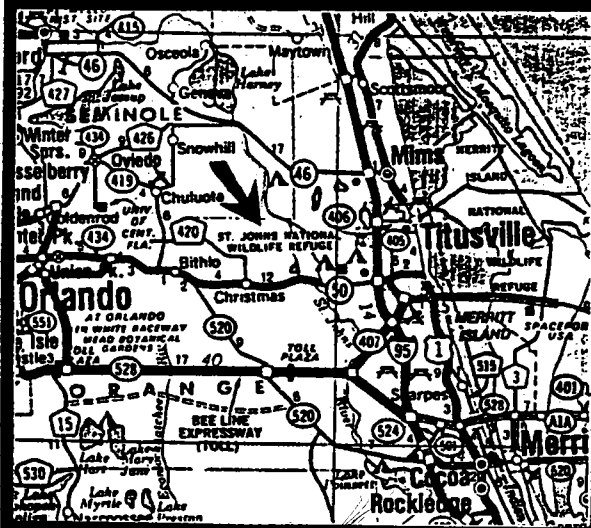
PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COST/BUDGET REQUESTS - IF ACQUIRED
Division of Forestry

| CATEGORY | Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.) | Estimated Funds Required | | | | | Total |
|------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|-----|----------|----------|-----|-----------|
| | | Salary | OPS | Expense | OCO | FCO | |
| Start-up | CARL | \$31,849 | -0- | \$29,661 | \$80,575 | -0- | \$142,085 |
| FY 1993-94 | CARL | \$31,849 | -0- | \$29,661 | \$80,575 | -0- | \$142,085 |



**ECON - ST. JOHNS RIVER
CORRIDOR
SEMINOLE / ORANGE
CO.'S**

-  PROJECT AREA
-  PHASE I



#28 ECON-ST. JOHNS RIVER CORRIDOR

Hydrological disturbances - particularly levees along the rivers should be restored to the greatest extent practical.

Resource inventory should be used to identify sensitive areas needing special protection or management, and to locate areas (primarily already disturbed) that are appropriate for any facilities. The western portion of the Fore tract consists of xeric habitats that may be suitable habitat for the Florida scrub jay. A stand of old-growth pines reported on the Hunters Development tract has potential for occurrences of red-cockaded woodpeckers.

Fire management will be one of the most important tools for management for this project, particularly in flatwoods and scrub habitats. An all season burning program will be established utilizing existing practices plus recent research findings. Whenever possible, existing roads, black lines, foam lines and natural breaks will be utilized to contain and control prescribed and natural fires. Timber management activities will primarily consist of practices aimed at maintaining and perpetuating forest ecosystems; stands should not have a targeted rotation age, but should be managed to maintain a broad diversity of age classes. Old-growth stands should be managed to maintain old-growth characteristics.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

Vulnerability: The site is vulnerable to further degradation from unrestricted logging activities and to development of the upland areas, particularly along those portions of the project with river frontage. Development would ultimately result in loss of wildlife habitat and jeopardize the ability to maximize protection of the entire river corridor.

Endangerment: Although the future land use designations for the site in both counties anticipate rural densities of a maximum of one dwelling unit per five acres, both counties are experiencing rapid growth. Development of the site, particularly along the river, would be expected to occur relatively soon.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

The project design for the Econ-St. Johns River Corridor project was approved by the Land Acquisition Advisory Council on December 10, 1992.

The project design recommendations did not alter the resource planning boundary.

Acquisition Phasing

Phase I: The large ownerships - Hunters Development Fund, Lee Ranch, and Ray Fore's property.

Phase II: Inholdings - Henning, McLeod, Barker and Ritcher, and Clonts (northernmost large ownership).

Coordination

Both Orange and Seminole Counties will be acquisition partners. Exact amount of funds to be contributed is yet to be determined.

St. Johns River Water Management District is also a partner in this acquisition. The Econ-St. Johns River Corridor project is identified within the district's Five-Year Land Acquisition Plan. The district will take the lead on mapping, appraisals, and negotiations. CARL will reimburse.

OWNERSHIP

The project consists of approximately 13,573 acres, 46 parcels, and 8 owners.

ACQUISITION STATUS

The Land Acquisition Advisory Council ranked this project for the first time in December 1992. Acquisition activities, i.e. boundary mapping, appraisals, etc., have not yet begun.

RESOLUTIONS

92-18: St. Johns River Water Management District - Support for Shared Acquisition

| PROJECT HISTORY | | |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Assessment Approved: 08/20/92 | | |
| Design/Boundary Approved: 12/10/92 | | |
| Design/Boundary Modified: None | | |
| PREVIOUS RANKINGS | | |
| None | | |
| ACQUISITION HISTORY | | |
| Year | Acres | Funds |
| — | None | — |

| #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 5 and 8 and House Districts 21 and 26. 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 original pine flatwoods of the Lake George CARL acquisition project has been converted to commercial pine plantation. The project does, however include some intact flatwoods and scattered wetlands - depression marshes, cypress domes and strands, and hydric hammock, in addition to the lake

wildlife movement corridor of more than 20 miles along the shore of Lake George and the St. Johns River. The project is contiguous along its southern boundary with Lake Woodruff National Wildlife Refuge.

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

MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

This project will be managed as a State Forest/Wildlife Management Area under multiple use concepts by the Division of Forestry as lead manager and the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission as a cooperator. 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, and restoring habitats, the property's diversity and suitability for non-consumptive uses can be improved.

Introduction of prescribed fire will be one of the most important tools for restoration of pine plantation to original character and management of intact flatwoods sites. A burning program will be established that whenever possible will utilize existing roads, black lines, foam lines, and natural breaks to contain and control prescribed and natural fires. Timber management activities will primarily consist of practices aimed at maintaining and perpetuating forest

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

| Name | FNAI Rank |
|----------------------------------|-------------|
| Sandhill | G2G3/S2 |
| Florida sandhill crane | G5T2T3/S2S3 |
| Bald eagle | G3/S2S3 |
| Gopher tortoise | G3/S3 |
| Basin Marsh | G?/S4? |
| Floodplain Swamp | G?/S4? |
| Hydric Hammock | G?/S4? |
| Mesic Flatwoods | G?/S4 |
| Limpkin | G5/S3 |
| Osprey | G5/S3S4 |
| 16 FNAI elements known from site | |

shore marshes and cypress stands. The primary intact natural community is the hydric hammock along Lake George. At least 11 active bald eagle nests are reported from the tract. Acquisition is important for the protection of Lake George (and the St. Johns River) water quality. This project would protect a

MANAGEMENT COSTS

PROJECTED MANAGEMENT BUDGET REQUEST Division of Forestry

| YEAR | Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc) | Funds | | | | | Total |
|------------|---------------------------------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----|-----------|
| | | Salary | OPS | Expense | OCO | FCO | |
| FY 1993-94 | CARL | \$140,964 | \$16,148 | \$80,514 | \$272,134 | -0- | \$509,760 |

ecosystems. Any old-growth stands should be managed to maintain old-growth characteristics.

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

Contracts signed on a portion of Union Camp (1/26/93 Cabinet Meeting). Timber cruise being finalized on Coraci. Other major ownerships in process of appraisal.

RESOLUTIONS

91-04: St. Johns River Water Management - Support for acquisition

| PROJECT HISTORY | | |
|--|-------|-------|
| Assessment Approved: 07/20/90 | | |
| Design/Boundary Approved: 12/07/90 | | |
| Design/Boundary Modified: 06/28/91 - 1,223 acres added 11/22/91 - 1,200 acres added 11/22/91 - Phasing eliminated | | |
| PREVIOUS RANKINGS | | |
| 1992 | 29 | |
| 1991 | 25 | |
| ACQUISITION HISTORY | | |
| Year | Acres | Funds |
| -- | None | -- |

| #30 PEACOCK SLOUGH | | SUWANNEE COUNTY | |
|--------------------|-----------|------------------------------|---------------------|
| Acreage | | Value | |
| Acquired | Remaining | Funds Expended or Encumbered | Remaining Tax Value |
| 647* | 2,386 | \$989,754* | \$1,755,179 |

* by the Suwannee River Water Management District: 365 acres for \$251,237
 by the CARL Program: 280 acres for \$738,517
 by Suwannee County: 1.7 acres

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 11. 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 in a continuous, relatively undisturbed landscape. A mosaic of wetland and terrestrial plant communities contributes to the overall biotic diversity - providing habitat for several species of rare plants and animals.

2nd magnitude spring. The five-mile underwater cave 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.

A major expansion of the project boundary was approved in 1992 (a Project Design had not previously been done for Peacock). The expansion greatly improved the project's overall resource diversity, potential for long-term resource protection, manageability, and recreational opportunities. The expanded project contains mature, second growth and old growth forest stands - including a substantial area of sandhill/upland pine forest.

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.

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.

MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

The Division of Recreation and Parks will manage the project and is currently managing the state-acquired within the project). Cooperating agencies include the Division of Historical Resources, and potentially the Suwannee River Water Management District. The project is proposed as a State Park or Geologic Site with limited recreational development. Future recreational use of the site will be balanced with the preservation of the cultural sites and natural resources. Recreational use of the springs and sinks of the project should be designed so as not to cause damage to the surrounding vegetation.

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

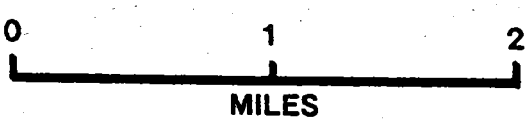
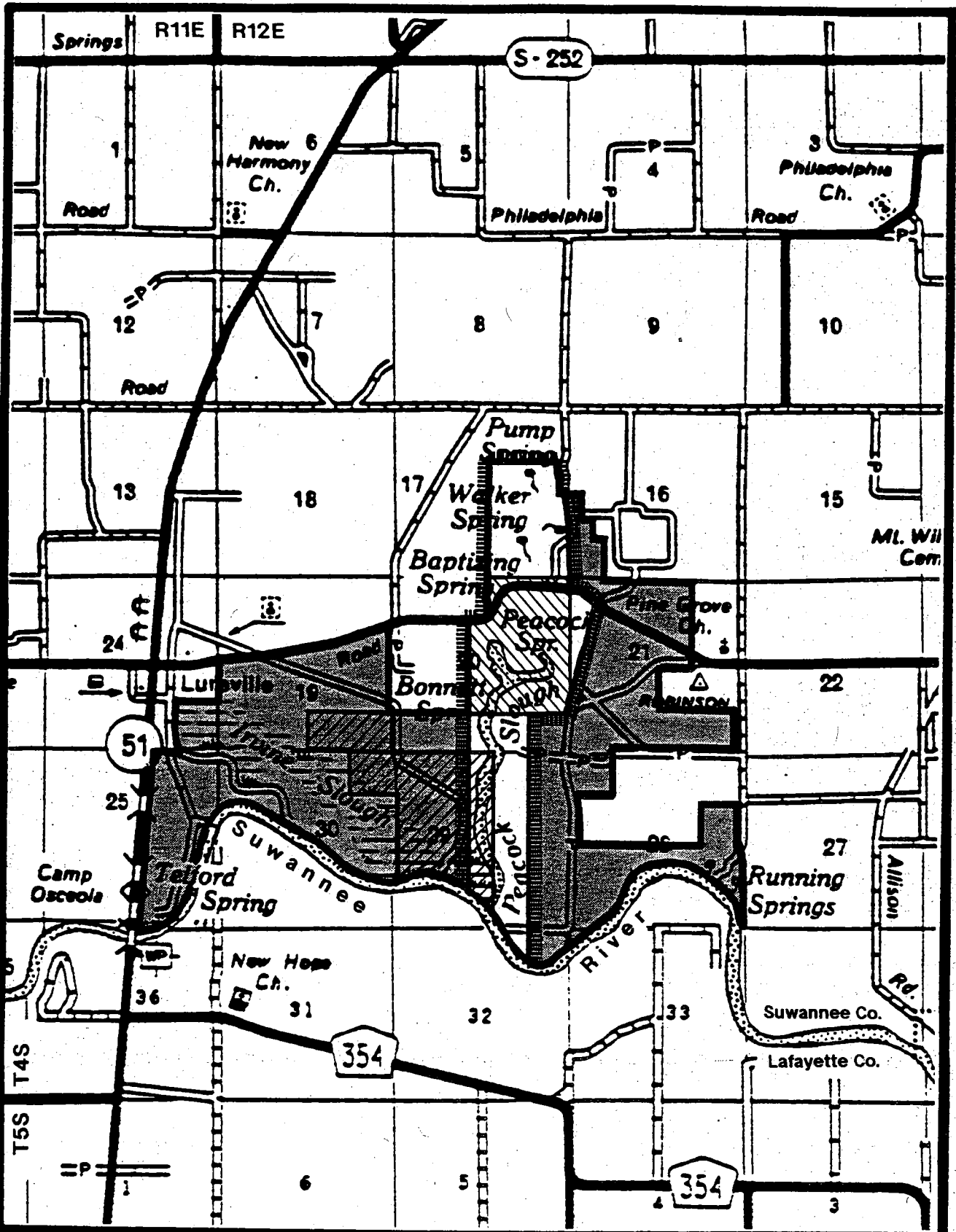
| Name | FNAI Rank |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| Florida cave amphipod | G2/S2 |
| Spring-run Stream | G2/S2 |
| Sandhill | G2G3/S2 |
| Chapman's sedge | G2G3/S2 |
| Hobb's cave amphipod | G2G3/S2S3 |
| Pallid cave crayfish | G2G3/S2S3 |
| Aquatic Cave | G3/S2 |
| Gopher tortoise | G3/S3 |
| Sinkhole | G?/S2 |
| Xeric Hammock | G?/S3 |
| 15 FNAI elements known from site | |

The karst region includes two major springs and five major sinks and siphons. Peacock Springs itself is a

MANAGEMENT COSTS

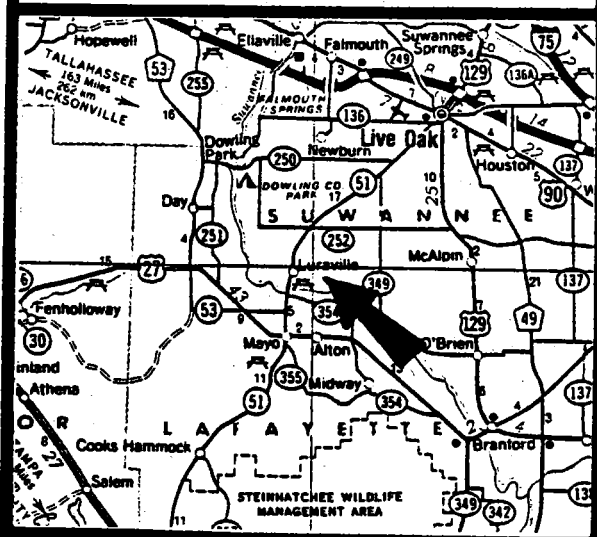
PAST, CURRENT, and PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COSTS/BUDGET REQUEST
 Division of Recreation and Parks



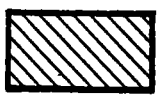
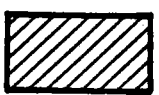
| YEAR | Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc) | Funds | | | | | Total |
|------------|---------------------------------|----------|---------|---------|-----|---------|----------|
| | | Salary | OPS | Expense | OCO | FCO | |
| FY 1991-92 | CARL/SPTF | \$50,691 | -0- | \$9,684 | -0- | \$1,322 | \$61,697 |
| FY 1992-93 | CARL/SPTF | \$52,572 | \$5,000 | \$7,435 | -0- | -0- | \$65,007 |
| FY 1993-94 | CARL/SPTF | \$52,572 | \$5,000 | \$7,435 | -0- | -0- | \$65,007 |



PEACOCK SLOUGH

SUWANNEE CO.



-  PREVIOUS PROJECT AREA
-  1992 ADDITIONS
-  STATE OWNED
-  SUWANNEE RIVER WMD OWNED

#30. PEACOCK SLOUGH

Several springs within the project surrounded by lands in private ownership are suffering from severe abuse - destruction of surrounding groundcover and subsequent erosion. Such areas will require restoration through restriction of use, erosion control/repair, and revegetation.

Much of the pine forests of the project have suffered from fire suppression; there is much encroachment of woody plants with succession to xeric hammock/upland mixed forest in process. However, there is a surprising amount of intact wiregrass groundcover and use of prescribed fire would likely be highly effective in restoration of the pinelands. To the greatest extent possible, parcels converted to pine plantation should be restored to their original species composition.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

Several of the springs are experiencing significant erosion and loss of vegetation caused by unrestricted use by the public. 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 that he will proceed with development unless the property is acquired.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

On August 20, 1992, the LAAC approved an addition of approximately 1,723 acres to the project boundary. The addition consists of "... a diverse assemblage of terrestrial, aquatic, and subterranean resources" within ... an important section of the Suwannee River basin" (1992 CARL Project Assessment).

Coordination

The Suwannee River Water Management District is an acquisition partner in this project. The District and the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources, coordinated by the Office of Land Use Planning and Biological Services (now LAAC Coordination Section) developed the 1992 project design expansion.

OWNERSHIP

The expanded, unacquired portion of the project is now comprised of approximately twelve ownerships

and 75 lots within a subdivision. The 1992 project expansion includes approximately 29 parcels - two major owners.

ACQUISITION STATUS

Since the LAAC increased its ranking on December 10, 1992, and since it qualifies for the Bargain/Shared acquisition category, it is likely that this project will receive funding (assuming continued Preservation 2000 funds) under the 1993-94 CARL Land Acquisition Workplan. Appraisal mapping of the addition should begin in the spring of 1993.

RESOLUTIONS

90-19: Suwannee River Water Management District - Support for acquisition.

92-27: Suwannee River Water Management District - Support for acquisition.

| PROJECT HISTORY | | |
|---|--------|-----------|
| Assessment Approved: -- | | |
| Design/Boundary Approved: -- | | |
| Design/Boundary Modified: 8/20/92 - 1,723 addition | | |
| PREVIOUS RANKINGS | | |
| 1992 | | 58 |
| 1991 | | 57 |
| 1990 | | 63 |
| 1989 | | 49 |
| 1988 | | 38 |
| 1987 | | 29 |
| 1986 | | 31 |
| 1985 | | 33 |
| 1984 | | 35 |
| ACQUISITION HISTORY | | |
| Year | Acres | Funds |
| 1986 | 240.00 | \$696,298 |
| 1987 | 40.00 | \$42,219 |

| #31 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 40 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

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 Site File. When compared to other projects, the archaeological 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, 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.

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, exotic plant and animal removal, and removal of existing trash dumps.

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 | G2G3T2/S2 |
| Porter's broom spurge | G2T2/S2 |
| Key deer | G5T1/S1 |
| Key ringneck snake | G5T1/S1 |
| Lower Keys rabbit | G5T1/S1 |
| Florida Keys mole skink | G4T2/S2 |
| 43 FNAI elements known from site | |

MANAGEMENT COSTS

PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COST/BUDGET REQUESTS - IF ACQUIRED

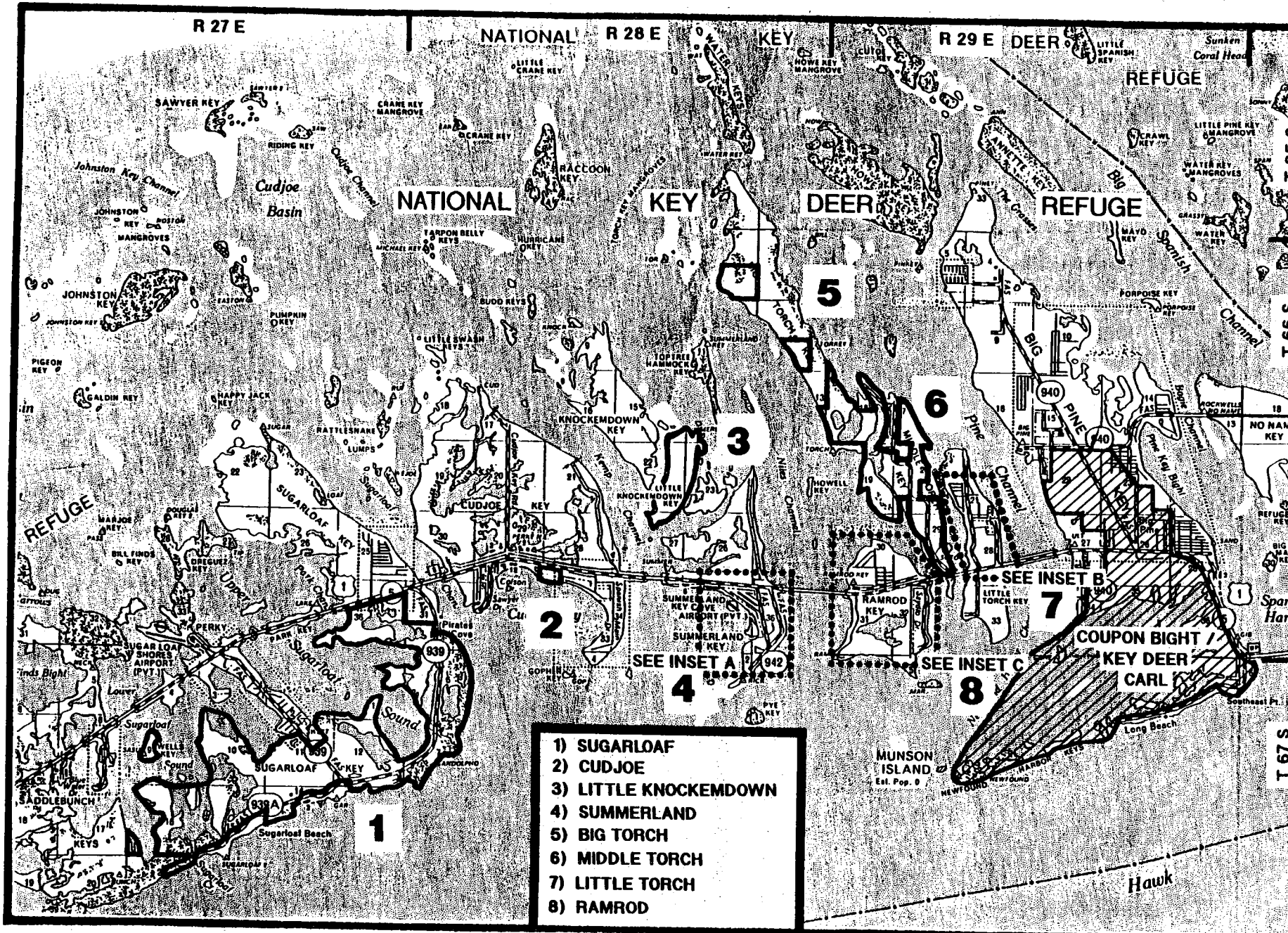
Division of Recreation and Parks for Sugarloaf Hammock

| CATEGORY | Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.) | Estimated Funds Required | | | | | Total |
|------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|----------|----------|----------|-----|-----------|
| | | Salary | OPS | Expense | OCO | FCO | |
| Start-up | CARL | \$22,167 | \$24,560 | \$10,000 | \$61,978 | -0- | \$118,705 |
| FY 1993-94 | CARL | \$22,167 | \$24,560 | \$10,000 | \$61,978 | -0- | \$118,705 |

PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COST/BUDGET REQUESTS - IF ACQUIRED

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for Big and Middle Torch Keys

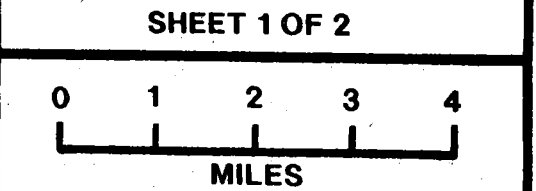
| CATEGORY | Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.) | Estimated Funds Required | | | | | Total |
|------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|-----|---------|----------|---------|----------|
| | | Salary | OPS | Expense | OCO | FCO | |
| Start-up | Federal | \$30,000 | -0- | \$4,000 | \$30,000 | \$4,000 | \$68,000 |
| FY 1993-94 | Federal | \$30,000 | -0- | \$2,000 | \$1,500 | \$1,000 | \$33,500 |



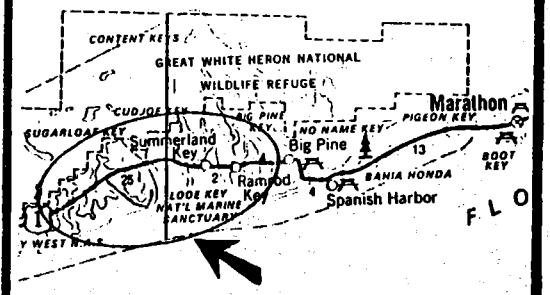
HAMMOCKS OF THE LOWER KEYS

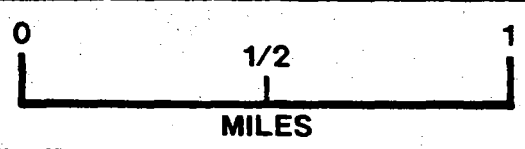
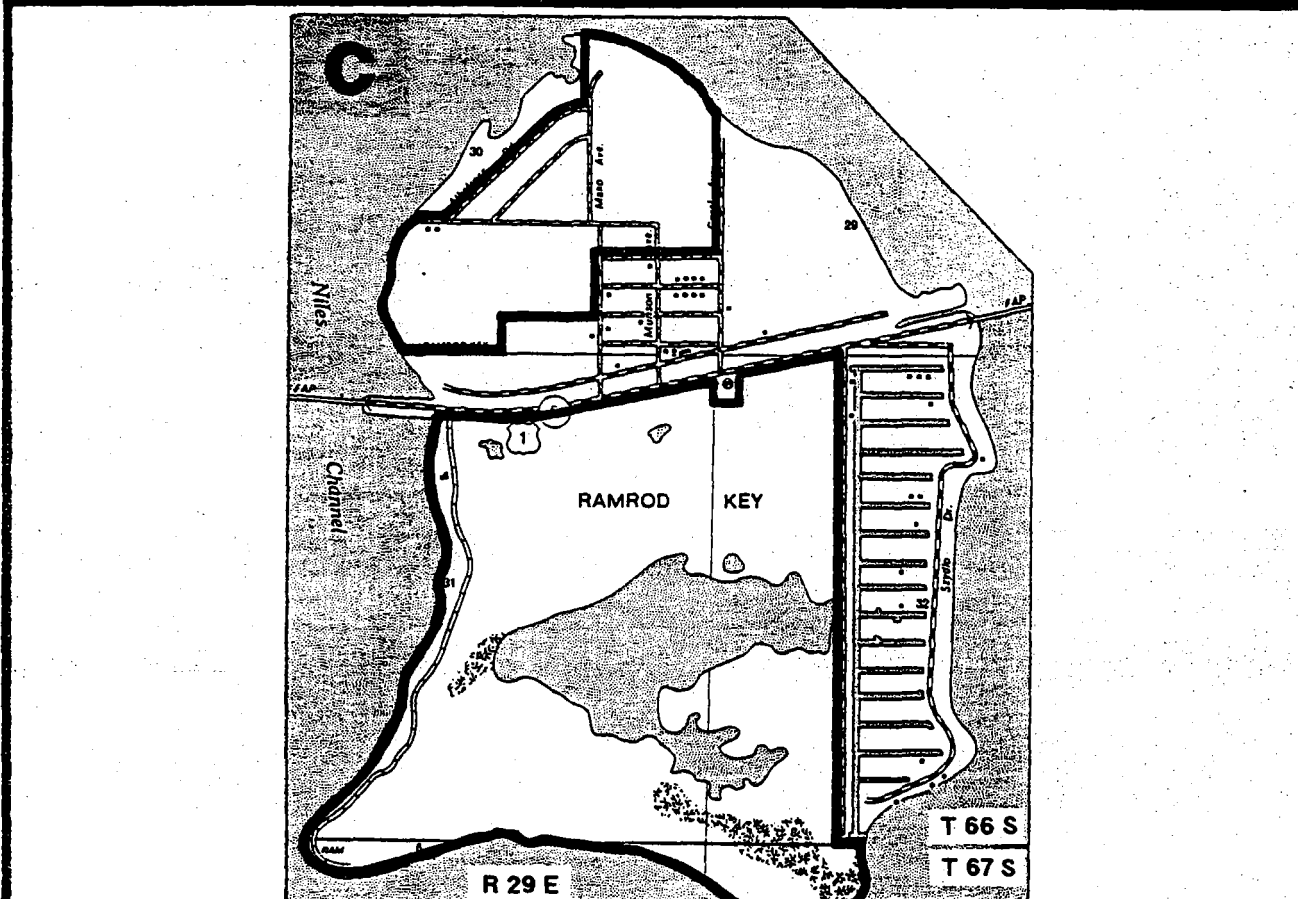
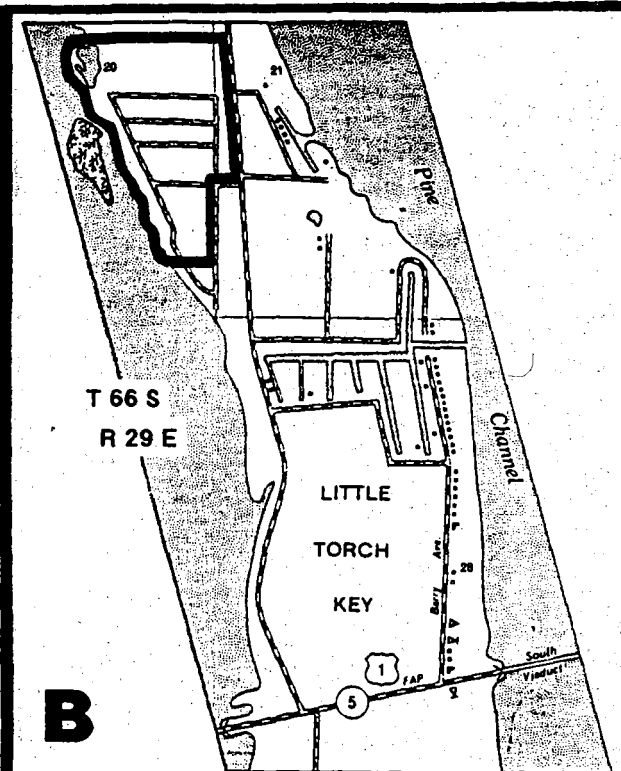
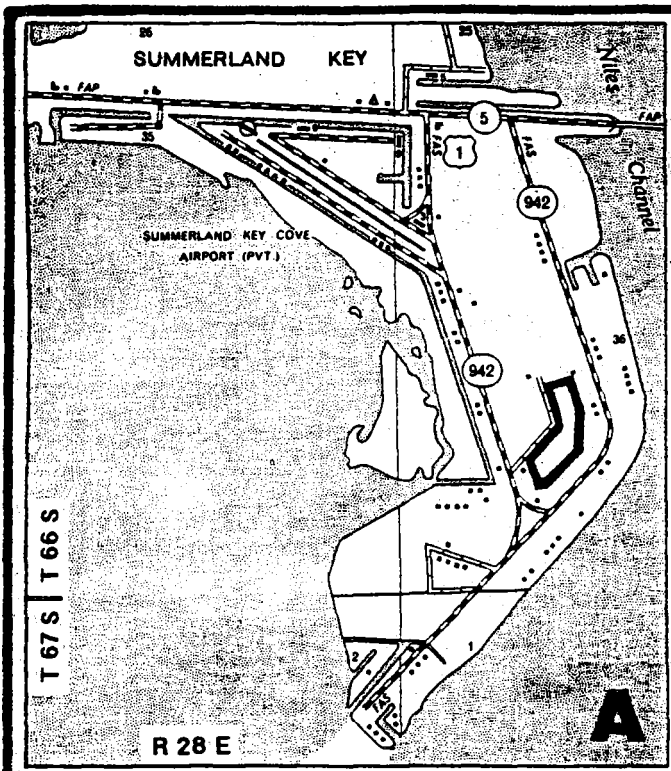
MONROE CO.

———— PROJECT BOUNDARY
 DETAILED INSETS A,B,C ON FOLLOWING PAGE



- 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

#31 HAMMOCKS OF THE LOWER KEYS

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 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. It assisted in the coordination of site visits, by obtaining tax information, and by contacting owners within the project area.

OWNERSHIP

The project consists of approximately 5,404 acres, and several hundred owners.

ACQUISITION STATUS

This project has increased in ranking from #44 in 1992 to #31 on the 1993 CARL priority list. Some sites will be a bargain purchase with Monroe County Land Authority. State funding will depend on fourth year Preservation 2000 funding.

RESOLUTIONS

- 02-1991: Monroe County Land Authority - Support for acquisition.
- 02-1992: Monroe County Land Authority - Support for acquisition.

| PROJECT HISTORY | | |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Assessment Approved: 07/12/91 | | |
| Design/Boundary Approved: 12/06/91 | | |
| Design/Boundary Modified: None | | |
| PREVIOUS RANKINGS | | |
| 1992 | | 44 |
| ACQUISITION HISTORY | | |
| Year | Acres | Funds |
| --- | None | --- |

| #32 HIGHLANDS HAMMOCK STATE PARK ADDITION | | HIGHLANDS COUNTY | |
|---|-----------|------------------------------|---------------------|
| Acreage | | Value | |
| Acquired | Remaining | Funds Expended or Encumbered | Remaining Tax Value |
| 890* | 4,608 | \$2,026,915* | \$1,340,000 |

* 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 26 and House District 77. 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

long-term viability of populations of these animals would be significantly enhanced by this addition.

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

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

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, restoration of disturbed lands to the greatest extent practical, and the integration of compatible resource-based recreation.

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.

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 | G?/S3 |
| Basin Swamp | G4?/S3 |
| Baygall | G4?/S4? |
| Mesic Flatwoods | G?/S4 |
| Florida scrub jay | G5T3/S3 |
| Osprey | G5/S3S4 |
| 11 FNAI elements known from site | |

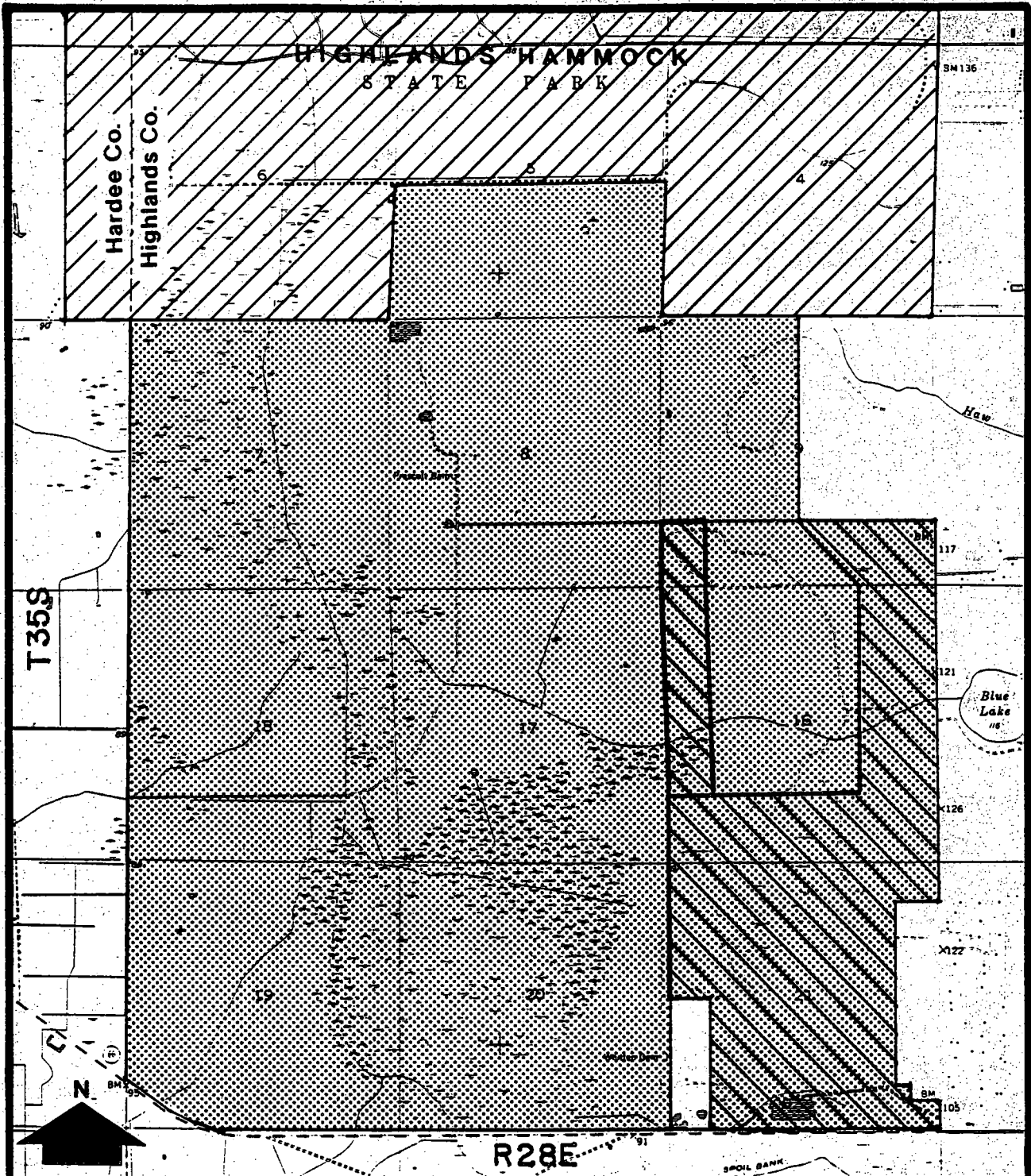
importance because of hydrological connections with Highlands Hammock State Park. The diversity of natural communities supports healthy populations of wildlife, including several threatened species. The

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

MANAGEMENT COSTS

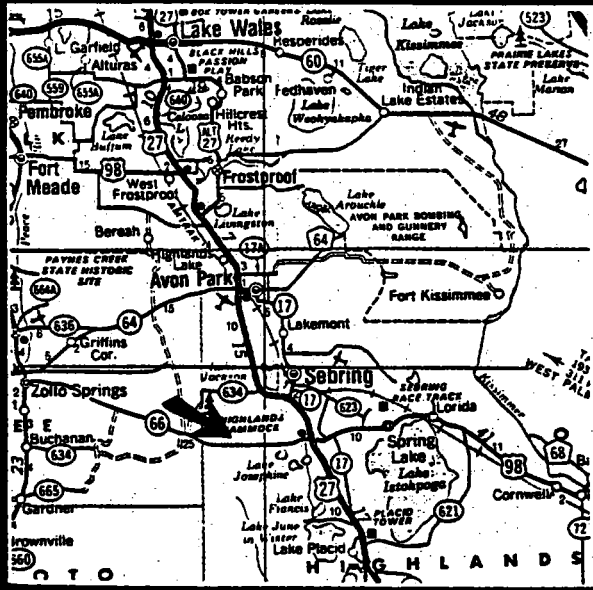
PAST, CURRENT, and PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COSTS/BUDGET REQUEST Division of Recreation and Parks

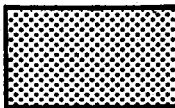

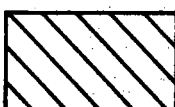
| YEAR | Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc) | Funds | | | | | Total |
|------------|---------------------------------|-----------|----------|----------|-----|-----|-----------|
| | | Salary | OPS | Expense | OCO | FCO | |
| FY 1991-92 | CARL/SPTF | \$298,320 | \$10,790 | \$79,400 | -0- | -0- | \$388,510 |
| FY 1992-93 | CARL/SPTF | \$278,890 | \$12,000 | \$80,000 | -0- | -0- | \$370,890 |
| FY 1993-94 | CARL/SPTF | \$278,890 | \$12,000 | \$80,000 | -0- | -0- | \$370,890 |



HIGHLANDS HAMMOCK ADDITION

HIGHLANDS COUNTY



-  PROJECT AREA
-  STATE PARK
-  STATE OWNED

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. Developments of this sort 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

An additional 86 ± acre tract was acquired from Livingston during the past year. Negotiations have been reopened with Judge Young based on new appraisals. Balance of project being re-appraised.

RESOLUTIONS

- Lake Placid Town Council - Support for acquisition.
- Sebring City Council - Support for acquisition.
- Highlands County Commission - Support for acquisition.

| PROJECT HISTORY | | |
|--|--------|-------------|
| Assessment Approved: 1987 | | |
| Design/Boundary Approved: 04/01/88 | | |
| Design/Boundary Modified: 10/25/89 - Phasing eliminated | | |
| PREVIOUS RANKINGS | | |
| 1992 | | 18 |
| 1991 | | 16 |
| 1990 | | 13 |
| 1989 | | 14 |
| 1988 | | 27 |
| ACQUISITION HISTORY | | |
| Year | Acres | Funds |
| 1990 | 804.30 | \$1,841,585 |
| 1992 | 86.17 | \$185,330 |

| #33 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 4 and House Districts 10 and 11. It also lies within the jurisdictions of the North Central Florida Regional Planning Council and the Suwannee River Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

Waccasassa Flats is predominantly comprised of commercial pine plantation. The planted pine on the southern half of the project was recently clearcut. Flatwoods soils are interspersed among numerous cypress ponds, depression marshes, hydric hammock, and other wetland natural communities.

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

| Name | FNAI Rank |
|---------------------------------|-----------|
| Sandhill | G2G3/S2 |
| Sherman's fox squirrel | G5T2/S2 |
| gopher tortoise | G3/S3 |
| Bachman's sparrow | G3/S? |
| spoon-flower | G3G4/S3 |
| 5 FNAI elements known from site | |

Several relatively large lakes (the largest is 150 acres), small areas of upland hardwood forest, sandhill, and other natural communities contribute to the natural diversity of the project. The project area is considered to be a watershed of the Suwannee, Santa Fe, and Waccasassa Rivers.

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

MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

The project would be managed as a State Forest by the Division of Forestry with the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission cooperating. 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.

Prescribed fire will be a vital management tool the restoration/management of this project - natural fire breaks, existing roads, and black lines should be used to contain prescribed fires. A burning program will be established that whenever possible will utilize existing roads, black lines, foam lines, and natural breaks to contain and control prescribed and natural fires. Timber management activities will primarily consist of practices aimed at maintaining and perpetuating forest ecosystems.

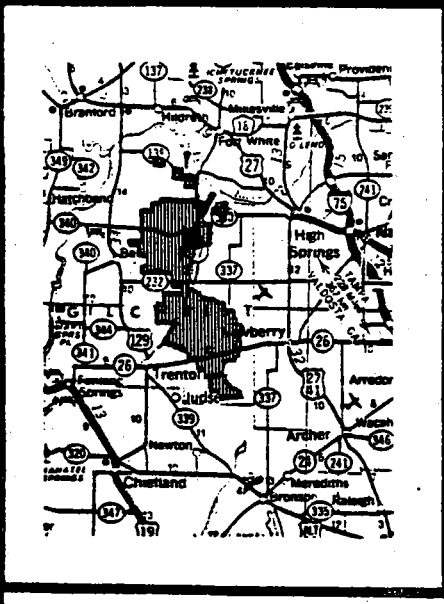
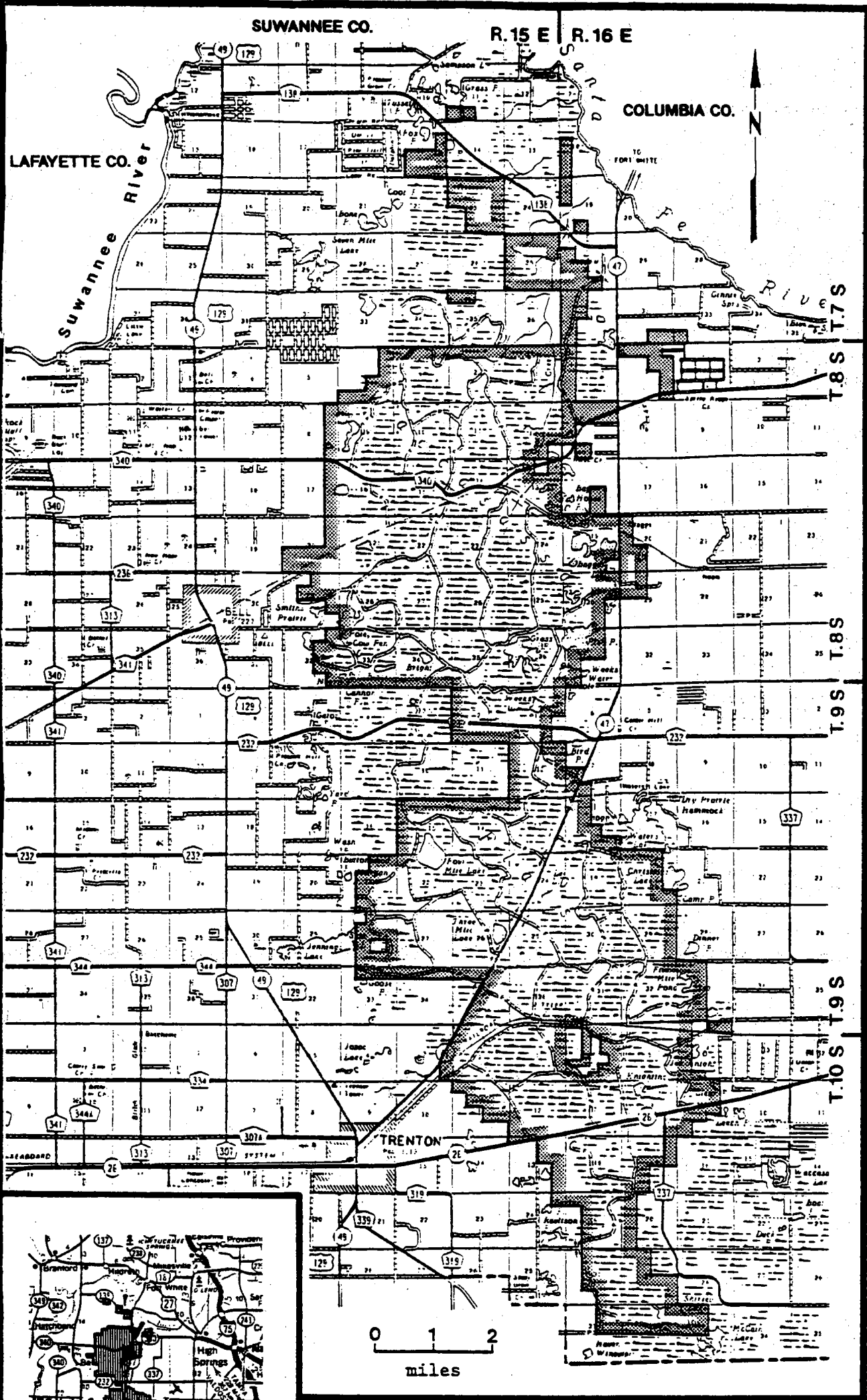
VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

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,

MANAGEMENT COSTS

PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COST/BUDGET REQUESTS - IF ACQUIRED Division of Forestry

| CATEGORY | Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.) | Estimated Funds Required | | | | | Total |
|------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|----------|----------|-----------|-----|-----------|
| | | Salary | OPS | Expense | OCO | FCO | |
| Start-up | CARL | \$140,964 | \$16,148 | \$98,924 | \$450,510 | -0- | \$705,398 |
| FY 1993-94 | CARL | \$141,000 | -0- | \$70,000 | \$10,000 | -0- | \$221,000 |



WACCASASSA FLATS
GILCHRIST COUNTY



PROJECT AREA
PHASE I

#33 WACCASASSA FLATS

could increase water levels in the wetlands and could contribute to the eutrophication of the numerous lakes on the tract.

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

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 appraisal mapped and appraised. Gilchrest Timber (southernmost parcel) has been purchased by an insurance company for investment purposes.

ACQUISITION STATUS

Project unfunded in 1992-93 CARL Land Acquisition Workplan. Will require timber cruise and reappraisal. Available funds for this project still unlikely in 1993-94.

RESOLUTIONS

- Gilchrist County School Board - Support for acquisition.
- Gilchrist County Commission - Support for acquisition.
- Suwannee River Water Management District - Support for acquisition.

| PROJECT HISTORY | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Assessment Approved: — | | |
| Design/Boundary Approved: 2/12/88 | | |
| Design/Boundary Modified: None | | |
| PREVIOUS RANKINGS | | |
| 1992 | | 31 |
| 1991 | | 20 |
| 1990 | | 6 |
| 1989 | | 11 |
| 1988 | | 9 |
| ACQUISITION HISTORY | | |
| Year | Acres | Funds |
| — | None | — |

| #34 POINT WASHINGTON | | WALTON COUNTY | |
|----------------------|-----------|------------------------------|---------------------|
| Acreage | | Value | |
| Acquired | Remaining | Funds Expended or Encumbered | Remaining Tax Value |
| 18,000 | 4,400* | \$4,386,507 | \$16,065,922** |

* see "Acquisition Planning".

** estimated tax value as of 1991.

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 1 and House District 7. 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,

nesting areas. The federally endangered red-cockaded woodpecker was found to occur in the project in 1992. Choctawhatchee beach mouse is known from adjacent Topsail Hill and possibly occurs on site. If current acquisition plans are successfully completed, Pt. Washington could link together Grayton Beach State Recreation Area and Topsail Hill - protecting one of the largest intact natural areas on the US Gulf Coast and providing excellent opportunities for recreation and increased tourism.

Two archeological sites (300 B.C. - A.D.1000) are known to occur on site. 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 and in conjunction with adjacent areas managed by the Division of Recreation and Parks. More intensive recreational use would be made of the Deer Lake.

MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

If acquired, the Division of Forestry would manage the majority of the acreage in Pt. Washington under multiple use concepts. The Game and Freshwater Fish Commission would cooperate in management of the primary area as a Wildlife Management Area. 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,

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

| Name | FNAI Rank |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| Coastal Dune Lake | G2/S1 |
| Red-cockaded woodpecker | G2/S2 |
| Curtiss' sandgrass | G2/S2 |
| Gulf coast lupine | G2/S2 |
| Scrub | G2/S2 |
| Godfrey's golden aster | G2/S2 |
| Large-leaved jointweed | G2/S2 |
| Chapman's crownbeard | G2G3/S2S3 |
| Cruise's golden aster | G3G5T2/S2 |
| Sandhill | G2G3/S2 |
| 22 FNAI elements known from site | |

wet prairie, beach dune, and coastal dune lake. Eight 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

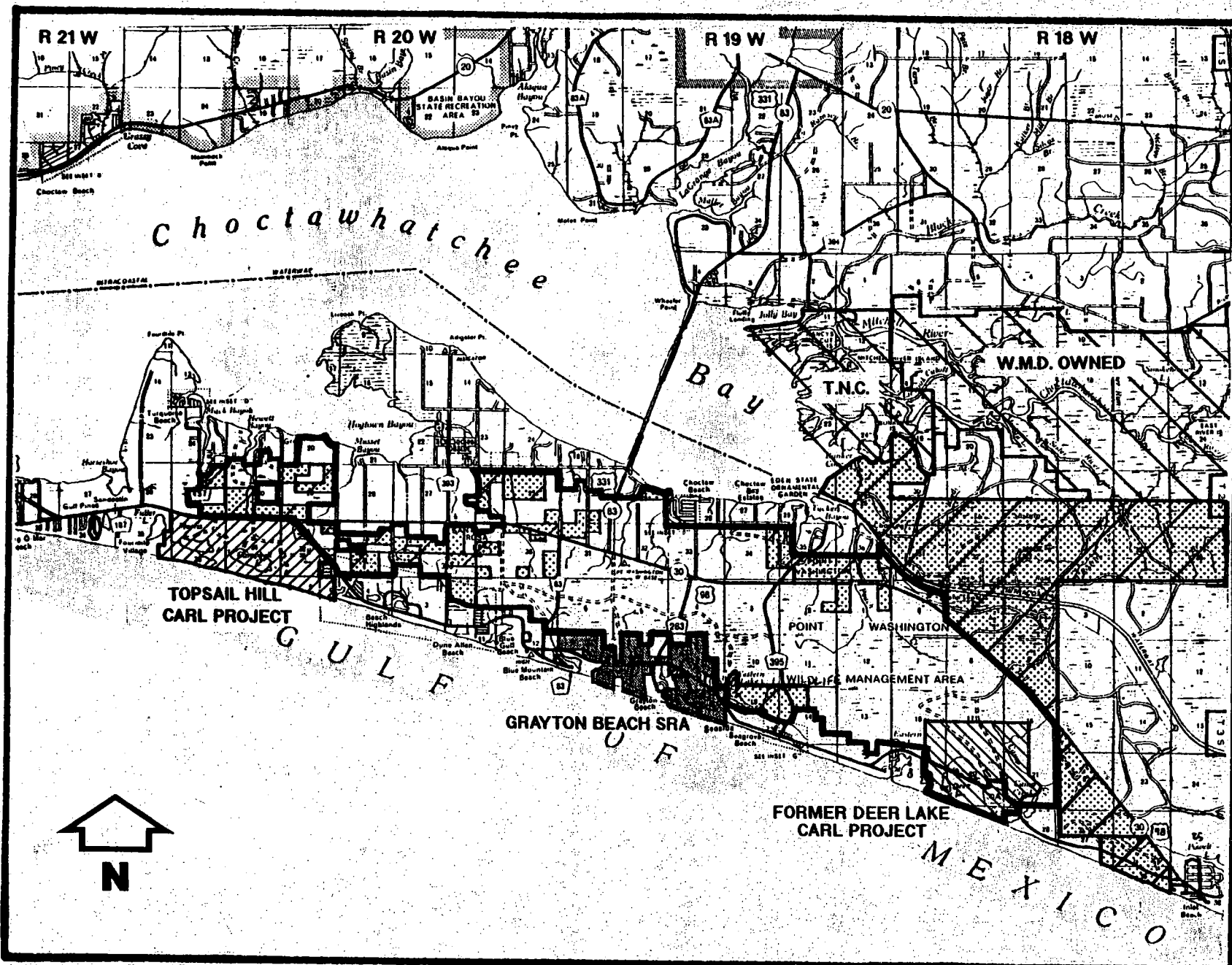
MANAGEMENT COSTS

PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COST/BUDGET REQUESTS - IF ACQUIRED Division of Recreation and Parks for Grayton Dunes and Deer Lake

| CATEGORY | Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.) | Estimated Funds Required | | | | | Total |
|------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|----------|---------|----------|----------|-----------|
| | | Salary | OPS | Expense | OCO | FCO | |
| Start-up | CARL | \$47,711 | \$24,560 | \$6,000 | \$15,000 | \$44,000 | \$137,271 |
| FY 1993-94 | CARL | \$47,711 | \$24,560 | \$6,000 | \$15,000 | \$44,000 | \$137,271 |

PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COST/BUDGET REQUESTS - IF ACQUIRED Division of Forestry for primary tract

| CATEGORY | Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.) | Estimated Funds Required | | | | | Total |
|------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|----------|----------|-----------|-----|-----------|
| | | Salary | OPS | Expense | OCO | FCO | |
| Start-up | CARL and GR | \$7,000 | -0- | \$6,000 | -0- | -0- | \$13,000 |
| FY 1993-94 | CARL | \$140,964 | \$15,000 | \$80,514 | \$167,360 | -0- | \$403,838 |



POINT WASHINGTON

WALTON CO.

PROJECT AREA / PHASE I
(STATE OWNED)

PHASE II

0 1 2 3 4 5
MILES

This regional map shows the location of Point Washington within the Florida Panhandle. It includes major roads like US 90, US 39, and US 98. Nearby towns such as Valparaiso, Niceville, and Seaside are marked. Distances to Pensacola (103 miles) and Panama City (106 miles) are also indicated.

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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 the maintenance/reestablishment of viable populations of 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.

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 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 did not alter the resource planning boundary. Later work on Phase II, however, may indicate the need to exclude some parcels if developed. The Coastal Resources Interagency Management Committee is reviewing the project design boundaries to determine if boundary modifications should be recommended.

Acquisition Phasing

Phase I: RTC (acquired), 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.

OWNERSHIP

Approximately 4,400 acres remain to be acquired including the very significant Deer Lake tract. St. Joe Paper Company is the major remaining owner. A number of smaller, more isolated, but strategic tracts also remain.

ACQUISITION STATUS

During 1992, 18,000 acres were acquired from the RTC at auction with the assistance of The Nature Conservancy.

The LAAC increased this project's ranking on the 1993 list, recognizing the importance of acquiring such remaining tracts as Deer Lake.

RESOLUTIONS

None known.

| PROJECT HISTORY | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------|-------------|
| Assessment Approved: 07/12/91 | | |
| Design/Boundary Approved: 12/06/91 | | |
| Design/Boundary Modified: None | | |
| PREVIOUS RANKINGS | | |
| 1992 | 55 | |
| ACQUISITION HISTORY | | |
| Year | Acres | Funds |
| 1992 | 18,000.00 | \$4,386,507 |

| #35 PINHOOK SWAMP | | BAKER AND COLUMBIA COUNTIES | |
|-------------------|-----------|------------------------------|---------------------|
| Acreage | | Value | |
| Acquired | Remaining | Funds Expended or Encumbered | Remaining Tax Value |
| 30,993* | 39,015 | \$7,939,702* | \$21,762,650** |

** By US Forest Service through The Nature Conservancy.

* 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 4 and House Districts 11 and 12. 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

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 River, 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.

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

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

MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

As acquired, the US Forest Service will manage lands within the project as additions to the Osceola National Forest. The Game and Fish Commission will cooperate in management of the project a Wildlife Management Area.

A study should be conducted to determine the most appropriate methods to mitigate the effects of S.R. 2, which bisects the project.

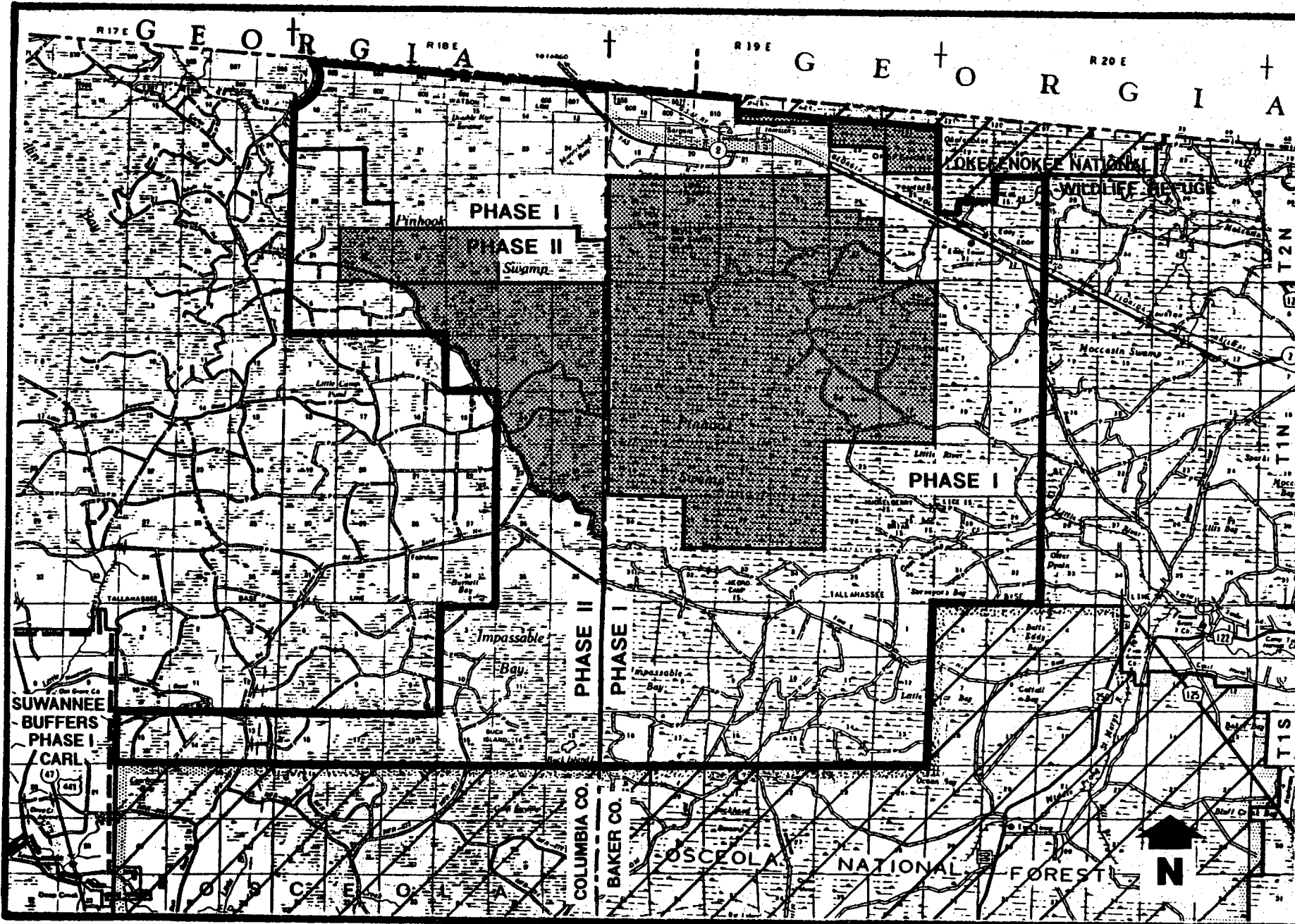
The following statements pertain to any lands acquired under the CARL program. Timber harvest would be primarily for restoration and maintenance; stands would be managed to maintain diversity of age classes and include areas of old-growth. Plantations, where appropriate, would ultimately be reforested 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.

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

MANAGEMENT COSTS


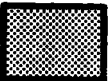

PAST, CURRENT, and PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COSTS/BUDGET REQUEST U.S. Forest Service

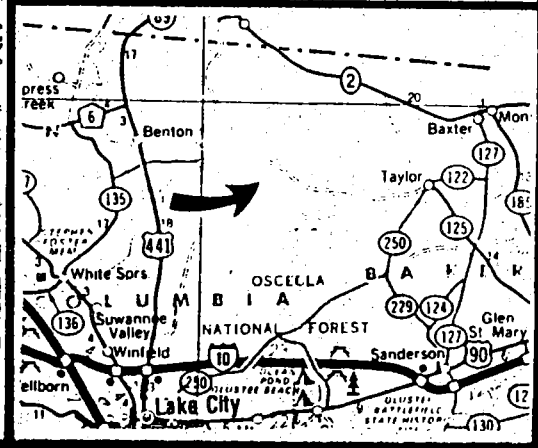
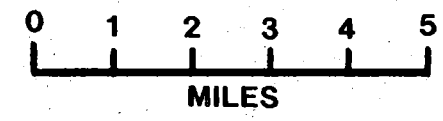
| YEAR | Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc) | Funds | | | | | Total |
|------------|---------------------------------|--------|-----|---------|-----|-----|-----------|
| | | Salary | OPS | Expense | OCO | FCO | |
| FY 1991-92 | Federal | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | \$40,000 |
| FY 1992-93 | Federal | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | \$180,000 |
| FY 1993-94 | Federal | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | \$200,000 |



PINHOOK SWAMP

BAKER / COLUMBIA CO.'S

-  PROJECT BOUNDARY
-  ACQUIRED BY U.S. FOREST SERVICE
-  OKEFENOKEE NWR & OSCEOLA NAT. FOREST



#35 PINHOOK SWAMP

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 and The Nature Conservancy are acquisition partners in this project. Congress appropriated \$2.4 million to the US Forest Service in FY 1993 for acquisitions in Pinhook Swamp.

OWNERSHIP

The project consists of approximately 70,008 acres, 144 parcels, and 21 owners. The US Forest Service has acquired approximately 44% of the project, with the assistance of The Nature Conservancy. The two primary ownerships targeted by the CARL program have not yet been acquired.

ACQUISITION STATUS

Project was not funded under 1992-93 CARL Land Acquisition Workplan. It fell in ranking on 1993 list.

RESOLUTIONS

- Florida Wildlife Federation - Support for acquisition.

| PROJECT HISTORY | | |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Assessment Approved: 07/12/91 | | |
| Design/Boundary Approved: 12/06/91 | | |
| Design/Boundary Modified: None | | |
| PREVIOUS RANKINGS | | |
| 1992 | 25 | |
| ACQUISITION HISTORY | | |
| Year | Acres | Funds |
| -- | None | -- |

| #36 SCRUB JAY REFUGIA | | BREVARD | |
|-----------------------|-----------|------------------------------|---------------------|
| Acreage | | Value | |
| Acquired | Remaining | Funds Expended or Encumbered | Remaining Tax Value |
| -0- | 8,178 | -0- | \$53,319,683 |

LOCATION

The Scrub Jay Refugia Conservation and Recreation Lands (CARL) acquisition project is located in Brevard County and consists of five sites.

It lies within Florida Senate District 18 and House Districts 29, 30, 31, and 32. It also lies within the jurisdiction of the East Central Florida Regional Planning Council and the St. Johns River Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

The Scrub Jay Refugia project includes five core scrub areas that are considered essential to the preservation of the scrub community along the Atlantic Coastal Ridge. Acquisition and management of these core areas are imperative for the viability and

buffers to the scrub cores are already being destroyed. The rapid encroachment of housing developments are likely to completely eliminate any unprotected scrub and adjacent flatwoods communities of Brevard County in the very near future.

The five tracts in the Scrub Jay Refugia project have not been subjected to a systematic cultural resource assessment survey, and no sites are recorded with the Florida Site File. When compared to other acquisition projects, the archeological and historical resources value/potential of this project is considered to be low.

The small size of the tracts and the sensitivity of the biological resources necessarily limit recreational opportunities to low intensity uses such as natural resource education, nature appreciation, and limited picnicking.

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

| Name | FNAI Rank |
|-------------------|-----------|
| Scrub | G2/S2 |
| Florida scrub jay | G3T3/S3 |
| Scrubby Flatwoods | G3/S3 |
| Gopher tortoise | G3/S3 |
| Mesic Flatwoods | G7/S4 |
| Hydric Hammock | G7/S4 |
| Wet Flatwoods | G7/S4? |
| Depression Marsh | G4?/S3 |
| Dome Swamp | G4?/S3? |
| Baygall | G4?/S4? |

11 FNAI elements known from project

MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

Brevard County is the recommended manager of the Scrub Jay Refugia sites. Brevard County's Environmentally Endangered Lands Program intends to establish a county-wide network of scrub conservation areas to protect the biodiversity of the Atlantic Coastal Ridge. Fire management will be a vital component for the management of each site. Management will focus on long-term viability of natural communities, rare species, and overall biodiversity.

Initial management activities will focus on site security, prescribed burning, determination of status of listed species, and location of "core areas" for critical resource protection.

long-term survival of the Florida Scrub Jay on the East Coast of the state. 6 FNAI Special Plants and 4 FNAI Special Animals reportedly occur within one or more of the project sites.

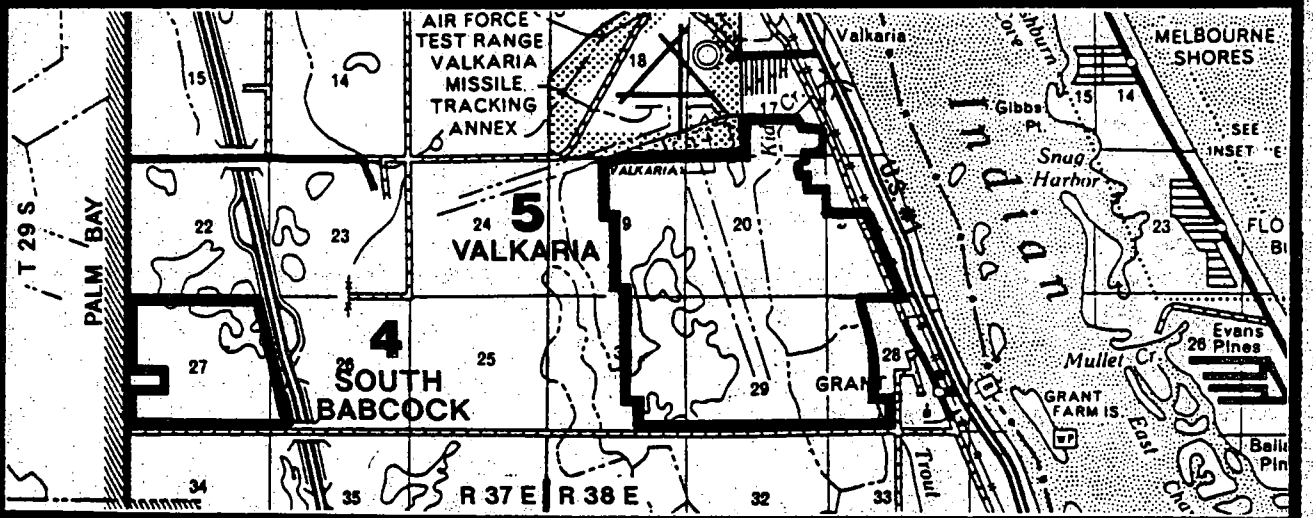
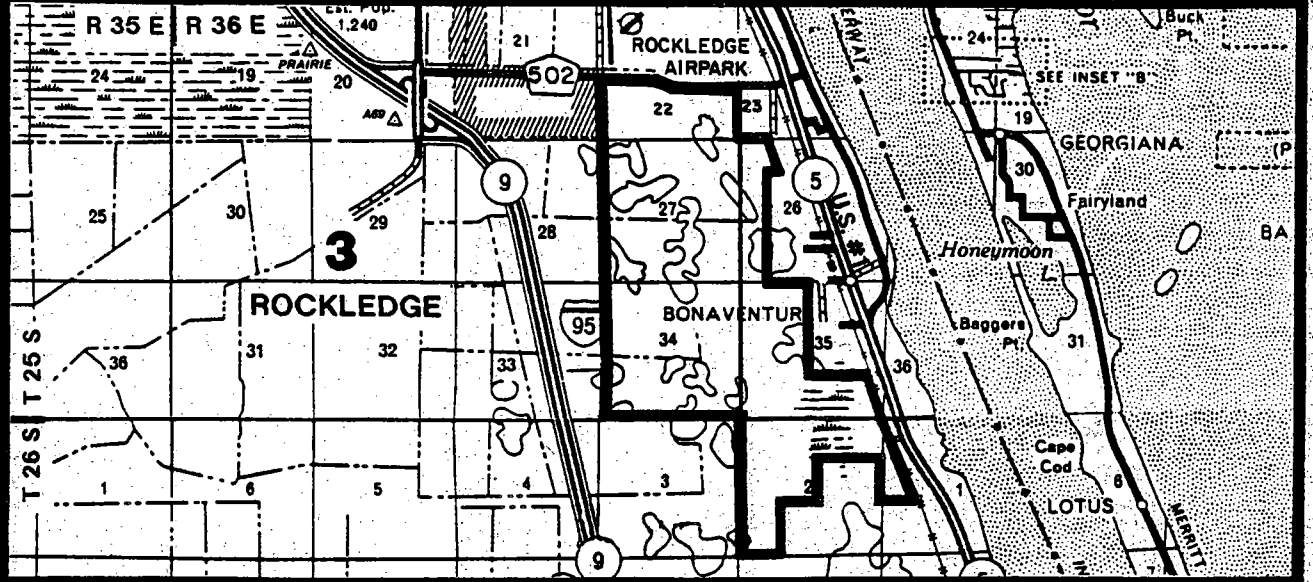
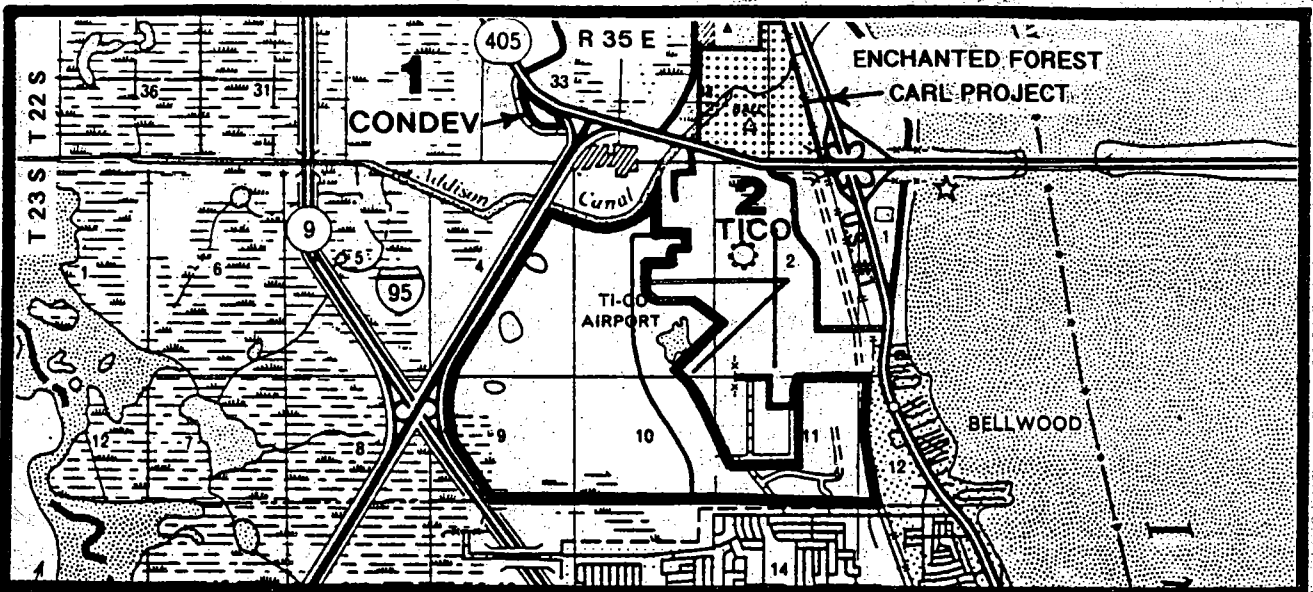
All of the tracts proposed for state acquisition in the project are surrounded by development and several of the areas proposed by FNAI to provide ecological

Management topics of primary importance will include: management for long-term viability of scrub species and communities, identification of site-specific management needs for each core area, integration of each core refuge into a regional protection strategy for Atlantic Coastal Ridge scrub, and the development of the prescribed burn strategy.

MANAGEMENT COSTS

PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COST/BUDGET REQUESTS - IF ACQUIRED Brevard County

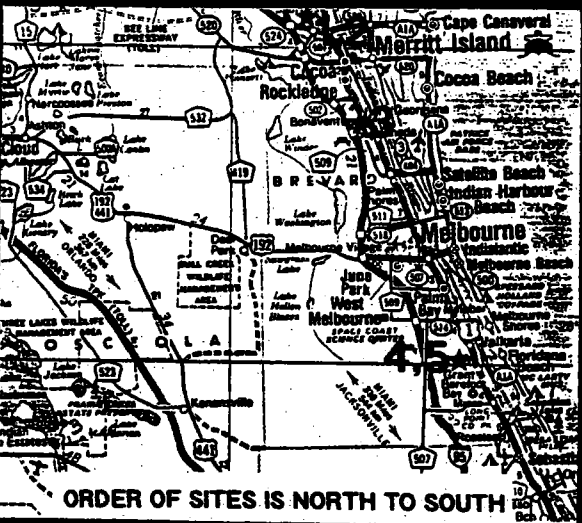
| CATEGORY | Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.) | Estimated Funds Required | | | | | |
|------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|-----|---------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | Salary | OPS | Expense | OCO | FCO | Total |
| Start-up | Brevard County | -0- | -0- | -0- | \$50,000 | \$150,000 | \$200,000 |
| FY 1993-94 | Brevard County | \$30,000 | -0- | -0- | \$50,000 | \$100,000 | \$180,000 |



SCRUB JAY REFUGIA

BREVARD CO.

5 SITES



ORDER OF SITES IS NORTH TO SOUTH



PROJECT AREA

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

Vulnerability: The fact that only a few fragments of scrub habitat suitable for scrub jays remain in Brevard County attests to the vulnerability of this system to development. The upland nature of the sites presents few impediments to development.

Endangerment: Brevard County is in a high-growth area of the state. These habitat fragments will be lost to development very quickly if not purchased soon.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

The project design for the Scrub Jay Refugia project was approved by the Land Acquisition Advisory Council on December 10, 1992.

The project design modified the resource planning boundaries of Rockledge, South Babcock, Tico, and Valkaria to include entire ownerships.

Coordination

The Broward County Commission has committed \$10 million toward the acquisition of the Scrub Jay Refugia project. Brevard County proposes to be the lead management agency for this site. The Environmentally Endangered Lands Committee has pledged \$2.6 million for site management. Finally, Brevard County will conduct negotiations.

OWNERSHIP

The project consists of approximately 7,790 acres, several hundred parcels and owners.

ACQUISITION STATUS

The Land Acquisition Advisory Council ranked this project for the first time in December 1992. Acquisition activities, i.e. boundary mapping, appraisals, etc., have not yet begun.

RESOLUTIONS

- Brevard County - Support for acquisition.
- Home Builders & Cont. Asso./Brevard Co. - Support for acquisition.

| PROJECT HISTORY | | |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Assessment Approved: 08/20/92 | | |
| Design/Boundary Approved: 12/10/92 | | |
| Design/Boundary Modified: None | | |
| PREVIOUS RANKINGS | | |
| None | | |
| ACQUISITION HISTORY | | |
| Year | Acres | Funds |
| -- | None | -- |

| #37 NORTH INDIAN RIVER | | BREVARD/VOLUSIA COUNTIES | |
|------------------------|-----------|------------------------------|---------------------|
| Acreage | | Value | |
| Acquired | Remaining | Funds Expended or Encumbered | Remaining Tax Value |
| 1,167* | 19,000 | \$146,000* | \$7,924,294 |

* acreage acquired and funds expended by St. Johns River Water Management District

LOCATION

Ninety percent of the North Indian River project is located in Volusia County south of State Road 442, east of Interstate 95, and west of U.S. 1. The balance of the project is located in northern Brevard County. The John F. Kennedy Space Center and Merritt Island National Wildlife Refuge is located to the west of the project.

It lies within Florida Senate Districts 16 and 18 and House Districts 28 and 29. It also lies within the jurisdictions of the East Central Florida Regional Planning Council and the St. Johns River Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

The North Indian River project would protect of a vast area of high quality basin swamp/hydric hammock that, in turn, provides buffering for the Indian River Lagoon and its watershed. The project area provides a nearly continuous north-south corridor of high

quality natural communities that connects temperate and subtropical plant associations. Predominant natural communities include basin swamp, hydric hammock, upland hardwood forest, and mesic/wet flatwoods.

The preservation of natural ecosystem integrity and function of this system is considered imperative for biodiversity, water quality, and therefore estuarine and fisheries productivity of the Indian River Lagoon. The Lagoon is known to be of particular importance to the federally-endangered West Indian manatee. The estuarine grass beds of the northern Lagoon are nearly pristine and very extensive, and the Lagoon contains one of the few remaining areas approved for shellfish harvesting on Florida's Atlantic Coast.

Although the North Indian River project has not been subjected to a cultural resource assessment survey, 10 archaeological sites have been recorded in the Florida Site File within the project with good potential for additional sites. When compared to other acquisition projects, the archeological and historical resource value/potential of this project is considered to be moderate.

Low intensity public recreational uses could include nature appreciation, natural resource education, hiking, bicycling, and hunting. The relatively small amount of upland acreage would allow for parking facilities and limited picnicking opportunities.

MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

The recommended manager of this project is the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission. The primary land management goal for this project should be the maintenance of the water quality of the resources associated with the project and the adjacent portion of the Indian River Lagoon system. Within the watershed of the Lagoon, special care will be necessary to insure that any facilities development is planned, and that recreational uses are managed,

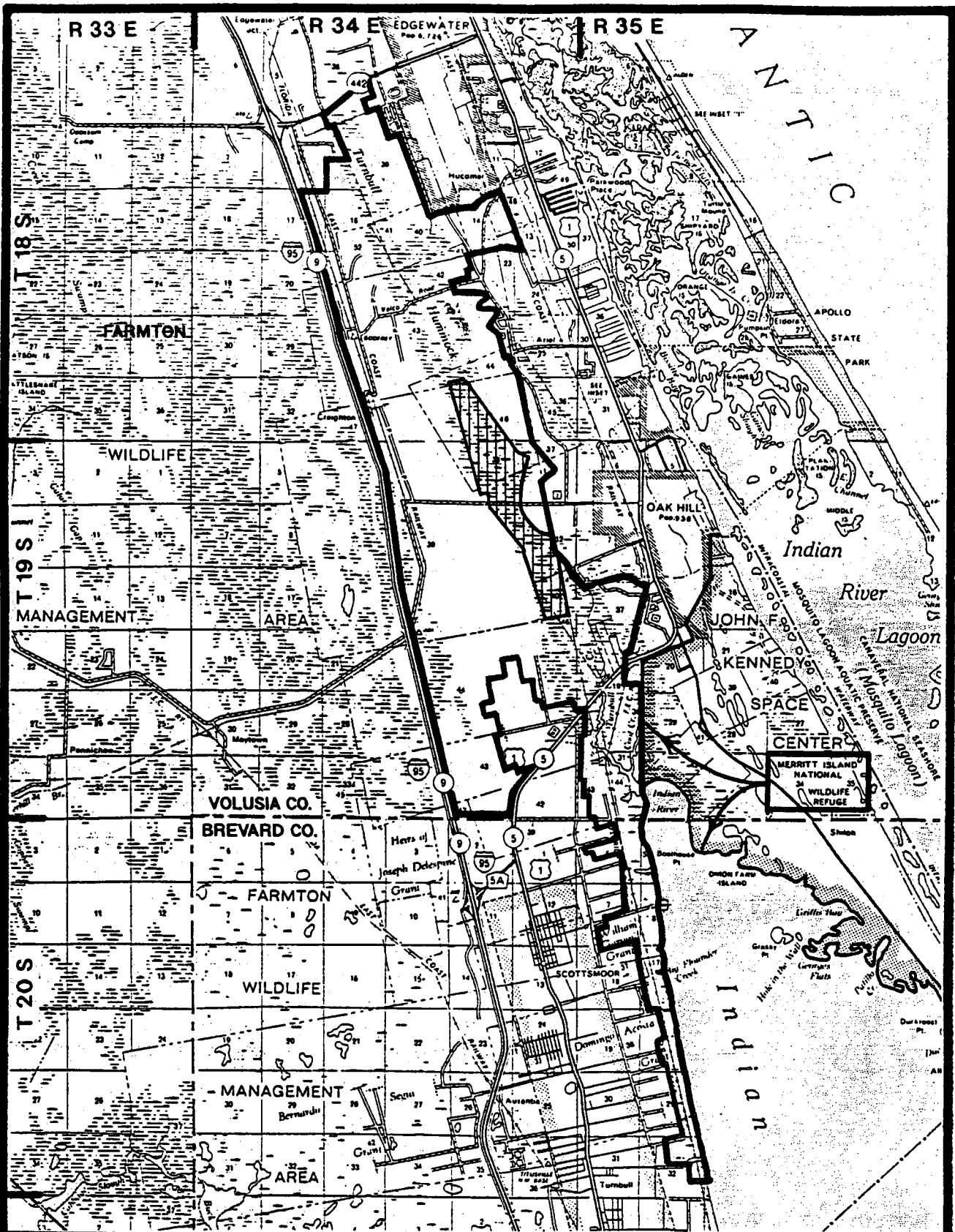
Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

| Name | FNAI Rank |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| Estuarine Grass Bed | G2/S2 |
| Scrub | G2/S2 |
| Sandhill | G2G3/S2 |
| Shell Mound | G3/S2 |
| Scrubby Flatwoods | G3/S3 |
| Upland Hardwood Forest | G?/S3 |
| Xeric Hammock | G?/S3 |
| Mesic Flatwoods | G?/S4 |
| Wet Flatwoods | G?/S4? |
| Basin Swamp | G?/S4? |
| 18 FNAI elements known from project | |

MANAGEMENT COSTS

PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COST/BUDGET REQUESTS - IF ACQUIRED Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission

| CATEGORY | Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.) | Estimated Funds Required | | | | | Total |
|------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|---------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | Salary | OPS | Expense | OCO | FCO | |
| Start-up | CARL | \$36,950 | \$5,000 | \$20,000 | \$43,700 | -0- | \$105,650 |
| FY 1993-94 | CARL | \$68,162 | \$5,000 | \$30,000 | \$65,400 | \$125,000 | \$293,562 |



**NORTH INDIAN RIVER
(TURNBULL - SCOTTSMOOR)**

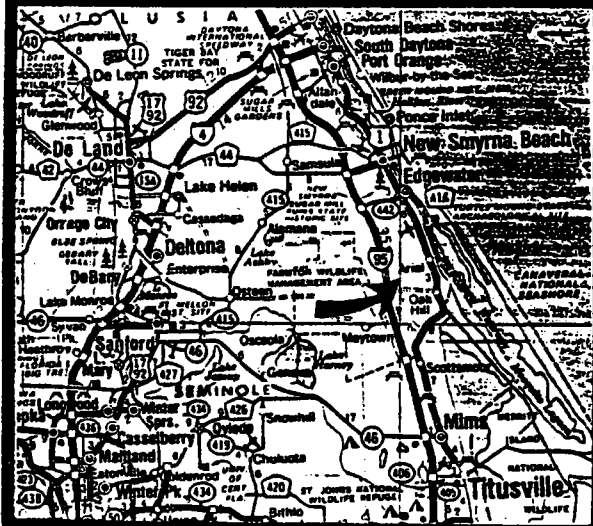
VOLUSIA / BREVARD CO.'S



PROJECT AREA



SJRWMD OWNERSHIP



#37 NORTH INDIAN RIVER

so as not to cause degradation of the system. Initial management activities on site should include assurance of site security, resource inventory, introduction of fire into fire-adapted communities (including wet prairie, scrub, and scrubby flatwoods), and removal of invasive exotic species.

Disturbed areas should be allowed to naturally succeed, or be restored, to their original natural character to the greatest extent possible.

The state-threatened Florida black bear occurs within this project. Restoration and maintenance of the native forest and swamp ecosystems is recommended for the black bear. No additional roads should be built, and non-essential existing ones should be closed.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

Vulnerability: The central core of the project is relatively safe from development because of its hydric nature, but the upland fringe areas are vulnerable to development and logging. The lack of flushing in the northern reaches of the Indian River Lagoon could result in rapid degradation of water quality if surrounding areas were developed.

Endangerment: Coastal areas of both Volusia and Brevard counties are experiencing intense growth, so development of suitable areas and loss of the site's natural attributes can be expected to occur relatively soon.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

The project design for the North Indian River project was approved by the Land Acquisition Advisory Council on December 10, 1992.

The project design recommendations made minor changes to the RPB for ownership considerations and deleted improvements within the project boundary.

Coordination

The Brevard County Commission has committed \$5 million for the North Indian River CARL project. The Brevard County Environmentally Endangered Lands program has pledged \$2.6 million for site management.

St. Johns River Water Management District has acquired 1,167 acres within the project boundary in Volusia County.

Acquisition Phasing

Phase I: Major ownerships in Volusia County; total acreage in Brevard County.

Phase II: Remaining acreage in Volusia county

OWNERSHIP

The tax assessed value is approximately \$7,924,294.

ACQUISITION STATUS

The Land Acquisition Advisory Council ranked this project for the first time in December 1992. Acquisition activities, i.e. boundary mapping, appraisals, etc., have not yet begun.

RESOLUTIONS

- 92-18:** St. Johns River Water Management District - Shared Acquisition.
- Brevard County - \$5 million in matching funds.

| PROJECT HISTORY | | |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Assessment Approved: 08/20/92 | | |
| Design/Boundary Approved: 12/10/92 | | |
| Design/Boundary Modified: None | | |
| PREVIOUS RANKINGS | | |
| None | | |
| ACQUISITION HISTORY | | |
| Year | Acres | Funds |
| -- | None | -- |

| #38 DUNN'S CREEK | | PUTNAM COUNTY | |
|------------------|-----------|------------------------------|---------------------|
| Acreage | | Value | |
| Acquired | Remaining | Funds Expended or Encumbered | Remaining Tax Value |
| 3,180* | 5,786 | \$1,743,280* | \$4,753,614 |

* by the St. Johns River Water Management District

LOCATION

In Putnam County, just north of Crescent Lake. It is approximately eight miles south of Palatka. This project lies within Senate District 5 and House District 21. 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

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 Site File. The site has been largely degraded by use for 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.

