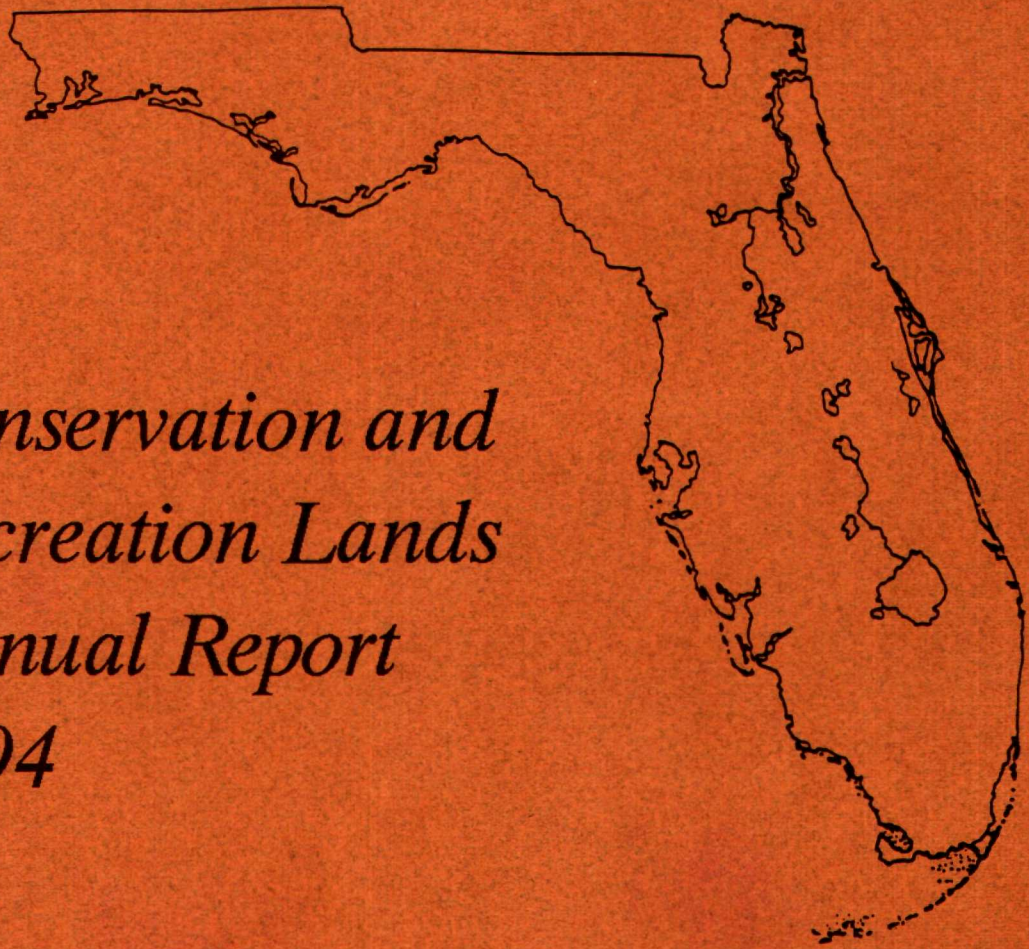


Preservation
2000

A 10-Year Land Acquisition Plan

*Conservation and
Recreation Lands
Annual Report
1994*



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

CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS

ANNUAL REPORT

February 10, 1994

*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
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by the

**Florida Department of Environmental Protection
Division of State Lands**

in cooperation with the

Land Acquisition Advisory Council

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Department of Environmental Protection

ABSTRACT

The 1994 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 1994 CARL Annual Priority List and a synopsis of program activities which occurred between January 1, 1993, and January 26, 1994. The 1994 CARL Priority List, approved by the Land Acquisition Advisory Council on December 9, 1993, consists of 92 projects: 80 projects from the 1993 CARL Priority List and 12 new projects. Brief summaries of all 92 projects on the Priority List are included in the 1994 CARL Annual Report. Descriptions of program accomplishments, CARL program procedures, and other CARL matters are also included in the 1994 CARL Annual Report.

Four projects on the 1993 CARL Priority List are recommended for removal. Silver River (Marion County) is not included on the 1994 CARL Priority List because it is 90% or more complete and the remaining 10% or less can be acquired pursuant to §253.023(9), F.S. Chassahowitzka Swamp (Hernando County), Jupiter Ridge (Palm Beach County), and Wekiva River Buffers (Seminole County) are not included on the 1994 CARL Priority List because they can be completed under other acquisition programs.

Fourteen new projects were added to the 1994 CARL Annual Priority List. These include: Lochloosa Wildlife (Alachua), Newnan's Lake (Alachua), Watermelon Pond (Alachua/Levy), Southeastern Bat Maternity Caves (Alachua, Citrus, Jackson, Marion, Sumter), Sand Mountain (Bay/Washington), Myakka Estuary (Charlotte/Sarasota), Pumpkin Hill Creek (Duval), Blue Spring Longleaf (Hamilton), Golden Aster Scrub (Hillsborough), Atsena Otie Key (Levy), Sweetwater Creek (Liberty), Juno Hills (Palm Beach), Cross Florida Greenway (Putnam), and Escribano Point (Santa Rosa). Two of the fourteen new projects added to the 1994 CARL Annual Priority List were added to (via project design recommendations) existing projects: Blue Springs Longleaf was added to the Longleaf Pine Ecosystem project, and Sweetwater Creek was added to the Apalachicola River project.

In addition to the two project design modifications described above, the Council also considered 20 proposals to modify the project designs and/or boundaries of fifteen projects on the 1993 CARL Annual Priority List. Eighteen of these proposals were approved. Three of the approved modifications constituted changes in phasing or design without changing project boundaries. These include: Blackwater River (Santa Rosa), Tate's Hell Carrabelle Tract (Franklin), and St. Joseph Bay Buffer (Gulf). Fifteen of the approved modifications involved boundary changes to eleven projects. Projects with modified boundaries include: St. Martins River (Citrus), Longleaf Pine Ecosystem (Volusia/Marion/Hernando), Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem (Highlands/Polk), Scrub Jay Refugia (Brevard), Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed (Collier), Tropical Flyways (Monroe), Sebastian Creek (Indian River), Catfish Creek (Polk), Silver River (Marion), Hammocks of the Lower Keys (Monroe), and East Everglades (Dade). Two proposals to modify CARL project boundaries were rejected by the Council.

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 Environmental Protection, under the guidance of the Land Acquisition Advisory Council. The CARL liaison staff and other staff of the Division of State Lands, Department of Environmental Protection, 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 22). Thus far, the Florida Legislature has approved the issuance of the first four \$300 million bond series to fund the Florida Preservation 2000 program for its first four 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. CARL projects must meet at least one of the six public purposes established by the Legislature [§253.023(3), F.S.]:

- ▶ 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.
- ▶ To conserve and protect lands within designated areas of critical state concern, if the proposed acquisition relates to the natural resource protection purposes of the designation.
- ▶ To conserve and protect native species habitat or endangered or threatened species.
- ▶ 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 fish or wildlife resources which cannot otherwise be accomplished through local and state regulatory programs.
- ▶ To provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural resource-based recreation.
- ▶ 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 Environmental Protection. 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:

- ▶ Secretary of the Department of Environmental Protection
- ▶ Assistant Secretary of the Department of Environmental Protection
- ▶ 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. The Board also has 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. The Division prepares or obtains appraisal maps, title work and appraisals for all CARL projects and is charged with negotiating land purchases 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	LIAISON STAFF MEMBERS
<p><u>Chair 1993 Evaluation Cycle</u> Mr. Earl Peterson, Director Mr. Wayne Watters, Deputy Commissioner, designee Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services The Capitol, PL 10 Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0810 Phone: (904)488-3022</p>	<p>Mr. Jim Grubbs Division of Forestry Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services Administration Building, Room 269 3125 Conner Boulevard Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1650 Phone: (904)488-8180 FAX: (904)488-0863</p>
<p><u>Chair 1994 Evaluation Cycle</u> Dr. Allan L. Egbert, Executive Director* Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission Farris Bryant Building, Room 101 620 South Meridian Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1600 Phone: (904)488-2975</p>	<p>Mr. Doug Bailey Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission Farris Bryant Building, Room 235 620 South Meridian Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1600 Phone: (904)488-6661 FAX: (904)488-6988</p>
<p>Mr. George Percy, Director Division of Historical Resources Department of State R.A. Gray Building, Room 305 500 South Bronough Street Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0250 Phone: (904)488-1480</p>	<p>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: (904)922-0496</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>Mr. James Farr Department of Community Affairs The Rhyne Building, Room 305M 2740 Centerview Drive Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2100 Phone: (904)922-5438 FAX: (904)487-2899</p>
<p>Ms. Virginia B. Wetherell, Secretary Department of Environmental Protection Marjory Stoneman Douglas Building, Room 1041A 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, M.S. 10 Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000 Phone: (904)488-1554</p>	<p>Mr. Ruark L. Cleary Department of Environmental Protection Marjory Stoneman Douglas Building, Room 929F 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, M.S. 46 Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000 Phone: (904)488-0784 FAX: (904)922-5380</p>
<p>Mr. Don Duden, Assistant Secretary Department of Environmental Protection Marjory Stoneman Douglas Building, Room 1009A 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, M.S. 15 Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000 Phone: (904)488-7131</p>	<p>Dr. O. Greg Brock Environmental Administrator Department of Environmental Protection 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, M.S. 140 Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000 (Capitol Center, Building C-1, Room 209) Phone: (904)487-1750 FAX: (904)922-4250</p>
<p>ADDITIONAL CARL STAFF MEMBERS</p>	
<p>Ms. Donna Ruffner, Planning Manager Mr. Mark Garland, Environmental Specialist Ms. Callie DeHaven-Hardee, Planner Mr. Stephen Fletcher, Engineer Technician Ms. Jennie Kasdorf, Administrative Secretary Ms. Patti Doerr, Administrative Secretary LAAC Coordination/Land Acquisition Planning Department of Environmental Protection 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, M.S. 140 Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000 (Capitol Center, Building C-1, Room 210) Phone: (904)487-1750 FAX: 922-4250</p>	<p>Mr. Jim Muller, Coordinator Dr. Richard Hilsenbeck, Botanist Mr. Gary Knight, Managed Areas Biologist Dr. Dale Jackson, Zoologist Ms. Katy NeSmith, Zoologist Dr. Ann Johnson, Botanist/Ecologist Mr. Steve Orzell, Ecologist Dr. Chengxia You, GIS Manager Mr. Lance Peterson, Data Manager Mr. John Amoroso, Assistant Data Manager Florida Natural Areas Inventory 1018 Thomasville Road, Suite 200-C Tallahassee, Florida 32303 Phone: (904)224-8207 FAX: (904)681-9364</p>

* Dr. Egbert replaced Col. Robert M. Brantly upon his retirement.

PAST ACCOMPLISHMENTS
Land Acquisitions: 1974-1993

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 eighteen CARL priority lists. Twelve 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 CARL priority lists 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
Annual Report	February 9, 1993

Acquisitions from 1980 through 1993 under the CARL program are impressive (Tables 3, 4, & 6; Figures 1, 2 & 3). Included are such unique areas as Mahogany Hammock on North Key Largo in Monroe County, the Andrews Tract along the Suwannee River in Levy County, buffer lands for Rookery Bay and Charlotte Harbor in southwest Florida, the coastal dunes of Guana River in St. Johns County, and the historically significant Fort San Luis and DeSoto Site in Tallahassee (Figure 3). Nearly 346,500 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 \$678 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 69,000 additional acres worth over \$96 million will have been acquired (Tables 3, 4 & 8). Under CARL's predecessor, the \$200 million Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL) bond program, approximately 363,204 acres of land were acquired 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 3 & 5).

Table 3: Funds Spent under CARL and EEL Programs by Calendar Years - As of December 31, 1993

YEAR	ACRES	CARL	EEL	P-2000	TOTAL
1974	91,129.03	\$0	\$45,203,242	\$0	\$45,203,242
1975	156,806.82	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	2,766,256	0	14,883,523
1983	29,735.52	8,035,209	21,502,836	0	29,538,045
1984	47,076.36	40,707,974	0	0	40,707,974
1985	31,419.87	36,888,109	0	0	36,888,109
1986	21,094.64	43,448,277	0	0	43,448,277
1987	17,552.63	35,085,457	0	0	35,085,457
1988	32,116.54	64,084,224	0	0	64,084,224
1989	7,818.28	23,645,901	0	0	23,645,901
1990	15,466.26	69,691,727	0	0	69,691,727
1991	36,233.51	28,343,109	0	51,610,462	79,953,571
1992	89,597.49	21,521,408	0	143,788,330	165,309,738
1993	31,054.54	46,109,187	0	52,873,648	98,982,835
SUBTOTAL	709,671.95	\$430,032,815	\$199,318,655	\$248,272,440	\$877,623,910
OUTSTANDING OPTIONS AUTHORIZED BY THE BOARD					
Prior to 1993	25,378.49	13,889,865	0	23,268,821	37,158,686
1993	43,708.49	3,527,092	0	55,686,821	59,213,913
SUBTOTAL	69,086.98	\$17,416,957	\$0	\$78,955,642	\$96,372,599
TOTAL	778,758.93	\$447,449,772	\$199,318,655	\$327,228,082	\$973,996,509

¹ Includes Preservation 2000 funds expended under the CARL program.

Table 4: Outstanding Options/Agreements Authorized by Board prior to 1993

PROJECT	N ^a	DATE(S) AUTHORIZED	ACRES	AMOUNT
Apalachicola Bay	1	10/20/92	0.14	\$3,500
B.M.K. Ranch	1	01/22/92	13.30	92,000
Balm-Boyette Scrub	1	05/19/92	3,636.81	6,373,500
Carlton Half-Moon Ranch	2	02/06/90	634.00	757,360
Cayo Costa Island	3	06/14/88 - 04/12/90	3.58	48,314
Cockroach Bay Islands	1	02/12/91	102.97	602,300
Coupon Bight/Key Deer	20	04/26/88 - 03/17/92	97.46	523,705
Curry Hammock	1	12/17/91	22.29	4,200,000
Fakahatchee Strand	69	12/15/87 - 09/15/92	327.42	222,956
Garcon Point	1	01/22/92	1,868.29	400,000
North Fork St. Lucie River	1	04/07/92	981.00	1,422,000
North Key Largo Hammocks	4	09/11/90 - 06/16/92	62.47	949,400
Rotenberger	22	10/06/87 - 02/12/91	728.77	360,198
Save Our Everglades	300	04/12/88 - 12/14/92	7,740.69	5,543,088
San Felasco Hammock Addition	1	10/22/91	882.66	2,150,000
South Savannas	5	12/16/86 - 04/07/92	254.77	1,084,040
Spring Hammock	3	12/02/86 - 08/09/88	20.74	250,964
St Martins River	18	07/23/91	6,968.21	4,714,556
Upper Black Creek	1	09/24/91	810.70	1,945,680
Yamato Scrub	1	09/15/92	222.22	5,515,125
TOTALS	456		25,378.49	\$37,158,686

Table 5: EEL Acquisition Summary

PROJECT	N ^a	COUNTY(IES)	ACRES	AMOUNT
Apalachicola Bay (Lower Apalachicola + M.K. Ranch)	7	Franklin/Gulf	28,122.20	\$7,615,250
Barefoot Beach	4	Collier	156.45	3,910,000
Big Cypress National Preserve	1	Collier	134,822.22	40,000,000
Cape St. George Island	3	Franklin	2,294.59	8,838,000
Cayo Costa Island	74	Lee	1,393.40	15,903,236
Cedar Key Scrub	1	Levy	4,988.00	1,543,604
Charlotte Harbor	8	Charlotte	16,301.51	5,115,956
Consolidated Ranch (= Rock Springs Run)	1	Orange	8,559.00	7,356,000
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
Perdido Key	6	Escambia	247.03	8,057,800
River Rise	1	Columbia	4,182.00	4,598,957
Rotenberger	1	Palm Beach	6,296.80	3,702,677
San Felasco Hammock	7	Alachua	5,968.00	10,718,343
South Savannas	60	St. Lucie	3,491.34	5,065,493
Three Lakes/Prairie Lakes	1	Osceola	51,485.00	20,439,387
Toshatchee	1	Orange	28,000.00	16,000,000
Volusia Recharge (Tiger Bay State Forest)	4	Volusia	6,665.00	3,743,800
Weedon Island	2	Hillsborough	616.03	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.

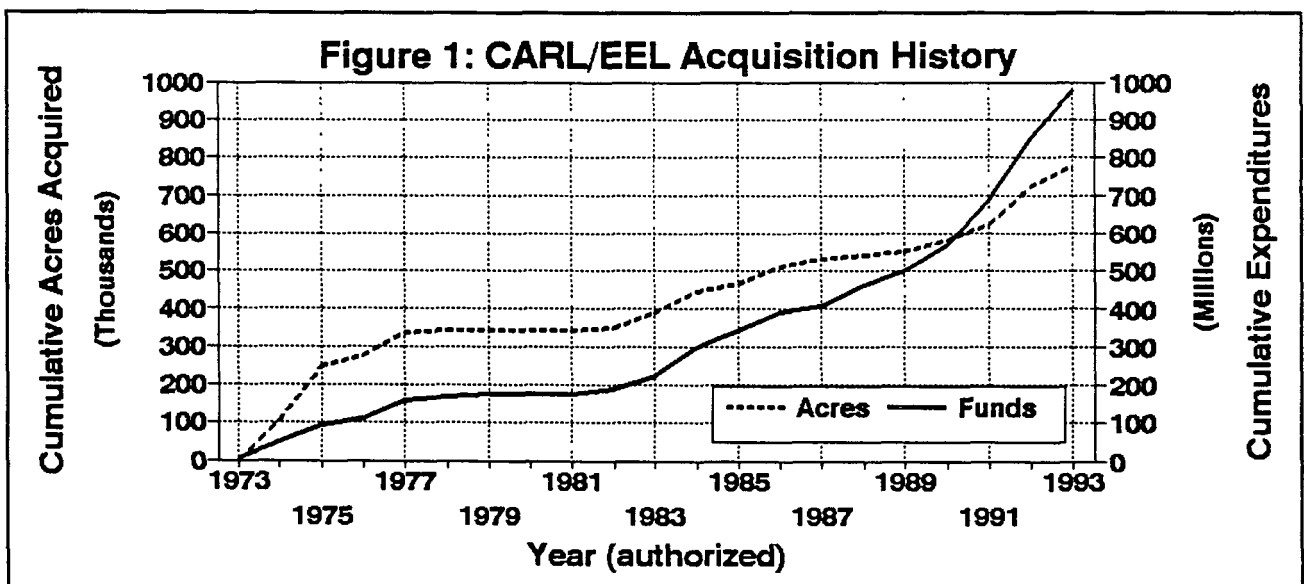
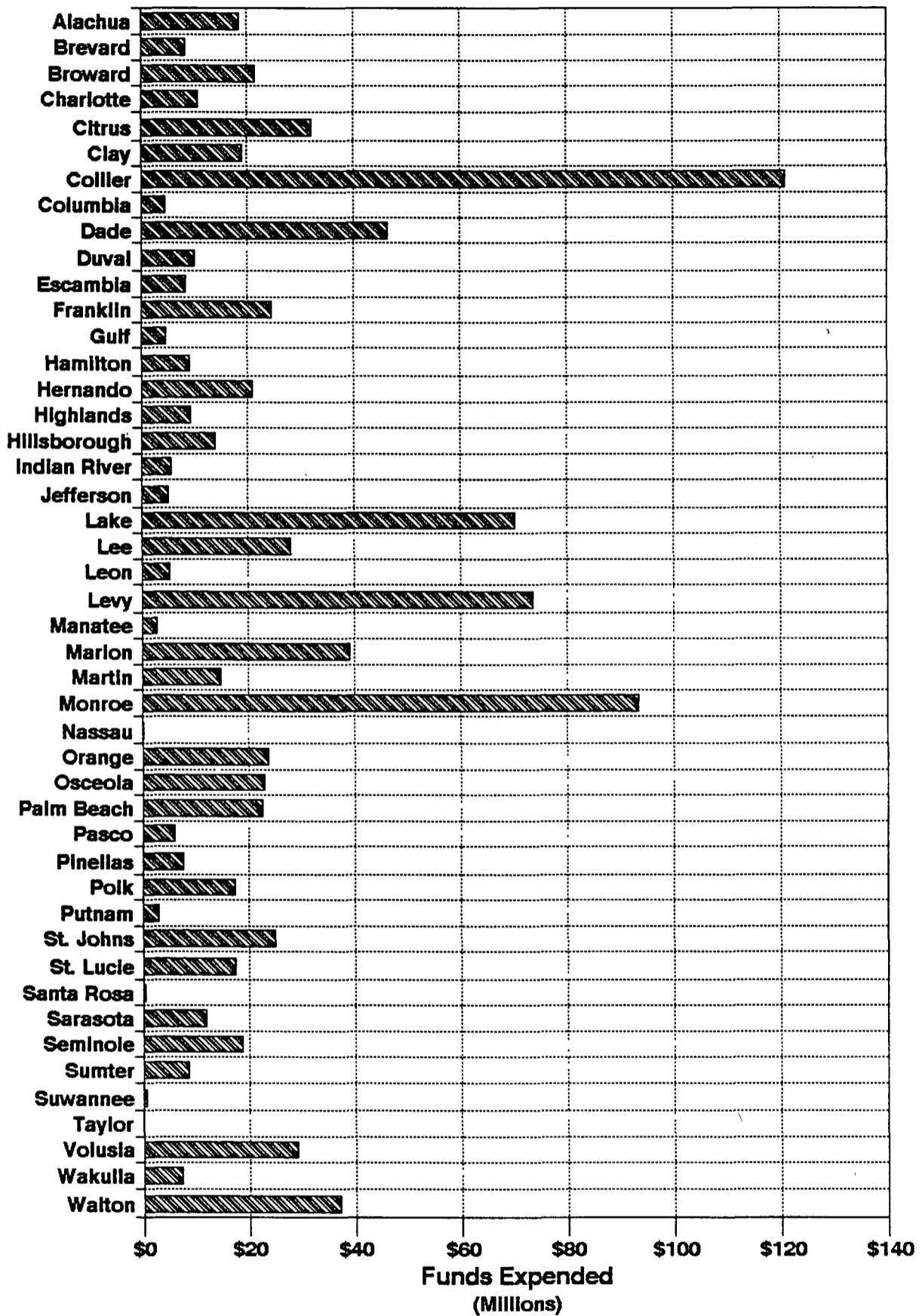


Figure 2:
CARL & EEL Expenditures: 1974 - 1993



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

FIGURE 3

CARL ACQUISITION SUMMARY

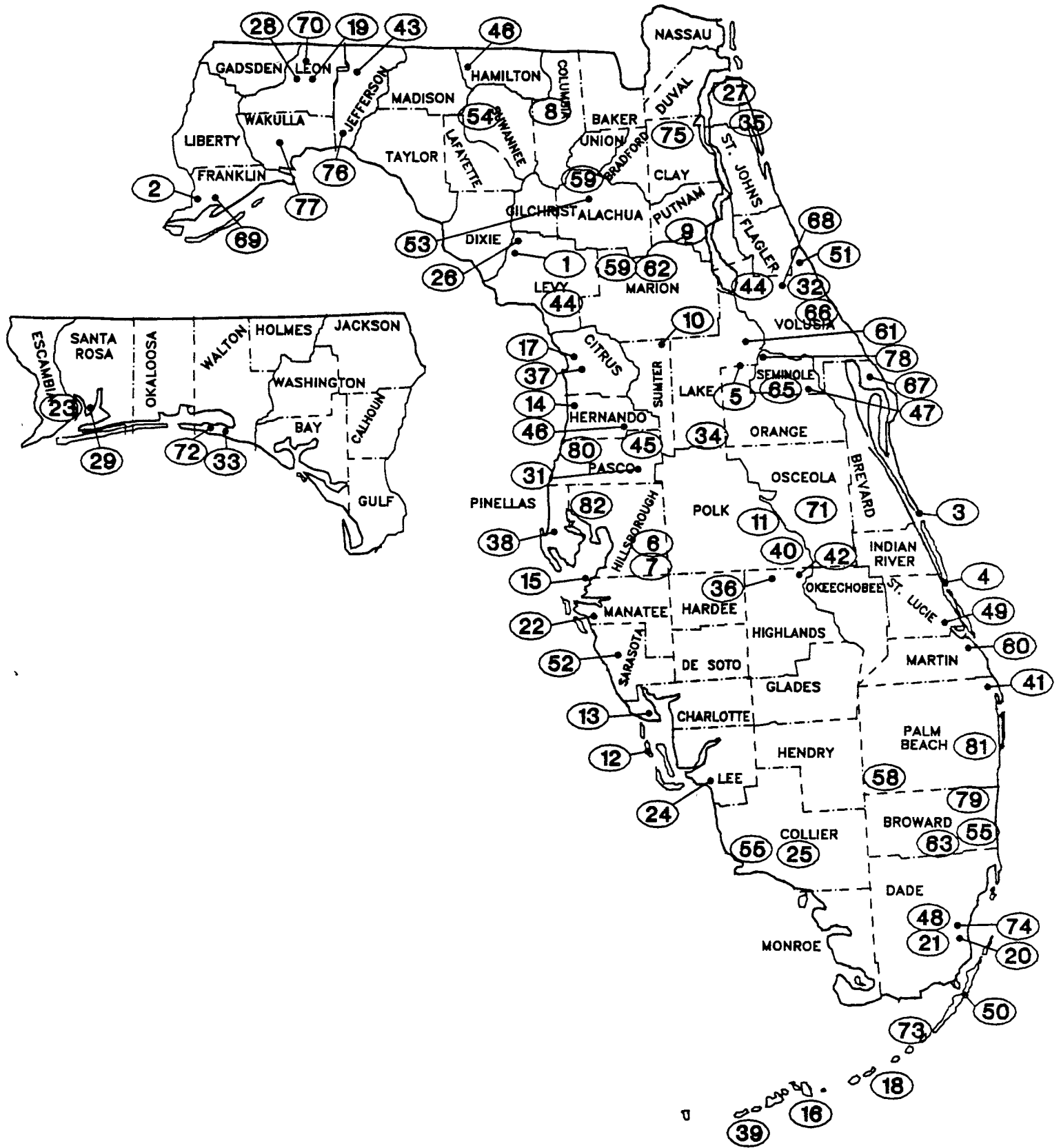


Table 6: CARL Acquisition Summary (including P-2000 funds spent under CARL)

MAP # ^a	PROJECT	# ^b	COUNTY(IES)	ACRES ^{c,d,e}	AMOUNT ^e
1.	Andrews Tract	7	Levy	2,843.50	\$4,839,000
2.	Apalachicola Bay/M.K. Ranch/St. Geo. Is. Unit 4	20	Franklin/Gulf	18,565.44	9,324,471
3.	Archie Carr Sea Turtle Ref./Brevard Turtle Beach	23	Brevard/Indian River	177.89	13,271,797
4.	Avalon Tract	1	St. Lucie	130.89	4,607,931
5.	BMK/Consolidated Ranch (= Rock Springs 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	2,683.00	4,871,342
9.	Caravelle Ranch	1	Putnam	5,460.70	2,984,000
10.	Carlton Half-Moon Ranch	4	Sumter	5,928.40	6,439,192
11.	Catfish Creek/Saddle Blanket Lakes Scrub	18	Polk	4,041.86	8,514,820
12.	Cayo Costa Island	170	Lee	196.57	3,471,627
13.	Charlotte Harbor/Josslyn Island	7	Charlotte/Lee	3,932.30	5,701,357
14.	Chassahowitzka Swamp	8	Hernando	18,664.84	13,014,898
15.	Cockroach Bay Islands	1	Hillsborough	102.97	602,300
16.	Coupon Blight/Key Deer	87	Monroe	264.83	1,788,306
17.	Crystal River/St. Martins River/Stoney Lane	62	Citrus	19,070.85	16,885,899
18.	Curry Hammock	3	Monroe	409.58	15,060,000
19.	DeSoto Site	1	Leon	4.83	1,400,000
20.	Deering Hammock/Estate	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	2,836,549
23.	Escambia Bay Bluff	2	Escambia	16.10	394,250
24.	Estero Bay	3	Lee	5,494.00	7,657,750
25.	Fakahatchee Strand/Save Our Everglades	5,527	Collier	53,897.37	35,422,617
26.	Florida First Magnitude Springs, Fannin	13	Levy	182.44	2,113,760
27.	Fort George Island	1	Duval	580.26	10,134,849
28.	Fort San Luis	3	Leon	53.80	1,525,000
29.	Garcon Point	1	Santa Rosa	1,868.29	400,000
30.	Gateway	3	Pinellas	753.84	1,533,162
31.	Gills Tract	1	Pasco	98.24	2,050,000
32.	Goldy/Bellemead	1	Volusia	540.30	1,622,604
33.	Grayton Dunes	1	Walton	800.19	2,375,250
34.	Green Swamp	1	Lake	1,353.00	8,050,000
35.	Guana River	2	St. Johns	4,800.91	25,000,000
36.	Highlands Hammock Addition/Placid Lakes Tract	4	Highlands	4,282.89	9,062,515
37.	Homosassa Springs/Reserve/Walker Ranch	7	Citrus	5,641.91	11,200,100
38.	Jupiter Ridge	1	Palm Beach	190.06	9,297,750
39.	Key West Customs House	1	Monroe	0.57	1,350,000
40.	Lake Arbuckle	4	Polk	13,746.01	8,849,820
41.	Lake George	1	Volusia	5,201.00	4,900,000
42.	Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem	1	Highlands	114.00	340,500
43.	Letchworth Mounds	1	Jefferson	79.20	400,000
44.	Levy County Forest/Sandhills	4	Levy	43,036.25	65,109,626
45.	Little Gator Creek	1	Pasco	565.00	1,175,000
46.	Longleaf Pine Ecosystem	2	Hamilton/Hernando	3,583.00	12,164,289
47.	Lower Econlockhatchee	1	Seminole	1,019.56	5,945,557
48.	Miami Rockridge Pinelands	6	Dade	104.80	3,001,425
49.	North Fork St. Lucie River	1	St. Lucie	981.00	1,422,000
50.	N. Key Largo/New Mahogany Hammocks	91	Monroe	2,981.23	66,058,062
51.	North Peninsula	19	Volusia	1,583.43	14,320,741
52.	Oscar Scherer Addition	1	Sarasota	914.51	11,765,000
53.	Paynes Prairie	5	Alachua	2,198.17	4,020,200
54.	Peacock Slough	2	Suwannee	280.00	738,517
55.	Pine Island Ridge	1	Broward	99.80	3,566,349
56.	Rainbow River	3	Marion	1,437.75	13,117,800
57.	Rookery Bay	36	Collier	30,150.90	29,504,585
58.	Rotenberger	95	Broward/Palm Beach	24,013.15	7,882,225
59.	San Felasco Hammock Addition	2	Alachua	922.66	2,280,000
60.	Seabranck	1	Martin	922.53	14,000,000
61.	Seminole Springs/Woods	9	Lake	8,448.84	38,727,242
62.	Silver River/Springs	5	Marion	2,643.65	25,953,696
63.	Snake Warrior Island (= Oaks of Miramar)	1	Broward	53.25	1,973,000
64.	South Savannas	32	St. Lucie/Martin	1,207.68	7,103,537
65.	Spring Hammock	22	Seminole	709.28	5,611,980
66.	Spruce Creek	2	Volusia	1,069.31	1,282,850
67.	St. Johns River Marshes (= Canaveral Indust. Park)	1	Brevard	2,666.00	839,842
68.	Stark Tract	1	Volusia	719.44	3,003,900
69.	Tates Hell Carrabelle Tract	1	Franklin	28,009.00	3,500,000
70.	The Grove	1	Leon	10.35	2,285,000
71.	Three Lakes/Prairie Lakes	2	Osceola	816.90	2,448,680
72.	Topsail Hill/Point Washington	7	Walton	18,631.25	34,790,202
73.	Tropical Flyways/Windley Key Quarry	3	Monroe	45.56	8,005,000
74.	Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands/ITT Hammock	2	Dade	702.69	6,366,497
75.	Upper Black Creek	5	Clay	13,188.56	19,004,038
76.	Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks	1	Jefferson	13,179.00	4,637,536
77.	Wakulla Springs	1	Wakulla	2,902.00	7,150,000
78.	Wekiva River Buffers	1	Seminole	814.47	5,018,365
79.	Westlake	2	Broward	1,177.84	11,945,395
80.	Wetstone/Berkovitz	2	Pasco	1,180.00	2,764,000
81.	Yamato Scrub	1	Palm Beach	222.22	5,515,125
82.	Ybor City Addition (Centro Español)	2	Hillsborough	0.99	1,417,107
TOTALS		6,387		415,071.73	\$774,677,854

^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, 1993 through December 31, 1993

The list of accomplishments under the CARL program during 1993 included the acquisition of over 31,000 acres at a cost of nearly \$99 million (Table 7). Important acquisitions during 1993 included major portions of Rookery Bay, Silver River, Jupiter Ridge, Placid Lakes, Topsail Hill, Wekiva River Buffers, Upper Black Creek, and Lake George. Substantial progress was also made in acquiring over 1,100 of the multitude of ownerships within Fakahatchee Strand and Save Our Everglades CARL projects. Additionally, the Board approved option contracts to secure 889 additional parcels in 1993, including parcels within Longleaf Pine Ecosystems, Green Swamp, Tropical Flyways, and Tate's Hell Carrabelle Tract (Table 8). When the options for these parcels close, the State will have purchased another 43,700 acres for approximately \$59.2 million. Thus, during the fourteen years that the CARL program has operated, nearly 435,400 acres have been acquired at an anticipated final cost of approximately \$807.5 million ².

Table 7: CARL Acquisitions Closed during 1993

PROJECT	N ^a	CLOSING DATE(S)	ACRES	AMOUNT
Apalachicola Bay	2	03/26/93-04/23/93	30.02	742,500
Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge	4	11/09/93-12/30/93	9.80	998,000
Big Bend Coast Tract	2	03/22/93-03/23/93	474.46	0
Caravelle Ranch	1	08/19/93	5,460.70	2,984,000
Cayo Costa Island	2	02/11/93-04/07/93	0.77	10,600
Chassahowitzka Swamp	1	02/04/93	39.85	39,500
Coupon Bight/Key Deer	34	05/13/93-10/13/93	46.00	570,300
Emerson Point	1	10/23/93	95.30	548,464
Fakahatchee Strand	346	01/15/93-12/30/93	850.62	404,807
FL 1st Mag. Spgs-Fannin	5	12/03/93	171.01	1,796,710
Jupiter Ridge	1	07/07/93	190.06	9,297,750
Key West Customs House	1	04/01/93	0.57	1,350,000
Lake George	1	06/02/93	5,201.00	4,900,000
Miami Rockridge Pinelands	3	02/05/93-10/21/93	56.40	1,044,700
North Key Largo Hammock	9	03/05/93-09/30/93	147.74	3,690,023
Paynes Prairie	3	04/17/93-10/22/93	873.57	1,778,200
Pine Island Ridge	1	05/14/93	99.80	3,566,349
Placid Lakes	1	11/16/93	3,188.62	6,618,000
Rookery Bay	9	08/23/93-12/15/93	2,380.64	18,796,467
Save Our Everglades	818	01/15/93-12/30/93	1,874.70	1,679,466
Seminole Springs/Woods	2	10/28/93	858.90	1,535,750
Silver River	2	12/16/93	402.63	16,970,800
South Savannas	8	01/21/93-09/21/93	188.50	1,029,045
Spruce Creek	1	02/15/93	53.99	160,000
St. Martins River	7	02/09/93-09/17/93	2,715.29	2,534,309
Three Lakes/Prairie Lakes	1	06/17/93	7.20	61,680
Topsail Hill	1	03/31/93	41.93	5,850,000
Upper Black Creek	1	03/30/93	4,780.00	5,007,050
Wekiva River Buffers	1	06/24/93	814.47	5,018,365
TOTALS	1,269		31,054.54	\$98,982,835

Table 8: Outstanding Options/Agreements Authorized by Board during 1993

PROJECT	N ^a	DATE(S) AUTHORIZED	ACRES	AMOUNT
Apalachicola Bay	1	01/26/93	61.00	\$85,000
Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge	13	02/23/93-12/14/93	130.70	6,000,000
Catfish Creek	14	08/12/93-11/23/93	2,828.37	6,103,820
Charlotte Harbor	1	09/28/93	1,621.00	2,400,000
Coupon Bight/Key Deer	3	01/20/93	4.00	7,200
Fakahatchee Strand	393	01/07/93-11/08/93	1,806.39	1,449,206
FL 1st Magnitude Springs, Fannin	8	09/14/93-10/26/93	11.43	317,050
Green Swamp	1	12/14/93	1,353.00	8,050,000
Highlands Hammock Addition	1	12/26/93	203.80	417,600
Homosassa Reserve/Walker	5	05/11/93-08/12/93	279.91	250,500
Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem	1	10/12/93	114.00	340,500
Longleaf Pine Ecosystem	2	11/23/93-12/14/93	3,583.00	12,164,289
North Key Largo Hammock	10	01/26/93-11/23/93	26.84	697,980
Rookery Bay	14	03/23/93-12/14/93	374.46	2,780,472
Save Our Everglades	392	03/25/93-12/06/93	991.59	776,956
San Felasco Hammock	1	06/22/93	40.00	130,000
Seminole Springs/Woods	3	03/09/93-08/12/93	209.04	804,000
South Savannas	2	04/27/93-06/08/93	144.50	682,100
Spruce Creek	1	01/26/93	1,015.32	1,122,850
St. Martins River	19	08/12/93-12/14/93	660.51	863,290
Tate's Hell Carrabelle Tract	1	10/26/93	28,009.00	3,500,000
Topsail Hill	2	05/11/93-06/22/93	223.07	4,491,100
Tropical Flyways	1	12/14/93	17.56	5,780,000
TOTALS	889		43,708.49	\$59,213,913

^a Number of option contracts/purchase agreements.

² Includes EEL and P-2000 funds spent or obligated under CARL program since 1980 - see Table 3.

CURRENT CARL PROGRAM PROCEDURES ³

Several major refinements to the CARL program have occurred since its inception. During the 1984-85 CARL evaluation cycle, a new project planning process was initiated to establish 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 the increased emphasis on project and systems planning and design, the Governor and Cabinet asked the 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 the federal government 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**. 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 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:

- ▶ Manual files of element occurrences, research reports and related materials that describe the locations and management concerns for monitored species and natural communities.
- ▶ Map files of specific or general locations of monitored species and natural communities.
- ▶ Computer files, including Geographic Information System, 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:

- ▶ An initial review of all CARL acquisition proposals for their natural resource values (Addendum V).
- ▶ The preparation of acquisition proposals for unique natural areas within the state.
- ▶ The preparation of natural resource assessments for all acquisition projects assigned for full review.
- ▶ The development of initial resource planning boundaries for all projects assigned for full review.
- ▶ Assistance in designing projects and recommending acquisition priorities or phases.
- ▶ Other natural resource evaluations for the CARL program, including holding **ecological workshops** in each of Florida's eleven regional planning councils.

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.

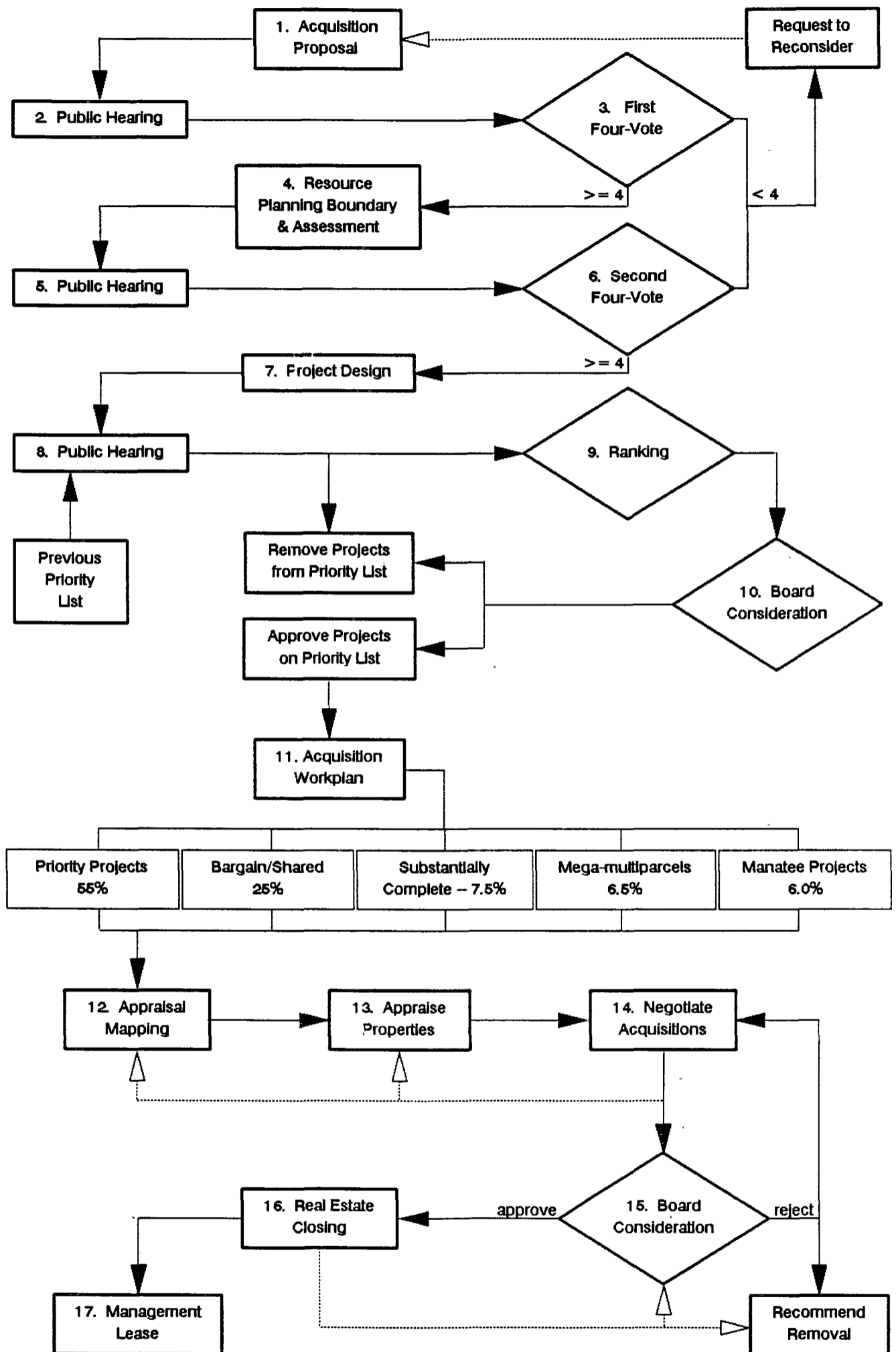
³ Current procedures for selecting projects under the CARL program are being revised.

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 Rule 18-8 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 must be received on or before December 31 to be considered during the next year's CARL cycle. Proposal forms may be obtained from the Land Acquisition Planning Section, Department of Environmental Protection. Proposals received after December 31 are considered during the next cycle, unless they are accepted out-of-cycle by an affirmative vote of four or more Advisory Council members. Proposals are accepted from any source, which may include state agencies, local governments, conservation organizations, land owners, realtors, etc. Proposals may be rejected if incomplete, but the sponsor is first notified and provided the opportunity to supply the missing information.
 2. **Public 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 considering: (a) the information provided by the sponsor, (b) analysis by the FNAI, and (c) public testimony. Proposals that receive four or more votes are further evaluated. Sponsors of these proposals may be asked to provide additional information about the proposal, and they are expected to assist in making arrangements for staff to visit the proposed acquisition site(s). Proposals receiving less than four votes may be re-evaluated during a subsequent 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 based on information available to the Council. A preliminary statement of each project's public purpose and resource-based goals is developed by the Land Acquisition Advisory Council Coordination Section and reviewed by Council staff. FNAI staff examine proposals 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:
 - ▶ General location and size of the proposal.
 - ▶ Natural resources, including community types, endangered and threatened species, other plants and animals, forest resources, geologic resources, water resources, etc.
 - ▶ Archaeological and historical resources.
 - ▶ Outdoor resource-based recreational potential.
 - ▶ Conformance with Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan, Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan, and State Lands Management Plan.
 - ▶ Vulnerability and endangerment.
 - ▶ Ownership patterns and relative ease of acquisition.
 - ▶ Estimated tax assessed value and availability of other funding.
 - ▶ Suitability and proposed uses, including CARL acquisition and management goals and objectives.
 - ▶ 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 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, ease of acquisition, regulatory controls, less-than-fee-simple acquisition techniques, and related factors which may affect boundary considerations. 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, local government, water management district, and others interested in the project's acquisition design and plan. Primary considerations during the Project Design include:

- ▶ Number of private ownerships, tax assessed values, and ease of acquisition.
- ▶ Public and management access and related concerns.
- ▶ Easements, utilities, and other encumbrances that could affect acquisition or management.
- ▶ Sovereign and jurisdictional lands.
- ▶ Public and non-profit ownerships.
- ▶ Information on land use and development trends, including local comprehensive plans, land use maps, and recent zoning changes, annexations, extension of utilities, etc.
- ▶ Alternative acquisition techniques (conservation easements, life estates, TDRs, etc.) and the availability of other funding sources.
- ▶ Management assignments, including proposed management concept and estimated 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:

- ▶ 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.]
- ▶ New projects are ranked as above and then added to the bottom of a previously approved CARL Priority List.
- ▶ 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.
- ▶ 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; Table 23). 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 funded. 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 [see pages 30-30 & ?].

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 surveying 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 two appraisals [see page 28]. 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 abnormalities 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 of the Division of State Lands leases the property to the appropriate management agency, which prepares management plans for review by the Land Management Advisory Council and for approval by the Board.

SUMMARY OF ADVISORY COUNCIL ACTIONS - 1993 EVALUATION CYCLE

The Land Acquisition Advisory Council held eleven (11) meetings during the 1993 evaluation cycle (Table 9 and Addendum II). Six (6) of these meetings included public hearings in which the general public, particularly sponsors of CARL proposals, were invited to speak. Three of the most important Advisory Council meetings, overall, occurred on March 31, July 23, and December 9, 1993.

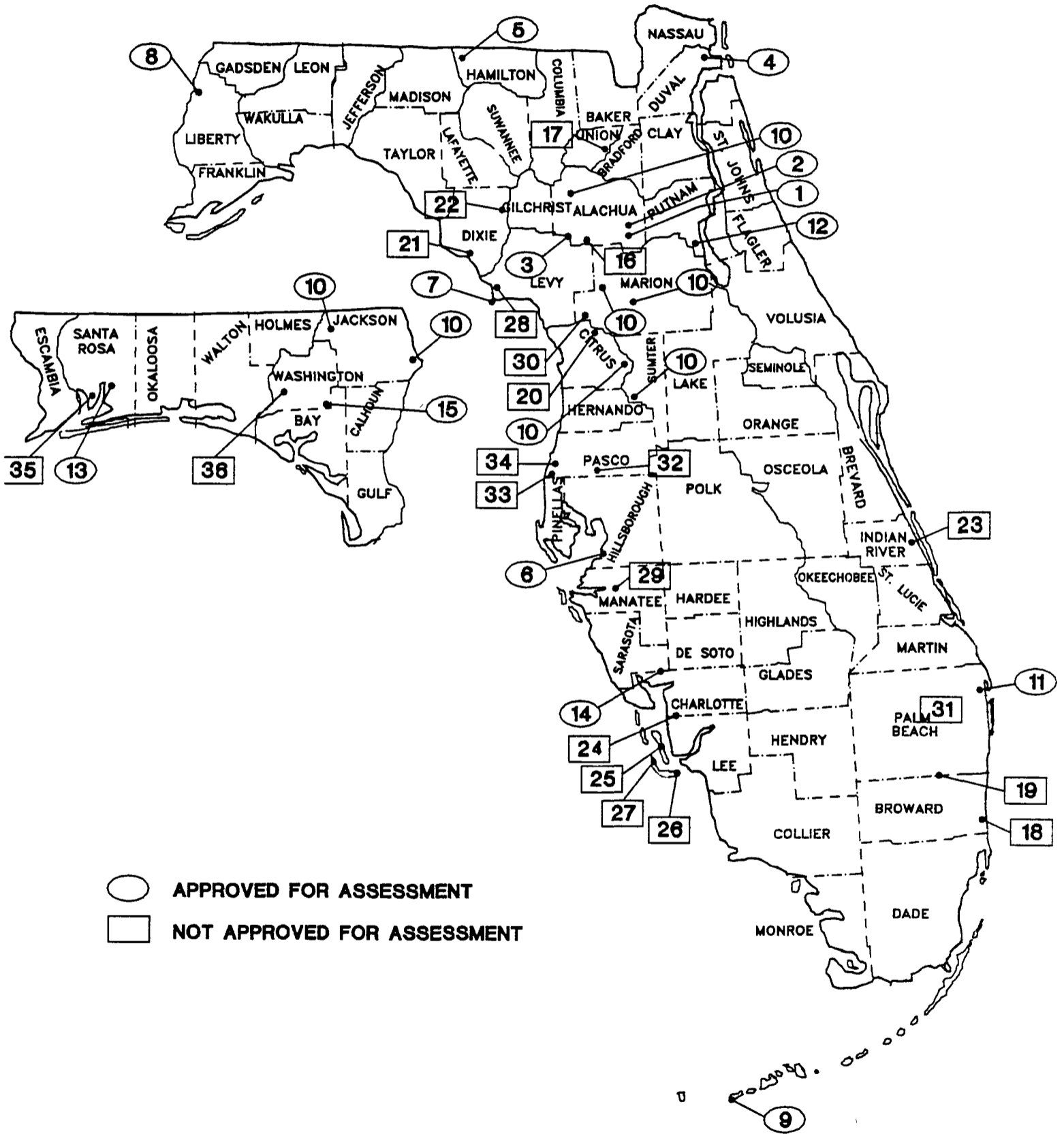
Table 9: Land Acquisition Advisory Council Meeting Dates - March 19, 1993 through January 26, 1994

DATE	PRIMARY AGENDA	LOCATION
March 19, 1993	Public Hearing	Tallahassee
March 31, 1993	First 4-vote	Tallahassee
April 29, 1993	Public Workshop	Tallahassee
July 16, 1993	Public Hearing	Tallahassee
July 23, 1993	Second 4-vote	Tallahassee
September 20, 1993	Public Hearing	Tallahassee
November 15, 1993	Public Hearing	West Palm Beach
November 16, 1993	Public Hearing	Gainesville
November 19, 1993	Public Hearing	Tallahassee
December 9, 1993	Ranking	Tallahassee
January 26, 1994	Boundary Modifications	Tallahassee

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

FIGURE 5

ACQUISITION PROPOSALS REVIEWED IN 1993



All Advisory Council meetings were advertised in the Florida Administrative Weekly at least two weeks prior to each meeting as required by statute. The agendas for the November 15, 16, and 19, 1993, public hearings (for receiving testimony on projects being considered for ranking on the priority list) were also advertised in prominent newspapers throughout the state, including: Pensacola News Journal, Tallahassee Democrat, Jacksonville Florida Times Union, Gainesville Sun, Orlando Sentinel, Tampa Tribune, Deerfield Beach Sun Sentinel, and Naples Daily News. Legal notices were also placed in newspapers with very local circulations for new projects being added to the list. These included: Bristol Weekly Journal, Jasper News, Palatka Daily News, Northwest Florida Daily News, and the Washington County News. 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 Environmental Protection.

On March 31, 1993, the Council reviewed 36 acquisition proposals: 18 new proposals and 18 reconsidered proposals. The Council voted to assess 15 of the 36 acquisition proposals considered (Table 10, Figure 5, Addenda III & V). One of these projects, Southeastern Bat Maternity Caves, included multiple sites, requiring the evaluation of 21 separate sites overall.

Table 10: Acquisition Proposals Reviewed Under the CARL Program - 1993 Evaluation Cycle

MAP № ^A	NAME OF ACQUISITION PROPOSAL	PROJECT №	COUNTY
A. APPROVED FOR FURTHER REVIEW (Assessment)			
1.	Lochloosa Wildlife	830929-01-1	Alachua
2.	Newnan's Lake	930131-01-1	Alachua
3.	Watermelon Pond	930130-01-1	Alachua/Levy
4.	Pumpkin Hill Creek	930129-16-1	Duval
5.	Blue Spring Longleaf	930128-24-1	Hamilton
6.	Golden Aster Scrub	920131-29-1	Hillsborough
7.	Atsena Otie Key	870430-38-1	Levy
8.	Sweetwater Creek	930128-39-1	Liberty
9.	Hemingway House	930205-44-1	Monroe
10.	Southeastern Bat Maternity Caves	930128-00-1	Alachua/Citrus/Jackson, Marion/Sumter
11.	Juno Hills	910231-50-2	Palm Beach
12.	Cross Florida Greenway	930129-00-1	Putnam
13.	Escribano Point	920130-57-1	Santa Rosa
14.	Myakka Estuary	930202-58-1	Sarasota/Charlotte
15.	Sand Mountain	930128-67-2	Washington
B. NOT APPROVED FOR FURTHER REVIEW			
16.	Kanapaha Prairie	870731-01-2	Alachua
17.	New River Forest	930129-04-1	Bradford/Union
18.	Posner Tract	920131-06-2	Broward
19.	Snake Creek Canal (Breg.-Milton-Giss.)	930129-06-1	Broward
20.	Jordan Ranch	930129-09-1	Citrus
21.	Bear Bay	930129-15-1	Dixie
22.	Bulls Loop	921231-15-1	Dixie
23.	Indian River Islands	930131-31-1	Indian River
24.	Charlotte Harbor South	880622-36-1	Lee
25.	St. James Creek (Freeman Property)	921207-36-1	Lee
26.	Sanibel Interior Wetlands	890726-36-1	Lee
27.	Silver Key	910130-36-1	Lee
28.	Raleigh Island	921231-38-1	Levy
29.	Manatee River	930127-41-1	Manatee
30.	Fort IZard Battleground	930131-42-1	Marion
31.	Loxahatchee Slough	910131-50-10	Palm Beach
32.	Anclote River Forest	920131-51-1	Pasco
33.	Ben Pilot Point (Maxwell Tract)	890127-51-1	Pasco
34.	Dutchman Key/North Key	900125-51-1	Pasco
35.	Prairies of Garcon	930127-57-1	Santa Rosa
36.	Blue Lake Sandhill Forest	920131-67-1	Washington

^A Numbers correspond to Figure 5.

On July 23, 1993, the Advisory Council reviewed and adopted all 15 CARL assessments prepared by staff (Table 11; Figure 6). One of these, Blue Spring Longleaf, had been assessed in 1992 as part of the Longleaf Pine Ecosystem project. It was subjected to project design analysis as directed by the Council during their April 29, 1993 meeting, and was officially added to that project during the July 23, 1993 meeting (Addendum II). Of the remaining 14 assessed projects, thirteen 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 1993 Evaluation Cycle

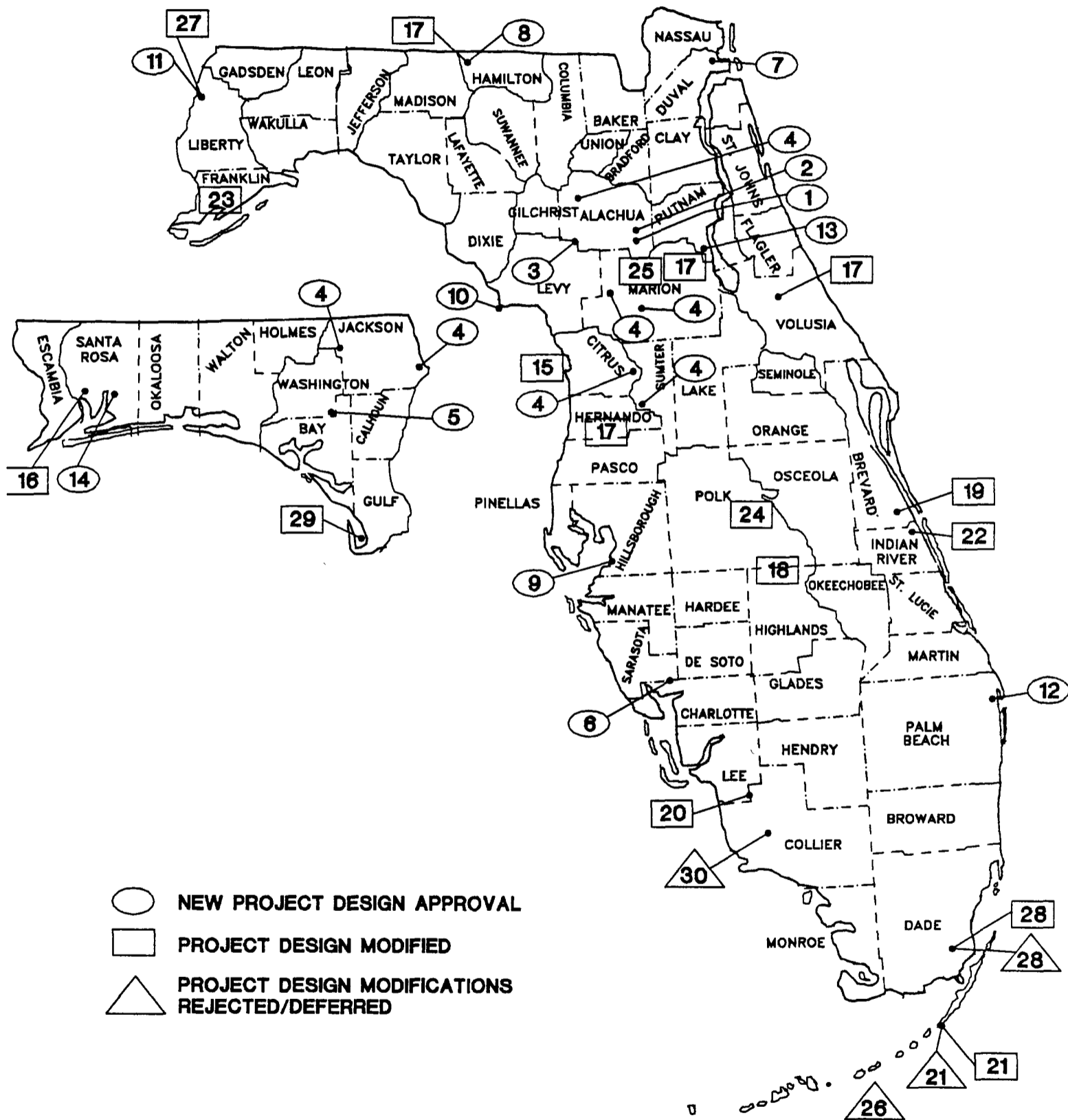
MAP № ^A	PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	DATE of ACTION
A. PROJECT ASSESSMENTS APPROVED FOR PROJECT DESIGN			
1.	Lochloosa Wildlife	Alachua	07/23/93
2.	Newnan's Lake	Alachua	07/23/93
3.	Watermelon Pond	Alachua/Levy	07/23/93
4.	Southeastern Bat Maternity Caves (7 sites)	Alachua/Citrus/Jackson Marion/Sumter	07/23/93
5.	Pumpkin Hill Creek	Duval	07/23/93
6.	Blue Spring Longleaf ^B	Hamilton	07/23/93
7.	Golden Aster Scrub	Hillsborough	07/23/93
8.	Atsena Otie Key	Levy	07/23/93
9.	Sweetwater Creek	Liberty	07/23/93
10.	Juno Hills	Palm Beach	07/23/93
11.	Cross Florida Greenway	Putnam	07/23/93
12.	Escribano Point	Santa Rosa	07/23/93
13.	Myakka Estuary	Sarasota/Charlotte	07/23/93
14.	Sand Mountain	Washington	07/23/93
B. PROJECT ASSESSMENTS NOT VOTED TO PROJECT DESIGN			
15.	Hemingway House	Monroe	07/23/93

^A Numbers correspond to Figure 6.

^B Added to Longleaf Pine Ecosystems project -- see text above Table 11.

FIGURE 7

PROJECT DESIGNS/MODIFICATIONS CONSIDERED



During 1993, the Advisory Council approved project designs for fourteen new CARL projects (Table 12A, Figure 7, Addendum III). Two of the new projects were combined with existing CARL projects and, thereby, modified their boundaries (see Tables 12 & 13; Figures 7 & 8). Another project design for a new project included seven separate sites, requiring the preparation of designs for 20 separate sites overall.

Including the two modifications described above, the Advisory Council considered 22 proposals to modify the project designs and/or change the boundaries of 16 CARL projects on the 1993 priority list (Addendum II). The Council approved 20 of these proposals (Table 12B), while two were rejected. Three proposals were deferred initially but approved later, while another was deferred then rejected (Table 12C). Several other project designs assigned by the Council remain incomplete (see Table 21, page 31).

Table 12: Project Design Modifications Considered

MAP № ^A	PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	DATE
A. NEW PROJECT DESIGNS APPROVED BY THE ADVISORY COUNCIL			
1.	Lochloosa Wildlife	Alachua	12/9/93
2.	Newnan's Lake	Alachua	12/9/93
3.	Watermelon Pond	Alachua/Levy	12/9/93
4.	Southeastern Bat Maternity Caves ^C	Jackson/Alachua Marion/Citrus/Sumter	12/9/93
5.	Sand Mountain	Bay/Washington	12/9/93
6.	Myakka Estuary	Charlotte/Sarasota	12/9/93
7.	Pumpkin Hill Creek	Duval	12/9/93
8.	Blue Spring Longleaf ^B	Hamilton	7/23/93
9.	Golden Aster Scrub	Hillsborough	12/9/93
10.	Atsena Otie Key	Levy	12/9/93
11.	Sweetwater Creek ^B	Liberty	12/9/93
12.	Juno Hills	Palm Beach	12/9/93
13.	Cross Florida Greenway	Putnam	12/9/93
14.	Escribano Point	Santa Rosa	12/9/93
B. PROJECT DESIGNS MODIFIED BY THE ADVISORY COUNCIL			
15.	St. Martins River	Citrus	3/31/93
16.	Blackwater River ^E	Santa Rosa	4/29/93
17.	Longleaf Pine Ecosystems	Hamilton/Volusia	7/23/93
		Hernando	9/20/93
18.	Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem	Marion	11/19/93
		Highlands	7/23/93
19.	Scrub Jay Refugia	Polk	9/20/93
		Brevard	7/23/93
20.	Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed	Collier	9/20/93
21.	Tropical Flyways	Monroe	9/20/93
			12/9/93
22.	Sebastian Creek	Indian River	9/20/93
23.	Tates Hell Carrabelle Tract ^E	Franklin	9/20/93
24.	Cattfish Creek	Polk	11/19/93
25.	Silver River	Marion	11/19/93
26.	Hammocks of Lower Keys	Monroe	12/9/93
27.	Apalachicola River	Liberty	12/9/93
28.	East Everglades	Dade	1/26/94
29.	St. Joseph Bay Buffers ^E	Gulf	1/26/94
C. PROJECT DESIGN MODIFICATIONS REJECTED/DEFERRED			
20.	Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed ^D	Collier	7/23/93
28.	East Everglades ^D	Dade	9/20/93
26.	Hammocks of the Lower Keys ^D	Monroe	11/19/93
21.	Tropical Flyways ^F	Monroe	11/19/93
30.	Belle Meade ^{D,F}		12/9/93
		Collier	1/26/94

^A Numbers correspond to Figure 7.

^B Combined new & existing projects (see Table 13B)

^C Multiple sites.

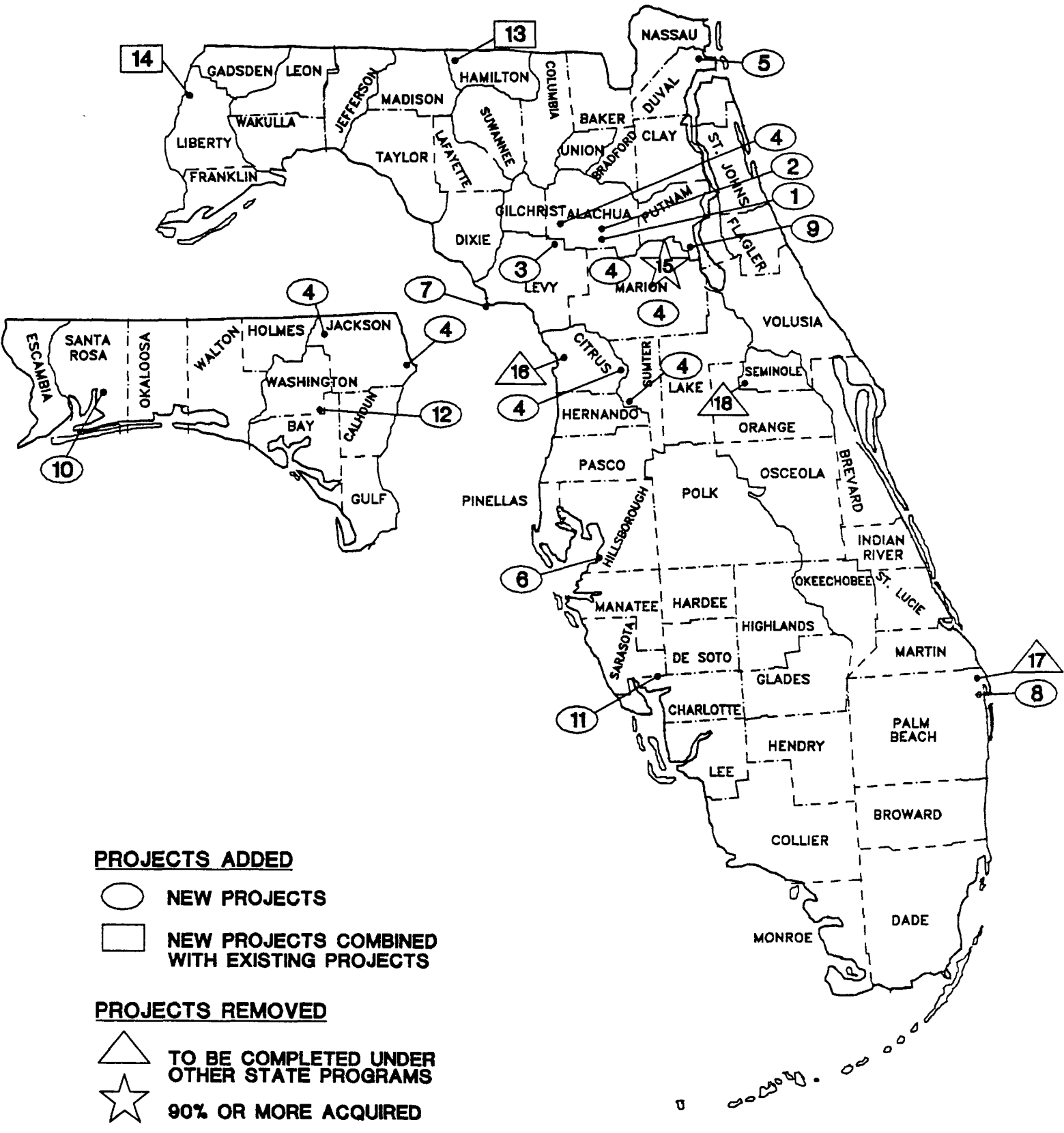
^D Deferred.

^E Acquisition phasing/design modified.

^F Proposed boundary change was rejected.

FIGURE 8

PROJECTS ADDED TO AND REMOVED FROM THE CARL PRIORITY LIST



On December 9, 1993, the Advisory Council ranked 92 CARL projects in priority order: 80 listed projects + 12 new projects (Figure 8; Addendum III; Figure 9, page 34). The Lochloosa Wildlife project was on the CARL priority list from 1984 through 1988, but it was removed from the list from 1989 through 1991 because it was ranked below 60. Two additional new projects were combined with CARL projects already on the priority list (Table 13B).

Table 13:
Projects Added

MAP N ^o ^A	PROJECT NAME	RANK		COUNTY
		1993	1994	
A. NEW PROJECTS				
1.	Lochloosa Wildlife	—	61	Alachua
2.	Newnan's Lake	—	67	Alachua
3.	Watermelon Pond	—	22	Alachua/Levy
4.	Southeastern Bat Maternity Caves	—	28	Alachua/Citrus/Jackson Marion/Sumter
5.	Pumpkin Hill Creek	—	40	Duval
6.	Golden Aster Scrub	—	45	Hillsborough
7.	Atsena Otie Key	—	13	Levy
8.	Juno Hills	—	36	Palm Beach
9.	Cross Florida Greenway	—	57	Putnam
10.	Escribano Point	—	72	Santa Rosa
11.	Myakka Estuary	—	44	Sarasota/Charlotte
12.	Sand Mountain	—	51	Washington
B. NEW PROJECTS COMBINED WITH EXISTING PROJECTS				
13.	Blue Spring Longleaf	7	7	Hamilton
14.	Sweetwater Creek	12	15	Liberty

^A Numbers Correspond to Figure 8.

Four projects on the 1993 priority list were not included on the 1994 CARL Priority List. Silver River is being removed because it was 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 8). Three projects are being removed because they are under acquisition consideration elsewhere (Table 14B): Chassahowitzka Swamp will be completed under the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission's inholdings and additions program; Jupiter Ridge will be completed by Palm Beach County; and Wekiva River Buffers could be completed by Seminole County, the inholdings and additions program of the Florida Division of Recreation and Parks, or through mitigation (much of the remaining project lands were protected by conservation easements obtained through mitigation agreements).

Table 14:
Projects Removed from Further Consideration

MAP N ^o ^A	PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	DATE
A. PROJECTS 90% OR MORE ACQUIRED THAT WERE ON 1993 PRIORITY LIST			
15.	Silver River	Marion	12/09/93
B. PROJECTS TO BE COMPLETED UNDER OTHER ACQUISITION PROGRAMS			
16.	Chassahowitzka Swamp ^B	Hernando	12/09/93
17.	Jupiter Ridge ^C	Palm Beach	12/09/93
18.	Wekiva Buffers ^D	Seminole	12/09/93

^A Numbers correspond with Figure 8.

^B Remainder on Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission list.

^C Remainder on Palm Beach County list.

^D Remainder to be purchased through mitigation.

FUNDING FOR THE CARL PROGRAM

The CARL Program receives funding from several sources, including bond proceeds, severance taxes on phosphate mining, excise taxes on real estate and financial documents, and revenues from the sale of surplus state lands. By far the most important funding source is the Florida Preservation 2000 (P-2000) Trust Fund. P-2000 funds comprise over 80% of the land acquisition revenues available to the CARL Program (Tables 17 & 18). The P-2000 Act was one of the most important conservation acts passed by the Legislature in recent years, if not decades (see 1991 CARL Annual Report for synopsis).

The P-2000 Act significantly increases funding not only for the CARL Program, but for several other state land acquisition programs as well (Table 15). As originally envisioned, the P-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. Although the legislative intent has been to replace the non-dedicated, bonded funding source with a dedicated, non-bonded funding source, thus far, the Program has relied on bonded funds.

Table 15: Legislative Appropriations from Preservation 2000 for each Fiscal Year, 1990-1994 (\$ Millions)

PROGRAM	PERCENT	AMOUNT ^a
Conservation and Recreation Lands Program	50.0%	\$150.0
Water Management Lands Program (SOR/SWIM)	30.0%	\$90.0
Florida Communities Trust Program	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

^a Amount available for land acquisitions substantially less - see Table 18.

CARL Trust Fund revenues, although much smaller than CARL's portion of P-2000 bond funds, are recurring revenues that are used for many purposes in addition to land acquisition (Table 17). For the first eight years of the CARL Program, the CARL Trust Fund derived most of 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 in the mid-to-late 1980's, however, the 1987 Legislature revised the funding structure for the CARL Trust Fund such that most of its revenues are now derived from excise taxes on documents (Table 16). The CARL Trust Fund now receives the following proceeds:

- 5.84 percent of the excise tax on documents as defined in Chapter 201, F.S.
- First \$10 million in revenue from excise tax on severance of phosphate rock as defined in §211.3103(2), F.S.

The documentary tax on deeds and other instruments relating to real property or interests therein is currently 70¢ per \$100 face value [§201.02(1), F.S.], while the documentary tax on stock certificates, bonds and other financial notes is 35¢ per \$100 face value [§201.05(1), F.S.]. The distribution formula for documentary tax proceeds (excluding CARL) is as follows [§201.15, F.S.]:

- 71.29% to General Revenue Fund
- 5.84% to Water Management Lands Trust Fund (SOR)
- 7.56% to Land Acquisition Trust Fund (general LATF purposes – operating funds for Div. Rec. & Parks)
- 1.94% to LATF (40% for land management & development: 60% for Save Our Coasts bond debt service)
- 7.53% to State Housing Trust Fund (increases on 7/1/95 to 16.19%)

Recurring CARL revenues will become more important when the P-2000 Program ends. Much of the CARL Trust Fund is dedicated for management of conservation and recreation lands (see page 25), while some has been used for other purposes, including supplementation of General Revenue Funds during years of revenue shortfalls (1991-92) and supplementation of management funding for the Division of Recreation and Parks (1992-93). The estimates of CARL recurring revenues in future years are reported in Table 16.

In addition to excise taxes, the CARL Trust Fund receives revenues from the sale of surplus lands⁴ and from CARL bond proceeds. 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 P-2000 Act (see above).

⁴ Division of State Lands retains up to \$500,000 from the sale of surplus lands for administration costs (including appraisals, sales, property management, staffing, and other costs), while remaining funds derived from the sale of surplus lands, when available, are deposited in the CARL Trust Fund pursuant to §253.034(5)(d), F.S.

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

FISCAL YEAR	DOCUMENTARY STAMPS	PHOSPHATE SEVERANCE	PROJECTION TOTAL
1993-94	38.1	10	48.1
1994-95	40.5	10	50.5
1995-96	43.1	10	53.1
1996-97	46.5	10	56.5
1997-98	47.4	10	57.4
1998-99	39.1	10	49.1
1999-00	47.9	10	57.9
2000-01	57.9	10	67.9
2001-02	58.1	10	68.1
2002-03	50.8	10	60.8

* Based on November 1993 Revenue Estimating Conference Cycle Analysis. Preservation 2000 and other revenue sources NOT Included.

The 1993 General Appropriations Act (93-184/SB 1800), in conjunction with the 1993-94 Appropriations Implementation Act (93-185/SB 1802), as signed by the Governor, appropriated over \$186.8 million for acquisition of CARL projects and over \$5.65 million of CARL funds for land management, administration, and related costs (Table 17). In addition, the 1993 Legislature appropriated \$1,164,744 (an amount equivalent to up to 25% of the CARL funds reserved for management) for payment in lieu of taxes for Fiscal Years 1992-93 and 1993-94 to qualifying counties for actual tax losses incurred as a result of Board-approved P-2000 acquisitions for state agencies. Payments 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 P-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 and 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 [§253.023(11)(d), F.S.].

Table 17: CARL Appropriations for Fiscal Year 1993-94

DESCRIPTION	SUB-CATEGORY	CATEGORY AMOUNTS	TOTALS
Land Acquisition (general CARL funds)		\$36,850,200	
Land Acquisition (P-2000 bond funds-Year 4 allocation)		^a 150,000,000	
SUBTOTAL FOR LAND ACQUISITION UNDER CARL			\$186,850,200
Debt Service for 1988 CARL Bonds (\$35 million)		\$3,189,613	
SUBTOTAL FOR LAND ACQUISITION AND BOND DEBT SERVICE ^b			\$190,039,813
Division of State Lands:		\$1,191,588	
Salaries and Benefits	\$829,360		
Expenses	362,228		
Florida Natural Areas Inventory Contract		891,788	
SUBTOTAL FOR STAFFING ACQUISITION, IDENTIFICATION AND OPERATIONS			\$2,083,376
Interim Land Management of CARL projects		\$1,647,638	
Division of Historical Resources:		304,560	
Archaeological Inventories	\$86,613		
San Luis Historic Site	217,947		
Division of Forestry		699,758	
Game and Fish Commission		1,789,163	
Division of Recreation and Parks:		1,209,863	
Salaries and Benefits	805,687		
Expenses	404,176		
SUBTOTAL FOR LAND MANAGEMENT			\$5,650,982
PAYMENT IN LIEU OF TAXES for FYs 92-3 & 93-4		\$1,164,744	\$1,164,744
TOTAL CARL APPROPRIATIONS			\$198,938,915

^a Amount available for land acquisitions substantially less - see Table 18.

^b Debt service in the amount of \$10 million for fourth year of P-2000 was appropriated from LATF, effective 2/1/94; in addition, \$80,700,300 from LATF and \$9,148,723 from Gen. Revenue (total = \$89,849,023) were appropriated for P-2000 Yrs 1-3.

Currently, the CARL program has \$117,631,735 available for the acquisition of CARL projects (Table 18). Most of these funds are derived from P-2000 bonds. In addition to meeting at least one of the CARL public purposes defined in §253.023(3), F.S. (see page 1 & Addendum VIII), CARL projects also must meet one of five criteria before P-2000 bond funds can be used in their acquisition [§259.101(4)(a), F.S.]:

- ▶ A significant portion of the land in the project is in imminent danger of development, in imminent danger of loss of its significant natural attributes, or in imminent danger of subdivision which will result in multiple ownership and make acquisition of the project more costly or less likely to be accomplished.
- ▶ Compelling evidence exists that the land is likely to be developed during the next 12 months, or appraisals made during the last 5 years indicate an escalation in land value that exceeds the average rate of interest likely to be paid on the bonds.
- ▶ A significant portion of the land in the project serves to protect or recharge groundwater and to protect other valuable natural resources or provide space for natural resource-based recreation.
- ▶ The project can be purchased at 80 percent of appraised value or less.
- ▶ A significant portion of the land in the project serves as habitat for endangered, threatened or rare species or serves to protect natural communities which are listed by the FNAI as critically imperiled, imperiled, or rare, or as excellent quality occurrences of natural communities.

All of the projects on the 1994 CARL priority list qualify for P-2000 funding (Addendum VII). In addition, at least 20% of the cumulative sum of CARL's portion of P-2000 bond funds must be spent on the acquisition of coastal lands. Thus far, approximately 37% of CARL's P-2000 funds have been obligated for the acquisition of coastal lands. Coastal lands are defined in the proposed CARL Rule (Chapter 18-8, F.A.C.) as "a project or proposal in which a significant portion of the land has shoreline fronting on the open waters of the Atlantic Ocean, Gulf of Mexico, or bays or estuarine lagoons directly associated with these larger water bodies." Paragraph 259.101(4)(d), F.S., further requires that the Board consider the following additional criteria when acquiring coastal lands:

- ▶ The value of acquiring coastal high-hazard parcels, consistent with hazard mitigation and post-disaster redevelopment policies, in order to minimize the risk of life and property and to reduce the need for further disaster assistance.
- ▶ The value of acquiring beachfront parcels, irrespective of size, to provide public access and recreational opportunities in highly developed urban areas.
- ▶ The value of acquiring identified parcels the development of which would adversely affect coastal resources.

Twenty-six (28%) of the 92 projects on the 1994 CARL priority list qualify as coastal lands (Table 19). Many other CARL projects contribute to coastal protection efforts but do not lie directly on the coast. For example, the Save Our Everglades, Fakahatchee Strand and Belle Meade projects form a substantial portion of the drainage basin for the Ten Thousand Islands/Rookery Bay estuaries and are extremely important to their protection, but none of them include lands that are directly adjacent to coastal water bodies.

Table 18: Summary of CARL Program Spending Authority - As of January 25, 1994

SOURCE	DEPOSITS/ (ENCUMBRANCES)	BALANCE AVAILABLE
CARL Trust Fund Summary:		
est. 1992-93 Unobligated Balance (7/1/93)		\$4,972,843
FY 1993-94 Appropriation	\$36,850,200	\$41,823,043
Funds Set Aside in Reserve Accounts:		
Reserved for Emergency Archaeological Sites	(\$2,000,000)	\$39,823,043
Remainder Reserved for Big Cypress National Preserve	(\$274,180)	\$39,548,863
Remainder Reserved for Mega-Parcel Projects	(\$17,492,010)	\$22,056,853
Total Unobligated Reserve/Set Aside		\$19,766,190
All Non-set aside obligations	(\$21,760,952)	
Balance available for Negotiations as of 1/25/94		\$295,901
Total Appropriation and Set Aside Balance		\$20,062,091
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
FY 1992-93 P-2000 Series '1993A' Bonds	\$134,884,388	\$403,643,783
P-2000 Series '1991A' Accrued interest as of 10/31/93	\$7,347,004	\$410,990,787
P-2000 Series '1992A' Accrued interest as of 10/31/93	\$6,319,950	\$417,310,737
P-2000 Series '1993A' Accrued interest as of 10/31/93	\$4,712,180	\$422,022,917
Total Anticipated Bond Revenues		\$422,022,917
Total Obligated as of 1/26/93:		
for Coastal Lands (37%)	(\$120,230,075)	\$301,792,842
for Non-coastal Lands (63%)	(\$204,519,099)	\$97,273,743
Total Unobligated Balance of P-2000 Bond Funds for CARL		\$97,273,743
Total funds available for CARL Negotiations (excludes set aside)		\$97,569,644
Total Spending Authority (Includes set aside)		\$117,631,735

Table 19: CARL Projects Qualifying as Coastal Lands

RANK	PROJECT NAME	RANK	PROJECT NAME
1	North Key Largo Hammocks	41	North Indian River
2	Topsail Hill	44	Myakka Estuary
4	Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge	52	St. Martins River
6	Crystal River	53	Charlotte Harbor
9	Rookery Bay	60	Garcon Point
10	Tropical Flyways	65	Estero Bay
13	Atsena Otie Key	69	Cayo Costa Island
17	Tate's Hell Carrabelle Tract	70	Big Bend Coast Tract
18	St. Joseph Bay Buffer	73	St. Michael's Landing
26	Coupon Bight/Key Deer	77	Homosassa Reserve/Walker Property
27	Hammocks of the Lower Keys	86	Hutchinson Island
29	Point Washington	88	Barnacle Addition
35	Maritime Hammocks Initiative	89	Cockroach Bay

MANAGEMENT CONCERNS AND FUNDING

Acquisition, albeit very important, is but one step in the protection of natural and cultural resources. Long-term management of resources is imperative for their conservation. Thus, the CARL Program has always paid particular attention to management issues, including funding for management activities. In fact, the Advisory Council addressed several management issues in both the *Management Issues Paper* (see Addendum X of 1993 CARL Annual Report) and the *Land Management Needs and Costs Committee Final Report* which was an addendum to the *Florida Preservation 2000 Needs Assessment*.

The management planning process actually begins during the CARL selection process of the Advisory Council. 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 reached. 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 it reviews 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. Thus, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council recommends for each CARL project or portion thereof: (1) lead and cooperating management agencies pursuant to §259.035(2)(a), F.S.; (2) acquisition and management goals and objectives; and (3) conceptual management proposals (see individual project summaries and Addenda VIII & IX).

CARL projects are generally managed by state agencies and must qualify for state-designated uses even if they are being proposed for management by non-state entities such as local governments [§253.023(4), F.S.; Addendum IX]. Conservation organizations approved by the Land Management Advisory Council (LMAC) may also manage CARL projects via lease agreements with state agencies [§253.023(10), F.S.]. All managers must manage CARL projects for the purposes for which they were acquired [§253.023(11)(a), F.S.] and are required to prepare management plans for review by the LMAC and for approval by the Board [§253.034(4), F.S.]. Management plans must include detailed management, development and restoration proposals, as well as related cost information. Although plans are supposed to be prepared within one year of being leased to the management agency, the Department is authorized to issue "interim assignment letters" to managers of CARL projects prior to the execution of a formal lease, and LMAC has established guidelines of acceptable management practices for managers to follow until their management plans are approved.

The CARL Program continues to be a major source of management funds for lands acquired under the CARL Program. At least 15% of the CARL Trust Fund must be reserved for management purposes, including in lieu of ad valorem tax payments to counties (see page 23). Beginning in FY 1993-94, the amount set aside for management increases each year that the P-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 P-2000 Trust Fund, whichever is greater, will be set aside for management related expenses [§253.023(11)(b), F.S.]. Thus, when the fourth series of P-2000 bonds is sold, the total set aside for management should be about 1% of \$1080 million (1% * \$270 million * 4) or approximately \$10.8 million. Twenty percent (20%) of the CARL funds reserved for management must be reserved by the Board for interim management purposes, and made available to management agencies immediately upon purchase and until a management plan is completed [§253.023(11)(c), F.S.].

For FY 1993-94, the Legislature appropriated approximately \$5.65 million from the CARL Trust Fund for land management purposes (≈\$6.82 million if payments to local governments are included; ≈\$8.90 million if DSL funding is also included -- see Table 17). 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 many CARL projects. Estimated management costs (from all funding sources) for CARL projects on the 1994 priority list are reported in Table 20 and are more thoroughly itemized in the individual project summaries.

Table 20: Estimated Start-up Costs or Projected Budget Request (FY 1994-95)

(See project summaries for more specific information on management costs for each project - see Figure 9 [page 34] for location map)

RANK and PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	LEAD MANAGER(S)	COST (\$)
1. North Key Largo Hammocks	Monroe	Division of Recreation & Parks, DEP	140,707
2. Topsail Hill	Walton	Division of Recreation & Parks, DEP	142,544
3. Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystems 17 sites	Highlands/Polk	The Nature Conservancy	774,045
Lk. Walk-In-Water/Hesperides	Polk	Division of Forestry, DACS	94,940
Lake June West	Highlands	Division of Recreation & Parks, DEP	206,614
4. Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge Areas adjacent to Seb. Inlet SRA Remainder of project	Brevard/Ind. River	Division of Recreation & Parks, DEP	79,497
		U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	3,000
5. Seminole Springs/Woods	Lake	Division of Forestry, DACS	180,760
6. Crystal River	Citrus	Division of State Lands, DEP	39,925
7. Longleaf Pine Ecosystems Chassahowitzka Sandhill	Hernando	Game & Fresh Water Fish Commission	130,383
DeLand Ridge Sandhill	Volusia	Division of Forestry, DACS	131,706
Ross Prairie Sandhill	Marion	Division of Forestry, DACS	187,203
Blue Spring Longleaf	Hamilton	Division of Forestry, DACS	123,435
8. Catfish Creek	Polk	Division of Recreation and Parks, DEP	43,497
9. Rookery Bay	Collier	Division of Marine Resources, DEP	990,398
10. Tropical Flyways 10 sites	Monroe	The Nature Conservancy	652,400
7 sites		Division of Recreation & Parks, DEP	49,147
11. Florida's First Magnitude Springs Blue Springs	Jackson	Jackson County	93,726
Galner Springs	Bay/Washington	Division of Recreation & Parks, DEP	224,537
Falmouth Spring	Suwannee	Suwannee River Water Management District	9,408
Fannin Springs	Levy	local government	unavailable
River Sink Spring	Wakulla	US Forest Service	25,000
St. Mark's Springs	Leon	Division of Recreation and Parks, DEP	41,849
Troy Spring	Lafayette	Division of Forestry, DACS	108,710
Weeki Wachee Springs (Phase I)	Hernando	Game & F.W. Fish Commission	13,000
12. Apalachicola River North of Torreya St. Park	Gadsden/Liberty	Division of Recreation & Parks, DEP	248,296
Atkins Tract	Calhoun	Game & Fresh Water Fish Commission	90,850
Sweetwater Creek	Liberty	Division of Forestry, DACS (1st 10 yrs.)	233,296
		Division of Recreation & Parks, DEP	117,387
13. Atsena Otie Key	Levy	U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service	unavailable
14. Blackwater River	Santa Rosa	Division of Forestry, DACS	126,706
15. Suwannee Buffers 3/4 Deep Creek/Trillum Slopes	Col./Suwannee	Division of Forestry, DACS	120,797
Falling Creek Falls/1/4 Deep Creek	Columbia	Division of Recreation & Parks, DEP	188,127
16. Sebastian Creek	Brevard/Ind. River	Division of State Lands, DEP	77,347
17. Tate's Hell Carrabelle Tract	Franklin/Liberty	Division of Forestry, DACS	60,833
18. St. Joseph Bay East of SR 30A	Gulf	unavailable	unavailable
West of SR 30A		Division of State Lands, DEP	92,314
19. Wekiva-Ocala Connector East Connector	Lake/Volusia	Division of Recreation & Parks, DEP	291,452
West Connector	Lake	Division of Forestry, DACS	120,797
20. Green Swamp primary tract	Lake/Polk	Game & Fresh Water Fish Commission	89,910
adj. to Lk. Louisa and St. Trall		Division of Recreation & Parks, DEP	53,571
21. Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods	Charlotte/Lee	Game & Fresh Water Fish Commission	91,410
22. Watermelon Pond	Alachua/Levy	Division of Forestry, DACS	263,120
23. Horse Creek Scrub	Polk	The Nature Conservancy	92,212
24. Pal-Mar West of I-95	Martin/Palm Beach	Game & Fresh Water Fish Commission	91,410
East of I-95	Martin	Division of Recreation & Parks, DEP	61,852
25. Etonlah Creek	Clay/Putnam	Division of Forestry, DACS	336,349
26. Coupon Blight/Key Deer North of US 1	Monroe	US Fish & Wildlife Service	68,000
South of US 1		Division of State Lands, DEP	52,200
27. Hammocks of the Lower Keys Sugarloaf Key	Monroe	Division of Recreation & Parks, DEP	118,705
Btg/Middle Torch Keys		US Fish & Wildlife Service	57,000
Remaining tracts		The Nature Conservancy	326,000
28. SE Bat Maternity Caves	Alachua/Citrus/ Jackson/Marion/ Sumter	Game & Fresh Water Fish Commission	47,380
29. Point Washington Primary tract	Walton	Division of Forestry, DACS	313,238
Grayton Dunes/Deer Lake		Division of Recreation & Parks, DEP	137,271
30. Scrub Jay Refugia	Brevard	Brevard County	225,000
31. Corkscrew Reg. Eco. Watershed	Collier/Lee	South FL Water Management District	167,000
32. Lake George	Putnam/Volusia	Division of Forestry, DACS	13,629
33. Highlands Hammock Addition	Highlands	Division of Recreation & Parks, DEP	421,576
34. Econ-St. Johns River Corridor	Seminole/Orange	Division of Forestry, DACS	146,006
35. Maritime Hammock Initiative 5 sites	Brevard	Brevard County	125,000
Coconut Pt./N. Coconut Pt.		US Fish & Wildlife Service	2,000

Table 20 (continued):

RANK and PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	LEAD MANAGER(S)	COST (\$)
36. Juno Hills	Palm Beach	Palm Beach County	54,934
37. Peacock Slough	Suwannee	Division of Recreation & Parks, DEP	67,877
38. Dunn's Creek	Putnam	Division of Recreation & Parks, DEP	224,344
39. Paynes Prairie	Alachua	Division of Recreation & Parks, DEP	525,120
40. Pumpkin Hill Creek	Duval	Division of State Lands, DEP	130,051
41. North Indian River Lagoon	Volusia/Brevard	Game & Fresh Water Fish Commission	83,439
42. Heather Island	Marion		
North of Sharpes Ferry Road		Division of Recreation & Parks, DEP	13,640
South of Sharpes Ferry Road		Game & Fresh Water Fish Commission	260,819
43. South Savannas	Martin/St. Lucie	Division of Recreation & Parks, DEP	53,373
44. Myakka Estuary	Sarasota/Charlotte		
West of Myakka River		Division of Forestry, DACS	183,920
East of Myakka River		Division of State Lands, DEP	83,676
45. Golden Aster Scrub	Hillsborough	Hillsborough County	17,400
46. Belle Meade	Collier	Division of Forestry, DACS	126,706
47. Tropical Hammocks of Redlands	Dade	Dade County	1,138,500
48. Pinhook Swamp	Baker/Columbia	US Forest Service	200,000
49. Yellow River Ravines	Santa Rosa	Division of Forestry, DACS	126,706
50. Cedar Key Scrub	Levy	Division of Recreation & Parks, DEP	50,335
51. Sand Mountain	Washington	Division of Forestry, DACS	408,213
52. St. Martins River	Citrus	Division of State Lands, DEP	39,925
53. Charlotte Harbor	Charlotte	Division of State Lands, DEP	77,500
54. Hixtown Swamp	Madison	Game & Fresh Water Fish Commission	89,910
55. Lower Econlockhatchee	Seminole	Division of Forestry, DACS	105,996
56. Fakahatchee Strand	Collier	Division of Recreation & Parks, DEP	201,661
57. Cross Florida Greenway	Putnam	Office of Greenways Management, DEP	79,921
58. Emeralds Marsh	Lake	Game & Fresh Water Fish Commission	83,439
59. Warea Archipelago			
Lake County Sites	Lake	Lake County	unavailable
Osceola County Site	Osceola	Osceola County	unavailable
60. Garcon Point	Santa Rosa	Division of Recreation & Parks, DEP	144,512
61. Lochloosa Wildlife	Alachua	Game & Fresh Water Fish Commission	252,197
62. Save Our Everglades	Collier		
Big Cypress National Preserve		National Park Service	1,270,000
Panther National Wildlife Refuge		US Fish & Wildlife Service	610,000
Golden Gate Estates South		Division of Forestry, DACS	57,333
63. Waddell's Mill Pond	Jackson	Jackson County	unavailable
64. Pineola Fern Grotto	Citrus	Division of Recreation & Parks, DEP	254,183
65. Estero Bay	Lee	Division of State Lands, DEP	77,500
66. Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks	Jefferson/Taylor	Game & Fresh Water Fish Commission	130,000
67. Newnan's Lake	Alachua		
North of SR 26		Division of Forestry, DACS	180,386
South of SR 26		Division of Recreation & Parks, DEP	unavailable
68. Myakka Prairies	Sarasota	Division of Recreation & Parks, DEP	75,989
69. Cayo Costa Island	Lee		
Primary tracts		Division of Recreation & Parks, DEP	501,988
Buck Key		US Fish & Wildlife Service	-0-
70. Big Bend Coast Tract	Taylor/Dixie	Game & Fresh Water Fish Commission	600,023
71. Levy County Forest/Sandhills	Levy	Division of Forestry, DACS	537,901
72. Escribano Point	Santa Rosa	Division of State Lands, DEP	72,904
73. St. Michael's Landing	Bay	Division of Recreation & Parks, DEP	130,527
74. East Everglades	Dade	National Park Service	550,000
75. Rotenberger/Seminole Indian Lands	Palm Beach	Game & Fresh Water Fish Commission	125,302
76. Twelve Mile Swamp	St. Johns	Division of Forestry, DACS	289,149
77. Homosassa Reserve/Walker Prop.	Citrus	Division of Forestry, DACS	46,740
78. Withlacoochee State Forest Add.	Sumter	Division of Forestry, DACS	12,406
79. Miami Rockridge Pinelands	Dade	Dade County	608,000
80. Saddle Blanket Lakes Scrub	Polk	The Nature Conservancy (Interim)	52,573
		Division of Recreation & Parks, DEP	65,041
81. St. Johns River	Lake	Division of Recreation & Parks, DEP	154,281
82. Jullington/Durbin Creeks Peninsula			
Duval County area	Duval	City of Jacksonville	2,038,736
St. Johns County area	St. Johns	St. Johns County	unavailable
83. Enchanted Forest	Brevard	Brevard County	40,000
84. Alderman's Ford Addition	Hillsborough	Hillsborough County	6,000
85. Waccasassa Flats	Gilchrist	Division of Forestry, DACS	720,666
86. Hutchinson Island (Blind Creek)	St. Lucie	St. Lucie County	70,650
87. B.M.K. Ranch	Lake	Division of Recreation & Parks, DEP	8,000
88. Barnacle Addition	Dade	Division of Recreation & Parks, DEP	53,140
89. Cockroach Bay	Hillsborough	Division of State Lands, DEP	56,942
90. Yamato Scrub	Palm Beach	Palm Beach County	85,637
91. Letchworth Mounds	Jefferson	Division of Recreation & Parks, DEP	134,767
92. North Fork St. Lucie River	St. Lucie		
wetlands		Division of State Lands, DEP	92,314
uplands		local government	unavailable

STATUTORY MAXIMUM PURCHASE PRICE and EMINENT DOMAIN

The CARL Program is primarily a voluntary land acquisition program that involves arms-length negotiations to acquire properties. Therefore, property value determinations, which are obtained from private-sector appraisers, are confidential and excluded from the 'Sunshine' provisions of Section 119.07, F.S. [253.025(7)(d), F.S.]. Properties that exceed \$500,000 in estimated value must undergo two state-approved appraisals. If the value of the higher appraisal is no more than 20% above the lower appraisal, the statutory maximum value is the higher of the two appraisals. If the two appraisals diverge by more than 20%, the statutory maximum value is computed to be 120% of the lower appraisal, or a third appraisal is procured. If more than two appraisals are obtained, the two appraisals with the least divergence are used to compute the statutory maximum value as described above. During voluntary negotiations with property owners, the state cannot offer more than the statutory maximum value except as described below.

Although the CARL Program is primarily a voluntary land acquisition program, the Board⁵ is authorized, by majority vote and pursuant to specific criteria, to condemn properties on the CARL priority list [§253.025(12), F.S.]. Condemnation allows the Board to exceed the statutory maximum value. The criteria for Board-approved eminent domain include: (1) the 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. The Department is authorized to exercise eminent domain directly or to contract with the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) or a water management district to provide this service using their legally approved methods. Since its inception, the CARL Program has used the powers of eminent domain to condemn parcels within only 5 of the 191 projects listed from 1980 through 1993.

Because condemnation is typically **much more expensive** than voluntary acquisition of land⁶, the Board is also allowed to exceed the maximum state purchasing price when: (1) negotiations over a period of two years have been unsuccessful; (2) the parcel is within the top five projects on a priority list and either (a) includes substantial upland habitat of endangered or threatened species or (b) is located within a designated area of critical state concern pursuant to Chapter 380, F.S.; and (3) 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 [§253.025(8)(e)1, F.S.]. The Board may waive the two-year negotiations requirement if it has directed the Department to exercise eminent domain authority. The purchase price for parcels that qualify under this paragraph of Florida Statutes may not exceed 125% of the state-appraised maximum value and must be approved by at least five members of the Board.

Similarly, the Board may approve the purchase of lands for up to 150% of the state-appraised value for parcels acquired via a joint acquisition by a state agency and a local government or other entity apart from the state [§253.025(8)(e)2, F.S.]. In this case, however, the state contribution is limited to no more than the statutory maximum value. The only other circumstance in which the Board may exceed the statutory maximum value is when acquiring significant archaeological sites pursuant to §253.027, F.S.

PARTNERSHIPS and ACQUISITION COORDINATION

The CARL Program has a long history of cooperative partnerships with other land acquisition programs. Lands have been jointly purchased with many local governments, water management districts, federal agencies, and non-profit conservation organizations and land trusts. In fact, at least 69 (75%) of the 92 projects on the 1994 CARL priority list were developed cooperatively with our acquisition partners. At least 30 of these are being acquired under bargain/shared acquisition agreements with other entities, and at least another 34 projects are being acquired with the assistance of our partners.

Legislation to facilitate acquisition partnerships under the CARL Program includes:

- §253.025(1), F.S., authorizes the Board to use federal procedures and 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.
- §253.025(7)(d), F.S., authorizes the Division of State Lands to share confidential appraisal information with public agencies or non-profit conservation organizations when joint acquisition is contemplated or has been agreed to in writing. The state's acquisition partners must agree to maintain the confidentiality of appraisal information. The Division is 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.

⁵ Prior to 1989, the Legislature granted the Department condemnation authority for parcels within specific projects. Legislative condemnation authority was granted in the Laws of Florida for five-year periods for each project, except for the Big Cypress which was granted condemnation authority without a time limitation under §380.055(7), F.S.

⁶ The amount awarded to owners of condemned properties is determined by jury trial and often exceeds 150% of the state-appraised value for the property. The state must also pay all reasonable legal fees of the owner's attorneys.

- §201.02(6), F.S., exempts 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.
- §253.03(13), F.S., allows 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..
- §253.025(15), F.S., allows the Board to use up to 15% of the P-2000 funds allocated to the CARL program to acquire lands listed or placed at auction by the federal government as part of Resolution Trust Corporation or Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation sales of lands from failed banks or savings and loan institutions.
- §253.025(10), F.S., allows the Board to accept land donations even when the title is nonmarketable when their acceptance is in the public interest.
- §253.027, F.S., the Emergency Archaeological Property Acquisition Act of 1988, establishes 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 & 21).

In addition to legislative actions to facilitate acquisition partnerships, the Department, in cooperation with the Advisory Council, continues to coordinate Statewide Land Acquisition Coordination Workshops. Workshops were held in Tallahassee on June 27, 1991, in West Palm Beach on November 12, 1991, and at Wakulla Springs on July 22, 1993. Participants at these workshops included representatives of state, federal and local governments, as well as water management districts, conservation organizations and local land trusts. These workshops are 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 can be exchanged.

The Department hosted two additional workshops with its acquisition partners at Wakulla Springs on July 21, 1993, and at Wekiwa Springs on August 27, 1993, to specifically address CARL and Save Our Rivers (SOR) coordination efforts and acquisition procedures. These workshops were conducted in light of the merger of the Departments of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection into the new Department of Environmental Protection. The Advisory Council also held a workshop in Tallahassee on April 29, 1993, with representatives from local governments to specifically address methods for improving coordination efforts with them. Several recommendations were proffered and will be implemented in 1994 given sufficient staff time and funding (Addendum X).

Cooperation with local governments is critical to the success of the CARL Program. In fact, many local government decisions have dramatic impacts on the acquisition feasibility of CARL projects. Subdivision or Planned Unit Development (PUD) approvals, extensions of public services, and other local actions can increase property values and hinder state acquisition efforts. To avoid undue added expense in the acquisition of property, the Board adopted a policy on November 5, 1985, 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 was directed by the Board on May 20, 1986, to formally advise them of activities of this nature. This policy reads as follows:

... if by government action, subsequent to the time a parcel is placed on a state acquisition list, it is given an enhanced highest and best use which would result in a governmentally derived higher value, that the staff will terminate further acquisition activities unless the owner agrees that the appraisal will be done at the highest and best use at the time the project was placed on the acquisition list. It is the intent of the Board, however, that a reasonable inflationary factor may be considered which would keep us in a negotiating position. When [Department] staff determines that government action may have enhanced the highest and best use of a parcel subsequent to when a parcel was placed on a state acquisition list, staff shall formally advise the Governor and Cabinet of governmental action prior to terminating activities for acquiring that parcel. [Department] staff shall advise the Governor and Cabinet of the owners' willingness to discount (in appraisals and negotiations) any value attributable to the enhanced highest and best use.

In addition to coordination with our typical acquisition partners, the Department continues 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, Miami Rockridge Pinelands, Levy County Forest/Sandhill, and other areas of the state. Coordination with FDOT and other transportation planning agencies ensures 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.

ACQUISITION PLANNING INITIATIVES

Florida's CARL Program has been and continues to be one of the most successful land acquisition programs in the nation. Since its inception in 1980⁷, nearly 435,400 acres within 97 projects have been acquired with over \$807.5 million. This extraordinary land acquisition accomplishment results from the earnest efforts of many dedicated professionals to fulfill Florida's legislative commitment to preserve its unique natural and cultural heritage. To this end, staff of the CARL Program, in conjunction with the Land Acquisition Advisory Council and the Governor and Cabinet, have developed a land acquisition plan that comprehensively addresses all of Florida's diverse resource concerns. It is not based on a single resource concern or a small geographic area and, therefore, is much more complicated and comprehensive than the acquisition plans of other programs.

Because the CARL acquisition plan is so broad in scope, its goals and objectives overlap substantially with those of many other land acquisition programs. It also means that more lands are eligible, which translates into greater overall acquisition costs than acquisition programs with more narrow foci. Thus, the CARL Program must develop and encourage acquisition and planning partnerships with the water management districts, local governments, other state agencies and non-profit conservation organizations if the program is to fulfill its goals and objectives (see previous section). The CARL Program's primary planning initiatives include the following:

■ **CARL Annual Report – Annually Updated 10-year Acquisition Plan:**

The CARL Annual Report, like the water management districts' five-year Save Our Rivers (SOR) plans, identifies projects being proposed for acquisition. The primary difference between the two plans is that the SOR plans do not rank individual projects but lump them into groups. The CARL plan, on the other hand, ranks each project and often parcels within a project. These priorities may change from year to year based on new information and acquisition progress. Thus, the state's CARL plan appears more dynamic and subject to change. However, the priorities generally remain relatively static, with shifts in ranking often correlated to specific actions of property owners or the properties' vulnerability and endangerment relative to their resource importance.

■ **Acquisition Opportunities & Priorities – the Workplan:**

Because the list of acquisition needs far exceeds the available funding at any one time, the Advisory Council establishes a priority list of CARL projects to direct the acquisition efforts of the Division of State Lands. Still, the task of identifying which parcels to acquire among the thousands of parcels on the priority list is enormous and subject to substantial criticism, especially if limited funds are wasted on timely documents (such as boundary maps, title information, and appraisals) that never get used. Thus, the Division's Bureau of Land Acquisition and Land Acquisition Planning Section, in cooperation with the Advisory Council and our acquisition partners, annually develops a workplan to focus staff mapping, appraisal and acquisition efforts on a limited number of projects (Addendum VI & page ?).

Projects that can be purchased at a state bargain or are substantially complete deserve special consideration. Similarly, projects that are comprised of subdivision lots with hundreds of similar-sized ownerships must be treated separately. Thus, projects, or portions thereof, are placed in categories according to acquisition needs:

- Priority Projects
- Bargain/Shared Acquisitions
- Manatee Projects
- Mega-multiparcel Projects
- Substantially Complete Projects

Based on available funding within each category, the Bureau identifies parcels that could be acquired in the forthcoming fiscal year. The Division is often unable to acquire all parcels within a project in a single year because of the large number of parcels within a project, or because the acquisition of some parcels may be contingent on the acquisition of other parcels within a project (see below). Thus, each project is analyzed, acquisition costs are estimated, and an acquisition plan is developed. The Bureau then meets with Council staff to discuss the workplan to ensure that the Division is complying with the Council's established project priorities to the greatest degree possible. The Bureau's acquisition workplan has improved the allocation of CARL funds significantly over the past few years by producing an equitable process for making difficult allocation decisions.

■ **Project Designs and Resource Planning Boundaries:**

As described on pages 9 to 13, the CARL Program employs a two-tier process for evaluating and designing projects. First, a holistic, ecosystem evaluation of resource concerns are addressed during the *Project Assessment* stage. A resource planning boundary is prepared by the Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI) and modified by Council agencies to identify an area for comprehensive resource assessment. This boundary ignores, to a great degree, ownerships and other factors, concentrating instead on natural and cultural resource issues. Second, a project design is prepared to identify specific ownerships, acquisition strategies (including priority phases, less-than-fee-simple ownership needs, etc.), local and state regulations affecting resource protection and acquisition, and management concerns and proposals. Project designs are prepared by acquisition experts within the Division of State Lands in coordination with Council agencies, FNAI, and other governmental entities and interested parties. This two-tier evaluation process produces comprehensive, ecosystem-derived boundaries and acquisition plans for each project on the CARL priority list.

⁷ The CARL Program was established by the 1979 Florida Legislature, but the Governor and Cabinet did not formally approve the first CARL priority list until December 16, 1980.

Because natural and cultural resources in Florida are continually being threatened or lost, project design boundaries are subject to change over time. In fact, a large number of boundary amendments to existing CARL projects, many of which involve large tracts of land, are proposed each year (see Table 12), and many others assigned by the Council remain to be completed (Table 21). In response to the large number of requests to amend project boundaries, the Council adopted a *Policy for Amending the Boundaries of Existing CARL Projects*. 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.

Table 21: Project Designs Requiring Completion

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY(IES)
Apalachicola River, Phase II	Calhoun/Gadsden/Jackson/Liberty
Green Swamp	Polk/Lake
Big Bend Coast Tract	Jefferson/Taylor/Dixie
East Everglades	Dade
Etoniah Creek, Phase II	Putnam/Clay
Blackwater River, Phase II	Santa Rosa
Point Washington, Phase II	Walton
Suwannee Buffers, Phases II	Multi-county
Belle Meade	Collier

NOTE: See Table 12 for assessment/design assignments that were evaluated this year.

■ **Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan (FSLAP):**

Approved by the Governor and Cabinet in 1986 and amended in 1991 (see below), *FSLAP* was developed by staffs from six state agencies, water management districts, local and regional governments, and the FNAI. This interagency, comprehensive plan for land acquisition includes nine general guidelines and 29 specific objectives under nine major resource categories (Addendum IV). These categories include:

- Natural Communities
- Forest Resources
- Vascular Plants
- Fish and Wildlife
- Fresh Water Supplies
- Coastal Resources
- Geologic Features
- Historical Resources
- Outdoor Recreation

The *FSLAP* goals and objectives guide the CARL program and, thereby, encourage 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 8, 26, 33-34, 43, 62, 71, 78, 85-86, 89, 92, 101, 111, 119, 126, 129, 135, 159, 184, 194, 208, 227-228, 241, 248, 259, 294).

■ **Florida Preservation 2000 Needs Assessment:**

Submitted to the Legislature and the Governor and Cabinet in 1991, the *P-2000 Needs Assessment* was developed by over 100 individuals who were most knowledgeable about the state's land acquisition programs and needs. Seven committees were established to address a wide array of land acquisition issues, including the state's land acquisition planning efforts. The *Needs Assessment* recommended revisions to the *FSLAP* and methods for improving the identification of important resources which need protection through the acquisition of lands. It also recommended greater cooperation and coordination of state, regional, and local land acquisition plans through the development of partnerships.

■ **Geographic Information Systems (GIS):**

The *Data Inventory and Assessment Committee (DIAC)*, which was established by the Advisory Council during preparation of the *P-2000 Needs Assessment*, specifically addressed the geographic information needs for developing a statewide map of lands needing protection via land acquisition. DIAC identified seven data layers of geographic information that needed to be integrated through GIS technology:

- FNAI's element occurrences
- Current conservation lands
- GFC's plant communities maps
- WMDs' water recharge areas
- WMDs' DRASTIC (groundwater) maps
- GFC's selected animals' habitat maps
- DHR's archaeological & historical sites

These data and additional layers (see *Ecological Charrette Maps* below) are now being integrated into a single GIS developed by the FNAI under contract with the Department. Once integrated, the GIS generated maps of the state will help the Advisory Council to identify areas not already included on the CARL priority list for possible inclusion. They may also be used by water management districts, local governments, and other entities involved in land acquisition to guide their acquisition and land use planning efforts.

■ **Ecological Charrette Maps:**

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. The *Florida Audubon Society/The Nature Conservancy Ecological Charrette* was held in cooperation with the Department on January 24-25, 1991. Forty experts in ecology, biology, geology, and wildlife management met to draw boundaries of important ecological areas on 1:250,000 USGS maps of the state. Although crudely developed, these maps provide a general overview of the *priority acquisition areas* and *areas of conservation interest*.

To refine these boundaries, FNAI is conducting **regional ecological workshops** within each of the eleven regional planning councils. The primary purpose of 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. After analyzing the results of these workshops, the boundaries of *priority acquisition areas* and *areas of conservation interest* are delineated and digitized, and eventually will be integrated with the other geographic data sets described above.

In addition to the acquisition planning initiatives described in this section, several other planning initiatives are being conducted by staffs of the Council agencies and other entities that will have an effect on the CARL Program. For example, the Department of Environmental Protection is initiating "ecosystems planning and management" for many areas throughout the state to better coordinate protection and regulation of important natural resources. Similarly, the Partners for a Better Florida is analyzing land use plans and property regulations statewide to determine if better methods of growth management exist, while the Florida Greenways Commission is exploring the concept of a statewide network of greenways and greenspace. The CARL Program, although broadly challenged by the vast resource protection needs of the state, continues to place special emphasis on the protection of natural and cultural **resources of statewide and national significance**. The following lists, although not comprehensive by any means, represent examples of some of the CARL Program's initiatives for protecting these resources:

● **Ecosystems/Landscapes/Greenways:**

<u>Everglades Ecosystem</u>	<u>Wekiva-Middle St.Johns</u>	<u>Apalachicola River-Bay</u>	<u>Central Highlands</u>
East Everglades	Rock Springs Run	Gadsden Glades	Lake Wales Ridge
Rotenberger	BMK Ranch	Aspalaga Landing	Placid Lakes
Holey Lands	Seminole Woods	Sweetwater Creek	Cattfish Creek
Seminole Indian Lands	Wekiva-Ocala Conn.	Atkins Tract	Lake Arbuckle
Fakahatchee Strand	St. Johns River	Tate's Hell	Saddleblanket Lakes
Big Cypress	Wekiva Buffers	Lower Apalachicola	Horse Creek Scrub
Panther Refuge	Lower Wekiva River	MK Ranch	Highlands Hammock
South Golden Gate	Stark Tract	St. George Island	Three Lks./Prairie Lks.
Belle Meade	Lake George	Cape St. George Island	Warea Archipelago
Corkscrew Watershed	Spring Hammock		Longleaf Pine Ecosys.
	Econ-St. Johns Corr.	<u>Southwest Estuaries</u>	Watermelon Pond
	Lower Econlockhatchee	Rookery Bay	Levy County Forest
	Tosohatchee	Esterio Bay	
<u>Florida Keys</u>		Cayo Costa Island	<u>Crystal River Ecosys.</u>
New Mahogany Hmk.	<u>Blackwater-Escambia</u>	Charlotte Harbor	Crystal River
North Key Largo	Blackwater River	Charlotte Flatwoods	St. Martins River
Windley Key	Yellow River Ravines	Myakka Estuary	Homosassa Reserve
Tropical Flyways	Escribano Point	Emerson Point	Stoney Lane
Curry Hammock	Garcon Point	Cockroach Bay Islands	Chassahowitzka Swamp
Hmks. of Lower Keys			Chassahow. Sandhill
Coupon Bight/Key Deer			

● **Endangered Habitats & Species:**

Longleaf Pine Ecosys.	SE Bat Maternity Caves	South Savannas	Miami Rockridge P'lands
Sebastian Creek	Scrub Jay Refugia	Golden Aster Scrub	Yamato Scrub
St. Joseph Bay	Maritime Hammocks	Trop. Hmks. Redlands	N. Fork St. Lucie River
Pal-Mar	Juno Hills	Warea Archipelago	Deering Hammock
Brevard Turtle Beach	Emeralda Marsh	Jupiter Ridge	Westlake
Little Gator Creek	Balm-Boyette Scrub	Bower Tract	Seabranch

● **Springs & Other Unique Geologic Features:**

First Magnitude Springs	Brown Tract/Big Shoals	Homosassa Springs	Rainbow River/Springs
Apalachicola Bluffs	Escambia Bay Bluffs	Peacock Slough	San Felasco Hammock
Silver River/Springs	Etoniah Creek	Wacissa/Aucilla Rivers	Wakulla Springs
Seminole Springs	Waddell's Mill Pond	Suwannee Buffers	Pineola Fern Grotto

- **Historic and Archaeological Sites:**

Cockroach Key	Key West Customs	Pine Island Ridge	Fort George Island
DeSoto Site	Letchworth Mounds	Josslyn Island	Deering Estate
Fort San Luis	Snake Warrior Island	The Grove	Centro Español
Atsena Otie Key	Snodgrass Island	Barnacle Addition	

- **Coastal Beaches & Storm Hazard Mitigation:**

Topsail Hill	Point Washington	St. Michael's Landing	Avalon Tract
Archie Carr Turtle Ref.	Cayo Costa Island	Hutchinson Island	Grayton Dunes
Guana River	North Peninsula	Rookery Bay	Wetstone/Berkovitz
Big Bend Coast	Cedar Key Scrub	Gill's Tract	Bower Tract
Barefoot Beach	Cape St. George Island	Nassau River Marshes	Perdido Key

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 nearly \$2 billion to conserve approximately 1½ 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 435,400 acres at a cost of over \$807.5 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 through 1993 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 1994 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 re-evaluated 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 700 to 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.

Table 22:

CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS

1994 PRIORITY LIST

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Page</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Page</u>
1. North Key Largo Hammocks (Monroe)	39	47. Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands (Dade)	208
2. Topsail Hill (Walton)	42	48. Pinhook Swamp (Baker/Columbia)	214
3. Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystems (High./Polk)	45	49. Yellow River Ravines (Santa Rosa/Okaloosa)	217
4. Archie Carr Sea Turtle Ref. (Brev./Ind.Rv.)	54	50. Cedar Key Scrub (Levy)	220
5. Seminole Springs/Woods (Lake)	62	51. Sand Mountain (Washington)	223
6. Crystal River (Citrus)	66	52. St. Martin's River (Citrus)	227
7. Longleaf Pine Ecosystems (Multi-county)	69	53. Charlotte Harbor (Charlotte/Lee)	230
8. Catfish Creek (Polk)	74	54. Hixtown Swamp (Madison)	233
9. Rookery Bay (Collier)	77	55. Lower Econlockhatchee (Seminole)	236
10. Tropical Flyways (Monroe)	80	56. Fakahatchee Strand (Collier)	239
11. Florida's First Magnitude Springs (Multi-county)	84	57. Cross Florida Greenways (Putnam)	243
12. Apalachicola River (Gadsden/Lib./Calhoun)	93	58. Emeralda Marsh (Lake)	246
13. Atsena Otie Key (Levy)	101	59. Warea Archipelago (Lake/Osceola)	249
14. Blackwater River (Santa Rosa)	104	60. Garcon Point (Santa Rosa)	253
15. Suwannee Buffers (Columbia/Suwannee)	107	61. Lochloosa Wildlife (Alachua)	256
16. Sebastian Creek (Brevard/Indian River)	110	62. Save Our Everglades (Collier)	259
17. Tate's Hell Carrabelle Tract (Frank./Lib.)	113	63. Waddell's Mill Pond (Jackson)	264
18. St. Joseph Bay (Gulf)	116	64. Pineola Fern Grotto (Citrus)	267
19. Wekiva-Ocala Connector (Lake/Volusia)	119	65. Estero Bay (Lee)	270
20. Green Swamp (Lake/Polk)	123	66. Wacissa/Aucilla River Sink (Jeff./Taylor)	273
21. Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods (Charlotte)	126	67. Newnan's Lake (Alachua)	276
22. Watermelon Pond (Alachua/Levy)	129	68. Myakka Prairie (Sarasota)	280
23. Horse Creek Scrub (Polk)	132	69. Cayo Costa Island (Lee)	283
24. Pal-Mar (Martin/Palm Beach)	135	70. Big Bend Coast Tract (Taylor/Dixie)	287
25. Etoniah Creek (Putnam/Clay)	138	71. Levy County Forest/Sandhills (Levy)	294
26. Coupon Bight/Key Deer (Monroe)	141	72. Escribano Point (Santa Rosa)	297
27. Hammocks of Lower Keys (Monroe)	145	73. St. Michael's Landing (Bay)	300
28. SE Bat Maternity Caves (Multi-county)	149	74. East Everglades (Dade)	303
29. Point Washington (Walton)	153	75. Rotenberger/Sem.Ind.Lands (Palm Bch/Brow.)	306
30. Scrub Jay Refugia (Brevard)	156	76. Twelve Mile Swamp (St. Johns)	309
31. Corkscrew Regional Eco. Wat. (Collier)	159	77. Homosassa Reserve/Walker Prop. (Citrus)	312
32. Lake George (Volusia/Putnam)	162	78. Withlacoochee State Forest Add.(Sumter)	315
33. Highlands Hammock (Highlands)	165	79. Miami Rockridge Pinelands (Dade)	318
34. Econ-St. Johns Riv. Corridor (Sem./Orange)	168	80. Saddle Blanket Scrub (Polk)	325
35. Maritime Hammock Initiative (Brevard)	171	81. St. Johns River (Lake)	328
36. Juno Hills (Palm Beach)	174	82. Julington/Durbin Peninsula (Duval/St.Johns)	332
37. Peacock Slough (Suwannee)	177	83. Enchanted Forest (Brevard)	335
38. Dunn's Creek (Putnam)	180	84. Alderman's Ford Addition (Hillsborough)	338
39. Paynes Prairie (Alachua)	183	85. Waccasassa Flats (Gilchrist)	341
40. Pumpkin Hill Creek (Duval)	186	86. Hutchinson Island-Blind Creek (St. Lucie)	344
41. North Indian Riv. Lagoon (Brevard/Vol.)	189	87. B.M.K. Ranch (Lake/Orange)	347
42. Heather Island (Marion)	192	88. Barnacle Addition (Dade)	350
43. South Savannas (St. Lucie/Martin)	195	89. Cockroach Bay (Hillsborough)	353
44. Myakka Estuary (Sarasota/Charlotte)	199	90. Yamato Scrub (Palm Beach)	356
45. Golden Aster Scrub (Hillsborough)	202	91. Letchworth Mounds (Jefferson)	359
46. Belle Meade (Collier)	205	92. North Fork St. Lucie (St. Lucie)	362

TABLE 23: TENTATIVE ASSIGNMENTS FOR WORK PLAN CATEGORIES - 1994

RANK	PROJECT	RANK	PROJECT
RANKED			
1.	North Key Largo Hammocks	33.	Highlands Hammock
2.	Topsail Hill	44.	Myakka Estuary ^C
3.	Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem ^{A,B}	49.	Yellow River Ravines ^B
4.	Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge ^B	50.	Cedar Key Scrub ^B
5.	Seminole Springs/Woods	51.	Sand Mountain ^B
6.	Crystal River ^C	54.	Hixtown Swamp ^A
7.	Longleaf Pine Ecosystem	57.	Cross Florida Greenways
8.	Catfish Creek	59.	Warea Archipelago
9.	Rookery Bay ^C	63.	Waddell's Mill Pond ^B
10.	Tropical Flyways	64.	Pineola Fern Grotto
11.	Florida First Magnitude Springs ^A	65.	Estero Bay ^C
12.	Apalachicola River ^B	66.	Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks ^B
13.	Atsena Otie Key	67.	Newnan's Lake
14.	Blackwater River ^B	68.	Myakka Prairie ^B
15.	Suwannee Buffers ^B	72.	Escribano Point
16.	Sebastian Creek ^{B,C}	73.	St. Michaels Landing
17.	Tates Hell Carrabelle ^B	76.	Twelve Mile Swamp
18.	St. Joseph Bay Buffer	78.	Withlacoochee State Forest Add.
19.	Wekiva-Ocala Connector ^{B,C}	80.	Saddle Blanket Lake Scrub
20.	Green Swamp ^B	81.	St. Johns River ^{B,C}
21.	Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods	82.	Jullington/Durbin Creeks Peninsula ^{B,C}
22.	Watermelon Pond	85.	Waccasassa Flats
25.	Etonlah Creek ^A	86.	Hutchinson Island-Blind Creek
27.	Hammocks of Lower Keys ^A	88.	Barnacle Addition ^{B,C}
28.	Southeastern Bat Maternity Caves	91.	Letchworth Mounds
BARGAIN PURCHASE/SHARED ACQUISITION			
11.	Florida First Magnitude Springs ^A	42.	Heather Island
23.	Horse Creek Scrub	45.	Golden Aster Scrub
24.	Pal-Mar ^C	47.	Tropical Hammocks of Redlands
25.	Etonlah Creek ^A	48.	Pinhook Swamp
27.	Hammocks of Lower Keys ^A	54.	Hixtown Swamp ^A
30.	Scrub Jay Refugia	55.	Lower Econlockhatchee
31.	Corkscrew Regional Eco. Watershed	58.	Emeralda Marsh
32.	Lake George	60.	Garcon Point
34.	Econ-St. Johns River Corridor	61.	Lochloosa Wildlife
35.	Maritime Hammock Initiative ^C	79.	Miami Rockridge Pinelands
36.	Juno Hills ^C	83.	Enchanted Forest
37.	Peacock Slough	84.	Alderman's Ford Addition
38.	Dunn's Creek	89.	Cockroach Bay
40.	Pumpkin Hill Creek ^C	90.	Yamato Scrub
41.	North Indian River Lagoon		
MEGA-PARCEL ^D			
3.	Lake Wales Ridge - Subdivisions ^A	62.	Save Our Everglades ^B
26.	Coupon Bight/Key Deer ^B	69.	Cayo Costa Island ^C
46.	Belle Meade ^B	74.	East Everglades ^B
56.	Fakahatchee Strand	75.	Rotenberger ^B
SUBSTANTIALLY COMPLETE			
29.	Point Washington	92.	North Fork St. Lucie ^{B,C}
39.	Paynes Prairie ^B	---	Curry Hammock ^E
43.	South Savannas ^B	---	Apalachicola Bay ^E
52.	St. Martins River ^C	---	Homosassa Springs ^{C,E}
53.	Charlotte Harbor ^C	---	San Felasco Hammock ^E
70.	Big Bend Coast Tract	---	Rock Springs Run ^E
71.	Levy County Forest/Sandhills	---	Silver River ^{B,E}
77.	Homosassa Reserve/Walker Property ^{B,C}	---	Chassahowitzka Swamp ^{B,C,E}
87.	B.M.K. Ranch ^B	---	North Peninsula ^E

^A Portion of project included in another Workplan Category.

^B Acquisition funds from other programs spent or committed, but generally <50% needed to qualify for Bargain/Shared Category.

^C Qualifies for and may be moved to Manatee Category, if appropriate.

^D Funds also set aside for tax deed sales.

^E Removed from CARL Priority List, but qualifies for funding as 90% complete or as addition/inholding valued at < \$500,000.

Table 24: 1994 LAND ACQUISITION ADVISORY COUNCIL MEETING CALENDAR

DATE	DAY	TIME	PURPOSE	LOCATION ^a
February 18	Friday	9:00 AM	Public Hearing	MSD
March 9	Wednesday	1:30 PM	1st Four-Vote	MSD
July 8	Friday	9:00 AM	Public Hearing	MSD
July 20	Wednesday	1:30 PM	2nd Four-Vote	MSD
November 14	Monday	7:00 PM	Public Hearing	TBA
November 15	Tuesday	7:00 PM	Public Hearing	TBA
November 18	Friday	9:00 AM	Public Hearing	MSD
December 7	Wednesday	1:30 PM	RANKING	MSD

^a MSD = Marjory Stoneman Douglas Building; 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard; Conference Room A, 1st Floor; Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000
TBA = To Be Announced 30 days prior to meeting date.

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 1994 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 the Board has directed the Department to condemn, 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., Service.

Project Map(s) - 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).

Table of FNAI Elements - A list of the most endangered or threatened "elements" -- natural communities and species of animals and plants -- in the project, from records in the Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI) data base. Natural communities are in CAPITAL LETTERS; animals are in Roman type; and plants are in *italics*. The smaller the numbers in an FNAI rank, the more endangered the element is: for example, the most critically endangered elements have a rank of G1/S1. See Addendum V for a fuller explanation of FNAI ranks.

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 and Environmental 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 and be managed accordingly (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.

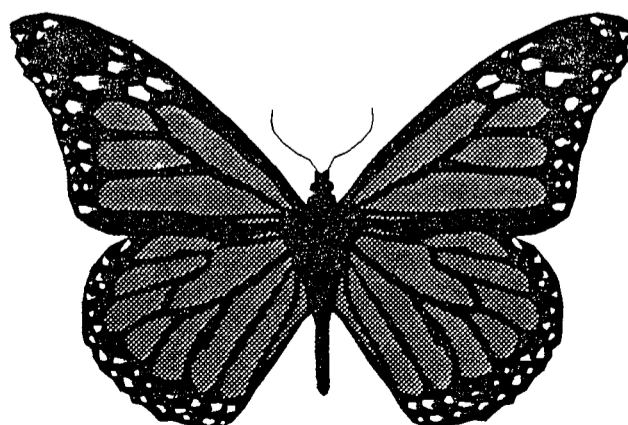
Ownership - Lists the number of acres and/or ownerships acquired by the state and other public and nonprofit organizations, and the number of remaining owners.

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 Environmental Protection. 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	
2,238	971	\$65,905,657	\$8,775,400*	

* based on average per acre 1987 tax assessed 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 form the largest stand of West Indian tropical forest in the United States. This rapidly disappearing forest, called rockland hammock, supports numerous plant and animal species that have very limited distributions and are considered rare and endangered. The project

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.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

The relatively small area and coastal location of this project make it unusually susceptible to fire, wind damage, and storm surge. Likewise, the small population sizes of listed biological species within this project area make those populations or species particularly vulnerable to extirpation.

Adjacent areas are being developed as multi-family housing, and a portion of the project area itself is slated for a planned unit development. Other portions have been identified as "development nodes" in the North Key Largo Habitat Protection Plan. Dumping of garbage, 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

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

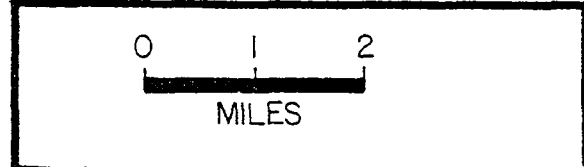
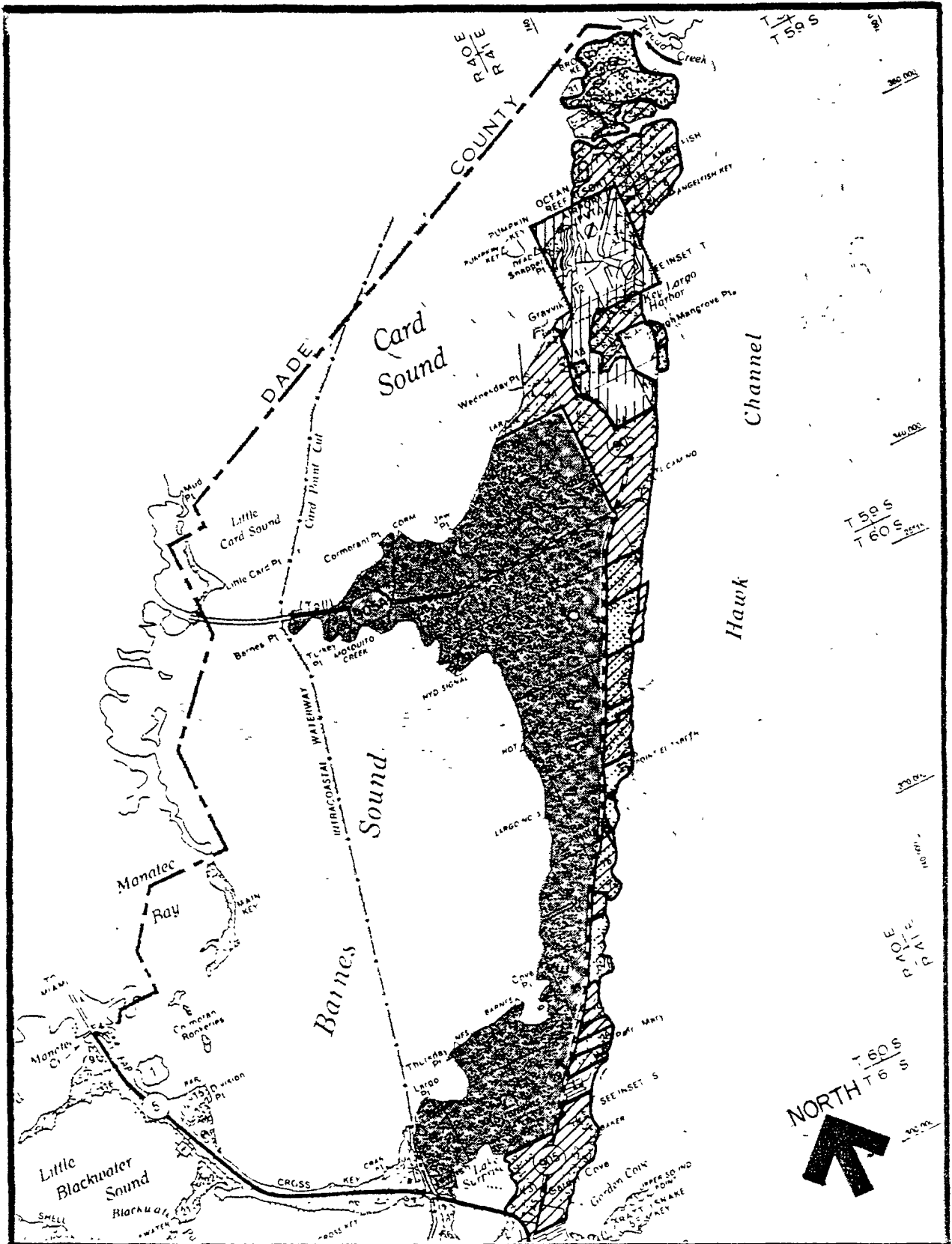
Name	FNAI Rank
PINE ROCKLAND	G1/S1
<i>Mahogany mistletoe</i>	G?/S1
<i>Inkwood</i>	G2/S1
<i>Prickly-apple</i>	G2G3/S2S3
Key Largo woodrat	G5T1/S1
K. Largo cotton mouse	G5T1/S1
Florida Keys mole skink	G4T2/S2
Rimrock crowned snake	G1G2QS1S2
Schaus' swallowtail	G4T1Q/S1
<i>Dollar orchid</i>	G3/S1
41 FNAI elements known from site	

also has over ten miles of shoreline that directly influence the adjacent waters of John Pennekamp Coral Reef State Park. The preservation of the project area in its natural condition will significantly aid in the maintenance of high water quality that is necessary to support the living reefs of the State Park. Natural

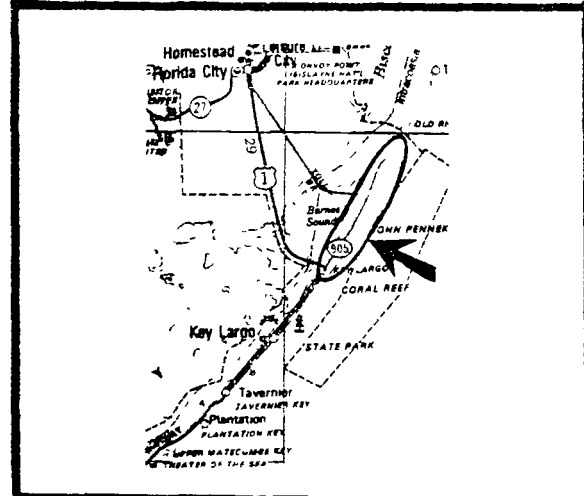
MANAGEMENT COSTS

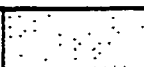



PAST, CURRENT, and PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COSTS/BUDGET REQUEST
Division of Recreation and Parks

YEAR	Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc)	Funds Expended					Total
		Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	
FY 1992-93	CARL/SPTF	\$107,591	-0-	\$11,876	-0-	-0-	\$119,467
FY 1993-94	CARL/SPTF	\$112,650	-0-	\$23,503	-0-	-0-	\$136,153
FY 1994-95	CARL/SPTF	\$116,029	-0-	\$24,678	-0-	-0-	\$140,707



NORTH KEY LARGO HAMMOCKS
MONROE COUNTY



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

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 30% of the project remains to be acquired.