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

| Name | FNAI Rank |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| Scrub | G2/S2 |
| West Indian manatee | G2?/S2? |
| Gopher tortoise | G3/S3 |
| Sinkhole Lake | G3/S3 |
| Sandhill | G7/S2 |
| Upland Hardwood Forest | G7/S3 |
| Floodplain Forest | G7/S3 |
| Xeric Hammock | G7/S3 |
| Seepage Stream | G4/S2 |
| Scrub bay | G4/S3 |
| 13 FNAI elements known from site | |

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. The Sandhills community cannot persist without periodic fire.

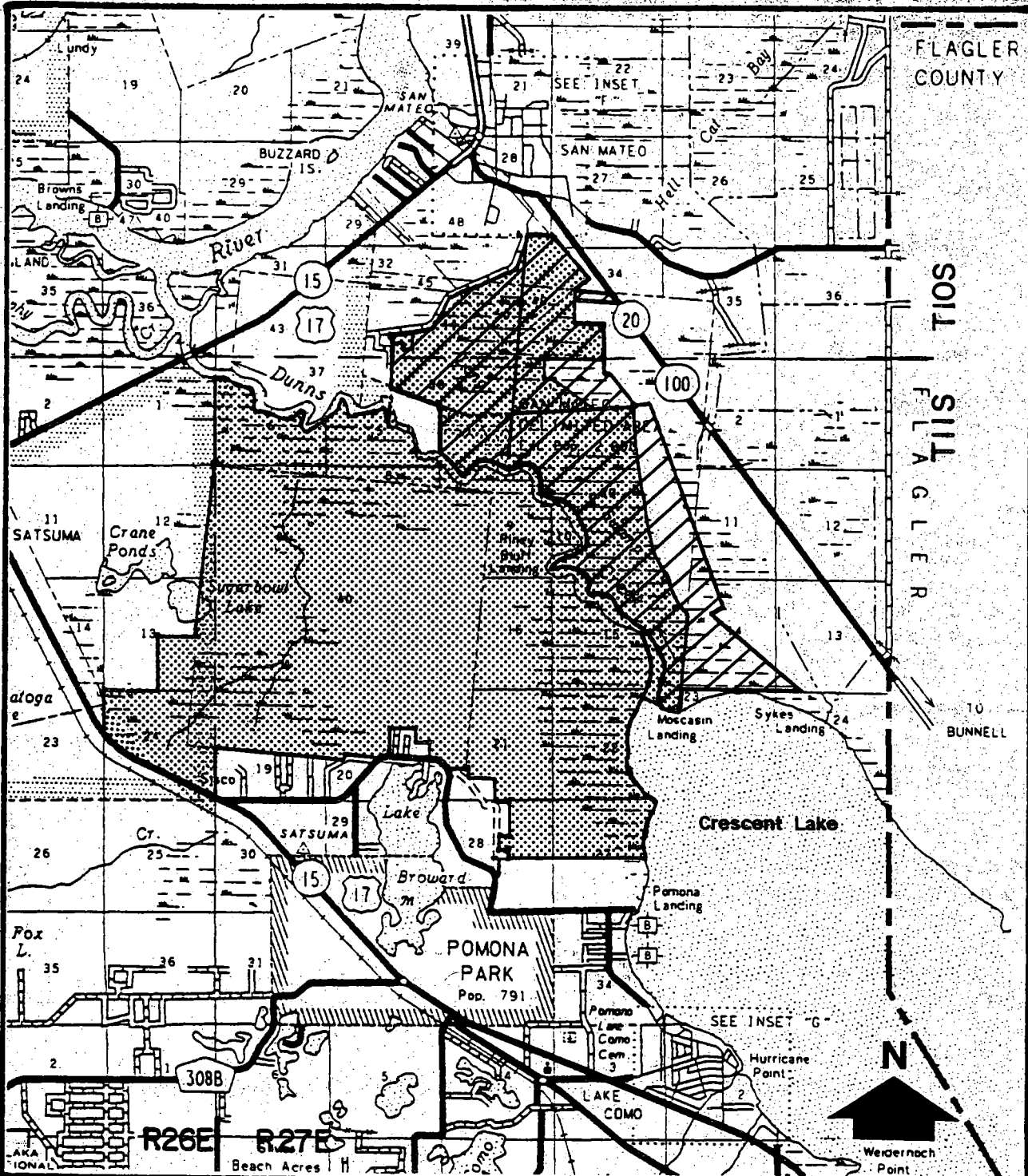
steephead ravines in the interior of the property is perhaps equalled at only two other places in peninsular Florida (Gold Head Branch and Ravine Gardens). West Indian manatees are occasionally sighted in the creek. Public acquisition of this project would help to protect the waters of Dunn's Creek and

Putnam County is not experiencing strong growth pressures at this time. However, the area will ultimately be affected by the southern expansion of

MANAGEMENT COSTS

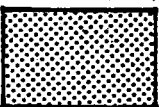
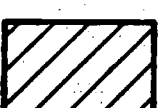
PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COST/BUDGET REQUESTS - IF ACQUIRED Division of Recreation and Parks

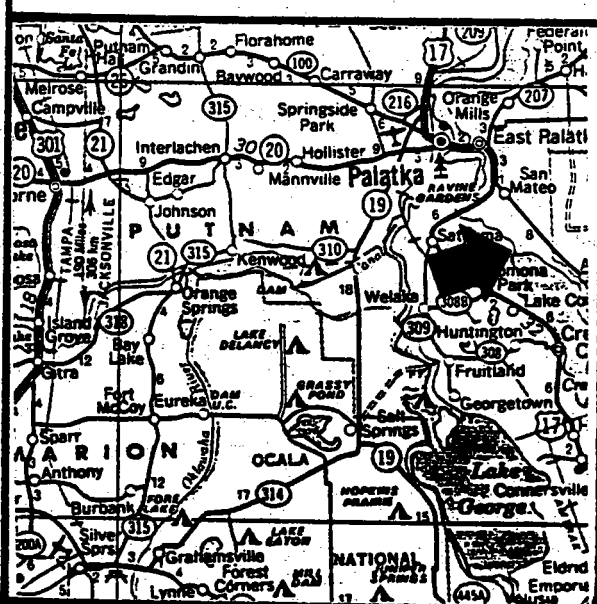
| CATEGORY | Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.) | Estimated Funds Required | | | | | Total |
|------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|----------|---------|----------|----------|-----------|
| | | Salary | OPS | Expense | OCO | FCO | |
| Start-up | CARL | \$69,878 | \$14,560 | \$8,686 | \$73,500 | \$57,720 | \$224,344 |
| FY 1993-94 | CARL | \$69,878 | \$14,560 | \$8,686 | \$73,500 | \$57,720 | \$224,344 |



DUNN'S CREEK

PUTNAM COUNTY

-  PROJECT AREA
-  SJRWMD OWNERSHIP



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 acting as an intermediary to acquire the major ownership.

OWNERSHIP

Sam Kaye et.al., is the largest ownership. The southwest side of the creek includes approximately eight other owners.

ACQUISITION STATUS

The St. Johns River Water Management District has acquired the Tilton ownership on the northeast side of the creek. The LAAC moved this project from #53 to

#38 on the 1993 priority list increasing its chances for funding under the 1993-94 CARL Land Acquisition Workplan.

RESOLUTIONS

91-05: St. Johns River Water Management District - Support for acquisition.

| PROJECT HISTORY | | |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Assessment Approved: 07/20/90 | | |
| Design/Boundary Approved: 12/07/90 | | |
| Design/Boundary Modified: None | | |
| PREVIOUS RANKINGS | | |
| 1992 | | 53 |
| 1991 | | 40 |
| ACQUISITION HISTORY | | |
| Year | Acres | Funds |
| -- | None | -- |

| #39 MYAKKA PRAIRIES | | SARASOTA COUNTY | |
|---------------------|-----------|------------------------------|---------------------|
| Acreage | | Value | |
| Acquired | Remaining | Funds Expended or Encumbered | Remaining Tax Value |
| 8,238 | 11,848 | \$4,899,962 | \$4,040,168* |

* 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 Districts 24 and 26, and House District 70. 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

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, fishing, hiking, horseback riding, bicycling, primitive camping, and picnicking can be accommodated on the project.

MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

If acquired, the Division of Recreation and Parks would manage the project as an addition to the Myakka River State Park 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 SR 72, which separates the project from the 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.

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

| Name | FNAI Rank |
|----------------------------------|-------------|
| Dry Prairie | G2/S2 |
| Florida panther | G4T1/S1 |
| Florida sandhill crane | G5T2T3/S2S3 |
| Basin Marsh | G7/S4? |
| Mesic Flatwoods | G7/S4 |
| Eastern indigo snake | G4T3/S3 |
| Depression Marsh | G4?/S3 |
| Prairie Hammock | G4/S4 |
| White ibis | G5/S4 |
| Snowy egret | G5/S4 |
| 13 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

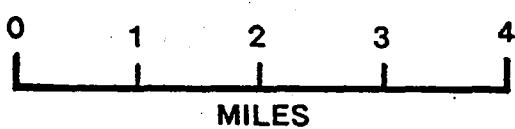
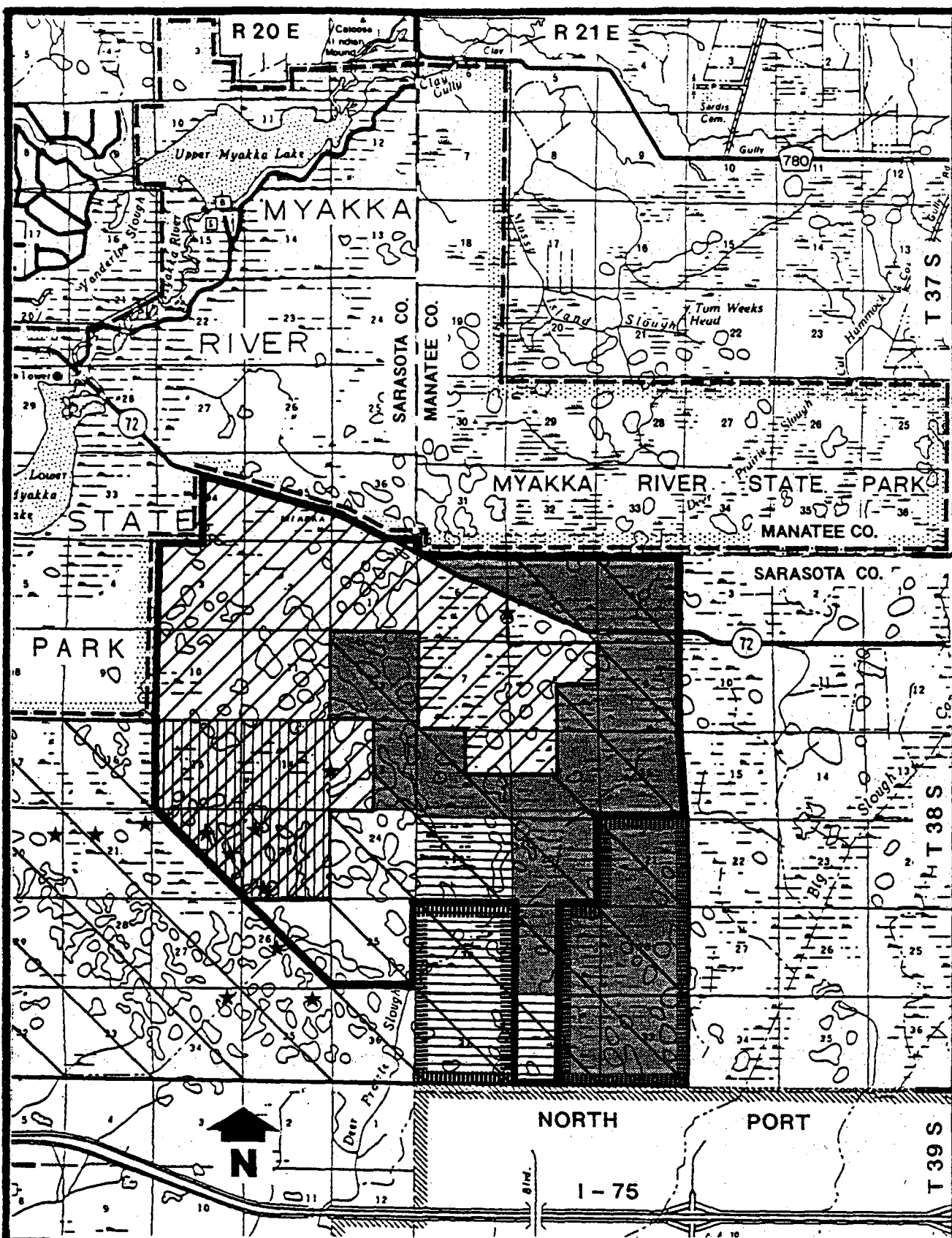
VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

More than half the site consists of uplands suitable for development. The remainder of the site consists of

MANAGEMENT COSTS

PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COST/BUDGET REQUESTS - IF ACQUIRED Division of Recreation and Parks

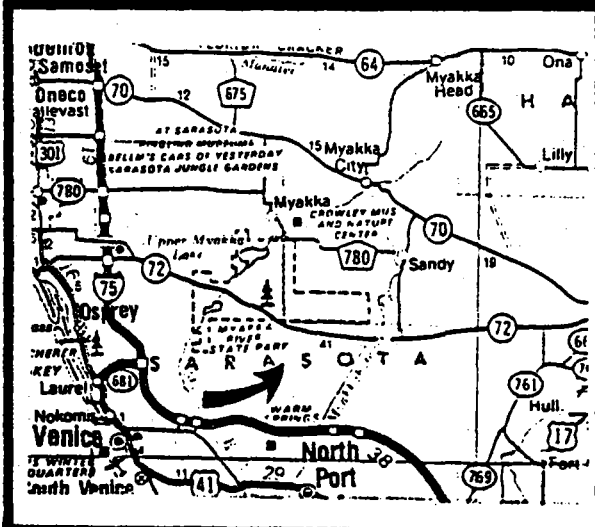
| CATEGORY | Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.) | Estimated Funds Required | | | | | Total |
|------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|---------|---------|----------|-----|----------|
| | | Salary | OPS | Expense | OCO | FCO | |
| Start-up | CARL | \$44,709 | \$7,280 | \$6,000 | \$18,000 | -0- | \$75,989 |
| FY 1993-94 | CARL | \$44,709 | \$7,280 | \$6,000 | \$18,000 | -0- | \$75,989 |



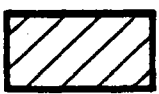




MYAKKA PRAIRIES

SARASOTA

CO.



-  PROJECT BOUNDARY
-  1992 ADDITIONS
-  MACARTHUR OWNERSHIP (TO BE ACQUIRED BY CARL)
-  SARASOTA COUNTY OWNERSHIP
-  SARASOTA CO. DONATION PENDING STATE MACARTHUR PURCHASE

 SARASOTA CO. TO RECEIVE IN EXCHANGE WITH STATE

 SARASOTA CO. TO GIVE IN EXCHANGE WITH STATE

 COUNTY WATER PRODUCTION WELL

#39 MYAKKA PRAIRIES

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 purchased by the CARL program. County will donate additional acreage upon state acquisition of MacArthur tract.

On November 20, 1992, the LAAC approved an addition of approximately 3,480 acres with an estimated tax assessed value of \$1,186,680 to the project boundary. This boundary amendment is at the request of Sarasota County, CARL's acquisition partner, and will facilitate an exchange and donation with the county. The acreage added contains "high to very high quality examples of natural communities", according to the Florida Natural Areas Inventory. The Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources, the proposed manager of the project, does not oppose the boundary amendment.

The boundary amendment was approved by the LAAC contingent upon: (1) State maintaining title to all

lands within the expanded project; (2) county maintaining "water rights" for the county wellfield located on the MacArthur tract; however, the county's consumptive use permit for water withdrawals must be approved by the Southwest Florida Water Management District in conjunction with the Division of Recreation and Parks; (3) the county agreeing to develop and implement a management plan, to be reviewed by the Land Management Advisory Council, describing how they will manage their property in this area to perpetuate the natural communities.

OWNERSHIP

The project consists of approximately 20,086 acres and 2 owners MacArthur Foundation, and Sarasota County.

ACQUISITION STATUS

Appraisals on MacArthur tract under review.

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

- 91-R-29: North Port City Commission - Support for acquisition.
91-395: Sarasota County Commission - Support for acquisition.

| PROJECT HISTORY | | |
|---|-------|-------|
| Assessment Approved: 07/12/91 | | |
| Design/Boundary Approved: 12/06/91 | | |
| Design/Boundary Modified: 11/20/92 - 3,480 acres added | | |
| PREVIOUS RANKINGS | | |
| 1992 | 36 | |
| ACQUISITION HISTORY | | |
| Year | Acres | Funds |
| — | None | — |

| #40 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 5 and House Districts 24 and 42. 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,

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 (*Spigelia loganioides*) and the rare cedar elm (*Ulmus crassifolia*). The diversity of habitats supports an abundance of wildlife which likely includes many rare species such as bald eagle, black bear, wood stork, gopher tortoise, and indigo snake. Restoration and maintenance of the project in a natural condition would provide significant protection to the water quality of the Oklawaha River.

Two cultural sites are documented from this project.

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

| Game | FNAI Rank |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| Pinkroot | G1G2/S1S2 |
| Coastal vervain | G2/S2 |
| Sandhill | G2G3/S2 |
| Shell Mound | G3/S2 |
| Floodplain Marsh | G3?/S2 |
| Night-scented orchid | G?/S2 |
| Ghost orchid | G?/S2 |
| Xeric Hammock | G?/S3 |
| Depression Marsh | G4?/S3 |
| Flatwoods/Prairie Lake | G4?/S3 |
| 22 FNAI elements known from site | |

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.

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

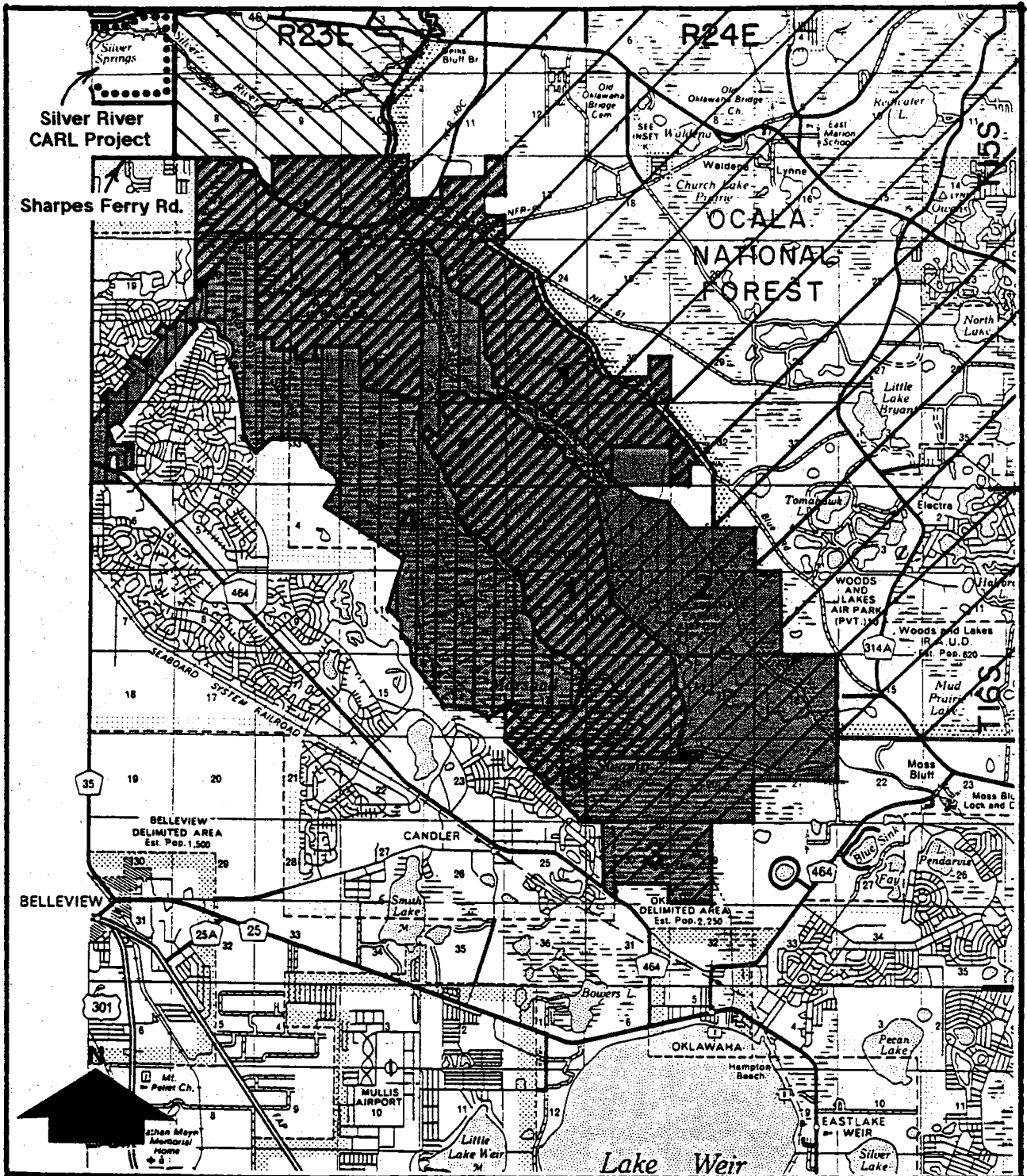
MANAGEMENT COSTS

PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COST/BUDGET REQUESTS - IF ACQUIRED Division of Recreation and Parks for area north of Sharpes Ferry Road

| CATEGORY | Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.) | Estimated Funds Required | | | | | Total |
|------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|---------|----------|-----|-----|----------|
| | | Salary | OPS | Expense | OCO | FCO | |
| Start-up | CARL | -0- | \$3,640 | \$10,000 | -0- | -0- | \$13,640 |
| FY 1993-94 | CARL | -0- | \$3,640 | \$10,000 | -0- | -0- | \$13,640 |

PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COST/BUDGET REQUESTS - IF ACQUIRED Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission for area south of Sharpes Ferry Road

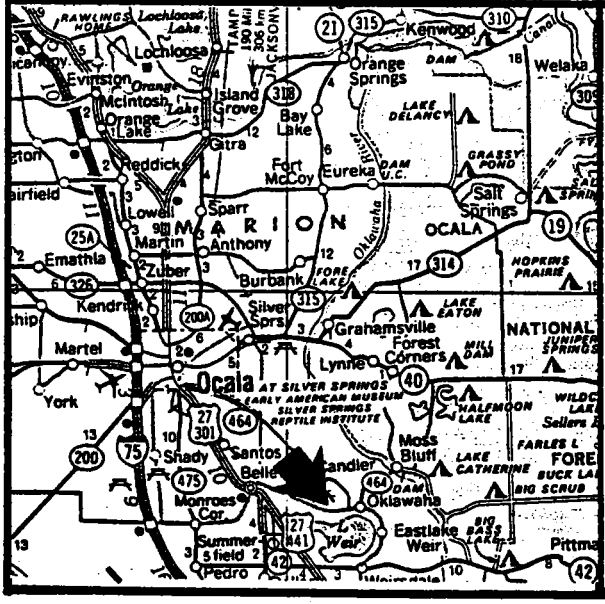
| CATEGORY | Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.) | Estimated Funds Required | | | | | Total |
|------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | Salary | OPS | Expense | OCO | FCO | |
| Start-up | CARL | \$92,186 | \$10,000 | \$75,000 | \$96,100 | -0- | \$273,286 |
| FY 1993-94 | CARL | \$92,186 | \$10,000 | \$75,000 | \$96,100 | \$225,000 | \$498,286 |








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 SJRWMD)
(OKLAWAHA HAS BEEN ACQUIRED)
-  4. BOARD OF TRUSTEES
(TRANSFERRED FROM CANAL
AUTHORITY)
-  STATE OWNED

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

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 was complete in spring of 1992. LAAC did not approve addition.

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

- 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.

| PROJECT HISTORY | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Assessment Approved: 08/04/89 | | |
| Design/Boundary Approved: 12/1/89 | | |
| Design/Boundary Modified: None | | |
| PREVIOUS RANKINGS | | |
| 1992 | 34 | |
| 1991 | 31 | |
| 1990 | 24 | |
| ACQUISITION HISTORY | | |
| Year | Acres | Funds |
| — | None | — |

| #41 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 Districts 27 and 30 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

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

significant cultural resources within this project is considered low.

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.

MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

If acquired, Palm Beach County would manage the Jupiter Ridge project as a county nature park/preserve 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 of 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 should occur.

Introduction of prescribed fire will be one of the most important tools in the management/perpetuation of the project's scrub and the species it supports. The burning program should, whenever possible, utilize existing roads, black lines, foam lines, and natural breaks to contain and control prescribed and natural fires.

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 lizard | G3/S3 |
| Florida scrub jay | G5T3/S3 |
| 14 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

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

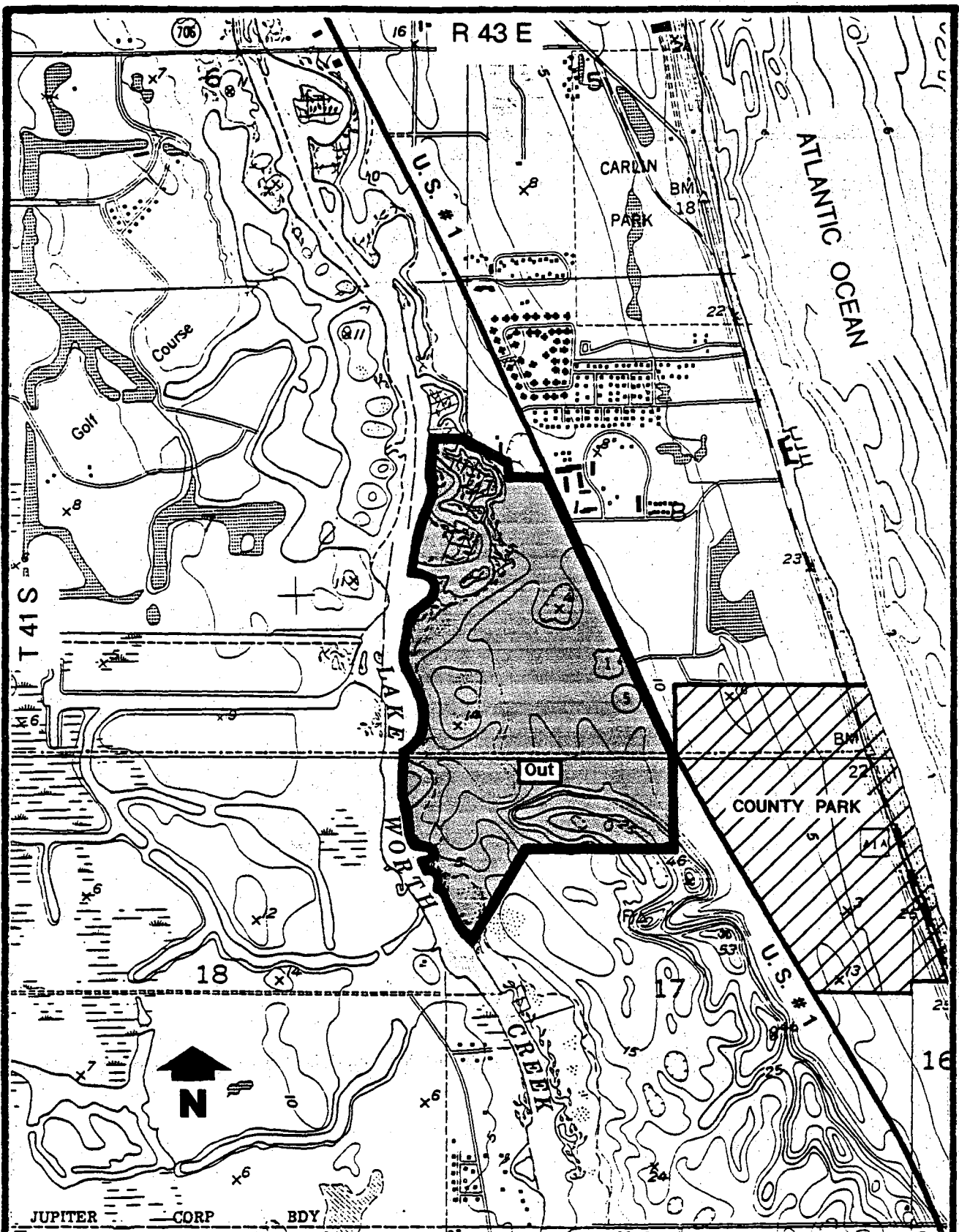
The site consists of highly developable uplands in a rapidly growing urbanized area. There is already substantial development to the north and south of the project site. Vulnerability is exceedingly high.

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.

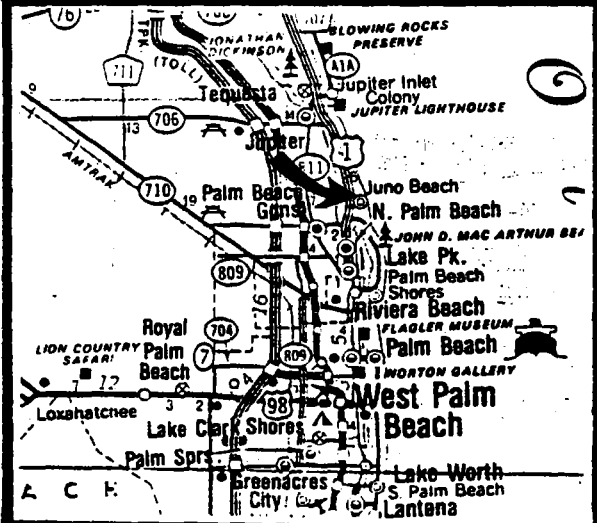
MANAGEMENT COSTS


PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COST/BUDGET REQUESTS - IF ACQUIRED Palm Beach County

| CATEGORY | Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.) | Estimated Funds Required | | | | | Total |
|----------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|-----|---------|-------|-------|----------|
| | | Salary | OPS | Expense | OCO | FCO | |
| Start-up | Palm Beach Co. | \$8,482 | -0- | \$4,000 | \$500 | \$500 | \$11,482 |



JUPITER RIDGE
PALM BEACH CO.



 **PROJECT AREA**

#41 JUPITER RIDGE

ACQUISITION PLANNING

The Land Acquisition Advisory Council approved the Jupiter Ridge project design on December 6, 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

County is proceeding with acquisition and, on their behalf, The Nature Conservancy has negotiated a contract with a major landowner. The project was next in line to be funded under the 1992-93 CARL Land Acquisition Workplan. While it moved up in ranking for 1993, funding under 93/94 is uncertain,

due to number of Bargain Purchase projects ranked above it.

RESOLUTIONS

- 19-89:** City of Jupiter - Support for acquisition.
- 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.

| PROJECT HISTORY | | |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Assessment Approved: 07/12/91 | | |
| Design/Boundary Approved: 12/06/91 | | |
| Design/Boundary Modified: None | | |
| PREVIOUS RANKINGS | | |
| 1992 | | 49 |
| ACQUISITION HISTORY | | |
| Year | Acres | Funds |
| — | None | — |

| #42 SOUTH SAVANNAS | | MARTIN/ST. LUCIE COUNTIES | |
|--------------------|-----------|------------------------------|---------------------|
| Acreage | | Value | |
| Acquired | Remaining | Funds Expended or Encumbered | Remaining Tax Value |
| 4,541* | 1,466 | \$11,388,226 | \$8,371,673 |

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

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

South Savannas 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,

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 | |

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

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

some of which are rare and endangered in Florida.

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

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

MANAGEMENT COSTS

PAST, CURRENT, and PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COSTS/BUDGET REQUEST Division of State Lands

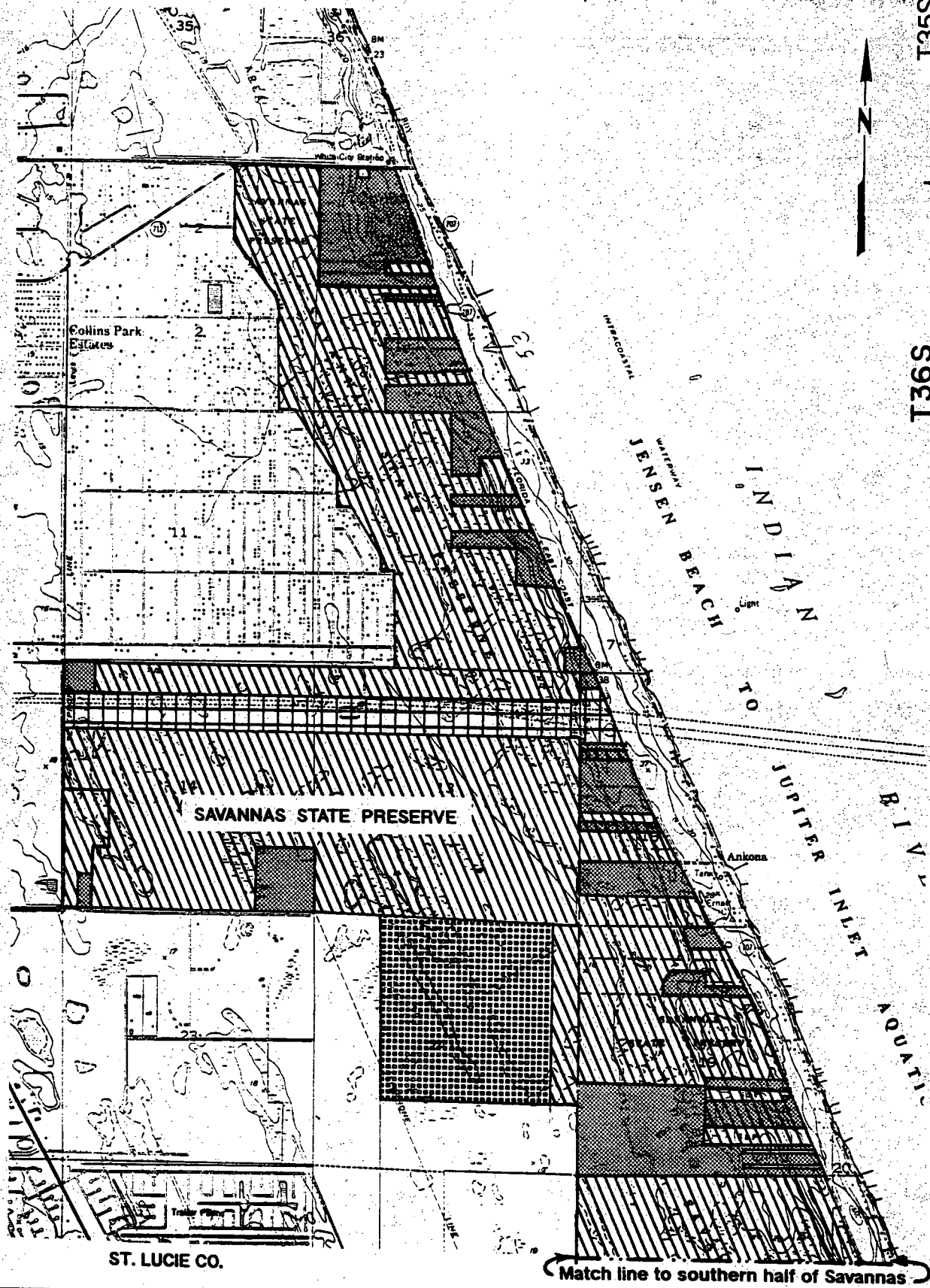
| YEAR | Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc) | Funds | | | | | Total |
|------------|---------------------------------|----------|----------|---------|----------|-----|----------|
| | | Salary | OPS | Expense | OCO | FCO | |
| FY 1991-92 | IITF | \$33,752 | -0- | \$4,000 | -0- | -0- | \$37,752 |
| FY 1992-93 | IITF | \$33,752 | -0- | \$4,000 | -0- | -0- | \$37,752 |
| FY 1993-94 | IITF | \$34,454 | \$20,152 | \$4,500 | \$25,000 | -0- | \$84,106 |

R40E

R41E

T35S

T36S

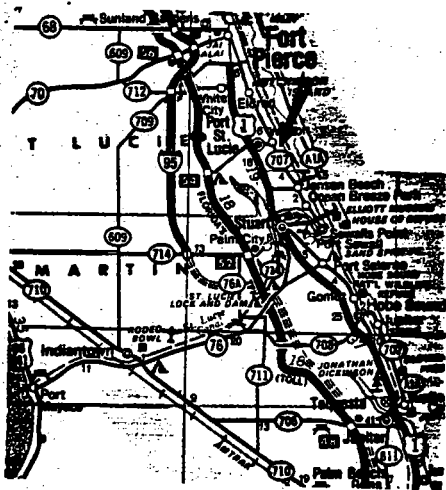


SOUTH SAVANNAS

(NORTHERN HALF)

MARTIN/ST. LUCIE

COUNTIES



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



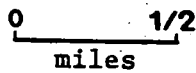
PROJECT AREA (LESS THAN FEE)



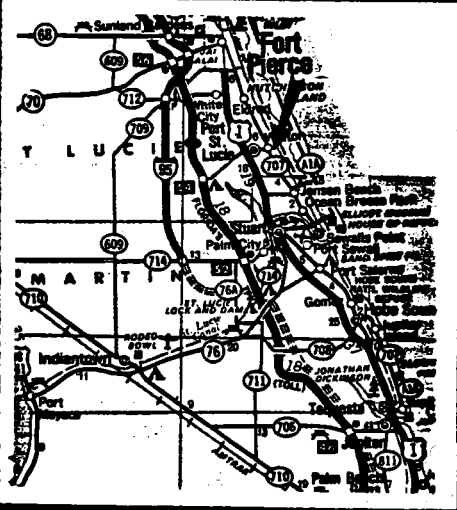
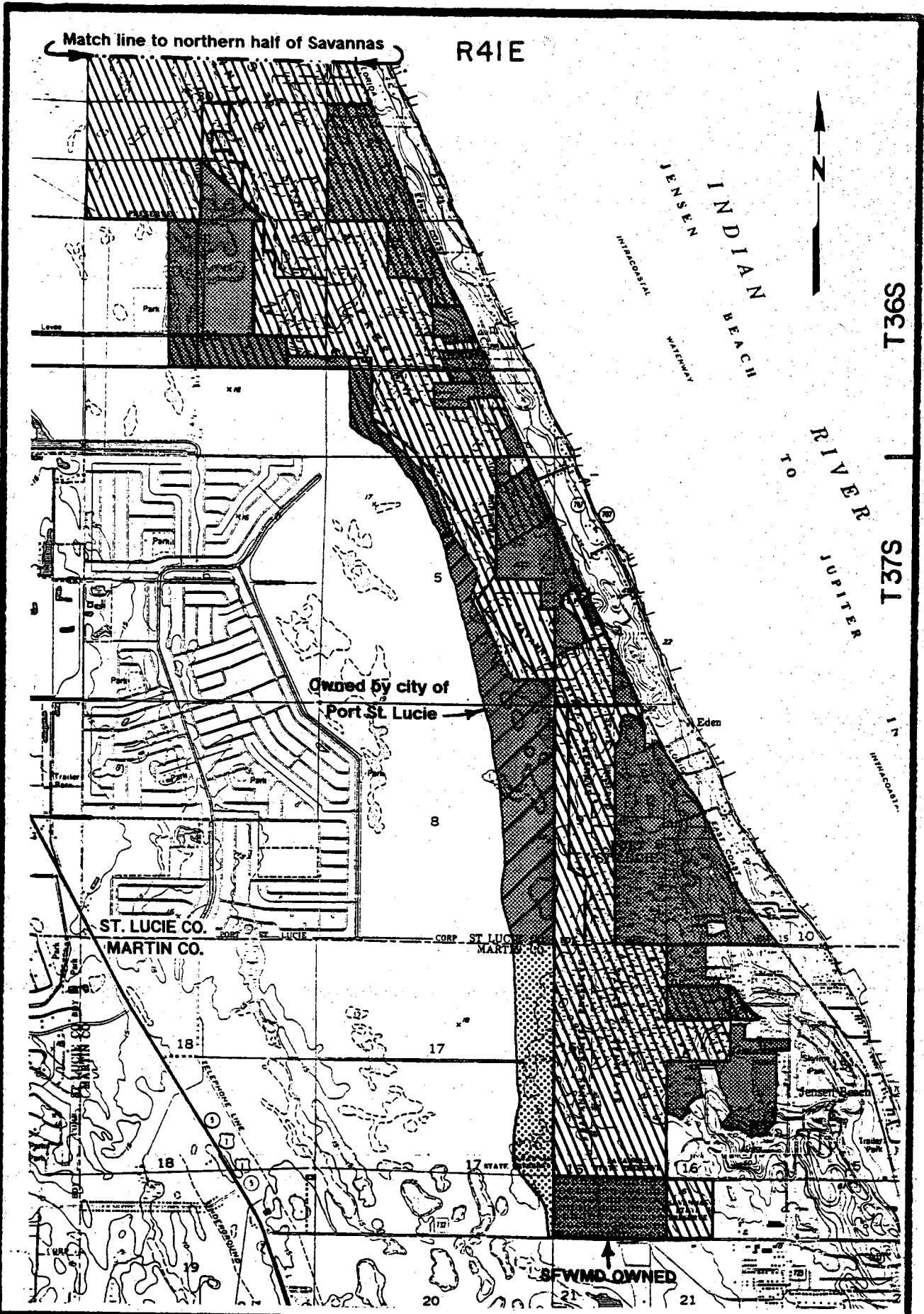
PROJECT AREA






STATE OWNED

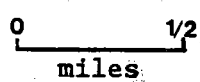


Map 1 of 2



SOUTH SAVANNAS
(SOUTHERN HALF)
MARTIN / ST. LUCIE COUNTIES

-  PROJECT AREA
-  STATE OWNED
-  DRI MITIGATION



#42 SOUTH SAVANNAS

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. Approximately 206 acres were acquired during the past year. Close to 100 owners still remain to be acquired.

ACQUISITION STATUS

Negotiations continuing. Approximately 76% of the project has been acquired.

RESOLUTIONS

- 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.
- 89-382: St. Lucie County - Support for acquisition.
- 89-10.2: Martin County Commission - Support for acquisition.
- St. Lucie County Conservation Alliance - Support for acquisition.

| PROJECT HISTORY | | |
|------------------------------------|----------|-------------|
| Assessment #1 Approved: 1980 | | |
| Assessment #2 Approved: 1987 | | |
| Design/Boundary Approved: 06/22/88 | | |
| Design/Boundary Modified: 06/22/88 | | |
| PREVIOUS RANKINGS | | |
| 1992 | | 33 |
| 1991 | | 28 |
| 1990 | | 30 |
| 1989 | | 20 |
| 1988 | | 16 |
| 1987 | | 10 |
| 1986 | | 6 |
| 1985 | | 7 |
| 1984 | | 8 |
| 1983 | | 7 |
| 1982 | | 8 |
| 1980 | | 11 |
| ACQUISITION HISTORY | | |
| Year | Acres | Funds |
| 1977 | 2,819.36 | \$4,976,855 |
| 1978 | 671.98 | \$88,638 |
| 1983 | 19.77 | \$58,750 |
| 1986 | 3.40 | \$9,500 |
| 1988 | 53.50 | \$333,840 |
| 1989 | 168.91 | \$300,000 |
| 1990 | 322.35 | \$1,683,775 |
| 1991 | 275.82 | \$2,274,078 |
| 1992 | 205.93 | \$1,659,569 |

| #43 CORKSCREW REGIONAL ECOSYSTEM WATERSHED | | COLLIER/LEE COUNTIES | |
|--|-----------|------------------------------|---------------------|
| Acreage | | Value | |
| Acquired | Remaining | Funds Expended or Encumbered | Remaining Tax Value |
| -0* | 18,205 | -0* | \$10,000,000** |

* See "Coordination".

** CARL Total Funding Allocation.

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. This project lies within Florida's Senate Districts 25 and 29 and House District 77. It is also within the jurisdictions of the Treasure Coast Regional Planning Council and the South Florida Water Management District.

No archeological/historical sites within the boundaries of this project are recorded within the Florida Site File.

When compared to other projects, the potential for significant sites is considered to be moderate.

The project could accommodate hiking, bicycling, camping, horseback riding, and provide opportunities for resource education.

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, thereby securing important habitat for the Florida panther and Florida black bear. These large, contiguous expanses of

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 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.

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

| Name | FNAI Rank |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| Florida panther | G4T1/S1 |
| Florida black bear | G5T2/S2 |
| Bald eagle | G3/S2S3 |
| Round-tailed muskrat | G3/S3 |
| Woodstork | G4/S2 |
| Swale | G4?/S3 |
| Dome Swamp | G4?/S3? |
| Slough | G4/S4? |
| Mesic Flatwoods | G?/S4 |
| Strand Swamp | G4?/S4? |
| 15 FNAI elements known from site | |

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.

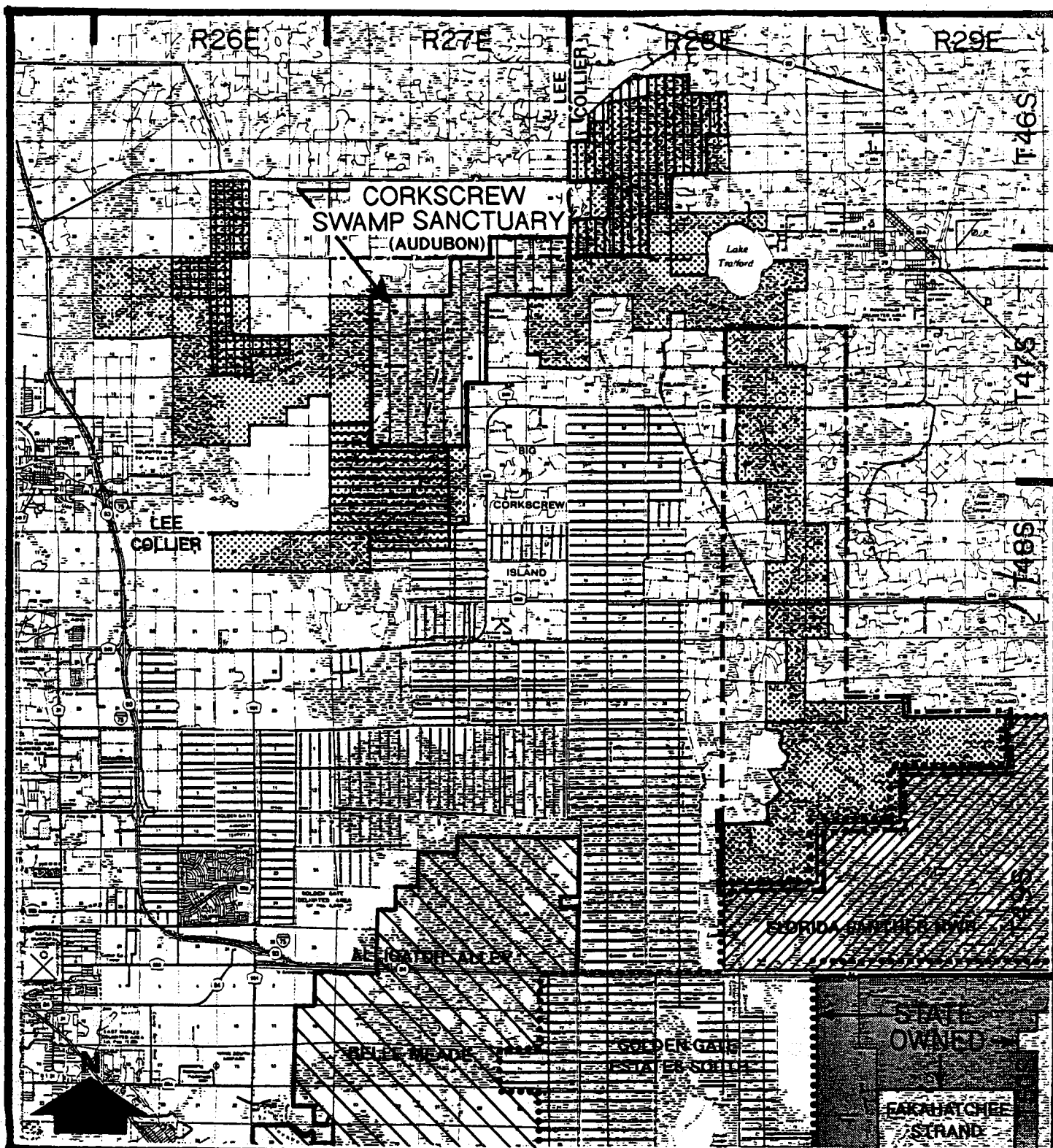
South Florida wetlands are believed to be critical to the continued survival of these critically imperilled, wide-ranging species. The acquisition project supports populations of at least two species of rare and endangered orchids, and includes an unusual stand of dwarf bald cypress.

This region 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

MANAGEMENT COSTS

PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COST/BUDGET REQUESTS - IF ACQUIRED South Florida Water Management District

| CATEGORY | Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.) | Estimated Funds Required | | | | | Total |
|----------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|---------|-----------|---------|----------|-----------|
| | | Salary | OPS | Expense | OCO | FCO | |
| Start-up | WMLTF | \$50,000 | \$2,000 | \$100,000 | \$5,000 | \$10,000 | \$167,000 |

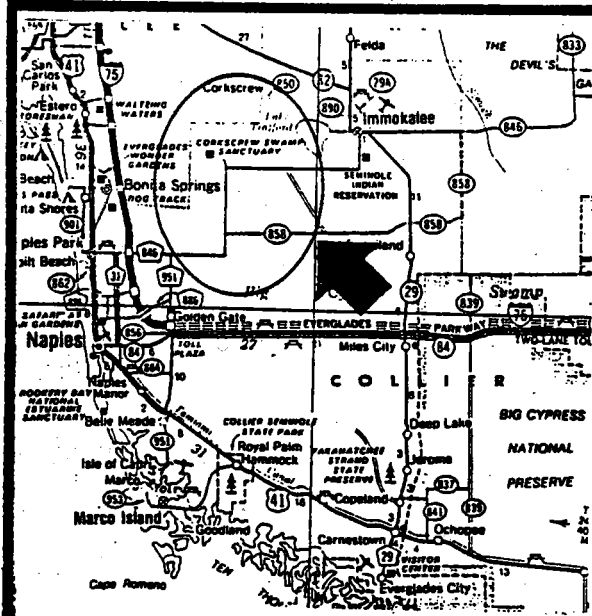






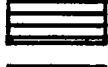

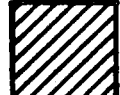
0 1 2
MILES

CORKSCREW REGIONAL ECOSYSTEM WATERSHED (C.R.E.W.)

COLLIER/LEE

COUNTIES



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

..... SAVE OUR EVERGLADES CARL

#43 CORKSCREW REGIONAL ECOSYSTEMS WATERSHED

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 Keis 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 13,253 acres for \$10,127,155 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, with the Trust for Public Land as intermediary has acquired 6,037 acres in Flint Pen Strand for approximately \$11 million. It will transfer 3,665 acres to the South Florida Water Management District. Collier County recently committed \$1 million. The Nature Conservancy has bought the 3,000 acre Fich tract for \$2 million and assigned the option to the South Florida Water Management District.

On November 20, 1992, the LAAC amended the Corkscrew Regional Ecosystems Watershed project

design to allow CARL funds to be used to acquire tracts within the overall project and outside the corridor if CARL funds are matched, dollar for dollar, with new money from its acquisition partners; but otherwise, state acquisition efforts will be focused on the Camp Keis Strand Corridor, contingent on the state's share of the acquisition costs not exceeding \$10 million.

OWNERSHIP

The primary targeted area for CARL funding consists of approximately 18,205 acres and 73 owners. The largest owner is the Collier family.

ACQUISITION STATUS

Due to its low ranking and limited CARL funds, appraisal mapping, appraisals, and negotiations have not been initiated on this project.

RESOLUTIONS

- Lee County Commission - Pledging \$1.5 Million.

| PROJECT HISTORY | | |
|--|-------|-------|
| Assessment Approved: 07/20/90 | | |
| Design/Boundary Approved: 12/07/90 | | |
| Design/Boundary Modified: 1992 - Phasing Modified | | |
| PREVIOUS RANKINGS | | |
| 1992 | 52 | |
| 1991 | 50 | |
| ACQUISITION HISTORY | | |
| Year | Acres | Funds |
| — | None | — |

| #44 MARITIME HAMMOCK INITIATIVE | | | BREVARD | |
|---------------------------------|-----------|------------------------------|---------------------|--|
| Acreage | | Value | | |
| Acquired | Remaining | Funds Expended or Encumbered | Remaining Tax Value | |
| 78* | 538 | \$2,300,000 | \$22,913,830 | |

* acquired by Brevard County (see Ownership).

LOCATION

The Maritime Hammock Initiative project is located in Brevard County and consists of seven sites off Highway A1A.

This project lies within Florida Senate District 18 and House Districts 29 and 30. It also lies within the jurisdictions of the East Central Florida Regional Planning Council and the St. Johns River Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

The Maritime Hammock Initiative is designed to protect seven remnant parcels of the few remaining maritime hammocks in Brevard County. These near-pristine hammock and coastal strand sites, and their geographic distribution along the coast ensures a

Coastal Strand vegetation. The parcels proposed were also chosen to augment or connect to significant Managed Areas including the proposed Archie Carr National Wildlife Refuge and the Sebastian Inlet State Recreation Area. The project is known to harbor 6 FNAI Special Plants and is reported to harbor 2 FNAI Special Animals, including the state-threatened Florida scrub jay. The project is considered important in providing forested "stepping-stone islands" for spring and fall coastal migrations of Neotropical bird species.

Although the seven tracts of the Maritime Hammock Initiative project have not been subjected to a cultural resource assessment survey, 4 archaeological sites have been recorded in the Florida Site File within the project boundaries. When compared to other acquisition projects, the archeological and historical resource value/potential of this project is considered to be moderate.

The small size of the tracts (wetlands in some cases) and the sensitivity of the biological resources necessarily limits recreational opportunities to low intensity uses such as nature appreciation, education, and limited picnicking.

MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

The Maritime Hammock Initiative encompasses seven remnant tracts of maritime hammocks in Brevard County. Five of these sites will be managed by Brevard County; they are North Florida Beach, Washburn Cove, Hog Point, Aquarina, and Jetty Park South. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Division of Wildlife Refuges proposes to manage two of the sites: North Coconut Point Extension and Coconut Point. These sites are adjacent to lands acquired or scheduled to be acquired for Archie Carr National Wildlife Refuge.

continuum of species composition and community structure from dense forests with an array of tropical hardwood species to luxuriant and nearly impenetrable stands of saw palmetto-dominated

The primary land management goal for this project should be the protection, maintenance, and where appropriate, the restoration, of all of its natural resources. Initial management activities on site

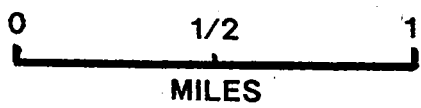
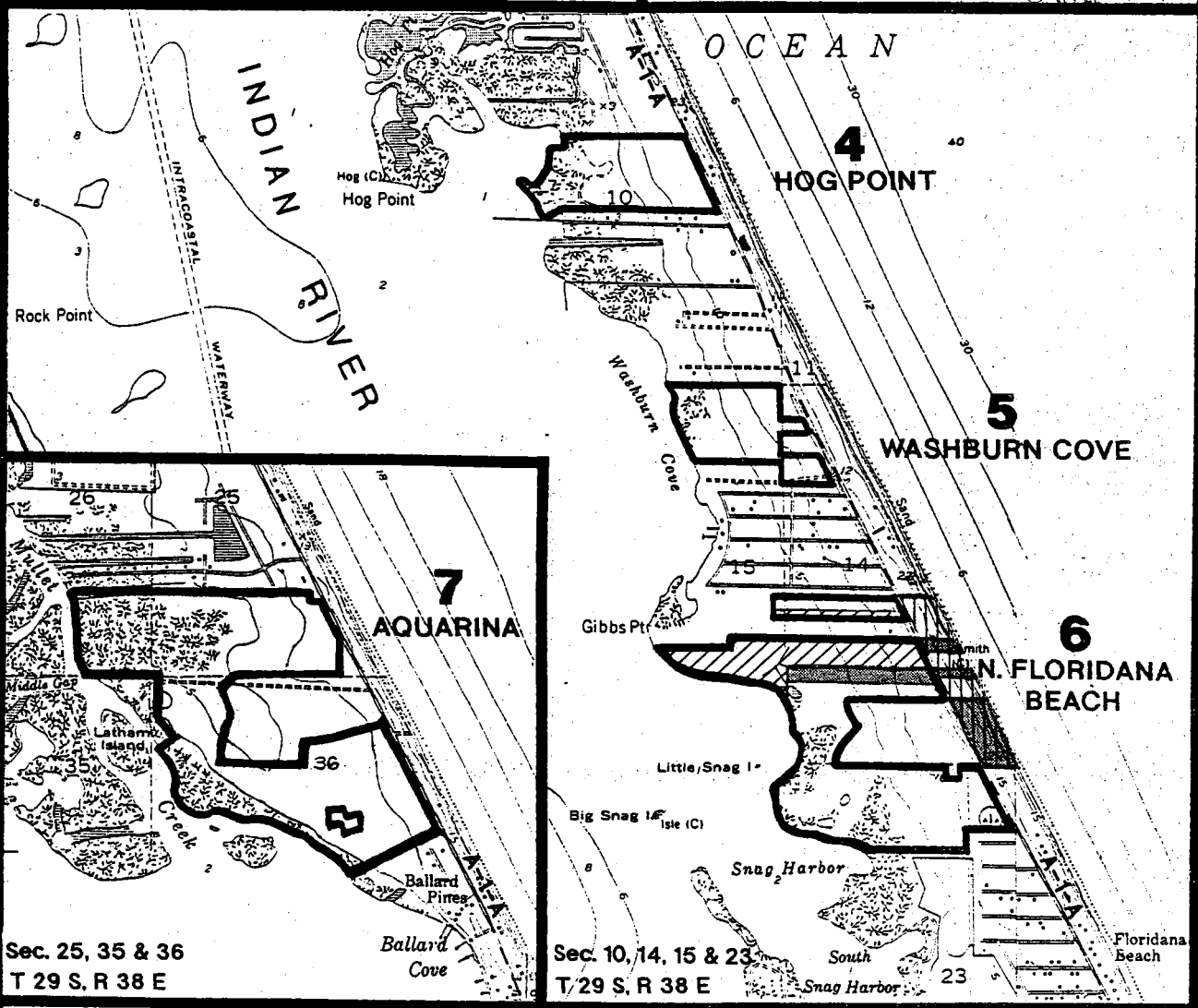
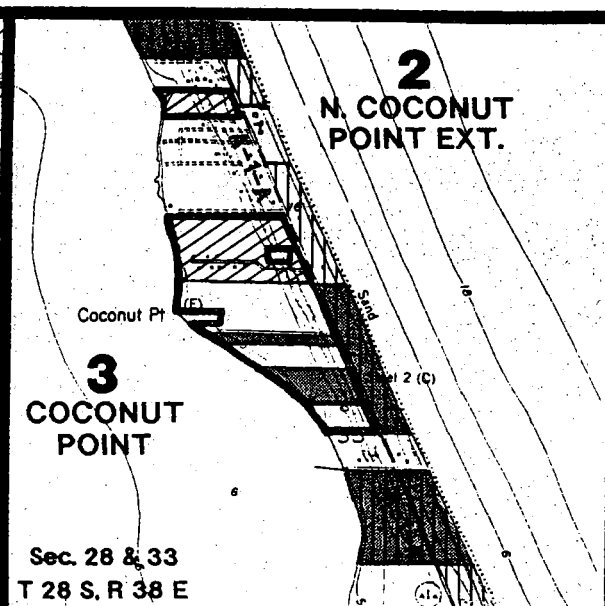
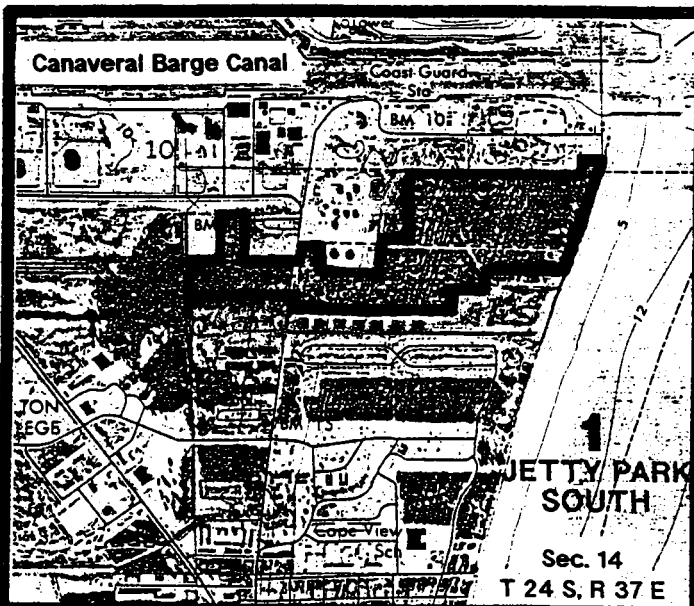
Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

| Name | FNAI Rank |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| A Devil's Shoestring | G1Q/S1 |
| Coastal Hoary-pea | G1Q/S1 |
| Coastal Vervain | G2/S2 |
| Sand-dune Spurge | G2/S2 |
| Scrub | G2/S2 |
| Prickly-apple | G2G3/S2S3 |
| Florida Lantana | G2T2/S2 |
| Shell Mound | G3/S2 |
| Estuarine Tidal Swamp | G3/S3 |
| Freshwater Tidal Swamp | G3/S3 |
| 19 FNAI elements known from project | |

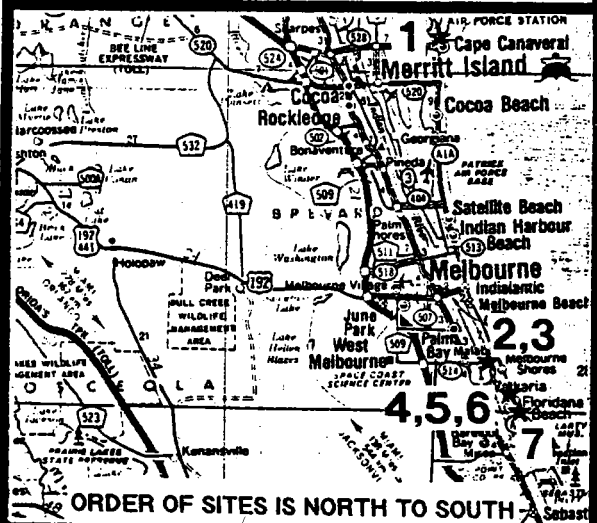
MANAGEMENT COSTS




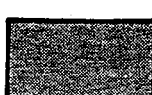
PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COST/BUDGET REQUESTS - IF ACQUIRED
Brevard County for sites other than portions adjacent to Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge

| CATEGORY | Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.) | Estimated Funds Required | | | | | Total |
|------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|-----|---------|----------|----------|-----------|
| | | Salary | OPS | Expense | OCO | FCO | |
| Start-up | Brevard County | -0- | -0- | -0- | \$50,000 | \$50,000 | \$100,000 |
| FY 1993-94 | Brevard County | -0- | -0- | -0- | \$25,000 | \$25,000 | \$50,000 |



MARITIME HAMMOCK INITIATIVE
BREVARD CO. 7 SITES



-  PROJECT AREA
-  TRANSFERRED TO ARCHIE CARR STR CARL PROJECT
-  ARCHIE CARR NWR/STR PROJECT AREA
-  PUBLIC OWNERSHIP (NONE IN SITE #1)

#44 MARITIME HAMMOCK INITIATIVE

should include assurance of site security, resource inventory, and removal of invasive exotic species.

Topics of major importance will include: identification of specific management needs for the critically endangered natural communities and species of the barrier island, the development of a comprehensive management strategy that addresses these last vestiges of Brevard County's barrier island natural communities in a regional perspective, and the integration of these properties with the proposed Archie Carr National Wildlife Refuge.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

Vulnerability: These remaining fragments of coastal maritime hammock point out their vulnerability to being lost to development. There are essentially no impediments to their being developed.

Endangerment: Coastal property in Brevard County is among the most endangered in the state. It is only a matter of time before all coastal uplands that are not in public ownership will be developed and their natural attributes lost.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

On December 10, 1992, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council (LAAC) approved the project design for the Maritime Hammock Initiative project.

The resource planning boundary was modified slightly to conform to ownership boundaries, to more clearly define state and county owned parcels, and to transfer some parcels to the Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge CARL project.

Acquisition Phasing

No phasing is recommended. However, the Aquarina and Jetty Park South sites should be second priority acquisitions. Staff recommends a certain amount or percentage of funds be allocated (to be determined during development of the 1993-94 CARL Land Acquisition Workplan) per year (as in Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge project) for acquisition of the project.

Coordination

This is a cooperative effort with Brevard County. The County will contribute \$10 million towards acquisition

of the sites originally submitted. Brevard County, the US Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Bureau of Land Acquisition should work closely on coordinating acquisition of these sites with acquisition of the Archie Carr project.

OWNERSHIP

The project consists of approximately 616 acres, 51 parcels, and 35 owners. The tax assessed value is approximately \$24,113,830.

Brevard County acquired 78 acres within the North Florida Beach site for a cost of \$2,300,000.

ACQUISITION STATUS

The Land Acquisition Advisory Council ranked this project for the first time in December 1992. Acquisition activities, i.e. boundary mapping, appraisals, etc., have not yet begun.

RESOLUTIONS

- Brevard County - Matching Funds/Shared Acquisition.

| PROJECT HISTORY | | |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Assessment Approved: 08/20/92 | | |
| Design/Boundary Approved: 12/10/92 | | |
| Design/Boundary Modified: None | | |
| PREVIOUS RANKINGS | | |
| None | | |
| ACQUISITION HISTORY | | |
| Year | Acres | Funds |
| -- | None | -- |

| #45 FAKAHATCHEE STRAND | | COLLIER COUNTY | |
|------------------------|-----------|------------------------------|---------------------|
| Acreage | | Value | |
| Acquired | Remaining | Funds Expended or Encumbered | Remaining Tax Value |
| 60,579* | 13,795 | \$15,783,081 | \$5,517,900 |

* Includes acreage acquired with EEL funds and through litigation in 1972. 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 29 and House District 102. 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

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 one of the core areas of the current range of the Florida panther. The Fakahatchee Strand is linked hydrologically to the Everglades system and is particularly important to the estuarine ecosystem of the Ten Thousand Islands area.

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

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

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

| Name | FNAI Rank |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| Hanging clubmoss | G2/S1 |
| Nodding catopsis | G2G3/S1 |
| Hand fern | G2/S2 |
| Florida panther | G4T1/S1 |
| Florida black bear | G5T2/S2 |
| Florida royal palm | G2Q/S2 |
| Shell Mound | G3/S2 |
| Leafless orchid | G?/S1 |
| Narrow-leaved strap fern | G?/S1 |
| Ghost orchid | G?/S2 |
| 23 FNAI elements known from site | |

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 in-holdings 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.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

Very vulnerable to changes in water levels and public uses incompatible with resource conservation.

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

MANAGEMENT COSTS

PAST, CURRENT, and PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COSTS/BUDGET REQUEST Division of Recreation and Parks

| YEAR | Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc) | Funds | | | | | Total |
|------------|---------------------------------|-----------|----------|----------|-----|-----|-----------|
| | | Salary | OPS | Expense | OCO | FCO | |
| FY 1991-92 | SPTF | \$143,653 | \$466 | \$25,810 | -0- | -0- | \$169,929 |
| FY 1992-93 | SPTF | \$148,908 | \$16,640 | \$55,000 | -0- | -0- | \$220,548 |
| FY 1993-94 | SPTF | \$148,908 | \$16,640 | \$55,000 | -0- | -0- | \$220,548 |

R27E

R28E

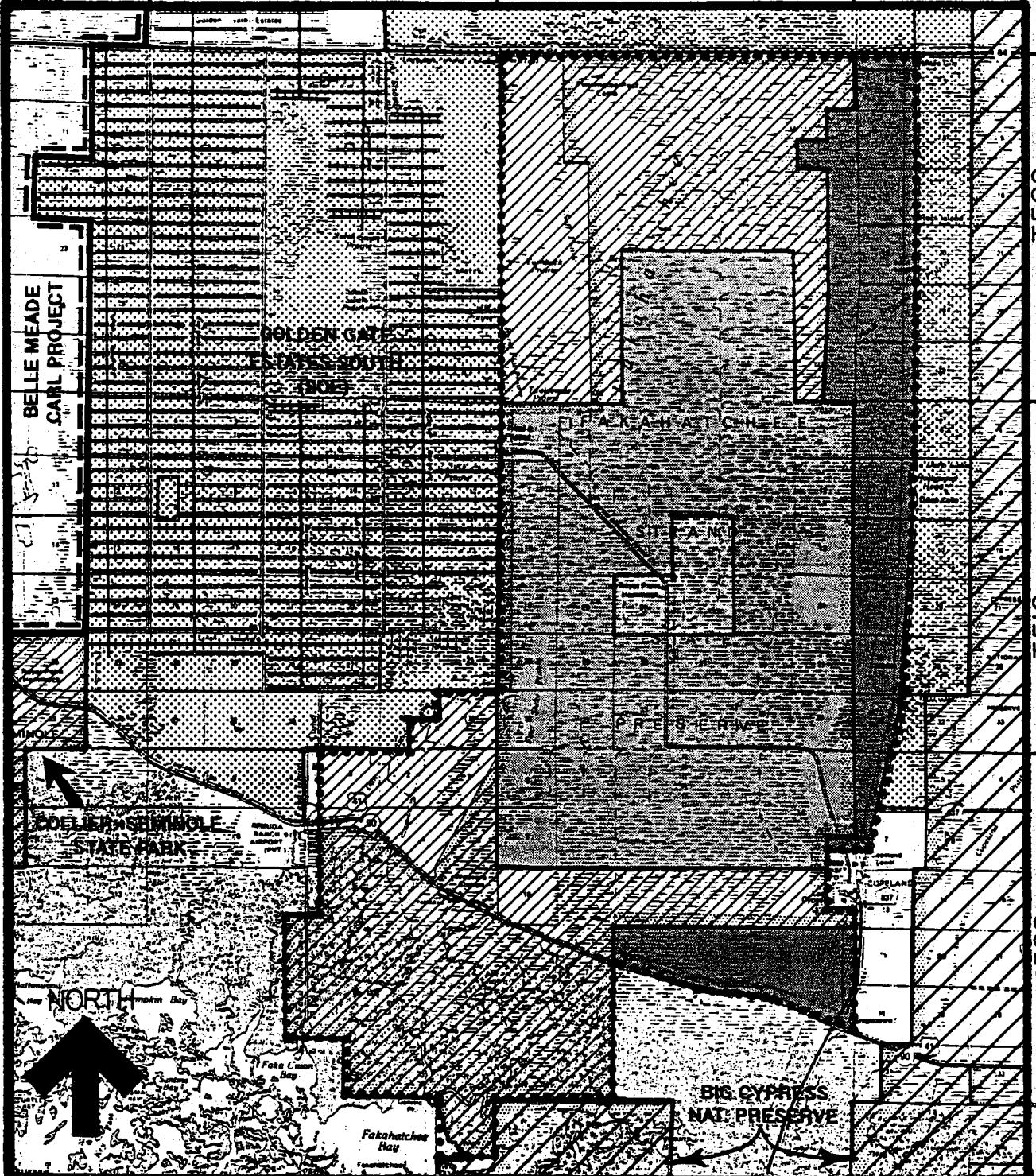
R29E

R30E

T50S

T51S

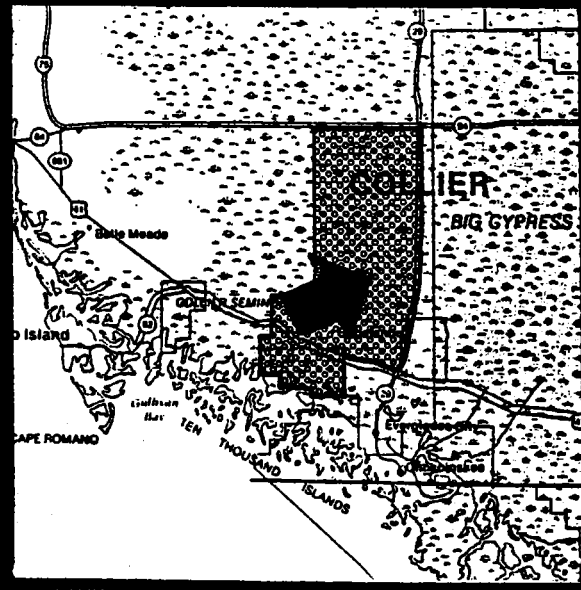
T52S



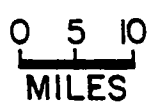
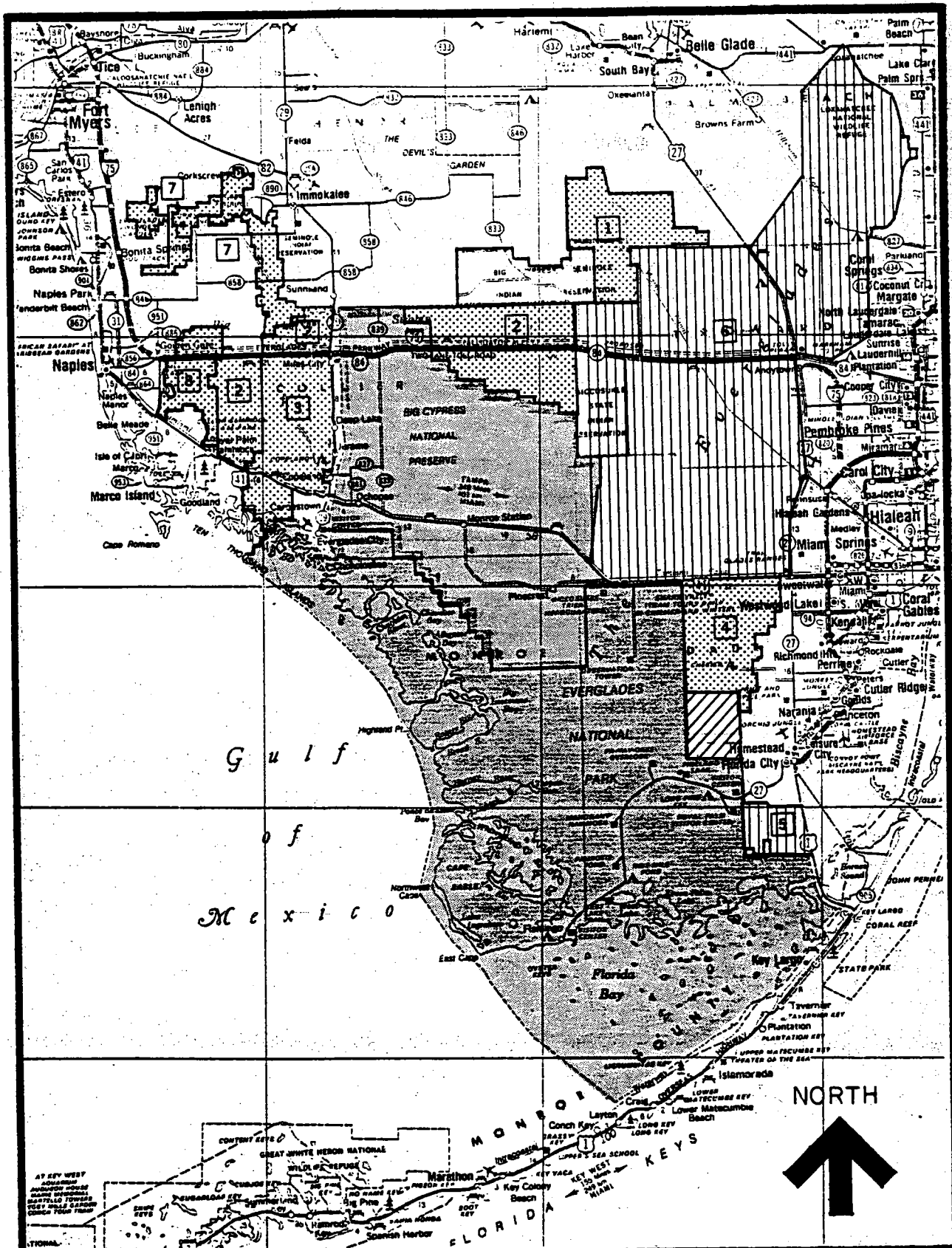
FAKAHATCHEE STRAND

COLLIER

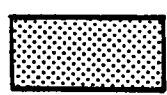
COUNTY



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

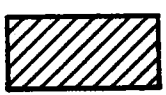


THE EVERGLADES SYSTEM



CARL PROJECTS:

- 1 ROTENBERGER / HOLEY LAND
- 2 SAVE OUR EVERGLADES
- 3 FAKAHATCHEE STRAND
- 4 EAST EVERGLADES
- 8 BIG CYPRESS NATIONAL PRESERVE / EVERGLADES NATIONAL PARK
- 7 BELLE MEADE



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

#45 FAKAHATCHEE 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). Approximately 9,523 acres were acquired in 1972 through litigation.

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 ongoing. Approximately 727 acres were purchased or put under option in 1992.

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.

| PROJECT HISTORY | | |
|------------------------------|-----------|-------------|
| Assessment Approved: -- | | |
| Design/Boundary Approved: -- | | |
| Design/Boundary Modified: -- | | |
| PREVIOUS RANKINGS | | |
| 1992 | | 26 |
| 1991 | | 17 |
| 1990 | | 4 |
| 1989 | | 6 |
| 1988 | | 4 |
| 1987 | | 2 |
| 1986 | | 3 |
| 1985 | | 3 |
| 1984 | | 3 |
| 1983 | | 3 |
| 1982 | | 11 |
| 1980 | | 14 |
| ACQUISITION HISTORY | | |
| Year | Acres | Funds |
| 1974 | 24,625.00 | \$4,391,705 |
| 1976 | 9,530.65 | \$3,570,797 |
| 1977 | 571.55 | \$211,450 |
| 1982 | 2.50 | \$0 |
| 1983 | 6.25 | \$0 |
| 1984 | 4,777.25 | \$1,518,894 |
| 1986 | 6,159.06 | \$2,583,499 |
| 1987 | 430.29 | \$191,831 |
| 1988 | 230.97 | \$103,950 |
| 1989 | 31.31 | \$14,085 |
| 1990 | 438.60 | \$113,352 |
| 1991 | 3,533.87 | \$3,087,457 |
| 1992 | 727.25 | \$439,191 |

| #46 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 Districts 32, 39, and 40 and House Districts 102, 112, 118, 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 Dade County - and 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

activities would include nature appreciation and photography.

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. Special care will have to be taken to insure that poaching of rare plants/animals does not occur.

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

| Name | FNAI Rank |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| Eaton's spleenwort | G1/S1 |
| Pine Rockland | G1/S1 |
| Florida lantana | G2T1/S1 |
| Pineland noseburn | G2/S2 |
| Blodgett's wild mercury | G2/S2 |
| Wild potato morning glory | G2?/S1S2 |
| Eaton's spikemoss | G2?/S2 |
| Wright's anemia | G2G3/S2S3 |
| Florida pinewood privet | G2T2/S2 |
| Rockland Hammock | G?/S2 |
| 41 FNAI elements known from site | |

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.

rare and endangered, 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

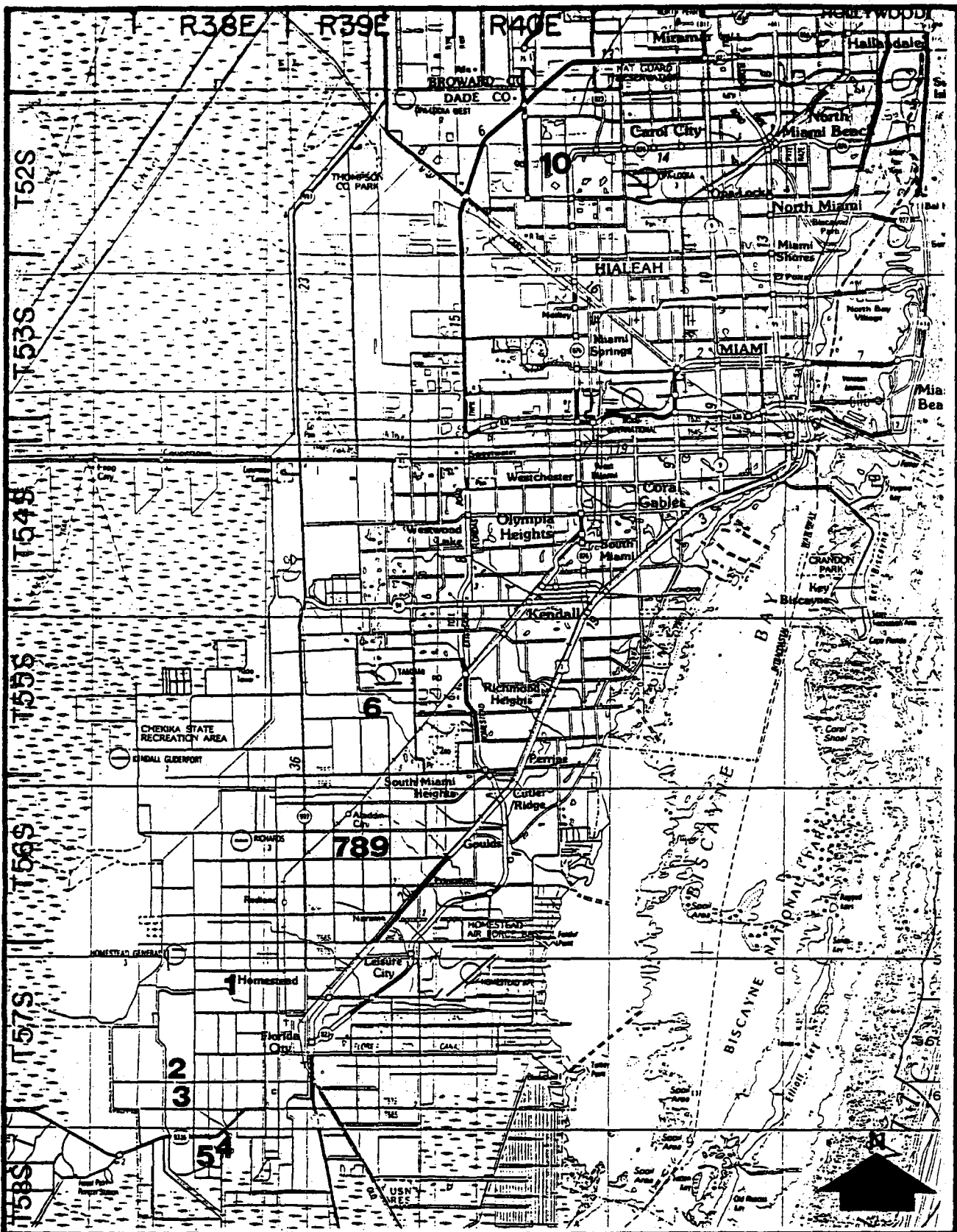
ACQUISITION PLANNING

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.