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 27 additional acres were put under contract and acquired during the past year. Negotiations are continuing - 70% of the project has been acquired. Board of Trustees has authorized condemnation of most of the remaining unimproved parcels.

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		
1993		1
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
1993	27.72	\$745,880

#2 TOPSAIL HILL		WALTON COUNTY	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
507	1,008	\$27,553,695	\$8,549,100*

* based on 1990 tax assessed values.

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. All the eighteen FNAI natural community types represented on the tract are in good to excellent condition. The coastal scrub is the largest and highest quality remaining on the Gulf coast of Florida.

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

The beautiful beaches and remarkable diversity of high quality natural areas offer exceptional opportunities for recreation in an unspoiled coastal environment. Although most of the site supports very sensitive natural resources, the project could accommodate swimming, salt water fishing, hiking, camping, picnicking, and nature appreciation. An RV park, located on the eastern boundary, offers opportunities for more intensive uses and location of facilities.

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Name	FNAI Rank
COASTAL DUNE LAKE	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
22 FNAI elements known from site	

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.

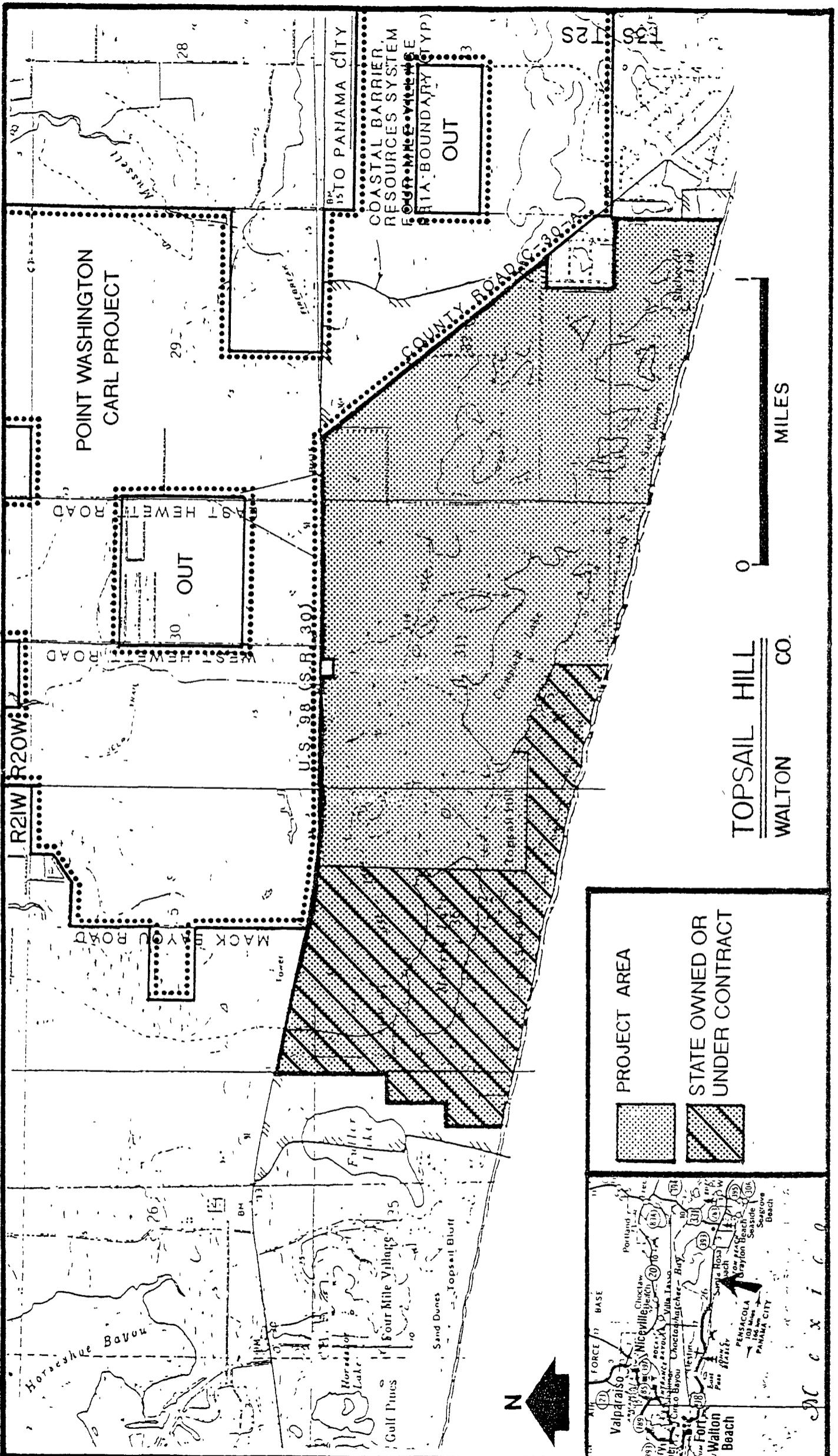
The project can also provide exceptional resource-based recreational opportunities. Extra care must be taken to minimize unnatural intrusions into the landscape. Also, some special features such as the coastal dune lakes, coastal scrub, and sand dunes are especially fragile, and can withstand very little 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, birdwatching, photography, general nature appreciation, and primitive camping. Higher impact recreational activities could be available at localized nodes.

Communities also include two large, pristine coastal dune lakes and more than three contiguous miles of undisturbed, sandy beach. The project area supports several threatened or endangered plant and animal species including the federally listed red-cockaded woodpecker and Choctawhatchee beach mouse.

MANAGEMENT COST

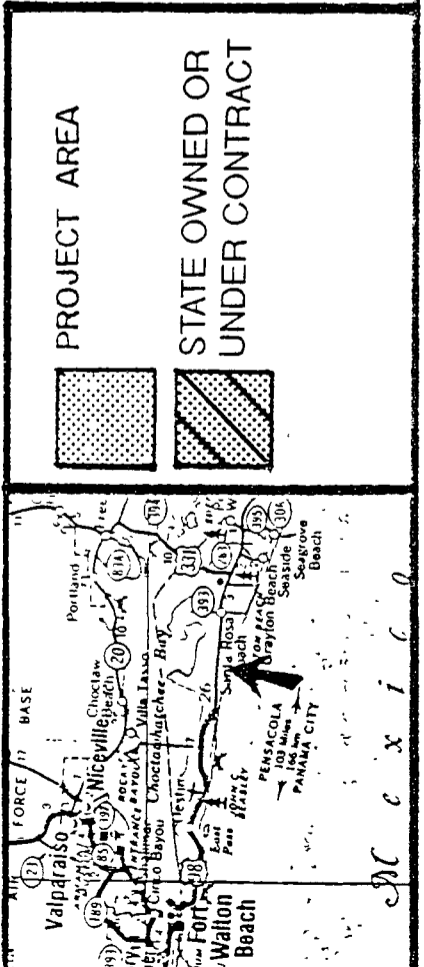
PROJECTED MANAGEMENT BUDGET REQUEST Division of Recreation and Parks

YEAR	Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc)	Funds					Total
		Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	
FY 1993-94	SPTF	\$7,000	-0-	\$1,000	-0-	-0-	\$8,000
FY 1994-95	CARL	\$39,912	\$7,092	\$13,269	\$82,271	-0-	\$142,544



TOPSAIL HILL
WALTON CO.

0 1 2 MILES



#2 TOPSAIL HILL

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. Serious damage to the coastal scrub and dune systems has occurred (and may still be occurring) in the recent past due to ORV abuse. Some timber harvest has reportedly occurred recently on the St. Joe ownership, although the extent of possible habitat degradation is unknown. The pine flatwoods on site are vulnerable to clearcutting and mechanical site preparation. The recent harvest 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 Nature Conservancy (TNC) has been an intermediary with FDIC in the acquisition of this project as has the Florida Attorney General's office.

OWNERSHIP

The St. Joe Paper Company is the largest ownership remaining to be acquired.

ACQUISITION STATUS

Approximately 265 acres have been acquired or put under contract during the past year. The Board of Trustees has authorized condemnation of most of the remaining larger unimproved parcels, not including St. Joe Paper and Vision Bank. Negotiations are in progress with Greenwood Development Corp.

RESOLUTIONS

- 1989: Walton County Chamber of Commerce - Support for acquisition.
- 11#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		
1993	2	
1992	3	
1991	4	
1990	17	
1989	17	
ACQUISITION HISTORY		
Year	Acres	Funds
1992	366.25	\$20,062,595
1993	265.00	\$10,341,100

#3 LAKE WALES RIDGE ECOSYSTEMS		HIGHLAND/POLK COUNTIES	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
1,418**	31,613	\$1,852,668**	\$32,522,500*

* based on 1991 tax assessed values.

** 1,276 acres, \$340,000 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 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 Ridge which are

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.

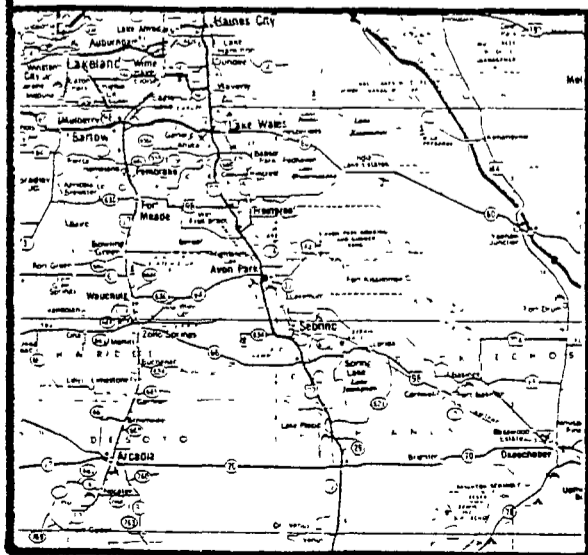
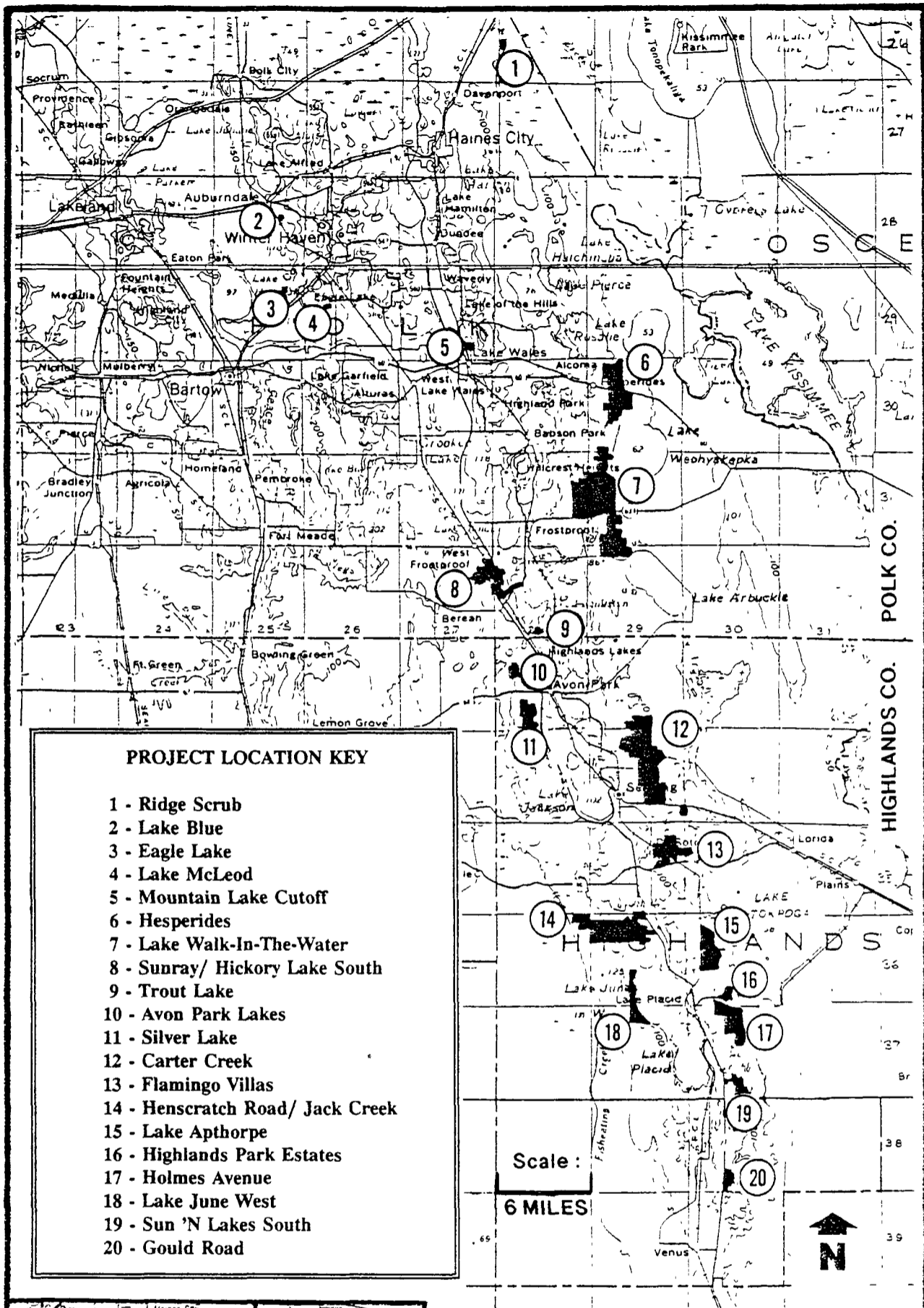
If acquired, project tracts will have management responsibility assigned to three entities. In all cases, specific management measures would include conducting a detailed inventory/assessment of biological communities and rare and endangered species - with the goal of resource perpetuation and restoration,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

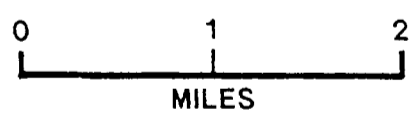
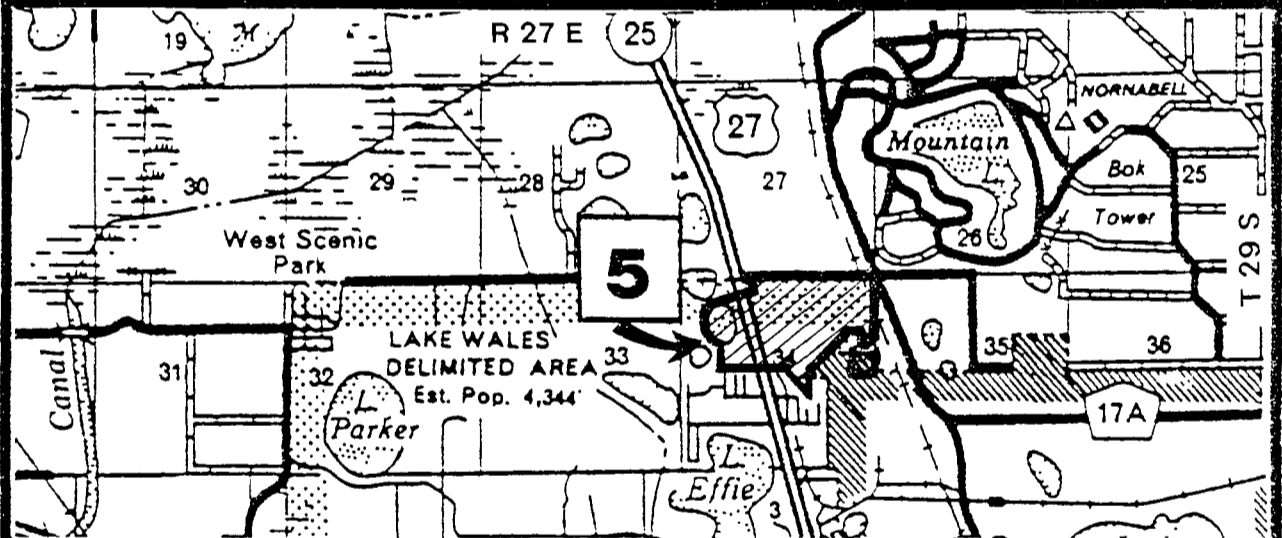
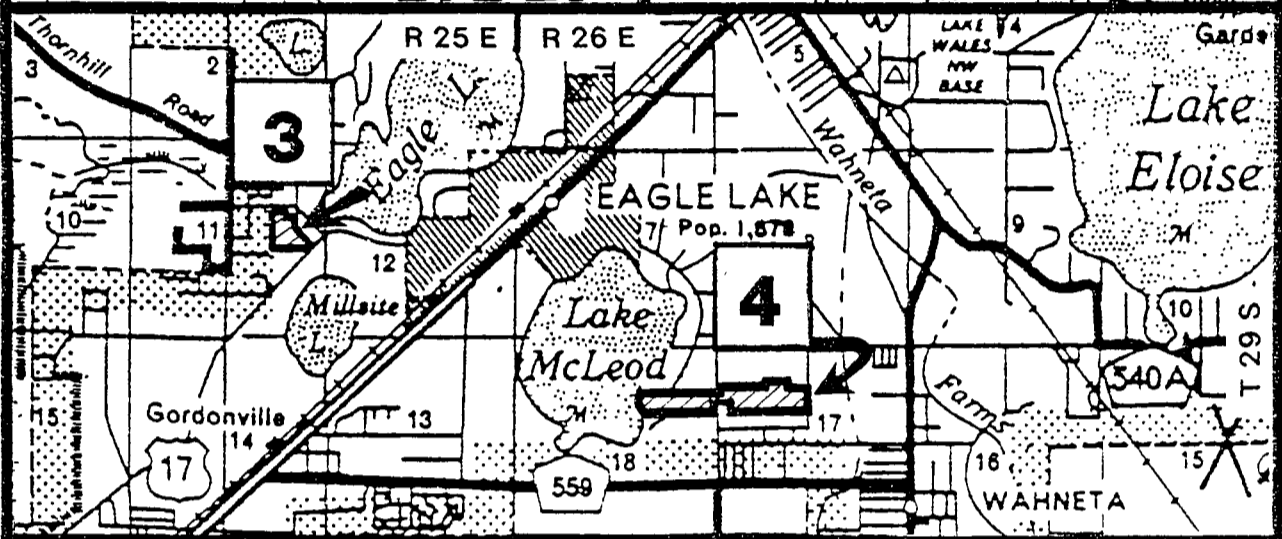
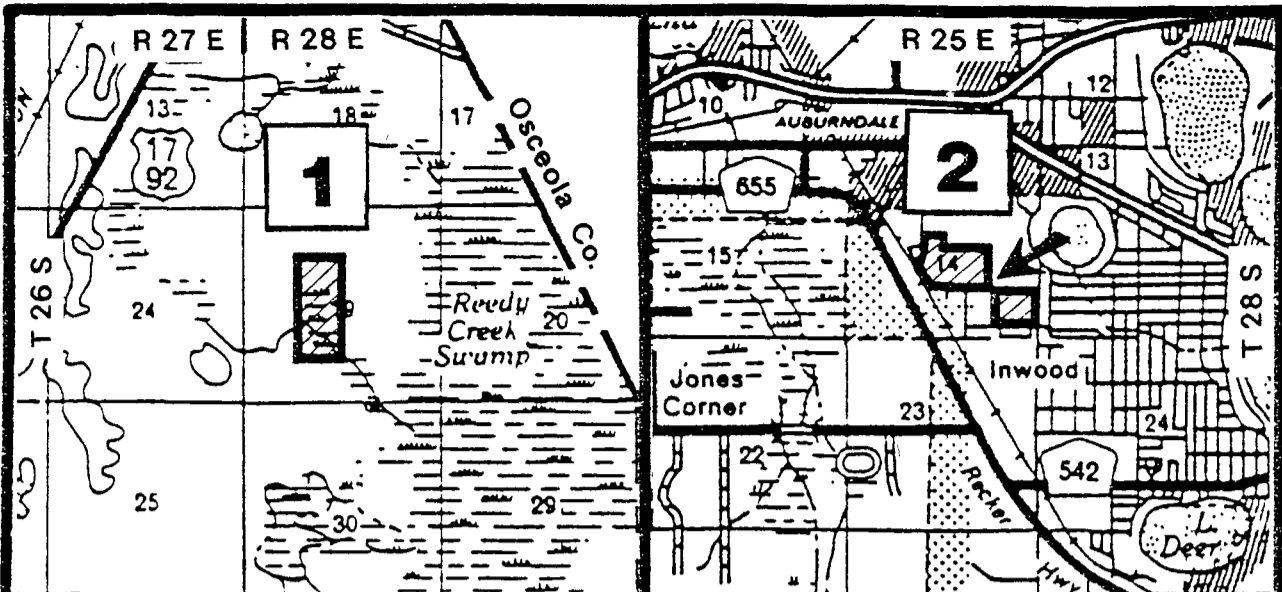
Name	FNAI Rank
<i>Scrub bluestem</i>	G1/S1
<i>Garrett's scrub balm</i>	G1/S1
<i>Scrub mint</i>	G1/S1
<i>Wedge-leaved button-snakeroot</i>	G1/S1
<i>Scrub lupine</i>	G1/S1
<i>Carter's warea</i>	G1/S1
Highlands tigerbeetle	G1/S1
<i>Avon Park rabbit-bells</i>	G1/S1
SCRUB	G2/S2
SANDHILL	G2G3/S2
Sand skink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

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 and 6 vertebrates are under federal review for possible listing.

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 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



LAKE WALES RIDGE ECOSYSTEMS
POLK / HIGHLANDS CO.'S

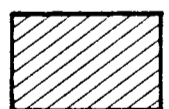


LAKE WALES RIDGE ECOSYSTEMS

POLK CO.

SITES:

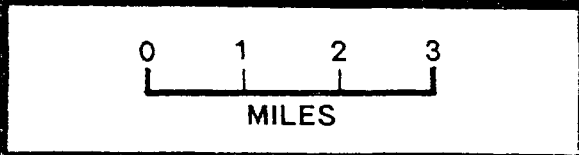
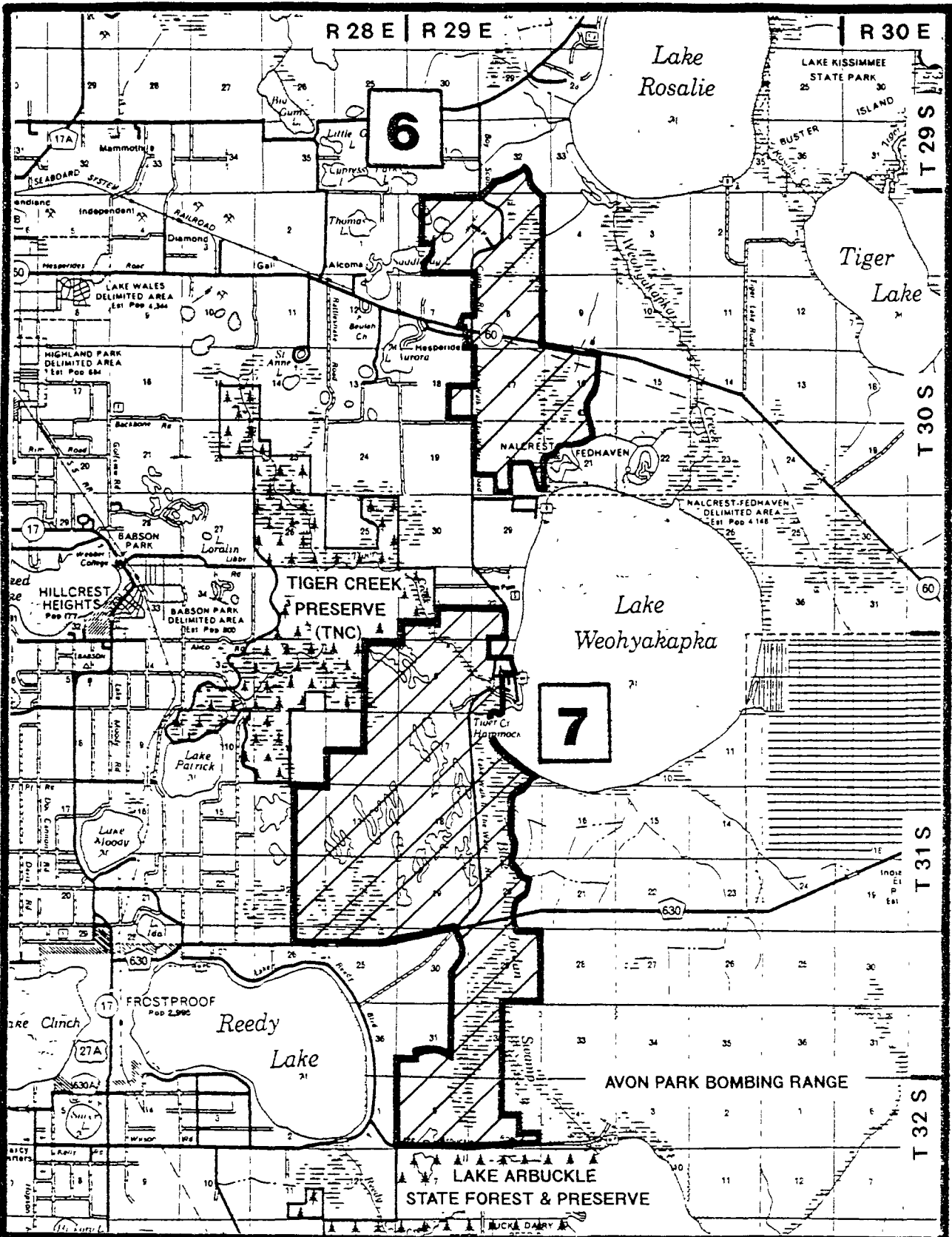
- 1 - Ridge Scrub
- 2 - Lake Blue
- 3 - Eagle Lake
- 4 - Lake McLeod
- 5 - Mountain Lake Cutoff



PROJECT AREA



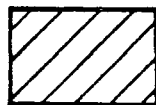
1993 ADDITION



LAKE WALES RIDGE ECOSYSTEMS

POLK

CO.

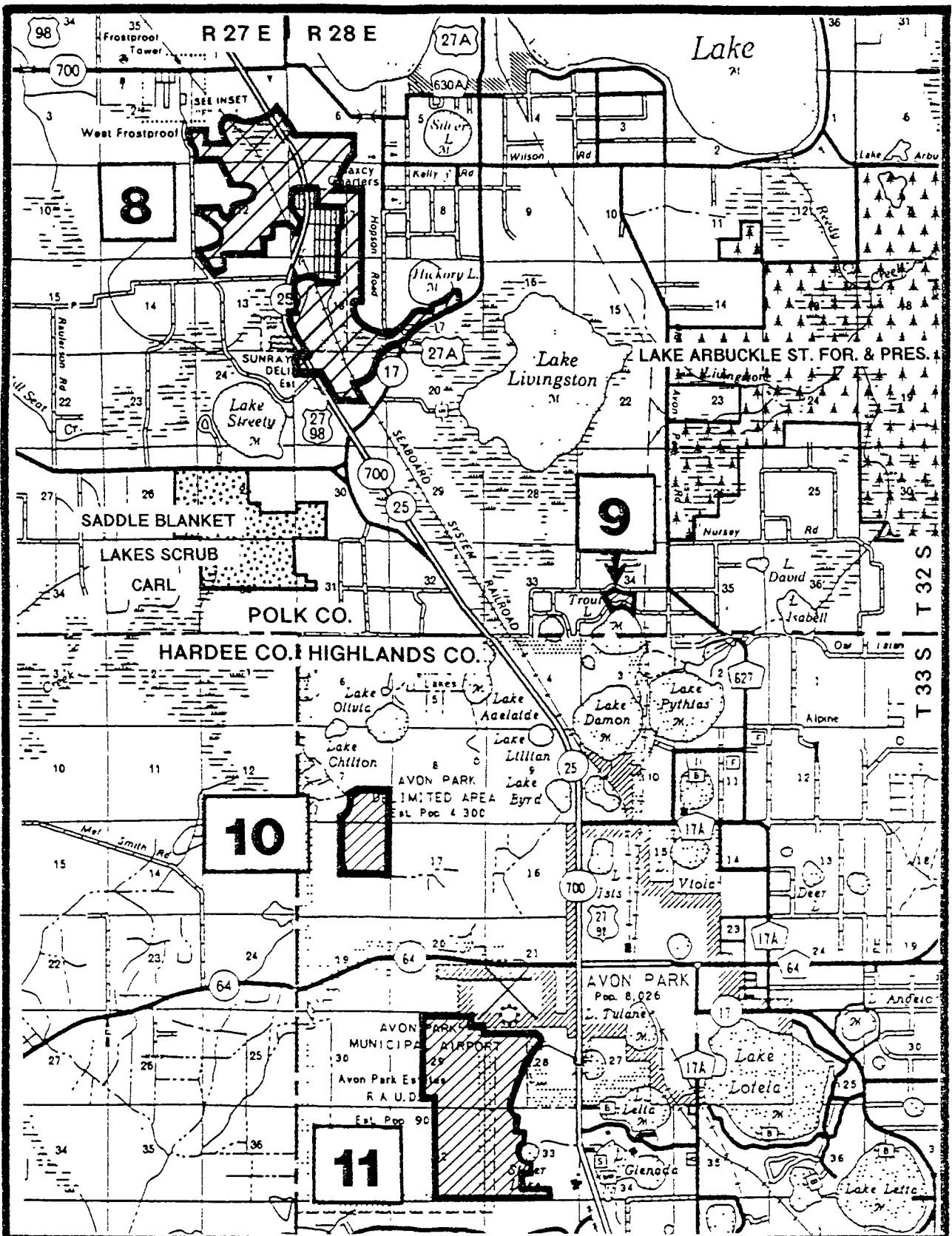


PROJECT AREA

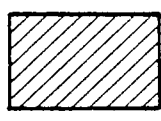
SITES:

6 - Hesperides

7 - Lake Walk-In-The-Water



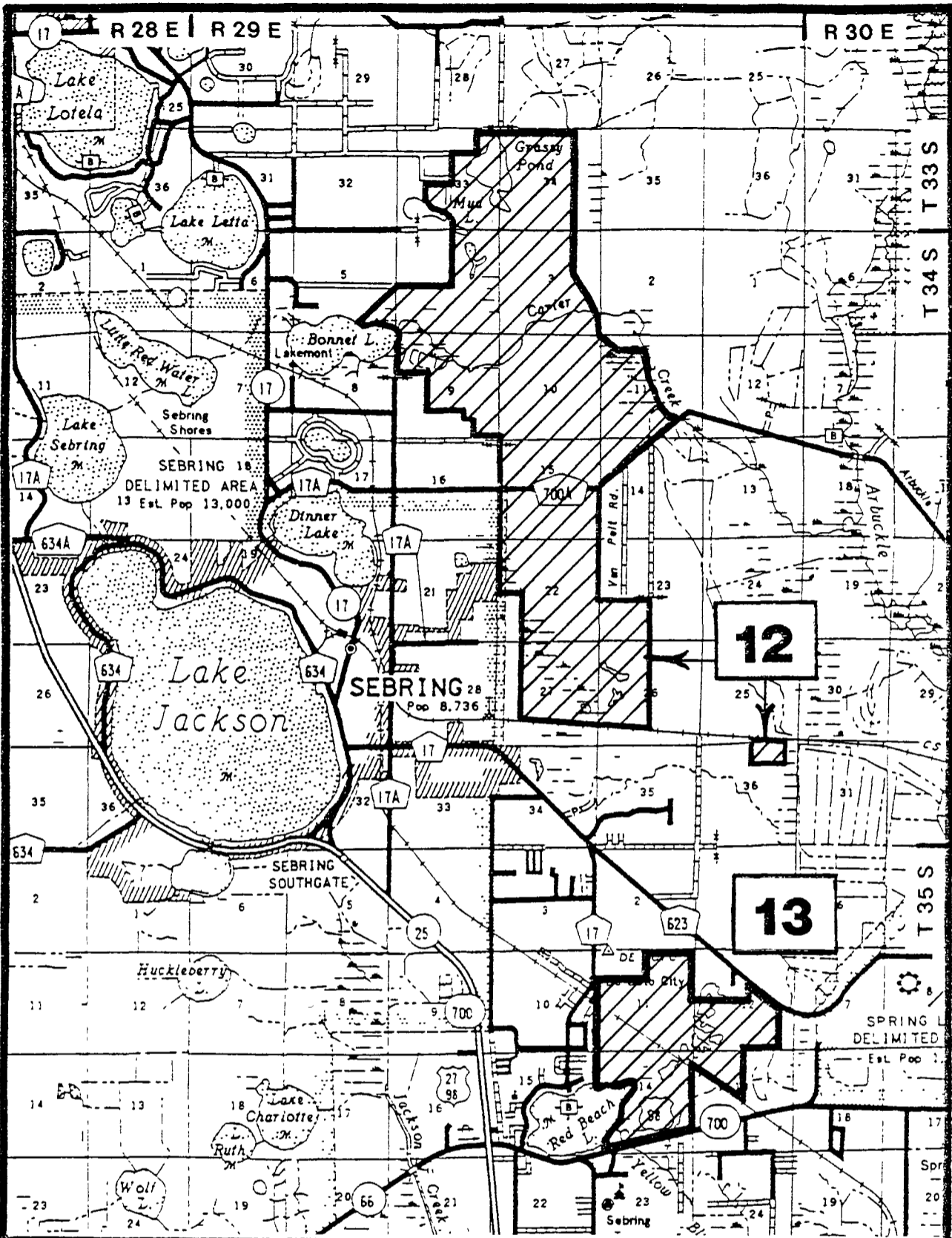
LAKE WALES RIDGE ECOSYSTEMS
POLK / HIGHLANDS CO.'S



PROJECT AREA

SITES:

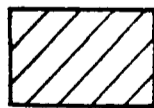
- 8 - Sunray/ Hickory Lake South
- 9 - Trout Lake
- 10 - Avon Park Lakes
- 11 - Silver Lake



LAKE WALES RIDGE ECOSYSTEMS

HIGHLANDS

CO.



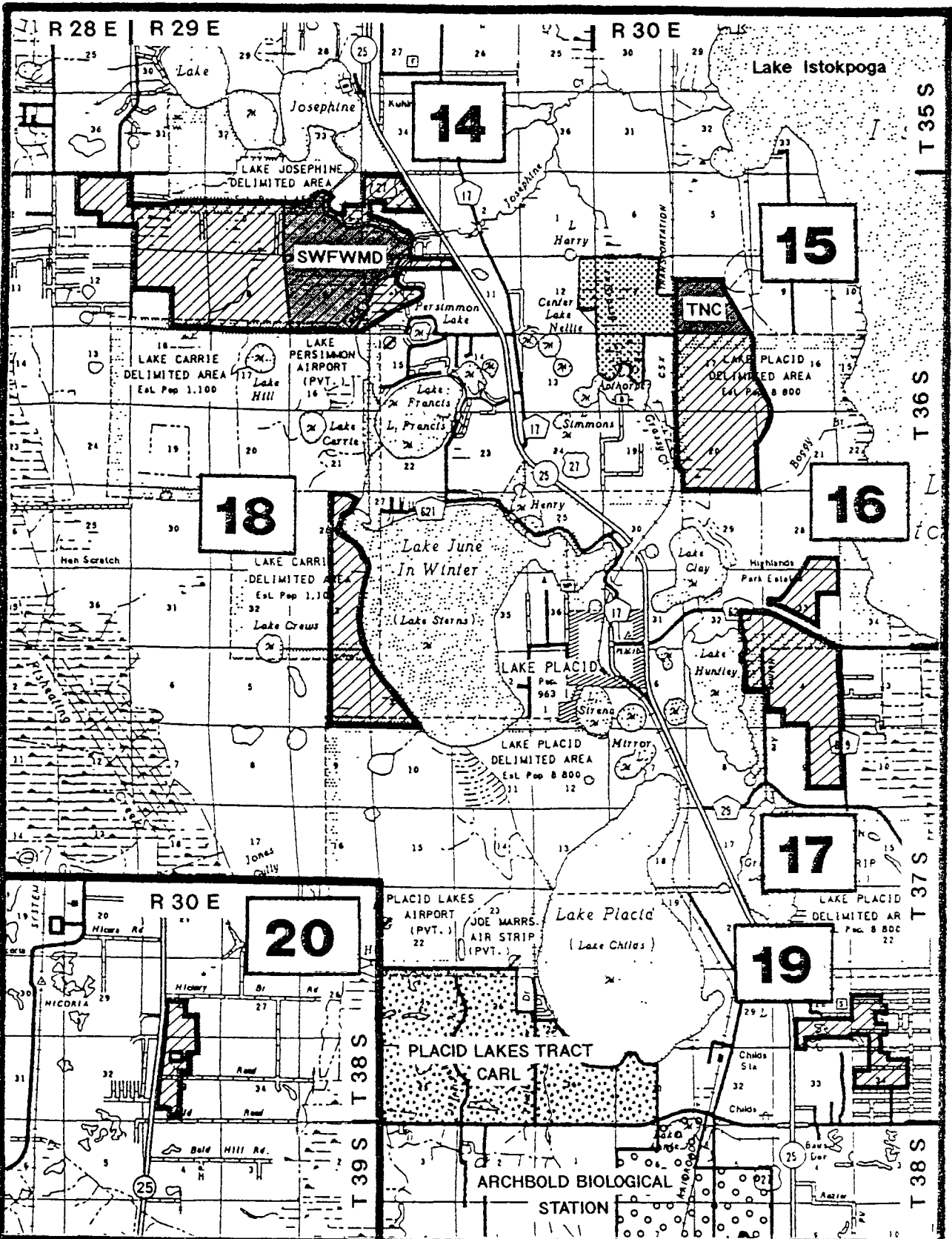
PROJECT AREA

SITES:

12 - Carter Creek

13 - Flamingo Villas

SHEET 5 OF 6



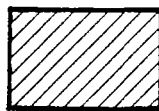
LAKE WALES RIDGE ECOSYSTEMS

HIGHLANDS

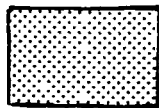
CO.

SITES:

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



PROJECT AREA



1993 ADDITION

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					
		Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
Start-up	CARL	\$44,334	\$14,560	\$23,000	\$67,000	\$57,720	\$206,614
FY 1994-95	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					
		Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
Start-up	CARL	\$32,742	-0-	\$10,081	\$52,117	-0-	\$94,940
FY 1994-95	CARL	\$33,724	-0-	\$10,000	\$5,000	-0-	\$48,724

PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COST/BUDGET REQUESTS - IF ACQUIRED
 The Nature Conservancy - 17 Sites (Not managed by DRP or DOF)

CATEGORY	Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.)	Estimated Funds Required					
		Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
Start-up	CARL	\$141,450	\$14,400	\$46,845	\$286,550	\$284,800	\$774,045
FY 1994-95	CARL	\$282,900	\$28,800	\$46,845	\$57,310	\$10,480	\$426,335

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.

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.

On July 23, 1993, the LAAC approved an addition of approximately 536 acres to the Lake Apthorpe site.

On September 20, 1993, the LAAC approved an addition of approximately 16 acres to the Mountain Lake Cutoff site.

Acquisition Phasing

The following sites were recommended as an initial 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. Due to the extreme vulnerability of all the ridge sites, however, acquisition should proceed on any and all feasible sites, given the current restrictions of limited staff and funds.

Coordination

South Florida Water Management District has acquired 1,309 acres within the Henscratch Road/Jack Creek project for a cost of \$1,540,000.

The 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, Hesperides (=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 assisted in the coordination of site visits and obtained ownership and tax value information. TNC has a multi-party agreement with the Division of State Lands to assist in the acquisition of all or parts of: Holmes Avenue, Henscratch Creek, Lake Aphorpe, Gould Road, Mountain Lake Cutoff, Lake Walk-in-the-Water.

OWNERSHIP

The project sites include a range of ownership patterns. A few small tracts have single owners. At least two of the larger sites are controlled by one major owner. Other larger tracts are a combination of a few large owners and smaller ownerships. Approximately half the sites include at least partially sold out subdivisions.

ACQUISITION STATUS

Approximately 143 acres of the Carter Creek site, within the Sebring Highlands Subdivision, were put under contract in 1993. Acquisition is continuing on other parcels within the subdivision as well as on the larger ownerships in Flamingo Villas. TNC has an option (as an intermediary to the state) on portions of the Aphorpe tract. TNC is also actively pursuing acquisition of the largest ownership within Holmes Avenue Scrub (many lots remain), and Henscratch Creek - after purchase of the three major ownerships, approximately 300 lots will remain to be acquired. Appraisal maps are nearing completion on the major ownership within Lake-Walk-in-the-Water, which TNC will negotiate. TNC is also continuing work on Lake June West, Mountain Lake Cutoff and Gould Road.

RESOLUTIONS

- 2/1991: Polk County - Support for acquisition
- 4/1991: Polk County - Support for acquisition
- Sierra Club, Polk County Group - Support for acquisition

PROJECT HISTORY		
Assessment Approved: 07/12/91		
Design/Boundary Approved: 12/06/91		
Design/Boundary Modified: 07/23/93 - 848 acres added 09/20/93 - 16 acres added		
PREVIOUS RANKINGS		
1993		4
1992		5
ACQUISITION HISTORY		
Year	Acres	Funds
1993	114.00	\$340,500

#4 ARCHIE CARR SEA TURTLE REFUGE		BREVARD/INDIAN RIVER COUNTIES	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
171*	776	\$12,553,990	\$10,000,000**

* Does not include state or county ownership within project before development of updated project design.

** 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

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

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Name	FNAI Rank
<i>Devil's shoestring</i>	G1Q/S1
<i>Coastal vervain</i>	G2/S2
<i>Prickly-apple</i>	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
15 FNAI elements known from site	

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.

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 1994-95	CARL	\$22,167	\$3,640	\$2,712	\$50,978	-0-	\$79,497

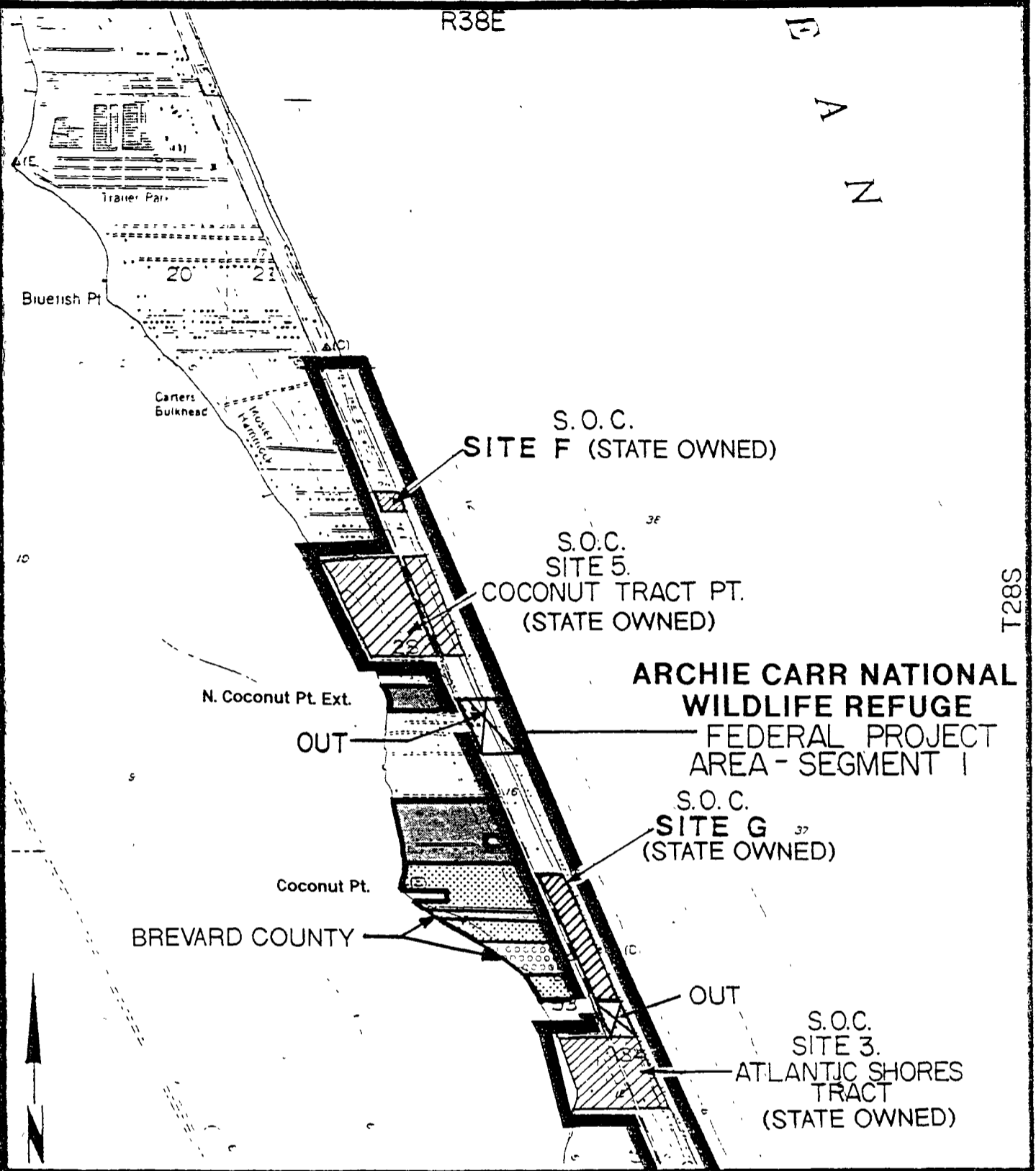
PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COST/BUDGET REQUESTS - IF ACQUIRED

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service - Areas not to be managed by Division of Recreation & Parks

CATEGORY	Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.)	Estimated Funds Required					Total
		Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	
Start-up	Federal	\$2,000	-0-	\$1,000	-0-	-0-	\$3,000
FY 1994-95	Federal	\$2,000	-0-	\$2,000	\$1,000	-0-	\$5,000

R38E

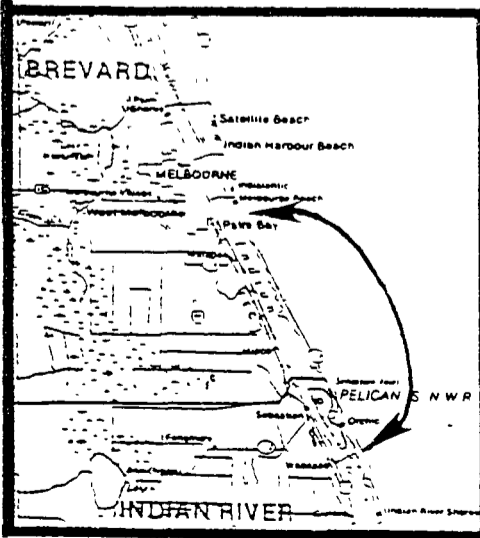
N
V
Z



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 Pt.

Hog (C)
Hog Point

Washburn Cove

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

1/2 (TRANSFERRED TO ACSTR CARL)

N. Floridana Beach

(PURCHASED)

ARCHIE CARR NWR
FEDERAL
PROJECT AREA -
SEGMENT 2

(NOT ACQUIRED)

S.O.C.
SITE 4.

MARK'S LANDING
(STATE OWNED)

Little Snag Ie

Big Snag Ie
Isle (C)

Snag Harbor

South

Floridana
Beach

Light

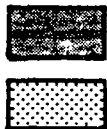
Project Unit B Fed

Light

ARCHIE CARR SEA TURTLE REFUGE

BREVARD/INDIAN RIVER

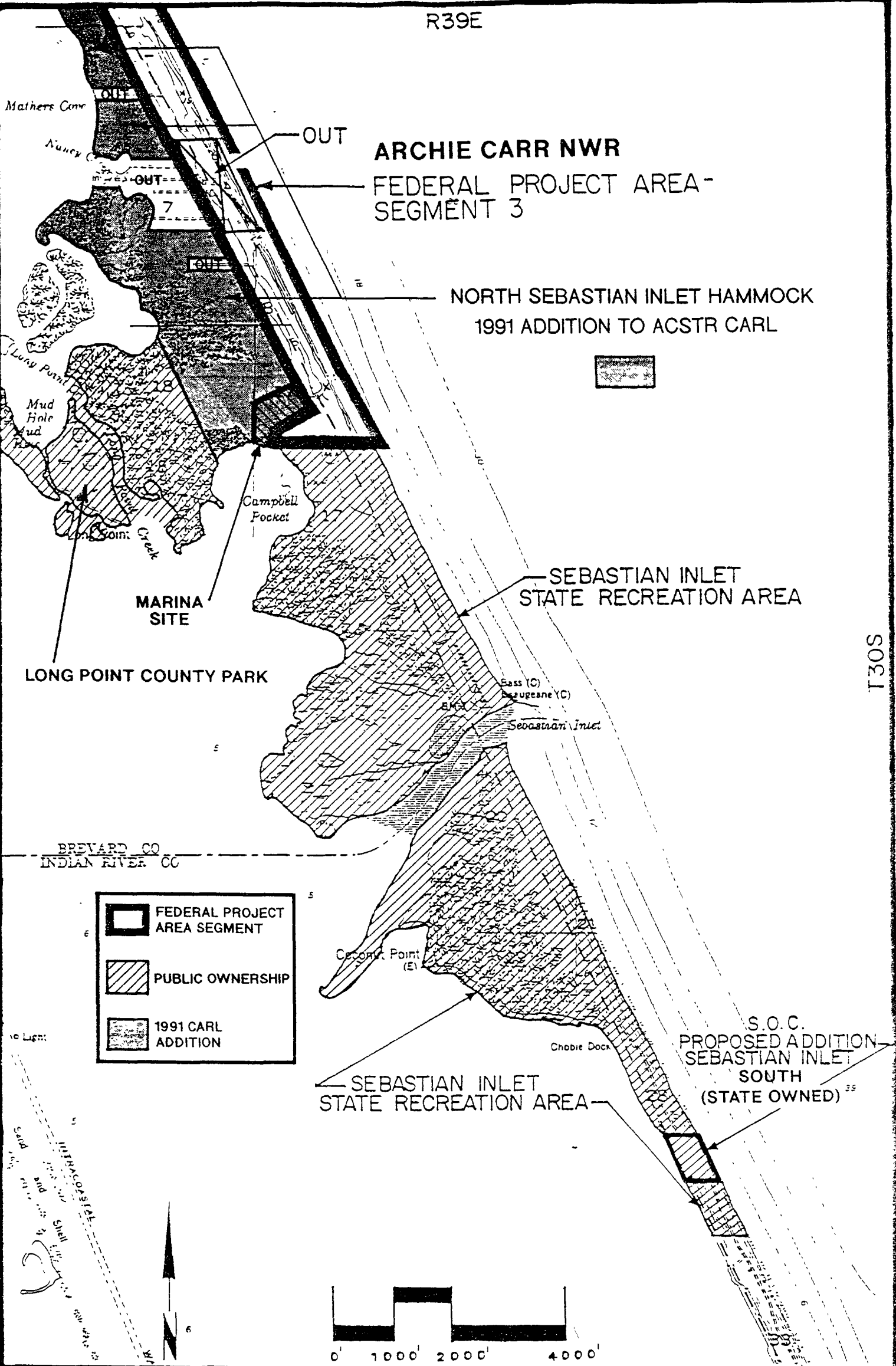
COUNTIES



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



R39E



Mathers Cove
 Nancy C
 OUT
 7
 OUT
 Mud Hole Mud
 Long Point
 Campbell Pocket
 Marina Site
 LONG POINT COUNTY PARK

ARCHIE CARR NWR
 FEDERAL PROJECT AREA -
 SEGMENT 3

NORTH SEBASTIAN INLET HAMMOCK
 1991 ADDITION TO ACSTR CARL

SEBASTIAN INLET
 STATE RECREATION AREA

BREVARD CO
 INDIAN RIVER CO

	FEDERAL PROJECT AREA SEGMENT
	PUBLIC OWNERSHIP
	1991 CARL ADDITION

SEBASTIAN INLET
 STATE RECREATION AREA

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

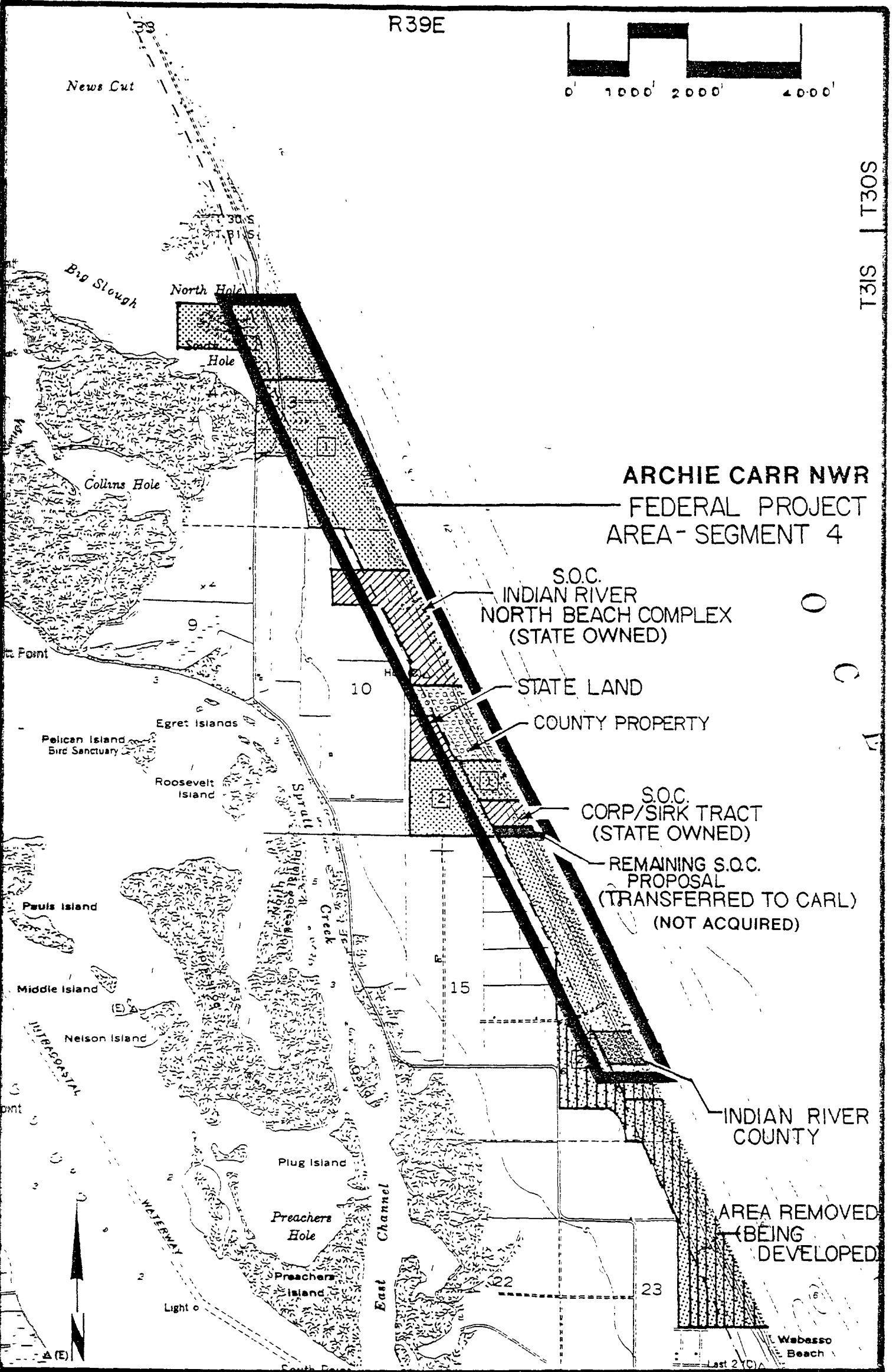


ARCHIE CARR
 SEA TURTLE REFUGE

BREVARD/INDIAN RIVER

COUNTIES

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

#4 ARCHIE CARR SEA TURTLE 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.

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.

Commercial development is rapidly encroaching on the project boundaries. During 1993, plans and site preparation for a shopping center complex were initiated west of A1A, adjacent to segment one of the project boundary. Approximately one-half mile south of the project boundary the Disney Vacation Development Inc. is planning to develop a 70 acre resort complex. The resort is scheduled to be complete in the summer of 1995. The resort will include a hotel, restaurants, shopping, swimming pools, a boardwalk, and time share units. Of course, one of the biggest concerns will be the night lighting and human activity on the ocean front during turtle nesting periods.

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 the North Coconut Point Extension and Coconut Point sites, 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 developed in conjunction with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). The USFWS has appropriated \$1.39 million for fiscal year 1994, 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 government 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 1992 the US Fish and Wildlife Service acquired 12.06 acres expending \$3,000,595 and during 1993 the Service acquired 5.88 acres expending \$1,990,500.

ACQUISITION STATUS

Approximately 141 acres were acquired or put under option by the state in 1993. Negotiations are continuing on Priority Area III, and will begin soon on Priority IV, as well.

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		
1993		5
1992		7
1991		8
ACQUISITION HISTORY		
Year	Acres	Funds
1991	34.18	\$4,288,390
1992	7.51	\$1,660,000
1993	140.50	\$6,998,000

#5 SEMINOLE SPRINGS/WOODS		LAKE/SEMINOLE COUNTIES	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
8,449	9,659	\$36,099,776	\$13,182,000

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, but the project also contains some

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 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.

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	

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

ruderal areas, pasture, orange groves, and planted pines. 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

MANAGEMENT COSTS

PAST, CURRENT, and PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COSTS/BUDGET REQUEST

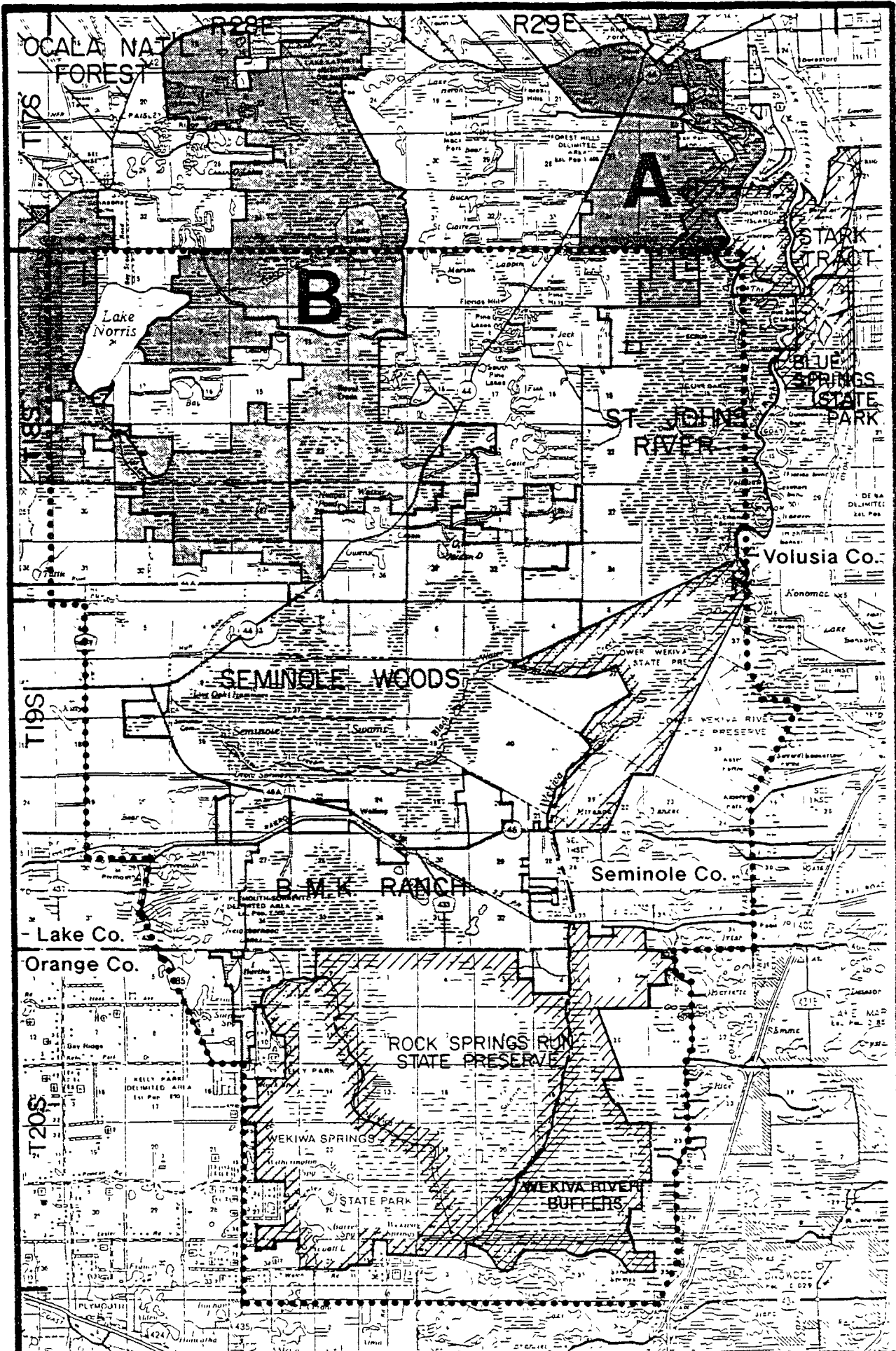
Division of Forestry

YEAR	Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc)	Funds					Total
		Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	
FY 1992-93	CARL and GR	\$14,103	-0-	\$6,476	-0-	-0-	\$20,579
FY 1993-94	CARL and GR	\$14,526	-0-	\$40,000	-0-	-0-	\$54,526
FY 1994-95	CARL and GR	\$59,960	-0-	\$30,000	\$90,800	-0-	\$180,760

PAST, CURRENT, and PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COSTS/BUDGET REQUEST

Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission (Cooperating)

YEAR	Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc)	Funds					Total
		Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	
FY 1992-93	CARL	\$11,600	\$2,063	\$10,042	\$880	-0-	\$24,586
FY 1993-94	GR	\$33,481	\$2,063	\$33,476	\$23,924	-0-	\$92,944
FY 1994-95	CARL	\$69,600	\$2,063	\$46,674	\$29,124	-0-	\$147,462



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

ORANGE / SEMINOLE / LAKE / VOLUSIA

COUNTIES



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

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.

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 (LAAC) 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 LAAC 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 LAAC amended the boundary to include the Ellis and Millcraft ownerships.

On December 10, 1992, the LAAC 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. Revelli.

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

Approximately 1,068 acres were acquired or put under contract in 1993. Negotiations on the original Seminole Springs/Woods ownership (Strawn) have been concluded. All remaining owners are unwilling sellers at this time. Boundary additions approved in 1992 are being mapped for appraisal purposes.

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 connecting 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.
- 89-140/89-144/89-182: 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		
1993		3
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
1993	1,067.94	\$2,339,750

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

* 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.

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.

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

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

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Name	Rank
<i>Tampa vervain</i>	G1/S1
SCRUB	G2/A2
West Indian manatee	G2?/S2?
SANDHILL	G2G3/S2
SHELL MOUND	G3/S2
Bald eagle	G3/S2S3
FRESHWATER TIDAL SWAMP	G3/S3
Scrub Jay	G5T3/S3
XERIC HAMMOCK	G?/S3
UPLAND MIXED FOREST	G?/S4
31 FNAI elements known from project	

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

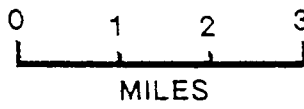
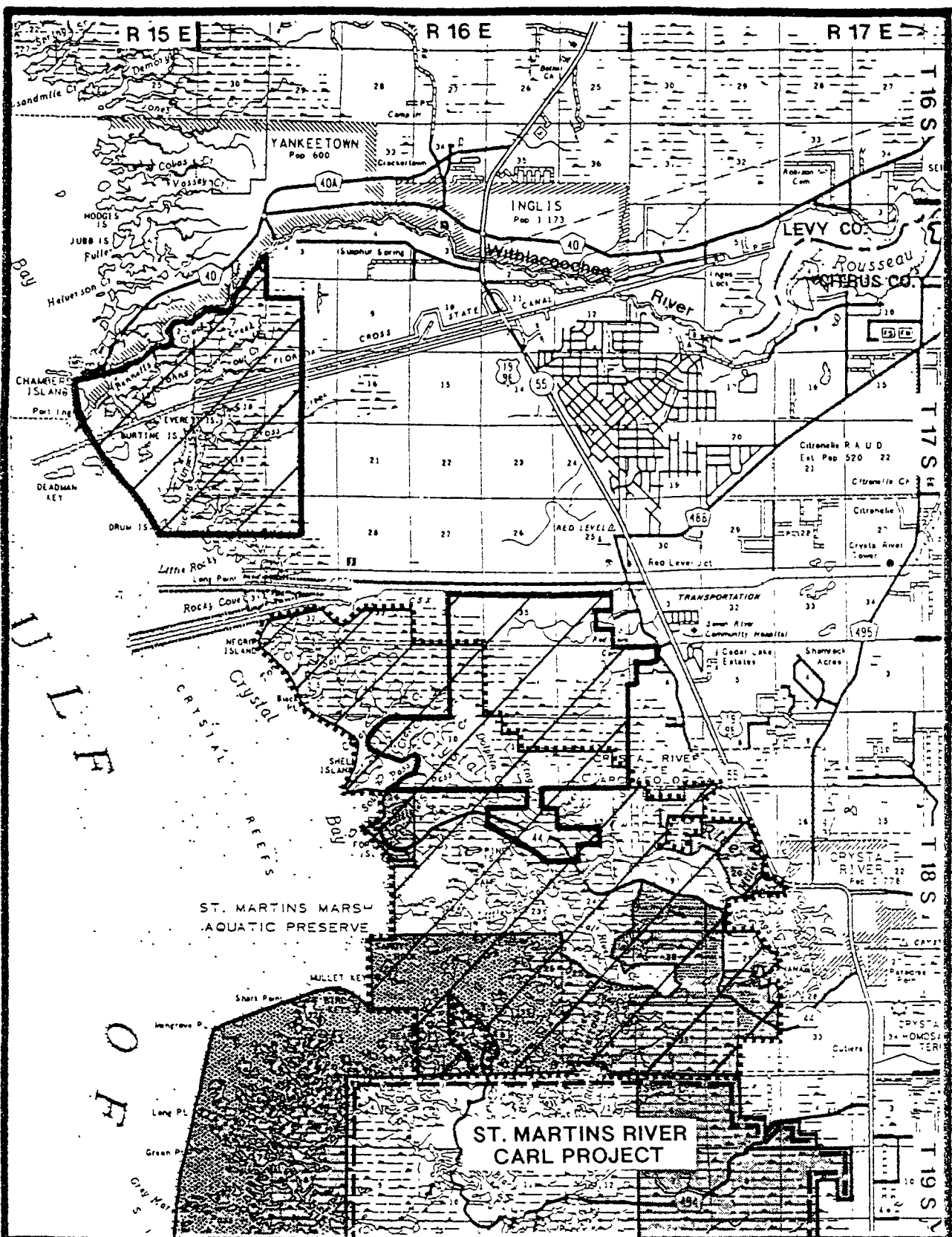
project area represents a significant part of the headwaters of the Crystal River. Areas more inland contain some examples of prairie hammock. Upland areas of the project contain some quality examples of hydric hammock and upland mixed forest. However, silvicultural management/pine plantations occur 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.

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

MANAGEMENT COSTS

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

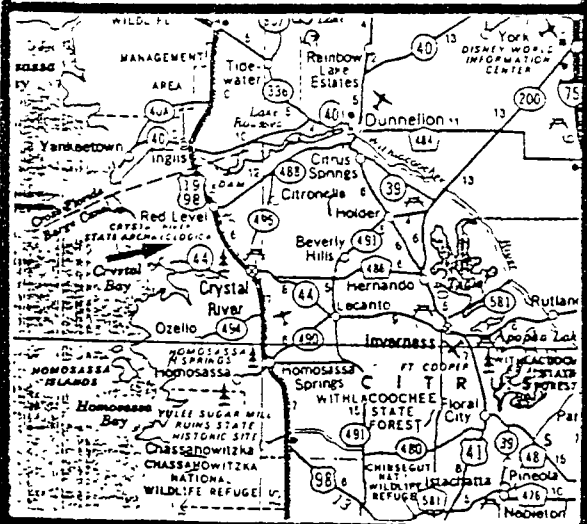
YEAR	Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc)	Funds					Total
		Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	
FY 1993-94	IITF	\$17,425	\$14,000	-0-	\$8,500	-0-	\$39,925
FY 1994-95	IITF	\$17,425	\$14,000	-0-	\$8,500	-0-	\$39,925



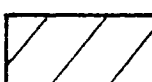
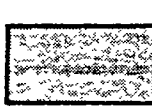


CRYSTAL RIVER

CITRUS

CO.



-  CRYSTAL BAY PROJECT AREA
-  PREVIOUS CRYSTAL RIVER CARL PROJECT AREA
-  NEW PROJECT AREA (PROJECTS COMBINED)
-  STATE/FED/TNC OWNED

#6 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.

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 (LAAC) 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.

On December 10, 1992, the LAAC 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 from 1990 to 1993 due to project's relatively low ranking. Approximately 50 owners remaining to be purchased.

ACQUISITION STATUS

Appraisal map complete for major ownership in re-designed Phase I; map for other priority ownerships nearing completion.

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

- 85-208/86-187/87-95/87-101/88-54: Citrus County Commission - Joint funding/support for acquisition.
- Garden Club of Crystal River - 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		
1993		8
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

#7 LONGLEAF PINE ECOSYSTEMS		HERNANDO/MARION/VOLUSIA	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
4,523	13,710	\$17,551,987	\$33,409,600

* by GFC: 950 acres, \$4.9 million.

LOCATION

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

Blue Spring Longleaf - Hamilton County. This site 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.

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 four Longleaf Pine Ecosystem sites (Chassahowitzka Sandhill, Deland Ridge Sandhill, Ross Prairie Sandhill, and Blue Spring Longleaf) consist of some of the highest quality remaining longleaf pine sandhill communities in Florida. At least

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Name	FNAI Rank
<i>Longspurred mint</i>	G1/S1
Leitheuser's cave crayfish	G2/S2
McLane's cave crayfish	G2/S2
Red-cockaded woodpecker	G2/S2
SCRUB	G2/S2
SPRING-RUN STREAM SANDHILL	G2/S2
Hobbs' cave amphipod	G2G3/S2S3
Florida black bear	G5T2/S2
AQUATIC CAVE	G3/S2
22 FNAI elements known from project	

17 FNAI Special Animals occur on one or more of the four sites. Three 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 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 surveyed for cultural resources, the Florida Site File has records from two of the sites (Chassahowitzka and Ross Prairie). Compared to other projects, the archeological and historical value of the Chassahowitzka site is considered moderate to high; the value of the Deland Ridge site, high; the value of the Ross Prairie site, moderate; and the value of the Blue Spring Longleaf site, low to moderate.

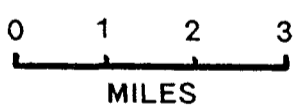
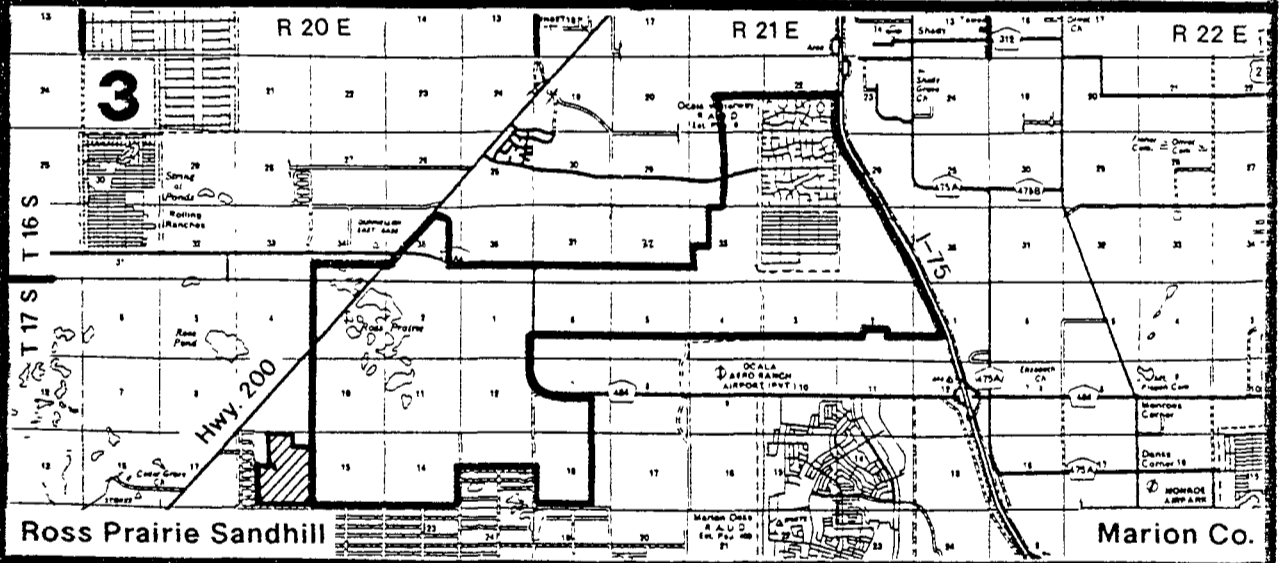
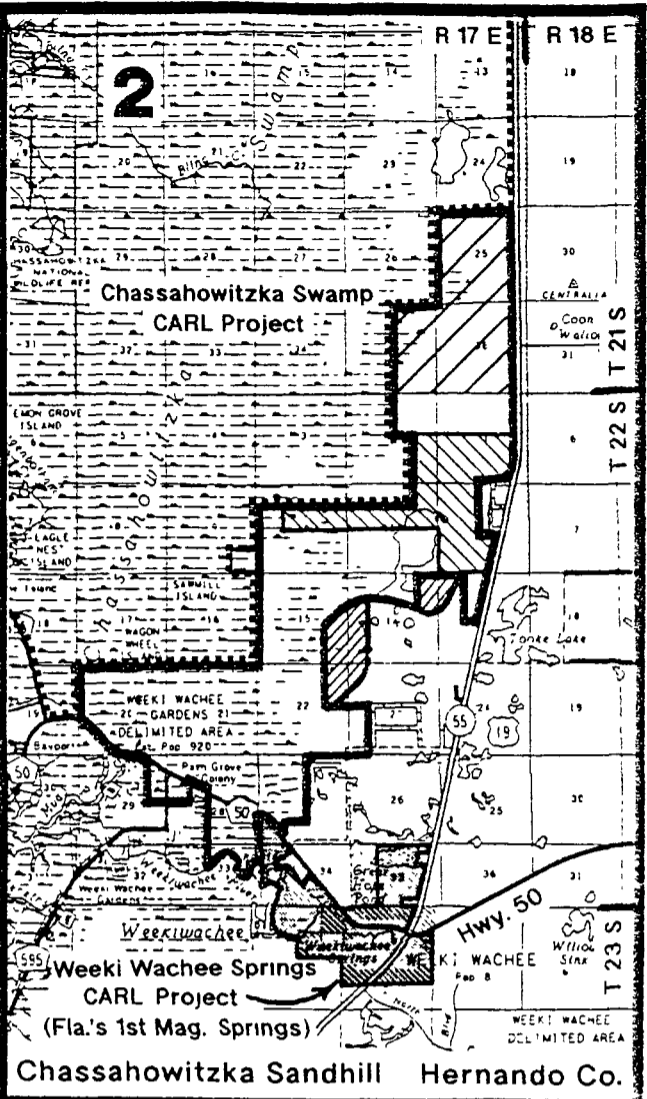
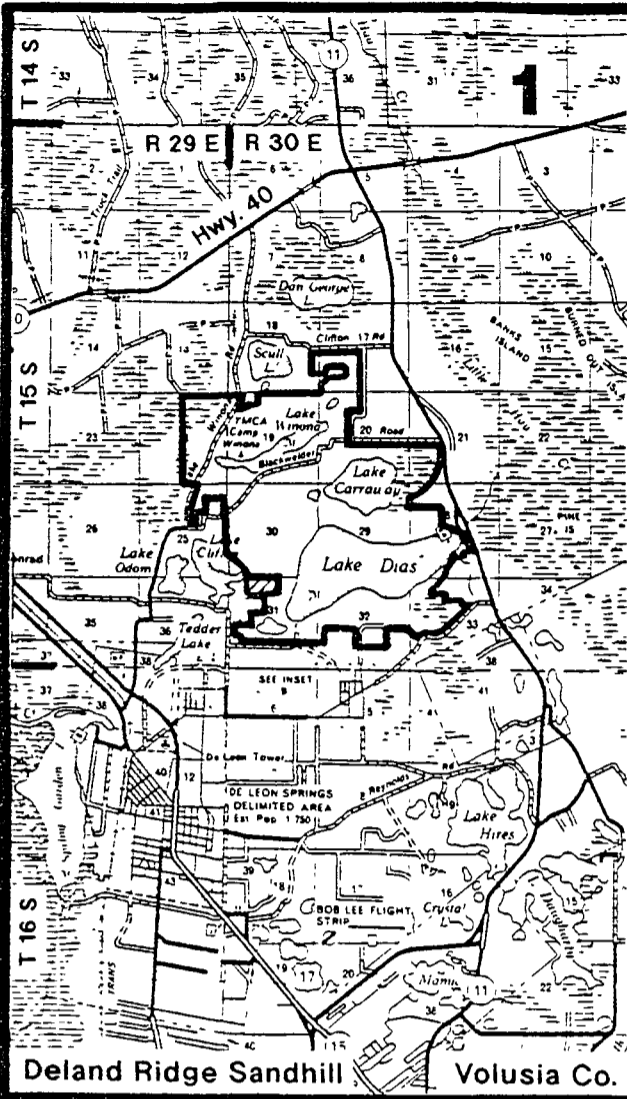
The four project sites each have potential to provide varied recreational opportunities such as hiking, nature appreciation, natural resource education, picnicking, horseback riding, camping, and hunting. The two large sand-bottomed lakes within the Deland Ridge Sandhill site have high value for water-based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

MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

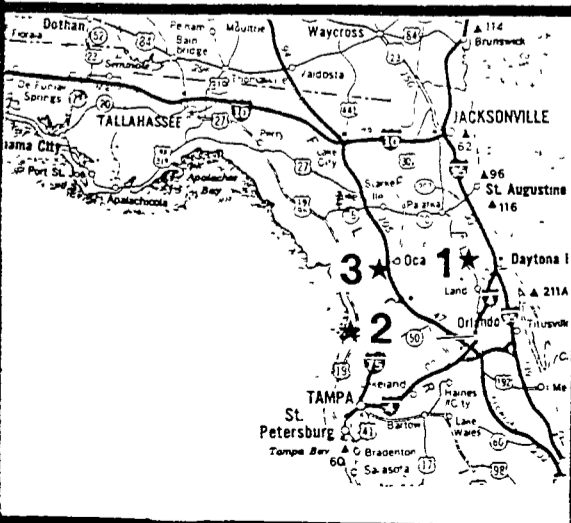
The Division of Forestry will manage the Deland Ridge, Ross Prairie, and Blue Spring Longleaf sites as State Forests. The Game and Freshwater Fish Commission is the recommended manager of Chassahowitzka Sandhill; management of this site will be integrated with the Chassahowitzka Wildlife Management Area. The Commission will also cooperate in management of the Blue Spring Longleaf site.



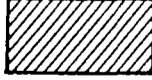

Fire management will be one of the most important tools for management of the project sites. Whenever possible, natural breaks, existing roads, black lines, and foam lines will be utilized to contain and control prescribed and natural fires. Timber management activities should maintain and perpetuate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

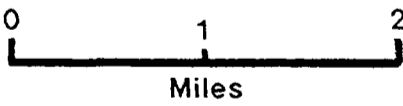
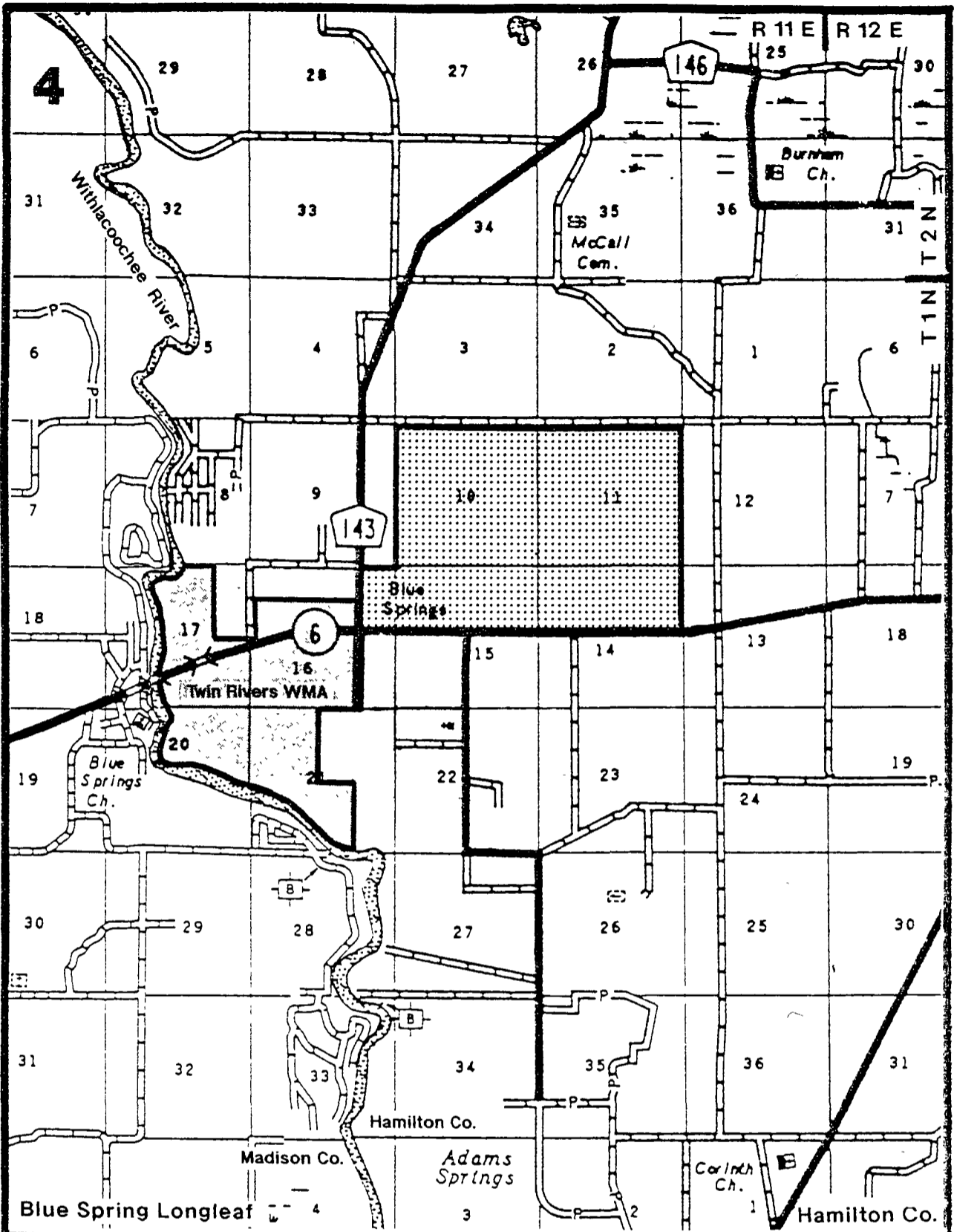
For each of the project sites, a resource inventory should be conducted to identify environmentally sensitive areas that require special management. Locations/habitats of any populations or sensitive sites now known or found during the resource inventory should be indicated in management plans for appropriate 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.



LONGLEAF PINE ECOSYSTEM
MULTI - COUNTY 4 SITES



-  PROJECT AREA
-  TO BE ACQUIRED BY GAME & FISH COMM.
-  1993 ADDITIONS
-  STATE OWNED OR UNDER CONTRACT



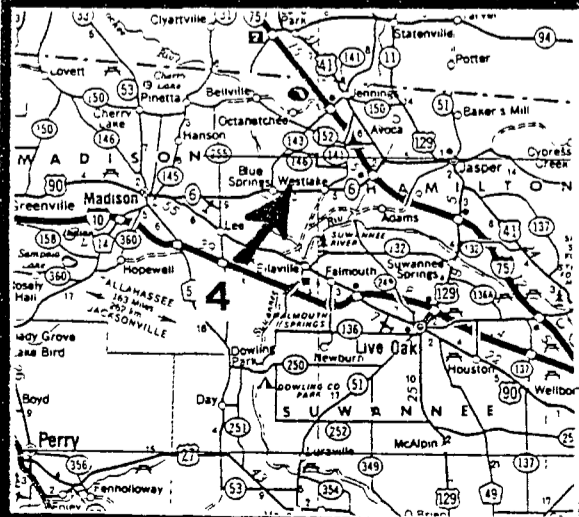
LONGLEAF PINE ECOSYSTEM

MULTI-COUNTY

4 SITES



PROJECT AREA



MANAGEMENT COSTS

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

YEAR	Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.)	Funds					Total
		Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	
FY 1992-93	CARL	\$18,597	\$3,982	\$32,587	-0-	-0-	\$55,167
FY 1993-94	GR	\$33,481	\$4,000	\$33,476	\$33,113	-0-	\$104,070
FY 1994-95	CARL	\$58,000	\$3,982	\$36,632	\$31,769	-0-	\$130,383

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

CATEGORY	Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.)	Estimated Funds Required					Total
		Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	
Start-up	CARL	\$32,804	\$5,000	\$17,227	\$76,675	-0-	\$131,706
FY 1994-95	CARL	\$33,788	-0-	\$15,000	\$5,000	-0-	\$53,788

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

CATEGORY	Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.)	Estimated Funds Required					Total
		Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	
Start-up	CARL	\$65,608	-0-	\$26,620	\$94,975	-0-	\$187,203
FY 1994-95	CARL	\$67,576	-0-	\$20,000	\$5,000	-0-	\$92,576

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

CATEGORY	Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.)	Estimated Funds Required					Total
		Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	
Start-up	CARL	\$29,533	-0-	\$17,227	\$76,675	-0-	\$123,435
FY 1994-95	CARL	\$29,533	-0-	\$5,000	\$21,300	-0-	\$55,833

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.

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 (under contract)
- 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

On July 23, 1993, the LAAC approved the addition of the Blue Spring site, approximately 1,978 acres with a tax assessed value of approximately \$1,786,120. An addition to the Deland Ridge site, approximately 36 acres with a tax value of approximately \$70,260, was also approved.

On September 20, 1993, the LAAC approved an addition to the Chassahowitzka site of approximately 390 acres with a tax assessed value of approximately \$686,082.

On November 19, 1993, the LAAC approved an addition to the Ross Prairie site of approximately 320 acres with a tax assessed value of approximately \$423,487 with the contingency that this addition and the adjacent 160 acres of disturbed lands within existing boundary be used as surplus or exchange unless the Division of Forestry established clear necessity for their retention from a management standpoint.

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

Chassahowitzka Sandhill - This site consists of approximately 7,150 acres, 58 parcels, and 28 owners (five major owners). The tax assessed value is approximately \$7,941,679. 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

Approximately 3,583 acres were put under contract by the CARL Program during 1993, the Blue Spring site (through The Nature Conservancy) and the Gills tract, one of the major owners within the Chassahowitzka site. Mapping is almost complete on other major ownerships within all sites. The Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission acquired 950 acres within the Chassahowitzka site.

RESOLUTIONS

--- Gopher Tortoise Council - Support for acquisition

PROJECT HISTORY		
Assessment Approved: 08/20/92		
Design/Boundary Approved: 12/10/92		
Design/Boundary Modified: 07/23/93 - 2,014.3 acres added 09/20/93 - 390 acres added		
PREVIOUS RANKINGS		
1993		7
ACQUISITION HISTORY		
Year	Acres	Funds
1993	3,583.00	\$12,164,289

#8 CATFISH CREEK		POLK COUNTY	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
3,964	2,458	\$8,374,820	\$2,437,700

LOCATION

In eastern Polk County, just east 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 diverse 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

project. The 1993 addition, however, includes a potentially significant archaeological site. This site was discovered only recently; other unrecorded archaeological sites are quite likely within this project.

The project can provide a wide array of recreational opportunities as long as care is 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 managed as a State Preserve by the Division of Recreation and Parks. The tract should be managed according to single-use principles with the primary goal of protecting the significant natural features, but also allowing compatible recreation. Careful consideration must be given to the siting of any facilities; several of the natural communities, and the plants and animals which comprise them, are sensitive to disturbance. For example, (1) sandhill upland lakes cannot withstand active use, the oligotrophic waters are easily polluted by excessive nutrients, and shoreline vegetation is quickly destroyed by trampling; (2) scrub, which harbors most of the project's rare plants and animals, is highly erodible; and (3) because 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.

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Name	FNAI Rank
SCRUB	G2/S2
<i>Britton's bear-grass</i>	G2/S2
<i>Cutthroat grass</i>	G2/S2
<i>Lewton's polygala</i>	G2/S2
<i>Scrub plum</i>	G2G3/S2S3
SANDHILL UPLAND LAKE	G3/S2
Florida scrub lizard	G3/S3
<i>Pygmy fringe-tree</i>	G3/S3
SCRUBBY FLATWOODS	G3/S3
<i>Curtiss' milkweed</i>	G3/S3
28 FNAI elements known from site	

upland lake, wet flatwoods, blackwater stream, seepage slopes, and floodplain swamp. The tract harbors at least 12 plant species state listed as endangered or threatened, and is considered a very important site for these mostly scrub endemic species. The project is also known to support numerous animal species considered to be rare or endangered such as bald eagle, wood stork, gopher tortoise, and scrub jay.

The Florida Site File records no archeological/historical sites within the original boundaries of this

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

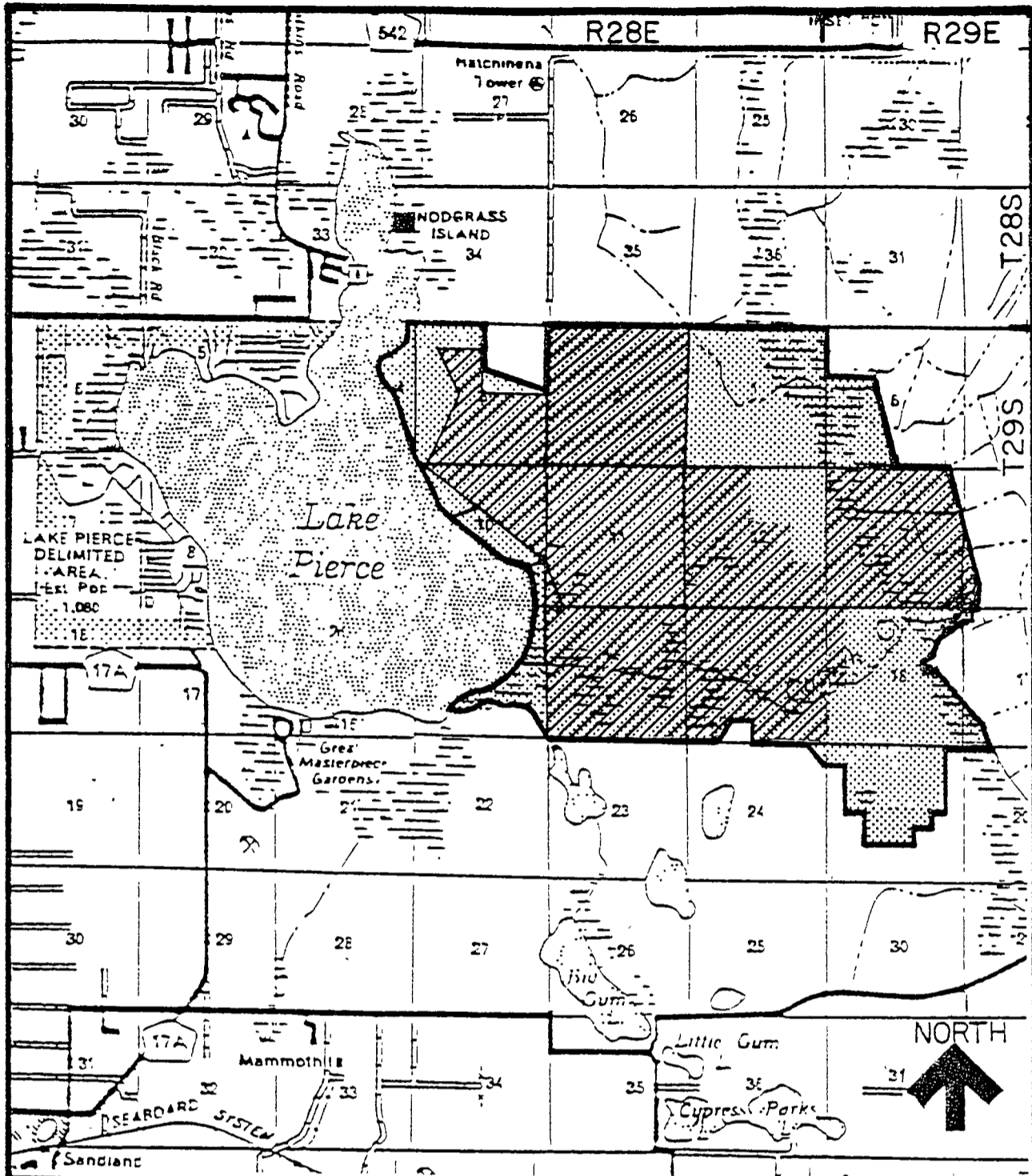
Like other scrub habitat in the state, this site consists primarily of dry uplands well suited for development. Surrounding land uses include citriculture, ranching, dairy farming, and muck farming, all of which could be conducted on the project site as well.

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

MANAGEMENT COST

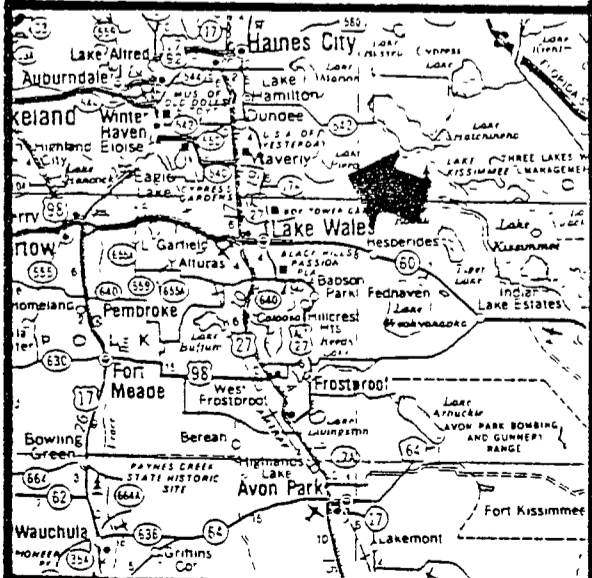
PROJECTED MANAGEMENT BUDGET REQUEST
Division of Recreation and Parks


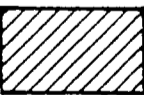

YEAR	Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc)	Funds					Total
		Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	
Start-up	CARL	\$22,167	-0-	\$5,712	\$6,978	\$8,640	\$43,497
FY 1994-95	CARL	\$22,167	-0-	\$5,712	\$6,978	\$8,640	\$43,497



CATFISH CREEK

POLK COUNTY



-  PROJECT AREA
-  STATE OWNED
-  1993 ADDITION

#8 CATFISH CREEK

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(acquired), TNC (acquired), Palo Alto (acquired).

Phase II: Other owners excluding Section 2 (partially acquired)

Phase III: Section 2, when consolidated by Bowen (acquired).

On December 7, 1990, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council (LAAC) 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 LAAC voted to approve a boundary amendment adding approximately 60 acres to the southern project boundary.

On November 19, 1993, the LAAC voted to approve a boundary amendment adding approximately 13 acres (Snodgrass Island) with a tax assessed value of \$165,090 to the project boundary for management by a non-profit archaeological or historical trust.

Coordination

The Nature Conservancy sponsored this project, assisted in providing information in the technical preparation of the project and in discussions with some of the major landowners.

OWNERSHIP

The only sizable ownerships remaining to be acquired are located in the southeast quadrant of the project.

ACQUISITION STATUS

Approximately 2,828 acres were acquired or put under contract during the past year, including the most significant ownership - Rolling Meadows. Negotiations will continue in the upcoming year in the southeast quadrant to complete the project.

RESOLUTIONS

-- Sierra Club, Polk County Group - Support for state acquisition

PROJECT HISTORY		
Assessment Approved: 08/04/89		
Design/Boundary Approved: 12/01/89		
Design/Boundary Modified: 06/28/91 - 60 acres added 11/19/93 - 13 acres added		
PREVIOUS RANKINGS		
1993		6
1992		6
1991		5
1990		9
ACQUISITION HISTORY		
Year	Acres	Funds
1991	1,135.63	\$2,271,000
1993	2,828.37	\$6,103,820

#9 ROOKERY BAY		COLLIER COUNTY	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
3,908	8,098	\$27,758,424	\$10,265,300

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

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 Environmental Protection) 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 Environmental Protection, The Conservancy, Inc., and the National Audubon Society. The Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State is a cooperating manager.

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Name	FNAI Rank
SCRUB	G2/S2
<i>Hand fern</i>	G2/S2
<i>Sand-dune spurge</i>	G2/S2
West Indian manatee	G2?/S2?
Florida black bear	G5T2/S2
<i>Fuzzy-wuzzy air-plant</i>	G3/S1
COASTAL GRASSLAND	G3/S2
SHELL MOUND	G3/S2
Bald eagle	G3/S2S3
<i>Ghost orchid</i>	G?/S2
27 FNAI elements known from site	

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.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

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

Bay is representative of the West Indian biogeographic type.

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

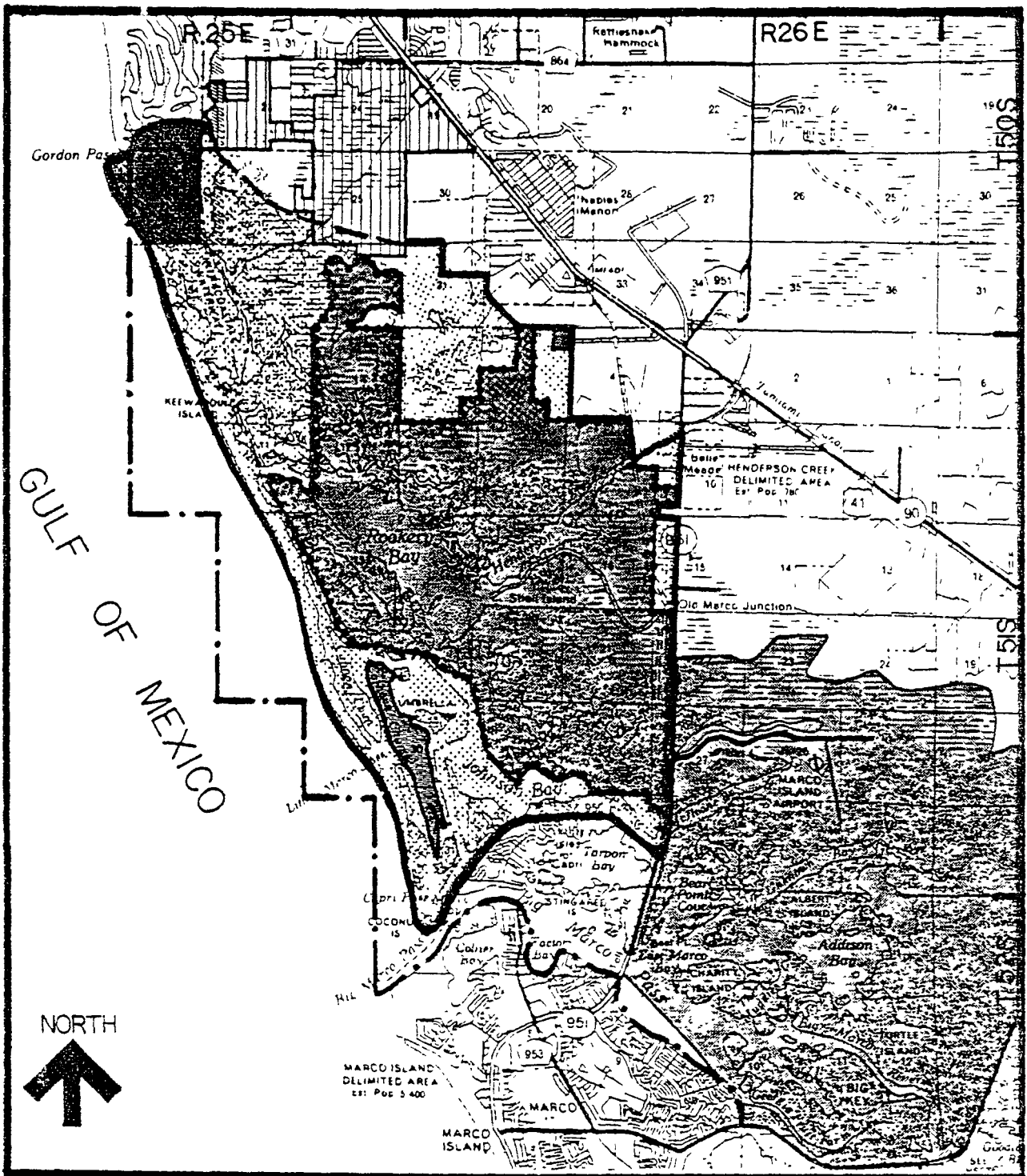
Although the area has not been extensively surveyed, it is believed to have good potential for archaeological investigations.

A significant portion of Keewaydin Island is under option from the Gaynors by a developer who has approval from local regulatory and planning agencies

MANAGEMENT COST

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

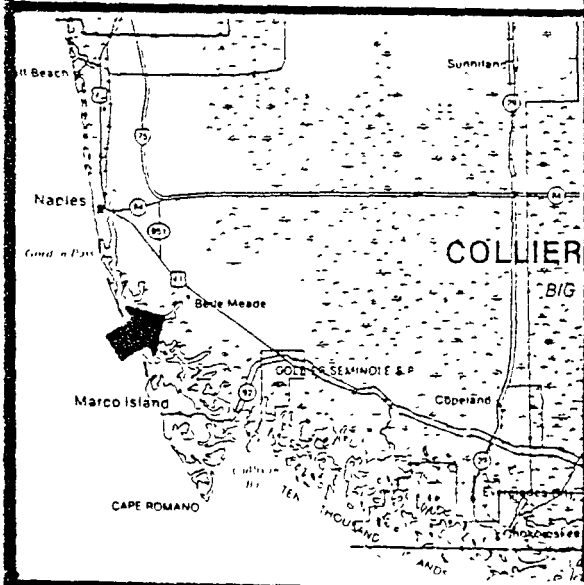
YEAR	Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc)	Funds					Total
		Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	
FY 1992-93	LATF, MRCTF, GR, Federal	\$328,739	\$111,030	\$203,146	\$109,460	-0-	\$752,375
FY 1993-94	LATF, MRCTF, GR, Federal	\$297,373	\$110,420	\$210,443	\$50,289	\$720,000	\$1,388,525
FY 1994-95	LATF, MRCTF, GR, Federal	\$394,871	\$120,000	\$196,527	\$29,000	\$250,000	\$990,398










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.

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

Building upon the 1,611 acre nucleus of the estuarine sanctuary, under lease to the Department of Natural Resources from the Collier Conservancy, Inc., the Audubon Society and others, the state acquired 13,230 acres (primarily wetlands) in an exchange with Deltona as well as an additional 13,000 acres (not within project boundaries) on nearby Marco Island.

Parcels at the south end of Keewaydin remain to be acquired, as well as three other parcels including the Lely Development Corporation tract.

ACQUISITION STATUS

Approximately 2,755 acres were acquired or put under option during past year, including a substantial portion of Keewaydin Island (with The Nature Conservancy as intermediary). Phase I near completion. Phase II, consisting of 64 parcels, under appraisal.

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		
1993		9
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
1993	2,755.10	\$21,576,939

#10 TROPICAL FLYWAYS		MONROE COUNTY	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
18	1,774	\$5,780,000	\$23,579,200

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

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

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Name	FNAI Rank
<i>Cuban snake-bark</i>	G?T1/S2
<i>Key tree-cactus</i>	G1/S1
Rim rock crowned snake	G1G2Q/S1S2
<i>Three-spined prickly-pear</i>	G1G2/S1
<i>Inkwood</i>	G2/S1
<i>White ironwood</i>	G2/S1
<i>Blodgett's wild mercury</i>	G2/S2
<i>Simpson's prickly-apple</i>	G2G3T2/S2
Florida tree snail	G?/S2
Schaus' swallowtail	G4?T1/S1
70 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 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

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 1994-95	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

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.

On September 20, 1993, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council (LAAC) approved a boundary addition of 40 acres with a tax assessed value of \$496,346 to the North Creek Hammock site.

On December 9, 1993, the LAAC approved a boundary addition of .09 acres (1 lot) with a tax assessed value of \$148,817 to the Pennecamp North site with the understanding that the proposed addition can be surplus.

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 and approximately 200 owners. Each of the sites, however, has one or two major ownerships.

ACQUISITION STATUS

Approximately 18 acres (Pennecamp North site) were acquired or put under contract last year. Mapping of remaining sites is underway.

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: 09/20/93 - 40 acres added 12/09/93 - .09 acre added		
PREVIOUS RANKINGS		
1993		11
ACQUISITION HISTORY		
Year	Acres	Funds
1993	17.56	\$5,780,000

#11 FLORIDA'S FIRST MAGNITUDE SPRINGS		Bay/Leon/Levy/Suwannee/Wakulla Counties	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
672*	4,333	3,436,050*	\$9,201,000

* Acquired by Northwest Florida Water Management District - 214 acres/\$916,795 (portion of Gainer)
 Acquired by Suwannee River Water Management District - 276 acres/\$405,495 (Falmouth)

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

Because of the thick, often cavernous and water-filled limestone underlying it, Florida has more large springs (including river rises and karst windows) than any other state or even country. The largest, those that discharge an average of 100 cubic feet of water per second or more, are called first-magnitude springs.

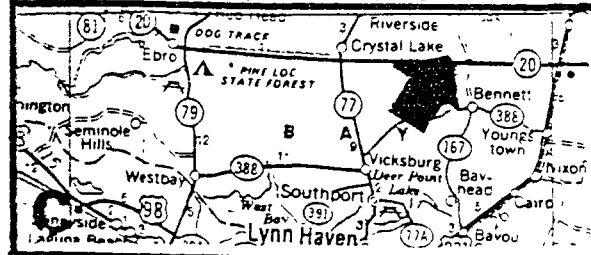
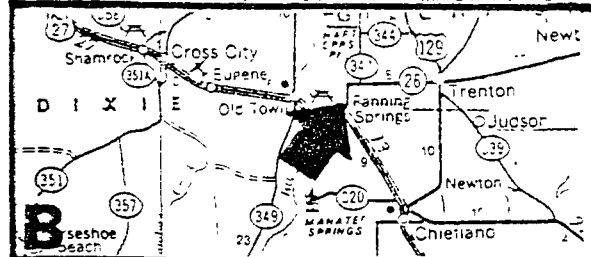
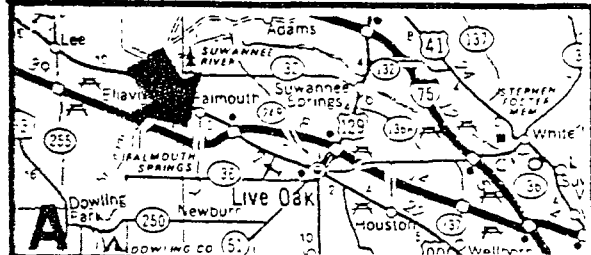
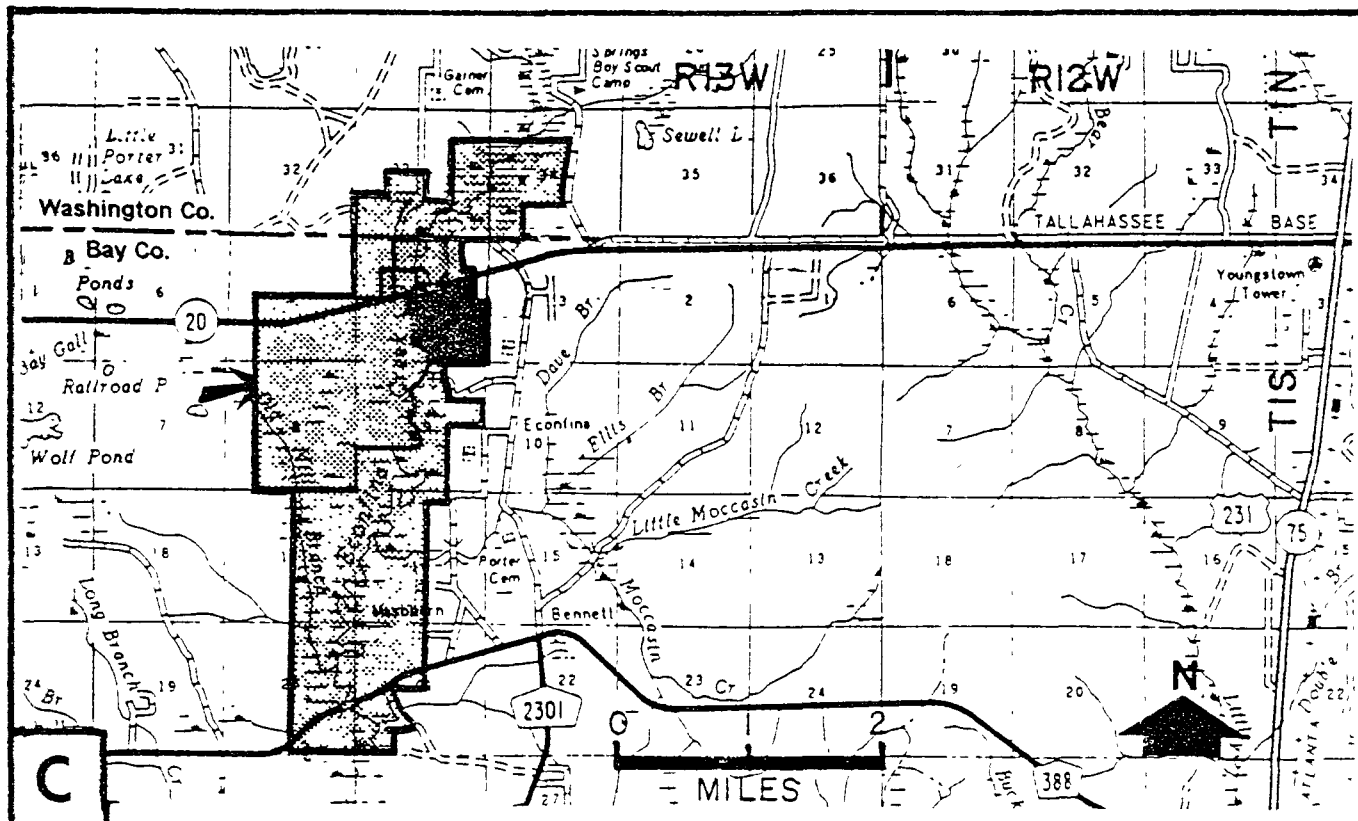
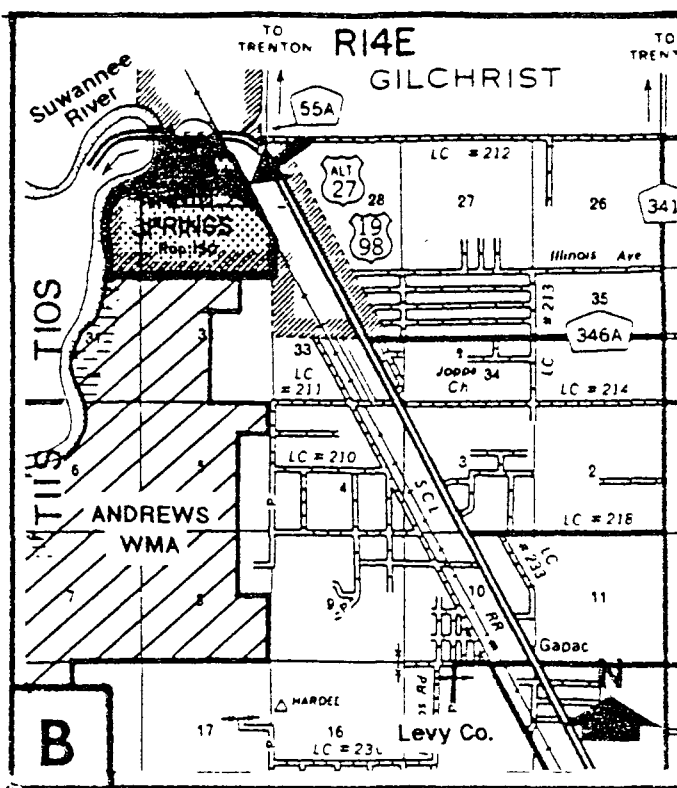
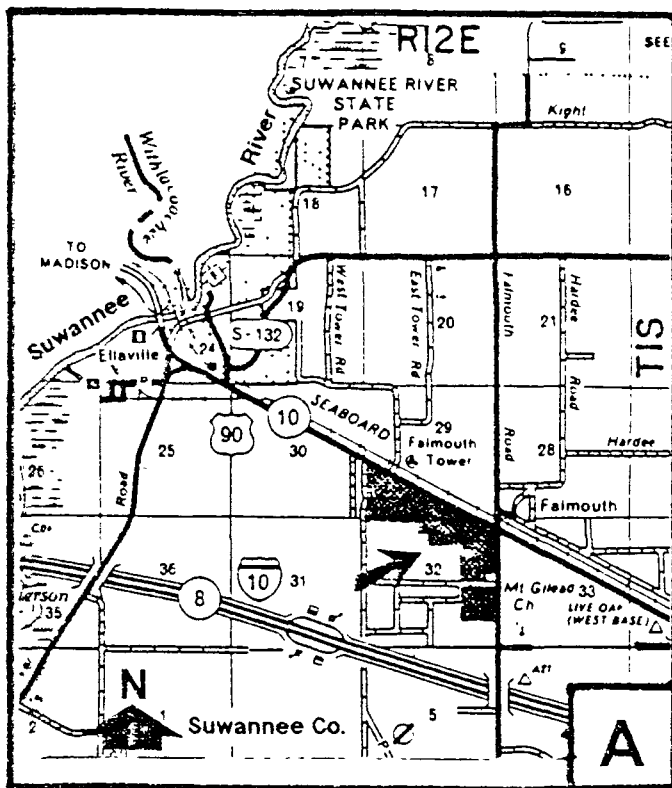
Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Name	FNAI Rank
Gulf moccasinshell	G1G2/S?
Round washboard	G1G2/S?
<i>Ashe's magnolia</i>	G2/S2
Dougherty Plain cave crayfish	G2/S2
SPRING-RUN STREAM	G2/S2
SANDHILL	G2G3/S2
Pallid cave crayfish	G2G3/S2S3
<i>Marianna columbine</i>	G5T1/S1
AQUATIC CAVE	G3/S2
Atlantic sturgeon	G3/S2
43 FNAI elements known from project	

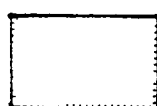
The 30 or so in Florida are scattered in the northern peninsula and eastern panhandle where the limestones of the Floridan Aquifer arch close to the surface. Each day, these 30 springs send out much more water than is used by all the people in the state. Their generally clear, continuously flowing waters are among Florida's most important natural resources. Some of the springs are famous tourist attractions. Commercial, residential, and agricultural runoff; clear-cutting and mining; and unsupervised recreation can harm the water quality of springs and the Floridan Aquifer. This project aims to protect eight of these first-magnitude springs.

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 (tributary to the Chipola River) that was impounded above US-90. A tract of mostly forested (upland



FLORIDA'S FIRST MAGNITUDE SPRINGS



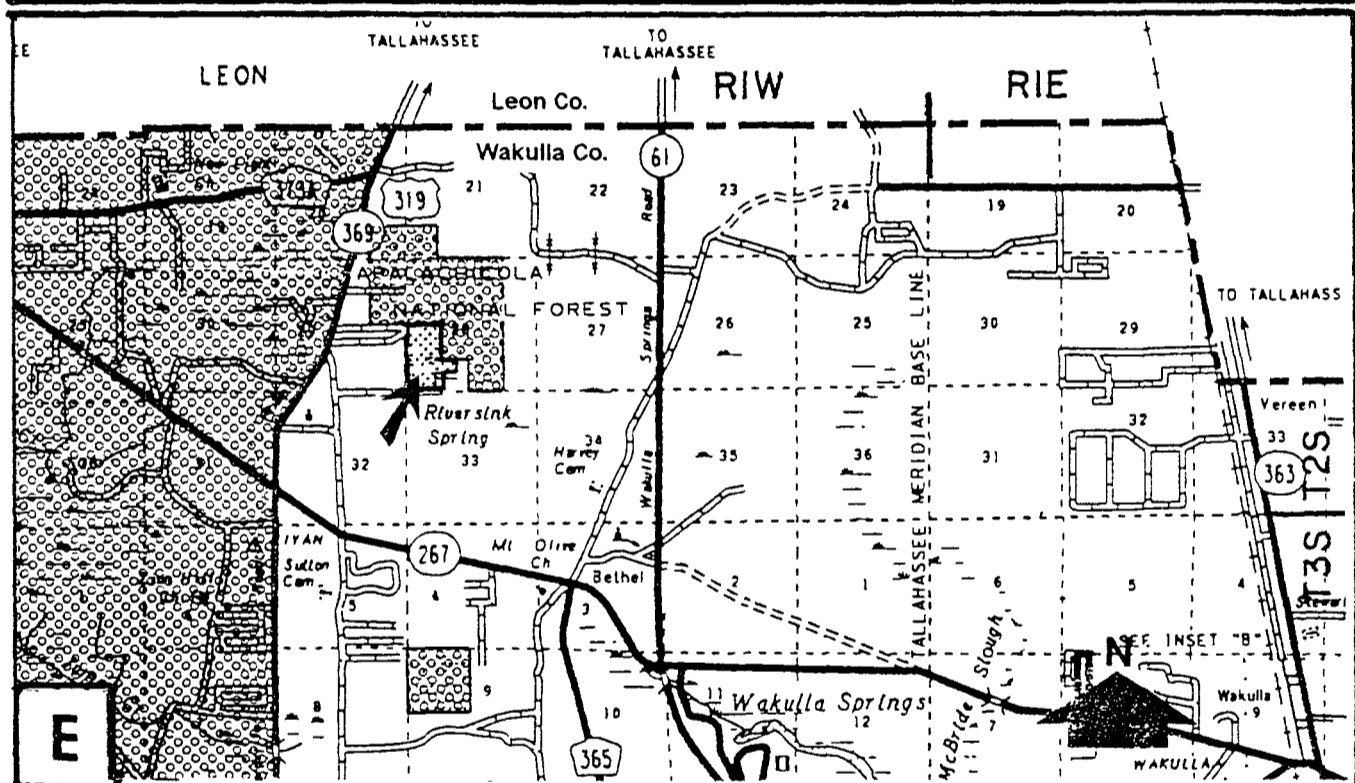
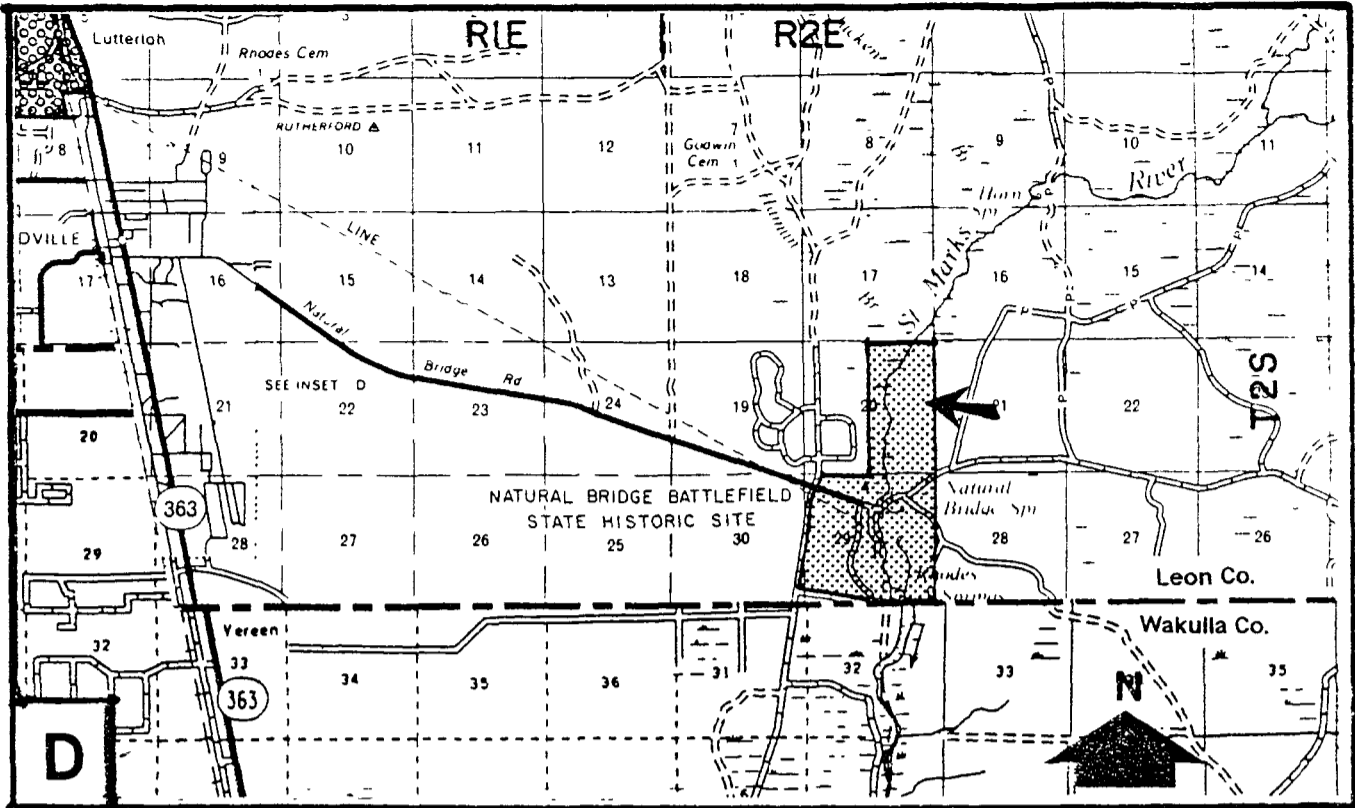
PROJECT AREA



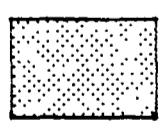
STATE OR W.M.D. OWNED

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

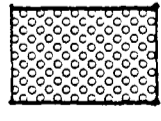
SHEET 1 of 3



FLORIDA'S FIRST MAGNITUDE SPRINGS

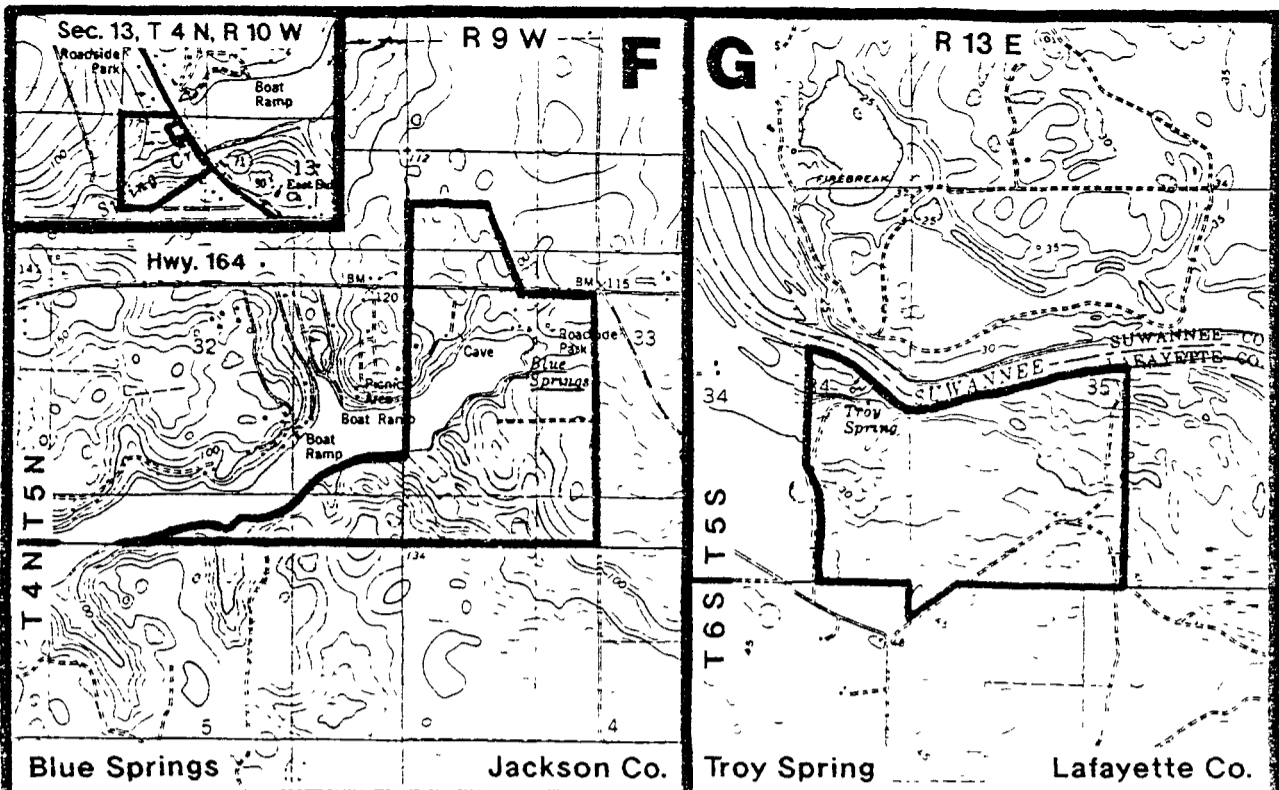


PROJECT AREA



APALACHICOLA
NATIONAL FOREST

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

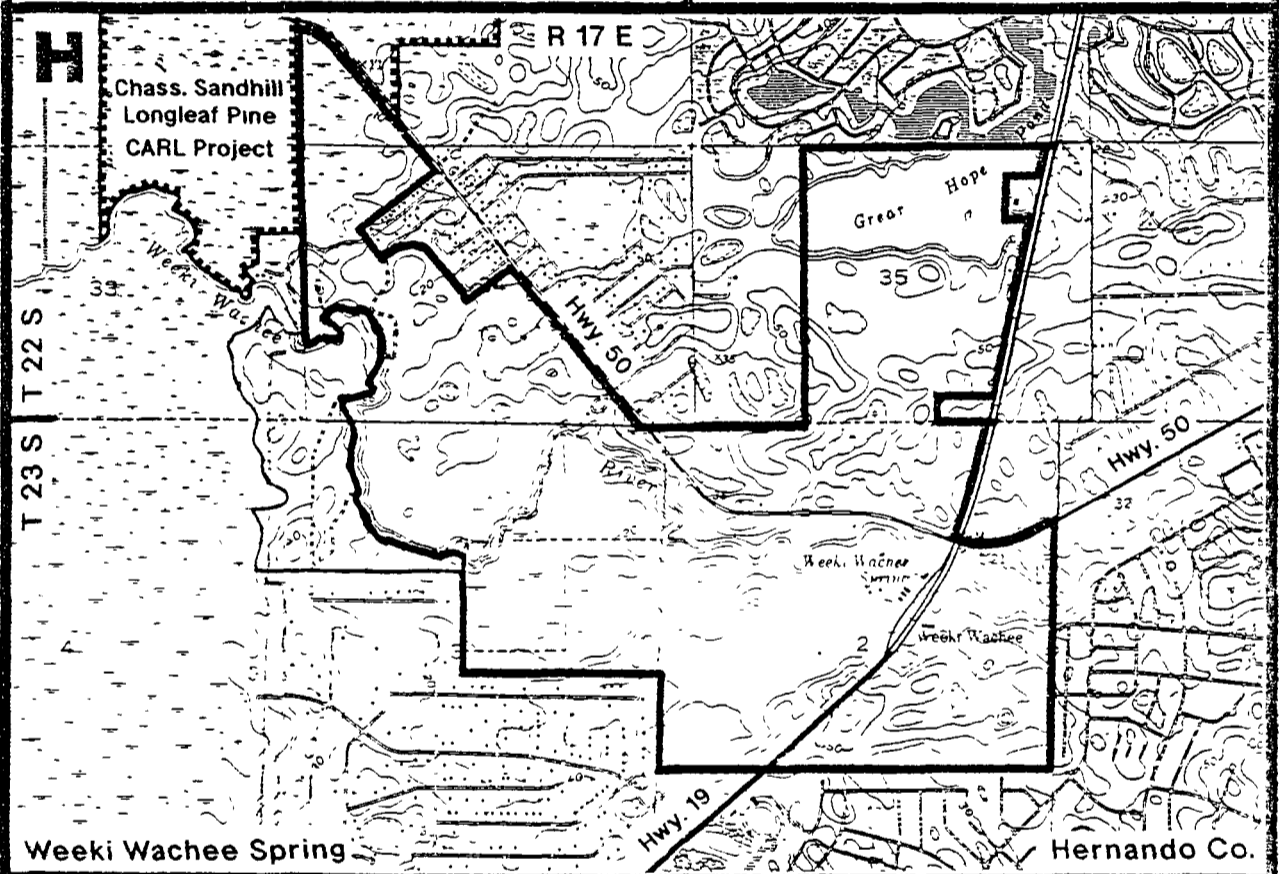


Blue Springs

Jackson Co.

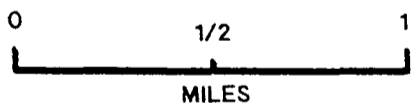
Troy Spring

Lafayette Co.

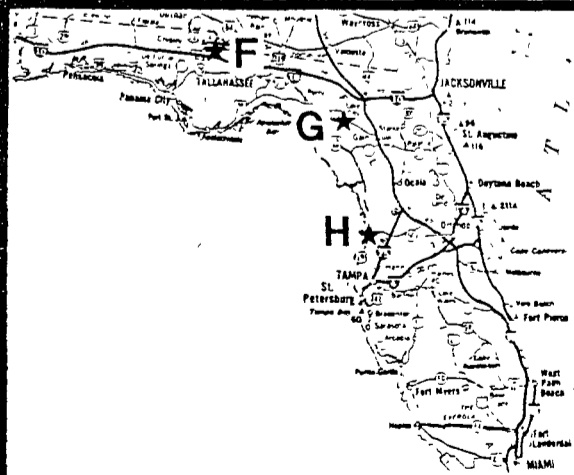


Weeki Wachee Spring

Hernando Co.



FLORIDA'S FIRST MAGNITUDE SPRINGS



ORDER OF SITES IS NORTH TO SOUTH



PROJECT AREA

SHEET 3 OF 3

#11 FLORIDA FIRST MAGNITUDE SPRINGS

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

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	\$97,863	\$24,560	\$27,110	\$75,000	-0-	\$224,537
FY 1994-95	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 1994-95	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	\$58,710	-0-	\$33,000	\$17,000	-0-	\$108,710
FY 1994-95	CARL	\$60,471	-0-	\$10,000	\$5,000	-0-	\$75,471

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

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 Spring

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,

#11 FLORIDA FIRST MAGNITUDE SPRINGS

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, *Paederia 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.

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 acquired this tract in 1993.

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

#11 FLORIDA FIRST MAGNITUDE SPRINGS

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

OWNERSHIP

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

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		
1993		10
1992		15
1991		26
ACQUISITION HISTORY		
Year	Acres	Funds
1993	182.44	\$2,113,760

#12 APALACHICOLA RIVER		GADSDEN/LIBERTY/CALHOUN COUNTIES	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
-0.*	20,181	-0-	\$7,952,100

* see Ownership

LOCATION

In Gadsden, Liberty 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 contains 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 torreya 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
<i>Apalachicola rosemary</i>	G1/S1
<i>Alabama anglepod</i>	G1/S1
<i>Curtiss' loosestrife</i>	G1/S1
<i>Florida torreya</i>	G1/S1
Red-cockaded woodpecker	G2/S2
<i>Fringed campion</i>	G2/S2
<i>Florida yew</i>	G2/S2
<i>Baltzell's sedge</i>	G2/S2
SANDHILL	G2G3/S2
65 FNAI elements known from project	

Atkins 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.

Sweetwater Creek

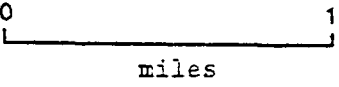
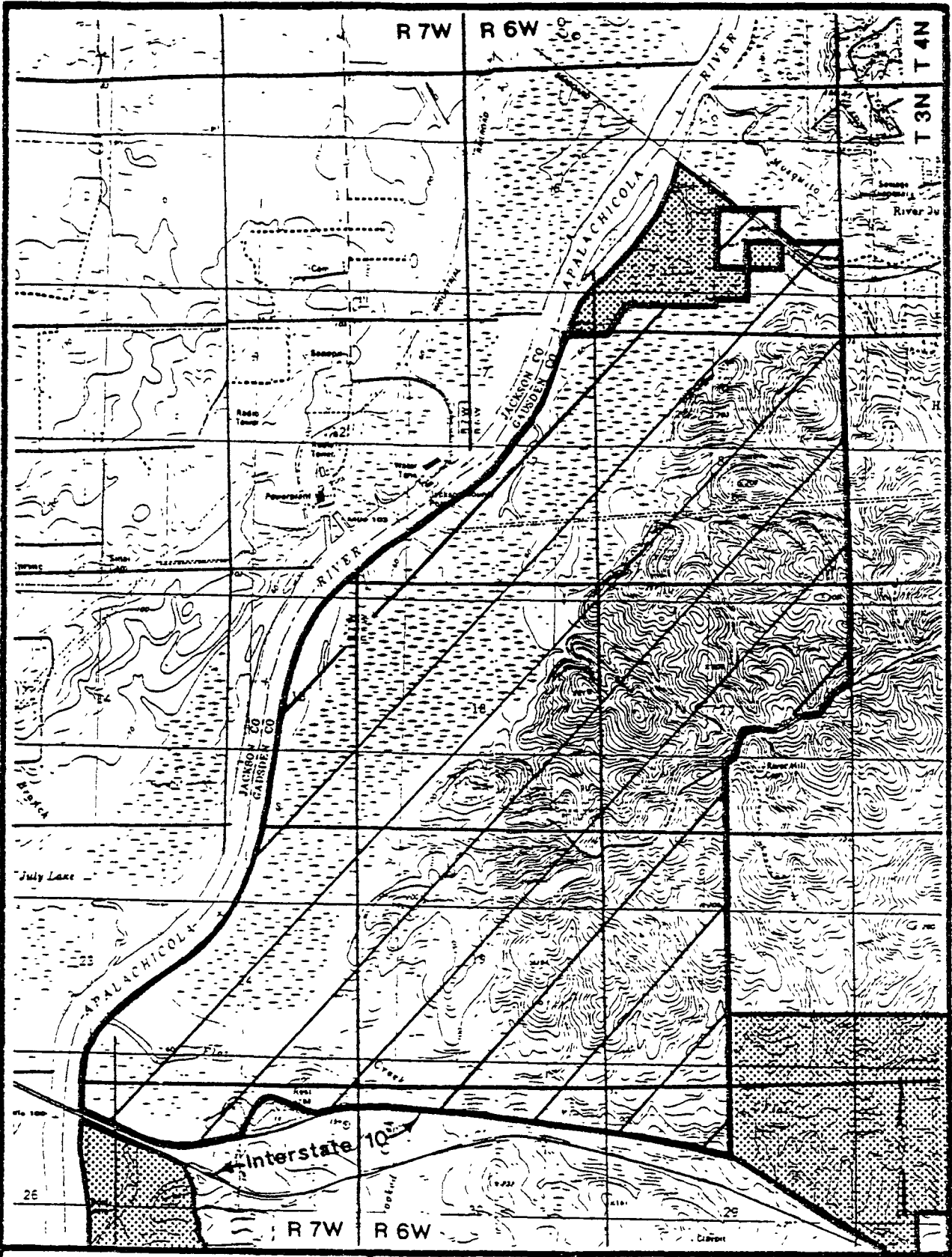
The Sweetwater Creek tract includes a series of the deepest and most spectacular steephead ravines in Florida. Here streams cutting into the high plateau on the east side of the Apalachicola River have produced steep-sided ravines as much as 80 feet deep. The unique Slope Forests in these ravines have long been known for their extraordinary cluster of rare plants and animals. They harbor most of the 13 rare or endangered plants in the tract. These forests are rich not only in endemic plants, such as the extremely rare Florida yew and Florida torreya, but also in plants characteristic of more temperate regions. Several rare salamanders and fishes inhabit the cool ravine streams. The plateau is now a sand pine plantation, but once supported extensive Sandhill. Remnants of intact Sandhill vegetation on site could serve as sources of germplasm for restoration. The largest populations of the rare Apalachicola rosemary, a species found only in Liberty County, occur in these disturbed uplands.

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 supports at least 45 FNAI-listed plant species.

The project, as amended in 1992 and 1993, consists of three tracts of land along the upper Apalachicola River: 1) a larger tract on the east bank of the river that runs southward from the railroad west of River Junction to the north and west boundary of Torreya State Park; 2) the Atkins Tract on the west bank (across the river from Torreya State Park); and 3) the Sweetwater Creek tract east of the river and south of Torreya State Park.

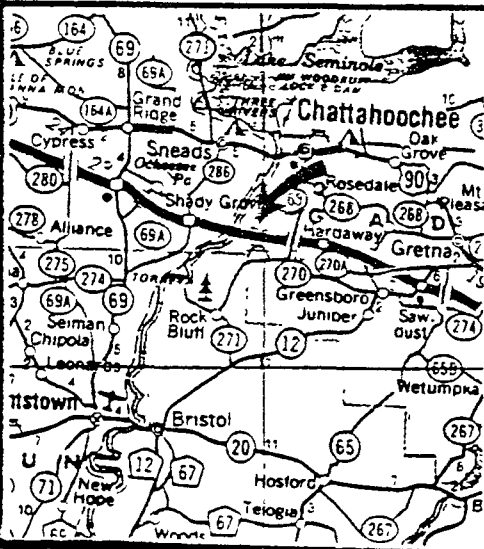
The upper Apalachicola River area is rich with archeological sites from numerous cultural periods. Several archeological sites are known within the project boundaries. When compared to other projects, the potential for significant sites is considered to be high.



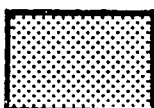
APALACHICOLA RIVER

GADSDEN / CALHOUN COUNTIES

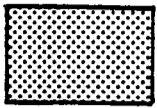
GADSDEN GLADES PARCEL GADSDEN CO.



PROJECT AREA

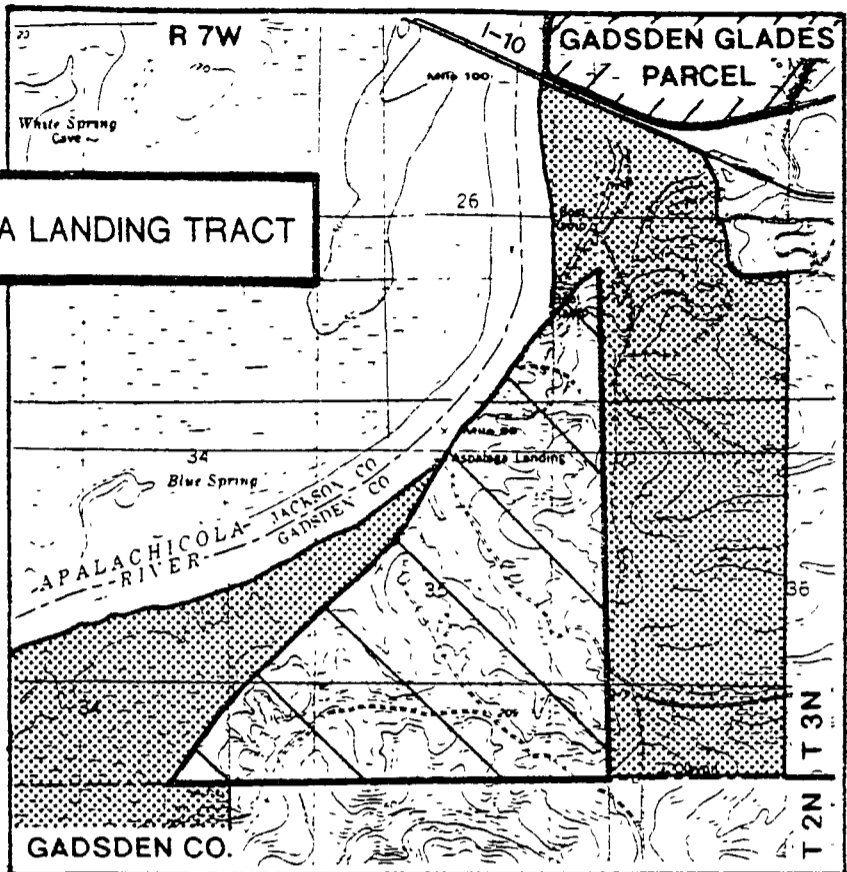
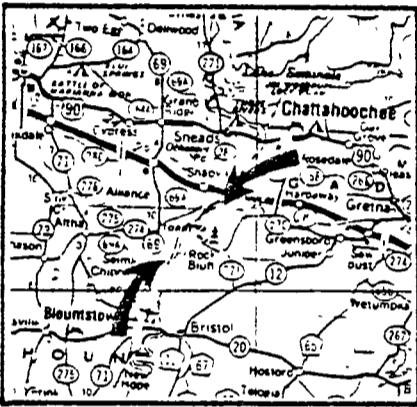
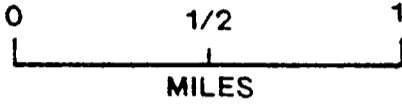


1992 ADDITIONS

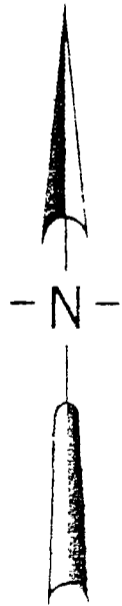
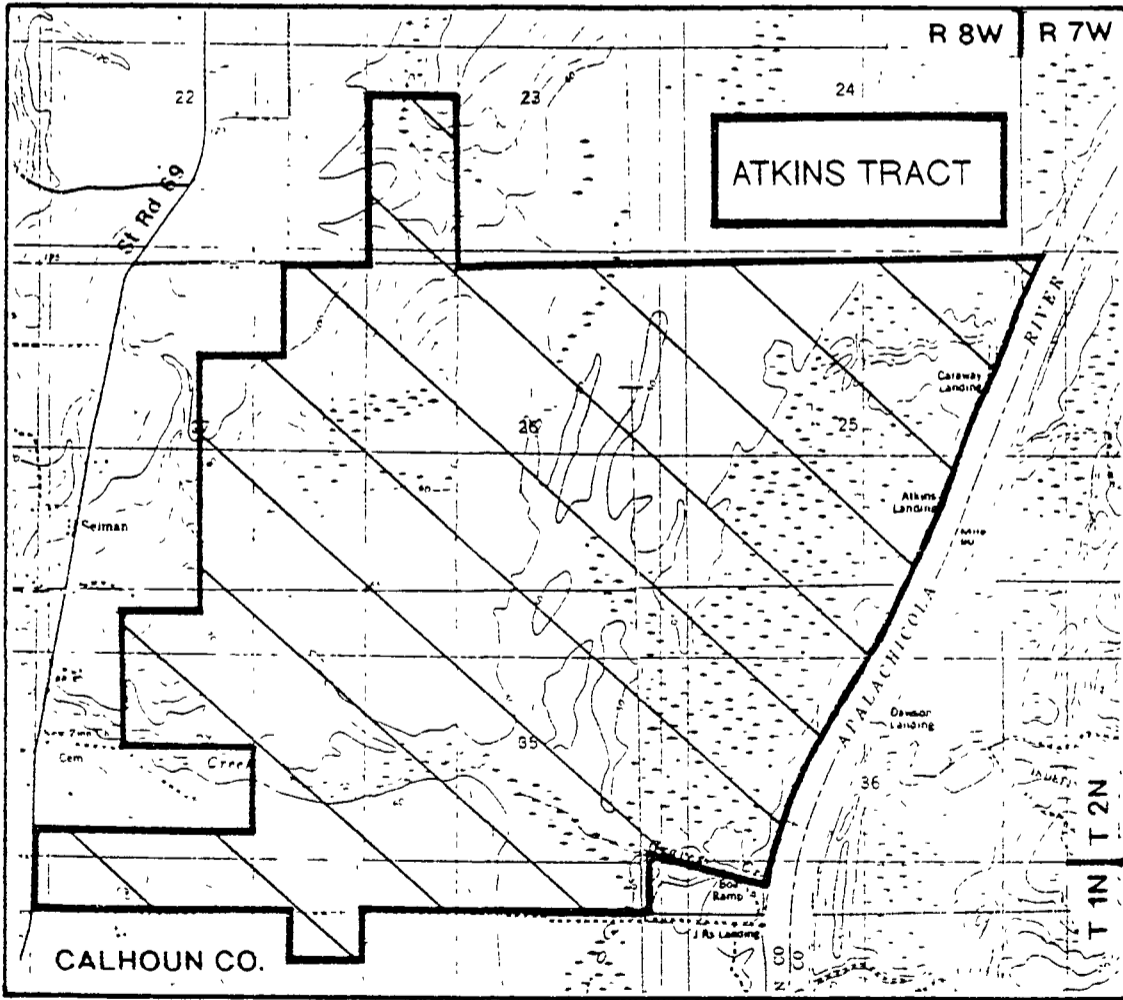


1992 ADDITIONS

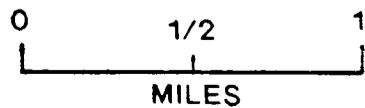
ASPALAGA LANDING TRACT



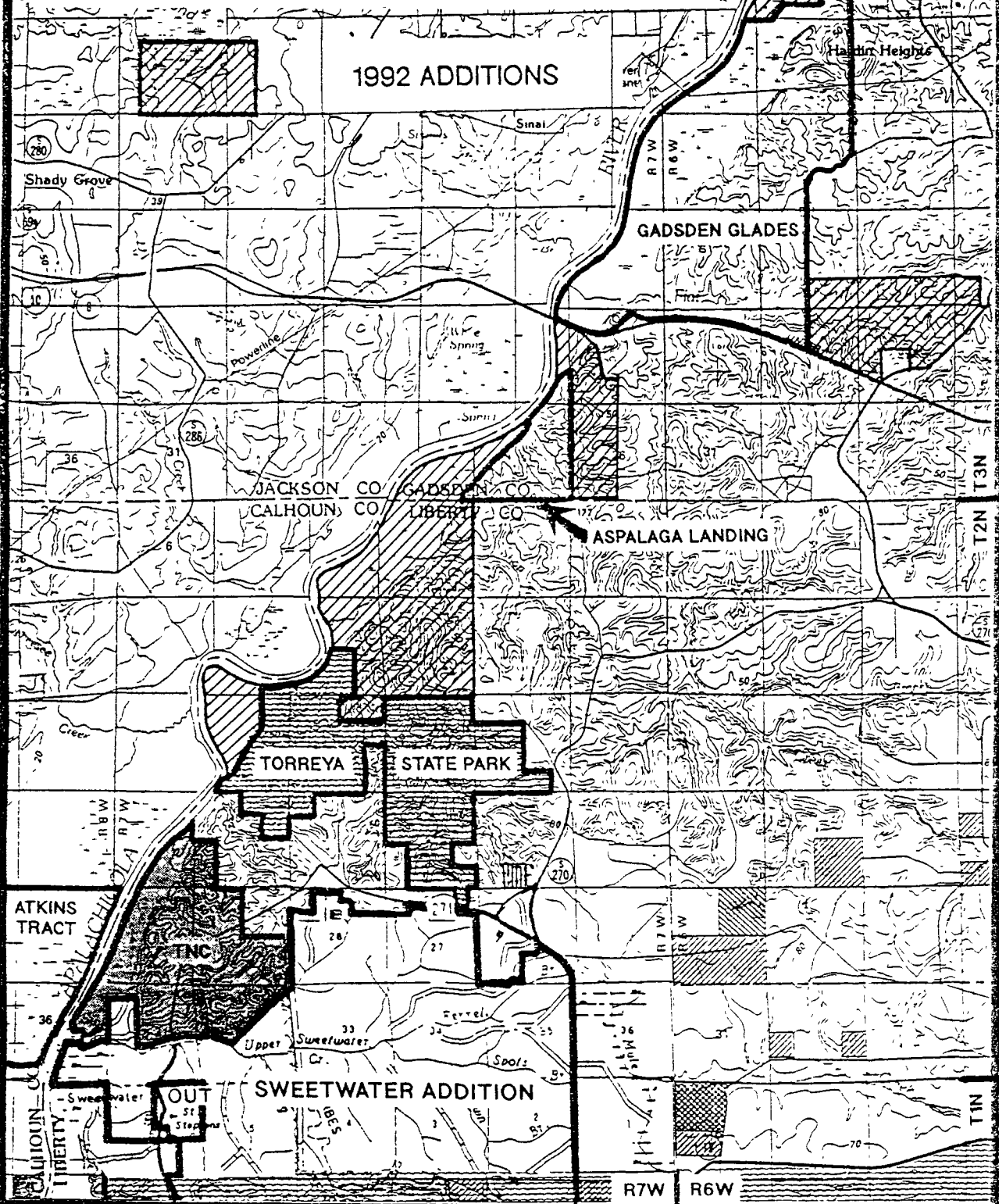
ATKINS TRACT



APALACHICOLA RIVER
GADSDEN / CALHOUN COUNTIES





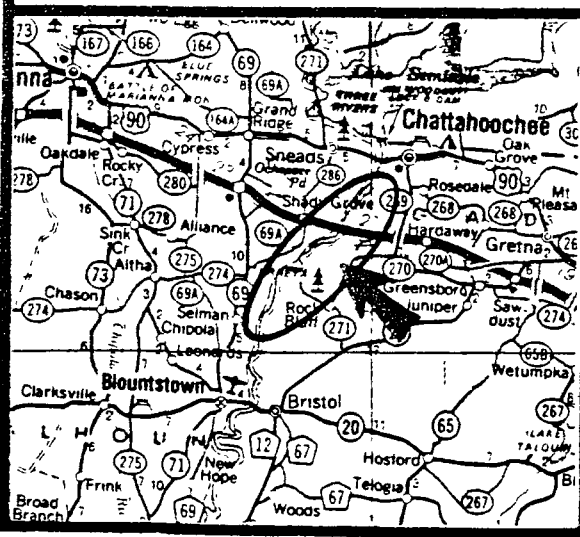
APALACHICOLA RIVER CARL

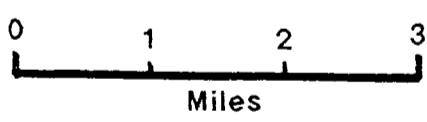
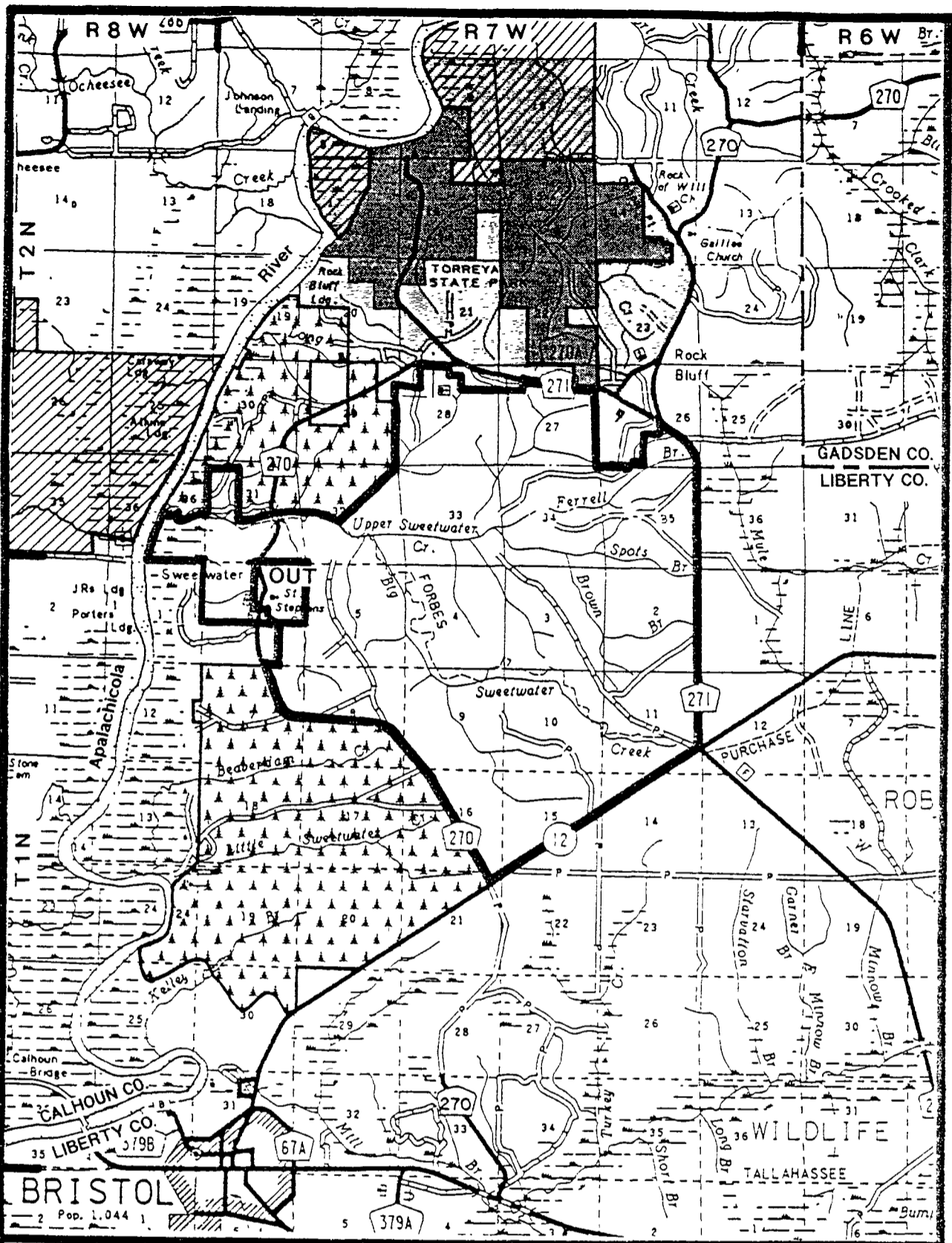


APALACHICOLA RIVER

GADSDEN, CALHOUN & LIBERTY CO'S


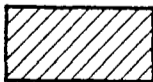


-  APAL. RIVER CARL PROJECT SITES (3)
-  1992 ADDITIONS

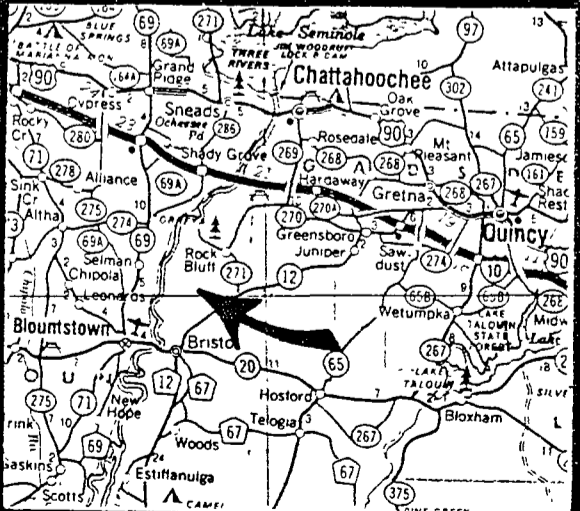




APALACHICOLA RIVER

LIBERTY CO.

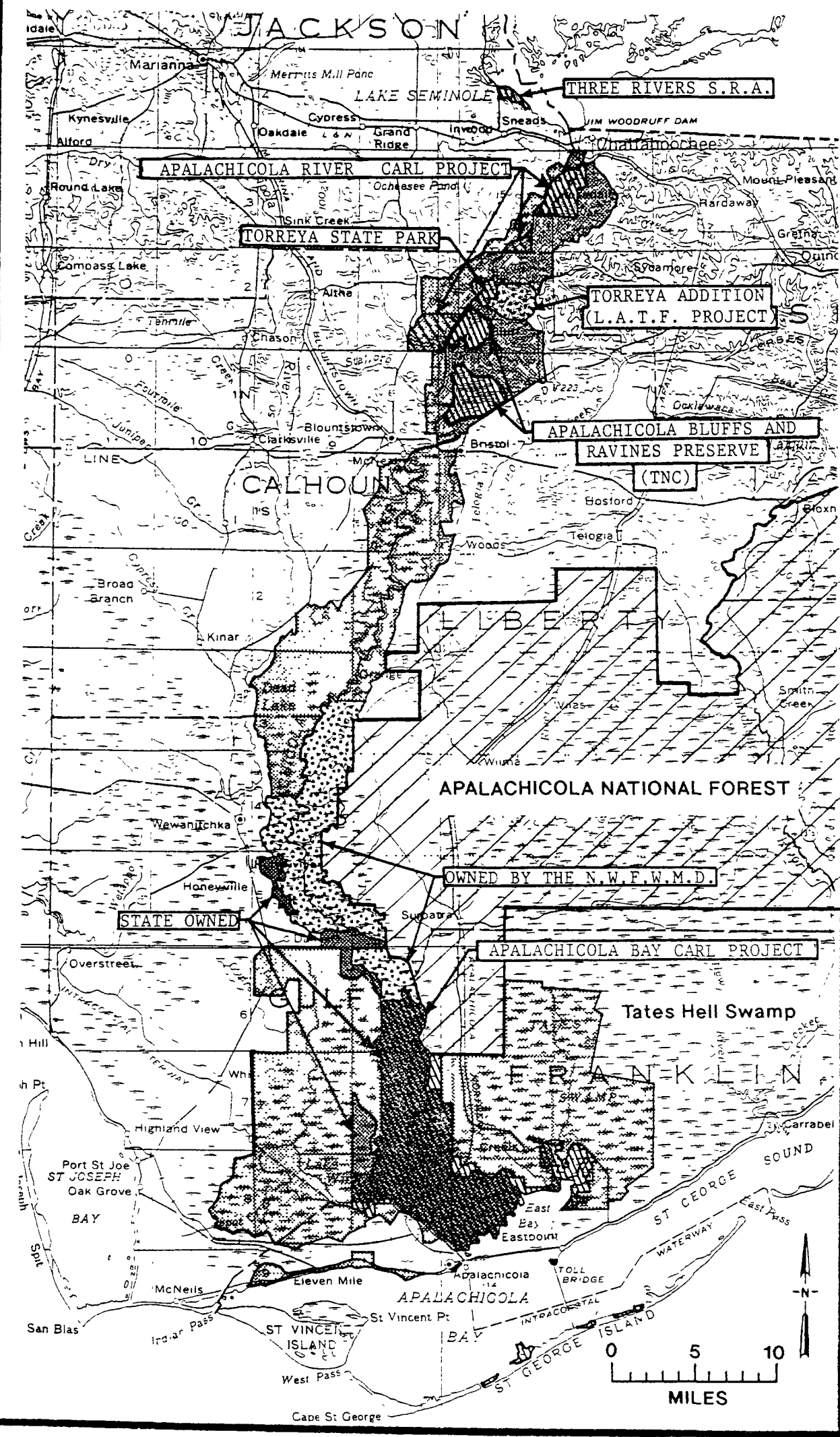
-  SWEETWATER CREEK PROJECT BOUNDARY
-  APALACHICOLA RIVER CARL PROJECT
-  APALACHICOLA BLUFFS & RAVINES PRESERVE (TNC)
-  INHOLDINGS AND ADDITIONS PROJECT (DEP)



APALACHICOLA RIVER AND BAY ECOSYSTEM

JACKSON/GADSDEN/CALHOUN/LIBERTY
GULF/FRANKLIN COUNTIES

RESOURCE PLANNING
BOUNDARY



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, perhaps in conjunction with the State Park. The Gadsden Glades and Aspalaga Landing would be managed under "single-use" principles as State Botanical Sites or State Preserves. That is, the primary management objective would be preservation of the rare upland glade, slope forest, and bluff natural community types. These communities are self-maintaining, but controlled burning or hand removal of hardwoods may be necessary to prevent forest from encroaching on the glades. Control/eradication of feral hogs, which are now damaging some sites, should be a management priority. Other particularly sensitive areas under the Division's management may also 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.

The Division of Forestry proposes to manage the Sweetwater Creek tract as a State Forest for ten years after acquisition. Initially, the Division will secure the tract, provide limited public access, and inventory the site's resources. A management plan based on this inventory will address management of the sand pine plantations and their reforestation with longleaf pine, and protection of endangered species. The Division will provide for limited recreation and environmental education in coordination with the Division of Recreation and Parks. After 10 years, the Division of Recreation and Parks will assume management of the tract as a unit of the state park system. Management will continue the restoration of natural systems, the protection of rare and endangered species, and the provision of appropriate resource-based recreation and education.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

The slope forests, seepage communities, upland glade, bluff, and sandhill communities are highly susceptible to degradation by people. Vehicular and foot traffic have already damaged several of the upland glades. In the slope forests near the glades, sediment eroded by vehicles and lumbering is washing into the Apalachicola River. Given the small population sizes of some of the rare plants in the project, a single unscrupulous or ignorant plant collector could completely eliminate several species from Florida.

The plateau around Sweetwater Creek has already been cleared and planted in sand pine, and much of the rest of the project could be converted to

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					Total
		Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	
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					Total
		Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	
Start-up	CARL	\$72,319	\$44,720	\$49,730	\$81,527	-0-	\$248,296
FY 1994-95	CARL	\$72,319	\$44,720	\$49,730	\$81,527	-0-	\$248,296

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

CATEGORY	Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.)	Estimated Funds Required					Total
		Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	
Start-up	CARL	\$89,696	-0-	\$20,000	\$126,600	-0-	\$233,296
FY 1994-95	CARL	\$92,387	-0-	\$20,000	\$5,000	-0-	\$117,387

PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COST/BUDGET REQUESTS - IF ACQUIRED Division of Recreation and Parks for Sweetwater Creek Tract

CATEGORY	Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.)	Estimated Funds Required					Total
		Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	
Start-up	CARL	\$83,306	\$24,960	\$16,800	\$101,252	-0-	\$226,318

#12 APALACHICOLA RIVER

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 Torreya State Park. Finally, additional floodplain was added between the state park and the river.

On December 9, 1993, the LAAC approved the addition of 9,689 acres (Sweetwater Creek, a 1993 proposal) to the project boundaries.

Coordination

This project is being pursued in cooperation with the Northwest Florida Water Management District and The Nature Conservancy. Congress appropriated \$2 million to the US Forest Service for acquisitions in the Apalachicola National Forest.

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.

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

The 1993 project addition, Sweetwater Creek, included 45 parcels and approximately 20 owners.

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

No success in negotiations on original sites to date. NFWMD performing new appraisal on Atkins tract. New site, Sweetwater Creek, added in 1993. Mapping will be initiated early in 1994, depending upon outcome of discussions with St. Joe Paper Co., the major owner.

RESOLUTIONS

- 111: Northwest Florida Water Management District - Support for acquisition
- Franklin County Seafood Workers Association - Support for acquisition
- 1993: Liberty County Commission - Opposes state 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:		
06/28/91 - clarification		
04/07/92 - 4,570 acres added		
12/09/93 - 9,689 acres added		
PREVIOUS RANKINGS		
1993	15	
1992	10	
1991	24	
ACQUISITION HISTORY		
Year	Acres	Funds
--	None	--

#13 ATSENA OTIE KEY		LEVY COUNTY	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
-0-	124	-0-	\$453,300

LOCATION

The Atsena Otie Key Conservation and Recreation Lands (CARL) acquisition project is located in the southernmost portion of Levy County. Atsena Otie Key is a barrier island off the Gulf Coast near the town of Cedar Key. It is also located within the Cedar Key National Wildlife Refuge and is contiguous with the Big Bend Seagrasses Aquatic Preserve.

This project lies within Senate District 5 and House District 10. It also lies within the Withlacoochee Regional Planning Council and Suwannee River Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

Atsena Otie Key has a long and important history as well as significant natural resources. The island was a depot during the Second Seminole War and the site of a thriving 19th-century sawmill town. Since 1896, when the town was destroyed by a hurricane, the

its sawmills. If the island were systematically surveyed, more sites would likely be found. Compared to other projects, the archaeological and historical value of Atsena Otie Key is considered to be high.

The archaeological sites on Atsena Otie have significant interpretive potential. The project is also suitable for nature trails. Swimming and beach fishing would be limited by the need to protect the habitat of the endangered beach sunflower.

MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

The U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service is interested in managing Atsena Otie Key as part of Lower Suwannee and Cedar Keys National Wildlife Refuges. The Service will manage the island in the same way as the rest of the Cedar Keys National Wildlife Refuge except that it will emphasize limited public recreation and historic/archeological interpretation. Primary management objectives will be to conserve and protect the natural ecosystem, conserve and protect endangered species, protect hydrological resources, preserve archaeological and historic sites, and provide for limited public use. The boundary will be posted and all refuge regulations will be enforced in order to maintain the integrity of the area and protect the public. The goal of wildlife/habitat management activities will be to perpetuate a diversity of species native to these habitats in this part of Florida, and in particular to provide feeding and loafing areas for migratory birds.

Atsena Otie Key is located within the Cedar Keys Historic and Archaeological District, which is on the National Register of Historic Places. All federal and state requirements will be met in protecting and preserving the historical and archaeological resources of the island. Volunteers will plan and develop interpretive trails and displays depicting these resources, as well as the island's natural resources. Atsena Otie Key will be open year-round to the public for limited recreational activities such as fishing, hiking, birdwatching, environmental education and non-wildlife oriented beach use. Hunting will not be permitted.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

The upland hammock vegetation which is predominant over the majority of the island is vulnerable to destruction by development. In addition, lower water quality resulting from development of the island could lead to eventual curtailment of shellfish

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Name	FNAI Rank
<i>Smooth bch. sunflower</i>	G5T1T2/S1
SHELL MOUND	S2
XERIC HAMMOCK	G3/S2
MESIC FLATWOODS	G?/S3
Gulf salt marsh snake	G?/S4
MARITIME HAMMOCK	G4T3/S3?
MARINE TIDAL	G4/S3
MARSH	G4/S4
BEACH DUNE	G4?/S2
Osprey	G5/S3S4
9 FNAI elements known from site	

island's natural communities have recovered considerably. They include Maritime Hammock, Xeric Hammock, Tidal Marsh, and Beach Dune. A beach sunflower endemic to the Big Bend Coast grows on the northern and western beaches. The shallow surrounding waters contain extensive seagrass beds used by manatees and support significant commercial and sports fishing industries. They also provide feeding grounds for adjacent bird rookeries.

The Florida Site File records six archaeological sites on Atsena Otie Key, ranging from prehistoric shell middens to the remains of the 19th-century town with

MANAGEMENT COSTS

This project will be managed as part of Cedar Keys National Wildlife Refuge. No management money has been allotted for Atsena Otie Key alone.

#14 BLACKWATER RIVER		SANTA ROSA COUNTY	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
-0-	14,296*	-0-	\$7,609,900

* 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,

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
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
20 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 FNAI Table).

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

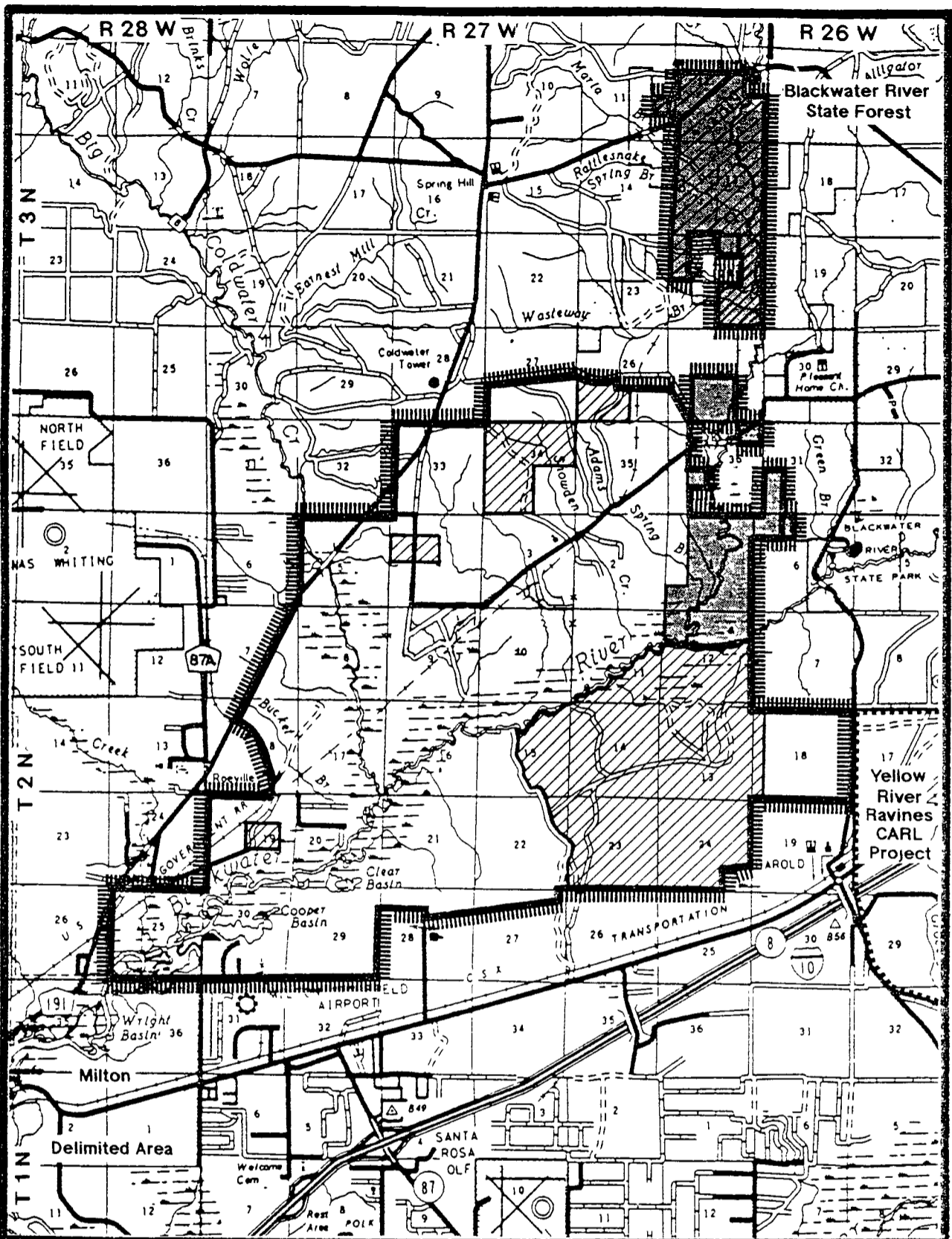
MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

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. 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


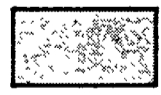
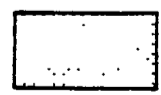
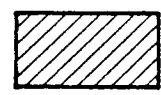
MANAGEMENT COSTS

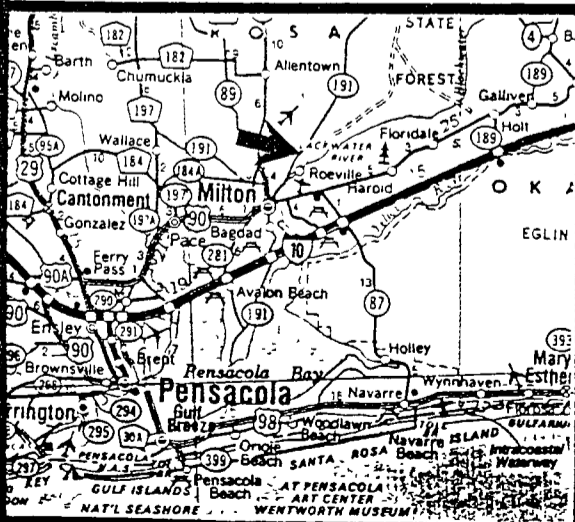
PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COST/BUDGET REQUESTS - IF ACQUIRED
Division of Forestry

CATEGORY	Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.)	Estimated Funds Required					Total
		Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	
Start-up	CARL	\$32,804	-0-	\$17,227	\$76,675	-0-	\$126,706
FY 1994-95	CARL	\$33,788	-0-	\$15,000	\$5,000	-0-	\$53,788



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



#14 BLACKWATER RIVER

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, reportedly owned by 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 CARL project boundaries overlap with project boundaries of the Division of Forestry (DOF) as well as with the Northwest Florida Water Management District.

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, and runs 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 four major owners are Hutton, Estes, Elliot, and Champion.

ACQUISITION STATUS

The Division of Forestry (DOF) and the Northwest Florida Water Management are currently negotiating for acquisition of the Hutton Southern Timber holdings as well as the Estes ownership. The CARL Program's initial priority, therefore, will be the acquisition of the Elliot ownership.

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		
1993		13
1992		56
1991		58
1990		12
ACQUISITION HISTORY		
Year	Acres	Funds
---	None	---

#15 SUWANNEE BUFFERS		COLUMBIA AND SUWANNEE COUNTIES	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
60**	16,294	\$36,126**	\$13,073,300*

* estimated tax value as of 1991

** by Suwannee River Water Management District

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

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.

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.

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.

MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

If acquired, management considerations for Suwannee Buffers, Phase I would include protection of sensitive areas from vehicular abuse, prescribed burn programs, exotic plant and animal removal, and removal of existing trash dumps. Nonessential roads within the Deep Creek Drainage Tract would be removed, and the Florida black bear would be fully protected from harvest. The Division of Forestry would manage the northern three-quarters of the **Deep Creek Drainage Tract and the Trillium Slopes/Nobles Ferry Bluffs Tract**. The steep bluffs

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Name	FNAI Rank
SLOPE FOREST	G3/S2
Bannerfin shiner	G3/S2
SINKHOLE LAKE	G3/S3
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
Spotted bullhead	G3/S3
BLUFF	G?/S2
XERIC HAMMOCK	G?/S3
Suwannee cooter	G5T3/S3
DOME SWAMP	G4?/S3?
Big brown bat	G5/S3
16 FNAI elements known from site	

would protect buffer areas of four tributaries of the Suwannee River and much of the watershed of Deep

MANAGEMENT COSTS

PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COST/BUDGET REQUESTS - IF ACQUIRED

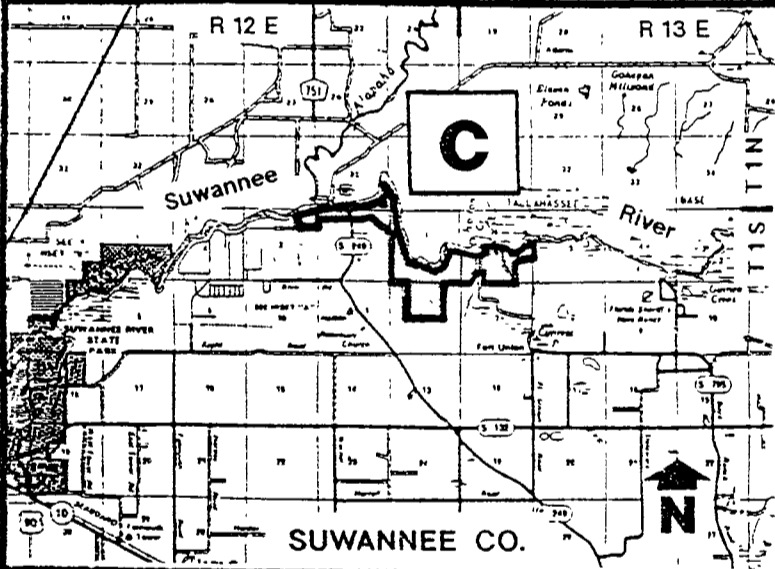
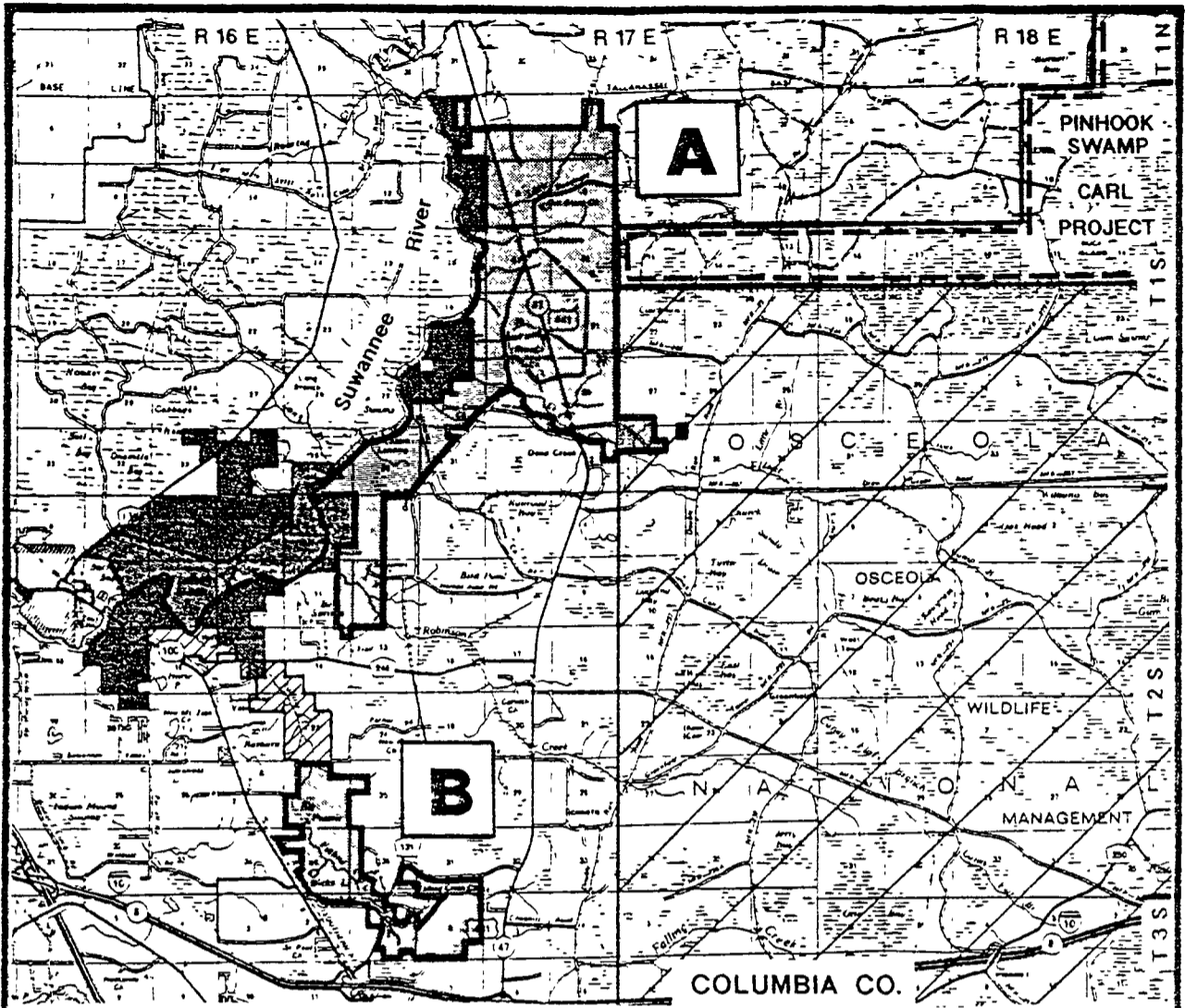
Division of Forestry for Nobles Ferry and North 1/4 of Deep Creek

CATEGORY	Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.)	Estimated Funds Required					Total
		Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	
Start-up	CARL	\$29,791	-0-	\$14,389	\$76,617	-0-	\$120,797
FY 1994-95	CARL	\$30,684	-0-	\$13,000	\$5,000	-0-	\$48,684

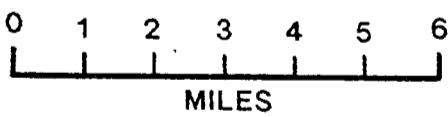
PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COST/BUDGET REQUESTS - IF ACQUIRED

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 1994-95	CARL	\$22,167	\$14,560	\$11,400	\$55,000	\$85,000	\$188,127

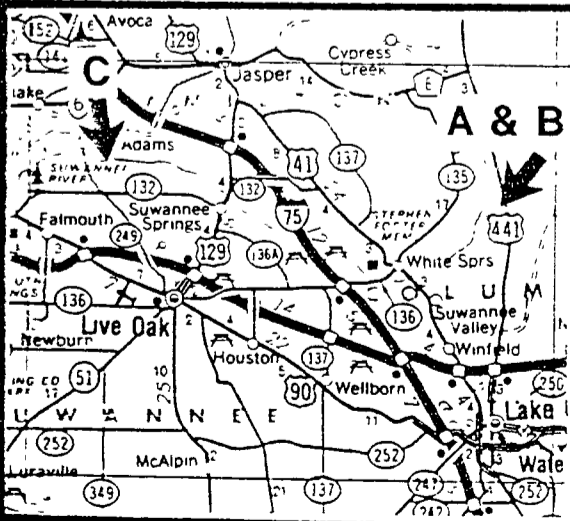






- A. DEEP CREEK DRAINAGE TRACT
- B. FALLING CREEK FALLS TRACT
- C. TRILLIUM SLOPES / NOBLES FERRY BLUFFS TRACT



SUWANNEE BUFFERS PHASE I

COLUMBIA / SUWANNEE CO.'S



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

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

Mapping complete and in review for Trillium Slopes. Mapping continuing on remainder of project with willing sellers.

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 at a later date.

RESOLUTIONS

None known.

PROJECT HISTORY		
Assessment Approved: 07/12/91		
Design/Boundary Approved: 12/06/91		
Design/Boundary Modified: None		
PREVIOUS RANKINGS		
1993	21	
1992	21	
ACQUISITION HISTORY		
Year	Acres	Funds
---	None	---

#16 SEBASTIAN CREEK		BREVARD/INDIAN RIVER COUNTIES	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
-0-	7,269	-0-	\$7,998,600

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

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.

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.

Highest ranked FNAI-listed elements

Name	FNAI Rank
Slashcheek goby	G?/S1
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
Spottail goby	G4/S2
19 FNAI elements known from site	

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.

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.

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 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.

Proximity to the rapidly growing urban areas of Brevard and Indian River counties would suggest a

high likelihood of development of the upland areas. Such development would not only cause harm to the significant upland scrub community on the site, but would ultimately lead to increased boat traffic on the waterway and threaten the manatee population in the area.

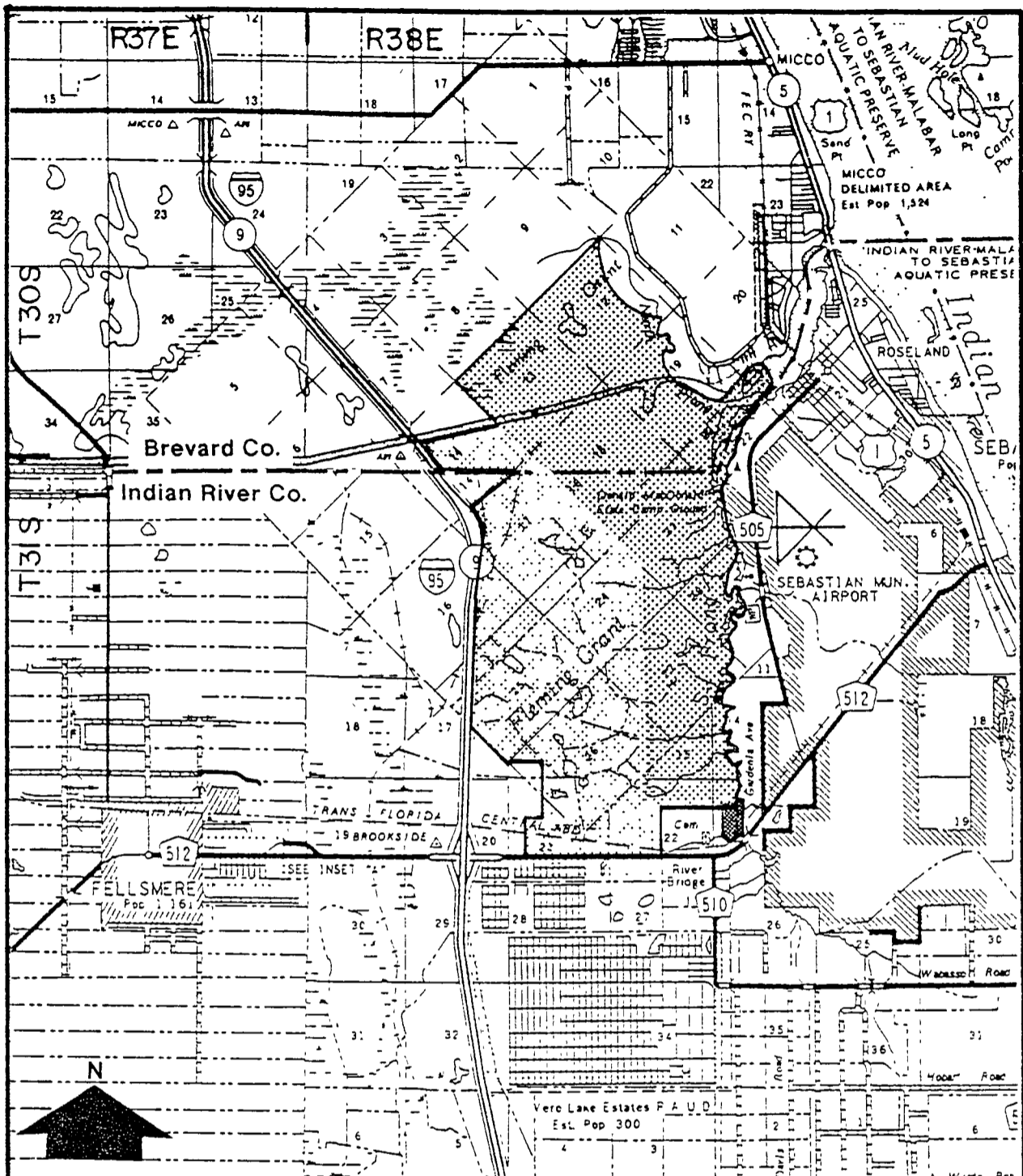
Maintenance of the project area in a natural condition will help in improvement of water quality.

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.

MANAGEMENT COSTS

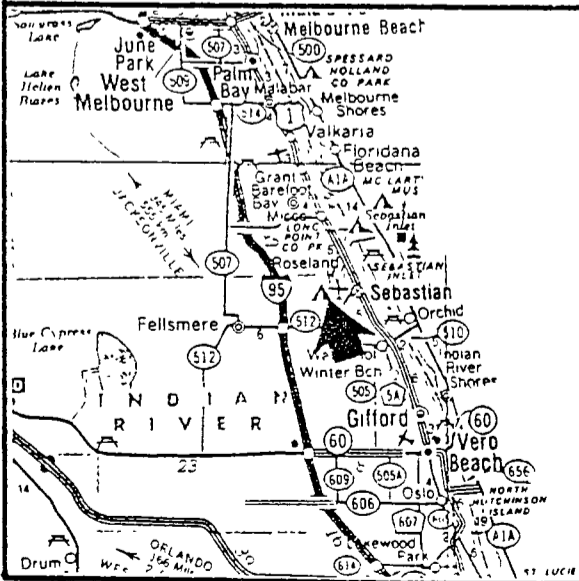
PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COST/BUDGET REQUESTS - IF ACQUIRED
Division of State Lands

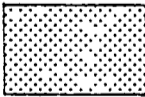
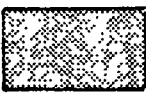
CATEGORY	Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.)	Estimated Funds Required					Total
		Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	
FY 1994-95	IITF	\$33,836	\$16,928	\$25,000	\$16,550	-0-	\$92,314



SEBASTIAN CREEK

BREVARD / INDIAN RIVER COUNTIES



-  PROJECT AREA
-  1993 ADDITION

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.

On September 20, 1993, the LAAC approved the addition of approximately 114 acres with a tax assessed value of approximately \$1,162,617 to the project boundary. Acquisition of this addition would increase protection of the watershed of the creek and, consequently, the endangered manatee.

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 \$1.2 million was appropriated by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in 1994 for land acquisition within the refuge.

Indian River County has committed to 50% funding for the Fisher ownership (1993 addition).

OWNERSHIP

This project consists of approximately 34 parcels and eight owners; two major owners, Coraci and Corrigan.

The 1994 addition consists of one additional ownership.

ACQUISITION STATUS

The Coraci parcel is under negotiations under a multi-party agreement with The Nature Conservancy. Mapping will begin on the Fisher ownership addition early in 1994.

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 09/20/93 - 114 acres added		
PREVIOUS RANKINGS		
1993		12
1992		14
1991		10
1990		15
ACQUISITION HISTORY		
Year	Acres	Funds
---	None	---

#17 TATE'S HELL CARRABELLE TRACT		FRANKLIN AND LIBERTY COUNTIES	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
28,009**	186,511	\$8,475,000**	\$49,809,600*

* based on 1991 tax assessed value

** 3,470 acres and \$1,475,000 by GFC; CARL and NFWFMD each contributing half of acquisition cost of remainder.

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,

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.

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.

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Name	FNAI Rank
<i>White birds-in-a-nest</i>	G1/S1
<i>Carolina grass-of-parnassus</i>	G2/S1
Red-cockaded woodpecker	G2/S2
<i>Large-leaved jointweed</i>	G2/S2
<i>Meadowbeauty</i>	G2/S2
<i>West's flax</i>	G2/S2
<i>Thick-leaved water-willow</i>	G2/S2
Gulf coast lupine	G2/S2
Apalachicola kingsnake	G5T2S2
Florida black bear	G5T2S2
38 FNAI elements known from site	

MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

If acquired, the Division of Forestry would manage the Tate's Hell project under multiple use concepts as a State Forest. The Tate's Hell project is contiguous with the Apalachicola National Forest and management by the US Forest Service may be an appropriate option at some time in the future. 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 Florida black bear. At least 18 rare plant species listed with the Florida Natural Areas Inventory occur within the project. There are also outstanding

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

Vulnerability to development is low to moderate except along riverfront parcels. There are great

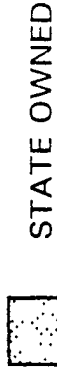
MANAGEMENT COSTS

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	\$29,533	-0-	\$10,000	\$21,300	-0-	\$60,833
FY 1994-95	CARL	\$30,388	-0-	\$10,000	\$5,000	-0-	\$45,388

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



STATE OWNED



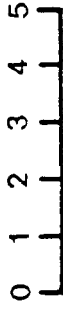
PHASE I



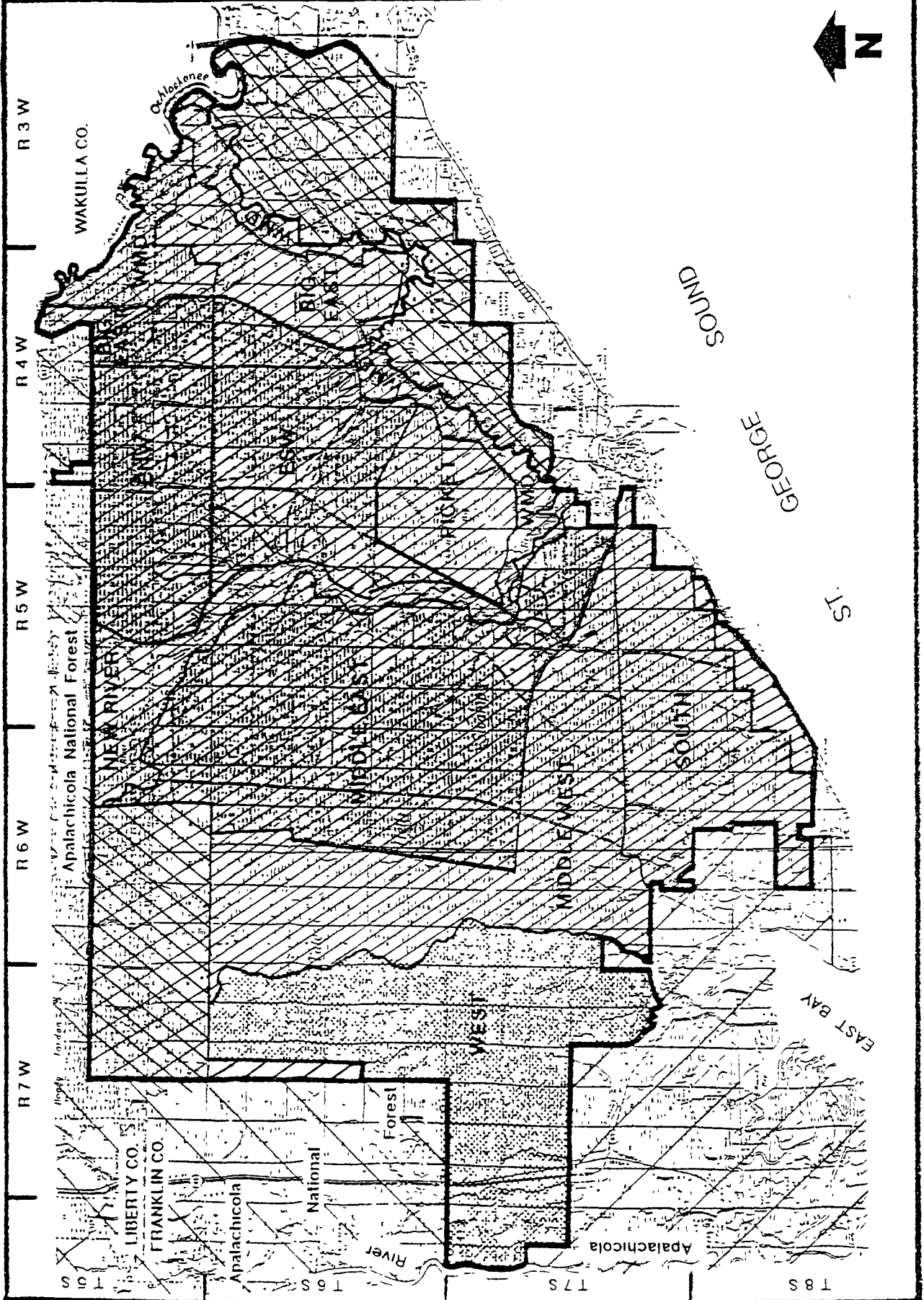
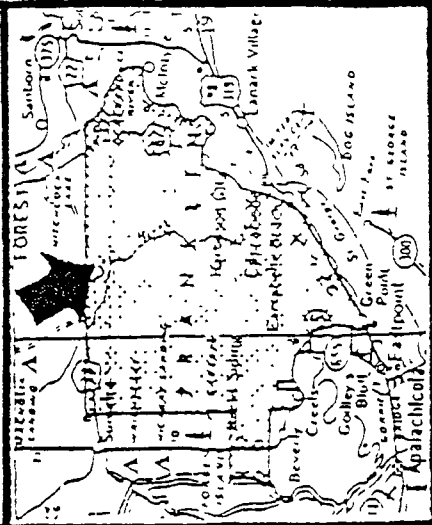
PHASE II



APALACHICOLA BAY
C.A.R.L. PROJECT



MILES



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.

On September 20, 1993, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council (LAAC) approved the re-classification of the Cory/University of Florida parcels from Phase II to Phase I.

Acquisition Phasing

- Phase I: First Wachovia Bank, Glawson (under contract), McDonald, Tucker, and Cory/University of Florida parcels.
- Phase II: St. Joe Paper Company and other parcels.

Coordination

The Northwest Florida Water Management District (NFWMD), the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission (GFC), and the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) are participants in the acquisition of this project. The NFWMD provided 50% funding for acquisition of ca. 24,500 acres of the Glawson tract (Bienville Forest), while GFC funded the acquisition of 3,500 acres of this ownership including Bloody Bluff, a Creek Indian battle site. The USFS was negotiating the acquisition of the remainder of this ownership (ca. 1,280 acres). Congress appropriated \$1 million to the US Forest Service in FY 1993 for acquisition in Tate's Hell.

OWNERSHIP

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

ACQUISITION STATUS

The Glawson and Bloody Bluff tracts were put under contract by the Division of State Lands (half of funding provided by NFWMD on Glawson) and the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, respectively, during the past year. Mapping is in process on the

MacDonald ownership and will begin on the Cory/UF tracts depending upon availability of funding in the 1994-95 CARL Land Acquisition Workplan.

RESOLUTIONS

- 1990: Franklin County Commission - Opposed State Acquisition.
- 1991: Franklin County Commission - Request the land be designated State Forest.
- 1993: Liberty County Commission - Opposed State Acquisition.

PROJECT HISTORY		
Assessment Approved: 07/12/91		
Design/Boundary Approved: 12/06/91		
Design/Boundary Modified: 09/20/93 - Phasing modified		
PREVIOUS RANKINGS		
1993	19	
1992	24	
ACQUISITION HISTORY		
Year	Acres	Funds
1993	28,009.00	\$3,500,000

#18 ST. JOSEPH BAY BUFFER		GULF COUNTY	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
-0-*	6,941	-0-*	\$3,854,100

* 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

In 1991 St Joe Paper Company clearcut, roller chopped, bedded, and planted to slash pine the entirety of section 1 (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.

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.

MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

The portions of the project east of SR 30A will be leased to the Division of Forestry; the Division plans to 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 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.

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

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

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

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

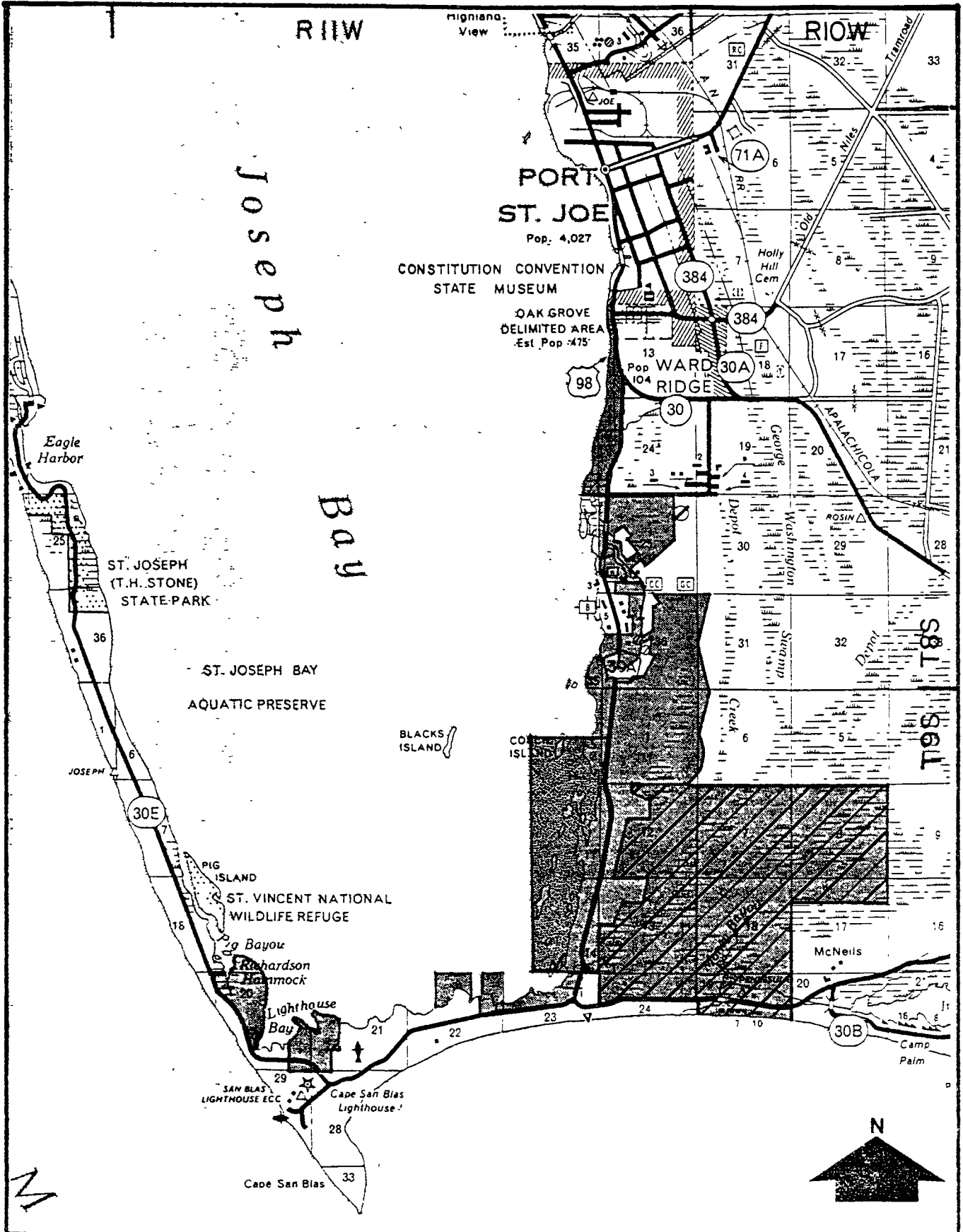
MANAGEMENT COSTS

PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COST/BUDGET REQUESTS - IF ACQUIRED

Division of State Lands - Portion west of SR 30A

CATEGORY	Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.)	Estimated Funds Required					Total
		Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	
FY 1994-95	IITF	\$33,836	\$16,928	\$25,000	\$16,550	-0-	\$92,314

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



ST. JOSEPH BAY BUFFER

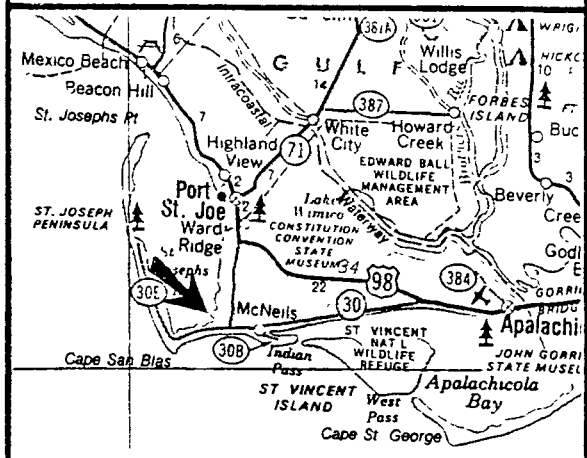
GULF COUNTY



PROJECT AREA



PROPOSED DONATION



#18 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 (TNC) initiated negotiations with Deal, owner of one of the most critical parcels, and also made initial contact with other large ownerships within the project. TNC will also be the holder of a donated conservation easement and may also be interested in managing land acquired in the Ward's Ridge area.

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

Negotiations for Deal ownership terminated by seller. Contract pending on Treasure Shores. Discussions with major owners of Ward's Ridge area have been 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		
1993	16	
1992	16	
1991	27	
1990	23	
ACQUISITION HISTORY		
Year	Acres	Funds
---	None	---

# 19 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.

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.

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

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

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.

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Name	FNAI Rank
Florida black bear	G5T2/S2
SCRUB	G2/S2
SANDHILL	G2G3/S2
Florida sandhill crane	G5T2T3/S2S3
Florida scrub jay	G5T3/S3
Bald eagle	G3/S2S3
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
Eastern indigo snake	G4T3/S3
Florida pine snake	G5T3?/S3
FLOODPLAIN SWAMP	G?/S4?
14 FNAI elements known from site	

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 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.

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

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

Upland areas of the project, particularly along the state highways, are very vulnerable to development.

MANAGEMENT COSTS

PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COST/BUDGET REQUESTS - IF ACQUIRED

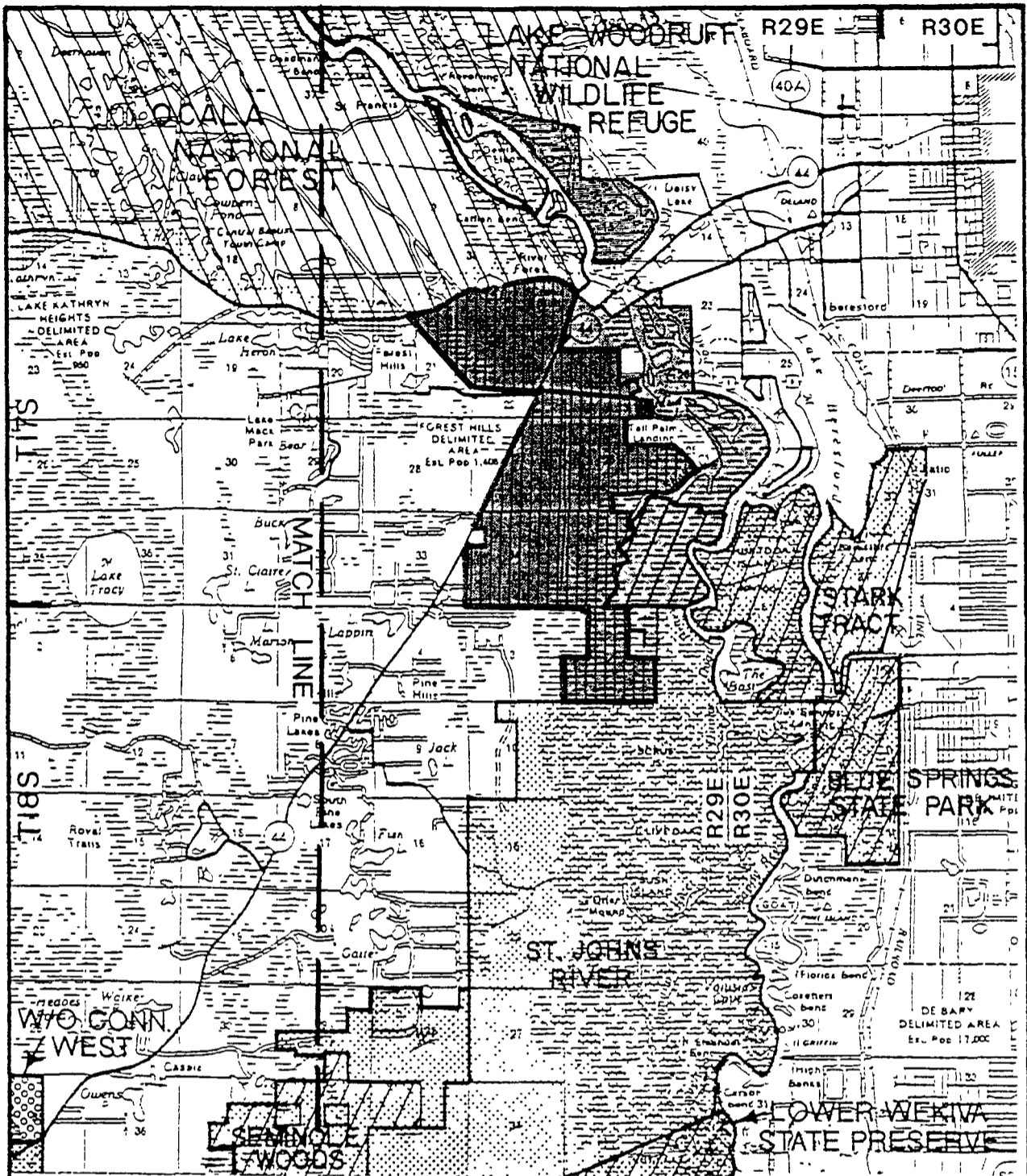
Division of Recreation and Parks for East Connector

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 1994-95	CARL	\$102,977	\$14,560	\$24,056	\$149,859	-0-	\$291,452

PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COST/BUDGET REQUESTS - IF ACQUIRED

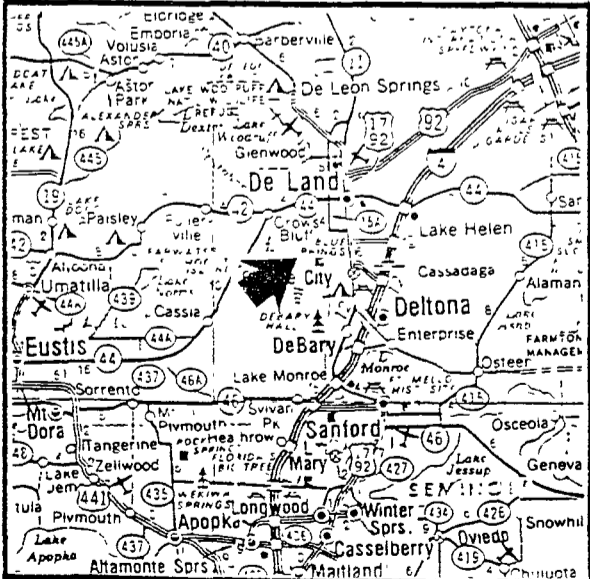
Division of Forestry for West Connector


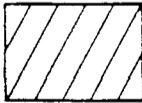
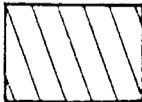
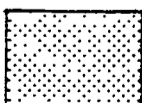
CATEGORY	Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.)	Estimated Funds Required					Total
		Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	
Start-up	CARL	\$29,791	-0-	\$14,389	\$76,617	-0-	\$120,797
FY 1994-95	CARL	\$30,684	-0-	\$13,000	\$5,000	-0-	\$48,684



WEKIVA-OCALA CONNECTOR
(EAST)

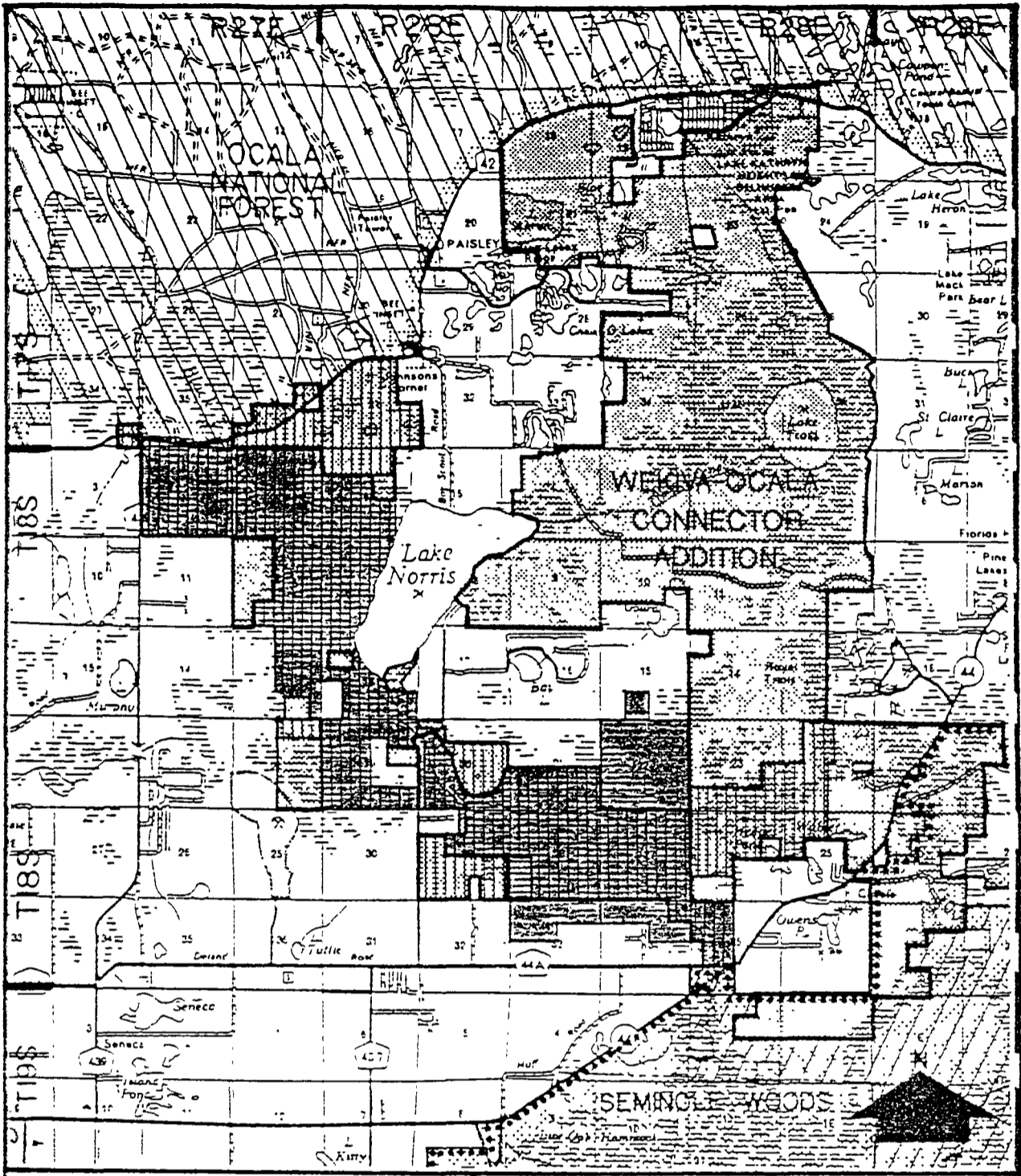
LAKE/VOLUSIA COUNTY



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

 PHASE I

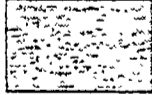


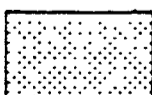
12/10/92




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

#19 WEKIVA-OCALA CONNECTOR

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 unsuccessful in acquiring Harper Ranch parcel in western sector for sale to Trustees. Fische ownership (willing seller) being mapped. Mapping of other known willing sellers (Frontline Properties and Ellis) dependant upon availability of funds.

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.
- 1991-05: 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		
1993	18	
1992	23	
1991	30	
1990	36	
ACQUISITION HISTORY		
Year	Acres	Funds
---	None	---

#20 GREEN SWAMP		LAKE/POLK COUNTIES	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
1,353	68,247*	\$8,050,000	\$79,269,800*

* 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

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Name	FNAI Rank
<i>Clasping warea</i>	G1/S1
Sand skink	G2/S2
SCRUB	G2/S2
DRY PRAIRIE	G2/S2
SANDHILL	G2G3/S2
<i>Paper-like nail-wort</i>	G2G3/S2S3
<i>Scrub plum</i>	G2G3/S2S3
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
<i>Florida bonamia</i>	G3/S3
<i>Nodding pinweed</i>	G3/S3
17 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.

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).

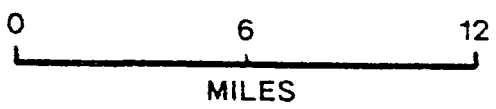
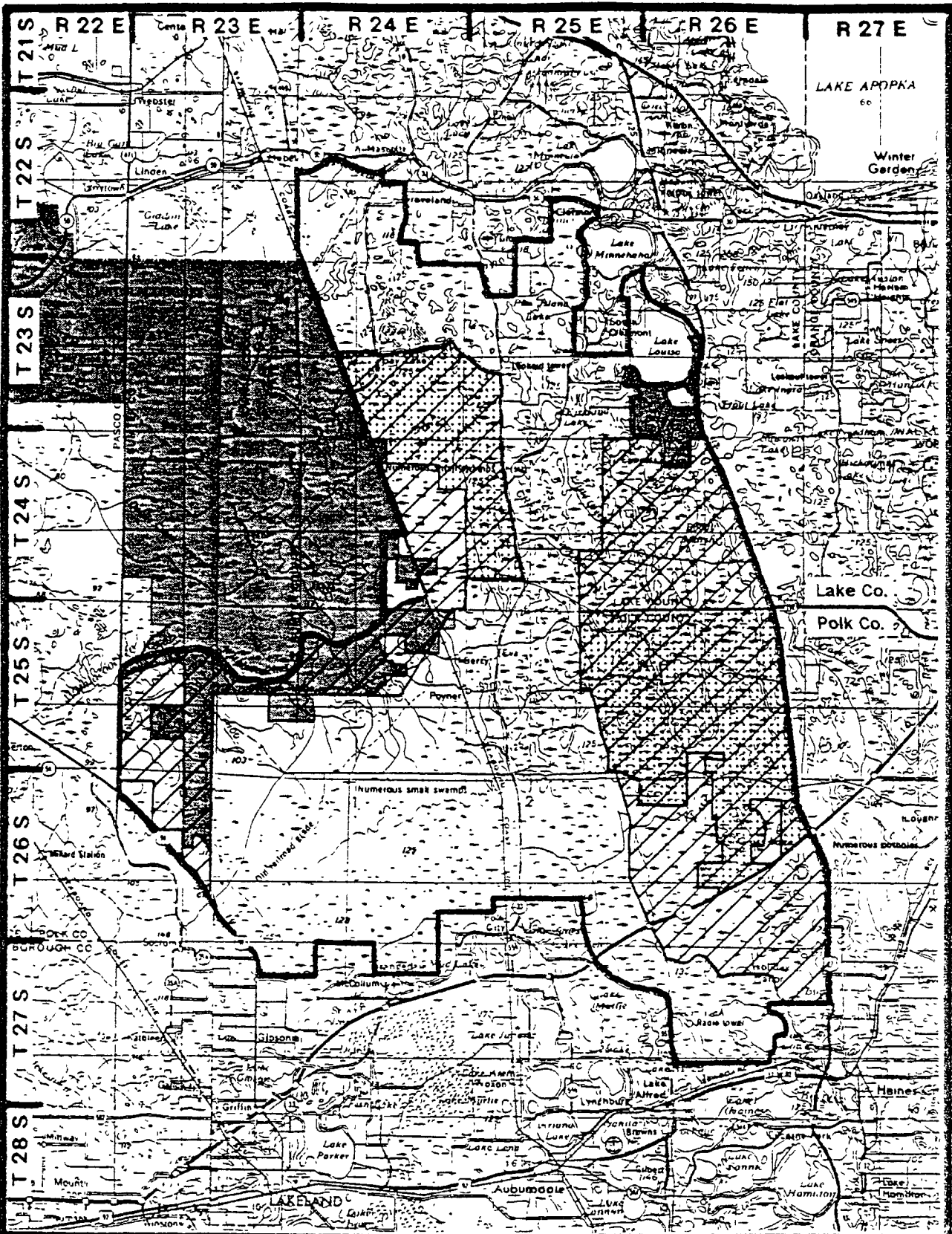
Although the Green Swamp project has not been subjected to a cultural resource assessment survey, 7 archaeological sites have been recorded in the Florida Site File within the project. Because of the project's great size, the archeological and historical resource potential is difficult to accurately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

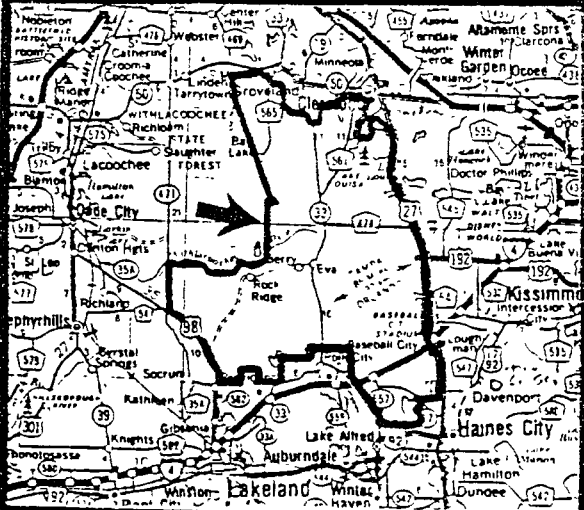
The Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission is the recommended manager for the majority of the Green Swamp project and would manage tracts acquired in conjunction with the Green Swamp Wildlife Management Area. The Division of Recreation and Parks would also manage some lands adjacent to Lake Louisa State 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.


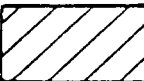


An inventory of the site's natural resources and rare and endangered species should be conducted to provide the basis for formulation of a management plan. A primary concern should be the location and restoration of the remaining intact upland habitats; fire adapted communities will require periodic 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. 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.



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 - Primary Tract

CATEGORY	Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.)	Estimated Funds Required					
		Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
Start-up	CARL	\$33,481	\$5,000	\$18,316	\$33,113	-0-	\$89,910
FY 1994-95	CARL	\$66,962	\$5,000	\$36,632	\$66,226	\$75,000	\$249,820

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					
		Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
Start-up	CARL	\$22,167	\$7,280	\$15,424	\$8,700	-0-	\$53,571
FY 1994-95	CARL	\$22,167	\$7,280	\$15,424	\$8,700	-0-	\$53,571

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 (under contract).

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

Coordination

The Southwest Florida and St. Johns River (to a lesser degree) Water Management Districts will be acquisition partners 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

Bradshaw ownership, adjacent to Lake Louisa State Park, approximately 1,350 acres put under contract during past year. Another 3,000 acres being appraised; 7,000 acres being mapped.

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		
1993	17	
ACQUISITION HISTORY		
Year	Acres	Funds
1993	1,353.00	\$8,050,000

#21 CHARLOTTE HARBOR FLATWOODS		CHARLOTTE AND LEE COUNTIES	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
-0-	18,608	-0-	\$27,881,000*

* based on 1991 tax assessed values

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

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
<i>Beautiful pawpaw</i>	G1/S1
Florida panther	G4T1/S1
Florida black bear	G5T2/S2
Sherman's fox squirrel	G5T2/S2
Florida sandhill crane	G5T2T3/S2S3
Bald eagle	G3/S2S3
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
<i>Florida bear-grass</i>	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.

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 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.

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 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

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

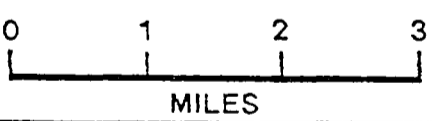
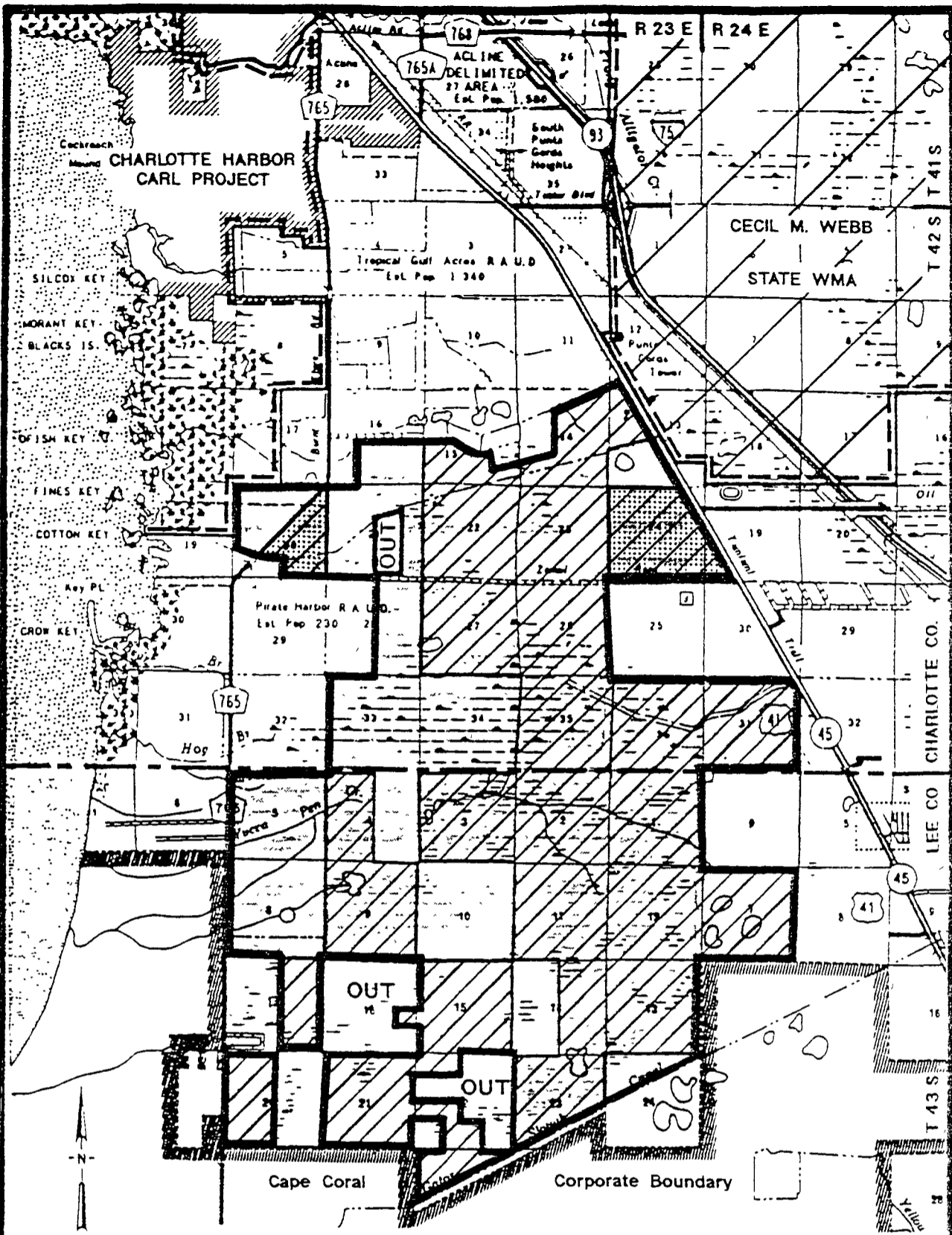
Because much of the site is uplands, it is particularly suitable for development. There are already scattered

MANAGEMENT COSTS

PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COST/BUDGET REQUESTS - IF ACQUIRED

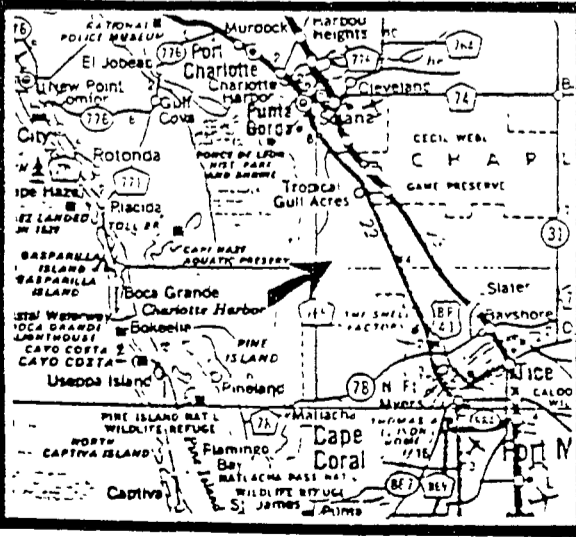
Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission


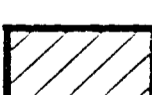

CATEGORY	Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.)	Estimated Funds Required					Total
		Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	
Start-up	CARL	\$33,481	\$6,500	\$18,316	\$33,113	-0-	\$91,410
FY 1994-95	CARL	\$66,962	\$6,500	\$36,632	\$66,226	\$75,000	\$251,320



CHARLOTTE HARBOR FLATWOODS

CHARLOTTE / LEE CO'S



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

#21 CHARLOTTE HARBOR FLATWOODS

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 Zemel Ownerships.

NOTE: Zemel 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 Zemel 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, Zemel and Fairway Woodlands (see Acquisition Planning) comprise Phase I of this project.

ACQUISITION STATUS

Appraisal maps complete. Zemel property (one of two major owners) still tied up in land use litigation. Appraisals of Lee County parcels - Ansin and three other smaller ownerships in review.

OTHER

Fairway Woodland and Caliente Springs are two DRIs within the project boundary. Fairway Woodland, in section 24 on the eastern portion of the project boundary, encompasses approximately 605 acres and includes approval for a total of 2,752 single and multi-family dwelling units. Caliente Springs DRI, in sections 19 and 20, on the west side of Burnt Store Road, includes approximately 1,780 acres and proposes a total of 1,810 dwelling units. Other proposed improvements include a hotel and a golf and tennis club.

RESOLUTIONS

- 92-253: Charlotte County Commission - Support for acquisition.
- 91-06-23: Lee County Commission - Support for acquisition.
- 93-221: Charlotte 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		
1993	20	
1992	20	
ACQUISITION HISTORY		
Year	Acres	Funds
---	None	---

#22 WATERMELON POND		ALACHUA/LEVY COUNTY	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
-0-	8,250	-0-	\$6,095,900

LOCATION

The Watermelon Pond Conservation and Recreation Lands (CARL) project is located in Alachua County and Levy County.

This project lies within Senate District 5 and the Alachua County portion of the project lies within House District 42 while the Levy County portion of the project lies within House District 10. It also lies within the jurisdiction of the North Central Florida Regional Planning Council and Suwannee River Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

The Watermelon Pond project, on the northern end of the Brooksville Ridge, is important for its xeric upland communities and associated ephemeral wetlands. Sandhill and Scrub communities are rapidly being lost to development in Florida, and the complex of these

The Florida Site File records no archaeological or historical sites within the project, but sites might be found if the area were surveyed systematically, especially around the ponds. Compared to other projects, the archaeological and historical value of Watermelon Pond is considered low to moderate.

The project can support hiking, bicycling, and horseback riding trails, and resource-based activities such as camping, boating (using boats without motors or with small electric motors), fishing, and environmental education. Activities should not be allowed to harm the water quality of the lakes.

MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

The Division of Forestry proposes to manage the Watermelon Pond project as a State Forest. The Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission will cooperate in the management of the area. The Division's goals are to restore, maintain and protect in perpetuity all native ecosystems; to integrate compatible human use; and to insure long-term viability of rare species.

Initially, the Division will secure the site, remove trash, provide access to the public and fire managers, and inventory the project's natural resources. To protect sensitive resources, the Division will confine vehicles to designated roads and close unnecessary access points. The inventory will provide the basis for a management plan.

Disturbed areas in the project--pine plantations, rangeland, and pasture, as well as unnecessary roads, firelines and hydrological disturbances--will be restored to original conditions to the greatest extent practical. Plantations will be managed to achieve a more natural appearance and age structure, and, when appropriate, will be reforested with original species. Timber management will involve improvement thinnings to create and maintain an uneven-aged forest. The forest will not have a targeted rotation age but will be managed to maintain age classes ranging from young stands to old growth, providing habitat for the full spectrum of species naturally found in the region. An all-season burning program will use, whenever possible, existing roads, black lines, foam lines and natural breaks to contain

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

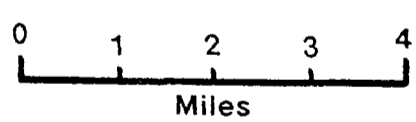
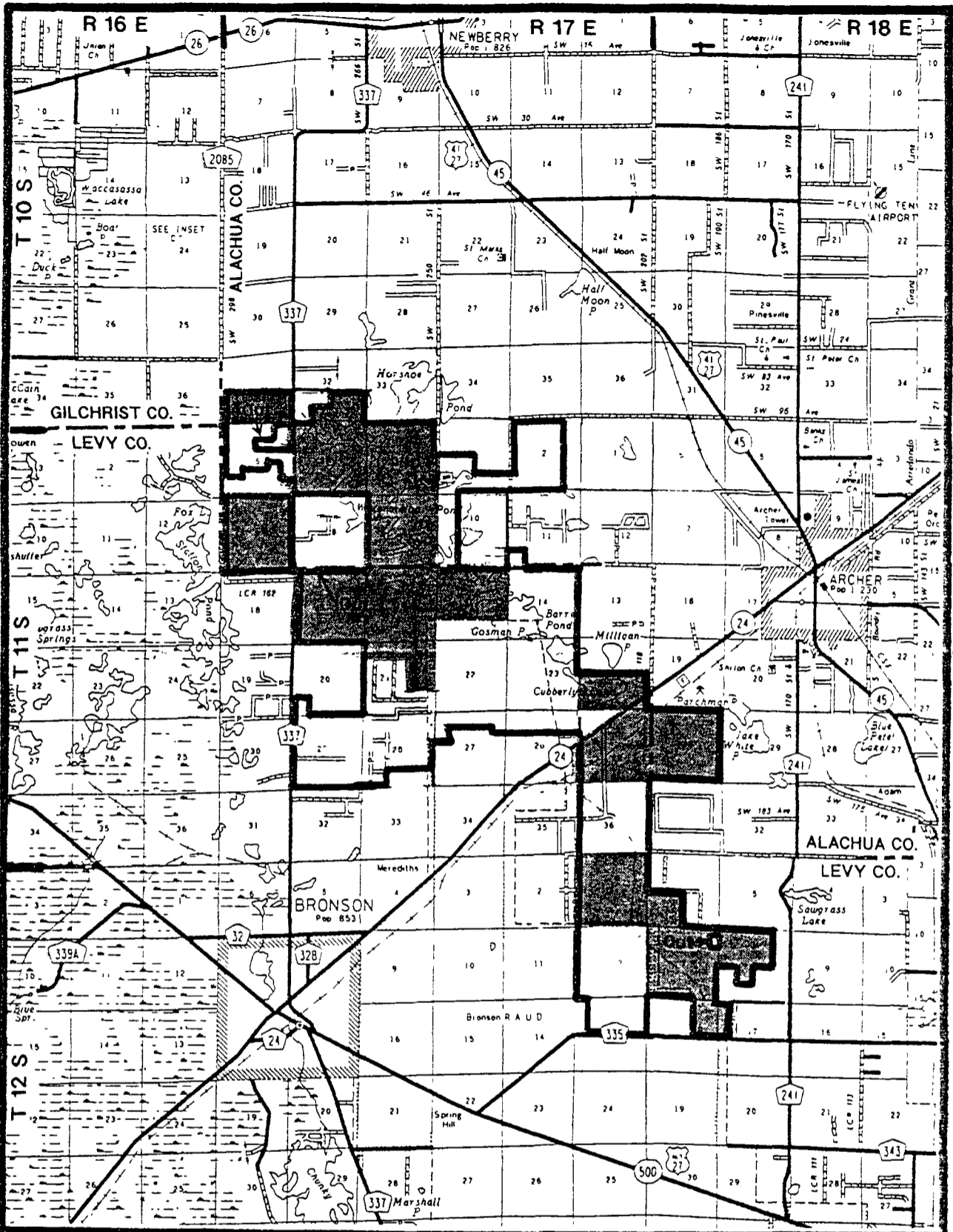
Name	FNAI Rank
SANDHILL	G2G3/S2
Sherman's fox squirrel	G5T2/S2
Florida sandhill crane	G5T2T3/S2S3
SANDHILL UPLAND LAKE	G3/S2
Bald eagle	G3/S2S3
Gopher frog	G3/S3
Scrub bay	G3/S3
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
Piedmont jointgrass	G3/S3
Peninsular tiger beetle	G3?/S?
18 FNAI elements known from site	

uplands with the Depression Marshes/Sandhill Upland Lakes in the project is especially important to wildlife. The project lies in a heavily agricultural area that will likely undergo residential development in the future, and no comparable complex of xeric uplands and wetlands is protected in north-central Florida. The project is also the major aquifer recharge area in Alachua County.



MANAGEMENT COSTS

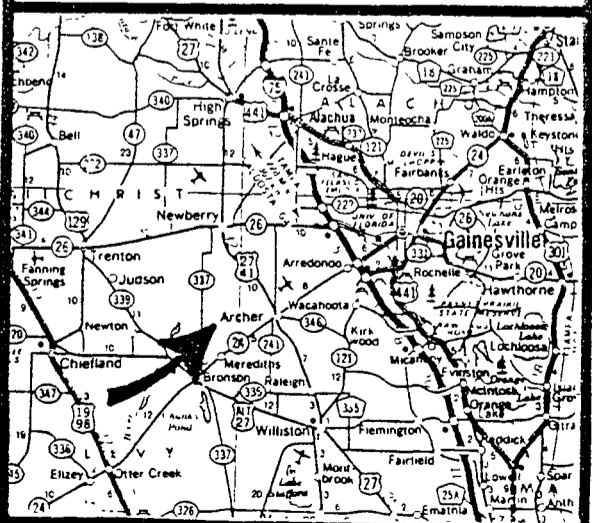
PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COST/BUDGET REQUESTS - IF ACQUIRED
Division of Forestry

CATEGORY	Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.)	Estimated Funds Required					Total
		Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	
Start-up	CARL	\$109,520	-0-	\$30,000	\$123,600	-0-	\$263,120
FY 1994-95	CARL	\$112,806	-0-	\$30,000	\$5,000	-0-	\$147,806



WATERMELON POND
LEVY/ALACHUA CO.'S

-  PROJECT BOUNDARY
-  PHASE I



and control prescribed and natural fires. Management will also attempt to increase the abundance of threatened and endangered species.

The resource inventory will be used to identify areas that need special protection or management, and to locate already disturbed areas for any recreational or administrative facilities. These facilities will be the absolute minimum required to manage the property and to provide for public use. The Division will promote recreation and environmental education, generally developing only low-impact facilities and discouraging high-impact recreation areas.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

Most of the upland areas of the project are vulnerable to degradation or destruction by development, clearing for pastureland or other agricultural purposes, or management for silvicultural purposes that do not emphasize maintenance of natural communities. The Sandhill communities are susceptible to loss of groundcover by suppressing fire.

The area around Watermelon Pond in both Alachua and Levy counties is characterized by ranchette type development, agriculture, and mobile homes. The future land use designations of the site are typically low-density residential or agriculture. Given the current development patterns of the area, it is likely that the project site will ultimately be subdivided and converted to agricultural and low-density residential uses if not protected by public ownership.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

The project design for Watermelon Pond was approved by the Land Acquisition Advisory Council on December 9, 1993. Project design recommendations altered the resource planning by deleting large blocks of extremely subdivided ownerships and developed areas, primarily along the project periphery.

Acquisition Phasing

Phase I: Loncala, Gladman, Burch, Matson, Hart, Barry, O'Steen and Outler. The Loncala ownership is the highest priority.

Phase II: All other ownerships.

OWNERSHIP

Phase I of the project consists of 8,250 acres, 63 parcels, and 58 owners. The tax assessed just value is approximately \$6,095,856. Ad Valorem Taxes assessed by Alachua County are approximately \$19,766.

Alachua County: Phase one of the project consists of approximately 4,233 acres, 25 parcels, and 20 owners. The tax assessed just value is approximately \$4,494,101. Ad Valorem Taxes assessed by the county are approximately \$19,766.

Levy County: Phase one of the project consists of approximately 4,017 acres, 38 parcels, and 38 owners. The tax assessed just value is approximately \$1,601,755.

ACQUISITION STATUS

The Land Acquisition Advisory Council ranked this project for the first time in December 1993. Acquisition activities, i.e. boundary mapping, appraisals, etc., have not yet begun.

RESOLUTIONS

93-41 Alachua County Commission - Support for fee-simple Conservation Easement.

PROJECT HISTORY		
Assessment Approved: 7/23/93		
Design/Boundary Approved: 12/9/93		
Design/Boundary Modified: None		
PREVIOUS RANKINGS		
None		
ACQUISITION HISTORY		
Year	Acres	Funds
---	None	---

#23 HORSE CREEK SCRUB		POLK COUNTY	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
-0-	2,365	-0-	\$3,330,700

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.

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.

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

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.

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Name	FNAI Rank
<i>Carter's warea</i>	G1/S1
<i>Star anise</i>	G1G2/S1
SCRUB	G2/S2
<i>Britton's bear-grass</i>	G2/S2
<i>Paper-like nail-wort</i>	G2/S2
<i>Lewton's polygala</i>	G2/S2
Sand skink	G2/S2
<i>Scrub plum</i>	G2G3/S2S3
SANDHILL UPLAND LAKE	G3/S2
<i>Curtiss' milkweed</i>	G3/S3
25 FNAI elements known from site	

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.

as endangered or threatened. Most of these species are inadequately represented on protected lands, and face extinction unless wild populations can be protected. Situated near the northern end of the Lake Wales Ridge, this tract supports populations of scrub endemic plants at the extremes of their respective ranges, and is therefore important to preserving within-species genetic variation. An occurrence of a woody mint at this site represents either the northernmost population of *Dicerandra cornutissima*, a disjunct population of *D. frutescens* (both critically-imperiled endangered species), a hybrid population, or an even rarer undescribed species.

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

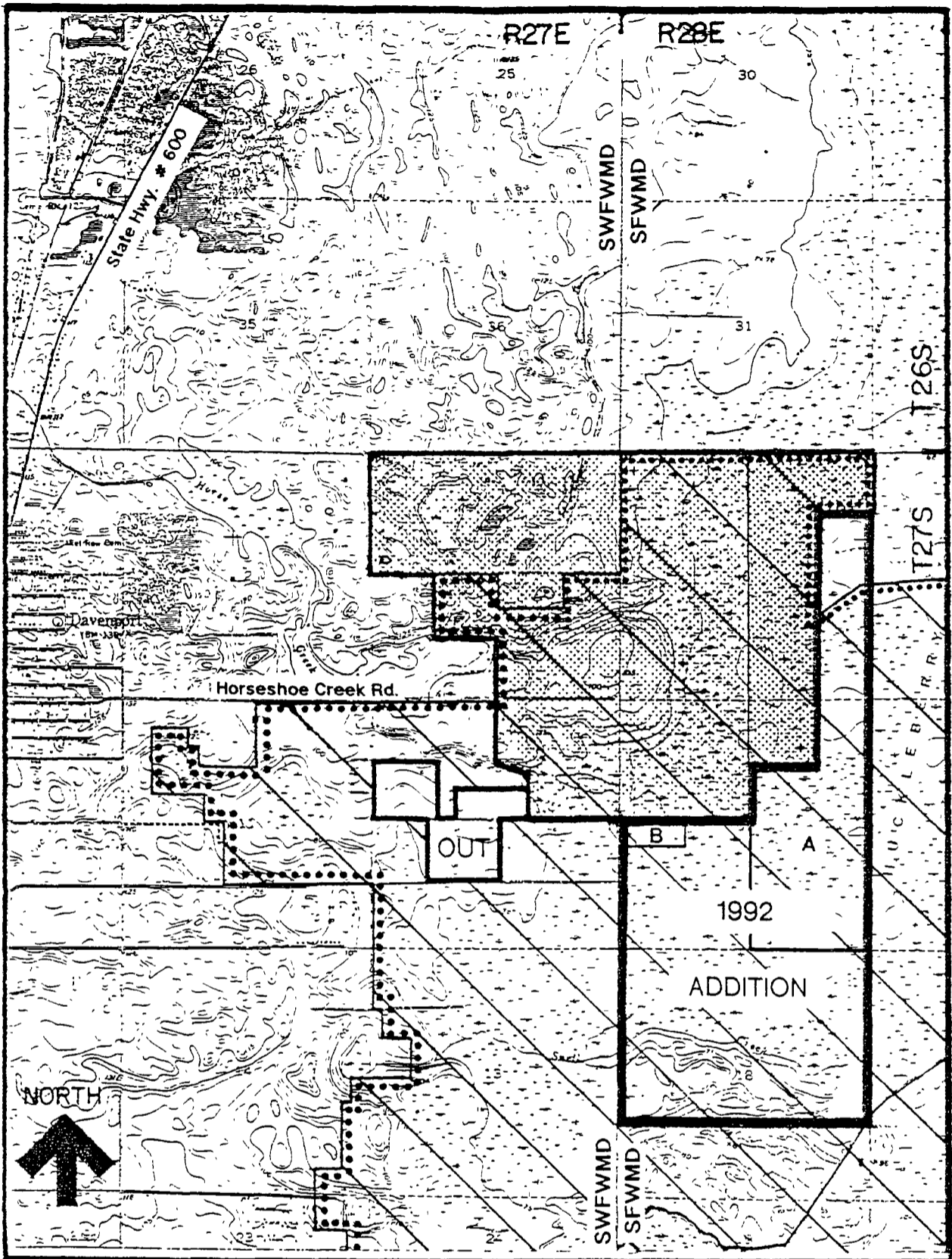
ACQUISITION PLANNING

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

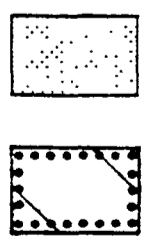
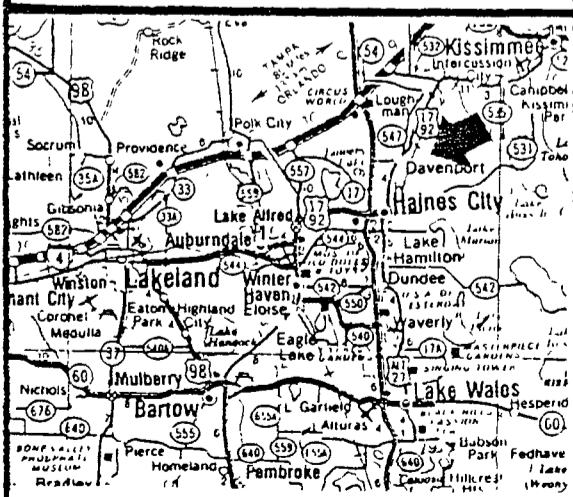
MANAGEMENT COSTS

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	CARL	\$28,290	\$4,800	\$3,522	\$43,600	\$12,000	\$92,212
FY 1994-95	CARL	\$28,290	\$4,800	\$5,192	\$8,720	-0-	\$47,002



HORSE CREEK SCRUB
POLK COUNTY



PROJECT AREA
SF & SWF WMD PROJECT AREA

#23 HORSE CREEK SCRUB

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 approximately 10 owners.

ACQUISITION STATUS

The South Florida Water Management District has acquired approximately 600 acres within the expanded boundary. Mapping of portion which CARL Program will acquire should be complete in the spring of this calendar year.

RESOLUTIONS

- Sierra Club, Polk County Group - Support for state acquisition.

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		
1993		25
1992		42
1991		39
ACQUISITION HISTORY		
Year	Acres	Funds
--	None	---

#24 PAL-MAR		MARTIN AND PALM BEACH COUNTIES	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
1,852**	30,285	\$925,000**	\$45,318,500

* based on 1991 tax assessed value

** by SFWMD \$472,818, by Martin County \$452,182

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

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.

MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

If acquired, the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission would manage most of the project under Multiple-use principles as an addition to J.W. Corbett Wildlife Management Area. The Division of Recreation and Parks would manage the portion of the project east of I-95 as an addition to Jonathan Dickinson State Park and would develop a plan for public use of the property compatible with resource conservation. Specific management measures of both agencies would include preparation of a detailed inventory and assessment of biological communities, restoration of the natural hydroperiod and other natural processes such as growing season fires, control measures to protect sensitive areas from vehicular abuse, and exotic plant and animal removal. A study should be conducted to determine optimum location of wildlife underpasses where U.S. 95 and the turnpike sever the connector to the State Park.

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	

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

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

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 1994-95	CARL	-0-	\$3,640	-0-	\$58,212	-0-	\$61,852

PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COST/BUDGET REQUESTS - IF ACQUIRED

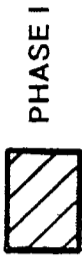
Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission for area west of I-95

CATEGORY	Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.)	Estimated Funds Required					Total
		Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	
Start-up	CARL	\$33,481	\$6,500	\$18,316	\$33,113	-0-	\$91,410
FY 1994-95	CARL	\$66,962	\$6,500	\$36,632	\$66,226	\$75,000	\$251,320

PAL - MAR

MARTIN / PALM BEACH CO.'S

— PROJECT BOUNDARY



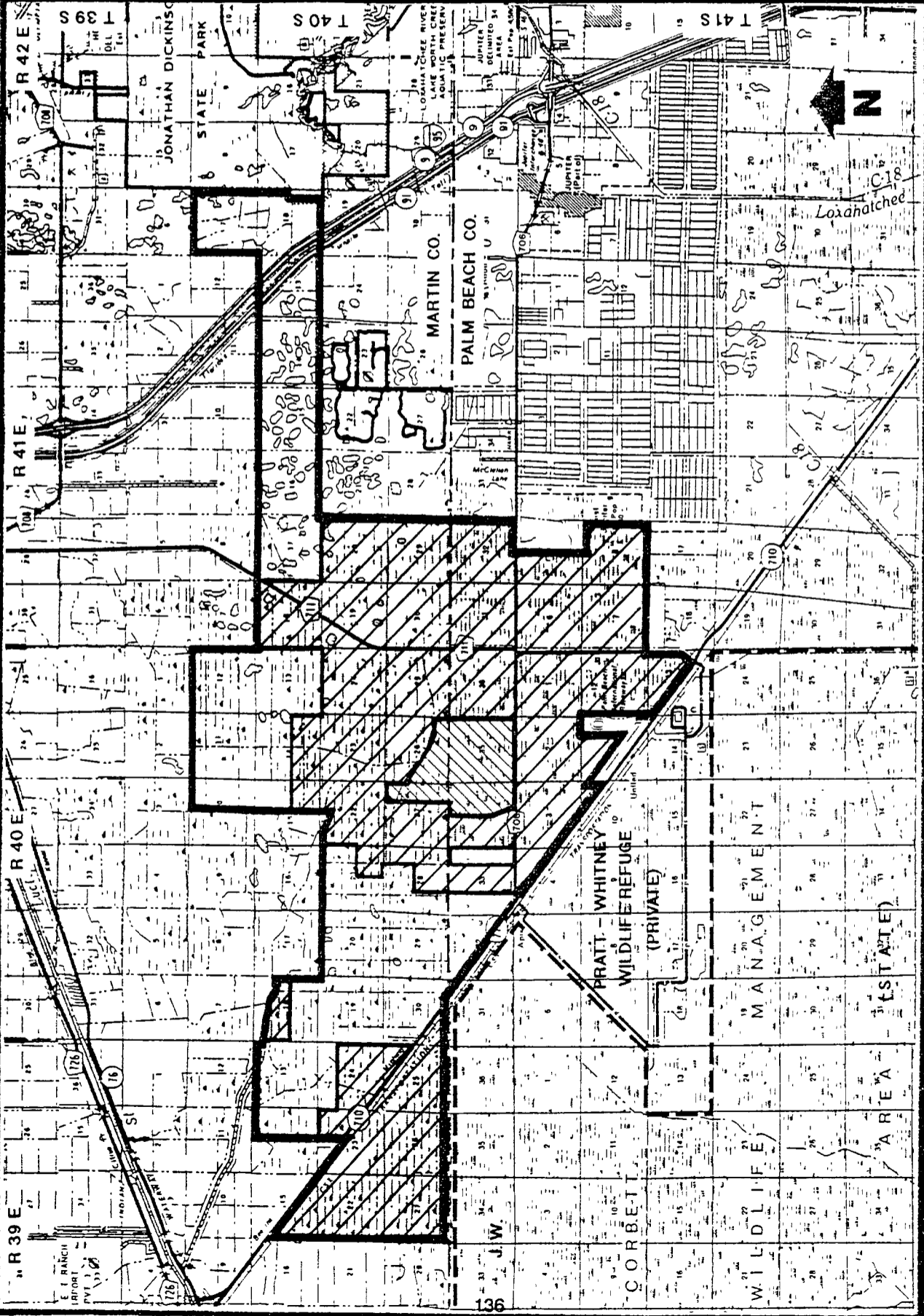
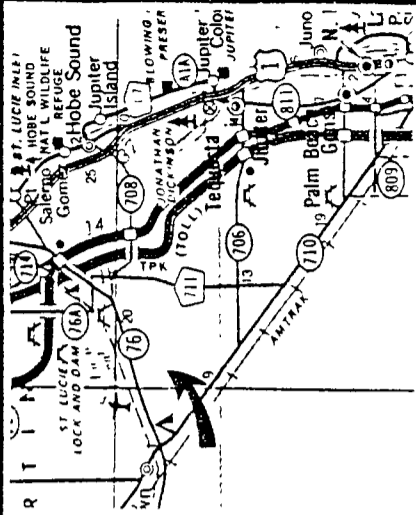
PHASE I



FDIC
(SFWM D / MARTIN CO.
ACQUISITION)



MILES



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.

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

This is a shared acquisition with the South Florida Water Management District. Martin County is also a contributor of acquisition funds. Palm Beach County has also added Pal Mar to its acquisition list and funds will be available from this source as well.

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 estimated tax assessed value of 3,058,000. The corridor (seven sections) linking 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

During the past year, the South Florida Water Management District, with participation from Martin County, acquired the 1,852 acre FDIC ownership. Over the next year the CARL program will be working with the district and both counties to determine CARL's participation.

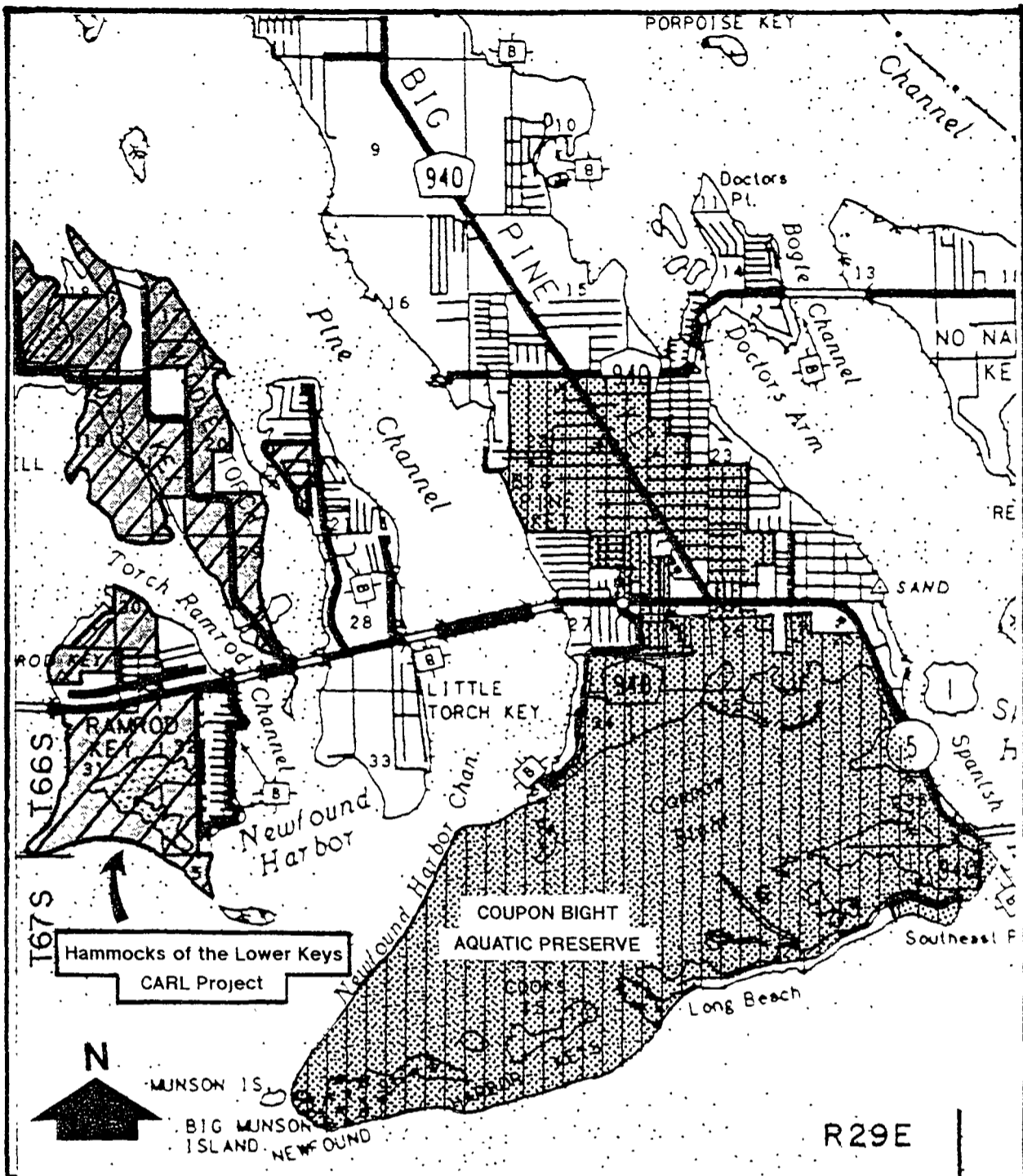
OTHER

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.
- R-93-1452: Palm Beach County Commission - Up to 50% matching funds.
- 93-10.14: Martin County Commission - Pledged \$1 million toward acquisition.

PROJECT HISTORY		
Assessment Approved: 07/12/91		
Design/Boundary Approved: 12/06/91		
Design/Boundary Modified: None		
PREVIOUS RANKINGS		
1993	47	
1992	48	
ACQUISITION HISTORY		
Year	Acres	Funds
---	None	---



Hammocks of the Lower Keys
CARL Project



MUNSON IS.
BIG MUNSON ISLAND, NEW FOUND

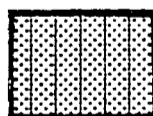
R29E



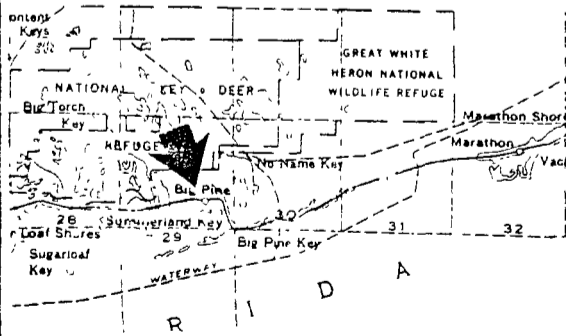
COUPON BIGHT/
KEY DEER

MONROE

COUNTY



PROJECT AREA



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 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.

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.

Coordination

This is a cooperative venture with the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), 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 although Congress did not appropriate any acquisition funding in 1994 for acquisition within the Key Deer National Wildlife Refuge. The USFWS's 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 USFWS also spent approximately \$1 million on this project received from the Aerojet exchange.

OWNERSHIP

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

The Nature Conservancy 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.

#26 COUPON BIGHT/KEY DEER

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

Approximately 64 acres have been acquired or put under contract during the past year. Offers have been mailed on all appraised lots east of Key Deer Boulevard North of US 1. Parcels are being processed to close. Negotiations on remaining parcels continue. Appraisals in process for vacant lots on west side of Key Deer Boulevard, North of US 1. Appraisals to also begin this year on tracts providing viable "corridor" between the Coupon Bight and Key Deer portions of the project.