MANAGEMENT COSTS

PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COST/BUDGET REQUESTS - IF ACQUIRED Dade County

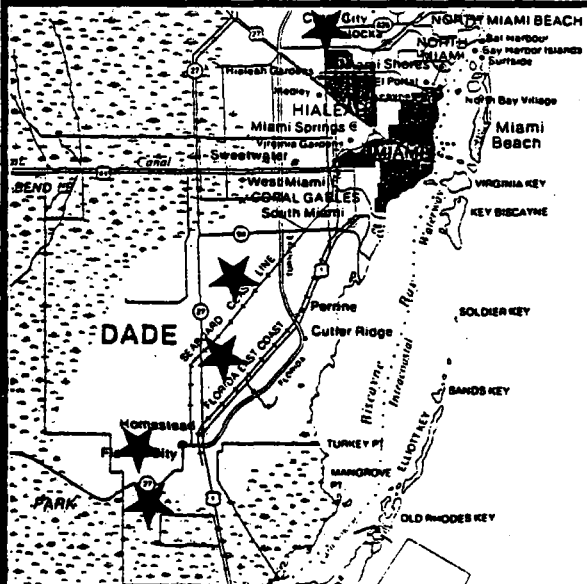
| CATEGORY | Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.) | Estimated Funds Required | | | | | Total |
|----------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|-----|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | Salary | OPS | Expense | OCO | FCO | |
| Start-up | Dade County | \$311,000 | -0- | \$30,000 | \$60,000 | \$252,000 | \$653,000 |



TROPICAL HAMMOCKS of the REDLANDS

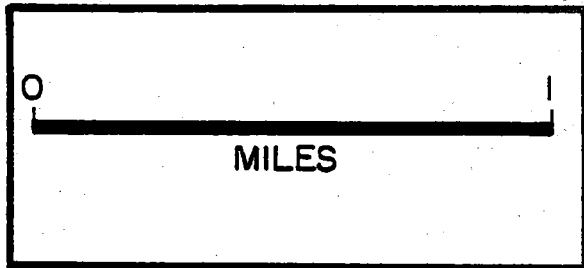
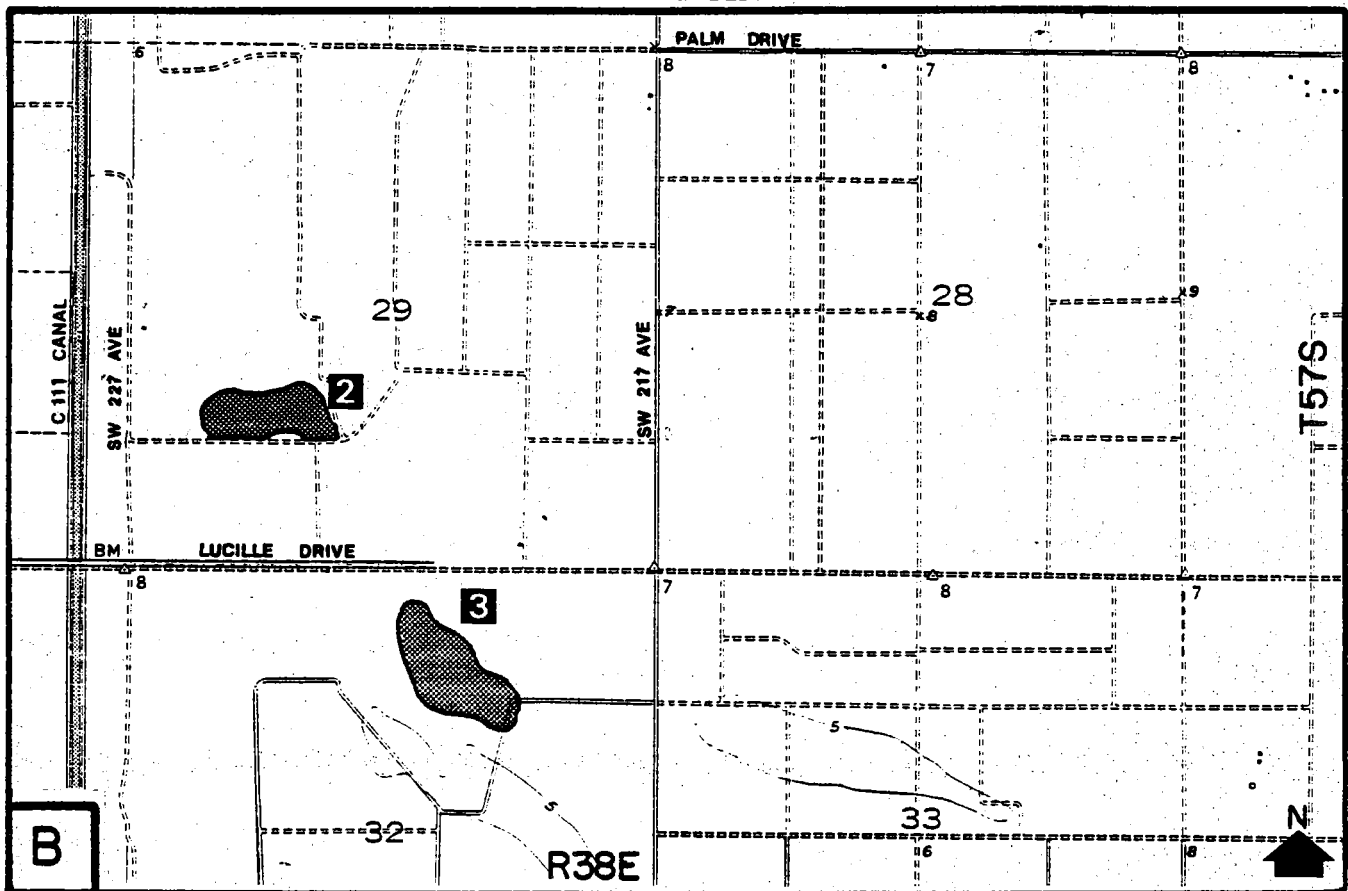
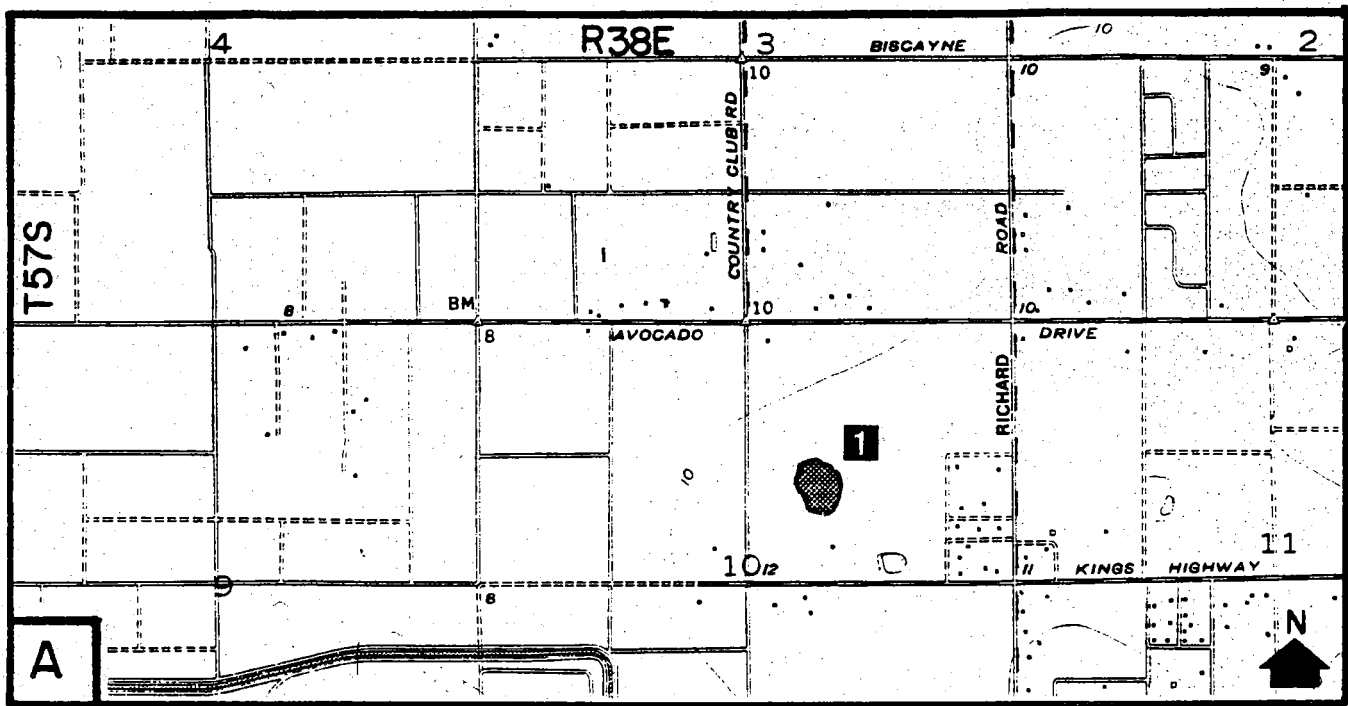
DADE

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

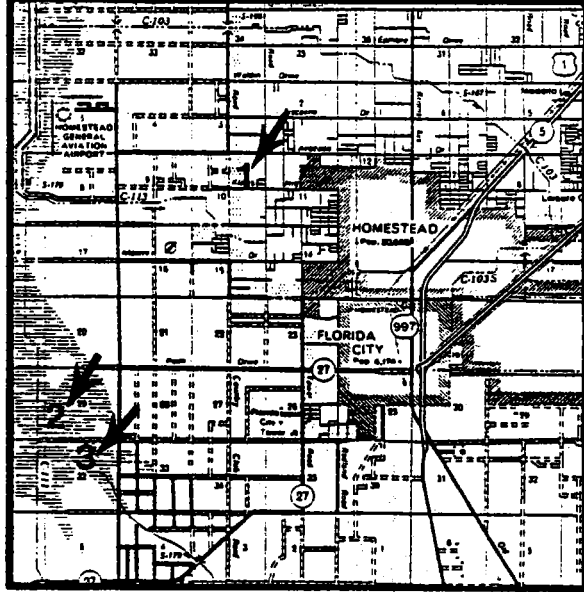
SHEET 1 OF 4



TROPICAL HAMMOCKS of the REDLANDS

DADE

COUNTY

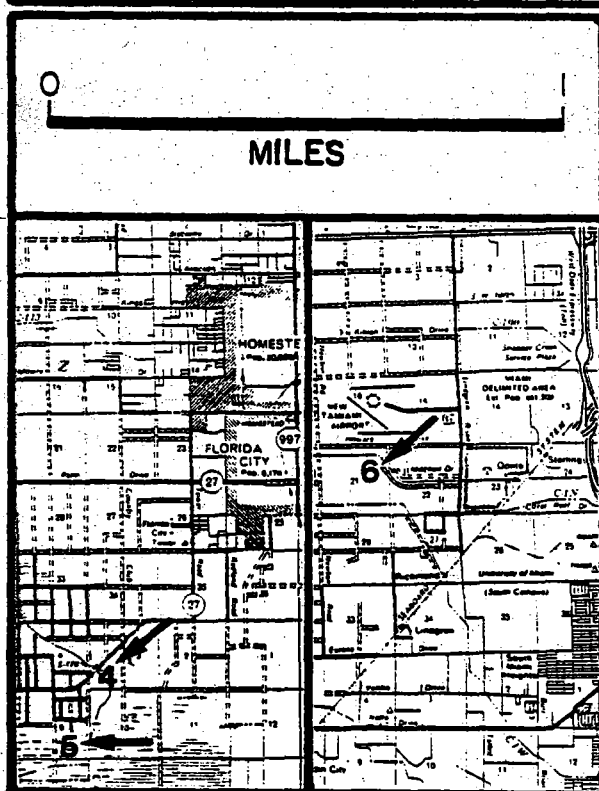
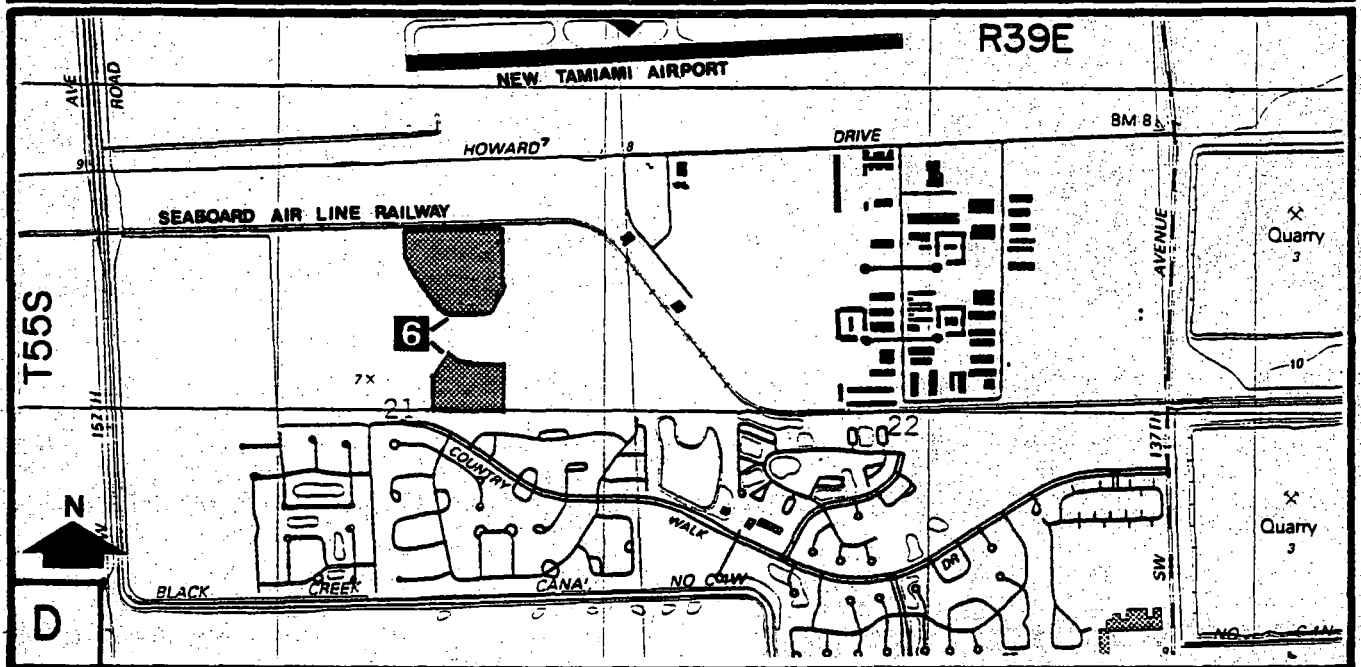
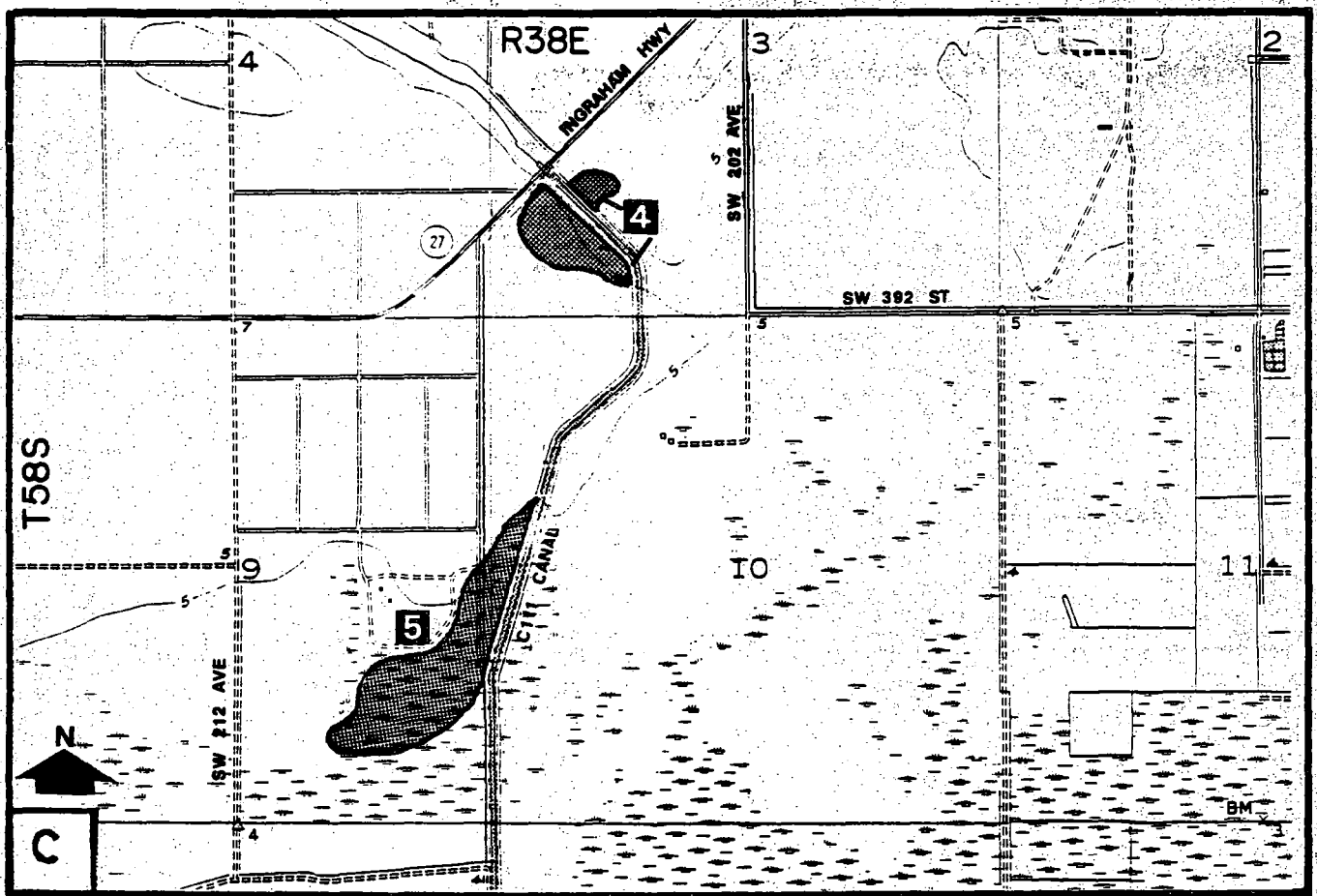


1. MEISSNER
2. LUCILLE
3. LOVELAND



PROJECT AREAS

SHEET 2 OF 4



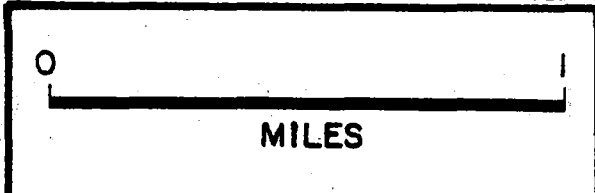
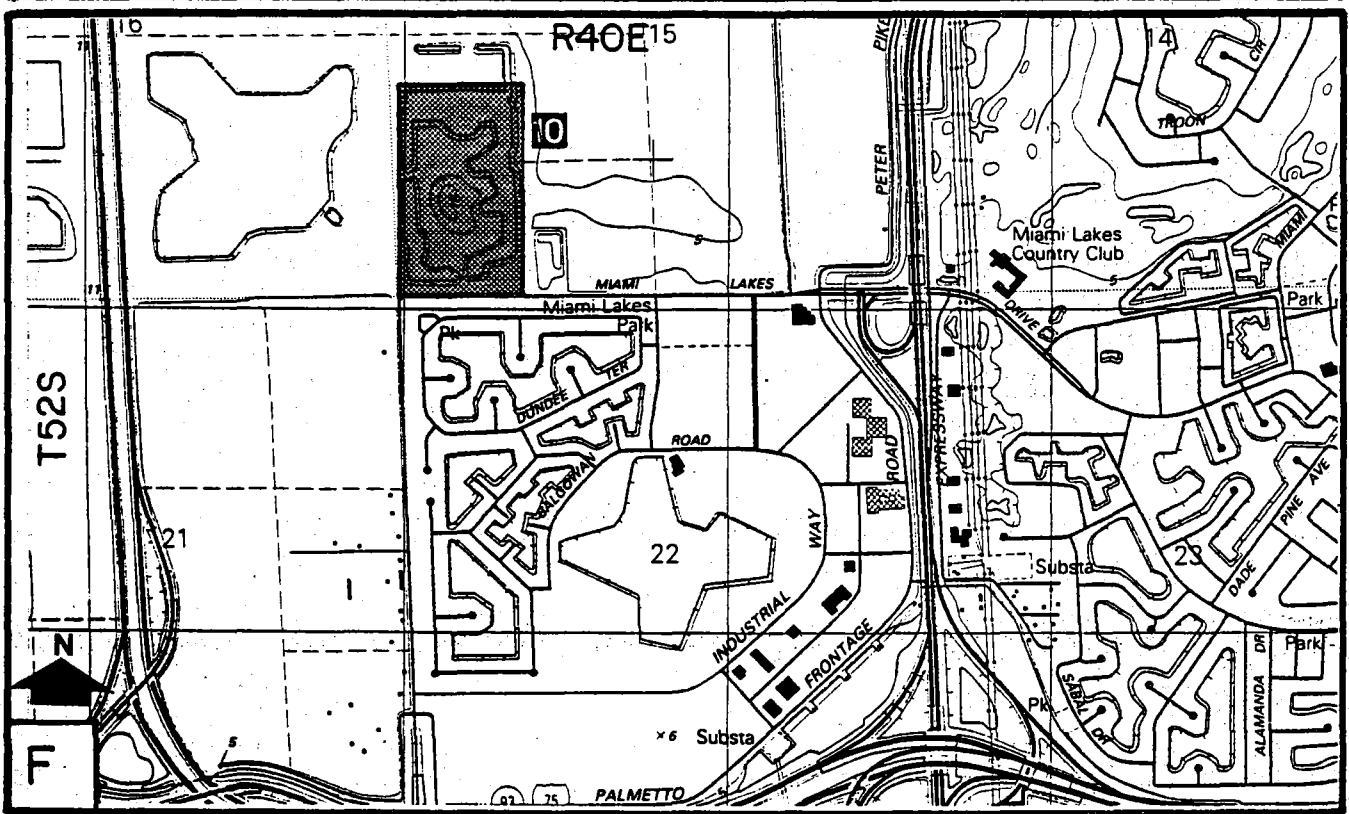
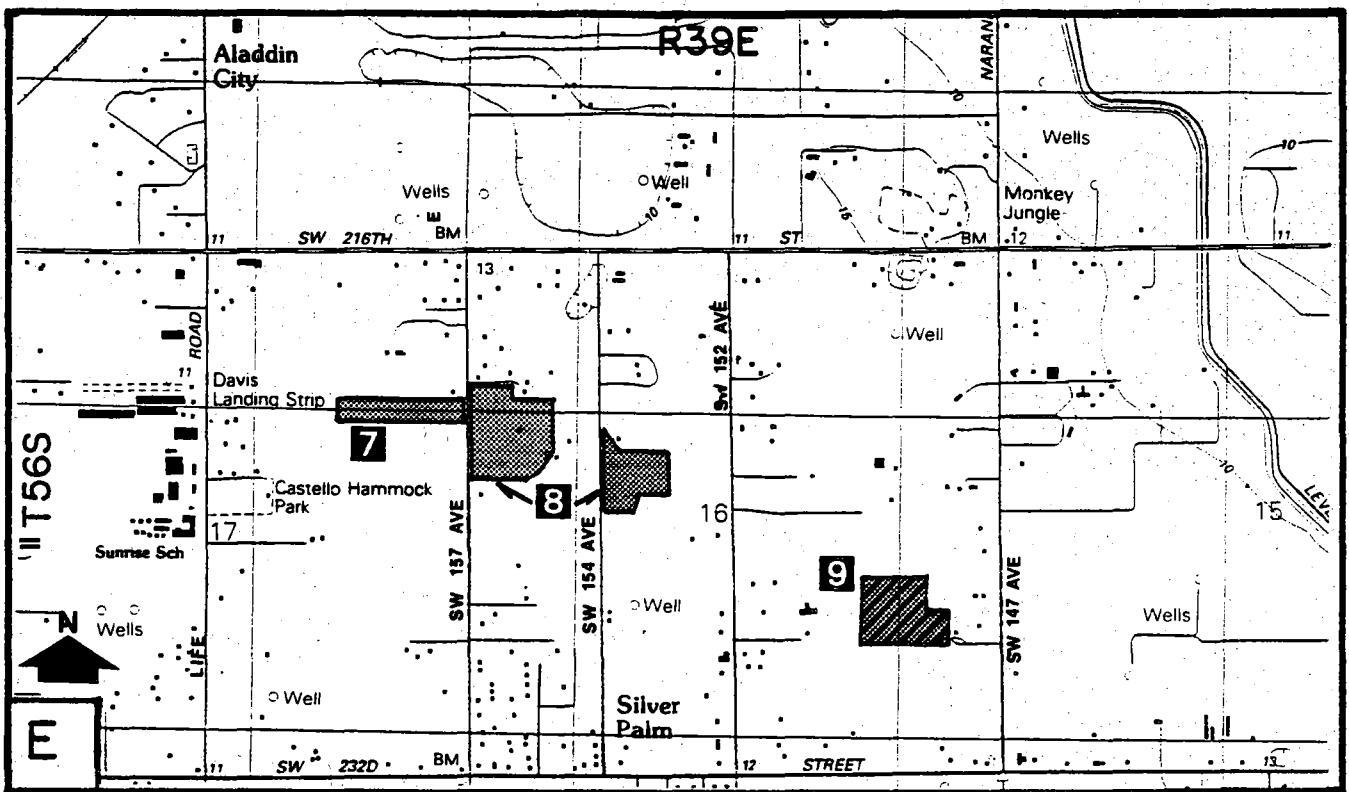
TROPICAL HAMMOCKS
of the REDLANDS

DADE COUNTY

4. SOUTHWEST
5. HOLIDAY
6. BIG and LITTLE
GEORGE

PROJECT AREAS

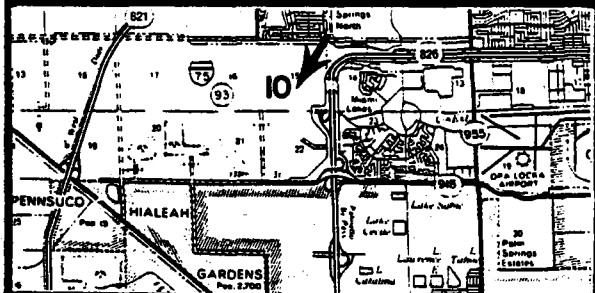
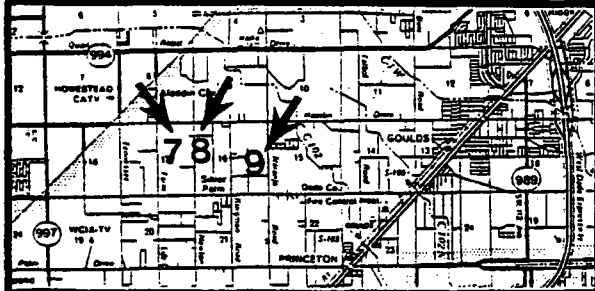
SHEET 3 OF 4



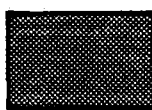
TROPICAL HAMMOCKS of the REDLANDS

DADE

COUNTY



- 7. CASTELOW
- 8. ROSS
- 9. SILVER PALM
- 10. MADDEN'S



PROJECT AREAS



STATE OWNED

SHEET 4 OF 4

#46 TROPICAL HAMMOCKS OF THE REDLANDS

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 by the state due to low ranking. Dade County is in the process of appraising several parcels.

RESOLUTIONS

- R1262-90:** Dade County Commission - Pledge funds for acquisition & management.
- R258-89:** Dade County Commission - Support for acquisition.
- Dade County Land Acquisition Selection Committee - High Rank/Support for acquisition.
- 1992:** Metro-Dade Tree & Forest Resource Advisory Committee - Support for acquisition.

| PROJECT HISTORY | | |
|---|-------|-----------|
| Assessment Approved: 1985 | | |
| Design/Boundary Approved: 03/21/86 | | |
| Design/Boundary Modified: 11/1986 - New project design 10/25/89 - 6.4 acres added | | |
| PREVIOUS RANKINGS | | |
| 1992 | | 65 |
| 1991 | | 51 |
| 1990 | | 57 |
| 1989 | | 45 |
| 1988 | | 34 |
| 1987 | | 16 |
| 1986 | | 46 |
| 1985 | | 51 |
| ACQUISITION HISTORY | | |
| Year | Acres | Funds |
| 1990 | 10.37 | \$254,997 |

| #47 PAL-MAR | | MARTIN AND PALM BEACH COUNTIES | |
|-------------|-----------|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| Acreage | | Value | |
| Acquired | Remaining | Funds Expended or Encumbered | Remaining Tax Value |
| -0- | 32,137* | -0- | \$46,334,231* |

* estimated tax value as of 1991.

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 Districts 27 and 35 and House Districts 78, 82, and 83. 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. The project provides habitat for the federally

endangered snail kite and wood stork. 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 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.

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

| Name | FNAI Rank |
|----------------------------------|-------------|
| Florida panther | G4T1/S1 |
| Snail kite | G4?T1/S1 |
| Florida threeawn | G2/S2 |
| Florida sandhill crane | G5T2T3/S2S3 |
| Piedmont jointgrass | G3/S3 |
| Wet Flatwoods | G?/S4? |
| Hydric Hammock | G?/S4? |
| Wet Prairie | G?/S4? |
| Marl Prairie | G?/S4? |
| Mesic Flatwoods | G?/S4 |
| 14 FNAI elements known from site | |

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

MANAGEMENT COSTS

PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COST/BUDGET REQUESTS - IF ACQUIRED
Division of Recreation and Parks for area east of I-95

| CATEGORY | Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.) | Estimated Funds Required | | | | | Total |
|------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|---------|---------|----------|-----|----------|
| | | Salary | OPS | Expense | OCO | FCO | |
| Start-up | CARL | -0- | \$3,640 | -0- | \$58,212 | -0- | \$61,852 |
| FY 1993-94 | CARL | -0- | \$3,640 | -0- | \$58,212 | -0- | \$61,852 |

PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COST/BUDGET REQUESTS - IF ACQUIRED
Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission for area west of I-95

| CATEGORY | Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.) | Estimated Funds Required | | | | | Total |
|------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | Salary | OPS | Expense | OCO | FCO | |
| Start-up | CARL | \$92,186 | \$12,000 | \$91,800 | \$83,200 | -0- | \$279,186 |
| FY 1993-94 | CARL | \$92,186 | \$12,000 | \$91,800 | \$83,200 | \$225,000 | \$504,186 |

conducted to determine optimum location of wildlife underpasses where U.S. 95 and the turnpike sever the connector to the State Park.

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 to purchase the FDIC ownership within the project area.

Martin County has committed \$1,000,000 toward the acquisition of the Pal-Mar project; \$440,000 for the FDIC tract and \$450,000 for other tracts within the project area. The county has committed its acquisition dollars to assist the South Florida Water Management District. Palm Beach County has no funding committed toward this project at this time.

OWNERSHIP

Phase I of the project area consists of approximately 23,440 acres, 89 parcels, and 21 owners.

Phase II includes part of Palm Beach Heights unrecorded subdivision and the Jonathan Dickinson Corridor. the subdivided area within the project boundary consists of approximately 8,737 one acre lots with an approximate tax assessed value of 3,058,000 (figure estimated). The corridor linking (7 sections) the bulk of the project area to Jonathan Dickinson State Park consists of 4,394 acres, 19 parcels, and 5 owners. The 1991 tax assessed value is approximately \$26,720,553.

The total project acreage consists of approximately 32,137 acres, 8,845 parcels, and 7,026 owners. The 1991 tax assessed value is approximately \$46,334,231.

ACQUISITION STATUS

Pal-Mar did not receive funding last fiscal year due to its relatively low ranking. Since its position on the list has remained almost unchanged, it will likewise be unfunded in the 1993-94 FY as well.

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

84-91: City of Boca Raton - Support for acquisition.

| PROJECT HISTORY | | |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Assessment Approved: 07/12/91 | | |
| Design/Boundary Approved: 12/06/91 | | |
| Design/Boundary Modified: None | | |
| PREVIOUS RANKINGS | | |
| 1992 | 48 | |
| ACQUISITION HISTORY | | |
| Year | Acres | Funds |
| — | None | — |

| #48 BELLE MEADE | | COLLIER | |
|-----------------|-----------|------------------------------|---------------------|
| Acreage | | Value | |
| Acquired | Remaining | Funds Expended or Encumbered | Remaining Tax Value |
| -0- | 40,846 | -0- | \$62,933,000 |

LOCATION

The Belle Meade Conservation and Recreation Lands (CARL) project is located in the western portion of Collier County, just east of Naples.

This project lies within Florida Senate Districts 25 and 29 and House District 102. It also lies within the jurisdictions of the Southwest Florida Regional Planning Council and the South Florida Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

The Belle Meade project includes some of the most extensive examples of mature old-growth hydric pine flatwoods (a wet flatwoods type) in southwest Florida not within existing CARL projects. The hydrology of the hydric pine flatwoods and dwarf cypress

The project is directly adjacent to the Save Our Everglades CARL project (Golden Gate Estates), and would aid in protection of the primary watershed of the Rookery Bay National Estuarine Preserve. The project also shares a two mile boundary with Collier-Seminole State Park. If acquired, Belle Meade, will ultimately be an important part of a contiguous public conservation area extending across South Florida from the Gulf Coast to approximately ten (10) miles inland from the Atlantic Ocean.

Extensive wetlands within the project would necessarily limit public recreational uses to low intensity uses such as nature appreciation, natural resource education, and hiking. Hunting and horseback riding could also be accommodated. These opportunities would be limited for much of the year during the wet season.

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

| Name | FNAI Rank |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| Red-cockaded woodpecker | G2/S2 |
| Florida panther | G4T1/S1 |
| Bald eagle | G3/S2S3 |
| Gopher tortoise | G3/S3 |
| Bird's nest spleenwort | G?/S1 |
| Cow-horned orchid | G?/S1 |
| Delicate ionopsis | G?/S1 |
| Ghost orchid | G?/S2 |
| Mesic Flatwoods | G?/S4 |
| Wet Flatwoods | G?/S4 |
| 16 FNAI elements known from project | |

Although the Belle Meade project has not been subjected to a cultural resource assessment survey, 3 archeological sites have been recorded in the Florida Site File within the project boundaries, and additional sites may be present. When compared to other acquisition projects, the archeological and historical resource value/potential of this project is considered to be moderate.

MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

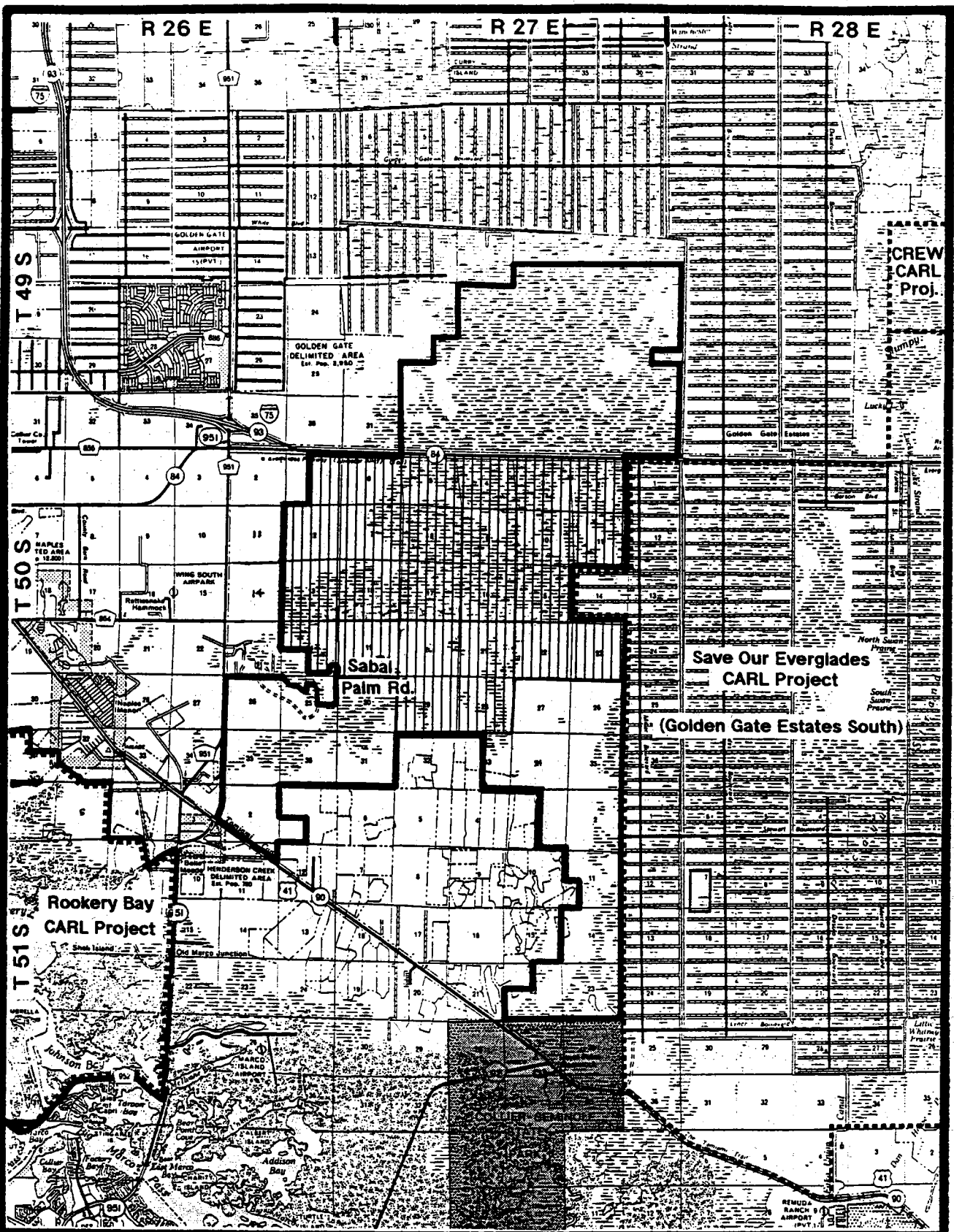
The Division of Forestry proposes to manage the Belle Meade project in conjunction with the adjacent Golden Gate State Forest (G.G. Estates South); cooperating managers will be the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission and the Division of Historical Resources. The project will be managed in accordance with the Division's "total resource concept" - to restore, maintain, and protect in perpetuity all native ecosystems; to integrate compatible human use; and to insure long-term viability of populations and species considered rare. Management activities will also stress enhancement of the abundance and distribution of threatened and endangered species - particularly for the red-cockaded woodpecker, Florida panther, and Florida

communities within the project are relatively intact. The project would protect habitat for at least 5 FNAI Special Plants and a reported 23 Special Animals, including the Florida panther, red-cockaded woodpecker, and Florida black bear.

MANAGEMENT COSTS

PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COST/BUDGET REQUESTS - IF ACQUIRED Division of Forestry




| CATEGORY | Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.) | Estimated Funds Required | | | | | Total |
|------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|-----|----------|----------|-----|-----------|
| | | Salary | OPS | Expense | OCO | FCO | |
| Start-up | CARL | \$31,849 | -0- | \$15,661 | \$76,675 | -0- | \$124,185 |
| FY 1993-04 | CARL | \$31,849 | -0- | \$15,661 | \$5,000 | -0- | \$52,510 |

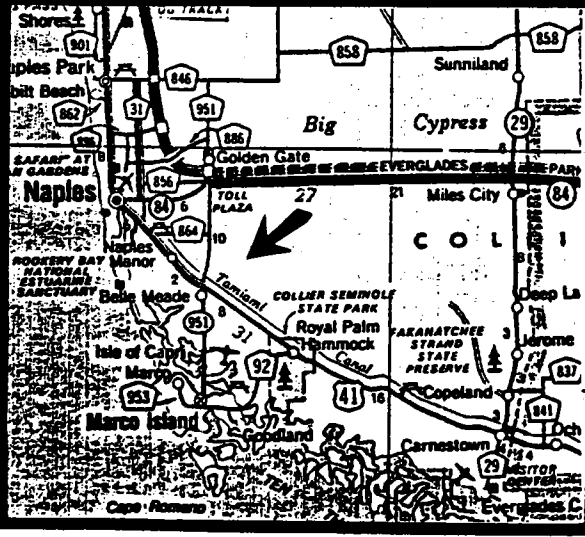


**BELLE MEADE
(WESTERN BIG CYPRESS)**

COLLIER

CO.

-  PROJECT AREA
-  PHASE I
-  EXISTING CARL PROJECTS



#48 BELLE MEADE

original conditions to the greatest extent practical. Unnecessary roads, firelines, and hydrological disturbances will be abandoned and/or restored to the greatest extent practical. A resource inventory will be used to identify sensitive areas needing special protection or management, and to locate areas (primarily already disturbed) that are appropriate for any facilities.

Fire management will be one of the most important tools for management of Belle Meade. An all season burning program will be established utilizing existing practices plus recent research findings. Whenever possible, existing roads, black lines, foam lines and natural breaks will be utilized to contain and control prescribed and natural fires. Timber management activities will primarily consist of practices aimed at maintaining and perpetuating forest ecosystems; stands should not have a targeted rotation age, but should be managed to maintain a broad diversity of age classes. Old-growth stands should be managed to maintain old-growth characteristics.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

Vulnerability: The project site is most vulnerable to changes in hydrology as land is drained to accommodate future development and to subdivision into small parcels as has occurred in Golden Gate Estates. At present the project is a large contiguous system whose hydrologic system is connected to Rookery Bay. Changing the current land use to agriculture or residential development will interrupt the natural hydrology, not only altering significant wildlife habitat, but also affecting the ecology of the Rookery Bay estuarine system. There is also a threat of increasing occurrences of invasive exotic plants resulting from an increased frequency of fires (related to changed hydrology) and a lack of active management to remove those exotics already on-site.

Endangerment: The Belle Meade project is currently in an area of Collier County that has been relatively free of development pressures. However, as the county's urban areas move eastward, this area is more likely to be developed or to be converted to agricultural uses.

Development pressures targeting the Belle Meade are increasing rapidly, with Naples leading the county in metropolitan growth. Urban development in primary watersheds of other estuaries (e.g. Tampa Bay) has resulted in significant loss of habitat, as well as abundance and diversity of important fisheries.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

The project design deletes portions of three and one half sections along the western boundary. These deletions exclude developed (Florida Sports Park) areas and sections closest to SR 951 with numerous ownerships, higher density zoning, and approved developments. Minor adjustments to the southern boundary were also made primarily to follow ownership boundaries.

Acquisition Phasing

Phase I: Acreage south of I-75 and north and adjacent to Sabal Palm Road/Sections 28 and 29 south and adjacent to Sabal Palm Road.

Phase II: Acreage north of I-75 and remaining acreage south of Sabal Palm Road.

OWNERSHIP

This project consists of approximately 40,846 acres, 762 parcels, and 504 owners. The tax assessed value is approximately \$62,933,000.

ACQUISITION STATUS

The Land Acquisition Advisory Council ranked this project for the first time in December 1992. Acquisition activities, i.e. boundary mapping, appraisals, etc., have not yet begun.

RESOLUTIONS

- Rookery Bay National Estuary Research Reserve - Support for acquisition.

| PROJECT HISTORY | | |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Assessment Approved: 08/20/92 | | |
| Design/Boundary Approved: 12/10/92 | | |
| Design/Boundary Modified: None | | |
| PREVIOUS RANKINGS | | |
| None | | |
| ACQUISITION HISTORY | | |
| Year | Acres | Funds |
| — | None | — |

| #49 YELLOW RIVER RAVINES | | SANTA ROSA/OKALOOSA | |
|--------------------------|-----------|------------------------------|---------------------|
| Acreage | | Value | |
| Acquired | Remaining | Funds Expended or Encumbered | Remaining Tax Value |
| -0- | 10,457* | -0- | \$4,867,900 |

* See Coordination

LOCATION

The Yellow River Ravines Conservation and Recreation Lands (CARL) acquisition project is located in East Santa Rosa County and West Okaloosa County, on the southern boundary of the Blackwater River State Park.

This project lies within Florida Senate District 1 and House District 1. It also lies within the jurisdictions of the West Florida Regional Planning Council and the Northwest Florida Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

The Yellow River Ravines, lying between Eglin Air Force Base and Blackwater River State Forest, consists principally of cutover uplands bisected by three north-south seepage streams that harbor several rare plant and animal species. The tract, if acquired,

and white-top pitcher-plant. 9 FNAI Special Animals occur on or near the project. Occurrences of other listed species are considered likely. The majority of the uplands once supported sandhill, but that has been largely destroyed through mechanical site preparation and planting of sand pine plantation.

One of the unique biological communities of the state is that associated with the steephead streams and seepages of the lower Yellow River valley. Many of the streams of this area are characterized as swift, clear, and sand-bottomed. The "shifting" sand streams of this project are known to be of particular importance for the existence of a number of rare invertebrates (particularly several species of caddisfly).

Although the Yellow River Ravines project has not been subjected to a cultural resource assessment survey, 2 archaeological sites and 1 historical site have been recorded in the Florida Site File within the project. When compared to other acquisition projects, the archeological and historical resource value/potential of this project is considered to be low to moderate.

The project area could accommodate varied recreational opportunities such as picnicking, camping, hiking, nature appreciation, natural resource education, freshwater fishing, and hunting.

MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

The Division of Forestry is the recommended manager of the Yellow River Ravines project. The project would be managed in conjunction with the adjacent Blackwater River State Forest and in accordance with the Division's "total resource concept" - to restore, maintain, and protect in perpetuity all native ecosystems; to integrate compatible human use; and to insure long-term viability of populations and species considered rare. Unnecessary roads, firelines, and hydrological disturbances will be abandoned and/or restored to the greatest extent practical.

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

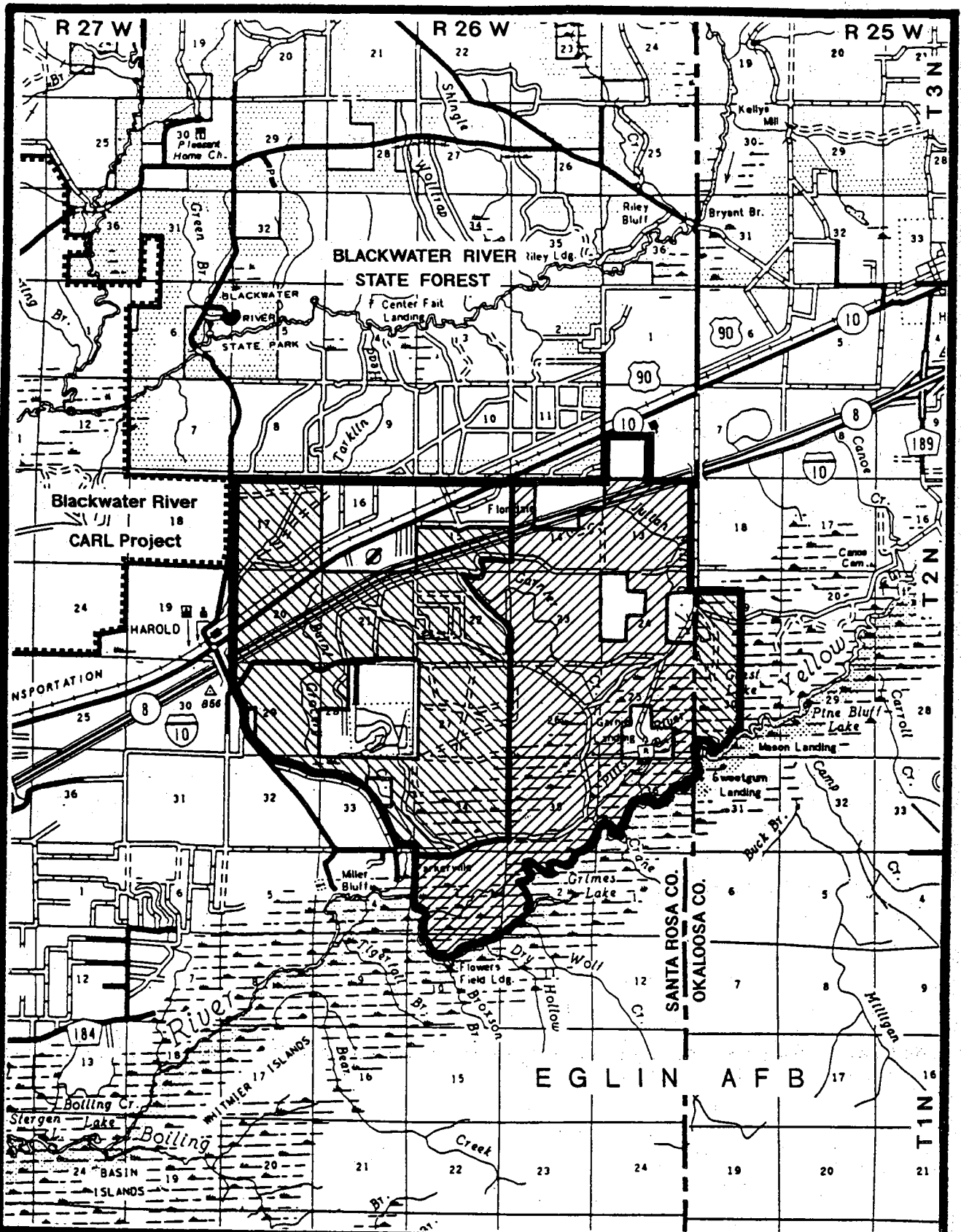
| Name | FNAI Rank |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| Panhandle Lily | G1G2/S1S2 |
| Hairy Wild Indigo | G2T1T2/S1S2 |
| Florida Bog Frog | G2/S2 |
| Sandhill | G2G3/S2 |
| Flatwoods Salamander | G2G3/S2S3 |
| Sweet Pitcher-plant | G3/S2 |
| White-top Pitcher-plant | G3/S3 |
| Spoon-flower | G3G4/S3 |
| Alligator Snapping Turtle | G3G4/S3 |
| Floodplain Swamp | G7/S4? |
| 17 FNAI elements known from project | |

would maintain the integrity of these seepage streams, which are tributary to the Yellow River. The project is known to harbor 5 FNAI Special Plants, including the state endangered panhandle lily, sweet pitcher-plant,


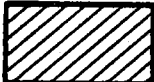


MANAGEMENT COSTS

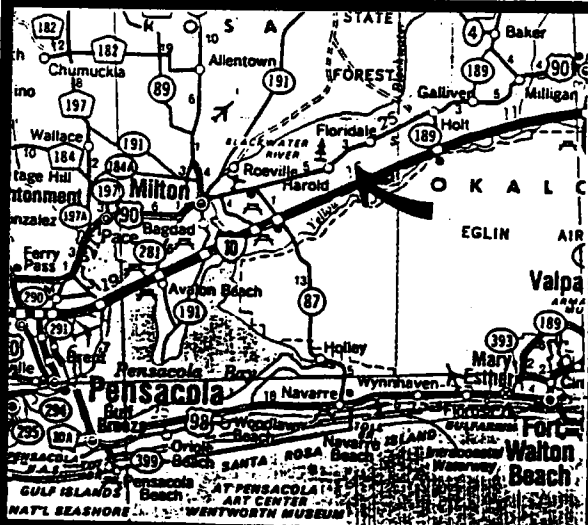
PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COST/BUDGET REQUESTS - IF ACQUIRED Division of Forestry

| CATEGORY | Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.) | Estimated Funds Required | | | | | Total |
|------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|-----|----------|----------|-----|-----------|
| | | Salary | OPS | Expense | OCO | FCO | |
| Start-up | CARL | \$31,849 | -0- | \$15,661 | \$76,675 | -0- | \$124,185 |
| FY 1993-94 | CARL | \$31,800 | -0- | \$15,000 | \$5,000 | -0- | \$51,800 |



YELLOW RIVER RAVINES
 (BLACKWATER/EGLIN CONNECTOR)
 SANTA ROSA / OKALOOSA CO.'S

-  PROJECT AREA
-  TO BE ACQUIRED BY DIVISION OF FORESTRY
-  TO BE ACQUIRED BY CARL
-  BLACKWATER RIVER STATE FOREST



The project will require a large scale effort to restore the uplands vegetation to its original character (largely sandhill). Areas with intact groundcover should be actively managed with prescribed fire to insure an onsite seed source. Long-term restoration should include maintenance of longleaf pine in age classes sufficient to be viable breeding/foraging habitat for the red-cockaded woodpecker. Fire historically would have burned down from the sandhills into the baygall (Atlantic white cedar bogs) of the ravines and wet prairies of the project. The majority of the rare plants of the project occur in these communities and require relatively open habitat; fire should be reintroduced into the wet prairie and baygalls along the creeks of the project as soon as practical.

The state-threatened Florida black bear is known to occur on or near the project. A study should be conducted to determine the desirability/feasibility of retrofitting Interstate 10 and US 90 with wildlife underpasses (e.g., installation of larger box culverts at stream crossings) to allow for movement of large mammals, including the black bear, between natural areas on the Yellow River Ravines, Blackwater River State Forest, and Eglin Air Force Base.

Julian Mill and Burnt Grocery Creeks flow under Interstate 10 through concrete box culverts. These creeks are suffering increased sedimentation at these crossings apparently due, in large part, to improper culvert size and/or design, resulting in altered streamflow characteristics. Long-term protection these streams will likely require the retrofitting of the drainage structures.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

Vulnerability: The principle threats to the site are conversion of more natural areas to pine plantations, loss of upland resources to development, degradation of water quality in the Yellow River system, and impounding the river system to create ponds for raising fish.

Endangerment: Santa Rosa County is not experiencing the high growth being seen in other areas of the state. However, endangerment could be considered moderate because of the likelihood of converting the property to pine plantations and the fact that impoundments to create ponds for raising freshwater fish are numerous in the area.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

The project design for the Yellow River Ravines project was approved by the LAAC on December 10, 1992.

The resource planning boundary was modified to exclude all improved parcels and smaller ownerships

within the project boundary. The Division of Forestry and Northwest Florida Water Management District will acquire part of the Champion ownership, CARL the remaining (see attached map). CARL will also acquire the smaller ownerships within Section 20.

Coordination

The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services is using its Preservation 2000 inholdings and additions fund to acquire part of Champion International. The district is currently appraising the floodplain area and intends to acquire it in an exchange with Champion.

The Division of Forestry will acquire approximately 5,242 acres (it is anticipated that the Northwest Florida Water Management District will acquire the flood plain portion of the acreage) with a tax value of \$2,279,681. The CARL program will acquire the remaining 5,214 acres with a tax value of \$2,587,992.

OWNERSHIP

This project consists of approximately 10,457 acres, 31 parcels, and 7 owners. The tax assessed value is approximately \$4,867,857.

ACQUISITION STATUS

The Land Acquisition Advisory Council ranked this project for the first time in December 1992. Acquisition activities, i.e. boundary mapping, appraisals, etc., have not yet begun.

RESOLUTIONS

None known.

| PROJECT HISTORY | | |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Assessment Approved: 08/20/92 | | |
| Design/Boundary Approved: 12/10/92 | | |
| Design/Boundary Modified: None | | |
| PREVIOUS RANKINGS | | |
| None | | |
| ACQUISITION HISTORY | | |
| Year | Acres | Funds |
| --- | None | --- |

| #50 ST. MARTINS RIVER | | CITRUS COUNTY | |
|-----------------------|-----------|------------------------------|---------------------|
| Acreage | | Value | |
| Acquired | Remaining | Funds Expended or Encumbered | Remaining Tax Value |
| 8,869 | 5,172* | \$6,645,238 | \$5,979,743* |

* 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 43. 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 and West Indian

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

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.

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 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

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

| Name | FNAI Rank |
|---------------------------------|-----------|
| West Indian manatee | G2?/S2? |
| Bald eagle | G3/S2S3 |
| Estuarine Tidal Swamp | G3/S3 |
| Hydric Hammock | G?/S4? |
| Maritime Hammock | G4/S3 |
| Estuarine Tidal Marsh | G4/S4 |
| Marine tidal marsh | G4/S4 |
| 7 FNAI elements known from site | |

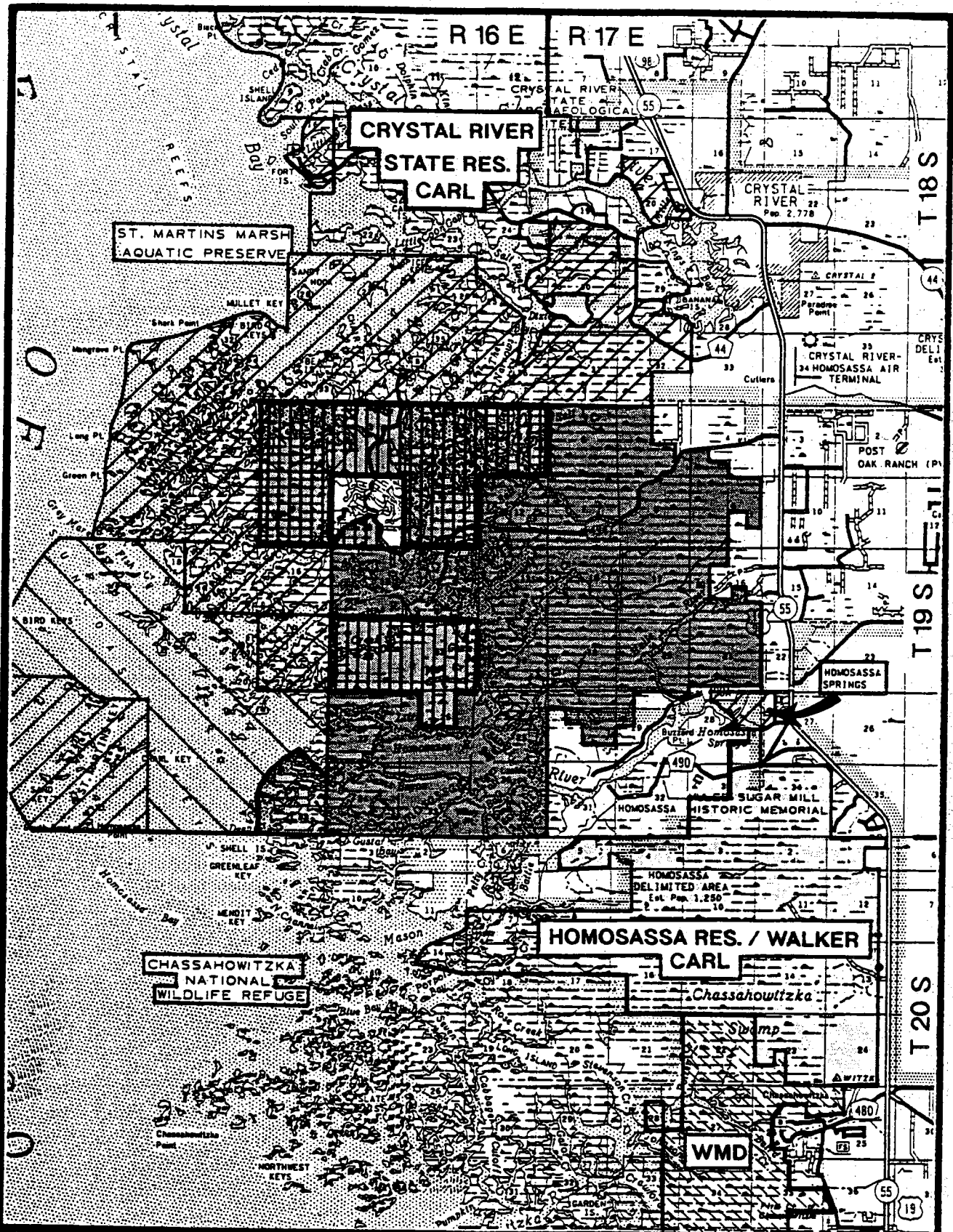
manatee). The project borders, and has a direct influence on, the St. Martins Marsh Aquatic Preserve.

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

MANAGEMENT COSTS





PAST, CURRENT, and PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COSTS/BUDGET REQUEST Division of State Lands

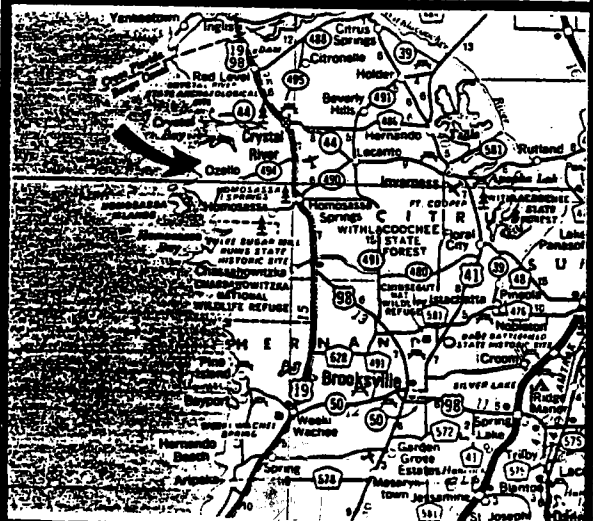
| YEAR | Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc) | Funds | | | | | Total |
|------------|---------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| | | Salary | OPS | Expense | OCO | FCO | |
| FY 1991-92 | IITF | \$34,851 | \$6,998 | \$10,500 | -0- | -0- | \$52,349 |
| FY 1992-93 | IITF | \$34,851 | \$13,995 | \$12,735 | -0- | -0- | \$61,581 |
| FY 1993-94 | IITF | \$34,851 | \$27,989 | \$16,500 | \$56,800 | \$15,000 | \$151,140 |



ST. MARTINS RIVER

CITRUS CO.

-  STATE / FEDERAL / TNC OWNED
-  ACQUISITION PHASE I
MAJORITY STATE OWNED OR UNDER CONTRACT
-  ACQUISITION PHASES II & III
BEING APPRAISED & NEGOTIATED
-  ACQUISITION PHASE IV
LAST ACQUISITION PHASE



#50- ST. MARTIN'S RIVER

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 have been acquired in Phase I. Approximately 75 ownerships (4700± acres) remain to be acquired in Phase II and III.

ACQUISITION STATUS

During the past year, approximately 2,358 acres were acquired. Negotiations are complete in Phase I. Phases II and III are being appraised. 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

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.

| PROJECT HISTORY | | |
|--|-----------|-------------|
| Assessment Approved: 1987 | | |
| Design/Boundary Approved: 02/12/88 | | |
| Design/Boundary Modified: 12/07/90 - 420 acres added 11/22/91 - 34 acres added | | |
| PREVIOUS RANKINGS | | |
| 1992 | | 11 |
| 1991 | | 11 |
| 1990 | | 7 |
| 1989 | | 33 |
| 1988 | | 24 |
| ACQUISITION HISTORY | | |
| Year | Acres | Funds |
| 1991 | 12,438.03 | \$8,119,298 |
| 1992 | 2,358.48 | \$2,455,182 |

| #51 CHARLOTTE HARBOR | | CHARLOTTE COUNTY | |
|----------------------|-----------|------------------------------|---------------------|
| * Acreage | | Value | |
| Acquired | Remaining | Funds Expended or Encumbered | Remaining Tax Value |
| 1,366* | 5,018 | \$3,157,357* | \$2,018,086 |

* 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 District 24 and House Districts 71, 72, and 74. 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

acquisition objective of natural resource protection including boating, fishing, and nature appreciation.

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 Preserves (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? |
| Florida sandhill crane | G4T2T3/S2S3 |
| Bald eagle | G3/S2S3 |
| Estuarine Tidal Swamp | G3/S3 |
| Florida long-tailed weasel | G5T3/S3? |
| Mesic Flatwoods | G?/S4 |
| Estuarine Tidal Marsh | G4/S4 |
| Southern mink | G5T5/S2 |
| Snowy egret | G5/S4 |
| Great egret | G5/S4 |
| 10 FNAI elements known from site | |

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

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

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

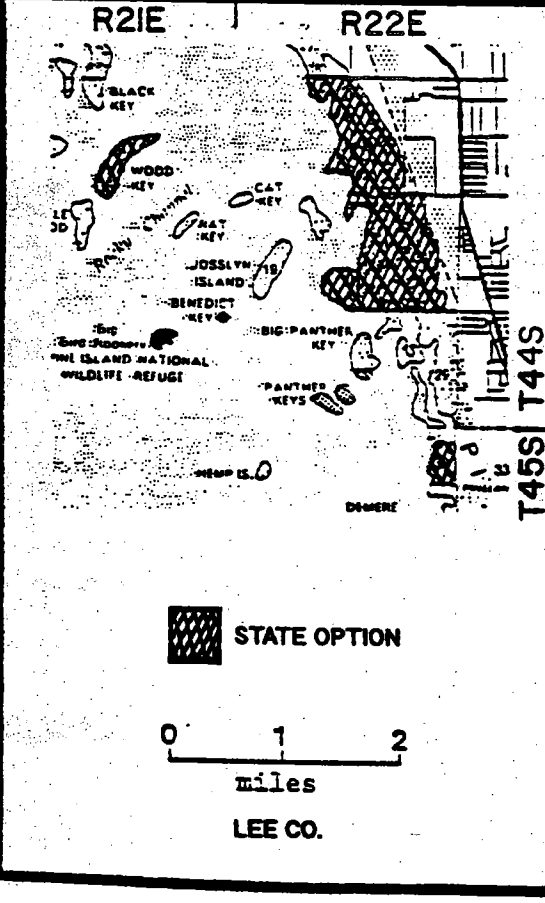
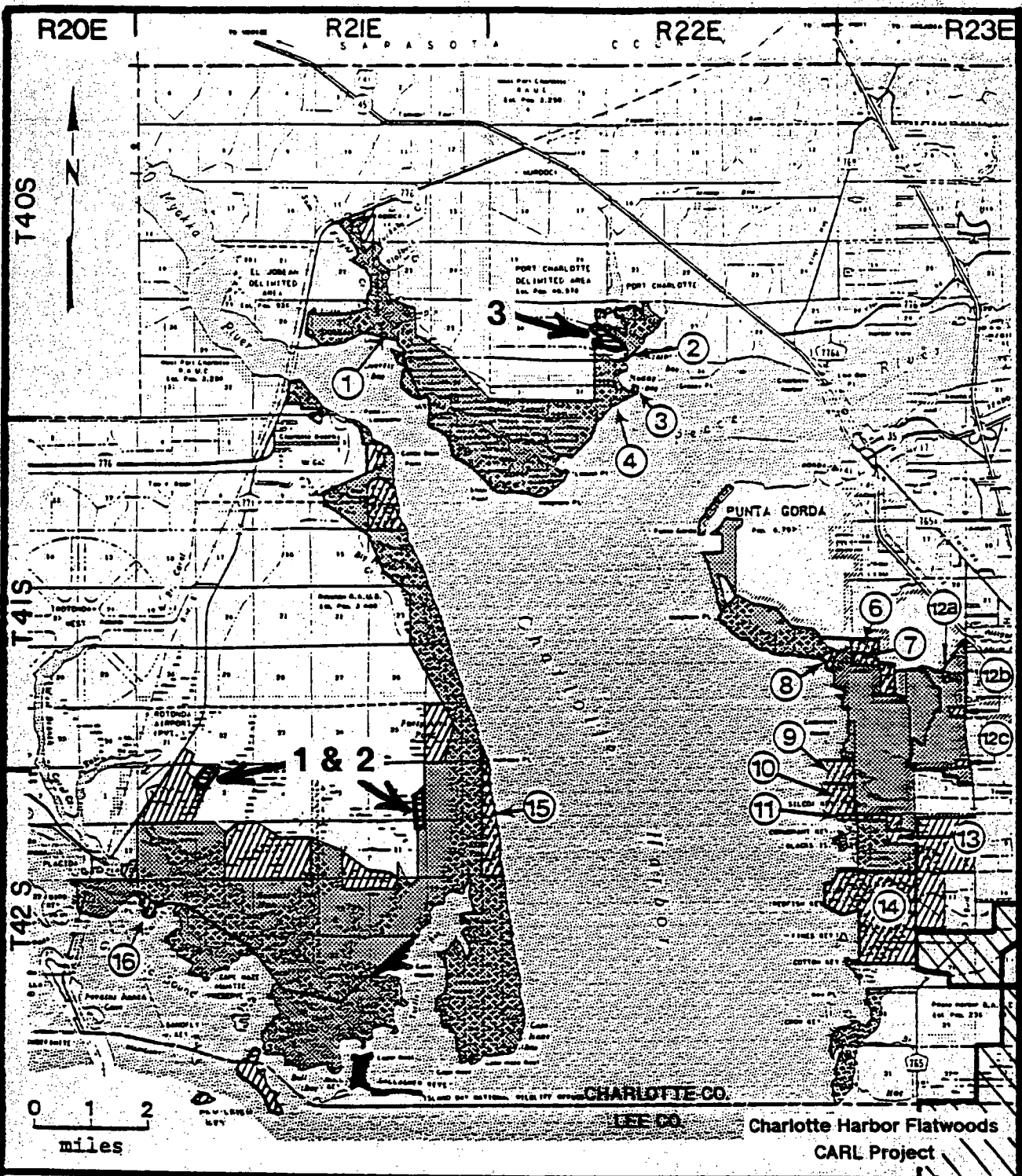
State and Federal regulatory agencies are currently doing a reasonable job of protecting coastal wetlands, but it is very unlikely that they could preserve the Charlotte Harbor mangrove fringe in the face of the intense development pressures occurring there.

The Caliente Springs DRI was approved by Charlotte County on the portion of the project adjacent to the Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods project. The development order was appealed by the Department of Community Affairs, and the accompanying comprehensive plan

MANAGEMENT COSTS

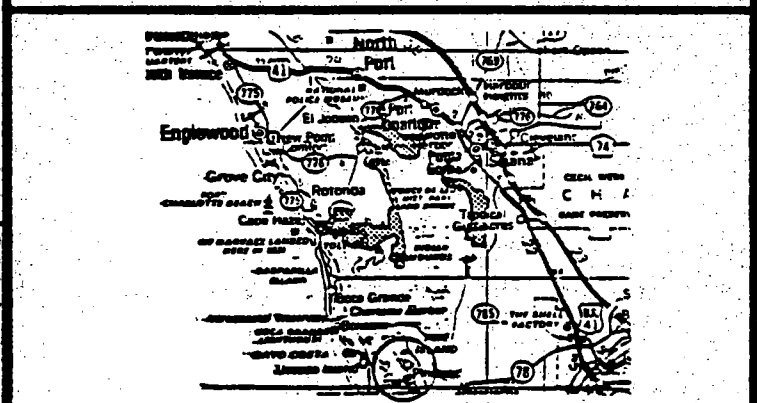
PAST, CURRENT, and PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COSTS/BUDGET REQUEST
Division of State Lands

| YEAR | Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc) | Funds | | | | | Total |
|------------|---------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|---------|-----|-----------|
| | | Salary | OPS | Expense | OCO | FCO | |
| FY 1991-92 | IITF | \$7,484 | -0- | \$3,500 | -0- | -0- | \$10,984 |
| FY 1992-93 | IITF | \$7,057 | -0- | \$3,500 | -0- | -0- | \$10,557 |
| FY 1993-94 | IITF | \$40,891 | \$33,587 | \$25,000 | \$2,750 | -0- | \$102,228 |



CHARLOTTE HARBOR

CHARLOTTE / LEE COUNTIES



- STATE OPTION
- 1992 ADDITIONS (3)
- PROJECT AREA
- STATE OWNED
- FEDERAL OWNED

amendment was found to be not in compliance by the Department.

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.

On November 20, 1992, the LAAC approved the addition of three parcels, totaling 188 acres with an estimated total tax assessed value of \$66,086.45 to the project boundary. One 60 acre parcel on McGrath Point was recommended for addition by the aquatic preserve manager and consists of tidal marsh, mangroves, and two islands with pines and oaks. The other two parcels were recommended for addition by the Trust for Public Land and consist of wetlands adjacent to two subdivisions.

Coordination

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

OWNERSHIP

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

ACQUISITION STATUS

This project is eligible for funding as a substantially complete project. The Trust for Public Land (TPL) is taking the lead in negotiations for acquisition of the remaining acreage, but has had no success to date.

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

- 92-254: Charlotte County Commission - Support for acquisition.
- 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 Association - Support for acquisition.

| PROJECT HISTORY | | |
|---|-----------|-------------|
| Assessment Approved: 1979 | | |
| Design/Boundary Approved: 6/1988 | | |
| Design/Boundary Modified: 11/20/92 - 188 acres added | | |
| PREVIOUS RANKINGS | | |
| 1992 | | 32 |
| 1991 | | 48 |
| 1990 | | 50 |
| 1989 | | 39 |
| 1988 | | 39 |
| 1987 | | 8 |
| 1986 | | 4 |
| 1985 | | 4 |
| 1984 | | 4 |
| 1983 | | 4 |
| 1982 | | 3 |
| 1980 | | 3 |
| ACQUISITION HISTORY | | |
| Year | Acres | Funds |
| 1977 | 15,609.21 | \$4,815,956 |
| 1982 | 1,074.30 | \$300,000 |
| 1985 | 140.00 | \$0 |
| 1986 | 414.00 | \$0 |
| 1987 | 840.00 | \$2,954,882 |
| 1990 | 526.00 | \$202,475 |

| #52 SAVE OUR EVERGLADES | | COLLIER COUNTY | |
|-------------------------|-----------|------------------------------|---|
| Acreage | | Value | |
| Acquired | Remaining | Funds Expended or Encumbered | Remaining Tax Value |
| 142,884* | 59,463 | \$36,373,959** | \$33,118,800 (CARL) \$42,636,000 (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.

* Includes acreage acquired by National Park Service (NPS) to October 1, 1992.

** By all programs. Does not include funds expended or encumbered by NPS from January 1, 1992 to October 1, 1992.

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 29 and House Districts 77 and 102. 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

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

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

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. Lands acquired will be managed as additions to the Fakahatchee State Preserve, the Florida Panther National Wildlife Refuge and, the Big Cypress National Preserve. Lead managers for this project should be the Division of Recreation and Parks (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

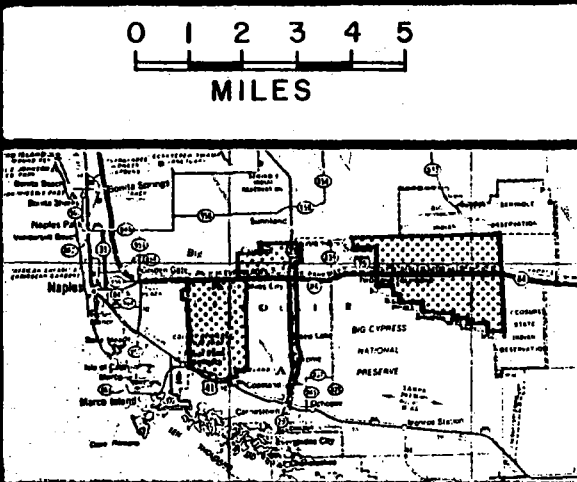
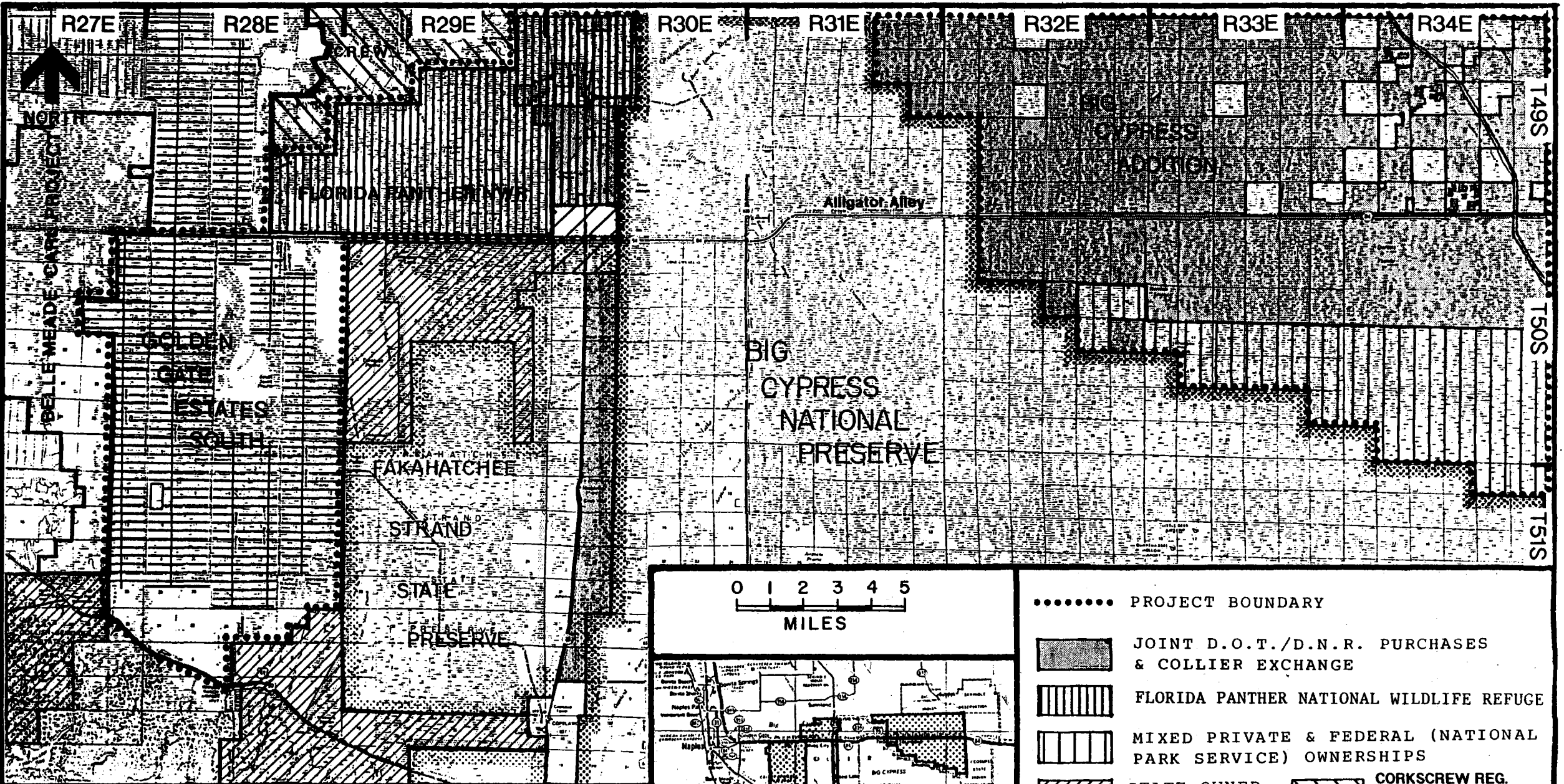
The ecological character and unique resources within the Save Our Everglades CARL project are extremely sensitive, and are vulnerable to a variety of activities. Drainage and other physical disruptions to the hydrology of the area can cause significant shifts in vegetative composition by changing inundation 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.







Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

| Name | FNAI Rank |
|----------------------------------|-------------|
| Coastal vervain | G2/S2 |
| Florida panther | G4T1/S1 |
| Narrow-leaved Carolina scalystem | G4T2/S2 |
| Florida black bear | G5T2/S2 |
| Florida sandhill crane | G5T2T3/S2S3 |
| Shell Mound | G3/S2 |
| Bald eagle | G3/S2S3 |
| Night-scented orchid | G?/S2 |
| Ghost orchid | G?/S2 |
| Eastern indigo snake | G4T3/S3 |
| 17 FNAI elements known from site | |

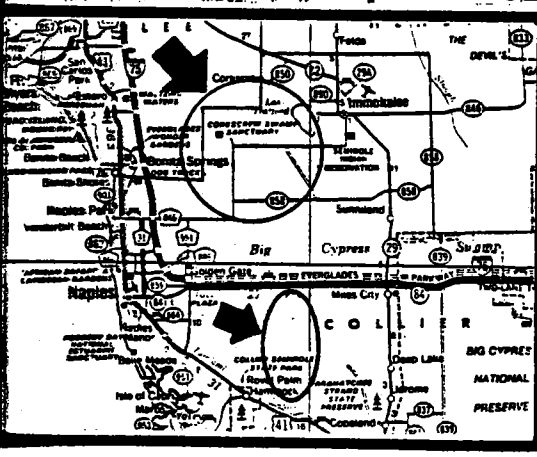
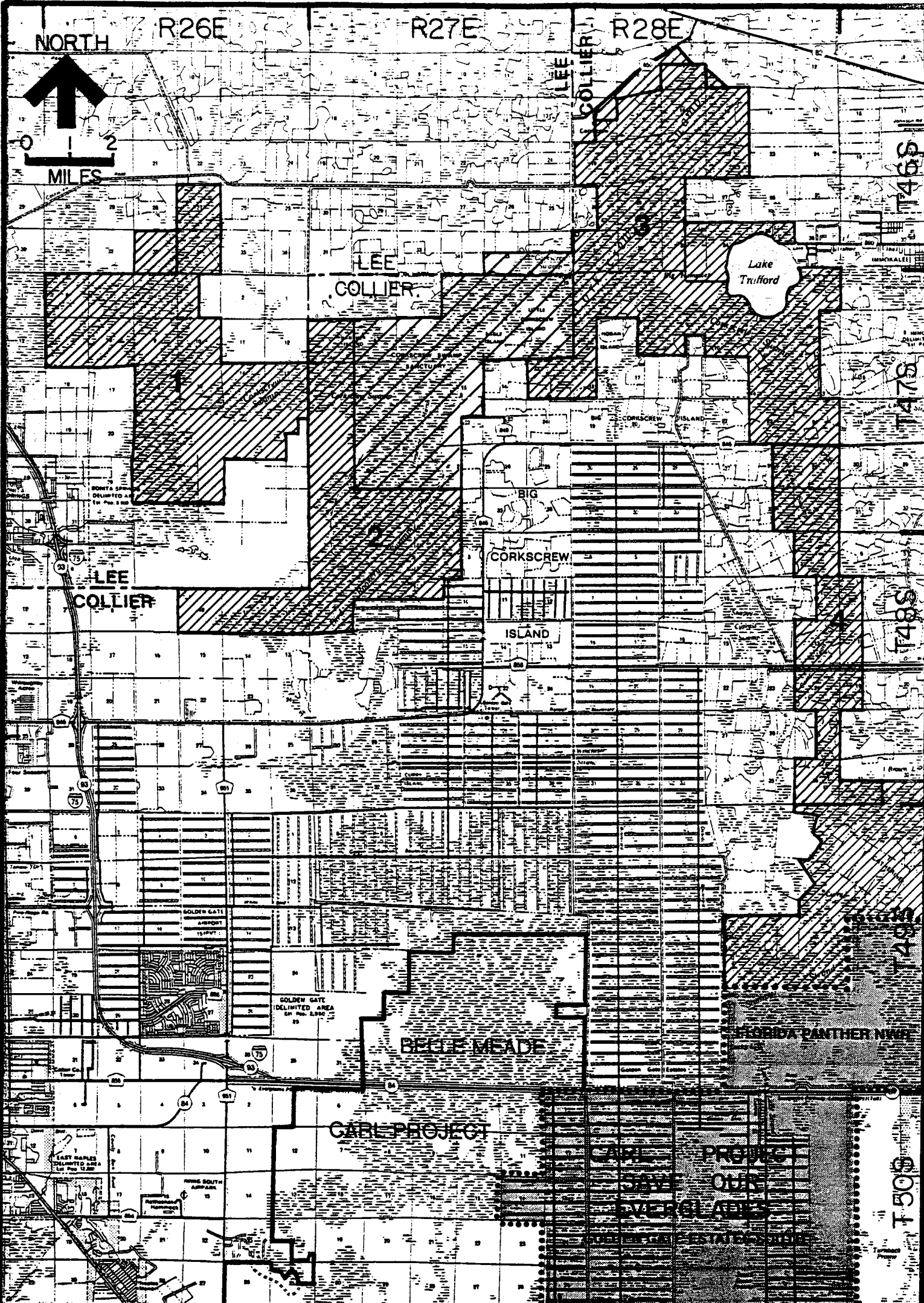
essential hydrological functions for other significant natural areas, the Save Our Everglades project is an excellent natural area in its own right. Natural community types existing on the property include cypress forest, pine forest, hammock, mixed swamp forest, wet and dry prairies and freshwater marsh. 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.

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



- PROJECT BOUNDARY
-  JOINT D.O.T./D.N.R. PURCHASES & COLLIER EXCHANGE
-  FLORIDA PANTHER NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
-  MIXED PRIVATE & FEDERAL (NATIONAL PARK SERVICE) OWNERSHIPS
-  STATE OWNED
-  CORKSCREW REG. ECO. WATERSHED (C.R.E.W.)
-  DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

SAVE OUR EVERGLADES
COLLIER COUNTY



NORTHWEST EVERGLADES CONSERVATION PROJECTS

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

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

NUMBERED AREAS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

MANAGEMENT COSTS**PAST, CURRENT, and PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COSTS/BUDGET REQUEST**
Division of Forestry for Golden Gate Estates South

| YEAR | Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc) | Funds | | | | | Total |
|------------|------------------------------------|----------|---------|----------|----------|-----|-----------|
| | | Salary | OPS | Expense | OCO | FCO | |
| FY 1992-93 | CARL and GR | \$3,000 | -0- | \$1,000 | -0- | -0- | \$4,000 |
| FY 1993-94 | CARL | \$63,698 | \$5,000 | \$24,202 | \$94,975 | -0- | \$187,875 |

PAST, CURRENT, and PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COSTS/BUDGET REQUEST
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

| YEAR | Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc) | Funds | | | | | Total |
|------------|------------------------------------|--------|-----|---------|-----|-----|-------|
| | | Salary | OPS | Expense | OCO | FCO | |
| FY 1991-92 | Federal | \$385 | -0- | \$144 | -0- | -0- | \$529 |
| FY 1992-93 | Federal | \$400 | -0- | \$144 | -0- | -0- | \$544 |
| FY 1993-94 | Federal | \$460 | -0- | \$180 | -0- | -0- | \$640 |

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 (USFWS), 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. Congress appropriated \$2 million to the NPS in FY 1993 for acquisitions within the Big Cypress National Preserve.

The NPS and CARL are consolidating tracts in the Big Cypress Addition and the East of SR 29 Buffer; and the USFWS 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 Gate 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.

OWNERSHIP

The four programs, NPS, USFWS, 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 or put under option approximately 2,952 acres in Golden Gate Estates South during the past year and another 729 acres in the Big Cypress Addition. Negotiations have been greatly enhanced by the assistance given by the Collier County Conservancy.

The NPS received \$2 million for acquisition in the Big Cypress Addition last fiscal year.

#52 SAVE OUR EVERGLADES

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

88-25: Governor's Executive Directive - Interagency Joint Participation Agreement.

| PROJECT HISTORY | | |
|-----------------------------|----------|-----------|
| Assessment Approved: — | | |
| Design/Boundary Approved: — | | |
| Design/Boundary Modified: — | | |
| PREVIOUS RANKINGS | | |
| 1992 | | 35 |
| 1991 | | 29 |
| 1990 | | 21 |
| 1989 | | 22 |
| 1988 | | 26 |
| 1987 | | 18 |
| 1986 | | 29 |
| 1985 | | 31 |
| 1984 | | 33 |
| ACQUISITION HISTORY | | |
| Year | Acres | Funds |
| 1986 | 755.80 | 7,569,009 |
| 1987 | 7,627.36 | 4,576,416 |
| 1988 | 5,805.70 | 4,706,519 |
| 1989 | 129.90 | 85,986 |
| 1990 | 2,344.45 | 1,530,944 |
| 1991 | 1,677.24 | 4,668,326 |
| 1992 | 3,680.94 | 3,004,919 |

| #53 LOWER ECONLOCKHATCHEE | | SEMINOLE/VOLUSIA COUNTIES | |
|---------------------------|-----------|------------------------------|---------------------|
| Acreage | | Value | |
| Acquired | Remaining | Funds Expended or Encumbered | Remaining Tax Value |
| 4,164* | 9,915 | \$11,691,507** | \$11,016,390 |

* Trustees = 1,020 acres, St. Johns River Water Management District = 3,144 acres.

** Trustees = \$5,945,557, St. Johns River Water Management District = \$5,745,950.

LOCATION

In Seminole County, east central Florida, just south of Lake Harney, approximately 10 miles north of Orlando. This project lies within Senate Districts 9 and 12, and House District 33. 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 | G?/S4? |
| Hydric Hammock? | G?/S4? |
| Mesic Flatwoods | G?/S4 |
| Wet Prairie? | G?/S4? |
| Bottomland Forest | G4/S4? |
| Baygall? | G4?/S4? |
| 9 FNAI elements known from site | |

MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

The Lower Econlockhatchee project is recommended to be managed by the Division of Forestry with the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission cooperating. The project is to be managed as a State Forest/Wildlife Management Area with the primary objective of providing multiple-use recreation in a natural setting while simultaneously preserving any significant natural features. Much of the uplands have been converted into pasture and should be restored to a more natural condition. Pinelands would be managed using ecologically-sensitive silvicultural techniques to offset operational costs.

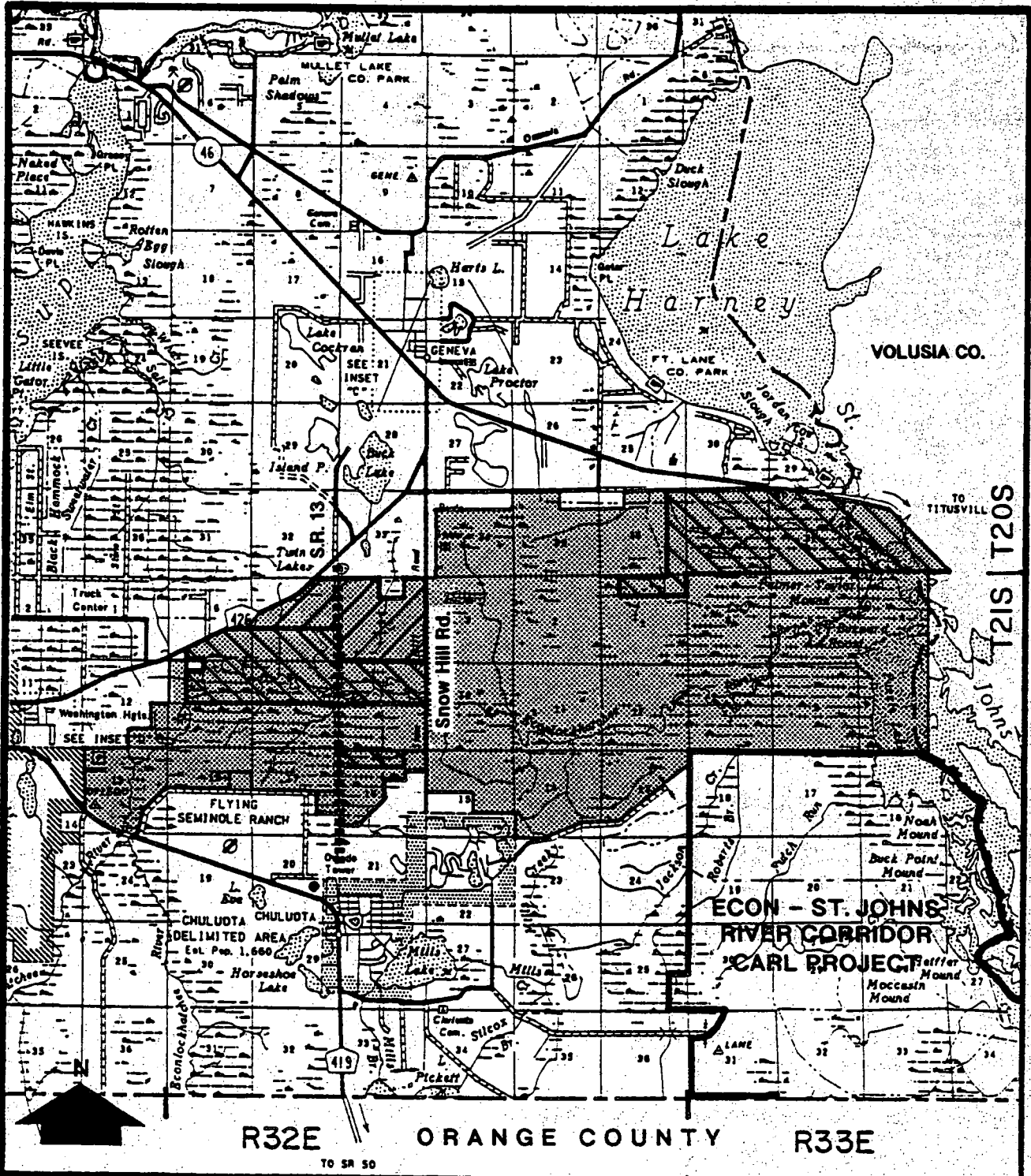
in some areas. Wetland communities grade into mesic flatwoods or upland mixed forests with small strand swamps and dome swamps interspersed.

Introduction of prescribed fire will be one of the most important tools for restoration of pine plantation to original character and management of intact flatwoods sites. A burning program will be established that whenever possible will utilize existing roads, black lines, foam lines, and natural breaks to contain and

MANAGEMENT COSTS

PAST, CURRENT, and PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COSTS/BUDGET REQUEST Division of Forestry

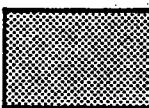



| YEAR | Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc) | Funds | | | | | Total |
|------------|---------------------------------|----------|-----|----------|----------|-----|-----------|
| | | Salary | OPS | Expense | OCO | FCO | |
| FY 1991-92 | CARL and GR | \$1,993 | -0- | \$964 | -0- | -0- | \$2,957 |
| FY 1992-93 | CARL and GR | \$5,000 | -0- | \$2,500 | -0- | -0- | \$7,500 |
| FY 1993-94 | CARL | \$31,849 | -0- | \$29,681 | \$80,575 | -0- | \$142,085 |

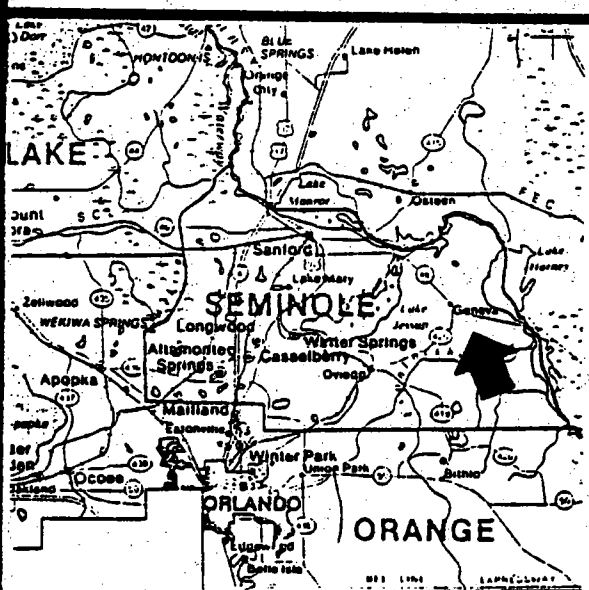


R32E ORANGE COUNTY R33E
TO SR 50



LOWER ECONLOCKHATCHEE
SEMINOLE COUNTY

-  PROJECT AREA
-  STATE OWNED
-  ABANDONED R/R R.O.W. (COUNTY OWNED)
-  ST. JOHNS RIVER WMD OWNED/UNDER CONTRACT



control prescribed and natural fires. Timber management activities will primarily consist of practices aimed at restoring and perpetuating forest ecosystems.

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 an acquisition partner.

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

Approximately 13 ownerships remain to be acquired. Demetree, one of the largest tracts, was acquired by the district and the state in 1990.

ACQUISITION STATUS

During the past year, the District placed another of the large strategic ownerships (Kilbee) under contract.

Negotiations for Rivers Edge parcel are ongoing by the State. The Division of State Lands has mapped an additional area and the District has completed appraisals for State review. The District and State will coordinate acquisition efforts on these parcels to maintain shared acquisition status.

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

- Orange County Audubon Society - Support for acquisition.
- 88-55: 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.

| PROJECT HISTORY | | |
|--|----------|-------------|
| Assessment Approved: 04/01/88 | | |
| Design/Boundary Approved: 12/14/88 | | |
| Design/Boundary Modified: 3/27/91 - 371 acres added | | |
| PREVIOUS RANKINGS | | |
| 1992 | | 39 |
| 1991 | | 35 |
| 1990 | | 39 |
| 1989 | | 44 |
| ACQUISITION HISTORY | | |
| Year | Acres | Funds |
| 1990 | 1,019.56 | \$5,945,557 |

| #54 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 (state and district have contract for state to reimburse for half).

LOCATION

Santa Rosa County, in the northwest Florida panhandle, approximately 10 miles east-northeast of Pensacola. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 7 and House District 1. 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 project protects one of the few outstanding examples of pitcher plant prairie that remain in Florida. This prairie community is characteristically species-rich and

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.

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.

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.

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 |
| Kral's yellow-eyed grass | G2/S1 |
| Flatwoods salamander | G2G3/S2S3 |
| Saltmarsh minnow | G3/S2 |
| White-topped pitcher plant | G3/S3 |
| Pine-woods bluestem | G3/S3 |
| Pond Rush | G4/S1 |
| Wet Prairie | G7/S4? |
| Wet Flatwoods | G7/S4 |
| Estuarine Tidal Marsh | G4/S4 |
| 10 FNAI elements known from site | |

includes orchids and insectivorous plants such as pitcher plants, sundews, butterworts, and bladderworts. Especially significant is the large

MANAGEMENT COSTS

PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COST/BUDGET REQUESTS - IF ACQUIRED Division of Recreation and Parks

| CATEGORY | Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.) | Estimated Funds Required | | | | | Total |
|------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|----------|---------|----------|----------|-----------|
| | | Salary | OPS | Expense | OCO | FCO | |
| Start-up | CARL | \$50,152 | \$14,560 | \$8,000 | \$27,800 | \$44,000 | \$144,512 |
| FY 1993-94 | CARL | \$21,454 | \$7,095 | \$5,437 | \$21,944 | -0- | \$55,930 |

R29W | R28W

22

21

20

C.R. #281

C.R. #191

23

28

Escambia Bay

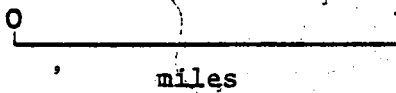
East Bay

Hernandez Point

White Point

Garcon Point

Pensacola Bay

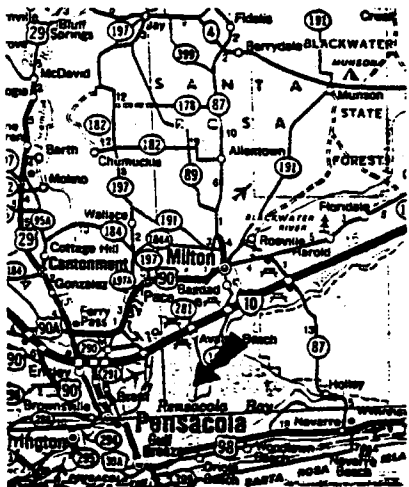


T2S | T1S

GARCON POINT

SANTA ROSA

COUNTY



PROJECT AREA



NWFWMD OWNERSHIP

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

This project area, particular wet prairie and flatwoods, 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 are largely not considered jurisdictional under the state's permitting authority, these wetlands are under federal wetland jurisdiction. The extent of sovereign lands of the state in this project area has not been formally determined by the Department of Natural Resources. An application is currently under review by state and federal agencies for a transportation project which would impact the sensitive resources of the project.

Under these circumstances, these lands, including those already acquired for conservation, 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.

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 - state has contract to reimburse for half)

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 (NFWMD) 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. The Santa Rosa Bay Bridge Authority is coordinating with the Department and the NFWMD to develop a land acquisition mitigation plan for the proposed bridge if it is approved for construction.

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.

| PROJECT HISTORY | | |
|------------------------------------|----------|-----------|
| Assessment Approved: 1987 | | |
| Design/Boundary Approved: 11/19/87 | | |
| Design/Boundary Modified: None | | |
| PREVIOUS RANKINGS | | |
| 1992 | | 51 |
| 1991 | | 42 |
| 1990 | | 40 |
| 1989 | | 38 |
| 1988 | | 31 |
| ACQUISITION HISTORY | | |
| Year | Acres | Funds |
| 1992 | 1,868,29 | \$400,000 |

| #55 WAREA ARCHIPELAGO | | LAKE/OSCEOLA | |
|-----------------------|-----------|------------------------------|---------------------|
| Acreage | | Value | |
| Acquired | Remaining | Funds Expended or Encumbered | Remaining Tax Value |
| -0- | 1,020 | -0- | \$4,548,345 |

LOCATION

The Warea Archipelago project contains six sites. Five of the sites (Castle Hill, Ferndale Ridge, Flat Lake, Schofield Sandhill, and Sugarloaf Mountain) are located in Lake County, and one site (Lake Davenport) is located in Osceola County.

It lies within Florida Senate Districts 11 and 12, and House Districts 25 and 41. It also lies within the jurisdictions of the East Central Florida Regional Planning Council, St. Johns River Water Management District and the South Florida Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

The six sites of the Warea Archipelago project target the long-term preservation of the rapidly disappearing upland biodiversity of the northern Lake Wales Ridge (*archipelago* referring to the island-like distribution of the sites). The project is designed not just to protect

When compared to other acquisition projects, the archeological and historical resource value/potential of this project is considered to be low to moderate.

The small size and biological sensitivity of the sites necessarily limit public recreational uses to low intensity uses such as nature appreciation and education, and where appropriate, picnicking and carefully planned nature trails (making optimal use of disturbed areas). An abandoned railroad right-of-way, which may be appropriate as a rail trail, runs through the Sugarloaf Mountain site to connect with the Lake Apopka Restoration Area (owned by St. Johns River WMD) approximately 0.9 miles eastward.

MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

The Warea sites are recommended for management by local government (Lake and Osceola Counties). A management consultation group (made up of managers and those knowledgeable of the management and life histories of the rare plants on site) should be established to integrate management of the sites and facilitate exchange of information. Knowledgeable staff with The Nature Conservancy, Bok Tower Gardens, and Archbold Biological Station have indicated a willingness to assist lead managers in the development of management plans for the sites. The USFWS Recovery Plans for the federally listed species on the six sites should be incorporated into the management plan(s) for each site.

Disturbance of the groundcover in these sandhill sites often leads to soil erosion. This is particularly the case in locations with steep slopes such as at the Ferndale Ridge site.

An inventory of each site's natural resources and rare and endangered species should be conducted to provide the basis for formulation of management plans. Up-to-date Special Element data should be used to assist in management decision-making (such as development of burn schedules, choice of fire management techniques, and protection from poaching/collecting prevention).

Burn management will be critical to the survival of the majority of the rare species within this project. Because claspings warea is an annual plant that sets seed in the fall, and seed-banking (seed dormancy in soil) is little understood in this species, cautious experimentation will be necessary to determine the species' optimal burn-time(s).

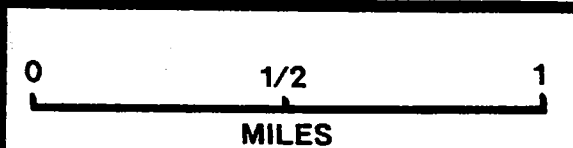
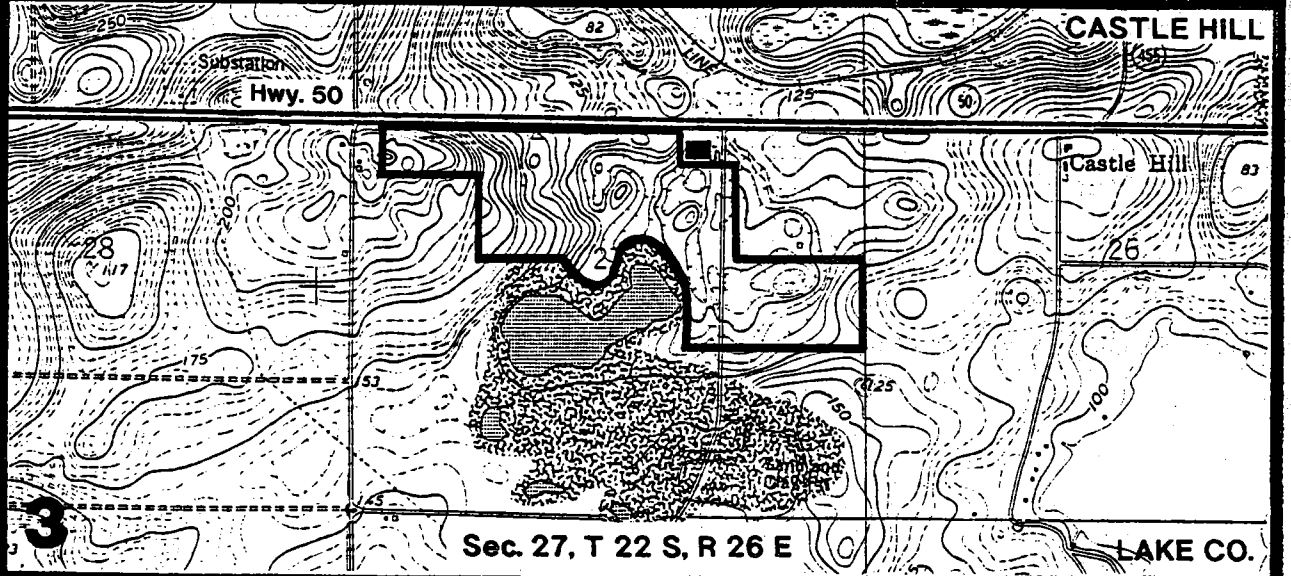
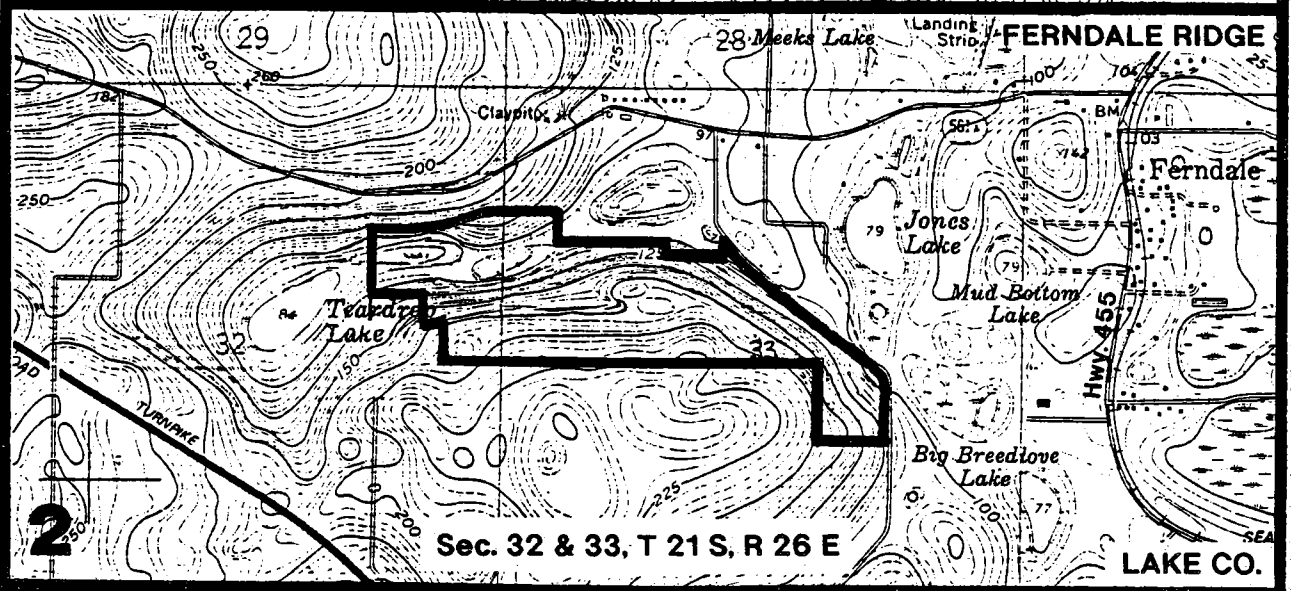
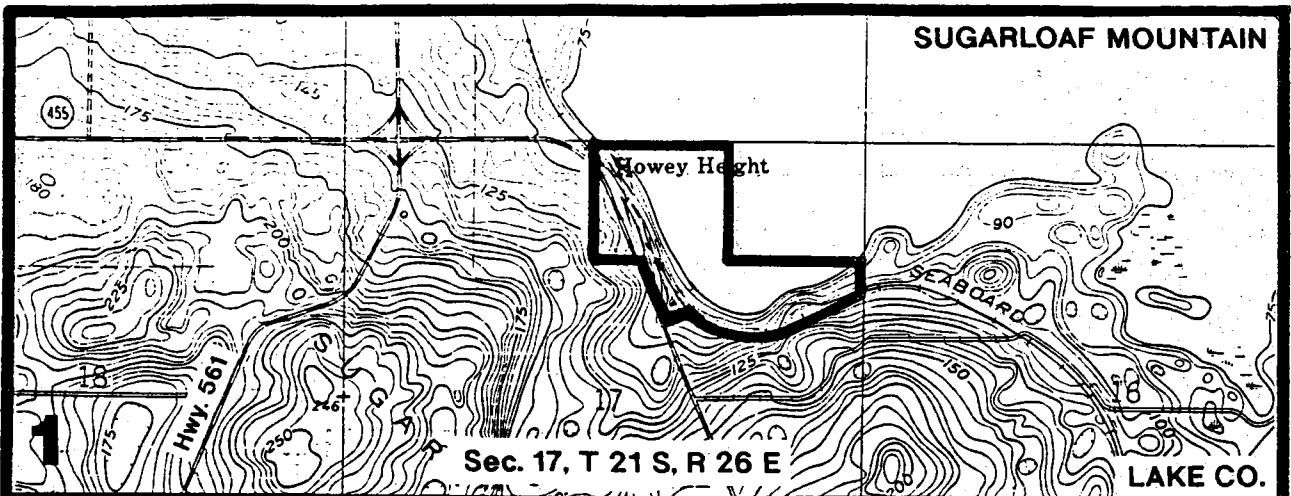
MANAGEMENT COST

Although Lake and Osceola Counties are the recommended managers for the sites in the Warea

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

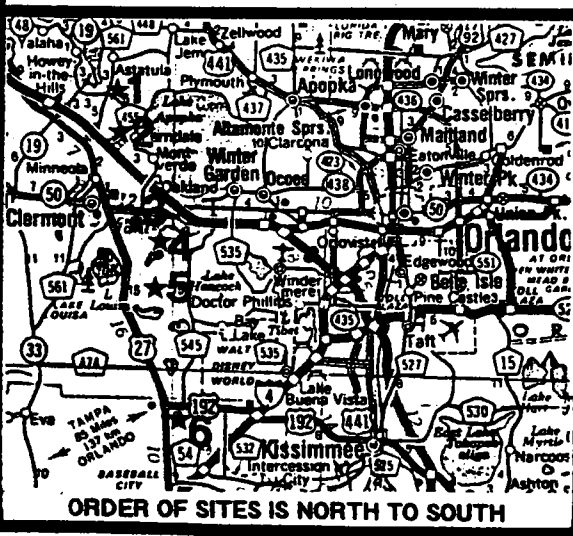
| Name | FNAI Rank |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| Claspings Warea | G1/S1 |
| Lewton's Polygala | G1?S1 |
| Scrub | G2/S2 |
| Sand Skink | G2/S2 |
| Britton's Bear-grass | G2/S2 |
| Sandhill | G2G3/S2 |
| Paper-like Nail-wort | G2G3/S2S3 |
| Scrub Plum | G2G3/S2S3 |
| Florida Sandhill Crane | G5T2T3/S2S3 |
| Sandhill Upland Lake | G3/S2 |
| 23 FNAI elements known from project | |


the claspings warea (namesake of the project), a federally-endangered Florida endemic plant species, but to prevent the extirpation of a suite of species unique to the once-forested Sandhills of the northern Lake Wales Ridge. The species composition of the Sandhill communities in this area, while sharing a fair percentage of their rare species diversity with the more southerly Central Ridge, contains an array of species found nowhere else on earth. The six project sites are known to collectively harbor 10 FNAI-listed species of rare vascular flora - most of them Lake Wales ridge endemics at the north end of their range. Six (6) FNAI-listed animals are known to occur within one or more of the project sites.

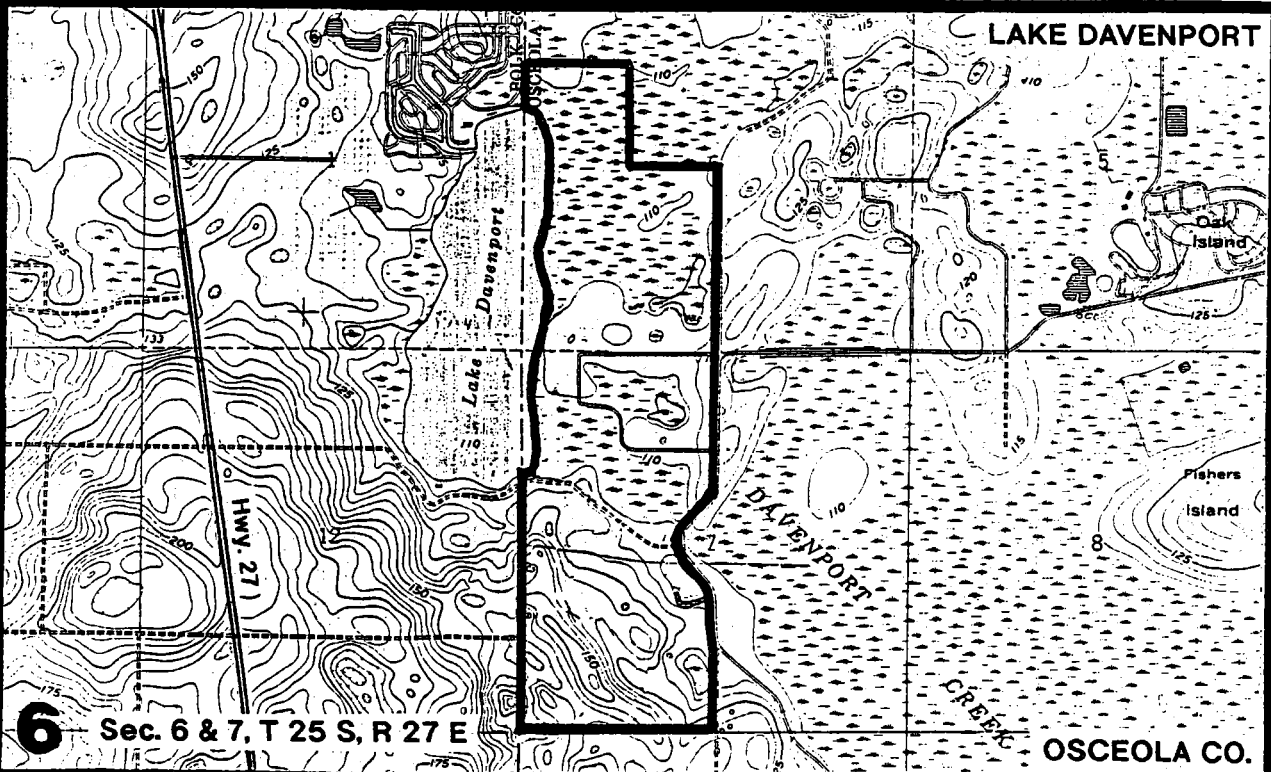
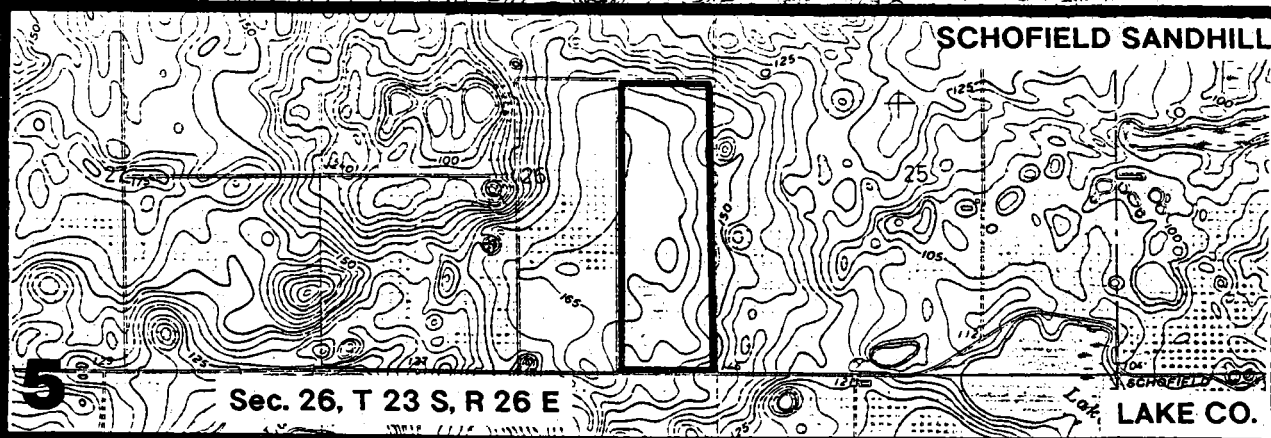
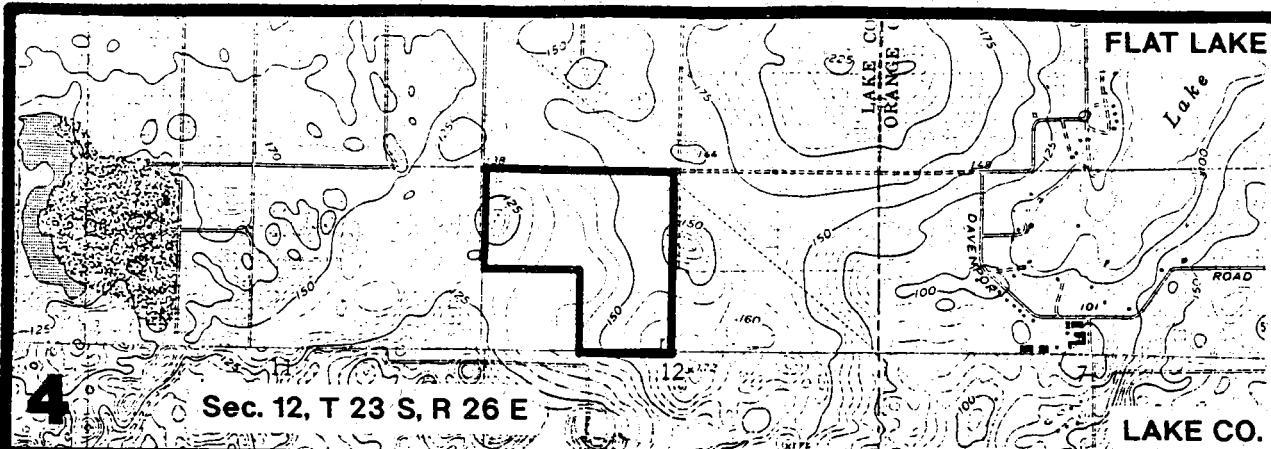


WAREA ARCHIPELAGO

LAKE / OSCEOLA CO.'S 6 SITES



 PROJECT AREA



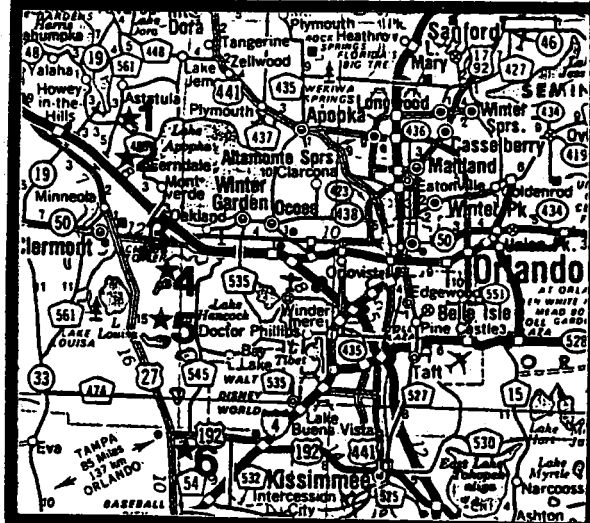
WAREA ARCHIPELAGO

LAKE / OSCEOLA CO.'S

6 SITES



PROJECT AREA



#55 WAREA ARCHIPELAGO

Archipelago, the Boards of County Commissioners have not yet accepted management responsibility and estimates of management cost are, therefore, presently unavailable.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

Vulnerability: All of the sites in this project comprise primarily sandhill-type vegetation with little impediment to immediate development or conversion to citrus groves. The majority of the sites have been altered by selective logging, turpentine or fire suppression and will continue to suffer unless managed properly.

Endangerment: Ferndale Ridge, Sugarloaf Mountain, Schofield Sandhill, and Flat Lake are all located in rural areas which were primarily utilized for agricultural purposes (orange groves). Since most of the orange groves in the area are now "burned out", however, the growing trend is conversion to "ranchette" type subdivisions (5 to 10 acre lots). The Castle Hill site is located along a heavily trafficked east/west corridor connecting Clermont and Winter Gardens to the Orlando area. Current trend for this corridor ranges from intense commercial development to single family residential subdivisions. Even though Lake Davenport is currently designated Rural Residential under the Comprehensive Plan, it is in very close proximity to US 192 (one quarter mile north) and the entrance to Disney World (4.5 miles east).

ACQUISITION PLANNING

The project design for the Warea Archipelago project was approved by the Land Acquisition Advisory Council on December 10, 1992.

The project design recommendations did not alter the resource planning boundary for the following sites: Castle Hill, Flat Lake, and Schofield Sandhill. Project design recommendations did alter the resource planning boundaries for the remaining sites: In Ferndale Ridge, cleared and improved parcels were deleted from the northern boundary, acreage was deleted to conform to ownership boundaries, and acreage was added to the southern boundary for additional buffer; in Lake Davenport, acreage was

added to include an entire ownership (the Wall Family); and, in Sugar Loaf Mountain, acreage was added to include all of several ownership parcels.

Acquisition Phasing

The priority order of the sites is as follows: (1) Schofield Sandhill, (2) Lake Davenport, (3) Flat Lake, (4) Castle Hill, (5) Ferndale, and (6) Sugarloaf Mountain.

OWNERSHIP

This project consists of six sites of approximately 1,020 acres, 39 parcels, and 28 owners. The tax assessed value is approximately \$4,548,345.

ACQUISITION STATUS

The Land Acquisition Advisory Council ranked this project for the first time in December 1992. Acquisition activities, i.e. boundary mapping, appraisals, etc., have not yet begun.

RESOLUTIONS

None known.

| PROJECT HISTORY | | |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Assessment Approved: 08/20/92 | | |
| Design/Boundary Approved: 12/10/92 | | |
| Design/Boundary Modified: None | | |
| PREVIOUS RANKINGS | | |
| None | | |
| ACQUISITION HISTORY | | |
| Year | Acres | Funds |
| — | None | — |

| #56 HIXTOWN SWAMP | | MADISON | |
|-------------------|-----------|------------------------------|---------------------|
| Acreage | | Value | |
| Acquired | Remaining | Funds Expended or Encumbered | Remaining Tax Value |
| -0- | 23,057 | -0- | \$9,542,837 |

LOCATION

The Hixtown Swamp Conservation and Recreation Lands proposal is located generally between US 90 and Interstate 10, between Greenville on the west and Madison on the east.

This project lies within Florida Senate District 3 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

Hixtown Swamp is one of the largest, relatively undisturbed, cypress-dominated basin swamps in northern Florida. The core swamp area is a mixture of cypress swamp, freshwater marsh, and open marsh ponds (50%), as well as shrub swamp (20%), and disturbed uplands. The surrounding uplands are

agricultural land are considered particularly important as an overwintering area for waterfowl and supports large numbers of sandhill cranes. Anecdotal evidence also indicates the possible presence of a resident population of Florida sandhill crane.

Although the majority of the Hixtown Swamp project has not been subjected to a cultural resource assessment survey, 21 archaeological/historical sites have been recorded in the Florida Site File within the project. A Spanish mission site and Hick's Town - initially a Seminole occupation site may be among the sites within the project. When compared to other acquisition projects, the archeological and historical resource value/potential of this project is considered to be high.

Extensive wetlands within the project would necessarily limit the public recreational uses that could be accommodated. Upland portions of the project can accommodate hiking, nature appreciation (excellent bird watching), natural resource education, and picnicking. Horseback riding and camping may also be appropriate, depending on the amount of upland acreage acquired. Hunting could be accommodated in both the wetlands and uplands.

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

| Name | FNAI Rank |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Upland Hardwood Forest | G?/S3 |
| Basin Swamp | G?/S4? |
| Basin Marsh | G4?/S3 |
| Baygall or Bog | G4?/S4? or G?/S3 |
| 4/5 FNAI elements known from project | |

mostly highly disturbed silvicultural/agricultural land. There are no well-defined channels or streams associated with the swamp. At least during high water, the waters of Hixtown Swamp flow slowly southward, and the swamp is functionally a part of the much larger San Pedro Bay wetland ecosystem.

The value of Hixtown Swamp as a regionally significant wetland has been documented, particularly as habitat supporting a wide array of both game and nongame species. The swamp and surrounding

MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

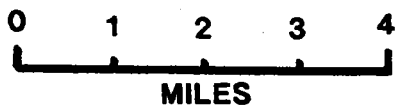
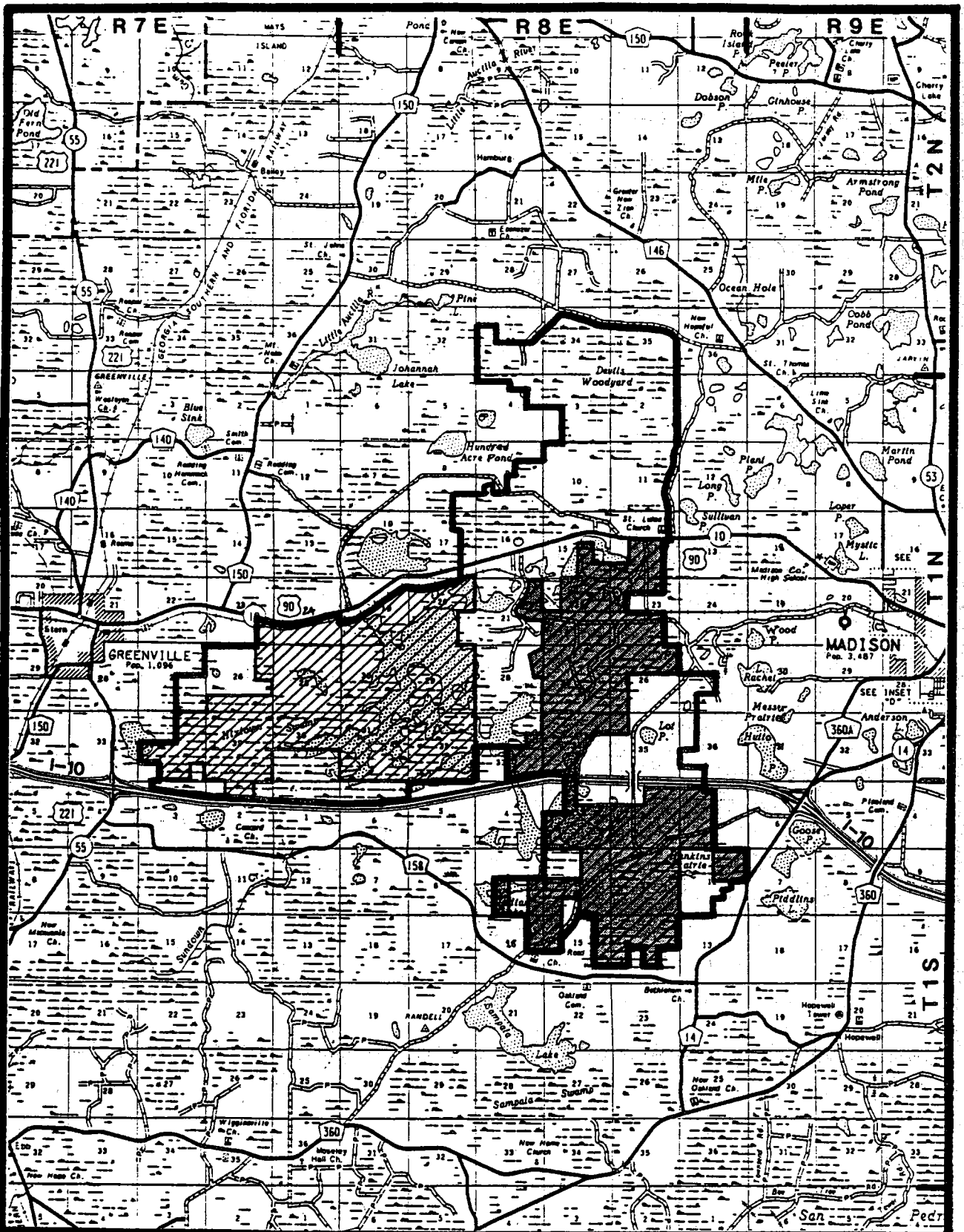
The recommended manager of the Hixtown Swamp project is the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission. As Hixtown Swamp is an important contributor to the larger San Pedro Bay wetland system, its integrity and natural functioning are considered to be of great concern. Therefore, the hydrology of the area should be maintained in a natural state. Additional road culverts or other corrective measures may be required to restore natural functioning of the area.

An inventory of the site's natural resources and rare and endangered plant and animal species should be conducted to provide the basis for formulation of a management plan. Hixtown is considered an important regional wetland for waterfowl and sandhill cranes. Studies should be conducted to determine if

MANAGEMENT COSTS

PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COST/BUDGET REQUESTS - IF ACQUIRED Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission

| CATEGORY | Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.) | Estimated Funds Required | | | | | Total |
|------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|---------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | Salary | OPS | Expense | OCO | FCO | |
| Start-up | CARL | \$36,950 | \$5,000 | \$15,000 | \$34,700 | -0- | \$91,650 |
| FY 1993-94 | CARL | \$68,162 | \$5,000 | \$30,000 | \$56,400 | \$125,000 | \$284,562 |



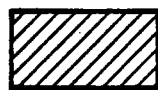
HIXTOWN SWAMP

MADISON

CO.



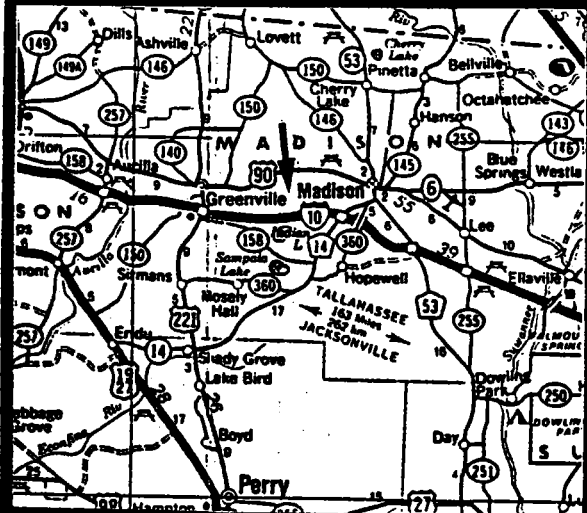
PROJECT AREA



PHASE I



PHASE I CONTINGENT
UPON 50% DONATION
(GILMAN OWNERSHIP)



the Florida sandhill crane nests within the project; any such areas should be mapped and closely monitored to insure minimal human intrusion during nesting season.

Protection and study of any significant historic resources located on lands acquired will undoubtedly be an important component of the long-term management. Further studies should be conducted to determine whether or not the Spanish mission site and the Seminole village of Hick's Town are within this project.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

Vulnerability: The majority of the site consists of wet areas that could not be easily developed. The surrounding upland areas have been heavily degraded but still provide some protection to the significant swamp system. Development of the uplands could result in degradation of the swamp and diminution of its usefulness to the wildlife that currently inhabit the site.

Endangerment: Growth pressures in Madison County are slight. However, the proposed development of a portion of the site for a hazardous waste incinerator is an immediate threat. The wet areas are in danger of being subjected to timber harvesting and cypress mulching operations.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

The project design for the Hixtown Swamp project was approved by the Land Acquisition Advisory Council on December 10, 1992.

Project design recommendations altered the resource planning boundary by excluding all but the Laurent ownership north of US 90, adding all land owned by the Gilmans south of I-10, and deleting the Cone ownership north and south of I-10. A county owned sanitary landfill along the western project boundary was also deleted. Finally, approximately 227 acres were added to include more of a major ownership, Musselwhite.

Acquisition Phasing

Phase I: Gilman ownership (contingent upon 50% donation) and all major ownerships in the core of the project, including Musselwhite, Proctor and Gamble, Miller, Collins, Genecer, and Muggee.

Phase II: Laurent and remaining ownerships.

OWNERSHIP

The project consists of approximately 23,057 acres, 139 parcels, and 75 owners.

ACQUISITION STATUS

The Land Acquisition Advisory Council ranked this project for the first time in December 1992. Acquisition activities, i.e. appraisal mapping, appraisals, etc., have not yet begun.

RESOLUTIONS

None known.

| PROJECT HISTORY | | |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Assessment Approved: 08/20/92 | | |
| Design/Boundary Approved: 12/10/92 | | |
| Design/Boundary Modified: None | | |
| PREVIOUS RANKINGS | | |
| None | | |
| ACQUISITION HISTORY | | |
| Year | Acres | Funds |
| — | None | — |

| #57 LEVY COUNTY FOREST/SANDHILLS | | | LEVY COUNTY | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|------------------------------|---------------------|--|
| Acreage | | Value | | |
| Acquired | Remaining | Funds Expended or Encumbered | Remaining Tax Value | |
| 43,022 | 11,522 | \$64,809,361 | \$4,239,298 | |

LOCATION

In eastern Levy County, western peninsular of Florida, approximately 30 miles west of Ocala. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 4 and House District 10. 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

rare species, such as gopher tortoise, gopher frog, indigo snake, and federally endangered red-cockaded woodpecker.

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

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 as cooperator. 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.

Introduction of prescribed fire will be one of the most important tools for restoration of pine plantation to original character and management of intact flatwoods sites. A burning program will be established that whenever possible will utilize existing roads, black lines, foam lines, and natural breaks to contain and control prescribed and natural fires.

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

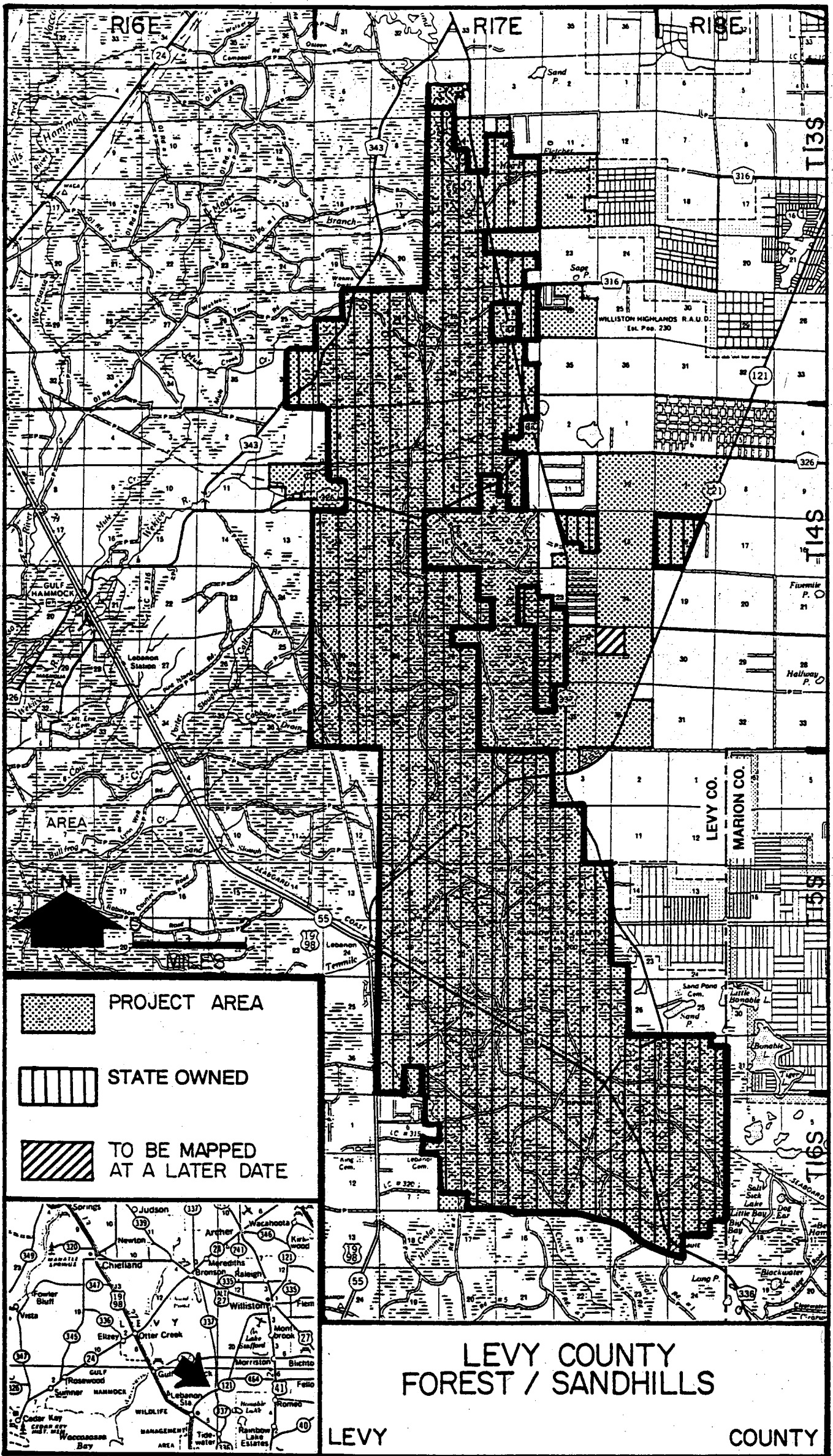
| Name | FNAI Rank |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| Pinkroot | G1G2/S1S2 |
| Scrub | G2/S2 |
| Red-cockaded woodpecker | G2/S2 |
| Sandhill | G2G3/S2 |
| Pine-wood dainties | G3G5T2/S2 |
| Sherman's fox squirrel | G5T2/S2 |
| Florida water-parsnip | G1Q/S1 |
| Sandhill Upland Lake | G3/S2 |
| Scrubby Flatwoods | G3/S3 |
| Gopher tortoise | G3/S3 |
| Florida bear-grass | G3/S3 |
| 19 FNAI elements known from site | |

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

MANAGEMENT COSTS

PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COST/BUDGET REQUESTS - IF ACQUIRED
Division of Forestry

| CATEGORY | Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.) | Estimated Funds Required | | | | | Total |
|------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|----------|----------|-----------|-----|-----------|
| | | Salary | OPS | Expense | OCO | FCO | |
| Start-up | CARL | \$264,329 | \$15,000 | \$86,708 | \$534,860 | -0- | \$900,897 |
| FY 1993-94 | CARL | \$264,329 | \$15,000 | \$85,000 | \$10,000 | -0- | \$374,329 |



LEVY COUNTY
FOREST / SANDHILLS

LEVY

COUNTY

#57 LEVY COUNTY FOREST/SANDHILLS

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 December, 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 (acquired)/Crown/Koeppel (acquired)/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

Approximately 47 ownerships remain - one major owner, Mutual Life Insurance of New York, west of CR 327. Several important sandhill tracts east of CR 327 remain to be acquired.

ACQUISITION STATUS

Over 43,000 acres were put under contract or closed during 1992 - the Goethe, Koeppel, and Posey tracts, approximately 79% of the project. Negotiations are ongoing with Mutual Life Insurance of New York. Negotiations unsuccessful on remainder of large significant sandhill tracts east of CR 327.

RESOLUTIONS

None known.

| PROJECT HISTORY | | |
|---|-----------|--------------|
| Assessment Approved: 08/04/89 | | |
| Design/Boundary Approved: 12/01/89 | | |
| Design/Boundary Modified: 12/01/89 - 9,000 acres deleted | | |
| PREVIOUS RANKINGS | | |
| 1992 | | 4 |
| 1991 | | 6 |
| 1990 | | 16 |
| ACQUISITION HISTORY | | |
| Year | Acres | Funds |
| 1992 | 43,036.25 | \$65,109,626 |

| #58 HOMOSASSA RESERVE/WALKER PROPERTY | | | CITRUS COUNTY | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|------------------------------|---------------------|--|
| Acreage | | Value | | |
| Acquired | Remaining | Funds Expended or Encumbered | Remaining Tax Value | |
| 7,265* | 1,312 | \$10,579,080* | \$1,313,793** | |

* by the Southwest Florida Water Management District - 2,053 acres

* by the Southwest Florida Water Management District - \$3,079,080

** Phase II and remainder of Phase I

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 43. 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 is its geographic position between other protected conservation lands and its consequent value as an ecosystem corridor. Acquisition of this property will fill a gap between the Chassahowitzka National Wildlife Refuge, the

Waters in the adjacent Chassahowitzka Bay and St. Martins Marsh Aquatic Preserve are designated Outstanding Florida Waters, and acquisition of this property will help protect these resources from 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 animals 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 | G2?/S2? |
| 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 | G?/S2 |
| 20 FNAI elements known from site | |

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

MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

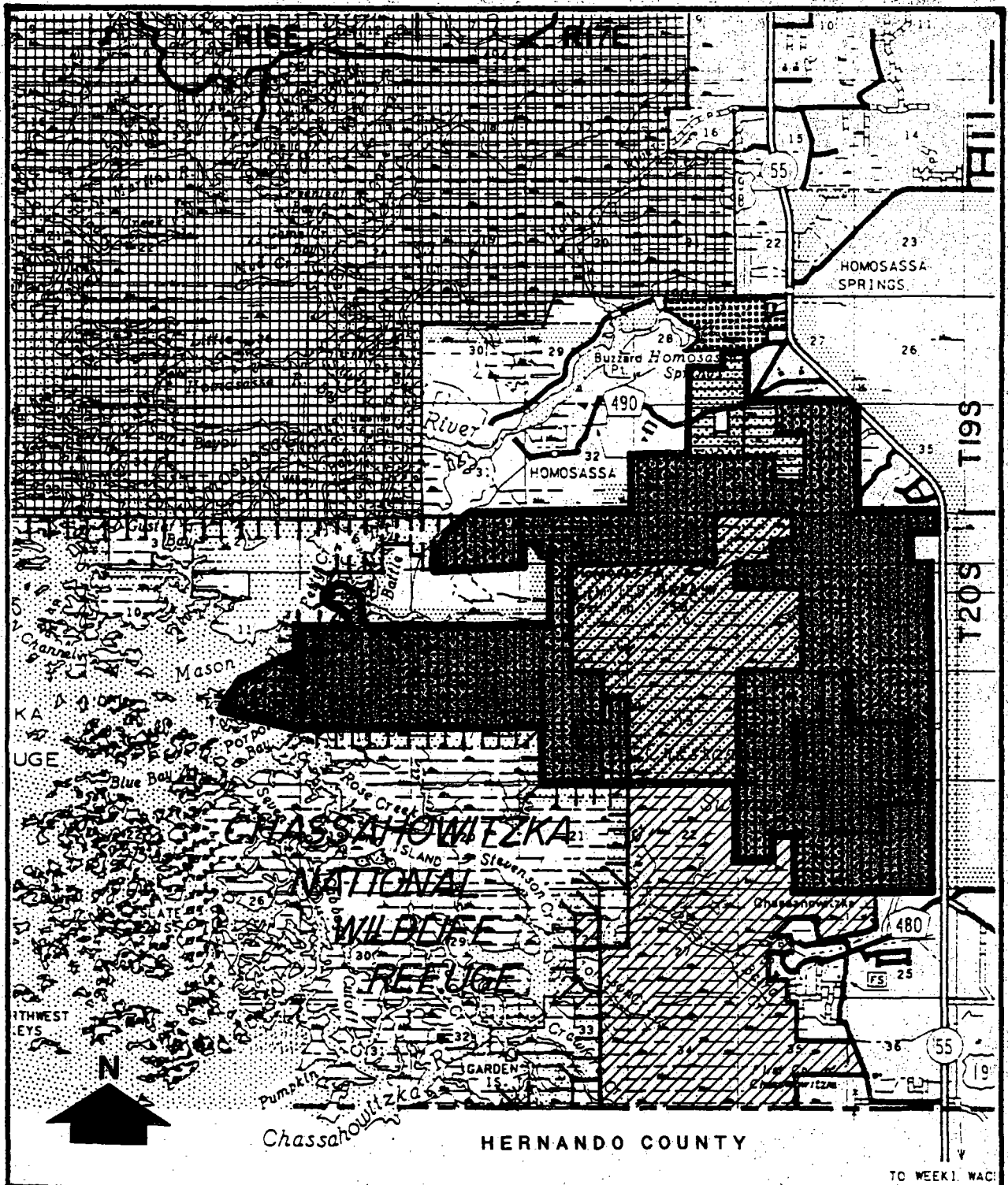
The Homosassa Reserve/Walker Tract will be managed as a State Forest and Wildlife Management Area with the Florida Division of Forestry as the lead management agency and the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission as a cooperating manager. The property will be managed as a unit of the Withlacoochee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

Chassahowitzka State Wildlife Management Area, the Crystal River State Reserve, the St. Martins River CARL project, the Homosassa Springs State Wildlife Park, and the St. Martins Marsh Aquatic Preserve.

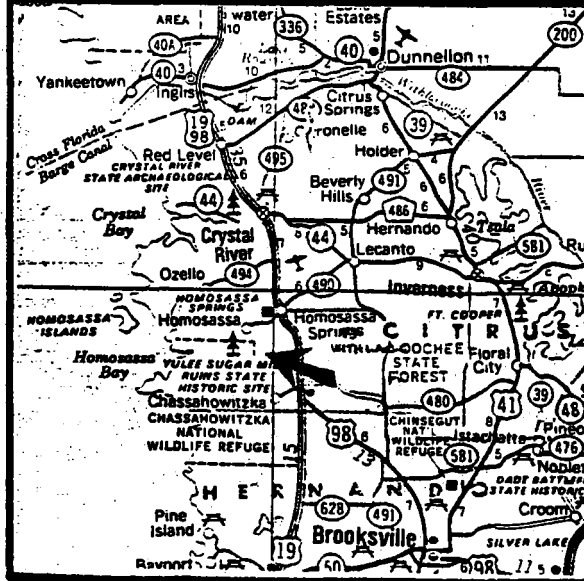
MANAGEMENT COSTS

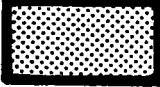



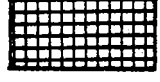

PAST, CURRENT, and PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COSTS/BUDGET REQUEST Division of Forestry

| YEAR | Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc) | Funds | | | | | Total |
|------------|---------------------------------|----------|-----|----------|----------|-----|-----------|
| | | Salary | OPS | Expense | OCO | FCO | |
| FY 1991-92 | CARL and GR | \$3,972 | -0- | \$2,909 | -0- | -0- | \$6,881 |
| FY 1992-93 | CARL and GR | \$5,000 | -0- | \$3,000 | -0- | -0- | \$8,000 |
| FY 1993-94 | CARL | \$31,849 | -0- | \$15,661 | \$76,675 | -0- | \$124,185 |



**HOMOSASSA RESERVE/
WALKER PROPERTY**
CITRUS COUNTY



-  PROJECT AREA
-  PHASE I (ACQUIRED)
-  PHASE II
-  SWFWMD OWNERSHIP
-  ST. MARTINS RIVER CARL PROJECT
-  HOMOSASSA SPRINGS STATE PARK

#58 HOMOSASSA RESERVE/WALKER PROPERTY

Introduction of prescribed fire will be one of the most important tools for restoration of pasture areas and other disturbed flatwoods/sandhill sites to original character and management of intact flatwoods sites. A burning program will be established that whenever possible will utilize existing roads, black lines, foam lines, and natural breaks to contain and control prescribed and natural fires. Timber management activities will primarily consist of practices aimed at maintaining and restoring forest ecosystems.

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 (acquired), Walker (acquired by Southwest Florida Water Management District), 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 1991. The district also purchased an adjacent (south) 3,000± tract from the Lykes Brothers.

OWNERSHIP

Approximately 16 relatively small ownerships remain in Phase I and Phase II. Phase II also includes an undeveloped subdivision consisting of 588 lots and 77 owners.

ACQUISITION STATUS

The major ownership, Rooks, was acquired this past year. Negotiation on remainder of Phase I and Phase II should be complete by June 30, 1993.

RESOLUTIONS

- 88-54: Citrus County Commission - Support for acquisition.
90-38: Citrus County Commission - Support for acquisition.

| PROJECT HISTORY | | |
|------------------------------------|----------|-------------|
| Assessment Approved: 07/20/90 | | |
| Design/Boundary Approved: 12/07/90 | | |
| Design/Boundary Modified: None | | |
| PREVIOUS RANKINGS | | |
| 1992 | | 17 |
| 1991 | | 14 |
| ACQUISITION HISTORY | | |
| Year | Acres | Funds |
| 1992 | 5,212.00 | \$7,500,000 |

| #59 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 5 and House District 24. 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: floodplain

hardwood forest within the project is a plant 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 Site file revealed the presence of two archaeological sites on 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 States which has demonstrated a 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.

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 | |

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.

Introduction of prescribed fire will be one of the most important tools for restoration/management of scrub and sandhill to original character. A burning program will be established that whenever possible will utilize existing roads, black lines, foam lines, and natural breaks to contain and control prescribed and natural fires.

swamp, hydric hammock, upland hardwood forest, upland mixed forest, and xeric hammock. "Gumbo"

MANAGEMENT COSTS

PAST, CURRENT, and PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COSTS/BUDGET REQUEST Division of Recreation and Parks

| YEAR | Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc) | Funds | | | | | Total |
|------------|---------------------------------|----------|-----|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| | | Salary | OPS | Expense | OCO | FCO | |
| FY 1991-92 | CARL/SPTF | \$53,648 | -0- | \$12,208 | -0- | \$35,728 | \$101,584 |
| FY 1992-93 | CARL | \$53,648 | -0- | \$9,919 | -0- | -0- | \$63,567 |
| FY 1993-94 | CARL | \$69,001 | -0- | \$10,057 | \$29,084 | -0- | \$108,142 |

#59 SILVER RIVER

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

The gumbo soil unique to portions of the Oklawaha River basin is not resilient to disturbance. Archaeological sites, such as the midden have to be protected from pothunters.

Growth is occurring in 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.

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

Attraction parcel under negotiation. One additional parcel appraised for negotiations.

RESOLUTIONS

90-08: Marion County School Board - Support for acquisition.

91-05: St. Johns River Water Management District - Support for acquisition.

| PROJECT HISTORY | | |
|---|----------|-------------|
| Assessment #1 Approved: 1984 | | |
| Assessment #2 Approved: 4/1985 | | |
| Design/Boundary Approved: 06/1985 | | |
| Design/Boundary Modified: 6/1985 12/19/86 12/14/88 - ~100 acres added 12/1/89 - 440 acres added | | |
| PREVIOUS RANKINGS | | |
| 1992 | | 47 |
| 1991 | | 47 |
| 1990 | | 52 |
| 1989 | | 47 |
| 1988 | | 58 |
| 1987 | | 25 |
| 1986 | | 27 |
| 1985 | | 29 |
| 1984 | | 31 |
| ACQUISITION HISTORY | | |
| Year | Acres | Funds |
| 1985 | 1,067.02 | \$3,478,098 |
| 1986 | 1,174.00 | \$5,504,798 |

| #60 EMERALDA MARSH | | MARION AND LAKE COUNTY | |
|--------------------|-----------|------------------------------|---------------------|
| Acreage | | Value | |
| Acquired | Remaining | Funds Expended or Encumbered | Remaining Tax Value |
| 6,030** | 4,470 | \$13,460,000** | \$6,621,179* |

* 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 25. 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 Emeraldal Marsh provides

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

MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

The Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission is recommended to manage the project as a Wildlife Management Area in coordination with the St. Johns River Water Management District. The tract offers opportunities for hiking, camping, fishing, wildlife observation and photography. Waterfowl 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.

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

| Name | FNAI Rank |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Florida sandhill crane | G5T2T3/S2S3 |
| Bald eagle | G3/S2S3 |
| Floodplain Marsh | G3?/S2 |
| Wood stork | G5/S2 |
| Limpkin | G5/S3 |
| Snowy egret | G5/S4 |
| Little blue heron | G5/S4 |
| American alligator | G5/S4 |
| 8 FNAI elements known from site | |

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 adjacent agricultural lands during winter months.

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.

MANAGEMENT COSTS

PAST, CURRENT, and PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COSTS/BUDGET REQUEST Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission

| YEAR | Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc) | Funds | | | | | Total |
|------------|---------------------------------|----------|---------|----------|----------|-----|-----------|
| | | Salary | OPS | Expense | OCO | FCO | |
| FY 1993-94 | CARL | \$60,974 | \$5,000 | \$50,000 | \$87,400 | -0- | \$203,374 |

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 is an acquisition partner and has acquired substantial acreage within the project.

OWNERSHIP

The majority of the original project was composed of four major owners. The 1992 addition included an additional six owners.

ACQUISITION STATUS

St. Johns River Water Management District has acquired approximately 6,030 acres within the project area. There has been no acquisition activity by the state due to low ranking.

RESOLUTIONS

91-04: St. Johns River Water Management District - Support for shared acquisition.

| PROJECT HISTORY | | |
|---|-------|--------------|
| Assessment Approved: 1985 | | |
| Design/Boundary Approved: 03/21/86 | | |
| Design/Boundary Modified: 4/7/92 - 3,000 acres added | | |
| PREVIOUS RANKINGS | | |
| 1992 | | 63 |
| 1991 | | 88 |
| 1990 | | 84 |
| 1989 | | 78 |
| 1988 | | 63 |
| 1987 | | 46 |
| 1986 | | 53 |
| 1985 | | 59 |
| ACQUISITION HISTORY | | |
| Year | Acres | Funds |
| | 6,030 | \$13,460,000 |

| #61 JULINGTON/DURBIN PENINSULA | | DUVAL/ST. JOHNS | |
|--------------------------------|-----------|------------------------------|---------------------|
| Acreage | | Value | |
| Acquired | Remaining | Funds Expended or Encumbered | Remaining Tax Value |
| -0- | 4,580 | -0- | \$1,277,725 |

LOCATION

The Julington/Durbin project is adjacent to the peninsula formed by Julington and Durbin Creeks in southern Duval County.

This project lies within Florida Senate Districts 2 and 6 and House District 19. It also lies within Northeast Florida Regional Planning Council and St. Johns River Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

Julington-Durbin Peninsula encompasses typical northeast Florida sandhill-mesic flatwoods-floodplain swamp landscape association. Although all of the upland communities have been impacted in the past by various silvicultural treatments, most of the wetland

endangered Bartram's lily within the project. If the project is acquired, an active restoration program, including prescribed burning, will be necessary to conserve both the natural communities and associated rare plant populations.

Although the project area has not been subjected to a cultural resource assessment survey, 3 archeological sites are recorded in the Florida Site File within the Julington/Durbin Peninsula project. When compared to other acquisition projects, the archeological and historical resource value/potential of this project is considered to be low.

Varied public recreational uses could include camping, picnicking, nature appreciation, hiking, and horseback riding. The two creeks also provide opportunities for canoe launching and limited freshwater fishing. Large barrow pits along I-95 are currently used for swimming and could be improved to enhance this activity.

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

| Name | FNAI Rank |
|------------------------------------|-----------|
| Bartram's lily | G2/S2 |
| Variable-leaf crownbeard | G2/S2 |
| Sandhill | G2G3/S2 |
| Floodplain Marsh | G3/S2 |
| Southern red lily | G3/S3 |
| Upland Mixed Forest | G7/S4 |
| Floodplain Swamp | G7/S4? |
| Mesic Flatwoods | G7/S4 |
| 8 FNAI elements known from project | |

MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

The City of Jacksonville and St. Johns County propose to manage the portions of the Julington/Durbin Creek Peninsula project under their respective jurisdictions. Management of the overall project, however, should be as integrated as practical. The project should be managed as a natural park (or parks) with the careful integration of public use.

communities are relatively intact. Past disturbances to the natural communities on site and the long-term exclusion of fire have severely altered the natural quality, diversity, and viability of the fire-adapted communities (mesic flatwoods and sandhill). Four FNAI Special Animals have been reported as occurring on or near the original project boundary. There are at least three populations of state

Disturbed areas and pine plantations should be restored (relying on on-site seed sources) to their original species composition to the greatest extent possible. The remaining native ground cover within the project is suffering from fire suppression and shading created by dense pine plantations. In areas where groundcover still exists, a top management priority should be the removal of trees in plantations and subsequent prescribed burning. Complete removal of sand pine as soon as possible should be seriously considered. Prescribed burning will necessarily be part of plans to manage/restore lands within this project.

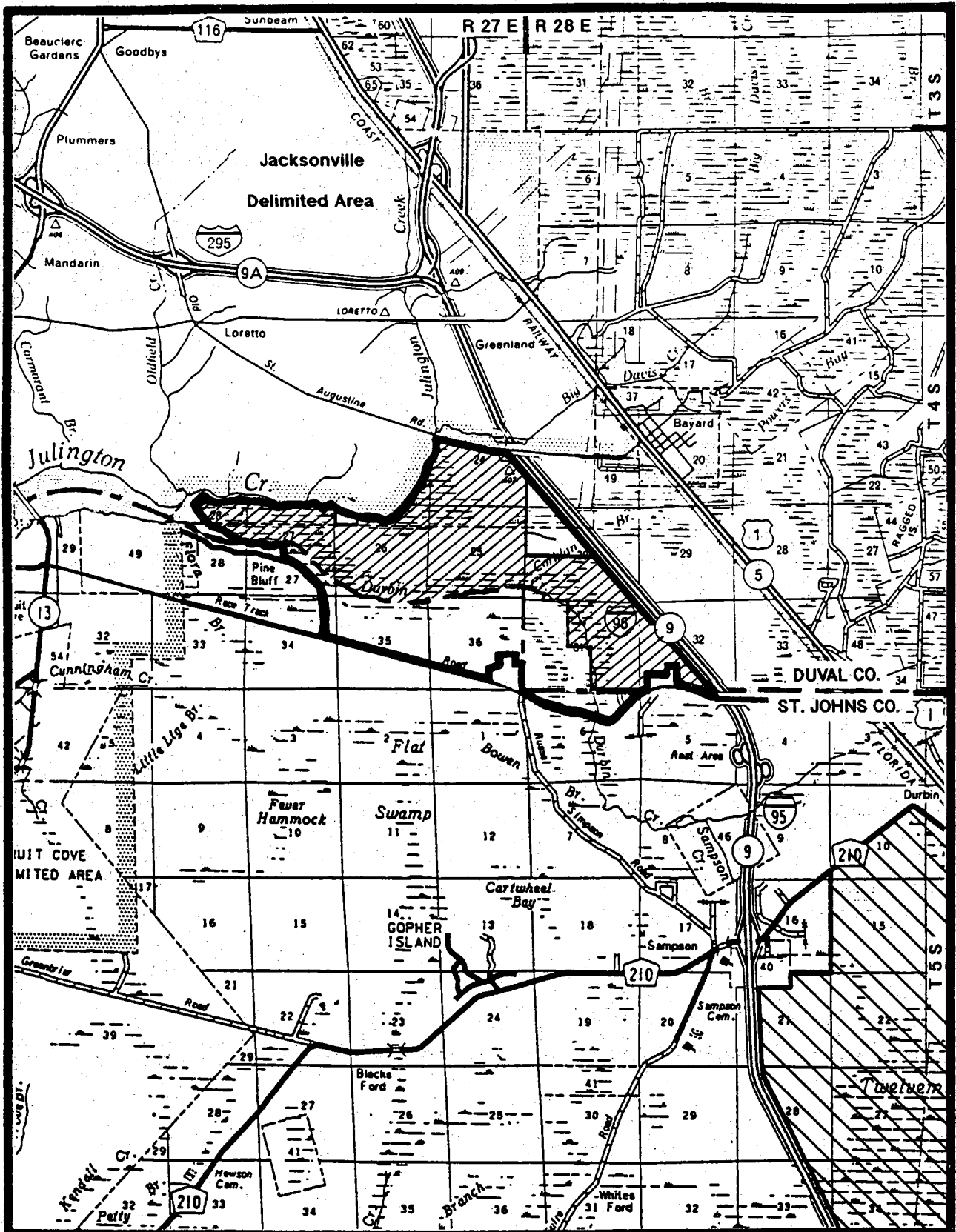
MANAGEMENT COSTS

PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COST/BUDGET REQUESTS - IF ACQUIRED
City of Jacksonville

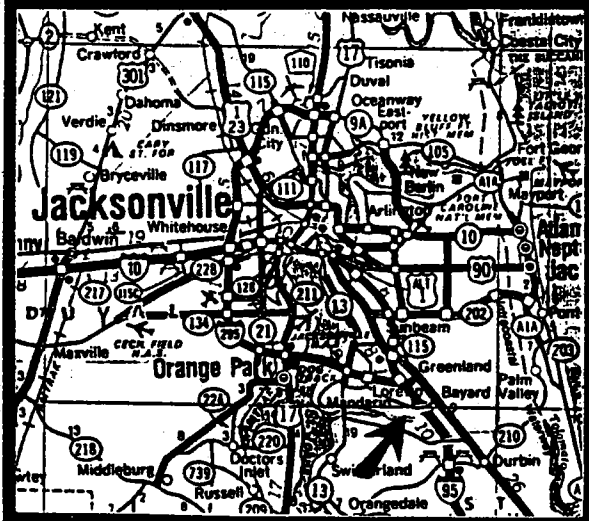
| CATEGORY | Source of Funds (CAPL, GR, etc.) | Estimated Funds Required | | | | | Total |
|----------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|---------|----------|----------|-------------|-------------|
| | | Salary | OPS | Expense | OCO | FCO | |
| Start-up | Jacksonville | \$66,876 | \$4,200 | \$87,750 | \$88,000 | \$1,792,000 | \$2,038,736 |




St. Johns County

Budget estimates for the portion of the project in St. Johns County are not yet available.



**JULINGTON / DURBIN
PENINSULA**
DUVAL / ST. JOHNS CO.'S



-  PROJECT AREA
-  PHASE I
-  TWELVE MILE SWAMP
CARL PROJECT

#61 JULINGTON/DURBIN PENINSULA

Special care should be given to the protection the federally-endangered West Indian manatee in waters adjacent to the project (by maintaining water quality and careful monitoring of recreational activities). Populations of rare plants, particularly Bartram's ixia, should be carefully protected and managed to insure their survival (largely accomplished through burning). A power line right-of-way, which crosses the property on the east acts as a refuge for a number of rare plants. An interdepartmental agreement should be reached for maintenance of the power line right-of-way to insure management appropriate to these plants (excluding use of herbicides for example).

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

Vulnerability: The site is susceptible to losing its natural attributes to development. Water quality in the creek systems would be diminished by development along the streams, as would the scenic quality of the two creeks for recreational use.

Endangerment: Duval County is an urban county experiencing much greater growth pressure than surrounding counties in north Florida. There is already a substantial amount of development along portions of the creeks. The creek systems will likely soon be altered and degraded by further development if not placed in public ownership.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

The project design for the Julington/Durbin Peninsula project was approved by the Land Acquisition Advisory Council on December 10, 1992. The project design recommendations did not alter the resource planning boundary.

Acquisition Phasing

Phase I: Warren Weiss (Trustee, Applebaum Trust) ownership.

Phase II: Remaining ownerships.

Coordination

The City of Jacksonville pledged \$3.3 million towards the purchase of Julington/Durbin Peninsula.

St. Johns River Water Management District is also a partner in this acquisition. Julington/Durbin Peninsula is identified as a priority acquisition area within the district's Five-Year Land Acquisition Plan. The district has committed \$3.7 million towards its acquisition.

OWNERSHIP

The project consists of approximately 4,580 acres, 29 parcels, and 12 owners.

ACQUISITION STATUS

Relatively low ranking of this project will likely preclude 1993-94 CARL funding.

RESOLUTIONS

- 85-01:** City of Jacksonville/Mayor - Support for acquisition.
- 87-1:** Jacksonville Environmental Protection Board - Support for acquisition.
- 87-14:** St. Johns River Water Management District - Support for acquisition.
- 87-108:** St. Johns County Commission - Support for acquisition.
- 88-138-27:** City of Jacksonville - Support for acquisition.
- 88-255-116:** City of Jacksonville - Matching Funds/\$500,000.
- 89-272:** St. Johns County Commission - Support for acquisition.
- 89-624-210:** Jacksonville City Council - Support for acquisition.
- 89-1297-681:** City of Jacksonville - Matching Funds/\$500,000.
- 91-04:** St. Johns River Water Management District - Support for Shared Acquisition.
- 92-18:** St. Johns River Water Management District - Support for Shared Acquisition.
- 92-077-207:** City of Jacksonville - Pledged \$3.7 million toward acquisition.

| PROJECT HISTORY | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------|-------|
| Assessment #2 Approved: 08/20/92 | | |
| Design/Boundary #2 Approved: 12/10/92 | | |
| Design/Boundary Modified: -- | | |
| PREVIOUS RANKINGS | | |
| 1992 | Removed | |
| 1991 | 70 | |
| 1990 | 61 | |
| 1989 | 63 | |
| 1988 | 51 | |
| 1987 | 36 | |
| 1986 | 16 | |
| 1985 | 17 | |
| 1984 | 19 | |
| 1983 | 21 | |
| 1982 | 33 | |
| ACQUISITION HISTORY | | |
| Year | Acres | Funds |
| -- | None | -- |

#62 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 3 and House District 7. It is also within the jurisdictions of Northwest Florida Water Management District and the Apalachee Regional Planning Council.

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.

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. Several rare plant species have been

The project can accommodate resource-based recreation activities such as natural and cultural resource appreciation, picnicking, hiking, primitive camping, fishing, and canoeing.

MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

Jackson County was recommended as manager for the project in late 1992. 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.

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 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

Phase I: Waddell Plantation ownership.
Phase II: Minor owners and Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.

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 | |

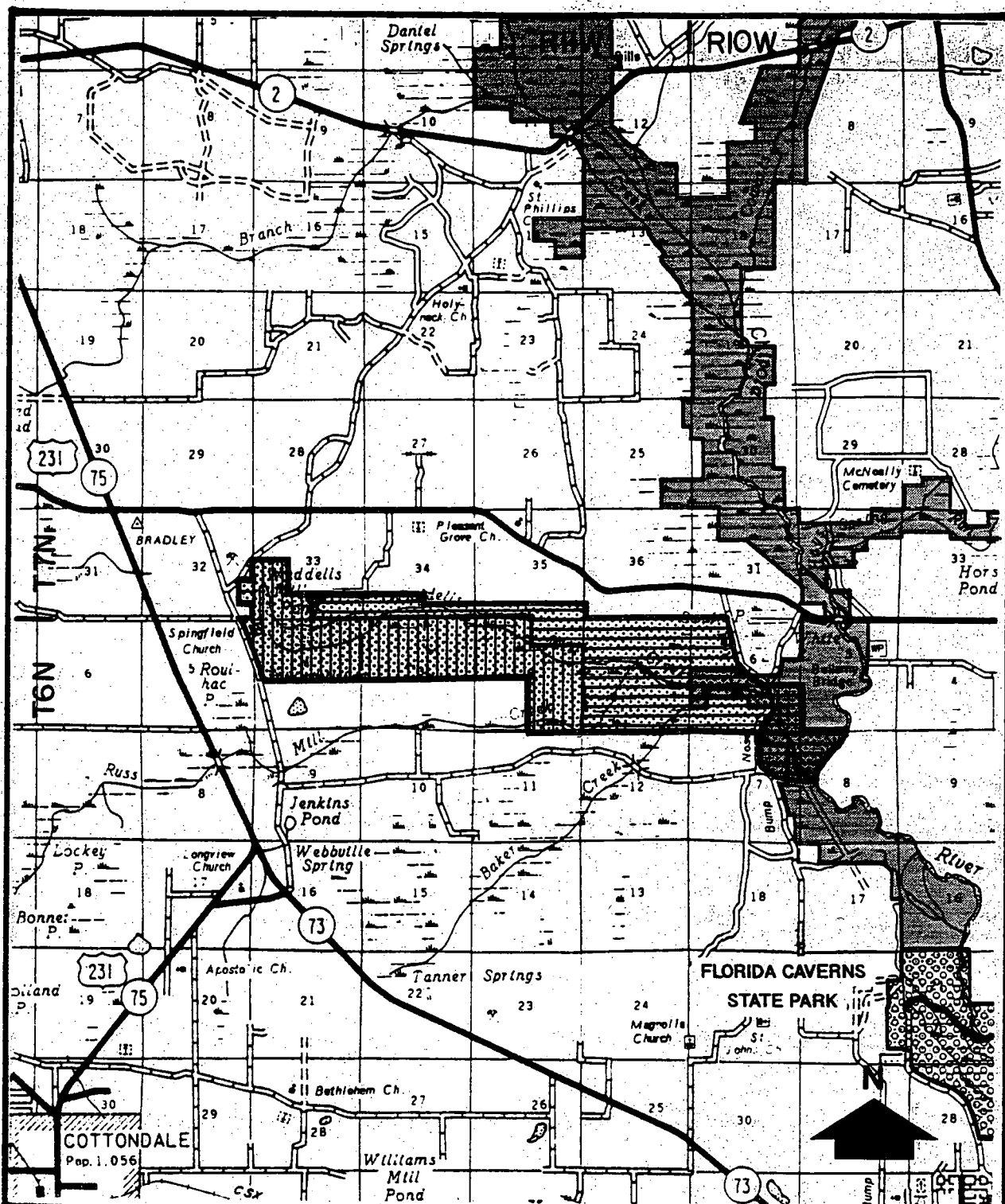
noted from the project, and several rare cave animals such as the Georgia blind salamander and Dougherty Plain cave crayfish probably occur onsite as well. The endangered gray bat probably uses the dry caves. Waddell's Mill Pond Creek flows into the Chipola River, an Outstanding Florida Water. The karst 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.

MANAGEMENT COSTS

Start-up cost (estimated by the Northwest Florida Water Management District)

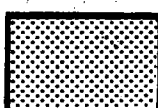
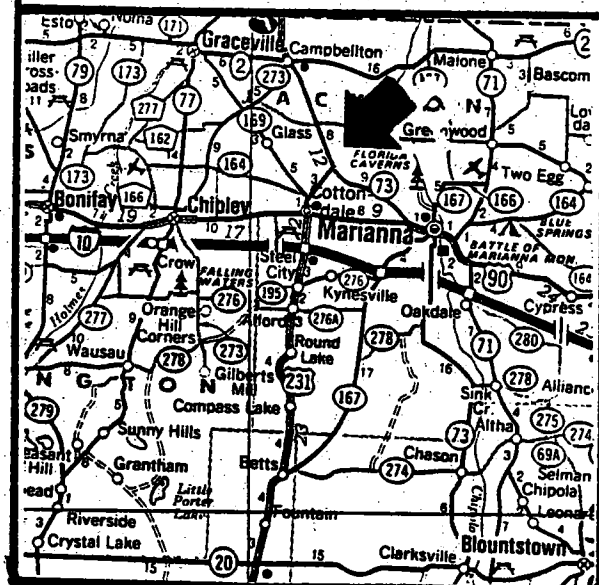
| Salary | OPS | Expense | OCO | FCO | Total |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| \$60,000 | \$12,000 | \$25,000 | \$15,000 | \$100,000 | \$212,000 |

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



WADDELL'S MILL POND

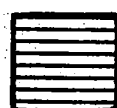
JACKSON COUNTY



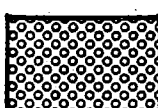
PROJECT AREA



PHASE I



PHASE II



STATE OWNED



NFWMD PROJECT AREA

Coordination

The Northwest Florida Water Management District has acquired portions of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; approximately 705 acres within the CARL project boundary, as well as approximately 1,217 acres east/southeast of the CARL project. 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.

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.

| PROJECT HISTORY | | |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Assessment Approved: 07/20/90 | | |
| Design/Boundary Approved: 12/07/90 | | |
| Design/Boundary Modified: None | | |
| PREVIOUS RANKINGS | | |
| 1992 | | 41 |
| 1991 | | 61 |
| ACQUISITION HISTORY | | |
| Year | Acres | Funds |
| --- | None | --- |

| #63 PINEOLA FERN GROTTO | | | CITRUS | |
|-------------------------|-----------|------------------------------|---------------------|--|
| Acreage | | Value | | |
| Acquired | Remaining | Funds Expended or Encumbered | Remaining Tax Value | |
| -0- | 453 | -0- | \$1,294,135 | |

LOCATION

This project is located in the southwest portion of Citrus County sharing a border with a portion of the Withlacoochee River. It lies within Florida Senate District 11 and House District 43. It also lies within the jurisdictions of the Withlacoochee Regional Planning Council and the Southwest Florida Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

The Pineola Fern Grotto represents a significant botanical, biogeographical, and geologic site. The Grotto once contained an unprecedented fern flora diversity with the occurrence of fern species found nowhere else within the continental United States.

presence of rare and endangered species further enhance the value of this site for conservation. The project is known to harbor 8 FNAI-listed species of vascular flora. Occurrences of other listed species are probable.

Pineola Fern Grotto is a significant site to vascular plant conservation in the state for the following reasons: 1) it contains a high concentration of rare and geographically disjunct fern species; 2) it encompasses a high quality example of one of the most southern Upland Hardwood Forests; 3) it is one of the few remaining karst grottoes in the entire U.S.; 4) it contains several rare non-fern plant species; and 5) several plant species are thought to reach their northern limits along Florida's west coast on site.

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

| Name | FNAI Rank |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| Craighead's nodding-caps | G1/S1 |
| Florida bristle fern | G2/S2 |
| Incised groove-bar | G3/S2 |
| Creeping-leaf stalkgrass | G?/SH |
| Upland Hardwood Forest | G?/S3 |
| Floodplain Swamp | G?/S4? |
| Sinkhole | G?/S2 |
| Upland Mixed Forest | G?/S4 |
| Brittle maidenhair fern | G?/S3 |
| Yellow hibiscus | G4G5/S2S3 |
| 13 FNAI elements known from project. | |

Two (2) archeological sites (lithic Scatters) are recorded from the Pineola Fern Grotto. However, the project area has not yet been subjected to a systematic cultural resource assessment survey. When compared to other acquisition projects, the archeological and historical resource value/potential of this project is considered to be low to moderate.

The recreational significance of the project is its geological and botanical features as well as in its frontage of the Withlacoochee River and relationship to the Withlacoochee State Trail. Public recreational uses could include geological and botanical interpretation, hiking, limited camping, picnicking, bicycle riding, boat launching, canoeing, and limited freshwater fishing opportunities.

MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

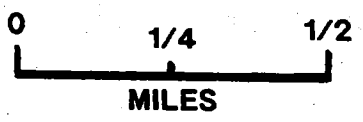
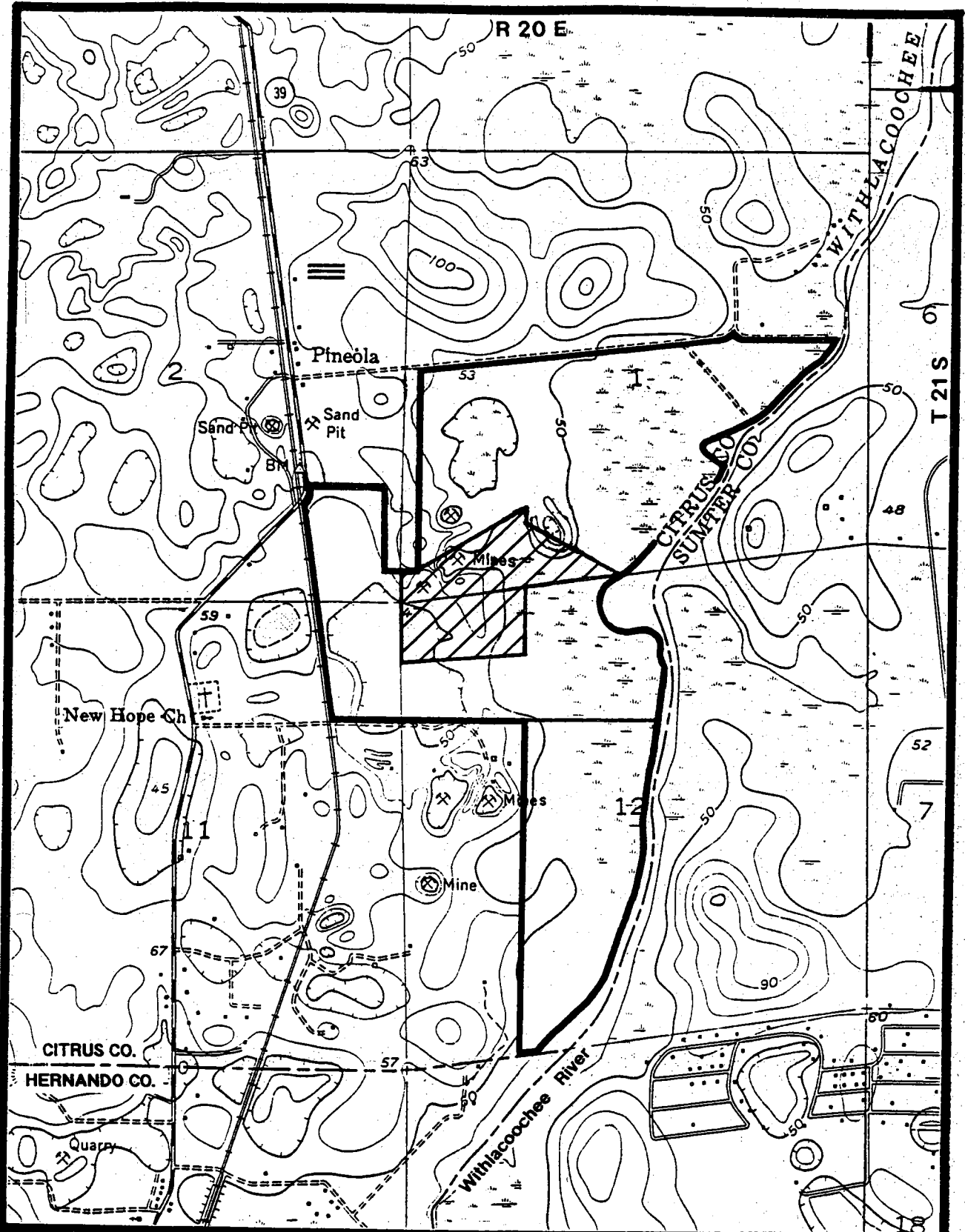
The Division of Recreation and Parks is the recommended manager of the Pineola Fern Grotto. The primary focus of the Pineola Fern Grotto project should be the protection and restoration of the natural communities of the project, particularly those associated with the grotto. The integration of compatible resource-based outdoor recreation activities and environmental education should be provided for and encouraged.