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		
1993		22
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
1993	50.00	\$577,500

#27 HAMMOCKS OF THE LOWER KEYS			MONROE COUNTY	
Acreage		Value		
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value	
-0-	5,430	-0-	\$11,923,600*	

* based on 1991 tax assessed values

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

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Name	FNAI Rank
PINE ROCKLAND	G1/S1
<i>Garber's spurge</i>	G1/S1
<i>Sand flax</i>	G1G2/S1S2
COASTAL ROCKLAND LAKE	G2/S1
<i>Prickly-apple</i>	G2G3T2/S2
<i>Porter's broom spurge</i>	G2T2/S2
Key deer	G5T1/S1
Key ringneck snake	G5T1/S1
Lower Keys rabbit	G5T1/S1
Florida Keys mole skink	G4T2/S2
54 FNAI elements known from site	

MANAGEMENT COSTS

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

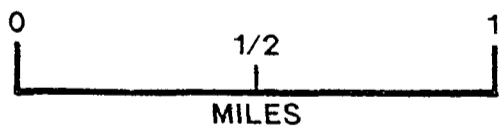
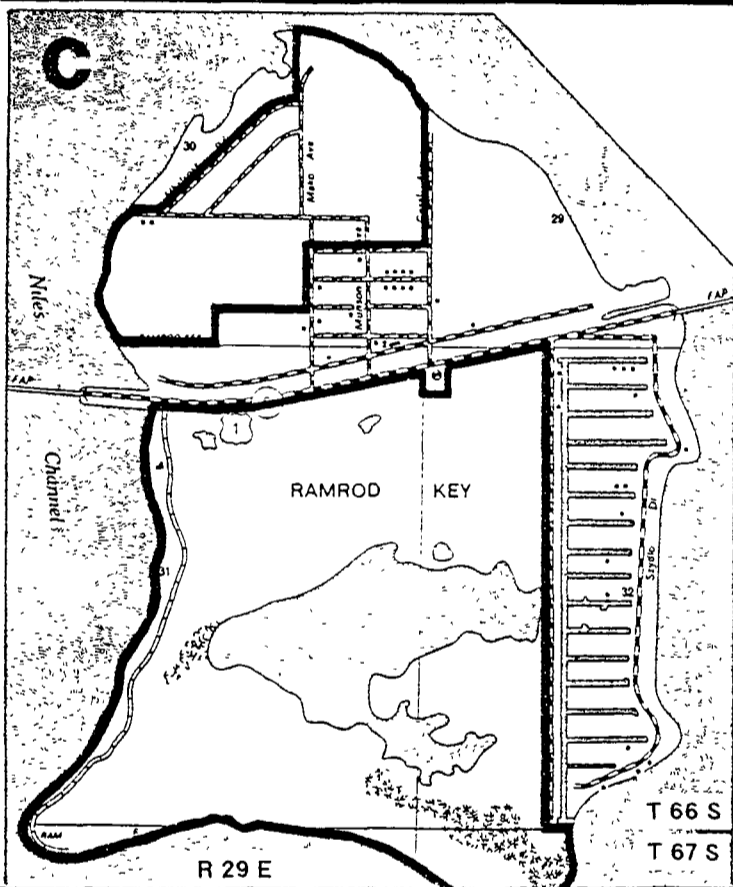
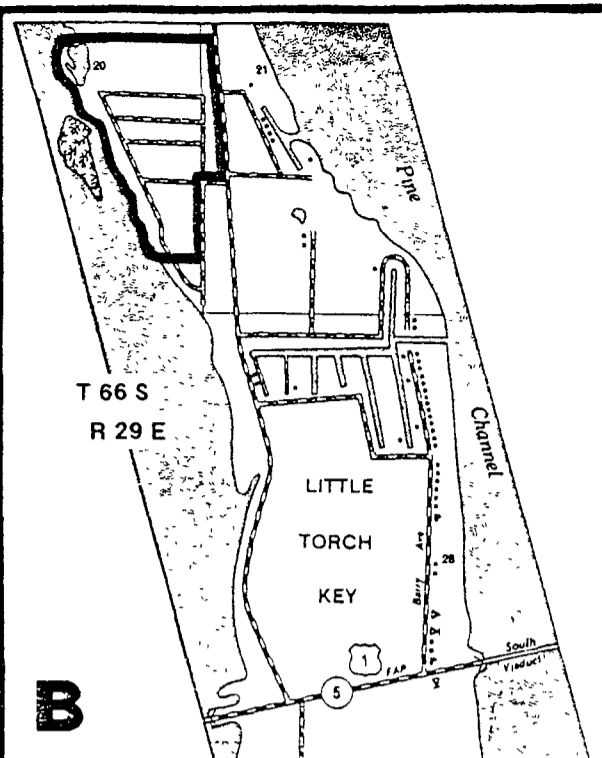
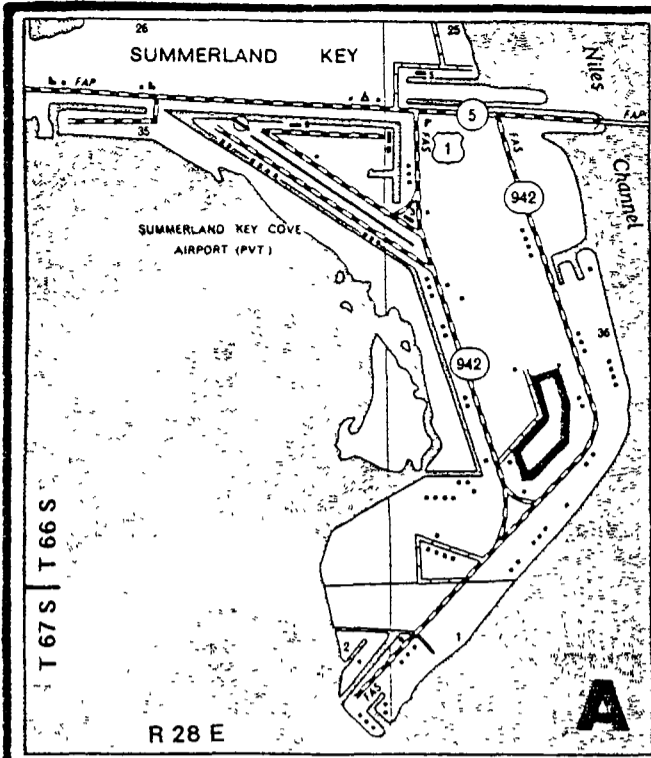
CATEGORY	Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.)	Estimated Funds Required					Total
		Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	
Start-up	CARL	\$22,167	\$24,560	\$10,000	\$61,978	-0-	\$118,705
FY 1994-95	CARL	\$22,167	\$24,560	\$10,000	\$61,978	-0-	\$118,705

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-	\$5,000	\$20,000	\$2,000	\$57,000
FY 1994-95	Federal	\$30,000	-0-	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$1,000	\$35,000

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

CATEGORY	Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.)	Estimated Funds Required					Total
		Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	
Start-up	TNC	\$35,000	\$10,000	\$12,000	\$92,000	\$177,000	\$326,000



HAMMOCKS OF THE LOWER KEYS

MONROE

CO

— PROJECT BOUNDARY

- A) SUMMERLAND KEY
- B) LITTLE TORCH KEY
- C) RAMROD KEY

#27 HAMMOCKS OF THE LOWER KEYS

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.

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.

On December 9, 1993, the LAAC approved the addition of the 26 acre Wahoo Key, with a tax assessed value of \$36,800 to the project boundary, contingent on receipt of a written statement of the owner's willingness to sell at 50% of appraised value.

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) sponsored this project. TNC and the Monroe County Land Authority are participants/intermediaries in the acquisition of some of the sites within this project.

OWNERSHIP

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

ACQUISITION STATUS

Bargain Purchase parcels with Monroe County Land Authority are being mapped.

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		
1993	31	
1992	44	
ACQUISITION HISTORY		
Year	Acres	Funds
---	None	---

#28 SOUTHEASTERN BAT MATERNITY CAVES		Alachua, Citrus, Jackson, Marion, & Sumter Counties	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
-0-	731	-0-	\$1,931,200

LOCATION

The Southeastern Bat Maternity Caves Conservation and Recreation Lands (CARL) project is located in all or portions of:

Grant's Cave: Alachua County. This portion of the project lies within Senate District 3 and House District 22. It also lies within North Central Florida Regional Planning Council and St. Johns River Water Management District.

Sweet Gum Cave: Citrus County. This portion of the project lies within Senate District 5 and House District 43. It also lies within the Withlacoochee Regional Planning Council and Southwest Florida Water Management District.

Gerome's Cave: Jackson County. This portion of the project lies within Senate District 2 and House District 7. It also lies within the Apalachee Regional Planning Council and Northwest Florida Water Management District.

Sneads Cave: Jackson County. This portion of the project lies within Senate District 2 and House District 7. It also lies within the Apalachee Regional Planning Council and Northwest Florida Water Management District.

Catacombs Cave: Marion County. This portion of the project lies within Senate District 6 and House District 21. It also lies within the Withlacoochee Regional Planning Council and St. Johns River Water Management District.

Jennings' Cave : Marion County. This portion of the project lies within Senate District 6 and House District 21. It also lies within the Withlacoochee Regional Planning Council and St. Johns River Water Management District.

Sumter County Bat Cave: Sumter County. This portion of the project lies within Senate District 5 and House District 42. It also lies within the Withlacoochee Regional Planning Council and Southwest Florida Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

The southeastern bat (*Myotis austroriparius*), a candidate for federal listing, is most abundant in north

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Name	FNAI Rank
Gray bat	G2/S1
SPRING-RUN STREAM	G2/S2
Dougherty Plain cave	
crayfish	G2/S2
Mclane's cave crayfish	G2/S2
Georgia blind salamander	G2/S2
SANDHILL	G2G3/S2
Hobbs' cave amphipod	G2G3/S2S3
<i>Marianna columbina</i>	G5T1/S1
TERRESTRIAL CAVE	G3/S1
Light-fleeing cave crayfish	G3/S2
17 FNAI elements known from site	

and central Florida. Every spring, adult female bats leave their colonies and move to certain caves where they bear and raise their young. For the species to survive, these maternity roosts must be protected from human disturbance. The seven Terrestrial Caves in this project are or were used as maternity roosts by the bats. The caves also harbor several other rare and endangered animals and plants, including the federally endangered gray bat (*M. grisescens*) and rare cave-dwelling crayfish and amphipods.

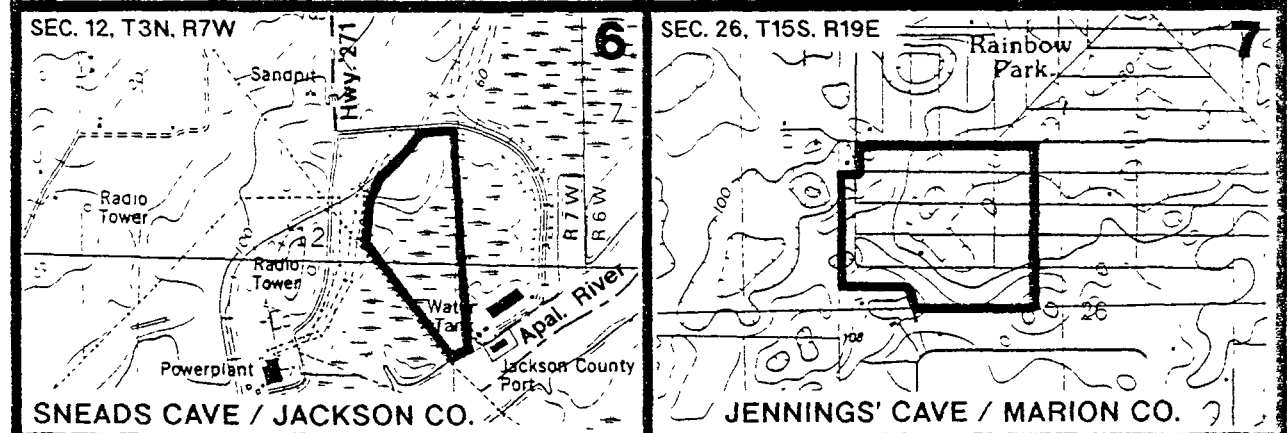
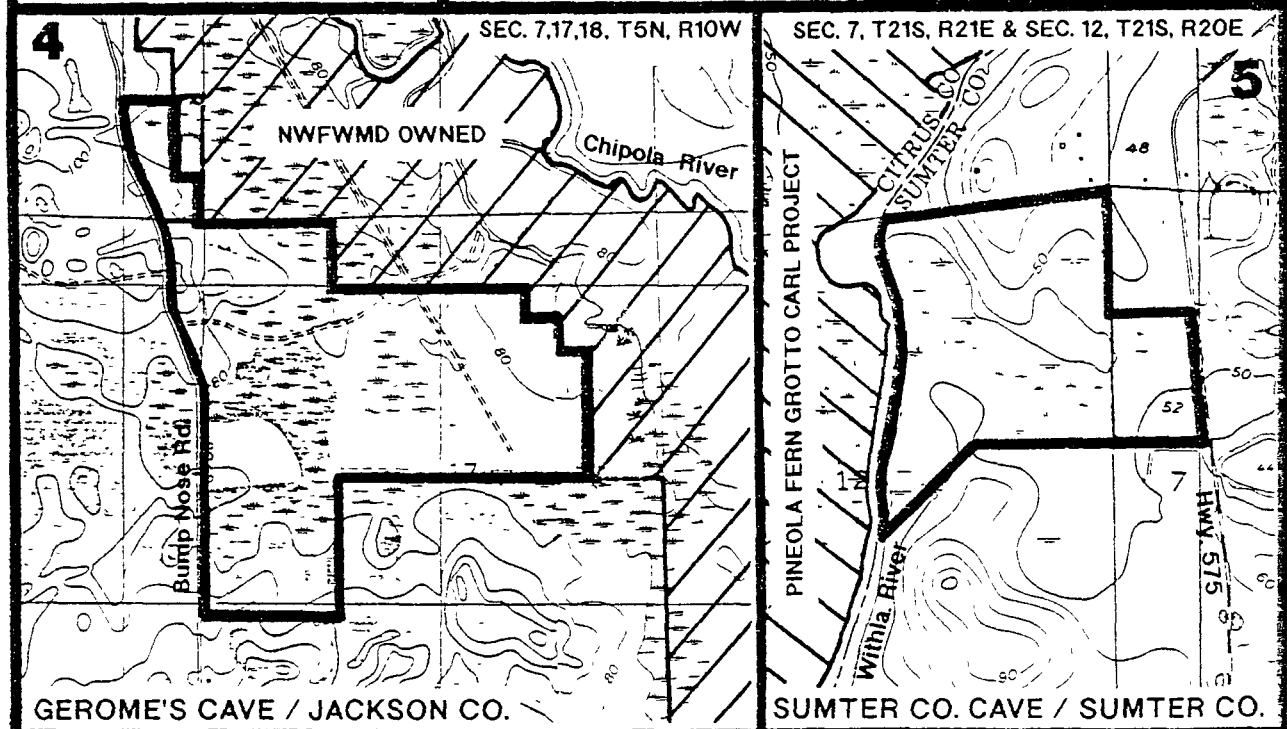
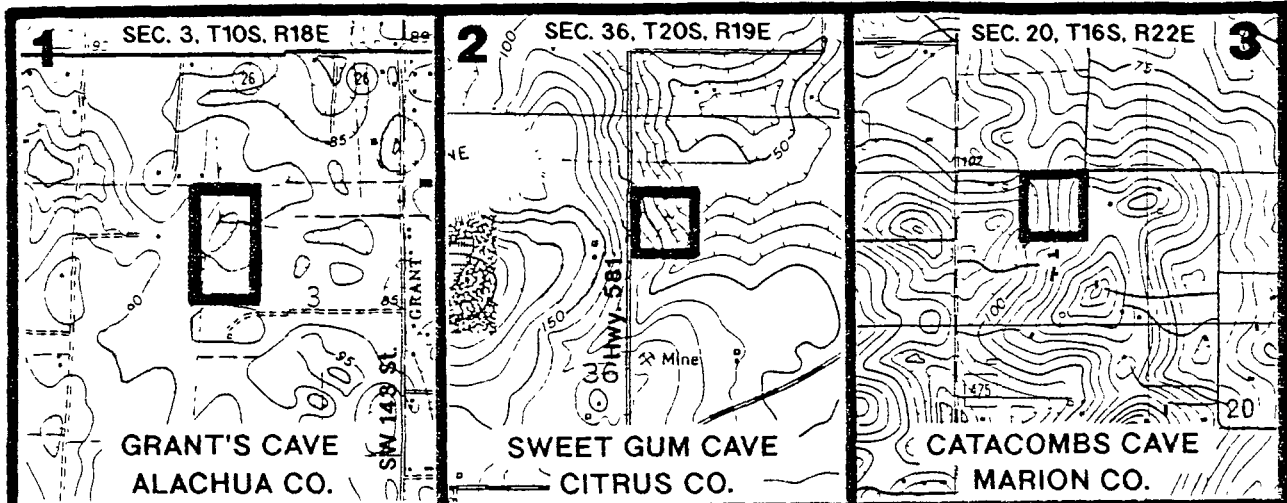
MANAGEMENT COSTS

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	-0-	\$14,000	\$4,500	\$28,800	-0-	\$47,380
FY 1994-95	CARL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

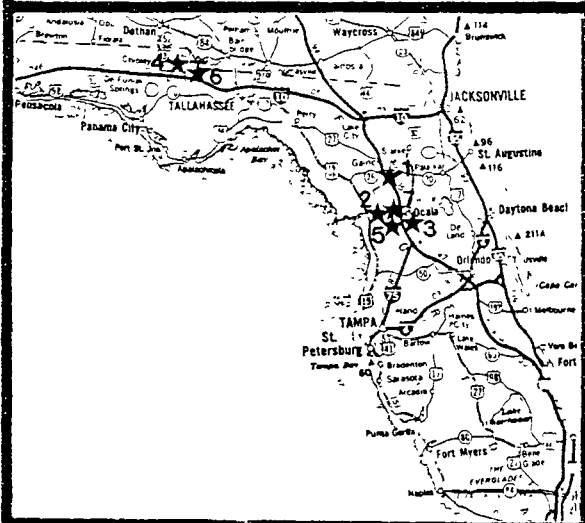
PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COST/BUDGET REQUESTS - IF ACQUIRED
Northwest Florida Water Management District (Cooperating)

CATEGORY	Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.)	Estimated Funds Required					Total
		Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	
Start-up	SOR	\$1,600	-0-	\$1,600	-0-	-0-	\$3,200
FY 1994-95	SOR	\$1,600	-0-	\$400	-0-	-0-	\$2,000



SOUTHEASTERN BAT MATERNITY CAVES
MULTI-COUNTY 7 SITES

 PROJECT BOUNDARY



The physical and biotic conditions of each cave site are unique. The sites are generally too small to have important vegetative communities, but the Gerome's Cave site has an outstanding example of Upland Hardwood Forest, the Jennings' Cave site has intact Sandhill, and the Sneads Cave site supports good Floodplain Forest and Floodplain Swamp.

The Florida Site File records three archaeological sites within the Gerome's Cave boundary. If the seven cave sites were systematically surveyed, more sites would probably be discovered. Compared to other projects, the archaeological and historical value of these caves is considered to be moderate.

Because of the small area of the properties and the need to protect the caves from disturbance, the project is not suited for recreation. The larger Gerome's and Jennings Cave sites might accommodate nature trails or limited picnicking.

MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

The Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission proposes to manage the Southeastern Bat Maternity Caves as Wildlife Environmental Areas. The Northwest Florida Water Management District proposes to cooperate with the Commission in managing Gerome's Cave in Jackson County.

Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission

Initial management activities will concentrate on securing each cave site with chainlink fencing, posted signs, or both, and removing trash from the caves and surrounding areas. Each cave also will be monitored to determine its current usage by bats, and an inventory of each site's natural resources, including listed species of flora and fauna, will be completed. Finally, a management plan will be developed. This plan will be based on the monitoring information and will outline long-term management strategies for each cave site. Management considerations will include, but will not be limited to, site protection, biological monitoring, educational and recreational opportunities, and habitat restoration or enhancement. The Division of Historical Resources will be consulted before any facilities are developed and will be notified immediately of any chance archaeological or historical finds.

Northwest Florida Water Management District

The goals of the District's cooperative management are protection of the openings to the cave; protection of the habitats that immediately surround the cave; and protection of rare troglobitic invertebrates. The District proposes to cooperate in boundary line marking, posting and maintenance; perimeter fencing/security; property inspection; prescribed burning, if appropriate; and other activities as necessary.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

The caves themselves are not particularly vulnerable to damage or development, but because of the high concentration of reproductive female bats in the caves, a single malicious act of vandalism can terminate the year's reproduction of literally thousands of individuals in a single cave.

Some of the caves are relatively protected at present, but their long term protection is uncertain. Sneads Cave, with its estimated 85,000 bats, has little protection at present. The survey of bat maternity caves by the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission revealed signs of vandalism (fire, spent gunshells, and other indications of human presence) in several caves indicating endangerment of adults and juveniles.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

The project design for Southeastern Bat Maternity Caves was approved by the Land Acquisition Advisory Council on December 9, 1993.

Project design recommendations did not alter the resource planning boundary with the exception of Jennings' Cave. The boundary was revised (approximately 25 acres deleted) to avoid an area of development and to try and avoid as many sold lots along the boundary as possible.

Improvements were left within the project boundary of Grant's Cave, Catacombs, and the Sumter County Caves. The improvements should not be acquired with the exception of Sumter County Cave. The improvement at this site is insignificant. The undeveloped portions of Grant's Cave and Catacombs should be negotiated. However, these sites are so important overall that if an agreement can not be reached with the owner, Land Acquisition Planning and the managing agency should be consulted before negotiations are abandoned.

Acquisition Phasing

The Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission (GFC) has made the following priority recommendations: The criteria considered were: current maternity cave, former maternity cave, current adult population >10,000, size of former adult population (if known), known fall/winter roost, other listed species present, current condition of cave (pristine, vandalized, etc.), current level of protection, and willingness of owner to sell. Overall, acquisition efforts should concentrate on purchasing occupied caves first.

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Cave</u>	
1	Grant's Cave	Occupied
2	Snead's Cave	Occupied
3	Catacombs	Occupied
4	Sumter County Cave	Vacant
5	Sweet Gum Cave	Vacant
6	Gerome's Cave	Vacant
7	Jenning's Cave	Vacant

Coordination

The Northwest Florida Water Management District will be an acquisition partner on the Gerome's Cave site.

OWNERSHIP

The total project consists of approximately 731 acres, 95 parcels, and 83 owners. The tax assessed value is approximately \$1,931,224. Ad Valorem Taxes assessed by the various counties are approximately \$22,417.

#28 SE BAT MATERNITY CAVES

Grant's Cave (Alachua County) - The site consists of approximately 20 acres, 2 parcels, and 2 owners. The tax assessed value is approximately \$122,700. Ad Valorem Taxes assessed by Alachua County is approximately \$2,820.

Sweet Gum Cave (Citrus County) - The site consists of approximately 10 acres, 1 parcel and 1 owner. The tax assessed value is approximately \$32,500. Ad Valorem Taxes assessed by Citrus County is approximately \$617.

Gerome's Cave (Jackson County) - The site consists of approximately 160 acres, 5 parcels, and 4 owners. The tax assessed value is approximately \$104,053. Ad Valorem Taxes assessed by Jackson County is approximately \$878.

Snead's Cave (Jackson County) - The site consists of approximately 80 acres, 1 parcel, and 1 owner. The tax assessed value is approximately \$2,022,821. Ad Valorem Taxes assessed by Jackson County is approximately \$8,791.

Catacombs Cave (Marion County) - The site consists of approximately 10 acres, 2 parcels, and 2 owners. The tax assessed value is approximately \$121,242. Ad Valorem Taxes assessed by Marion County is approximately \$2,081.

Jenning's Cave (Marion County) - The site consists of approximately 89 acres, 79 parcels, and 70 owners. The tax assessed value is approximately \$201,069. Ad Valorem Taxes assessed by Marion County is approximately \$6,000.

Sumter County Cave (Sumter County) - The site consists of approximately 362 acres, 4 parcels, and 3 owners. The tax assessed value is approximately \$564,660. Ad Valorem Taxes assessed by Sumter County is approximately \$1,226.

ACQUISITION STATUS

The Land Acquisition Advisory Council ranked this project for the first time in December 1993. Acquisition activities, i.e. boundary mapping, appraisals, etc., have not yet begun.

RESOLUTIONS

Grant's Cave
#9343 Alachua County Commission - Support for state acquisition.

PROJECT HISTORY		
Assessment Approved: 7/23/93		
Design/Boundary Approved: 12/9/93		
Design/Boundary Modified: None		
PREVIOUS RANKINGS		
None		
ACQUISITION HISTORY		
Year	Acres	Funds
---	None	---

#29 POINT WASHINGTON		WALTON COUNTY	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
18,000	4,400*	\$4,386,507	\$16,065,900**

* see "Acquisition Planning"

** based on 1991 tax assessed values

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,

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, 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.

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
Harper's yellow-eyed grass	G2G3/S1
Chapman's crownbeard	G2G3/S2S3
Cruise's golden aster	G3G5T2/S2
23 FNAI elements known from site	

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.

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 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.

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.

Seven archeological sites are known from the 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.

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.

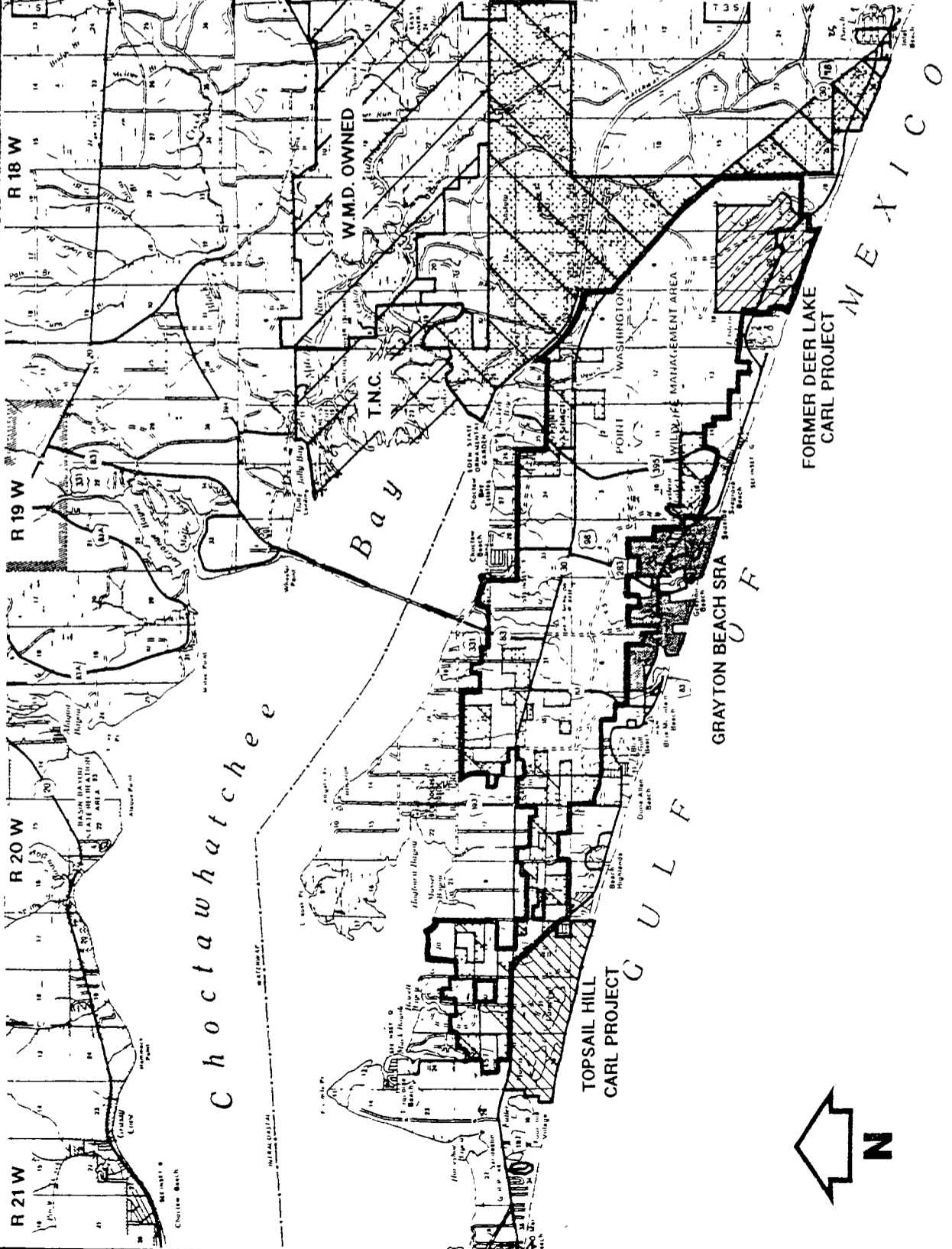
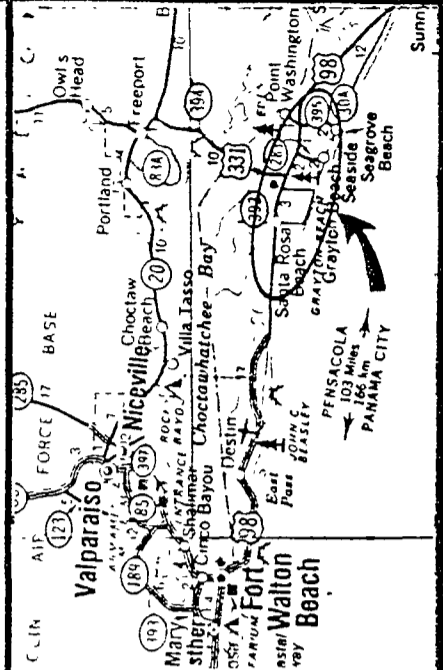
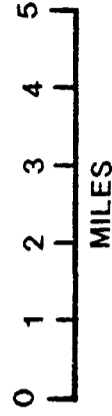
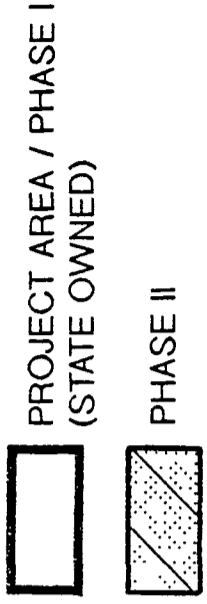
Hunting, hiking, camping, natural resource appreciation, freshwater fishing, saltwater fishing, horseback riding, picnicking, saltwater beach activities, and canoeing can be accommodated on the property and in conjunction with adjacent areas managed by the Division of Recreation and Parks. More intensive recreational use would be made of the

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,

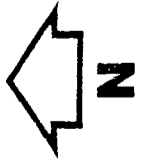
POINT WASHINGTON

WALTON

CO.



FORMER DEER LAKE
CARL PROJECT



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					
		Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
Start-up	CARL	\$47,711	\$24,560	\$6,000	\$15,000	\$44,000	\$137,271
FY 1994-95	CARL	\$47,711	\$24,560	\$6,000	\$15,000	\$44,000	\$137,271

PAST, CURRENT, and PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COSTS/BUDGET REQUEST
Division of Forestry - Primary Tract

YEAR	Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.)	Funds					
		Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
FY 1992-93	CARL & GR	\$18,292	-0-	\$5,383	-0-	-0-	\$23,675
FY 1993-94	CARL	\$38,451	-0-	\$42,000	\$28,082	-0-	\$108,533
FY 1994-95	CARL & GR	\$128,138	-0-	\$70,000	\$115,100	-0-	\$313,238

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

YEAR	Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.)	Funds					
		Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
FY 1992-93	CARL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
FY 1993-94	CARL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
FY 1994-95	CARL	\$58,000	-0-	\$36,632	\$31,769	-0-	\$126,401

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. This project's ranking increased from #34 on the 1993 list to #29 on this year's list.

RESOLUTIONS

None known.

PROJECT HISTORY		
Assessment Approved: 07/12/91		
Design/Boundary Approved: 12/06/91		
Design/Boundary Modified: None		
PREVIOUS RANKINGS		
1993	34	
1992	55	
ACQUISITION HISTORY		
Year	Acres	Funds
1992	18,000.00	\$4,386,507

#30 SCRUB JAY REFUGIA		BREVARD COUNTY	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
91*	8,266	\$278,000*	\$56,299,900

* by Brevard County.

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

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
DRY PRAIRIE	G2/S2
SCRUB	G2/S2
Florida scrub jay	G3T3/S3
SCRUBBY FLATWOODS	G3/S3
<i>Curtiss' milkweed</i>	G3/S3
Gopher frog	G3/S3
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
MESIC FLATWOODS	G?/S4
HYDRIC HAMMOCK	G?/S4
DOME SWAMP	G4?/S3?
18 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 buffers to the scrub cores are already being destroyed. The rapid encroachment of housing

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.

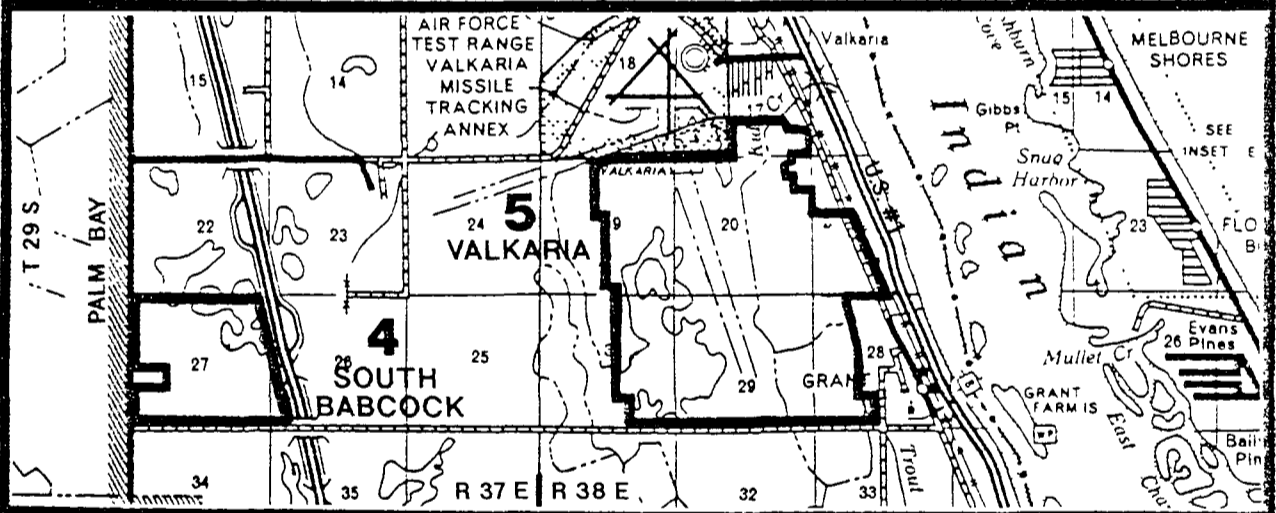
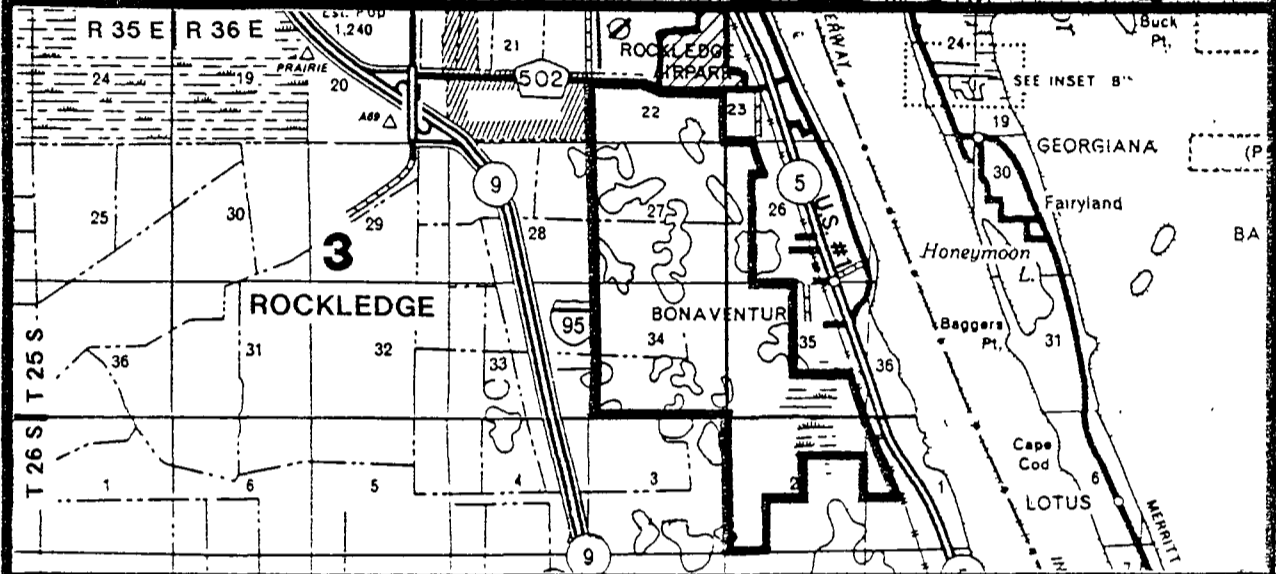
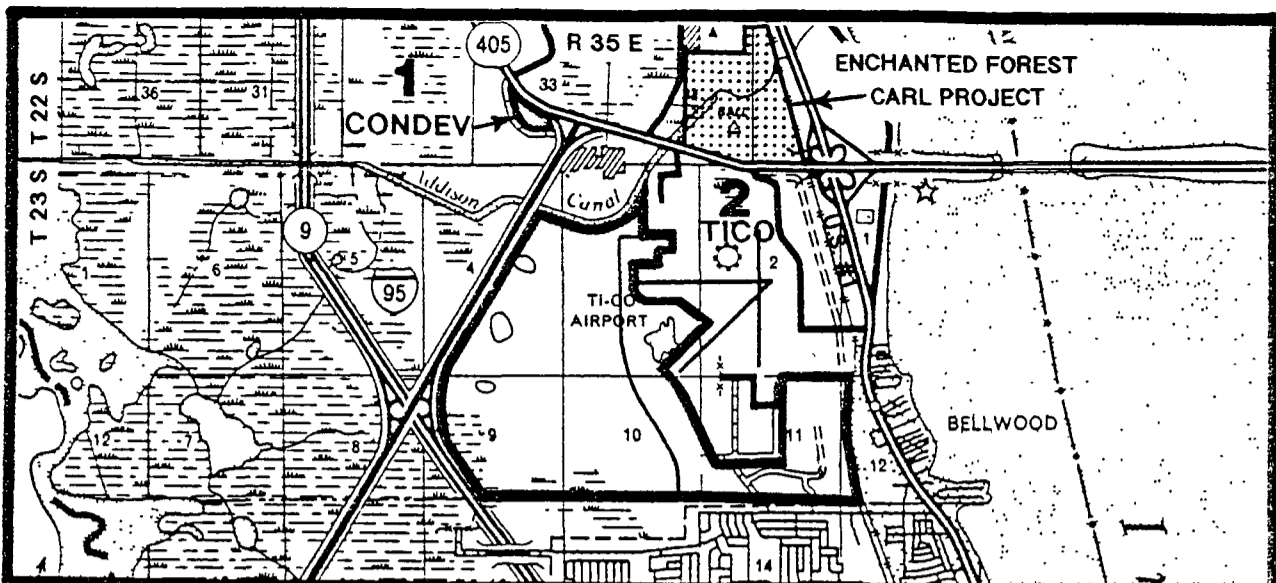
VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

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

MANAGEMENT COSTS

PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COST/BUDGET REQUESTS - IF ACQUIRED Brevard County

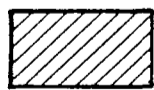
CATEGORY	Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.)	Estimated Funds Required					Total
		Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	
Start-up	Brevard Co. & Other Agencies	\$25,000	-0-	-0-	\$50,000	\$150,000	\$225,000
FY 1994-95	Brevard County	-0-	-0-	\$10,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$50,000



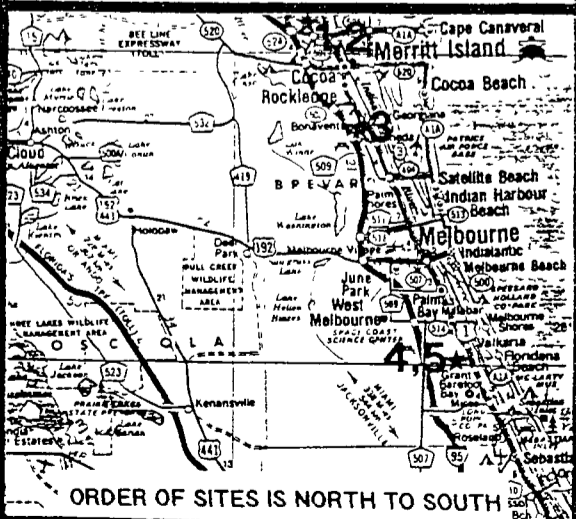
SCRUB JAY REFUGIA
BREVARD CO. 5 SITES



PROJECT AREA



1993 ADDITION



ORDER OF SITES IS NORTH TO SOUTH

#30 SCRUB JAY REFUGIA

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.

On July 23, 1993, the LAAC approved a boundary addition to the Rockledge site of 179 acres with a tax assessed value of \$3.6 million.

Coordination

The Brevard County Commission has committed \$10 million toward the acquisition of the Scrub Jay Refugia project and \$2.6 million for site management. The county will take the lead on negotiations as well as management.

OWNERSHIP

The project consists of approximately 7,790 acres, several hundred parcels and owners.

ACQUISITION STATUS

Last year, the county made the first purchase of 91 acres in the Valkaria site. This acquisition was a combination of a mitigation acquisition of 32 acres and a direct purchase of 59 acres; an endowment for management was included in the mitigation donation. Negotiations toward initial purchases in the Tico and Rockledge cores are underway. Mapping and title work by the county is underway on selected other priority parcels within the project.

RESOLUTIONS

- Brevard County - Support for acquisition.
- Home Builders & Cont. Asso./Brevard County - Support for acquisition.

PROJECT HISTORY		
Assessment Approved: 08/20/92		
Design/Boundary Approved: 12/10/92		
Design/Boundary Modified: 07/23/93 - 179 acres added		
PREVIOUS RANKINGS		
1993	36	
ACQUISITION HISTORY		
Year	Acres	Funds
---	None	---

#31 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.

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
Wood stork	G4/S2
SWALE	G4?/S3
DOME SWAMP	G4?/S3?
SLOUGH	G4/S4?
MESIC FLATWOODS	G?/S4
STRAND SWAMP	G4?/S4?
19 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 imperiled, wide-ranging species. The acquisition project supports populations of at least two species of rare and endangered orchids, and includes an unusual stand of dwarf bald cypress.

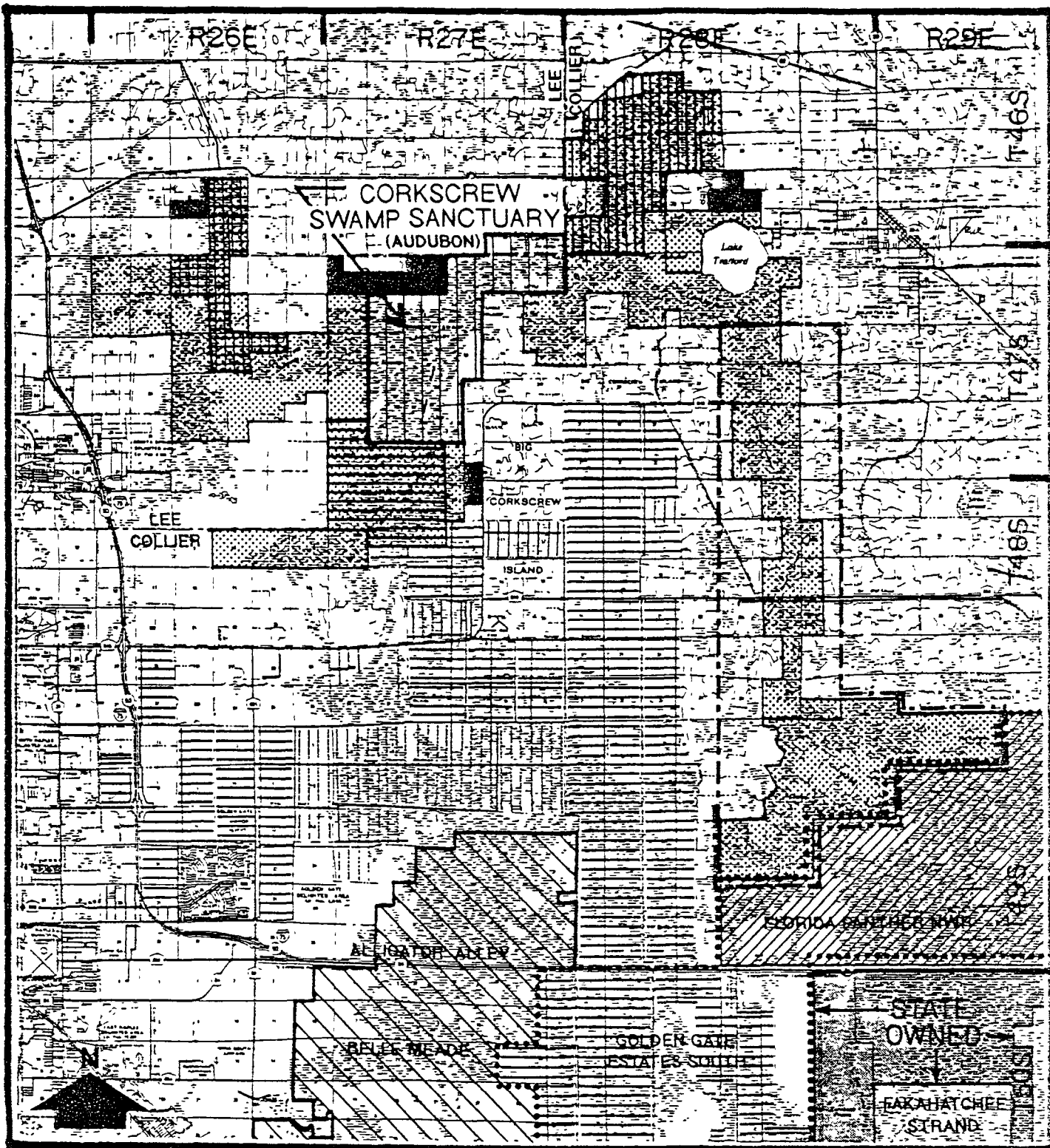
No archeological/historical sites within the boundaries of this project are recorded within the Florida Site File.

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 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

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

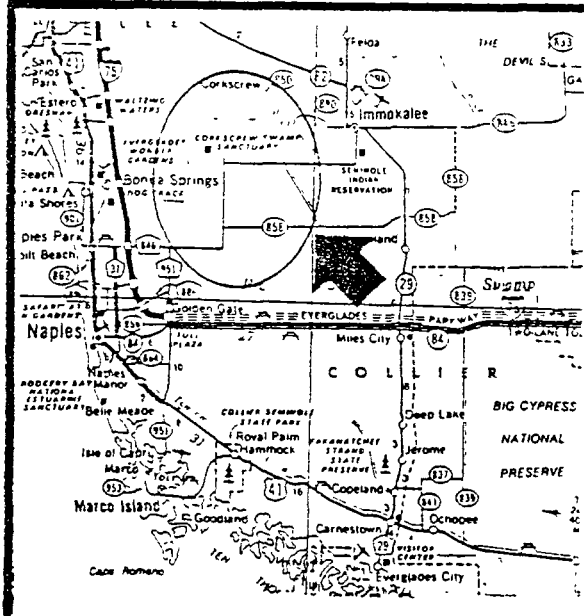







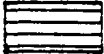

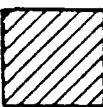

CORKSCREW REGIONAL ECOSYSTEM WATERSHED

COLLIER/LEE

(C.R.E.W.)

COUNTIES



-  PROJECT AREA
-  1993 ADDITIONS
-  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

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.

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.

On September 20, 1993, the LAAC approved the addition of approximately 3,182 acres to the overall project boundary.

Coordination

The entire project in both Lee and Collier Counties consists of approximately 56,000 acres. This is joint acquisition project with the South Florida Water Management District, and Collier and Lee Counties. Both The Nature Conservancy and the Trust for Public Land are functioning as intermediaries in the acquisition of some tracts. In four years almost 18,000 acres have been acquired, building upon the 10,500 acres already owned by the National Audubon Society.

OWNERSHIP

The primary targeted area for CARL funding consists of approximately 18,205 acres and 73 owners. The largest owner is the Collier family (note: see also "Acquisition Planning").

ACQUISITION STATUS

The Big Cypress Basin Board has committed \$2.5 million in funding for 1994; the South Florida Water Management District has committed \$1 million specifically to Lee County parcels and another \$1 million for tracts in both Lee and Collier Counties. The CARL Program is working closely with the South Florida Water Management District to determine where the CARL Program's match money can best be spent this upcoming year, since it is very likely that some CARL funds will be available.

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 09/20/93 - 4,022 acres added		
PREVIOUS RANKINGS		
1993	43	
1992	52	
1991	50	
ACQUISITION HISTORY		
Year	Acres	Funds
---	None	---

#32 LAKE GEORGE		VOLUSIA/PUTNAM COUNTIES	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
24,513*	15,844	\$18,900,000*	\$7,442,500

* by the St. Johns River Water Management District and Volusia County - 19,312 acres/ \$14 million.

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.

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 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.

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,

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.

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Name	FNAI Rank
<i>Star anise</i>	G1G2/S1
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
20 FNAI elements known from site	

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.

however, include some intact flatwoods and scattered wetlands - depression marshes, cypress domes and strands, and hydric hammock, in addition to the lake shore marshes and cypress stands. The primary intact natural community is the hydric hammock along

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.

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 & GR	\$6,879	-0-	\$6,750	-0-	-0-	\$13,629
FY 1994-95	CARL	\$26,692	-0-	\$7,500	\$67,600	-0-	\$101,792

PAST, CURRENT, and PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COSTS/BUDGET REQUEST

Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission (Cooperating)

YEAR	Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.)	Funds					Total
		Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	
FY 1992-93	CARL	\$3,610	-0-	\$282	-0-	-0-	\$3,892
FY 1993-94	CARL	\$3,610	-0-	\$282	-0-	-0-	\$3,892
FY 1994-95	CARL	\$32,610	-0-	\$18,598	\$14,122	-0-	\$65,330

#32 LAKE GEORGE

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 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 considered 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. The Nature Conservancy is an intermediary on acquisition of some tracts.

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

Union Camp parcel, 5,201 acres, acquired by CARL Program in past year. Corraci parcel (DSC of Newark) under negotiations. Dexter pasture tract (formally Union Camp) under 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		
1993	29	
1992	29	
1991	25	
ACQUISITION HISTORY		
Year	Acres	Funds
1993	5,201.00	\$4,900,000

#33 HIGHLANDS HAMMOCK STATE PARK ADDITION			HIGHLANDS COUNTY	
Acreage		Value		
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value	
1,094*	4,404	\$2,444,515*	\$773,300	

* 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

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.

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Name	FNAI Rank
Scrub bluestem	G1/S1
Florida golden aster	G1/S1
Sand skink	G2/S2
SCRUB	G2/S2
Cutthroat grass	G2/S2
SCRUBBY FLATWOODS	G3/S3
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
XERIC HAMMOCK	G?/S3
BASIN SWAMP	G4?/S3
Florida scrub jay	G5T3/S3
33 FNAI elements known from site	

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

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

Although there is not enough data at this time to 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.

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 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.

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.

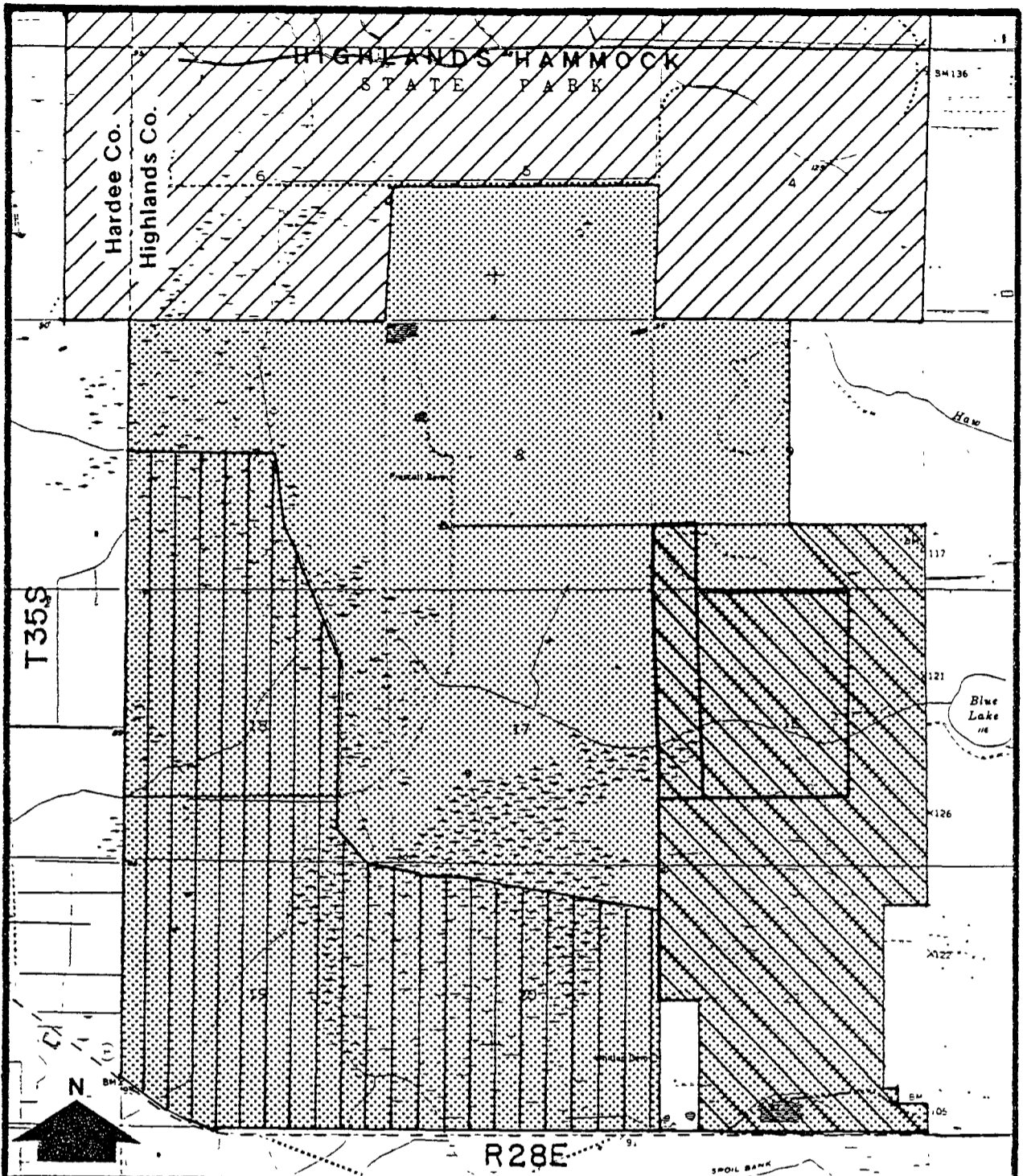
The county considered locating a land fill on adjacent property in 1988 but withdrew the proposal.

MANAGEMENT COSTS

PAST, CURRENT, and PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COSTS/BUDGET REQUEST

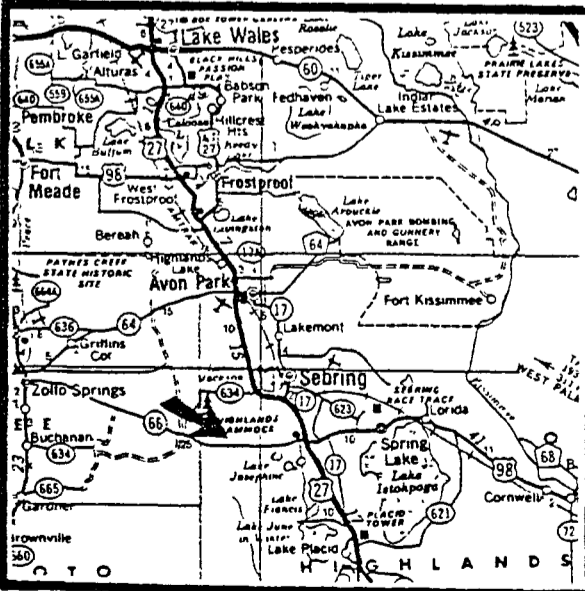
Division of Recreation and Parks

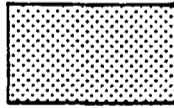
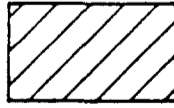
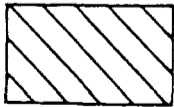
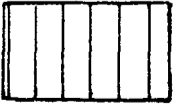
YEAR	Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc)	Funds					Total
		Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	
FY 1992-93	SPTF	\$278,992	\$4,986	\$80,934	-0-	\$29,786	\$394,698
FY 1993-94	SPTF	\$322,889	\$5,000	\$80,000	\$545	-0-	\$408,434
FY 1994-95	SPTF	\$332,576	\$5,000	\$84,000	-0-	-0-	\$421,576



HIGHLANDS HAMMOCK ADDITION

HIGHLANDS COUNTY



-  PROJECT AREA
-  STATE PARK
-  STATE OWNED
-  UNDER NEGOTIATIONS 1993

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

Hollenberg ownership, approximately 204 acres was acquired this past year. Negotiations nearing completion on 2,000 acres owned by Judge Young.

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		
1993		32
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
1993	203.80	\$417,600

#34 ECON-ST. JOHNS RIVER CORRIDOR		SEMINOLE/ORANGE	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
-0-	13,573	-0-	\$8,664,400

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.

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.

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Name	FNAI Rank
SCRUB	G2/S2
<i>Chapman's sedge</i>	G2G3/S2
Bald eagle	G3/S2S3
<i>Curtiss' milkweed</i>	G3/S3
<i>Decurrent sedge</i>	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	

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

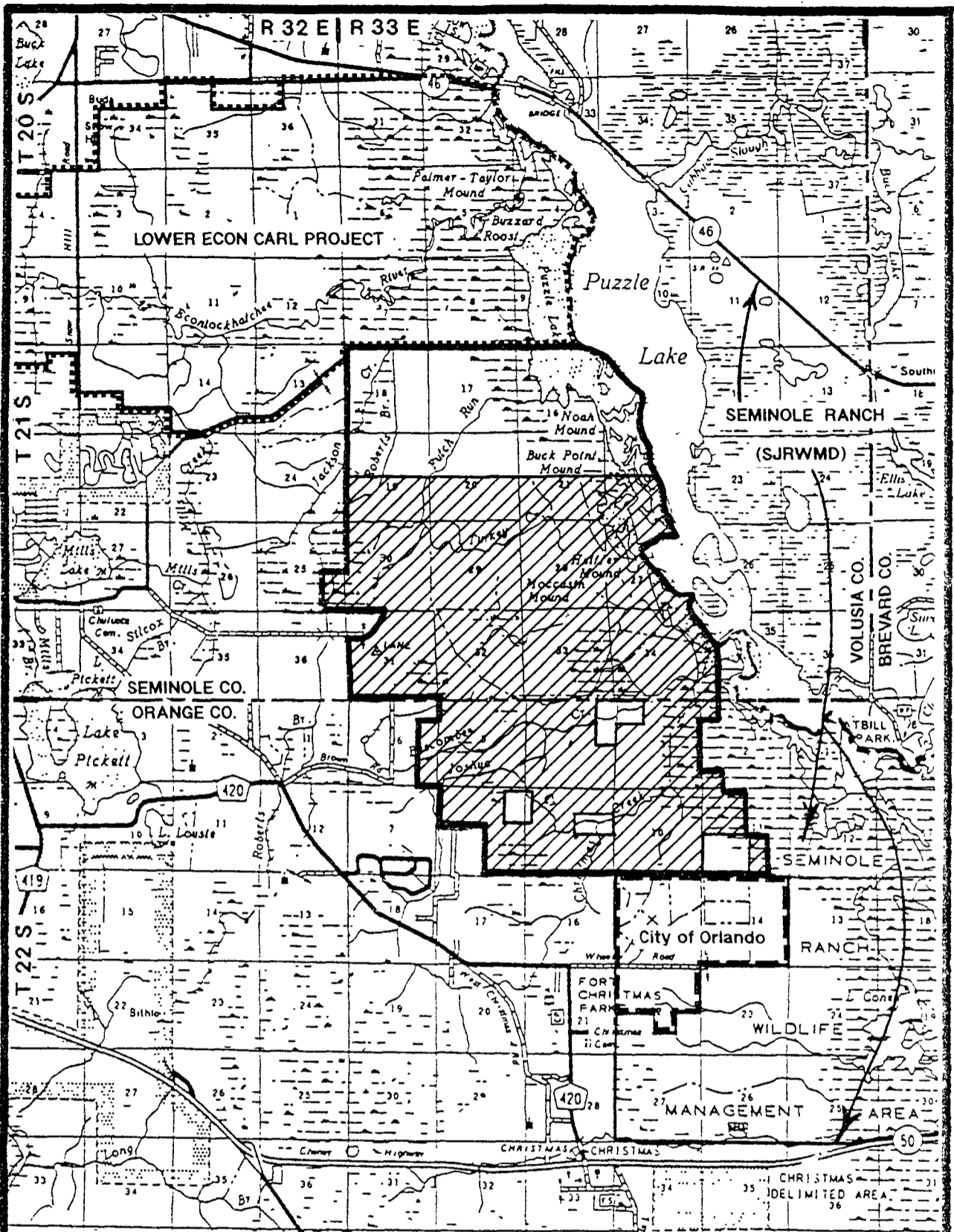
Johns River. Other communities within the project include baygall, mesic/wet flatwoods, floodplain marsh, and scrub/scrubby flatwoods. Over 20% of the project is in improved pasture; natural areas have also been impacted by grazing and clearcutting. The project is known to harbor 3 FNAI Special Plants and is reported to harbor 11 Special Animals (1 recorded in FNAI database).

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

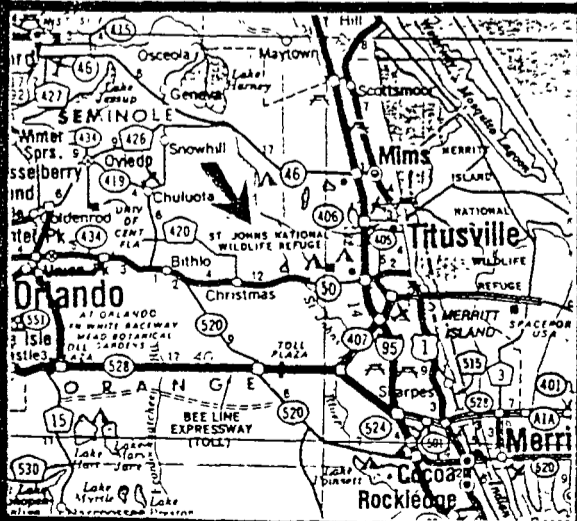
MANAGEMENT COSTS



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	\$32,804	-0-	\$32,627	\$80,575	-0-	\$146,006
FY 1994-95	CARL	\$33,788	-0-	\$32,627	\$5,000	-0-	\$71,415



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



-  PROJECT AREA
-  PHASE I

#34 ECON-ST. JOHNS RIVER CORRIDOR

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

Acquisition of this project is a cooperative effort among Orange and Seminole Counties, the St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD) and the CARL program.

OWNERSHIP

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

ACQUISITION STATUS

Bargain Purchase/Shared Acquisition with Orange and Seminole Counties and SJRWMD. Seminole County has Fore parcel under contract. SJRWMD reviewing appraisal of Lee ownership. Orange County to acquire Hunter's Development. MPA agreements will govern Trustees' share of purchase.

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		
1993	28	
ACQUISITION HISTORY		
Year	Acres	Funds
---	None	---

#35 MARITIME HAMMOCK INITIATIVE		BREVARD COUNTY	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
78*	538	\$2,300,000*	\$22,913,800

* 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-

impenetrable stands of saw palmetto-dominated 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.

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Name	FNAI Rank
<i>A devil's shoestring</i>	G1Q/S1
<i>Coastal hoary-pea</i>	G1Q/S1
<i>Coastal vervain</i>	G2/S2
<i>Sand-dune spurge</i>	G2/S2
SCRUB	G2/S2
<i>Prickly-apple</i>	G2G3/S2S3
<i>Florida lantana</i>	G2T2/S2
Green turtle	G3/S2
Leatherback turtle	G3/S2
SHELL MOUND	G3/S2
22 FNAI elements known from project	

pristine hammock and coastal strand sites, and their geographic distribution along the coast ensures a continuum of species composition and community structure from dense forests with an array of tropical hardwood species to luxuriant and nearly

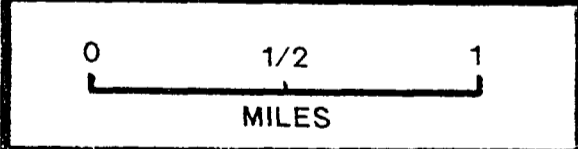
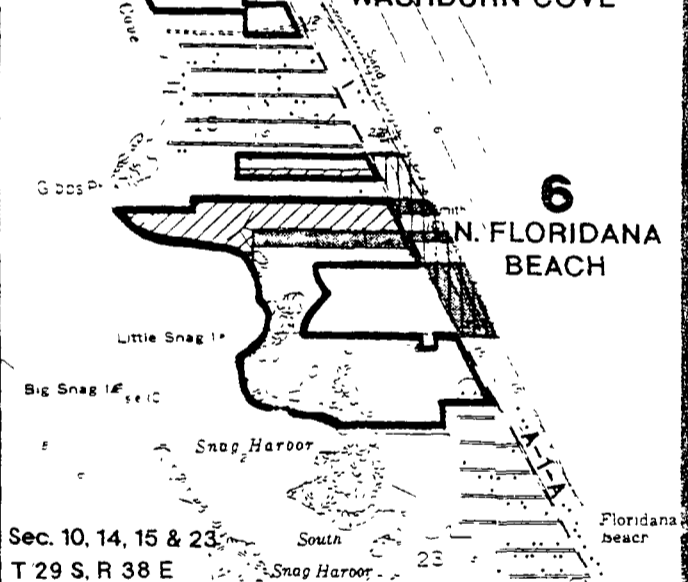
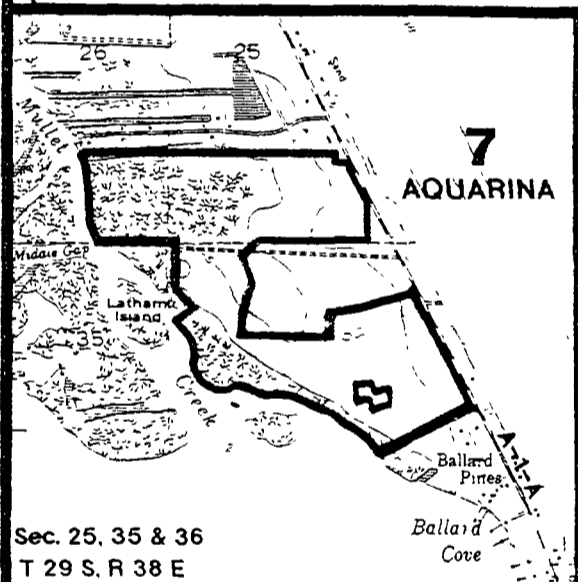
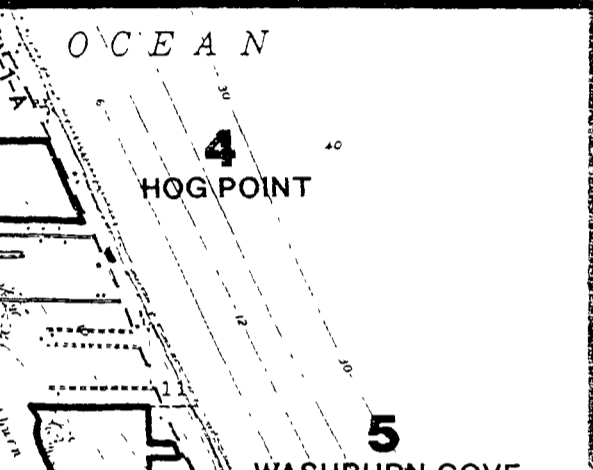
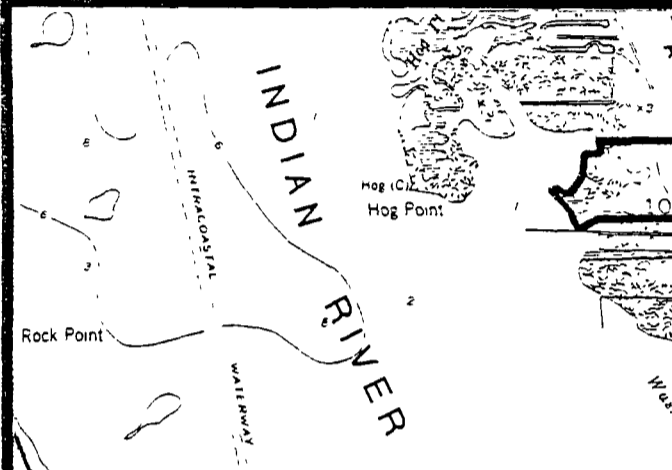
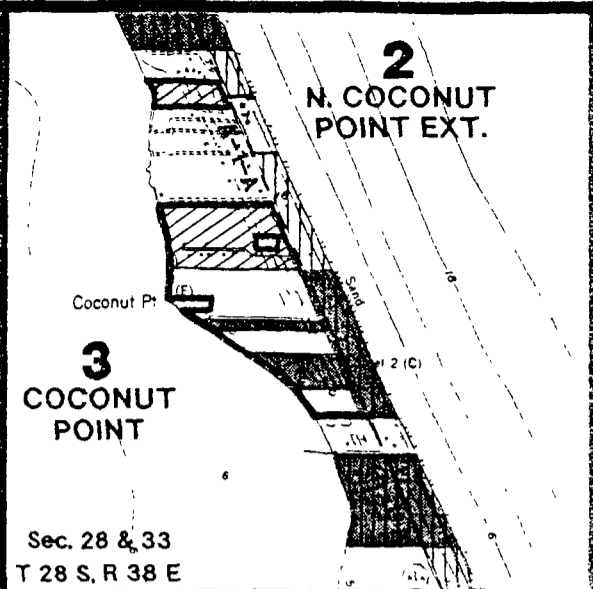
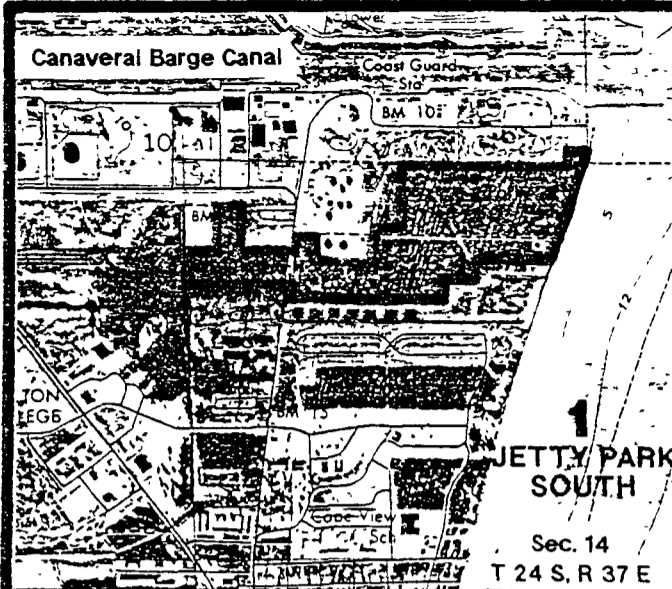
MANAGEMENT COSTS

PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COST/BUDGET REQUESTS - IF ACQUIRED Brevard County for sites other than portions adjacent to Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge

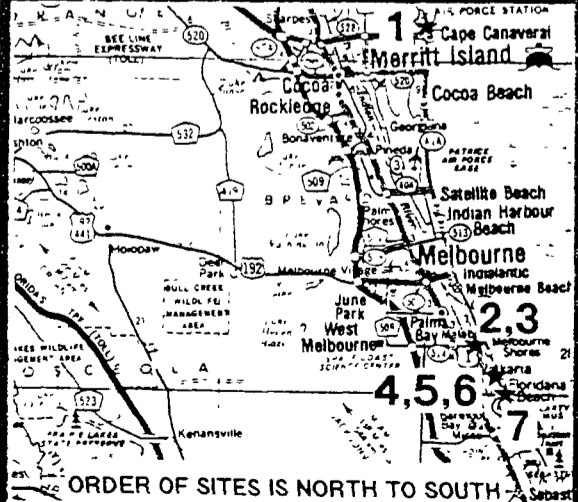
CATEGORY	Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.)	Estimated Funds Required					Total
		Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	
Start-up	Brevard County	\$25,000	-0-	-0-	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$125,000
FY 1994-95	Brevard Co. & Other Agencies	-0-	-0-	\$10,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$60,000


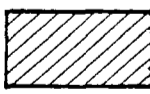
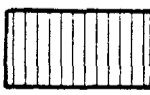

PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COST/BUDGET REQUESTS - IF ACQUIRED U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service - North Coconut Point Extension and Coconut Point

CATEGORY	Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.)	Estimated Funds Required					Total
		Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	
FY 1994-95	Federal	-0-	-0-	-0-	\$2,000	-0-	\$2,000



MARITIME HAMMOCK INITIATIVE
BREVARD CO. 7 SITES



-  PROJECT AREA
-  TRANSFERRED TO ARCHIE CARR STR CARL PROJECT
-  ARCHIE CARR NWR/STR PROJECT AREA
-  PUBLIC OWNERSHIP

ORDER OF SITES IS NORTH TO SOUTH

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 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

Appraisals complete and county negotiating on priority parcels. During the past year, the county negotiated a contract with The Nature Conservancy to provide assistance with acquisition of the county's CARL projects.

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		
1993	44	
ACQUISITION HISTORY		
Year	Acres	Funds
---	None	---

#36 JUNO HILLS		PALM BEACH COUNTY	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
-0-	440	-0-	\$18,593,500

LOCATION

The Juno Hills Conservation and Recreation Lands (CARL) acquisition project is located in Palm Beach County in the City of Juno Beach.

This project lies within Senate District 16 and House District 78. It also lies within Treasure Coast Regional Planning Council and South Florida Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

The Juno Hills project will preserve a sample of the original vegetation of the Atlantic Coastal Ridge in densely populated southeast Florida. In particular, it contains one of the largest and best remaining examples of the now rare coastal scrub. (In Palm

The Florida Site File records no archaeological or historical sites from the project, but if it were systematically surveyed, sites might be found. Compared to other projects, the archaeological and historical value of Juno Hills is considered to be low.

The project is suitable for nature trails and natural resource education. Limited picnicking, wading and fishing might be accommodated along the Intracoastal Waterway.

MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

Palm Beach County (PBC) proposes to manage the Juno Hills project as a county natural area under the "single use" concept of perpetuating natural resources. Management will attempt to restore degraded natural resources to their presettlement condition. Environmental education, scientific research and passive recreation will be allowed so long as they do not jeopardize natural resources.

Initially, the county will secure the site against poaching of native vegetation and animals, dumping of trash, and destructive use by off-road vehicles. Portions of the site have been fenced and barriers have been placed across trails to prevent these activities. Within one year of the management lease, PBC will submit a management plan describing how the natural resources of the site will be protected, how any degraded resources will be restored, and how public use will be accommodated. The plan will describe a monitoring program for evaluating and adjusting management activities.

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Name	FNAI Rank
<i>Beach jacquemontia</i>	G1/S1
<i>Four-petal pawpaw</i>	G1/S1
SCRUB	G2/S2
<i>Pine pinweed</i>	G2/S2
ESTUARINE TIDAL SWAMP	G3/S3
<i>Scrub bay</i>	G3/S3
SCRUBBY FLATWOODS	G3/S3
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
<i>Nodding pinweed</i>	G3/S3
Florida scrub lizard	G3/S3
15 FNAI elements known from site	

Beach County, over 97% of the scrub that once covered the ancient sand dunes of the Atlantic Coastal Ridge has been lost to development.) The extremely rare four-petal pawpaw, known from only a few sites in the southeast Florida coastal scrub, and at least three other rare species of scrub plants occur in the Juno Hills project. Such rare animals as the scrub jay, scrub lizard, gopher tortoise, and red widow spider also inhabit the scrub here. Scrubby slash pine flatwoods, disturbed basin swamps, and estuarine tidal swamps cover parts of the project area.

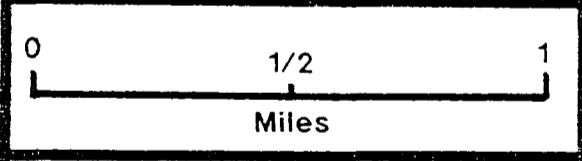
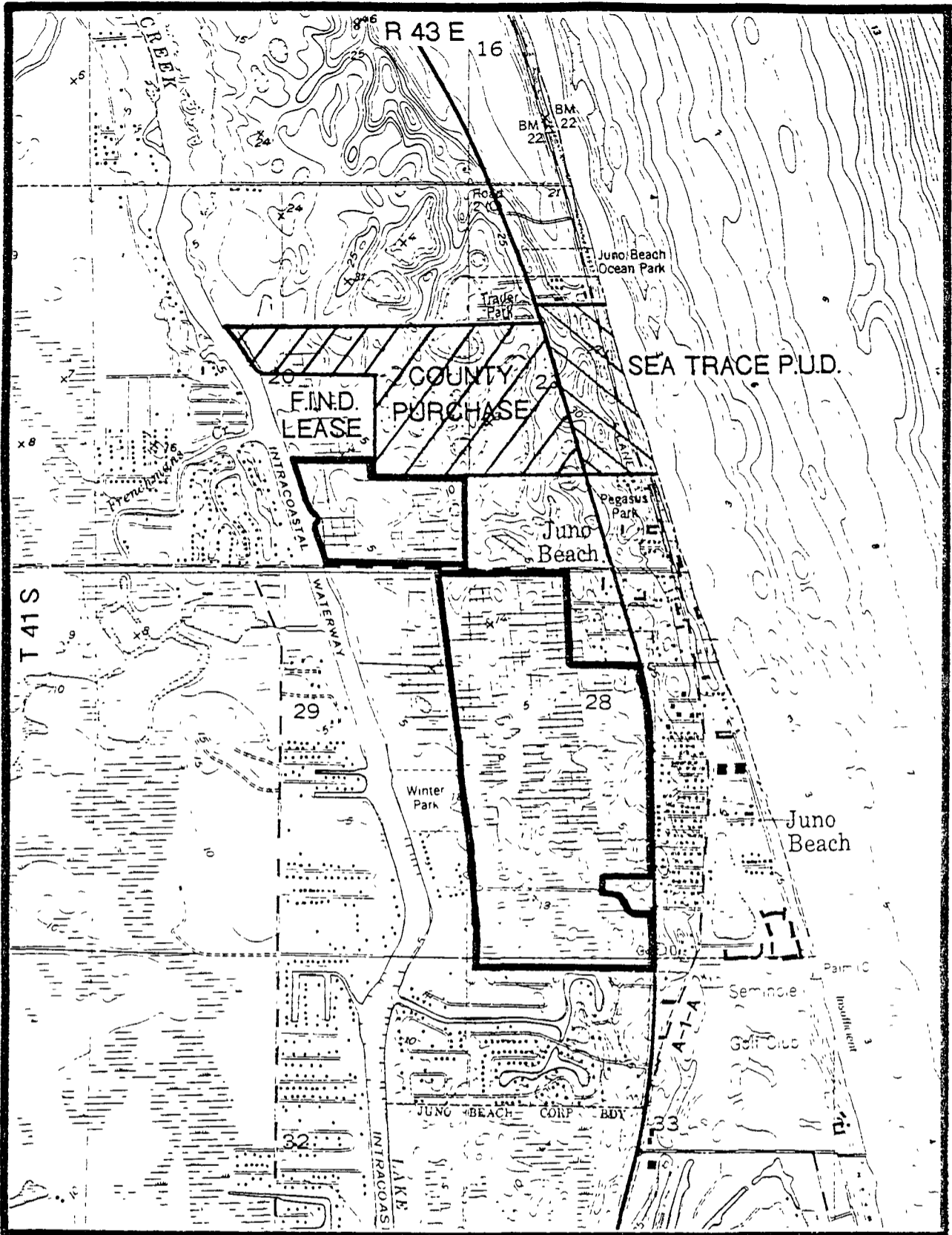
The management plan will detail how each special natural community and species will be protected and, where necessary, restored. All trash and exotic vegetation will be removed from the site. The plan will assess the effect existing mosquito ditches have had on the area's hydrology. If the ditches are found to have harmed the mangroves of the area, corrective measures will be proposed. Mangroves will not be trimmed.

The management plan will describe nature trails and interpretive material that will allow visitors to learn about the natural communities and plants and animals of the area. No activity that would degrade water

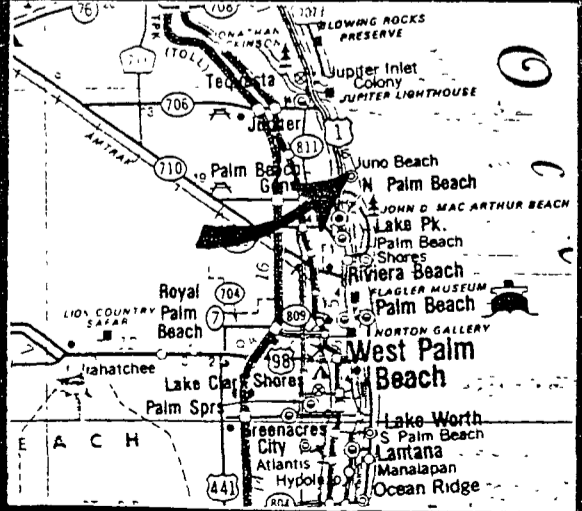
MANAGEMENT COSTS


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.	\$11,700	\$1,719	\$1,000	\$40,515	-0-	\$54,934
FY 1994-95	Palm Beach Co.	\$12,168	\$1,788	\$15,800	\$2,500	\$14,000	\$46,256



JUNO HILLS
 PALM BEACH CO.



 PROJECT BOUNDARY

#36 JUNO HILLS

quality or natural resources will be allowed. Dogs and cats will not be allowed, and motor vehicles will be prohibited except those necessary for management.

Prescribed burning will be used to perpetuate the scrub community. The burn program will use existing roads and natural firebreaks wherever possible to control natural and prescribed fires.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

The coastal scrub site could be completely destroyed by development. Fire suppression has resulted in overgrowth of successional vegetation, although recent wildfires in a portion of the project have restored the natural community somewhat.

The coastal areas of Palm Beach County are almost completely developed. Failure to purchase this site will most certainly mean its development in the near future.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

The project design for Juno Hills was approved by the Land Acquisition Advisory Council on December 9, 1993.

The project area consists of one major owner, the MacArthur Foundation, and four other minor ownerships. No boundary modifications were made.

While there are no boundary modifications to the project - staff recommends that the ownership of Seminole Golf Club be acquired by Palm Beach County. The parcel provides buffer for the scrub. The 11.5 acre parcel at the southern project boundary, however, contains three water wells that are used for irrigation of the adjacent (across US 1) golf course.

Acquisition Phasing

The MacArthur ownership should be acquired before the smaller inholdings are negotiated.

Coordination

This is a bargain purchase with Palm Beach County. Active coordination should be maintained with regard to acquisition and management.

OWNERSHIP

The project consists of approximately 440 acres, 14 parcels, and five owners. The tax assessed value is approximately \$18,593,478. Ad Valorem Taxes assessed by Palm Beach County, in 1992, are approximately \$366,891.

ACQUISITION STATUS

The Land Acquisition Advisory Council ranked this project for the first time in December 1993. Acquisition activities, i.e. boundary mapping, appraisals, etc., have not yet begun.

RESOLUTIONS

- R-93-1451:** Palm Beach County Commission - Up to 50% matching funds.
- 92-8:** Town of Juno Beach - Support for state acquisition.
- 93-3:** Town of Juno Beach - Support for state acquisition.

PROJECT HISTORY		
Assessment Approved: 7/23/93		
Design/Boundary Approved: 12/9/93		
Design/Boundary Modified: None		
PREVIOUS RANKINGS		
None		
ACQUISITION HISTORY		
Year	Acres	Funds
---	None	---

#37 PEACOCK SLOUGH		SUWANNEE COUNTY	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
647*	2,386	\$989,754*	\$1,755,200

* 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.

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.

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

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.

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
Cedar elm	G5/S1
SINKHOLE	G?/S2
17 FNAI elements known from site	

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.

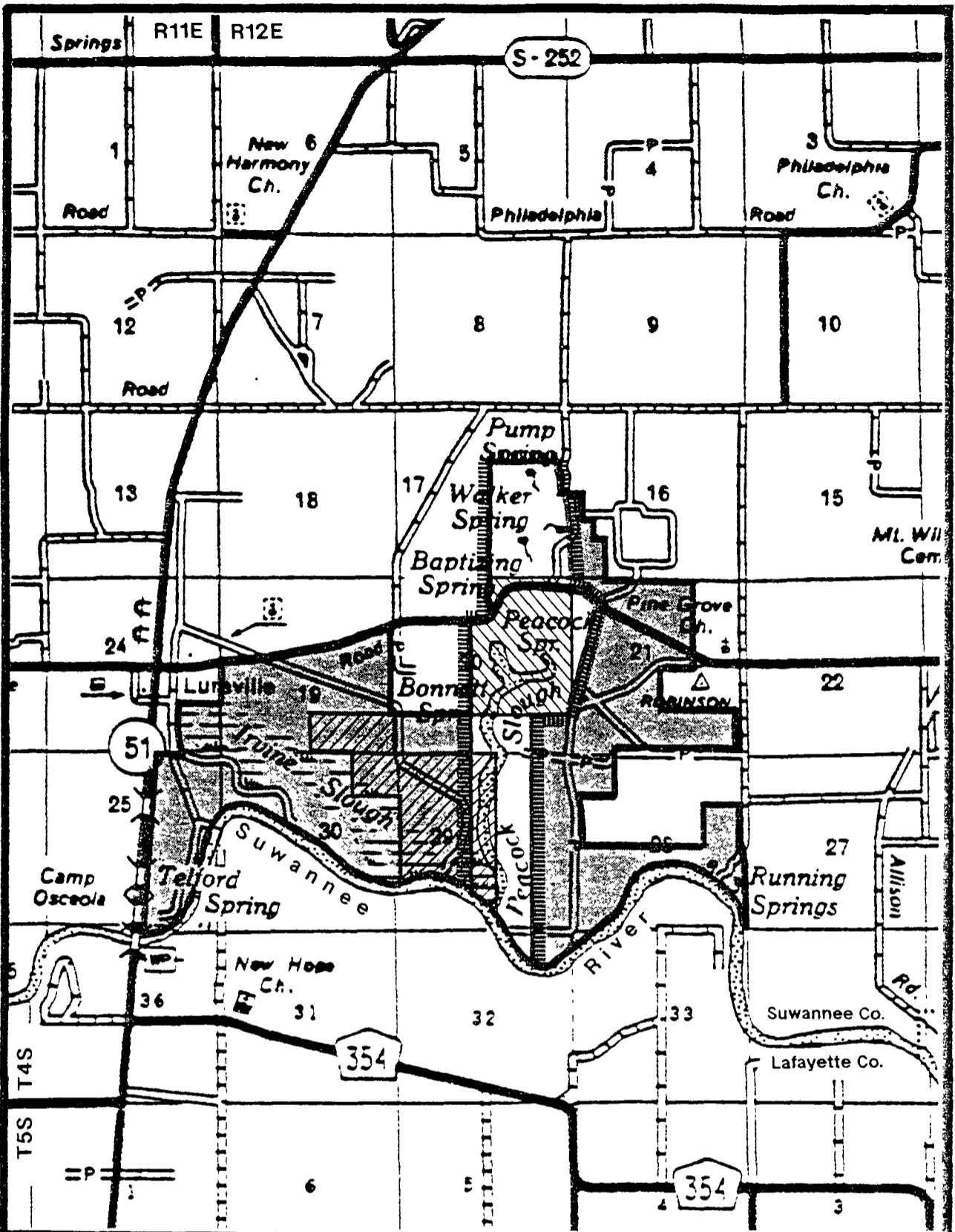
contributes to the overall biotic diversity - providing habitat for several species of rare plants and animals. The karst region includes two major springs and five major sinks and siphons. Peacock Springs itself is a 2nd magnitude spring. The five-mile underwater cave system is the longest known in the United States and provides critical habitat for several endangered animals endemic to the karst areas of north Florida.

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.

MANAGEMENT COSTS

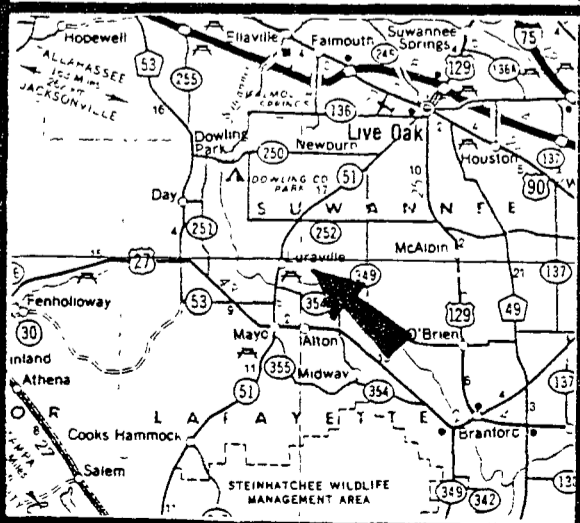
PAST, CURRENT, and PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COSTS/BUDGET REQUEST
 Division of Recreation and Parks





YEAR	Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc)	Funds					Total
		Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	
FY 1992-93	CARL/SPTF	\$54,702	-0-	\$9,520	-0-	-0-	\$64,222
FY 1993-94	CARL/SPTF	\$57,574	-0-	\$8,168	-0-	-0-	\$65,742
FY 1994-95	CARL/SPTF	\$59,301	-0-	\$8,576	-0-	-0-	\$67,877



PEACOCK SLOUGH

SUWANNEE CO.



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

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

Project currently under appraisal. The CARL Program is coordinating closely with Suwannee River Water Management District in the negotiation of this project.

RESOLUTIONS

- 90-19:** Suwannee River Water Management District - Support for acquisition.
- 92-27:** Suwannee River Water Management District - Support for acquisition.
- 92-27:** Suwannee County Commission - Support for acquisition.

PROJECT HISTORY		
Assessment Approved: ---		
Design/Boundary Approved: ---		
Design/Boundary Modified: 8/20/92 - 1,723 addition		
PREVIOUS RANKINGS		
1993		30
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

#38 DUNN'S CREEK		PUTNAM COUNTY	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
3,180*	5,786	\$1,743,280*	\$4,753,600

* 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

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.

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.

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	G?/S2
UPLAND HARDWOOD FOREST	G?/S3
XERIC HAMMOCK	G?/S3
SEEPAGE STREAM	G4/S2
Snail bullhead	G4/S3
Scrub bay	G4/S3
14 FNAI elements known from site	

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 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

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

ACQUISITION PLANNING

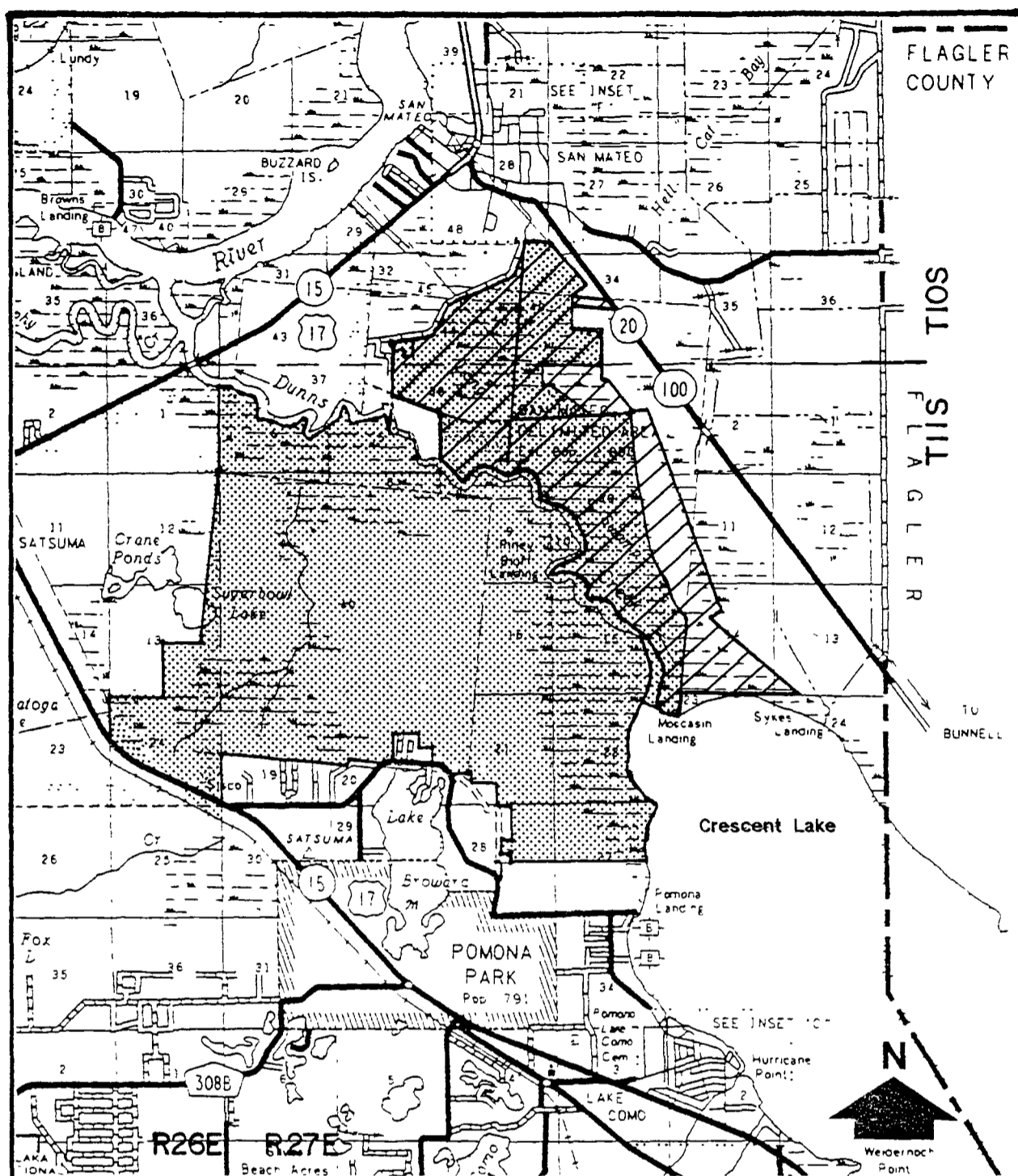
The Land Acquisition Advisory Council approved the Dunn's Creek project design on December 7, 1990. It altered the Resource Planning Boundary by deleting several small developed parcels and included a 124 acre subdivision which is part of the Sam Kaye et.al.

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 1994-95	CARL	\$69,878	\$14,560	\$8,686	\$73,500	\$57,720	\$224,344



FLAGLER COUNTY

SOILS
FLAGLER

TU BUNNELL

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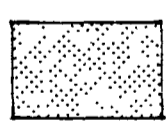
Weidernoch Point



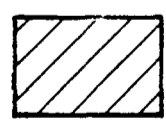
DUNN'S CREEK

PUTNAM

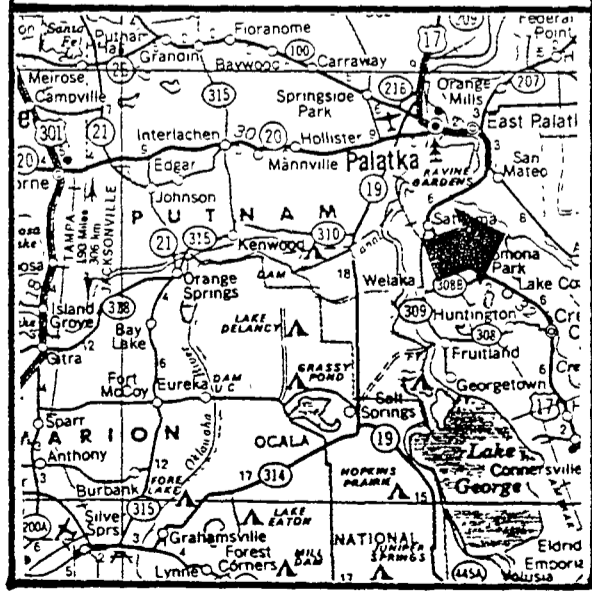
COUNTY



PROJECT AREA



SJRWMD OWNERSHIP



#38 DUNN'S CREEK

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 joint acquisition with the St. Johns River Water Management District. The Nature Conservancy is acting as an intermediary to acquire the major ownership on the southwest side of Dunn's Creek.

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. Appraisal mapping of other major ownership, to be acquired by CARL Program, is complete. The Nature Conservancy has an agreement to acquire for resale to Board of Trustees. Survey work to establish water boundaries is underway.

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		
1993		38
1992		53
1991		40
ACQUISITION HISTORY		
Year	Acres	Funds
---	None	---

#39 PAYNES PRAIRIE		ALACHUA COUNTY	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
2,401*	3,462	\$4,292,998*	\$2,682,500

* By St. Johns River Water Management District: 203 acres, \$272,798. 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.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

This project contains lands that would significantly enhance the protection and maintenance of Paynes Prairie State Preserve, a National Natural Landmark. The project includes wetlands that are an integral part of the prairie basin; Prairie Creek and associated wetlands, which drain into the prairie; and an upland

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

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.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

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

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

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

ACQUISITION PLANNING

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

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
43 FNAI elements known from project	

buffer. The diversity of natural communities support an array of wildlife, including several rare and endangered animal species (e.g., bald eagle, woodstork and sandhill crane).

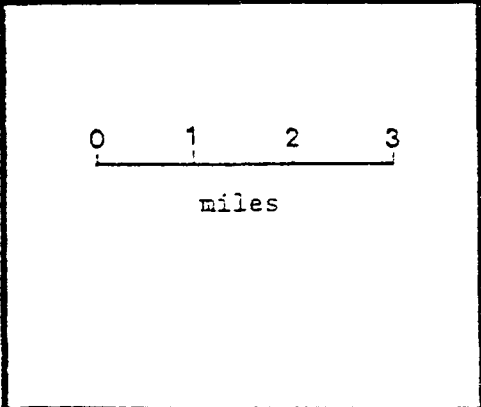
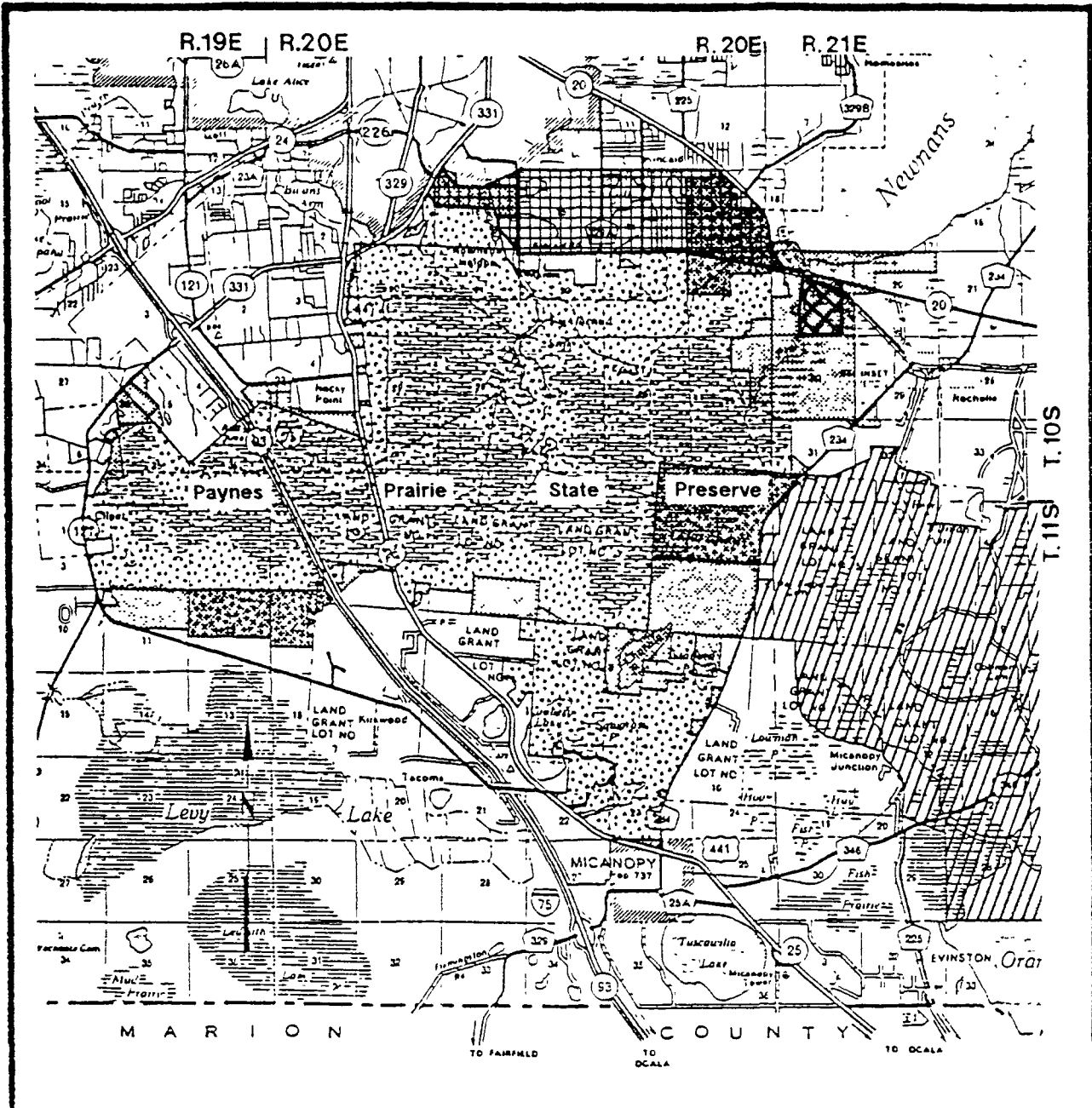
There are numerous aboriginal sites located on this project and the area is considered to have excellent potential for archaeological investigations.

MANAGEMENT COSTS

PAST, CURRENT, and PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COSTS/BUDGET REQUEST

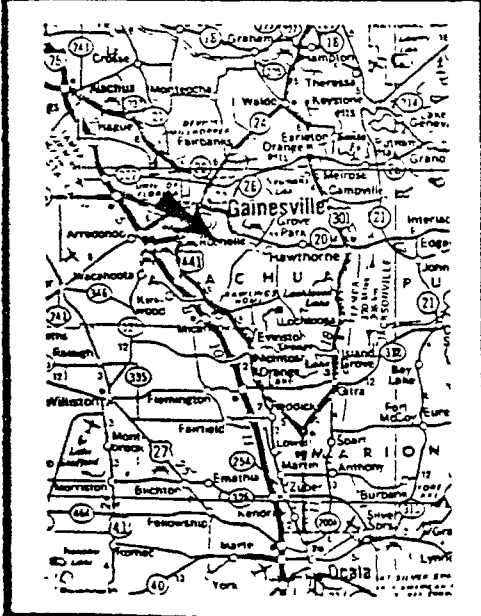
Division of Recreation and Parks






YEAR	Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc)	Funds					Total
		Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	
FY 1992-93	SPTF	\$343,267	\$2,172	\$117,103	-0-	-0-	\$462,542
FY 1993-94	SPTF	\$400,387	\$1,000	\$106,400	-0-	-0-	\$507,787
FY 1994-95	SPTF	\$412,400	\$1,000	\$111,720	-0-	-0-	\$525,120



PAYNES PRAIRIE

ALACHUA COUNTY



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

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 acquired approximately 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 249 acres were acquired or put under contract during the past year. The Alachua Conservation Trust has been actively pursuing additional acquisitions.

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		
1993		26
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
1993	249.10	\$503,000

#40 PUMPKIN HILL CREEK		DUVAL COUNTY	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
-0-	6,292	-0-	\$9,383,700

LOCATION

The Pumpkin Hill Creek Conservation and Recreation Lands (CARL) project is located in Duval County just north of the City of Jacksonville. This project is adjacent to the Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve and the Florida Communities Trust project, Cedar Point.

This project lies within Florida Senate District 4 and House District 18. It also lies within the jurisdictions of the North Central Florida Regional Planning Council and the St. Johns River Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

As a remnant of relatively intact natural communities in the urban landscape of Duval County, the Pumpkin Hill Creek project would protect upland buffer to the Nassau River - St. Johns River Marshes Aquatic Preserve, an Outstanding Florida Water that supports

The Florida Site File records 14 archaeological sites in the project, ranging from shell middens to the ruins of the early 19th-century Fitzpatrick Plantation house. If the area were systematically surveyed, more sites would probably be found. Compared to other projects, the archaeological and historical value of Pumpkin Hill Creek is considered to be moderate to high.

The project can support resource-based recreation on hiking and horseback riding trails, and limited fishing and hunting. The creek shores could accommodate at least one boat or canoe landing. The Fitzpatrick Plantation site and perhaps the shell middens have interpretive potential.

MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

The project will be managed by the Division of State Lands as the Pumpkin Hill Creek State Reserve.

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Name	FNAI Rank
SANDHILL	G2G3/S2
SCRUBBY FLATWOODS	G3/S3
WET FLATWOODS	G?/S4?
Wood stork	G4/S2
MARITIME HAMMOCK	G4/S3
ESTUARINE TIDAL MARSH	G4/S4
DOME SWAMP	G4?/S3?
Black-crowned night-heron	G5/S3?
Little blue heron	G5/S4
Great egret	G5/S4
10 FNAI elements known from site	

Initially, the Division will identify and post boundaries, remove trash, provide access to the public and fire managers, inventory the project's natural resources, and prepare a management plan. The site needs approximately 17 miles of boundary fencing and an additional 8 miles of boundary signs along Pumpkin Hill Creek, Horseshoe Creek, Fitzpatrick Creek, and Edwards Creek. To protect sensitive resources, the Division will confine vehicles to designated roads and close unnecessary access points. The natural resource inventory will provide the basis for a management plan. Exotic plant control and controlled burning are long-term management needs, but may be necessary for the initial management of particular sites.

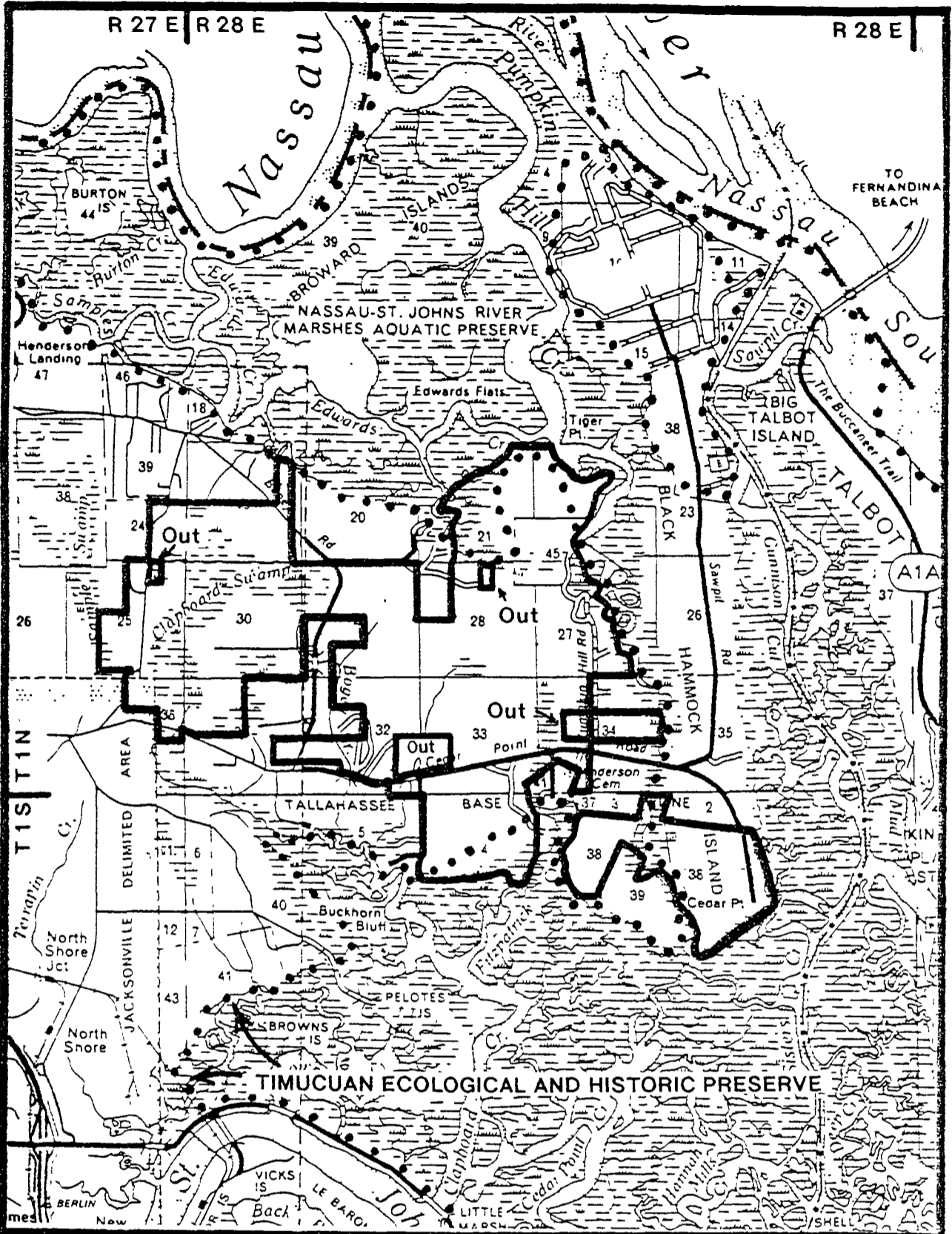
a significant commercial and recreational fishery. Besides large areas of scrubby flatwoods of diverse quality, the project contains nearly pristine maritime hammock. Two colonial wading bird rookeries, one of which is used by the federally endangered wood stork, occur in the project. Manatees frequent both the St. Johns and Nassau Rivers and move into tidal creeks, such as Hill Creek and Clapboard Creek, adjacent to the project.

The Division will provide for uses and recreational activities that are compatible with the protection of rare and sensitive natural and cultural resources. Public use will be limited to passive resource-based recreation such as nature appreciation and environmental education; nature, hiking, and horseback riding trails; and canoe access to the adjacent water bodies of the aquatic preserve. Any facilities will be located in already disturbed areas to the greatest extent practical, and will be the minimum necessary to manage the project and provide for public use.

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	SLTF	\$20,056	\$29,120	\$5,000	\$16,000	\$59,875	\$130,051



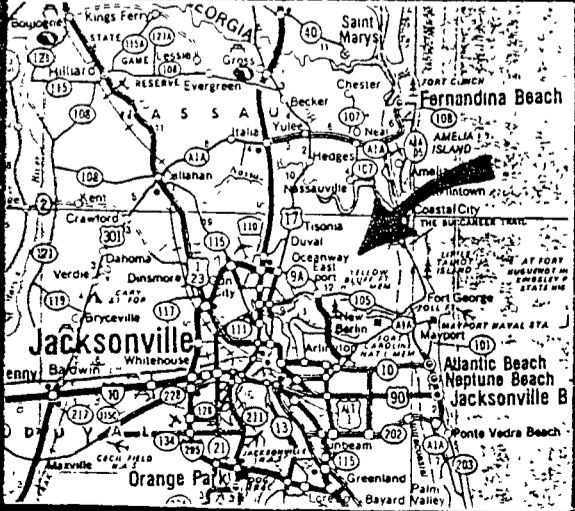
PUMPKIN HILL CREEK

DUVAL

CO.



PROJECT BOUNDARY



#40 PUMPKIN HILL CREEK

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

The upland areas of the project are especially susceptible to destruction by development. Much of the project site needs fire management, and even scattered development within the area could significantly reduce the ability to conduct prescribed burns to maintain the site's natural characteristics. Water quality of Pumpkin Hill Creek and the adjacent salt marshes could be degraded if the area is developed.

Duval County is growing rapidly, and there are already few natural areas remaining within the County. The majority of the project is indicated as either agricultural or low-density residential (up to two dwelling units per acre) on the county's Future Land Use Map. There are already scattered single family homes and mobile homes surrounding the site, and this trend would be likely to extend into the project site itself in time.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

The project design for Pumpkin Hill Creek was approved by the Land Acquisition Advisory Council on December 9, 1993.

Project design recommendations altered the resource planning boundary by adding the remainder of four parcels where ownerships were divided and deleting three small areas of development.

Approximately 480 acres were added and 66 acres (20 ownerships) were deleted from the project boundary.

Acquisition Phasing

CARL's initial negotiations will target the North Shore ownership.

Coordination

This is a cooperative project with the St. Johns River Water Management District. Additional funds may also be available (up to \$4.5 million) from the Cedar Bay Cogeneration Project Land Acquisition and Management Advisory Council. The City of Jacksonville's Environmental Land Acquisition Trust Fund will also receive \$300,000 per year for 30 years as an additional condition of the Cedar Bay permit. The city, however, has made no formal commitment in applying these funds towards acquisition or management of this site.

OWNERSHIP

The Pumpkin Hill Creek project consists of approximately 6,292 acres, 25 parcels and 12 owners. It has a tax assessed just value of \$9,383,712. The Ad Valorem Taxes assessed by Duval County are \$30,354.

ACQUISITION STATUS

The Land Acquisition Advisory Council ranked this project for the first time in December, 1993. The St. Johns River Water Management District is currently appraising three of the four major ownerships: Verdle Forests, Tison, and Birchfield. The CARL program will begin work on the North Shore ownership early in 1994.

RESOLUTIONS

93-23 St. Johns River Water Management District - Support for Shared Acquisition.

PROJECT HISTORY		
Assessment Approved: 7/23/93		
Design/Boundary Approved: 12/9/93		
Design/Boundary Modified: None		
PREVIOUS RANKINGS		
None		
ACQUISITION HISTORY		
Year	Acres	Funds
---	None	---

#41 NORTH INDIAN RIVER		BREVARD/VOLUSIA COUNTIES	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
1,167*	19,000	\$146,000*	\$7,924,300

* 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

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.

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Name	Rank
<i>Tampa vervain</i>	G1/S1
ESTUARINE GRASS BED	G2/S2
SCRUB	G2/S2
SANDHILL	G2G3/S2
SHELL MOUND	G3/S2
SCRUBBY FLATWOODS	G3/S3
Wood stork	G4/S2
UPLAND HARDWOOD FOREST	G?/S3
XERIC HAMMOCK	G?/S3
Scrub jay	G5T3/S3
20 FNAI elements known from project	

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, 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.

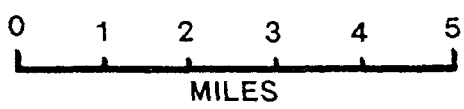
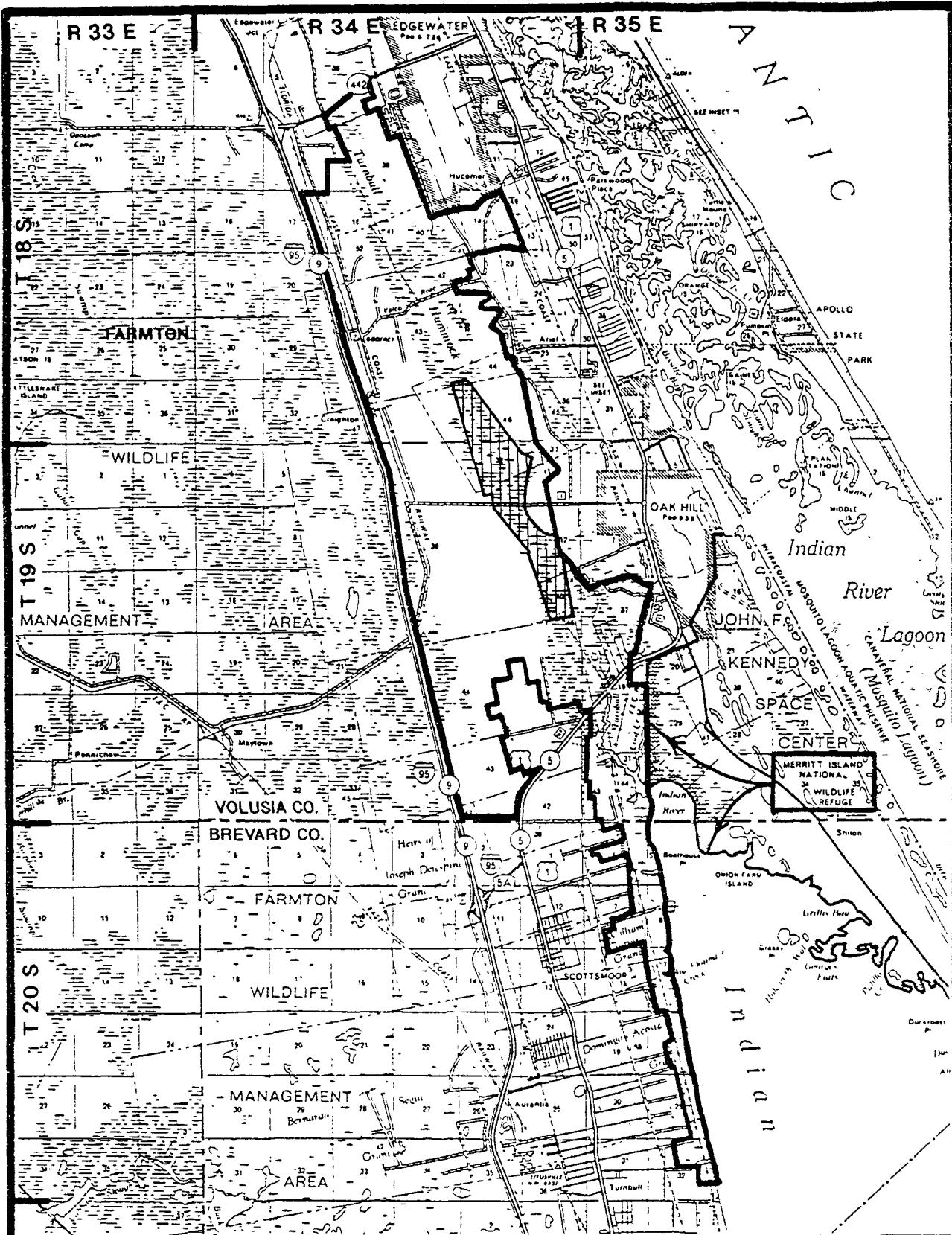
quality natural communities that connects temperate and subtropical plant associations. Predominant natural communities include basin swamp, hydric hammock, upland hardwood forest, and mesic/wet flatwoods.

MANAGEMENT COSTS

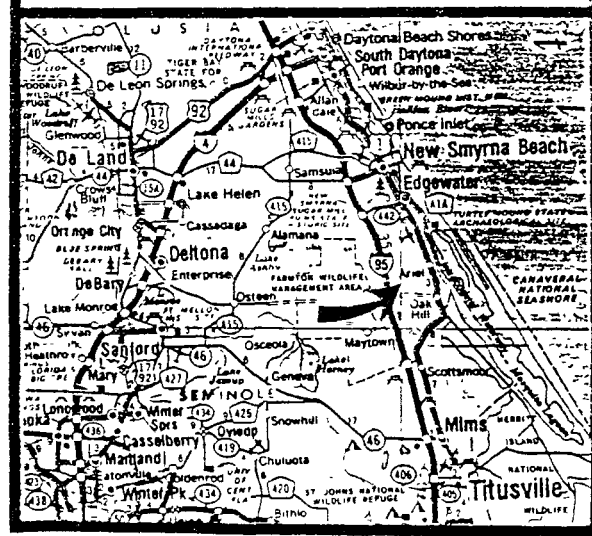
PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COST/BUDGET REQUESTS - IF ACQUIRED



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	\$36,949	\$4,250	\$18,316	\$23,924	-0-	\$83,439
FY 1994-95	CARL	\$73,898	\$4,250	\$36,632	\$47,848	\$75,000	\$237,628



NORTH INDIAN RIVER
 (TURNBULL - SCOTTSMOOR)
 VOLUSIA / BREVARD CO.'S



-  PROJECT AREA
-  SJRWMD OWNERSHIP

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

This is a cooperative venture with the St. Johns River Water Management and Brevard County. Brevard County has committed \$5 million in acquisition funds and \$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

There are several large ownerships and over 300 smaller ownerships within the project boundary.

ACQUISITION STATUS

During this past year, the North American Wetlands Conservation Council committed \$1.5 million for land acquisition of marshes and hammocks within this project. Brevard County has initiated mapping, title work and appraisals on priority parcels in the Brevard County portion of the project. Negotiations are in progress on some tracts. One Brevard County parcel of 100 acres was acquired as a mitigation purchase. During the upcoming year, the CARL Program's focus will be large ownership(s) adjacent to lands already acquired by the district in Volusia County.

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		
1993	37	
ACQUISITION HISTORY		
Year	Acres	Funds
---	None	---

#42 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

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.

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Game	FNAI Rank
<i>Pinkroot</i>	G1G2/S1S2
<i>Coastal vervain</i>	G2/S2
SANDHILL	G2G3/S2
SHELL MOUND	G3/S2
FLOODPLAIN MARSH	G3?/S2
<i>Wild coco</i>	G3G4/S2
<i>Night-scented orchid</i>	G?/S2
<i>Ghost orchid</i>	G?/S2
XERIC HAMMOCK	G?/S3
DEPRESSION MARSH	G4?/S3
29 FNAI elements known from site	

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

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

MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

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

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

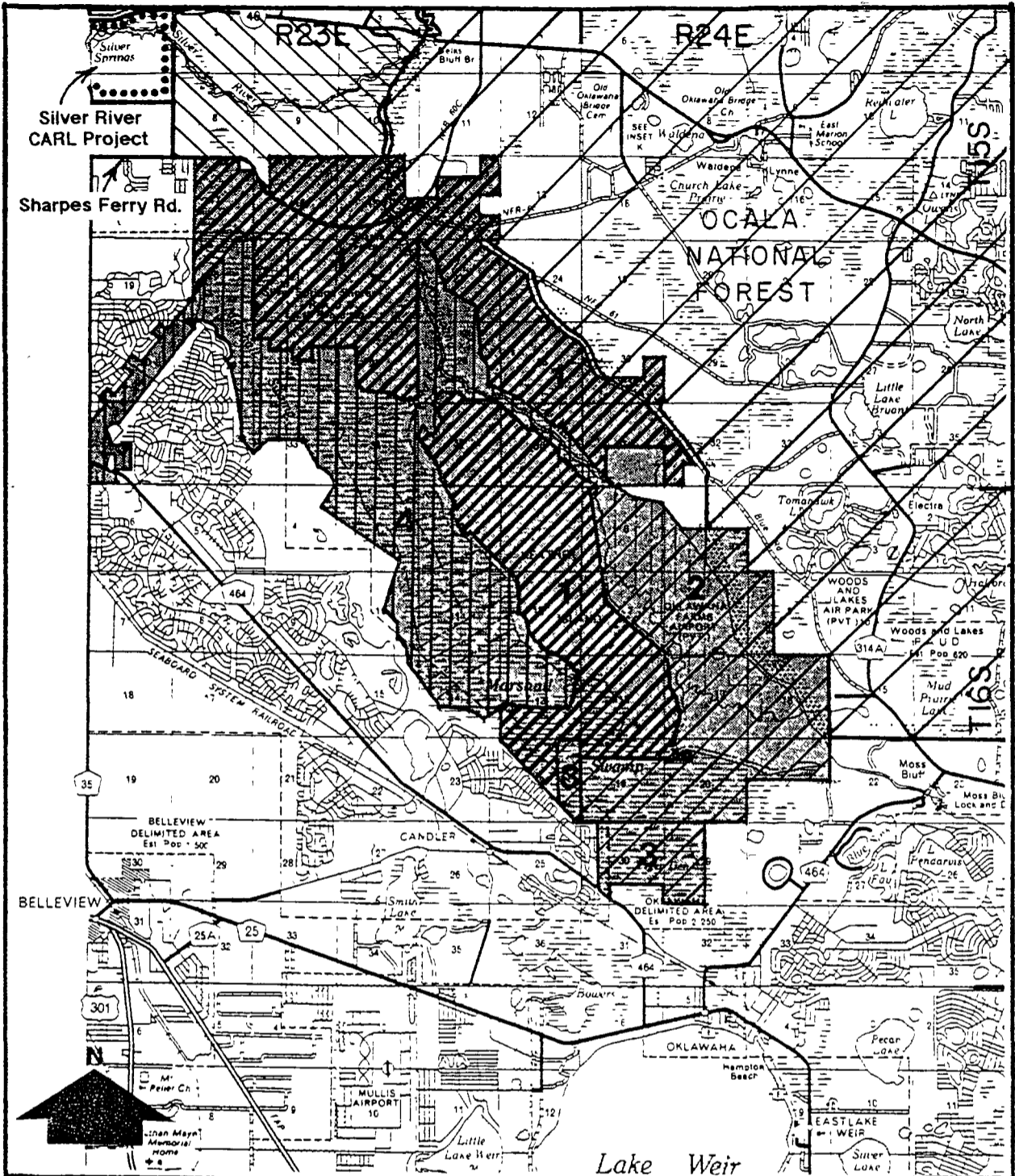
MANAGEMENT COSTS

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 1994-95	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

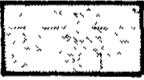
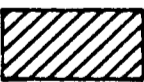


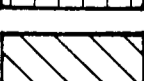
CATEGORY	Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.)	Estimated Funds Required					Total
		Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	
Start-up	CARL	\$100,443	\$5,000	\$54,948	\$100,428	-0-	\$260,819
FY 1994-95	CARL	\$100,443	\$5,000	\$74,948	\$138,428	\$100,000	\$418,819



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 |

#42 HEATHER ISLAND

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.

This 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 a portion of the project area. Reappraisals are underway.

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		
1993	40	
1992	34	
1991	31	
1990	24	
ACQUISITION HISTORY		
Year	Acres	Funds
---	None	---

#43 SOUTH SAVANNAS		MARTIN/ST. LUCIE COUNTIES	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
4,699*	1,308	\$12,172,251	\$7,491,600

* 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, some of which are rare and endangered in Florida.

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
<i>Four-petal pawpaw</i>	G1/S1
<i>Fragrant prickly-apple</i>	G2G3T1/S1
<i>Sand-dune spurge</i>	G2/S2
SCRUB	G2/S2
MESIC FLATWOODS	G2/S2
DEPRESSION MARSH	G2/S3
<i>Florida threeawn</i>	G3/S3
<i>Large-flowered rosemary</i>	G3/S3
<i>Piedmont jointgrass</i>	G3/S3
Florida scrub jay	G5T3/S3
14 FNAI elements known from site	

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

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

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 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 Environmental Protection (DEP).

MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

The Division of Recreation and Parks has been appointed to serve as lead agency for the management of the Savannas State Reserve. Agencies participating on a cooperative level with

MANAGEMENT COSTS

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

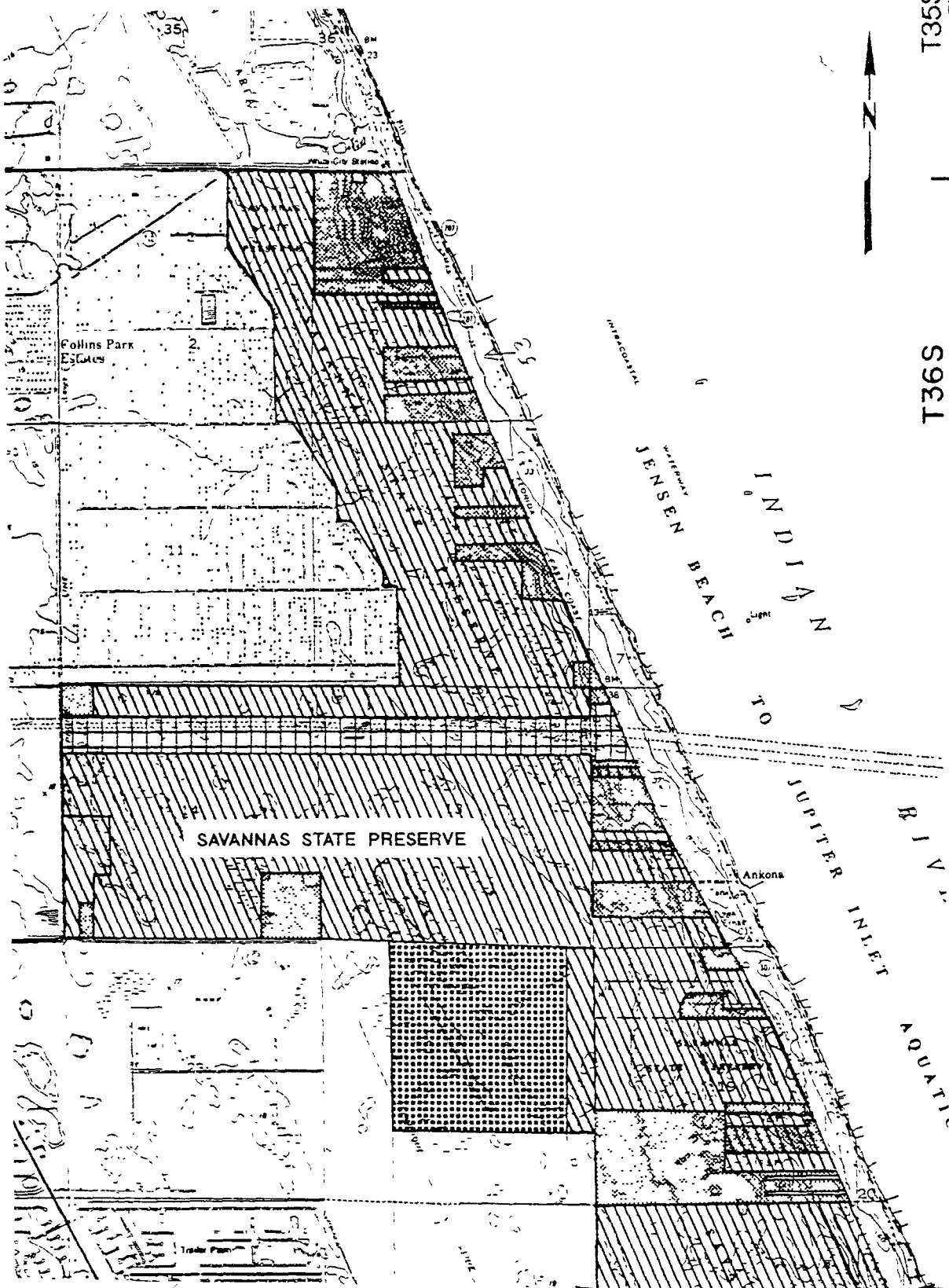
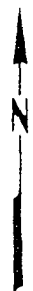
YEAR	Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc)	Funds					Total
		Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	
FY 1993-94	SPTF	\$22,692	-0-	\$27,259	-0-	-0-	\$49,951
FY 1995-95	SOTF	\$23,373	-0-	\$30,000	-0-	-0-	\$53,373

R40E

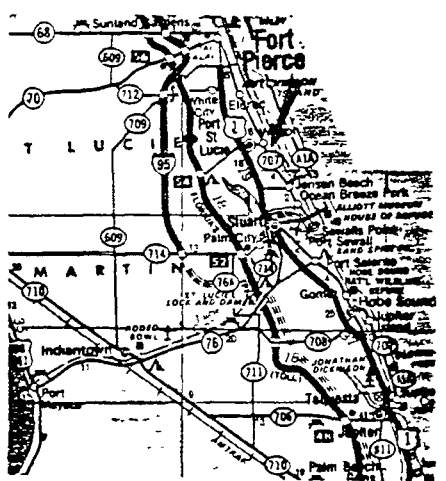
R41E

T35S

T36S



Match line to southern half of Savannas



SOUTH SAVANNAS

(NORTHERN HALF)

MARTIN/ST. LUCIE

COUNTIES



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



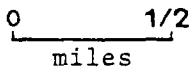
PROJECT AREA (LESS THAN FEE)



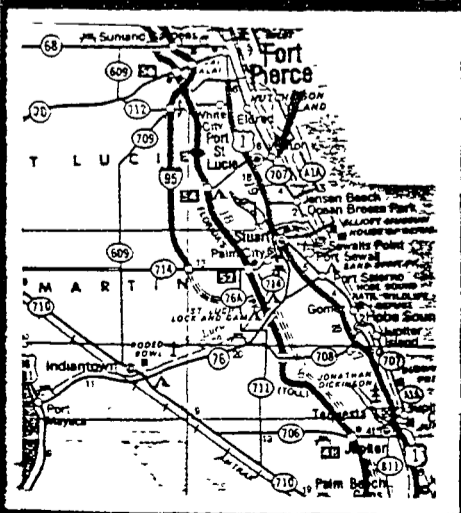
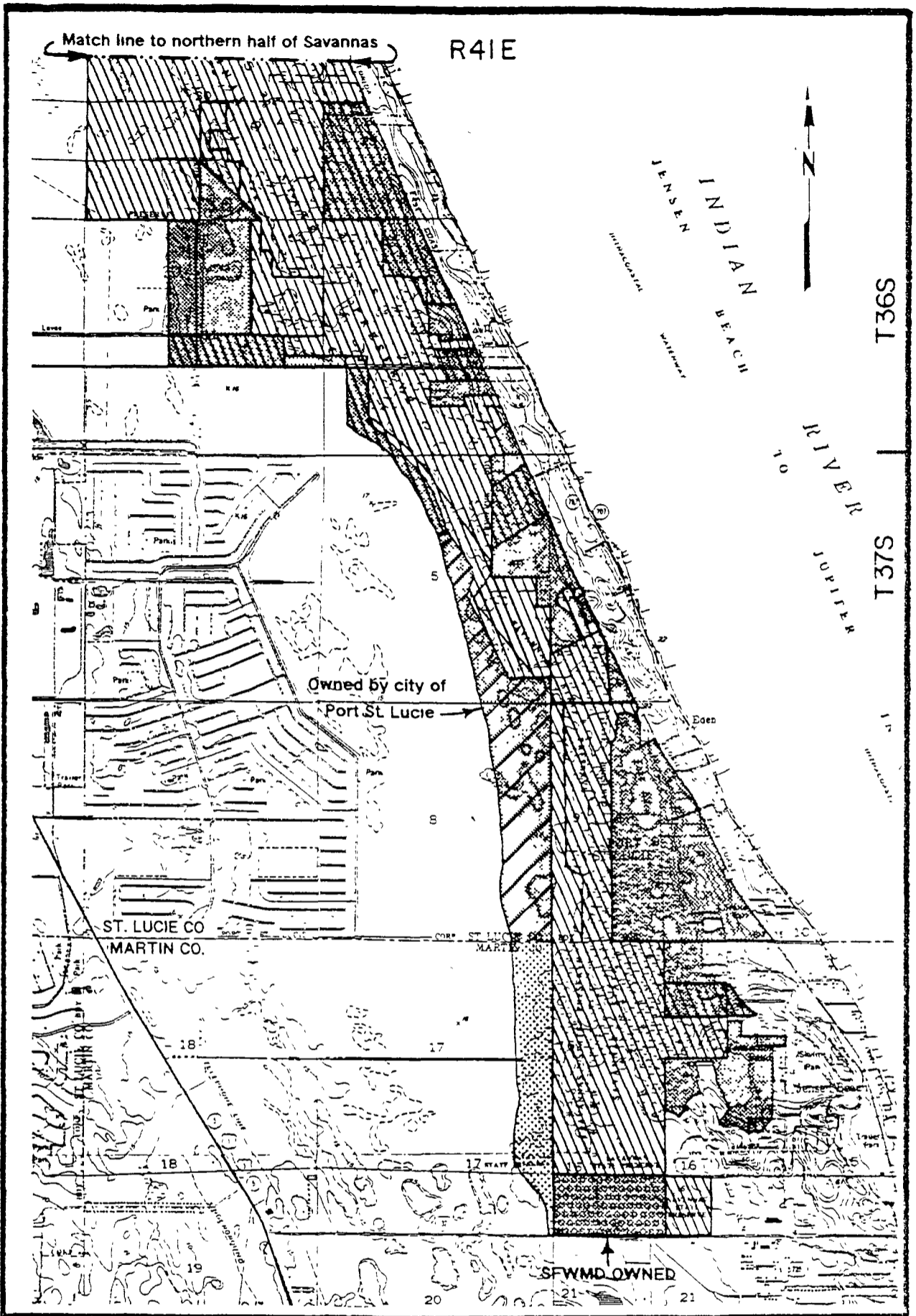
PROJECT AREA






STATE OWNED

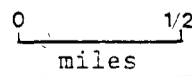


Map 1 of 2



SOUTH SAVANNAS
(SOUTHERN HALF)
MARTIN / ST. LUCIE COUNTIES

-  PROJECT AREA
-  STATE OWNED
-  DRI MITIGATION



Map 2 of 2

#43 SOUTH SAVANNAS

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 Environmental Protection 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.