The Grotto is considered to be of national ecological significance. When compared to other karst features of similar structure and size, Pineola Grotto has a more unique flora and, despite some disturbance, remains in good condition. The rich fern flora and the


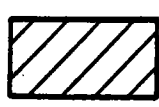
MANAGEMENT COSTS

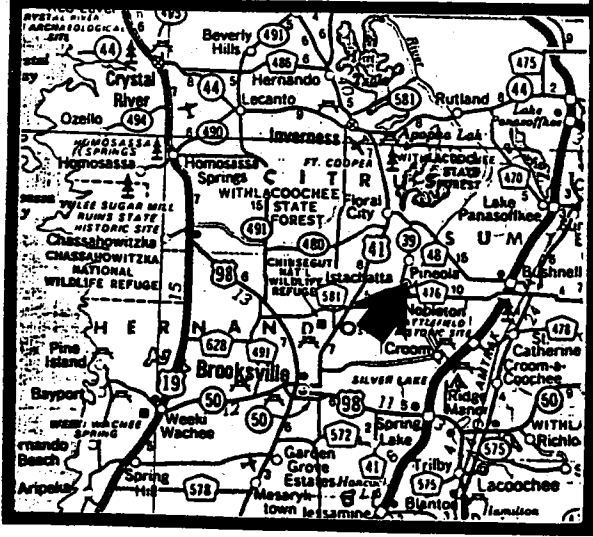
PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COST/BUDGET REQUESTS - IF ACQUIRED
Division of Recreation and Parks

| CATEGORY | Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.) | Estimated Funds Required | | | | | |
|------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|----------|---------|----------|----------|-----------|
| | | Salary | OPS | Expense | OCO | FCO | Total |
| Start-up | CARL | \$50,167 | \$34,560 | \$9,550 | \$69,906 | \$90,000 | \$254,183 |
| FY 1993-94 | CARL | \$50,167 | 34,560 | \$9,550 | \$69,906 | \$90,000 | \$254,183 |



PINEOLA FERN GROTTTO
CITRUS CO.

-  PROJECT AREA
-  PHASE I



#63: PINEOLA FERN GROTTO

Non-native, invasive species of plants and animals shall not be introduced, and, when present, shall be controlled to the greatest extent practical. The greatest threat to the grotto ecosystem is invasion of exotic plant species, particularly the invasive skunk vine (*Paedaria foetida*), which has aggressively invaded much of the site. Failure to control this species will result in significant degradation of the unique vegetation of the grotto; its removal/control should be a top management priority.

The microclimate (conducive to fern diversity) of the grotto itself is maintained, in large part, by the buffering effect of the surrounding forests. During any facilities development in the immediate vicinity of the grotto, particular care should be taken to disturb the forest canopy and subcanopy as little as possible. Entrances to the terrestrial caves and sinks of the grotto are some of the best remaining fern sites in the grotto. Access to these areas should be carefully monitored to insure that undue degradation of these sites does not occur.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

Vulnerability: The greatest threat to the grotto itself is invasion of exotic plant species, particularly skunk vine. Failure to control these species will result in significant degradation of the unique vegetation of the grotto. The grotto is also vulnerable to over-collecting by humans. The surrounding upland areas are vulnerable primarily to residential development.

Endangerment: The endangerment from failure to control exotic plant species is high. Otherwise, Citrus County is not experiencing rapid growth, so significant loss of the portion of the site around the grotto would not be expected to occur in the near future.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

The project design for the Pineola Fern Grotto project was approved by the Land Acquisition Advisory Council on December 10, 1992.

The project design modified the resource planning boundary on the northwest boundary to conform to ownership boundaries and to exclude an expensive

improvement. Three one acre lots were excluded from northeast boundary; one lot contained an inexpensive improvement.

Acquisition Phasing

- Phase I:** Fairley and Morrison
- Phase II:** Miller ownership south along river
- Phase III:** Ownerships north and along river
- Phase IV:** Ownerships along railroad right-of-way

OWNERSHIP

The project consists of approximately 453 acres, 20 parcels, and 14 owners.

ACQUISITION STATUS

The Land Acquisition Advisory Council ranked this project for the first time in December 1992. Acquisition activities, i.e. appraisal mapping, appraisals, etc., have not yet begun.

RESOLUTIONS

None known.

| PROJECT HISTORY | | |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Assessment Approved: 08/20/92 | | |
| Design/Boundary Approved: 12/10/92 | | |
| Design/Boundary Modified: None | | |
| PREVIOUS RANKINGS | | |
| None | | |
| ACQUISITION HISTORY | | |
| Year | Acres | Funds |
| — | None | — |

| #84 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 Districts 39 and 40 and House District 112. It also lies within the jurisdictions of the South Florida Water Management District and the South Florida Regional Planning Council.

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.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

The East Everglades project, in western Dade County, is divided into two separate areas: a northern area comprising approximately 70,000 acres, and a southern area comprising approximately 30,563 acres (see map, part 2). Both areas border the Everglades National Park and are considered critical to the park's

The primary public purpose of restoring natural hydrological and biological systems takes precedence over intensive recreational use. The area can support hunting, fishing, camping, hiking, nature study, and photography.

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/agricultural 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.

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

| Name | FNAI Rank |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| Carter's large-flowered flax | G2T2/S2 |
| Florida panther | G4T1/S1 |
| Florida royal palm | G2Q/S2 |
| Rockland Hammock | G?/S2 |
| Ghost orchid | G?/S2 |
| Hydric Hammock | G?/S4? |
| Basin Marsh | G?/S4? |
| Marl Prairie | G?/S4? |
| Wet Prairie | G?/S4? |
| Banded wild-pine | G4/S3 |
| 13 FNAI elements known from site | |

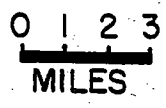
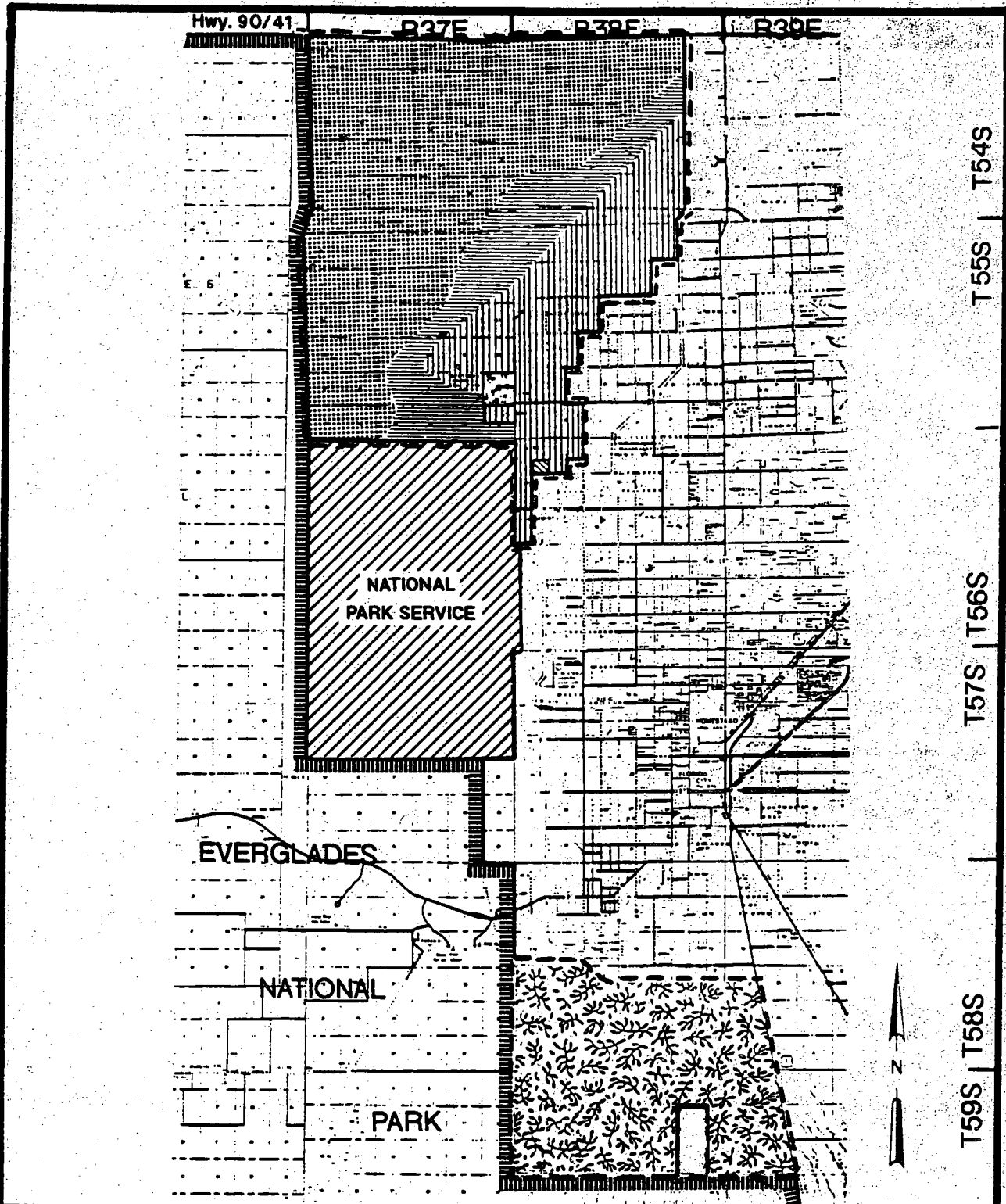
In 1989 federal legislation expanded the boundaries of Everglades National Park to include the East Everglades project area (plus some additional minor acreages); subsequent action by the Board of Trustees effectively transferred management responsibility of the project to the National Park Service. (The LAAC had originally approved management by the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, the South Florida Water Management District, and other state agencies.)

ecosystems. East Everglades serves as a water storage area. The water storage capacity helps to prevent excessive flooding and serves as a recharge

MANAGEMENT COSTS

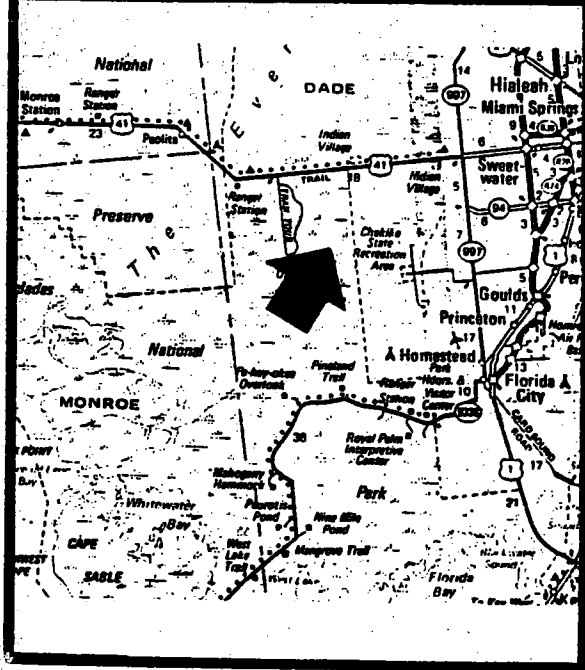
PAST, CURRENT, and PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COSTS/BUDGET REQUEST
National Park Service

| YEAR | Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc) | Funds | | | | | Total |
|------------|---------------------------------|----------|-----------|---------|----------|-----|-----------|
| | | Salary | OPS | Expense | OCO | FCO | |
| FY 1991-92 | Federal | \$60,500 | \$106,700 | -0- | \$28,800 | -0- | \$196,000 |
| FY 1992-93 | Federal | \$66,700 | \$109,800 | -0- | \$18,800 | -0- | \$195,300 |
| FY 1993-94 | Federal | \$90,000 | \$113,000 | -0- | \$30,000 | -0- | \$233,000 |


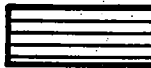

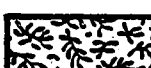





EAST EVERGLADES

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

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 1992-93 (beginning October, 1992), for acquisition and construction within the Everglades National Park. 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 in 1991.

The South Florida Water Management District has acquired a large percentage of the southernmost part of project area - the C-111 Canal area.

ACQUISITION STATUS

DNR has successfully acquired some tracts through tax deeds. DNR is also coordinating with the National Park Service to acquire additional acreage.

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

- Governor and Cabinet - Support joint federal/state acquisition.

| PROJECT HISTORY | | |
|------------------------------|-----------|--------------|
| Assessment Approved: -- | | |
| Design/Boundary Approved: -- | | |
| Design/Boundary Modified: -- | | |
| PREVIOUS RANKINGS | | |
| 1992 | | 54 |
| 1991 | | 44 |
| 1990 | | 43 |
| 1989 | | 46 |
| 1988 | | 35 |
| 1987 | | 53 |
| 1986 | | 59 |
| 1983 | | 13 |
| 1982 | | 21 |
| ACQUISITION HISTORY | | |
| Year | Acres | Funds |
| 1983 | 17,280.00 | \$10,574,560 |

| #65 CAYO COSTA ISLAND | | LEE COUNTY | |
|-----------------------|-----------|------------------------------|---------------------|
| Acreage | | Value | |
| Acquired | Remaining | Funds Expended or Encumbered | Remaining Tax Value |
| 1,587* | 345 | \$19,374,867* | \$5,455,461 |

* 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 24 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

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

The project could provide excellent recreational opportunities associated with the beach, including swimming, fishing, and boating. The acreage is also large enough to allow hiking, camping, and nature appreciation.

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). 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.

Buck Key would be managed as part of the Ding Darling National Wildlife Refuge by the US Fish and Wildlife Service.

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

| Name | FNAI Rank |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| Florida Iantana | G2/S2 |
| Piping plover | G2/S2 |
| Sanibel lovegrass | G2/S2 |
| Aboriginal prickly-apple | G2G3T2/S2 |
| 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 within the project are in excellent condition and have high species diversity; some plant associations may be unique to these islands.

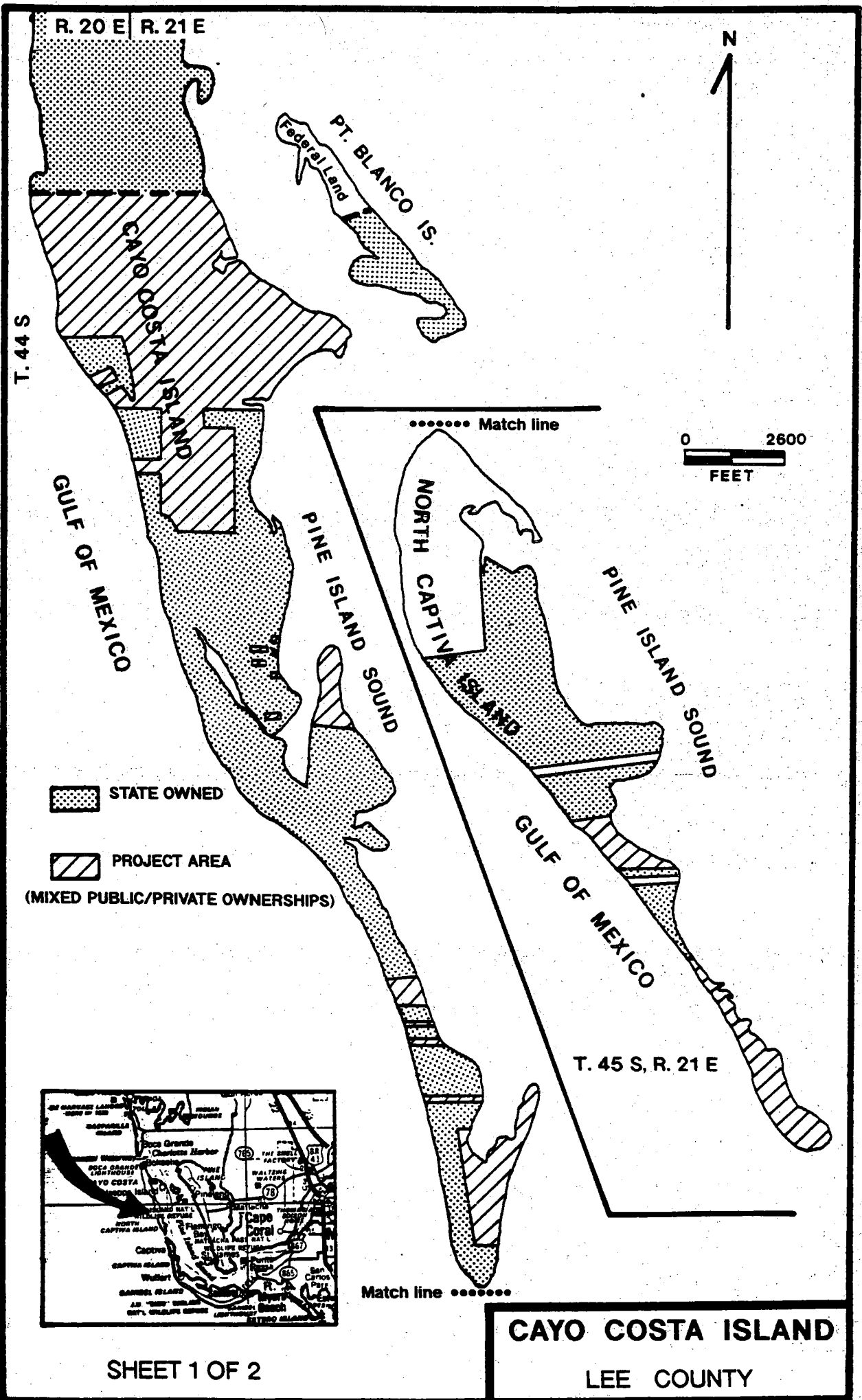
VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

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

MANAGEMENT COSTS

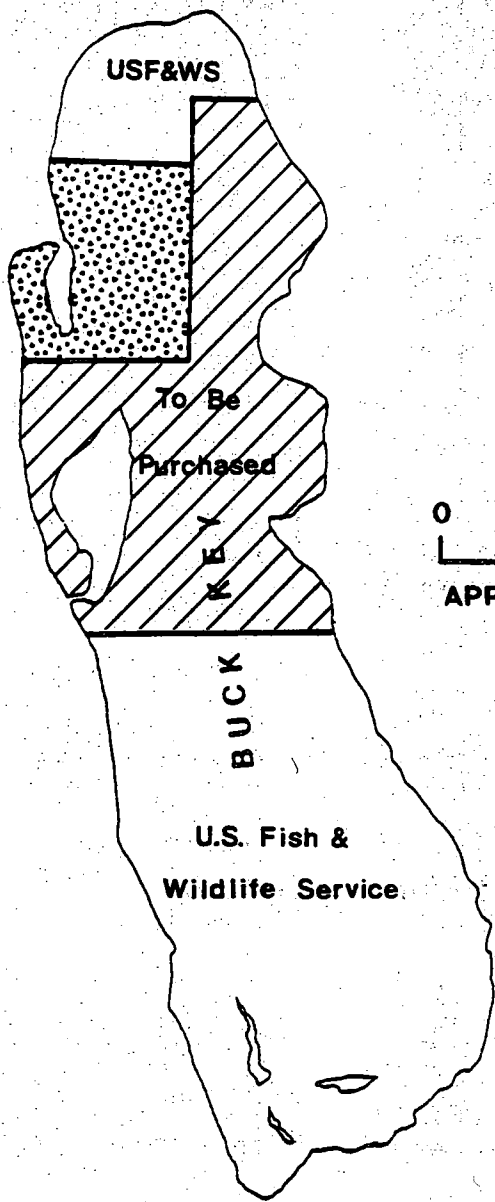
PAST, CURRENT, and PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COSTS/BUDGET REQUEST
Division of Recreation and Parks

| YEAR | Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc) | Funds | | | | | Total |
|------------|---------------------------------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | Salary | OPS | Expense | OCO | FCO | |
| FY 1991-92 | SPTF | \$120,000 | \$27,885 | \$87,000 | \$7,146 | \$122,810 | \$364,841 |
| FY 1992-93 | SPTF | \$122,932 | \$65,000 | \$90,000 | \$40,000 | -0- | \$317,932 |
| FY 1993-94 | SPTF | \$122,932 | \$80,000 | \$97,000 | \$40,000 | \$240,000 | \$579,932 |

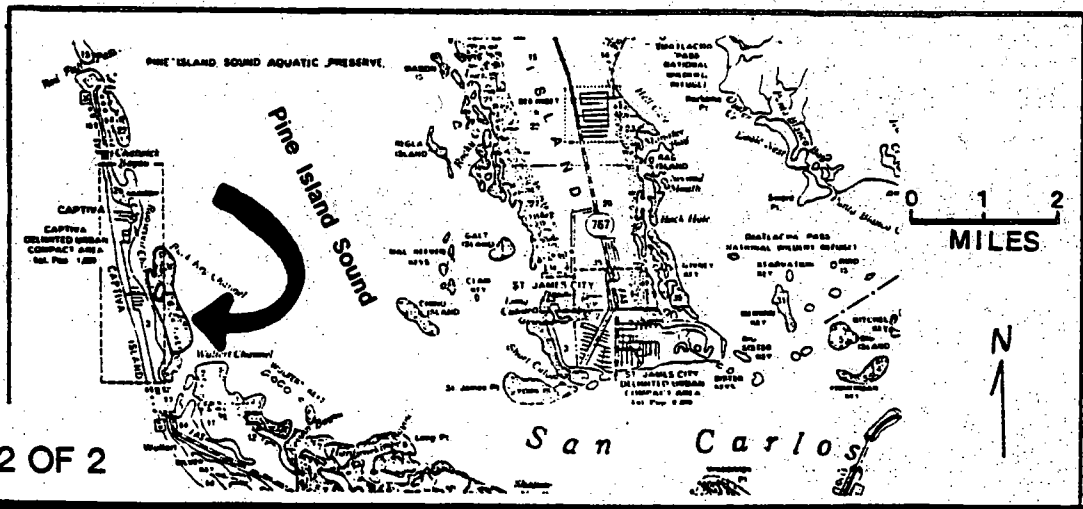
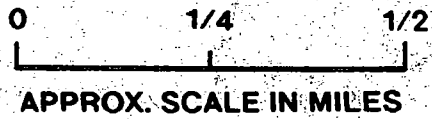


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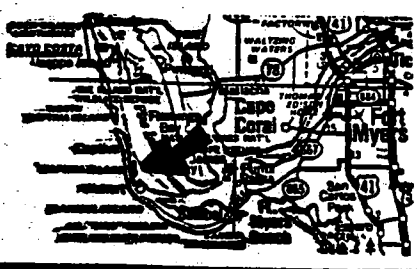
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N



SHEET 2 OF 2



STATE OWNED



PROJECT AREA

CAYO COSTA - BUCK KEY

LEE COUNTY

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

Being prepared for acquisition under the Mega-parcel category.

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

- 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.

| PROJECT HISTORY | | |
|-------------------------------|--------|-------------|
| Assessment Approved: --- | | |
| Design/Boundary Approved: --- | | |
| Design/Boundary Modified: --- | | |
| PREVIOUS RANKINGS | | |
| 1992 | | 61 |
| 1991 | | 56 |
| 1990 | | 53 |
| 1989 | | 37 |
| 1988 | | 40 |
| 1987 | | 5 |
| 1986 | | 12 |
| 1985 | | 13 |
| 1984 | | 14 |
| 1982 | | 4 |
| 1980 | | 4 |
| ACQUISITION HISTORY | | |
| Year | Acres | Funds |
| 1976 | 839.97 | \$7,723,757 |
| 1977 | 278.01 | \$3,867,388 |
| 1980 | 64.60 | \$697,500 |
| 1981 | 0.34 | \$0. |
| 1982 | 126.07 | \$2,684,256 |
| 1983 | 92.43 | \$984,835 |
| 1984 | 42.16 | \$529,670 |
| 1985 | 20.88 | \$478,427 |
| 1986 | 67.21 | \$609,030 |
| 1987 | 1.44 | \$93,100 |
| 1988 | 20.50 | \$794,587 |
| 1989 | 10.00 | \$363,335 |
| 1990 | 19.40 | \$450,378 |
| 1991 | 1.20 | \$12,600 |
| 1992 | 5.76 | \$86,000 |

| #66 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 District 4 and House District 10. 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

protection to the offshore grass beds and associated sport fishery.

Several archeological sites within the boundaries of this project are recorded within the Florida 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, it does provide excellent opportunities for recreation that is unhampered by wet conditions such as hunting, fishing, and canoeing. Drier sites are suitable for camping, hiking, photography, and nature appreciation.

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

| Name | FNAI Rank |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| West Indian manatee | G2?/S2? |
| Sandhill | G2G3/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? |
| Maritime Hammock | G4/S3 |
| 16 FNAI elements known from site | |

MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

Project acreage as yet unacquired would 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 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 including hunting, fishing, canoeing, camping, hiking, nature appreciation, photography, and horseback riding.

hardwood forest, maritime hammock, and coastal swamp. Much of the drier acreage has 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. Maintenance of the tract in a natural condition offers significant

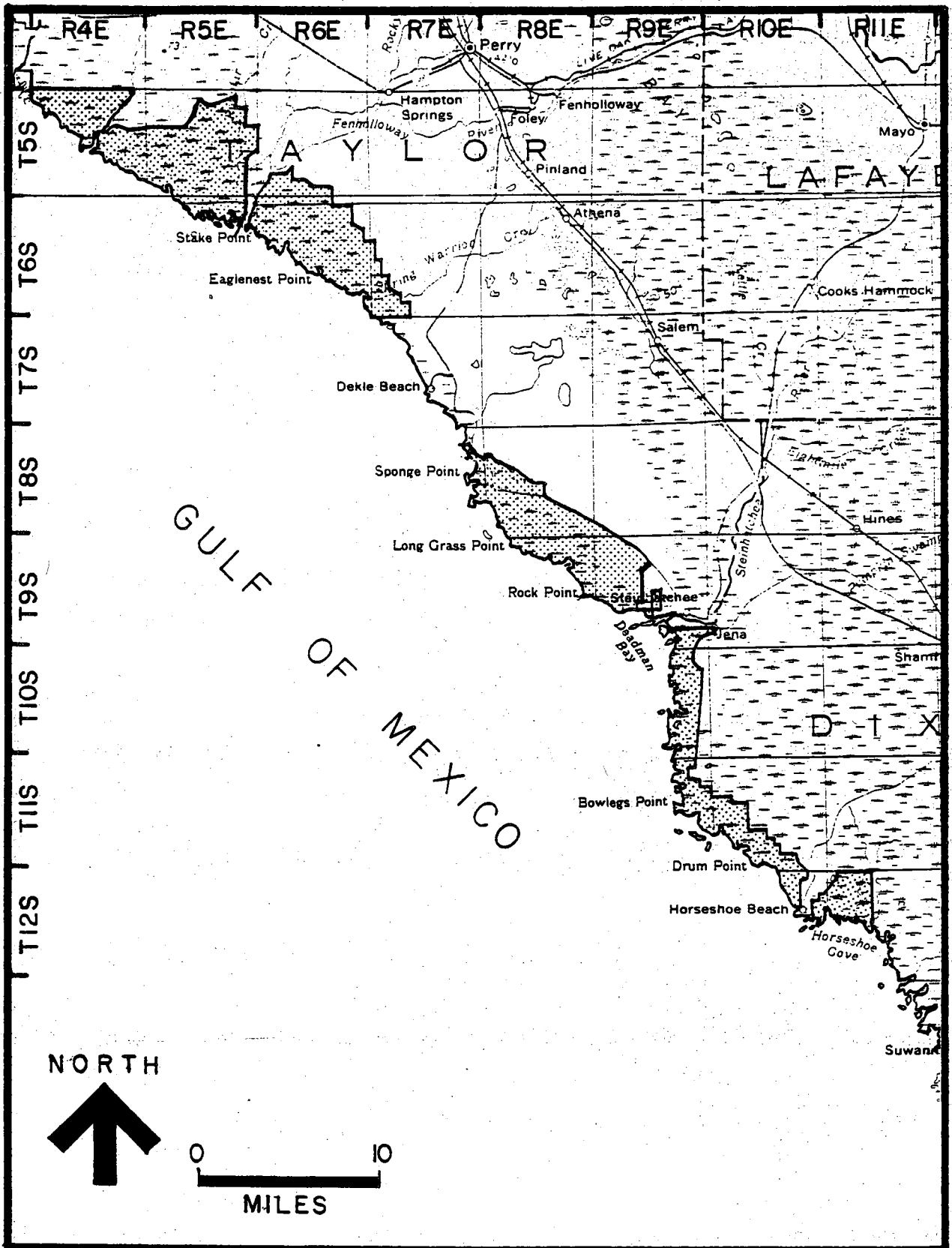
VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

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.

MANAGEMENT COSTS

PAST, CURRENT, and PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COSTS/BUDGET REQUEST Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission

| YEAR | Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc) | Funds | | | | | Total |
|------------|---------------------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----|-----------|
| | | Salary | OPS | Expense | OCO | FCO | |
| FY 1991-92 | CARL | \$138,117 | \$-0- | \$347,991 | \$37,059 | -0- | \$523,167 |
| FY 1992-93 | CARL | \$224,031 | \$45,600 | \$314,993 | \$71,155 | -0- | \$655,779 |
| FY 1993-94 | CARL | \$260,981 | \$50,600 | \$329,993 | \$88,855 | -0- | \$730,429 |



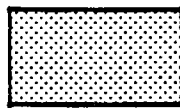
NORTH



MILES



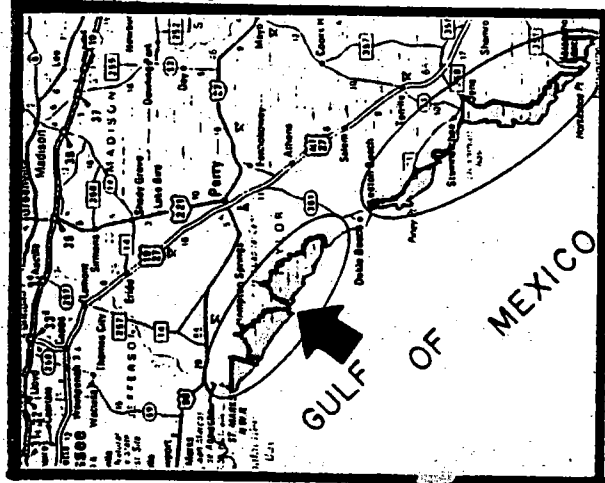
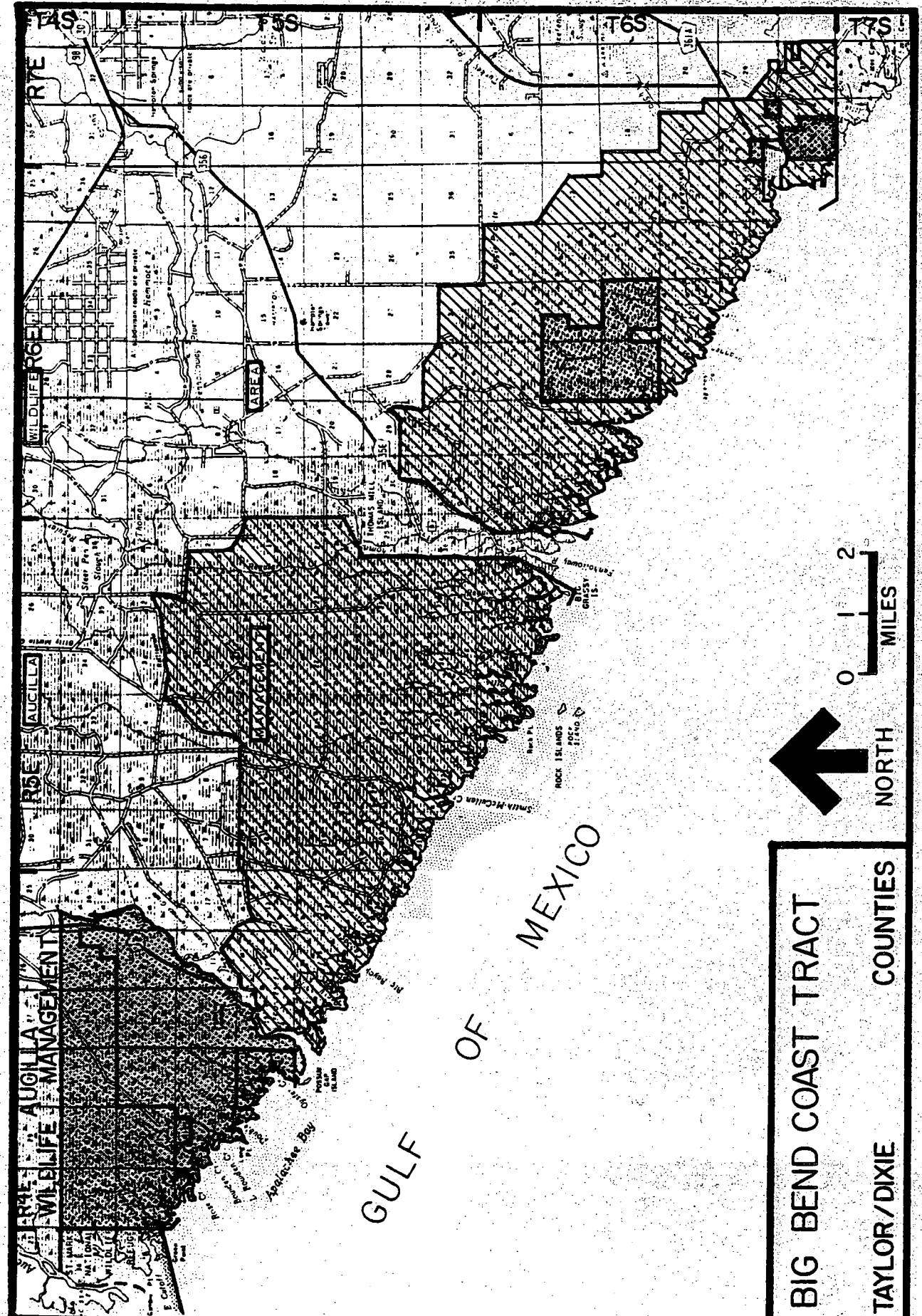
BIG BEND COAST TRACT
TAYLOR/DIXIE COUNTIES



PROJECT AREA

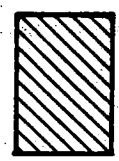
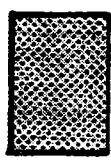
SEE FOLLOWING SHEETS FOR DETAILS

SHEET 1 OF 5

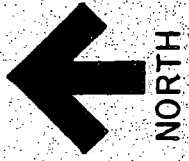


PROJECT AREA

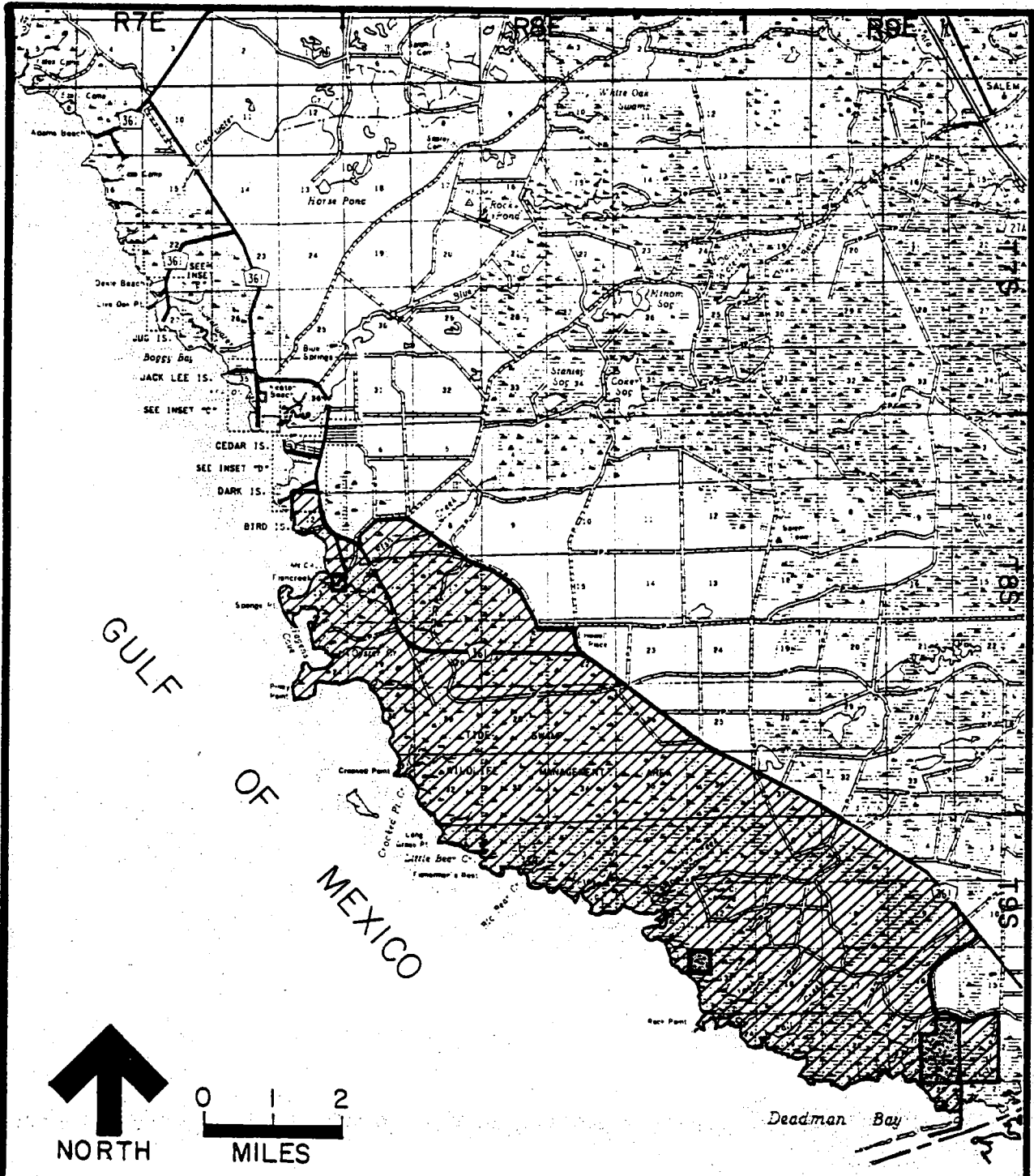
STATE OWNED



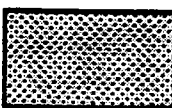
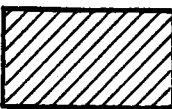
BIG BEND COAST TRACT
TAYLOR/DIXIE COUNTIES



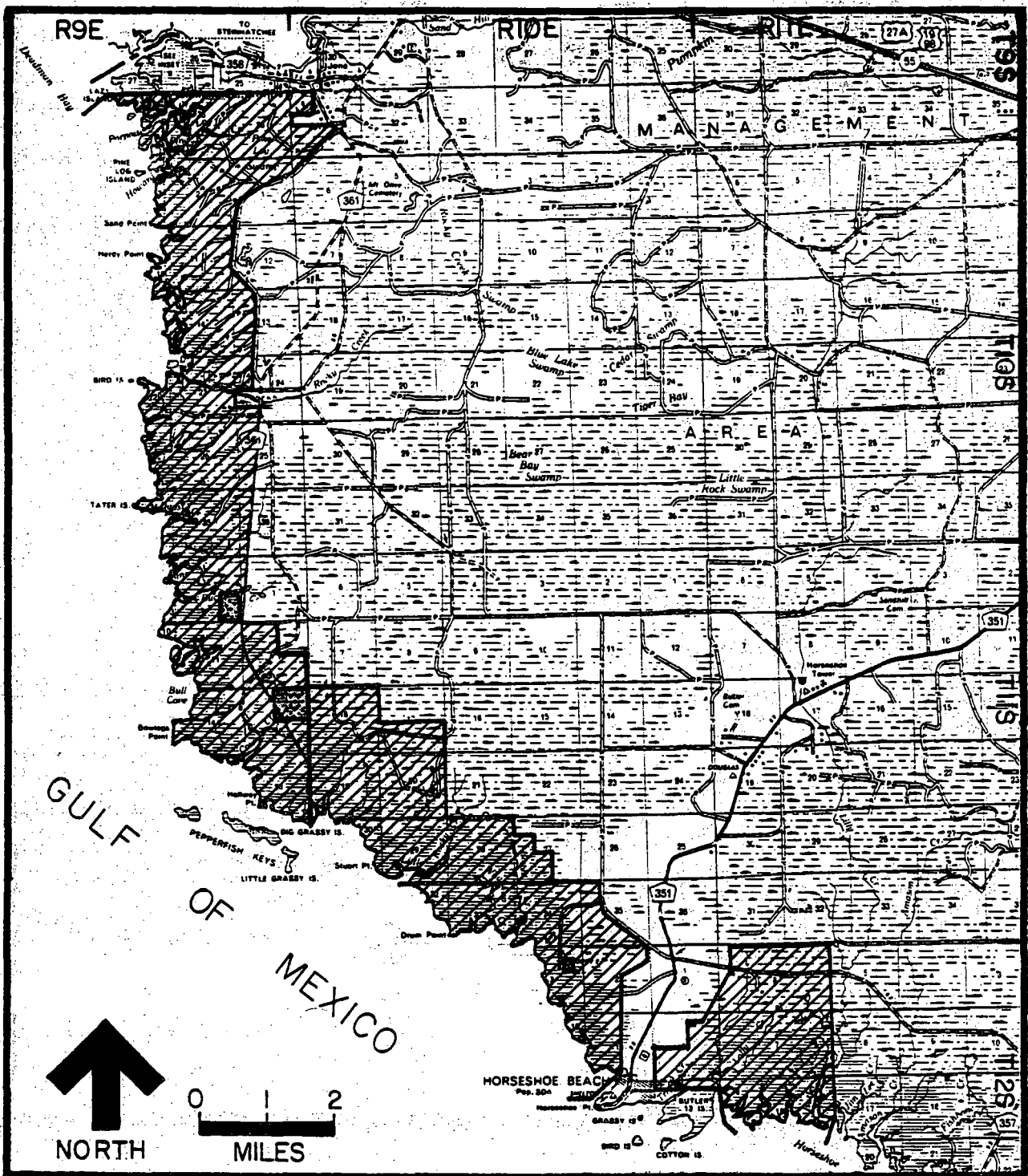
SHEET 2 OF 5



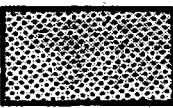
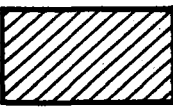
BIG BEND COAST TRACT
TAYLOR/DIXIE COUNTIES

-  PROJECT AREA
-  STATE OWNED

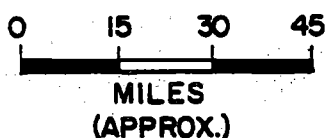
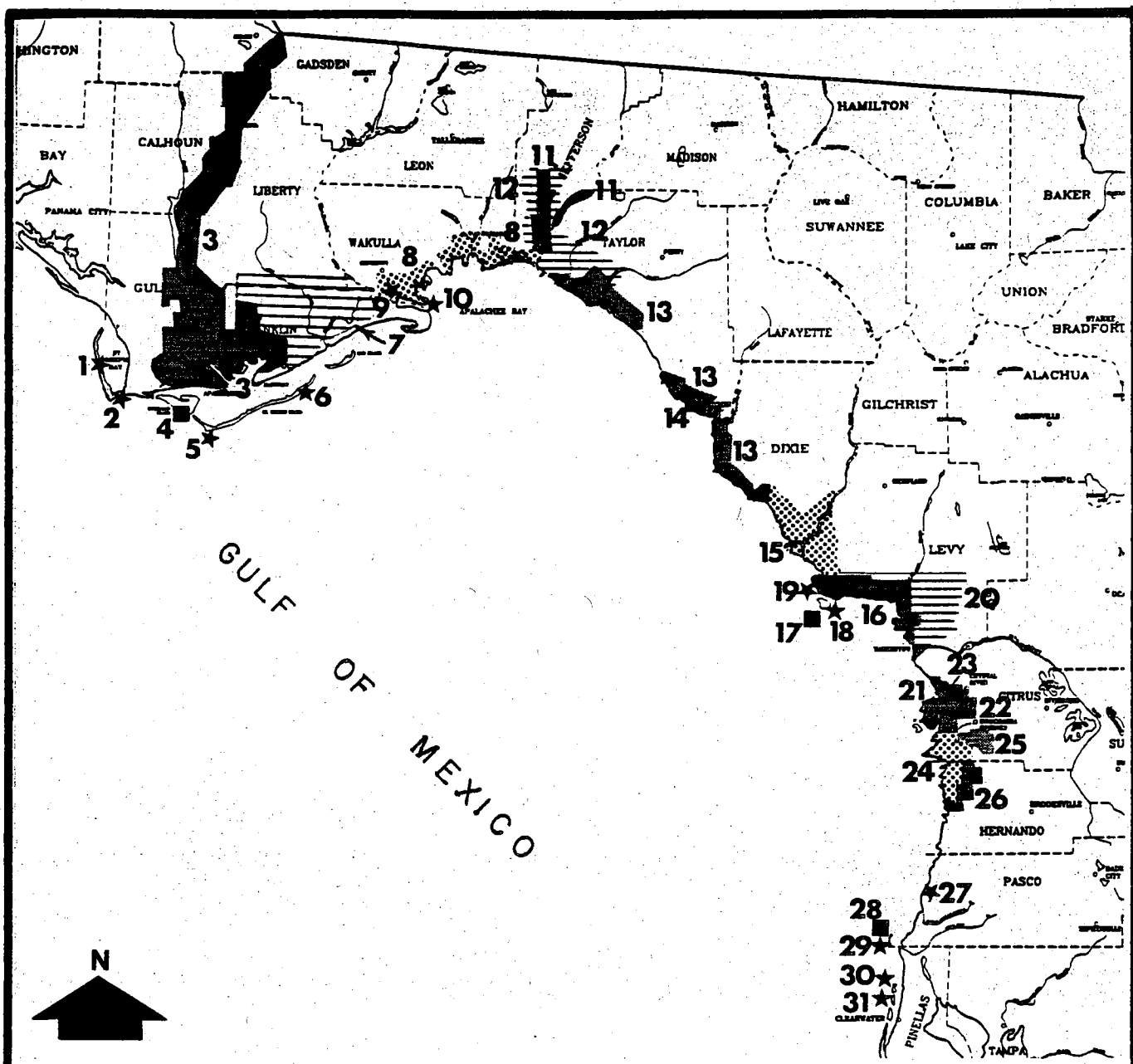
SHEET 3 OF 5



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. HOMOSSA 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. CALADESI STATE PARK

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

SHEET 5 OF 5

#66 BIG BEND COAST TRACT

A dieoff of vegetation along the coast and on offshore islands in this region of Florida has been associated by some with sea level rise. If this is indeed the case, much of the project may be inundated in the future.

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

Project is over 70% complete. One of the larger remaining ownerships has recently indicated a willingness to sell.

RESOLUTIONS

None known.

| PROJECT HISTORY | | |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Assessment Approved: 1988 | | |
| Design/Boundary Approved: 12/14/88 | | |
| Design/Boundary Modified: None | | |
| PREVIOUS RANKINGS | | |
| 1992 | | 60 |
| 1991 | | 33 |
| 1990 | | 22 |
| 1989 | | 19 |
| ACQUISITION HISTORY | | |
| Year | Acres | Funds |
| — | None | — |

| #67 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 29 and House Districts 78 and 97. 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

MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

This project area presently functions as a Wildlife Management Area operated by the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission. 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.

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 Seminole Indian lands. The state agreed as a part of

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.

Recreational opportunities for the project include hunting, fishing, canoeing, hiking and nature appreciation.

MANAGEMENT COSTS

PAST, CURRENT, and PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COSTS/BUDGET REQUEST
Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission

| YEAR | Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc) | Funds | | | | | Total |
|------------|---------------------------------|----------|-----|----------|----------|-----|-----------|
| | | Salary | OPS | Expense | OCO | FCO | |
| FY 1991-92 | CARL | \$48,455 | -0- | \$25,299 | \$7,558 | -0- | \$81,312 |
| FY 1992-93 | CARL | \$86,178 | -0- | \$48,750 | \$9,500 | -0- | \$144,428 |
| FY 1993-94 | CARL | \$90,000 | -0- | \$50,000 | \$20,000 | -0- | \$160,000 |

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 was reimbursed \$1.7 million by the state.

The Land Acquisition 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").

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 the Seminole Indian Land settlement. Approximately 670 owners remain.

ACQUISITION STATUS

Being prepared for acquisition under the mega-parcel category.

Eminent Domain

Extended until 1993 by the 1987 Legislature.

RESOLUTIONS

1984: Gulf and Western Food Products Company - Agreement for land exchange.

| PROJECT HISTORY | | |
|---|----------|-------------|
| Assessment Approved: — | | |
| Design/Boundary Approved: — | | |
| Design/Boundary Modified: 2/12/88 - 14,720 acres added | | |
| PREVIOUS RANKINGS | | |
| 1992 | | 64 |
| 1991 | | 65 |
| 1990 | | 58 |
| 1989 | | 56 |
| 1988 | | 59 |
| 1987 | | 42 |
| 1986 | | 36 |
| 1985 | | 38 |
| 1984 | | 40 |
| ACQUISITION HISTORY | | |
| Year | Acres | Funds |
| 1975 | 6,296.80 | \$3,702,677 |
| 1986 | 3,940.00 | \$3,140,526 |
| 1987 | 4,500.00 | \$2,248,800 |
| 1988 | 56.88 | \$25,726 |
| 1989 | 194.97 | \$87,988 |
| 1990 | 40.00 | \$19,000 |
| 1991 | 641.30 | \$2,360,185 |

| #88 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 7 and House District 6. 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

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.

The project would provide opportunities for beach related activities, including swimming, saltwater fishing, picnicking, as well as camping.

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. Interim management of lands acquired under the RTC, however, will be conducted by Tyndall Air Force Base in cooperation with Bay County. 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 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 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

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 | |

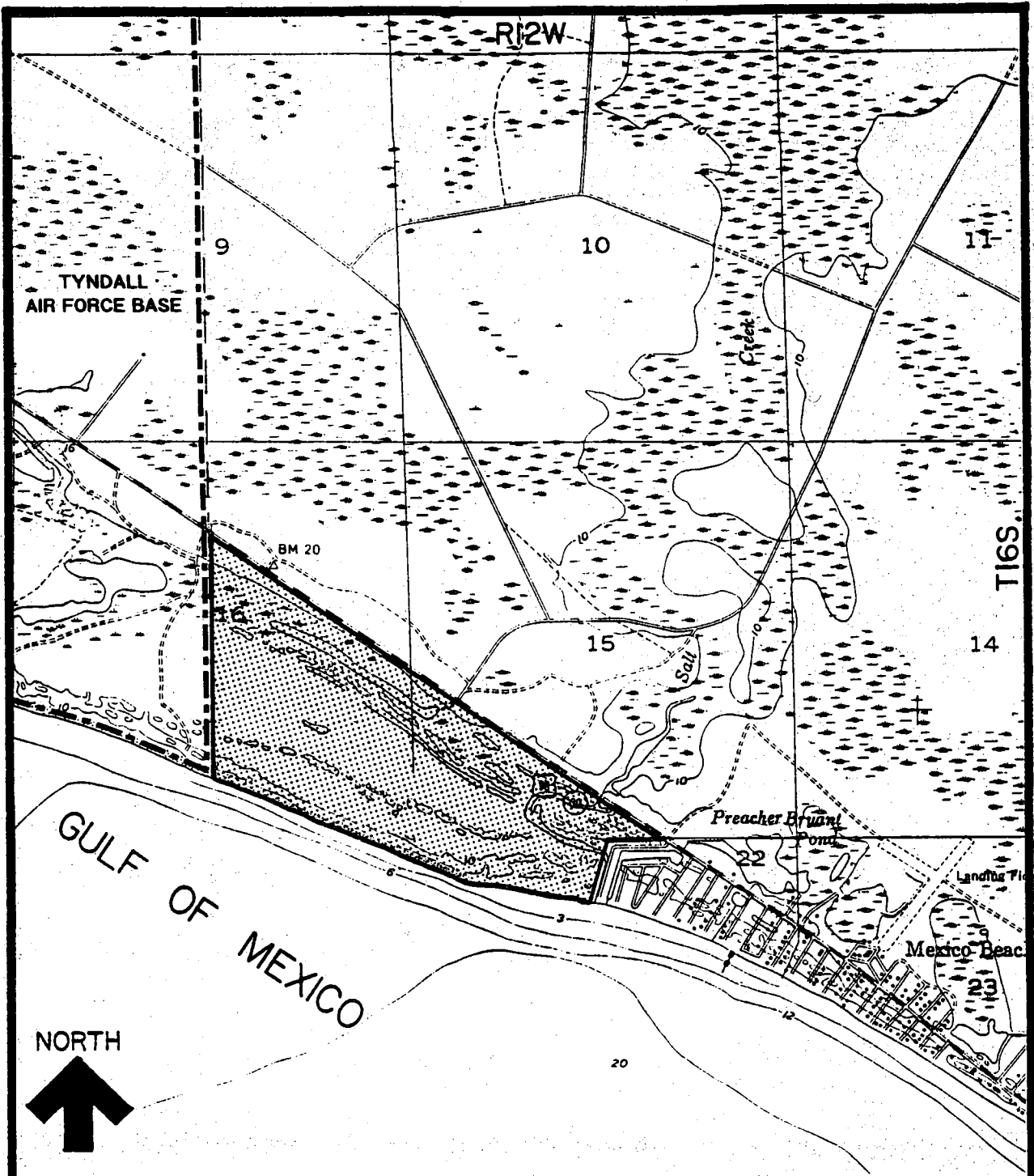
generally good condition. The project does not appear to have been timbered in the past. The Atlantic loggerhead turtle is known to use the beaches west of the site and possibly the site itself for limited nesting. A number of other endangered and threatened species also use the site.

MANAGEMENT COSTS

PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COST/BUDGET REQUESTS - IF ACQUIRED

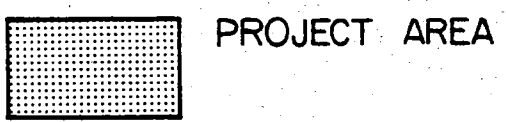
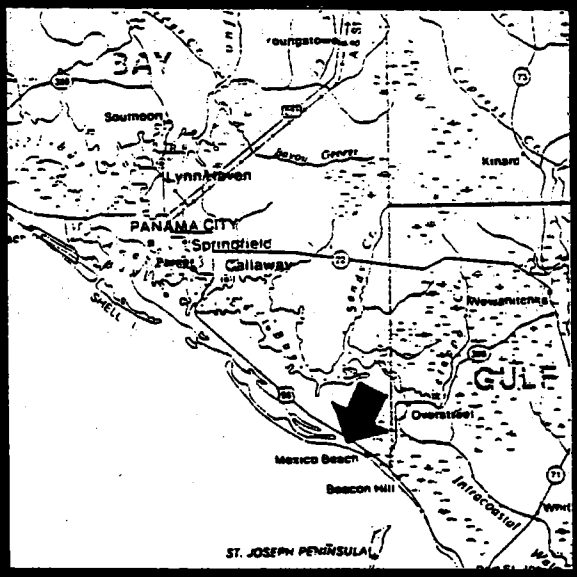
Division of Recreation and Parks

| CATEGORY | Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.) | Estimated Funds Required | | | | | Total |
|------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|----------|---------|----------|----------|-----------|
| | | Salary | OPS | Expense | OCO | FCO | |
| Start-up | CARL | \$22,167 | \$19,560 | \$8,000 | \$55,800 | \$25,000 | \$130,527 |
| FY 1993-94 | CARL | \$22,167 | \$19,560 | \$8,000 | \$55,800 | \$25,000 | \$130,527 |



ST. MICHAEL'S LANDING

BAY COUNTY



#68 ST. MICHAEL'S LANDING

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 (RTC).

ACQUISITION STATUS

Negotiations with RTC ongoing.

RESOLUTIONS

None known.

| PROJECT HISTORY | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Assessment Approved: 10/26/88 | | |
| Design/Boundary Approved: -- | | |
| Design/Boundary Modified: None | | |
| PREVIOUS RANKINGS | | |
| 1992 | | 67 |
| 1991 | | 72 |
| 1990 | | 80 |
| 1989 | | 72 |
| ACQUISITION HISTORY | | |
| Year | Acres | Funds |
| -- | None | -- |

| #69 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 24 and House District 75. 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

There are several archaeological sites known from the project area that are attributed to the Calusa Indians and their prehistoric ancestors. When compared to 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.

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.

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

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

| Name | FNAI Rank |
|----------------------------------|-------------|
| Sanibel lovegrass | G2/S2 |
| West Indian manatee | G2?/S2? |
| Florida sandhill crane | G5T2T3/S2S3 |
| Shell Mound | G3/S2 |
| Bald eagle | G3/S2S3 |
| Estuarine Tidal Swamp | G3/S3 |
| Marine Tidal Swamp | G3/S3 |
| Gopher tortoise | G3/S3 |
| Coastal Berm | G3?/S2 |
| Maritime Hammock | G4/S3 |
| Brown pelican | G4/S3 |
| 21 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.

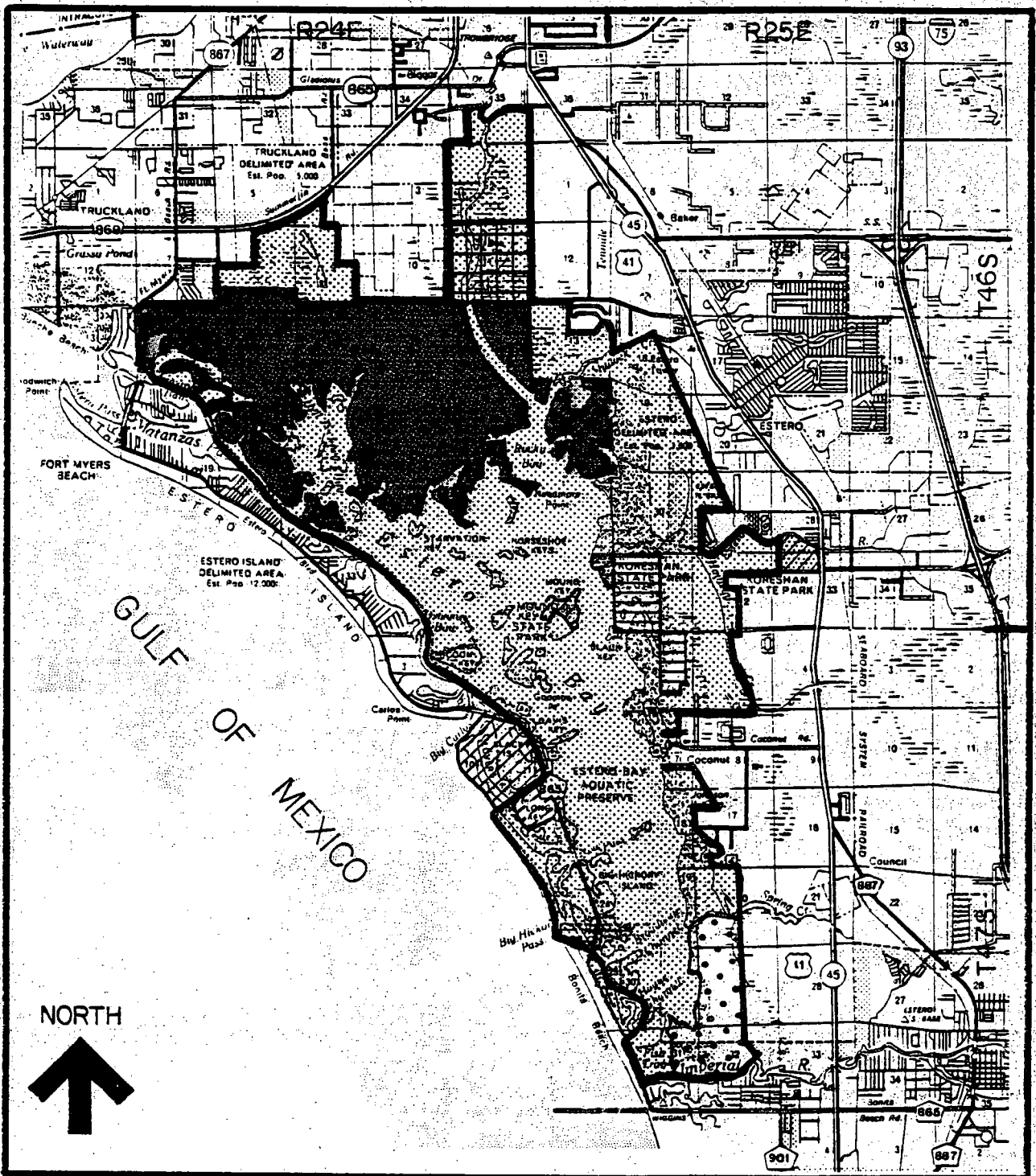
ACQUISITION PLANNING

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

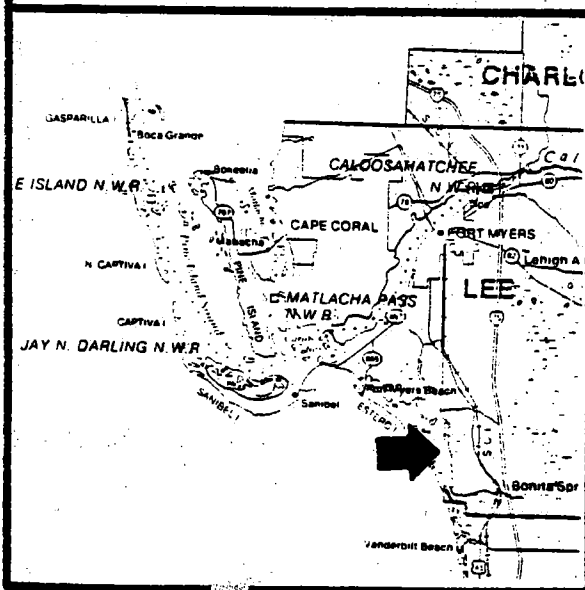
MANAGEMENT COSTS

PAST, CURRENT, and PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COSTS/BUDGET REQUEST
Division of State Lands

| YEAR | Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc) | Funds | | | | | Total |
|------------|---------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----|----------|
| | | Salary | OPS | Expense | OCO | FCO | |
| FY 1983-84 | IITF | \$33,836 | \$16,928 | \$25,000 | \$16,550 | -0- | \$92,314 |



**ESTERO BAY
AQUATIC PRESERVE BUFFER**
LEE COUNTY



- PROJECT AREA
- RECENTLY ACQUIRED BY STATE
- STATE OWNED
- COUNTY OWNED
- TNC DONATION
- PROJECT BOUNDARY
- NATURE CONSERVANCY PRESERVE
- DELETED

Development of Regional Impact (DRI) was also deleted from the project area.

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. The Estero Bay Trust (4,518 acres) and Stardial (660 acres), the two major owners, were acquired during 1990-91. Approximately 316 acres were acquired through a donation from The Nature Conservancy in 1986.

ACQUISITION STATUS

Due to low ranking, project has been unfunded.

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.

| PROJECT HISTORY | | |
|--|----------|-------------|
| Assessment Approved: 1985 | | |
| Design/Boundary Approved: 3/21/86 | | |
| Design/Boundary Modified: 6/22/88 - 880 acres deleted | | |
| PREVIOUS RANKINGS | | |
| 1992 | | 74 |
| 1991 | | 62 |
| 1990 | | 62 |
| 1989 | | 58 |
| 1988 | | 45 |
| 1987 | | 32 |
| 1986 | | 47 |
| 1985 | | 52 |
| ACQUISITION HISTORY | | |
| Year | Acres | Funds |
| 1986 | 316.00 | \$0 |
| 1987 | 4,518.00 | \$4,183,000 |
| 1988 | 660.00 | \$3,474,750 |

| #70 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 4 and House District 10. 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

No cultural sites from within the project are recorded within the Florida Site File. When compared with other projects, the density of archeological sites 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.

MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

Parcels acquired would be managed by the Division of Recreation and Parks as additions to Cedar Key State Reserve. The Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State and the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission cooperating. GFC 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 associations (e.g., controlled burns in the pine flatwoods).

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.

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.

MANAGEMENT COSTS

PAST, CURRENT, and PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COSTS/BUDGET REQUEST
Division of Recreation and Parks

| YEAR | Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc) | Funds | | | | | Total |
|------------|---------------------------------|--------|-----|---------|-----|-----|---------|
| | | Salary | OPS | Expense | OCO | FCO | |
| FY 1991-92 | SPTF | -0- | -0- | \$1,357 | -0- | -0- | \$1,357 |
| FY 1992-93 | SPTF | -0- | -0- | \$2,075 | -0- | -0- | \$2,075 |
| FY 1993-94 | SPTF | -0- | -0- | \$2,075 | -0- | -0- | \$2,075 |

#70 CEDAR KEY SCRUB

Clear-cutting has occurred 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

Approximately six owners remain. 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.

| PROJECT HISTORY | | |
|--------------------------------|----------|-------------|
| Assessment Approved: -- | | |
| Design/Boundary Approved: -- | | |
| Design/Boundary Modified: None | | |
| PREVIOUS RANKINGS | | |
| 1992 | | 71 |
| 1991 | | 73 |
| 1990 | | 71 |
| 1989 | | 61 |
| 1988 | | 60 |
| 1987 | | 45 |
| 1986 | | 37 |
| 1985 | | 39 |
| 1984 | | 41 |
| ACQUISITION HISTORY | | |
| Year | Acres | Funds |
| 1978 | 4,988.00 | \$1,543,604 |

| #71 WITHLAGOOCHEE 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 10 and House District 42. 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

MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

The project would be managed (along with Withlacoochee EEL lands already acquired) under multiple use concepts by the Division of Forestry as an 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 | G1/S1 |
| Upland Hardwood Forest | G7/S3 |
| 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.

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.

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.

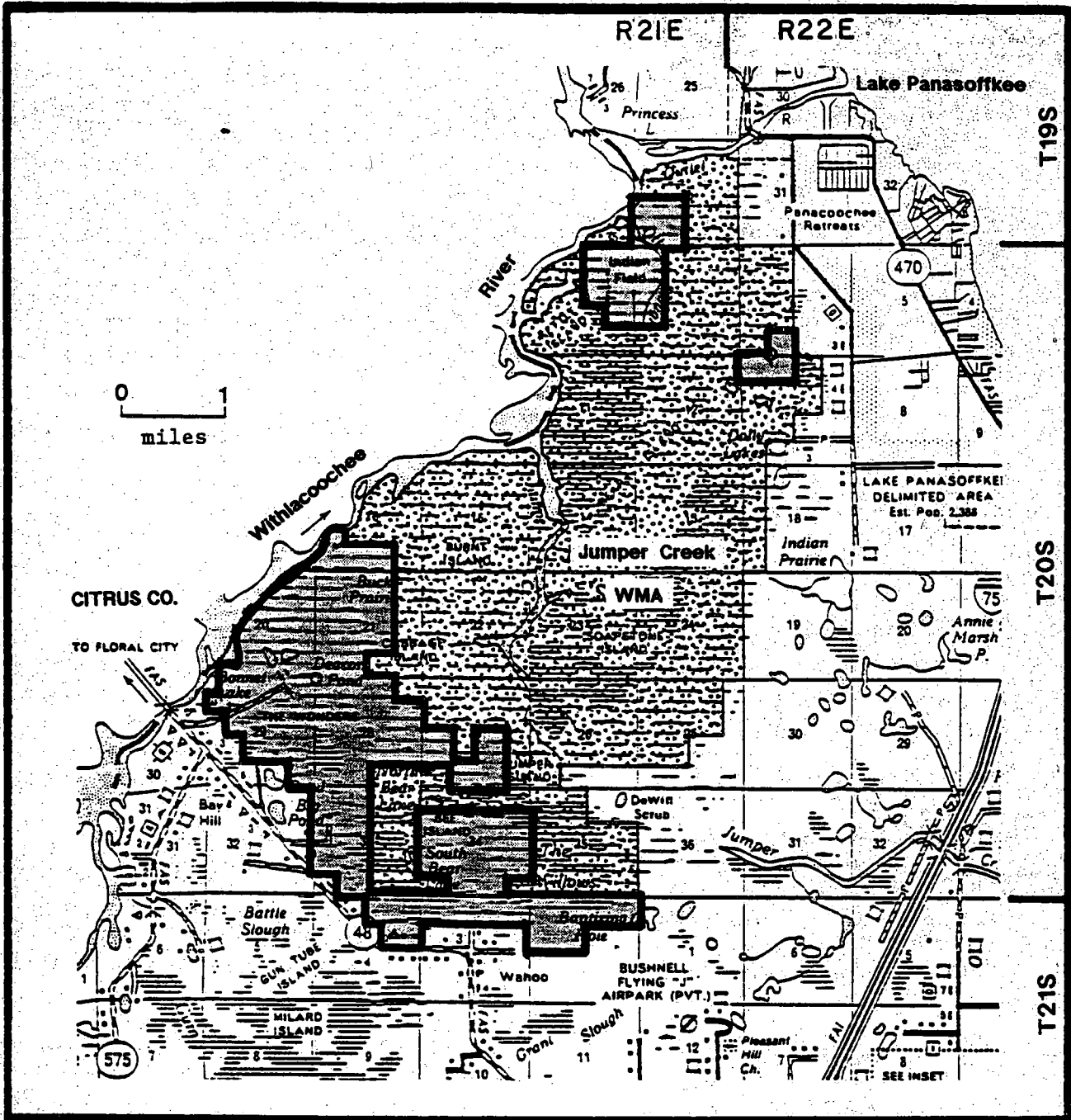
ACQUISITION PLANNING

On March 21, 1986, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council approved the project design for Mondello/Cacciatore/Jumper Creek. The resource planning boundary was adjusted primarily to square off boundaries and include entire ownerships when

MANAGEMENT COSTS

PAST, CURRENT, and PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COSTS/BUDGET REQUEST
Division of Forestry for Jumper Creek and Chassahowitzka

| YEAR | Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc) | Funds | | | | | Total |
|------------|---------------------------------|----------|-----|---------|-----|-----|----------|
| | | Salary | OPS | Expense | OCO | FCO | |
| FY 1991-92 | CARL and GR | \$9,754 | -0- | \$5,908 | -0- | -0- | \$15,662 |
| FY 1992-93 | CARL and GR | \$10,000 | -0- | \$6,000 | -0- | -0- | \$16,000 |
| FY 1993-94 | CARL and GR | \$10,000 | -0- | \$9,000 | -0- | -0- | \$19,000 |





WITHLACOOCHEE



SUMTER

COUNTY



-  STATE OWNED
-  PROJECT AREA

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 indicated, however (in 1986), that he might be willing to grant or sell an easement along his existing road, providing access to the western portion of the tract.

Acquisition Phasing

Phase I: Original proposals - Mondello and Cacciatore/Jumper Creek, and C.B. Jones tract in Section 4, Township 22 South, Range 21 East.

Phase II: Recommended additions by the Florida Natural Areas Inventory.

Phase III: Inholdings in Withlacoochee EEL project area.

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

65-82: Sumter County - Support for acquisition.

84-2: Withlacoochee Regional Planning Council - Support for acquisition.

| PROJECT HISTORY | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|-------------|
| Assessment #2 Approved: 1985 | | |
| Design/Boundary Approved: 3/21/86 | | |
| Design/Boundary Modified: --- | | |
| PREVIOUS RANKINGS | | |
| 1992 | | 59 |
| 1991 | | 74 |
| 1990 | | 66 |
| 1989 | | 53 |
| 1988 | | 46 |
| 1987 | | 35 |
| 1986 | | 21 |
| 1985 | | 23 |
| 1984 | | 25 |
| 1982 | | 39 |
| ACQUISITION HISTORY | | |
| Year | Acres | Funds |
| 1977 | 10,148.18 | \$2,150,000 |

| #72 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. This project lies within Florida's Senate Districts 2 and 6 and House District 20. 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 pine plantation. 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 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.

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 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.

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

| Name | FNAI Rank |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| Florida black bear | G5T2/S2 |
| Wet Flatwoods | G?/S4? |
| Floodplain Swamp | G?/S4? |
| Hydric Hammock | G?/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 | |

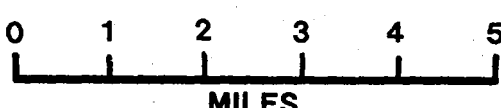
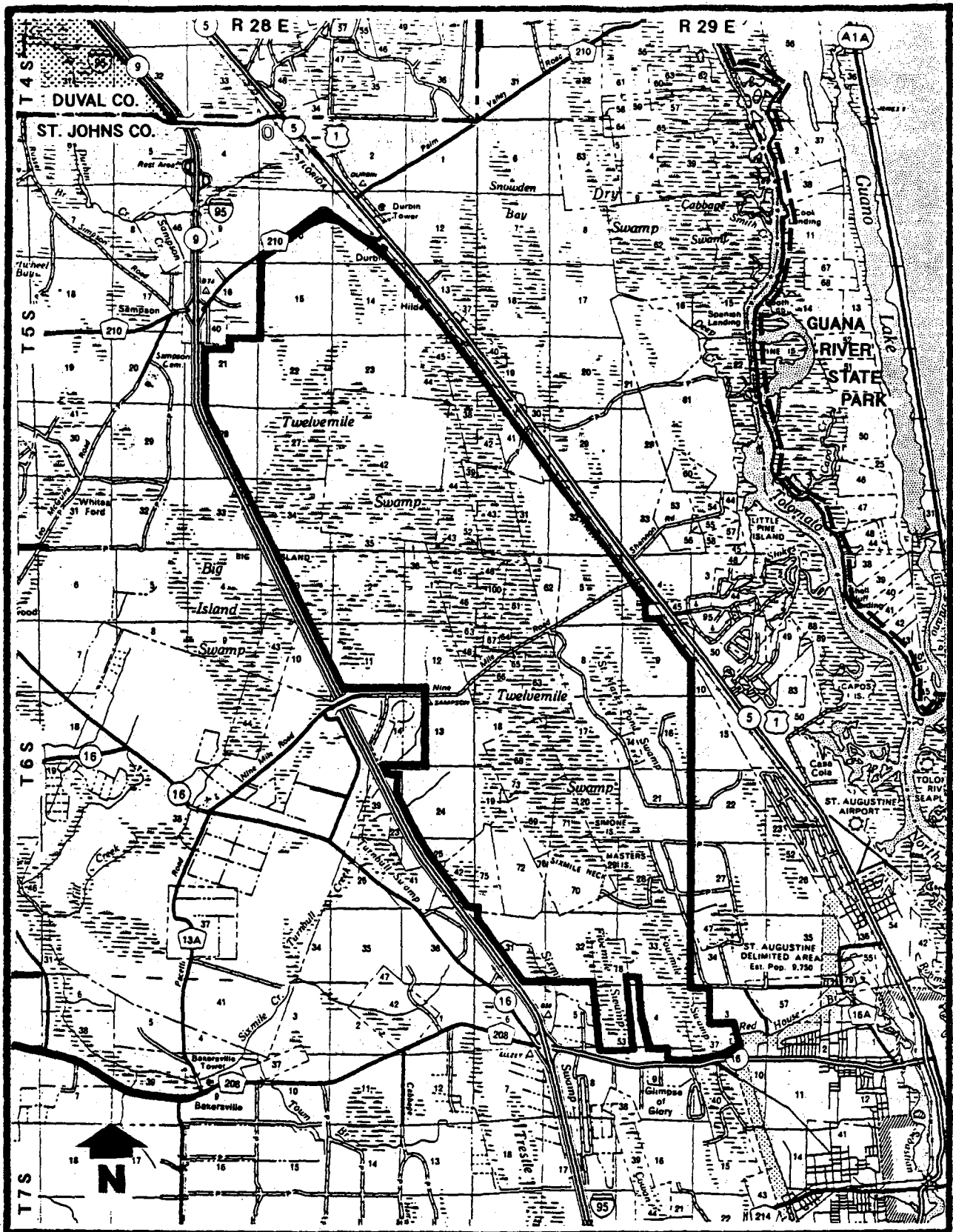
activities. The large expanse of relatively undisturbed wetlands near the center is known to support many species of wildlife including the Florida black bear (state threatened). A bird rookery with has been documented from the project.

MANAGEMENT COSTS

PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COST/BUDGET REQUESTS - IF ACQUIRED

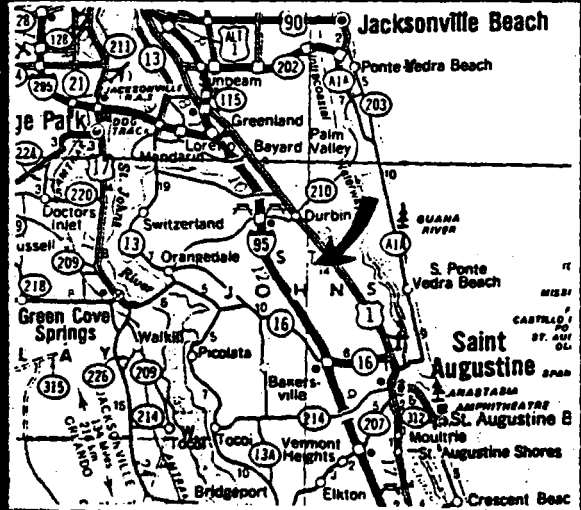
Division of Forestry


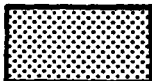
| CATEGORY | Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.) | Estimated Funds Required | | | | | Total |
|------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|-----|----------|-----------|-----|-----------|
| | | Salary | OPS | Expense | OCO | FCO | |
| Start-up | CARL | \$78,001 | -0- | \$49,243 | \$154,641 | -0- | \$281,885 |
| FY 1993-94 | CARL | \$78,000 | -0- | \$40,000 | \$5,000 | -0- | \$123,000 |



TWELVEMILE SWAMP

ST. JOHNS CO.



-  PROJECT AREA
-  JULINGTON / DURBIN PENINSULA CARL PROJECT

#72 TWELVE MILE SWAMP

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, as well as 700 acres west of I-95 along the western boundary, and approximately 400 acres east of I-95. The acreage deleted was improved. 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 were centrally and strategically located and 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 determine whether any of these improved parcels could be used as managers' residences. If not, 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

Project unfunded due to low ranking.

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

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.

1989: Northeast Chapter, Sierra Club - Support for acquisition.

| PROJECT HISTORY | | |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Assessment Approved: 07/12/91 | | |
| Design/Boundary Approved: 12/06/91 | | |
| Design/Boundary Modified: None | | |
| PREVIOUS RANKINGS | | |
| 1992 | | 70 |
| ACQUISITION HISTORY | | |
| Year | Acres | Funds |
| -- | None | -- |

| #73 ALDERMAN'S FORD ADDITION | | HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY | |
|------------------------------|-----------|------------------------------|---------------------|
| Acreage | | Value | |
| Acquired | Remaining | Funds Expended or Encumbered | Remaining Tax Value |
| 716* | 363 | \$6,424,600* | \$2,419,614 |

* 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 and 66. 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

for significant sites is considered to be low to moderate.

The project could provide additional recreational opportunities including nature appreciation, camping, hiking, bicycling, and horseback riding, as well as provide educational opportunities.

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.

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

| Name | FNAI Rank |
|---------------------------------|-----------|
| Florida golden aster | G1/S1 |
| Sandhill | G2G3/S2 |
| Upland Hardwood Forest | G?/S3 |
| Mesic Flatwoods | G?/S4 |
| Xeric Hammock | G?/S3 |
| Floodplain Swamp | G?/S4? |
| Hydric Hammock | G?/S4? |
| 7 FNAI elements known from site | |

Natural communities should be managed to perpetuate (or restore if necessary) natural species composition and relative abundances, natural age structure, and natural processes. Fire dependent communities have suffered from fire exclusion and will benefit from the re-introduction of fire, particularly growing-season fire. Natural fire breaks, existing roads, and black lines should be used to contain prescribed fires.

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 become overgrown 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

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

There are substantial areas of upland forest above the floodplain within the project boundary on both sides of the scenic Alafia River. This area would be desirable for residential development with river frontage. Development will lead to increased degradation of the Alafia River. There has been timbering on the site in the past, and such activity could likely continue in the future. The flatwoods and sandhills communities cannot persist without periodic fire.

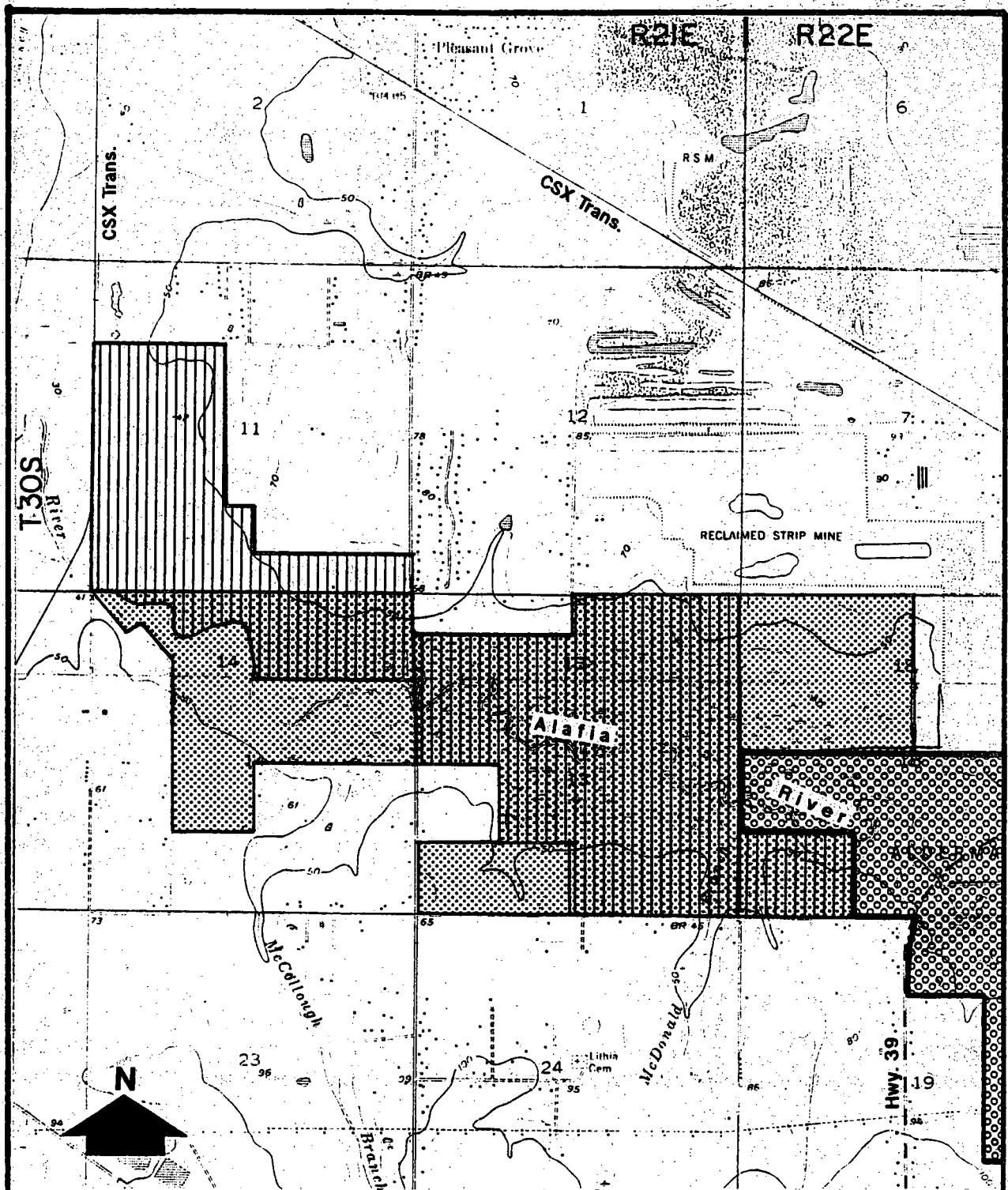
This is a rapidly urbanizing portion of Hillsborough County, so the endangerment from development is high. Furthermore, phosphate mining is pushing into

MANAGEMENT COSTS

Estimated start-up costs for Hillsborough County

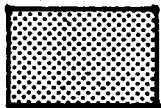
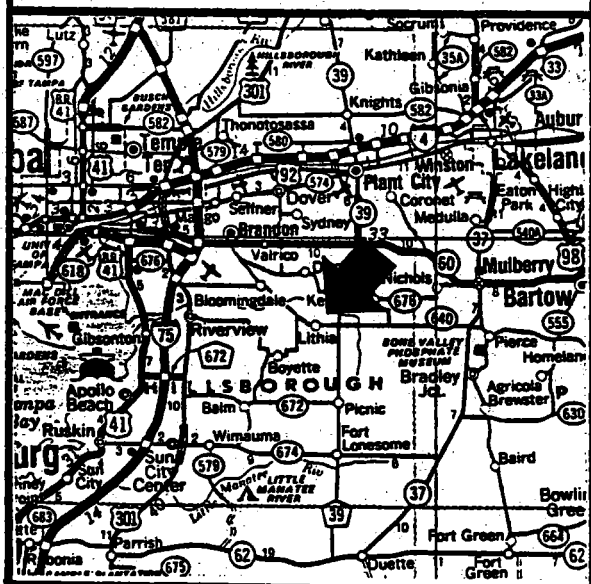
| Salary | OPS | Expense | OCO | FCO | Total |
|---------|-----|---------|-----|-----|---------|
| \$1,000 | -0- | \$5,000 | -0- | -0- | \$6,000 |

Source of Funding: Hillsborough County



ALDERMAN'S FORD ADDITION

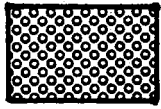
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY



PROJECT AREA



ACQUIRED BY COUNTY



COUNTY PARK

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.

OWNERSHIP

This project consists of approximately nine parcels and five owners. Two large ownerships, Sheldon and Joo, have been purchased by the county.

ACQUISITION STATUS

Due to low ranking and limited CARL funds, negotiations have not been initiated on this project. During the past year, the County acquired the Joo ownership, approximately 260 acres of which extend north of the CARL project boundary.

RESOLUTIONS

None known.

| PROJECT HISTORY | | |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Assessment Approved: 07/20/90 | | |
| Design/Boundary Approved: 12/07/90 | | |
| Design/Boundary Modified: --- | | |
| PREVIOUS RANKINGS | | |
| 1992 | 73 | |
| 1991 | 54 | |
| ACQUISITION HISTORY | | |
| Year | Acres | Funds |
| --- | None | --- |

| #74 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 15 and House District 29. 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, a highly endangered plant that is protected at only

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 such as picnicking, hiking, and nature appreciation as well as provide educational opportunities.

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/S4? |
| Florida scrub jay | G5T3/S3 |
| 11 FNAI elements known from site | |

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

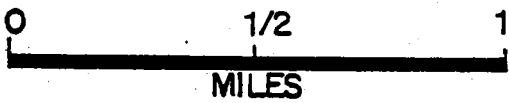
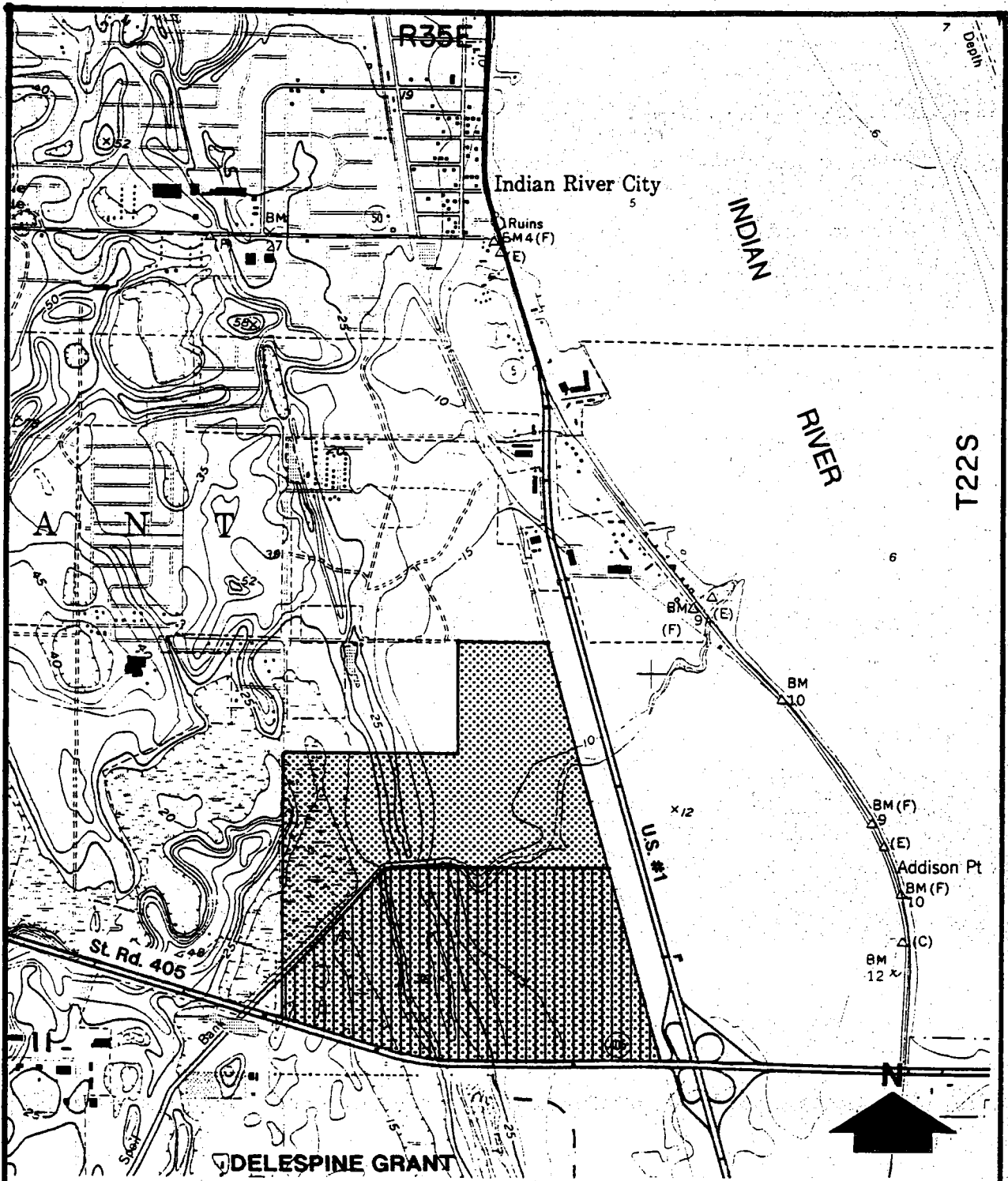
ACQUISITION PLANNING

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

MANAGEMENT COSTS

PAST, CURRENT, and PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COSTS/BUDGET REQUEST Brevard County

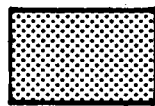
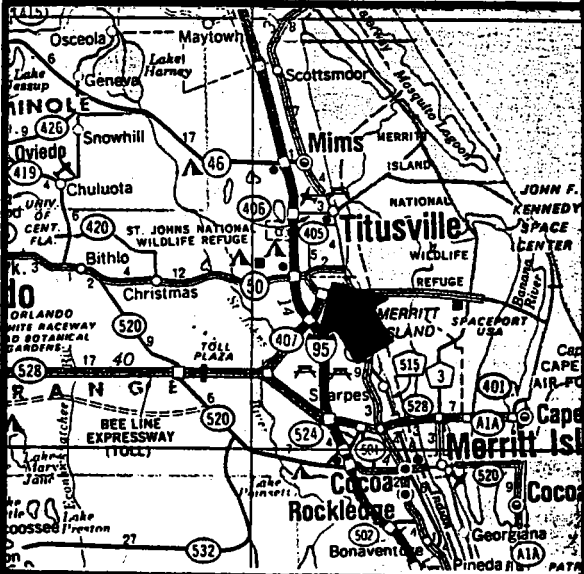
| YEAR | Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc) | Funds | | | | | |
|------------|---------------------------------|----------|-----|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | Salary | OPS | Expense | OCO | FCO | Total |
| FY 1991-92 | Brevard County | -0- | -0- | \$50,000 | -0- | -0- | \$50,000 |
| FY 1992-93 | Brevard County | -0- | -0- | -0- | -0- | \$200,000 | \$200,000 |
| FY 1993-94 | Brevard County | \$25,000 | -0- | -0- | \$100,000 | -0- | \$125,000 |



ENCHANTED FOREST

BREVARD

COUNTY



PROJECT AREA



BREVARD CO. OWNERSHIP

#74 ENCHANTED FOREST

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

Appraisals being initiated. County has already acquired half of the project and plans to acquire balance for resale to the Board of Trustees as a bargain purchase.

RESOLUTIONS

- 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.

| PROJECT HISTORY | | |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Assessment Approved: 07/20/90 | | |
| Design/Boundary Approved: 12/07/90 | | |
| Design/Boundary Modified: -- | | |
| PREVIOUS RANKINGS | | |
| 1992 | 45 | |
| 1991 | 41 | |
| ACQUISITION HISTORY | | |
| Year | Acres | Funds |
| -- | None | -- |

| #75 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 26. It is also within the jurisdictions of the East Central Florida Regional Planning Council and the St. Johns River Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

The St. Johns River 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

between the Ocala National Forest and Rock Springs Run State Reserve.

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.

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.

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.

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

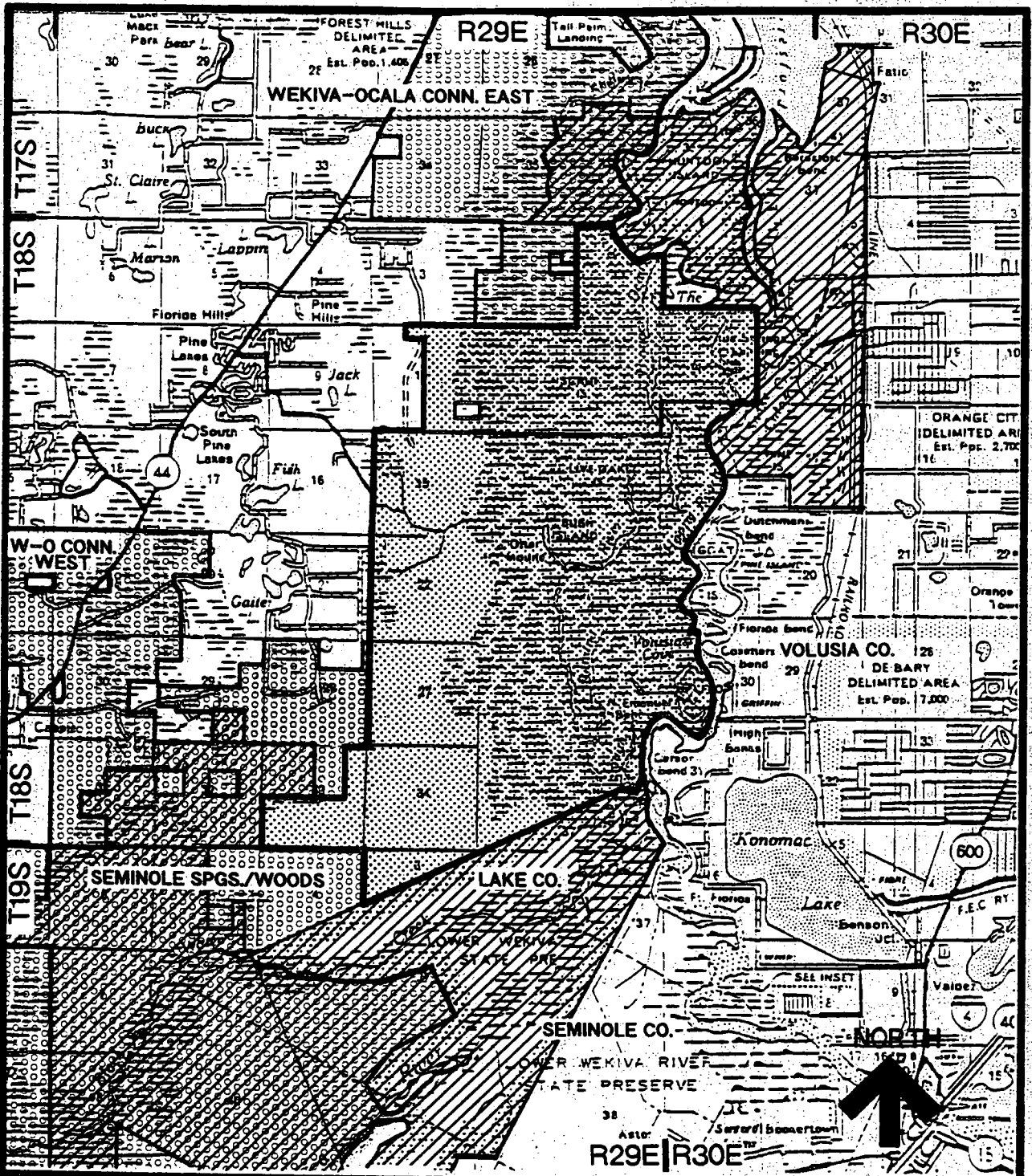
| Name | FNAI Rank |
|---------------------------------|-----------|
| West Indian manatee | G2?/S2? |
| Shell Mound | G3/S2 |
| Blackwater Stream | G4/S2 |
| River Floodplain Lake | G4?/S2 |
| Floodplain Swamp | G?/S4? |
| Wet Prairie | G?/S4? |
| Upland Mixed Forest | G?/S4 |
| 7 FNAI elements known 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)

MANAGEMENT COSTS

PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COST/BUDGET REQUESTS - IF ACQUIRED Division of Recreation and Parks

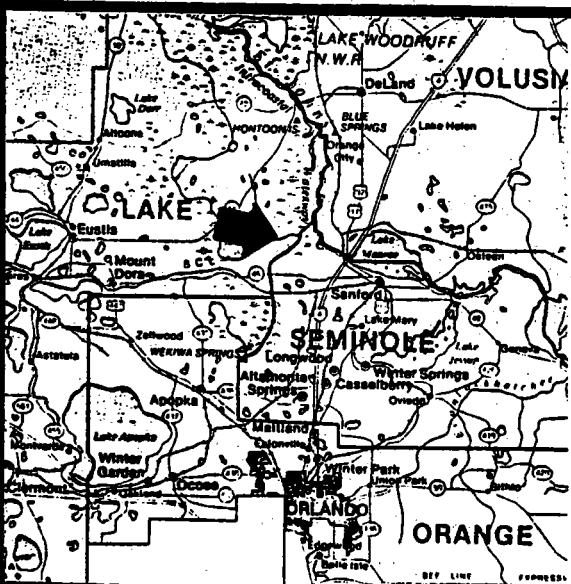
| CATEGORY | Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.) | Estimated Funds Required | | | | | Total |
|------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|---------|----------|----------|-----|-----------|
| | | Salary | OPS | Expense | OCO | FCO | |
| Start-up | CARL | \$66,501 | \$7,280 | \$17,000 | \$63,500 | -0- | \$154,281 |
| FY 1993-94 | CARL | \$66,501 | \$7,280 | \$17,000 | \$63,500 | -0- | \$154,281 |



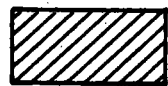
ST. JOHNS RIVER

LAKE/VOLUSIA

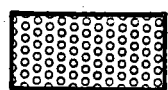
COUNTIES



PROJECT AREA



STATE OWNED



OTHER CARL PROJECTS
(SEM SPGS, W-O CONN)

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 Fechtel Ranch projects on March 21, 1986. Acquisition of St. Johns River Forest Estates/Fechtel Ranch would complement other existing and proposed EEL/CARL lands in the vicinity (see 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 recent acquisition activity by the state due to low ranking. The water management district, however, has been in negotiations with one of the major owners during the past year.

RESOLUTIONS

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.

| PROJECT HISTORY | | |
|---|----------|-----------|
| Assessment Approved: -- | | |
| Design/Boundary Approved: -- | | |
| Design/Boundary Modified: 3/21/86 - New project design | | |
| PREVIOUS RANKINGS | | |
| 1992 | | 72 |
| 1991 | | 67 |
| 1990 | | 64 |
| 1989 | | 50 |
| 1988 | | 48 |
| 1987 | | 27 |
| 1986 | | 19 |
| 1985 | | 21 |
| 1984 | | 23 |
| 1983 | | 25 |
| ACQUISITION HISTORY | | |
| Year | Acres | Funds |
| 1986 | 2,666.00 | \$839,842 |

| #76 YAMATO SCRUB | | PALM BEACH COUNTY | |
|------------------|-----------|------------------------------|---------------------|
| Acreage | | Value | |
| Acquired | Remaining | Funds Expended or Encumbered | Remaining Tax Value |
| 222* | 25 | \$11,030,250 | \$4,716,670* |

* Under contract by State, County, and City of Boca Raton. Litigation in process concerning performance of contract.

** 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 Districts 27 and 35 and House District 87. 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 considered higher than any other remaining scrub on the southeast coast of the state. Five plants are state listed as

No archeological or historical sites from the project are recorded in the Florida Master Site File. When compared to other projects, the potential for 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.

MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

If acquired, Palm Beach County would manage the Yamato Scrub project as a county park under the "single use" concept as a botanical site or nature preserve - 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, there are apparently 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 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

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

| Name | FNAI Rank |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| Scrub | G2/S2 |
| Sand-dune spurge | G2/S2 |
| Cutthroat grass | 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 |
| 13 FNAI elements known from site | |

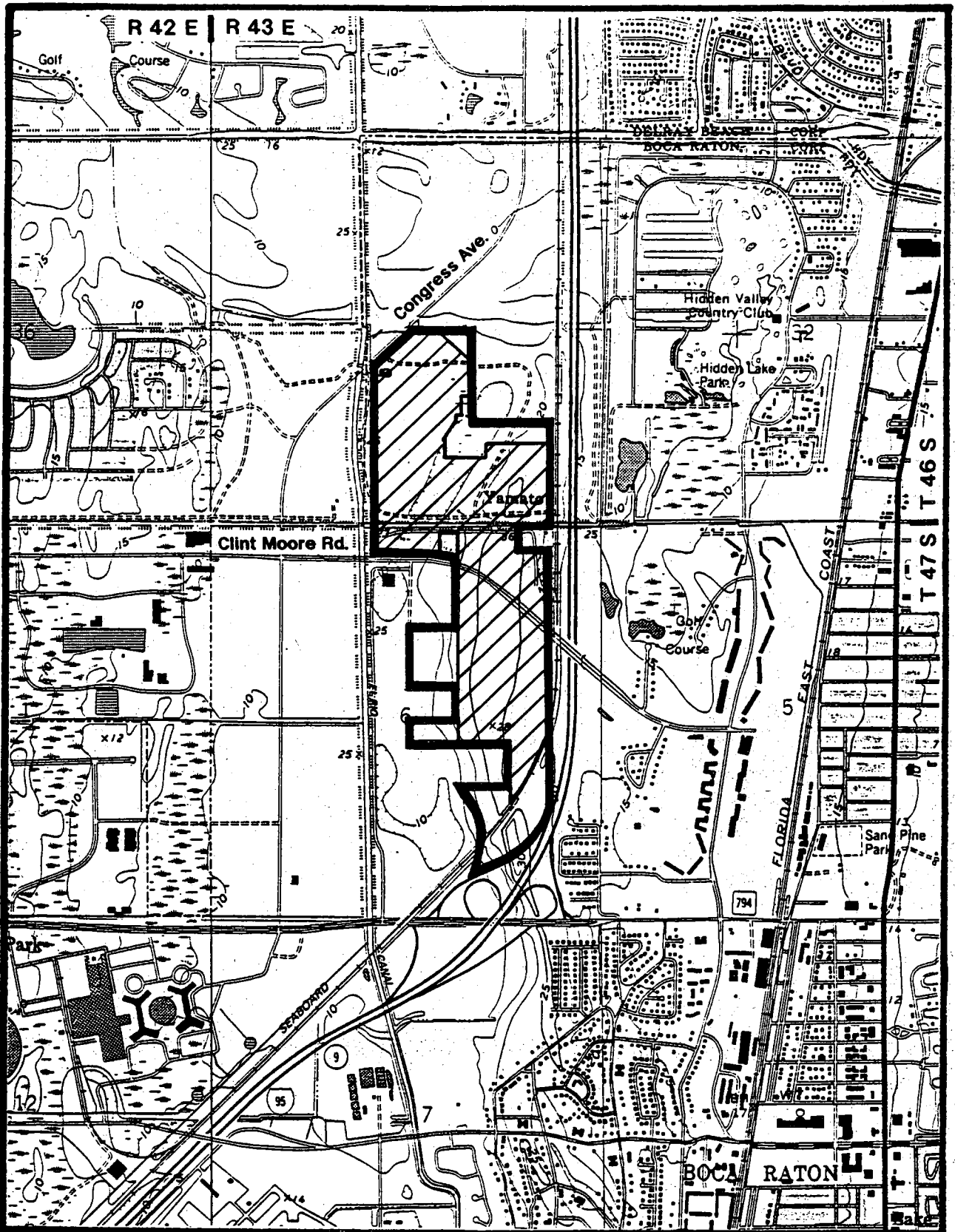
endangered or threatened and five are candidates for federal listing. Special animals on site include the Florida scrub lizard, gopher tortoise, and the Florida mouse. The Florida scrub jay, once found on site, has been extirpated.

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 |

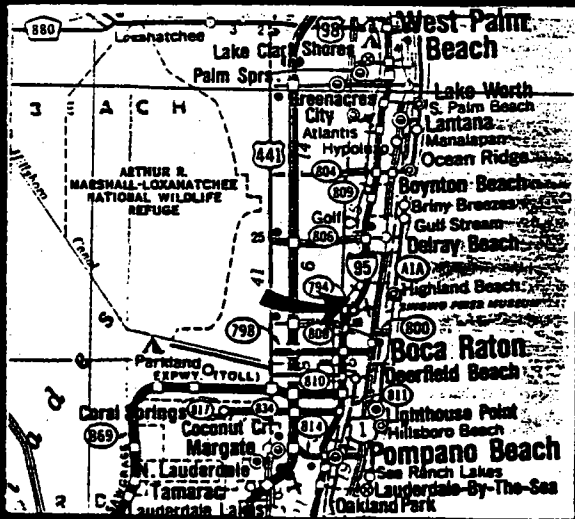
Source of Funding: Palm Beach County



YAMATO SCRUB

PALM BEACH

CO.



PROJECT AREA



UNDER CONTRACT

#76 YAMATO SCRUB

State Park, in Martin County. The primary cause for the loss of coastal scrub in southeast Florida is 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

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

Approximately four ownerships remain to be acquired.

ACQUISITION STATUS

Options on two tracts totaling approximately 220 acres approved by Trustees on September 15, 1992. Contract under litigation.

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

- 87-760:** Palm Beach County Commission - Support for acquisition.
- R-84-1470:** Palm Beach County Commission - Support for acquisition.

| PROJECT HISTORY | | |
|------------------------------------|--------|-------------|
| Assessment Approved: 07/12/91 | | |
| Design/Boundary Approved: 12/06/91 | | |
| Design/Boundary Modified: None | | |
| PREVIOUS RANKINGS | | |
| 1992 | 43 | |
| ACQUISITION HISTORY | | |
| Year | Acres | Funds |
| 1992 | 222.22 | \$5,515,125 |

| #77 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 27 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

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

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 reportedly 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.

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.

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

| Name | FNAI Rank |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| Coastal vervain | G2/S2 |
| Beach star | G3/S2 |
| Green turtle | G3/S2 |
| Leatherback turtle | G3/S2 |
| Loggerhead turtle | G3/S3 |
| Coastal Strand | G3?/S2 |
| Estuarine Tidal Swamp | G3/S3 |
| Beach Dune | G4?/S2 |
| Maritime Hammock | G4/S3 |
| Striped croaker | G5/S2 |
| 10 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

MANAGEMENT COSTS

PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COST/BUDGET REQUESTS - IF ACQUIRED St. Lucie County

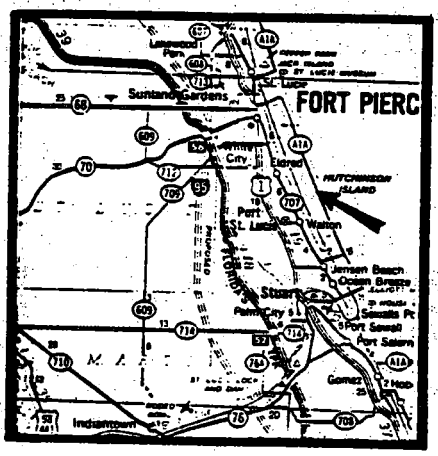
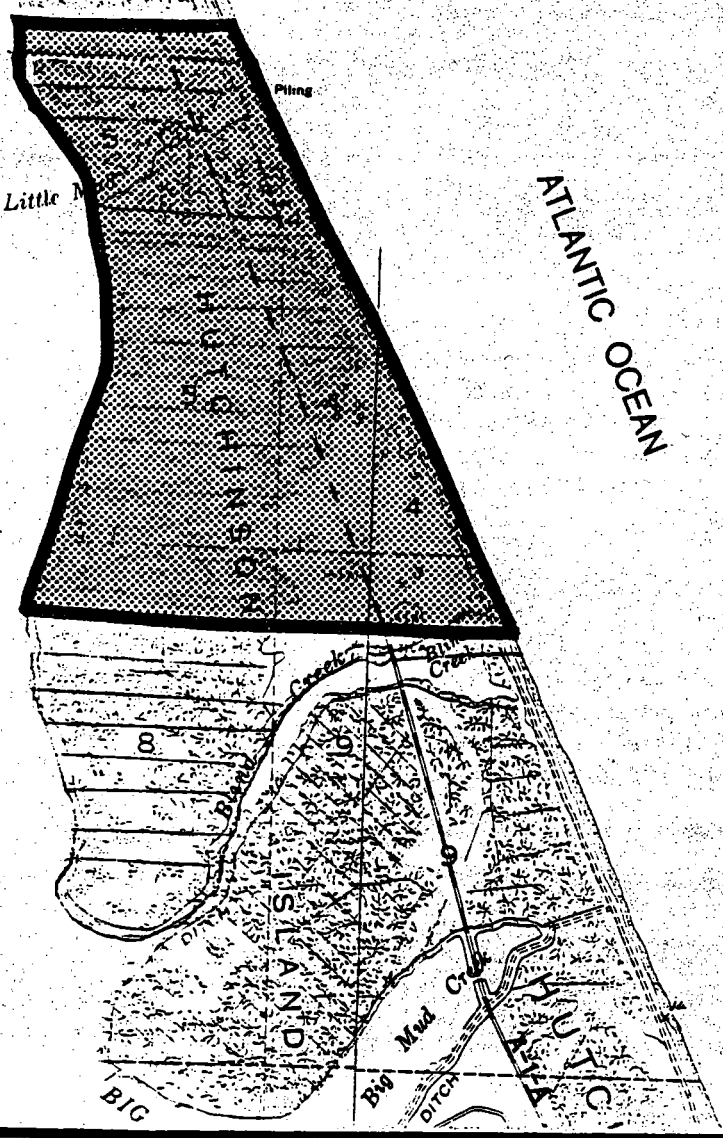
| CATEGORY | Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.) | Estimated Funds Required | | | | | Total |
|------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|----------|---------|----------|-----|----------|
| | | Salary | OPS | Expense | OCO | FCO | |
| Start-up | CARL | \$25,544 | \$18,000 | \$5,062 | \$22,044 | -0- | \$70,650 |
| FY 1993-94 | CARL | \$25,544 | \$18,000 | \$5,062 | \$22,044 | -0- | \$70,650 |

T36S T36S

R41E

INDIAN RIVER

ATLANTIC OCEAN



PROJECT AREA

ST. LUCIE CO.

HUTCHINSON ISLAND - BLIND CREEK

#77 HUTCHINSON ISLAND (BLIND CREEK)

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 (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.

| PROJECT HISTORY | | |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Assessment Approved: 07/12/91 | | |
| Design/Boundary Approved: 12/06/91 | | |
| Design/Boundary Modified: -- | | |
| PREVIOUS RANKINGS | | |
| 1992 | | 78 |
| 1983 | | 31 |
| 1982 | | 40 |
| ACQUISITION HISTORY | | |
| Year | Acres | Funds |
| -- | None | -- |

| #78 B.M.K. RANCH | | LAKE AND ORANGE COUNTIES | |
|------------------|-----------|------------------------------|---------------------|
| Acreage | | Value | |
| Acquired | Remaining | Funds Expended or Encumbered | Remaining Tax Value |
| 5,187 | 2,449 | \$23,281,071* | \$3,167,764 |

* \$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 Districts 11 and 12 and House District 26. 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,

wetland habitat for such species of birds as the white ibis, little blue heron, great egret, tricolored heron, and limpkin. These communities are relatively undisturbed and in very good ecological health. The project also includes excellent aquatic resources including river frontage on Rock Springs Run (1.5 miles) and the Wekiva River (0.75 miles). The maintenance of the project area in a natural condition will preserve the remaining 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 Site File. When compared to other projects, the potential for significant sites is considered to be low.

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

| Name | FNAI Rank |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| Scrub | G2/S2 |
| Sandhill | G2G3/S2 |
| Florida black bear | G5T2/S2 |
| Gopher tortoise | G3/S3 |
| Scrub bay | G4/S3 |
| Snail bullhead | G4/S3 |
| Depression Marsh | G4?/S3 |
| Florida scrub jay | G5T3/S3 |
| Baygall | G4?/S4? |
| Hydric Hammock | G?/S4? |
| 12 FNAI elements known from site | |

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.

MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

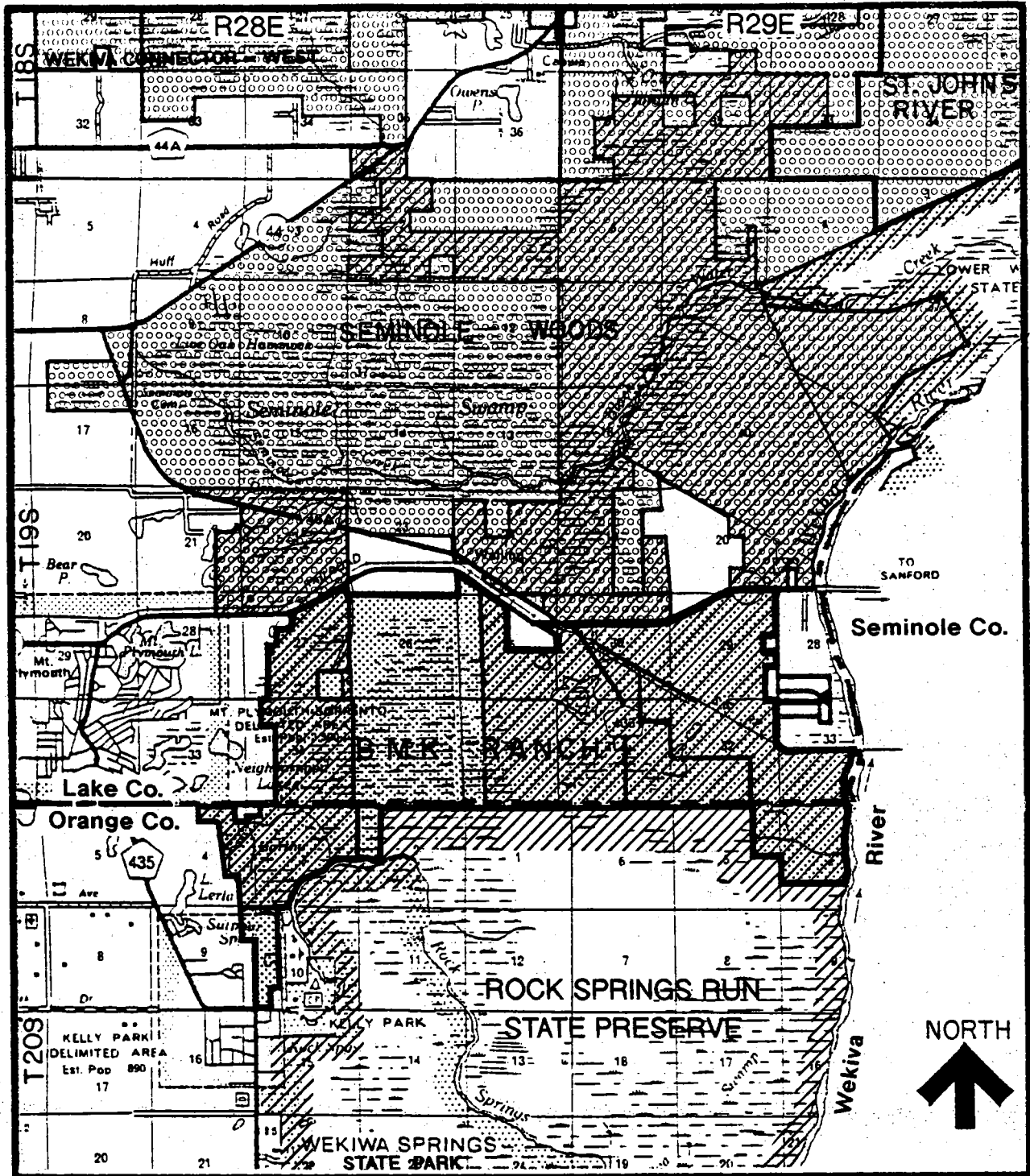
Management responsibility for this property are assigned to the Division of Recreation and Parks (as part of the Rock Springs Run State Reserve). The Division of Historical Resources, Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, the Division of Forestry, and St. Johns River Water Management District will also have cooperative management roles. Public use of this property will be encouraged to the extent that it 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.

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

MANAGEMENT COSTS

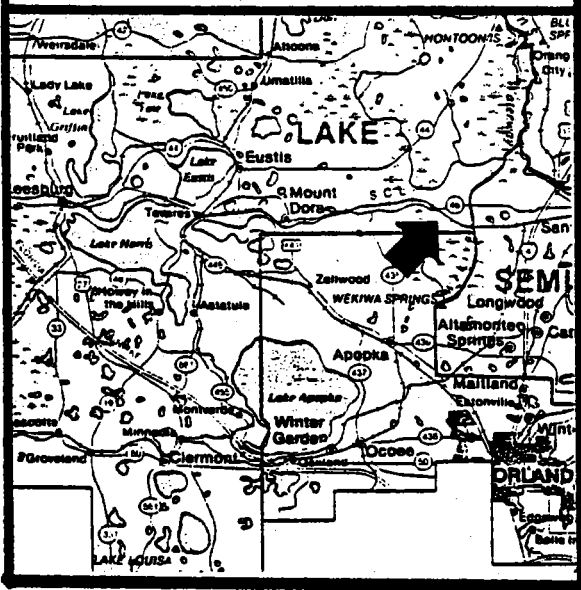
PAST, CURRENT, and PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COSTS/BUDGET REQUEST Division of Recreation and Parks

| YEAR | Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc) | Funds | | | | | Total |
|------------|---------------------------------|----------|-----|---------|-----|-----|----------|
| | | Salary | OPS | Expense | OCO | FCO | |
| FY 1991-92 | SPTF | \$62,000 | -0- | \$2,000 | -0- | -0- | \$64,000 |
| FY 1992-93 | SPTF | \$62,000 | -0- | \$9,000 | -0- | -0- | \$71,000 |
| FY 1993-94 | SPTF | \$62,000 | -0- | \$9,000 | -0- | -0- | \$71,000 |

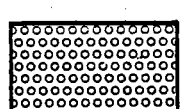


B.M.K. RANCH

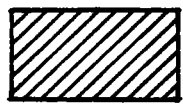
LAKE/ORANGE COUNTIES



PROJECT AREA



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



STATE OWNED

#78 B.M.K. RANCH

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 was proposed for development as the Wekiva Falls Development of Regional Impact (DRI). The Orlando/Orange County Expressway Authority has proposed a limited-access transportation facility (i.e., the Northwest Beltway) through the BMK Ranch project.

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

New Garden Cole is the only large ownership remaining.

ACQUISITION STATUS

New Garden Cole will probably need condemnation to acquire. Project will probably not receive funding under the 1993-94 CARL Land Acquisition Workplan due to its low ranking.

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

- 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.

| PROJECT HISTORY | | |
|--|----------|--------------|
| Assessment Approved: 1985 | | |
| Design/Boundary Approved: 3/21/86 | | |
| Design/Boundary Modified: 11/15/88 - 1,483 acres added 12/06/91 - Carter ownership | | |
| PREVIOUS RANKINGS | | |
| 1992 | | 66 |
| 1991 | | 3 |
| 1990 | | 3 |
| 1989 | | 3 |
| 1988 | | 6 |
| 1987 | | 38 |
| 1986 | | 55 |
| 1985 | | 60 |
| ACQUISITION HISTORY | | |
| Year | Acres | Funds |
| 1989 | 3,335.49 | \$12,021,992 |
| 1991 | 1,838.70 | \$9,667,079 |
| 1992 | 13.30 | \$92,000 |

| #79 MIAMI ROCKRIDGE PINELANDS | | DADE COUNTY | |
|-------------------------------|-----------|------------------------------|---------------------|
| Acreage | | Value | |
| Acquired | Remaining | Funds Expended or Encumbered | Remaining Tax Value |
| 105 | 185 | \$3,001,425 | \$3,781,354* |

* estimated tax value as of 1989.

LOCATION

In Dade County, south Florida, metro Miami - Homestead urban area. This project lies within Florida's Senate Districts 38 and 40 and House Districts 112, 115, 118, 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 subtropical 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.

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. 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.

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

| Name | FNAI Rank |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|
| Pine Rockland | G1/S1 |
| Florida thoroughwort brickell-bush | G1G2/S1S2 |
| Deltoid spurge | G2T1/S1 |
| Bahama sachslia | G2/S1 |
| Pineland jacquemontia | G2/S2 |
| Blodgett's wild-mercury | G2/S2 |
| Florida gama grass | G2/S2 |
| Pineland noseburn | G2/S2 |
| Wild potato morning-glory | G2?/S1S2 |
| Florida pinewood privet | G2T2/S2 |
| 25 FNAI elements known from site | |

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

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

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.

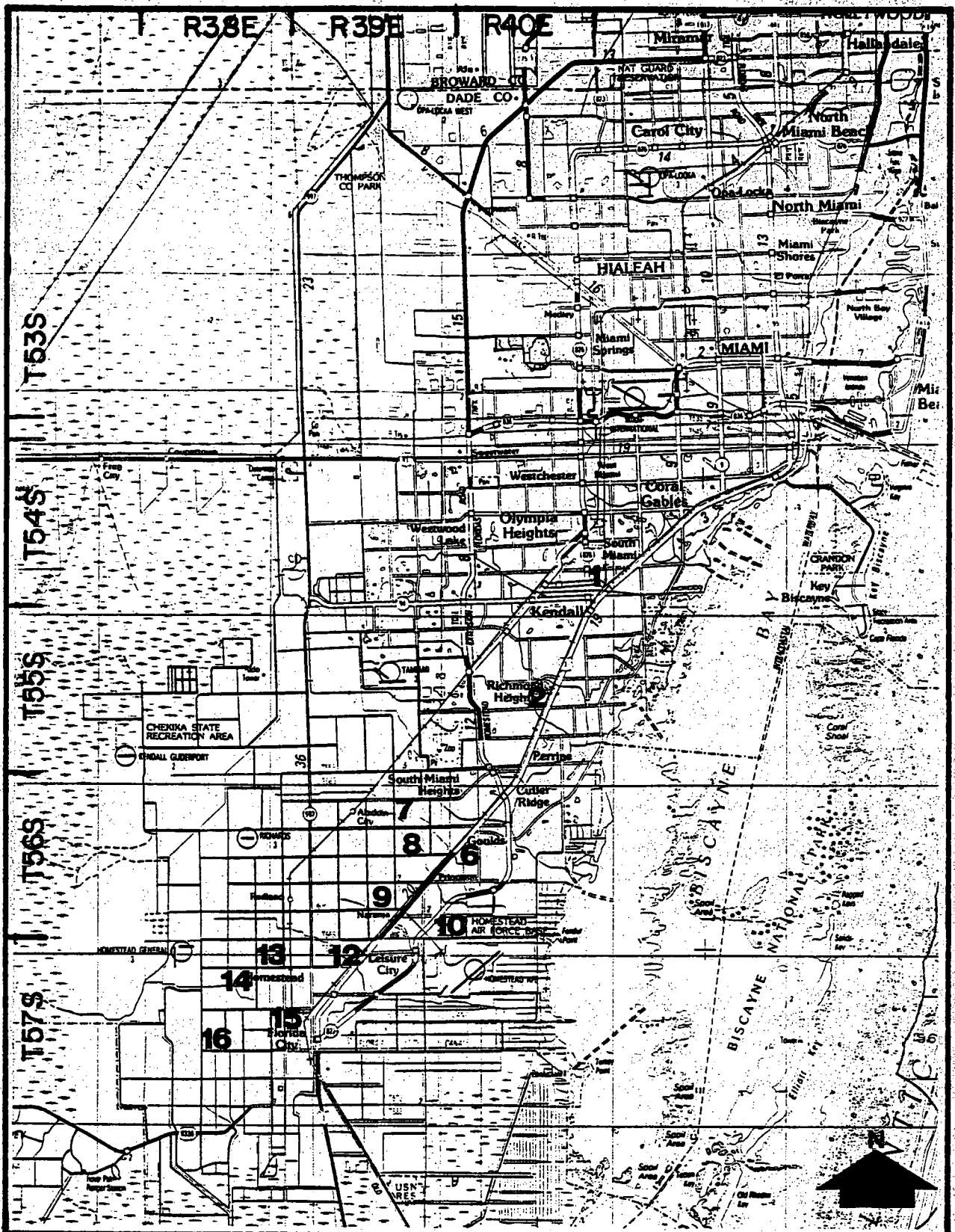
The record of development in the pinelands and their consequent disappearance leaves no doubt as to their endangerment. Pinelands, outside the Everglades

MANAGEMENT COSTS

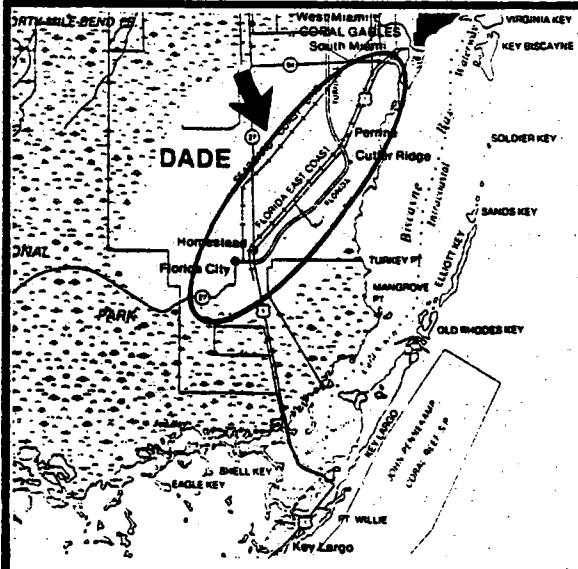
Estimated start-up costs for Dade County

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

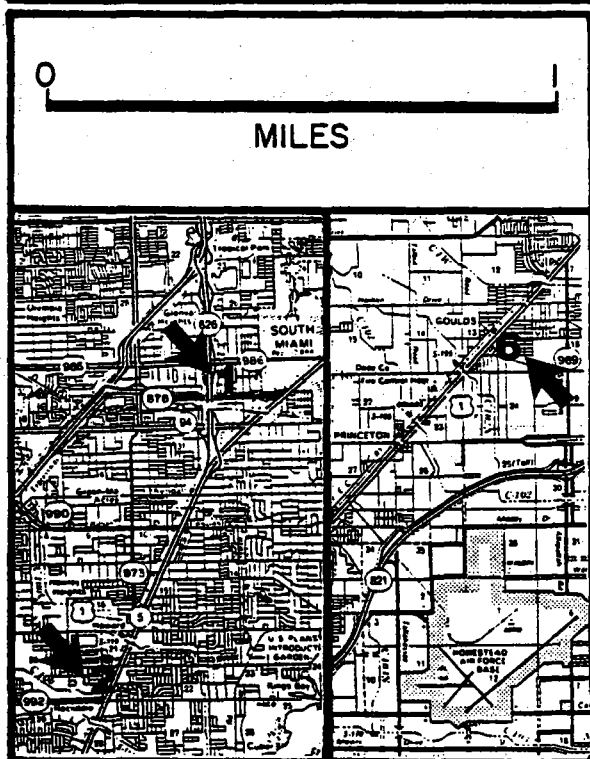
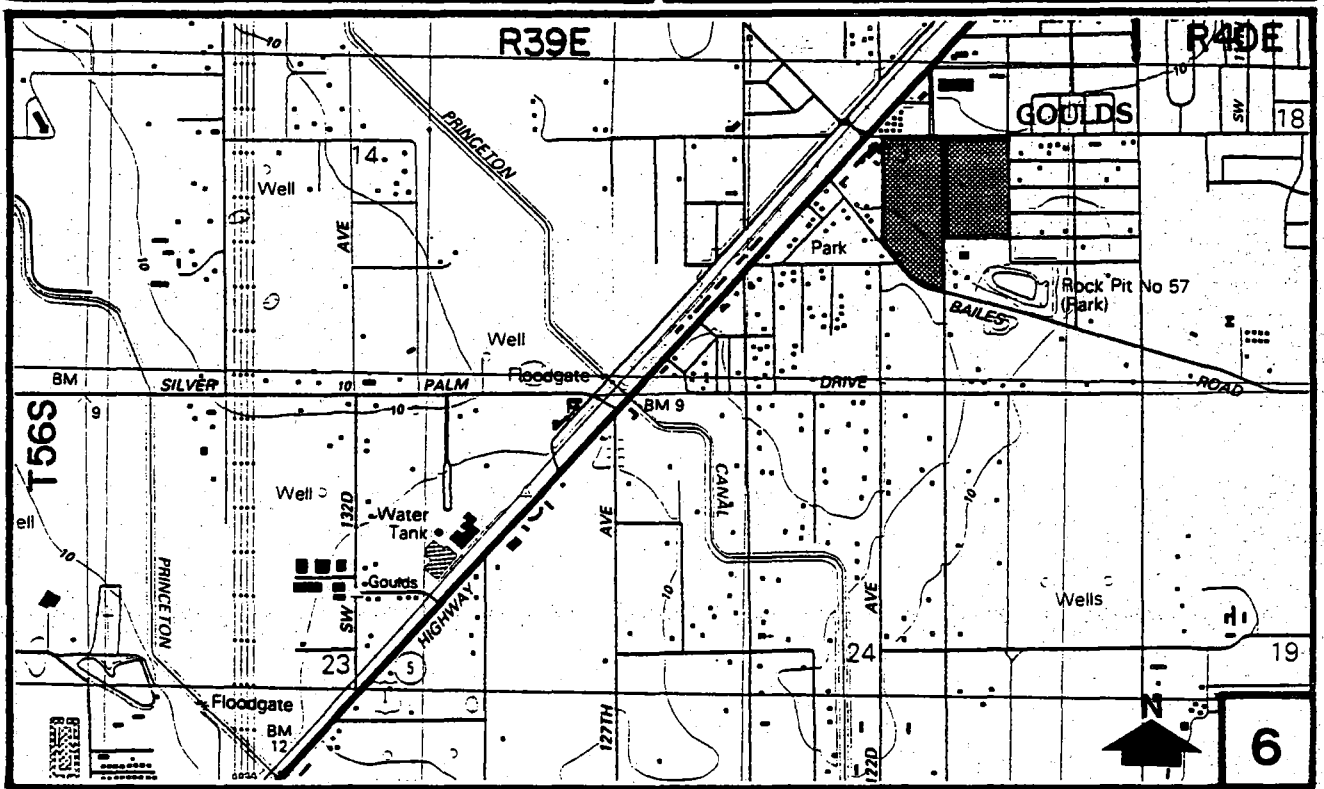
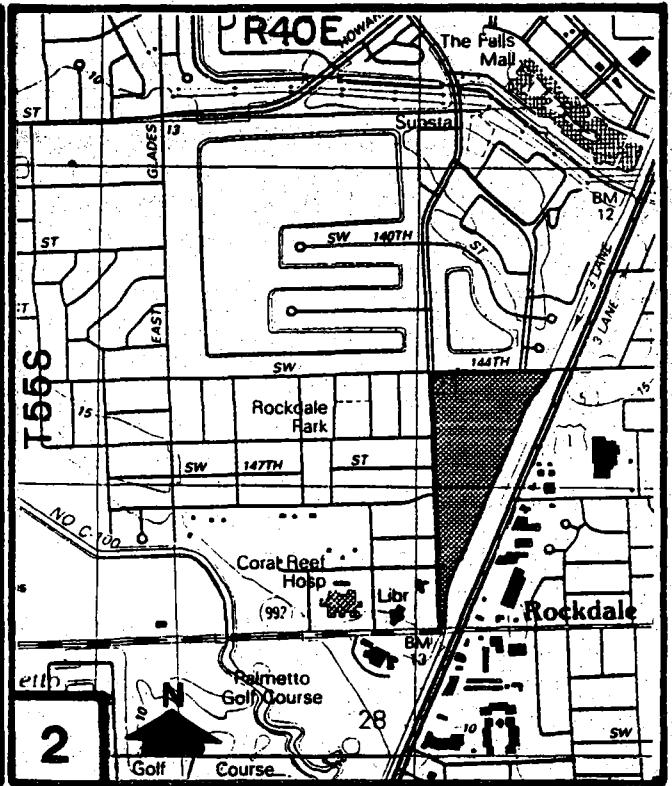
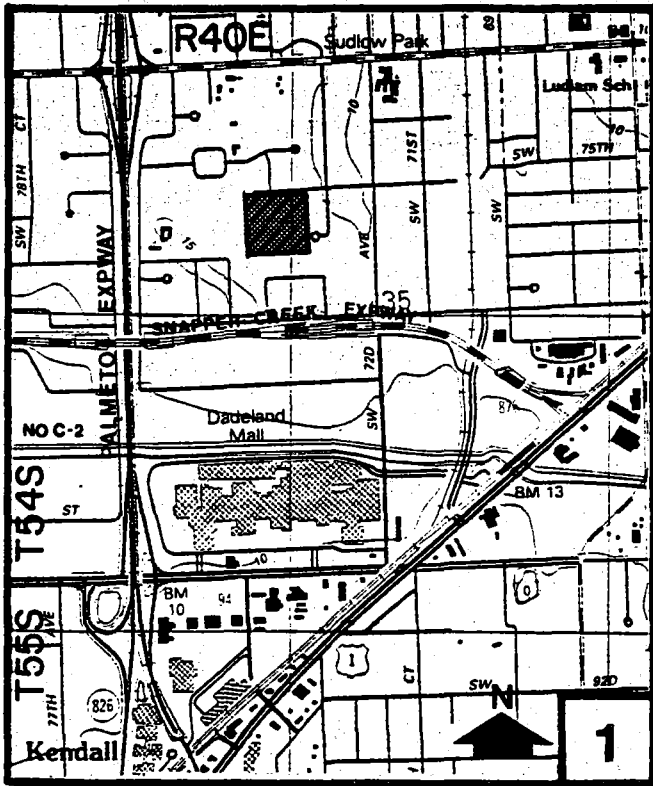
Source of Funding: Dade County



**MIAMI
ROCKRIDGE PINELANDS
DADE COUNTY**



- SITES:**
- 1
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**MIAMI
ROCKRIDGE PINELANDS**

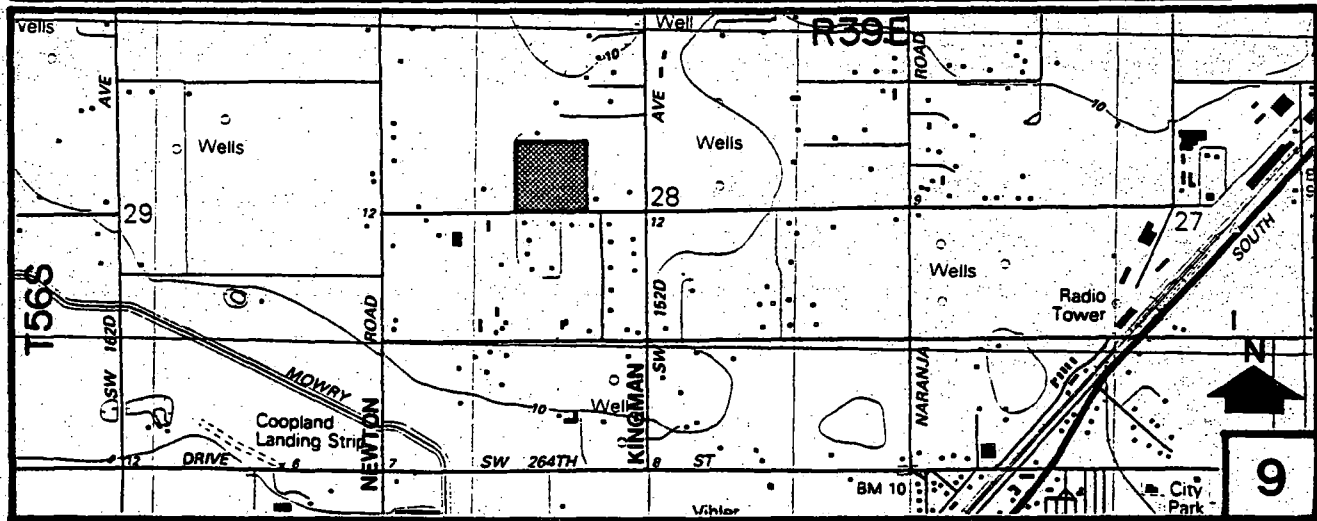
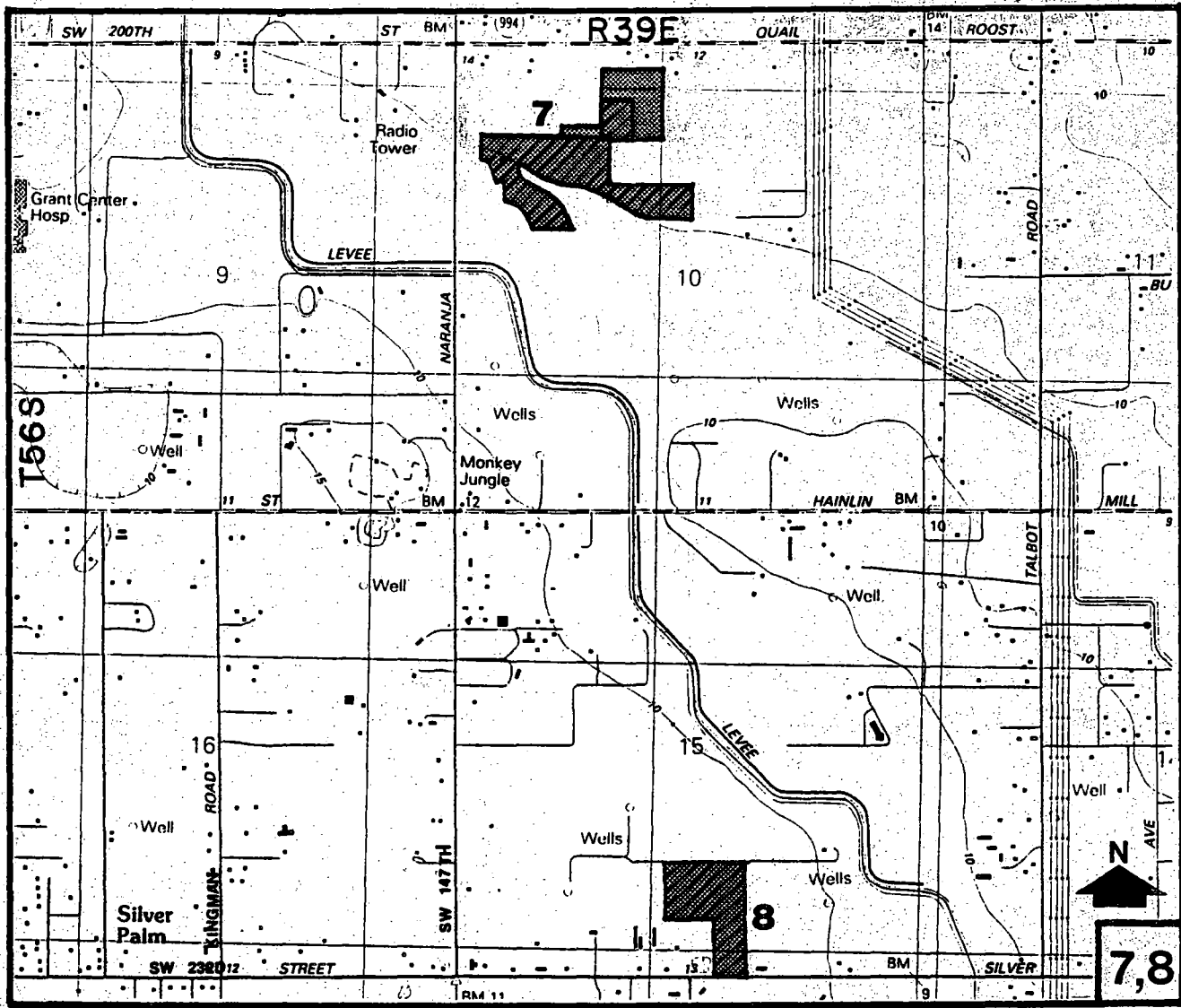
DADE COUNTY

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MILES

PROJECT AREAS

STATE OWNED

SHEET 2 OF 5



MILES

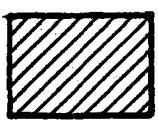
MIAMI ROCKRIDGE PINELANDS

DADE

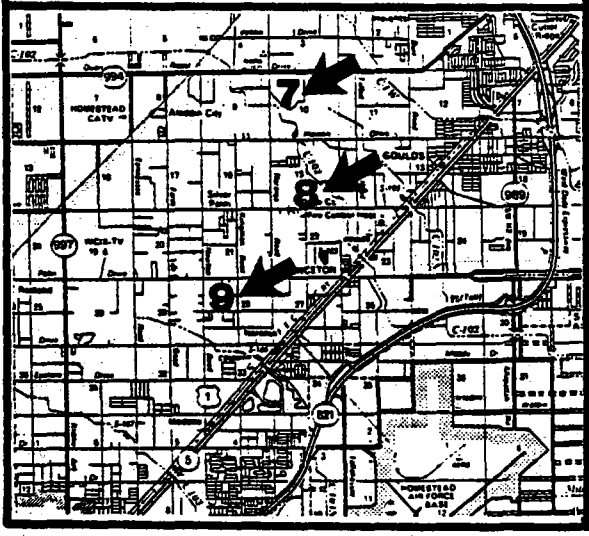
COUNTY



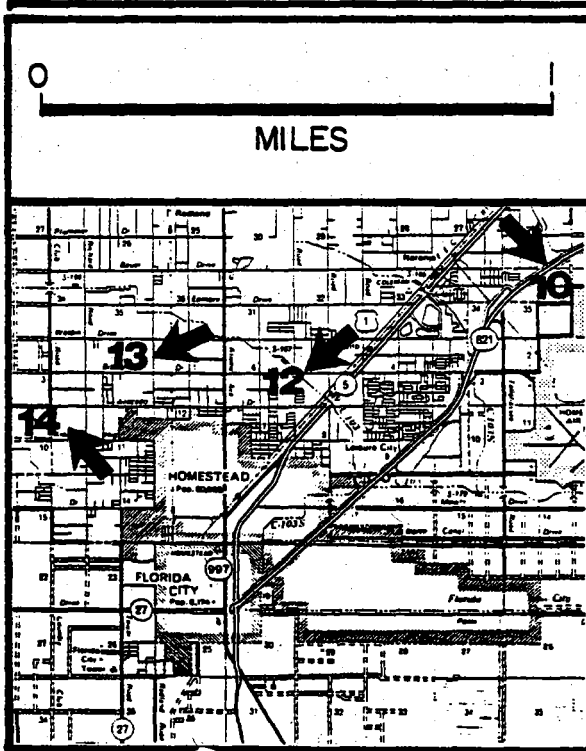
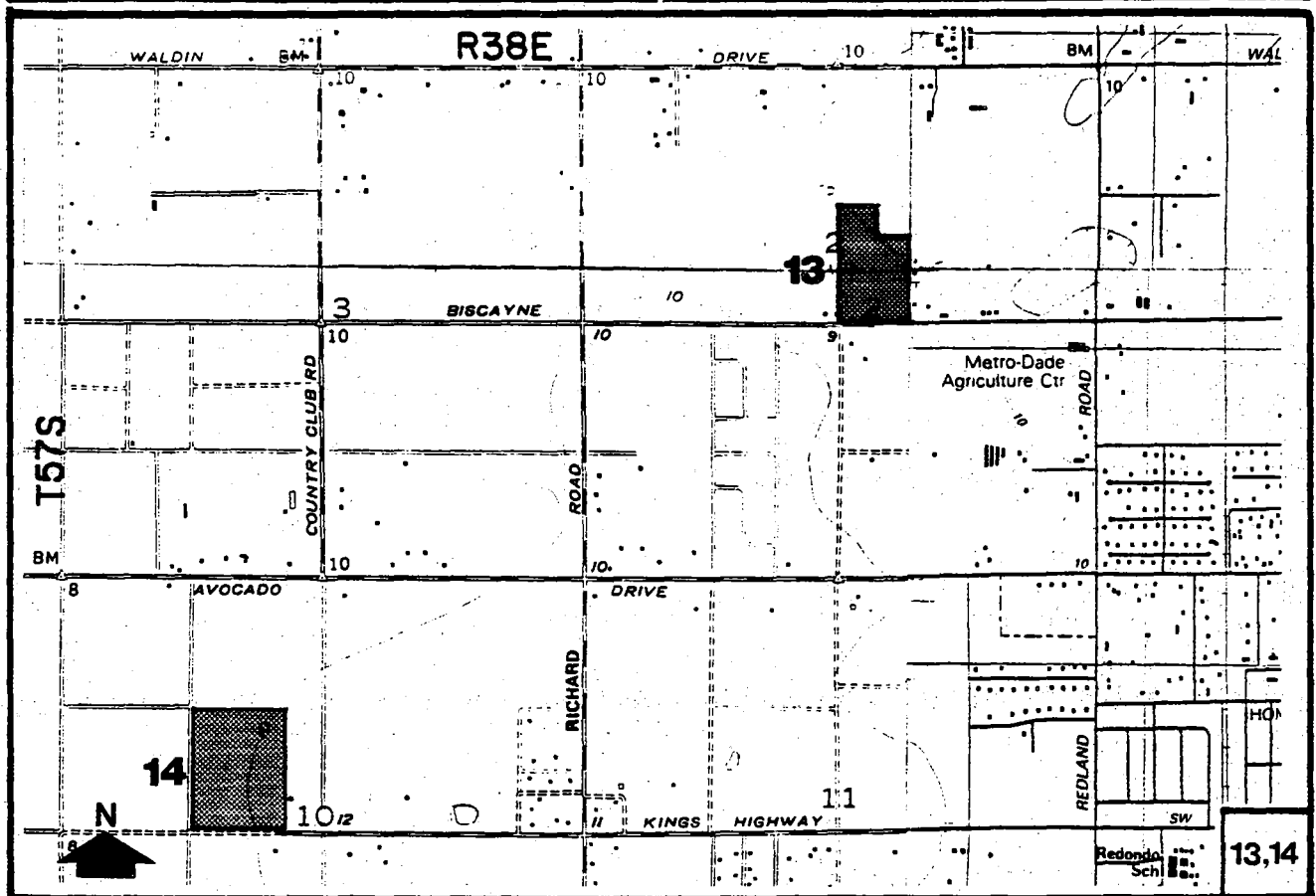
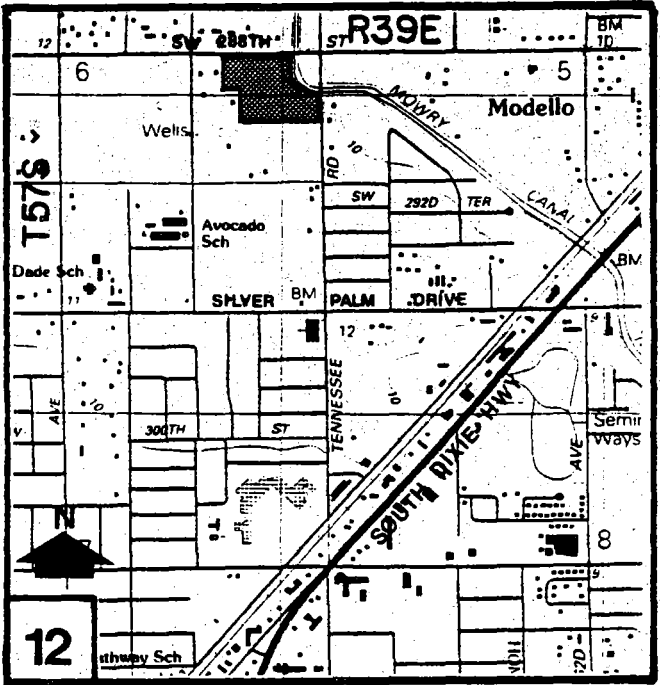
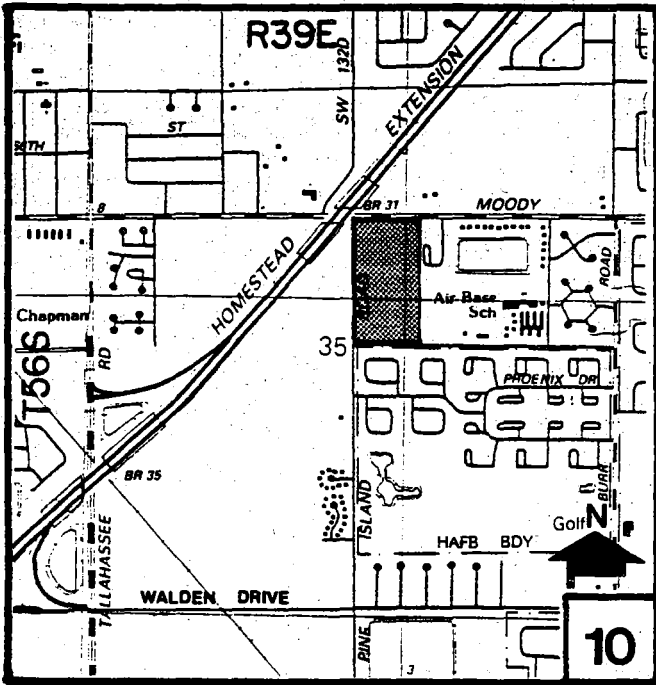
PROJECT AREAS



STATE OWNED



SHEET 3 OF 5

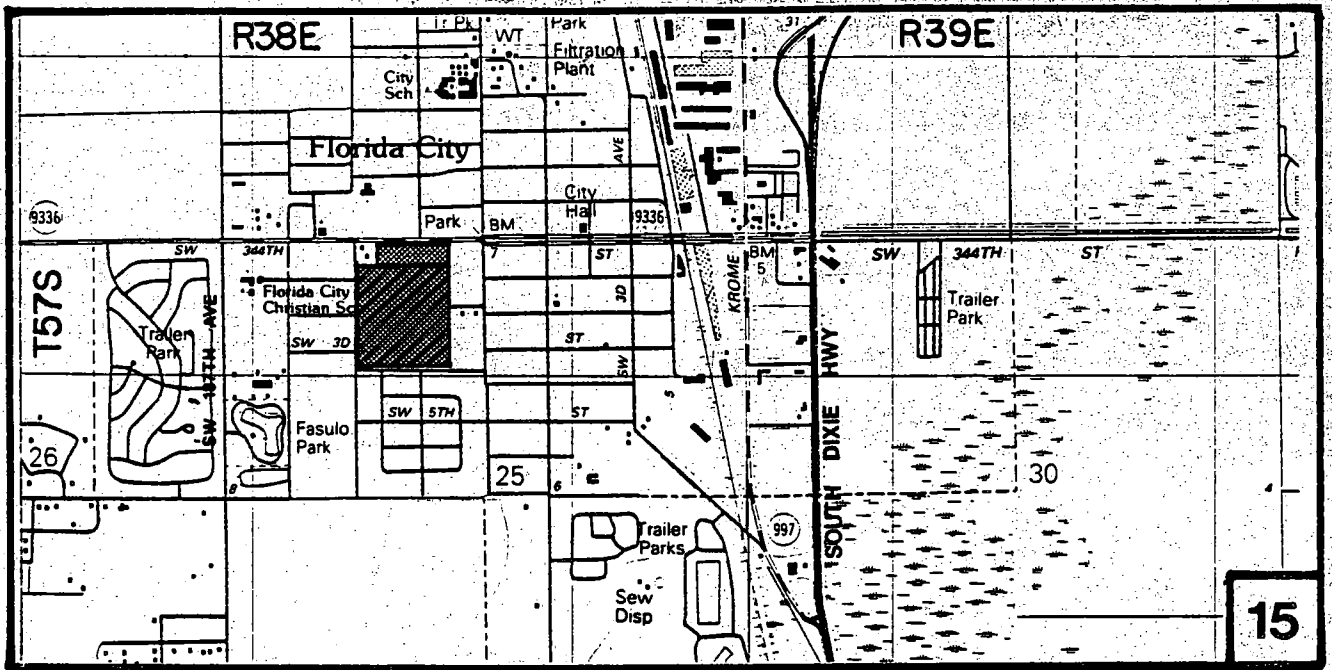


**MIAMI
ROCKRIDGE PINELANDS**

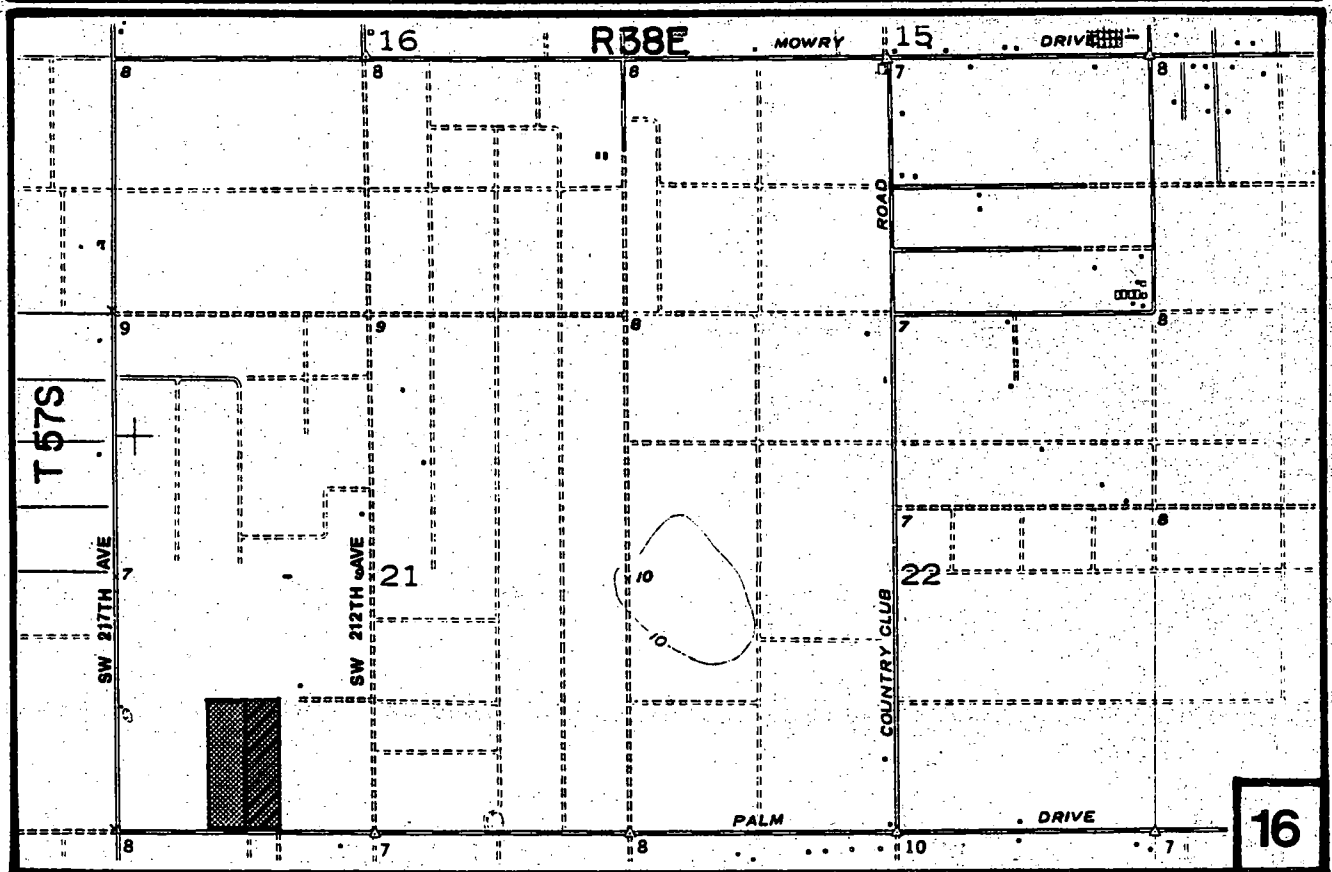
DADE COUNTY

PROJECT AREAS

SHEET 4 OF 5



15



16



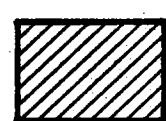
MIAMI
ROCKRIDGE PINELANDS

DADE

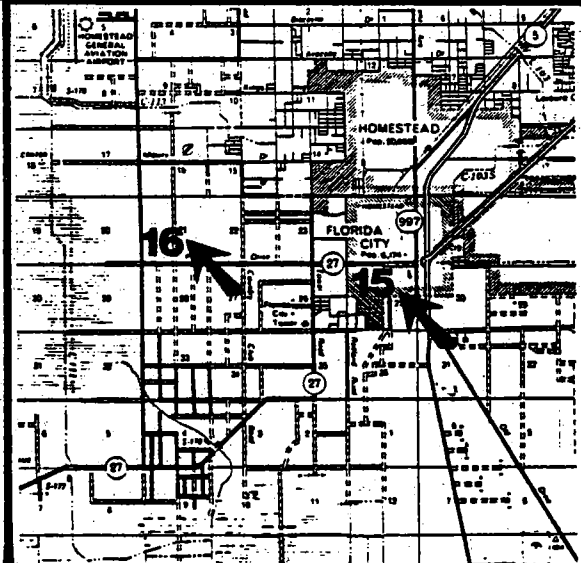
COUNTY



PROJECT AREAS



STATE OWNED



SHEET 5 OF 5

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 (majority acquired 1992)
- Phase 7. Site 14
- Phase 8. Site 13
- Phase 9. Site 8 (acquired 1991)
- Phase 10. Site 1 (acquired 1991)
- Phase 11. Site 16 (half acquired 1992)
- Phase 12. Site 7 (majority acquired 1992)
- 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 was 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 30 remaining ownerships.

ACQUISITION STATUS

This project is a bargain purchase with Dade County. State's portion of acquisition is complete. Dade County negotiating balance. One additional parcel will be jointly acquired, but is not currently available.

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

- R-258-89:** Dade County Commission - Support for acquisition.
- R-1262-90:** Dade County - Joint purchase - \$1.75 million.
- R-1069-91:** Dade County Commission - Support for acquisition.

| PROJECT HISTORY | | |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------------|
| Assessment Approved: 1986 | | |
| Design/Boundary Approved: 11/12/86 | | |
| Design/Boundary Modified: 12/14/88 | | |
| PREVIOUS RANKINGS | | |
| 1992 | | 28 |
| 1991 | | 22 |
| 1990 | | 27 |
| 1989 | | 28 |
| 1988 | | 29 |
| 1987 | | 21 |
| ACQUISITION HISTORY | | |
| Year | Acres | Funds |
| 1991 | 30.20 | \$1,400,000 |
| 1992 | 74.60 | \$1,601,425 |

| #80 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 LATF program. See "Ownership".

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 38 and House District 113. 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

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.

MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

The project would be managed by the Division of Recreation and Parks, Department of Natural Resources 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 Barnacle Addition was submitted in 1985. Project design was unnecessary; the entire addition is under one ownership.

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

| Name | FNAI Rank |
|---------------------------------|-----------|
| Worm-vine orchid | G3/S2 |
| Silver palm | G3G4/S3 |
| Rockland Hammock | G?/S2 |
| Florida thatch palm | G4G5/S2 |
| Brittle thatch palm | G4G5/S3 |
| 5 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.

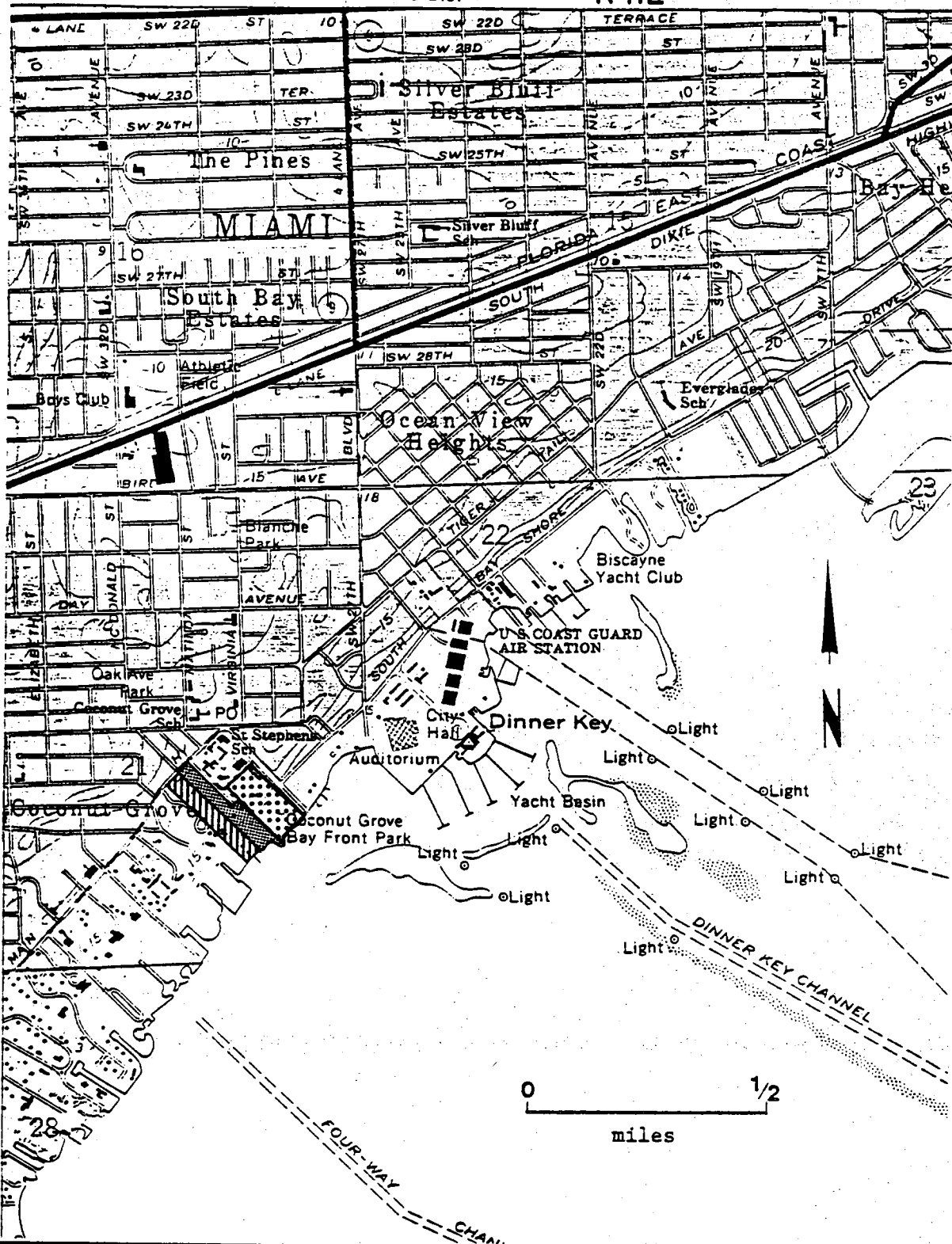
MANAGEMENT COSTS

PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COST/BUDGET REQUESTS - IF ACQUIRED Division of Recreation and Parks

| CATEGORY | Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.) | Estimated Funds Required | | | | | Total |
|------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|---------|---------|----------|-----|----------|
| | | Salary | OPS | Expense | OCO | FCO | |
| Start-up | CARL | -0- | \$9,140 | -0- | \$44,000 | -0- | \$53,140 |
| FY 1993-94 | CARL | -0- | \$9,140 | -0- | \$44,000 | -0- | \$53,140 |

10 PA LOCKA 11 MI.
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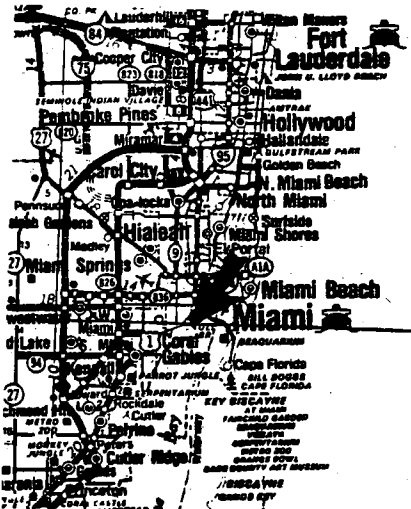


T54S

THE BARNACLE ADDITION

DADE

COUNTY



COUNTY PARK



PROJECT AREA



STATE OWNED

#80 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.

ACQUISITION STATUS

There has been no acquisition activity by the state due to low ranking.

Eminent Domain

Eminent domain was authorized by the 1987 Legislature.

RESOLUTIONS

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.

| PROJECT HISTORY | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Assessment Approved: 1985 | | |
| Design/Boundary Approved: None | | |
| Design/Boundary Modified: -- | | |
| PREVIOUS RANKINGS | | |
| 1992 | | 77 |
| 1991 | | 63 |
| 1990 | | 56 |
| 1989 | | 80 |
| 1988 | | 61 |
| 1987 | | 37 |
| 1986 | | 34 |
| ACQUISITION HISTORY | | |
| Year | Acres | Funds |
| -- | None | -- |

| #81 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 20, House District 55, 66, and 67, and within the jurisdictions of the Tampa Bay Regional Planning Council and the Southwest Florida Water Management District.

There are two documented archaeological sites within the project. These sites represent the northernmost communities of an extremely large prehistoric aboriginal population significantly different from other cultural groups of the Tampa Bay area.

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.

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 | G2?/S2? |
| Hairy beach sunflower | G5?T2/S2 |
| Shell Mound | G3/S2 |
| Coastal Berm | G3?/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 | |

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 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.

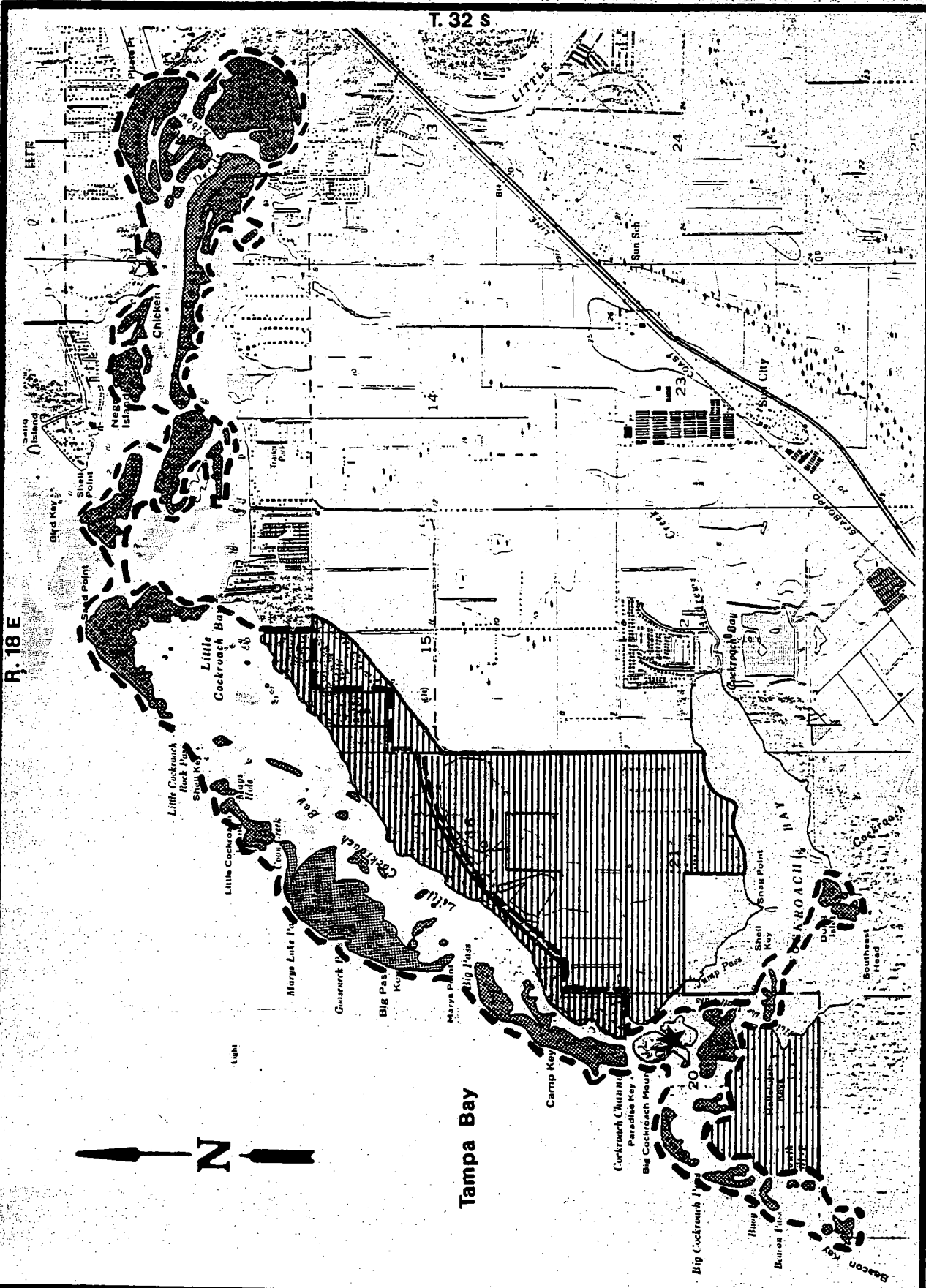
This project is one of few intact natural shorelines in the Tampa Bay area. It supports healthy populations of numerous bird species, including several that are considered rare or endangered. The surrounding offshore area is undisturbed, highly productive marine habitat. Waters adjacent to the project are within the Cockroach Bay Aquatic Preserve. Detrital input, buffering, and water filtration associated with the Bay enhance its water quality and productivity.

MANAGEMENT COSTS

PAST, CURRENT, and PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COSTS/BUDGET REQUEST
Division of State Lands

| YEAR | Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc) | Funds | | | | | Total |
|------------|---------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----|----------|
| | | Salary | OPS | Expense | OCO | FCO | |
| FY 1991-92 | IITF | -0- | \$17,913 | \$8,750 | -0- | -0- | \$26,663 |
| FY 1992-93 | IITF | -0- | \$8,956 | \$3,200 | -0- | -0- | \$12,156 |
| FY 1993-94 | IITF | \$33,836 | \$11,942 | \$15,000 | \$30,000 | -0- | \$56,942 |

T. 32 S



R. 18 E




Tampa Bay

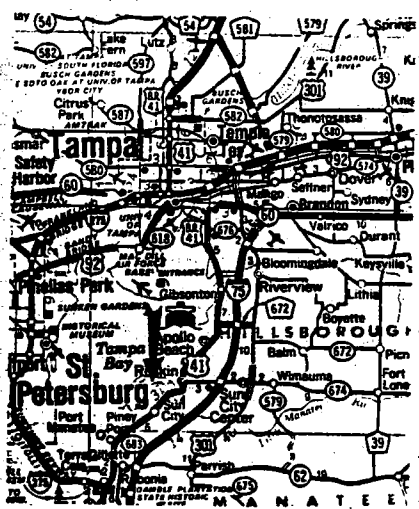
COCKROACH BAY

HILLSBOROUGH

COUNTY



-  PROJECT AREA
 -  COUNTY OWNED
 -  STATE OPTION
- COUNTY OWNED EXCEPT (★)



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 (under option from county by state)
- Phase II: Mainland ownership(s) (acquired by county)
- Phase III: Uplands associated with unexcavated archaeological site (acquired by county)

Coordination

Hillsborough County is a partner in the acquisition of this project.

OWNERSHIP

This project consists of two major owners. Hillsborough County has 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 in 1991. The Tampa Bay Port Authority owns all the submerged land in Hillsborough County. The area remaining to be acquired is Big Cockroach Mound, approximately three acres.

ACQUISITION STATUS

A large percentage of the project has been optioned by the state, however, title/survey problems have held up closing.

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

- 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.
- 89-0114: Hillsborough County Commission - Pledges 50% commitment with state.
- Hillsborough Community College, Trustees - Support for acquisition.

| PROJECT HISTORY | | |
|------------------------------------|--------|-----------|
| Assessment Approved: 1987 | | |
| Design/Boundary Approved: 11/19/87 | | |
| Design/Boundary Modified: None | | |
| PREVIOUS RANKINGS | | |
| 1992 | | 80 |
| 1991 | | 80 |
| 1990 | | 33 |
| 1989 | | 31 |
| 1988 | | 17 |
| 1983 | | 18 |
| 1982 | | 13 |
| 1980 | | 16 |
| ACQUISITION HISTORY | | |
| Year | Acres | Funds |
| 1991 | 102.97 | \$602,300 |

| #82 LETCHWORTH MOUNDS | | JEFFERSON COUNTY | |
|-----------------------|-----------|------------------------------|---------------------|
| Acreage | | Value | |
| Acquired | Remaining | Funds Expended or Encumbered | Remaining Tax Value |
| 79 | 383 | \$400,000 | \$180,502 |

LOCATION

In eastern Jefferson County, northwest Florida, approximately 25 miles east of Tallahassee, eight miles west of Monticello. This project lies within Senate District 4 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.

MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

Letchworth Mounds is recommended to be managed by the Division of Recreation and Parks as a Special Feature Site for archaeological interpretation. 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 few 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, however, is in agricultural use.

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

| Name | FNAI Rank |
|---------------------------------|-----------|
| Floodplain Forest | G?/S3 |
| Blackwater Stream | G4/S2 |
| Upland Mixed Forest | G?/S4 |
| Floodplain Swamp | G?/S4? |
| 4 FNAI elements known from site | |

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.