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		
1993		42
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
1993	158.00	\$784,025

#44 MYAKKA ESTUARY		SARASOTA/CHARLOTTE COUNTIES	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
-0-	13,800	-0-	\$17,552,100

LOCATION

The Myakka Estuary Conservation and Recreation Lands (CARL) project consists of three sites located in both Charlotte and Sarasota Counties, in the city of North Port.

This project lies within Senate District 14 and House District 74. It also lies within the jurisdictions of the Southwest Florida Regional Planning Council and Southwest Florida Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

The Myakka Estuary project includes a large area of nearly intact uplands adjacent to Charlotte Harbor State Reserve. These uplands are primarily Mesic Flatwoods like those in the Myakka Prairies project, 10 miles to the north, and the Charlotte Harbor

The Myakka River estuary and the coastal wetlands associated with this project support valuable commercial and recreational fisheries.

The Florida Site File records five archaeological sites--shell middens and a burial mound--in the project. If the entire area were systematically surveyed, more sites would likely be found. Compared to other projects, the archaeological and historical value of Myakka Estuary is considered low to moderate.

Large floodprone areas and lack of access will limit recreation in this project. The large tract west of the river, however, can support hiking, bicycle, and horseback riding trails and activities like picnicking, primitive camping, and nature appreciation and environmental education.

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Name	FNAI Rank
SCRUB	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
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
MESIC FLATWOODS	G?/S4
Florida scrub jay	G5T3/S3
PRAIRIE HAMMOCK	G4/S4
12 FNAI elements known from site	

MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

The Division of Forestry proposes to manage the area west of the Myakka River as a State Forest. The Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission will cooperate in the management of this area. The Division of State Lands will incorporate the remaining lands east of the river into the Charlotte Harbor State Reserve.

Division of Forestry

The Division's goals are to restore, maintain and protect in perpetuity all native ecosystems; to integrate compatible human use; and to insure long-term viability of rare species.

Flatwoods project, 15 miles to the south, but differ in that they harbor Scrub and the Florida scrub jay. The project provides habitat for nesting bald eagles and sandhill cranes and provide buffer to Tidal Marsh and waters of the Myakka River and Sam Knight Creek. Manatees use the adjacent waters heavily all year.

Initially, the Division will secure the site, remove trash, provide access to the public and fire managers, and inventory the project's natural resources. To protect sensitive resources, the Division will confine vehicles to designated roads and close unnecessary access points. The inventory will provide the basis for a management plan.

MANAGEMENT COSTS

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

CATEGORY	Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.)	Estimated Funds Required					
		Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
Start-up	CARL	\$62,320	-0-	\$25,000	\$96,600	-0-	\$183,920
FY 1994-95	CARL	\$64,190	-0-	\$25,000	\$5,000	-0-	\$94,190

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

CATEGORY	Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.)	Estimated Funds Required					
		Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
Start-up	CARL	\$20,056	\$29,120	\$5,000	\$16,000	\$13,500	\$83,676

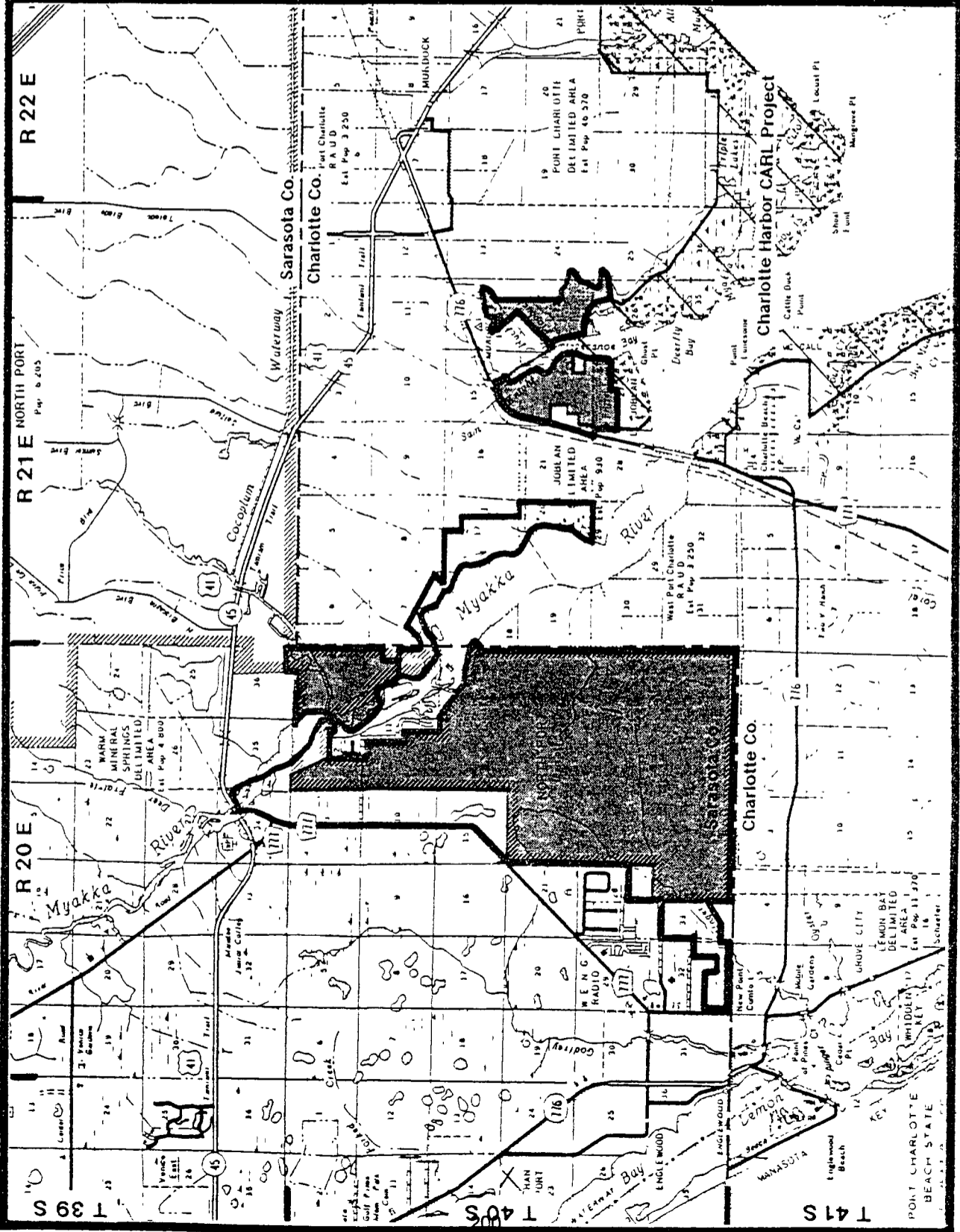
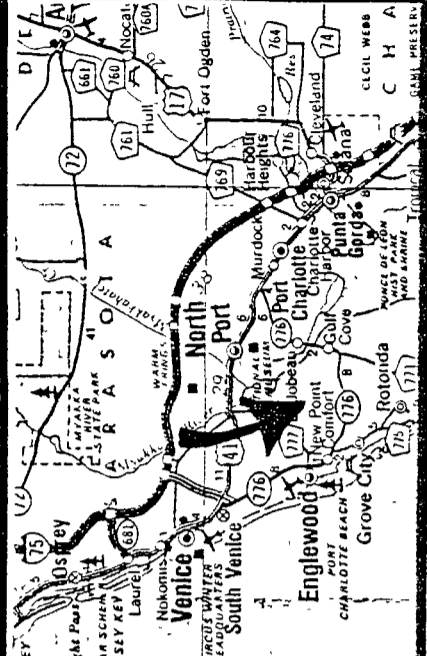
MYAKKA ESTUARY

SARASOTA/CHARLOTTE

CO.'S

PROJECT BOUNDARY

PRIORITY ACQUISITION AREA



Disturbed areas in the project, such as unnecessary roads, firelines and hydrological disturbances, will be restored to original conditions to the greatest extent practical. Timber management will involve improvement thinnings to create and maintain an uneven-aged forest. The forest will not have a targeted rotation age but will be managed to maintain age classes ranging from young stands to old growth, providing habitat for the full spectrum of species naturally found in the region. An all-season burning program will use, whenever possible, existing roads, black lines, foam lines and natural breaks to contain and control prescribed and natural fires. Management will also attempt to increase the abundance of threatened and endangered species.

The resource inventory will be used to identify sensitive areas that need special protection or management, and to locate already disturbed areas for any recreational or administrative facilities. These facilities will be the absolute minimum required to manage the property and provide for public use. The Division will promote recreation and environmental education, generally developing only low-impact facilities and discouraging high-impact recreation areas.

Division of State Lands

This property will allow access to existing reserve lands for management and public use. The property needs boundary fencing and additional boundary signs along canals. Vehicles have damaged some wetlands. The invasive exotic Brazilian pepper has spread throughout the site on the edge of roads and disturbed banks. The uplands are in need of controlled burning.

Public use will be limited to passive resource-based recreation such as hiking and environmental education. Only facilities for access, management and environmental education will be allowed on the site. These would consist of a work center, interpretive center, boardwalks, parking areas, and possibly a canoe launch site. Every effort will be made to coordinate such use with existing local government, school system, and private environmental education and passive recreation planning. The Division of Historical Resources will be consulted before any facilities are developed and will be notified immediately of any chance archaeological or historical finds.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

The upland areas of this project are vulnerable to development and to alteration of natural vegetative communities by suppression of fire. Water quality in the Myakka River and estuary would likely be degraded if the area were developed.

The project site is surrounded by development. The southwest coast of Florida is growing rapidly and development of the upland portions of this project is inevitable if it is not purchased for conservation purposes. Much of the site is in danger of losing its natural characteristics because of suppression of fire. Three (3) scrub jays and two (2) gopher tortoises were observed during the FNAI field inspection. There

are parts of two DRI's included within the project boundary.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

The project design for Myakka Estuary was approved by the Land Acquisition Advisory Council on December 9, 1993.

Project design recommendation altered the resource planning boundary by deleting multiple small ownerships and adding several ownerships at the southern boundary to provide further protection to a creek system.

Acquisition Phasing

The ownerships that should be acquired as priority one of the project are Atlantic Gulf Community and Mariner Properties. The Atlantic Gulf Communities ownership is a first priority.

Coordination

There are no known acquisition partners at this time.

OWNERSHIP

The project consists of approximately 198 parcels and 8 owners. The tax assessed value is approximately \$17,552,095. The Ad Valorem Taxes assessed and the total acreage for Charlotte and Sarasota counties are unavailable at this time.

ACQUISITION STATUS

The Land Acquisition Advisory Council ranked this project for the first time in December, 1993. Priority sites may be funded under the Manatee Category.

RESOLUTIONS

93-220 Charlotte County Commission - Support for state acquisition.

PROJECT HISTORY		
Assessment Approved: 7/23/93		
Design/Boundary Approved: 12/9/93		
Design/Boundary Modified: None		
PREVIOUS RANKINGS		
None		
ACQUISITION HISTORY		
Year	Acres	Funds
---	None	---

#45 GOLDEN ASTER SCRUB		HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
-0-	1,284	-0-	\$7,800,800

LOCATION

The Golden Aster Scrub Conservation and Recreation Lands (CARL) Project is located in Hillsborough County approximately two miles northeast of Apollo Beach.

This project lies within Senate District 13 and House District 67. It also lies within the Tampa Bay Regional Planning Council and Southwest Florida Water Management Districts.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

In a region with little natural upland vegetation, the Golden Aster Scrub project contains high-quality natural communities and an excellent population of an extremely rare plant. Though Mesic to Wet Flatwoods cover most of the project, the most significant natural

Compared to other projects, the archaeological and historical value of Golden Aster Scrub is considered to be low.

The project can support nature trails and horseback riding trails, picnicking and perhaps camping away from the area of the golden aster. A borrow pit on the south end might support limited swimming and non-motorized boating.

MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

Hillsborough County proposes to manage the Golden Aster Scrub project under the "single use" concept of perpetuating natural resources. Management will attempt to restore degraded natural resources to their presettlement condition. Environmental education, scientific research and passive recreation will be allowed so long as they do not jeopardize natural resources.

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Name	FNAI Rank
Florida golden aster	G1/S1
SCRUB	G2/S2
Bald eagle	G3/S2S3
Nodding pinweed	G3/S3
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
XERIC HAMMOCK	G?/S3
MESIC FLATWOODS	G?/S4
WET FLATWOODS	G?/S4?
HYDRIC HAMMOCK	G?/S4?
DEPRESSION MARSH	G4?/S3
11 FNAI elements known from site	

Within one year of acquisition, the County will submit a management plan describing how the natural resources of the site will be protected, how degraded resources will be restored, and how public use will be accommodated. The plan will detail how each special natural community and species will be protected and, when necessary, restored. All trash will be removed from the site, and exotic plants and animals will be controlled. Special attention will be given to the scrub and to the Florida golden aster. Ecological burning will be applied as appropriate for each community type. The plan will describe a monitoring program for evaluating and adjusting management activities.

community is the Scrub. At 180 acres, this may be the largest unprotected Scrub in Hillsborough County. Depression Marsh, Hydric Hammock, Baygall, and Xeric Hammock communities cover small areas. The project is also significant for its large population of the federally endangered Florida golden aster (*Chrysopsis floridana*), known from only three counties on the west coast of the state. Gopher tortoise and Florida sandhill crane also occur within the project.

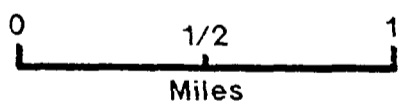
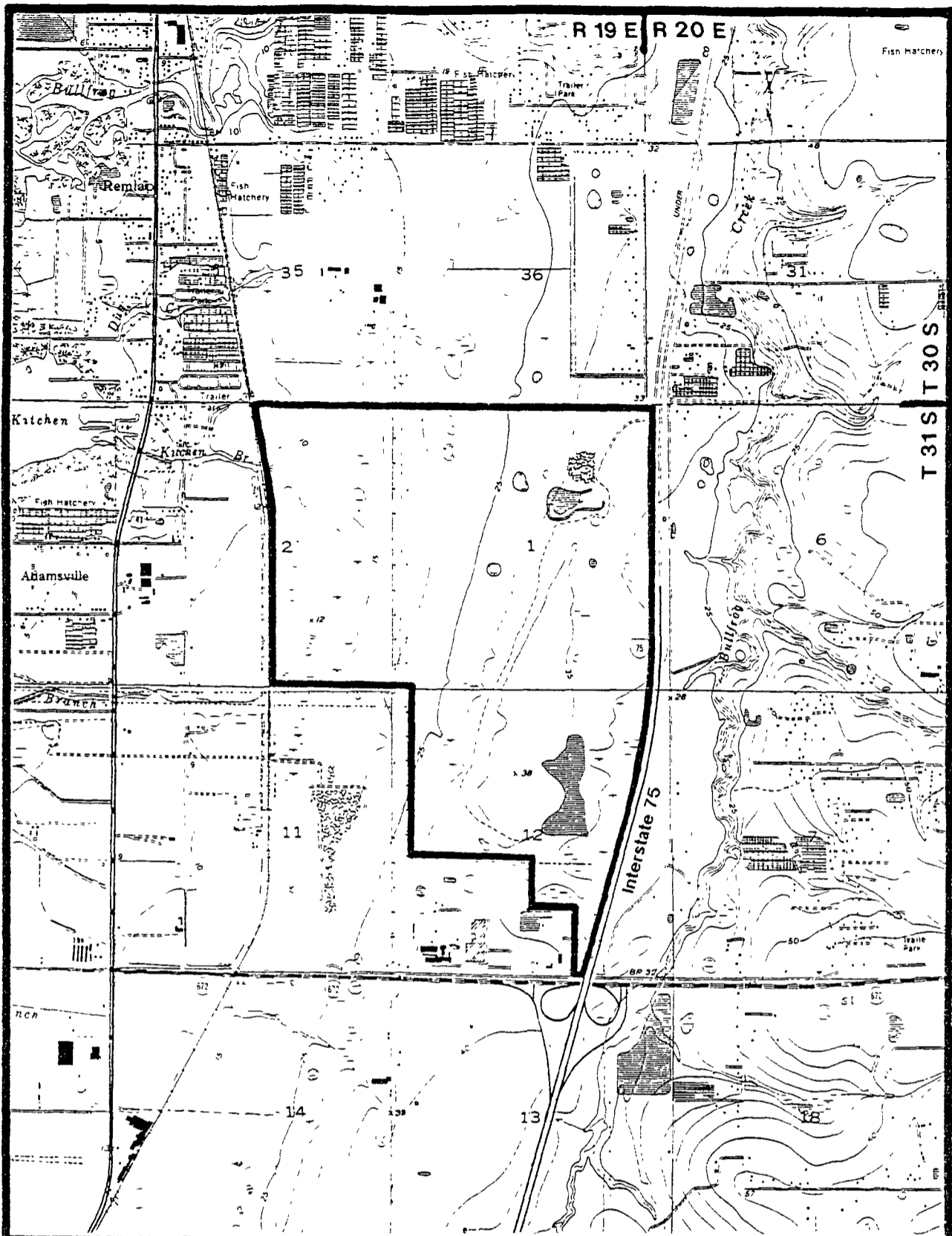
The Florida Site File records no archaeological or historical sites within the project, but if the area were systematically surveyed, sites might be found.

The management plan will describe trails, interpretive materials, and other facilities that will enable visitors to learn about the area's natural resources without harming them. No activity that would degrade natural resources will be allowed. The cattle grazing that now occurs on the site will be ended. An agreement with Tampa Electric will be pursued that will allow the county to manage the vegetation under a power line. Recreational facilities will be located in areas determined to be appropriate for human activity. Motorized vehicles will be restricted to designated areas except as necessary for management or scientific research.

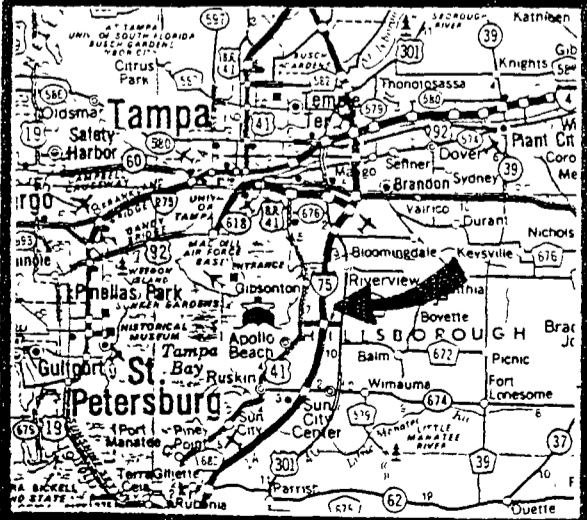
MANAGEMENT COSTS

PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COST/BUDGET REQUESTS - IF ACQUIRED
Hillsborough County

CATEGORY	Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.)	Estimated Funds Required					Total
		Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	
Start-up	Hillsborough Co.	\$8,600	\$800	\$1,600	-0-	\$6,400	\$17,400



GOLDEN ASTER SCRUB
 HILLSBOROUGH CO.



 PROJECT BOUNDARY

#45 GOLDEN ASTER SCRUB

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

The site is almost entirely uplands that are highly vulnerable to destruction by development. The population of the Florida Golden Aster on site could be completely eliminated by development, particularly given its occurrence near the borrow ponds on site. Most of the site has not been burned recently, and continued fire suppression will result in succession away from the fire-dependent communities which characterize the site.

Growth pressures in Hillsborough County are intense. The site's proximity to I-75 makes it a prime development site. Unless acquired for conservation purposes, its development is simply a matter of time.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

The project design for Golden Aster Scrub was approved by the Land Acquisition Advisory Council on December 9, 1993.

Project design recommendations did not alter the Resource Planning Boundary.

Acquisition Phasing

None recommended.

Coordination

This is a bargain purchase with Hillsborough County. Active coordination should be maintained with regard to acquisition and management.

OWNERSHIP

The project consists of approximately 1,284 acres, five parcels, and two owners. The tax assessed value is approximately \$7,800,785. Ad Valorem Taxes assessed by Hillsborough County are approximately \$8,035.

ACQUISITION STATUS

The Land Acquisition Advisory Council ranked this project for the first time in December, 1993.

RESOLUTIONS

--- National Audubon Society - Support for acquisition.

PROJECT HISTORY		
Assessment Approved: 7/23/93		
Design/Boundary Approved: 12/9/93		
Design/Boundary Modified: None		
PREVIOUS RANKINGS		
None		
ACQUISITION HISTORY		
Year	Acres	Funds
---	None	---

#46 BELLE MEADE		COLLIER COUNTY	
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

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.

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.

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
Wood stork	G4/S2
20 FNAI elements known from project	

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 black bear. 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.

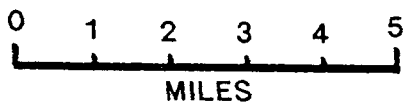
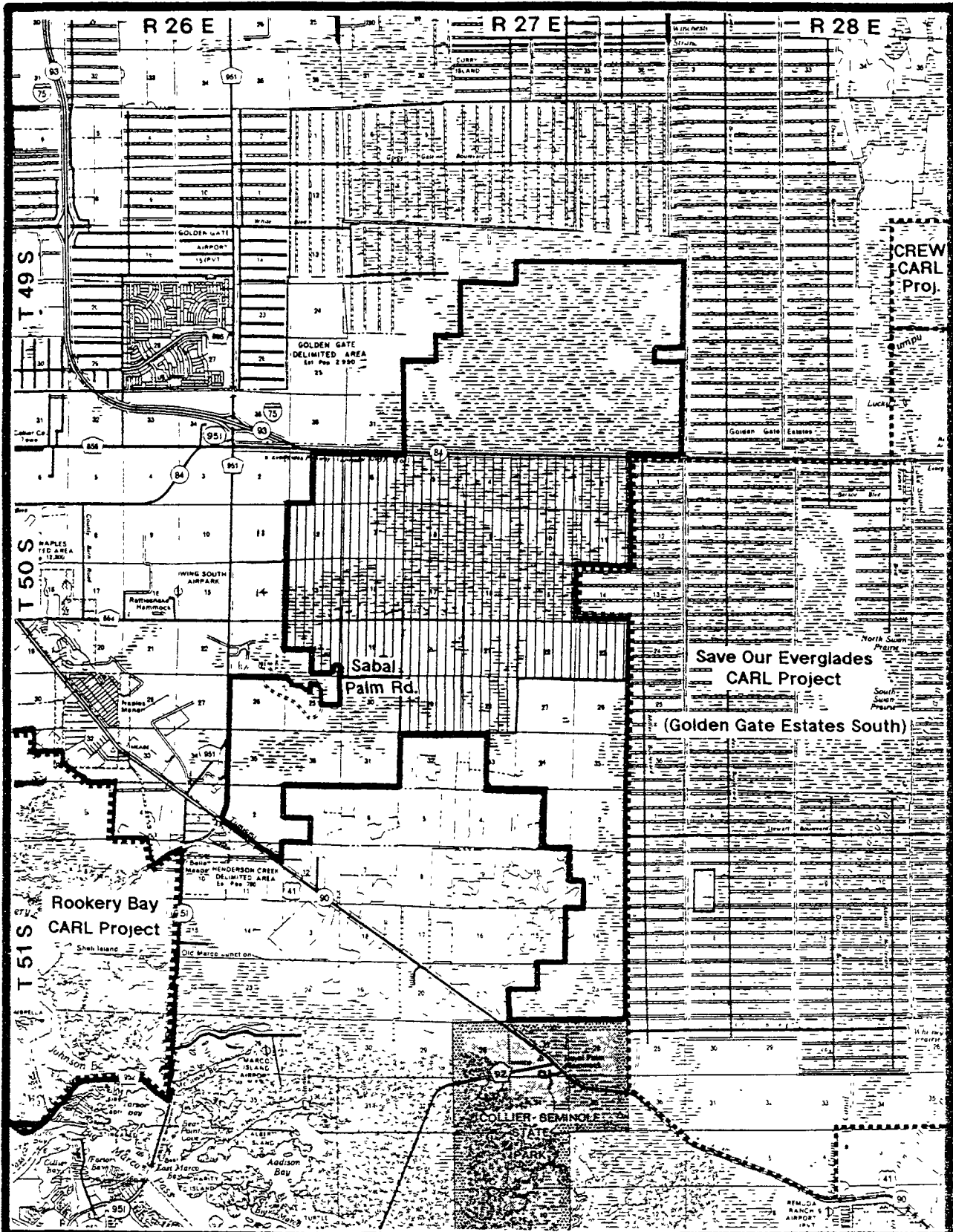
communities within the project are relatively intact. The project would protect habitat for at least 5 FNAI Special Plants and a reported 23 Special Animals, including the Florida panther, red-cockaded woodpecker, and Florida black bear.

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-

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	\$32,804	-0-	\$7,227	\$76,675	-0-	\$126,706
FY 1994-95	CARL	\$33,788	-0-	\$17,227	\$5,000	-0-	\$56,015



BELLE MEADE
(WESTERN BIG CYPRESS)

COLLIER

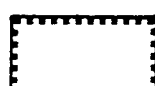
CO.



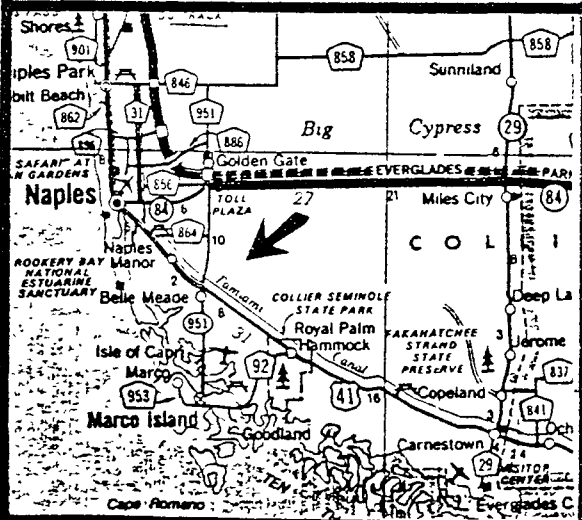
PROJECT AREA



PHASE I



EXISTING CARL PROJECTS



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 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 deleted portions of three and one half sections along the western boundary. These deletions excluded 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

Appraisals are in progress for one large ownership within Phase I of the project area.

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		
1993	48	
ACQUISITION HISTORY		
Year	Acres	Funds
---	None	---

#47 TROPICAL HAMMOCKS OF THE REDLANDS			DADE COUNTY	
Acreage		Value		
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value	
10	199	\$254,997	\$4,220,900	

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

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
<i>Eaton's spleenwort</i>	G1/S1
PINE ROCKLAND	G1/S1
<i>Florida lantana</i>	G2T1/S1
<i>Pineland noseburn</i>	G2/S2
<i>Blodgett's wild mercury</i>	G2/S2
<i>Wild potato morning glory</i>	G2?/S1S2
<i>Eaton's spikemoss</i>	G2?/S2
<i>Wright's anemia</i>	G2G3/S2S3
<i>Florida pinewood privet</i>	G2T2/S2
ROCKLAND HAMMOCK	G?/S2
43 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 activities would include nature appreciation and photography.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

On March 21, 1986, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council approved the project design for Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands only slightly altering the resource planning boundaries of two of the hammocks. An addition improved access for management purposes and a deletion removed disturbed acreage.

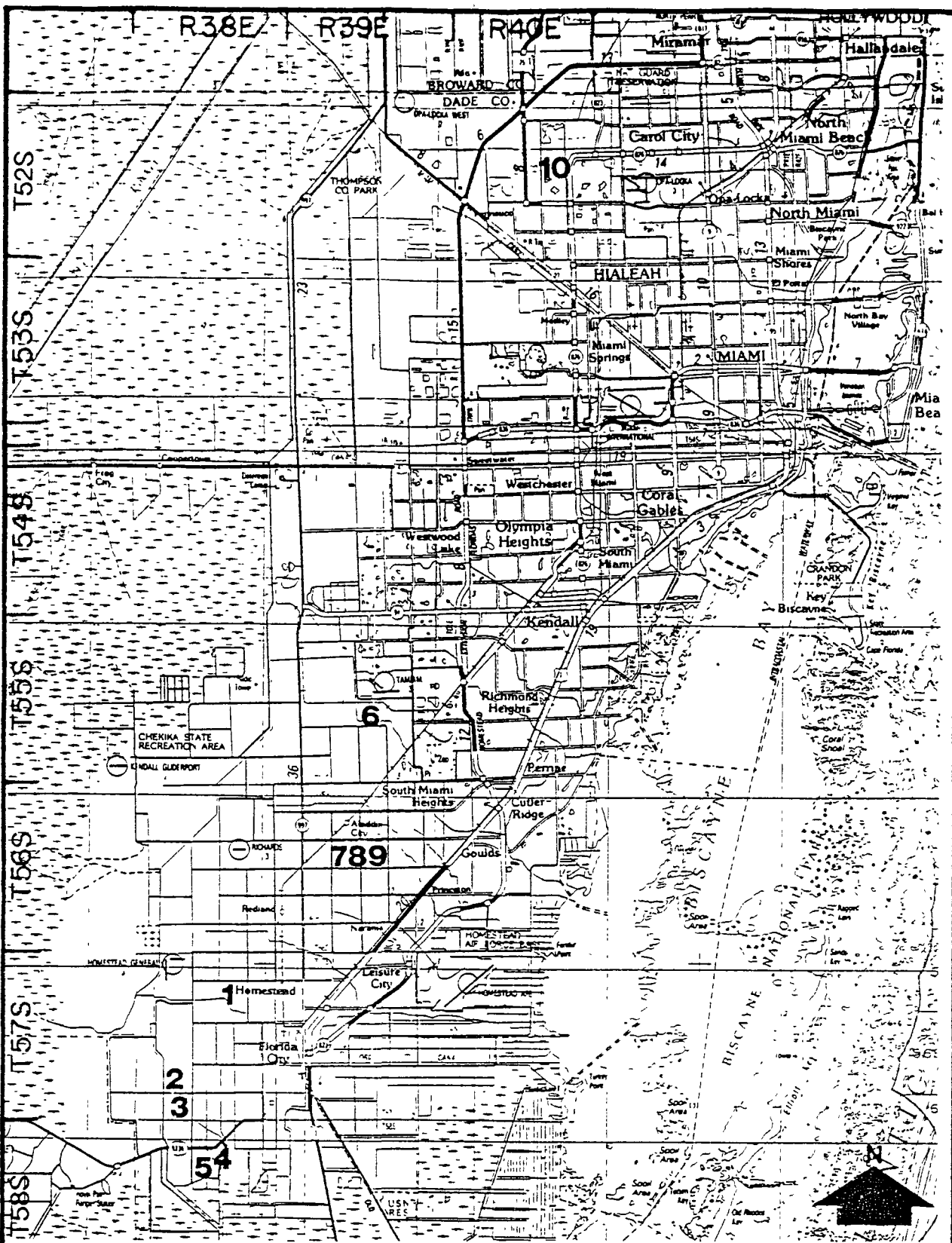
Acquisition Phasing

- Phase 1: Silver Palm (2 of 3 parcels acquired)
- Phase 2: Castellow Extension

MANAGEMENT COSTS

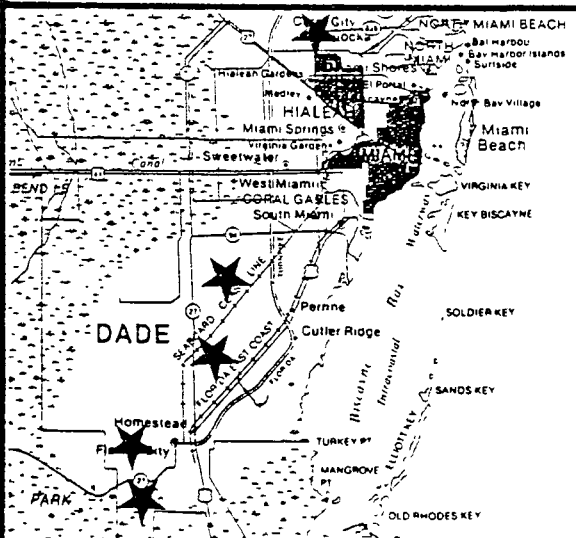
PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COST/BUDGET REQUESTS - IF ACQUIRED
Dade County

CATEGORY	Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.)	Estimated Funds Required					
		Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
Start-up	Dade County	\$885,000	-0-	\$71,000	\$66,000	\$116,500	\$1,138,500
FY 1994-95	Dade County	\$442,500	-0-	\$35,500	\$33,000	\$582,500	\$569,250



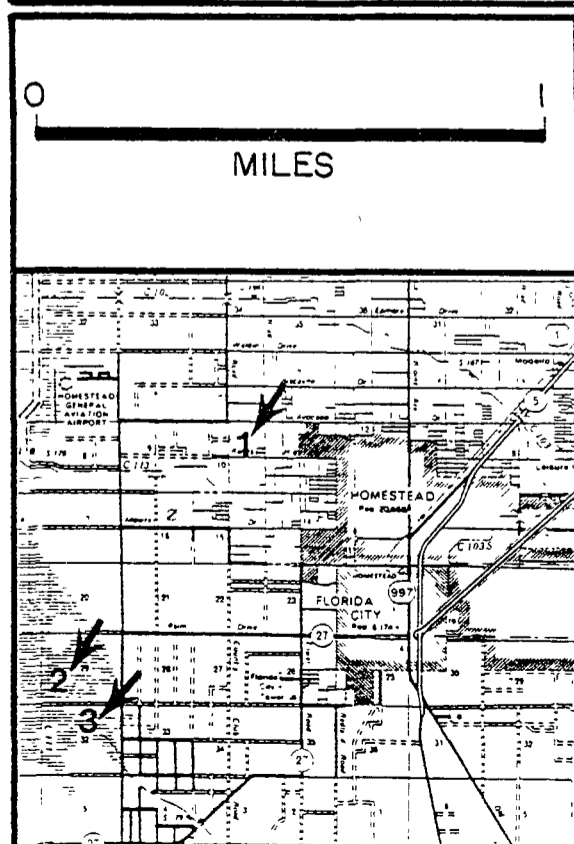
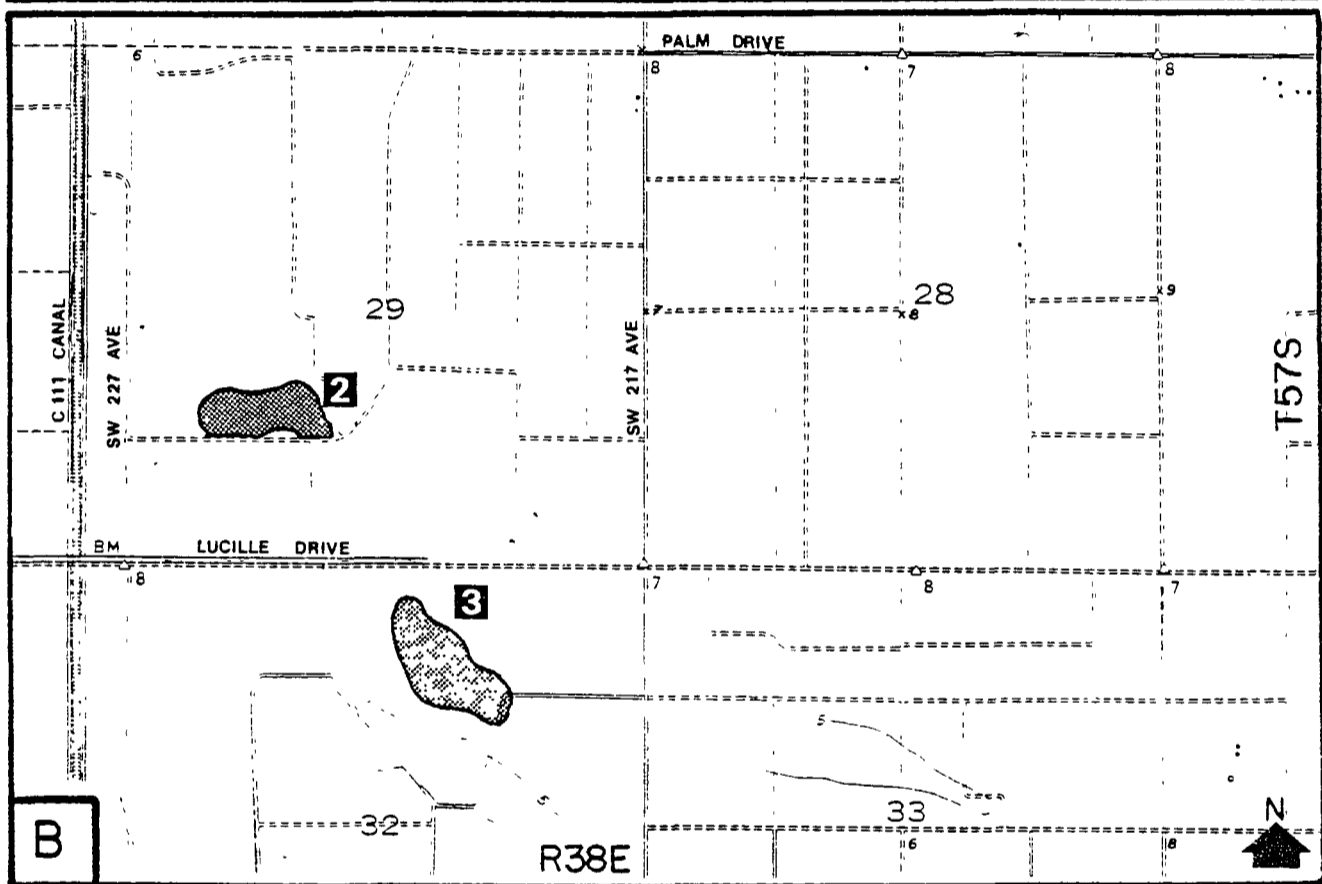
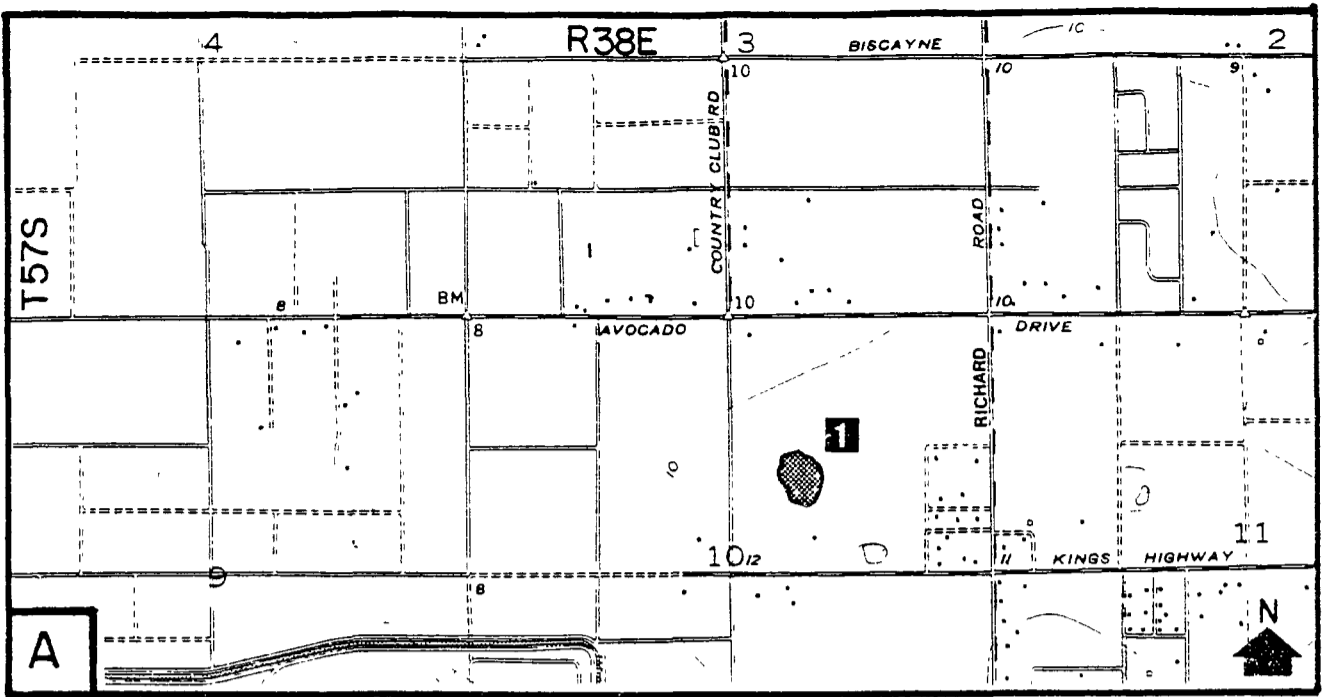
TROPICAL HAMMOCKS of the REDLANDS

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



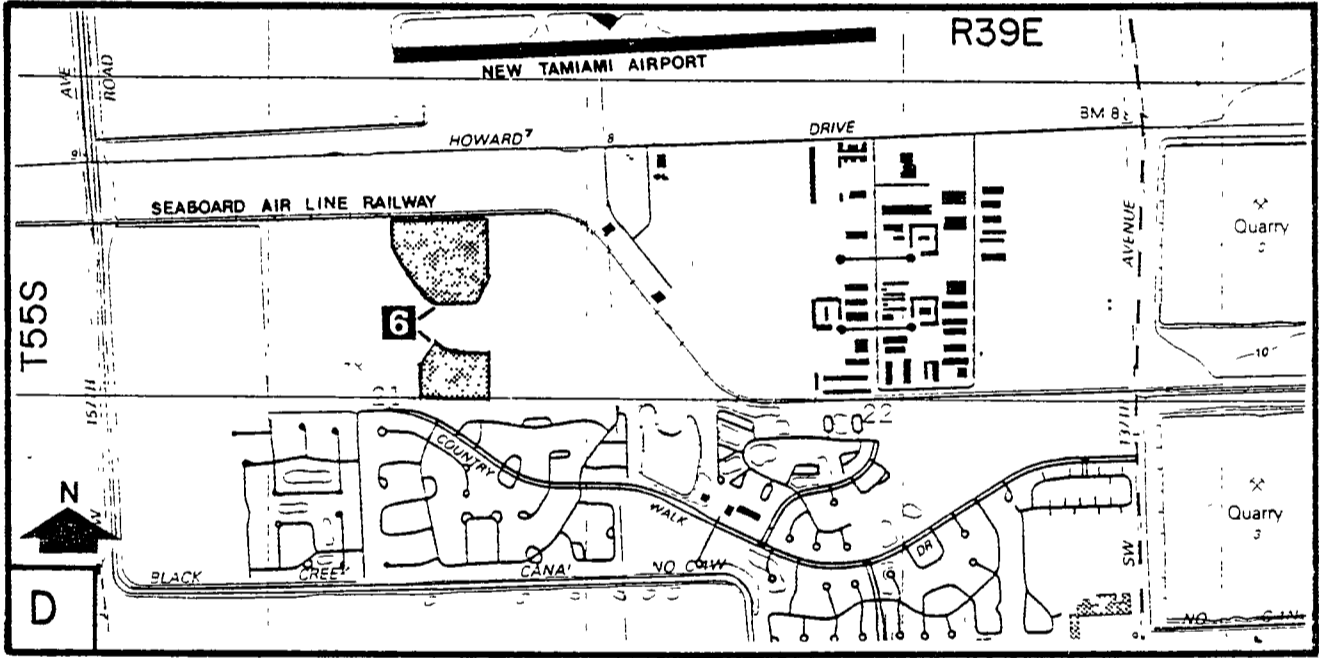
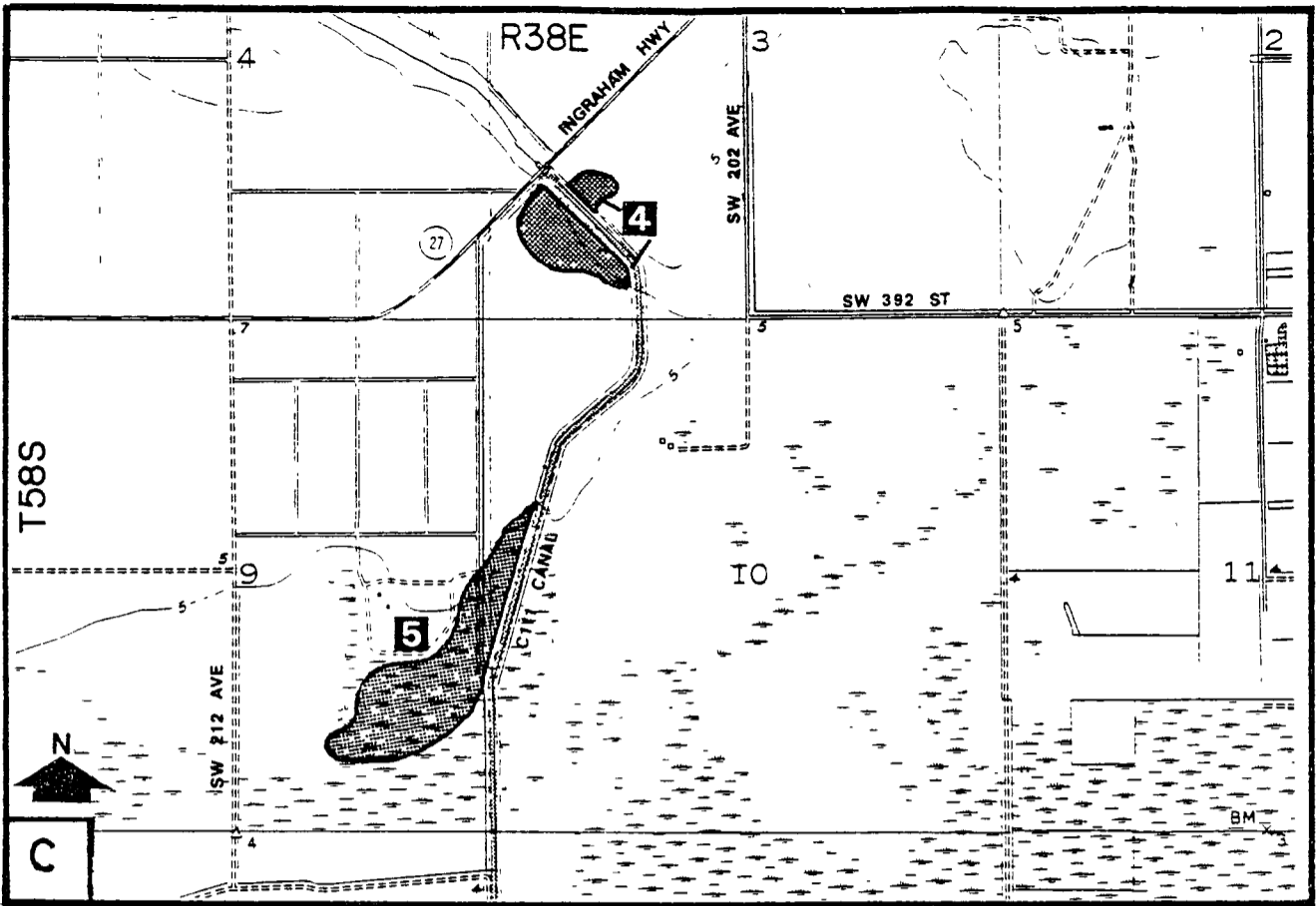
TROPICAL HAMMOCKS
of the REDLANDS

DADE COUNTY

1. MEISSNER
2. LUCILLE
3. LOVELAND

PROJECT AREAS

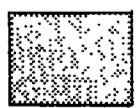
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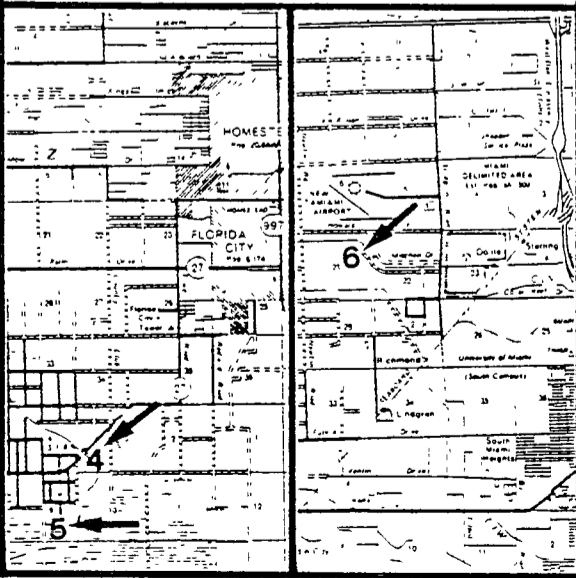
TROPICAL HAMMOCKS
of the REDLANDS

DADE COUNTY

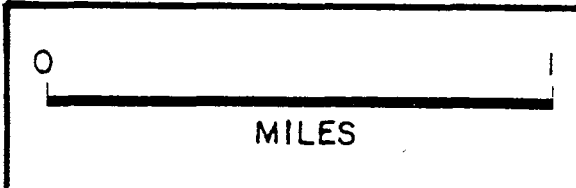
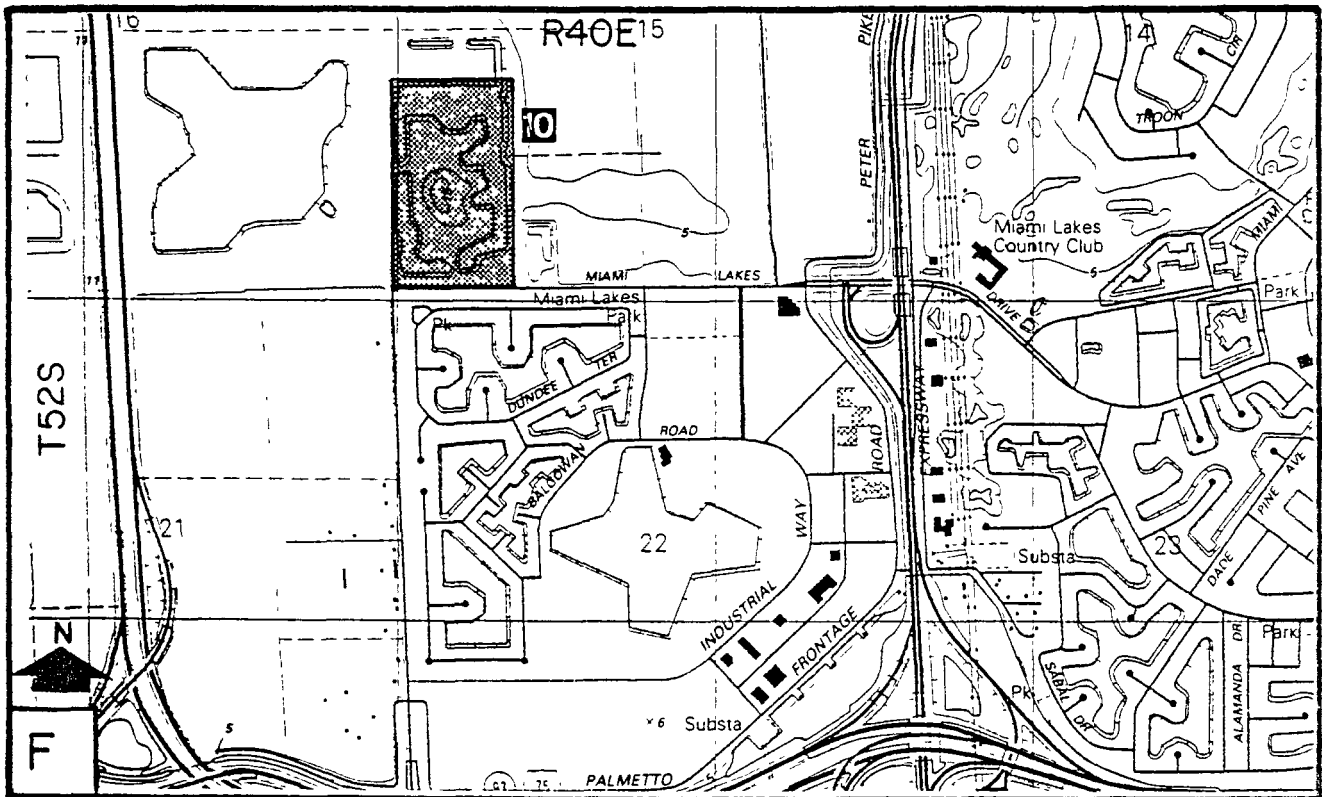
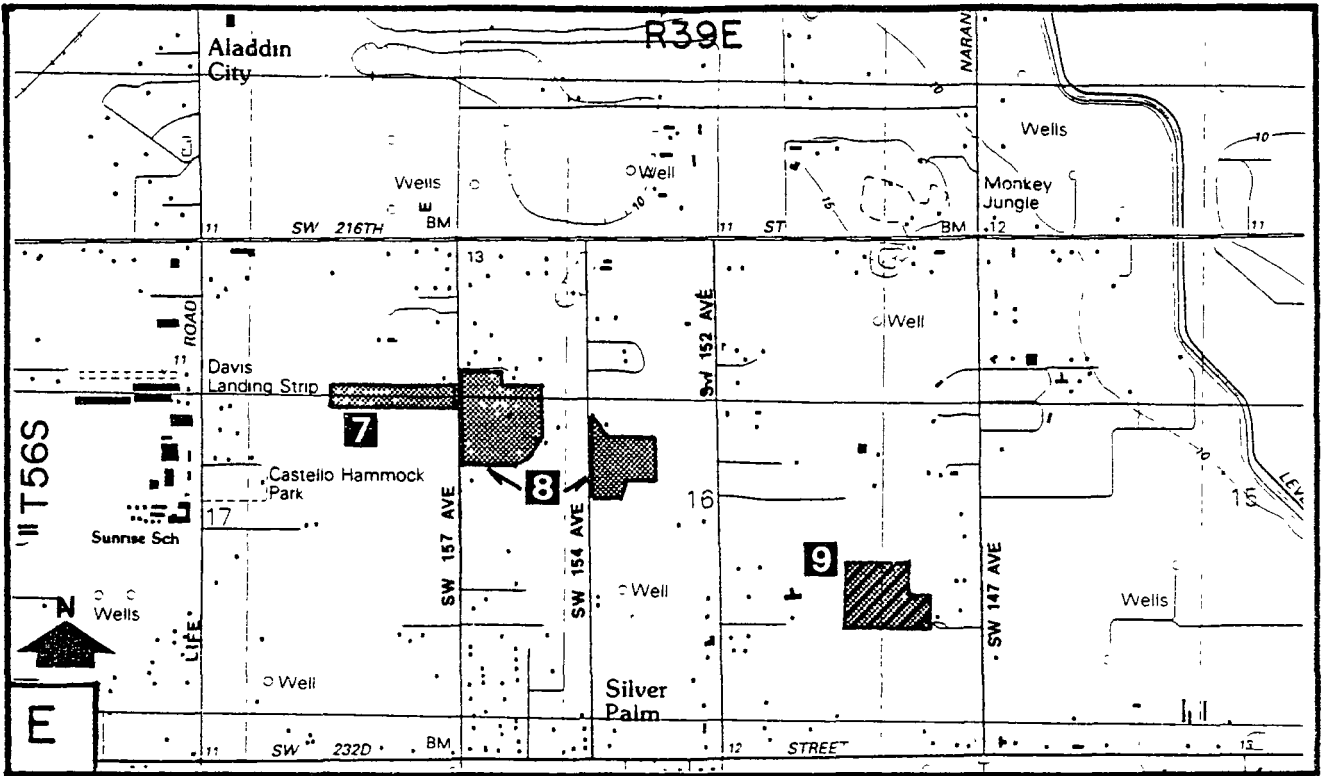
- 4. SOUTHWEST
- 5. HOLIDAY
- 6. BIG and LITTLE GEORGE



PROJECT AREAS



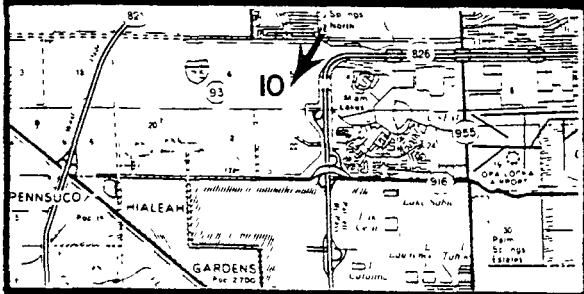
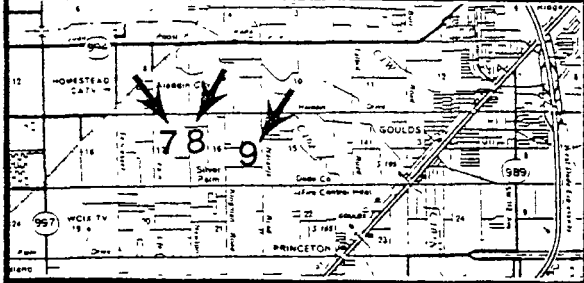
SHEET 3 OF 4



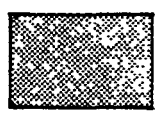
TROPICAL HAMMOCKS of the REDLANDS

DADE

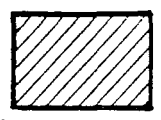
COUNTY



- 7. CASTELOW
- 8. ROSS
- 9. SILVER PALM
- 10. MADDEN'S



PROJECT AREAS



STATE OWNED

SHEET 4 OF 4

- 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 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.

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		
1993		46
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

#48 PINHOOK SWAMP		BAKER AND COLUMBIA COUNTIES	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
30,967*	38,981	\$7,893,542*	\$21,743,700**

** 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

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.

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.

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
FLOODPLAIN SWAMP	G?/S4?
WET PRAIRIE?	G?/S4?
BLACKWATER STREAM	G4/S2
Many-lined salamander	G5/S1
Carpenter frog	G5/S2
Eastern mudminnow	G5/S3
11 FNAI elements known from site	

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

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

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

Management Cost/Budget Information for current FY is not available at this time.

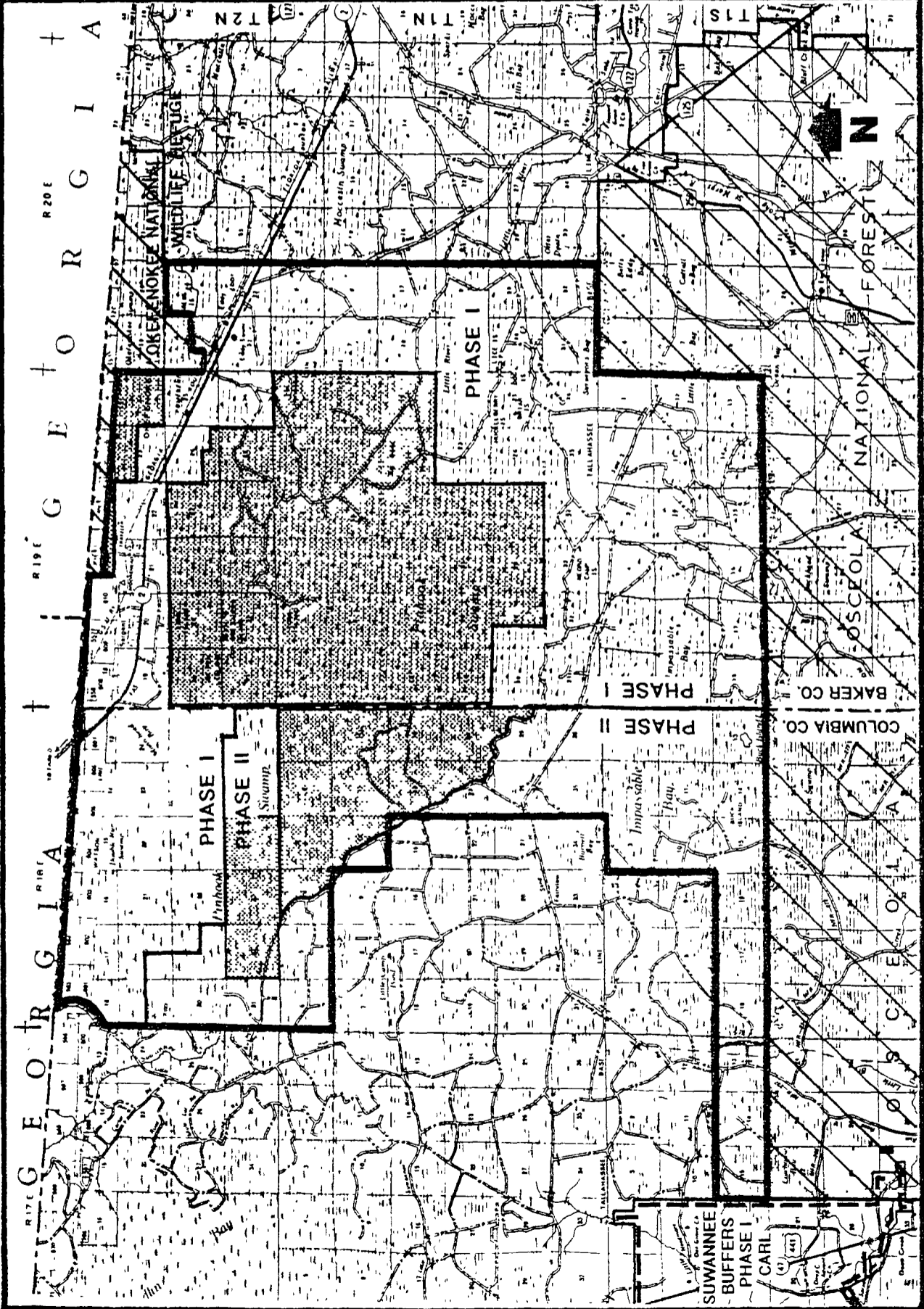
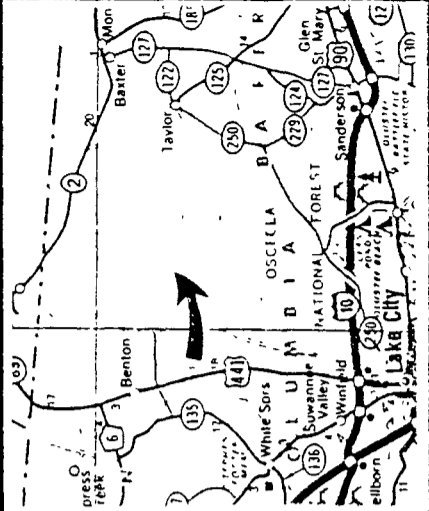
PINHOOK SWAMP

BAKER / COLUMBIA CO.'S

— PROJECT BOUNDARY

▨ ACQUIRED BY U.S. FOREST SERVICE

▧ OKEFENOKEE NWR & OSCEOLA NAT. FOREST



#48 PINHOOK SWAMP

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 \$1.5 million to the US Forest Service in FY 1994 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

No action initiated by CARL program in past years, due to relatively low ranking and insufficient funds. The Nature Conservancy is continuing to act as intermediary in acquisition for the US Forest Service.

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		
1993	35	
1992	25	
ACQUISITION HISTORY		
Year	Acres	Funds
---	None	---

#49 YELLOW RIVER RAVINES		SANTA ROSA/OKALOOSA COUNTIES	
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,

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.

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Name	FNAI Rank
<i>Panhandle lily</i>	G1G2/S1S2
<i>Hairy wild indigo</i>	G2T1T2/S1S2
Florida bog frog	G2/S2
SANDHILL	G2G3/S2
Flatwoods salamander	G2G3/S2S3
<i>Sweet pitcher-plant</i>	G3/S2
<i>White-top pitcher-plant</i>	G3/S3
<i>Spoon-flower</i>	G3G4/S3
Alligator snapping turtle	G3G4/S3
FLOODPLAIN SWAMP	G?/S4?
19 FNAI elements known from project	

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.

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, 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.

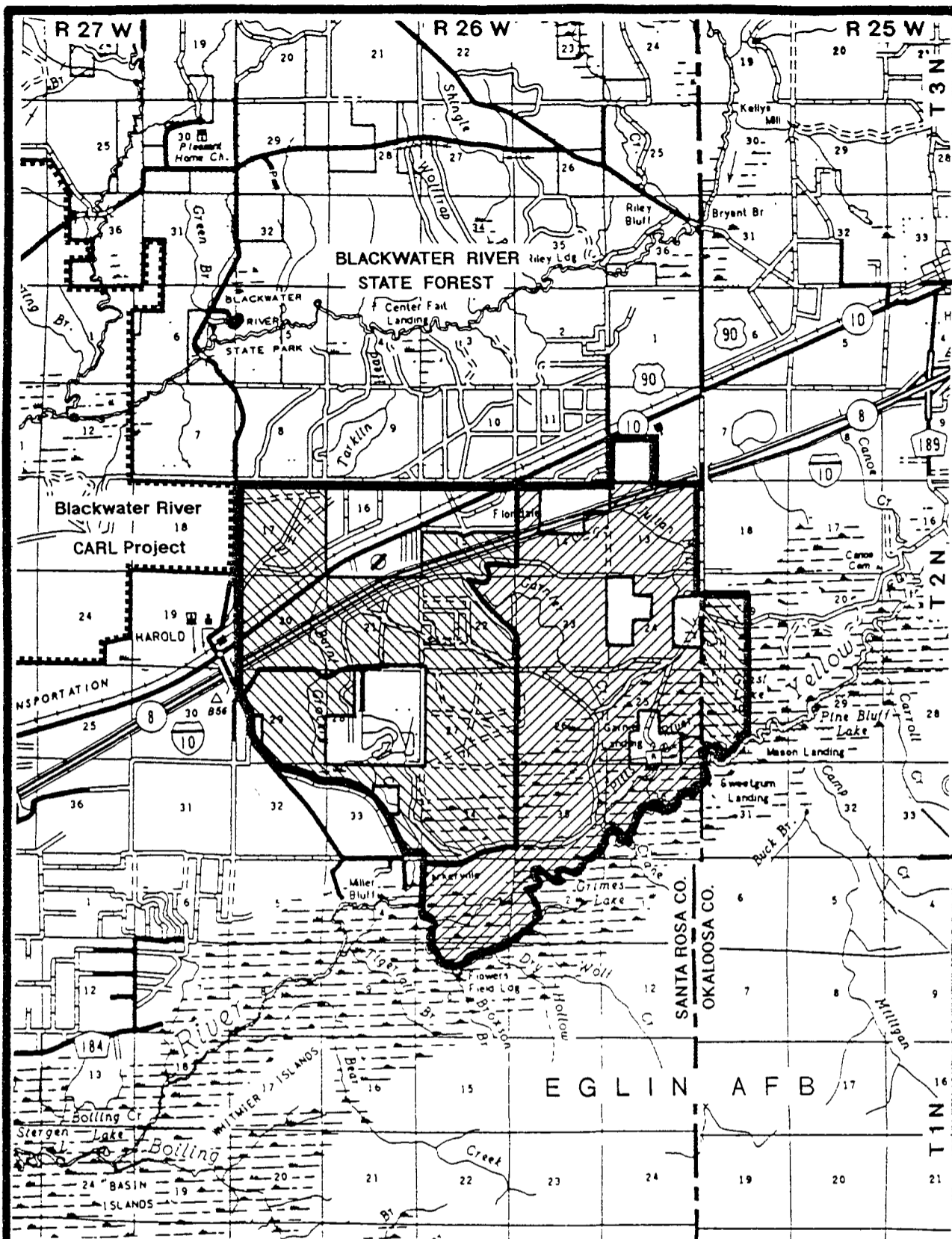
The project will require a large scale effort to restore the uplands vegetation to its original character (largely sandhill). Areas with intact groundcover should be actively managed with prescribed fire to insure an onsite seed source. Long-term restoration should include maintenance of longleaf pine 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

MANAGEMENT COSTS

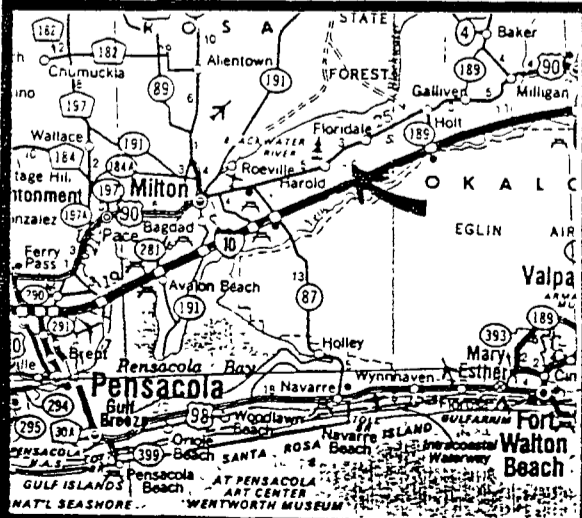
PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COST/BUDGET REQUESTS - IF ACQUIRED




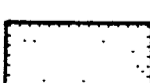
Division of Forestry

CATEGORY	Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.)	Estimated Funds Required					Total
		Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	
Start-up	CARL	\$32,804	-0-	\$17,227	\$76,675	-0-	\$126,706
FY 1994-95	CARL	\$33,788	-0-	\$17,227	\$5,000	-0-	\$56,015



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

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 overall project area includes lands also targeted by the Division of Forestry and the Northwest Florida Water Management District. The CARL program Phase I area is the Division of Forestry programs Phase II.

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

Due to its relatively low ranking, it is unlikely that this project will receive CARL 1994-95 funds. Division of Forestry has acquired, however, it's Phase I tracts.

RESOLUTIONS

None known.

PROJECT HISTORY		
Assessment Approved: 08/20/92		
Design/Boundary Approved: 12/10/92		
Design/Boundary Modified: None		
PREVIOUS RANKINGS		
1993		49
ACQUISITION HISTORY		
Year	Acres	Funds
---	None	---

#50 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

Cedar Key Scrub/Gulf Hammock complex is regarded as being one of Florida's most unique areas; higher ground served as refuge for a number of species when the sea level rose during the last interglacial period.

No cultural sites from within the project are recorded within the Florida 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.

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Name	FNAI Rank
SCRUB	G2/S2
West Indian manatee	G2?/S2?
<i>Pine-wood dainties</i>	G3G5T2/S2
Florida black bear	G5T2/S2
Bald eagle	G3/S2S3
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
HYDRIC HAMMOCK	G?/S4?
Scrub tiger beetle	G3/S?
Gulf salt marsh snake	G4T3T4/S3?
Florida scrub jay	G5T3/S3
11 FNAI elements known from site	

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 will cooperate. GFC is actively cooperating with the Department of Environmental Protection 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.

Preserve. Natural communities are comprised largely of hardwood swamp, hydric hammock, mesic hammock, and salt marsh. The project supports a large number of rare plant and animal species. The

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

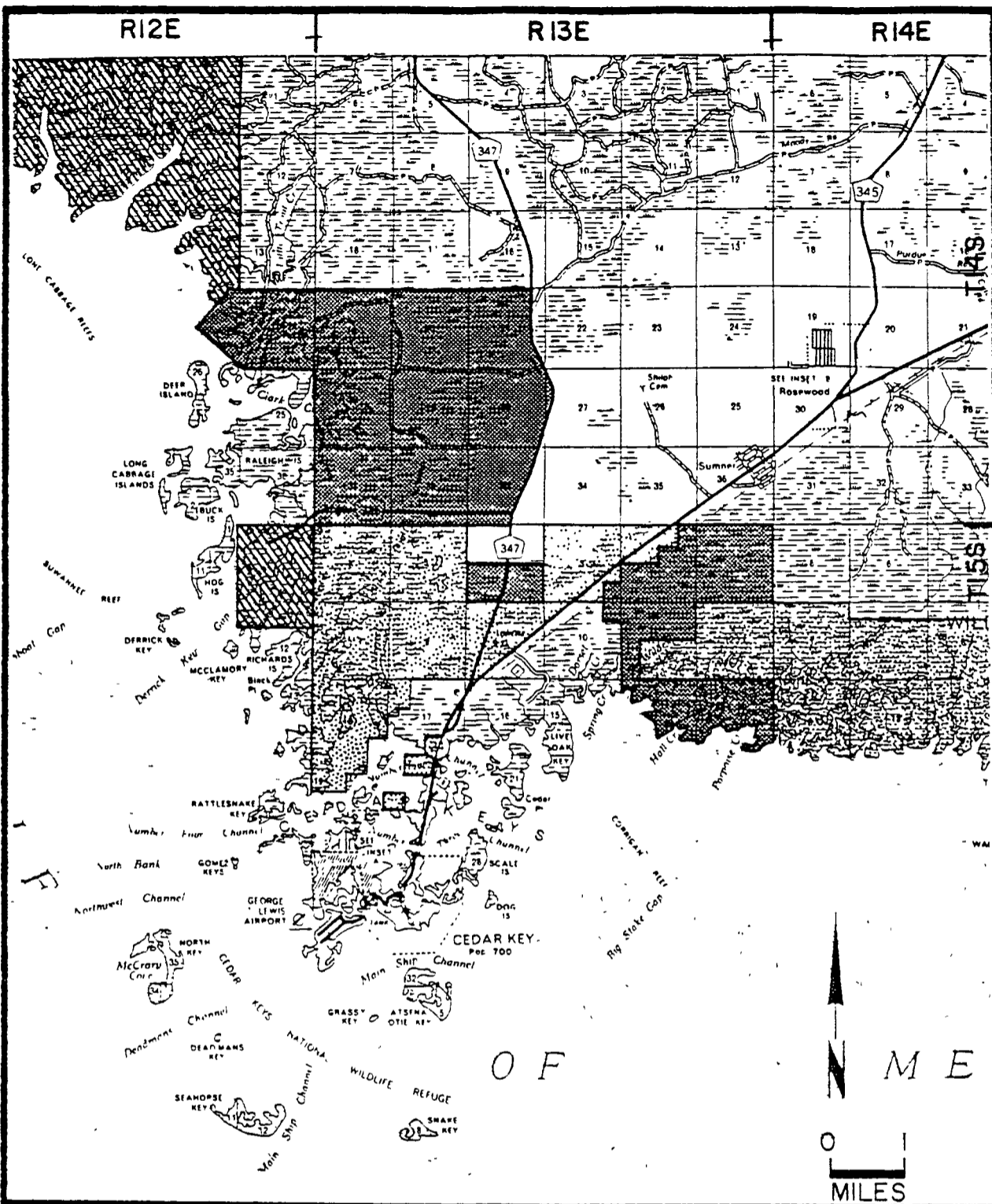
MANAGEMENT COSTS

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

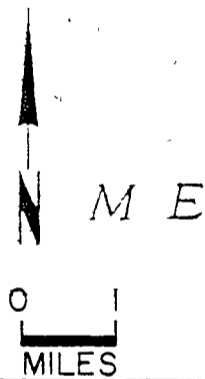
YEAR	Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc)	Funds					Total
		Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	
FY 1992-93	SPTF	\$45,489	-0-	\$1,409	-0-	-0-	\$46,898
FY 1993-94	SPTF	\$46,854	-0-	\$1,972	\$22,000	-0-	\$70,826
FY 1994-95	SPTF	\$48,260	-0-	\$2,075	-0-	-0-	\$50,335

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

YEAR	Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc)	Funds					Total
		Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	
FY 1992-93	CARL	\$2,857	-0-	\$385	-0-	-0-	\$3,242
FY 1993-94	CARL	\$2,857	-0-	\$385	-0-	-0-	\$3,242
FY 1994-95	CARL	\$2,857	-0-	\$385	-0-	-0-	\$3,242



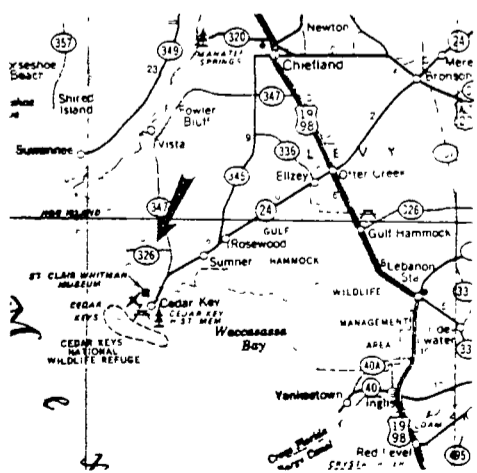
O F






CEDAR KEY SCRUB

LEVY

COUNTY



-  PROJECT AREA
-  STATE OWNED
-  FEDERAL OWNED

#50 CEDAR KEY SCRUB

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).

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.

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

Insufficient funds exist in 1994-95 for this project due to its relatively low ranking.

RESOLUTIONS

None known.

PROJECT HISTORY		
Assessment Approved: ---		
Design/Boundary Approved: ---		
Design/Boundary Modified: None		
PREVIOUS RANKINGS		
1993		70
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

#51 SAND MOUNTAIN		WASHINGTON COUNTY	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
-0-	31,056	-0-	\$15,797,200

LOCATION

The majority of the Sand Mountain Conservation and Recreation Lands (CARL) project is located in Washington County, a small portion within Bay County.

This project lies within Senate District 2 and House District 5. It also lies within the jurisdiction of the West Florida Regional Planning Council and Northwest Florida Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

The high rolling pinelands of the Sand Mountain project--perhaps the most extensive longleaf pine

species of rare or endangered plants inhabit the project area. The Slope Forests in the steepheads shelter several species, while around the Sandhill Upland Lakes are some plants found nowhere else in the world. The project also contains a large part of the watershed of Econfina Creek, nearly pristine in terms of water quality and the major source of water for Panama City.

The Florida Site File records three archeological sites from the project, including an Early Archaic to Deptford occupation site. More sites would likely be found if the area were systematically surveyed. Compared to other projects, the archaeological and historical value of Sand Mountain is considered moderate.

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Name	FNAI Rank
Karst pond xyris	G2/S2
Smooth-barked St. John's-wort	G2/S2
Panhandle meadowbeauty	G2/S2
Gulf coast lupine	G2/S2
Baltzell's sedge	G2/S2
Coville's rush	G2G3/S1
SANDHILL	G2G3/S2
Sherman's fox squirrel	G5T2/S2
SLOPE FOREST	G3/S2
37 FNAI elements known from site	

The rolling hills and small lakes of Sand Mountain offer opportunities for hiking, horseback riding, limited swimming, fishing, hunting, camping, nature appreciation, natural resource education, and picnicking.

MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

The Division of Forestry proposes to manage the majority of the Sand Mountain project as a State Forest. The Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission will cooperate in the management of the area. The Northwest Florida Water Management District proposes to cooperate with the Division of Forestry in the management of a corridor along both sides of Econfina Creek.

Sandhills outside public ownership in the Florida panhandle--drop down to classic examples of steephead ravines, unique Sandhill Upland Lakes, and a portion of a nearly pristine stream. Much of the Sandhills are of excellent quality, having a nearly intact ground cover of wiregrass and dropseed, but those owned by the Rosewood Timber Company have been cleared and planted in sand pine. At least 18

Division of Forestry

The Division's goals are to restore, maintain and protect in perpetuity all native ecosystems; to integrate compatible human use; and to insure long-term viability of rare species.

Initially, the Division will secure the site, remove trash, provide access to the public and fire managers, and inventory the project's natural resources. To protect

MANAGEMENT COSTS

PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COST/BUDGET REQUESTS - IF ACQUIRED

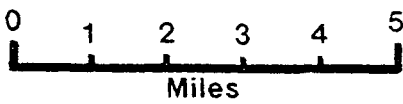
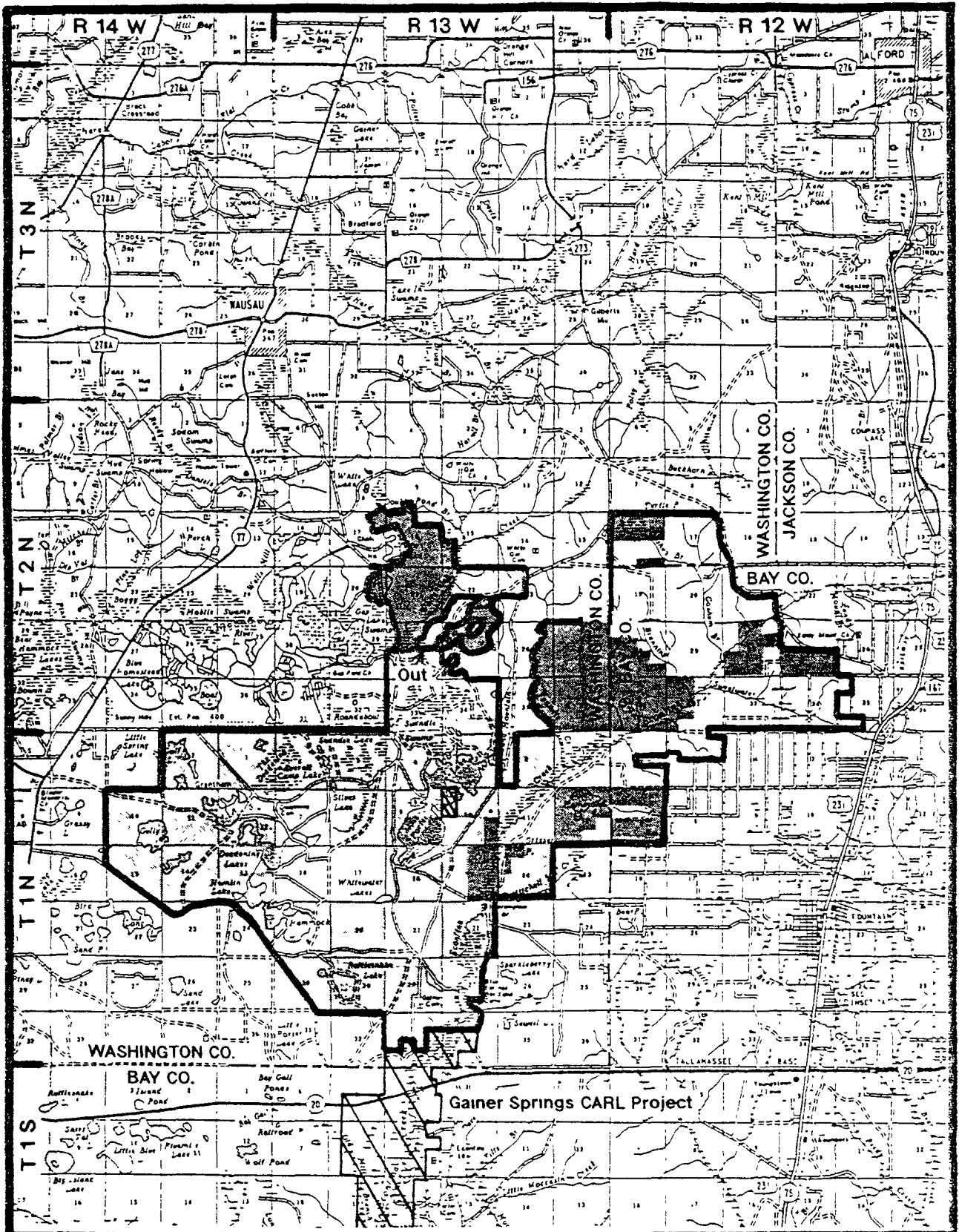
Division of Forestry

CATEGORY	Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.)	Estimated Funds Required					Total
		Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	
Start-up	CARL	\$138,813	-0-	\$70,000	\$199,400	-0-	\$408,213
FY 1994-95	CARL	\$142,978	-0-	\$70,000	\$5,000	-0-	\$217,978

PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COST/BUDGET REQUESTS - IF ACQUIRED

Northwest Florida Water Management District

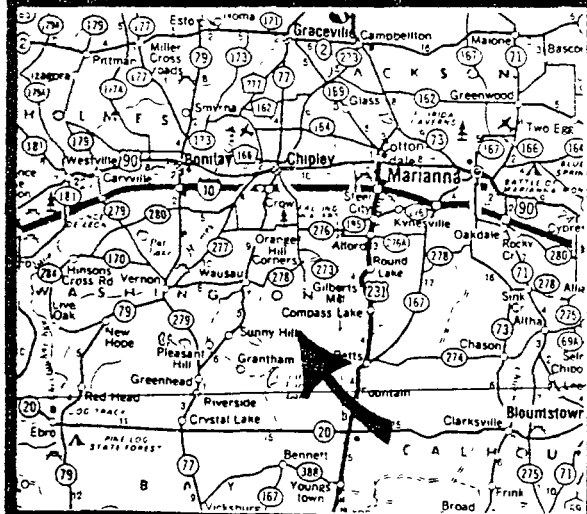
CATEGORY	Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.)	Estimated Funds Required					Total
		Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	
Start-up	SOR	\$6,400	\$500	\$16,800	\$2,500	\$7,500	\$33,700
FY 1994-95	SOR	\$35,000	\$1,000	\$29,500	\$51,000	\$14,000	\$130,500



SAND MOUNTAIN

WASHINGTON/BAY

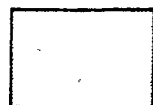
CO.'S



PROJECT BOUNDARY



PHASE I



ROSEWOOD TIMBER
COMPANY



PORTER POND
STATE FOREST

sensitive resources, the Division will confine vehicles to designated roads and close unnecessary access points. The inventory will provide the basis for a management plan.

Disturbed areas in the project--primarily sand pine plantations, unnecessary roads, firelines and hydrological disturbances--will be restored to original conditions to the greatest extent practical. Plantations will be managed to achieve a more natural appearance and age structure, and, when appropriate, will be reforested with original species. Timber management in the sandhills and flatwoods will involve improvement thinnings to create and maintain an uneven-aged forest. The forest will not have a targeted rotation age but will be managed to maintain age classes ranging from young stands to old growth, providing habitat for the full spectrum of species naturally found in the region. An all-season burning program will use, whenever possible, existing roads, black lines, foam lines and natural breaks to contain and control prescribed and natural fires. Management will also attempt to increase the abundance of threatened and endangered species.

The resource inventory will be used to identify areas that need special protection or management, and to locate already disturbed areas for any recreational or administrative facilities. These facilities will be the absolute minimum required to manage the property and to provide for public use. The Division will promote recreation and environmental education, generally developing only low-impact facilities and discouraging high-impact recreation areas. Restrictions may be necessary around the sandhill upland lakes to protect the threatened and endangered species.

Northwest Florida Water Management District

The District will focus all of its cooperative management efforts on the Econfinia Creek corridor. These efforts will include: boundary line marking, posting, and maintenance; property inspection; perimeter fencing and security, if appropriate, around springs; prescribed burning of fire-maintained habitats; where appropriate, installation and maintenance of firelines for prescribed burning; plans for management and passive recreation compatible with the habitat and water resource values of the creek corridor; and a habitat restoration program for highly disturbed sites that will focus on the removal of offsite species and the enhancement of natural ground cover and midstory species diversity and stocking.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

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

The majority of, and highest quality, Sandhills in the project are owned by the Deltona Development Corporation. Deltona has a considerable amount invested in road construction, etc., in the project;

thousands of lots, particularly in the western portion of the project have been sold. Deltona may be willing to consider the sale of a manageable tract of Sandhill habitat in the project; however, most will likely be developed.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

The project design for Sand Mountain was approved by the Land Acquisition Advisory Council on December 9, 1993.

Project design recommendations altered the Resource Planning boundary by deleting (13,960 acres) developed or developing areas along the project boundary and by adding the 13,280 acre Rosewood Timber Company land at the southern boundary.

Acquisition Phasing

The ownerships to be acquired as part of phase one are: Deltona Corporation, St Joe Land and Development, and John Hancock Mutual Life Ins. Co.

The Rosewood Timber parcels currently in phase two can be acquired as part of phase one if the state can acquire the land as a bargain/share with the water management district or if the owner will sell for 50% of its appraised value.

Coordination

The Water Management District is currently negotiating with landowners along the Econfinia as part of the district's Econfinia Creek Floodplain land acquisition project. The district has also been in contact with Hunt Oil Corp., the major owner in the Rosewood addition.

Coordination with the Water Management District should be maintained.

OWNERSHIP

The project, as a whole, consists of approximately 31,056 acres, 389 parcels, and 277 owners. The tax assessed value is approximately \$15,797,200. Ad Valorem Taxes assessed by Washington and Bay counties are approximately \$83,080.

Bay County - The project consists of approximately 8,278 acres, 244 parcels, and 183 owners. The tax assessed value is approximately \$6,220,500. Ad Valorem taxes assessed by Bay County are approximately \$39,978.

Washington County - The project consists of approximately 22,778 acres, 146 parcels, and 94 owners. The tax assessed value is approximately \$9,576,700. Ad Valorem taxes assessed by Washington County are approximately \$43,102.

ACQUISITION STATUS

The Land Acquisition Advisory Council ranked this project for the first time in December 1993. Because of its relatively low ranking, it is unlikely that 1994-95 CARL acquisition funds will be available.

RESOLUTIONS

11/18/93: Washington County Commission - Support for state acquisition.

PROJECT HISTORY		
Assessment Approved: 7/23/93		
Design/Boundary Approved: 12/9/93		
Design/Boundary Modified: None		
PREVIOUS RANKINGS		
None		
ACQUISITION HISTORY		
Year	Acres	Funds
--	None	--

#52 ST. MARTINS RIVER		CITRUS COUNTY	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
9,529	4,512*	\$7,506,530	\$5,558,800*

* does not include out islands in last phase

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

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 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.

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?
Eastern indigo snake	G4T3/S3
MARITIME HAMMOCK	G4/S3
ESTUARINE TIDAL MARSH	G4/S4
MARINE TIDAL MARSH	G4/S4
9 FNAI elements known from site	

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

manatee). The project borders, and has a direct influence on, the St. Martins Marsh Aquatic Preserve.

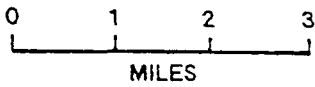
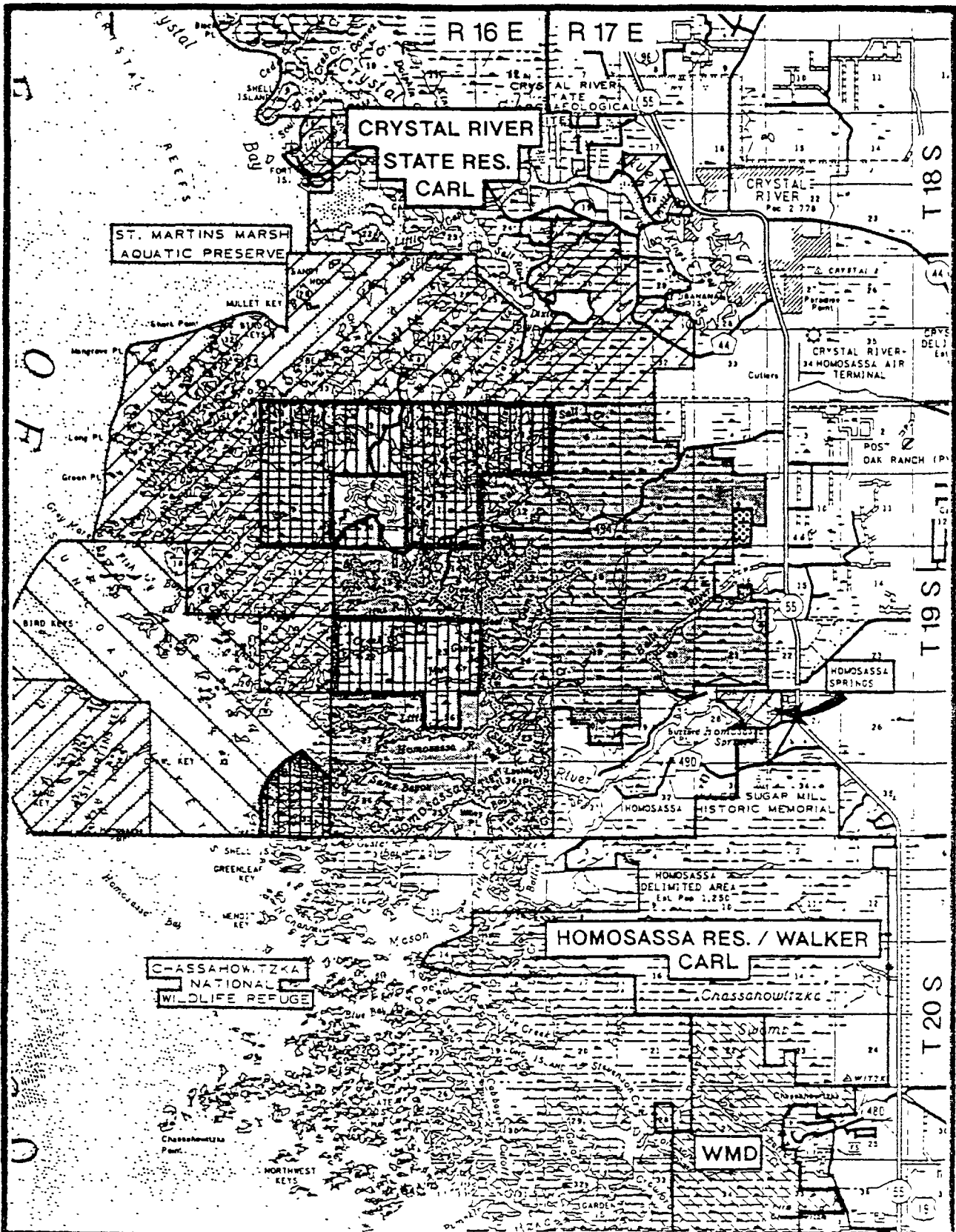
Several archaeological sites are reported for the project area, and there is good potential that others could be discovered through a systematic cultural survey.

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

MANAGEMENT COSTS

CURRENT PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COSTS/BUDGET REQUEST
Division of State Lands

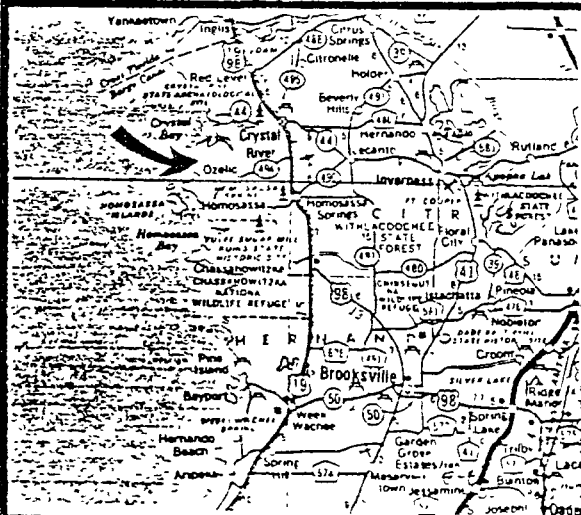
YEAR	Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc)	Funds					Total
		Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	
FY 1993-94	IITF	\$17,425	\$14,000	-0-	\$8,500	-0-	\$39,925
FY 1994-95	IITF	\$17,425	\$14,000	-0-	\$8,500	-0-	\$39,925








ST. MARTINS RIVER

CITRUS

CO.



-  STATE / FEDERAL / TNC OWNED
-  ACQUISITION PHASE I
MAJORITY STATE OWNED OR UNDER CONTRACT
-  1993 Addition
-  ACQUISITION PHASES II & III
BEING APPRAISED & NEGOTIATED
-  ACQUISITION PHASE IV
LAST ACQUISITION PHASE

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.

On March 31, 1993, the LAAC approved the addition of approximately 51 acres with a tax assessed value of \$419,200.

OWNERSHIP

Most of the large ownerships have been acquired in Phases I and II.

ACQUISITION STATUS

During the past year, approximately 660 acres were acquired. Negotiations in Phases I and II are complete. Phase III negotiations underway.

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		
03/31/93 - 51 acres added		
PREVIOUS RANKINGS		
1993		50
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
1993	660.51	\$863,290

#53 CHARLOTTE HARBOR		CHARLOTTE COUNTY	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
2,987*	3,397	\$5,557,357*	\$1,366,400

* 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

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.

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.

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 ESTUARINE TIDAL MARSH	G?/S4
Southern mink	G4/S4
Snowy egret	G5T5/S2
Great egret	G5/S4
10 FNAI elements known from site	

to lands previously acquired through the EEL program. Most of the lands are wetlands, including mangrove, salt marsh, and salt flats, and directly influence the water quality of Charlotte Harbor.

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

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

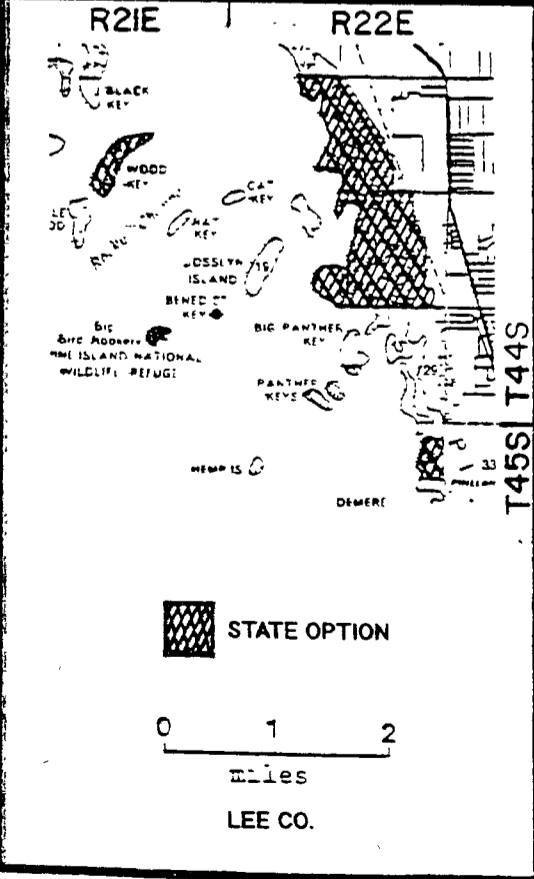
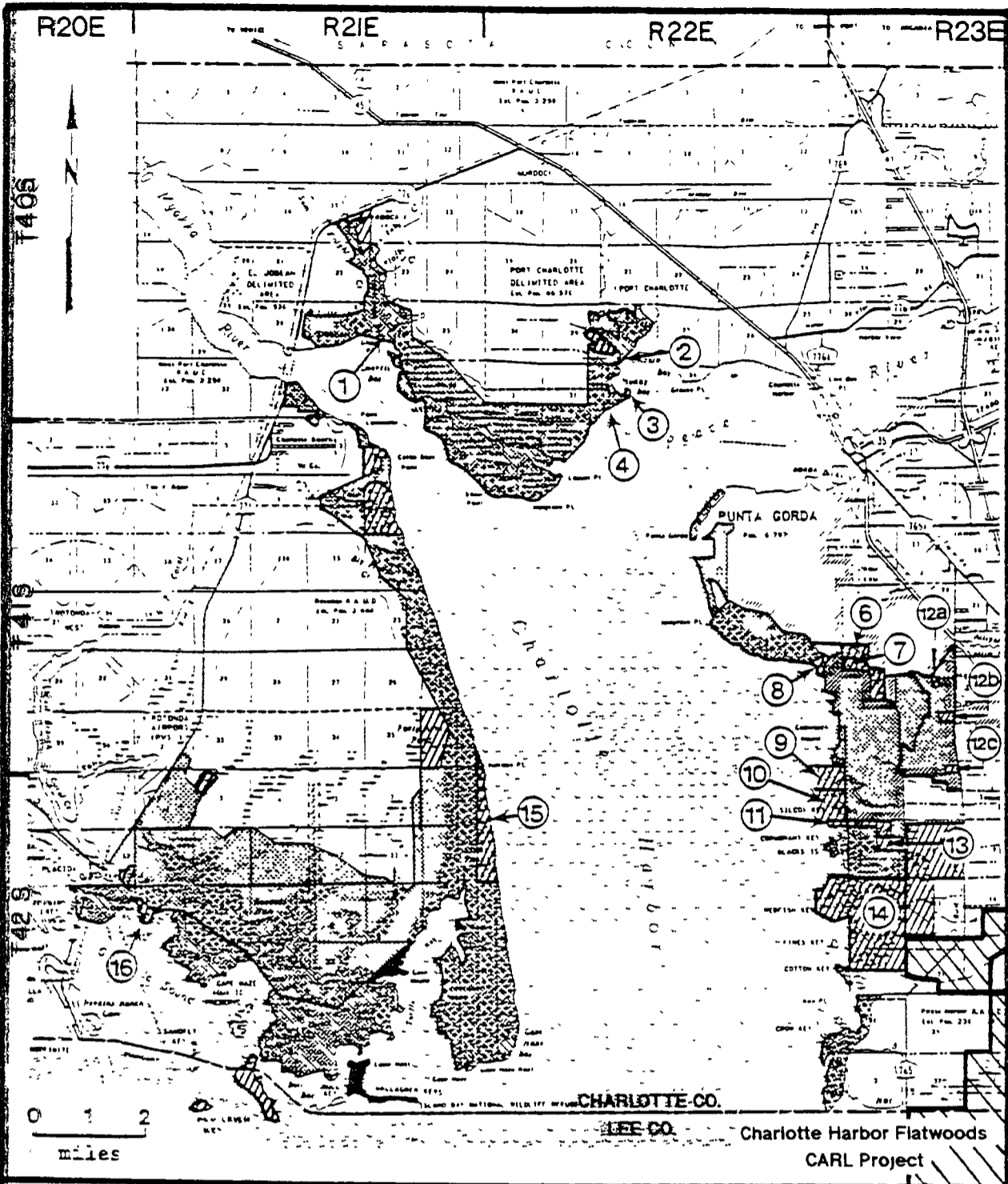
State and Federal regulatory agencies are currently doing a reasonable job of protecting coastal wetlands, but it is very unlikely that they could preserve the Charlotte Harbor mangrove fringe in the face of the intense development pressures occurring there.

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 amendment was found to be not in compliance by the Department.

MANAGEMENT COSTS

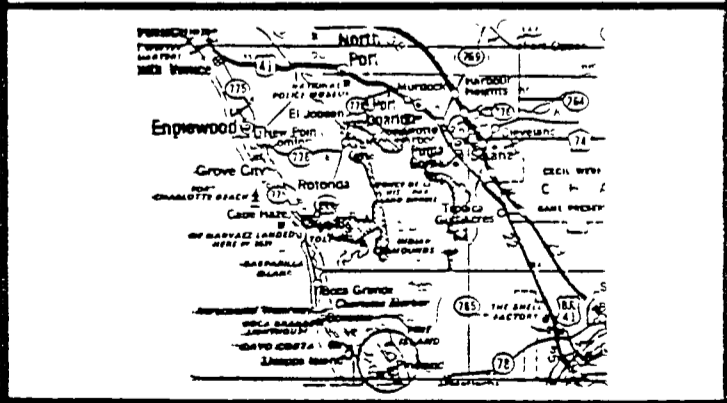
CURRENT AND PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COSTS/BUDGET REQUEST
Division of State Lands





YEAR	Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc)	Funds					Total
		Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	
FY 1993-94	IITF	\$11,000	\$18,000	\$8,500	\$1,000	-0-	\$38,500
FY 1994-95	IITF	\$54,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$3,500	-0-	\$77,500



CHARLOTTE HARBOR

CHARLOTTE / LEE COUNTIES



		PROJECT AREA
		STATE OWNED
		FEDERAL OWNED

#53 CHARLOTTE HARBOR

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. Approximately 1,621 acres were acquired during this past year.

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

- 93-222: Charlotte County Commission - Support for acquisition.
- 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		
1993		51
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
1993	1,621.00	\$2,400,000

#54 HIXTOWN SWAMP		MADISON COUNTY	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
-0-	23,057	-0-	\$9,542,800

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

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
<i>Incised groove-bur</i>	G3/S2
BOG	G?/S3
UPLAND HARDWOOD FOREST	G?/S3
BASIN SWAMP	G?/S4?
BASIN MARSH	G4?/S3
BAYGALL	G4?/S4?
Canebrake rattlesnake	G5/S3
Great egret	G5/S4
White ibis	G5/S4
Little blue heron	G5/S4
10 FNAI elements known from project	

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.

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 agricultural land are considered particularly important as an overwintering area for waterfowl and supports

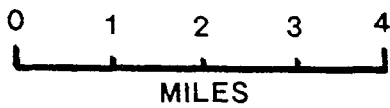
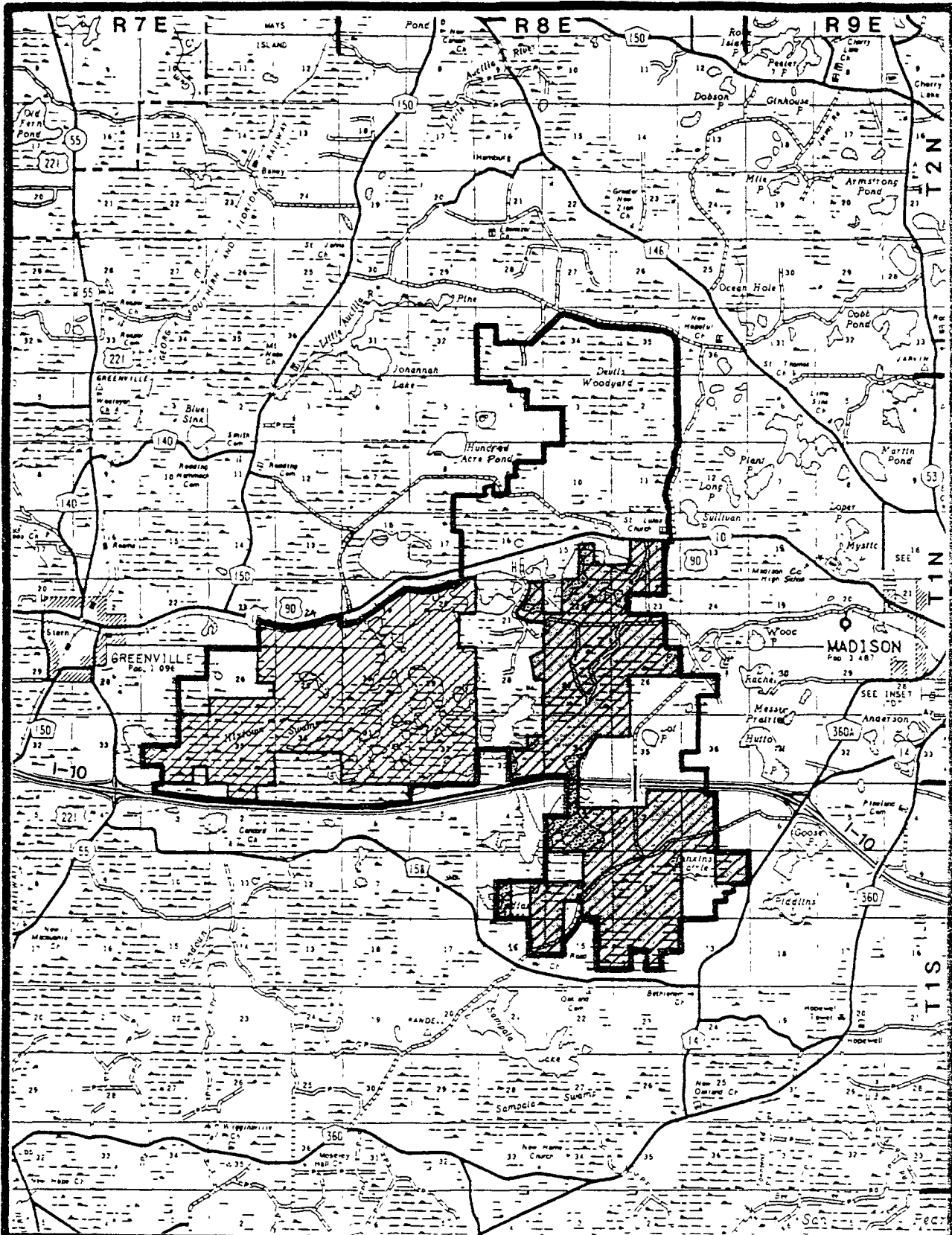
An inventory of the site's natural resources and rare and endangered plant and animal species should be conducted to provide the basis for formulation of a management plan. Hixtown is considered an important regional wetland for waterfowl and sandhill cranes. Studies should be conducted to determine if 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

MANAGEMENT COSTS

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

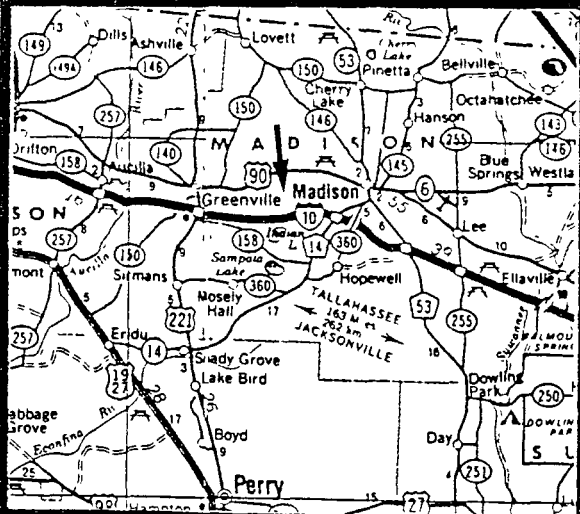
CATEGORY	Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.)	Estimated Funds Required					Total
		Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	
Start-up	CARL	\$33,481	\$5,000	\$18,316	\$33,113	-0-	\$89,910
FY 1994-95	CARL	\$33,481	\$5,000	\$18,316	\$33,113	\$75,000	\$164,910



HIXTOWN SWAMP

MADISON

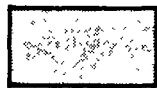
CO.



PROJECT AREA



PHASE I



PHASE I CONTINGENT
UPON 50% DONATION
(GILMAN OWNERSHIP)

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.

Coordination

The Suwannee River Water Management District has targeted the Musselwhite ownership for acquisition.

OWNERSHIP

The project consists of approximately 23,057 acres, 139 parcels, and 75 owners.

ACQUISITION STATUS

Negotiations between Suwannee River Water Management District and the major property owner in the core of the project area unsuccessful.

Unfunded under CARL FY 94-95 Workplan.

RESOLUTIONS

None known.

PROJECT HISTORY		
Assessment Approved: 08/20/92		
Design/Boundary Approved: 12/10/92		
Design/Boundary Modified: None		
PREVIOUS RANKINGS		
1993	56	
ACQUISITION HISTORY		
Year	Acres	Funds
---	None	---

#55 LOWER ECONLOCKHATCHEE		SEMINOLE/VOLUSIA COUNTIES	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
4,694*	9,385	\$11,691,507**	\$10,427,500

* Trustees = 1,020 acres, St. Johns River Water Management District = 3,574 acres.

** Trustees = \$5,945,557, St. Johns River Water Management District = \$7,895,950.

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

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.

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.

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

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	

stream. These natural communities are generally in good condition, although heavy grazing by cattle has diminished the diversity of herbaceous ground cover in some areas. Wetland communities grade into mesic flatwoods or upland mixed forests with small strand swamps and dome swamps interspersed.

MANAGEMENT COSTS

PAST, CURRENT, and PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COSTS/BUDGET REQUEST

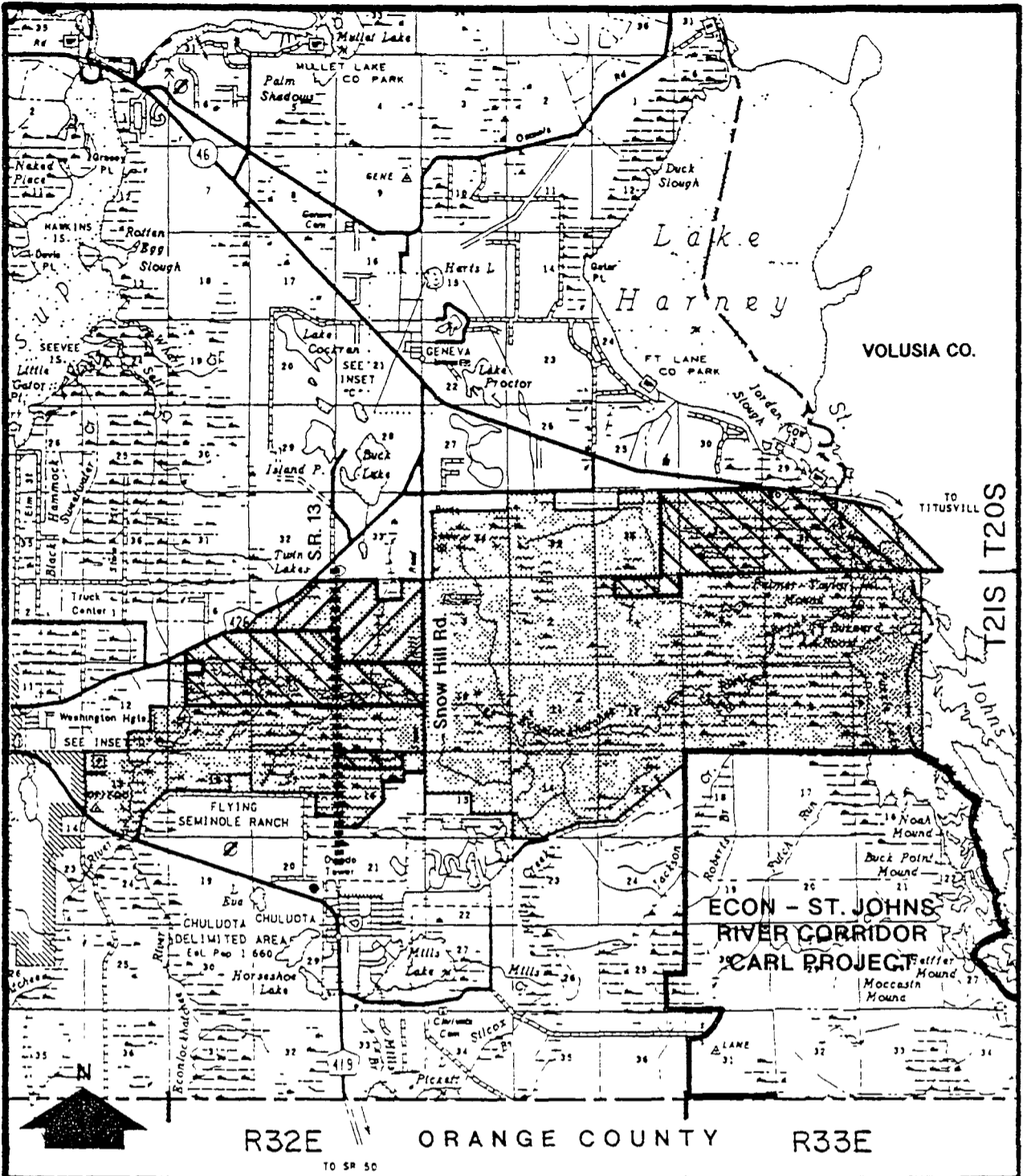
Division of Forestry

YEAR	Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc)	Funds					Total
		Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	
FY 1992-93	CARL and GR	\$2,542	-0-	\$2,468	-0-	-0-	\$5,010
FY 1993-94	CARL and GR	\$2,618	-0-	\$4,000	-0-	-0-	\$6,618
FY 1994-95	CARL and GR	\$26,496	-0-	\$8,000	\$71,500	-0-	\$105,996


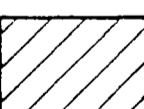


PAST, CURRENT, and PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COSTS/BUDGET REQUEST

Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission (Cooperating)

YEAR	Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc)	Funds					Total
		Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	
FY 1992-93	CARL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
FY 1993-94	CARL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
FY 1994-95	CARL	\$29,000	-0-	\$18,316	\$14,122	-0-	\$61,438



LOWER ECONLOCKHATCHEE
SEMINOLE COUNTY

-  PROJECT AREA
-  STATE OWNED
-  ABANDONED R/R R.O.W. (COUNTY OWNED)
-  ST. JOHNS RIVER WMD OWNED/UNDER CONTRACT



#55 LOWER ECONLOCKHATCHEE

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 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

Working with St. Johns River Water Management District on shared acquisition. District negotiating on behalf of the Board of Trustees.

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		
1993		53
1992		39
1991		35
1990		39
1989		44
ACQUISITION HISTORY		
Year	Acres	Funds
1990	1,019.56	\$5,945,557

#56 FAKAHATCHEE STRAND		COLLIER COUNTY	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
62,981*	11,393	\$17,522,226	\$4,557,100

* 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

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.

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.

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.

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Name	FNAI Rank
<i>Tiny orchid</i>	G1G3/S1
<i>Hanging clubmoss</i>	G2/S1
<i>Nodding catopsis</i>	G2G3/S1
<i>Hand fern</i>	G2/S2
Florida panther	G4T1/S1
Florida black bear	G5T2/S2
<i>Florida royal palm</i>	G2Q/S2
SHELL MOUND	G3/S2
<i>Leafless orchid</i>	G?/S1
<i>Narrow-leaved strap fern</i>	G?/S1
26 FNAI elements known from site	

Fakahatchee Strand creates a habitat that supports profuse populations of rare plant species, many of which are found nowhere else in this country. The Strand harbors the largest concentration and the greatest diversity of native orchids in North America. The area also supports several rare and endangered animal species, and is one of the core areas of the

MANAGEMENT COSTS

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

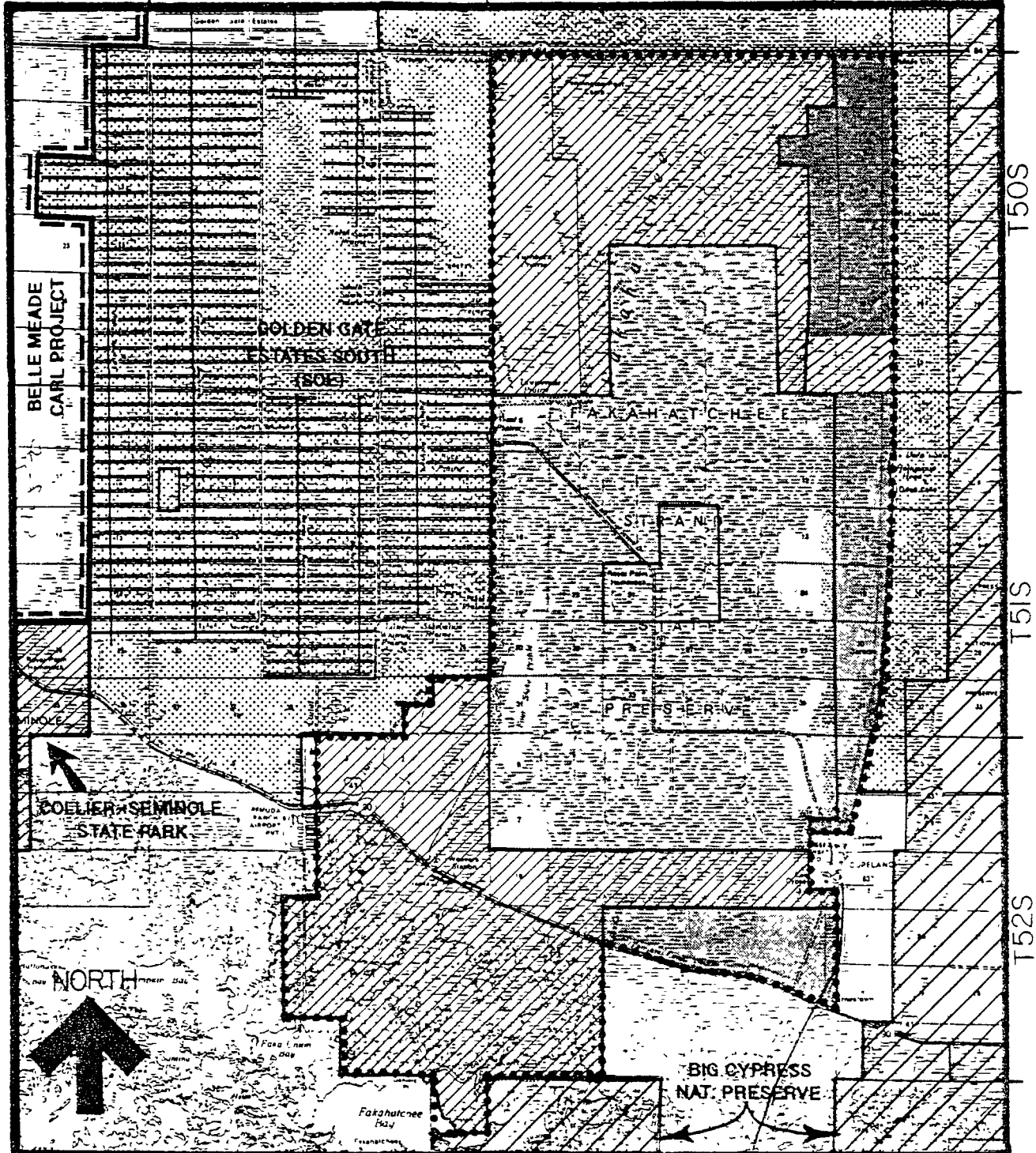
YEAR	Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc)	Funds					Total
		Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	
FY 1992-93	SPTF	\$142,074	-0-	\$31,599	\$910	-0-	\$174,583
FY 1993-94	SPTF	\$158,069	-0-	\$37,000	-0-	-0-	\$195,069
FY 1994-95	SPTF	\$162,811	-0-	\$38,850	-0-	-0-	\$201,661

R27E

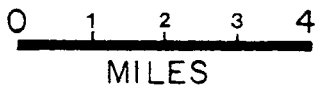
R28E

R29E

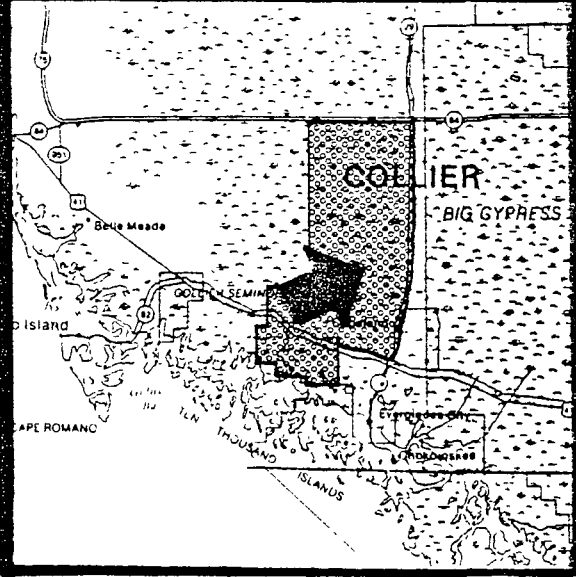
R30E








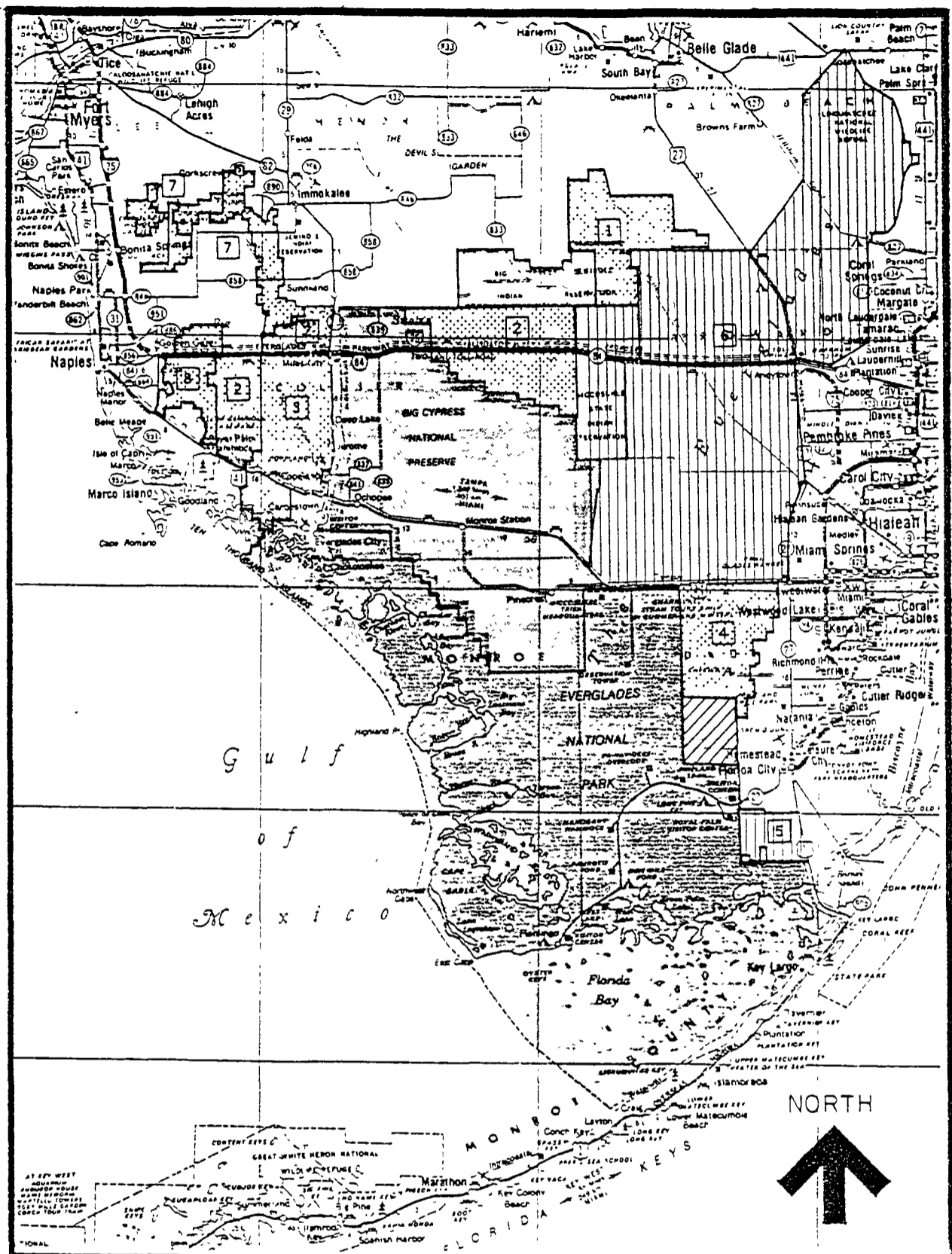
COGLIER SEMINOLE
STATE PARK



FAKAHATCHEE STRAND
COLLIER COUNTY

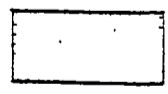


- PROJECT BOUNDARY
-  MIXED OWNERSHIP (STATE AND PRIVATE)
-  PRIVATE OWNERSHIP
-  FEDERAL OWNED
-  STATE OWNED
-  SAVE OUR EVERGLADES CARL PROJECT



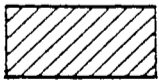
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MILES

THE EVERGLADES SYSTEM

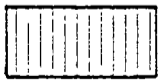


CARL PROJECTS:

- 1 ROTENBERGER / HOLEY LAND
- 2 SAVE OUR EVERGLADES
- 3 FAKAHATCHEE STRAND
- 4 EAST EVERGLADES
- 5 BIG CYPRESS NATIONAL PRESERVE / EVERGLADES NATIONAL PARK
- 8 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

#56 FAKAHATCHEE STRAND

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 8,000.

ACQUISITION STATUS

Project is part of the Save Our Everglades program and negotiations are ongoing. Approximately 2,402 acres were purchased or put under option in 1993.

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		
1993		45
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
1993	2,401.76	\$1,738,020

#57 CROSS FLORIDA GREENWAY		PUTNAM COUNTY	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
-0-	4,762	-0-	\$3,370,800

LOCATION

The Cross Florida Greenway Connections/Additions Conservation and Recreation Lands (CARL) Project is located in Putnam County, southwest of the city of Palatka.

This project lies within Senate District 6 and House District 21. It also lies within the jurisdiction of the Northeast Florida Regional Planning Council and St. Johns River Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

The Cross Florida Greenway project contains regionally significant white cedar stands along a nearly pristine Seepage Stream as well as large areas of high-quality Sandhill. The two areas of the project differ in the quality of their natural resources. The

contains all of the six species of rare plants in the project. The western area also supports a number of northern plants isolated at the southern limits of their ranges.