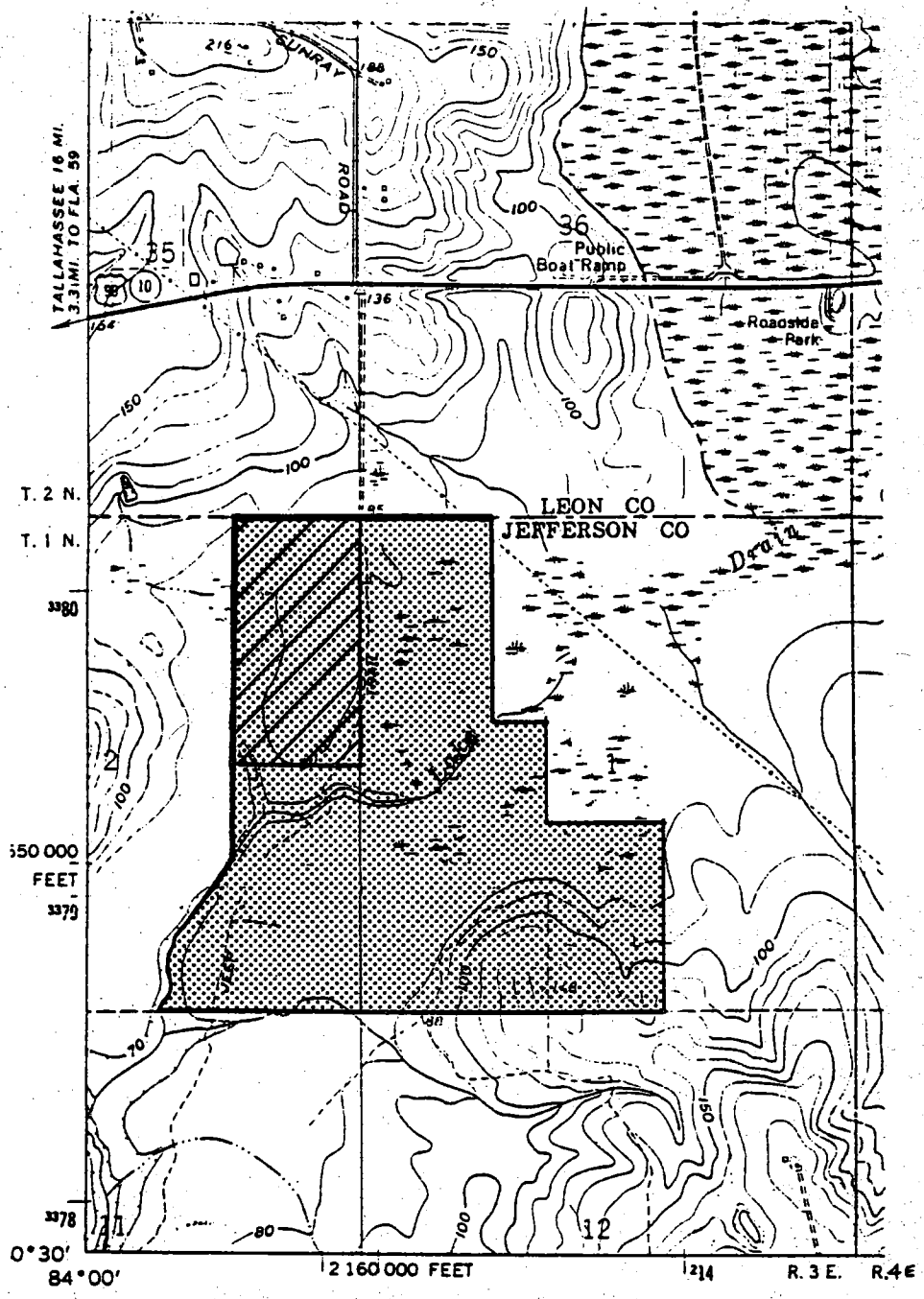
Much of the project area has been converted to improved pasture. Natural vegetation is comprised of a narrow corridor of floodplain forest along a small blackwater stream, and second-growth upland mixed forest.

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.

MANAGEMENT COSTS

PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COST/BUDGET REQUESTS - IF ACQUIRED
Division of Recreation and Parks

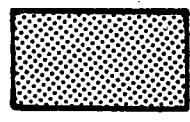
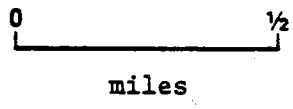
| CATEGORY | Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.) | Estimated Funds Required | | | | | Total |
|------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|----------|---------|----------|-----|-----------|
| | | Salary | OPS | Expense | OCO | FCO | |
| Start-up | CARL | \$47,711 | \$14,560 | \$5,974 | \$66,522 | -0- | \$134,767 |
| FY 1993-04 | CARL | \$20,363 | -0- | \$2,712 | \$6,978 | -0- | \$30,053 |



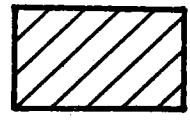
LETCHWORTH MOUNDS

JEFFERSON

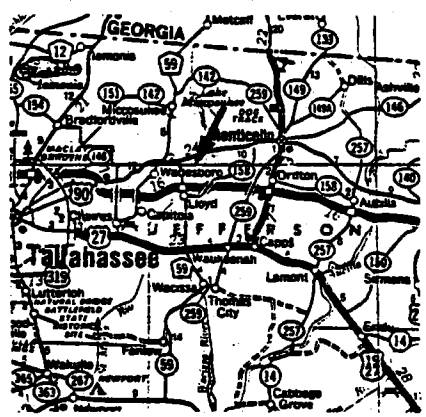
COUNTY



PROJECT AREA



STATE OWNED



#82 LETCHWORTH MOUNDS

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

One remaining owner - Old Field Limited.

ACQUISITION STATUS

One parcel (Letchworth) acquired and the other parcel has unwilling seller.

RESOLUTIONS

None known.

| PROJECT HISTORY | | |
|------------------------------------|-------|-----------|
| Assessment Approved: 04/01/88 | | |
| Design/Boundary Approved: 12/14/88 | | |
| Design/Boundary Modified: None | | |
| PREVIOUS RANKINGS | | |
| 1992 | | 68 |
| 1991 | | 13 |
| 1990 | | 19 |
| 1989 | | 60 |
| ACQUISITION HISTORY | | |
| Year | Acres | Funds |
| 1992 | 79.20 | \$400,000 |

| #83 NORTH FORK ST. LUCIE RIVER | | ST. LUCIE COUNTY | |
|--------------------------------|-----------|------------------------------|---------------------|
| Acreage | | Value | |
| Acquired | Remaining | Funds Expended or Encumbered | Remaining Tax Value |
| 981 | 369* | \$1,422,000 | \$438,225 |

* 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 15 and House District 81. 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.

influence on the water quality of the North Fork St. Lucie River Aquatic Preserve.

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

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

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. St. Lucie County is the recommended manager for the upland sites; integration of compatible resource-based recreation should be encouraged.

Introduction of periodic prescribed fire into the remnant scrub, sandhill, and flatwoods sites along the St. Lucie will be essential for the perpetuation of this community type and its associated species. A burning program should be established that whenever possible will utilize existing roads, black lines, foam lines, and natural breaks to contain and control prescribed and natural fires.

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

| Name | FNAI Rank |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| Scrub | G2/S2 |
| West Indian manatee | G2?/S2? |
| Sandhill | G2G3/S2 |
| Estuarine Tidal Swamp | G3/S3 |
| Blackwater Stream | G4/S2 |
| Floodplain Forest | G?/S3 |
| Mesic Flatwoods | G?/S4 |
| Hydric Hammock | G?/S4? |
| Basin Marsh | G?/S4? |
| Baygall | G4?/S4? |
| 10 FNAI elements known from site | |

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.

Rare and threatened plant and animal species occur within the project. The project area has a direct

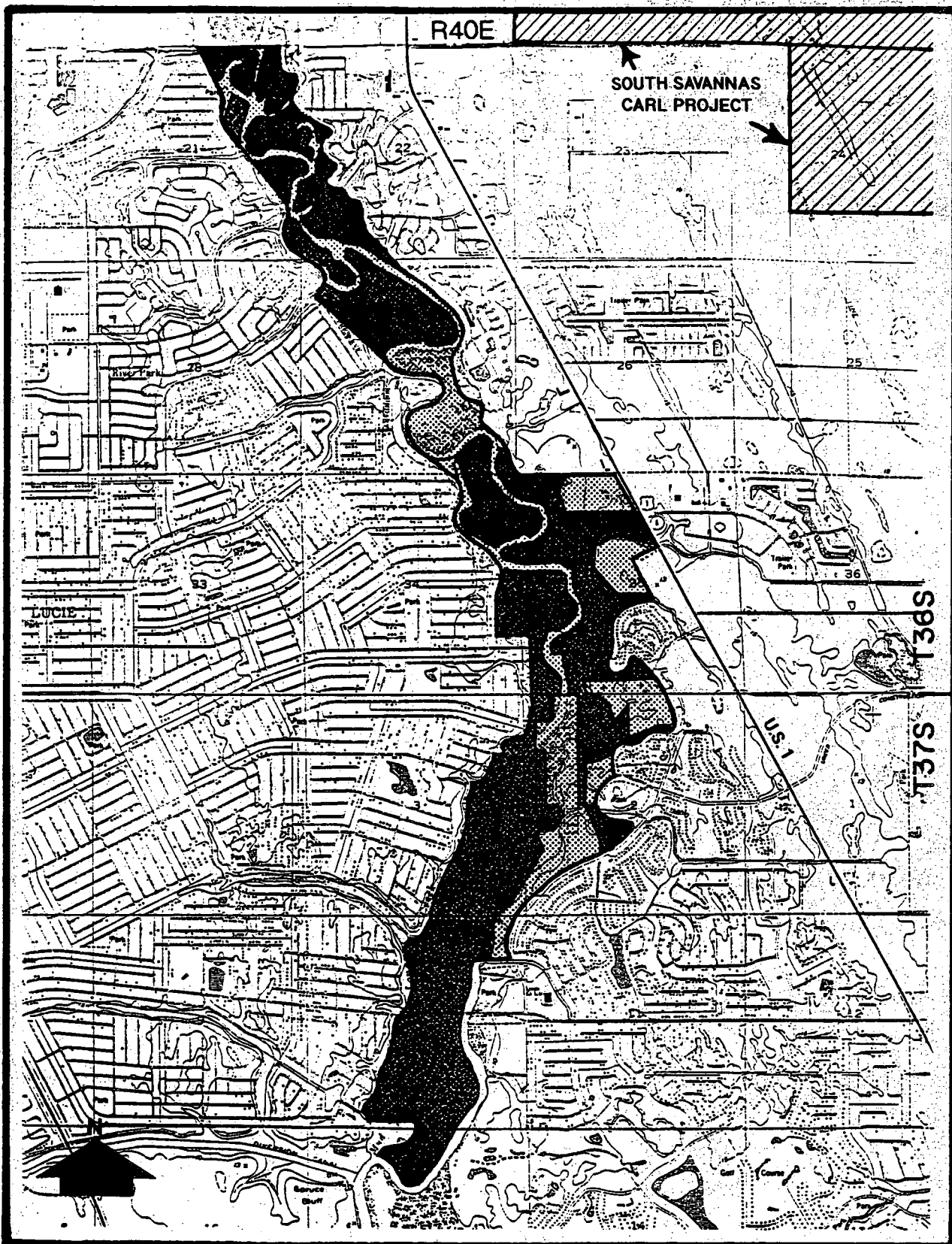
MANAGEMENT COSTS

PAST, CURRENT, and PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COSTS/BUDGET REQUEST Division of State Lands for wetlands

| YEAR | Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc) | Funds | | | | | Total |
|------------|---------------------------------|----------|---------|----------|----------|-----|----------|
| | | Salary | OPS | Expense | OCO | FCO | |
| FY 1991-92 | IITF | \$1,210 | -0- | \$40,000 | -0- | -0- | \$41,210 |
| FY 1992-93 | IITF | \$1,210 | -0- | \$49,000 | -0- | -0- | \$50,210 |
| FY 1993-94 | IITF | \$37,870 | \$9,882 | \$25,000 | \$19,700 | -0- | \$91,570 |

St. Lucie County

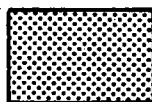
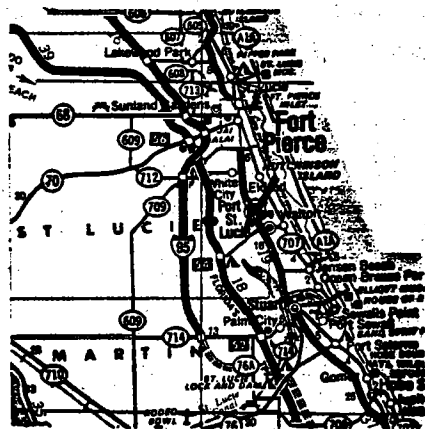
Budget estimates for St. Lucie County for the uplands are not yet available.



**NORTH FORK
ST. LUCIE RIVER**

ST. LUCIE

COUNTY



PROJECT AREA



STATE OPTION

Current zoning designations within the project would allow low to moderate density residential development on the uplands. Aerial photographs indicate that development is adjacent to much of the river corridor that has been proposed for acquisition (1987 Project Assessment).

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

ACQUISITION PLANNING

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

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

Acquisition Phasing

Phase I consists of 1,350 acres of the City of Port St. Lucie, formally GDC, ownership (under option) and 2 other minor owners.

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.

ACQUISITION STATUS

Approximately two-thirds of the project under contract to be purchased from the City of Port St. Lucie. Will likely not receive 1993-94 funding due to low ranking.

RESOLUTIONS

- 52-89: Stuart City Council - Support for acquisition.
- 89-383: St. Lucie County - Support for acquisition.

| PROJECT HISTORY | | |
|------------------------------------|--------|-------------|
| Assessment Approved: 04/01/88 | | |
| Design/Boundary Approved: 12/14/88 | | |
| Design/Boundary Modified: -- | | |
| PREVIOUS RANKINGS | | |
| 1992 | | 81 |
| 1991 | | 52 |
| 1990 | | 29 |
| 1989 | | 29 |
| 1988 | | 20 |
| ACQUISITION HISTORY | | |
| Year | Acres | Funds |
| 1992 | 981.00 | \$1,422,000 |

| #84 CHASSAHOWITZKA SWAMP | | HERNANDO COUNTY | |
|--------------------------|-----------|------------------------------|---------------------|
| Acreage | | Value | |
| Acquired | Remaining | Funds Expended or Encumbered | Remaining Tax Value |
| 18,815 | 4,514 | \$13,042,678 | \$2,763,471 |

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 10 and House District 43. It is also within the jurisdictions of the Withlacoochee Regional Planning Council and the Southwest Florida Water Management District.

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).

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

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.

Objectives for management of the Chassahowitzka tract will include management to maintain water quality and natural hydroperiods, maintenance or restoration of native plant communities (including prescribed burning), and annual monitoring of native wildlife.

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

| Name | FNAI Rank |
|---------------------------------|-----------|
| Sandhill | G2/G3/S2 |
| Florida black bear | G5T2/S2 |
| Bald eagle | G3/S2S3 |
| Freshwater Tidal Swamp | G3/S3 |
| Mesic Flatwoods | G?/S4 |
| Floodplain Swamp | G?/S4? |
| Estuarine Tidal Marsh | G4/S4 |
| 7 FNAI elements known from site | |

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.

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.

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 in the original project 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.

MANAGEMENT COSTS

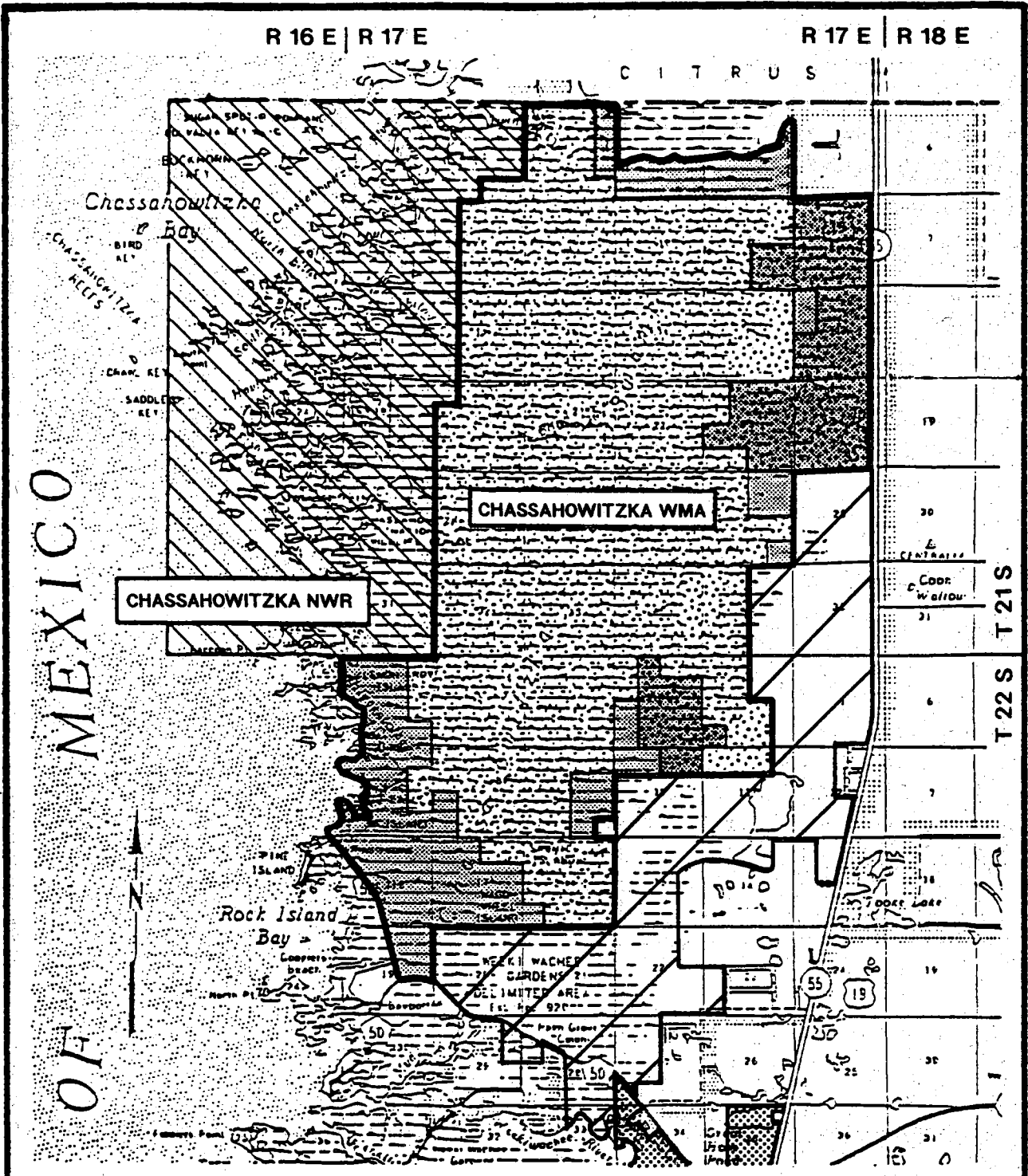
PAST, CURRENT, and PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COSTS/BUDGET REQUEST
Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission

| YEAR | Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc) | Funds | | | | | Total |
|------------|---------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | Salary | OPS | Expense | OCO | FCO | |
| FY 1991-92 | CARL | \$20,271 | -0- | \$13,159 | -0- | -0- | \$33,430 |
| FY 1992-93 | CARL | \$39,750 | \$3,700 | \$12,700 | \$5,000 | -0- | \$61,150 |
| FY 1993-94 | CARL | \$68,162 | \$10,000 | \$30,000 | \$55,400 | \$125,000 | \$288,562 |

R 16 E | R 17 E

R 17 E | R 18 E

C I T R U S



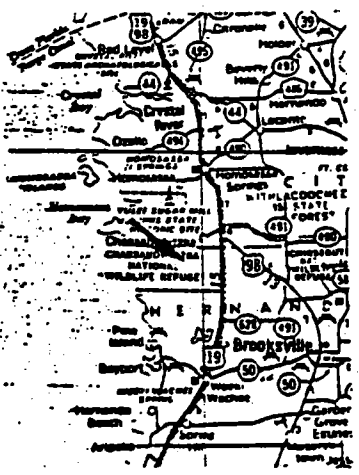
OF MEXICO






CHASSAHOWITZKA SWAMP

1 MILE

HERNANDO

COUNTY



-  FEDERAL LANDS
-  STATE OWNED
-  PROJECT AREA REMAINING
-  CHASS. SANDHILL CARL
-  WEEKI WACHEE SPG. CARL

#84 CHASSAHOWITZKA SWAMP

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.

OWNERSHIP

Approximately 18,815 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; 4,500± acres and approximately 20 owners remain.

ACQUISITION STATUS

One additional parcel was put under option during 1992. A new project, Chassahowitzka Sandhills (Longleaf Pine Ecosystems, #7) is adjacent.

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

87-101: Citrus County Commission - Support for acquisition.

| PROJECT HISTORY | | |
|--|-----------|-------------|
| Assessment Approved: — | | |
| Design/Boundary Approved: 2/1988 | | |
| Design/Boundary Modified: 03/27/91-48 acres added | | |
| PREVIOUS RANKINGS | | |
| 1992 | | 69 |
| 1991 | | 36 |
| 1990 | | 41 |
| 1989 | | 16 |
| 1988 | | 37 |
| 1987 | | 23 |
| 1986 | | 14 |
| 1985 | | 15 |
| 1984 | | 17 |
| 1983 | | 17 |
| 1982 | | 24 |
| ACQUISITION HISTORY | | |
| Year | Acres | Funds |
| 1982 | 525.90 | \$0 |
| 1984 | 15,422.00 | \$3,461,190 |
| 1990 | 482.15 | \$467,191 |
| 1991 | 2,194.94 | \$9,047,017 |
| 1992 | 39.85 | \$39,500 |

ADDENDA

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ADDENDUM I

Ranking History for All CARL Projects

RANKING HISTORY FOR ALL CARL PROJECTS

| Project Name | Ranking by Year* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| | 80 | 82 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 86 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 90 | 91 | 92 | 93 |
| Alderman's Ford Addition | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 54 | 73 | 73 |
| Andrews Tract | - | - | - | 27 | 25 | 23 | 31 | 50 | 26 | 38 | 66 | - | - |
| Apalachicola Bay (part of Apalachicola River & Bay) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 15 | - | - |
| Apalachicola River (part of Apalachicola River & Bay) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 24 | 10 | 15 |
| Apalachicola River and Bay | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 3 | 4 | 14 | - | - | - |
| Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8 | 7 | 5 |
| Avalon Tract | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 30 | - |
| Bald Point Road | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 57 | 73 | 82 | - | - |
| Balm-Boyette Scrub | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 40 | - |
| Barnacle Addition, The | - | - | - | - | - | 34 | 37 | 61 | 80 | 56 | 63 | 77 | 80 |
| Beaverdam/Sweetwater Creeks | - | 26 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Belle Meade | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 48 |
| Big Bend Coast Tract | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 19 | 22 | 33 | 60 | 66 |
| Big Mound Property (part of Estero Bay) | - | - | - | 44 | 41 | 39 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Big Shoals Corridor/Brown Tract | 27 | 41 | - | - | 45 | 42 | 22 | 64 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Blackwater River (State Forest Addition) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 12 | 58 | 56 | 13 |
| Bluehead Ranch | - | - | - | - | 55 | 50 | 41 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| B.M.K. Ranch | - | - | - | - | 60 | 55 | 38 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 66 | 78 |
| Bower Tract (aka Double Branch Bay) | 12 | 9 | 15 | 26 | 24 | 22 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Brevard Turtle Beaches (part of Archie Carr S.T.R.) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 18 | 23 | 72 | - | - | - |
| St. Johns River Marshes (aka Canaveral Ind. Park) | - | - | - | - | 57 | 52 | 47 | 68 | 77 | 88 | 91 | - | - |
| Caravelle Ranch | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 55 | 49 | - | - |
| Carlton Half-Moon Ranch | - | - | - | - | - | - | 26 | 12 | 5 | 69 | 68 | - | - |
| Catfish Creek | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 9 | 5 | 6 | 6 |
| Cayo Costa Island/North Captiva Island | 4 | 4 | - | 14 | 13 | 12 | 5 | 40 | 37 | 53 | 56 | 61 | 65 |
| Cedar Key Additions | - | 37 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Cedar Key Scrub/Cedar Key Additions | - | 37 | - | 41 | 39 | 37 | 45 | 60 | 61 | 71 | 73 | 71 | 70 |
| Charlotte Harbor | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 39 | 39 | 50 | 48 | 32 | 51 |
| Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 20 | 20 |
| Chassahowitzka Swamp | - | 24 | 17 | 17 | 15 | 14 | 23 | 37 | 16 | 41 | 36 | 69 | 84 |
| Cockroach Bay Islands | 16 | 13 | 18 | - | - | - | - | 17 | 31 | 33 | 80 | 80 | 81 |
| Consolidated Ranch/Wekiva Riv. (aka Rock Spgs.) | - | 17 | 11 | 12 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Cooper's Point | - | - | - | 34 | 32 | 30 | 55 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 50 | 52 | 43 |
| Cotee Point | - | - | - | 38 | 36 | 33 | 57 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Coupon Bight/Key Deer | - | - | - | - | 48 | 44 | 14 | 10 | 12 | 10 | 9 | 13 | 22 |
| Crystal Cove (added to Crystal River) | - | - | - | 46 | 42 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Crystal River | - | 19 | 14 | 15 | 14 | 13 | 7 | 11 | 13 | 47 | 32 | 38 | 8 |
| Crystal River State Reserve (added to Crystal River) | - | - | - | - | 49 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Curry Hammock | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | 9 | 11 | 12 | - | - |
| Deer Lake Parcel (added to Point Washington) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 68 | 74 | 75 | - | - |
| Deering Hammock/Deering Estate Add. | - | - | - | 28 | 26 | 24 | - | 43 | 48 | 46 | 59 | - | - |
| DeSoto Site | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 14 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Dog Island | - | 32 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Dunn's Creek | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 40 | 53 | 38 |

* No priority list prepared in 1981. Projects ranked greater than 60 in 1989, 1990, and 1991 were not included on the priority list approved by the Board of Trustees.

| Project Name | Ranking by Year* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| | 80 | 82 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 86 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 90 | 91 | 92 | 93 |
| East Everglades | - | 21 | 13 | - | - | 59 | 53 | 35 | 46 | 43 | 44 | 54 | 64 |
| Econ-St. Johns River Corridor | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 28 |
| El Destino | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 32 | 64 | 86 | 84 | - | - |
| Emerald Spgs. (aka Gainer Spgs; part of FL 1st Mag.Spgs) | - | 25 | 20 | 18 | 16 | 15 | 56 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Emeralda Marsh | - | - | - | - | 59 | 53 | 46 | 63 | 78 | 84 | 88 | 63 | 60 |
| Emerson Point | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 15 | 26 | 60 | - | - |
| Enchanted Forest | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 41 | 45 | 74 |
| Escambia Bay Bluffs | - | 20 | 12 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 28 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Estero Bay Aquatic Preserve Buffer | - | - | - | - | 52 | 47 | 32 | 45 | 58 | 62 | 62 | 74 | 69 |
| Etoniah Creek | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 37 | 24 |
| Fakahatchee Strand | 14 | 11 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 17 | 26 | 45 |
| Fechtcl Ranch (added to St. Johns River) | - | - | - | 36 | 34 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Florida's First Magnitude Springs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 26 | 15 | 10 |
| Fort George Island | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7 | 7 | 49 | 86 | - | - |
| Fort San Luis | - | 16 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Gadsden County Glades (part of Apalachicola River) | - | - | - | - | - | - | 19 | 28 | 43 | 59 | - | - | - |
| Gait Island | - | - | - | - | 53 | 48 | 52 | 69 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Garcon Point | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 31 | 38 | 40 | 42 | 51 | 54 |
| Gasparilla Island Port Property | - | - | - | 48 | 44 | 41 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Gateway | - | 31 | 22 | 20 | 18 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Gills Tract | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 55 | 42 | - | - | - |
| Goldhead Branch Addition | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 35 | - | - | - |
| Goldy/Bellemead | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 49 | 59 | 60 | 71 | 62 | - |
| Goodwood | - | - | - | 39 | 37 | 35 | 54 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Grayton Dunes | - | 28 | 28 | 43 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Green Swamp | 10 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 17 |
| Grove, The (Governor Collins Mansion) | 15 | 12 | 6 | 7 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Guana River | - | - | - | 6 | 6 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Hammocks of the Lower Keys | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 44 | 31 |
| Heather Island | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 24 | 31 | 34 | 40 |
| Highlands Hammock Addition | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 27 | 14 | 13 | 16 | 18 | 32 |
| Hixtown Swamp | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 56 |
| Holmes Avenue Scrub (part of Lake Wales Ridge Eco.) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 70 | 81 | 81 | - | - |
| Homosassa Reserve/Walker Property | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 14 | 17 | 58 |
| Homosassa Springs | - | - | - | - | 56 | 51 | 40 | 66 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Horr's Island/Barfield Bay | - | - | - | 29 | 27 | 25 | 30 | 41 | 78 | - | - | - | - |
| Horse Creek Scrub | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 39 | 42 | 25 |
| Horton Property | 26 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Hutchinson Island-Blind Creek | - | 40 | 31 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 78 | 77 |
| ITT Hammock | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Josslyn Island | 23 | 30 | 23 | 21 | 19 | 17 | 39 | 53 | 52 | - | - | - | - |
| Julington/Durbin (Creeks) Peninsula | - | 33 | 21 | 19 | 17 | 16 | 36 | 51 | 63 | 61 | 70 | - | 61 |
| Jupiter Ridge | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 49 | 41 |
| Key West Customs House | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 12 | - |
| Key West Salt Ponds | - | - | - | - | - | - | 34 | 55 | 75 | 89 | 87 | - | - |

* No priority list prepared in 1981. Projects ranked greater than 60 in 1989, 1990, and 1991 were not included on the priority list approved by the Board of Trustees.

| Project Name | Ranking by Year* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| | 80 | 82 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 86 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 90 | 91 | 92 | 93 |
| Lake Arbuckle | - | 36 | 24 | 22 | 20 | 18 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Lake Forest | - | - | - | - | 61 | 56 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Lake George | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 25 | 29 | 29 |
| Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystems | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | 4 |
| Largo Narrows | - | - | 27 | 45 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Latt Maxcy Tract | 8 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Letchworth Mounds | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 60 | 19 | 13 | 68 | 82 |
| Levy County Forest/Sandhills | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 16 | 6 | 4 | 57 |
| Little Gator Creek/Wood Stork Rookery | 13 | 10 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Lochloosa Wildlife | - | - | - | 30 | 28 | 26 | 12 | 22 | 32 | 67 | 79 | - | - |
| Longleaf Pine Ecosystems | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7 |
| Lower Apalachicola (added to Apalachicola Bay) | 2 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 21 | 24 | 34 | - | - | - |
| Lower Econlockhatchee River | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 44 | 39 | 35 | 39 | 53 |
| Lower Wacissa River and Aucilla River Sinks | - | - | - | - | 46 | 43 | 9 | 30 | 27 | 18 | 34 | 22 | 23 |
| Manatee Estech | - | - | - | - | 54 | 49 | 50 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Maritime Hammock Initiative | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 44 |
| Mashes Sands | - | 27 | 29 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| M.K. Ranch (part of Apalachicola Bay) | - | 23 | 16 | 16 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Mondello/Cacciatore/Jumper Cr. (part of Withlacoo.) | - | - | - | - | 58 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Miami Rockridge Pinelands | - | - | - | - | - | - | 21 | 29 | 28 | 27 | 22 | 28 | 79 |
| Mullet Creek Islands | - | - | - | - | - | - | 43 | 62 | 74 | 65 | 76 | - | - |
| Myakka Prairies/MacArthur Tract | - | 22 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 36 | 39 |
| New Mahogany Hammock (part of N. Key Largo) | 22 | 15 | 8 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| North Beach | - | 29 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| North Fork St. Lucie River/North Port Marina | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 20 | 29 | 29 | 52 | 81 | 83 |
| North Indian River | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 37 |
| North Key Largo Hammocks | - | - | 19 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| N. Key Largo Hams. Add. (added to N. Key Largo Ham.) | - | - | - | - | 47 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| North Layton Hammock (added to Ham. of Lower Keys) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 33 | 40 | 48 | 53 | 76 | - |
| North Peninsula | - | 18 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 24 | 54 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Oaks, The | 25 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ohio Key South | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 42 | 65 | 76 | 85 | - | - |
| Old Leon Moss Ranch | - | - | - | - | - | - | 51 | 65 | 83 | 87 | 93 | - | - |
| Oscar Scherer Addition | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 25 | 37 | - | - |
| Owens Illinois Property | - | - | - | 47 | 43 | 40 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pal-Mar | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 48 | 47 |
| Paynes Prairie Additions | 21 | 43 | 26 | 24 | 22 | 20 | 48 | 52 | 35 | 54 | 43 | 50 | 26 |
| Peacock Slough | - | - | - | 35 | 33 | 31 | 29 | 38 | 49 | 63 | 57 | 58 | 30 |
| Pine Island Ridge | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 25 | 34 | - | - | - | - |
| Pineola Fern Grotto | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 63 |
| Pinhook Swamp | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 25 | 35 |
| Placid Lakes Tract | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 18 | 19 | - |
| Point Washington | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 55 | 34 |
| Ponce de Leon | 24 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

* No priority list prepared in 1981. Projects ranked greater than 60 in 1989, 1990, and 1991 were not included on the priority list approved by the Board of Trustees.

| Project Name | Ranking by Year* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| | 80 | 82 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 86 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 90 | 91 | 92 | 93 |
| Princess Place | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 44 | 79 | 85 | 90 | - | - |
| Rainbow River | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 13 | 10 | 8 | 77 | - | - |
| Rookery Bay | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 19 | 30 | 32 | 19 | 9 | 9 |
| Rookery Bay, Additions II (added to Rookery Bay) | - | 42 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Rotenberger/Holey Land/Seminole Indian Lands | - | - | - | 40 | 38 | 36 | 42 | 59 | 56 | 58 | 65 | 64 | 67 |
| Saddle Blanket Scrub | - | - | - | - | 62 | 57 | 17 | 8 | 8 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 14 |
| Saint Augustine Beach | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 66 | 78 | 83 | - | - |
| Saint George Island, Unit 4 | 9 | 7 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Saint Johns River (aka S.J.R. Forrest Estates) | - | - | 25 | 23 | 21 | 19 | 27 | 48 | 50 | 64 | 67 | 72 | 75 |
| Saint Johns River Marshes (aka Canaveral Ind. Park) | - | - | - | - | 57 | 52 | 47 | 68 | 77 | 88 | 91 | - | - |
| Saint Joseph Bay Buffer | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 23 | 27 | 16 | 16 |
| Saint Martins River | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 24 | 33 | 7 | 11 | 11 | 50 |
| Saint Michael's Landing | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 72 | 80 | 72 | 67 | 68 |
| Samson Point | - | - | - | - | 64 | 58 | 59 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| San Felasco/San Felasco Hammock Addition | 17 | 14 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 45 | 45 | - | - |
| Sandpiper Cove | - | - | - | - | 63 | 54 | 58 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Save Our Everglades | - | - | - | 33 | 31 | 29 | 18 | 26 | 22 | 21 | 29 | 35 | 52 |
| Scrub Jay Refugia | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 36 |
| Seabranch | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 41 | 44 | 23 | - | - |
| Sebastian Creek (aka St. Sebastian River) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 15 | 10 | 14 | 12 |
| Seminole Springs/Woods | - | - | - | - | - | - | 20 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Shell Island | 19 | 35 | 30 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Silver Glen Springs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 71 | 83 | 92 | - | - |
| Silver River | - | - | - | 31 | 29 | 27 | 25 | 58 | 47 | 52 | 47 | 47 | 59 |
| Six Mile Cypress Swamp | 20 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| South Savannas | 11 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 10 | 16 | 20 | 30 | 28 | 33 | 42 |
| Spring Hammock | 7 | 6 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 15 | 57 | 36 | 70 | 64 | - | - |
| Spruce Creek | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 28 | 46 | 46 | - |
| Stark Tract | - | - | - | - | - | - | 11 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Stoney-Lane | - | - | - | 42 | 40 | 38 | 44 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sugarloaf Hammock (part of Ham. of Lower Keys) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 62 | 68 | 69 | - | - |
| Suwannee Buffers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 21 | 21 |
| Tate's Hell Carrabelle Tract | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 24 | 19 |
| Three Lakes/Prairie Lakes Addition | 18 | 38 | - | - | - | - | - | 23 | 25 | 31 | 38 | 57 | - |
| Topsail Hill | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 17 | 17 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| Tree-Of-Life Tract (part of Tropical Flyways) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 67 | 79 | - | - | - |
| Tropical Flyways | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 11 |
| Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands | - | - | - | - | 51 | 46 | 16 | 34 | 45 | 57 | 51 | 65 | 46 |
| Tsala Apopka Lake | - | - | - | 37 | 35 | 32 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Twelve Mile Swamp | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 70 | 72 |
| Upper Black Creek | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 37 | 21 | 27 | - |
| West Lake | 6 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Wabasso Beach (part of Archie Carr S.T.R.) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 15 | 21 | 20 | - | - | - |
| Waccasassa Flats | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 9 | 11 | 6 | 20 | 31 | 33 |
| Waddell's Mill Pond | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 61 | 41 | 62 |

* No priority list prepared in 1981. Projects ranked greater than 60 in 1989, 1990, and 1991 were not included on the priority list approved by the Board of Trustees.

| Project Name | Ranking by Year* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|--|
| | 80 | 82 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 86 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 90 | 91 | 92 | 93 | |
| Wakulla Springs | - | - | - | - | 11 | 10 | 13 | 47 | 42 | 75 | 89 | - | - | |
| Warea Archipelago | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 55 | |
| Warm Mineral Springs | - | - | - | - | - | - | 33 | 56 | 54 | - | - | - | - | |
| Wekiva-Ocala Connector | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 36 | 30 | 23 | 18 | |
| Wekiva River Buffers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 77 | 78 | 79 | 27 | |
| Wetstone/Berkovitz | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 36 | 51 | 51 | 55 | 75 | - | |
| White Belt Ranch | - | - | - | - | 50 | 45 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Windley Key Quarry | - | 34 | - | 32 | 30 | 28 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Withlacoochee E.E.L. Inholdings/Jumper Ck. et al. | - | 39 | - | 25 | 23 | 21 | 35 | 46 | 53 | 66 | 74 | 59 | 71 | |
| Woody Property (aka Volusia EEL) | - | - | - | - | - | - | 49 | 67 | 73 | - | - | - | - | |
| Yamato Scrub | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 43 | 76 | |
| Ybor City Addition | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 18 | 82 | - | - | - | |
| Yellow River Ravines | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 49 | |

* No priority list prepared in 1981. Projects ranked greater than 60 in 1989, 1990, and 1991 were not included on the priority list approved by the Board of Trustees.

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ADDENDUM II

Summaries of Council Meetings

Summary of CARL Actions Taken by the Land Acquisition Advisory Council
During the 1992 Evaluation Cycle

| Meeting Dates | Major Actions Taken |
|---------------|---|
| 03/04/92 | - Received public testimony on new and reconsidered CARL proposals. Contact Land Acquisition Advisory Council Coordination Section to obtain a list of speakers or tapes of public hearing. |
| 03/05/92 | - Meeting canceled. Did not need additional time for speakers. |
| 04/07/92 | - Voted to select 27 of 58 acquisition proposals to receive full review and assessment and directed staff to analyze the 7 individual sites in the Longleaf Pine Ecosystems project (see Addendum III). - Modified the project designs and/or boundaries of the following CARL projects: Apalachicola River, Sebastian Creek, Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks, Emerald Marsh, and Horse Creek Scrub. - Failed to approve or rejected the proposed project design and/or boundary amendment for Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge, Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods (see 11/20/92 agenda summary), Cedar Key Scrub, Heather Island, North Key Largo Hammocks, South Savannas, Lower Econlockhatchee, Peacock Slough (see 8/20/92 agenda summary), Lake George, and Spruce Creek. - Adopted an issue paper addressing general management philosophies and concerns for projects acquired under the CARL program (see Addendum X). - Approved the proposed revisions to Rule 18-8, F.A.C. and directed staff to process the Rule for approval by the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund pursuant to Chapter 120, F.S. |
| 08/14/92 | - Received public testimony on new and reconsidered CARL proposals that were assessed. Contact Land Acquisition Advisory Council Coordination Section to obtain a list of speakers or tapes of public hearing. |
| 08/20/92 | - Adopted policy for modifying CARL project boundaries (see Addendum XI). - Withdrew from further consideration for the Second 4-Vote the following proposals: Lake Overstreet, Oaks of Miramar, and Blue Lake Sandhill. - Voted to select 17 of 24 assessed CARL projects to receive project design analysis for potential inclusion on the 1993 CARL priority list (see Addendum III). - Directed staff to prepare a project design on the three priority sites (Chassahowitzka, Ross Prairie, and Deland Sandhills) and delete the remaining 4 sites in the Longleaf Pine Ecosystem project. - Directed staff to prepare a project design on the 5 sites in the Scrub Jay Refugia in order of importance and resource values. - Amended the Peacock Slough project boundary. - Directed staff to amend the boundaries of the Wekiva-Ocala Connector. - Amended the project boundary of the Wekiva Buffers project with the contingency that Seminole County would provide 50% of the acquisition cost. |
| 11/16/92 | - Received public testimony on new and existing CARL projects. Contact Land Acquisition Advisory Council Coordination Section to obtain a list of speakers or tapes of public hearing. |
| 11/17/92 | - Additional public testimony on new and existing CARL projects. |
| 11/20/92 | - Discussed staff's proposed schedule for amending the Conservation and Recreation Lands Rule, Chapter 18-8, Florida Administrative Code. - Approved staff's proposal to combine new projects with existing projects as follows: Gainer Spring Expansion and FL First Magnitude Springs, Phase II combined with FL First Magnitude Springs, Phase I; Blackwater River combined with Blackwater River State Forest Addition; Crystal Bay combined with Crystal River; and portions of Maritime Hammocks adjacent to Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge combined with Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge. - Recommended that local governments manage Falmouth Springs, Fannin Springs, and Waddell's Mill Pond. - Conceptually approved amendments to the Seminole Springs project boundary to include areas southeast of SR 44, and to the Western Wekiva-Ocala Connector to include areas northwest of SR 44. - Modified the project design phasing of the Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods CARL project. - Modified the Charlotte Harbor CARL project boundary. - Modified the Myakka Prairie CARL project boundary to include the areas proposed to be donated and exchanged by Sarasota County. - Amended the Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed (CREW) project design to allow CARL funds to be used to acquire tracts within the overall project and outside the corridor if CARL funds are matched, dollar for dollar, with new money from its acquisition partners; but, otherwise, state acquisition efforts will be focused on the Camp Keis Strand Corridor, contingent on the state's share of the acquisition costs not exceeding \$10 million. |

12/10/92

- Approved project designs for the following new projects: Gainer Springs Expansion (Bay/Washington), North Indian River (Brevard/Volusia), Maritime Hammock Initiative (Brevard), Scrub Jay Refugia (Brevard), Crystal Bay (Citrus), Pineola Fern Grotto (Citrus), Belle Meade (Collier), Julington/Durbin Peninsula (Duval/St. Johns), Florida First Magnitude Springs, Phase II (Hernando/Jackson/Lafayette), Longleaf Pine Ecosystem (Hernando/Marion/Volusia), Warea Archipelago (Lake/Osceola), Green Swamp (Lake/Polk), Hixtown Swamp (Madison), Tropical Flyways (Monroe), Blackwater River (Santa Rosa), Yellow River Ravines (Santa Rosa/Okaloosa), and Econ-St. Johns River Corridor (Seminole/Orange). Project designs for Gainer Springs Expansion and FL First Magnitude Springs, Phase II combined them with FL First Magnitude Springs, Phase I; design for Tropical Flyways included existing North Layton Hammock CARL project; Blackwater River incorporated existing Blackwater River State Forest Addition; and Crystal Bay was added to the existing Crystal River CARL project.
- Approved project design amendments for Seminole Springs/Woods and Wekiva-Ocala Connector CARL projects.
- Recommended the removal of an additional nine projects from the current CARL priority list: Avalon Tract, Balm Boyette Scrub, Goldy/Bellemead, Key West Customs House, Spruce Creek, Three Lakes/Prairie Lakes, Upper Black Creek, Wetstone/Berkovitz, and Placid Lakes Tract (removing the 80 acre citrus grove from the project).
- Ranked the CARL project in priority order and established the 1993 CARL priority list for submittal to the Governor and Cabinet (see Addendum III for voting sheet of ranking results).
- Ties were broken as follows: 117: Sebastian Creek - #12, Blackwater River Addition - #13; 121: Saddle Blanket Lake Scrub - #14, Apalachicola River - #15; 134: Green Swamp - #17, Wekiva-Ocala Connector - #18; 210: Waccasassa Flats - #33, Point Washington - #34, Pinhook Swamp - #35; 222: Heather Island - #40, Jupiter Ridge - #41; and 401: St. Michael's Land - #68, Estero Bay - #69.
- Approved the Preservation 2000 Criteria Matrix for CARL projects.
- Approved the Acquisition Categories/Public Purposes Matrix for CARL project.
- Approved the State Designated Uses Qualification Matrix for CARL projects.
- Deferred action on a policy for allocating CARL management funds to non-state entities.
- Canceled the previously scheduled Public Workshop and, instead, directed staff to schedule a Public Hearing to be held, if requested, as required by Rule.

ADDENDUM III

Advisory Council Voting and Ranking Sheets

LAND ACQUISITION ADVISORY COUNCIL
 CARL VOTING SHEET
 1st Four-Votes for Initiation of Project Assessment for 1992 Proposals
 April 7, 1992

| | DHR | DER | GFC | DNR | DOF | DCA | TOTAL | SELECT |
|---------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|--------|
| BAY COUNTY | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Camp Helen/Phillips Inlet | N | N | N | N | N | N | 0 | NO |
| 2. Gainer Springs Expansion | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | 6 | YES |
| 3. Magnolia Beach Tract | N | Y | N | N | N | Y | 2 | NO |
| BREVARD COUNTY | | | | | | | | |
| 4. Indian Harbour Beach | N | N | N | N | N | N | 0 | NO |
| 5. North Indian River (Volusia) | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | 6 | YES |
| 6. Maritime Hammock Initiative | N | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | 5 | YES |
| 7. Scrub Jay Refugia | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | 6 | YES |
| BROWARD COUNTY | | | | | | | | |
| 8. Dania Salt Marsh | N | N | N | N | N | N | 0 | NO |
| 9. Oaks of Miramar | Y | Y | Y | N | Y | Y | 5 | YES |
| 10. Posner Tract | N | N | N | N | N | N | 0 | NO |
| CALHOUN COUNTY | | | | | | | | |
| 11. Dead Lakes Flatwoods (Gulf) | N | N | N | N | N | N | 0 | NO |
| CHARLOTTE COUNTY | | | | | | | | |
| 12. Lemon Bay Aquatic Preserve Buffer | N | N | N | N | N | N | 0 | NO |
| CITRUS COUNTY | | | | | | | | |
| 13. Crystal Bay | N | Y | Y | N | Y | Y | 4 | YES |
| 14. Pineola Fern Grotto | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | 6 | YES |
| COLLIER COUNTY | | | | | | | | |
| 15. Belle Meade | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | 6 | YES |
| DADE COUNTY | | | | | | | | |
| 16. North C-111 Wetlands | N | Y | Y | N | Y | N | 3 | NO |
| DIXIE COUNTY | | | | | | | | |
| 17. California Swamp | N | Y | Y | Y | Y | N | 4 | YES |
| 18. Carter Property | N | N | N | N | N | N | 0 | NO |
| DUVAL COUNTY | | | | | | | | |
| 19. Jullington/Durbin Peninsula | N | Y | Y | N | Y | Y | 4 | YES |
| HAMILTON COUNTY | | | | | | | | |
| 20. Bee Haven Bay | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | 6 | YES |
| HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY | | | | | | | | |
| 21. Golden Aster Scrub | N | N | N | N | N | N | 0 | NO |
| 22. Valroy Road | N | N | N | N | N | N | 0 | NO |
| INDIAN RIVER COUNTY | | | | | | | | |
| 23. Orchid Island/Jungle Trail | N | N | N | N | N | N | 0 | NO |
| 24. Padgett Branch | N | Y | N | Y | Y | Y | 4 | YES |

ADDENDUM III: 1st Four-Vote

| | DHR | DER | GFC | DNR | DOF | DCA | TOTAL | SELECT |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|--------|
| LAFAYETTE COUNTY | | | | | | | | |
| 25. Mallory Swamp | Y | Y | Y | N | Y | N | 4 | YES |
| LAKE COUNTY | | | | | | | | |
| 26. Long Island | N | N | N | N | N | N | 0 | NO |
| 27. Warea Archipelago (Osceola) | N | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | 5 | YES |
| 28. Green Swamp (Polk) | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | 6 | YES |
| LEE COUNTY | | | | | | | | |
| 29. Sanibel Interior Wetlands | N | N | N | N | N | N | 0 | NO |
| 30. Silver Key | N | N | N | N | N | N | 0 | NO |
| LEON COUNTY | | | | | | | | |
| 31. DeSoto Addition | N | N | N | N | N | N | 0 | NO |
| 32. Lake Overstreet | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | N | 5 | YES |
| 33. Lake Talquin | Y | Y | Y | N | Y | Y | 5 | YES |
| MADISON COUNTY | | | | | | | | |
| 34. Hixtown Swamp | Y | Y | Y | N | Y | Y | 5 | YES |
| MANATEE COUNTY | | | | | | | | |
| 35. Gulfview Drive Property | N | N | N | N | N | N | 0 | NO |
| MARION COUNTY | | | | | | | | |
| 36. Orange Creek Run | N | Y | Y | N | Y | N | 3 | NO |
| MONROE COUNTY | | | | | | | | |
| 37. Tropical Flyways | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | 6 | YES |
| MULTI-COUNTY | | | | | | | | |
| 38. Fla's 1st Magnitude Springs, Phase II | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | 6 | YES |
| 39. Longleaf Pine Ecosystems | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | 6 | YES |
| ORANGE COUNTY | | | | | | | | |
| 40. Hunter's Development Fund | N | N | N | N | N | N | 0 | NO |
| PALM BEACH COUNTY | | | | | | | | |
| 41. Palm Beach Isles | N | N | N | N | N | N | 0 | NO |
| 42. Juno Hills | N | Y | N | Y | N | Y | 3 | NO |
| 43. Loxahatchee Slough | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | N | 5 | YES |
| PASCO COUNTY | | | | | | | | |
| 44. Anclote River Forest | N | Y | Y | N | Y | N | 3 | NO |
| 45. Dutchman Key/North Key | N | N | N | N | N | N | 0 | NO |
| PINELLAS COUNTY | | | | | | | | |
| 46. Anclote River | N | N | N | N | N | N | 0 | NO |
| SAINT LUCIE COUNTY | | | | | | | | |
| 47. Ft. Pierce Oceanfront | N | N | N | N | N | N | 0 | NO |

ADDENDUM III: 1st Four-Vote

| | DHR | DER | GFC | DNR | DOF | DCA | TOTAL | SELECT |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|--------|
| SANTA ROSA COUNTY | | | | | | | | |
| 48. Blackwater River | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | 6 | YES |
| 49. Escribano Point | Y | Y | Y | N | Y | N | 4 | YES |
| 50. Monterey Shores | N | N | N | N | N | N | 0 | NO |
| 51. Yellow River Ravines | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | N | 5 | YES |
| 52. Yellow River Swamp | N | N | N | N | N | N | 0 | NO |
| SARASOTA COUNTY | | | | | | | | |
| 53. Warm Mineral Springs | Y | N | N | N | N | N | 1 | NO |
| SEMINOLE COUNTY | | | | | | | | |
| 54. Lee Ranch | N | N | N | N | N | N | 0 | NO |
| 55. Econ-St. Johns River Corridor (Orange) | Y | Y | Y | N | Y | Y | 5 | YES |
| VOLUSIA COUNTY | | | | | | | | |
| 56. Lake Beresford | N | Y | N | N | N | N | 1 | NO |
| WALTON COUNTY | | | | | | | | |
| 57. Draper Lake | N | Y | N | Y | Y | N | 3 | NO |
| WASHINGTON COUNTY | | | | | | | | |
| 58. Blue Lake Sandhill Forest | Y | Y | Y | N | Y | N | 4 | YES |

LAND ACQUISITION ADVISORY COUNCIL
 CARL VOTING SHEET
 2nd Four-Votes for Initiation of Project Design for 1992 Proposals
 August 20, 1992

| | DHR | DER | DCA | DNR | DOF | GFC | TOTAL | SELECT |
|---------------------------------|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|--------|
| BAY COUNTY | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Gainer Springs Expansion | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | 6 | YES |
| BREVARD COUNTY | | | | | | | | |
| 2. Maritime Hammock Initiative | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | N | 5 | YES |
| 3. North Indian River (Volusia) | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | 6 | YES |
| 4. Scrub Jay Refugia | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | 6 | YES |
| BROWARD COUNTY | | | | | | | | |
| 5. Oaks of Miramar | Removed from consideration prior to vote | | | | | | | |
| CITRUS COUNTY | | | | | | | | |
| 6. Crystal Bay | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | 6 | YES |
| 7. Pineola Fern Grotto | N | Y | Y | Y | Y | N | 4 | YES |

ADDENDUM III: 2nd Four-Vote

| | DHR | DER | DCA | DNR | DOF | GFC | TOTAL | SELECT |
|---|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|--------|
| COLLIER COUNTY | | | | | | | | |
| 8. Belle Meade | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | 6 | YES |
| DIXIE COUNTY | | | | | | | | |
| 9. California Swamp | N | N | N | N | N | N | 0 | NO |
| DUVAL COUNTY | | | | | | | | |
| 10. Julington/Durbin Peninsula | N | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | 5 | YES |
| HAMILTON COUNTY | | | | | | | | |
| 11. Bee Haven Bay | N | N | N | N | N | Y | 1 | NO |
| INDIAN RIVER COUNTY | | | | | | | | |
| 12. Padgett Branch | N | N | N | N | N | N | 0 | NO |
| LAFAYETTE COUNTY | | | | | | | | |
| 13. Mallory Swamp | N | N | N | N | N | N | 0 | NO |
| LAKE COUNTY | | | | | | | | |
| 14. Warea Archipelago (Osceola) | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | 6 | YES |
| 15. Green Swamp (Polk) | N | Y | Y | N | Y | Y | 4 | YES |
| LEON COUNTY | | | | | | | | |
| 16. Lake Overstreet | Removed from consideration prior to vote | | | | | | | |
| 17. Lake Talquin | N | Y | N | N | Y | Y | 3 | NO |
| MADISON COUNTY | | | | | | | | |
| 18. Hixtown Swamp | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | 6 | YES |
| MONROE COUNTY | | | | | | | | |
| 19. Tropical Flyways | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | 6 | YES |
| MULTI-COUNTY | | | | | | | | |
| 20. Fla's 1st Magnitude Springs, Phase II | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | 6 | YES |
| 21. Longleaf Pine Ecosystems | N | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | 5 | YES |
| PAKM BEACH COUNTY | | | | | | | | |
| 22. Loxahatchee Slough | Y | N | N | N | Y | N | 2 | NO |
| SANTA ROSA COUNTY | | | | | | | | |
| 23. Blackwater River | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | 6 | YES |
| 24. Escribano Point | Y | Y | N | N | Y | N | 3 | NO |
| 25. Yellow River Ravines | Y | Y | N | Y | Y | N | 4 | YES |
| SEMINOLE COUNTY | | | | | | | | |
| 26. Econ-St. Johns Corridor(Orange) | Y | Y | Y | N | Y | Y | 5 | YES |
| WASHINGTON COUNTY | | | | | | | | |
| 27. Blue Lake Sandhill Forest | Removed from consideration prior to vote | | | | | | | |

LAND ACQUISITION ADVISORY COUNCIL
RANKING SHEET FOR THE 1993 C.A.R.L. PRIORITY LIST
DECEMBER 10, 1992

| | DHR | DER | GFC | DNR | DOF | DCA | TOTAL | RANK |
|--|----------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|------|
| ALACHUA COUNTY | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Paynes Prairie (50) | 19 | 44 | 26 | 15 | 55 | 20 | 179 | 26 |
| BAKER COUNTY | | | | | | | | |
| 2. Pinhook Swamp [Columbia] (25) | 33 | 1 | 9 | 56 | 59 | 52 | 210 | 35 |
| BAY COUNTY | | | | | | | | |
| 3. St. Michael's Landing (67) | 69 | 74 | 59 | 64 | 61 | 74 | 401 | 68 |
| BREVARD COUNTY | | | | | | | | |
| 4. Archie Carr Sea Turtle Ref. [In.Riv](7) | 6 | 16 | 13 | 4 | 15 | 11 | 65 | 5 |
| 5. Enchanted Forest (45) | 57 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 72 | 78 | 438 | 74 |
| 6. Maritime Hammock Initiative (UR) | 29 | 60 | 40 | 50 | 29 | 29 | 237 | 44 |
| 7. Scrub Jay Refugia (UR) | 53 | 39 | 18 | 19 | 46 | 36 | 211 | 36 |
| 8. Sebastian Creek [Indian River] (14) | 21 | 12 | 38 | 8 | 22 | 16 | 117 | 12 |
| CHARLOTTE COUNTY | | | | | | | | |
| 9. Charlotte Harbor [Lee] (32) | 55 | 14 | 56 | 37 | 67 | 44 | 273 | 51 |
| 10. Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods [Lee] (20) | 15 | 21 | 3 | 23 | 42 | 39 | 143 | 20 |
| CITRUS COUNTY | | | | | | | | |
| 11. Crystal River (38/UR) | 13 | 7 | 20 | 16 | 11 | 14 | 81 | 8 |
| 12. Homosassa Res./Walker Property (17) | 46 | 62 | 42 | 66 | 49 | 49 | 314 | 58 |
| 13. Pineola Fern Grotto (UR) | 74 | 47 | 63 | 42 | 64 | 54 | 344 | 63 |
| 14. St. Martins River (11) | 49 | 15 | 51 | 41 | 66 | 50 | 272 | 50 |
| CLAY COUNTY | | | | | | | | |
| 15. Upper Black Creek (27) | Project removed prior to ranking | | | | | | | |
| COLLIER COUNTY | | | | | | | | |
| 16. Belle Meade (UR) | 60 | 56 | 8 | 45 | 36 | 60 | 265 | 48 |
| 17. Corkscrew R. E. W. [Lee] (52) | 51 | 34 | 29 | 31 | 50 | 33 | 228 | 43 |
| 18. Fakahatchee Strand (26) | 35 | 46 | 27 | 38 | 65 | 31 | 242 | 45 |
| 19. Rookery Bay (9) | 11 | 8 | 17 | 17 | 24 | 10 | 87 | 9 |
| 20. Save Our Everglades (35) | 38 | 41 | 37 | 44 | 63 | 56 | 279 | 52 |
| COLUMBIA COUNTY | | | | | | | | |
| 21. Suwannee Buffers [Suwannee] (21) | 41 | 2 | 53 | 9 | 35 | 15 | 155 | 21 |
| DADE COUNTY | | | | | | | | |
| 22. East Everglades (54) | 59 | 59 | 69 | 69 | 60 | 62 | 378 | 64 |
| 23. Miami Rockridge Pinelands (28) | 72 | 77 | 81 | 79 | 78 | 80 | 467 | 79 |
| 24. The Barnacle Addition (77) | 79 | 79 | 79 | 82 | 77 | 76 | 472 | 80 |
| 25. Tropical Hammocks of Redlands (65) | 28 | 40 | 72 | 57 | 18 | 34 | 249 | 46 |

ADDENDUM III: 1993 Ranking (12/10/92)

| | DHR | DER | GFC | DNR | DOF | DCA | TOTAL | SELECT |
|--|----------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|--------|
| DUVAL COUNTY | | | | | | | | |
| 26. Julington/Durbin Pen.[St.Johns] (UR) | 61 | 58 | 28 | 65 | 54 | 59 | 325 | 61 |
| FRANKLIN COUNTY | | | | | | | | |
| 27. Tate's Hell Carrabelle Tr. [Lib.] (24) | 36 | 10 | 5 | 28 | 23 | 40 | 142 | 19 |
| GADSDEN COUNTY | | | | | | | | |
| 28. Apalachicola River [Calhoun] (10) | 7 | 23 | 55 | 5 | 25 | 6 | 121 | 15 |
| GILCHRIST COUNTY | | | | | | | | |
| 29. Waccasassa Flats (31) | 12 | 33 | 45 | 61 | 2 | 57 | 210 | 33 |
| GULF COUNTY | | | | | | | | |
| 30. St. Joseph Bay Buffer (16) | 22 | 4 | 39 | 11 | 21 | 26 | 123 | 16 |
| HERNANDO COUNTY | | | | | | | | |
| 31. Chassahowitzka Swamp (69) | 84 | 84 | 84 | 84 | 84 | 84 | 504 | 84 |
| HIGHLANDS COUNTY | | | | | | | | |
| 32. Highlands Hammock (18) | 25 | 38 | 48 | 59 | 20 | 19 | 209 | 32 |
| 33. Lake Wales Ridge Ecosys. [Polk] (5) | 4 | 6 | 16 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 41 | 4 |
| 34. Placid Lakes Tract (19) | Project removed prior to ranking | | | | | | | |
| HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY | | | | | | | | |
| 35. Alderman's Ford Addition (73) | 77 | 73 | 74 | 68 | 76 | 69 | 437 | 73 |
| 36. Balm-Boyette Scrub (40) | Project removed prior to ranking | | | | | | | |
| 37. Cockroach Bay (80) | 83 | 82 | 78 | 72 | 83 | 75 | 473 | 81 |
| JACKSON COUNTY | | | | | | | | |
| 38. Waddell's Mill Pond (41) | 64 | 37 | 67 | 48 | 58 | 61 | 335 | 62 |
| JEFFERSON COUNTY | | | | | | | | |
| 39. Letchworth Mounds (68) | 66 | 78 | 83 | 83 | 81 | 83 | 474 | 82 |
| 40. Wacissa & Aucilla River Sinks (22) | 37 | 17 | 12 | 39 | 34 | 30 | 169 | 23 |
| LAKE COUNTY | | | | | | | | |
| 41. B.M.K. Ranch [Orange] (66) | 82 | 81 | 75 | 67 | 80 | 79 | 464 | 78 |
| 42. Emerald Marsh (63) | 63 | 50 | 24 | 75 | 44 | 68 | 324 | 60 |
| 43. Green Swamp (UR) | 14 | 20 | 10 | 55 | 31 | 4 | 134 | 17 |
| 44. St. Johns River (72) | 76 | 80 | 64 | 73 | 73 | 77 | 443 | 75 |
| 45. Seminole Springs/Woods (2) | 2 | 18 | 1 | 10 | 6 | 2 | 39 | 3 |
| 46. Warea Archipelago [Osceola] (UR) | 73 | 70 | 62 | 20 | 53 | 22 | 300 | 55 |
| 47. Wekiva-Ocala Connector [Volusia] (23) | 24 | 27 | 22 | 12 | 26 | 23 | 134 | 18 |
| LEE COUNTY | | | | | | | | |
| 48. Cayo Costa Island (61) | 54 | 72 | 68 | 54 | 70 | 64 | 382 | 65 |
| 49. Estero Bay (74) | 78 | 64 | 73 | 43 | 71 | 72 | 401 | 69 |
| LEVY COUNTY | | | | | | | | |
| 50. Cedar Key Scrub (71) | 75 | 65 | 65 | 52 | 75 | 70 | 402 | 70 |
| 51. Levy County Forest/Sandhills (4) | 65 | 61 | 60 | 63 | 51 | 21 | 312 | 57 |

ADDENDUM III: 1993 Ranking (12/10/92)

| | DHR | DER | GFC | DNR | DOF | DCA | TOTAL | SELECT |
|--|----------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|--------|
| MADISON COUNTY | | | | | | | | |
| 52. Hixtown Swamp (UR) | 47 | 54 | 41 | 53 | 52 | 55 | 302 | 56 |
| MARION COUNTY | | | | | | | | |
| 53. Heather Island (34) | 40 | 22 | 25 | 47 | 45 | 43 | 222 | 40 |
| 54. Silver River (47) | 58 | 32 | 57 | 76 | 39 | 53 | 315 | 59 |
| MARTIN COUNTY | | | | | | | | |
| 55. Pal-Mar [Palm Beach] (48) | 52 | 55 | 7 | 49 | 41 | 47 | 251 | 47 |
| MONROE COUNTY | | | | | | | | |
| 56. Coupon Bight/Key Deer (13) | 43 | 48 | 19 | 26 | 14 | 7 | 157 | 22 |
| 57. Hammocks of the Lower Keys (44) | 32 | 24 | 61 | 18 | 47 | 24 | 206 | 31 |
| 58. Key West Customs House (12) | Project removed prior to ranking | | | | | | | |
| 59. North Key Largo Hammocks (1) | 1 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 13 | 1 | 24 | 1 |
| 60. Tropical Flyways (UR/76) | 23 | 19 | 15 | 7 | 43 | 9 | 116 | 11 |
| OSCEOLA COUNTY | | | | | | | | |
| 61. Three Lakes/Prairie Lakes (57) | Project removed prior to ranking | | | | | | | |
| PALM BEACH COUNTY | | | | | | | | |
| 62. Jupiter Ridge (49) | 39 | 25 | 43 | 29 | 40 | 46 | 222 | 41 |
| 63. Rotenberger/Sem. Lds. [Broward] (64) | 67 | 69 | 52 | 70 | 74 | 63 | 395 | 67 |
| 64. Yamato Scrub (43) | 65 | 75 | 82 | 80 | 62 | 82 | 446 | 76 |
| PASCO COUNTY | | | | | | | | |
| 65. Wetstone/Berkovitz (75) | Project removed prior to ranking | | | | | | | |
| POLK COUNTY | | | | | | | | |
| 66. Catfish Creek (6) | 5 | 13 | 34 | 14 | 5 | 8 | 79 | 6 |
| 67. Horse Creek Scrub (42) | 42 | 42 | 14 | 21 | 37 | 18 | 174 | 25 |
| 68. Saddle Blanket Lakes Scrub (8) | 20 | 30 | 23 | 27 | 9 | 12 | 121 | 14 |
| PUTNAM COUNTY | | | | | | | | |
| 69. Dunn's Creek (53) | 44 | 31 | 46 | 36 | 27 | 32 | 216 | 38 |
| 70. Etoniah Creek [Clay] (37) | 34 | 43 | 33 | 25 | 1 | 37 | 173 | 24 |
| ST. JOHNS COUNTY | | | | | | | | |
| 71. Twelve Mile Swamp (70) | 70 | 68 | 71 | 71 | 68 | 67 | 415 | 72 |
| ST. LUCIE COUNTY | | | | | | | | |
| 72. Avalon Tract (30) | Project removed prior to ranking | | | | | | | |
| 73. Hutchinson Island (Blind Cr.) (78) | 80 | 71 | 80 | 77 | 79 | 71 | 458 | 77 |
| 74. North Fork St. Lucie (81) | 81 | 83 | 76 | 81 | 82 | 81 | 484 | 83 |
| 75. South Savannas [Martin] (33) | 26 | 26 | 58 | 46 | 28 | 42 | 226 | 42 |
| SANTA ROSA COUNTY | | | | | | | | |
| 76. Blackwater River Addition (56/UR) | 8 | 11 | 44 | 34 | 3 | 17 | 117 | 13 |
| 77. Garcon Point (51) | 50 | 49 | 49 | 33 | 56 | 58 | 295 | 54 |
| 78. Yellow River Ravines [Okaloosa] (UR) | 18 | 66 | 54 | 60 | 4 | 66 | 268 | 49 |

ADDENDUM III: 1993 Ranking (12/10/92)

| | DHR | DER | GFC | DNR | DOF | DCA | TOTAL | SELECT |
|---|----------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|--------|
| SARASOTA COUNTY | | | | | | | | |
| 79. Myakka Prairies (36) | 45 | 52 | 11 | 22 | 48 | 41 | 219 | 39 |
| SEMINOLE COUNTY | | | | | | | | |
| 80. Econ-St. Johns Riv. Corr.[Orange](UR) | 17 | 45 | 36 | 51 | 17 | 35 | 201 | 28 |
| 81. Lower Econlockhatchee (39) | 48 | 57 | 50 | 58 | 32 | 48 | 293 | 53 |
| 82. Wekiva River Buffers (79) | 31 | 35 | 35 | 32 | 30 | 28 | 191 | 27 |
| SUMTER COUNTY | | | | | | | | |
| 83. Withlacoochee (59) | 68 | 67 | 66 | 74 | 57 | 73 | 405 | 71 |
| SUWANNEE COUNTY | | | | | | | | |
| 84. Peacock Slough (58) | 27 | 28 | 47 | 24 | 38 | 38 | 202 | 30 |
| TAYLOR COUNTY | | | | | | | | |
| 85. Big Bend Coast Tract [Dixie] (60) | 62 | 63 | 70 | 62 | 69 | 65 | 391 | 66 |
| VOLUSIA COUNTY | | | | | | | | |
| 86. Goldy/Bellemead (62) | Project removed prior to ranking | | | | | | | |
| 87. Lake George [Putnam] (29) | 30 | 36 | 31 | 40 | 19 | 45 | 201 | 29 |
| 88. N. Indian Riv. Lagoon [Brevard] (UR) | 9 | 53 | 32 | 35 | 33 | 51 | 213 | 37 |
| 89. Spruce Creek (46) | Project removed prior to ranking | | | | | | | |
| WALTON COUNTY | | | | | | | | |
| 90. Point Washington (55) | 71 | 51 | 21 | 30 | 12 | 25 | 210 | 34 |
| 91. Topsail Hill (3) | 3 | 9 | 4 | 1 | 8 | 3 | 28 | 2 |
| MULTI-COUNTY | | | | | | | | |
| 92. Fla's First Magnitude Spgs. (15/UR) [Bay, Hernando, Jackson, Lafayette, Leon, Levy, Suwannee, Wakulla, & Washington] | 10 | 3 | 30 | 13 | 16 | 27 | 99 | 10 |
| 93. Longleaf Pine Ecosystems (UR) [Hernando, Marion, & Volusia] | 16 | 29 | 6 | 6 | 10 | 13 | 80 | 7 |

(#) - indicates 1992 rank

(UR) - indicates unranked project

ADDENDUM IV

**Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan (FSLAP)
Conformance Evaluation Procedures and Results**

FLORIDA STATEWIDE LAND ACQUISITION PLAN
Excerpted Objectives, Guidelines, and Measures*

CHAPTER III: ACQUISITION OBJECTIVES

A. Natural Communities

Acquire 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 giving priority to those communities or subtypes that are most endangered or rarest.

B. Forest Resources

Acquire lands to: (1) maintain representative examples of the various forest or timber types, and (2) conserve and maintain Florida's forests so as to perpetuate their environmental, economic, aesthetic and recreational values; giving special consideration to (a) manageable forests that have income producing potential, which helps defray management costs, and (b) upland forests that help meet the resource-based recreational needs of Florida's growing population.

C. Plants

Acquire lands that contain habitat for rare, endangered, or threatened plant species, giving priority to those sites that: (1) are critical to their survival, (2) contain important assemblages of rare or endangered species, or (3) are necessary to maintain the state's native plant species diversity.

D. Fish and Wildlife

Acquire lands that: (1) are critical to the survival of rare, endangered, or threatened animals, (2) provide protection for nesting concentrations of wildlife species or other locations where species concentrate or aggregate for some time during their life cycles, or (3) are necessary to maintain the state's native animal species diversity.

E. Fresh Water Supplies

1. Acquire protective buffers along state waters designated as Outstanding National Resource Waters or Outstanding Florida Waters (OFWs), giving special consideration to the Special Water category of OFWs.
2. Acquire areas around first magnitude springs and their spring runs. Smaller springs should be incorporated, whenever practical, into project boundaries of projects being proposed primarily for other purposes.
3. Acquire protective buffers around significant lacustrine communities. Protective buffers around lakes found within proposals should be incorporated, whenever practical, into project boundaries of projects being proposed primarily for other purposes.
4. Acquire high or prime aquifer recharge lands when such lands also preserve or protect other significant natural resources. Areas which serve to protect or recharge ground water should be incorporated, whenever practical, into project boundaries of projects being proposed primarily for other purposes.
5. Acquire lands necessary for water conservation or water management when such lands also preserve or protect other significant natural resources.

F. Coastal Resources

1. Acquire undeveloped coastal islands, spits, peninsulas, coral or limerock keys, and mainland seashores to conserve their significant natural, recreational, and aesthetic attributes, giving priority 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 natural inlets; or
 - c. Are associated with sensitive estuarine systems, particularly those that are designated State Aquatic Preserves.
2. Acquire upland and wetland buffers to protect the State's significant commercial and recreational saltwater fisheries, particularly those fisheries that are designated State Aquatic Preserves, National Estuarine Research Reserves 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 that are within or adjacent to designated Areas of Critical State Concern, State Aquatic Preserves, State Parks, or National Estuarine Research Reserves, Marine Sanctuaries, Wildlife Refuges, Parks, or Seashores.

G. Geologic Features

Acquire 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. Historical Resources

Acquire those archaeological and historic 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 notable individuals. [Note: 1a = inadequately represented in public ownership; 1b = best remaining example in private ownership.]

I. Outdoor Recreational Resources

1. Acquire lands that help meet resource-based recreational goals, objectives and needs identified in Florida's statewide comprehensive outdoor recreation plan.
2. Acquire lands that: (1) enhance the representational balance of natural and historical resources within the State Park and Reserve systems, or (2) contain prime examples of the state's natural and historical resources.
3. Acquire lands for fish and wildlife oriented outdoor recreation, giving special consideration to 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, giving special consideration to tracts that are within planning regions or near urban areas with greatest need as indicated in the comprehensive outdoor recreation plan.
5. Acquire abandoned railroad and other corridors of greatest suitability for public recreational trail use that meet identified outdoor recreation needs, giving special consideration to corridors that are near urban areas, provide linkages to existing recreational areas or other trails, and allow for multiple uses.

CHAPTER IV: LAND ACQUISITION GUIDELINES AND THE PLANNING PROCESS

- (1) Prefer projects with resources of statewide or regional importance.
- (2) Prefer the more endangered and vulnerable projects which 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 resources for which they are to be acquired.
- (4) Give special consideration to inholdings, additions and other lands that would enhance management, protection, or restoration of existing public lands with important natural or cultural resources.
- (5) Prefer projects with significant resource values that satisfy specific regional concerns, giving special consideration to projects that are accessible to urban areas.
- (6) Prefer projects that have sufficient size and resource diversity to support multiple-use management and resource-based outdoor recreation.
- (7) Give special consideration to habitat corridors or landscape linkages that serve a demonstrated conservation or recreation purpose.
- (8) Give special consideration to large projects that exhibit wilderness characteristics.
- (9) Give special consideration to projects with acquisition or management assistance from other governmental or nonprofit entities if these projects also help to achieve other FSLAP objectives.

*NOTE: The foregoing represents excerpts from the Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan (FSLAP), as approved by the Governor and Cabinet on July 1, 1986 and revised by the Advisory Council on July 1, 1991. Taken out of context, the precise meaning of these objectives, guidelines, and measures may be misconstrued. Therefore, the FSLAP, the FSLAP Technical Report and Appendices, and the Florida Preservation 2000 Needs Assessment should be consulted for further details.

**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, to the greatest degree possible, are based upon measurable characteristics, or otherwise categorized, such that appropriate criteria are established for determining the degree of conformance within each FSLAP objective. Supportive materials are maintained by each agency to substantiate all subjective rating decisions. Similar subjective scales also are employed for the nine FSLAP guidelines and the two general information characteristics. These subjective scales also are based upon quantitative or other measurable aspects of each project. For example, proximity to urban areas is 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 overall importance of remaining tracts, and the degree of local support is 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 is 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 |
| Guidelines | Liaison Staff |
| Size, # of Owners | Department of Natural Resources |
| Tax Value | Department of Natural Resources |
| 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.

EVALUATION MATRIX FOR THE 1993 CARL PROJECTS

| Category Ranking/Project Name | Natural Communities | | Forest Resources | | Vascular Plants | | | Fish and Wildlife | | | Fresh Water Resources | | | | | Coastal Resources | | | Geological Resources | | Historical Resources | | Outdoor Recreation | | | | | Guidelines | | | | | | | | | Size | Tax Value* | # of Owners /Acquis. Ease | Local Support | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|---|------------------|----|-----------------|---|---|-------------------|---|---|-----------------------|---|---|---|---|-------------------|---|---|----------------------|---|----------------------|----|--------------------|---|----|----|---|------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|------|------------|---------------------------|---------------|---------|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2a | 2b | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1a | 1b | 1 | 2a | 2b | 3 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | | | | |
| 1. North Key Largo Hammocks | H | H | M | N | L | H | H | H | H | N | H | M | N | N | N | N | M | H | H | M | M | H | N | L | H | H | L | L | L | H | H | M | H | H | M | N | N | N | 998 | 9,021,744 | 100 M | H |
| 2. Topsail Hill | H | H | H | M | H | M | H | M | H | N | H | N | N | H | M | H | H | L | L | H | H | M | N | H | H | H | L | H | M | H | L | H | H | N | H | H | N | N | 1,144 | 11,044,028 | 7 M | M |
| 3. Seminole Springs/Woods | M | M | H | M | H | M | M | L | H | N | M | H | M | N | M | H | N | N | N | L | L | H | N | L | M | M | M | N | H | H | N | M | M | L | H | H | M | N | 10,727 | 14,838,800 | 36 M | H |
| 4. Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystems | H | H | H | L | M | H | H | H | H | N | H | N | N | L | H | L | N | N | N | M | L | L | N | L | H | H | M | N | L | H | N | H | H | M | L | N | H | H | 31,171 | 32,585,775 | 75000 M | M |
| 5. Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge | M | M | L | N | L | L | L | M | M | N | M | L | N | N | L | L | H | M | L | L | L | L | N | H | H | H | L | H | L | H | L | H | H | L | L | N | N | H | 917 | 10,000,000 | 12 M | H |
| 6. Catfish Creek | H | H | H | L | M | H | H | M | M | L | M | N | N | M | H | M | N | N | N | H | H | L | N | M | H | H | L | N | L | H | N | H | H | N | M | N | N | H | 5,286 | 5,665,640 | 17 M | L |
| 7. Longleaf Pine Ecosystems | H | H | H | H | H | H | M | H | M | L | H | N | N | L | M | M | N | N | N | M | M | M | N | M | M | M | M | L | H | H | H | H | H | H | N | H | N | 18,188 | 31,523,742 | 205 M | L | |
| 8. Crystal River | M | H | H | L | M | N | N | L | H | N | M | M | M | N | L | H | L | H | H | M | H | H | N | L | M | H | M | N | H | H | N | M | M | H | M | L | N | N | 12,318 | 13,257,061 | 50 L | H |
| 9. Rookery Bay | M | H | L | N | L | N | L | M | M | L | M | M | N | N | N | H | H | H | M | N | L | H | N | M | H | H | L | M | L | H | N | M | H | H | L | N | L | N | 10,853 | 13,756,000 | 200 L | H |
| 10A. Blue Spring | M | H | H | L | H | M | M | M | H | N | M | L | H | N | M | M | N | N | N | H | H | M | N | M | M | M | L | L | L | H | N | M | M | L | L | N | N | H | 343 | 256,556 | 2 H | H |
| 10B. Falmouth Spring | M | H | M | L | M | N | L | L | H | N | M | N | H | N | M | M | N | N | N | H | H | L | N | N | N | H | L | N | L | H | N | M | M | L | L | N | N | H | 75 | 45,000 | 1 H | M |
| 10C. Fannin Springs | M | H | M | L | M | N | L | L | H | N | M | L | H | N | M | M | M | N | N | H | H | L | N | L | N | H | L | N | L | H | N | M | M | L | M | N | N | H | 525 | 1,188,000 | 17 H | M |
| 10D. Gainer Springs | M | H | H | L | H | N | L | M | H | N | M | N | H | N | M | H | N | N | N | H | H | L | N | L | N | H | L | N | L | H | N | M | M | L | H | M | N | N | 1,258 | 3,257,999 | 7 M | M |
| 10E. River Sink Spring | M | H | M | L | M | N | L | L | H | N | M | N | H | N | M | M | N | N | N | H | H | L | N | N | N | H | L | N | L | H | N | M | M | L | L | N | N | H | 105 | 65,000 | 4 H | L |
| 10F. St. Marks Spring | M | H | M | L | M | N | L | L | H | N | M | M | H | N | M | M | N | N | N | H | H | H | N | N | H | H | L | N | L | H | N | M | M | L | L | N | N | N | 945 | 1,164,000 | 7 L | L |
| 10G. Troy Springs | M | H | H | L | H | M | M | M | H | N | M | L | H | N | M | M | N | N | N | H | H | M | N | M | M | M | L | L | L | H | N | M | M | L | H | L | N | H | 265 | 261,897 | 4 M | L |
| 10H. Weeki Wachee Springs | M | H | H | L | H | M | M | M | H | N | M | N | H | N | M | M | N | N | N | H | H | M | N | M | M | M | L | L | L | H | N | M | H | L | H | M | N | N | 1,267 | 4,861,999 | 24 M | M |
| 11. Tropical Flyways | H | M | H | N | L | M | H | H | H | H | H | M | N | N | N | L | N | N | N | N | N | H | L | L | L | M | L | L | M | H | H | H | H | L | N | N | H | 1,750 | 30,000,000 | 200 H | H | |
| 12. Sebastian Creek | M | M | M | L | M | N | N | M | H | M | M | L | N | N | L | M | M | H | L | L | L | L | N | M | H | H | L | L | L | H | N | M | M | N | M | N | N | N | 7,155 | 6,835,950 | 8 M | H |
| 13. Blackwater River | M | L | H | H | H | M | N | M | L | L | L | H | N | N | M | H | N | N | N | M | H | L | N | L | H | M | M | N | M | L | N | M | M | H | H | M | H | N | 14,296 | 7,609,875 | 12 M | L |
| 14. Saddle Blanket Lake Scrub | H | H | M | L | L | H | H | H | M | N | M | N | N | M | M | L | N | N | N | N | N | L | N | L | M | M | L | N | L | H | N | M | H | N | M | N | N | H | 800 | 618,520 | 20 M | L |
| 15. Apalachicola River | H | H | H | L | L | M | H | H | L | N | M | M | N | N | L | M | N | N | N | M | H | M | N | L | H | H | L | N | H | H | N | M | M | N | H | M | H | H | 10,492 | 6,345,457 | 11 M | L |
| 16. St. Joseph Bay Buffer | H | H | H | L | M | H | H | H | M | M | M | M | N | N | L | L | H | H | H | L | L | H | M | M | H | H | L | H | L | H | N | M | H | M | H | N | N | H | 6,941 | 3,854,140 | 11 M | L |
| 17. Green Swamp | L | L | H | H | M | L | M | L | L | L | M | M | N | H | H | H | N | N | N | M | M | L | N | M | L | M | H | L | H | H | M | L | H | M | H | L | M | N | 69,600 | 82,500,000 | 85 L | L |
| 18. Wekiva-Ocala Connector | L | M | M | M | M | N | N | L | M | M | M | M | N | L | M | H | N | N | N | L | L | M | N | H | L | M | M | N | H | M | M | M | M | M | H | H | L | H | 28,050 | 26,701,500 | 27 M | H |
| 19. Tate's Hell Carrabelle Tract | L | L | M | M | L | L | M | M | M | L | L | M | N | N | L | H | H | H | H | L | L | L | N | H | H | H | M | H | L | H | H | M | L | M | H | N | H | H | 214,520 | 57,276,840 | 6 M | L |

* Cost based on values in 1993 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* | # of Owners /Acquis. Ease | Local Support | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|---|------------------|----|-----------------|---|-------------------|---|-----------------------|---|-------------------|---|----------------------|---|----------------------|----|--------------------|---|----|----|---|------------|------|------------|---------------------------|---------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|--------|------------|-----|---|--------|------------|------------|-------|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2a | 2b | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 1a | 1b | 1 | 2a | 2b | 3 | | | | | | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20. Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods | M | M | M | L | L | H | L | H | M | N | M | L | N | N | L | N | N | L | N | M | N | L | M | N | L | H | N | H | M | H | L | H | N | 18,808 | 27,881,013 | 173 | H | L | | | | | |
| 21. Suwannee Buffers | M | H | H | M | H | N | N | M | L | N | L | H | N | L | M | H | N | N | N | H | H | M | N | L | H | H | M | N | H | H | N | M | M | M | H | M | N | H | 16,356 | 13,099,431 | 185 | M | L |
| 22. Coupon Blight/Key Deer | H | H | H | L | L | H | H | H | H | N | H | M | N | N | L | H | M | M | H | H | H | N | N | N | H | L | L | N | L | H | H | M | M | H | L | N | N | H | 1,343 | 7,588,761 | 875 | M | M |
| 23. Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks | M | H | H | L | M | N | L | L | H | N | M | H | N | M | H | N | N | N | H | H | H | N | L | H | H | M | N | L | H | N | N | M | H | H | N | L | H | 10,114 | 6,051,140 | 10 | L | L | |
| 24. Etonlah Creek | L | L | H | H | H | H | L | H | M | N | H | N | N | L | H | M | N | N | N | ? | ? | L | N | H | N | L | L | N | H | H | N | H | L | L | H | H | H | N | 55,237 | 39,500,560 | 47 | M | L |
| 25. Horse Creek Scrub | H | H | H | L | L | H | H | H | L | N | M | N | N | N | H | L | N | N | N | M | L | L | N | L | N | H | M | N | L | H | N | M | H | L | M | N | N | H | 2,365 | 3,330,698 | 8 | M | M |
| 26. Paynes Prairie | L | M | L | N | L | N | N | M | M | L | L | M | N | N | M | H | N | N | N | L | H | H | N | L | H | H | L | N | M | H | N | M | H | H | M | N | N | H | 5,660 | 7,388,740 | 73 | L | L |
| 27. Wekiva River Buffers | L | M | M | N | L | N | N | L | M | L | L | H | N | N | L | H | N | N | N | L | L | L | N | L | L | M | L | N | L | L | M | L | M | M | L | M | N | H | 974 | 13,063,229 | 18 | M | M |
| 28. Econ-St. Johns River Corridor | H | H | M | M | M | M | M | M | L | M | M | N | N | N | N | H | N | N | N | N | N | H | N | M | L | M | M | L | M | H | M | M | H | M | H | N | N | H | 13,873 | 8,664,357 | 8 | H | M |
| 29. Lake George | L | L | H | H | H | N | N | L | M | L | M | N | N | M | L | H | N | N | N | L | L | L | N | M | N | L | M | N | H | M | N | L | L | M | H | M | L | H | 21,045 | 9,848,771 | 4 | M | H |
| 30. Peacock Slough | M | H | M | L | L | N | L | M | M | N | L | M | M | N | M | H | N | N | N | H | H | H | N | M | L | H | L | N | H | H | L | L | M | H | H | L | N | H | 2,366 | 1,755,179 | 8 | M | L |
| 31. Hammocks of the Lower Keys | H | H | H | N | L | M | H | H | M | N | M | M | N | N | N | M | H | H | H | H | H | M | N | M | L | H | H | L | L | H | H | H | H | L | L | N | N | H | 5,404 | 11,886,750 | >300 | M | M |
| 32. Highlands Hammock Addition | H | M | M | L | H | L | M | M | M | N | M | N | N | N | M | L | N | N | N | L | L | M | N | L | H | N | L | N | L | M | N | L | M | H | L | N | N | N | 4,808 | 1,340,000 | 10 | M | H |
| 33. Waccasassa Flats | L | L | H | H | H | N | N | L | L | N | L | N | N | H | M | M | N | N | N | L | L | H | N | L | N | L | M | N | L | H | N | L | M | N | M | N | N | N | 44,846 | 6,183,000 | 2 | L | H |
| 34. Point Washington | M | M | M | M | M | M | M | H | M | N | M | M | M | M | M | M | L | N | L | L | L | L | N | H | L | M | M | H | H | N | M | M | H | H | H | H | N | 4,400 | 16,065,922 | 36 | M | L | |
| 35. Pinhook Swamp | L | L | M | L | L | N | N | L | M | L | M | L | N | N | M | H | N | N | N | N | N | L | N | H | H | H | M | H | L | H | N | L | M | L | H | N | H | H | 39,015 | 21,762,650 | 22 | M | L |
| 36. Scrub Jay Refugia | H | H | H | L | M | M | H | H | H | N | H | N | N | N | L | L | N | N | N | N | N | L | N | L | L | M | L | L | L | H | H | H | L | H | L | N | N | H | 8,178 | 53,319,683 | >300 | L | H |
| 37. North Indian River | M | M | M | M | L | M | M | M | H | M | H | M | N | N | N | N | H | H | N | H | N | N | L | N | L | L | L | L | L | H | L | M | M | H | M | N | H | H | 19,000 | 7,924,294 | >300 | L | H |
| 38. Dunn's Creek | L | L | H | M | H | N | N | L | L | N | M | N | N | M | M | M | N | N | N | M | M | L | N | M | H | M | M | N | L | H | N | M | L | L | M | N | N | H | 5,786 | 4,753,614 | 9 | H | M |
| 39. Myakka Prairies | M | M | M | L | M | N | N | H | M | M | M | N | N | N | L | H | N | N | N | N | N | L | N | H | L | H | M | N | L | H | N | H | M | H | M | H | H | H | 11,848 | 4,040,168 | 1 | H | H |
| 40. Heather Island | M | M | H | M | M | L | M | M | M | L | M | L | N | N | L | M | N | N | N | L | L | L | L | L | L | M | M | N | L | M | N | L | L | H | M | H | N | H | 9,958 | 13,997,000 | 3 | M | M |
| 41. Jupiter Ridge | H | H | M | N | L | H | M | H | M | N | H | N | N | N | M | L | L | L | L | N | N | N | L | L | N | H | H | N | L | H | N | H | H | L | L | N | N | H | 287 | 18,369,138 | 3 | H | H |
| 42. South Savannas | M | H | L | L | L | M | M | M | L | N | L | L | N | N | M | M | N | N | N | L | L | N | N | L | H | H | L | N | L | M | N | H | M | H | M | N | N | H | 1,466 | 8,371,673 | >100 | M | H |
| 43. Corkscrew Reg. Eco. Watershed | M | M | M | L | L | M | H | L | H | H | H | N | N | M | L | H | N | N | N | L | L | L | N | L | N | H | H | N | L | H | N | L | H | H | L | H | N | H | 18,205 | 10,000,000 | 73 | M | M |
| 44. Maritime Hammock Initiative | H | H | H | L | L | H | H | H | L | N | L | N | N | N | N | L | H | L | H | M | M | M | N | L | L | M | L | L | L | H | M | H | H | H | L | N | N | H | 538 | 22,913,630 | 35 | H | H |
| 45. Fakahatchee Strand | H | H | L | L | L | H | H | H | H | N | M | L | N | N | L | H | N | N | N | L | L | H | N | L | H | H | M | N | L | H | H | M | H | H | M | H | H | N | 13,795 | 5,517,900 | 8,800 | L | L |

* Cost based on values in 1993 Annual Report, not necessarily tax assessed values.