The Florida Site File records no archaeological or historical sites in the project, but sites could possibly be found if the area were systematically surveyed. Compared to other projects, the archaeological and historical value of Cross Florida Greenway is considered low to moderate.

The extensive wetlands and large clearcuts in the project will limit recreation, but hiking, bicycle, and horseback riding trails could be located away from sensitive resources. A segment of the Florida Trail crosses the eastern side of the project. The project can also support fishing, hunting, camping, picnicking, and environmental education.

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Name	FNAI Rank
<i>Florida willow</i>	G2/S2
SCRUB	G2/S2
<i>Variable-leaved indian-plantain</i>	G2/S2
<i>Florida spiny-pod</i>	G2/S2
SANDHILL	G2G3/S2
<i>Chapman's sedge</i>	G2G3/S2
<i>Large-flowered grass-of-parnassus</i>	G2G3/S2
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
<i>Florida mountain-mint</i>	G3/S3
Florida scrub lizard	G3/S3
23 FNAI elements known from site	

MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

The Cross-Florida Greenway CARL project will be incorporated into the Cross-Florida Greenway State Recreation and Conservation Area and managed by the Office of Greenways Management in the Department of Environmental Protection. The Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission proposes to cooperate in the management of this area. The management plan for the Greenway--the University Planning Team (UPT) plan--identifies the area in the CARL proposal as an acquisition priority because it forms a connector to significant wildlife habitats.

The UPT plan proposes conservation as the management goal for this area. The Office will manage the area to maintain its endemic natural systems, and will allow only those land alterations compatible with conservation objectives. Management will include: regulating access to all lands and waters; limiting human access to sensitive areas; removing exotic plants and animals; administering prescribed burns to fire-maintained communities; inventorying and monitoring plants and animals; phasing out, over five years, timber and grazing leases, and initiating recreational leases; protecting and promoting the recovery of all federal and state listed species; excluding recreation harmful to endangered species; developing a greenline plan for adjacent lands, including recommendations for

larger eastern area contains most of the clearcut, site-prepared, or otherwise disturbed lands in the project, but may help to provide a large undeveloped area for wildlife, particularly bears, if the adjacent Etoniah Creek project is acquired. The smaller western area encompasses the Deep Creek corridor and has the highest quality resources of the project. It supports some of the highest quality Sandhills in Putnam County, hardwood swamps, and a white cedar Baygall. The Baygall, besides being one of only two peninsular Florida sites dominated by white cedar,

MANAGEMENT COSTS

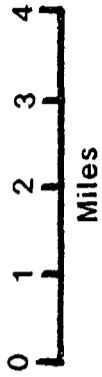
PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COST/BUDGET REQUESTS - IF ACQUIRED
Office of Greenways Management - Department of Environmental Protection

CATEGORY	Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.)	Estimated Funds Required					Total
		Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	
Start-up	CARL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	\$79,921	\$79,921

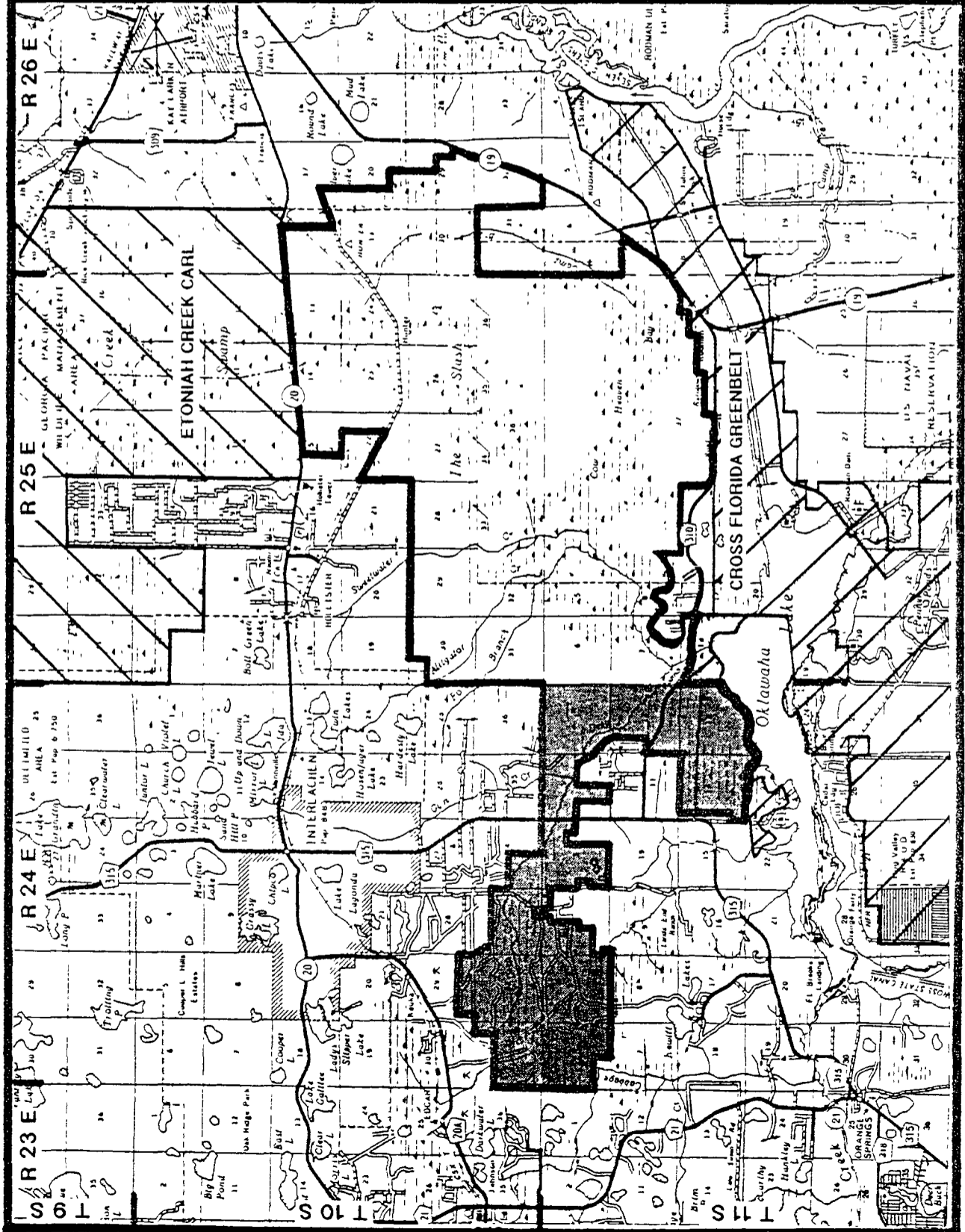
CROSS-FLORIDA GREENWAY CONNECTIONS/ADDITIONS

PUTNAM CO.

-  PROJECT BOUNDARY
-  PRIORITY ACQUISITION AREA



11/93



corridor connectors; and protecting the integrity of an east-west wildlife corridor. For recreation in this area, the UPT management plan proposes a multipurpose trail which would connect to the Etoniah Creek CARL area and eventually to the Florida National Scenic Trail.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

The natural features of the site, particularly the relatively intact communities comprising the Deep Creek portion of the project, are vulnerable to alteration by development.

Growth pressures in Putnam County are relatively low, so endangerment of being developed is slight. Fire suppression and disturbance of ground cover has already occurred in much of the fire adapted community of the project. Continued fire suppression can ultimately result in further loss of remaining ground cover and result in increased difficulty in returning the site to a more natural condition. The stand of Atlantic white cedar, and associated rare plants, are very susceptible to large-scale logging.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

The project design for Cross Florida Greenway was approved by the Land Acquisition Advisory Council on December 9, 1993.

Project design recommendations altered the resource planning boundary by adding the remainder of a large ownership that had been severed by the resource planning boundary (approximately 200 acres) and by deleting parcels that included improvements, severed ownerships or small parcels along the project boundary (2,500 acres).

Acquisition Phasing

The westernmost portion of the project area (see attached maps) is the first priority to acquire. It was identified as a result of its natural resource merits. Acquisition of this area should be substantially complete before the remaining project area is mapped and appraised.

Coordination

There is no other known source of acquisition funding at this time.

St. Johns River Water Management District supports this project and has been helpful in contacting owners and in coordinating field inspections.

The Office of Greenways Management (OGM) has been charged by the legislature with disposing of some of the land within the Cross Florida Greenway State Recreation and Conservation Area to repay counties who contributed to the construction of the Cross Florida Barge Canal in the 1960's. Canal lands are adjacent to parts of the CARL project. If any funds remain after repayment to the counties, the OGM may wish to use those funds to acquire lands within the CARL project adjacent to the canal that would further the goals of both programs.

OWNERSHIP

The first priority area of the project consists of approximately 4,762 acres, 37 parcels, and 15 owners. The tax assessed value is approximately \$3,370,814. Ad Valorem Taxes assessed by Putnam County are approximately \$20,079. The remainder of the project area is approximately 20,480 acres with an estimated tax assessed value of \$14,499,840.

ACQUISITION STATUS

The Land Acquisition Advisory Council ranked this project for the first time in December, 1993. Due to the project's relatively low ranking, it is unlikely to be funded in FY 1994-95.

RESOLUTIONS

93-24: St. Johns River Water Management District - Support for state acquisition.

PROJECT HISTORY		
Assessment Approved: 7/23/93		
Design/Boundary Approved: 12/9/93		
Design/Boundary Modified: None		
PREVIOUS RANKINGS		
None		
ACQUISITION HISTORY		
Year	Acres	Funds
---	None	---

#58 EMERALDA MARSH		MARION AND LAKE COUNTY	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
6,781**	5,221	\$16,188,000**	\$5,508,800*

* Estimated tax value as of 1988.

** Acquired 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

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
Lake Eustis pupfish	G5T2/S2
Florida sandhill crane	G5T2T3/S2S3
Bald eagle	G3/S2S3
FLOODPLAIN MARSH	G3?/S2
DEPRESSION MARSH	G4?/S3
Wood stork	G5/S2
Limpkin	G5/S3
Snowy egret	G5/S4
Little blue heron	G5/S4
American alligator	G5/S4
11 FNAI elements known from site	

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.

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.

Current farming practices (runoff contains herbicides, pesticides and fertilizers) present a continuing threat to the integrity of the marsh ecosystem.

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

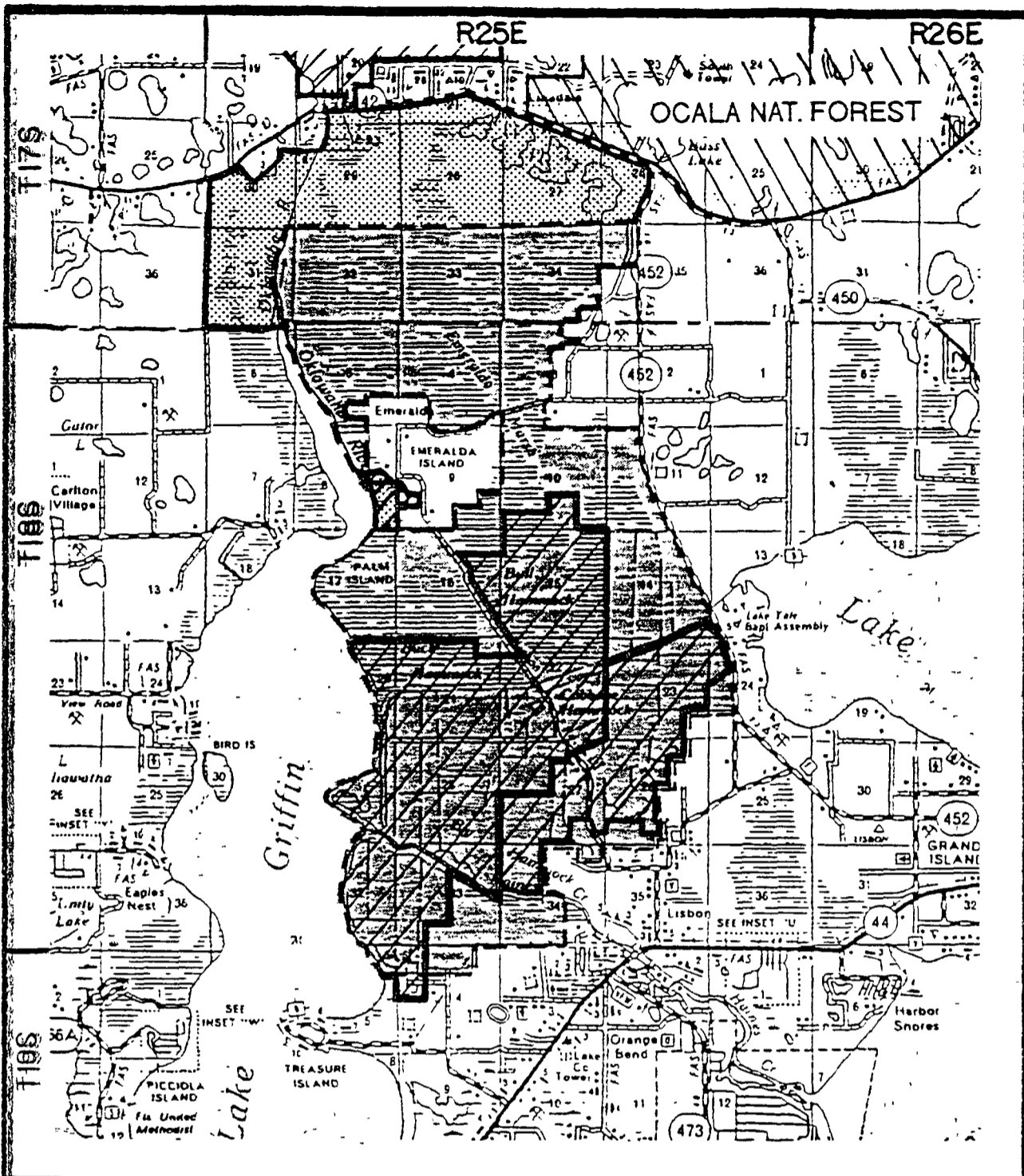
ACQUISITION PLANNING

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

MANAGEMENT COSTS

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

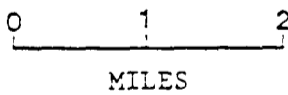
YEAR	Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc)	Funds					Total
		Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	
Start-up	CARL	\$36,949	\$4,250	\$18,316	\$23,924	-0-	\$83,439
FY 1994-95	CARL	\$73,898	\$4,250	\$36,632	\$47,848	\$75,000	\$237,628






EMERALDA MARSH

LAKE

COUNTY



-  PROJECT AREA
-  SJRWMD OWNERSHIP
-  1992 ADDITIONS

#58 EMERALDA MARSH

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. The evaluation was completed in the spring of 1992. During the April 7, 1992, LAAC meeting the addition of approximately 3,000 acres was approved.

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		
1993		60
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

#59 WAREA ARCHIPELAGO		LAKE/OSCEOLA COUNTIES	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
-0-	1,020	-0-	\$4,548,300

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 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 clasping 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

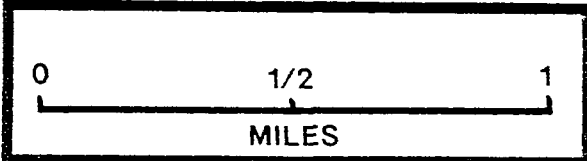
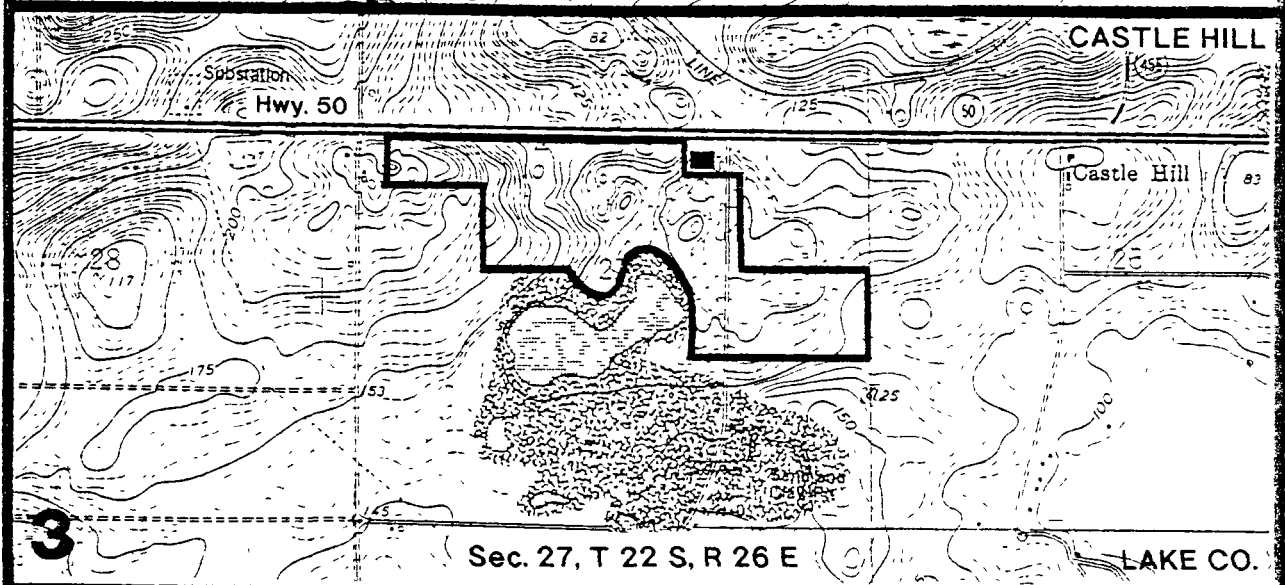
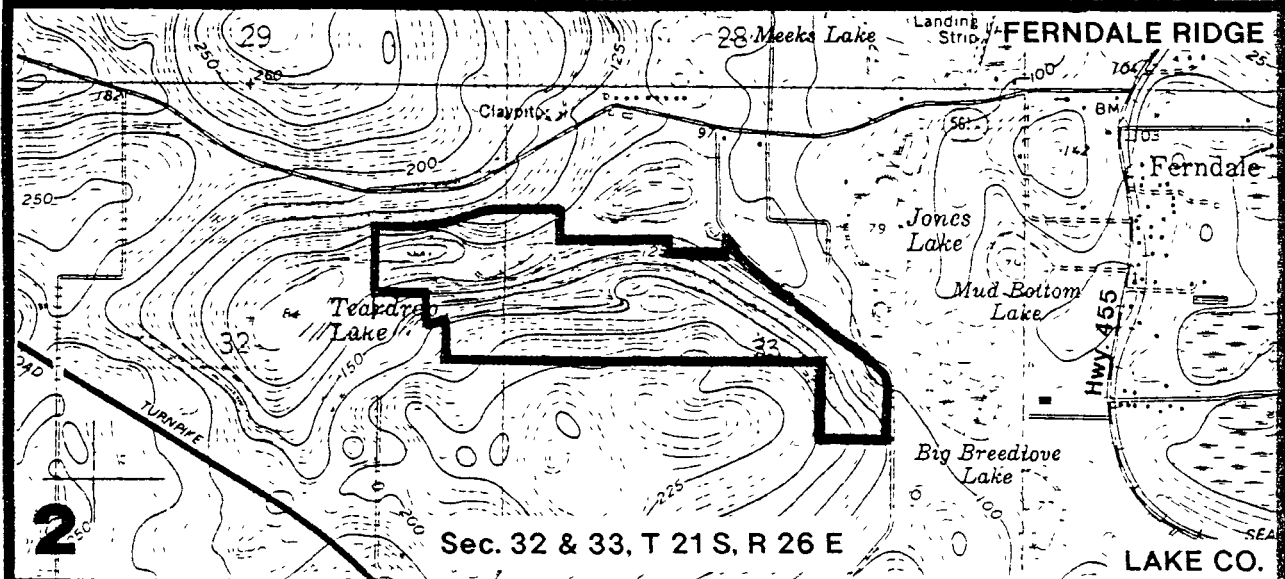
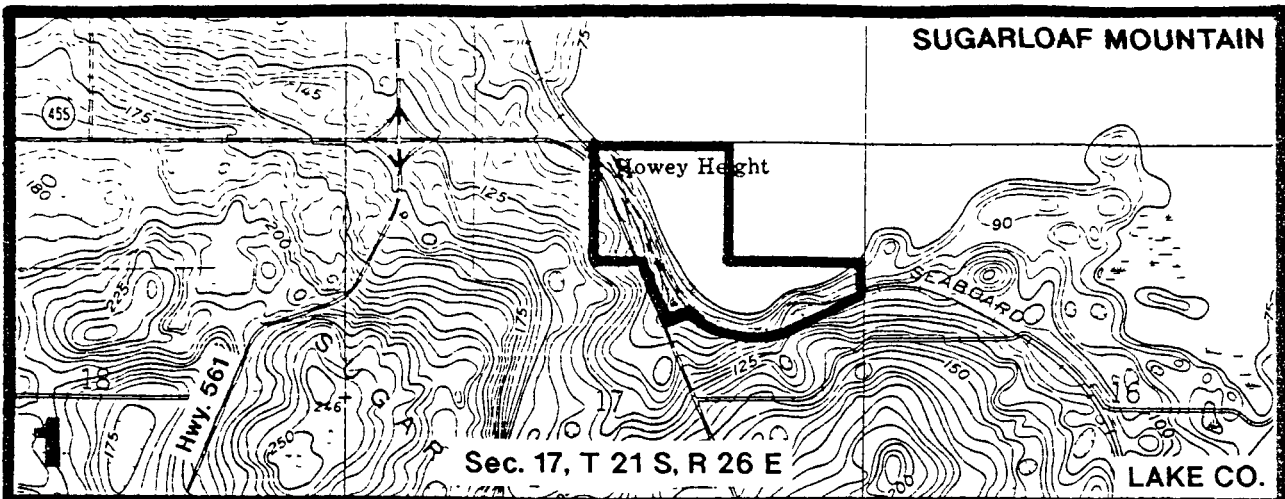
Although Lake and Osceola Counties are the recommended managers for the sites in the Warea Archipelago, the Boards of County Commissioners have not yet accepted management responsibility and estimates of management cost are, therefore, presently unavailable.

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Name	FNAI Rank
<i>Clasping warea</i>	G1/S1
<i>Lewton's polygala</i>	G1?S1
SCRUB	G2/S2
Sand skink	G2/S2
<i>Britton's bear-grass</i>	G2/S2
SANDHILL	G2G3/S2
<i>Paper-like nail-wort</i>	G2G3/S2S3
<i>Scrub plum</i>	G2G3/S2S3
Florida sandhill crane	G5T2T3/S2S3
SANDHILL UPLAND LAKE	G3/S2
23 FNAI elements known from project	

the sites). The project is designed not just to protect the clasping 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-vast 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.

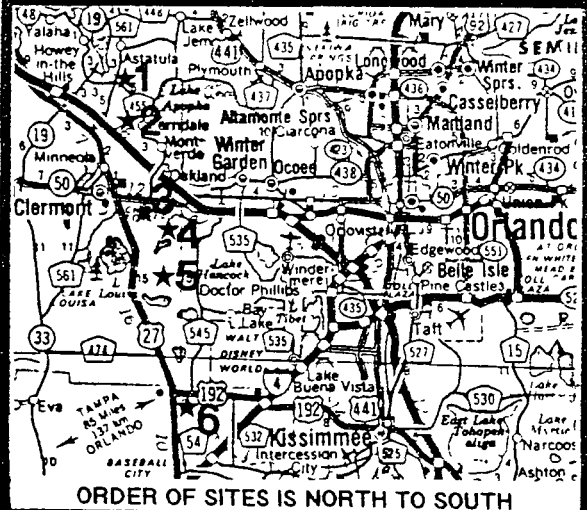
When compared to other acquisition projects, the archeological and historical resource value/potential of this project is considered to be low to moderate.




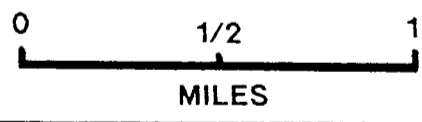
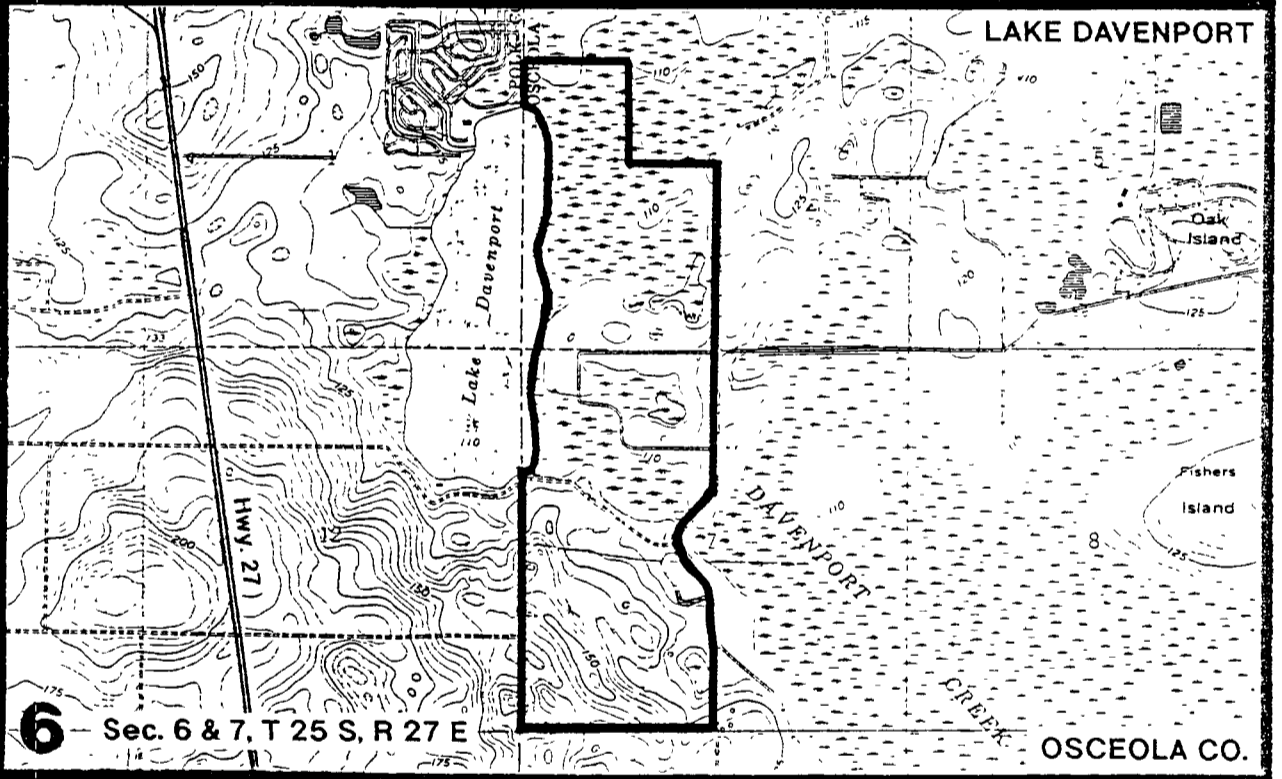
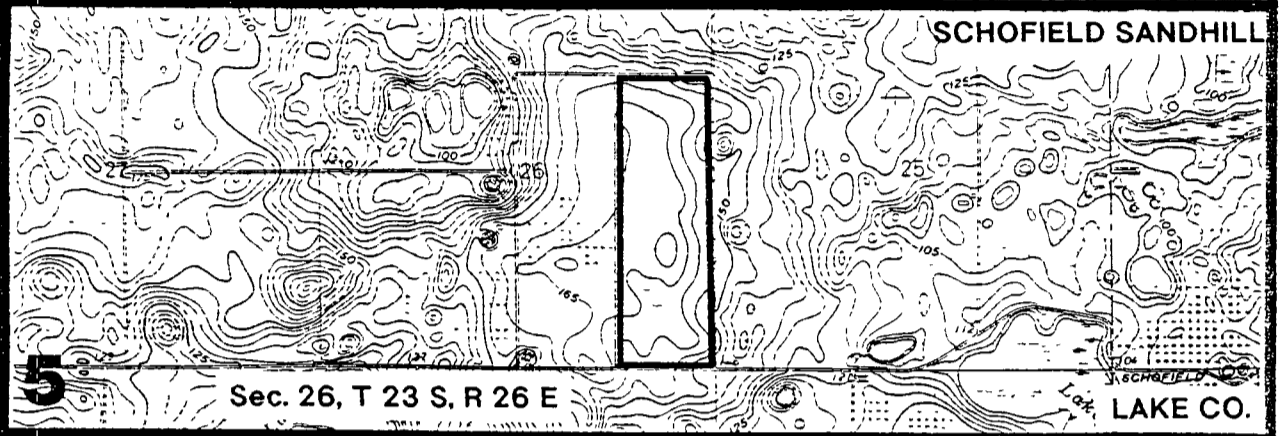
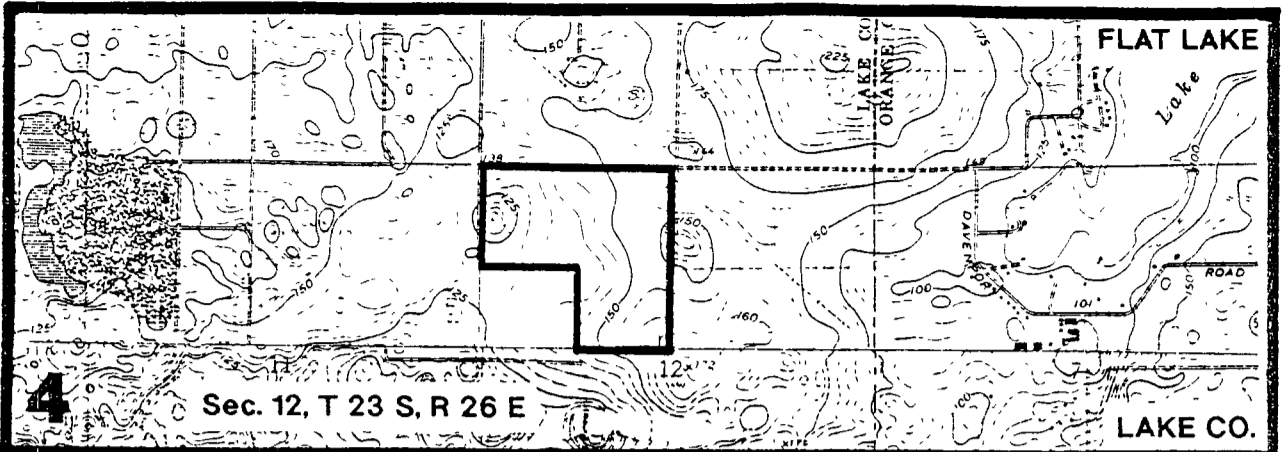
WAREA ARCHIPELAGO

LAKE / OSCEOLA CO.'S

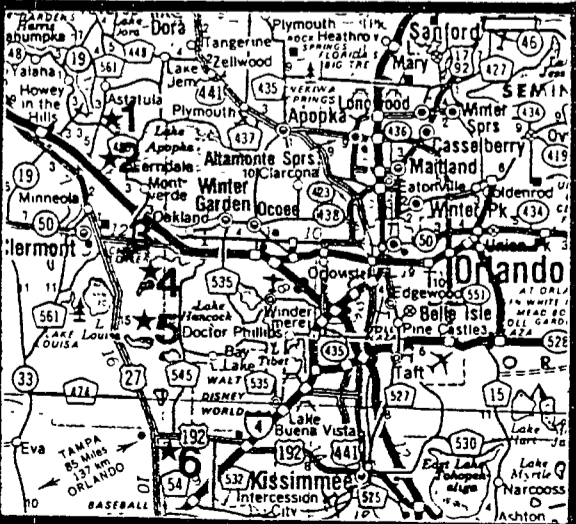
6 SITES



 PROJECT AREA



WAREA ARCHIPELAGO
LAKE / OSCEOLA CO'S 6 SITES



 PROJECT AREA

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, turpentineing 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). A DRI is pending, however, on Sugarloaf Mountain. 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

Due to its relatively low ranking and limited funding, this project will very likely not be funded by the CARL Program in 1994-95.

RESOLUTIONS

None known.

PROJECT HISTORY		
Assessment Approved: 08/20/92		
Design/Boundary Approved: 12/10/92		
Design/Boundary Modified: None		
PREVIOUS RANKINGS		
1993	55	
ACQUISITION HISTORY		
Year	Acres	Funds
---	None	---

#60 GARCON POINT		SANTA ROSA COUNTY	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
1,864*	820	\$800,000*	\$1,364,700

* by the Northwest Florida Water Management District

LOCATION

Santa Rosa County, in the northwest Florida panhandle, approximately 10 miles east-northeast of Pensacola. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 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.

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.

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

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.

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Name	FNAI Rank
<i>Curtiss' sandgrass</i>	G1G2/S1S2
<i>Kral's yellow-eyed grass</i>	G2/S1
Flatwoods salamander	G2G3/S2S3
Saltmarsh minnow	G3/S2
<i>White-topped pitcher plant</i>	G3/S3
<i>Pine-woods bluestem</i>	G3/S3
<i>Chapman's butterwort</i>	G3/S2
<i>Pond rush</i>	G4/S1
WET PRAIRIE	G?/S4?
ESTUARINE TIDAL MARSH	G4/S4
11 FNAI elements known from site	

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.

includes orchids and insectivorous plants such as pitcher plants, sundews, butterworts, and bladderworts. Especially significant is the large population of white-topped pitcher plants (*Sarracenia leucophylla*), state endangered. The tract harbors several other rare plant species as well. The project is adjacent to Yellow River Marsh Aquatic Preserve.

At least four areas of archaeological and historical significance have been reported within the project area. Evidence suggests that this area was the

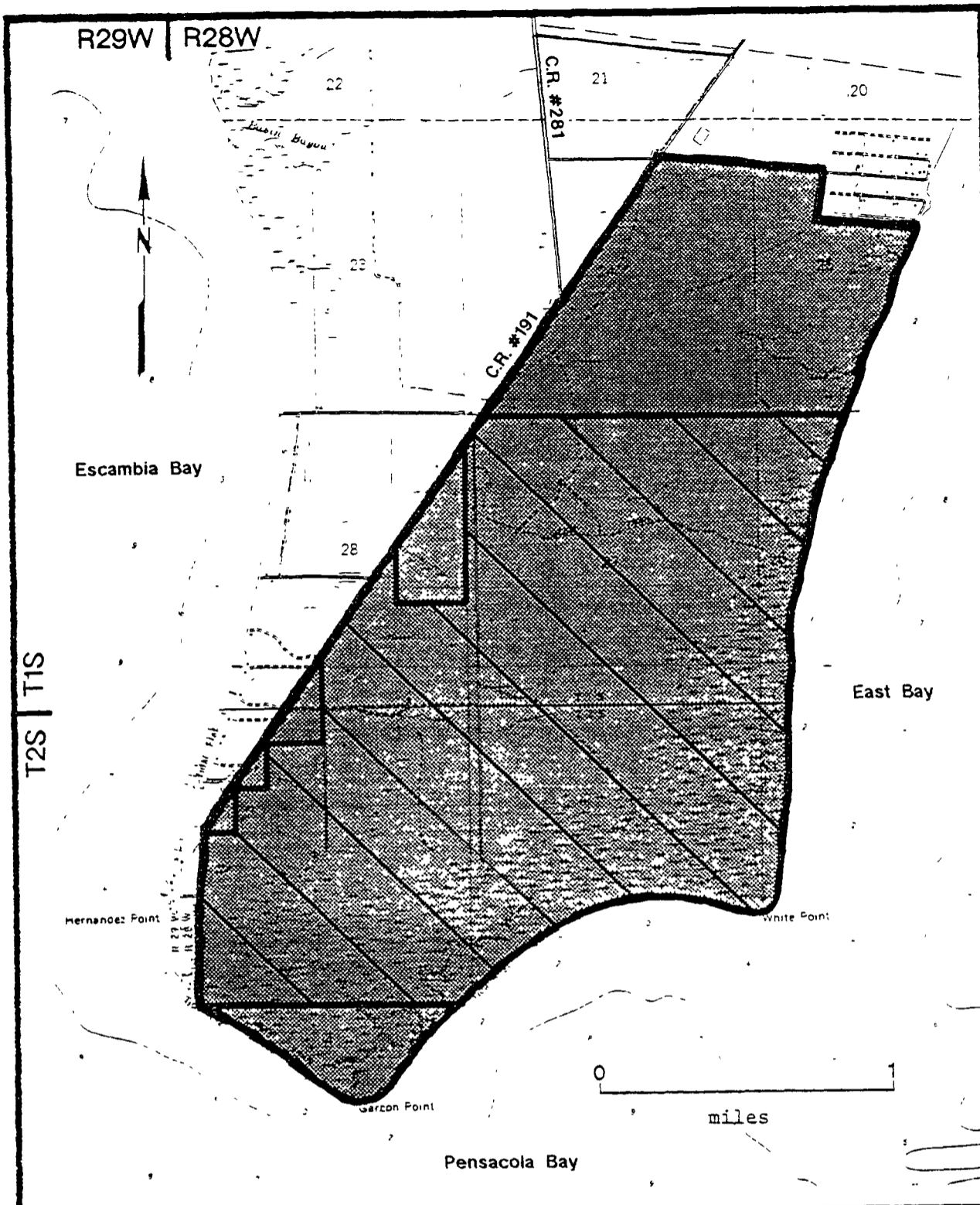
VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

This project area, particularly 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.

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 1994-95	CARL	\$21,454	\$7,095	\$5,437	\$21,944	-0-	\$55,930



GARCON POINT

SANTA ROSA

COUNTY



 PROJECT AREA

 NWFWM D OWNERSHIP

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 (NFWFMD) 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 NFWFMD 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

Project currently unfunded. Joint acquisition with NFWFMD still not closed and under dispute.

RESOLUTIONS

None known.

PROJECT HISTORY		
Assessment Approved: 1987		
Design/Boundary Approved: 11/19/87		
Design/Boundary Modified: None		
PREVIOUS RANKINGS		
1993		54
1992		51
1991		42
1990		40
1989		38
1988		31
ACQUISITION HISTORY		
Year	Acres	Funds
1992	1,868.29	\$400,000

#61 LOCHLOOSA WILDLIFE		ALACHUA COUNTY	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
10,334*	23,459	\$7,400,000*	\$13,642,632

* by St. Johns River Water Management District

LOCATION

The Lochloosa Wildlife Conservation and Recreation Lands (CARL) Project is located in Alachua County, southeast of the City of Gainesville. It is also adjacent to the Paynes Prairie State Preserve.

This project lies within Senate District 6 and House District 42. It also lies within the jurisdiction of the North Central Florida Regional Planning Council and St. Johns River Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

The Lochloosa Wildlife project encompasses the significant resources associated with Lochloosa Lake (particularly large populations of birds of prey), a bird rookery used by wood storks, and possibly the largest intact Mesic Flatwoods remaining in Alachua County.

The Florida Site File records 16 archaeological sites in the project, ranging from Paleo-Indian times to an early 20th-century dump. These sites were reported years ago with little information. A systematic survey of the area would most likely uncover more sites. The archaeological and historical value of the project is considered moderate to high.

The project is suited for hunting, except near the Gainesville to Hawthorne State Trail on the north boundary. The logging roads can accommodate hiking, bicycling, and horseback riding trails, and Lochloosa Lake can support fishing and both motorized and non-motorized boating. The need to protect the loose-coiled snail would limit swimming in Magnesia Springs.

MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

The Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission proposes to manage the Lochloosa Wildlife project as a Wildlife Management Area. The land is currently in the wildlife management area program.

For interim management, the Commission will secure the property, post boundary signs, secure access for managers, inventory natural and cultural resources, and remove trash. Vehicles will be confined to designated roads and trails. Public use will be restricted until resource inventories are complete. Large and small game hunting is already important on this project. The potential for continued hunting on the area is excellent. Hunting regulations for this area are already promulgated annually.

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Name	FNAI Rank
Loose-coiled snail	G1/S1
SANDHILL	G2G3/S2
Striped newt	G2G3/S2S3
Florida black bear	G5T2/S2
Sherman's fox squirrel	G5T2/S2
Florida sandhill crane	G5T2T3/S2S3
Bald eagle	G3/S2S3
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
Gopher frog	G3/S3
Eastern indigo snake	G4T3/S3
27 FNAI elements known from project	

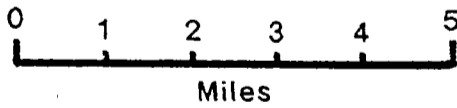
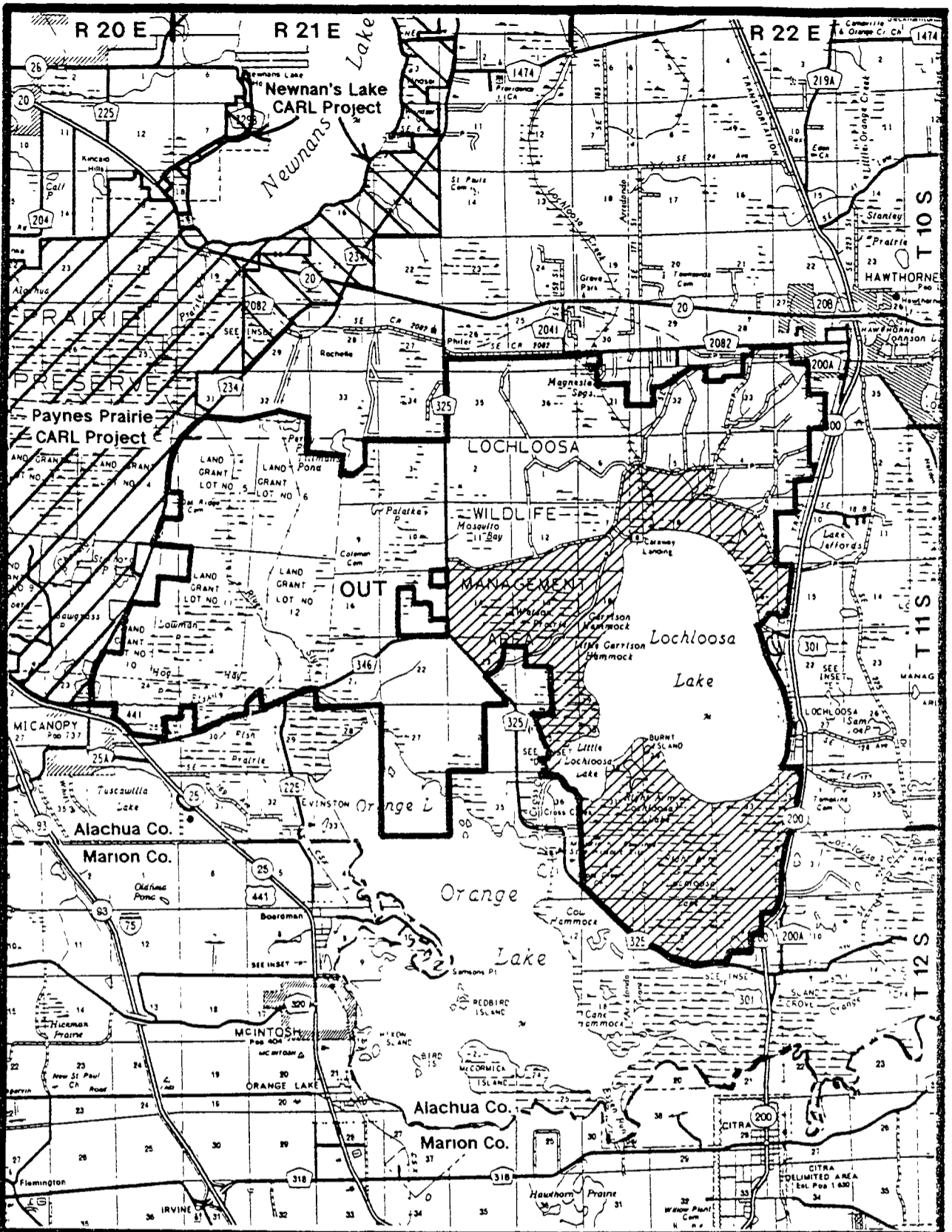
Tracts in intensive timber production account for more than half the project acreage. Magnesia Springs in the project supports the only known population in the world of the loose-coiled snail, *Aphaostracon chalarogyrus*. Nineteen other rare or endangered species of animals are known to occur on site, including wood stork, bald eagle, Florida sandhill crane, and Florida black bear. The good-quality surface waters in the project are a significant hydrological resource. The project would also provide a buffer for several Outstanding Florida Waters in the vicinity.

Long-range plans will likely concentrate on restoring disturbed areas, protecting listed species of plants and animals, and providing low-intensity recreational facilities necessary for public enjoyment of natural and cultural resources. The rare and endangered animals, the birds of prey along the lake shore, and the archaeological sites on the area will be protected as a first priority, but showcased for the public to the extent allowable under protection guidelines. Recreational facilities could include hiking, bicycling and horse trails and perhaps observation points along the lake and access for boating and fishing. The Gainesville to Hawthorne State Trail will be a focal point for trail-based recreation. The Commission will

MANAGEMENT COSTS

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

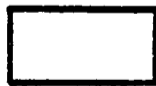
CATEGORY	Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.)	Estimated Funds Required					Total
		Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	
Start-up	CARL	\$65,326	\$6,579	\$35,582	\$44,710	\$100,000	\$252,197



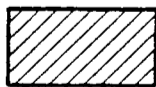
LOCHLOOSA WILDLIFE

ALACHUA

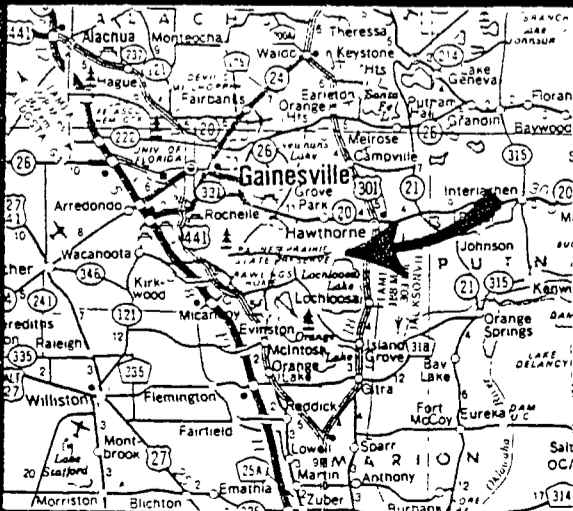
CO.



PROJECT BOUNDARY



ACQUIRED BY SJRWMD



#61 LOCHLOOSA WILDLIFE

continue to coordinate with the Rails-to-Trails Program to assure the compatibility of uses on the area. An all-season prescribed fire program, developed with the assistance of the Florida Division of Forestry, will use growing season fires as appropriate and reduce the use of fire plows. The Commission will manage timber with assistance from the Division of Forestry, using only those practices necessary to restore either the original domain or to accomplish necessary wildlife objectives.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

The majority of the site consists of pine plantation that is likely suitable for development. The groundcover is variably disturbed over most of the site. Continued intensive silvicultural activities, with mechanical site preparation, will adversely effect the vegetative communities. Long-term effects of water quality in Lochloosa Lake, if any, are unknown. Development around Lochloosa Lake itself could have a devastating impact on the rich populations of Southern bald eagles and ospreys that next around it. The Goethe parcel is vulnerable to logging, fire suppression, and development. The loose-coiled snail of Magnesia Springs is extremely vulnerable to extinction by introduction of toxic substances into the spring system or capping of the spring for use as a closed water source.

Lochloosa Lake is highly scenic and, as such, desirable for development. The landowner reportedly has been approached by an investor interested in developing that portion of the project. Development pressures in Alachua County are such that the lake frontage will be developed soon if not in public ownership. The remainder of the site is less endangered, primarily because the current largest landowner wishes to continue ongoing silvicultural activities.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

The project design for Lochloosa Lake was approved by the Land Acquisition Advisory Council on December 9, 1993.

Project design recommendations altered the resource planning boundary by excluding developed or developing parcels along the project boundary and by deleting a small pocket of development centrally located along County Road 325 within the project boundary. Acreage was added to several parcels along the project boundary where the ownerships had been split.

Approximately 1,575 acres were deleted and 235 acres were added to the project boundary. Approximately 13 small ownerships were deleted from within the project boundary, and none were added.

Acquisition Phasing

Acquisition priority should be given to the ownerships of Franklin Crates, Concora (Container Corp), Goethe, and Carrie Brown. Additionally, a conservation easement should be negotiated on the portion of the Georgia Pacific ownership not acquired by St. Johns River Water Management District. All other ownerships are a second priority.

Coordination

The St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD) has acquired approximately 10,300 acres of land surrounding Lake Lochloosa from Georgia Pacific (G/P). Since the district is very familiar with ownership and value issues in this area, close coordination should be maintained.

OWNERSHIP

The project consists of approximately 33,793 acres, 103 parcels, and 13 owners. The tax assessed value is approximately \$19,652,418. Ad Valorem Taxes assessed by Alachua County are approximately \$89,927.

ACQUISITION STATUS

The Land Acquisition Advisory Council ranked this project for the first time in December, 1993.

RESOLUTIONS

- 93-42: Alachua County Commission - Support for state acquisition.
- 93023: St. Johns River Water Management District - Support for Shared Acquisition.

PROJECT HISTORY		
Assessment Approved: 7/23/93		
Design/Boundary Approved: 12/9/93		
Design/Boundary Modified: None		
PREVIOUS RANKINGS		
None		
ACQUISITION HISTORY		
Year	Acres	Funds
--	None	--

#62 SAVE OUR EVERGLADES		COLLIER COUNTY	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
144,155*	58,202	\$37,399,992**	\$32,040,000 (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

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.

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Name	FNAI Rank
<i>Coastal vervain</i>	G2/S2
Florida panther	G4T1/S1
<i>Narrow-leaved Carolina scalystem</i>	G4T2/S2
Florida black bear	G5T2/S2
Florida sandhill crane	G5T2T3/S2S3
SHELL MOUND	G3/S2
Bald eagle	G3/S2S3
<i>Night-scented orchid</i>	G?/S2
<i>Ghost orchid</i>	G?/S2
Eastern indigo snake	G4T3/S3
18 FNAI elements known from site	

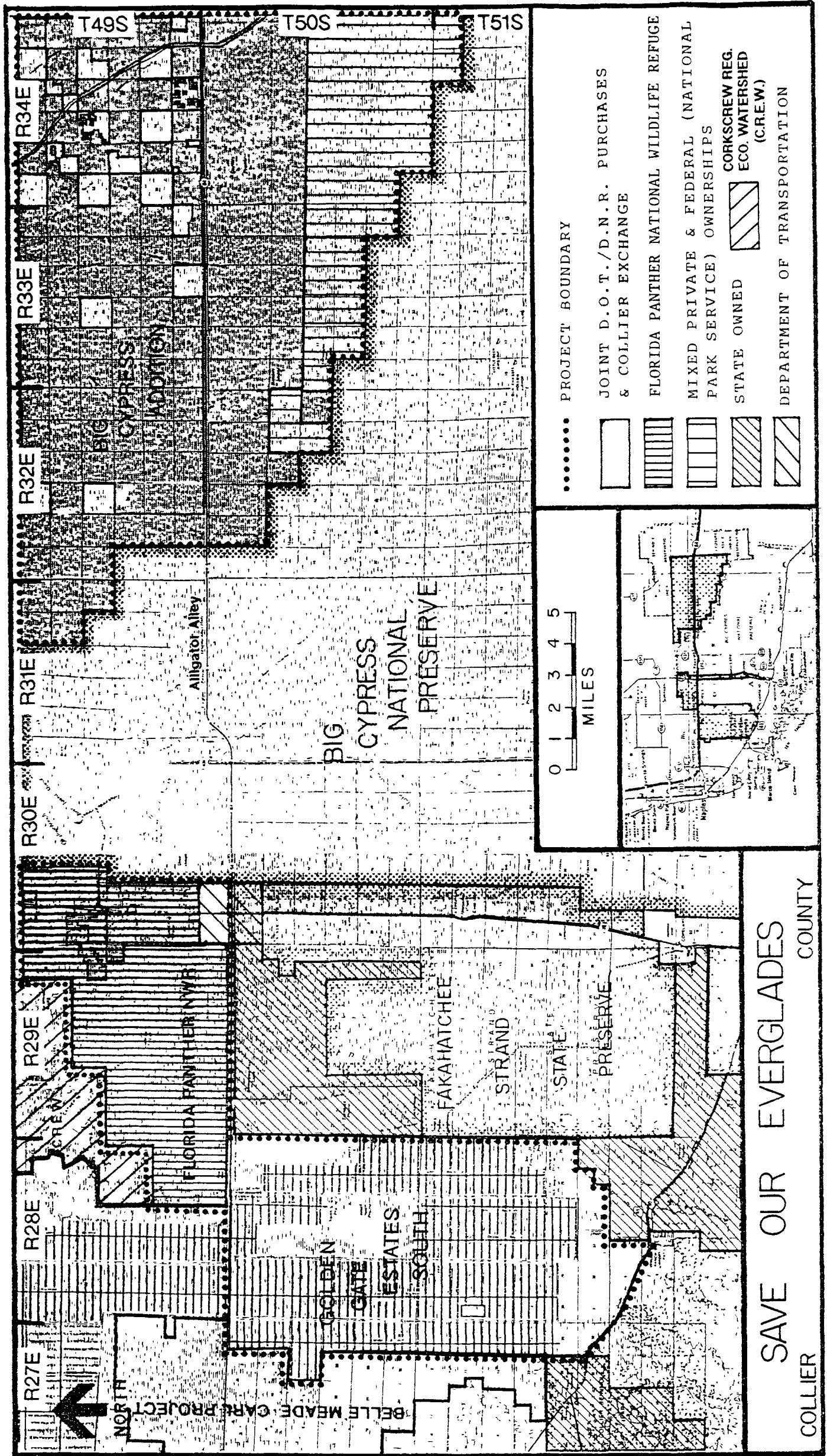
VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

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.

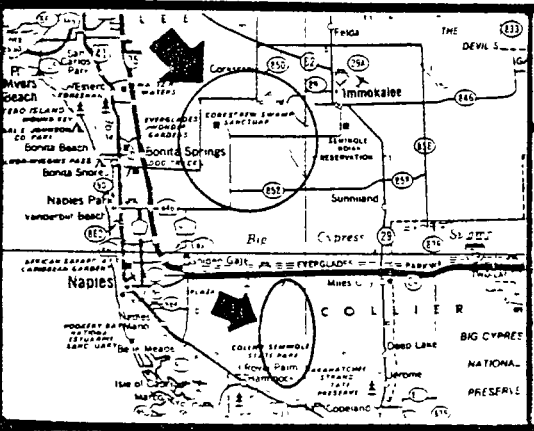
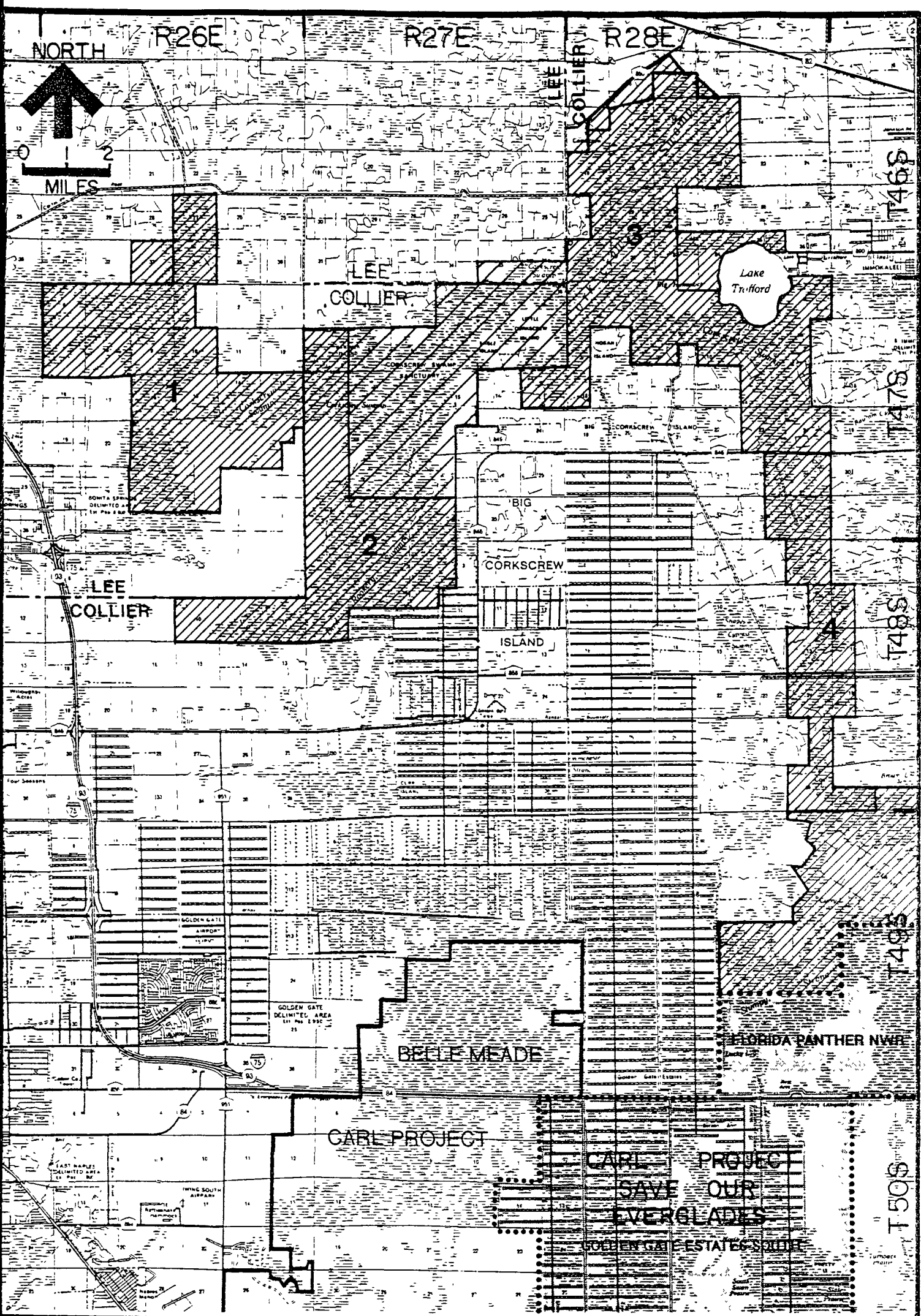
essential hydrological functions for other significant natural areas, the Save Our Everglades project is an excellent natural area in its own right. Natural community types existing on the property include cypress forest, pine forest, hammock, mixed swamp forest, wet and dry prairies and freshwater marsh. The project area is known to support many endangered, threatened or rare species including a large variety of rare orchids and other epiphytes, as well as the endangered Florida panther.

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



The project area can be considered endangered by a number of human activities. The presence of mineral deposits such as limestone and peat provides incentive for exploitation of these resources. Although no specific plans for mining are known for the project area, such activities could occur possibly in association with existing limestone mines north of the Northern Fakahatchee Strand parcel near Copeland. Oil and gas exploration and development is occurring in the Big Cypress Area as a highly regulated activity, and it would probably occur on the Save Our Everglades project whether it is acquired or not. Well-



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 - Golden Gate Estates South

YEAR	Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc)	Funds					Total
		Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	
FY 1992-93	—	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
FY 1993-94	CARL & GR	\$2,000	-0-	\$8,929	-0-	-0-	\$10,929
FY 1994-95	CARL	\$26,033	\$	\$9,000	\$22,300	-0-	\$57,333

PAST, CURRENT, and PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COSTS/BUDGET REQUEST
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service - FL Panther National Wildlife Refuge

YEAR	Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc)	Funds					Total
		Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	
FY 1992-93	Federal	\$400	-0-	\$154	-0-	-0-	\$554
FY 1993-94	Federal	\$440	-0-	\$150	-0-	-0-	\$590
FY 1994-95	Federal	\$460	-0-	\$150	-0-	-0-	\$610

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 \$1.98 million to the NPS in FY 1994 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 Gates Estates South.

The Big Cypress National Preserve and the Florida Panther National Wildlife Refuge will be enlarged considerably (84,703 acres) by the finalization of the Collier-Phoenix Exchange. The remaining acreage to be acquired reflects this transaction.

In estimating the required CARL funds to complete the Save Our Everglades project, 20% state reimbursement to the federal government for the acreage acquired in the Collier-Phoenix exchange was not included.

OWNERSHIP

The CARL Program acquired over 1,260 acres last year in Golden Gate South. Over 2,000 ownerships remain to be acquired in Golden Gate and 30,000 left in the Big Cypress Addition.

ACQUISITION STATUS

Staff is continuing to negotiate in Golden Gate Estates - 71% of this portion of the SOE project has been acquired.

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		
1993		52
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
1993	1,419.38	1,164,277

#63 WADDELL'S MILL POND		JACKSON COUNTY	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
-0-	2,776	-0-	\$1,808,100*

* 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.

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

dating back approximately 10,000 years. When compared to other acquisition projects, this project is considered to have high archeological potential.

The project can accommodate resource-based recreation activities such as natural and cultural resource appreciation, picnicking, hiking, primitive camping, fishing, and canoeing.

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.

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Name	FNAI Rank
Barbour's map turtle	G2/S2
SPRING-RUN STREAM	G2/S2
<i>Marianna columbine</i>	G5T1/S1
AQUATIC CAVE	G3/S2
Alligator snapping turtle	G3G4/S3
SINKHOLE	G?/S2
FLOODPLAIN FOREST	G?/S3
UPLAND HARDWOOD FOREST	G?/S3
ALLUVIAL STREAM	G4/S2
<i>Wild comphrey</i>	G5/S2
13 FNAI elements known from site	

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.

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.

The site is on the National Register of Historic Places. It has archeological resources from cultural periods

Acquisition Phasing

Phase I: Waddell Plantation ownership.
Phase II: Minor owners and Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.

Coordination

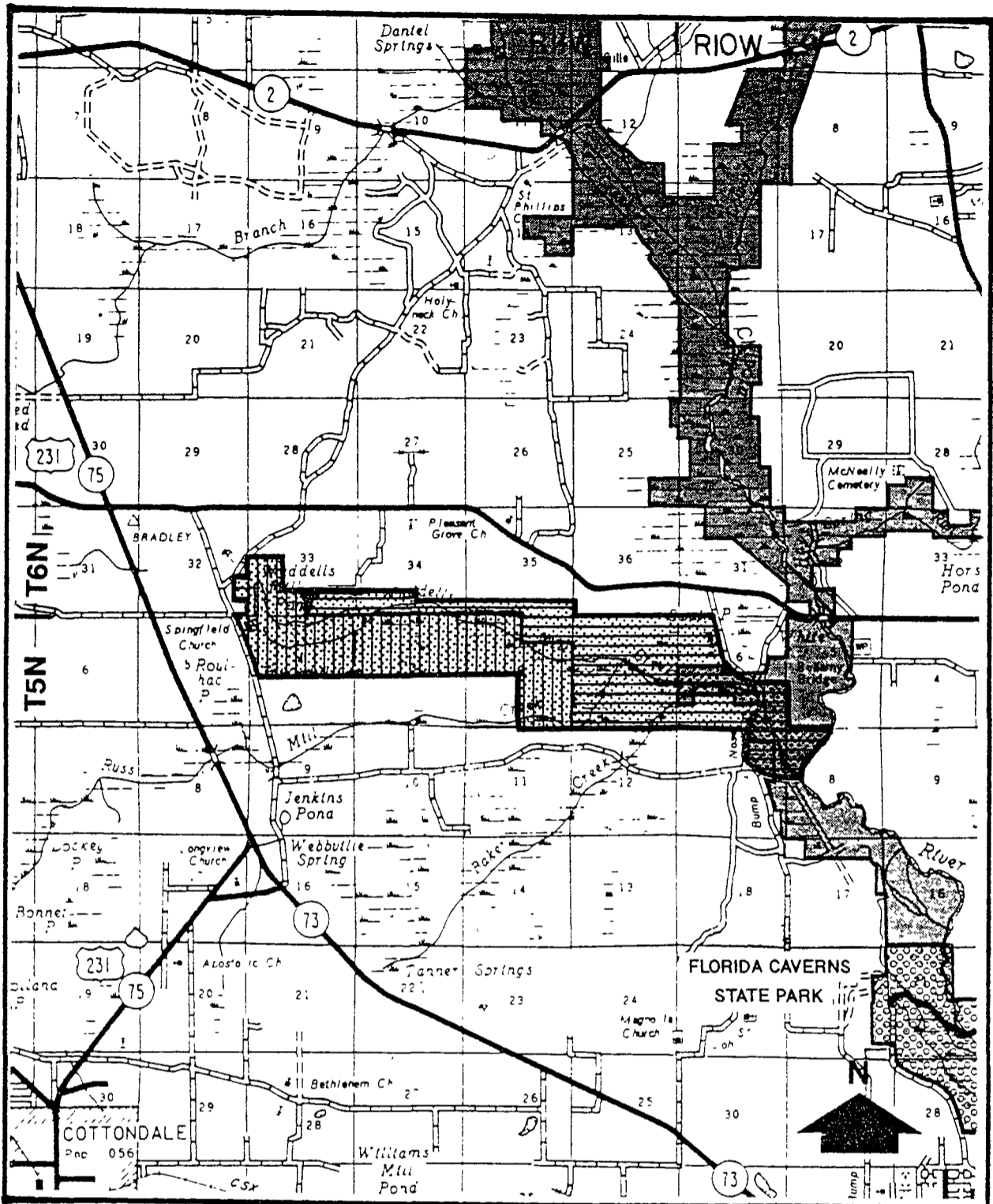
The Northwest Florida Water Management District has acquired portions of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; approximately 705 acres

MANAGEMENT COSTS

Start-up cost (estimated by the Northwest Florida Water Management District)

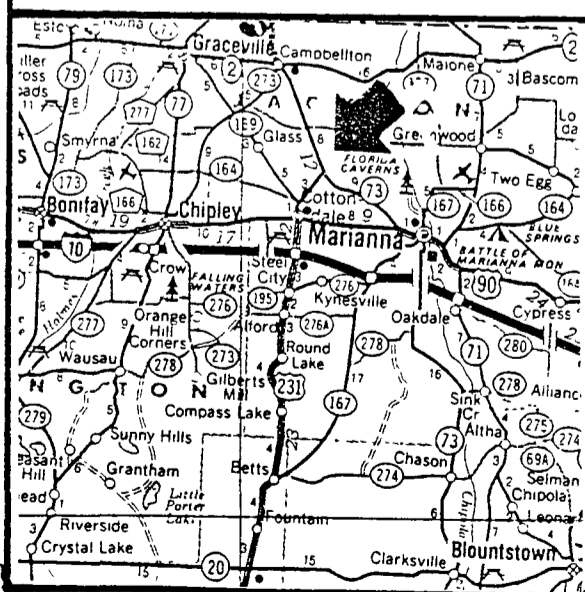
Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
\$60,000	\$12,000	\$25,000	\$15,000	\$100,000	\$212,000

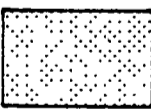



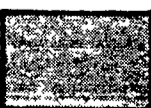
Source of Funding: Water Management Lands Trust Fund (Save Our Rivers)



WADDELLS MILL POND

JACKSON COUNTY



-  PROJECT AREA
-  PHASE I
-  PHASE II
-  STATE OWNED
-  ACQUIRED BY NFWMD

#63 WADDELL'S MILL POND

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		
1993		62
1992		41
1991		61
ACQUISITION HISTORY		
Year	Acres	Funds
--	None	---

#64 PINEOLA FERN GROTTO		CITRUS COUNTY	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
-0-	453	-0-	\$1,294,100

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 diversity with fern species found nowhere else within the continental United States. The Grotto is

Pineola Fern Grotto is significant for vascular plant conservation in the state because: 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.

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.

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Name	FNAI Rank
<i>Craighead's nodding-caps</i>	G1/S1
<i>Florida bristle fern</i>	G2/S2
<i>Incised groove-bar</i>	G3/S2
<i>Creeping-leaf stalkgrass</i>	G?/SH
UPLAND HARDWOOD FOREST	G?/S3
FLOODPLAIN SWAMP	G?/S4?
SINKHOLE	G?/S2
<i>Brittle maidenhair fern</i>	G?/S3
<i>Yellow hibiscus</i>	G4G5/S2S3
<i>Terrestrial peperomia</i>	G5/S2
14 FNAI elements known from project	

The recreational significance of the project lies in 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.

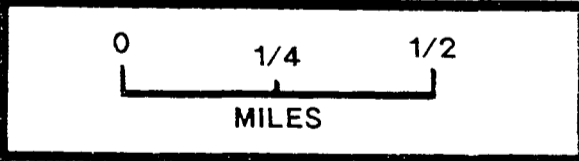
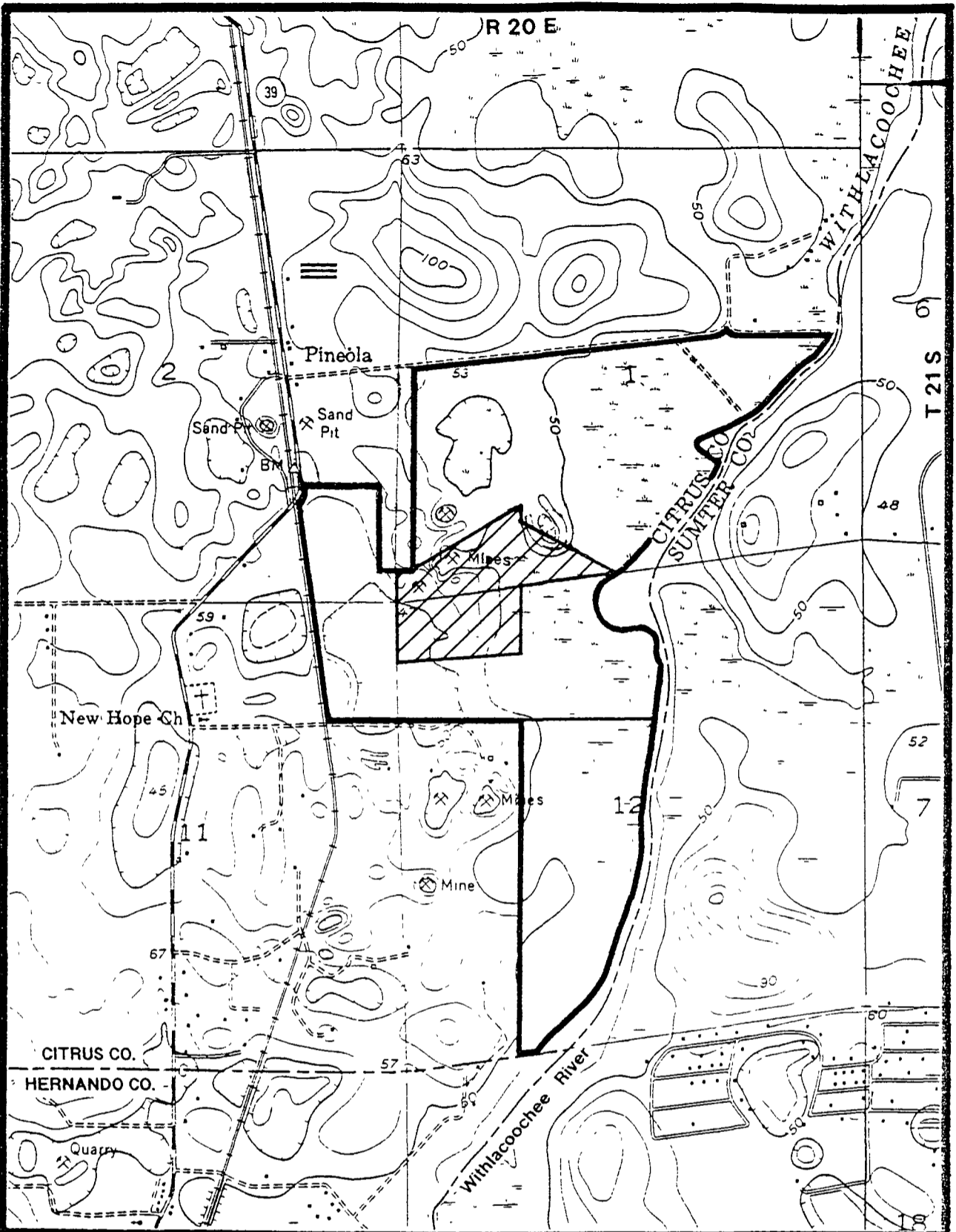
considered to be of national ecological significance. When compared to other karst features of similar structure and size, Pineola Grotto has a unique flora and, despite some disturbance, remains in good condition. The rich fern flora and the presence of rare and endangered species further enhance the 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.

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 (*Paederia 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.

MANAGEMENT COSTS

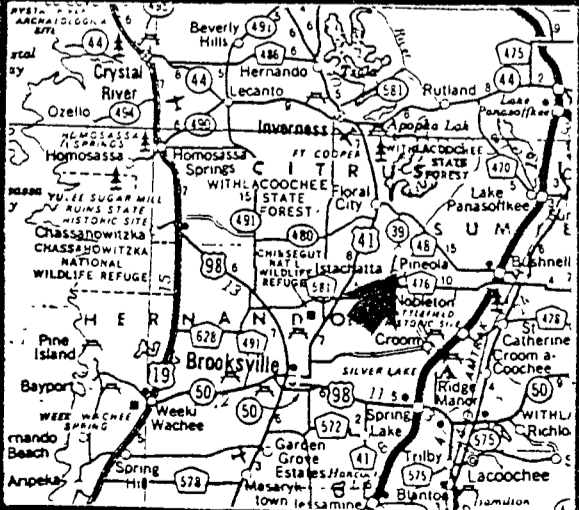
PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COST/BUDGET REQUESTS - IF ACQUIRED
Division of Recreation and Parks

CATEGORY	Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.)	Estimated Funds Required					Total
		Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	
Start-up	CARL	\$50,167	\$34,560	\$9,550	\$69,906	\$90,000	\$254,183
FY 1994-95	CARL	\$50,167	34,560	\$9,550	\$69,906	\$90,000	\$254,183



PINEOLA FERN GROTTTO

CITRUS CO.



PROJECT AREA

PHASE I

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

This project will not qualify for 1994-95 CARL funding due to its relatively low ranking.

RESOLUTIONS

None known.

PROJECT HISTORY		
Assessment Approved: 08/20/92		
Design/Boundary Approved: 12/10/92		
Design/Boundary Modified: None		
PREVIOUS RANKINGS		
1993	63	
ACQUISITION HISTORY		
Year	Acres	Funds
---	None	---

# 55 ESTERO BAY		LEE COUNTY	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
5,494	10,290	\$7,657,750	\$13,126,300*

* 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

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.

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 Development of Regional Impact (DRI) was also deleted from the project area.

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
Spiny hackberry	G4/S1
Brown pelican	G4/S3
25 FNAI elements known from site	

supports a diversity of wildlife including the federally endangered bald eagle. The wetlands in a natural condition serve to help maintain high water quality in the Estero Bay Aquatic Preserve. The project also includes the largest remaining continuous block of undisturbed rosemary, *Ceratiola ericoides*, scrub in southwest Florida.

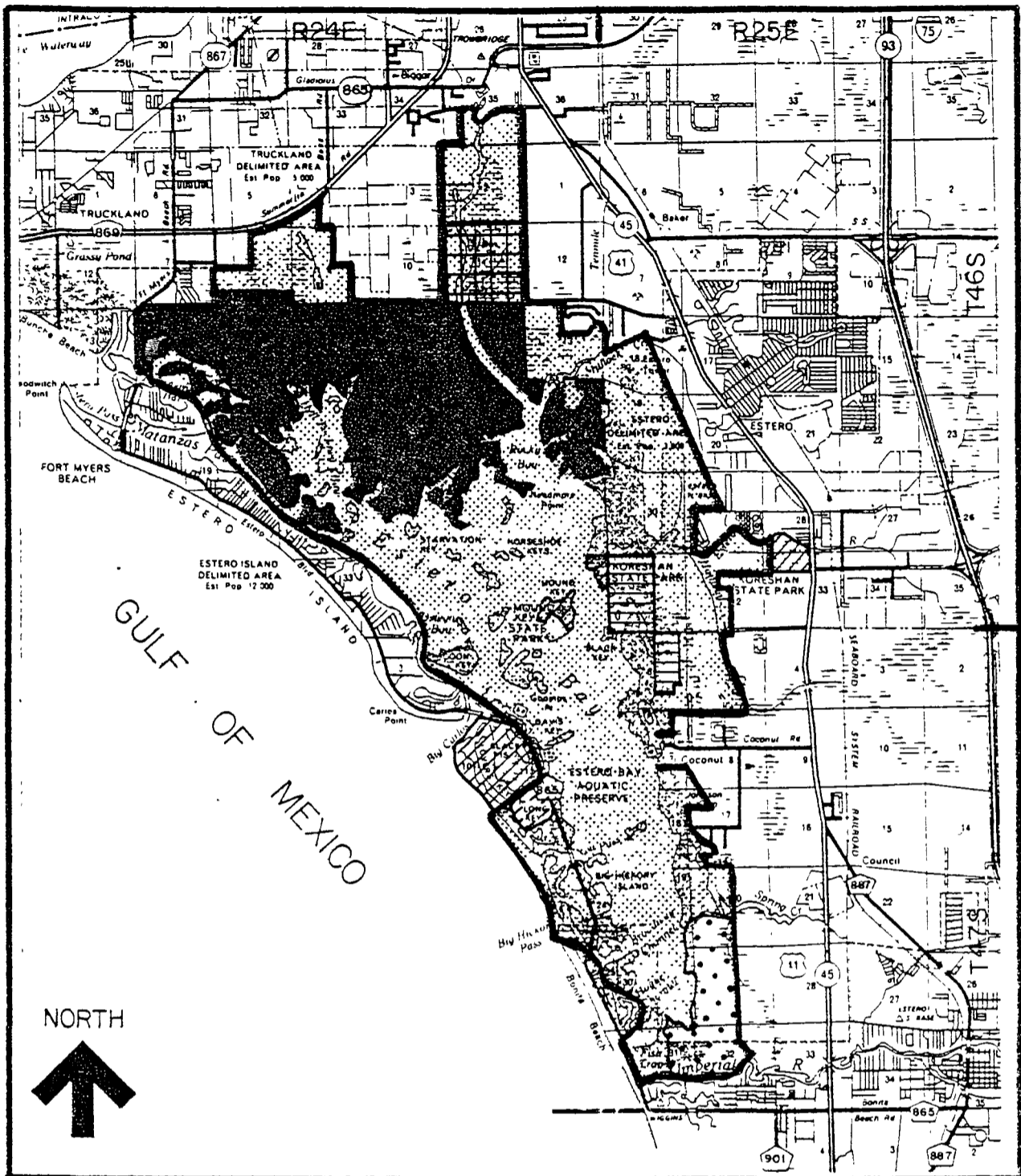
There are several archaeological sites known from the project area that are attributed to the Calusa Indians

MANAGEMENT COSTS

CURRENT and PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COSTS/BUDGET REQUEST

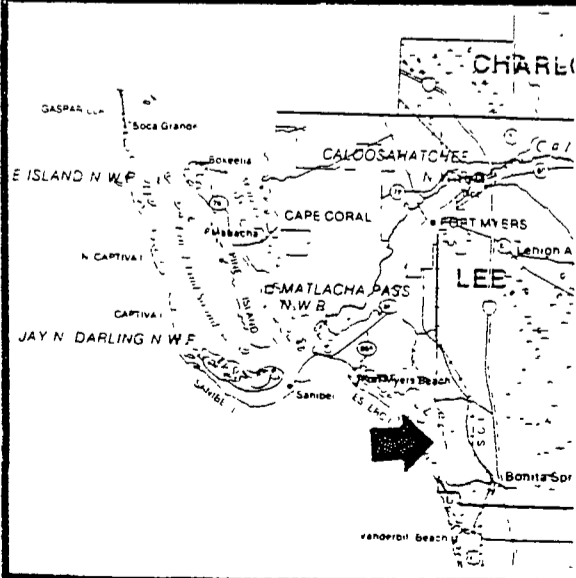
Division of State Lands

YEAR	Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc)	Funds					Total
		Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	
FY 1993-94	IITF	\$11,000	\$18,000	\$8,500	\$1,000	-0-	\$38,500
FY 1994-95	IITF	\$54,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$3,500	-0-	\$77,500



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

#65 ESTERO BAY

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 is 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		
1993		39
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

#66 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	\$6,051,100

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

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 plantations. Rock mining occurs in the area. The water resources are subject to degradation. Many

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

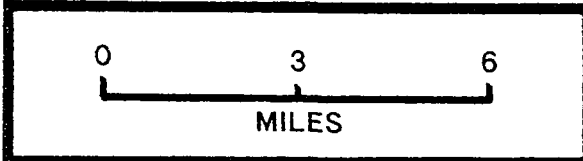
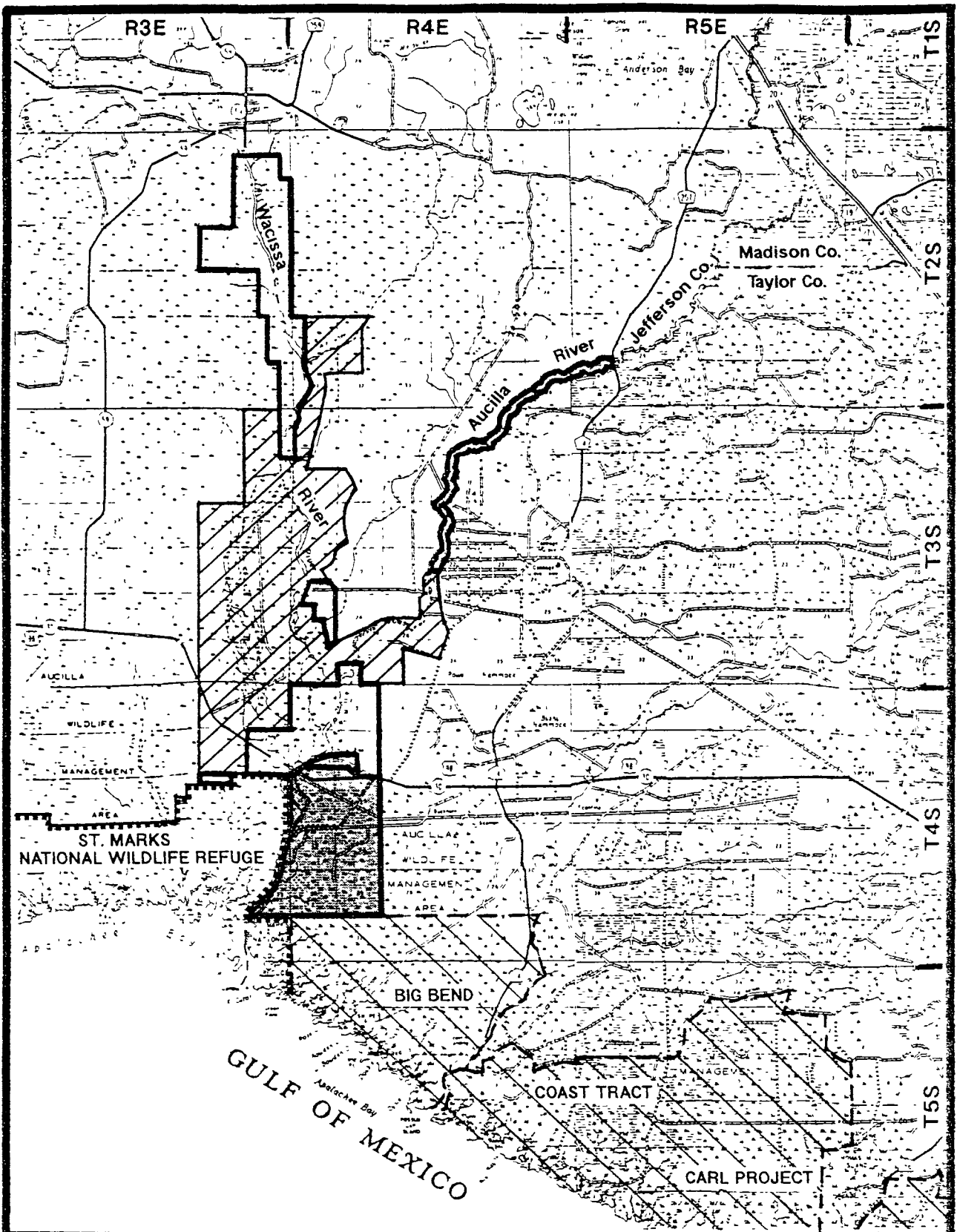
Name	FNAI Rank
Horst's cave crayfish	G1/S1
SPRING-RUN STREAM	G2/S2
<i>Florida willow</i>	G2/S2
AQUATIC CAVE	G3/S2
FLOODPLAIN MARSH	G3?/S2
Alligator snapping turtle	G3G4/S3
SINKHOLE	G?/S2
FLOODPLAIN FOREST	G?/S3
BLACKWATER STREAM	G4/S2
WET FLATWOODS	G?/S4?
29 FNAI elements known from site	

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 animals. The project boasts several unique geological

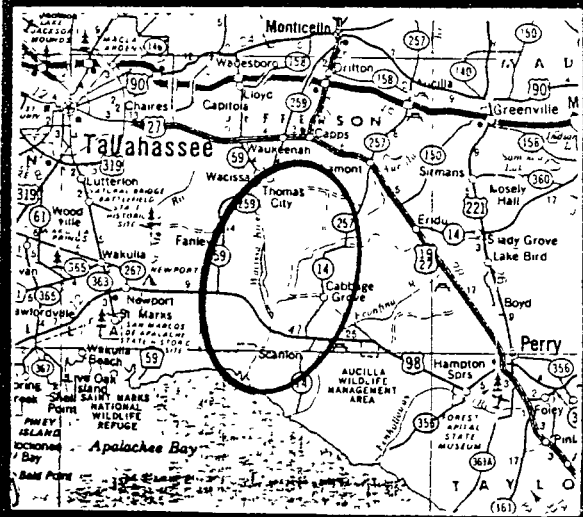
MANAGEMENT COSTS


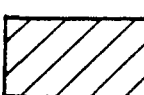

PAST, CURRENT, and PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COSTS/BUDGET REQUEST
Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission

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

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. Marks National Wildlife Refuge, the state-owned portion of the Wacissa/Aucilla project and the Big Bend CARL project.

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. Suwannee River Water Management District has plans to try to acquire the 1992 addition this year.

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		
1993	23	
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

#67 NEWNAN'S LAKE		ALACHUA COUNTY	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
-0-	12,957	-0-	\$10,111,200

LOCATION

The Newnan's Lake Conservation and Recreation Lands (CARL) acquisition project is located in Alachua County, approximately, 35 miles east of the city of Gainesville. It is also adjacent to Paynes Prairie State Preserve and Austin Cary Memorial Forest (managed by University of Florida).

This project lies within Florida Senate District 3 and House District 23. It also lies within the jurisdictions of the North Central Florida Regional Planning Council and the St. Johns River Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

Newnan's Lake, with connections to Paynes Prairie and the Orange/Lochloosa Lakes system, is the center of a system critical to wetland wildlife in the northern peninsula of Florida. Large numbers of bald eagle and osprey nest around the lake and a bird

and hydric hammocks also cover large areas in the project.

The Florida Site File records ten archaeological sites in the project, though most were reported years ago with little information. More sites would probably be found if the area were surveyed systematically. The archaeological and historical value of the project is considered moderate to high.

The project is suitable for hiking, bicycling, and horseback riding trails that could extend from existing trails in the area. Picnicking, fishing, natural resource education, and primitive camping would complement the trails.

MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

The Division of Forestry proposes to manage the area of the project north of State Road 26 as a State Forest. The Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission will cooperate in the management of this area. The Division of Recreation and Parks will manage the area south of the road as a State Preserve.

Division of Forestry

The Division's goals are to restore, maintain and protect in perpetuity all native ecosystems; to integrate compatible human use; and to insure long-term viability of rare species.

Initially, the Division will secure the site, remove trash, provide access to the public and fire managers, and inventory the project's natural resources. To protect sensitive resources, the Division will confine vehicles to designated roads and close unnecessary access points. The inventory will provide the basis for a management plan.

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Name	FNAI Rank
SANDHILL	G2G3/S2
Flatwoods salamander	G2G3/S2S3
Striped newt	G2G3/S2S3
Bald eagle	G3/S2S3
Short-tailed snake	G3/S3
SCRUBBY FLATWOODS	G3/S3
FLOODPLAIN FOREST	G?/S3
XERIC HAMMOCK	G?/S3
UPLAND MIXED FOREST	G?/S4
MESIC FLATWOODS	G?/S4
22 FNAI elements known from site	

rookery is located near the north shore. The Newnan's Lake watershed is the main source of water for Paynes Prairie State Preserve. Though much of the land is used for pine plantations, basin swamps

Disturbed areas in the project--pine plantations, unnecessary roads, firelines and hydrological disturbances--will be restored to original conditions to the greatest extent practical. Plantations will be

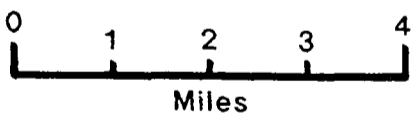
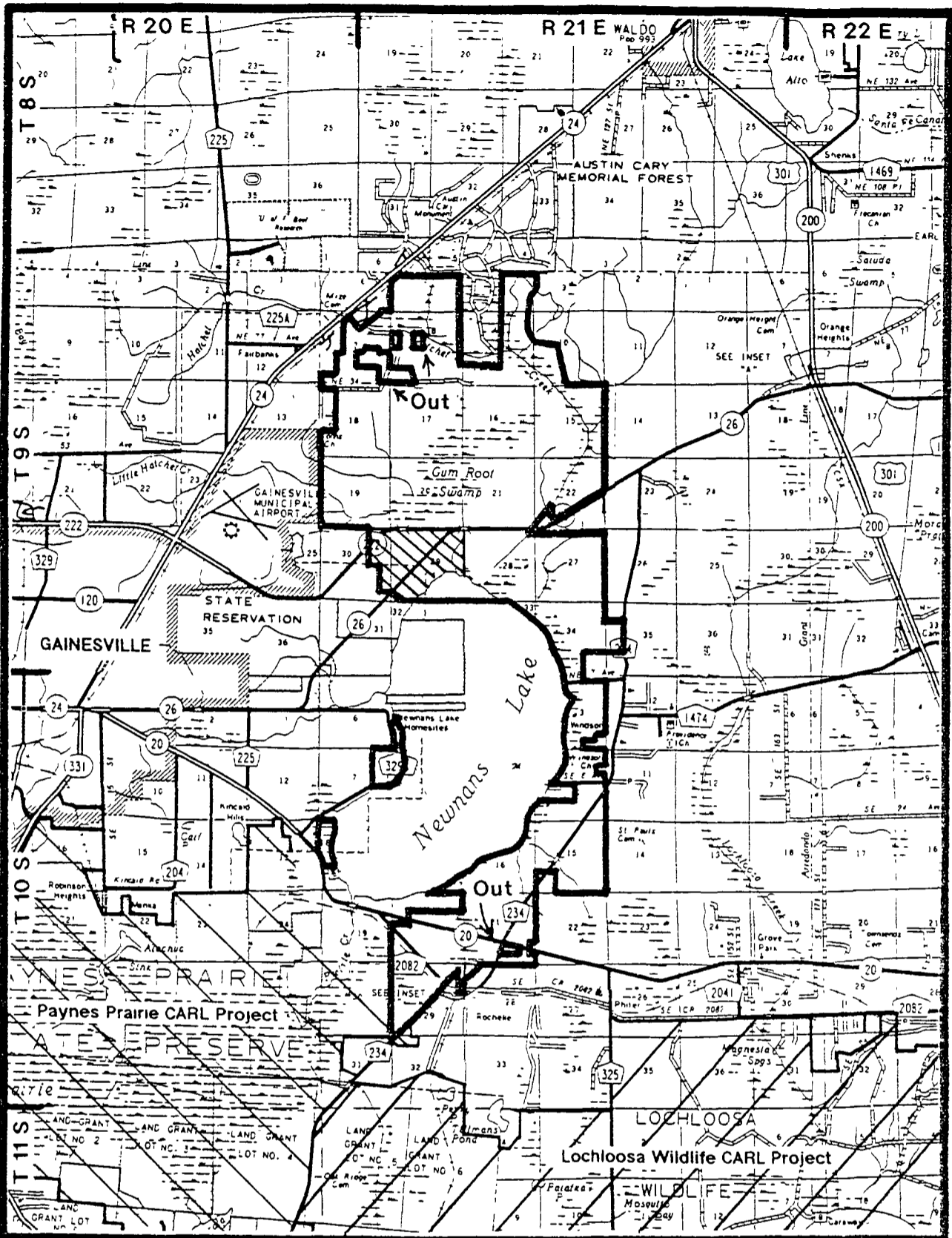
MANAGEMENT COSTS

PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COST/BUDGET REQUESTS - IF ACQUIRED
Division of Forestry - North of SR 26

CATEGORY	Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.)	Estimated Funds Required					Total
		Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	
Start-up	CARL	\$58,586	-0-	\$24,000	\$97,800	-0-	\$180,386
FY 1994-95	CARL	\$60,344	-0-	\$24,000	\$5,000	-0-	\$89,344

PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COST/BUDGET REQUESTS - IF ACQUIRED
Division of Recreation and Parks - South of SR 26

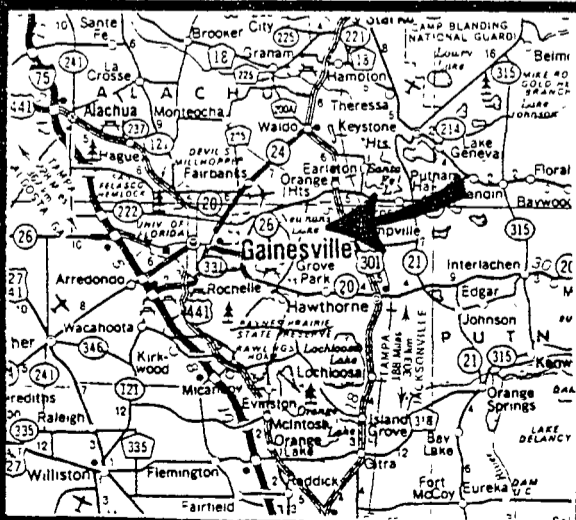
CATEGORY	Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.)	Estimated Funds Required					Total
		Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	
Start-up	CARL	\$87,481	\$12,480	\$27,000	\$193,800	\$78,320	\$399,081


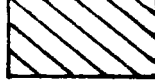


NEWNAN'S LAKE

ALACHUA

CO.



-  PROJECT BOUNDARY
-  ACQUIRED BY SJRWMD

#68 MYAKKA PRAIRIES		SARASOTA COUNTY	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
8,238	11,848	\$4,899,962	\$4,040,200*

* 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

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	G?/S4?
MESIC FLATWOODS	G?/S4
Eastern indigo snake	G4T3/S3
DEPRESSION MARSH	G4?/S3
PRAIRIE HAMMOCK	G4/S4
Hairy woodpecker	G5/S3?
White ibis	G5/S4
18 FNAI elements known from site	

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

More than half the site consists of uplands suitable for development. The remainder of the site consists of marshes and wet prairies that could be harmed by adjacent development.

flatwoods, and prairie hammock. Notable rare animal species that occur within the project boundaries include the Florida burrowing owl, Bachman's sparrow, and the state threatened Florida sandhill crane. Acquisition of the project would increase the amount of protected wildlife habitat at Myakka River State Park as well as improve its manageability.

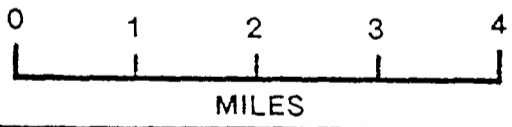
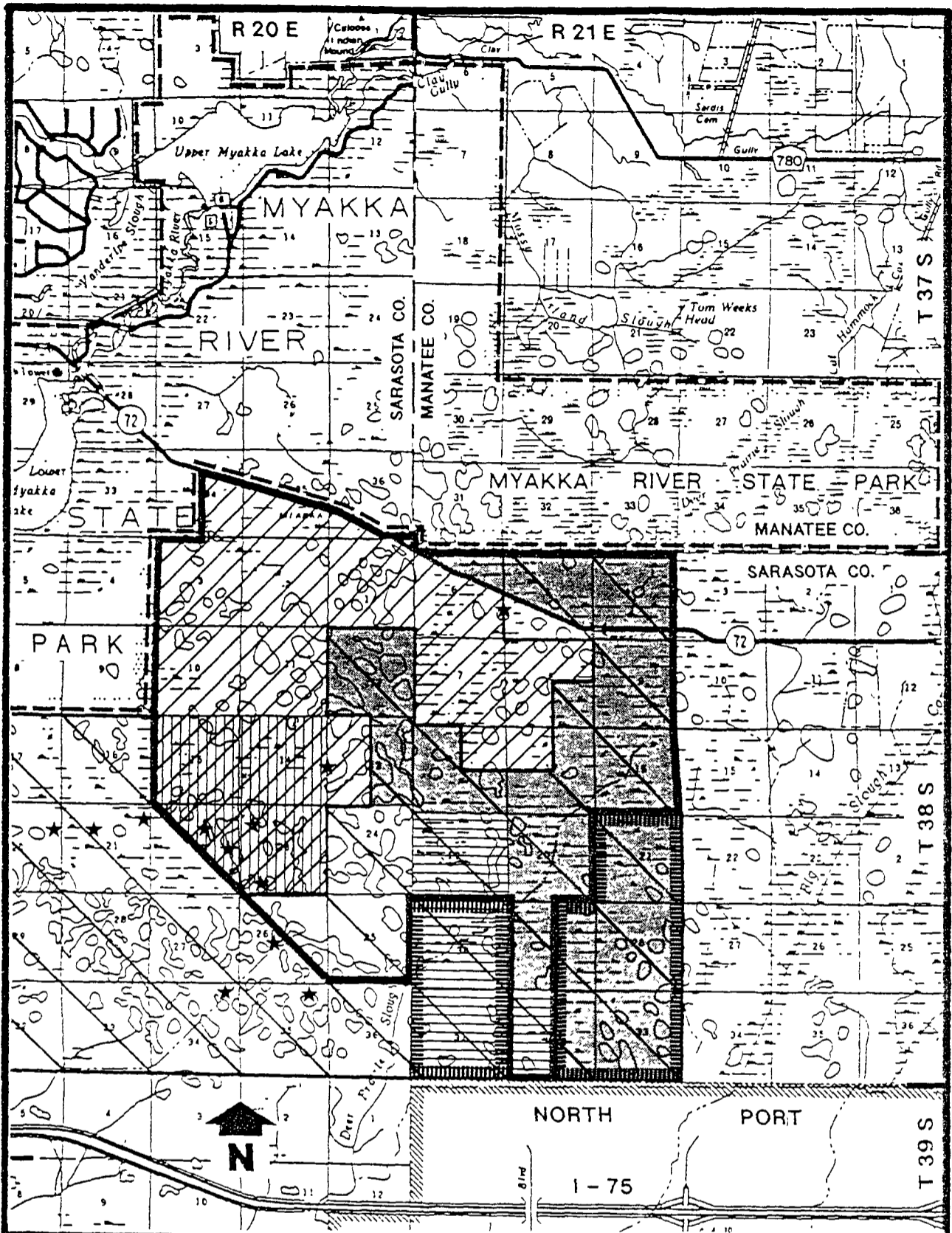
Sarasota County is experiencing very rapid growth. Half of the proposal site is now owned by Sarasota County, and the other half is currently undergoing review as a development of regional impact. Sarasota County bought its half from the owner of the property undergoing DRI review, and if the DRI is 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

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

MANAGEMENT COSTS

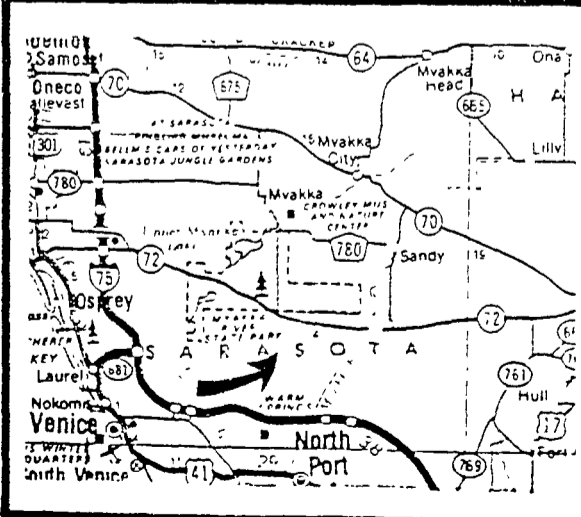
PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COST/BUDGET REQUESTS - IF ACQUIRED Division of Recreation and Parks





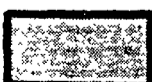
CATEGORY	Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.)	Estimated Funds Required					Total
		Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	
Start-up	CARL	\$44,709	\$7,280	\$6,000	\$18,000	-0-	\$75,989
FY 1994-95	CARL	\$44,709	\$7,280	\$6,000	\$18,000	-0-	\$75,989


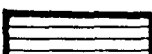


MYAKKA PRAIRIES

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

#68 MYAKKA PRAIRIES

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 project will be acquired by Southwest Florida Water Management District. The district has not requested reimbursement of any kind from the state.

OWNERSHIP

The project consists of approximately 20,086 acres and 2 owners, MacArthur Foundation, and Sarasota County.

ACQUISITION STATUS

Unfunded in CARL 1994-95 workplan. Southwest Florida Water Management District to acquire.

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		
1993	39	
1992	36	
ACQUISITION HISTORY		
Year	Acres	Funds
---	None	---

#69 CAYO COSTA ISLAND		LEE COUNTY	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
1,587*	345	\$19,374,867*	\$5,455,500

* 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.

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Name	FNAI Rank
<i>Florida lantana</i>	G2/S2
Piping plover	G2/S2
<i>Sanibel lovegrass</i>	G2/S2
<i>Aboriginal prickly-apple</i>	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
22 FNAI elements known from site	

Buck Key would be managed as part of the Ding Darling National Wildlife Refuge by the US Fish and Wildlife Service.

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

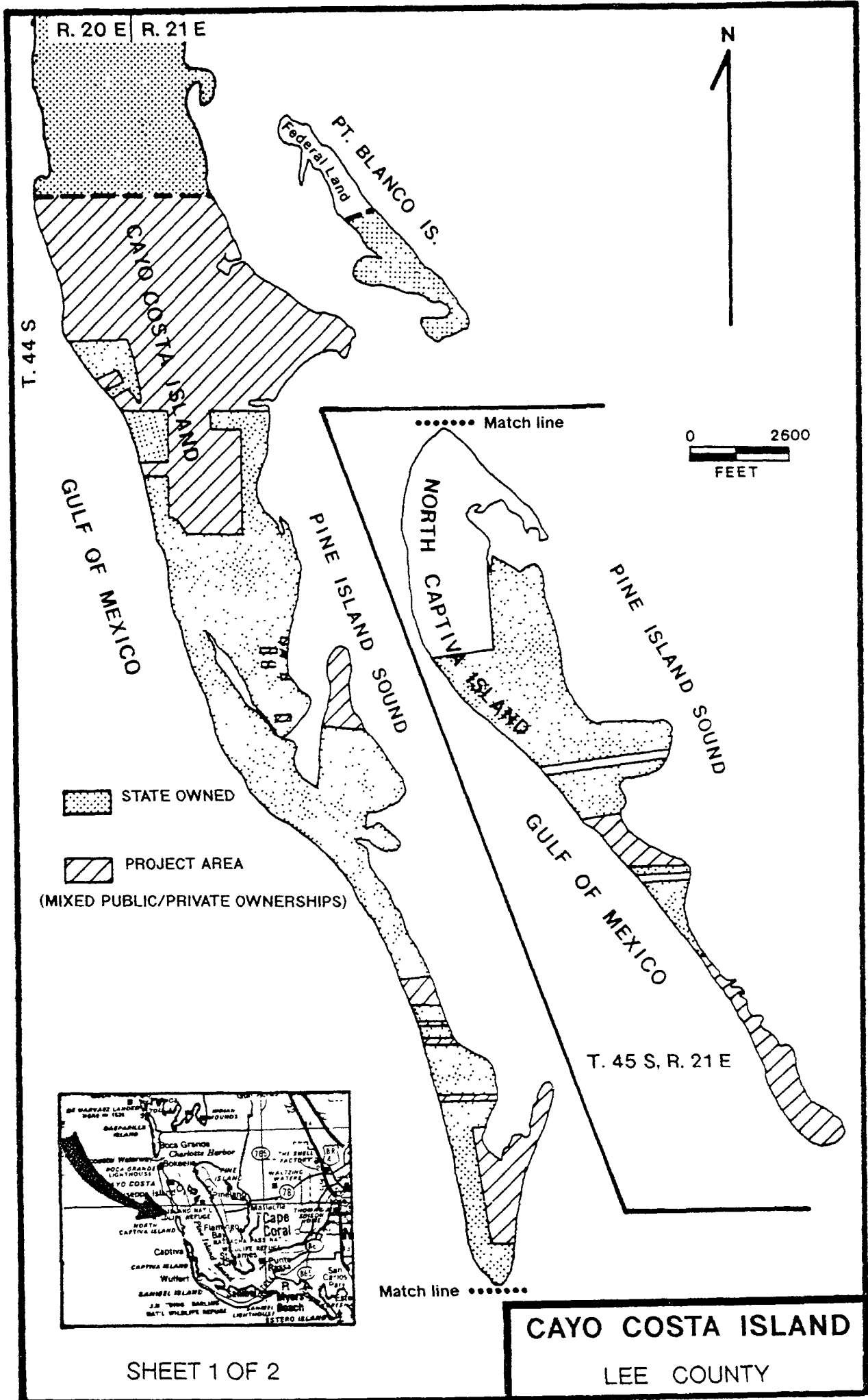
Division of Recreation and Parks

YEAR	Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc)	Funds					Total
		Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	
FY 1992-93	SPTF/GRANT	\$126,326	\$30,000	\$157,413 ¹	-0-	\$1,069	\$314,808
FY 1993-94	SPTF/GRANT	\$131,441	\$30,000	\$148,750 ²	\$35,000	\$40,000	\$385,191
FY 1994-95	SPTF/GRANT	\$133,488	\$40,000	\$186,500 ³	\$112,000	\$30,000	\$501,988

¹ Resource Mgt. Projects: \$76,000 ² Resource Mgt. Projects: \$66,000 ³ Resource Mgt. Projects: \$100,000

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service - Buck Key

No specific funds authorized for this unit of J.N. "Ding" Darling National Wildlife Refuge. Acquisition funds are expected in Fiscal Year 1994.



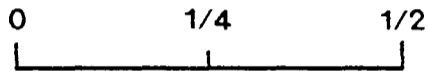
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USF&WS

To Be
Purchased

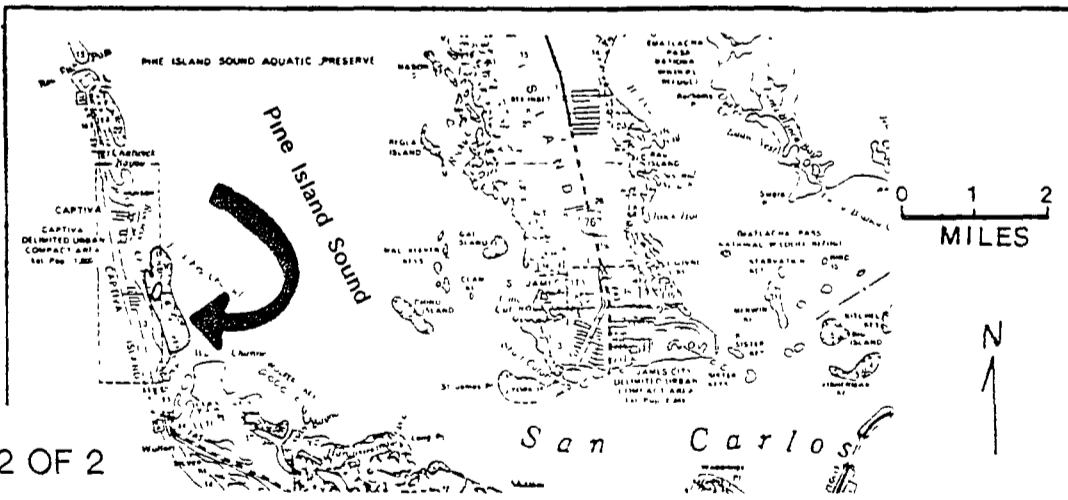
BUCK
KEY

U.S. Fish &
Wildlife Service



APPROX. SCALE IN MILES

T. 46 S | T. 45 S



SHEET 2 OF 2



STATE OWNED



PROJECT AREA

CAYO COSTA - BUCK KEY

LEE COUNTY

#69 CAYO COSTA ISLAND

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		
1993		65
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

#70 BIG BEND COAST TRACT		TAYLOR/DIXIE COUNTIES	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
68,483*	11,202	\$21,757,855	\$3,320,500

* 474 acres through 1993 donation.

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, part of a larger state acquisition initiated under the Save Our Coast program, protects an estimated sixty miles of low energy coastline on the Gulf of Mexico. The project area includes the following natural community types: salt marsh, hydric hammock, mesic flatwoods, sandhill, upland

Several archeological sites within the boundaries of this project are recorded within the Florida 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.

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.

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.

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.

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

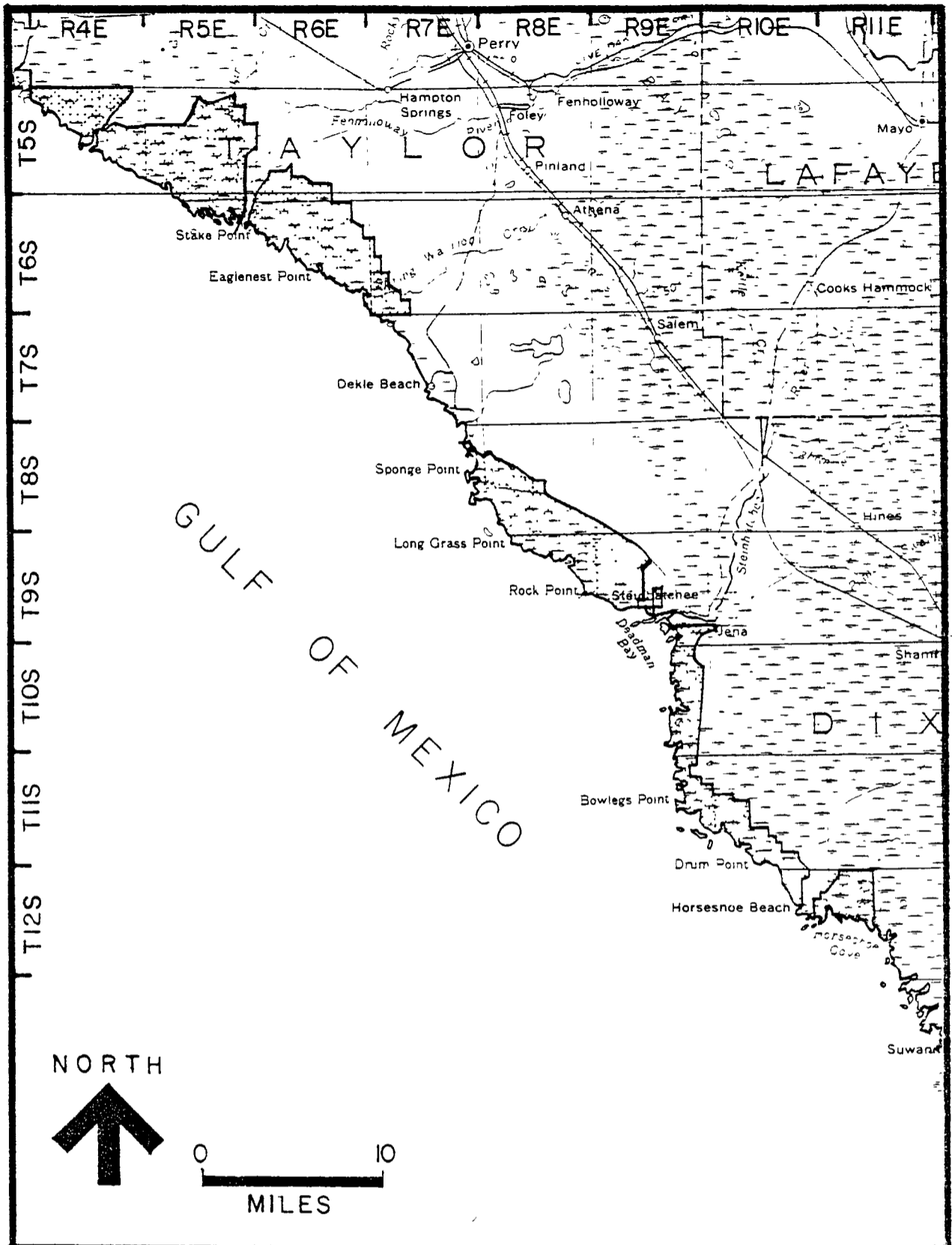
Name	FNAI Rank
West Indian manatee	G2?/S2?
SANDHILL	G2G3/S2
Piping plover	G3/S2
Florida black bear	G5T2/S2
Bald eagle	G3/S2S3
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
FRESHWATER TIDAL SWAMP	G3/S3
Corkwood	G3G4/S3
Eastern indigo snake	G4T3/S3
Black rail	G4?/S3?
21 FNAI elements known from site	

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 protection to the offshore grass beds and associated sport fishery.

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 1992-93	CARL	\$232,665	\$41,660	\$264,260	\$2,206	-0-	\$540,791
FY 1993-94	CARL	\$232,655	\$41,656	\$264,260	\$2,206	-0-	\$540,791
FY 1994-95	CARL	\$261,665	\$41,656	\$282,576	\$14,122	-0-	\$600,023

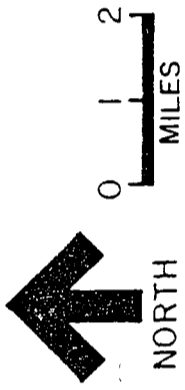
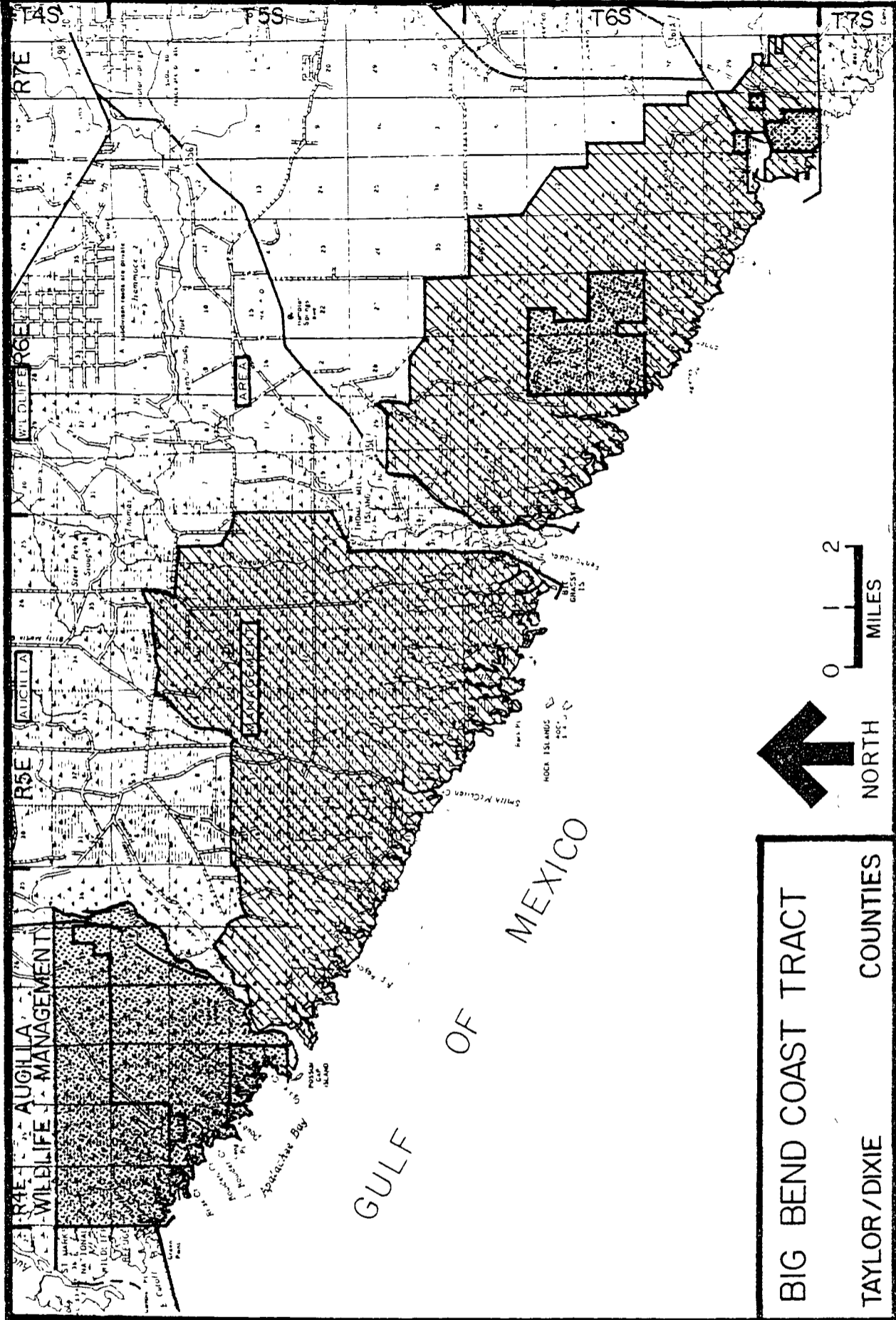
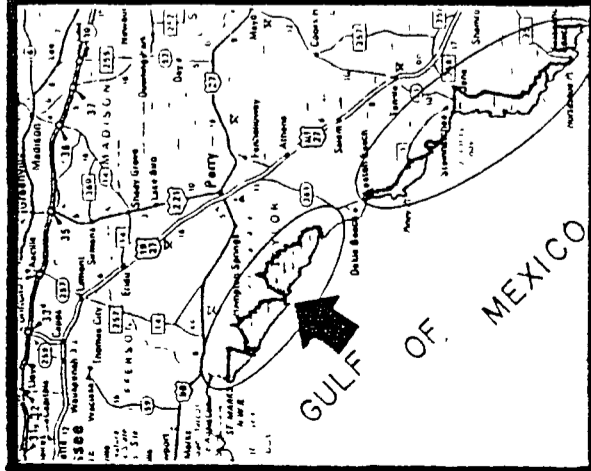


BIG BEND COAST TRACT
TAYLOR/DIXIE COUNTRIES

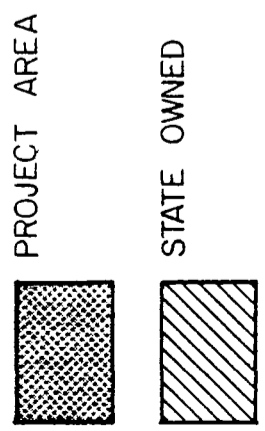
 PROJECT AREA

SEE FOLLOWING SHEETS FOR DETAILS

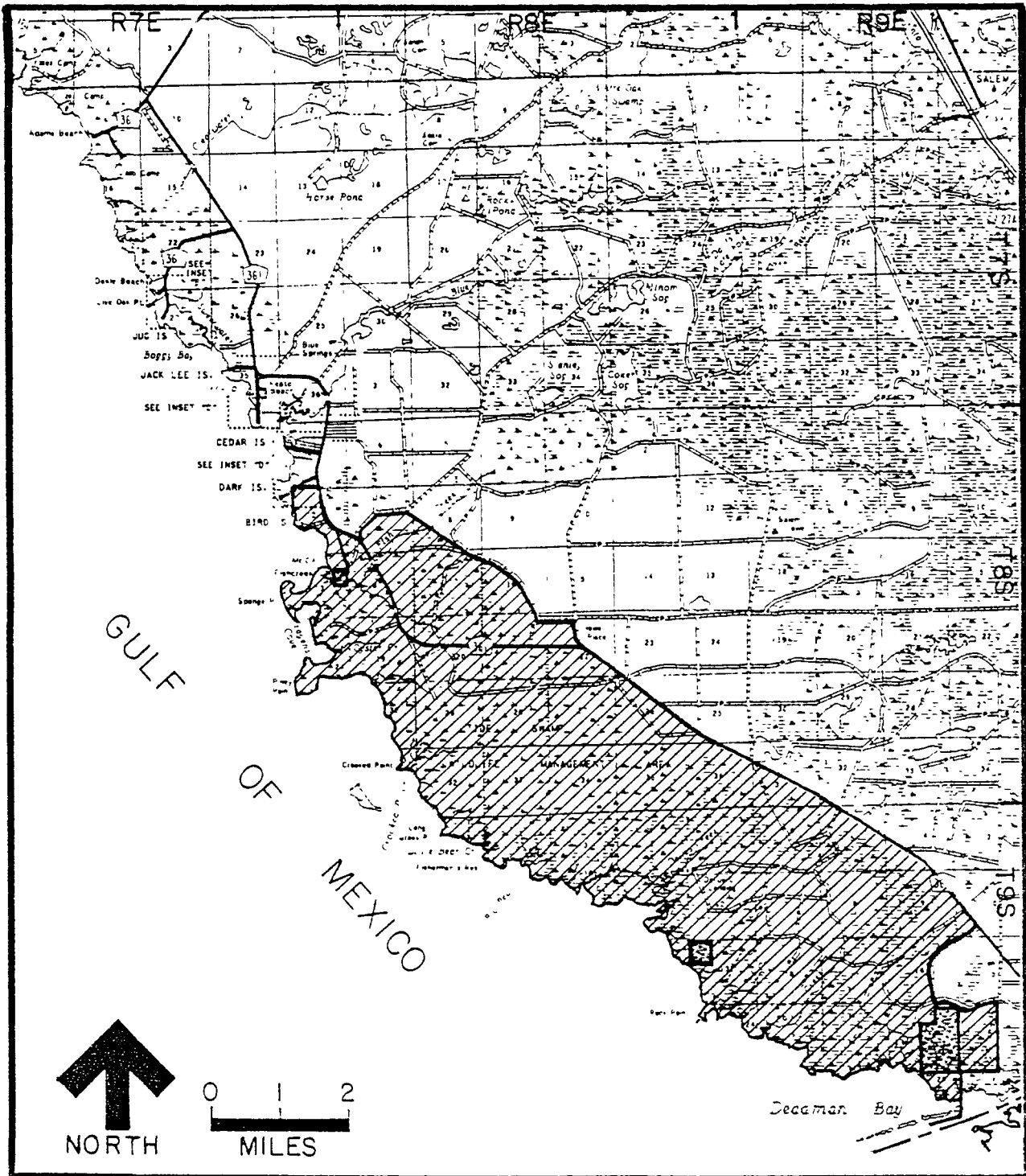
SHEET 1 OF 5



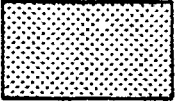
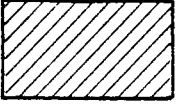
BIG BEND COAST TRACT
 TAYLOR/DIXIE COUNTIES

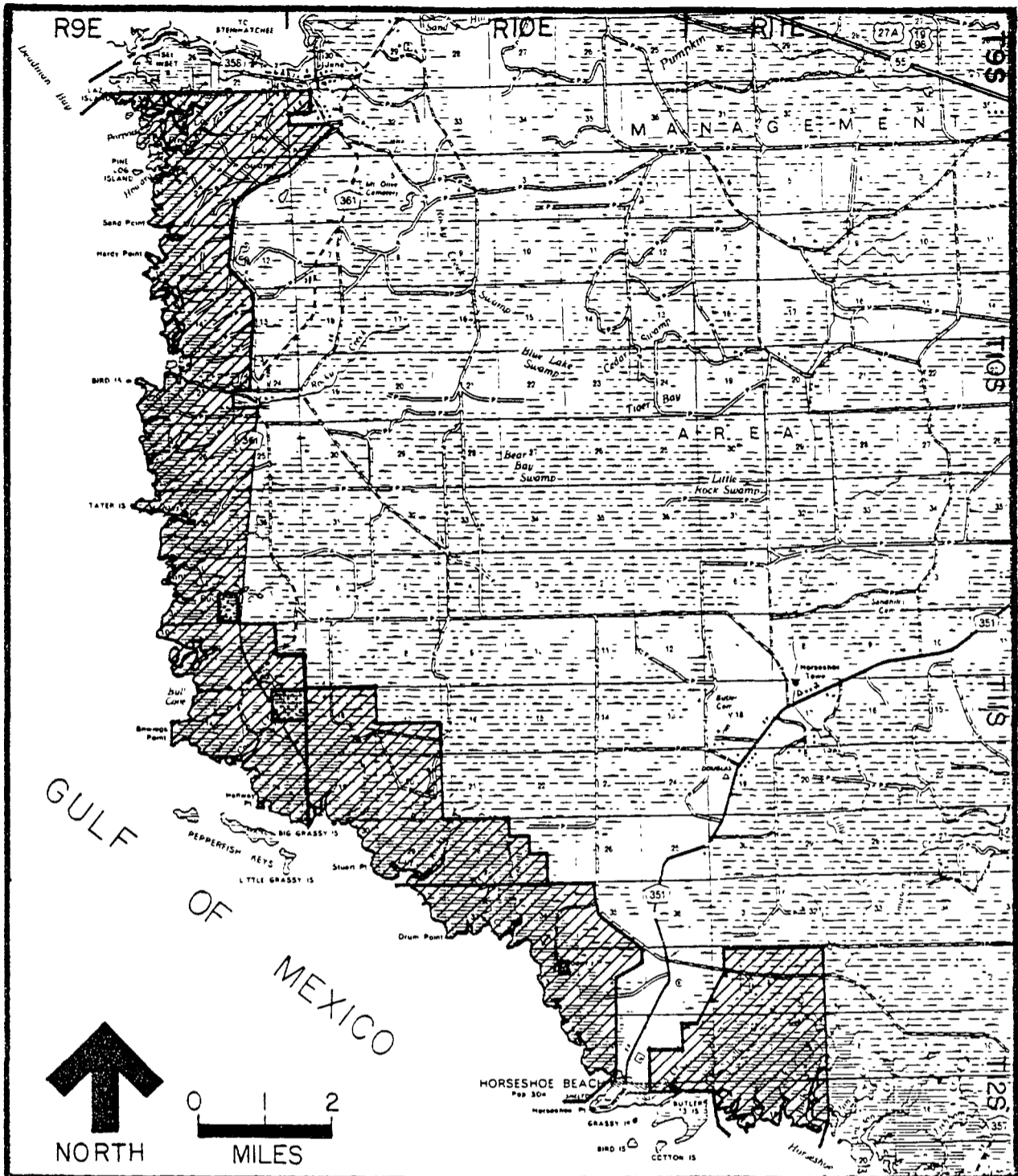


SHEET 2 OF 5

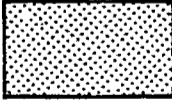
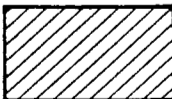


BIG BEND COAST TRACT
 TAYLOR/DIXIE COUNTIES

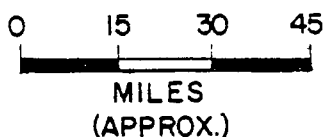
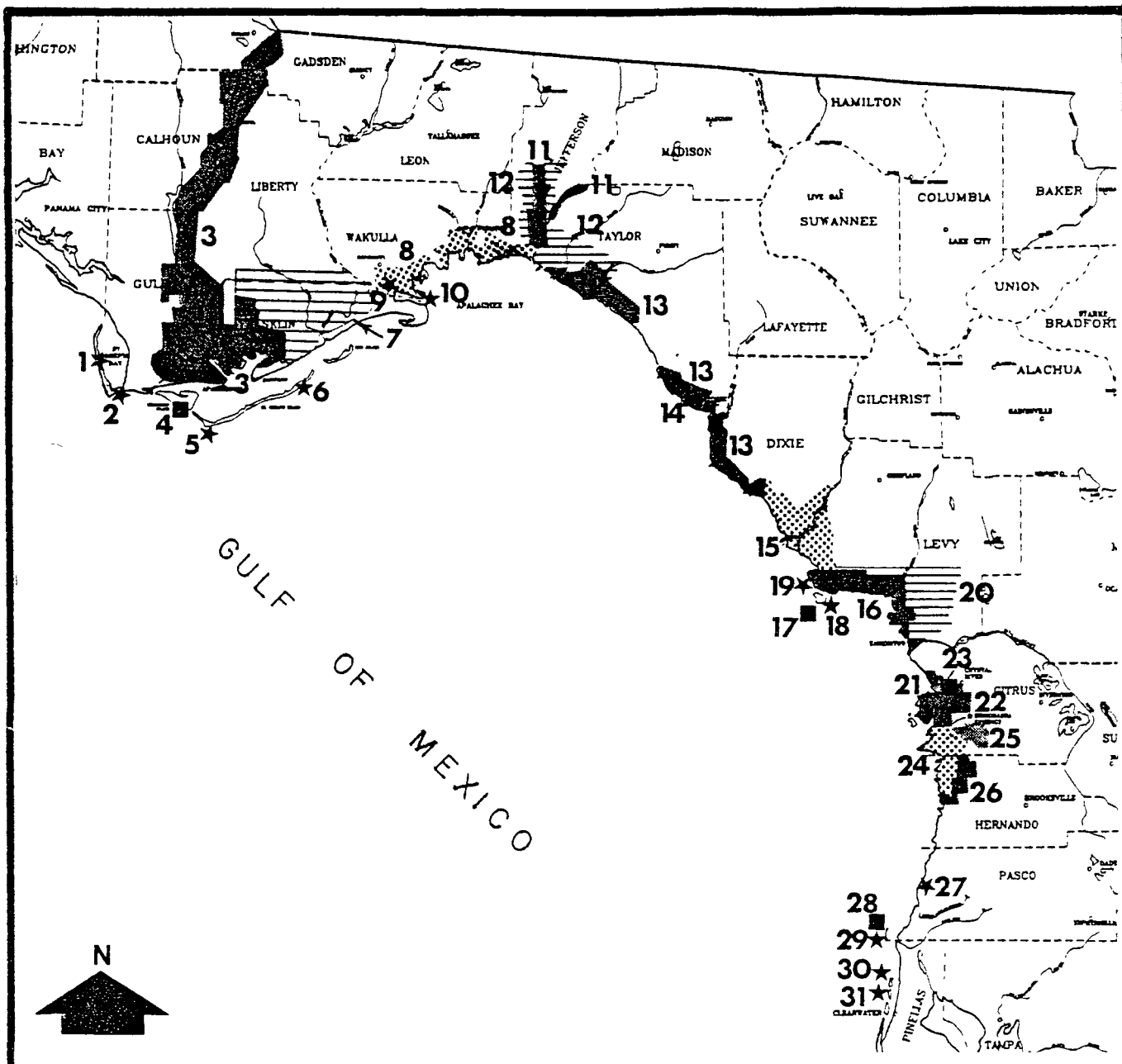
-  PROJECT AREA
-  STATE OWNED



BIG BEND COAST TRACT
TAYLOR/DIXIE COUNTIES

-  PROJECT AREA
-  STATE OWNED

SHEET 4 OF 5



COASTAL PROJECTS OF THE BIG BEND

GULF COUNTY

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

FRANKLIN COUNTY

3. APALACHICOLA RIVER & BAY RPB (CARL)
4. ST. VINCENT ISLAND NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
5. CAPE ST. GEORGE STATE RESERVE
6. ST. GEORGE ISLAND STATE PARK
7. TATES HELL (CARL)

WAKULLA COUNTY

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

JEFFERSON COUNTY

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

TAYLOR COUNTY

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

DIXIE COUNTY

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

LEVY COUNTY

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

CITRUS COUNTY

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

HERNANDO COUNTY

26. CHASSAHOWITZKA WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA (GFC)

PASCO COUNTY

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

PINELLAS COUNTY

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

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

SHEET 5 OF 5

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. Negotiations continuing on 4,469 acre tract. Received 474 acre donation in 1993.

RESOLUTIONS

None known.

PROJECT HISTORY		
Assessment Approved: 1988		
Design/Boundary Approved: 12/14/88		
Design/Boundary Modified: None		
PREVIOUS RANKINGS		
1993	66	
1992	60	
1991	33	
1990	22	
1989	19	
ACQUISITION HISTORY		
Year	Acres	Funds
1993	474.46	\$0

#71 LEVY COUNTY FOREST/SANDHILLS			LEVY COUNTY	
Acreage		Value		
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value	
43,022	11,522	\$64,809,361	\$4,239,300	

LOCATION

In eastern Levy County, western peninsular 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

excellent populations of wildlife including numerous 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.

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Name	FNAI Rank
<i>Georgia beak-rush</i>	G1/S1
<i>Pinkroot</i>	G1G2/S1S2
SCRUB	G2/S2
Red-cockaded woodpecker	G2/S2
SANDHILL	G2G3/S2
<i>Pine-wood dainties</i>	G3G5T2/S2
Sherman's fox squirrel	G5T2/S2
<i>Florida water-parsnip</i>	G1Q/S1
SANDHILL UPLAND LAKE	G3/S2
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
<i>Florida bear-grass</i>	G3/S3
26 FNAI elements known from site	

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.

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

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

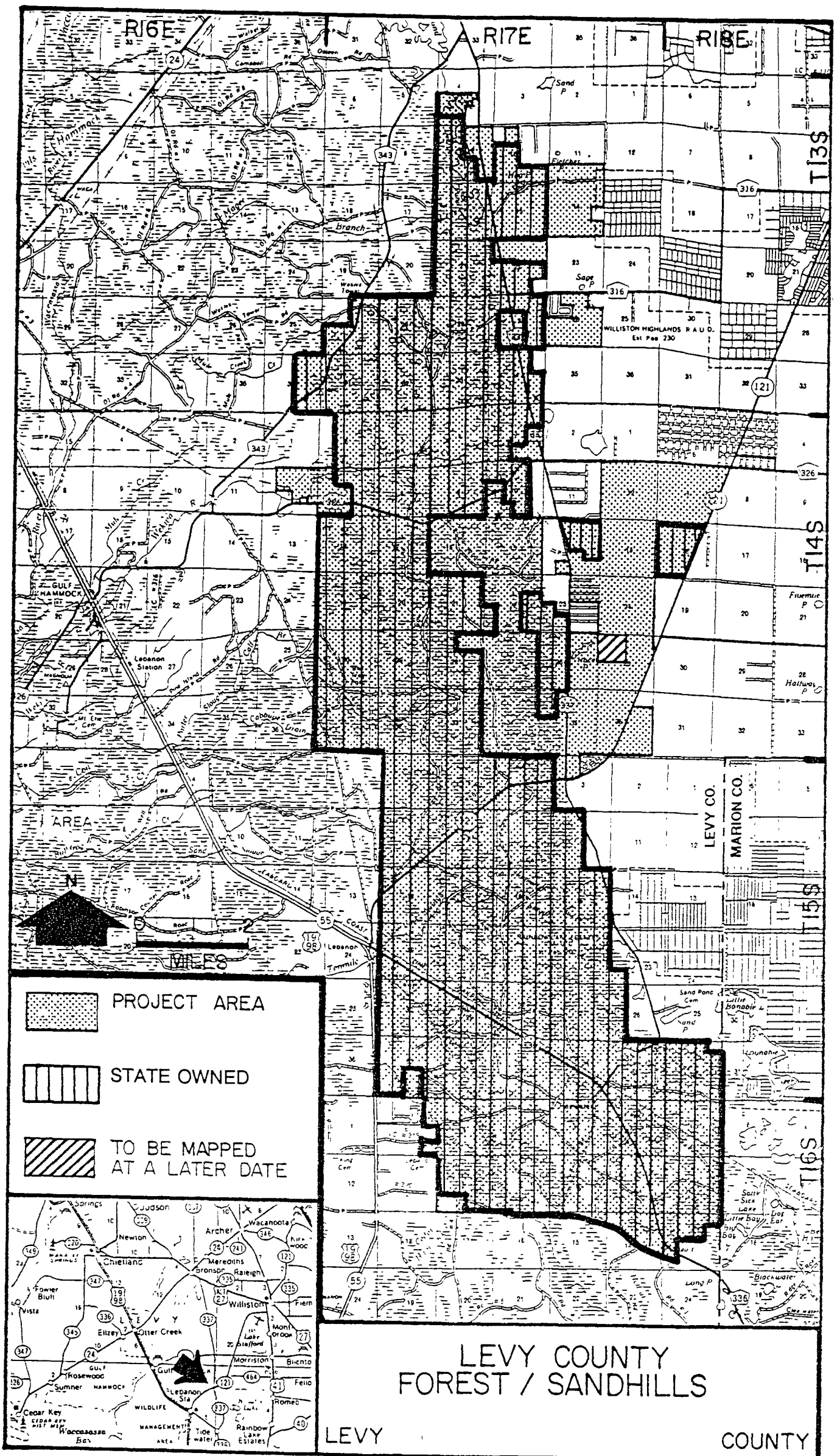
MANAGEMENT COSTS

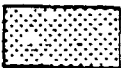


PAST, CURRENT, and PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COSTS/BUDGET REQUEST
Division of Forestry

YEAR	Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc)	Funds					
		Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
FY 1992-93	CARL & GR	\$16,749	-0-	\$7,377	-0-	-0-	\$24,126
FY 1993-94	CARL & GR	\$54,256	-0-	\$145,916	\$47,800	-0-	\$247,972
FY 1994-95	CARL & GR	\$260,901	-0-	\$80,000	\$197,000	-0-	\$537,901

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

YEAR	Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc)	Funds					
		Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
FY 1992-93	CARL	\$433	-0-	\$7	-0-	-0-	\$440
FY 1993-94	GR	\$433	-0-	\$7	-0-	-0-	\$440
FY 1994-95	CARL	\$58,433	\$1,403	\$36,639	\$28,2440	-0-	\$124,719



-  PROJECT AREA
-  STATE OWNED
-  TO BE MAPPED AT A LATER DATE

LEVY COUNTY
FOREST / SANDHILLS

LEVY

COUNTY

#71 LEVY COUNTY FOREST/SANDHILLS

whenever possible will utilize existing roads, black lines, foam lines, and natural breaks to contain and control prescribed and natural fires.

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

79% of project under contract or closed. Negotiations ongoing for 3,300 acres with Mutual Life Insurance of N.Y.

Further negotiations with tracts in sandhills portion of tract unsuccessful.

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		
1993		57
1992		4
1991		6
1990		16
ACQUISITION HISTORY		
Year	Acres	Funds
1992	43,036.25	\$65,109,626

#72 ESCRIBANO POINT		SANTA ROSA COUNTY	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
-0-	6,914	-0-	\$2,878,800

LOCATION

The Escribano Point Conservation and Recreation Lands (CARL) project is located in Santa Rosa County. It is adjacent to Eglin Air Force Base and also borders Blackwater Bay.

This project lies within Senate District 1 and House District 1. It also lies within the jurisdiction of West Florida Regional Planning Council and the Northwest Florida Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

The Escribano Point project includes a diverse sample of the undisturbed natural communities of northwest Florida. High-quality wetlands and submerged plant communities cover most of the project, while xeric oak hammock, mesic or scrubby pine flatwoods, and

Escribano Point is considered moderate to high.

The project could support saltwater swimming and fishing, hiking, bicycling, nature appreciation, picnicking and camping. The extensive wetlands and the limited access to the area will restrict these activities. Some of the archaeological or historical sites may have interpretive potential.

MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

The Division of State Lands proposes to manage the Escribano Point project as a State Reserve. Primary management goals are to protect, maintain, and restore (where appropriate) all native ecosystems; to integrate compatible human use; and to insure long-term viability of rare species.

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Name	FNAI Rank
<i>Panhandle lily</i>	G1G2/S1S2
West indian manatee	G2?/S2?
SANDHILL	G2G3/S2
Atlantic sturgeon	G3/S2
<i>Sweet pitcher-plant</i>	G3/S2
<i>White-top pitcher-plant</i>	G3/S3
SEEPAGE SLOPE	G3?/S2
<i>Chapman's butterwort</i>	G3?/S2
<i>Spoon-flower</i>	G3G4/S3
<i>Orange azalea</i>	G3G4/S3
20 FNAI elements known from site	

Initially, the Division will secure the site, remove trash, provide access to the public and fire managers, and inventory the project's natural resources. To protect sensitive resources, the Division will confine vehicles to designated roads and close unnecessary access points.

Fire is an important tool for managing uplands and, if needed, will be incorporated in coordination with the Division of Forestry and Eglin Air Force Base. Efforts will be made to protect listed species and other important species.

The resource inventory will be used to identify sensitive areas that need special protection and to locate areas appropriate for any recreational facilities. The Division will promote recreation and environmental education. If needed, a low-impact, rustic area will be developed for recreation, but high-impact, organized recreation areas will be discouraged. The Escribano Point area is a rich cultural and historical area. Archaeological resources will be managed in accordance with recommendations of the Division of Historical Resources (DHR). DHR will be consulted before any facilities are developed and will be notified immediately of any chance archaeological or historical finds.

wet prairies cover the fairly small upland areas. These communities are almost pristine largely because they are isolated by Eglin Air Force Base. The project will provide a buffer to the Yellow River Marsh Aquatic Preserve, an Outstanding Florida Water with some of the last grass beds and oyster bars in Pensacola Bay.

The Florida Site File has records of 11 archaeological sites--shell middens, mounds, and a village site--and two historical structures in the project, but many have been disturbed or destroyed. If the area were surveyed systematically, more sites would probably be found. The archaeological and historical value of

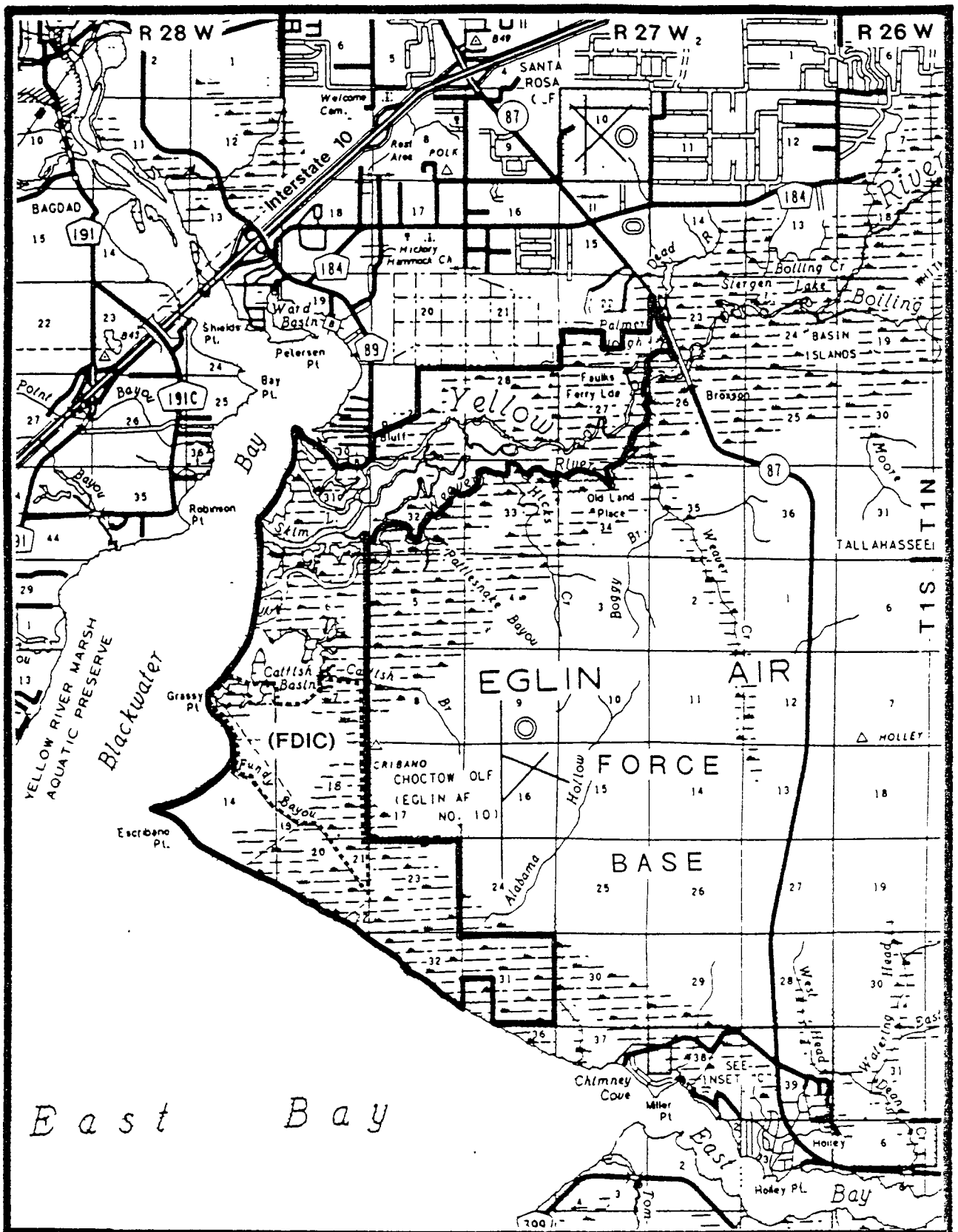
VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

The majority of the site consists of wet areas that are not particularly suited for development, although they can be subjected to silvicultural practices that could

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	CARL	-0-	\$24,404	\$30,000	\$16,000	\$2,500	\$72,904

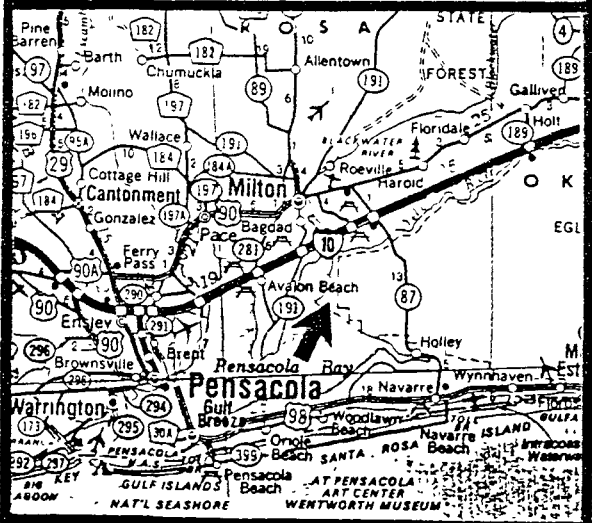


ESCRIBANO POINT

SANTA ROSA

CO.

 PROJECT BOUNDARY



result in loss of significant natural attributes, including ability to filter water running into Blackwater Bay.

Because of the low growth pressures in this portion of Santa Rosa County, there is little danger of the site's being intensively developed in the near future. The more imminent threat could be loss of timberlands through intensive logging and continued loss of seepage slope/wet prairies to agriculture/silviculture or fire suppression.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

The project design for Escribano Point was approved by the Land Acquisition Advisory Council on December 9, 1993.

Project Design recommendations slightly altered the resource planning boundary by deleting several small or improved lots.

Acquisition Phasing

Negotiations should concentrate on the larger parcels: Champion International, FDIC, White, Rice, and Graybiel, before the smaller parcels.

Coordination

There are no other known acquisition partners participating in this project. However, Escribano Point is listed as a priority project within North West Florida Water Management District's Five Year Plan. It is across Escambia Bay from the district's Garcon Point acquisition and is adjacent to the district's Yellow/Shoal River project.

OWNERSHIP

The project consists of approximately 6,914 acres, 74 parcels, and 24 owners. The tax assessed just value is approximately \$2,878,830. Ad Valorem Taxes assessed by Santa Rosa County are approximately \$69,922.

ACQUISITION STATUS

The Land Acquisition Advisory Council ranked this project for the first time in December 1993. Due to its relatively low ranking, it will not receive CARL funding in FY 1994-95.

RESOLUTIONS

93-23: Santa Rosa County Commission - Support for state acquisition.

PROJECT HISTORY		
Assessment Approved: 7/23/93		
Design/Boundary Approved: 12/9/93		
Design/Boundary Modified: None		
PREVIOUS RANKINGS		
None		
ACQUISITION HISTORY		
Year	Acres	Funds
---	None	---

#73 ST MICHAEL'S LANDING		BAY COUNTY	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
-0-	364	-0-	\$4,766,800*

* based on 1990 tax assessed value.

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

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.

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Name	FNAI Rank
SCRUB	G2/S2
COASTAL GRASSLAND	G3/S2
COASTAL STRAND	G3?/S2
BLACKWATER STREAM	G4/S2
BEACH DUNE	G4?/S2
FLOODPLAIN SWAMP	G?/S4?
MESIC FLATWOODS	G?/S4
7 FNAI elements known from site	

generally good condition. The project does not appear to have been timbered in the past. The Atlantic loggerhead turtle is known to use the beaches west of the site and possibly the site itself for limited nesting. A number of other endangered and threatened species also use the site.

Although no cultural resource sites from within the project are recorded in the Florida Master Site File, it is considered, however, to have a high potential for archeological sites.

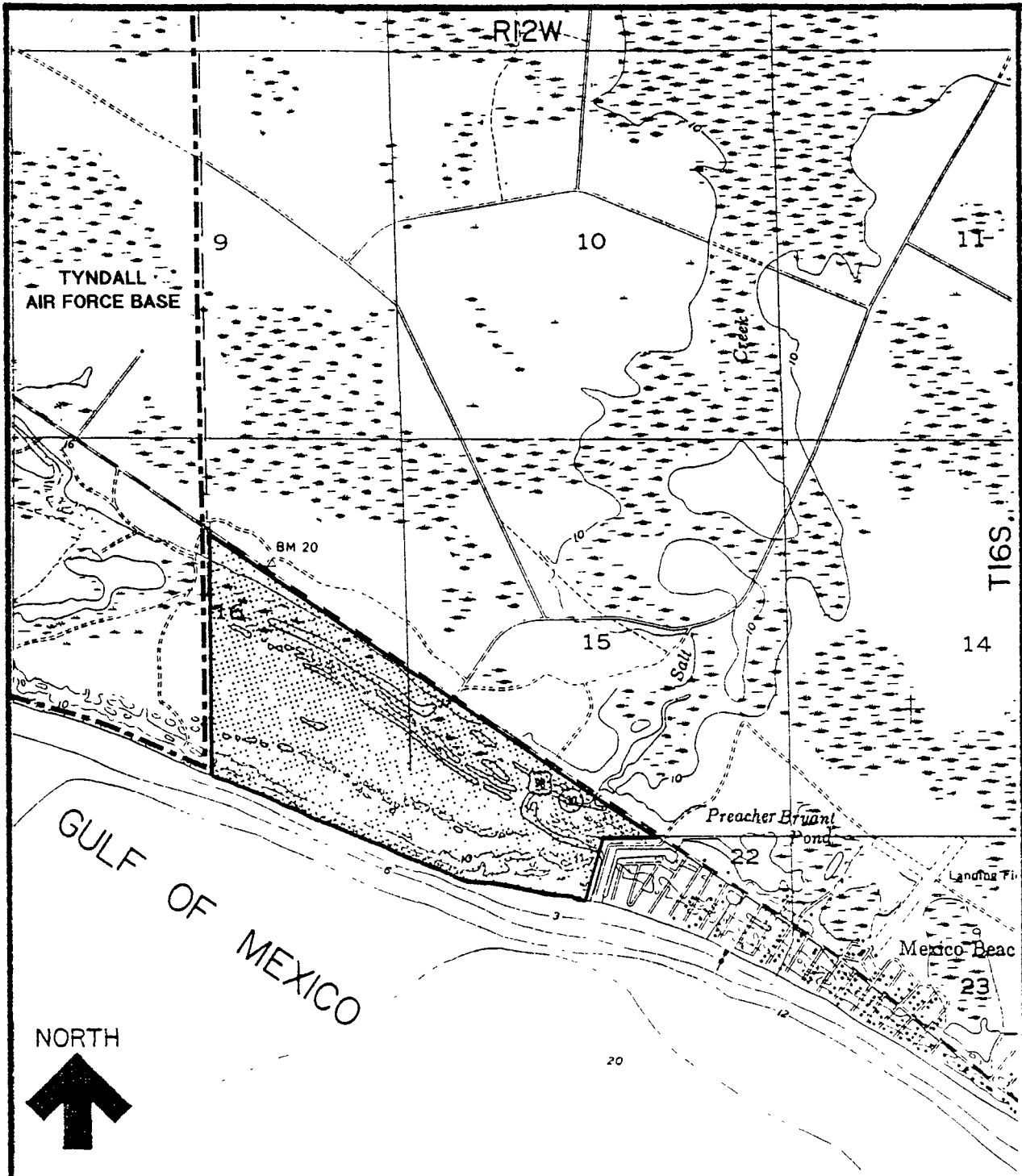
Bay County has no zoning for this site. The owner has plans to develop the land under a Planned Unit Development (PUD), but has not yet presented a plan for the PUD to the county for approval. Application to the Department of Environmental Regulation has been made for the installation of a road along the west boundary of the Gulf shore tract. The owner anticipates creating two R.V. park units totaling some 385 sites near the beach as a selling tool to get the project underway. The owner is a willing seller who is postponing immediate development pending success of the site under the Save Our Coast program. County population growth, a factor in development pressure, is predicted to be moderate.

MANAGEMENT COSTS

PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COST/BUDGET REQUESTS - IF ACQUIRED

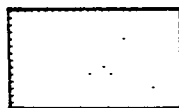
Division of Recreation and Parks

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 1994-95	CARL	\$22,167	\$19,560	\$8,000	\$55,800	\$25,000	\$130,527

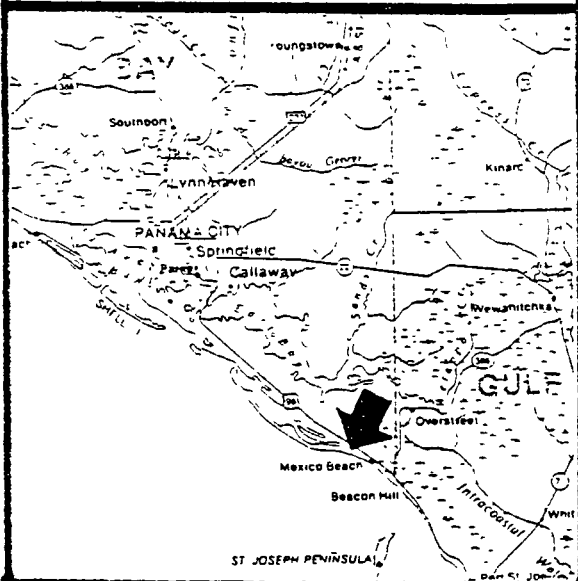


ST. MICHAEL'S LANDING

BAY COUNTY



PROJECT AREA



#73 ST. MICHAEL'S LANDING

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

RTC property appraised but RTC has not accepted offer.

RESOLUTIONS

None known.

PROJECT HISTORY		
Assessment Approved: 10/26/88		
Design/Boundary Approved: ---		
Design/Boundary Modified: None		
PREVIOUS RANKINGS		
1993		68
1992		67
1991		72
1990		80
1989		72
ACQUISITION HISTORY		
Year	Acres	Funds
---	None	---

#74 EAST EVERGLADES		DADE COUNTY	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
28,554*	82,459	\$8,673,699**	\$56,042,900

* 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.

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.

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

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
<i>Carter's large-flowered flax</i>	G2T2/S2
Florida panther	G4T1/S1
<i>Florida royal palm</i>	G2Q/S2
ROCKLAND HAMMOCK	G?/S2
<i>Ghost orchid</i>	G?/S2
HYDRIC HAMMOCK	G?/S4?
BASIN MARSH	G?/S4?
MARL PRAIRIE	G?/S4?
WET PRAIRIE	G?/S4?
<i>Banded wild-pine</i>	G4/S3
19 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 area for well fields in south Dade County. The project area encompasses the habitats of numerous rare and endangered species.

On January 26, 1994, the LAAC approved Alternative 8 of the National Park Service Technical Report SFNRC 93-4 as the proposed management concept for the Rocky Glades/Frog Pond additions.

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

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.

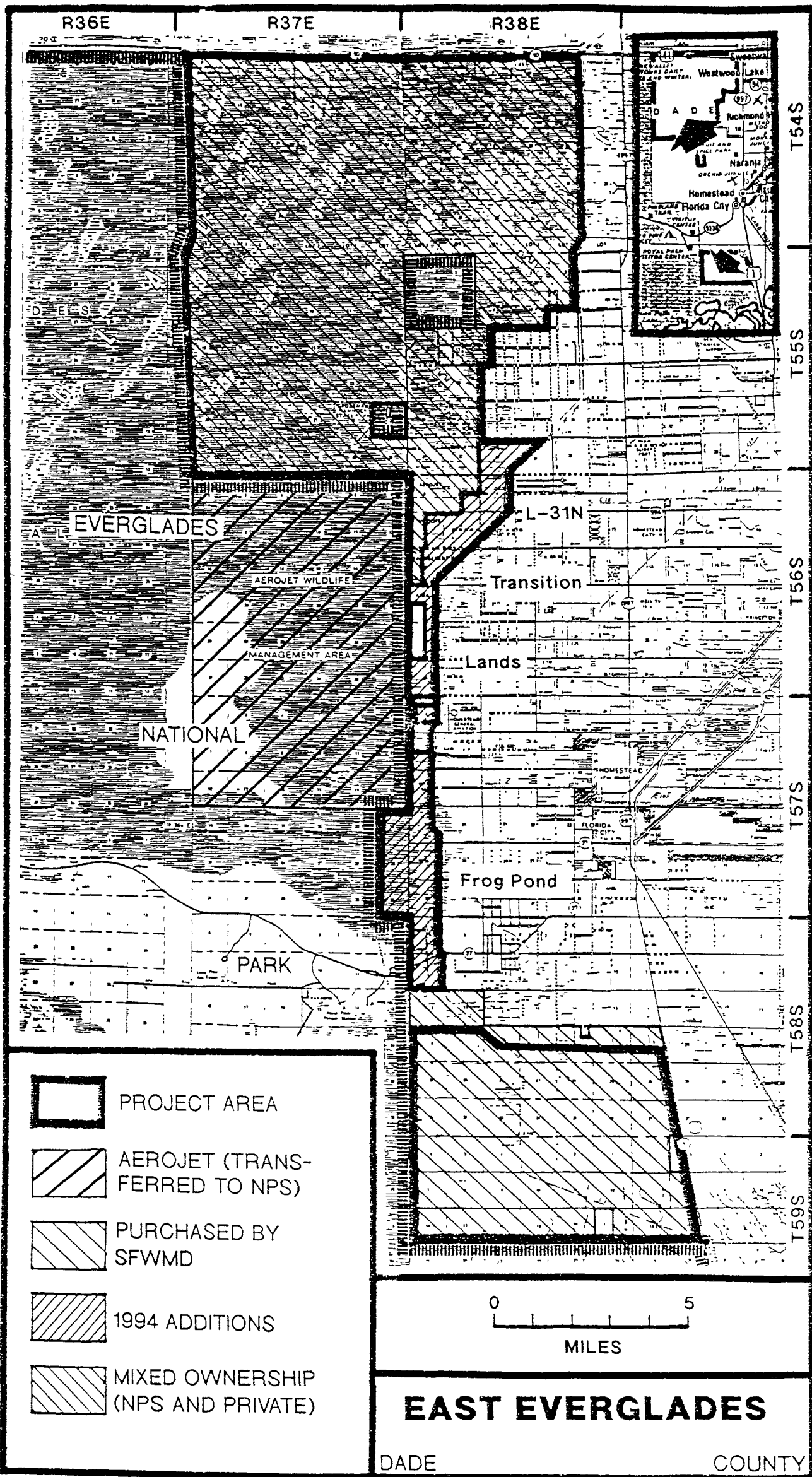
MANAGEMENT COSTS



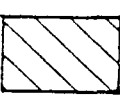


PAST, CURRENT, and PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COSTS/BUDGET REQUEST

National Park Service

YEAR	Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc)	Funds					Total
		Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	
FY 1992-93	Federal	\$55,846	\$142,787*	-0-	\$18,559*	\$67,851*	\$285,043
FY 1993-94	Federal	\$273,000	\$179,800*	-0-	\$23,400*	\$73,800*	\$550,000
FY 1993-94	Federal	\$355,500	\$141,300	-0-	\$14,200	\$39,000*	\$550,000

* Portion related to Hurricane Andrew recovery efforts.



-  PROJECT AREA
-  AEROJET (TRANSFERRED TO NPS)
-  PURCHASED BY SFWMD
-  1994 ADDITIONS
-  MIXED OWNERSHIP (NPS AND PRIVATE)

0 5
MILES

EAST EVERGLADES

DADE

COUNTY

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

On September 20, 1993, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council (LAAC) directed its staff to evaluate the potential addition of lands considered to be important to the restoration of Taylor Slough and Florida Bay to the East Everglades project.

On January 26, 1994, the LAAC approved a boundary addition of approximately 10,450 acres - the L-31N Transition Lands (Rocky Glades) and the Frog Pond. Tax assessed value of these two tracts is approximately \$33 million.

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 \$7.4 million for Fiscal Year 1994 (beginning October, 1993), 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.

The acquisition of the Frog Pond and Rocky Glades areas is intended to be a joint endeavor with the federal government, the St. Johns River Water Management District and Dade County. It has been estimated that \$25 million will be required from each party.

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: 1/26/94 - 10,450 acres added		
PREVIOUS RANKINGS		
1993	64	
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

#75 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

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 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 provided 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.

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.

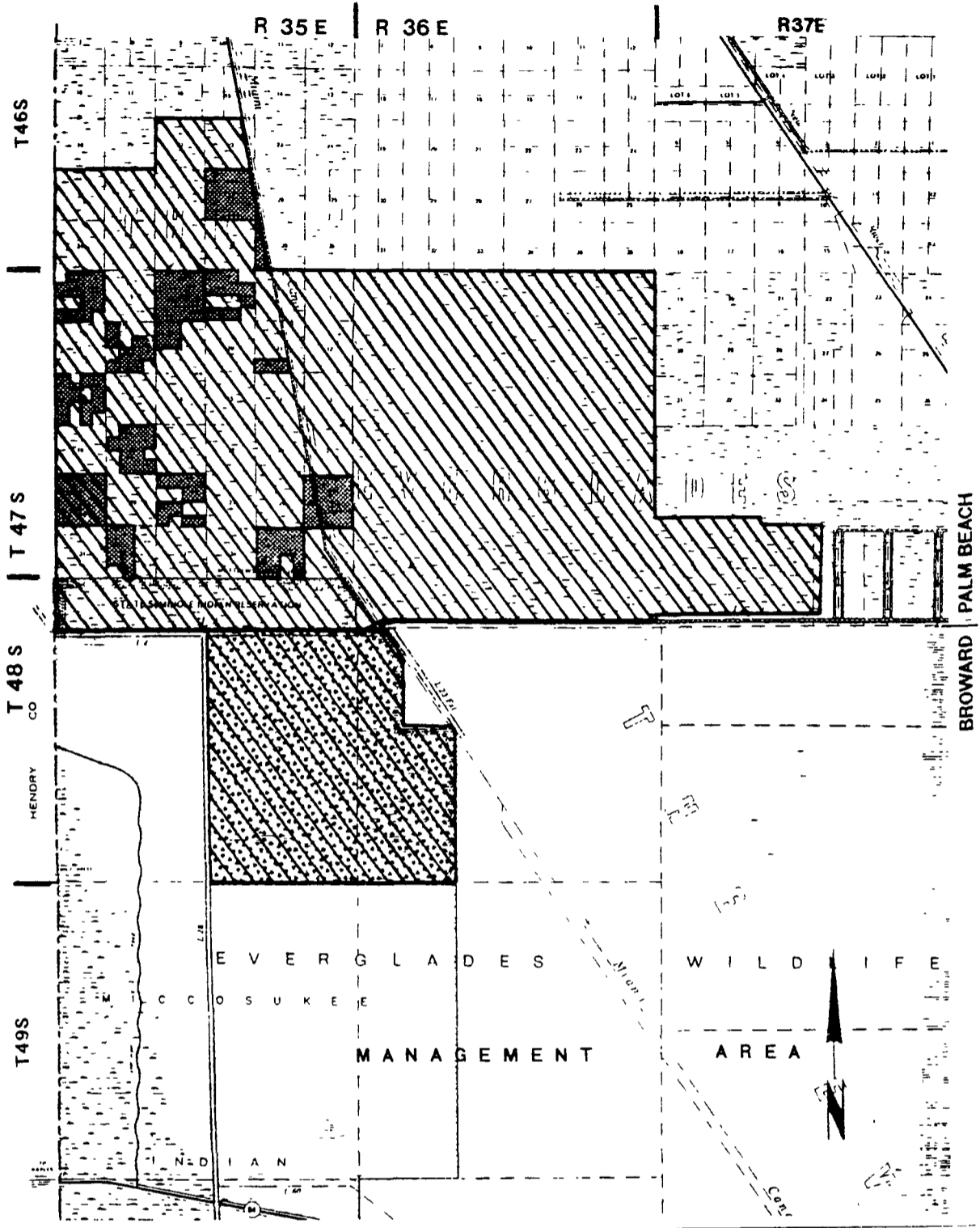
MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

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

MANAGEMENT COSTS

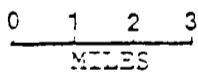
PAST, CURRENT, and PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COSTS/BUDGET REQUEST
Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission




YEAR	Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc)	Funds					Total
		Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	
FY 1992-93	CARL	\$93,496	-0-	\$30,556	\$1,250	-0-	\$125,302
FY 1993-94	CARL	\$93,496	-0-	\$30,556	\$1,250	-0-	\$125,302
FY 1994-95	CARL	\$93,496	-0-	\$30,556	\$1,250	-0-	\$125,302

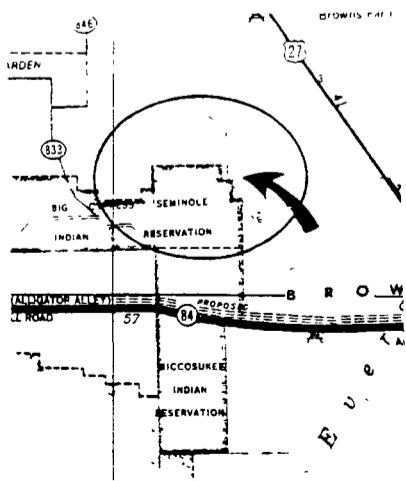


ROTENBERGER / SEMINOLE INDIAN LANDS

PALM BEACH/BROWARD COUNTIES



-  PROJECT AREA
-  SEMINOLE INDIAN LANDS
-  STATE OWNED



#75 ROTENBERGER/SEMINOLE INDIAN LANDS

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		
1993		67
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

#76 TWELVE MILE SWAMP		ST. JOHNS COUNTY	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
-0-	26,315	-0-	\$12,754,400*

* 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

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
<i>Bartram's ixia</i>	G2/S2
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
Tricolored heron	G5/S4
11 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.

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

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.

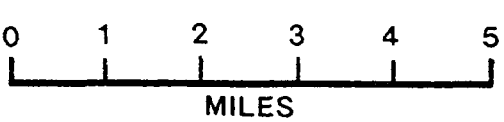
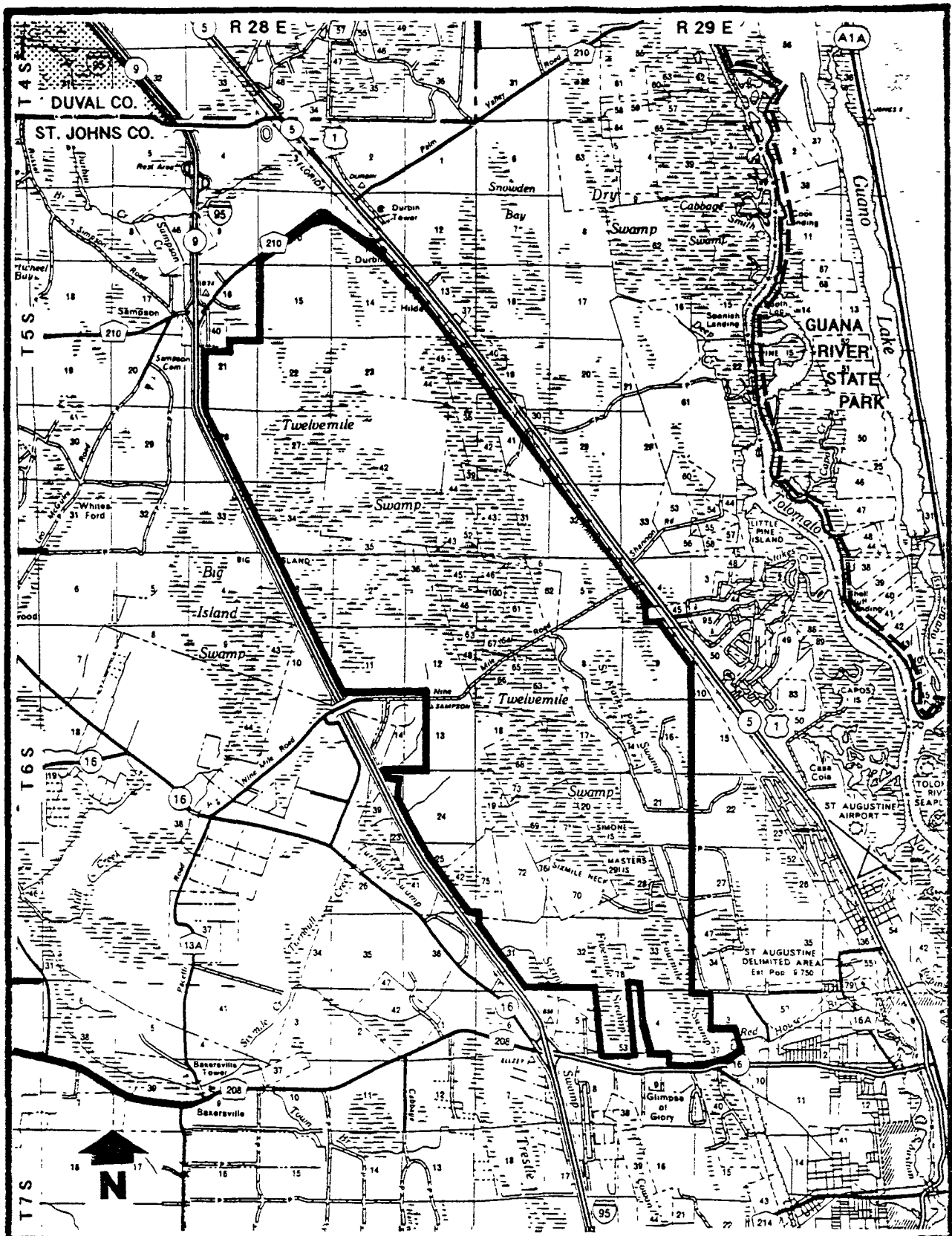
Because of its proximity to the City of Jacksonville to the north and St. Augustine to the south, the upland portions of the site are clearly ripe for development as

MANAGEMENT COSTS

PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COST/BUDGET REQUESTS - IF ACQUIRED

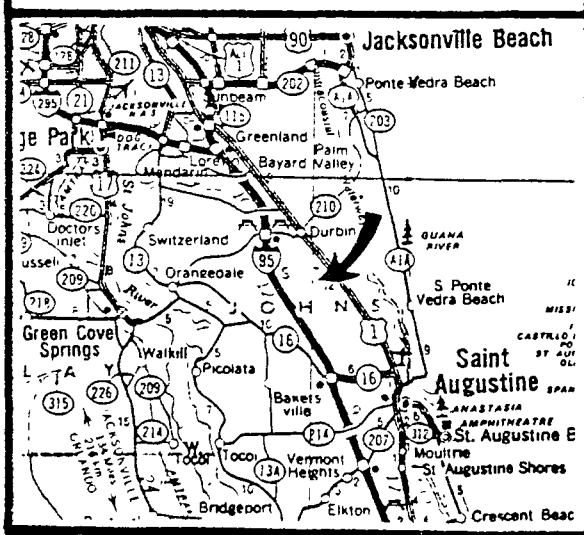
Division of Forestry



CATEGORY	Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.)	Estimated Funds Required					Total
		Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	
Start-up	CARL	\$80,341	-0-	\$54,167	\$154,641	-0-	\$289,149
FY 1994-95	CARL	\$82,751	-0-	\$40,000	\$5,000	-0-	\$127,751



TWELVEMILE SWAMP

ST. JOHNS CO.



-  PROJECT AREA
-  JULINGTON / DURBIN PENINSULA CARL PROJECT

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 currently unfunded under FY 1993/94 Workplan.

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		
1993	72	
1992	70	
ACQUISITION HISTORY		
Year	Acres	Funds
---	None	---

#77 HOMOSASSA RESERVE/WALKER PROPERTY			CITRUS COUNTY	
Acreage		Value		
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value	
7,347*	1,230	\$10,829,580*	\$1,232,000	

* by the Southwest Florida Water Management District - 2,053 acres/\$3,079,000

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

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.

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.

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.

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
23 FNAI elements known from site	

Chassahowitzka State Wildlife Management Area, the Crystal River State Reserve, the St. Martins River CARL project, the Homosassa Springs State Wildlife Park, and the St. Martins Marsh Aquatic Preserve.

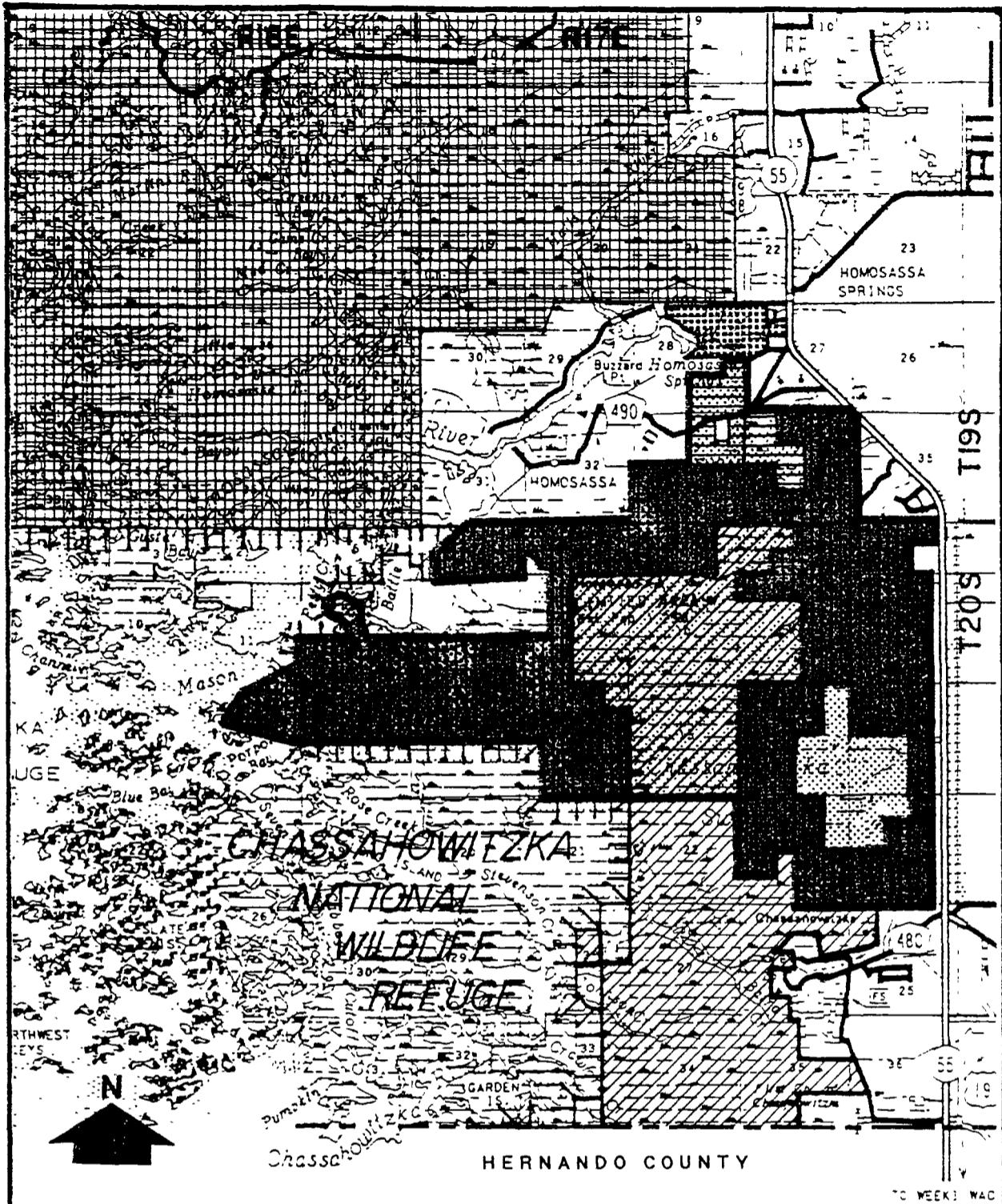
Waters in the adjacent Chassahowitzka Bay and St. Martins Marsh Aquatic Preserve are designated Outstanding Florida Waters, and acquisition of this property will help protect these resources from possible adverse effects of private land uses. Most of the merchantable timber (including pine, cypress and

MANAGEMENT COSTS

PAST, CURRENT, and PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COSTS/BUDGET REQUEST

Division of Forestry

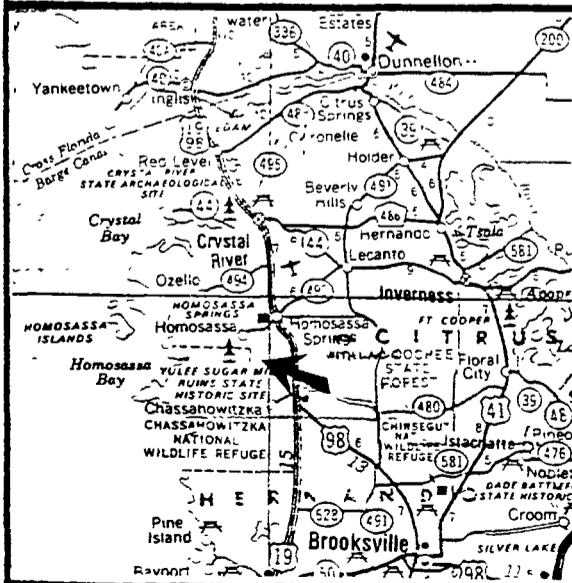
YEAR	Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc)	Funds					Total
		Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	
FY 1992-93	CARL and GR	\$3,243	-0-	\$4,019	-0-	-0-	\$7,262
FY 1993-94	CARL and GR	\$3,340	-0-	\$39,304	-0-	-0-	\$42,644
FY 1994-95	CARL	\$3,440	-0-	\$30,000	\$13,300	-0-	\$46,740



HOMOSASSA RESERVE/ WALKER PROPERTY

CITRUS

COUNTY



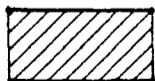
PROJECT AREA



PHASE I
(ACQUIRED)



PHASE II



SWFWMD OWNERSHIP



ST. MARTINS RIVER
CARL PROJECT



HOMOSASSA SPRINGS
STATE PARK

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. The northern boundary was expanded 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

Rooks ownership acquired. Negotiations ongoing in Phase II. Negotiations in Phase II should be completed by June 30, 1994. Phase II mapping nearing completion.

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		
1993	58	
1992	17	
1991	14	
ACQUISITION HISTORY		
Year	Acres	Funds
1992	5,212.00	\$7,500,000
1993	279.91	\$250,500

#78 WITHLACOOCHEE STATE FOREST ADDITION		SUMTER COUNTY	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
-0-**	3,900	-0-	\$5,604,000*

* Estimated tax value as of 1989.

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

LOCATION

Sumter County, central Florida, approximately 50 miles northeast of Tampa. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 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

resources. These activities could include limited hunting, hiking, camping, and nature study.

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.

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.

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Name	Rank
<i>Asplenium x plenum</i>	G1/S1
UPLAND HARDWOOD FOREST	G?/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

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.

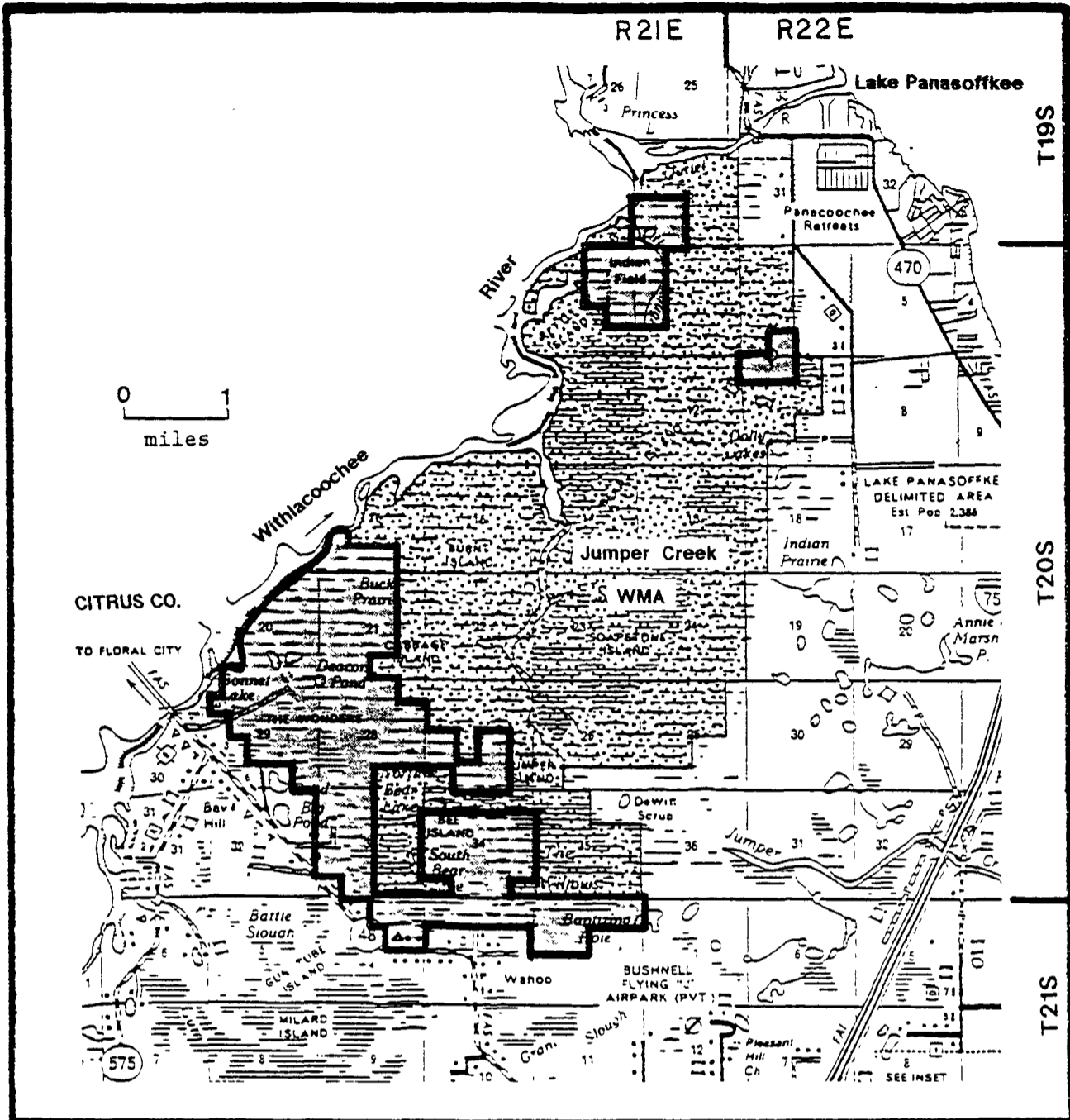
MANAGEMENT COSTS

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 1992-93	CARL	\$4,625	-0-	\$6,078	-0-	-0-	\$10,703
FY 1993-94	CARL	\$4,764	-0-	\$18,000	-0-	-0-	\$22,764
FY 1994-95	CARL	\$4,906	-0-	\$7,500	-0-	-0-	\$12,406

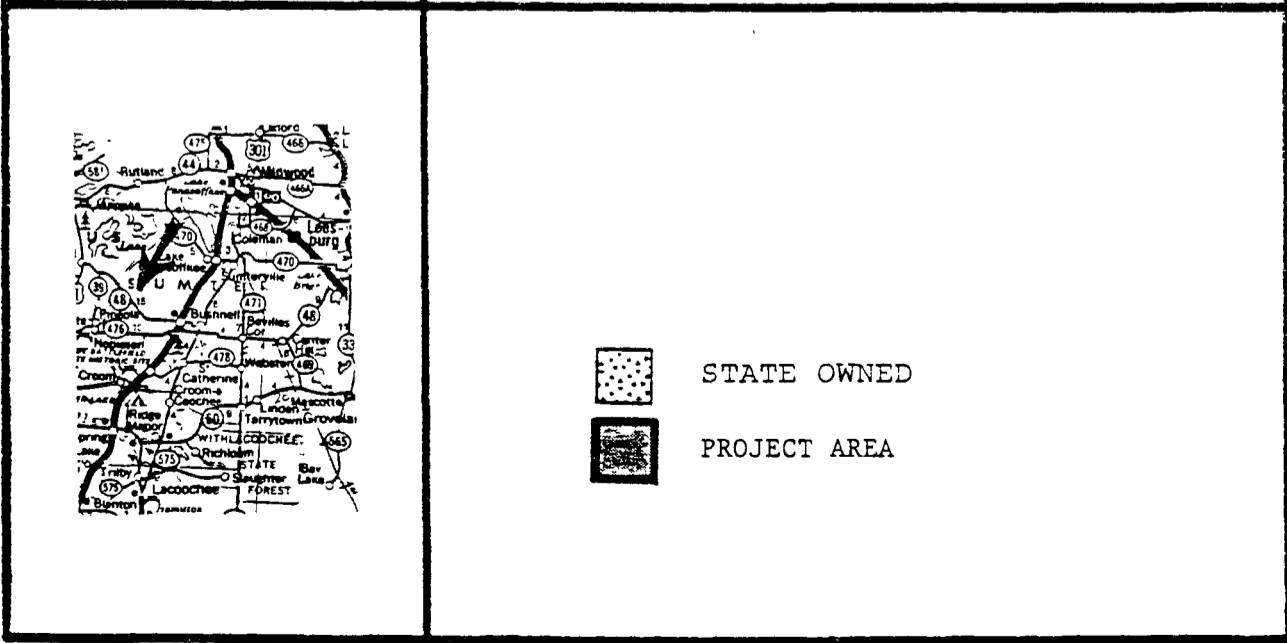
PAST, CURRENT, and PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COSTS/BUDGET REQUEST Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission - Jumper Creek (Cooperating)

YEAR	Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc)	Funds					Total
		Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	
FY 1992-93	CARL	\$9,663	-0-	\$1,042	-0-	-0-	\$10,705
FY 1993-94	CARL	\$9,663	-0-	\$1,042	-0-	-0-	\$10,705
FY 1994-95	CARL	\$38,663	-0-	\$19,358	-0-	-0-	\$58,021



WITHLACOOCHEE

SUMTER COUNTY



ACQUISITION PLANNING

On March 21, 1986, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council approved the project design for Mondello/Cacciatore/Jumper Creek (later renamed the "Withlacoochee" project). The resource planning boundary was adjusted primarily to square off boundaries and include entire ownerships when possible without needlessly expanding the project area or deleting areas with significant resource value.

Less Than Fee Simple Acquisition

There is some doubt whether Ned Lovett, a property owner along the western boundary in Sections 28 and 29, Township 21 South, Range 21 East, would be a willing seller. He 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

Project currently unfunded under FY 1993/94 Workplan.

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		
1993		71
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

#79 MIAMI ROCKRIDGE PINELANDS		DADE COUNTY	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
105	185	\$3,001,425	\$3,781,400*

* 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.

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.

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Name	FNAI Rank
PINE ROCKLAND	G1/S1
<i>Florida thoroughwort</i>	
<i>brickell-bush</i>	G1G2/S1S2
<i>Deltoid spurge</i>	G2T1/S1
<i>Bahama sachsia</i>	G2/S1
<i>Pineland jacquemontia</i>	G2/S2
<i>Blodgett's wild-mercury</i>	G2/S2
<i>Florida gama grass</i>	G2/S2
<i>Pineland noseburn</i>	G2/S2
<i>Wild potato morning-glory</i>	G2?/S1S2
<i>Florida pinewood privet</i>	G2T2/S2
25 FNAI elements known from site	

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

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

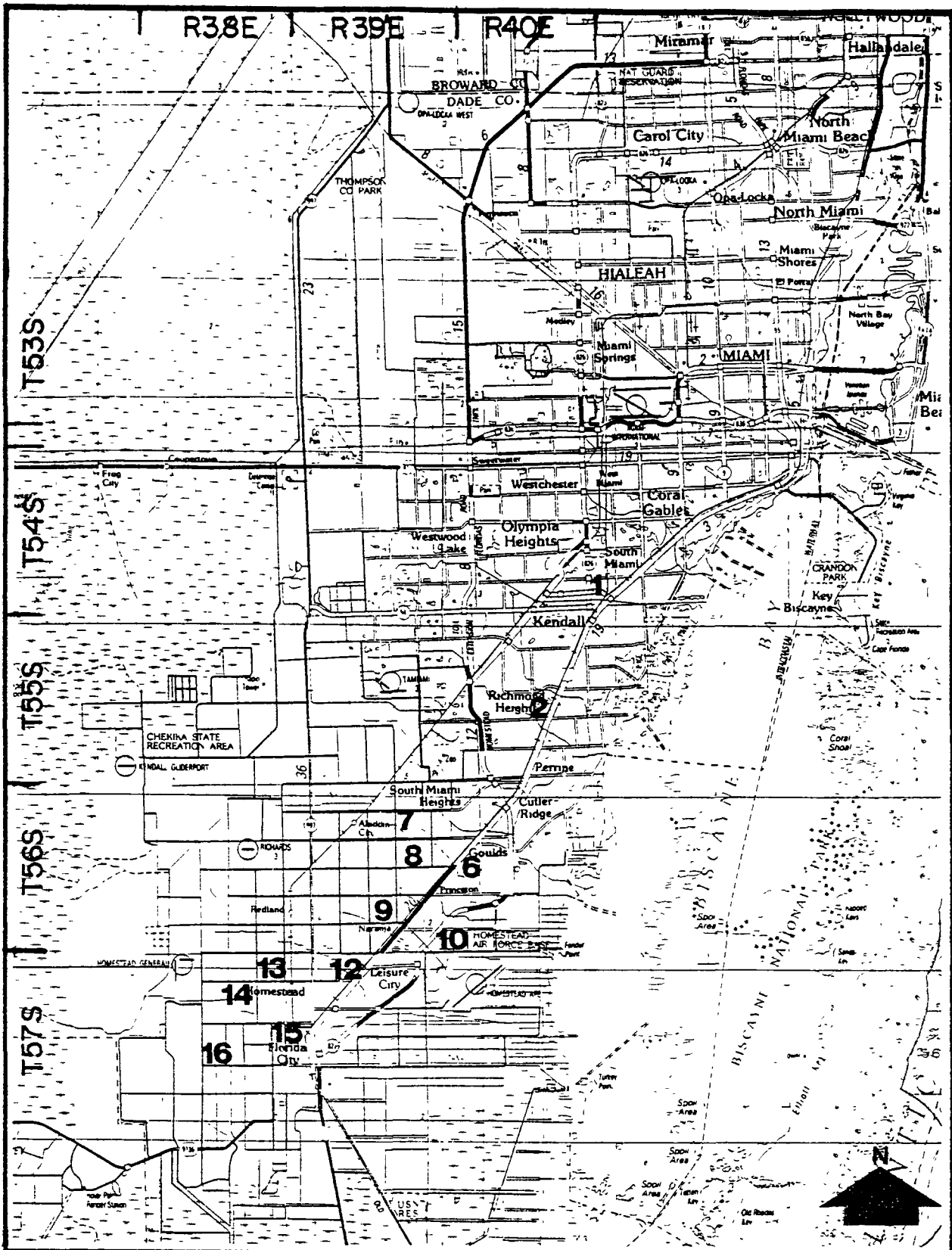
VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

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.

MANAGEMENT COSTS

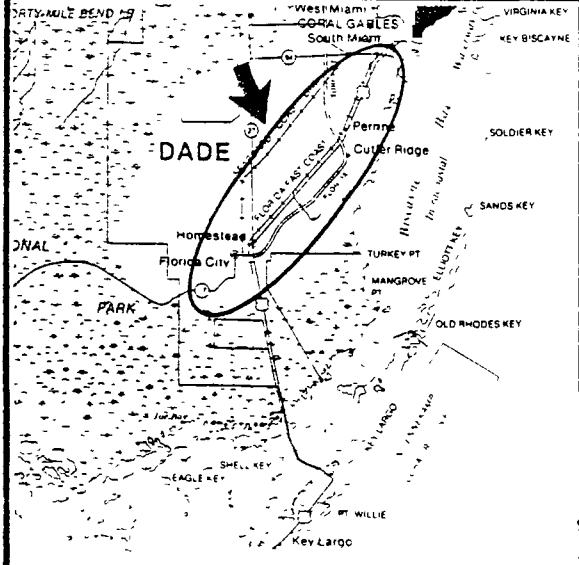
PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COST/BUDGET REQUESTS - IF ACQUIRED
Dade County

CATEGORY	Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.)	Estimated Funds Required					Total
		Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	
Start-up	Dade County	\$366,000	-0-	\$44,000	\$41,000	\$157,000	\$608,000
FY 1994-95	Dade County	\$183,000	-0-	\$22,000	\$20,500	\$78,500	\$304,000

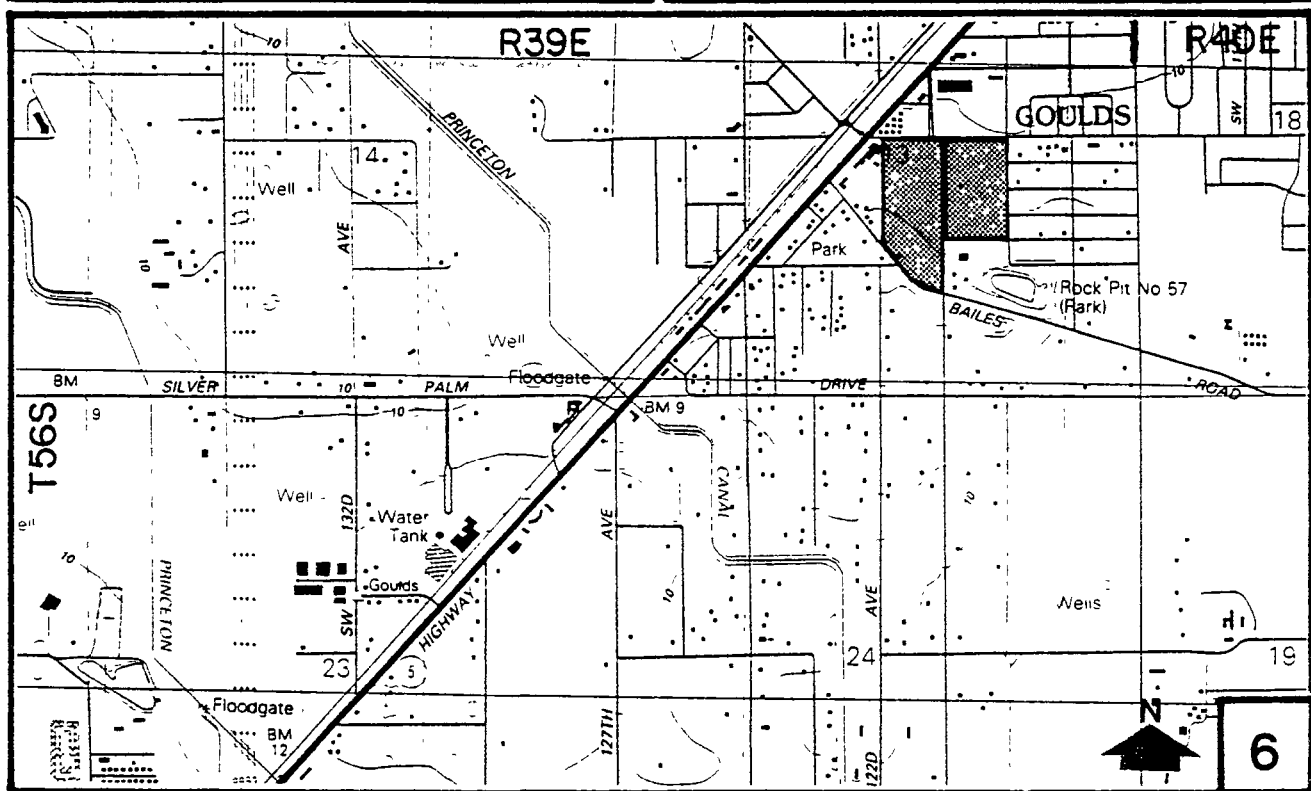
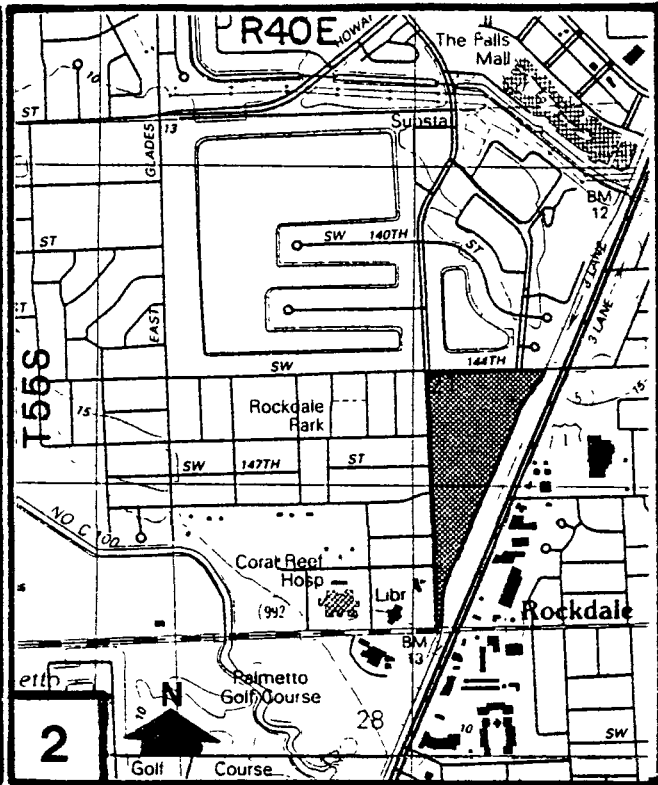
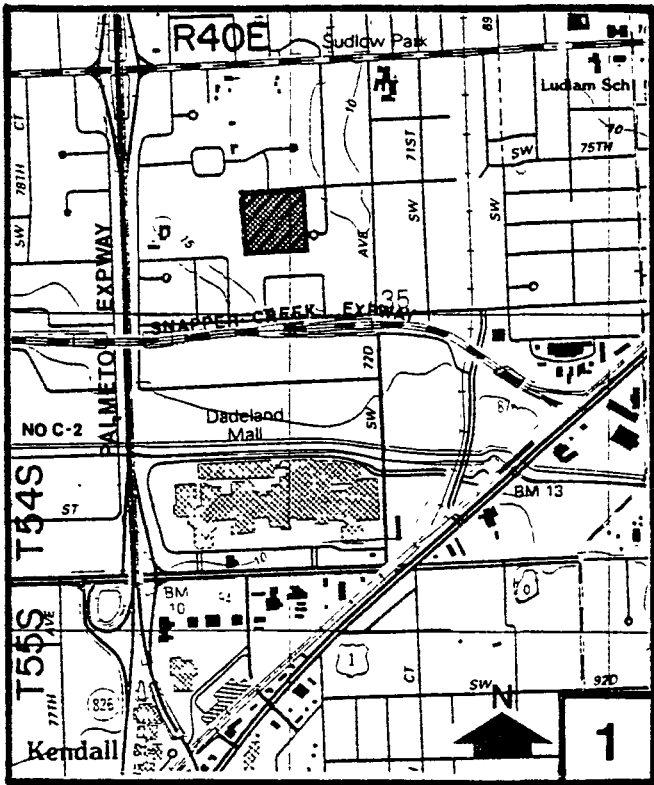


**MIAMI
ROCKRIDGE PINELANDS**

DADE COUNTY



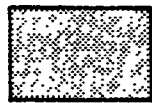
- SITES**
- 1
 - 2
 - 6
 - 7
 - 8
 - 9
 - 10
 - 12
 - 13
 - 14
 - 15
 - 16



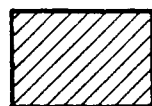
MIAMI ROCKRIDGE PINELANDS

DADE

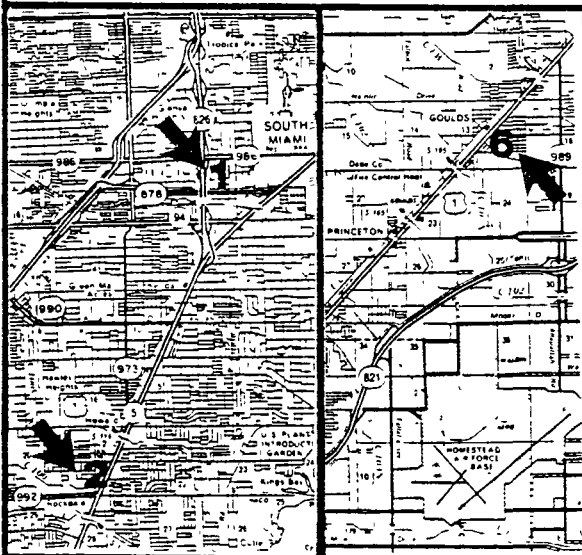
COUNTY



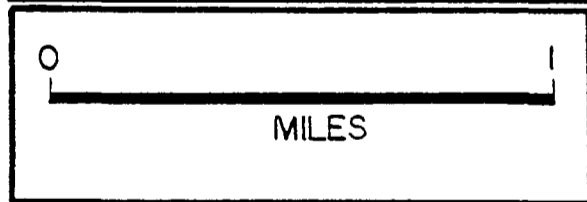
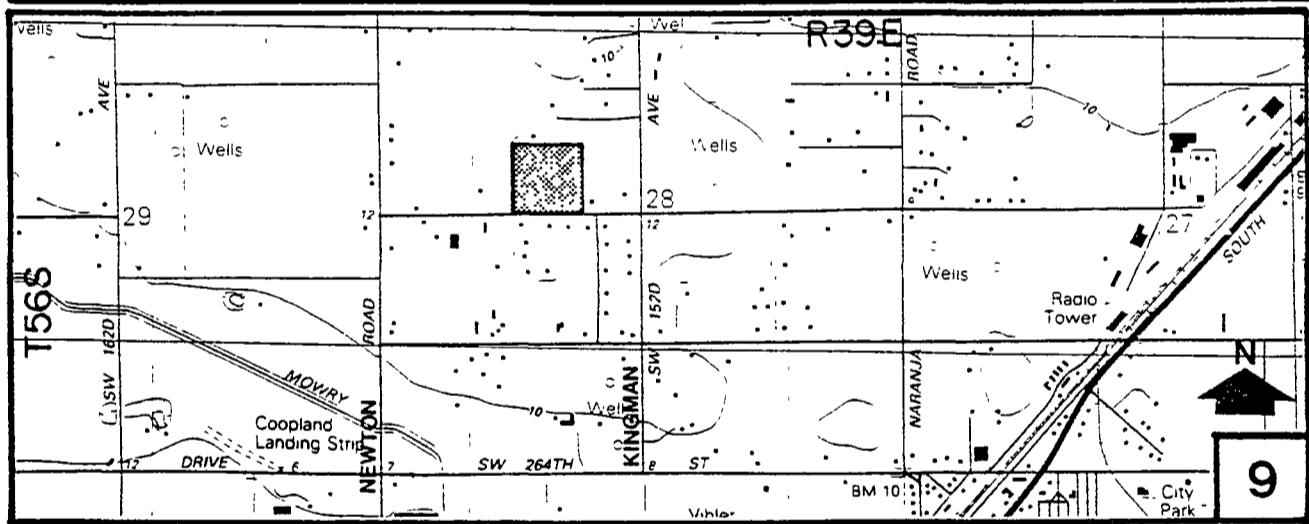
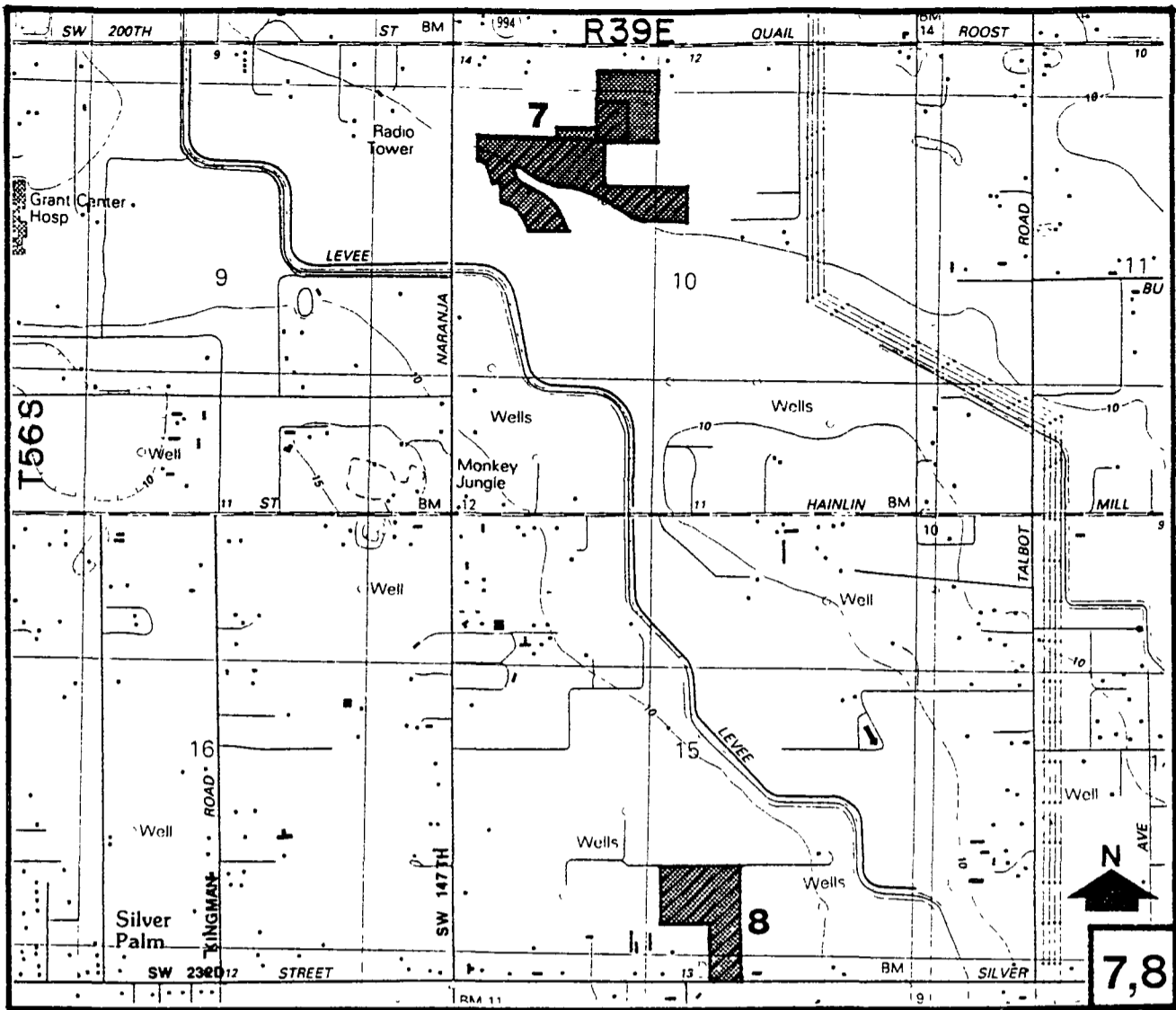
PROJECT AREAS



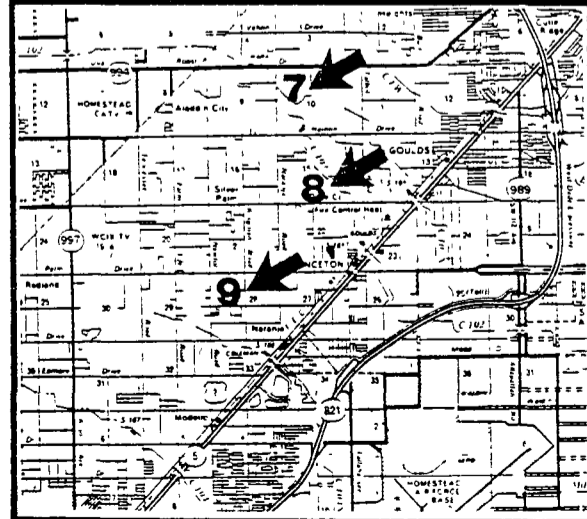
STATE OWNED


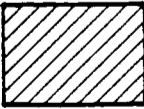


SHEET 2 OF 5

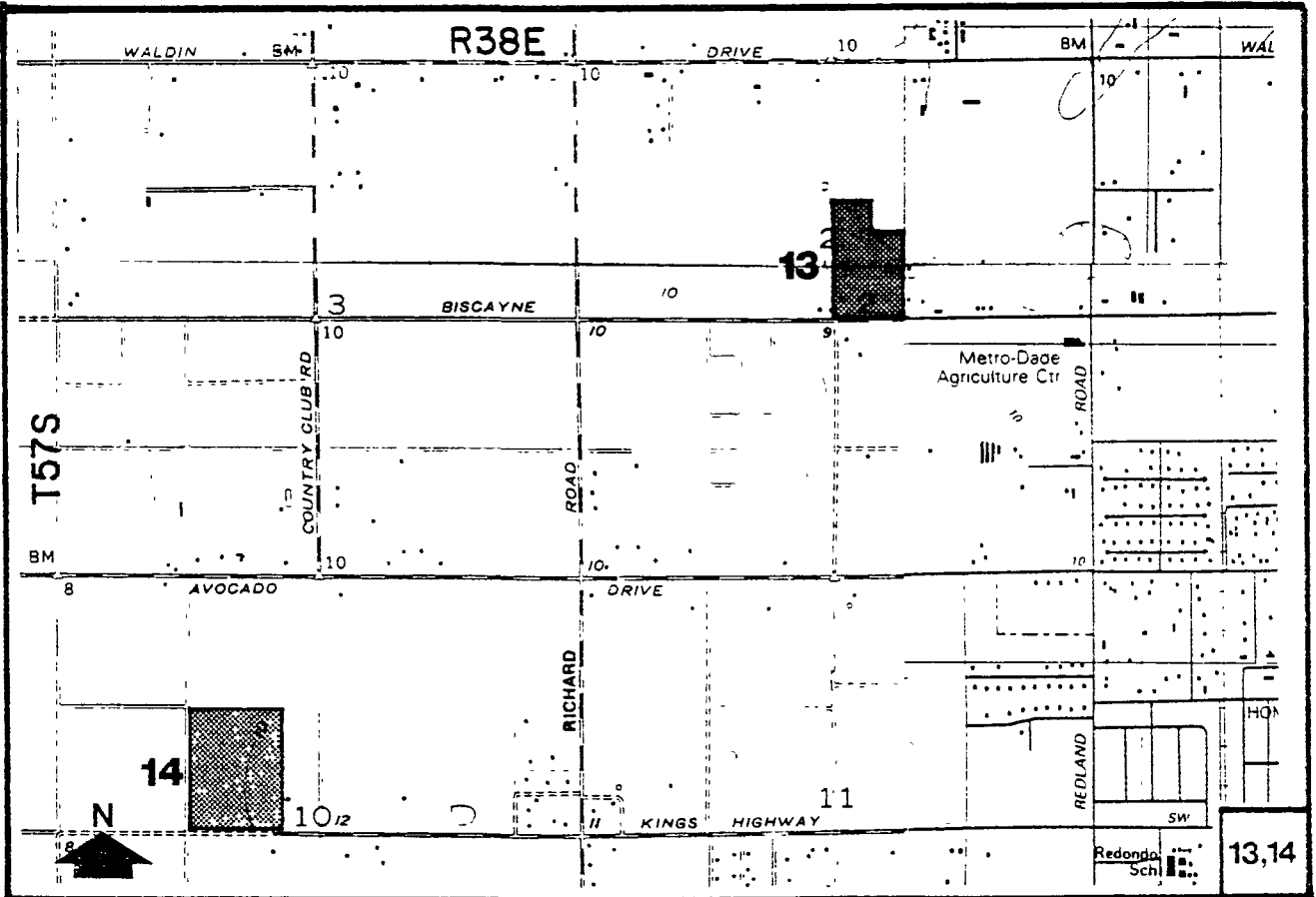
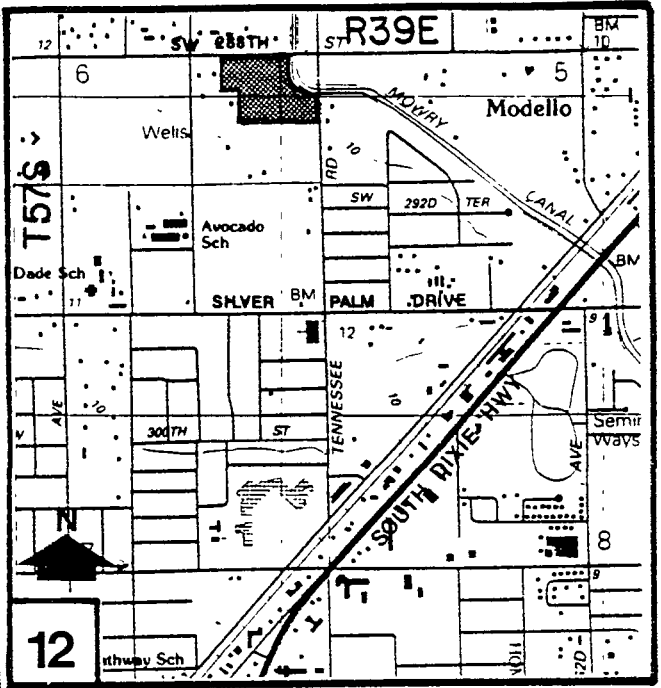
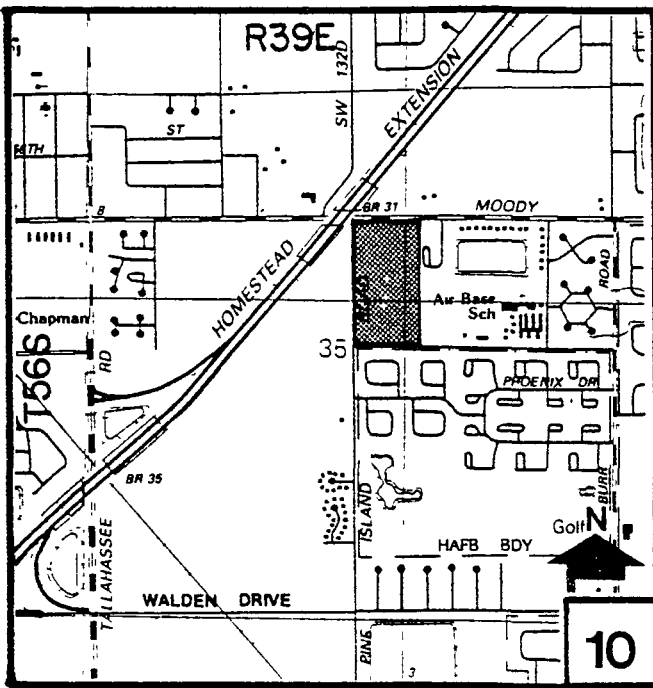


MIAMI
ROCKRIDGE PINELANDS
DADE COUNTY

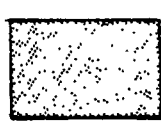


	PROJECT AREAS
	STATE OWNED

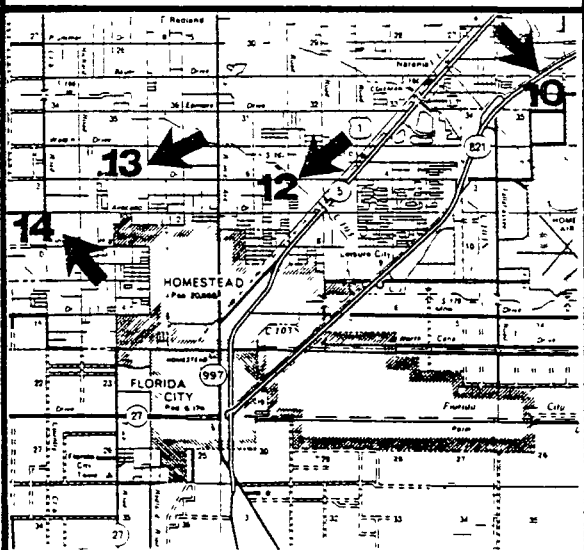
SHEET 3 OF 5



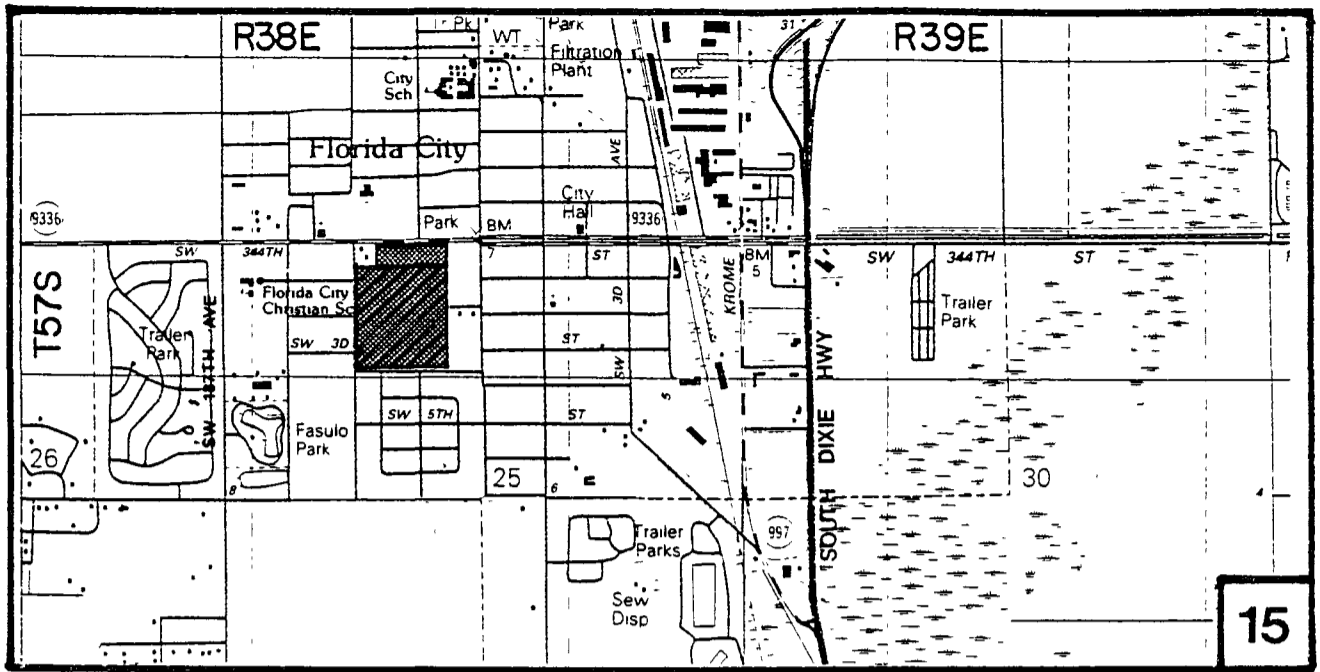
MIAMI
ROCKRIDGE PINELANDS
DADE COUNTY



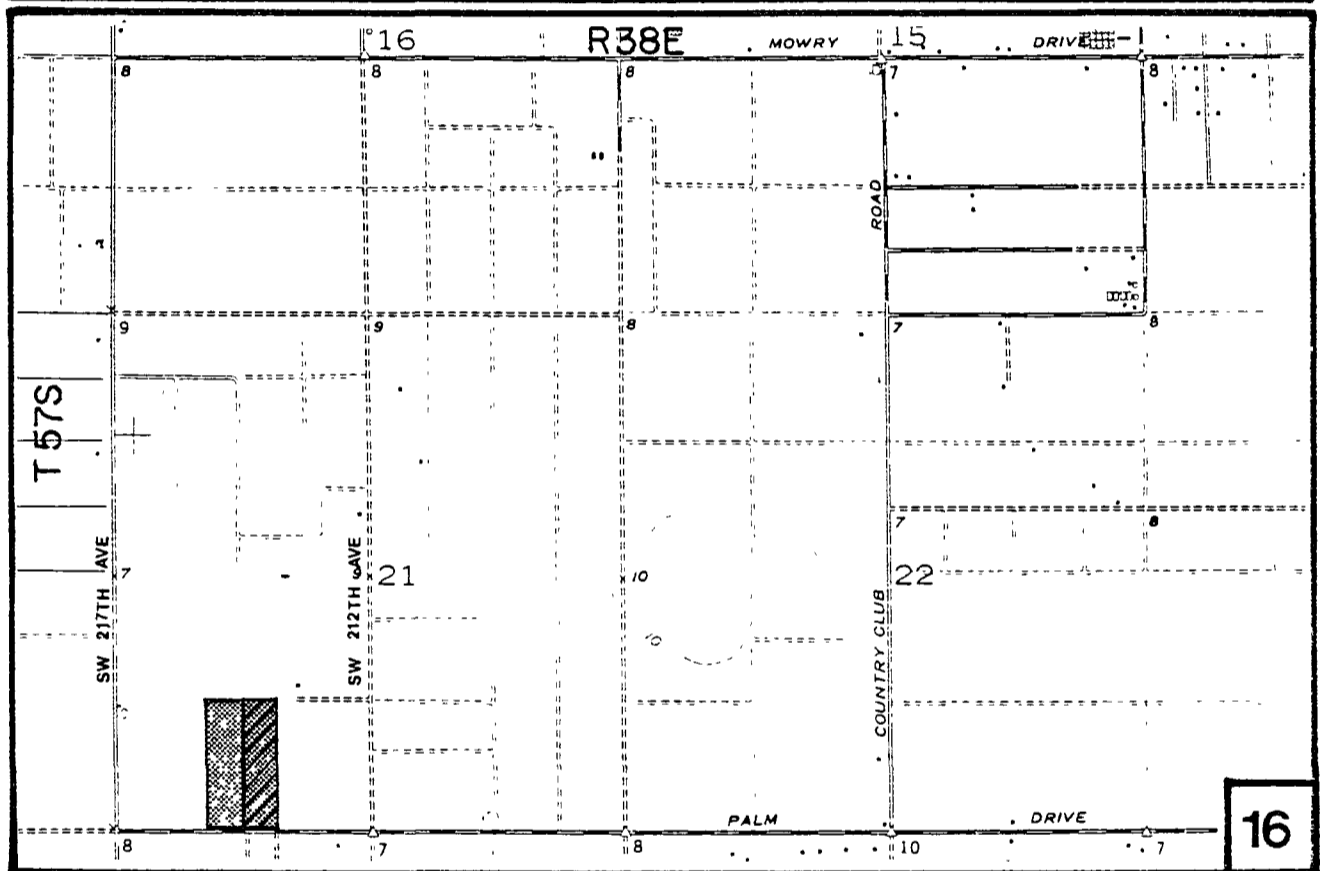
PROJECT AREAS



SHEET 4 OF 5



15

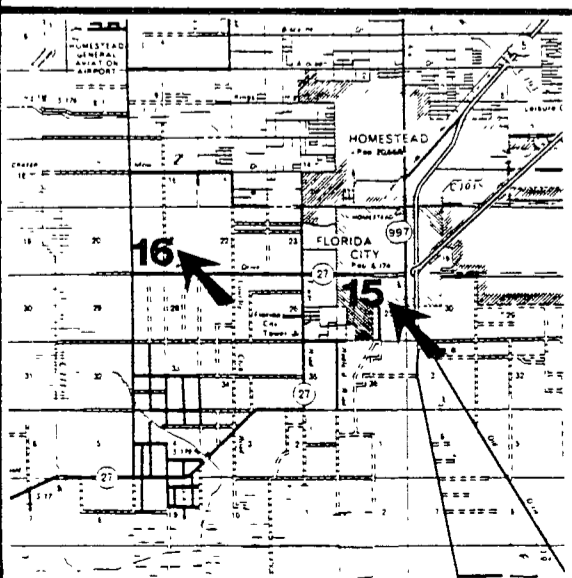



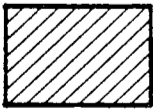
16



MIAMI
ROCKRIDGE PINELANDS

DADE COUNTY



-  PROJECT AREAS
-  STATE OWNED

#79 MIAMI ROCKRIDGE PINELANDS

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

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

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

ACQUISITION PLANNING

On November 12, 1986, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council approved the project design for Miami Rockridge Pinelands. The project design deleted two sites from the project area because of extensive alterations to the sites. A substantial portion of another site was also deleted for the same reason. These modifications reduce the total acreage of the resource planning boundary by 43 acres and reduced the number of discrete sites to 14.

Acquisition Phasing

- Phase 1. Site 11 (deleted 1988)
- Phase 2. Site 12
- Phase 3. Site 2
- Phase 4. Site 4 (deleted 1988)
- Phase 5. Site 6
- Phase 6. Site 15 (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 on some sites. In May 1990, Dade County voters approved a referendum which

increased the ad valorem tax by .75 mill for two years. It generated approximately \$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 of project. There is one additional parcel which would be jointly acquired (Grand Central), which may become available within the next six months.

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		
1993	79	
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 SADDLE BLANKET LAKES SCRUB			POLK COUNTY	
Acreage		Value		
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value	
78	800	\$140,000	\$618,500	

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,

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 citriculture.

Highest ranked FNAI-listed elements

Name	FNAI Rank
Avon Park rabbit bells	G1/S1
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
26 FNAI elements known from site	

ACQUISITION PLANNING

On January 10, 1986, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council approved the project design for Saddle Blanket Lakes Scrub. The project design deleted a small part of the project area with improvements and added two pieces of high quality scrub. One addition was acquired by The Nature Conservancy (TNC) and sold to the state.

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

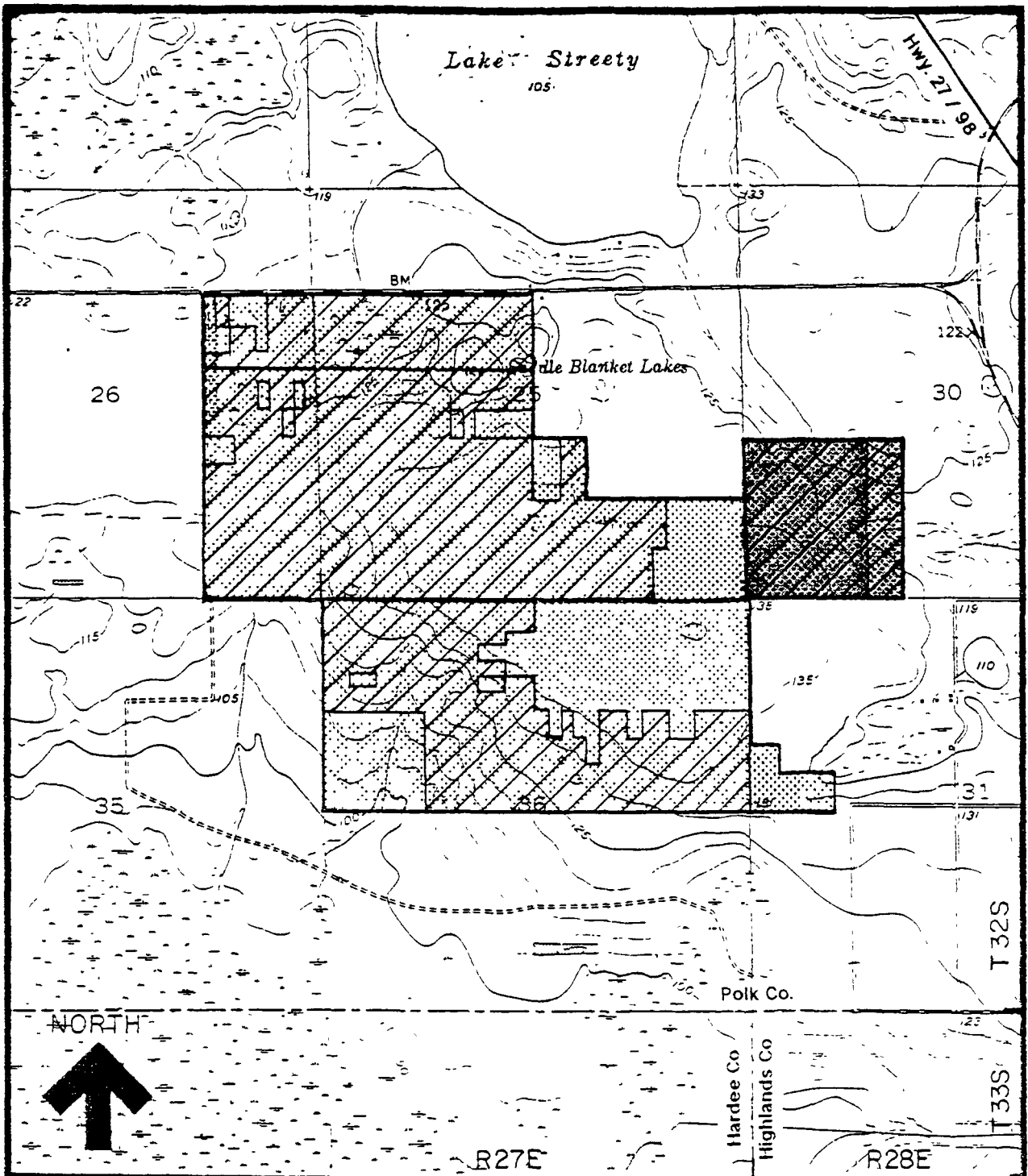
MANAGEMENT COST

PROJECTED MANAGEMENT BUDGET REQUEST
Division of Recreation and Parks

YEAR	Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc)	Funds					Total
		Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	
Start-up	CARL	\$22,167	-0-	\$5,712	\$28,522	\$8,640	\$65,041
FY 1994-95	CARL	\$22,167	-0-	\$5,712	\$28,522	\$8,640	\$65,041

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

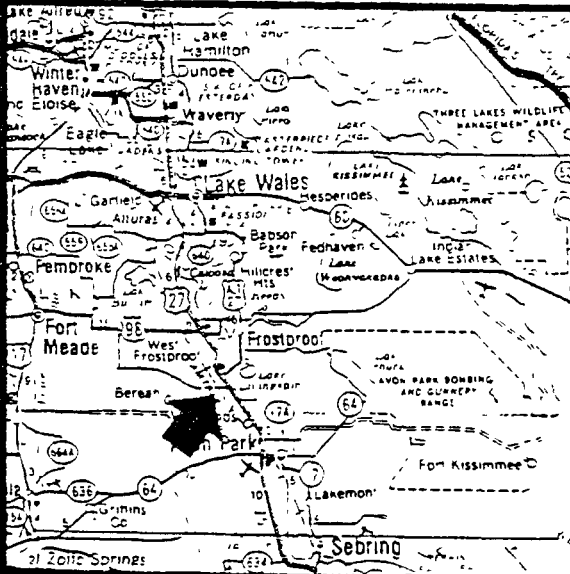
YEAR	Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc)	Funds					Total
		Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	
FY 1992-93	TNC	\$6,000	\$600	\$800	\$500	\$1,000	\$8,900
FY 1993-94	CARL	\$3,000	\$900	\$2,000	\$500	\$1,000	\$7,400
FY 1994-95	CARL	\$34,980	\$3,070	\$9,369	\$914	\$4,240	\$52,573



SADDLE BLANKET LAKES SCRUB

POLK

COUNTY



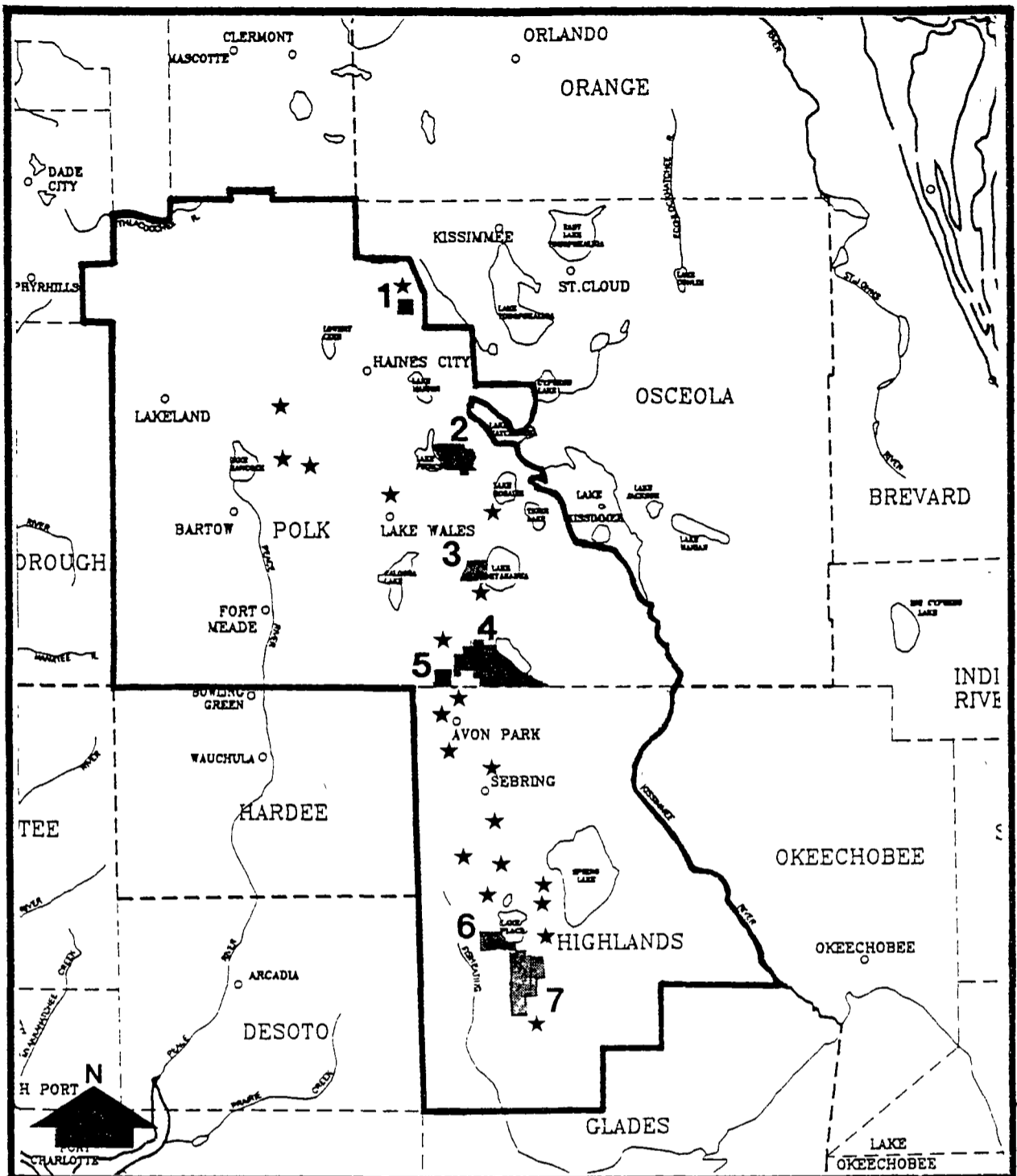
PROJECT AREA



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) | |

#80 SADDLE BLANKET LAKE SCRUB

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

Acquisition Status

State is negotiating with The Nature Conservancy and final offers on remaining parcels being concluded.

RESOLUTIONS

- 1991: Polk County Commission - Support for acquisition
- Sierra Club, Polk County Group - 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		
1993		14
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

#81 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

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 Recreation and Parks in conjunction with the Lower Wekiva State Reserve. The Division of Forestry, the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, and the Division of Historical Resources are recommended as cooperating managers. The project is intended to enhance protection and preservation of water quality in the middle St. Johns River region and provide the public with recreational opportunities compatible with resource protection.

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Name	FNAI Rank
West Indian manatee	G2?/S2?
SHELL MOUND	G3/S2
Bald eagle	G3/S2S3
BLACKWATER STREAM	G4/S2
RIVER FLOODPLAIN LAKE	G4?/S2
FLOODPLAIN SWAMP	G?/S4?
WET PRAIRIE	G?/S4?
UPLAND MIXED FOREST	G?/S4
8 FNAI elements known from site	

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 Snake Creek 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.

hammock, dome swamp, bayhead, freshwater marsh, pine flatwoods, and sandhills. Water resources include several miles of frontage on the St. Johns River, backwater sloughs and marsh, blackwater creeks, and a small spring. This area harbors an abundance of wildlife, including many rare and endangered species, and is a primary movement corridor for Florida black bears (state threatened) between the Ocala National Forest and Rock Springs Run State Reserve.

Although no cultural sites from within the project are recorded within the Florida Master Site File, potential

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

These lands are moderately vulnerable to consumptive timber practices as well as the effects of runoff from residential developments towards the western part of the project area.

This tract is moderately endangered since it is located in a region of central Florida where encroachment from urbanization can be expected in the near future. Much of the tract appears to be jurisdictional wetlands below ordinary high water.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

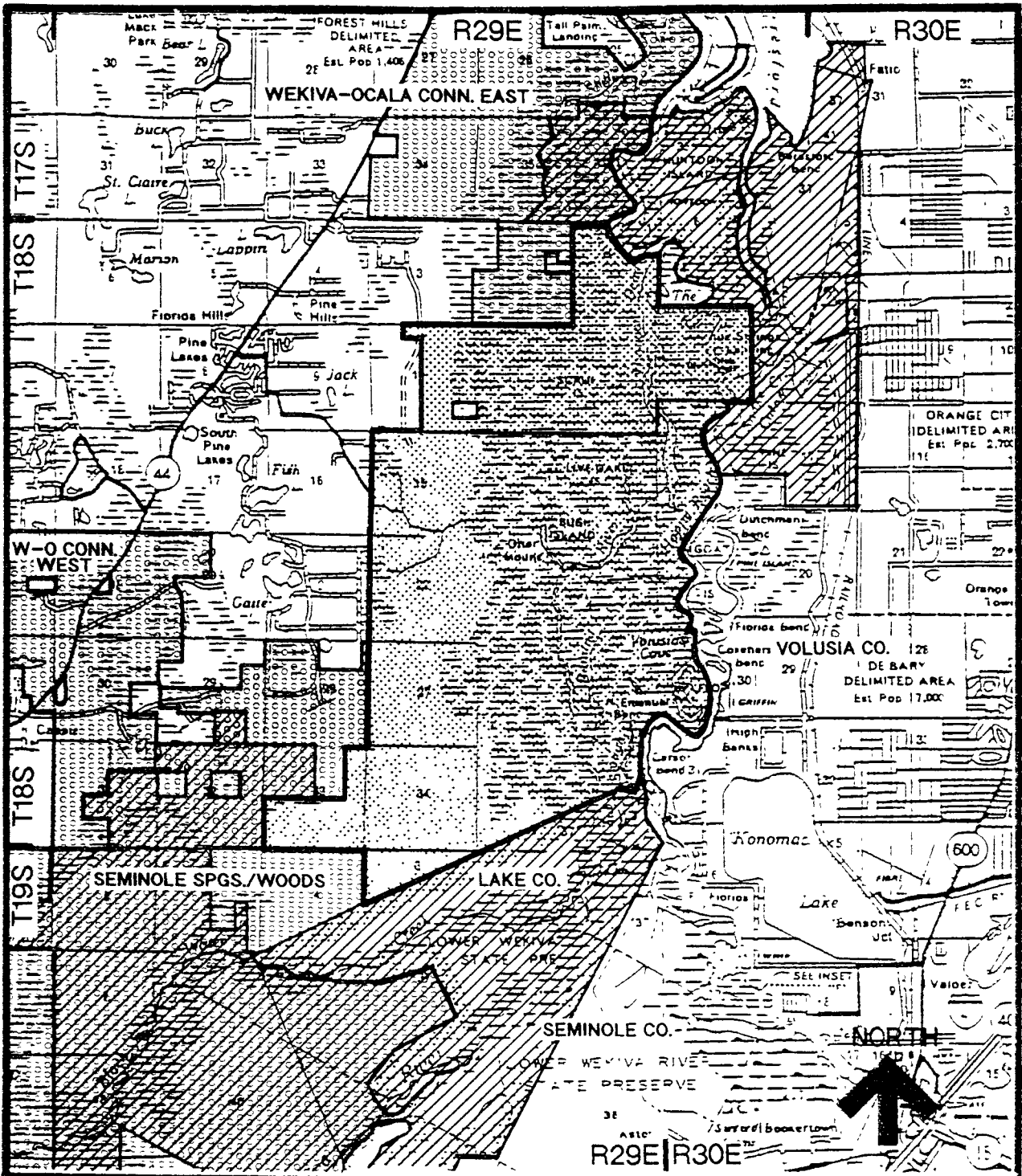
The Land Acquisition Selection Committee voted to combine the St. Johns River Forest Estates and Fechtel Ranch projects on March 21, 1986.

MANAGEMENT COSTS

PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COST/BUDGET REQUESTS - IF ACQUIRED

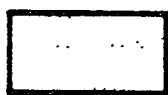
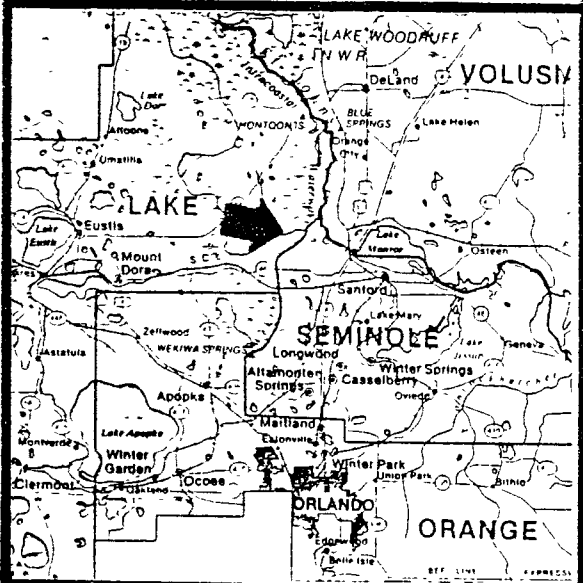
Division of Recreation and Parks

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 1994-95	CARL	\$66,501	\$7,280	\$17,000	\$63,500	-0-	\$154,281



ST. JOHNS RIVER

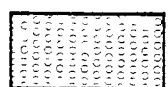
LAKE/VOLUSIA COUNTIES



PROJECT AREA



STATE OWNED



OTHER CARL PROJECTS
(SEM SPGS, W-O CONN)

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

Project currently unfunded under FY 1993/94 Workplan.

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		
1993		75
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
--	None	None

#82 JULINGTON/DURE IN PENINSULA		DUVAL/ST. JOHNS COUNTIES	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
-0-	4,580	-0-	\$1,277,700

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

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.

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.

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.

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

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Name	FNAI Rank
<i>Bartram's ixia</i>	G2/S2
<i>Variable-leaf crownbeard</i>	G2/S2
SANDHILL	G2G3/S2
FLOODPLAIN MARSH	G3?/S2
<i>Southern red lily</i>	G3/S3
UPLAND MIXED FOREST	G?/S4
FLOODPLAIN SWAMP	G?/S4?
MESIC FLATWOODS	G?/S4
8 FNAI elements known from project	

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 endangered Bartram's ixia 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.

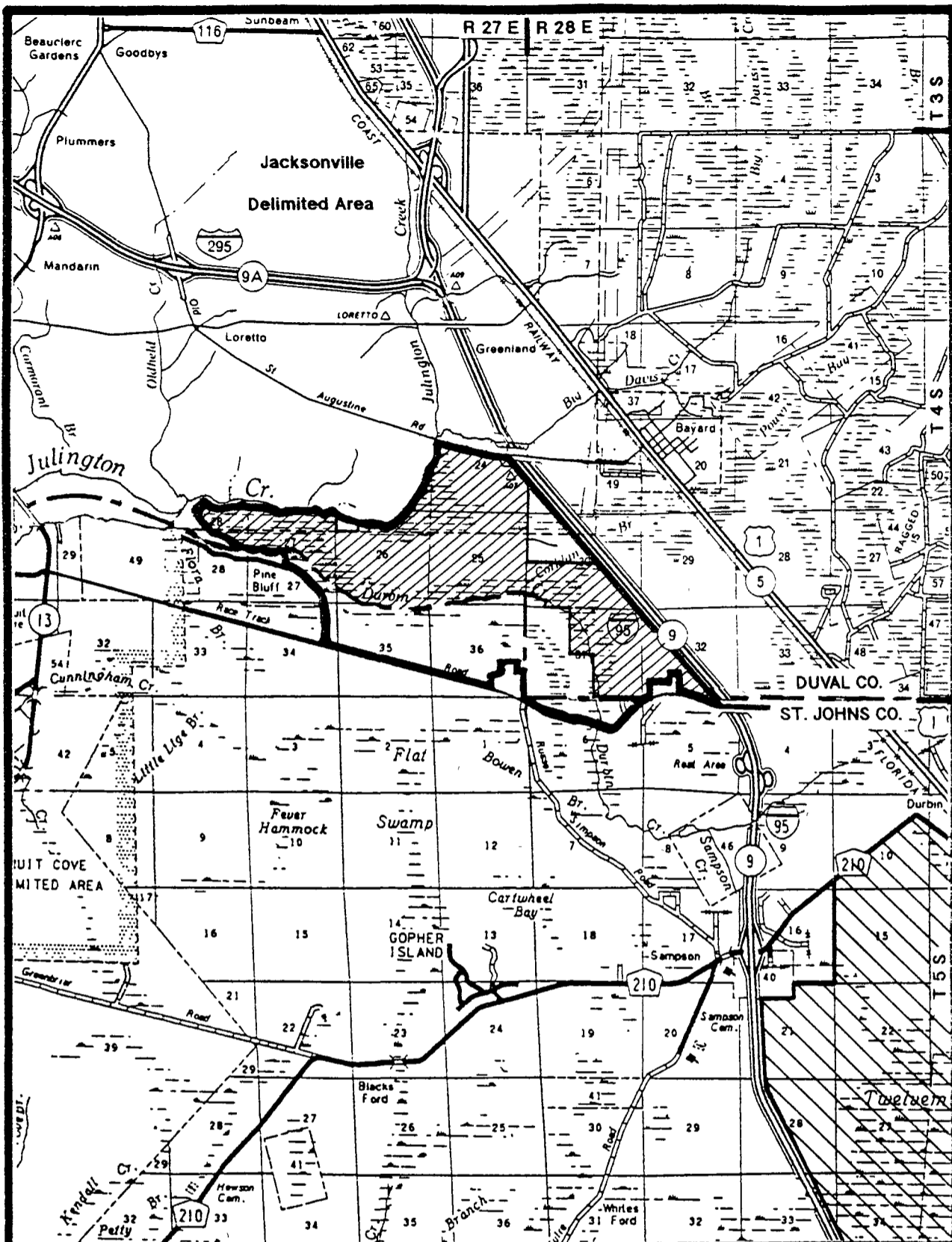
MANAGEMENT COSTS

PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COST/BUDGET REQUESTS - IF ACQUIRED
City of Jacksonville

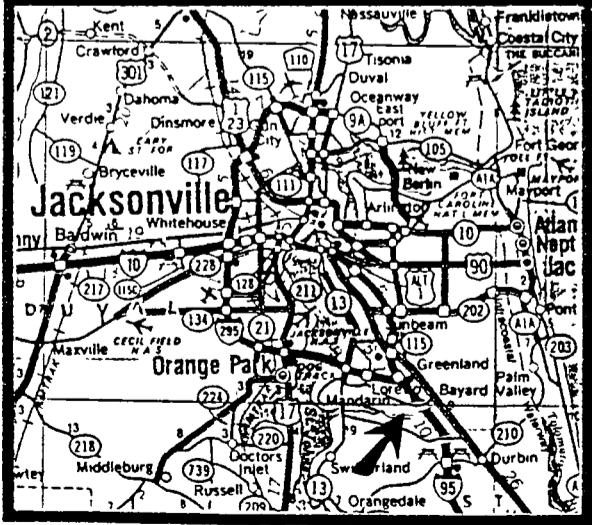
CATEGORY	Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.)	Estimated Funds Required					Total
		Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	
Start-up	Jacksonville	\$66,876	\$4,200	\$87,750	\$88,000	\$1,792,000	\$2,038,736

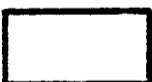
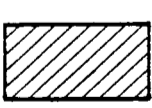
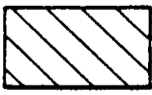
St. Johns County

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

#82 JULINGTON/DURBIN PENINSULA

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

Project currently unfunded under FY 1993/94 Workplan.

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		
1993	61	
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	---

#83 ENCHANTED FOREST		BREVARD COUNTY	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
237*	177	\$4,400,000*	\$1,641,500

* 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 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 their ranges. The project area supports a population of Tampa vervain, a highly endangered plant that is protected at only one other

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	G?/S3
DEPRESSION MARSH	G4?/S3
MARITIME HAMMOCK	G4/S3
HYDRIC HAMMOCK	G?/S4?
Florida scrub jay	G5T3/S3
11 FNAI elements known from site	

location in eastern Florida. The Enchanted Forest also contains an area of high recharge to the Floridan aquifer.

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

ACQUISITION PLANNING

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

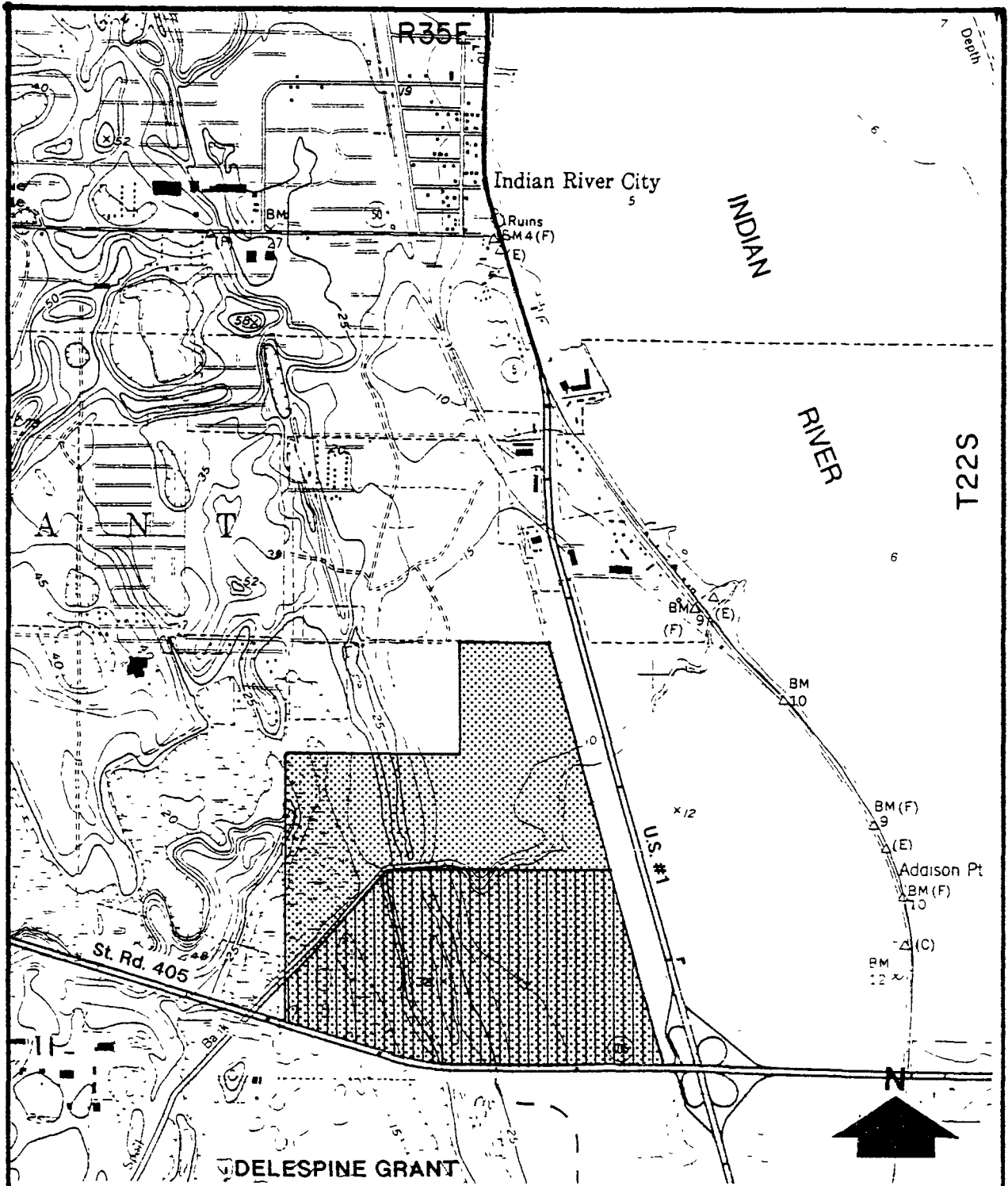
Coordination

Brevard County will provide 50% of the funding for the Enchanted Forest project. The Nature Conservancy is an intermediary.

MANAGEMENT COSTS

PAST, CURRENT, and PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COSTS/BUDGET REQUEST
Brevard County

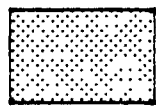
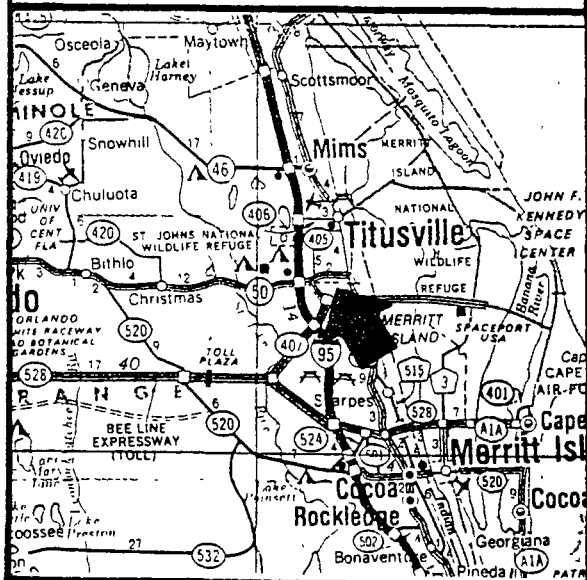
YEAR	Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc)	Funds					Total
		Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	
FY 1992-93	Brevard County	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	\$46,680	\$46,680
FY 1993-94	Brevard County & CARL	-0-	-0-	-0-	\$50,000	\$300,000	\$350,000
FY 1994-95	Brevard County & CARL	\$25,000	-0-	-0-	\$15,000	-0-	\$40,000



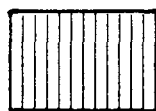
ENCHANTED FOREST

BREVARD

COUNTY



PROJECT AREA



BREVARD CO. OWNERSHIP

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

County has already acquired the project and plans to resell it to the Board of Trustees as a bargain purchase. They are attempting to negotiate the purchase of one additional outparcel.

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		
1993	74	
1992	45	
1991	41	
ACQUISITION HISTORY		
Year	Acres	Funds
---	None	---

#84 ALDERMAN'S FORD ADDITION		HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
716*	363	\$6,424,600*	\$2,419,600

* 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.

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.

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Name	Rank
<i>Florida golden aster</i>	G1/S1
SPRING-RUN STREAM	G2/S2
SANDHILL	G2G3/S2
UPLAND HARDWOOD FOREST	G?/S3
FLOODPLAIN FOREST	G?/S3
MESIC FLATWOODS	G?/S4
XERIC HAMMOCK	G?/S3
FLOODPLAIN SWAMP	G?/S4?
HYDRIC HAMMOCK	G?/S4?
BAYGALL	G4?/S4?
10 FNAI elements known from site	

and common snook have been recorded from the river, and gopher tortoises inhabit the xeric uplands. The hardwood forests are especially important for migrating song birds. A stand of mesic flatwoods dominated by mature longleaf pines and dense wiregrass has 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 is recorded within the Florida Master Site File. When compared to other projects, the potential

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

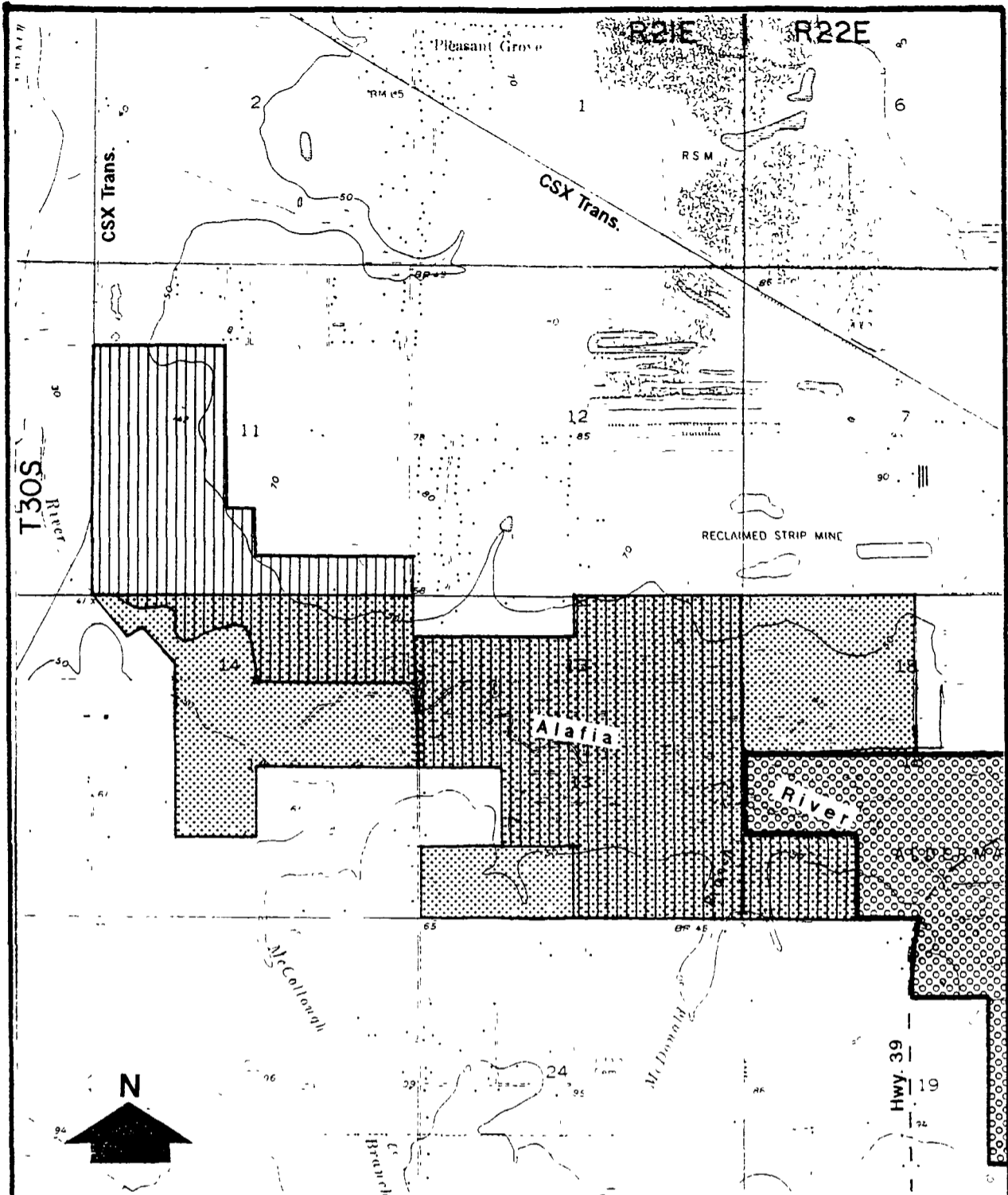
There are substantial areas of upland forest above the floodplain within the project boundary on both sides of the scenic Alafia River. This area would be desirable for residential development with river frontage. Development will lead to increased degradation of the Alafia River. There has been timbering 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 this portion of the county from Polk County to the

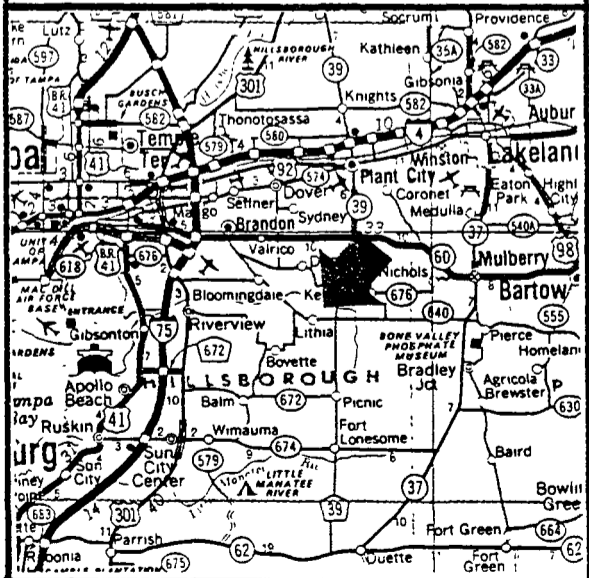
MANAGEMENT COSTS

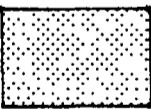
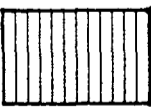
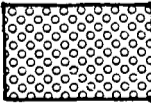
PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COST/BUDGET REQUESTS - IF ACQUIRED
Hillsborough County

CATEGORY	Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.)	Estimated Funds Required					Total
		Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	
Start-up	County	\$1,000	-0-	\$5,000	-0-	-0-	\$6,000



ALDERMAN'S FORD
ADDITION
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY



-  PROJECT AREA
-  ACQUIRED BY COUNTY
-  COUNTY PARK

#84 ALDERMAN'S FORD ADDITION

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

Project currently unfunded as a bargain purchase under FY 1993/94 Workplan.

RESOLUTIONS

None known.

PROJECT HISTORY		
Assessment Approved: 07/20/90		
Design/Boundary Approved: 12/07/90		
Design/Boundary Modified: --		
PREVIOUS RANKINGS		
1993		73
1992		73
1991		54
ACQUISITION HISTORY		
Year	Acres	Funds
--	None	--

#85 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.

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.

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	

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.