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| Category | Natural | | Forest | | Vascular | | Fish and | | Fresh Water | | Coastal | | Geological | | Historical | | Outdoor | | Guidelines | Size | Tax Value* | # of Owners | Local | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|--------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|-------------------|---------|---|------------|------|------------|-------------|-------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-----|-----------|------------|------------|-----|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|----|---|---|
| | Communities | Resources | Resources | Plants | Wildlife | Resources | Resources | Resources | Resources | Resources | Resources | Resources | Resources | Resources | Recreation | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ranking/Project Name | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2a | 2b | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1a | 1b | 1 | 2a | 2b | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 46. Tropical Ham. of the Redlands | H | H | H | N | L | M | H | H | L | N | L | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | M | L | N | L | H | N | H | M | N | L | N | N | H | 199 | 4,220,895 | 20 | M | L | | | | | | | | |
| 47. Pal-Mar | M | H | M | L | L | L | L | H | M | H | L | N | N | N | L | H | N | N | H | N | M | M | N | L | H | N | M | M | M | H | M | M | H | 32,137 | 46,334,231 | | M | M | | | | | | | |
| 48. Belle Meade | H | M | M | M | M | M | H | M | M | H | H | M | N | N | M | H | N | N | H | N | L | L | N | L | L | L | L | L | L | L | L | L | L | L | 40,846 | 62,933,000 | 504 | M | L | | | | | | |
| 49. Yellow River Ravines | L | L | H | H | M | L | M | L | H | L | M | N | N | L | M | H | N | N | N | L | L | L | N | M | L | M | L | L | L | L | L | L | L | 10,457 | 4,867,900 | 7 | M | L | | | | | | | |
| 50. St. Martin's River | L | L | L | N | L | N | N | L | M | L | L | M | N | N | N | M | M | H | H | L | L | M | H | H | M | N | M | H | L | L | M | H | H | 5,172 | 5,979,743 | 18 | H | H | | | | | | | |
| 51. Charlotte Harbor | L | L | L | N | L | N | L | L | M | L | M | L | N | N | N | L | N | H | H | M | M | L | N | L | M | H | L | N | L | H | L | M | M | L | L | M | H | H | 5,018 | 2,018,086 | 25 | L | M | | |
| 52. Save Our Everglades | M | M | M | L | L | M | M | H | H | L | H | L | N | N | L | H | N | N | N | L | L | H | N | L | M | H | H | N | L | H | H | M | M | H | M | H | H | H | 59,463 | 33,118,800 | >23,000 | L | L | | |
| 53. Lower Econlockhatchee | L | N | H | M | M | N | N | L | M | M | M | N | N | N | N | H | N | N | N | L | L | H | N | N | L | L | M | N | M | M | N | M | M | L | H | H | N | H | 9,915 | 11,016,390 | 1 | M | L | | |
| 54. Garcon Point | H | H | L | L | L | L | M | M | L | N | M | M | N | N | L | M | N | H | H | L | L | H | N | L | M | H | L | N | L | H | L | L | H | N | L | N | N | H | 820 | 1,264,654 | 21 | H | M | | |
| 55. Warea Archipelago | H | H | H | L | L | H | H | H | L | N | L | N | N | N | L | L | N | N | N | L | L | L | N | L | L | L | L | L | L | L | L | L | L | L | L | L | L | 1,020 | 4,548,345 | 28 | M | M | | | |
| 56. Hidtown Swamp | M | M | M | H | M | L | L | L | M | M | H | N | N | L | M | H | N | N | N | N | N | M | N | L | M | M | L | L | H | L | M | L | L | H | N | M | N | 23,057 | 9,542,837 | 75 | H | H | | | |
| 57. Levy County Forest/Sandhills | H | H | H | H | H | N | L | H | M | L | M | N | L | H | M | H | N | N | N | H | H | L | N | M | H | H | M | N | L | M | N | M | H | N | H | N | H | N | 11,522 | 4,239,298 | 52 | M | M | | |
| 58. Homosassa Reserve/Walker Prop. | M | M | M | M | M | N | N | L | M | N | M | N | L | N | L | N | H | H | H | H | H | L | N | L | N | L | M | N | L | M | N | L | M | M | M | H | N | H | 1,312 | 1,313,793 | 29 | H | H | | |
| 59. Silver River | M | M | M | L | M | M | L | L | L | N | L | M | H | N | M | H | N | M | H | M | N | L | H | H | L | N | L | H | N | M | H | H | H | M | N | N | 912 | 13,330,000 | 4 | M | H | | | | |
| 60. Emerald Marsh | L | L | L | L | L | N | N | L | M | M | L | N | N | N | N | H | N | N | N | M | M | L | N | L | N | M | M | N | L | M | N | M | L | N | L | H | N | H | 4,470 | 6,621,179 | 100 | L | L | | |
| 61. Julington/Durbin Peninsula | L | L | H | M | H | H | M | M | L | L | L | N | N | N | N | H | N | N | N | N | N | L | N | M | L | M | L | L | L | H | L | L | L | H | H | N | N | H | 4,580 | 1,277,725 | 12 | L | H | | |
| 62. Waddell's Mill Pond | L | L | L | L | M | L | L | M | H | N | M | L | L | N | M | H | N | N | N | N | N | M | M | H | N | L | N | H | L | N | L | L | N | M | L | L | M | N | N | H | 2,776 | 1,808,000 | 10 | M | L |
| 63. Pineola Fern Grotto | H | H | M | L | L | M | H | H | L | N | L | L | N | N | L | L | N | N | N | H | H | L | N | L | M | M | L | L | H | H | L | H | M | L | M | N | N | N | 453 | 1,294,135 | 14 | H | M | | |
| 64. East Everglades | L | M | L | L | L | N | N | M | H | N | H | N | N | N | N | H | N | N | N | N | L | M | N | L | L | H | H | N | L | H | L | H | M | M | L | M | H | H | 72,009 | 23,042,880 | >8,000 | L | L | | |
| 65. Cayo Costa Island | M | M | L | N | M | N | H | H | M | L | L | N | N | N | N | N | H | H | M | L | M | H | N | H | M | H | L | H | M | H | H | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | 345 | 5,455,461 | 400 | M | H | | |
| 66. Big Bend Coast Tract | M | M | H | M | M | L | L | L | M | M | M | L | N | N | N | L | H | H | M | L | L | H | N | L | M | M | M | L | H | N | L | M | M | M | N | M | N | 11,676 | 3,461,000 | 33 | M | L | | | |
| 67. Rotenberger/Seminole Ind. Lands | N | L | N | N | N | N | N | L | L | N | L | N | N | N | N | M | H | N | N | N | N | N | L | N | N | N | L | H | N | L | M | N | L | M | H | M | N | N | H | 9,349 | 4,674,500 | >700 | M | L | |
| 68. St. Michael's Landing | M | H | M | L | M | L | M | L | L | N | M | N | N | N | N | N | H | M | M | L | L | L | N | H | M | M | L | M | L | M | N | M | M | N | L | N | N | H | 364 | 4,766,840 | 1 | H | L | | |
| 69. Estero Bay | L | M | N | N | N | N | N | L | M | L | M | M | N | N | N | M | N | H | L | N | L | H | N | L | M | M | L | N | L | H | L | H | M | H | L | N | N | N | 10,290 | 13,126,250 | 83 | M | H | | |
| 70. Cedar Key Scrub | M | M | L | L | M | N | L | L | L | N | M | N | N | N | L | N | M | H | H | N | H | M | N | L | L | M | M | N | L | M | N | L | H | M | L | N | N | N | 3,296 | 684,000 | 6 | M | M | | |
| 71. Withlacoochee State Forest Add. | M | N | M | L | M | N | N | L | L | N | L | N | N | N | M | H | N | N | N | L | L | M | N | L | N | M | M | N | L | M | N | L | M | H | M | N | N | N | 3,900 | 5,604,000 | 45 | M | M | | |

* Cost based on values in 1993 Annual Report, not necessarily tax assessed values.

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| Category | Natural Communities | | Forest Resources | | Vascular Plants | | Fish and Wildlife | | Fresh Water Resources | | Coastal Resources | | Geological Resources | | Historical Resources | | Outdoor Recreation | | | | | Guidelines | Size | Tax Value* | # of Owners /Acqts. Ease | Local Support | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|---|------------------|----|-----------------|---|-------------------|---|-----------------------|---|-------------------|---|----------------------|---|----------------------|----|--------------------|---|----|----|---|------------|------|------------|--------------------------|---------------|---|---|---|---|---|--------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----|-----------|----|-------|-----------|----|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2a | 2b | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1a | 1b | 1 | 2a | 2b | 3 | | | | | | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 72. Twelve Mile Swamp | L | L | L | M | M | N | N | L | M | L | L | N | N | N | L | N | H | H | H | M | H | L | M | L | L | M | M | M | L | N | H | 26,315 | 12,754,413 | 23 | L | L | | | | | | | |
| 73. Alderman's Ford Addition | L | L | M | L | H | N | N | M | N | N | L | N | N | N | L | N | M | N | H | M | N | L | L | N | L | L | L | L | M | N | H | 363 | 2,419,614 | 6 | H | H | | | | | | | |
| 74. Enchanted Forest | M | M | M | L | M | M | N | H | L | N | M | N | N | N | L | L | N | N | M | L | N | L | L | N | H | M | L | L | N | N | H | 177 | 1,641,498 | 4 | H | H | | | | | | | |
| 75. St. Johns River | N | L | M | L | L | N | N | L | M | N | N | N | N | N | N | H | N | N | L | L | M | M | N | L | M | N | M | H | M | L | H | M | H | 8,290 | 1,022,000 | 3 | L | L | | | | | |
| 76. Yamato Scrub | M | M | H | N | L | L | M | H | L | N | M | N | N | N | L | N | L | L | N | N | L | M | M | L | N | L | H | N | H | M | N | L | N | N | H | 25 | 4,716,670 | 6 | H | H | | | |
| 77. Hutchinson Island (Blind Creek) | L | L | L | N | M | N | N | L | M | N | L | L | N | N | N | L | L | L | L | L | L | L | L | L | L | L | L | M | L | N | N | H | 352 | 4,724,150 | 5 | M | M | | | | | | |
| 78. B.M.K. Ranch | M | H | H | L | H | N | L | L | M | L | M | L | L | N | L | M | L | M | H | M | N | L | M | N | M | M | L | M | H | N | H | 2,449 | 3,167,764 | 50 | M | L | | | | | | | |
| 79. Miami Rockridge Pinelands | H | H | H | N | L | H | H | H | L | N | L | N | N | N | N | N | L | L | L | N | N | N | M | L | N | L | H | N | H | H | N | L | N | N | H | 185 | 3,781,354 | 32 | M | L | | | |
| 80. Barnacle Addition | L | L | L | N | L | N | L | L | N | N | L | N | N | N | N | N | M | H | M | N | L | H | H | N | N | L | M | N | H | L | H | L | N | N | H | 7 | 3,463,000 | 1 | M | H | | | |
| 81. Cockroach Bay | L | M | L | N | L | N | L | L | L | L | L | M | N | N | N | M | N | H | H | M | M | H | N | L | L | M | L | N | L | M | N | H | H | N | L | N | N | H | 3 | 233,000 | 3 | M | M |
| 82. Latchworth Mounds | N | N | L | N | L | N | N | L | L | N | L | N | N | N | M | N | N | N | N | L | L | H | N | L | H | H | L | N | L | H | N | L | L | L | L | N | N | N | 383 | 180,502 | 2 | H | L |
| 83. North Fork St. Lucie River | L | L | L | L | L | L | N | L | L | N | L | N | N | N | N | H | N | N | N | L | L | L | N | M | M | M | L | N | L | L | N | M | L | M | L | M | N | H | 369 | 436,225 | 3 | H | M |
| 84. Chassahowitzka Swamp | H | H | L | L | L | M | M | L | M | N | M | N | L | N | L | H | N | M | L | L | L | M | N | L | N | H | M | N | L | M | N | H | H | H | M | L | H | N | 4,514 | 2,763,471 | 28 | L | L |

* Cost based on values in 1993 Annual Report; not necessarily tax assessed values.

ADDENDUM V

**Florida Natural Areas Inventory Evaluation Matrix
1991 CARL Proposals**

NATURAL RESOURCES EVALUATION MATRIX FOR 1992 CARL PROPOSALS
Prepared by the Florida Natural Areas Inventory

| Project Name, CARL #, County, # Acres | Natural Resource Values/Comments | Biological Conservation Appl.Recommended | Priority | Management/Manager |
|--|---|--|------------|---|
| Gainer Springs Expansion 920131-03-1 Bay County 2,342 ± acres | NCs: Floodplain Swamp (G7/S4?)/Slope Forest (G3/S2)/Upland Hardwood Forest (G7/S3)/Baygall (G47/S4?) 55%; Sandhill (G2G3/S2) 2%; Spring-run stream (G2/S2); Sandhill Upland Lake (G3/S2); Bluff (G7/S2); Aquatic Cave (G3/S2); disturbed 43%. SA EO on site: <u>Ameiurus serracanthus</u> (spotted bullhead, G3/S3; N; N). SP EOs on site: <u>Adiantum capillus-veneris</u> (southern maidenhair fern, G5/S3S4; N; LT); <u>Calamintha dentata</u> (toothed savory, G3/S3; 3C; N); <u>Illicium floridanum</u> (Florida anise, G5/S3; N; LT); <u>Kalmia latifolia</u> (mountain laurel, G5/S3; N; LT); <u>Magnolia ashei</u> (Ashe's magnolia, G2/S2; 3C; LE). SP near site: <u>Selaginella apoda</u> (meadow spikemoss, G5/S3S4; N; LT). CARL projects/proposals near site: Gainer Springs Phase I (contiguous); Longleaf Pine Ecosystem (Sand Mountain) proposal. | | Medium-Low | Active & passive recreation by DNR R&P |
| Maritime Hammock Initiative 920130-05-3 Brevard County 1,234 acres (note: acreage figure in question; Landsat has 845) 7 sites, multiple parcels | NCs: Maritime Hammock (G4/S3) 71%; Coastal Strand (G37/S2) 18%; Estuarine Tidal Swamp (G3/S3) 2%; Xeric Hammock (G7/S3) 2%; Freshwater Tidal Swamp (G3/S3) 1%; Shell Mound (G3/S2) <1%; Beach Dune (G47/S2) <1%; disturbed 6%. SAs reported: <u>Gopherus polyphemus</u> (gopher tortoise, G3/S3; C2; LS); <u>Aphelocoma coerulescens coerulescens</u> (Florida scrub jay, G5T3/S3; LT; LT). SP EOs on site: <u>Chamaesyce cumulicola</u> (sand-dune spurge, G2/S2; C2; N); <u>Glandularia maritima</u> (coastal vervain, G2/S2; C2; LE); <u>Hymenocallis latifolia</u> (broad-leaved spiderlily, G4/S2S3; 3C; N); <u>Lantana depressa var. floridana</u> (Florida lantana, G2T2/S2; N; N); <u>Sophora tomentosa</u> (necklace pod, G4/S3; N; N); <u>Tephrosia angustissima</u> (a devil's shoestring, G1Q/S1; C2; LE). Nearby MAs: Indian River-Malabar to Vero Beach Aq. Pres. (contig.); Sebastian Inlet St. Rec. Area, Pelican Island NWR (proposed extension); N. Sebastian Hammock (proposed extension to Archie Carr NWR); six coastal county parks nearby; proposal would complement by protecting coastal communities just inland of dunes. Some of the co. Parks appear to be within project. Near Archie Carr Sea Turtle NWR/CARL project. Most sites are ranked excellent-good in CZM Coastal Upland Assessment Report. Highly threatened community type, and the proposal includes some of the finest remaining examples in this region. 7 areas, multiple parcels. | | High | Preservation/ sanctuary, BREV Co. EEL |
| North Indian River Lagoon, Turnbull/ Scottsmoor Project 920130-05-1 Brevard/Volusia Co. ca. 17,917 acres | NCs: Basin Swamp (G7/S4?)/Hydric Hammock (G7/S4?) 43%; Upland Hardwood Forest 15%; Mesic(G7/S4)/Wet Flatwoods (G7/S4?) 13%; Scrub (G3S2)/Scrubby Flatwoods (G3/S3) 6%; Estuarine Tidal Marsh (G4/S4) 5%; Dome Swamp (G47/S3?) 3%; Wet Prairie (G7/S4?) 1%; Estuarine Grass Bed (G2/S2) <1%; Depression Marsh (G47/S3) <1%; Xeric Hammock <1%; Sandhill* <1%; Shell Mound <1%; disturbed 12%. SA EOs on site: <u>Mycteria americana</u> (wood stork, G5/S2; LE; LE); <u>Drymarchon corais couperi</u> (eastern indigo snake, G4T3/S3; LT; LT); <u>Casmerodius albus</u> (great egret, G5/S4; N; N). SA EOs on/near site: <u>Trichechus manatus</u> (West Indian manatee, G27/S2?; LE; LE); gopher tortoise. SAs reported: <u>Ursus americanus floridanus</u> (Florida black bear, G5T3/S3; C2, LT+), <u>Alligator mississippiensis</u> (American alligator, G5/S4; LTSA; LS), <u>Pandion haliaetus</u> (osprey, G5/S3S4; N; LS); <u>Alala alala</u> (roseate spoonbill, G5/S2S3; N; LS); <u>Egretta thula</u> (snowy egret, G5/S4; N; LS); great egret; <u>Egretta caerulea</u> (little blue heron, G5/S4; N; LS); <u>Nyctanassa violacea</u> (yellow-crowned night-heron, G5/S3?; N; N); <u>Eudocimus albus</u> (white ibis, | | Medium | Wildlife sanctuary; BREV Co./VOLU Co./SJRWMD |

368

G5/S4; N; N); Haliaeetus leucocephalus (bald eagle, G3/S2S3; LE; LT). SP EOs on site: Conradina grandiflora (large-flowered rosemary, G3/S3; C2; LE); Glandularia tampensis (Tampa vervain, G1/S1; C1; LE); Pteroglossaspisecristata (wild coco, G3G4/S2; C2; LT). Nearby MAs: Merritt Island NWR (contiguous); Canaveral National Seashore; Mosquito Lagoon Aq. Pres. "The lagoon sub-basin contains the largest single expanse of seagrasses (ca. 18,000 acres) on the east coast of the U.S. north of Biscayne Bay" (from application). Most of basin swamp/hydric hammock is probably DER jurisdictional wetland. Site is mostly mature hardwood swamp, with some outstanding hydric hammock. Some of the salt marshes have been altered by impoundments.

Scrub Jay Refugia
920130-05-2
Brevard County
(8,810 acres - four areas: 735; 2,553; 2,698; 2,824 acres)

NCs: Scrubby Flatwoods/Mesic Flatwoods 56%; Scrub* 18%; Depression Marsh 10%; Hydric Hammock 6%; Wet Flatwoods 1%; Dome Swamp <1%; Baygall <1%; disturbed 8%. SAs reported: roseate spoonbill; Florida scrub jay*; gopher tortoise; Sceloporus woodi (Florida scrub lizard, G3/S3; C2; N); eastern indigo snake. SPs reported: Asclepias curtissii (Curtiss' milkweed, G3/S3; N; LE); Centrosema arenicola (sand butterfly-pea, G2G3Q/S2S3; 3C; N); Conradina grandiflora (large-flowered rosemary, G3/S3; C2; LE); Lechea cernua (nodding pinweed, G3/S3; 3C; LE); Dennstaedtia bipinnata (hayscented fern, G4/S1; N; LE); Pteroglossaspisecristata (wild coco*). Reported 78% loss of scrub to date in Brevard County. Extremely high quality examples of two communities nearly endemic to Florida: Scrub and Scrubby Flatwoods; some of the highest quality and largest tracts of Atlantic Coastal Ridge Scrub remaining in state.

High

Conservation/passiverecreation,
Brevard Co. EEL

369
Oaks of Miramar/ Snake
Warrior's Island
920131-06-1
Broward County
63 acres
Crystal Bay
920131-09-2
Citrus County
8,592 acres

NCs: Rockland Hammock (G7/S2) 5% (ca. 3 acres dominated by live oak, gumbo limbo, and strangler fig); Depression Marsh 3%; disturbed 92% (mostly cultivated and grazed in past. Archeological site.

Low-None

Archeological/
historical site; Broward Co./or City of
Miramar/or third party to be named

NCs: Marine Tidal Marsh (G4/S4) 32%; Hydric Hammock/Bottomland Forest (G4/S4?) 22%; Prairie Hammock (G4/S4) 7%; Floodplain Swamp/Freshwater Tidal Swamp/Mesic Flatwoods 5%; Upland Mixed Forest (G7/S4) 4%; Depression Marsh 1%; Xeric Hammock <1%; Sandhill* <1%; disturbed 22%. SA EO on site: bald eagle* (2 nests); SA EO near site: manatees* nearby in Crystal R. Nearby MAs: Crystal River St. Reserve/DNR; Crystal River St. Arch. Site; St. Martins Marsh Aq. Pres.; Canal Authority Lands (contiguous). Site has State Co-champion Longleaf Pine. Two blocks of land, one bisected by Cross FL Greenbelt Lands. Part of land covered by mining lease. Southern tract of proposal overlaps substantially with current Crystal River project; approximately 1/3 of tract is within the project and has been assessed.

Low

DNR or FGFWFC

Pineola Fern Grotto
920131-09-1
Citrus County
393 acres (landsat acreage)

NCs: Upland Hardwood Forest 48%; Floodplain Swamp 19%; Sinkhole (G7/S2) 10%; Depression Marsh 4%; Upland Mixed Forest 2%; disturbed 17%. SP EOs on site: Adiantum tenerum (brittle maidenhair fern, G7/S3; N; LT); Agrimonia incisa (incised groove-bar, G3/S2; C2; N); Pavonia spinifex (yellow hibiscus, G4G5/S2S3; N; N); Peperomia humilis (terrestrial peperomia, G5/S2; N; LE); Pharus parvifolius (creeping leaf stalkgrass, G7/S4; N; N); Thelypteris reptans (creeping fern, G5/S2; N; LT); Trichomanes punctatum (Florida bristle fern, G2/S2; N; LT); and Triphora craigheadii (Craighead's nodding-caps, G1/S1; C2; LT). The only intact example of "Karst grotto" remaining in FL.

Medium-High

Botanical site, DNR

Warea Archipelago
920131-35-1
Lake/Osceola County
(788 acres - six areas: 21, 101, 120, 122, 154
& 270 acres)

NCs: Sandhill* 78%; Scrub* 6%; Scrubby and Mesic Flatwoods 3%; Baygall 3%; Depression Marsh 1%; Sandhill Upland Lake* <1%; disturbed 8%. SA EOs on site: Rana capito (gopher frog, G3/S3; C2; LS); eastern indigo snake; gopher tortoise; Neoseps reynoldsi (sand skink, G2/S2; LT; LT); Florida scrub lizard, Florida sandhill crane*. SP EOs on site: Asclepias curtissii (Curtiss' milkweed); Bonamia grandiflora (Florida bonamia); Eriogonum longifolium var. gnaphalifolium (scrub buckwheat, G4T3/S3; C1; LT); Lechea cernua (nodding pinweed); Nolina brittoniana (Britton's bear-grass, G2/S2; C1; LE); Paronychia chartacea (paper-like nail-wort); Polygala lewtonii (Lewton's polygala, G17/S1; C1; LE); Prunus geniculata (scrub plum); Pteroglossaspisecristata (wild coco); Warea amplexifolia (clasping warea, G1/S1; LE; LE). Would protect 6 of the 9 known populations for the critically endangered warea species. Some of the highest quality sandhill remnants on the northern part of the Central FL ridge system, not protected elsewhere or included in the Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem CARL proposal.

High

Educational & scientific, FL TNC.

Lake Overstreet
870624-37-1
Leon County
877.34 acres

NCs: Upland Mixed Forest 51%; Upland Hardwood Forest/Slope Forest* 17%; Clastic Upland Lake (G3/S2) 14%; Depression Marsh <1%; disturbed 17%. SA EOs on site: osprey; great egret. SAs reported: American alligator; gopher tortoise; little blue heron; Cooper's hawk; hairy woodpecker. SP EO on site: Clematis catesbyana (virgin's bower; G4G5/S3?; N; N). Nearby MAs: contiguous with Maclay St. Gardens, and possible recent purchase (N FL WMD/City of Tallahassee) of Phipps Tract.

Medium-Low

Preserve and passive type recreation:
Add to Maclay Gardens, DNR, City of
Tallahassee

Lake Talquin
910131-37-1
Leon County
1,800+ acres

NCs: Upland Hardwood Forest 23%; Basin Swamp 12%; disturbed 65% (40% sandhill converted to slash pine plantation on uplands above ravines; 20% cut-over plantation; 5% improved pasture, developed, or recently disturbed). 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 MAs: Apalachicola National Forest (contiguous); Lake Talquin State Recreation Area (contiguous to E and W with RPB additions); Joe Budd WMA, across lake. Being considered for acquisition under Florida Communities Trust.

Medium-Low

Recreation
DNR R&P; FGFWFC; Div. of Forestry

Hixtown Swamp
920131-40-1
Madison County
33,525± acres

NCs: Basin Swamp 30%; Basin Marsh 8%; Upland Hardwood Forest 13%; Baygall or Bog <1%; disturbed 49%. SAs reported: American alligator; gopher tortoise; Bachman's sparrow; Sciurus niger shermani (Sherman's fox squirrel, G5T2/S2; C2; LS); eastern indigo snake; bald eagle*; peregrine falcon; wood stork*; little blue heron; white ibis; Florida sandhill crane*. Much of site would likely be considered a DER jurisdictional wetland.

Medium-Low

Natural area, undetermined mgmt.
agency (FGFWFC/DOF/WMD?)

Tropical Flyways
920131-44-1
Monroe County
1,725 acres
17 sites

NCs: Rockland Hammock* 42%; Estuarine Tidal Swamp 53%; Coastal Rock Barren (G37/S1) <1%; disturbed (principally excavated water bodies: e.g. Dove Creek Hammocks) 1-5%. SA EOs on site: Heracides artistodemus ponceanus (Schaus' swallowtail; G47T1/S1; LE; LE); white-crowned pigeon*; Chordeiles gundlachii (Antillean nighthawk, G4/S3; N; N); Vireo altiloquus (black-whiskered vireo, G5/S3; N; N); Eunicea taitia taitista (Florida purplewing, U/U; N; N); Nyctanassa violacea (yellow-crowned night-heron, G5/S3; N; N); eastern indigo snake; roseate spoonbill*; least tern; brown pelican; tricolored heron; reddish egret; great egret; Ardea herodias occidentalis (great white heron, G5T2/S2; N; N); white ibis; glossy ibis*; osprey; peregrine falcon; Falco columbarius (merlin, G4/SU; N; N); Rallus longirostris insularum (mangrove clapper rail, G5T37/S3?; C2; N); Eumeces egregius egregius (Florida Keys mole skink, G4T2/S2; C2; LS); black-crowned night-heron, Rynchops niger (black skimmer; G5/S3; N; N); Dendroica discolor paludicola (Florida prairie warbler, G5T3/S3; N; N); Liguus fasciatus matecumbensis (Florida tree snail, U/S2; 3C; LS); Tantilla oolitica (rim rock crowned snake, G1G2Q/S1S2; C2; LT); Kinosternon baurii pop 1 (Key mud turtle, G5T2Q/S2; 3B; LE); Elaphe guttata pop 1 (Lower Keys red rat snake, G5T2Q/S2; N; LS); Coccyzus minor (mangrove cuckoo, G5/S3; N; N). SP EOs on site: Acrostichum aureum (golden leather fern; G5/S3; N; LE); Calyptanthus zuzugium (spicewood, G3G4/S1S2); Cereus gracilis (prickly-apple, G2G3T2/S2; C2; LE); Cereus robinii (Key tree-cactus, G1/S1; LE; LE); Colubrina cubensis (Cuban snake-bark, G7T1/S2; N; N); Cordia sebestena (geiger tree, G3G5/S2S3; N; LE); Drypetes diversifolia (milkbark, G3G4/S2; N; N); Eugenia rhombea (red stopper, G7/S1; N; LE); Gossypium hirsutum (wild cotton, G4G5/S3; N; LE); Guaiacum sanctum (lignum vitae, G4G5/S2; N; LE); Gyminda latifolia (false boxwood, G4/S1; N; N); Hippomane mancinella (manchineel, G3G4/S2; N; LT); Hymeriocalis latifolia (broad-leaved spiderlily, G4/S2S3; 3C; N); Hypelate trifoliata (white ironwood, G2/S1; N; LT); Jacquinia keyensis (joewood, G3/S3; N; LT); Manilkara bahamensis (wild dilly, G4/S2; N; N); Opuntia triacantha (three-spined prickly-pear, G1G3/S1; 3C; N); Schaefferia frutescens (Florida boxwood, G5/S2; N; N); Sophora tomentosa (necklace pod, G4/S3; N; N); Suriana maritima (bay cedar, G4G5/S2S3; N; LE); Swietenia mahagoni (mahogany, G3G4/S2; N; LT); Thrinax radiata (Florida thatch palm, G4G5/S3; N; CE); Tillandsia flexuosa (banded airplant, G4/S3; N; LT); Tournefortia gnaphalodes (sea lavender, G4/S3; N; LE). Nearby MAs: Pennekamp Coral Reef St. Park (contig.); Port Bouganville/N Key Largo; Everglades NP; L. L. Curry Preserve/TNC (contig.); Lignum Vitae Key Aq. Pres.; Lignum Vitae Key Botanical Site; Indian Key State Historic Site; Lower Matecumbe Key/Hall Tract/TNC; Long Key SRA (contig.). CARL sites nearby: North Key Largo Hammocks (to N); Hammocks of the Lower Keys (to S).

High

Varies from parcel to parcel

FL's 1st Magnitude
Springs, Phase II
920131-03-1
Multi. County
1925 acres
3 sites

Blue Spring, Jackson County (335 acres). NCs: Upland Hardwood Forest; Spring-run Stream (impounded); Aquatic Cave*. SA EO on site: Cambarus cryptodytes (Dougherty plain cave crayfish, G2/S2; N; N). SA EO on/near site: Haideotriton wallacei (Georgia blind salamander, G2/S2; C2; LS). SP EOs on site: Aquilegia canadensis var. australis (Marianna columbine, G5T1/S1; C2; LE); Adiantum capillus-veneris (southern maidenhair fern); Hepatica nobilis (liverleaf, G5/S2; N; LE). Nearby MAs: FL Caverns St. Park.

Medium-High

DNR

Troy Spring, Lafayette County (75 acres). NCs: Sandhill (G2G3/S2)/Xeric Hammock 30%; Upland Pine Forest (G7/S3) 28%; Upland Mixed Forest 28%; Depression Marsh 3%; Floodplain Forest (G7/S3)/Slough 1%; Spring-run Stream (G2/S2) <1%. SA EO on/near site: Procambarus pallidus (pallid cave crayfish, G2G3/S2S3; N; N); Acipenser oxyrinchus (Atlantic sturgeon, G3/S2; C2; LS); bannerfin shiner*. SP EO

on/near site: Ulmus crassifolia (cedar elm, G47/S1; N; N). Geological feature.

Weeki Wachee Springs, Hernando County (1515 acres). NCs: Scrub* 54%; Xeric Hammock 16%; Depression Marsh 7%; Spring-run Stream (G2/S2) 6%; Aquatic Cave* <1%; disturbed 17%. SA on/near site: Procambarus leitheuseri (Leitheuser's cave crayfish, G2/S2; N; N). SP EOs on/near site: Asclepias curtissi (Curtiss' milkweed, G3/S3; N; LE); Centrosema arenicola (sand butterfly pea, G2G3Q/S2S3; 3C; N); Lechea divaricata (pine pinweed, G2/S2; C2; LE). Nearby MA: ChassahowitzkaNWR 4.5 miles N; ChassahowitzkaCARL project to N. Excellent scrub (perhaps best remaining on west coast outside of Cedar Key).

NCs: Sandhill* 53%; Upland Hardwood Forest/Slope Forest* 13%; Aquatic Cave* (no acreage est.); Baygall 3%; Basin Marsh 1%; Basin Swamp 2%; Depression Marsh <1%; Hydric Hammock 2%; Mesic Flatwoods <1%; Sandhill Upland Lake* 1%; Scrub* 3%; Seepage Slope (G37/S2) <1%; Seepage Stream (G4/S2, no acreage est.); Sinkhole* <1%; Sinkhole Lake 1%; Swamp Lake 2%; Upland Pine Forest 1%; Xeric Hammock 1%; Open Water 4%; disturbed Sandhill* 4%; disturbed 5%. SA EOs on site: Agonostomus monticola (mountain mullet, G5/S3; N; N); Florida scrub jay, Buteo brachyurus (short-tailed hawk, G47/S3; N; N); Crangonyx hobbsi; eastern indigo snake; snowy egret; tricolored heron; southeastern American kestrel; gopher tortoise; bald eagle*; Macrochelys temminckii (alligator snapping turtle, G3/S37; C2; LS); red-cockaded woodpecker*; Florida pine snake; Leitheuser's cave crayfish*; gopher frog; Stilosoma extenuatum (short-tailed snake, G3/S3; C2; LT); Sherman's fox squirrel*; Troglocambarus maclanei (McLane's Cave crayfish, G2/S2; N; N); Florida black bear. SP EOs on site: southern maidenhair fern; Asclepias viridula (southern milkweed, G2/S2; C1; LT); Aster hemisphericus (aster, G4G5/S1; N; LE); Bigelovia nuttallii (Nuttall's rayless goldenrod, G27/S1; N; LE); Calamintha dentata (toothed savory), Carex baltzellii (Baltzell's sedge, G27/S2; C2; LE); Dicerandra comutissima (longspurred mint, G1/S1; LE; LE); Drosera intermedia (spoon-leaved sundew); Hexastylis arifolia (heartleaf, G5/S3; N; LT); Hypericum lissophloeus (smooth-barked St. John's-wort, G2/S2; C2; LE); Illicium floridanum (Florida anise, G5/S3; N; LT); Juncus gymnocarpus (Coville's rush, G2G3/S1; 3C; N); Kalmia latifolia (mountain laurel, G5/S3; N; LT); Lupinus westianus* (Gulf Coast lupine), Magnolia ashei (Ashe's magnolia, G2/S2; 3C; LE); Magnolia pyramidata (pyramid magnolia, G4/S2; N; LE); Marshallia ramosa (southern marshallia, G1/S1; 3C; LE); Myriophyllum laxum (pleadmont water-milfoil, G2G3/S2S3; C2; N); Paronychia chartacea ssp. minima* (paper-like nail-wort); Persea humilis (scrub bay, G4/S3; 3C; N); Pteroglossaspisecristata (a wild coco, G3G4/S2; C2; [LT]); Rhexia salicifolia (panhandle meadowbeauty, G2/S2; C2; N); Rhododendron austrinum (orange azalea, G3G4/S3; 3C; LE); Sarracenia leucophylla (white-top pitcher-plant, G3/S3; C2; LE); Stewartia malacodendron (silky camellia, G4/S3; N; LE); Xyris drummondii (Drummond's yellow-eyed grass, G3/S2; C2; N); Xyris longisepala (karst pond xyris, G2/S2; C2; LE). Other elements on site: Geological Features (Steephead and Unique Rock Outcrop). Effort to protect some large blocks of the best remaining Longleaf Pine Sandhill scattered throughout North-Central Florida and representative of most of the xeric upland physiographic ridges.

High

Multi., Div. of Forestry/FGFWFC/U of FL/DNR

Longleaf Pine
Ecosystem
920131-03-2
Multi. County
90,785 acres
7 sites

374

Loxahatchee Slough
910131-50-10
Palm Beach County
(not contiguous)
16,500 acres

NCs: Swale (G4? S3?)/Depression Marsh 53%; Mesic Flatwoods/Wet Flatwoods 22%; Hydric Hammock 11%; Dome Swamp/Slough 7%; disturbed 7%. SA EOs on site: eastern indigo snake; Florida panther*; Florida sandhill crane*. SAs reported: bald eagle*; snail kite*. SPs on site: Lilium catesbaei (southern red lily, G4/S3; N; LT); Ophioglossum palmatum (hand fern, G2/S2; 3C; LE); Aristida rhizomophora (Florida threeawn; G2G3/S2S3; N; N). Outstanding examples of swale and pond cypress slough natural communities characteristic of the Eastern Flatlands physiographic region of southeastern Florida. 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.

Medium-High

Part of wildlife corridor between J.W. Corbett Wildlife Mgmt. Area, Jonathan Dickinson SP and West Palm Beach Water Catchment Area. By Palm Beach Co.

Blackwater River
920131-57-1
Santa Rosa County
18,808+ acres

NCs: Sandhill (G2G3/S2)/Upland Pine Forest 27%; Floodplain Swamp/Floodplain Forest/Baygall/Dome Swamp 23%; Mesic Flatwoods 5%; Seepage Slope 1%; Blackwater Stream*; Seepage Stream*; River Floodplain Lake (G4?/S2); disturbed 43%. SP EOs on site: Calamovilfa curtissii (Curtiss' sandgrass, G1G2/S1S2; C2; LE); Drosera intermedia (spoon-leaved sundew); Pinguicula planifolia (Chapman's butterwort, G3?/S2; C2; LE); Potamogeton floridanus (Florida pondweed, GU/S1S2; C2; N); Sarracenia leucophylla (white-top pitcher-plant, G3/S3; C2; LE). SA EO on site: Notropis melanostomus (blackmouth shiner, G1/S1; C2; LE). Nearby MA: Contiguous with SW part of Blackwater River SF. Important to protection of the blackmouth shiner*.

Medium

State Forest. FL Div. Forestry:
Blackwater River SF

Escribano Point
920130-57-1
Santa Rosa County
7,969 ± acres

Floodplain Swamp 32%; Baygall 21%; Wet Prairie/Seepage Slope 16%; Mesic/Scrubby Flatwoods 12%; Sandhill* 2%; Xeric Hammock 2%; Seepage Stream*; Blackwater Stream*; River Floodplain Lake; Coastal Grassland (G3/S2) <1%; Open water 12%. SPs on site: Drosera intermedia (spoon-leaved sundew); Lilium iridollae (panhandle lily, G1/S1; C2; LE); Peltandra sagittifolia (spoon-flower, G3G4/S3S4; N; N); Pinguicula planifolia (Chapman's butterwort, G3?/S2; C2; LE); Sarracenia leucophylla (white-top pitcher-plant, G3/S3; C2; LE). SA EO on site: alligator snapping turtle. Nearby MAs: Yellow River Marsh Aquatic Preserve (adjacent and overlapping in some areas); Eglin AFB (contiguous with W boundary of proposal). Near Garcon Point CARL project. Yellow River Swamp is entirely within this proposal.

Medium

None listed. GFC

Yellow River Ravines/
(Blackwater Eglin Conn.)
890131-57-1
Santa Rosa County
13,075 acres

NCs: Floodplain Swamp/Floodplain Forest 10%; Baygall 9%; Sandhill 2%; Mesic Flatwoods <1%; Wet Prairie <1%; Dome Swamp <1%; Seepage Stream; Disturbed 70%. SA EOs on site: Rana okaloosae (Florida bog frog, G2/S2, C2; LS); flatwoods salamander; alligator snapping turtle; and Graptemys pulchra (Alabama map turtle, G4?/S2; N; LS) in river. SA EOs on/near site: gopher tortoise; Florida black bear; Florida pine snake. SA reported: Hyla andersonii (pine barrens treefrog, G4/S3, 3C; LS). SP EOs on site: Baptisia calycosa var. villosa (hairy wild indigo; G2T1T2/S1S2; C2; LT); Lilium iridollae (panhandle lily); Peltandra sagittifolia (spoon-flower); Sarracenia leucophylla (white-top pitcher-plant, G3/S3; C2; LE); Sarracenia rubra (sweet pitcher-plant, G3/S2; C2; LE). Contains 3 of the 20 known sites for Florida bog frog*. Contiguous with Blackwater River State Forest on north and Eglin Air Force Base on South.

Medium

As a State Forest & Wildlife
Management Area by FL Div. of
Forestry & FGFWFC & NFWFMD.

Econ-St. Johns River
Corridor
920131-59-1
Seminole County
13,880 acres

NCs: Baygall/Hydric Hammock 47%; Wet Flatwoods/Mesic Flatwoods 14%; Floodplain Marsh* (G37/S2) 14%; Depression Marsh <1%; Blackwater Stream*; Scrub*/Scrubby Flatwoods 1%; disturbed 23%. The proposal contains some very high-quality, extensive wet flatwoods dominated by pond pine and high-quality, extensive hydric hammock characteristic of the St. Johns River valley. Much of the river floodplain is enclosed by levees with some hydrologic controls. Most of the disturbed land is in pasture interspersed with isolated wetlands. SP EOs on site: Asclepias curtissii (Curtiss' milkweed); Carex chapmanii (Chapman's sedge, G2G3/S2; C2; N); Rhynchospora decurrens (decurrent sedge, G3G4/S2; C; N). SA EO on site: bald eagle* (3 nests). SAs reported: Florida sandhill crane*; gopher tortoise; glossy ibis*; wood stork*; American alligator; tricolored heron; osprey. Nearby MAs: William Beardall Tosohatchee SRA; Seminole Ranch (contig. on E boundary); St. Johns NWR; City of Orlando property included on proposal map, "Orlando Wilderness area". Contiguous with part of S boundary of Lower Econ CARL project. Nine archeological sites reported. Lee Ranch and Hunters Development Corporation CARL proposals are both entirely within the boundaries of this proposal.

Medium-High

Multiple use. Seminole Co./Orange
Co./FGFWFC/DOF/SJRWMD

ADDENDUM VI

Bureau of Land Acquisition Workplan Guidelines

ADDENDUM VII

CARL Projects Satisfying Preservation 2000 Bonding Criteria

PRESERVATION 2000 CRITERIA
1993 List

X = "BestMet"
O = "OtherMet"

| Project | County | OR | | | OR | | AND | | | (4) Cost = 80% of Appraised Value | (5) Habitat for E & T Species |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---|--|---|---|------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| | | (1)(a) Imm. Danger of Development | (1)(b) Imm. Danger of Loss of Hab. | (1)(c) Imm. Danger of Subdivision | (2)(a) Development w/in next 12 months | (2)(b) Escalating land value | (3)(a) Recharge area | (3)(b) Protects other Nat. Res. | (3)(c) Space for Nat. Res. based Recreation | | |
| 1. North Key Largo Hammocks | Monroe | O | | | | | | | | | X |
| 2. Topsail Hill | Walton | X | | O | O | O | O | O | O | | O |
| 3. Seminole Springs/Woods | Lake | X | | O | | | O | O | O | | O |
| 4. Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystems | Highlands/Polk | O | | O | O | | O | O | O | | X |
| 5. Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge | Brevard/Indian River | X | | O | O | | | | | | O |
| 6. Catfish Creek | Polk | O | | | | | O | O | O | | X |
| 7. Longleaf Pine Ecosystems | Multi-County | O | O | O | O | | O | O | O | | X |
| 8. Crystal River | Citrus | O | | | | | | | | | X |
| 9. Rookery Bay | Collier | O | | O | O | | | | | | X |
| 10. Florida's First Magnitude Springs | Multi-County | O | | | | | X | X | X | | X |
| 11. Tropical Flyways | Monroe | O | O | | | | | | | | X |
| 12. Sebastian Creek | Brevard/Indian River | O | | O | | | O | O | O | | X |
| 13. Blackwater River | Santa Rosa | X | | O | | | O | O | O | | O |
| 14. Saddle Blanket Lake Scrub | Polk | O | | | | | O | O | O | | X |
| 15. Apalachicola River | Gadsden/Lib./Calhoun | | | | | | | | | | X |
| 16. St. Joseph Bay Buffer | Gulf | X | | O | O | | | | | | O |
| 17. Green Swamp | Lake/Polk | O | O | | | | X | X | X | | O |
| 18. Wekiva-Ocala Connector | Lake/Volusia | O | | | | | O | O | O | | X |
| 19. Tate's Hell Carrabelle Tract | Franklin/Liberty | | | O | | | | | | | X |
| 20. Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods | Charlotte/Lee | O | | | O | | O | O | O | | X |
| 21. Suwannee Buffers | Columbia/Suwannee | O | | | | | X | X | X | | O |
| 22. Coupon Bight/Key Deer | Monroe | O | | X | | | O | O | O | | X |
| 23. Wacussa/Aucilla River Sinks | Jefferson/Taylor | O | | | | | X | X | X | | O |
| 24. Etoniah Creek | Putnam/Clay | O | | | | | O | O | O | | X |

PRESERVATION 2000 CRITERIA
1993 List (Continued)

X = "BestMet"
O = "OtherMet"

| Project | County | OR | | | OR | | AND | | | (4) Cost = 80% of Appraised Value | (5) Habitat for E & T Species |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|---|--|---|---|------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| | | (1)(a) Imm. Danger of Development | (1)(b) Imm. Danger of Loss of Hab. | (1)(c) Imm. Danger of Subdivision | (2)(a) Development w/in next 12 months | (2)(b) Escalating land value | (3)(a) Recharge area | (3)(b) Protects other Nat. Res. | (3)(c) Space for Nat. Res. based Recreation | | |
| 25. Horse Creek Scrub | Polk | | | | | | O | O | O | | X |
| 26. Paynes Prairie | Alachua | O | | O | | | X | X | O | | O |
| 27. Wekiva River Buffers | Seminole | | | | | | O | O | O | | X |
| 28. Econ-St. Johns River Corridor | Seminole/Orange | | | | | | | | | | X |
| 29. Lake George | Volusia/Putnam | O | | | O | | | | | | X |
| 30. Peacock Slough | Suwannee | | | | | | X | X | X | | O |
| 31. Hammocks of the Lower Keys | Monroe | O | | | | | | | | | X |
| 32. Highlands Hammock Addition | Highlands | O | | O | | | X | X | X | | O |
| 33. Waccasassa Flats | Gilchrist | | | | | | X | X | O | | O |
| 34. Point Washington | Walton | | | | | | O | O | O | ? | X |
| 35. Pinhook Swamp | Baker/Columbia | | | | | | X | X | O | | O |
| 36. Scrub Jay Refugia | Brevard | O | O | O | | | O | O | O | | X |
| 37. North Indian River Lagoon | Brevard/Volusia | | | | | | | | | | X |
| 38. Dunn's Creek | Putnam | | | | | | X | O | X | | O |
| 39. Maykka Prairies | Sarasota | | | | | | X | X | O | | O |
| 40. Heather Island | Marion | O | | | | | X | X | X | | O |
| 41. Jupiter Ridge | Palm Beach | O | | | | | O | O | O | | X |
| 42. South Savannas | St. Lucie/Martin | | | | O | | | | | | X |
| 43. Corkscrew Regional Eco. Watershed | Collier | O | | | | | X | X | O | | O |
| 44. Maritime Hammock Initiative | Brevard | O | O | O | O | | | | | | X |
| 45. Fakahatchee Strand | Collier | | | | | | | | | | X |
| 46. Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands | Dade | X | | | | | | | | | O |
| 47. Pal-Mar | Martin/Palm Beach | | | | | | | | | | X |
| 48. Belle Meade | Collier | O | O | | | | O | O | O | | X |

PRESERVATION 2000 CRITERIA
1993 List (Continued)

X = "BestMet"
O = "OtherMet"

| Project | County | OR | | | OR | | AND | | | (4) Cost = 80% of Appraised Value | (5) Habitat for E & T Species |
|---|---------------------|---|--|---|---|------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| | | (1)(a) Imm. Danger of Development | (1)(b) Imm. Danger of Loss of Hab. | (1)(c) Imm. Danger of Subdivision | (2)(a) Development w/in next 12 months | (2)(b) Escalating land value | (3)(a) Recharge area | (3)(b) Protects other Nat. Res. | (3)(c) Space for Nat. Res. based Recreation | | |
| 49. Yellow River Ravines | Santa Rosa/Okaloosa | | | | | | O | O | O | | X |
| 50. St. Martin's River | Citrus | | | | O | | | | | | X |
| 51. Charlotte Harbor | Charlotte/Lee | | | | | | | | | | X |
| 52. Save Our Everglades | Collier | O | | | | | O | O | O | | X |
| 53. Lower Econlockhatchee | Seminole | X | | O | | | | | | | |
| 54. Garcon Point | Santa Rosa | | | | | | | | | O | X |
| 55. Warea Archipelago | Lake/Osceola | O | O | O | | | O | O | O | | X |
| 56. Hixtown Swamp | Madison | O | | | | | O | O | O | | X |
| 57. Levy County Forest/Sandhills | Levy | O | | O | | | O | O | O | | X |
| 58. Homosassa Reserve/Walker Property | Citrus | O | | | | | O | O | O | | X |
| 59. Silver River | Marion | O | | | | | X | O | X | | O |
| 60. Emerald Marsh | Lake | | | | | | | | | | X |
| 61. Julington/Durbin Peninsula | Duval/St. Johns | O | O | | | | O | O | O | | X |
| 62. Waddell's Mill Pond | Jackson | | | | | | X | O | X | | O |
| 63. Pineola Fern Grotto | Citrus | | O | | | | O | O | O | | X |
| 64. East Everglades | Dade | | | | | | O | O | O | | X |
| 65. Cayo Costa Island | Lee | X | | | X | X | | | | | O |
| 66. Big Bend Coast Tract | Taylor/Dixie | | | | | | | | | | X |
| 67. Rotenberger/Seminole Ind. Lands | Palm Beach/Broward | | | | | | X | X | X | | O |
| 68. St. Michael's Landing | Bay | X | | | | | | | | | |
| 69. Estero Bay | Lee | O | | | | | | | | | X |
| 70. Cedar Key Scrub | Levy | | | | | | | | | | X |
| 71. Withlacoochee State Forest Addition | Sumter | | | | | | X | X | X | | O |
| 72. Twelve Mile Swamp | St. Johns | O | | | | | X | X | O | | O |

PRESERVATION 2000 CRITERIA
1993 List (Continued)

X = "Best Met"
O = "Other Met"

| Project | County | OR | | | OR | | AND | | | (4) Cost = 80% of Appraised Value | (5) Habitat for E & T Species |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|---|--|---|---|------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| | | (1)(a) Imm. Danger of Development | (1)(b) Imm. Danger of Loss of Hab. | (1)(c) Imm. Danger of Subdivision | (2)(a) Development w/in next 12 months | (2)(b) Escalating land value | (3)(a) Recharge area | (3)(b) Protects other Nat. Res. | (3)(c) Space for Nat. Res. based Recreation | | |
| 73. Alderman's Ford Addition | Hillsborough | X | | | | | | | | | |
| 74. Enchanted Forest | Brevard | X | | | | | O | O | O | | O |
| 75. St. Johns River | Lake | | | | | | | | | | X |
| 76. Yamato Scrub | Palm Beach | O | | O | O | | O | O | O | | X |
| 77. Hutchinson Island (Blind Creek) | St. Lucie | O | | | | | | | | | X |
| 78. B.M.K. Ranch | Lake/Orange | X | | O | | | O | O | O | | O |
| 79. Miami Rockridge Pinelands | Dade | X | | O | | | | | | | O |
| 80. Barnacle Addition | Dade | X | | | | | | | | | |
| 81. Cockroach Bay | Hillsborough | | | | | | | | | | X |
| 82. Letchworth Mounds | Jefferson | | | X | | | O | O | O | | |
| 83. North Fork St. Lucie River | St. Lucie | O | | O | | | | | | | X |
| 84. Chassahowitzka Swamp | Hernando | | | O | | | | | | | X |

ADDENDUM VIII

CARL Public Purposes Matrix

ADDENDUM VIII

CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS PUBLIC PURPOSES [§253.023(3), F.S.]

- (a) To conserve and protect environmentally unique and irreplaceable lands that contain native, relatively unaltered flora and fauna representing a natural area unique to, or scarce within, a region of this state or a larger geographic area;
- (b) To conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species;
- (c) To conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, if the protection and conservation of such lands is necessary to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which cannot otherwise be accomplished through local or state regulatory programs;
- (d) To provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural resource-based recreation;
- (e) To preserve significant archaeological or historic sites.

CARL PROJECTS PUBLIC PURPOSES MATRIX

| RANK and PROJECT NAME | CARL PUBLIC PURPOSES [253.023(3), F.S.] | | | | |
|--|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) | (e) |
| 1. North Key Largo Hammocks | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| 2. Topsail Hill | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 3. Seminole Springs/Woods | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 4. Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystems | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| 5. Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| 6. Catfish Creek | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | |
| 7. Longleaf Pine Ecosystem | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 8. Crystal River | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 9. Rookery Bay | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 10. Florida's First Magnitude Springs | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 11. Tropical Flyways | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 12. Sebastian Creek | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 13. Blackwater River State Forest Addition | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 14. Saddle Blanket Scrub | ✓ | ✓ | | | |
| 15. Apalachicola River | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 16. St. Joseph Bay | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 17. Green Swamp | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 18. Wekiva-Ocala Connector | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 19. Tate's Hell Carrabelle Tract | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 20. Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| 21. Suwannee Buffers, Phase I | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 22. Coupon Bight/Key Deer | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| 23. Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 24. Etowah Creek | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| 25. Horse Creek Scrub | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| 26. Paynes Prairie | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 27. Wekiva River Buffers | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 28. Econ-St. Johns Corridor | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 29. Lake George | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 30. Peacock Slough | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 31. Hammocks of the Lower Keys | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| 32. Highlands Hammock Addition | | ✓ | | ✓ | |
| 33. Waccasassa Flats | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 34. Point Washington | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 35. Pinhook Swamp | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 36. Scrub Jay Refugia | ✓ | ✓ | | | |
| 37. North Indian River | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |

ADDENDUM VIII: CARL PROJECTS PUBLIC PURPOSES MATRIX (continued)

| RANK and PROJECT NAME | CARL PUBLIC PURPOSES [253.023(3), F.S.] | | | | |
|--|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) | (e) |
| 38. Dunn's Creek | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| 39. Myakka Prairies | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| 40. Heather Island | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 41. Jupiter Ridge | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | |
| 42. South Savannas | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| 43. Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| 44. Maritime Hammock Initiative | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 45. Fakahatchee Strand | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 46. Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ |
| 47. Pal-Mar | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| 48. Belle Meade | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| 49. Yellow River Ravines | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| 50. St. Martins River | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 51. Charlotte Harbor | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 52. Save Our Everglades | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 53. Lower Econlockhatchee | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 54. Garcon Point | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 55. Warea Archipelago | ✓ | ✓ | | | |
| 56. Hixtown Swamp | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 57. Levy County Forest/Sandhills | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| 58. Homosassa Reserve/Walker Property | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| 59. Silver River | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 60. Emeralda Marsh | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| 61. Julington/Durbin Creeks Peninsula | | | ✓ | ✓ | |
| 62. Waddell's Mill Pond | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 63. Pineola Fern Grotto | ✓ | ✓ | | | |
| 64. East Everglades | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 65. Cayo Costa Island | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 66. Big Bend Coast Tract | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 67. Rotenberger/Seminole Indian Lands | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| 68. St. Michael's Landing | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 69. Estero Bay | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 70. Cedar Key Scrub | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 71. Withlacoochee State Forest Addition | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 72. Twelve Mile Swamp | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| 73. Alderman's Ford Addition | | | | ✓ | |
| 74. Enchanted Forest | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | |
| 75. St. Johns River | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 76. Yamato Scrub | ✓ | ✓ | | | |
| 77. Hutchinson Island (Blind Creek) | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| 78. B.M.K. Ranch | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| 79. Miami Rockridge Pinelands | ✓ | ✓ | | | |
| 80. Barnacle Addition | | | | | ✓ |
| 81. Cockroach Bay | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 82. Letchworth Mounds | | | | | ✓ |
| 83. North Fork St. Lucie River | | ✓ | | ✓ | |
| 84. Chassahowitzka Swamp | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |

ADDENDUM IX

State-Designated Uses and Recommended Managers for 1993 CARL Projects

**ADDENDUM IX:
RECOMMENDED MANAGERS & STATE-DESIGNATED USES**

| RANK and PROJECT NAME | LEAD/COOPERATING MANAGER(S) ¹ | STATE-DESIGNATED USE |
|--|---|--|
| 1. North Key Largo Hammocks | DRP | botanical site/preserve |
| 2. Topsail Hill | DRP | preserve/park |
| 3. Seminole Springs/Woods: Primary Tract & Interim for Spring Area Spring Area (future) | DOF/GFC DRP | forest/wildlife mgmt. area park/recreation area |
| 4. Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystems: Lake June-In-Winter Lake Walk-in-Water & Hesperides Other Sites | DRP DOF DOF (TNC: contract) | park forest botanical sites/preserves |
| 5. Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge: Areas adjacent to Sebastian Inlet SRA Other Areas | DRP USFWS/Brevard County | recreation area wildlife & environ. area |
| 6. Catfish Creek | DRP (TNC: interim) | park |
| 7. Longleaf Pine Ecosystem: Chassahowitzka Deland Ridge Ross Prairie | GFC DOF/GFC DOF/GFC | wildlife mgmt. area/forest forest forest/wildlife mgmt. area |
| 8. Crystal River | DSL | aquatic preserve/reserve |
| 9. Rookery Bay | DMR | research reserve |
| 10. Florida's First Magnitude Springs: Gainer Springs Falmouth Springs Fannin Springs River Sink Spring St. Marks Spring Blue Spring Weeki Wachee, Phase I Weeki Wachee, Phase II Troy Spring | DRP SRWMD Tri-County USFS DRP Jackson County GFC local government DOF/SRWMD | park recreation area park/recreation area geological site geological/historic site park wildlife & environ. area park forest/geological site |
| 11. Tropical Flyways: 7 sites 10 sites | DRP TNC | parks/recreation areas botanical sites/preserves |
| 12. Sebastian Creek | DSL (USFWS ?) | wildlife & environ. area/sanctuary |
| 13. Blackwater River | DOF/GFC | forest/wildlife mgmt. area |
| 14. Saddle Blanket Lakes Scrub | DRP | botanical site/preserve |
| 15. Apalachicola River: North of Torreya State Park Atkins Tract | DRP GFC/DOF | park/preserve wildlife mgmt. area |
| 16. St. Joseph Bay: East of SR 30A West of SR 30A | DOF (TNC: contract) DSL | forest/botanical site aquatic preserve |
| 17. Green Swamp: area next to Lk. Louisa & Rail Trail primary tract | DRP GFC/DOF/SWFWMD/SJRWMD | park/recreational trail wildlife mgmt. area |
| 18. Wekiva-Ocala Connector: East Connector West Connector | DRP DOF/GFC | reserve/preserve forest/wildlife & environ. area |
| 19. Tate's Hell Carrabelle Tract | DOF(USFS ?)/GFC | forest/wildlife mgmt. area |
| 20. Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods | GFC/DOF | wildlife mgmt. area |
| 21. Suwannee Buffers, Phase I: Falling Creek & S.1/4 of Deep Creek Nobles Ferry & N.3/4 of Deep Creek | DRP DOF | park/geological site forest/geological site |
| 22. Coupon Bight/Key Deer: South of US1 North of US1 | DSL USFWS | aquatic preserve wildlife & environ. area |
| 23. Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks | GFC | wildlife mgmt. area/geological site |
| 24. Etoniah Creek | DOF/GFC | forest/wildlife mgmt. area |
| 25. Horse Creek Scrub | TNC | botanical site/park |
| 26. Paynes Prairie | DRP | preserve |
| 27. Wekiva River Buffers | DRP | reserve/park |

ADDENDUM IX: RECOMMENDED MANAGERS & STATE-DESIGNATED USES (continued)

| RANK and PROJECT NAME | LEAD/COOPERATING MANAGER(S) ¹ | STATE-DESIGNATED USE |
|--|--|--|
| 28. Econ-St. Johns Corridor | DOF/GFC/SJRWMD | forest/wildlife mgmt. area |
| 29. Lake George | DOF/GFC/SJRWMD/Volusia County | forest/wildlife mgmt. area |
| 30. Peacock Slough | DRP | park/geological site |
| 31. Hammocks of the Lower Keys: Sugarloaf Hammock Big & Middle Torch Keys Other Keys | DRP USFWS TNC | park/recreation area wildlife & environ. area botanical sites/preserves |
| 32. Highlands Hammock Addition | DRP | park |
| 33. Waccasassa Flats | DOF/GFC | forest/wildlife mgmt. area |
| 34. Point Washington: Grayton Dunes & Deer Lake areas Primary Tract | DRP DOF/GFC | park/recreation area forest/wildlife mgmt. area |
| 35. Pinhook Swamp | USFS/GFC | forest/wildlife mgmt. area |
| 36. Scrub Jay Refugia | Brevard County | wildlife & environ. areas |
| 37. North Indian River | GFC/SJRWMD/Brevard County | wildlife mgmt. area |
| 38. Dunn's Creek | DRP | park/recreation area |
| 39. Myakka Prairies | DRP | park/preserve |
| 40. Heather Island: Historic site & grounds N. of Sharpes Ferry Road S. of Sharpes Ferry Road | Marion County DRP GFC/DOF | historic site park wildlife mgmt. area/forest |
| 41. Jupiter Ridge | Palm Beach County | park |
| 42. South Savannas | DSL | reserve |
| 43. Corkscrew Reg. Ecosystem Watershed: | GFC Lee County/SFWMD SFWMD/GFC | wildlife & environ. area wildlife & environ. area wildlife & environ. area |
| 44. Maritime Hammock Initiative | Brevard County | botanical sites/parks |
| 45. Fakahatchee Strand | DRP | preserve |
| 46. Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands | Dade County | botanical sites |
| 47. Pal-Mar: West of I-95 East of I-95 | GFC DRP | wildlife mgmt. area park/preserve |
| 48. Belle Meade | DOF/GFC | forest/wildlife mgmt. area |
| 49. Yellow River Ravines | DOF/GFC | forest/wildlife mgmt. area |
| 50. St. Martins River | DSL | aquatic preserve/reserve |
| 51. Charlotte Harbor | DSL (Charlotte Co. Envir. Center) | aquatic preserve/reserve |
| 52. Save Our Everglades: Big Cypress National Preserve Panther National Wildlife Refuge Golden Gate Estates South | NPS USFWS DOF/GFC | preserve/reserve wildlife & environ. area forest/wildlife & environ. area |
| 53. Lower Econlockhatchee | DOF/GFC | forest/wildlife mgmt. area |
| 54. Garcon Point | DRP | botanical site/park |
| 55. Warea Archipelago | Lake & Osceola Counties | botanical sites/parks |
| 56. Hixtown Swamp | GFC | wildlife mgmt. area |
| 57. Levy County Forest/Sandhills | DOF/GFC | forest/wildlife mgmt. area |
| 58. Homosassa Reserve/Walker Property | DOF/GFC | forest/wildlife mgmt. area |
| 59. Silver River | DRP | park |
| 61. Julington/Durbin Creeks Peninsula | Duval & St. Johns Counties | park |
| 62. Waddell's Mill Pond | Jackson County | archaeological site/park |
| 63. Pineola Fern Grotto | DRP ² | geological/botanical site |
| 64. East Everglades | NPS | park/wildlife & environ. area |

ADDENDUM IX: RECOMMENDED MANAGERS & STATE-DESIGNATED USES (continued)

| RANK and PROJECT NAME | LEAD/COOPERATING MANAGER(S)¹ | STATE-DESIGNATED USE |
|---|--|--|
| 67. Rotenberger/Seminole Indian Lands | GFC | wildlife mgmt. area |
| 68. St. Michael's Landing | DRP (Bay County: interim) | park/recreation area |
| 69. Estero Bay | DSL | aquatic preserve/reserve |
| 70. Cedar Key Scrub | DRP/GFC/DOF | reserve |
| 71. Withlacoochee State Forest Addition | DOF/GFC | forest/wildlife mgmt. area |
| 72. Twelve Mile Swamp | DOF/GFC | forest/wildlife mgmt. area |
| 73. Alderman's Ford Addition | Hillsborough County | park |
| 74. Enchanted Forest | Brevard County | park |
| 75. St. Johns River | DRP | reserve/preserve |
| 76. Yamato Scrub | Palm Beach County | park |
| 77. Hutchinson Island (Blind Creek) | St. Lucie County | park/recreation area |
| 78. B.M.K. Ranch | DRP/GFC/DOF | reserve |
| 79. Miami Rockridge Pinelands | Dade County | botanical sites |
| 80. Barnacle Addition | DRP | historic site |
| 81. Cockroach Bay | DSL | aquatic preserve/reserve |
| 82. Letchworth Mounds | DRP | archaeological site |
| 83. North Fork St. Lucie River: uplands wetlands | St. Lucie Co. DSL | park/recreation area aquatic preserve |
| 84. Chassahowitzka Swamp | GFC/DOF | wildlife mgmt. area |
| 1992 CARL PROJECTS REMOVED FROM 1993 PRIORITY LIST | | |
| Avalon Tract | DRP | park |
| Balm-Boyette Scrub | Hillsborough County | botanical site/park |
| Goldy/Bellemead | DRP | park |
| Key West Customs House | Key West Art & Hist. Soc. | historic site |
| North Layton Hammock | DRP | recreation area/park |
| Placid Lakes Tract | GFC (Archbold Blo. Stat.: contract) | wildlife & environ. area |
| Spruce Creek | Volusia County | park |
| Three Lakes/Prairie Lakes | GFC/DOF | wildlife mgmt. area |
| Upper Black Creek | DOF/GFC | forest/wildlife mgmt. area |
| Wetstone Berkovitz | Pasco County | park/recreation area |

1. Acronyms for lead and cooperating management agencies are as follows:
 DOF = Division of Forestry, Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services
 DMR = Division of Marine Resources, Department of Natural Resources
 DRP = Division of Recreation and Parks, Department of Natural Resources
 DSL = Division of State Lands, Department of Natural Resources
 GFC = Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission
 NPS = National Park Service, US Department of Interior
 SFWMD = South Florida Water Management District
 SJRWMD = St. Johns River Water Management District
 SRWMD = Suwannee River Water Management District
 SWFWMD = Southwest Florida Water Management District
 TNC = The Nature Conservancy
 USFS = United States Forest Service, US Department of Agriculture
 USFWS = United States Fish and Wildlife Service, US Department of Interior

2. Division of Recreation and Parks does not agree with this recommendation.

ADDENDUM X

Land Management Issues Resolved by the Council

LAND MANAGEMENT ISSUES
resolved by the
Land Acquisition Advisory Council

Issue 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?

Issue 2: How, when, and to what degree should the Council determine the purposes of acquisition (goals and objectives) which determine the management concept for CARL projects. In other words, how much management guidance should the Advisory Council provide?

Background: The current method of assigning management responsibility for CARL projects is accomplished during development of the project assessment. After the first 4-vote but prior to development of the resource planning boundary, staff evaluate each proposal to identify the applicable acquisition criteria from those listed in section 18-8.003, F.A.C. Applicable criteria influence to some degree the development of the resource planning boundary and the assessment. Simultaneously, agencies that may be interested in managing each proposal identify themselves. An agency's interest in managing a project is based primarily on a preliminary impression of the most important resources known or believed to be present on a project and the managing agency's mission.

When more than one management agency expresses an interest in managing a project, they are asked to meet among themselves to reach a consensus on how management responsibilities for the project should be allocated. For example, one may be designated lead management, while others are designated cooperators; or the project may be partitioned according to resource values and objectives. When no agency expresses an interest in managing a project, staff contacts other governmental agencies and nonprofit organizations to determine if they may be interested in managing the project on behalf of the state. The most often cited reason for declining management has been insufficient management funds and personnel. Budgetary considerations thus play a substantial role in who will or will not manage a site.

This system has worked well during the past 10 years. Impasses have resulted only a very few times, and these have been resolved generally through compromise. Although the resources are the primary driving force behind an agency's interest in a project, some people believe that the agency's objectives may supersede the Council's acquisition objectives. The selection process may also appear to be influenced by who proposed the project or which agency(ies) volunteers to manage it. In addition, management interest sometimes appears to be influenced by its proximity to lands already managed by that agency, the desire of a particular agency to develop its presence in an area, or the site's ability to generate revenue. (Note: In the last case, studies indicate that agencies do not have adequate revenues to manage lands, and only in a very few cases do revenues generated exceed management expenses activities - see Issue #7.) These considerations are understandable, especially in these times of inadequate resources. However, the "volunteer" might not always be the best manager and, furthermore, the process can lead to sites being eliminated for acquisition under CARL because no one is willing to volunteer for management.

Recommendation: Implement a two-tiered management selection process to more clearly identify the purposes of acquisition which, in turn, delimit the management concepts and proposals for CARL projects; and establish a procedure for including these documents in interim lease agreements. Council members and staff would use the assessment process to evaluate the project's resources and develop the general acquisition and management objectives for that piece of land. The objectives would then be compared to the missions and management philosophies of potential management agencies. Each management agency should provide a written statement of its mission and management philosophies to be used in these comparisons. During the project design the Council would recommend which agency would be most appropriate to manage the lands.

1. During assessment, staff would identify the general management objectives and proposed uses for each project. The primary acquisition goals and objectives, pertinent resource concerns, and basic management principles for each project would also be identified in the assessment. When practicable, particularly sensitive resources would be identified and the locations of their occurrences provided on maps. These potential "sensitive" areas, may require special management considerations.

Areas with minimum resource values, where development of facilities could take place without compromising resource protection, or where special restoration or rehabilitation measures are needed, would also be identified when practicable. Identification of disturbed areas on maps is not intended to limit development activities to these areas unless they are specifically added to the project for such purposes.

2. During project design, each interested agency would prepare a short (one or two page) conceptual management proposal describing how it would manage the project to fulfill the acquisition objectives. The proposals would also include an estimated management budget. When more than one agency is interested in becoming the lead manager on a tract and the conflict cannot be resolved, the Council, by consensus (or majority vote if necessary), will recommend the most appropriate managing agency.

The conceptual management proposal, as approved by the Council, will be included in the final project design along with the estimated management budget. The recommendation for designation of the managing agency(ies) and approval of the project design would be done formally at a public meeting before the ranking in December.

Summary: This two-tiered method would improve the management agency recommendation process by insuring that the general management needs of each individual project are identified and described (in project assessment) before management agencies are recommended (in project design). The recommendation of a management agency and the establishment of a proposed management concept for a project should be based on a clear understanding of the resource values of the site, the reasons for state ownership, and a general description of the possible compatible public uses.

This procedure would also ensure a documented, approved public record of (1) the resources that public acquisition could protect, and (2) the public uses that acquisition would make available for society. Using this procedure, the Council would be able to justify its recommendation by referring to the approved project assessment and design.

In addition, the Council's objectives for acquiring the land would be detailed sufficiently in the project assessment and project design to guide the Division of State Lands in drafting the land lease, to assist the managing agency in formulating its management plan, and to guide the Land Management Advisory Council in its review of the management plan. However, management guidance, to a large degree, would be kept general in nature so as to assist in the development of the management plan and not overlap the duties and responsibilities of the Land Management Advisory Council.

Procedure for Recommending Management Agencies and Establishing Proposed Management Concepts for New CARL Projects

Following First 4-Vote:

1. Determine which CARL acquisition criteria apply:
 - a. Land Acquisition Planning (LAP) conducts preliminary analyses (based on application materials) and proposes list of applicable CARL criteria.
 - b. LAAC staff reviews and amends LAP list of applicable criteria.
 - c. FNAI develops preliminary Resource Planning Boundaries (RPBs) based on criteria identified.
 - d. Staff reviews and recommends amendments to RPBs in writing.
 - e. Staff meets to finalize RPBs.
2. Prepare Project Assessments:
 - a. Agencies prepare assigned portion of assessments.
 - b. Agencies identify appropriate management objectives under applicable CARL criteria (see assignment list).
 - c. LAP compiles management objectives and assessment components.
 - d. Staff reviews assessments, (including the list of acquisition and management objectives), revising and amending where appropriate.
 - e. Staff compiles list of appropriate public uses for each project to be included in the project assessments.
3. LAAC approves assessments.

Following Second 4-Vote:

4. Determination of Agency Interest:
 - a. LAP notifies management agencies, including local governments and non-profits, about new projects.
 - b. Agencies interested in managing a new project submit letter of interest to LAP. Letters should include an identification of the source(s) of management funding for the project.
 - c. LAP invites agencies to prepare 1-2 page "Proposed Management Concept" for each new project, and LAP notifies agencies of other agencies' management interests when cooperating or conflicting management interests are identified.
 - d. Cooperating and conflicting management interests, when possible, are resolved through negotiations between management entities.

5. Preparation of conceptual management proposals:
 - a. Management agencies, independently or cooperatively, prepare "Proposed Management Concept" for each new project in accordance with the management objectives and public uses identified during Project Assessment. Start up and operating management budgets will be attached to these proposals and will identify source(s) of management funds, positions (number and classifications), equipment, facilities, and other budgetary items of significance that are necessary to implement the conceptual management proposal.
 - b. LAP prepares "Proposed Management Concept" for projects in which no management agency has declared an interest.
 - c. Staff reviews and, when appropriate, recommends revisions to proposed management concepts to be included in Project Designs.
 - d. When more than one conceptual management proposal is received or when no management agency is identified, the Council staff recommends a managing agency and conceptual management proposal to the Council.

6. LAAC approves project designs or, if necessary, votes to resolve management conflicts.

**Agency Assignments for Identifying
Conservation and Recreation Lands (CARL)
Acquisition Selection Criteria and Management Objectives**

| Agency Assignments | Purposes and Criteria for Selection |
|--|--|
| Category 1: Environmentally Endangered Lands | |
| Conservation and protection of environmentally unique, irreplaceable, and valued ecological resources. | |
| FNAI GFC DOF | Contains native, relatively unaltered flora or fauna representing a natural area unique to, or scarce within, a region of Florida or larger geographic area. |
| FNAI GFC DOF | Contains habitat critical to or providing significant protection for an endangered or threatened species of plant or animal. |
| DNR DER FNAI | Contains an unusual, outstanding, or unique geologic feature. |

| Category 2: Other Lands | |
|---|--|
| Conservation and protection of lands which should be acquired in the public interest, but that are distinct from Environmentally Endangered Lands | |
| DNR DER GFC DCA | For use and protection as natural flood plain, 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 and wildlife habitat which cannot adequately be accomplished through local, state, and federal regulatory programs. |
| GFC DOF DRP | For use as state parks, recreation areas, public beaches, state forests, wilderness areas, or wildlife management areas. |
| DER DNR DOF GFC FNAI | For restoration of altered ecosystems to correct environmental damage that has already occurred. |
| DHR | For preservation of significant archaeological or historical sites. |

Issue 3: What are the advantages and disadvantages of cooperative management agreements compared to other management arrangements?

Background: Cooperative management agreements conceivably have several advantages but, in reality, pose many problems. Theoretically, the advantages of cooperative management agreements should be better management and protection of the resources by having easy access to expertise and experience from different agencies that is not available within one agency. Each agency is able to apply its special areas of expertise for the benefit of a specific project. Cooperative management agreements bring specific knowledge to the management process from various perspectives and promote multiple uses of property. Cooperation also provides a system of checks and balances. On large, complex, biologically significant pieces of property this can be valuable. Cooperation can also stimulate shared learning and growth. It could also eliminate the need to duplicate all the disciplines needed to manage land in every agency. For example, not every agency would necessarily have to be fully equipped to manage timber or design an environmental education program or coordinate a hunt.

The disadvantages of cooperative management are: lack of true coordination between managing agencies because of conflicting statutory agency management directives and conflicting land management philosophies; difficulty in writing a multi-agency management plan that efficiently divides on site management responsibilities; and problems with the division of site-generated revenues and division of management funds and costs.

Recommendations:

1. **Management responsibilities should be assigned in either of the following two ways:**
 - (a) The Division of State Lands (DSL) would lease the property, or portions thereof, to a single agency which could enter into contracts or management agreements with other agencies or entities to perform specific tasks for which they are better equipped or more knowledgeable in order to satisfy the responsibilities of the lease.
 - (b) Alternately, DSL would enter into a lease agreement with two or more agencies for management in which the lead management agency would be clearly identified along with the cooperators, and each agency's rights and responsibilities would also be clearly delineated.
2. **The lead agency on a management lease should be the controlling entity.** The agency primarily responsible for the management (and management plan) on the tract should refine the goals and objectives and determine the strategies for management. In most cases the lead agency will bear the largest financial burden and the major portion of the responsibility for management activities. Even though section 253.03(2), F.S., provides that revenues generated from sale of products from lands will accrue to the lead agency, the lead agency may wish to share the revenues with cooperating agencies if significant benefits would accrue to the agencies and citizens of Florida.

Issue 4: What type of conflict resolution process should the Council develop for determining the managing agency?

Background: Conflicts over who should manage a site are extremely rare. Resolution of such conflicts has, for the most part, been reached during consideration of project assessments before the Council has had to reconcile such issues at a public meeting.

However, if initial decisions are made based on clear policies, as outlined in the new management decision model discussed in Issues #1 and #2, even fewer conflicts should arise in the future. If the Council has a clear understanding of the resources in question, the unique reasons for public ownership, and the possible public uses, it should be adequately prepared to recommend which entity is best able to meet the needs of the property.

Recommendations:

1. The Council should continue to serve as a body for conflict resolution for all matters pertaining to the Council.
2. If the Council must resolve a management conflict, it should continue to provide a public opportunity for a full and complete debate among the Council members and for testimony from the general public and other interested or involved parties.
3. Decisions should continue to be made by a majority vote of the Council members.

Issue 5: Should the management objectives for CARL projects purchased with Preservation 2000 (P-2000) funds differ from those purchased with recurring CARL funds?

Background: Regarding CARL, P-2000 was primarily envisioned as a method of augmenting limited acquisition funds. The only statutory requirement explicitly identified in P-2000 that is not elaborated under CARL is the requirement that the water management districts and the Department of Natural Resources take actions to control the growth of nonnative invasive plant species on P-2000 lands that they manage. This is already the Department's policy for all lands that they manage, except for ornamental gardens and historic sites in which nonnative plants may be an important component of the site. Thus, the source of funds for land acquisitions should not determine the management objectives or future uses of those projects. Management objectives should always be driven by the resource concerns not by the source of funds. The land itself should dictate management objectives and future uses of those projects. However, specific management activities (not the general or specific goals and objectives) may be questioned by the Division of Bond Finance or Bond Counsel as potentially having an effect on the tax-free status of the P-2000 bonds.

Recommendation: The management objectives for CARL projects purchased with P-2000 funds should be the same as those for projects purchased with recurring CARL funds.

Issue 6: How can the process of assigning management agency leases be improved, and how can the problem of interim management funding be resolved?

Background: The issue of interim management was addressed in depth by the P-2000 Committee on Land Management Needs and Costs. Some of the conclusions and recommendations are summarized here. Under the present system of assigning leases and allocating management funds, it is possible for a site to go unfunded and, consequently, virtually un-managed for years. It is important that the designated management agency have the funds and authority to assume its responsibilities for the project at the time of state acquisition.

Recommendations:

1. The process of assigning state management agency leases should be improved to eliminate the need for interim management by DSL, and an interim management agreement and management funding should be provided to the assigned management agency(ies) at the time of purchase.
2. The Bureau of Land Acquisition should inform appropriate management agencies and the Bureau of Land Management Services, DNR, of pending closings. Managing agency(ies) should request interim funds and positions at the time of board approval of the acquisition agenda item.

3. Interim management should provide site security, perpetuation of natural resources, public access consistent with protection of resources, and initiation of management plan development. Any alteration of resources, such as the disturbance of natural communities or ground cover or the addition of facilities, shall not start until sanctioned by LMAC or until after a management plan has been recommended by LMAC and approved, except under emergency circumstances that threaten life or property.
4. The Bureau of Land Management Services shall attach to DSL's lease a copy of the project assessment and the project design. At the same time, the Bureau of Survey and Mapping shall provide a copy of the final survey to the managing agencies.

Issue 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?

Background: This issue is addressed because it may sometimes appear as though a managing agency's interest in a site is influenced by the ability of the site to generate revenue. In fact, studies have shown that revenues from managed tracts fall far short of actual operating costs and that agencies' land management needs are traditionally underfunded. (Note: The P2000 Land Management Needs and Costs Committee recommended an increase in the amount of CARL funding allocated to management.)

Creating a bureaucracy to monitor revenues received and to allocate these funds would not be cost-effective considering the amount of funds generated.

Recommendations:

1. It is not necessary to revise the current policies and regulations concerning the sources and uses of revenues from state owned lands. It is not necessary to reassign control of the revenue produced on state owned lands to an entity other than the managing agencies.
2. Management funds from the CARL Trust Fund should be available to state agencies for management of CARL or EEL lands for which CARL, EEL, or P-2000 monies have been spent. P-2000 acquisitions by managing agencies as "inholdings and additions" to CARL or EEL projects should also be eligible for these funds since.

ADDENDUM XI

Criteria for LAAC Consideration of Proposed Boundary Modifications

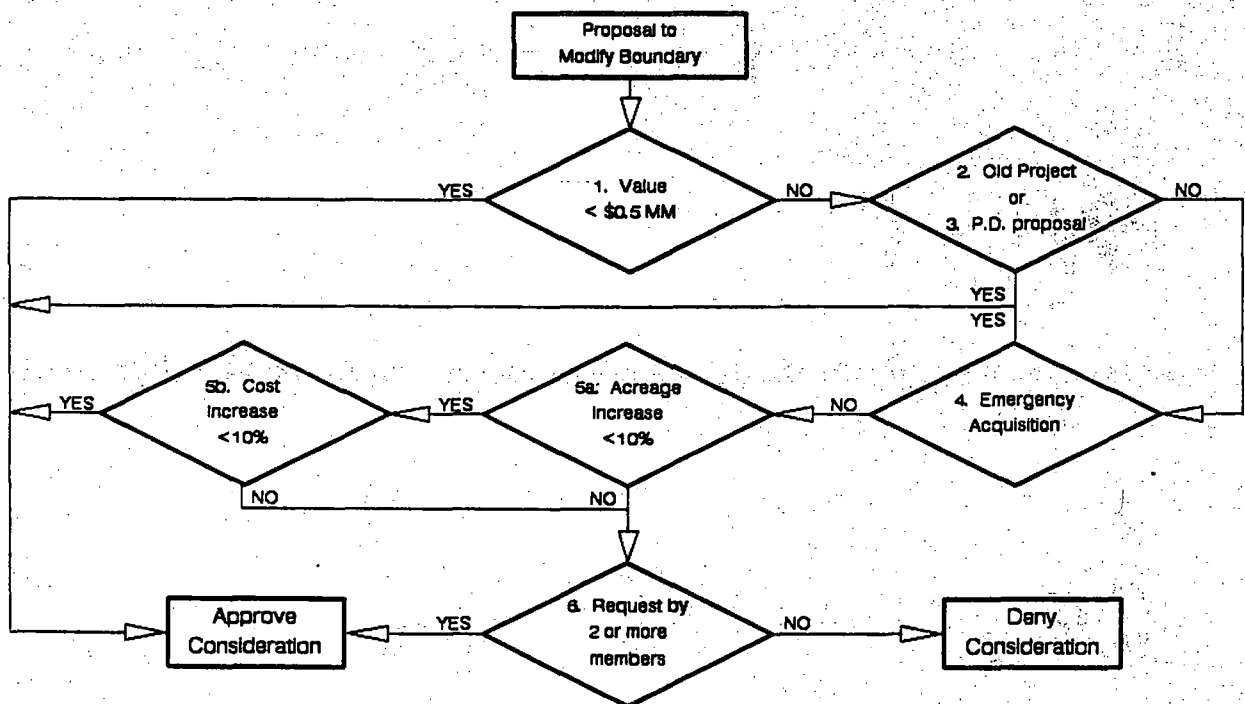
ADDENDUM XI:

Criteria for LAAC Consideration of Proposed Boundary Modifications:

Proposals for expanding a CARL project boundary would be presented to the LAAC for consideration if any one of the following criteria is met:

1. Tax valuation of the proposed addition is less than \$1/2 million; or
2. The Council directs or has directed that a project design be prepared for an older project that has never undergone project design analysis; or
3. The Council previously approved a project design which identified areas for "possible future expansion" or otherwise indicated an intent to modify project boundaries at some future time; or
4. The proposed addition meets the criteria for emergency acquisitions pursuant to § 253.025(15), Florida Statutes; or
5. (a) Acreage of proposed addition [prorated if proposed for joint acquisition] is less than 10% of the size of the existing project boundary, including areas previously acquired; and (b) tax valuation or estimated acquisition cost, whichever is less, of the proposed addition is less than 10% of the existing tax valuation, including a pro-rated tax valuation for areas within the boundary which are in public ownership; or
6. Two or more Council members write the Chairman requesting consideration of a proposed boundary modification.

Proposals not meeting one of the six criteria could be considered by the Council as a new proposal during the next CARL evaluation cycle if properly submitted pursuant to Rule 18-8, F.A.C.



Factors to Consider when Developing Staff Recommendations:

In developing recommendations for proposals approved for consideration by the Council staff would analyze each proposal using the following factors:

- The quality and importance of the resources within the proposed addition.
- The designated management agency's recommendations regarding the addition and its necessity to accomplish a specific management objective.
- The size, ownership, and estimated cost of the proposed addition.
- The availability of other funds to acquire the property.
- The adequacy of resource description and ownership information (including tax I.D. numbers, parcel acreages, and tax valuations).

Approved by LAAC on August 20, 1992