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,

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

The vegetative and hydrological resources of this parcel are highly susceptible to damage by residential development. Site modifications necessary for the development of residential or business structures would damage vegetation on the uplands and wetlands, and could adversely affect water quality. Development of the uplands could increase runoff, could increase water levels in the wetlands and could contribute to the eutrophication of the numerous lakes on the tract.

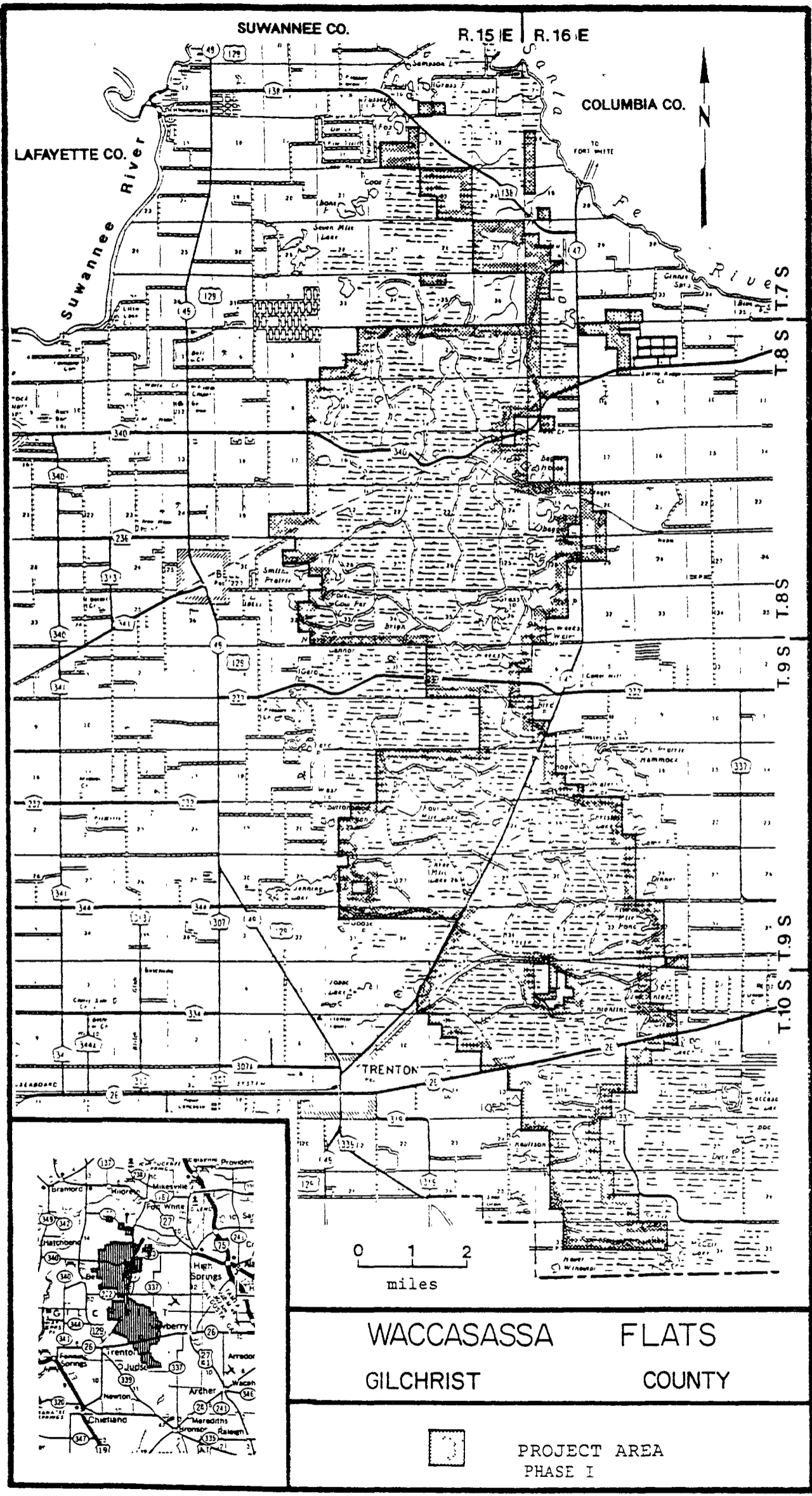
Unless this property is purchased by the state, major portions of the tract will be converted to more intensive uses, the site's value as a watershed and wetland area will be vastly diminished and the entire tract will be lost to public use (1987 Project Assessment).

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	\$145,192	\$16,148	\$108,816	\$450,510	-0-	\$720,666
FY 1994-95	CARL	\$149,547	-0-	\$70,000	\$10,000	-0-	\$229,547



SUWANNEE CO. R. 15 E R. 16 E

LAFAYETTE CO.

COLUMBIA CO.

T.7.5
T.8.5
T.8.5
T.9.5
T.9.5
T.10.5

TRENTON

0 1 2
miles

WACCASASSA FLATS
GILCHRIST COUNTY



PROJECT AREA
PHASE I

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 currently unfunded under FY 1993/94 Workplan. Needs timber cruise and reappraisal.

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		
1993	33	
1992	31	
1991	20	
1990	6	
1989	11	
1988	9	
ACQUISITION HISTORY		
Year	Acres	Funds
—	None	—

#86 HUTCHINSON ISLAND [BLIND CREEK]			ST. LUCIE COUNTY	
Acreage		Value		
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value	
-0-	352	-0-	\$4,724,200*	

* 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 height 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

MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

St. Lucie County would manage the site according to the "single use" management concept. 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 makes 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 such as this, where developable upland is a prime commodity.

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	

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 northernmost developable tract south of Ft. Pierce. Anticipated proportional county growth, a factor in development pressure, is moderate. Geophysically, the property is slowing receding on the beach.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

The Hutchinson Island (Blind Creek) tract was submitted to the Save Our Coast program in 1984. No acreage was acquired under that program. At the July 12, 1991, LAAC meeting the Hutchinson Island (Blind Creek) project was transferred to the CARL program.

OWNERSHIP

The property has five ownerships extending from ocean to bay.

ACQUISITION STATUS

Project currently unfunded under FY 1993/94 Workplan.

RESOLUTIONS

None known.

hammock with gumbo limbo, cabbage palm, and oak is located at the south end of the tract while mangrove swamp predominates on the west and north end of the tract. The threatened giant leather fern, serpent fern, and shoestring fern exist on the property. The threatened loggerhead turtle and the endangered Atlantic green and leatherback turtles reportedly nest on the beaches in the area.

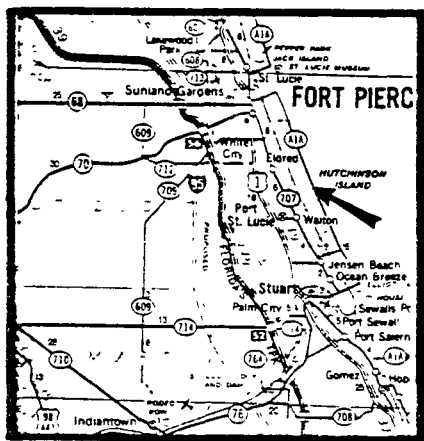
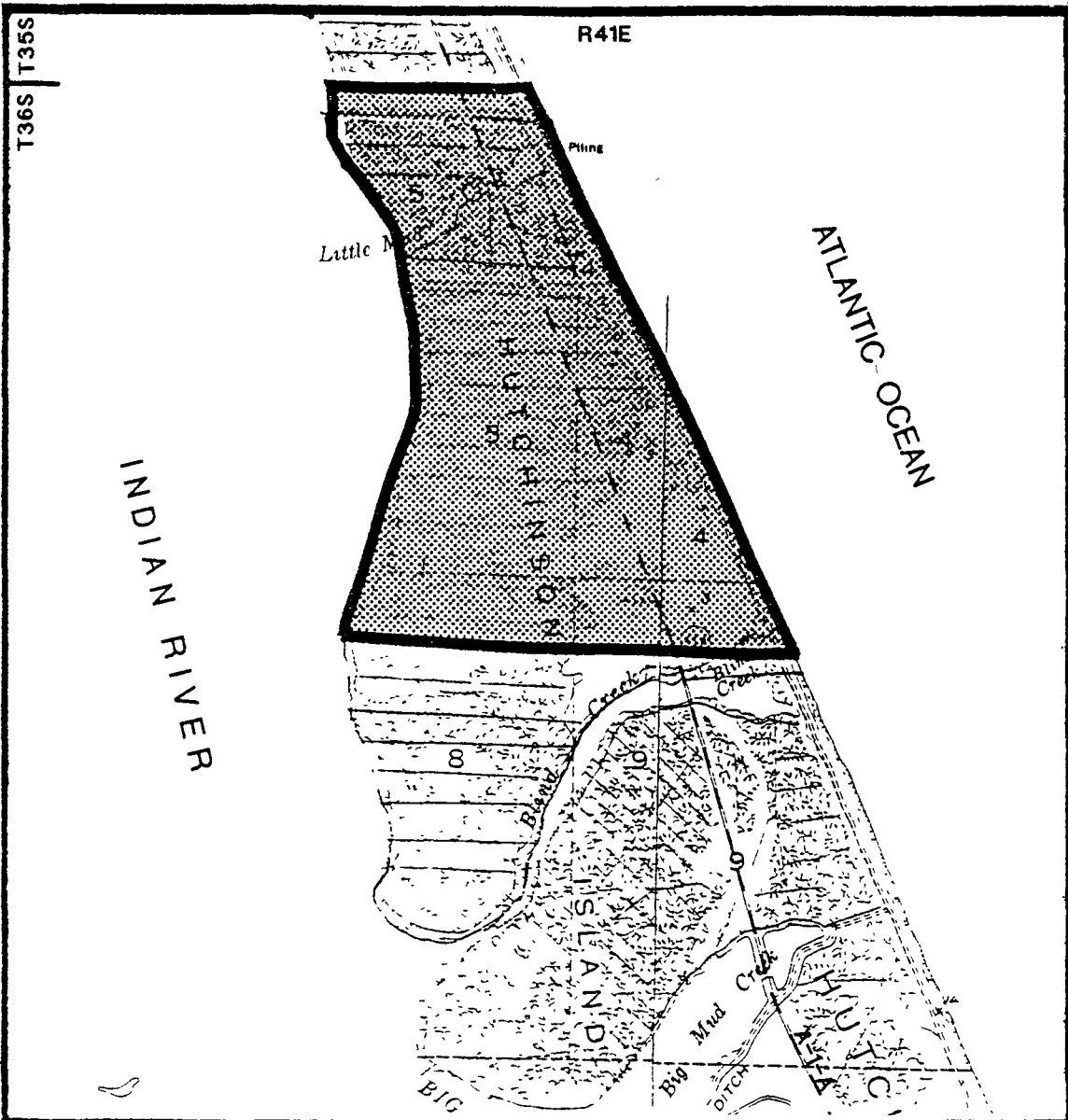
The site provides opportunities for a variety of passive and active recreation activities, including swimming, saltwater fishing, surfing, and scuba diving.

MANAGEMENT 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

Management Cost/Budget information for current FY is not available at this time.



PROJECT AREA

ST. LUCIE

CO.

HUTCHINSON ISLAND -
BLIND CREEK

PROJECT HISTORY		
Assessment Approved: 07/12/91		
Design/Boundary Approved: 12/06/91		
Design/Boundary Modified: ---		
PREVIOUS RANKINGS		
1993		77
1992		78
1983		31
1982		40
ACQUISITION HISTORY		
Year	Acres	Funds
---	None	---

#87 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*	\$3,167,800

* \$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,

hydric hammocks along the Wekiva River provide wetland habitat for such species of birds as the white ibis, little blue heron, great egret, tricolored heron, and limpkin. These communities are relatively undisturbed and in very good ecological health. The project also includes excellent aquatic resources including river frontage on Rock Springs Run (1.5 miles) and the Wekiva River (0.75 miles). The maintenance of the project area in a natural condition will preserve the remaining 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.

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 is 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

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Name	FNAI Rank
Sand skink	G2/S2
SCRUB	G2/S2
SANDHILL	G2G3/S2
Blue-tailed mole skink	G4T2/S2
Florida black bear	G5T2/S2
Florida mouse	G3/S3
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
Florida bonamia	G3/S3
Scrub bay	G4/S3
Snail bullhead	G4/S3
35 FNAI elements known from site	

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

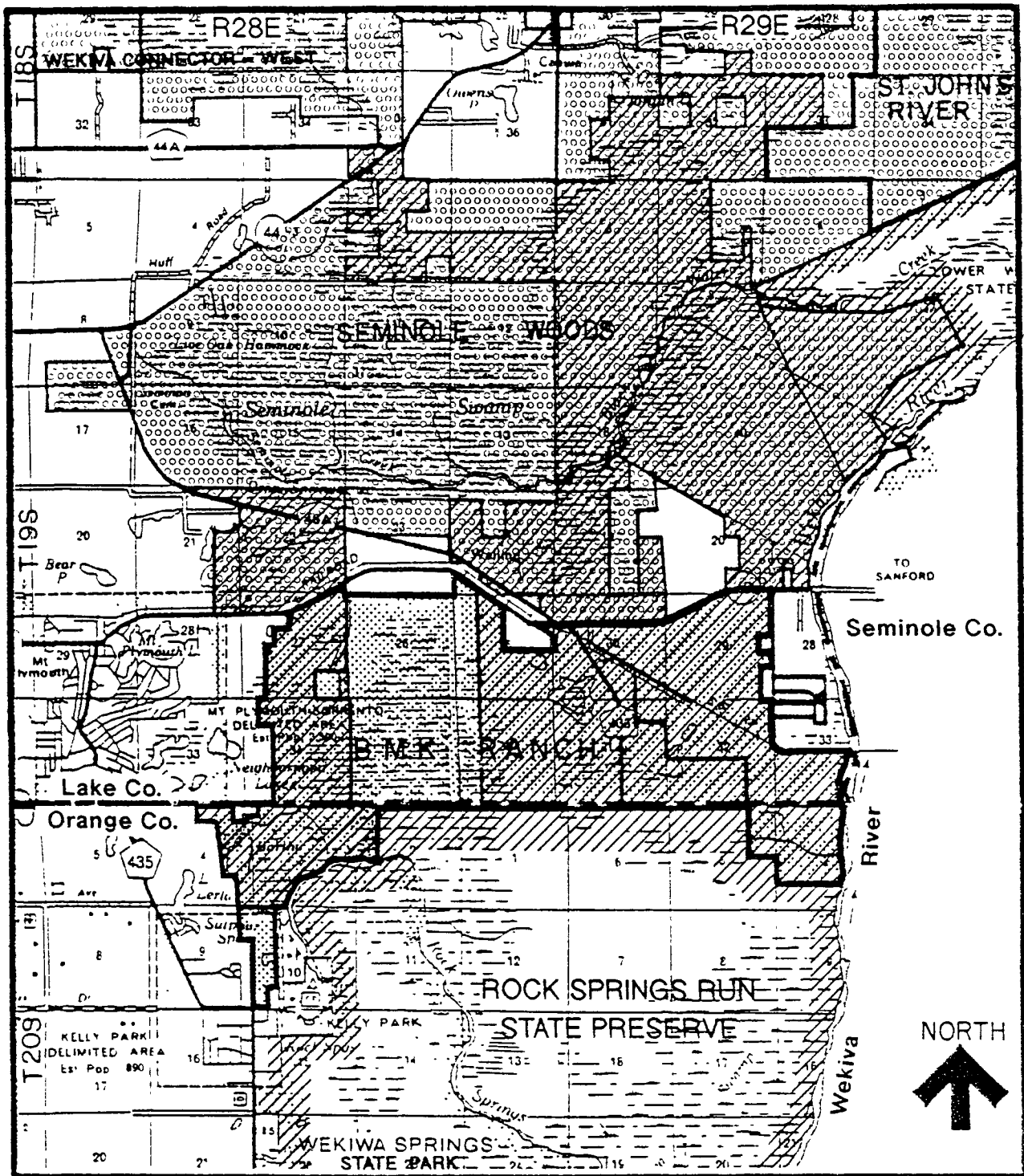
MANAGEMENT COSTS

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 1993-94	SPTF	-0-	-0-	\$3,000	-0-	-0-	\$3,000
FY 1994-95	SPTF	-0-	-0-	\$8,000	-0-	-0-	\$8,000

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

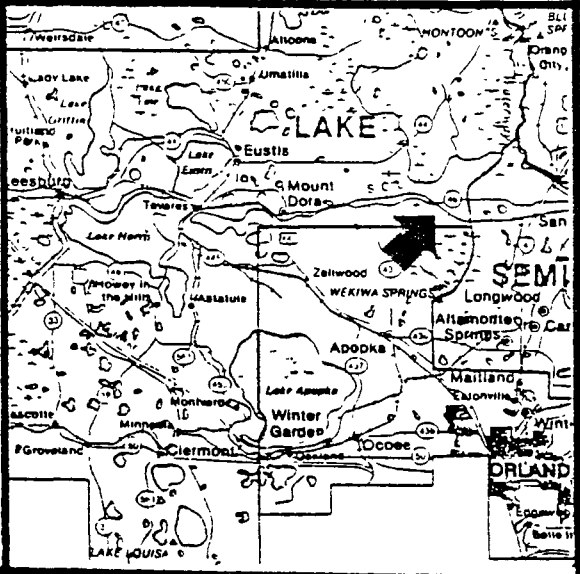
YEAR	Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc)	Funds					Total
		Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	
FY 1992-93	CARL	\$26,894	\$2,566	\$14,263	\$3,699	-0-	\$47,422
FY 1993-94	CARL	\$26,894	\$2,566	\$14,263	\$3,699	-0-	\$47,422
FY 1994-95	CARL	\$55,894	\$2,566	\$32,579	\$17,821	-0-	\$108,860



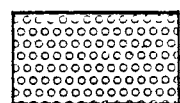
B.M.K. RANCH

LAKE/ORANGE

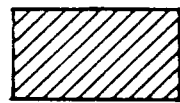
COUNTIES



PROJECT AREA



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



STATE OWNED

nature study. Acquisition is expected to have little impact upon the traditional commercial uses of the adjacent waters of the Wekiva River, which specifically include canoeing and recreational fishing.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

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

Development pressures are very high near the urban center of Orlando, especially in such desirable locations as those provided by the B.M.K. Ranch. A portion of this project (now acquired) 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 (now acquired). 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 Cove is the only large ownership remaining.

ACQUISITION STATUS

Project currently unfunded under FY 1993/94 Workplan. Only New Garden Cove (unwilling seller) and a few small inholdings remain.

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		
1993	78	
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

#88 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

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Name	FNAI Rank
<i>Worm-vine orchid</i>	G3/S2
<i>Silver palm</i>	G3G4/S3
ROCKLAND HAMMOCK	G?/S2
<i>Florida thatch palm</i>	G4G5/S2
<i>Brittle thatch palm</i>	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.

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 Environmental Protection 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.

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

Project currently unfunded under FY 1993/94 Workplan.

Eminent Domain

Eminent domain was authorized by the 1987 Legislature.

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 1994-95	CARL	-0-	\$9,140	-0-	\$44,000	-0-	\$53,140

OPA LOCKA 11 MI
1 MI TO U.S. 41

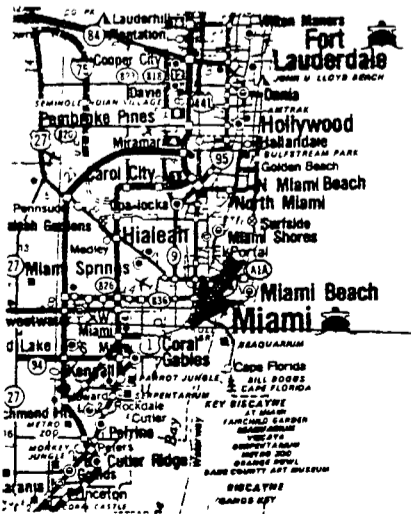
R41E



THE BARNACLE ADDITION

DADE

COUNTY



COUNTY PARK



PROJECT AREA



STATE OWNED

#88 BARNACLE ADDITION

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		
1993		80
1992		77
1991		63
1990		56
1989		80
1988		61
1987		37
1986		34
ACQUISITION HISTORY		
Year	Acres	Funds
---	None	---

#89 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.

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.

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.

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.

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	

This project is one of few intact natural shorelines in the Tampa Bay area. It supports healthy populations of numerous bird species, including several that are considered rare or endangered. The surrounding offshore area is undisturbed, highly productive marine habitat. Waters adjacent to the project are within the Cockroach Bay Aquatic Preserve. Detrital input, buffering, and water filtration associated with the Bay enhance its water quality and productivity.

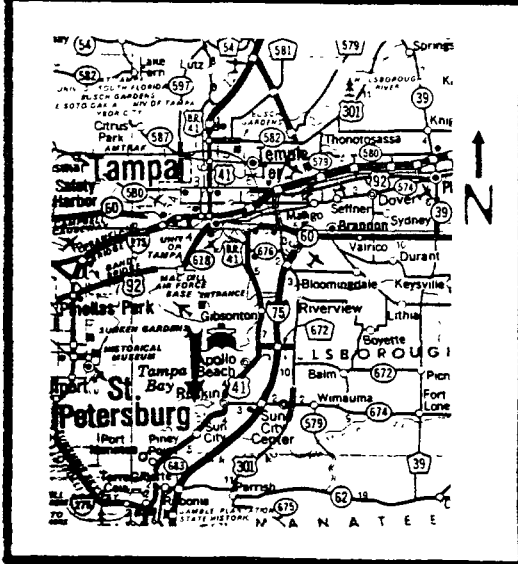
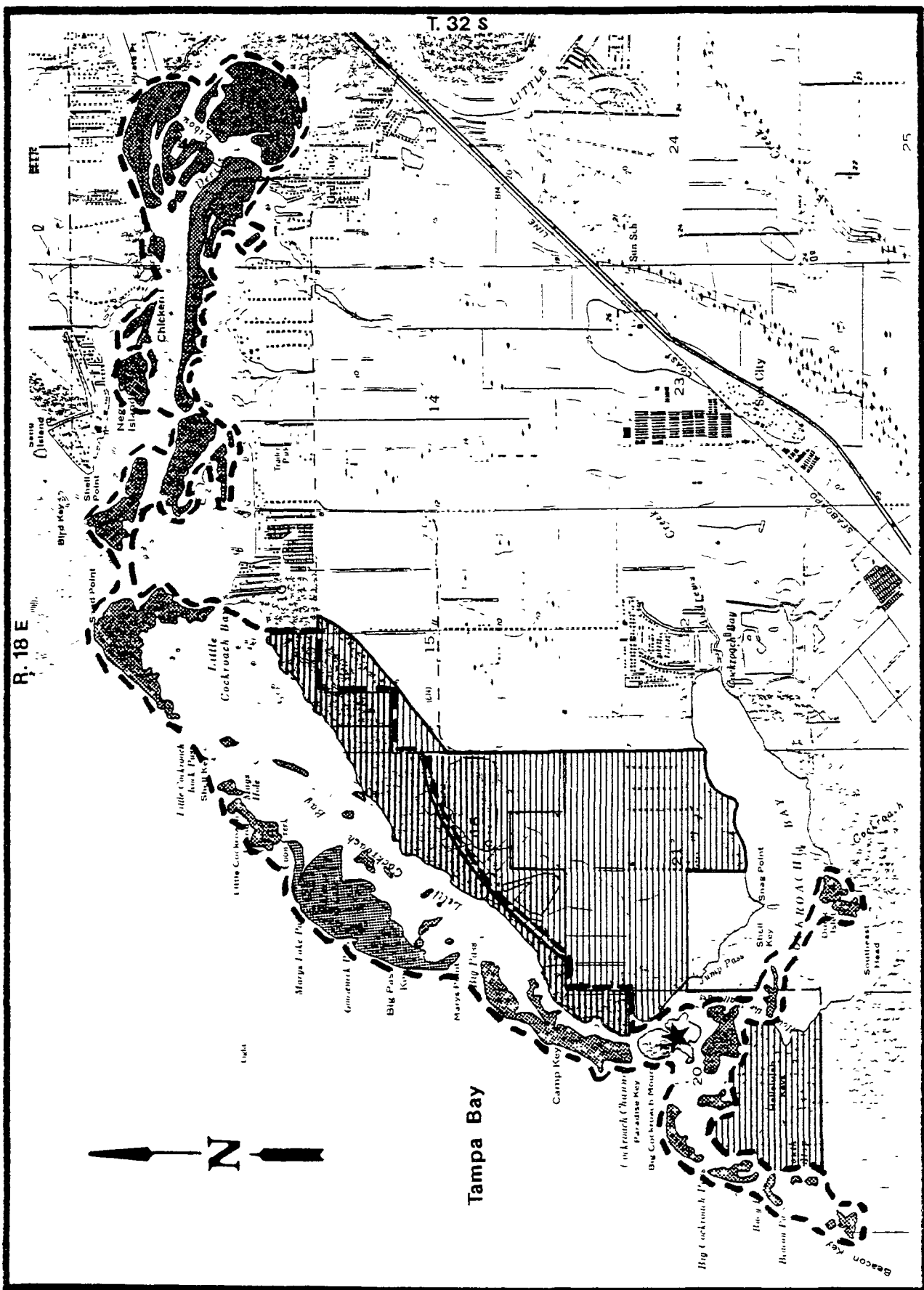
There are two documented archaeological sites within the project. These sites represent the northernmost communities of an extremely large prehistoric aboriginal population significantly different from other cultural groups of the Tampa Bay area.

MANAGEMENT COSTS

PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COSTS/BUDGET REQUEST - IF ACQUIRED

Division of State Lands

YEAR	Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc)	Funds					Total
		Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	
FY 1994-95	IITF	\$33,836	\$16,928	\$25,000	\$16,550	-0-	\$92,314



COCKROACH BAY

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY

0 ————— 1
MILES

PROJECT AREA COUNTY OWNED EXCEPT (★)
 STATE OPTION

COUNTY OWNED

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 Leisey 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 Leiseys 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 publicly acquired is Big Cockroach Mound, approximately three acres.

ACQUISITION STATUS

Project currently unfunded under FY 1993/94 Workplan. Portions of the project have been optioned, 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		
1993	81	
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

#90 YAMATO SCRUB		PALM BEACH COUNTY	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
222*	25	\$11,030,250	\$4,716,700*

* 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.

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.

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

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.

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Name	FNAI Rank
SCRUB	G2/S2
<i>Sand-dune spurge</i>	G2/S2
<i>Cutthroat grass</i>	G2/S2
<i>Pine pinweed</i>	G2/S2
SCRUBBY FLATWOODS	G3/S3
<i>Curtiss' milkweed</i>	G3/S3
<i>Large-flowered rosemary</i>	G3/S3
<i>Nodding pinweed</i>	G3/S3
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
Florida scrub lizard	G3/S3
Florida mouse	G3/S3
13 FNAI elements known from site	

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

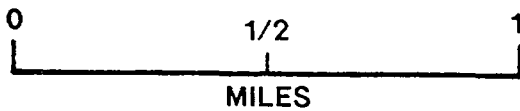
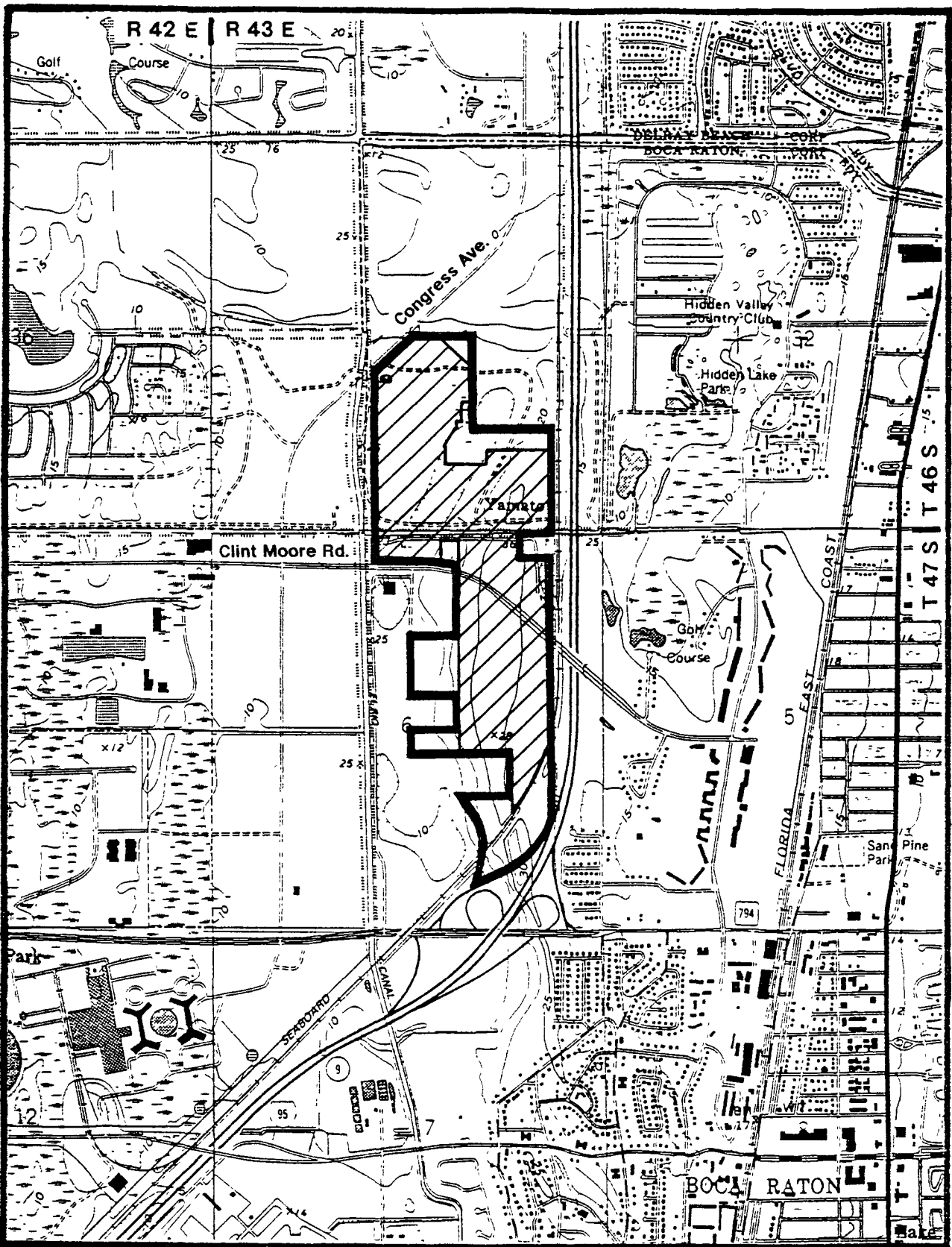
Based on comparison with other similar upland sites that have been developed in southeast Florida coastal counties, this site is extremely susceptible to man-induced degradation. Although scrub on the southeast coast of Florida once extended as far south as Dade County, there are apparently no known 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

than any other remaining scrub on the southeast coast of the state. Five plants are state listed as 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

PAST, CURRENT, and PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COSTS/BUDGET REQUEST
Palm Beach County

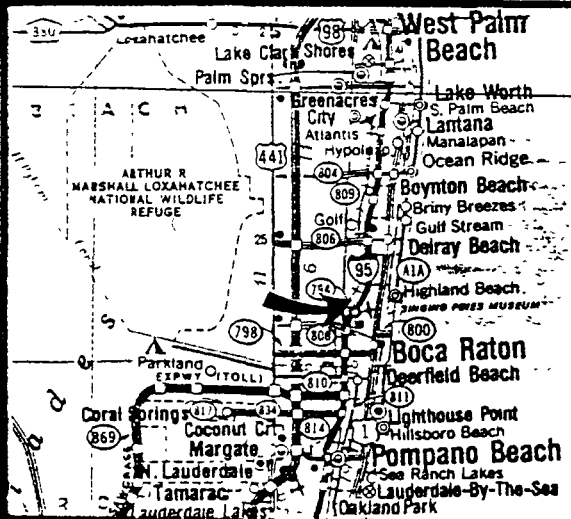
YEAR	Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc)	Funds					Total
		Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	
FY 1992-93		-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
FY 1993-94	Palm Beach Co.	\$11,201	\$1,719	\$700	\$78,055	-0-	\$91,675
FY 1994-95	Palm Beach Co.	\$11,649	\$1,788	\$16,800	\$42,400	\$13,000	\$85,637



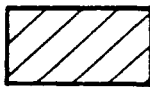
YAMATO SCRUB

PALM BEACH

CO.



PROJECT AREA



UNDER CONTRACT

#90 YAMATO SCRUB

Florida coast appears to be in Jonathan Dickinson State Park, in Martin County. The primary cause for the loss of coastal scrub in southeast Florida 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, it is very probable 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 altered the western boundary by deleting two developed five acre parcels and by 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 parcels totaling approximately 220 acres approved by Board of Trustees on September 15, 1992. Specific Performance litigation ongoing to close. A few smaller parcels remain. Project currently unfunded under FY 1993/94 Workplan.

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		
1993	76	
1992	43	
ACQUISITION HISTORY		
Year	Acres	Funds
1992	222.22	\$5,515,125

#91 LETCHWORTH MOUNDS		JEFFERSON COUNTY	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
79	383	\$400,000	\$180,500

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.

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 tracts and agriculturally zoned land in Leon and neighboring counties are 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 currently 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	

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 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

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.

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.

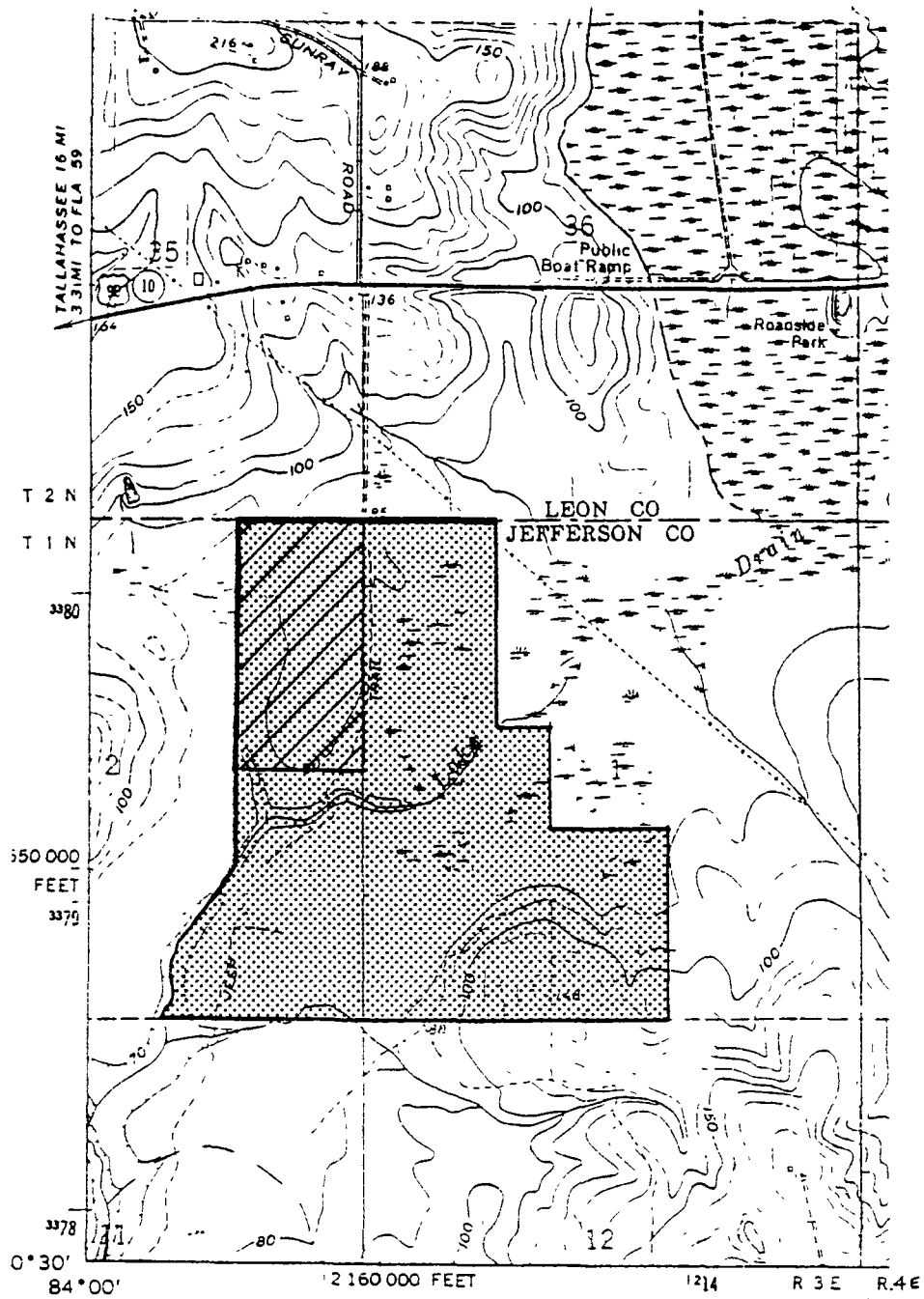
ACQUISITION STATUS

One parcel (Letchworth) acquired and the other parcel has unwilling seller.

MANAGEMENT COSTS

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

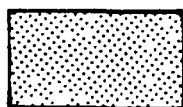
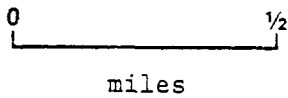
CATEGORY	Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.)	Estimated Funds Required					Total
		Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	
Start-up	CARL	\$47,711	\$14,560	\$5,974	\$66,522	-0-	\$134,767
FY 1994-95	CARL	\$20,363	-0-	\$2,712	\$6,978	-0-	\$30,053



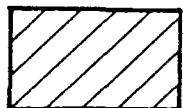
LETCHWORTH MOUNDS

JEFFERSON

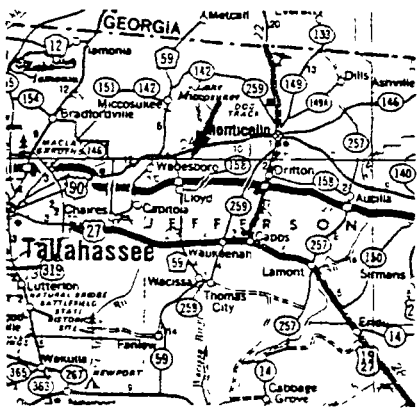
COUNTY



PROJECT AREA



STATE OWNED



RESOLUTIONS

None known.

PROJECT HISTORY		
Assessment Approved: 04/01/88		
Design/Boundary Approved: 12/14/88		
Design/Boundary Modified: None		
PREVIOUS RANKINGS		
1993		82
1992		68
1991		13
1990		19
1989		60
ACQUISITION HISTORY		
Year	Acres	Funds
1992	79.20	\$400,000

#92 NORTH FORK ST. LUCIE RIVER		ST. LUCIE COUNTY	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
981	369*	\$1,422,000	\$438,200

* 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.

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. Local government is the recommended manager for the upland sites; integration of compatible resource-based recreation should be encouraged.

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?
12 FNAI elements known from site	

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.

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 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,

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.

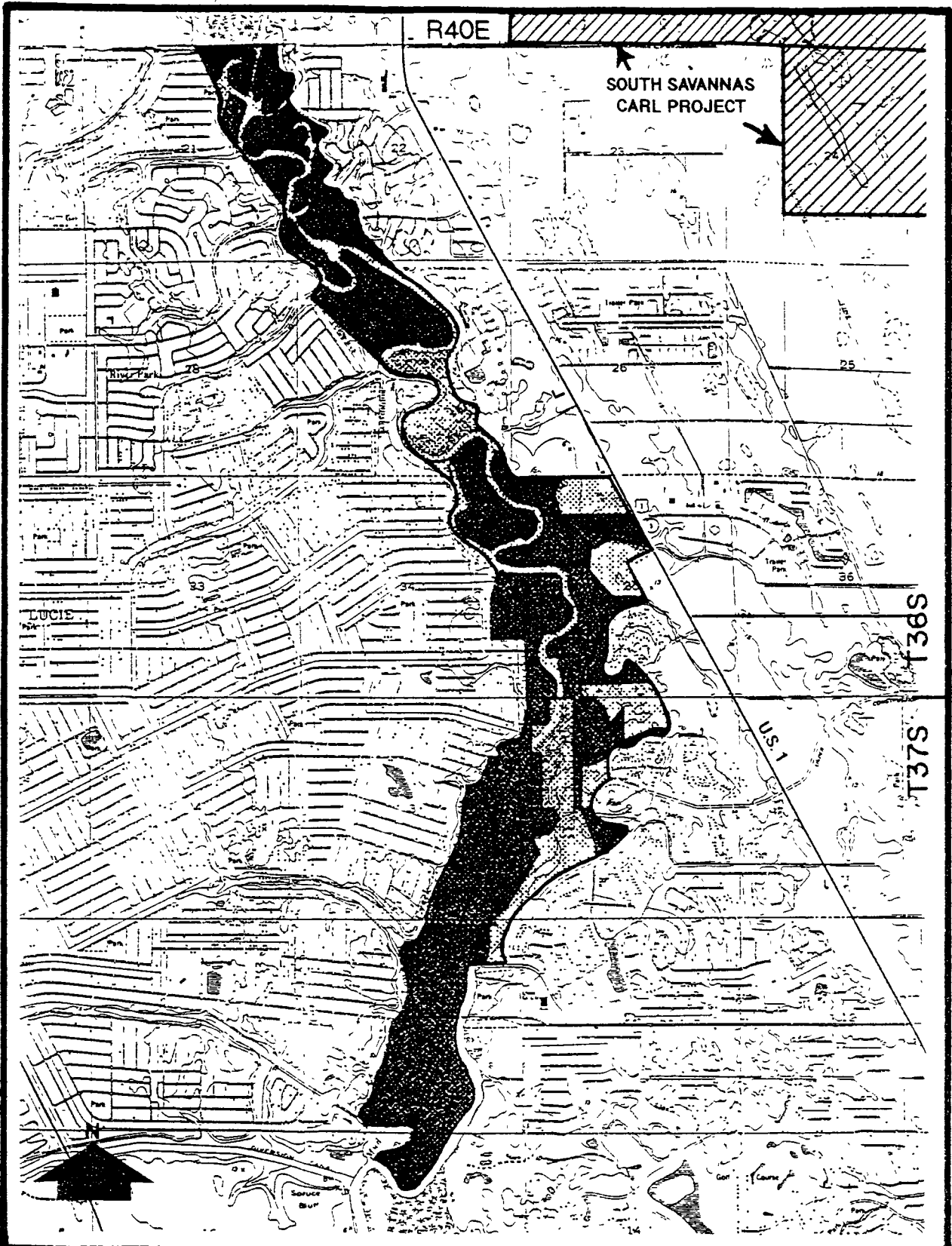
MANAGEMENT COSTS

PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COSTS/BUDGET REQUEST - IF ACQUIRED

Division of State Lands for wetlands

YEAR	Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc)	Funds					Total
		Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	
FY 1994-95	IITF	\$33,836	\$16,928	\$25,000	\$16,550	-0-	\$92,314

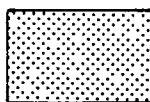
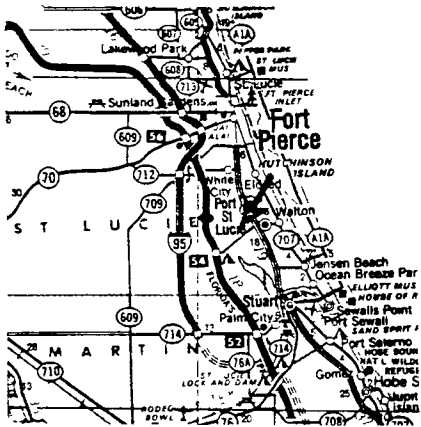
Budget estimates for the uplands are not yet available.



NORTH FORK
ST. LUCIE RIVER

ST. LUCIE

COUNTY



PROJECT AREA



STATE OPTION

#92 NORTH FORK ST. LUCIE

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, ownership formerly GDC (under option) and two 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

Project currently unfunded under FY 1993/94 Workplan. Approximately two-thirds of the project has been acquired from the City of Port St. Lucie.

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		
1993		83
1992		81
1991		52
1990		29
1989		29
1988		20
ACQUISITION HISTORY		
Year	Acres	Funds
1992	981.00	\$1,422,000

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	94
Alderman's Ford Addition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	73	73	84
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	12
Apalachicola River and Bay	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	4	14	-	-	-	-
Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	7	5	4
Atsena Otie Key	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Avalon Tract	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-
Bald Point Road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	73	82	-	-	-
Balm-Boyette Scrub	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-
Barnacle Addition, The	-	-	-	-	-	34	37	61	80	56	63	77	8	88
Beaverdam/Sweetwater Creeks	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belle Meade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	46
Big Bend Coast Tract	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	22	33	60	66	70
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	14
Bluehead Ranch	-	-	-	-	55	50	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.M.K. Ranch	-	-	-	-	60	55	38	6	3	3	3	66	78	87
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	-	-	-	-
Canaveral Industrial Park (aka St. Johns River Marshes)	-	-	-	-	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	8
Cayo Costa Island/North Captiva Island	4	4	-	14	13	12	5	40	37	53	56	61	65	69
Cedar Key Additions	-	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cedar Key Scrub/Cedar Key Additions	-	37	-	41	39	37	45	60	61	71	73	71	70	50
Charlotte Harbor	3	3	4	4	4	4	8	39	39	50	48	32	51	53
Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	20	21
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	89
Consolidated Ranch/Wekiva Riv (aka Rock Spgs.)	-	17	11	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cooper's Point	-	-	-	34	32	30	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	52	43	31
Cotee Point	-	-	-	38	36	33	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coupon Bight/Key Deer	-	-	-	-	48	44	14	10	12	10	9	13	22	26
Cross Florida Greenways	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57
Crystal Cove (added to Crystal River)	-	-	-	46	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crystal River	-	19	14	15	14	13	7	11	13	47	32	38	8	6
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Project Name	Ranking by Year*														
	80	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	
Dunn's Creek	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	53	38	38	
East Everglades	-	21	13	-	-	59	53	35	46	43	44	54	64	74	
Econ-St. Johns River Corridor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	34	
El Destino	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	64	86	84	-	-	-	
Emerald Spgs.(aka Gainer Spg;part of FL 1st Mag.Spgs)	-	25	20	18	16	15	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Emeralda Marsh	-	-	-	-	59	53	46	63	78	84	88	63	60	58	
Emerson Point	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	26	60	-	-	-	
Enchanted Forest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	45	74	83	
Escambia Bay Bluffs	-	20	12	13	12	11	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Escribano Point	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	
Estero Bay Aquatic Preserve Buffer	-	-	-	-	52	47	32	45	58	62	62	74	69	65	
Etoniah Creek	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	24	25	
Fakahatchee Strand	14	11	3	3	3	3	2	4	6	4	17	26	45	56	
Fechtel Ranch (added to St. Johns River)	-	-	-	36	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Florida's First Magnitude Springs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	15	10	11	
Fort George Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	49	86	-	-	-	
Fort San Luis	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Gadsden County Glades (part of Apalachicola River)	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	28	43	59	-	-	-	-	
Galt Island	-	-	-	-	53	48	52	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Garcon Point	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	38	40	42	51	54	60	
Gasparilla Island Port Property	-	-	-	48	44	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Gateway	-	31	22	20	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Gills Tract	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	42	-	-	-	-	
Golden Aster Scrub	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	
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	20	
Grove, The (Governor Collins Mansion)	15	12	6	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Guana River	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Hammocks of the Lower Keys	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	31	27	
Heather Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	31	34	40	42	
Highlands Hammock Addition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	14	13	16	18	32	33	
Hixtown Swamp	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56	54	
Holmes Avenue Scrub (part of Lake Wales Ridge Eco.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	81	81	-	-	-	
Homosassa Reserve/Walker Property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	17	58	77	
Homosassa Springs	-	-	-	-	56	51	40	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Horr's Island/Barfield Bay	-	-	-	29	27	25	30	41	76	-	-	-	-	-	
Horse Creek Scrub	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	42	25	23	
Horton Property	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Hutchinson Island-Blind Creek	-	40	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78	77	86	
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	82	
Juno Hills	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	
Jupiter Ridge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	41	-	

Project Name	Ranking by Year*													
	80	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94
Key West Customs House	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-
Key West Salt Ponds	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	55	75	89	87	-	-	-
Lake Arbuckle	-	36	24	22	20	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lake Forest	-	-	-	-	61	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lake George	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	29	29	32
Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystems	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	3
Largo Narrows	-	-	27	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latt Maxcy Tract	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Letchworth Mounds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	19	13	68	82	91
Levy County Forest/Sandhills	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	6	4	57	71
Little Gator Creek/Wood Stork Rookery	13	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loohloosa Wildlife	-	-	-	30	28	26	12	22	32	67	79	-	-	61
Longleaf Pine Ecosystems	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	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	55
(Lower) Wacissa River and Aucilla River Sinks	-	-	-	-	46	43	9	30	27	18	34	22	23	66
Manatee Estech	-	-	-	-	54	49	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maritime Hammock Initiative	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	35
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	79
Mullet Creek Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	62	74	65	76	-	-	-
Myakka Estuary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44
Myakka Prairies/MacArthur Tract	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	39	68
New Mahogany Hammock (part of N. Key Largo)	22	15	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newnan's Lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67
North Beach	-	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Fork St. Lucie River/North Port Marina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	29	29	52	81	83	92
North Indian River	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	41
North Key Largo Hammocks	-	-	19	9	8	7	1	2	1	2	2	1	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	24
Paynes Prairie Additions	21	43	26	24	22	20	48	52	35	54	43	50	26	39
Peacock Slough	-	-	-	35	33	31	29	38	49	63	57	58	30	37
Pine Island Ridge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	34	-	-	-	-	-
Pineola Fern Grotto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63	64
Pinhook Swamp	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	35	48
Placid Lakes Tract	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	19	-	-
Point Washington	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	34	29

Project Name	Ranking by Year*													
	80	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94
Ponce de Leon	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Princess Place	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	79	85	90	-	-	-
Pumpkin Hill Creek	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
Rainbow River	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	10	8	77	-	-	-
Rookery Bay	1	1	2	2	2	2	5	19	30	32	19	9	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	75
Saddle Blanket Scrub	-	-	-	-	62	57	17	8	8	5	7	8	14	80
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	81
Saint Johns River Marshes (aka Canaveral Ind. Park)	-	-	-	-	57	52	47	68	77	88	91	-	-	-
Saint Joseph Bay Buffer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	27	16	16	18
Saint Martins River	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	33	7	11	11	50	52
Saint Michael's Landing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	80	72	67	68	73
Samson Point	-	-	-	-	64	58	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Felasco/San Felasco Hammock Addition	17	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	45	-	-	-
Sand Mountain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51
Sandpiper Cove	-	-	-	-	63	54	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Save Our Everglades	-	-	-	33	31	29	18	26	22	21	29	35	52	62
Scrub Jay Refugia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	30
Seabranh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	44	23	-	-	-
Sebastian Creek (aka St. Sebastian River)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	10	14	12	16
Seminole Springs/Woods	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	1	2	1	1	2	3	5
Shell Island	10	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	43
Southeastern Bat Maternity Caves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
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	15
Tate's Hell Carrabelle Tract	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	19	17
Three Lakes/Prairie Lakes Addition	18	38	-	-	-	-	-	23	25	31	38	57	-	-
Topsail Hill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	17	4	3	2	2
Tree-Of-Life Tract (part of Tropical Flyways)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	79	-	-	-	-
Tropical Flyways	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	10
Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands	-	-	-	-	51	46	16	34	45	57	51	65	46	47
Tsala Apopka Lake	-	-	-	37	35	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Twelve Mile Swamp	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	72	76
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	-	-	-	-

Project Name	Ranking by Year*													
	80	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94
Waccasassa Flats	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	11	6	20	31	33	85
Waddell's Mill Pond	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61	41	62	63
Wakulla Springs	-	-	-	-	11	10	13	47	42	75	89	-	-	-
Warea Archipelago	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	59
Warm Mineral Springs	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	56	54	-	-	-	-	-
Watermelon Pond	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
Wekiva-Ocala Connector	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	30	23	18	19
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	78
Woody Property (aka Volusia EEL)	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	67	73	-	-	-	-	-
Yamato Scrub	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	76	90
Ybor City Addition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	82	-	-	-	-
Yellow River Ravines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	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.

ADDENDUM II

Summaries of Council Meetings

1994 LAND ACQUISITION ADVISORY COUNCIL MEETING CALENDAR				
DATE	DAY	TIME	PURPOSE	LOCATION
FEBRUARY 18	Friday	9:00 AM	Public Hearing	DEP*
MARCH 9	Wednesday	1:30 PM	1st Four-Vote	DEP*
JULY 8	Friday	9:00 AM	Public Hearing	DEP*
JULY 20	Wednesday	1:30 PM	2nd Four-Vote	DEP*
NOVEMBER 14	Monday	7:00 PM	Public Hearing	TBA**
NOVEMBER 15	Tuesday	7:00 PM	Public Hearing	TBA**
NOVEMBER 18	Friday	9:00 AM	Public Hearing	DEP*
DECEMBER 7	Wednesday	1:30 PM	RANKING	DEP*

* DEP = Department of Environmental Protection
Marjory Stoneman Douglas Building
Conference Room A, 1st Floor
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000

** TBA = To Be Announced 30 days prior to meeting date.

**Summary of CARL Actions Taken by the Land Acquisition Advisory Council
During the 1993 Evaluation Cycle**

Meeting Date	Major Actions Taken
3/19/93	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.
3/31/93	<p>Voted to select 15 of 36 acquisition proposals to receive full review and assessment (see Addendum III).</p> <p>Amended project design boundary of St. Martins River.</p> <p>Agreed to hold a workshop during the last week of April to discuss potential modifications of Council procedures that would improve coordination with local governments.</p>
4/29/93	<p>Amended project design of Blackwater River.</p> <p>Directed staff to prepare a project design amendment, adding Blue Spring Longleaf site to the Longleaf Pine Ecosystems project, for consideration during the meeting of 7/23/93.</p> <p>Conducted a workshop to discuss improvement of coordination with local governments.</p>
7/16/93	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.
7/23/93	<p>Modified the project designs and/or boundaries of the following CARL projects: Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem (Lake Apthorpe Site), Longleaf Pine Ecosystems (Deland Ridge Site), and Scrub Jay Refugia (Rockledge Site).</p> <p>Approved updated project assessment and project design amendment for Longleaf Pine Ecosystems including Blue Spring Longleaf site.</p> <p>Deferred action on proposed additions to boundary of Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed; directed staff to determine optimum boundary of project, considering proposed additions and other areas.</p> <p>Voted to select 13 of 15 assessed CARL projects to receive project design analysis for potential inclusion on the 1994 CARL priority list (see Addendum III).</p> <p>Adopted three amendments to a draft revision of the Conservation and Recreation Lands Rule, Chapter 18-8, Florida Administrative Code. Passed the draft Rule as amended.</p> <p>Discussed the 1993 Environmental Lands Management legislation (ELMS III).</p>
9/20/93	<p>Modified the project designs and/or boundaries of the following CARL projects: Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed, Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem (Mountain Lake Cutoff Site), Tropical Flyways, Sebastian Creek, Longleaf Pine Ecosystems (Chassahowitzka Sandhills), Tates Hell-Carrabelle Tract. The addition to the Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem project was approved with the understanding that it may be used as surplus or exchange.</p> <p>Directed staff to work with concerned parties to determine the appropriate role for CARL in a land-acquisition strategy designed to restore the headwaters of Taylor Slough in the eastern Everglades.</p>
11/15/93	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.
11/16/93	Received additional public testimony on new and existing CARL projects.
11/19/93	<p>Modified project designs and/or boundaries of the following CARL projects: Catfish Creek, Longleaf Pine Ecosystem (Ross Prairie site), and Silver River.</p> <p>Did not approve proposed addition to Tropical Flyways.</p> <p>Deferred consideration of proposed addition to Hammocks of the Lower Keys until meeting of 12/9/93.</p> <p>Received additional 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.</p>

**Summary of CARL Actions Taken by the Land Acquisition Advisory Council
During the 1993 Evaluation Cycle**

Meeting Date	Major Actions Taken
12/9/93	<p>Approved project designs for the following new CARL projects: Atsena Otie Key (Levy County), Cross Florida Greenways (Putnam), Escribano Point (Santa Rosa), Golden Aster Scrub (Hillsborough), Juno Hills (Palm Beach), Lochloosa Wildlife (Alachua), Myakka Estuary (Sarasota/Charlotte), Newnan's Lake (Alachua), Pumpkin Hill Creek (Duval), Sand Mountain (Washington/Bay), Southeastern Bat Maternity Caves (Alachua, Citrus, Jackson, Marion, Sumter), Sweetwater Creek (Liberty), and Watermelon Pond (Alachua/Levy). The project design for Sweetwater Creek added it to the existing Apalachicola River CARL project.</p> <p>Recommended the removal of four projects from the current CARL priority list: Chassahowitzka Swamp, Silver River, Jupiter Ridge, and Wekiva Buffers, giving staff the authority to add Silver River to the bottom of the priority list if the Board of Trustees does not approve the option to acquire the addition.</p> <p>Ranked the CARL projects in priority order and established the 1994 CARL priority list for submittal to the Governor and Cabinet (see Addendum III for voting sheet and ranking results).</p> <p>Ties in the ranking were broken as follows: 122: Suwannee Buffers #15, Sebastian Creek #16; 228: Dunn's Creek #38, Paynes Prairie #39; 244: South Savannas #43, Myakka Estuary #44; 286: Sand Mountain #51, St. Martins River #52; 297: Hixtown Swamp #54, Lower Econlockhatchee #55; 412: Myakka Prairie #68, Cayo Costa Island #69.</p> <p>Approved the Preservation 2000 Criteria Matrix for CARL projects.</p> <p>Approved the Acquisition Categories/Public Purposes Matrix for CARL projects as amended to add "Escalating Land Value" for the Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge project.</p> <p>Approved the State Designated Uses Qualification Matrix for CARL projects.</p> <p>Approved the proposed addition to Tropical Flyways with the understanding that it will be surplus.</p> <p>Approved the proposed addition to Hammocks of the Lower Keys contingent on receipt of a written statement of the owner's willingness to sell at 50% of appraised value.</p> <p>Deferred consideration of a proposed deletion from Belle Meade project to a public hearing on 1/26/94.</p>
1/26/94	<p>Re-endorsed the 1994 CARL priority list, with the following correction: Pal-Mar is now ranked number 24 (instead of 25) and Etoniah Creek is now number 25 (instead of 24).</p> <p>Restated the intent of 11/22/91 boundary amendment to St. Joseph Bay Buffers to clarify that the state expanded the boundary of the project to include an area of proposed donation or conservation easement.</p> <p>Modified the project design and boundary of East Everglades contingent upon a \$25 million cap of CARL funds to be used by SFWMD to match their expenditures in the Frog Pond/L-31N Transition Lands Save Our Rivers project; approved Alternative 8 of National Park Service Technical Report SFNRC 93-4 as the proposed management concept for the addition, excluding the 8 1/2 Square Mile Area.</p> <p>Did not approve proposed deletion from Belle Meade project.</p> <p>Directed staff to re-examine project design for Belle Meade.</p> <p>Discussed the concept of ranking the 1995 CARL projects in separate workplan categories.</p>

ADDENDUM III

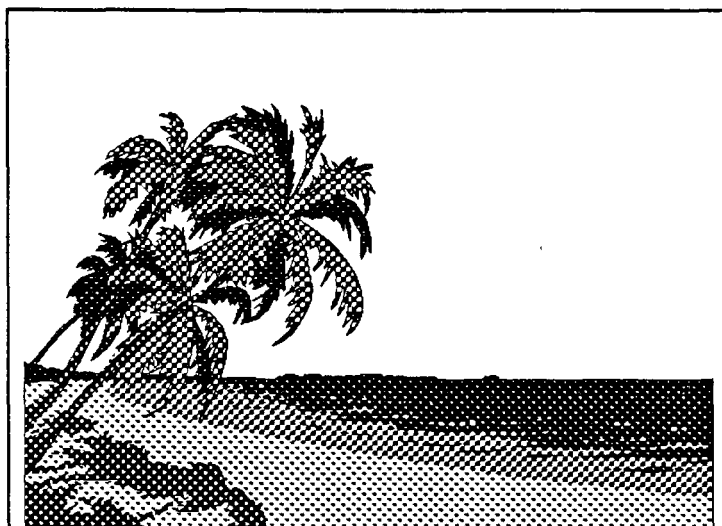
Advisory Council Voting and Ranking Sheets

LAND ACQUISITION ADVISORY COUNCIL
 CARL VOTING SHEET
 1st Four-Votes for Initiation of Project Assessment for 1993 Proposals
 March 31, 1993

	DHR	DCA	DER	DOF	GFC	DNR	TOTAL	SELECT
ALACHUA COUNTY								
1. Kanapaha Prairie	N	N	Y	N	N	N	1	NO
2. Lochloosa Wildlife	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	5	YES
3. Newnan's Lake	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
4. Watermelon Pond (Levy)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
BRADFORD COUNTY								
5. New River Forest (Union)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	3	NO
BROWARD COUNTY								
6. Posner Tract	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
7. Snake Creek Canal	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
CITRUS COUNTY								
8. Jordan Ranch	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	3	NO
DIXIE COUNTY								
9. Bear Bay	N	N	N	N	Y	N	1	NO
10. Bulls Loop	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
DUVAL COUNTY								
11. Pumpkin Hill Creek	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	4	YES
HAMILTON COUNTY								
12. Blue Spring Longleaf	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5	YES
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY								
13. Golden Aster Scrub	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5	YES
INDIAN RIVER COUNTY								
14. Indian River Islands	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	3	NO
LEE COUNTY								
15. Charlotte Harbor South	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	2	NO
16. St. James Creek	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
17. Sanibel Interior Wetlands	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
18. Silver Key	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
LEVY COUNTY								
19. Atsena Otie Key	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
20. Raleigh Island	N	N	Y	N	N	N	1	NO
LIBERTY COUNTY								
21. Sweetwater Creek	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
MANATEE COUNTY								
22. Manatee River	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
MARION COUNTY								
23. Fort Izard Battleground	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
MONROE COUNTY								
24. Hemingway House	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES

ADDENDUM III: 1st Four-Vote

	DHR	DCA	DER	DOF	GFC	DNR	TOTAL	SELECT
PALM BEACH COUNTY								
25. Juno Hills	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	4	YES
26. Loxahatchee Slough	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	3	NO
PASCO COUNTY								
27. Anclote River Forest	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	2	NO
28. Ben Pilot Point	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
29. Dutchman Key/North Key	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
PUTNAM COUNTY								
30. Cross FL Greenway Con./Add.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	5	YES
SANTA ROSA COUNTY								
31. Escribano Point	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	4	YES
32. Prairies of Garcon	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	2	NO
SARASOTA COUNTY								
33. Myakka Estuary (Charlotte)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	5	YES
WASHINGTON COUNTY								
34. Blue Lake Sandhill Forest	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	2	NO
35. Sand Mountain	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
MULTI-COUNTY (Alachua, Citrus, Jackson, Marion, and Sumter)								
36. SE Bat Maternity Caves	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES



LAND ACQUISITION ADVISORY COUNCIL
 CARL VOTING SHEET
 2nd Four-Votes for Initiation of Project Design for 1993 Projects
 July 23, 1993

	DHR	DCA	DEP ¹	DOF	GFC	DEP ²	TOTAL	SELECT
ALACHUA COUNTY								
1. Lochloosa Wildlife	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
2. Newnan's Lake	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	4	YES
3. Watermelon Pond (Levy)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
DUVAL COUNTY								
4. Pumpkin Hill Creek	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
HAMILTON COUNTY								
5. Blue Spring Longleaf	Project combined with Longleaf Pine Ecosystem							
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY								
6. Golden Aster Scrub	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
LEVY COUNTY								
7. Atsena Otle Key	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
LIBERTY COUNTY								
8. Sweetwater Creek	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	5	YES
MONROE COUNTY								
9. Hemingway House	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
PALM BEACH COUNTY								
10. Juno Hills	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	5	YES
PUTNAM COUNTY								
11. Cross FL Greenway Con./Add.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
SANTA ROSA COUNTY								
12. Escribano Point	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	5	YES
SARASOTA COUNTY								
13. Myakka Estuary (Charlotte)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
WASHINGTON COUNTY								
14. Sand Mountain	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
MULTI-COUNTY (Alachua, Citrus, Jackson, Marion, & Sumter)								
15. SE Bat Maternity Caves	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES

¹DEP - Regulation

²DEP - Programs

LAND ACQUISITION ADVISORY COUNCIL
RANKING SHEET FOR THE 1994 C.A.R.L. PRIORITY LIST
DECEMBER 9, 1993

	DHR	DCA	DEP ¹	DOF	GFC	DEP ²	TOTAL	RANK
ALACHUA COUNTY								
1. Lochloosa Wildlife (UR)	75	68	54	70	18	54	339	61
2. Newnan's Lake (UR)	64	73	63	67	66	73	406	67
3. Paynes Prairie (26)	34	21	50	51	57	15	228	39
4. Watermelon Pond (UR) [Levy]	14	23	43	28	20	27	155	22
BAKER COUNTY								
5. Pinhook Swamp (35) [Columbia]	57	54	1	55	37	65	269	48
BAY COUNTY								
6. St. Michael's Landing (68)	73	79	75	57	68	71	423	73
BREVARD COUNTY								
7. Archie Carr Sea Turtle Ref. (5) [Ind. River]	6	10	16	12	1	4	49	4
8. Enchanted Forest (74)	76	84	86	66	86	83	481	83
9. Maritime Hammock Initiative (44)	35	29	53	30	22	51	220	35
10. Scrub Jay Refugia (36)	47	37	39	46	15	19	203	30
11. Sebastian Creek (12) [Indian River]	21	17	12	21	43	8	122	16
CHARLOTTE COUNTY								
12. Charlotte Harbor (51) [Lee]	63	46	14	62	65	38	288	53
13. Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods (20) [Lee]	20	38	21	40	3	22	144	21
CITRUS COUNTY								
14. Crystal River (8)	11	15	7	9	17	16	75	6
15. Homosassa Reserve/Walker Property (58)	89	90	82	60	47	72	440	77
16. Pineola Fern Grotto (63)	70	59	51	59	71	61	371	64
17. St. Martins River (50)	53	52	15	61	58	47	286	52
COLLIER COUNTY								
18. Belle Meade (48)	54	56	52	43	8	45	258	46
19. Corkscrew Reg. Eco. Watershed (43) [Lee]	42	33	34	35	31	31	206	31
20. Fakahatchee Strand (45)	50	39	69	78	29	39	304	56
21. Rookery Bay (9)	19	9	8	24	14	17	91	9
22. Save Our Everglades (52)	60	60	68	76	42	43	349	62
COLUMBIA COUNTY								
23. Suwannee Buffers (21) [Suwannee]	37	16	2	34	24	9	122	15
DADE COUNTY								
24. Barnacle Addition (80)	83	82	88	83	88	91	515	88
25. East Everglades (64)	71	64	71	77	79	63	425	74
26. Miami Rockridge Pinelands (79)	80	86	60	84	51	84	445	79
27. Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands (46)	28	35	40	15	82	60	260	47

ADDENDUM III: 1994 Ranking (12/9/93)

	DHR	DCA	DEP ¹	DOF	GFC	DEP ²	TOTAL	RANK
DUVAL COUNTY								
28. Julington/Durbin Peninsula (61) [St.Johns]	88	91	80	90	40	89	478	82
29. Pumpkin Hill Creek (UR)	27	41	41	49	26	49	233	40
FRANKLIN COUNTY								
30. Tate's Hell Carrabelle Tract (19) [Liberty]	29	36	10	23	5	24	127	17
GADSDEN COUNTY								
31. Apalachicola River (15) [Liberty/Calhoun]	7	6	23	25	50	5	116	12
GILCHRIST COUNTY								
32. Waccasassa Flats (33)	87	75	78	85	74	88	487	85
GULF COUNTY								
33. St. Joseph Bay Buffer (16)	22	27	4	20	44	11	128	18
HERNANDO COUNTY								
34. Chassahowitzka Swamp (84)	PROJECT REMOVED FROM LIST PRIOR TO RANKING							
HIGHLANDS COUNTY								
35. Highlands Hammock (32)	24	20	38	17	55	62	216	33
36. Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystems (4) [Polk]	3	5	6	6	13	3	36	3
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY								
37. Alderman's Ford Addition (73)	82	76	84	82	83	75	482	84
38. Cockroach Bay (81)	92	81	91	92	87	78	521	89
39. Golden Aster Scrub (UR)	44	42	35	41	46	41	249	45
JACKSON COUNTY								
40. Waddell's Mill Pond (62)	65	63	37	54	76	56	351	63
JEFFERSON COUNTY								
41. Letchworth Mounds (82)	85	89	87	88	92	92	533	91
42. Wacissa & Aucilla River Sinks (23) [Taylor]	46	92	76	81	60	40	395	66
LAKE COUNTY								
43. B.M.K. Ranch (78) [Orange]	91	85	90	86	84	74	510	87
44. Emerald Marsh (60)	55	72	46	44	23	81	321	58
45. Green Swamp [Polk] (17)	12	4	20	31	10	57	134	20
46. St. Johns River (75)	81	83	89	71	73	79	476	81
47. Seminole Springs/Woods (3)	9	3	18	5	9	10	54	5
48. Warea Archipelago (55) [Osceola]	68	57	58	50	70	28	331	59
49. Wekiva-Ocala Connector (18) [Volusia]	23	24	27	26	21	12	133	19
LEE COUNTY								
50. Cayo Costa Island (61)	66	66	73	79	78	50	412	69
51. Estero Bay (74)	74	67	57	65	45	64	372	65
LEVY COUNTY								
52. Atsena Otie Key (UR)	10	13	30	18	27	20	118	13
53. Cedar Key Scrub (70)	45	22	49	56	63	48	283	50
54. Levy County Forest/Sandhills (57)	67	58	81	74	69	70	419	71

ADDENDUM III: 1994 Ranking (12/9/93)

	DHR	DCA	DEP ¹	DOF	GFC	DEP ²	TOTAL	RANK
MADISON COUNTY								
55. Hixtown Swamp (56)	58	55	48	47	30	59	297	54
MARION COUNTY								
56. Heather Island (40)	48	45	22	45	25	58	243	42
57. Silver River (59)	PROJECT WAS REMOVED FROM THE LIST PRIOR TO RANKING							
MARTIN COUNTY								
58. Pal-Mar [Palm Beach] (47)	5	34	32	32	7	53	163	24
MONROE COUNTY								
59. Coupon Bight/Key Deer (22)	51	11	70	19	16	26	193	26
60. Hammocks of the Lower Keys (31)	41	25	24	48	39	18	195	27
61. North Key Largo Hammocks (1)	1	1	5	11	2	2	22	1
62. Tropical Flyways (11)	15	8	19	42	12	7	103	10
PALM BEACH COUNTY								
63. Juno Hills (UR)	32	48	25	39	48	29	221	36
64. Jupiter Ridge (41)	PROJECT WAS REMOVED FROM THE LIST PRIOR TO RANKING							
65. Rotenberger/Sem.Ind.Lands (67)[Broward]	77	65	72	80	59	76	429	75
66. Yamato Scrub (76)	90	88	85	89	91	85	528	90
POLK COUNTY								
67. Catfish Creek (6)	4	7	13	4	38	14	80	8
68. Horse Creek Scrub (25)	30	19	42	37	11	21	160	23
69. Saddle Blanket Lakes Scrub (14)	56	80	77	72	85	86	456	80
PUTNAM COUNTY								
70. Cross Florida Greenways (UR)	26	44	67	58	77	44	316	57
71. Dunn's Creek (38)	49	31	31	27	53	37	228	38
72. Etoniah Creek (24) [Clay]	36	43	33	3	28	25	168	25
ST. JOHNS COUNTY								
73. Twelve Mile Swamp (72)	79	71	66	63	81	77	437	76
ST. LUCIE COUNTY								
74. Hutchinson Island-Blind Creek (77)	84	77	83	87	89	82	502	86
75. North Fork St. Lucie (83)	86	87	92	91	90	90	536	92
76. South Savannas (42) [Martin]	25	51	26	29	67	46	244	43
SANTA ROSA COUNTY								
77. Blackwater River (13)	8	18	11	1	49	34	121	14
78. Escribano Point (UR)	69	74	64	75	72	68	422	72
79. Garcon Point (54)	61	62	74	52	56	33	338	60
80. Yellow River Ravines (49) [Okaloosa]	18	70	61	2	62	67	280	49
SARASOTA COUNTY								
81. Myakka Estuary (UR) [Charlotte]	43	30	44	36	36	55	244	44
82. Myakka Prairies (39)	62	50	79	73	61	87	412	68

ADDENDUM III: 1994 Ranking (12/9/93)

	DHR	DCA	DEP ¹	DOF	GFC	DEP ²	TOTAL	RANK
SEMINOLE COUNTY								
83. Econ-St. Johns River Corr. (28) [Orange]	33	32	45	14	41	52	217	34
84. Lower Econlockhatchee (53)	52	49	56	22	52	66	297	55
85. Wekiva River Buffers (27)	PROJECT REMOVED FROM LIST PRIOR TO RANKING							
SUMTER COUNTY								
86. Withlacoochee (71)	78	78	65	68	75	80	444	78
SUWANNEE COUNTY								
87. Peacock Slough (30)	39	40	28	38	54	23	222	37
TAYLOR COUNTY								
88. Big Bend Coast Tract (66) [Dixie]	72	69	62	64	80	69	416	70
VOLUSIA COUNTY								
89. Lake George [Putnam] (29)	40	47	36	16	34	42	215	32
90. North Indian River Lagoon (37) [Brevard]	38	53	47	33	35	35	241	41
WALTON COUNTY								
91. Point Washington (34)	59	26	55	10	19	30	199	29
92. Topsail Hill (2)	2	2	9	7	4	1	25	2
WASHINGTON COUNTY								
93. Sand Mountain (UR) [Bay]	17	61	59	53	64	32	286	51
MULTI-COUNTY								
94. Florida's First Magnitude Spgs. (10) [Bay, Hernando, Jackson, Lafayette, Leon, Levy, Suwannee, Wakulla & Washington]	16	28	3	13	33	13	106	11
95. Longleaf Pine Ecosystem (7) [Hernando, Marion, and Volusia]	13	14	29	8	6	6	76	7
96. Southeastern Bat Maternity Caves (UR) [Alachua, Citrus, Jackson, Marion & Sumter]	31	12	17	69	32	36	197	28

(#) - indicates 1993 rank

(UR) - indicates unranked project in 1993

DEP¹ = Department of Environmental Protection - Regulation

DEP² = Department of Environmental Protection - Programs

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.

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. Taken out of context, the precise meaning of these objectives, guidelines, and measures may be misconstrued. Therefore, the FSLAP and the FSLAP Technical Report and Appendices should be consulted for further details. The Land Acquisition Advisory Council (LAAC) is in the process of revising and amending these objectives and guidelines as part of the Preservation 2000 Needs Assessment.

PROCEDURE FOR EVALUATING CARL PROJECTS FOR CONFORMANCE WITH THE FLORIDA STATEWIDE LAND ACQUISITION PLAN

The matrix attached provides guidance for subjectively assessing each project's degree of conformance with the objectives and guidelines defined in FSLAP. The matrix is designed to provide concise but encompassing information about CARL projects. The matrix, however, is not intended to replace the current system of ranking CARL projects, but should provide a foundation on which the various agencies may begin to formulate their individual ranking decisions. For example, an agency may place greater emphasis on certain objectives, while employing the subjective ratings in other objectives or guidelines to influence their ultimate ranking decisions when two or more projects have similar attributes from their perspective.

The matrix employs a subjective scale to examine each project for its degree of conformance with the objectives. The subjective scale for the degree of conformance for each objective is as follows:

- N = project does not satisfy objective
- L = project remotely satisfies objective
- M = project adequately satisfies objective
- H = project exemplary satisfies objective

The subjective scale for each FSLAP objective should to the degree possible, be based upon measurable characteristics, or otherwise categorized, such that appropriate criteria are established for determining the degree of conformance within each FSLAP objective. Furthermore, supportive materials should be maintained by each agency to substantiate all subjective rating decisions.

Similar subjective scales will also be employed for the five FSLAP guidelines. The subjective scales will also be based upon quantitative or other measurable aspects of each project. For example, proximity to urban areas will be measured in terms of the number and size of urban centers within 25 miles or 60 miles of a project (see figure 21 in FSLAP). Likewise, the ease of acquisition, the overall importance of remaining tracts, and the degree of local support will be subjectively rated according to quasi quantitative information, such as the owner's willingness to sell or the number of supportive letters received.

The primary responsibilities for determining the initial degrees of conformance with FSLAP will be divided among the agencies as follows:

<u>Category Objectives/Guidelines</u>	<u>Primary/Secondary Agencies</u>
Natural Communities	Florida Natural Areas Inventory
Forest Resources	Division of Forestry
Vascular Plants	Florida Natural Areas Inventory
Fish and Wildlife	Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission/Florida Natural Areas Inventory
Fresh Water Resources	Department of Environmental Regulation
Coastal Resources	Department of Natural Resources/Department of Community Affairs
Geological Resources	Florida Geological Survey (Department of Natural Resources)
Historic Resources	Division of Historical Resources
Outdoor Recreation	Department of Natural Resources/Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission
Statewide or Regional Significance	Staff
Area of Critical State Concern	Department of Community Affairs
Endangerment and Vulnerability	Department of Natural Resources/Department of Community Affairs
Ecological Integrity	Florida Natural Areas Inventory
Inholdings or Additions	Department of Natural Resources
Proximity to Urban Areas	Department of Natural Resources/Department of Community Affairs
Size	Department of Natural Resources
Cost	Department of Natural Resources
Importance of Acquisition	Staff
Acquisition Ease	Department of Natural Resources
Local Support	Department of Natural Resources

Subsequently, the liaison staff will meet to compare and discuss the subjective ratings for each project. Ratings which are not agreed upon by staff will be presented to the Land Acquisition Advisory Council for final determination. The Council may also revise individual ratings and must approve the overall ratings by majority vote.

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	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	1a	1b	1	2	3	4	5	1	2a	2b	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8				
19 Wekiva-Ocala Connector	L M	M M M	M M M	N N L	M M M	M M M	M N L M H	N N N	N N N	L L	M N	H L M M N H	M M M M H L H	28,050	26,701,500	27	M	H																					
20 Green Swamp	L L	H H M	H H M	L M L	L L M	L L M	M N H H H	N N N	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																					
21. Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods	M M	M L L	M L L	H L H	M N M	M N M	L N N L M	L M L	N N	N N	L N	M N L M N L	H N H M H H L H N	18,608	27,881,013	173	H	L																					
22 Watermelon Pond	M M	H M H	H M H	L L M	M N M	M N M	N N H H H	N N N	N N N	L L	M N	L L L L N N	H M H L M H L M M	8,250	6,095,856	12	M	M																					
23 Horse Creek Scrub	H H	H L L	H L L	H H H	L N M	L N M	N N N H L	N N N	N N N	M L	L N	L N H M N L	H N M H L M N N H	2,365	3,330,898	8	M	M																					
24 Pal-Mar	M H	M L L	M L L	L L H	M H L	M H L	N N N L H	N L N	N N	L N	N N	H N M M N L	H N M M H M M H	32,137	46,334,231	21	M	M																					
25 Etonlah Creek	L L	H H H	H H H	H L H	M N H	M N H	N N L H M	N N 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																					
26 Coupon Blight/Key Deer	H H	H L L	H L L	H H H	H N H	H N H	M N N L H	M M H	N N	H H	N N	N H H L N L	H H M M H L N N H	2,343	7,588,761	875	M	M																					
27 Hammocks of Lower Keys	H H	H N L	H N L	M H H	M N M	M N M	M N N N M	H H H	H H	H H	M N	M L H H L L	H H H L L N N H	5,404	11,866,750	>300	M	M																					
28 Southeastern Bat Maternity Caves	L M	M L L	M L L	L L L	H H M	H H M	L N N L M	N N N	N N	H M	M N	N L N N N N	H M H L L L N L L	731	1,931,224	83	M	L																					
29 Point Washington	M M	M M M	M M M	M M H	M N M	M N M	N N H M M	M M L	N-L	L	L N	H L M M H H	H N M M H H H H N	4,400	16,065,922	36	M	L																					
30. Scrub Jay Refugia	H H	H L M	H L M	M H H	H N H	H N H	N N N L L	N N N	N N	N N	L N	L L M L L L	H H H L L N N H	6,178	53,319,683	>300	L	H																					
31. Corkscrew Reg Eco Watershed	M M	M L L	M L L	M H L	H H H	H H H	N N M L H	N N N	N N	L L	L N	L N H H N L	H N L H L H N H	18,205	10,000,000	73	M	M																					
32. Lake George	L L	H H H	H H H	N N L	M L M	M L M	N N M L H	N N 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																					
33 Highlands Hammock	H M	M L H	M L H	L M M	M N M	M N M	N N N M L	N N N	N N	L L	M N	L H N L N L	M N L M H L N N N	4,608	1,340,000	10	M	H																					
34 Econ-St Johns River Corridor	H H	M M M	M M M	M M M	L M M	L M M	N N N N H	N N N	N N	N N	H N	M L M M L M	H M M H M H H H H	13,573	8,664,357	8	H	M																					
35 Maritime Hammock Initiative	H H	H L L	H L L	H H H	L N L	L N L	N N N N L	H L H	M M	M M	M N	L L M L L L	H M H H L N N H	538	22,913,830	35	H	H																					
36 Juno Hills	H H	L N L	L N L	H H M	M N M	M N M	N N N L L	M L N	N N	N N	N N	L L N N N N	H M H L H N N L H	440	18,593,478	5	H	H																					
37. Peacock Slough	M H	M L L	M L L	N L M	M N L	M N L	M M N M H	N N N	N N	H H	H N	M L H L N H	H L L M H H L N H	2,386	1,755,179	8	M	L																					
38 Dunn's Creek	L L	H M H	H M H	N N L	L N M	L N M	N N M M M	N N 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 Paynes Prairie	L M	L N L	L N L	N N M	M L L	M L L	M N N M H	N N N	N N	L H	H N	L H H L N M	H N M H H M N N H	5,660	7,386,740	73	L	L																					
40 Pumpkin Hill Creek	L M	H M H	H M H	N N L	M M M	M M M	H N N N H	L L H	N N	N N	M N	L L M L N N	M M H H M M M N	6,292	9,383,712	12	H	H																					
41. North Indian River Lagoon	M M	M M L	M M L	M M M	H M H	H M H	M N N N H	H N H	N N	N N	L N	L L L L L L	H L M H M N H H	19,000	7,924,294	>300	L	H																					
42. Heather Island	M M	H M M	H M M	L M M	M L M	M L M	L N N L M	N N N	N N	L L	L L	L L M M N L	M N L L H M H H	9,958	13,997,000	3	M	M																					
43. South Savannas	M H	L L L	L L L	M M M	L N L	L N L	L N N M M	N N 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																					
44. Myakka Estuary	M L	L M M	L M M	L L M	M M H	M M H	M N N N M	L H H	L L	L L	M N	L L L M N N	M M H H L M L M N	13,800	17,552,095	8	M	L																					
45. Golden Aster Scrub	M M	H L H	H L H	H L M	L L M	L L M	N N N N N	N N N	N N	N N	N N	M L N N N N	M M N H N N N H	1,284	7,800,785	1	H	H																					

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	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9								
73 St Michael's Landing	M H	M L M	M L M	L M L	L M L	L N M	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																								
74 East Everglades	L M	L L L	L L L	N N M	N N M	H N H	N N N H	N N N	N N N	N L	M N	L L H H N L	H L H M L M H H	72,009	23,042,880	>6,000	L	L																								
75. Rotenberger/Sem Indian Lands	N L	N N N	N N N	N N L	N N L	L N L	N N M H	N N N	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																								
76. Twelve Mile Swamp	L L	L M M	L M M	N N L	N N L	M L L	N N L M	N N N	N N N	N N	L N	H H H M H L	M L L M M L N H	26,315	12,754,413	23	L	L																								
77 Homosassa Reserve/Walker Prop.	M M	M M M	M M M	N N L	N N L	M N M	N L N L N	H H H	H H H	H H	L N	L N L M N L	M N L M M H N H	1,312	1,313,793	29	H	H																								
78 Withlacoochee State Forest Add	M N	M L M	M L M	N N L	N N L	L N L	N N M H	N N N	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																								
79. Miami Rockridge Pinelands	H H	H N L	H N L	H H H	H H H	L N L	N N N N	N 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 Saddle Blanket Scrub	H H	M L L	M L L	H H H	H H H	M N M	N N M L	N N N	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																								
81. St Johns River	N L	M L L	M L L	N N L	N N L	M N N	N N N H	N N N	N N N	N N	H N	L L M M N L	M N M H M L H M H	8,290	1,022,000	3	L	L																								
82. Julington/Durbin Peninsula	L L	H M H	H M H	H M M	H M M	L L L	N N N H	N N N	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																								
83. Enchanted Forest	M M	M L M	M L M	M N H	M N H	L N M	N N N L L	N N N	N N N	H M	L N	N N M L N L	L N H M L L N N H	177	1,641,498	4	H	H																								
84. Alderman's Ford Addition	L L	M L H	M L H	N N M	N N M	N N L	N N N L H	N N N	N N N	N N	L N	M N H M N L	L N L L L M N H	363	2,419,614	6	H	H																								
85 Waccasassa Flats	L L	H H H	H H H	N N L	N N L	L N L	N N H M M	N N N	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																								
86 Hutchinson Island-Blind Creek	L L	L N M	L N M	N N L	N N L	M N L	L N N L	H H H	H H H	L L	L N	M L M L - L	L L L L M L N N H	352	4,724,150	5	M	M																								
87 B M.K. Ranch	M H	H L H	H L H	N L L	N L L	M L M	L L N L M	N N N	N N N	N L	L N	L M H M N L	M N M M L M H N H	2,449	3,167,764	50	M	L																								
88 Barnacle Addition	L L	L N L	L N L	N L L	N L L	N N L	N N N N	N L L	N L L	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																								
89 Cockroach Bay	L M	L N L	L N L	N L L	N L L	L L L	M N N M	N H H	N H H	M M	H N	L L M L N L	M N H N L N N H	3	233,000	3	M	M																								
90 Yamato Scrub	M M	H N L	H N L	L M H	L M H	L N M	N N N L N	N N N	N N 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																								
91. Letchworth Mounds	N N	L N L	L N L	N N L	N N L	L N L	N N M N	N N 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																								
92. North Fork St. Lucie	L L	L L L	L L L	L N L	L N L	L N L	N N N H	N N N	N N N	L L	L N	M M M L N L	L N M L M L N H	369	436,225	3	H	M																								

* Cost based on values in 1994 Annual Report, not necessarily tax assessed values

ADDENDUM V

Florida Natural Areas Inventory Evaluation Matrix
New CARL Proposals

Natural Resources Evaluation Matrix for 1993 CARL Proposals Prepared by the Florida Natural Areas Inventory March 5, 1993		Natural Resource Values/Comments	Biological Conservation Priority	Applicant's Recommended Management
Project Name, CARL #, County, # Acres				
Kanapaha Prairie 870731-01-2 Alachua County 1,615 acres		<p>NCs (FNAI from GFC Landsat): Depression Marsh/Wet Prairie 40% (FNAI Global/State Rank G4/S3); Xeric Hammock old growth/live-oak hammock (G7/S3) 20%; Mesic Flatwoods? 9% (G7/S4); Sandhill <1% (G7/S2); Disturbed 29%. SA EOs: <i>Gnys candensis pratensis</i> (Florida sandhill crane, FNAI-Global/State G5T2T3/S2S3; Federal-N; State-LT); <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> (bald eagle, G3/S2S3; LE; LT); <i>Drymarchon corais couperi</i> (eastern indigo snake, G4T3/S3; LT; LT). SAs reported: <i>Mycteria americana</i> (wood stork, G-5/S2; LE; LE); <i>Egretta caerulea</i> (little blue heron, G5/S4;N;LS); <i>Egretta tricolor</i> (tricolored heron, G5/S4;N;LS); <i>Egretta thula</i> (snowy egret, G5/S4; N;LS); <i>Falco sparverius</i> (southeastern American kestrel, G5T3T4/S3?; C2; LT); <i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i> (black-crowned night heron, G5/S3?); <i>Nyctanassa violacea</i> (yellow-crowned night heron, G5/S3?); <i>Gopherus polyphemus</i> (gopher tortoise, G3/S3; C2; LS). Nearby MAs: Paynes Prairie State Preserve 0.5 mi. SW. 1993 CARL proposal Watermelon Pond nearby. Proposal includes one small separate parcel; cattle grazing on-site; virtually all of proposed area "subject to flooding". Significant portion of area is improved pasture. Surrounding uplands not adequately considered, project as proposed of low value to upland biota.</p>	Medium	Public open space and wildlife habitat. No mgr. suggested.
Lochloosa Wildlife 830929-01-1 Alachua County 31,000 acres		<p>NCs (FNAI from GFC Landsat): Mesic Flatwoods (perhaps most now in pine plantation) 44%; Basin Swamp/Hydric Hammock 26% (G7/S4?); Wet Prairie 8% (G7/S4); Upland Hardwood Forest 4% (G7/S3); Disturbed 13%. SA EOs on site: <i>Acantharchus pomotis</i> (mud sunfish, G5/S3;N;N); <i>Umbra pygmaea</i> (eastern mudminnow, G5/S3;N;N); <i>Sciurus niger shermani</i> (Sherman's fox squirrel, G5T2/S2, C2;LS); gopher tortoise; <i>Rana capito</i> (gopher frog, G3/S3; C2;LS); <i>Notophthalmus perstriatus</i> (striped newt, G2G3/S2S3;N;N); <i>Ursus americanus floridanus</i> (Florida black bear, G5T2/S2, C2;LT); <i>Pandion haliaetus</i> (osprey, G5/S3S4;N;LS); eastern indigo snake; bald eagle*; Florida sandhill crane*; Bird Rookery; wood stork*; <i>Casmerodius albus</i> (great egret, G5/S4;N;N). SP EO on site: <i>Lilium catesbaei</i> (southern red lily, G4/S3;N;LT). Nearby MAs: Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings State Historic Site ca 200 yds. W.; Orange Lake Cypress/TNC ca 2 mi. SE; St. Johns River Water Management District ca 4.5 mi. SE; Swisher Memorial Preserve ca 10 mi. NE; Ordway Preserve ca 10 mi. NE; Cary Memorial Forest ca 10 mi. N.; Paynes Prairie State Preserve ca 200 yds. NW; Gainesville Wildlife Reservation Center ca 8 mi. NW. Nearby CARL Projects/proposals: Paynes Prairie Project immediately to W and Newnans Lake '93 Proposal. No aerials or maps provided. Most of site is probably managed for timber, but there are several high quality natural areas recognized in Alachua County Natural Area Survey.</p>	Medium	Multiple use project for public. Division of Forestry.
Newnan's Lake 930131-01-1 Alachua County 18,740 acres		<p>NCs (FNAI from GFC Landsat): Mesic Flatwoods/plantation 42%; Upland Hardwood Forest 16%; Basin Marsh (G4/S3)/Basin Swamp 15% (G4?/S3); Disturbed 26%. Most intact NC appears to be cypress fringe (some old growth) on the N and NE lakeshore and basin swamp just NW of Newnan's Lake. Most of upland vegetation has been altered. SA EOs on site: bald eagle*; osprey; striped newt*; <i>Ambystoma cingulatum</i> (flatwoods salamander, G2G3/S2S3;C2;N); <i>Clemmys guttata</i> (spotted turtle, G5/S3?;N;N); gopher tortoise; <i>Picoides borealis</i> (red-cockaded woodpecker, G2/S2;LE;LT); great egret; Bird rookery. SAs reported: wood stork*; snowy egret; <i>Eudocimus albus</i> (white ibis, G5/S4;N;N); Florida sandhill crane; <i>Neofiber alleni</i> (round-tailed muskrat, G3/S3;C2;N); <i>Alligator mississippiensis</i> (American alligator, G5/S4;LTS;LS). Nearby MAs: Proposal contiguous with Cary Memorial Forest and SJRWMD lands. Nearby - Swisher Memorial Preserve; Ordway Preserve; Paynes Prairie State Preserve; Gainesville Wildlife Research Center. Nearby CARL projects/proposals: Lochloosa Wildlife, Kanapaha Prairie, Paynes Prairie. Includes two sites identified as natural areas in the Alachua County Natural Area Survey, Gum Root Swamp (ca 2,580 acres) and Hatchett Creek (ca 1,600 acres). Lake levels artificially manipulated by stabilization dam. Most of upland vegetation has been altered. 7,000 acres, according to application, is tree plantation. Newnan's Lake is listed as an outstanding Florida water.</p>	Medium	Extension to Paynes Prairie, Passive Recreation, State Forest. DNR, DOF
Watermelon Pond 930130-01-1 Alachua County 12,170 acres		<p>NCs (FNAI from GFC Landsat): Sandhill/Xeric Hammock* 48%; Sandhill Upland Lake (G3/S2); Basin Marsh 7% (G3/S2); Dome Swamp/Depression Marsh <6% (G4/S3); Upland Mixed Forest 5% (G7/S4); Mesic Flatwoods? 4%; Disturbed 30%. "Portions (1000 acres) of the project are in commercial forestry production". Some high-quality NCs - excellent to high-quality sandhill, depression marsh, sandhill upland lakes. Proposal reports "scrub", which is actually fire-suppressed sandhill. SA EOs on site: Sherman's fox squirrel*; southeastern American kestrel; eastern indigo snake; Florida sandhill crane*. SAs reported: gopher tortoise; <i>Aphelocoma coerulescens coerulea</i> (Florida scrub jay, G5T3/S3; LT; LT); tricolored heron; American alligator. Regionally important to xeric sandhill fauna. SP EO on site: <i>Coelorrhynchus tuberculosa</i> (piedmont jointgrass, G3/S3;C2;N). SP Reported: <i>Persea humilis</i> (scrub bay). Nearby MAs: Agriculture Experiment Station/UF 3.2 mi. SW; Dudley Farms/DNR 5.5 mi. N; Paynes Prairie State Preserve/DNR 10 mi. E.; Nearby Carl projects/proposals: Waccassassa Flats CARL project 5 mi. WNW; Kanapaha Prairie proposal, SE Bat Maternity Caves proposal. Listed as "Significant Ecological Community" by Alachua County.</p>	High	Gopher tortoise mitigation and/or State Forest, Passive Recreation, GFC and/or Division of Forestry

Natural Resources Evaluation Matrix for 1993 CARL Proposals
Prepared by the Florida Natural Areas Inventory
March 5, 1993

<u>Project Name, CARL #, County, # Acres</u>	<u>Natural Resource Values/Comments</u>	<u>Biological Conservation Priority</u>	<u>Applicant's Recommended Management</u>
New River Forest 930129-04-1 Bradford/Union counties 2,300 acres	NCs (FNAI from GFC Landsat): Floodplain Forest/Floodplain Swamp 54% (G7/S3S4); Upland Hardwood Forest 14%; Probable pine plantation 2%, could include some mesic flatwoods and perhaps sandhill; Disturbed 29%. Outparcel not excluded in above analysis. SA reported: gopher tortoise. Nearby MAs: Agriculture Experiment Farm/UF, 10 mi. S; Raiford WMA, 5-6 mi. NE.	Medium-Low	Restoration, silviculture, education, resource protection, wildlife management
Posner Tract 920131-06-2 Broward County 9 acres	NC (FNAI): Beach Dune? (G4/S2); Coastal Strand? (G3/S2); Disturbed? SA EOs on/near site: <u>Caretta caretta</u> (loggerhead, G3/S3; LT; LT); <u>Chelonia mydas</u> (green turtle, G3/S2; LE; LE); <u>Eretmochelys imbricata</u> (hawksbill, G3/S1; LE; LE). SP reported: <u>Remireia maritima</u> (beach-star, G3/S2;N;LE). Nearby MAs: John U. Lloyd SRA to N. Site was cleared in mid-1970s.	Low	City rec. area by City of Hallandale
Snake Creek Canal (Bregman-Miller-Gissendanner) 930129-06-1 Broward County 870+ acres	NCs (FNAI from GFC Landsat): Swale 3% (G4/S3); Hardwood Hammocks and forests (probably exotics) 3%; Disturbed 94%. SP reported: <u>Swietenia mahagoni</u> (West Indian mahogany, G3G4/S2;N;LT) reported from site, but most likely cultivated. Nearby MAs: Proposal contiguous with Everglades Buffer Strip. Water Conservation Area No. 3 & Francis S. Taylor Wildlife Management Area within 10 miles.	Low-None	Melaleuca control?, Water recharge, recreational and educational opportunities. Broward County Commission
Jordan Ranch 930129-01-1 Citrus County 2,662 acres	NCs (FNAI from GFC Landsat): Sandhill* 29%; Xeric Hammock 18%; Mesic Flatwoods 11%; Depression Marsh/Wet Prairie 5%; Upland Mixed Forest 3%; Scrub 1% (G2/S2); Disturbed 34%. SA EO on site: Florida scrub jay. SAs reported: gopher tortoise; eastern indigo snake; Sherman's fox squirrel*; great egret; snowy egret; little blue heron; tricolored heron; wood stork*; southeastern-American kestrel; sandhill crane*. Nearby MAs: Dee River Ranch. Nearby CARL projects/proposals: Longleaf Pine Ecosystem/Ross Prairie CARL project to N.; Fort Izard Battleground '93 proposal to N. From application: Phosphate mining occurred 100 years ago from 1890-1910 on site. 600 acres are permanent pasture, 225 acres pine plantation.	Medium	Not Given/GFC
Bulls Loop 921231-15-1 Dixie County 256 acres	NCs (FNAI from GFC Landsat): Upland Hardwood Forest/Mesic Hammock 75%; Mesic Flatwoods 13%; Floodplain Swamp/Floodplain Marsh 7% (G3/S2); Spring-run Stream <1% (G2/S2); Water 2%; Disturbed 2%. Nearby MAs: Baynard/Land Pkg/SRWMD just S.; Baynard/Zeisse Tract/SRWMD just N. Nearby CARL projects/proposals: FL First Magnitude Springs/Fannin Springs CARL project.	Medium-Low	River buffer and preservation as well as canoeing, camping, etc.
Bear Bay 930129-15-1 Dixie County 25,000 acres	NCs (FNAI from GFC Landsat, 72-73 Mark Hurd aerial photos): Mesic/Wet Flatwoods 36% (G7/S4?), probably mostly converted to pine plantation; Hydric Hammock 30%; Estuarine Tidal Marsh 5% (G4/S4); Upland Hardwood Forest 1%; Depression Marsh 1%; Disturbed 25%. Site could be as much as 61% disturbed (pine plantations, clear-cuts, etc). SA EO on site: <u>Nerodia clarkii clarkii</u> (Gulf salt marsh snake, G4T3/S3?;C2;N). SP EO on site: <u>Leitneria floridana</u> (corkwood, G3G4/S3;3C;LT). Nearby MAs: Adjacent to Jena WMA to W.; Big Bend Seagrass A.P./DNR DSL, 1 mi. to W.	Low	Wildlife Management Area or State Forest. FGFWFC
Pumpkin Hill Creek 930129-16-1 Duval County 4,580 acres	NCs (FNAI from GFC Landsat): Mesic Flatwoods (includes cutover flatwoods) 57%, probably mostly pine plantation; Upland Mixed Forest 16%; Dome Swamp/Depression Marsh 6%; Estuarine Tidal Marsh 5%; Scrub* 4%; Disturbed 10%. SAs reported: bird rookery with black-crowned night heron; great egret; little blue heron; woodstork*. Additional bird spp. reported in and around proposed area. Nearby MAs: Proposal contiguous with Nassau Area Lands, Nassau River - St. Johns River Marshes A.P. Nearby: Big Talbot Island St. Park, Theodore Roosevelt Preserve, Ft. Caroline National Memorial, Kingsley Plantation S.H.S. within 10 miles; Timucuan Ecological & Historic Preserve adjacent on SE.	Medium-Low	Recreational opportunities: fishing, canoeing, boating, camping and picnicking. None given.
Blue Spring Longleaf 930129-24-3 Hamilton County 1,979 acres	NCs (FNAI): Upland Pine Forest 87% (G7/S3); Upland Hardwood Forest <1%; Sinkhole* <1%; Disturbed 13%. SA EOs on site: <u>Almophila aestivalis</u> (Bachman's sparrow, G3/S3;C2;N); gopher tortoise. Nearby MAs: Twin Rivers WMA/DOW GFC contiguous with. Nearby: Champion Realty Tract/SRWMD 1 mi. NW; Hamilton Turpentine Tracts/SRWMD 10 mi. NE, Tyree Tract/SRWMD, O'Steen Tract/SRWMD 6 mi. E., Suwannee River State Park/DNR 5 mi. S., Champion Realty Tracts/SRWMD 3 mi. S., Nekooosa Tracts/SRWMD 4 mi. S., Chotiner Tract/SRWMD 8 mi. S., Nearby CARL projects/proposals: FL First Magnitude Springs/Falmouth Spring (Suwannee Co.) CARL project. Largest tract of high-quality, mature, fire-maintained, upland longleaf/wiregrass forest remaining in the Suwannee River basin in Florida	Medium-High	Limited harvest of trees, hunting, passive recreation. FL Div. of Forestry with FGFWFC, or DNR with Suwannee River State Park.

Natural Resources Evaluation Matrix for 1993 CARL Proposals
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<u>Project Name, CARL #, County, # Acres</u>	<u>Natural Resource Values/Comments</u>	<u>Biological Conservation Priority</u>	<u>Applicant's Recommended Management</u>
Golden Aster Scrub 930204-29-1 Hillsborough County 1,300 acres	NCs (FNAI from GFC Landsat): Scrub*/Scrubby Flatwoods 39% (G3/S3); Mesic Flatwoods 8%; Upland Hardwood Forest? or Xeric Hammock 17%; Depression Marsh 16%; Dome Swamp 2%; Upland Mixed Forest 1%; Disturbed 15%. SA reported: gopher tortoise. About 3-4 miles, within foraging distance, of a large, diverse bird rookery highly ranked by GFC. SP EO on site: <u>Chrysopsis floridana</u> (Florida golden aster, G1/S1;L;E;LE). Application inconsistencies: shape of site. Nearby CARL projects: Alderman's Ford Addition CARL Project.	Medium-High	Hillsborough Co. Parks & Recreation
Indian River Islands 930131-31-1 Indian River County 420 acres	NCs (FNAI from GFC Landsat): Maritime Hammock 27% (G4/S3); Submerged/Estuarine Grass Bed 26% (G2/S2); Estuarine Tidal Swamp 16% (G3/S3); Disturbed 30%. At least 23 acres (Prang Island) of maritime hammock. Other islands are low estuarine islands surrounded by estuarine tidal swamp, and some seagrass beds. SA EO on site: <u>Rivulus marmoratus</u> (mangrove rivulus, G5/S2;N;LS). SAs Reported: <u>Nerodia clarkii taeniata</u> (Atlantic salt marsh snake, G4T1/S1;L;T;LT); <u>Trichechus manatus</u> (West Indian manatee, G2?/S2;L;E;LE); snowy egret; little blue heron; tricolored heron; osprey; wood stork*; <u>Ajaja ajaja</u> (roseate spoonbill, G5/S2S3;N;LS); bald eagle*. SP reported: <u>Acrostichum aureum</u> (golden leather fern, G4/S1;N;LE). Nearby MAs: Indian River Lagoon, Malabar to Vero Beach A.P. (contiguous with), Vero Beach to Fort Pierce A.P., Indian River-Vero Beach to Ft. Pierce A.P. 0.5 mi. to E., Ft. Pierce Inlet SRA 8 mi. to S., Avalon St. Rec 4.5 mi. to S. Nearby CARL projects/proposals: Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge CARL project.	Medium-Low	Educational/Scientific/Recreational. City of Vero Beach & Indian River County in cooperation w/ State.
Charlotte Harbor South 880622-36-1 Lee County Estimated 5,000 acres	NCs (FNAI from GFC Landsat): Estuarine Tidal Swamp 71%; Estuarine Tidal Marsh 6%; Maritime Hammock 3%; Mesic Flatwoods 2%; Coastal Grassland <1%; Rockland Hammock? <1%; Disturbed 17%. SA EOs on/near site: <u>Sigmodon hispidus insulicola</u> (insular cotton rat, G5T1T2/S1S2; C2; N); gopher tortoise; bald eagle*. SP EO on/near site: <u>Deeringothamnus pulchellus</u> (beautiful pawpaw, G1/S1;L;E;LE). Managed Areas in vicinity - Little Pine Is., Charlotte Harbor SR, Pine Island Sound Aq. Pres., Cayo Costa State Reserve, Matlacha Pass Aq. Pres., Gasparilla Sound-Charlotte Harbor A.P., Pine Is. NWR. Nearby CARL proposals/projects: Silver Key, St. James Creek '93 proposals; Charlotte Harbor, Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods, Cayo Costa Island CARL projects.	Medium-Low	None given
St. James Creek (Freeman Property) 921207-36-1 Lee County 170 acres	NCs (FNAI from GFC Landsat): Estuarine Tidal Swamp 66%; Maritime Hammock? 8%; Estuarine Tidal Marsh 5%; Mesic Flatwoods <1%; Water 17%; Disturbed 2%. Nearby MAs: Charlotte Harbor State Reserve DNR/DSL 1 mi. SE and 1.2 mi. NW, Pine Island Sound A.P. 1.5 mi. W., Matlacha Pass/NWR 1 mi. NW, Matlacha Pass A.P. 2 mi. NW, Little Pine Island 7.5 mi. N., JN Ding Darling/NWR, Norberg RNA/FWS and Sanibel Island St. Botanical Site 4 mi. S. Nearby CARL projects/proposals: Cayo Costa - Buck Key project, Estero Bay project; Charlotte Harbor South CARL proposal, Sanibel Interior Wetlands Loxahatchee CARL proposal, Silver Key CARL proposal.	Low	Waterfront preservation park. DNR/Aq. Pres. Mgmt. or Lee County Div of Lands
Sanibel Interior Wetlands 890726-36-1 Lee County 1,460 acres	NCs (FNAI): Basin Marsh (partly coastal strand). Area extensively ditched and overgrown with Brazilian pepper. Communities reported: Wetland swales; transitional zones; upland ridges. Reportedly 30% upland. SA EOs on site: <u>Oryzomys palustris</u> pop 2 (Sanibel Island rice rat, G5T1Q/S1;C2;LS); little blue heron; snowy egret; tricolored heron; great egret; yellow-crowned night-heron; white ibis. SA EO on/near site: gopher tortoise. SPs reported: <u>Jacquinia keyensis</u> (Joewood, G4/S3;N;L;T); <u>Sophora tomentosa</u> (necklace pod, G4/S3;N;N); <u>Hymenocallis latifolia</u> (broad-leaved spiderlily, G4/S2S3;3C;N); <u>Gossypium hirsutum</u> (wild cotton, G4G5/S3?;N;LE). Nearby MAs: contiguous with JN Ding Darling NWR; Sanibel Island St. Botanical Site is within the proposal. Nearby CARL projects/proposals: Silver Key '93 proposal, St. James Creek '93 proposal. Many acres (ca 1080 acres) already in public ownership.	Low	By Ding Darling NWR; City of Sanibel; Sanibel-Captiva Conserv. Fund
Silver Key 910130-36-1 Lee County 50 acres	NCs (FNAI based on 72-73 aerials): Estuarine Tidal Swamp/Estuarine Tidal Marsh 70%?; Coastal Berm (G3?/S2)/Coastal Strand* 30%?; SA EO on site: osprey. SAs reported (unclear whether on site or in area): loggerhead turtle; <u>Sterna antillarum</u> (least tern, G4/S3;N;L;T); eastern indigo snake; tricolored heron; <u>Pelecanus occidentalis</u> (brown pelican, G4/S3;N;LS); <u>Sterna maxima</u> (royal tern, G5/S3; N; N); alligator; little blue heron; <u>Egretta rufescens</u> (reddish egret, G4/S2; C2; LS); roseate spoonbill*; gopher tortoise; great white heron; snowy egret; white ibis. SPs reported: <u>Cereus gracilis</u> (prickly apple, G2G3/S2S3;C2;LE); <u>Jacquinia keyensis</u> (Joewood); Nearby MAs: JN Ding Darling NWR within 0.5 mile; Pine Island Sound A.P. within 0.75 mile. Nearby CARL projects/proposals: Near Estero Bay CARL project. Near Sanibel Interior Wetlands and St. James Creek '93 proposals.	Medium-Low	As wildlife sanctuary, by City of Sanibel & Sanibel-Captiva Conservation Foundation
Aisena Otie Key 870430-38-1 Levy County 161 acres	NCs (FNAI from GFC Landsat): Marine Tidal Marsh 38% (G4/S4); Xeric Hammock (good quality) 19%; Beach Dune* 14%; Mesic Flatwoods 2%; Depression Marsh 1%; Water 26%. NC reported - Shell Mound (G3/S2). SA EO on site: Gulf salt marsh snake (G3/S2). SA reported: osprey. SP EO on site: <u>Helianthus debilis</u> ssp. <u>cucumerifolius</u> var. <u>tardiflorus</u> (smooth beach sunflower, G5T1T2/S1S2;N,N). Nearby MAs: Cedar Key NWR 4 mi. NW, Lower Suwannee NWR 5 mi. NW, Cedar Key Scrub S.R./DNR 3 mi. N., Cedar Key State Museum/DNR 2 mi. NW, Big Bend Seagrasses A.P./DNR contiguous, Waccasassa Bay State Preserve/DNR 4 mi. NE. Nearby CARL projects/proposals: Raleigh Island '93 proposal, Cedar Key Scrub CARL project. Good quality uplands on site.	Medium	Historical preservation by FL Nature C.C., USFWS.

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Project Name, CARL #, County, # Acres	Natural Resource Values/Comments	Biological Conservation Priority	Applicant's Recommended Management
Raleigh Island 921231-38-1 Levy County 960 acres	NCs (FNAI from GFC Landsat): Marine Tidal Marsh 64%; Prairie Hammock 10% (G4/S4); Open water 24%; Disturbed 2%. Nearby MAs: Cedar Key NWR 1.5 mi. S., Lower Suwannee NWR contiguous, Cedar Key Scrub S.R./DNR 4 mi., Big Bend Seagrasses A.P./DNR contiguous, Cummer Sanctuary/TNC 9.5 mi. N., Suwannee Lands 9 mi. NW. Nearby CARL projects/proposals: Atsena Otie Key '93 proposal; Cedar Key Scrub CARL project.	Medium-Low	Preservation, Recreation. DNR.
Sweetwater Creek 930128-39-1 Liberty County 10,240 acres	NCs (FNAI from GFC Landsat): Slope Forest (G3/S2)/Upland Hardwood Forest 23%; Sandhill* 14%; Baygall 9% (G4/S4); Depression Marsh <1%; Seepage stream <1% (G4/S2); Disturbed 53%. The steepheads along the Sweetwater Creek drainage are floristically distinct from the drainages on Torreya State Park which are more clayey. SA EOs on site: <u>Akistrodon contortrix</u> (copperhead, G5/S2;N;N), <u>Amphiuma pholeter</u> (one-toed amphiuma, G3/S3;N;N); <u>Desmognathus apalachicola</u> (Apalachicola dusky salamander, G3/S3;N;N); eastern indigo snake; <u>Etheostoma parvipinne</u> (goldstripe darter, G4/S2;N;N). SP EOs on site: <u>Calamitha dentata</u> (toothed savory, G3/S3;3C;N); <u>Carex balzelli</u> (Baltzell's sedge, G2/S2;C2;LE); <u>Conradina glabra</u> (Apalachicola rosemary, G1/S1;PE;LT); <u>Epigaea repens</u> (trailing arbutus, G5/S2;N;LE); <u>Goodvera pubescens</u> (downy rattlesnake plantain, G5/S2;N;LT); <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, G4T3/S2;3C;LE); <u>Magnolia pyramidata</u> (pyramid magnolia, G4T3/S2;3C;LE); <u>Malaxis unifolia</u> (green adder's-mouth, G5/S3;N;LT); <u>Matelea alabamensis</u> (Alabama anglepod, G1/S1;C2;LE); <u>Taxus floridana</u> (Florida yew, G2/S2;C1;LE); <u>Torreya taxifolia</u> (Florida torreya, G1/S1;LE;LE). Nearby MAs: Proposal contiguous with Apalachicola Bluffs & Ravines Preserve/TNC, Torreya State Park/DNR, R&P; Apalachicola National Forest ca 5.0 mi. S. Nearby CARL projects/proposals: One of the Bat Maternity Caves '93 proposal to north. Site contains finest steephead ravines and their associated slope forests that remain unprotected along the eastern escarpment of the Apalachicola River, an area rich in endemism and high in biodiversity. Almost all of the xeric uplands have been converted to pine plantation.	High	Addition to Torreya State Park or State Botanical Site. DNR-DRP. Possible State Forest and/or Wildlife Management Area. DOF/FGWFC.
Manatee River 930127-41-1 Manatee County 621 acres	NCs (FNAI from GFC Landsat): Estuarine Tidal Marsh 30%; Upland Mixed Forest 3%; Disturbed 61%. Nearby MAs: Judah P. Benjamin Confederate Memorial at Gamble Plantation State Historic Site 6 mi. W., Terra Cella A.P. 10 mi. W., Little Manatee River State Recreation Area 10 mi. NNW.	None	Special Opportunities
Fort Izard Battleground 930131-42-1 Manion County 840 acres	NCs (FNAI from GFC Landsat): Upland Mixed Forest 21%; Mesic Flatwoods (probably pine plantation) 16%; Depression Marsh 8%; Dome Swamp 7%; Sandhill* <1%; Disturbed 45%. Nearby MAs: Dee River Ranch 5 mi. SE, Carlton Tract 10 mi. SE, Cross FL Greenbelt 2 mi. N. Nearby CARL projects/proposals: Longleaf Pine Ecosystems Project/Ross Prairie; Jordan Ranch '93 CARL proposal, Southeastern Bat Maternity Caves '93 CARL proposal. Apparently significant archaeological site and proposed for this reason.	Low	Seminole Wars Historic Foundation, Inc.
Hemingway House 930205-44-1 Monroe County 1 acre	Nearby MAs: State Museum at Key West, Fort Zachary Taylor SHS, Key West NWR. Proposed for historic preservation purposes.	None	State Historic Site. Historic FL Keys Preservation Board.
Juno Hills 910131-50-1 Palm Beach County 358 acres	NCs (FNAI): Scrub*/Scrubby Flatwoods 80%; Estuarine Tidal Swamp 5%; Basin Marsh/Depression Marsh 15%. Estuarine Tidal Swamp has been ditched. SA EOs on site: gopher tortoise; Florida scrub jay. SAs reported: <u>Sceloporus woodi</u> (Florida scrub lizard, G3/S3;C2;N); eastern indigo snake. Application: "Best scrub jay population in Palm Beach County." SP EOs on site: <u>Asimina tetramera</u> (four-petal pawpaw, G1/S1; LE; LE); <u>Persea humilis</u> (scrub bay, G4/S3;3C;N). SPs reported: <u>Conradina grandiflora</u> (large-flowered rosemary, G3/S3;C2;LE); <u>Asclepias curtissii</u> (Curtiss' milkweed, G3/S3;N;LE); <u>Lechea cernua</u> (nodding pinweed, G3/S3;3C;LE); <u>Lechea divaricata</u> (pine pinweed, G2/S2;C2;LE); <u>Tillandsia flexuosa</u> (banded wild-pine, G4/S3;N;LT); <u>Jacquemontia reclinata</u> (beach jacquemontia, G1/S1; C2; LE). Nearby MAs: Carlin Park; Jensen Beach to Jupiter Inlet A.P. 2.5 mi. from proposal; Loxahatchee River - Lake Worth Creek A.P. 1.5 mi from proposal; John D. MacArthur Beach SRA 2 mi. s. of proposal; Jonathan Dickinson S.P.; Hobe Sound NWR 7 mi. from proposal. Nearby CARL projects/proposals: Jupiter Ridge CARL project; Loxahatchee Slough '93 CARL proposal. Thirty ac. owned by FL Inland Navigational District under lease. Critical to <u>Asimina tetramera</u> (four-petal pawpaw). One of two best remaining scrubs on Atlantic Coastal Ridge in SE FL. Site has received development approval. FGWFC considers it worthy to be part of Regional Scrub Preserve	High	Passive recreation, education, scientific. By Palm Beach Co.

Natural Resources Evaluation Matrix for 1993 CARL Proposals
Prepared by the Florida Natural Areas Inventory
March 5, 1993

<u>Project Name, CARL #, County, # Acres</u>	<u>Natural Resource Values/Comments</u>	<u>Biological Conservation Priority</u>	<u>Applicant's Recommended Management</u>
Loxahatchee Slough 910131-50-1 Palm Beach County 16,500 acres	<p>NCs (FNAI from '92 field assessment, '91 air photos, GFC Landsat): Swale/Depression Marsh 53%; Mesic Flatwoods/Wet Flatwoods 22%; Hydric Hammock 11%; Dome Swamp/Slough 7%; Disturbed 7%. Some exotics occur on site, most notable Brazilian pepper and melaleuca. High to outstanding quality examples of several NCs: wet/mesic flatwoods, hydric hammock (live oak-palm hammock type), wet prairie and swale. SA EOs on site: eastern indigo snake; <i>Felis concolor coryi</i> (Florida panther, G4T1/S1;L;LE); Florida sandhill crane*. SAs reported: bald eagle*; <i>Rosithamus sociabilis plumbeus</i> (snail kite, G4/S1;L;LE); little blue heron; tricolored heron; snowy egret; southeastern American kestrel; gopher tortoise; wood stork*; Sherman's fox squirrel*; least tern. SP EOs on site: <i>Ophioglossum palmatum</i> (hand fern, G2/S2;3C;LE); <i>Lilium catesbaei</i> (southern red lily, G4/S3;N;L;T); <i>Aristida rhizomophora</i> (Florida threeawn, G2/S2;N;N). SP EOs reported: <i>Nemastylis floridana</i> (fall-flowering ixia, G2/S2; C2;LE); <i>Spiranthes lanceolata</i> var. <i>paludicola</i> (red flowered ladies tresses, G4T1/S1; C2;L;T); <i>Tillandsia flexuosa</i> (banded wild-pine). Nearby MAs: J.W. Corbett Wildlife Mgt. Area (adj. to one parcel); Johnathan Dickinson St. Park ca 3 mi. N; Loxahatchee River Lake Worth Creek A.P. ca 8 mi. N; Loxahatchee River/SFWMD ca 1 mi N.; Hobe Sound NWR ca 9 mi. NE; Blowing Rocks Preserve ca 9 mi. NE; Jensen Beach to Jupiter Inlet A.P. ca 9 mi. NE; John D. Macarthur Beach St. Park ca 7 mi. E; Okechee County Park ca 3 mi. SE; Loxahatchee NWR ca 9 mi. SW; Strazulla Track/SFWMD ca 9 mi. SW; North County Airport Preserves (adj. to several parcels - information from application), Loxahatchee Slough Preserve (adj. to several parcels - info from application). Nearby Carl proposal/project: Juno Hills '93 proposal; Jupiter Ridge CARL Project. Non- contiguous tract; several parcels. Encompasses the floodplain and headwaters of the Loxahatchee River, the only federally-designated Wild and Scenic River in Florida. At least one parcel (Fox property) has been approved for residential development.</p>	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 County.
Anclote River Forest 820131-51-1 Pasco County 5,366 acres	<p>NCs (FNAI): Mesic Flatwoods 27%; Scrubby Flatwoods 5%; Dome Swamp 5%; Floodplain Swamp/Hydric Hammock 2%; Depression Marsh <1%; Disturbed 60%; *40% pasture and range* (application). SA EO on site: Florida sandhill crane*. SAs reported: eastern indigo snake; American alligator; gopher tortoise; <i>Podomys floridanus</i> (Florida mouse, G3/S3;C2;LS); gopher frog; Sherman's fox squirrel*, white ibis; wood stork*; southeastern American kestrel. Nearby MAs: Anclote Water Storage Area/SWFWMD (contig.), GFC Tortoise Mitigation Project (contig.), Cypress Creek Flood Detention Project 9 mi. E., Perry Wilson Sanctuary/FAS 3 mi. W., Pinellas Co. A.P. 5 mi. SW, Booker Creek Preserve ca 2 mi. SW; Booker Creek Corridor/SWFWMD 5.5 mi. SW; Hidden Lake Project/SWFWMD 7 mi. NW. Nearby CARL proposal: Ben Pilot Point '93 proposal.</p>	Medium-Low	State Forest & WMA. DOF
Ben Pilot Point (Maxwell Tr) 890131-51-1 Pasco County 284 acres	<p>NCs (FNAI from GFC Landsat): Estuarine Tidal Marsh 76%; Mesic Flatwoods 11%; Upland Hardwood Forest 2%; Disturbed 10%. Nearby MAs: Pinellas CO. A.P. ca 3 mi. SW; Anclote Key State Preserve 4.5 mi. W; Perry Wilson Sanctuary/FAS 3 mi. E; Booker Creek Pres. 5 mi. SE; Booker Creek Corridor ca 8 mi SE; Anclote Water Storage Area 7 mi. E; Hidden Lakes Proj/SWFWMD 10 mi. NE. Nearby CARL projects/proposals: Anclote River Forest '93 proposal ca 10 miles E; Dutchman Key '93 proposal 5 mi. SE.</p>	Low	None given
Dutchman Key/North Key 900125-51-1 Pasco County 184 acres	<p>NCs (FNAI): Maritime Hammock 60% (perhaps Coastal Strand as well); Estuarine Tidal Swamp 39%; Seagrass Beds; Beach Dune*? 2%; communities appear undisturbed. SA EO on site: <i>Charadrius melodus</i> (piping plover, G3S2;L;L;T). SAs reported: gopher tortoise; sea turtle (presumably loggerhead) nesting. Probably quite valuable to avifauna. Application states includes 39 acres submerged land. Nearby MAs: Pinellas Co. A.P. 1 mi. S.; Anclote Key St. Preserve 0.1 mi W; Perry Wilson Preserve/FAS ca 10 mi. E. Nearby CARL proposal: Ben Pilot Point '93 proposal 5 mi. ENE.</p>	Medium-Low	As a state preserve. By DNR/DRP.

Natural Resources Evaluation Matrix for 1993 CARL Proposals
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March 5, 1993

Project Name, CARL #, County, # Acres	Natural Resource Values/Comments	Biological Conservation Priority	Applicant's Recommended Management
Cross Florida Greenway Connections/Additions 930129-00-1 Putnam County 25,711 acres	<p>NCs (FNAI from GFC Landsat): Mesic Flatwoods 44%; Hydric Hammock 19%; Baygall 8%; Sandhill* 6%; Dome Swamp 4%; Depression Marsh 3%; Scrub 1%*; Upland Mixed Forest 1%; Spring-run Stream* <1%; Disturbed 14%. Site could be up to 58% disturbed by pine plantation. SA EOs on site: <i>Notropis cummingsae</i> (dusky shiner, G5/S4;N;N); <i>Siliosoma extenuatum</i> (short-tailed snake, G3/G3;C2;L,T); SP EO on site: <i>Salix floridana</i> (Florida willow, G2/S2;L2;L,T); <i>Pycnanthemum floridanum</i> (Florida mountain mint, G3/S3;3C;N); SP EO on/near: <i>Selaгинella apoda</i> (meadow spikemoss, G5/S3S4;3C;N); <i>Carex chapmanii</i> (Chapman's sedge, G2/G3/S2;C2;N); <i>Amoglossum diversifolium</i> (variable-leaved indian-plantain, G2/S2;C2;L,T); <i>Matelea floridana</i> (Florida spiny-pod, G2/S2;C2;L,T); <i>Parnassia grandifolia</i> (large-flowered grass-of-parnassus, G3GS/S2;N;LE). Nearby MAs: Cross FL Greenways Land contiguous; SURWMD lands, 1.5 mi. E of proposal; Caravelle Wildlife Management Area, 3.25 mi. SE of proposal; Welaka National Fish Hatchery, 7 mi. SE of proposal; Welaka Research & Education Center, 7 mi. SE of proposal; Ocala NF, 1-3 mi. S. of proposal; Ordway Preserve, 6 mi. N of proposal; Swisher Memorial Preserve, 8 mi. N of proposal. Nearby CARL projects/proposals: Dunn's Creek project; Etoniah Creek project, contiguous with. Proposal would connect Cross FL Greenways with Etoniah Creek CARL project and protect Deep Creek corridor. Etoniah Creek project has not been acquired.</p>	Medium	Network of linked natural areas and open spaces. DNR.
Myakka Estuary 930202-58-1 Sarasota/Charlotte counties 10,209 acres	<p>NCs (FNAI from GFC Landsat): Western Parcel - Mesic Flatwoods/Dry Prairie? 52% (G2/S2); Wet Prairie/Depression Marsh 6%; Dome Swamp 1%; Estuarine Tidal Marsh <1%; Estuarine Tidal Swamp <1%; Disturbed 39%. Eastern Parcel - Mesic Flatwoods/Dry Prairie* (could include oak scrub) 69%; Estuarine Tidal Marsh 9%; Wet Prairie/Depression Marsh (could include coastal grassland-cordgrass marshes in proposal) 3%; Floodplain Swamp <1%; Estuarine Tidal Swamp <1%; Disturbed 15%. Westernmost parcel appears to have been gridded by development roads, but it is clearly one of the largest remaining undeveloped upland tracts in the region. SA EO on site: bald eagle*. SA EO on/very near site: West Indian manatee*. SA reported on/near: Bird rookery; wood stork*. Nearby MAs: Myakka River S.P. 10 mi. N., Charlotte Harbor SRA, contiguous to south, Gasparilla Sound Charlotte Harbor A.P. contiguous to east, Lemon Bay A.P. 2 mi. W., James E. Cook Memorial Pres./TNC 3 mi. W., Charlotte Harbor St. Res. 7 mi. S., Cape Haze-Gasparilla Sound A.P. 7 mi. S., Island Bay NWR 10 mi. S. Nearby CARL project: Myakka Prairies. Three separate parcels.</p>	Medium-High	Charlotte Harbor A.P..
Escribano Point 920130-57-1 Santa Rosa County 6,000 acres	<p>NCs (FNAI from GFC Landsat and FNAI): Baygall/Floodplain Swamp (predominantly titi swamp with Atlantic white cedar seepage communities, some cypress savanna, etc.) 48%; Wet Prairie/Estuarine Tidal Marsh 19%; Wet/Mesic Flatwoods 14%; Sandhill* 2%; Upland Hardwood Forest 1%; Seepage Slope (G3/S2) <1%; Water 14%; Disturbed 2%. SA EOs on site: osprey; <i>Macrocleremys temminckii</i> (alligator snapping turtle, G3G4/S3;C2;LS); SA EO on/near site: <i>Acipenser oxyrinchus</i> (Atlantic sturgeon, G3/S2;L;LS). SP EOs on site: <i>Sarracenia leucophylla</i> (white-top pitcher-plant, G3G4/S3;N;N); <i>Pinguicula planifolia</i> (Chapman's butterwort, G3/S2;C2;LE); <i>Peltandra sagittifolia</i> (spoon flower, G3G4/S3;C;LE); <i>Drosera intermedia</i> (spoon-leaved sundew, G5/S3;N;LT); SP EOs on/near site: <i>Lilium iridollae</i> (panhandle lily, G1G2/S1S2;C2;LE); <i>Rhododendron austrinum</i> (orange azalea, G3G4/S3;C;LE); <i>Sarracenia rubra</i> (sweet pitcher-plant). Nearby MAs: Yellow River Marsh A.P. (adjacent and overlapping in some areas), Eglin AFB (contiguous with W boundary of proposal). Nearby CARL projects/proposals: Garcon Point CARL project 5 mi., Blackwater River CARL project 10 mi., Yellow River Ravines CARL project 10 mi. NE, Prairies of Garcon proposal '93 to W.</p>	Medium	None listed. GFC.
Prairies of Garcon 930127-57-1 Santa Rosa County 4,630 acres	<p>NCs (FNAI from GFC Landsat): Wet Prairie 64%; Mesic Flatwoods 19% (includes some pine plantation); Upland Mixed Forest 6%. Dome Swamp 4%, Disturbed 7%. SA EO on site: flatwoods salamander*. SP EOs on site: <i>Andropogon arctatus</i> (pine-woods bluestem), G3/S3;3C;N); <i>Calamovilfa curtisii</i> (Curtis sandgrass, G2/S2;C2;LE); <i>Sarracenia leucophylla</i> (white top pitcher plant); <i>Pinguicula planifolia</i> (Chapman's butterwort*); <i>Xyris louisianica</i> (Kral's yellow-eyed grass, G4/S1;N;N); <i>Lilium iridollae</i> (panhandle lily*); <i>Cladium mariscoides</i> (pond rush, G4/S1;N;N); <i>Platanthera integrata</i> (yellow fringed orchid, G3G4/S3S4;3C;L,T). Nearby MAs: Garcon Point/NFWMD ca 1 mi. south; Yellow River Marsh A.P./DNR within 100 yards; Gulf Islands National Seashore ca 7 mi. S., Eglin Air Force Base ca 7 mi. east, Gillis Road Tract/DOF ca 7 mi. NE, Escambia River Water Management Area/NFWMD ca 8 mi. NW. Nearby CARL projects/proposals: Garcon Point, Blackwater River CARL projects; Escribano Point '93 proposal. Largest, unbroken, intact wet prairie (pitcher plant subtype) in private ownership in the Florida panhandle.</p>	Medium-High	Camping and recreation??? Northwest Florida Water Management District.

Natural Resources Evaluation Matrix for 1993 CARL Proposals Prepared by the Florida Natural Areas Inventory March 5, 1993			
Project Name, CARL #, County, # Acres	Natural Resource Values/Comments	Biological Conservation Priority	Applicant's Recommended Management
Blue Lake Sandhill Forest 920131-67-1 Washington County 49,128 acres	<p>NCs (FNAI from GFC Landsat): Slope Forest* Upland Hardwood Forest 3%; Baygall <1%; Basin Marsh <1%; Basin Swamp?/Swamp Lake? 7%; Sandhill* 6%; Sandhill Upland Lake* 5%; Seepage Stream*; Sinkhole*; Floodplain Forest (restricted to Choctawhatchee River) 1%; Disturbed 76% (mostly sand pine plantation, perhaps includes some natural pine). 5-6% still in native Longleaf Pine Sandhill according to application. Much of the site has been converted from Sandhill to sand pine plantation. The area does contain some high-quality Sandhill Upland Lakes characteristic of a region of FL rich with sandy pond margin plant endemics and currently underrepresented on protected lands. SA EOs on site: eastern indigo snake, gopher tortoise. SP EOs on site: <u>Hypericum</u> <u>lissophloeus</u> (smooth-barked St. John's-wort, G2/S2;C2,LE), <u>Rhoxia</u> <u>salicifolia</u> (panhandle meadowbeauty, G2/S2;C2,N), <u>Hexastylis</u> <u>arifolia</u> (heartleaf, G5/S3;N;LT), <u>Illicium</u> <u>floridanum</u> (Florida anise), <u>Magnolia</u> <u>ashei</u> (Ashe's magnolia), <u>Rhododendron</u> <u>austrinum</u> (orange azalea), <u>Stewartia</u> <u>malacodendron</u> (silky camellia, G4/S3;N;LE). Nearby MAs: Pine Log State Forest (contig. to S), Choctawatchee River Water Management Area (contig. to W & N. Nearby CARL projects/proposal: Ca. 5 miles W of Sand Mountain '93 CARL proposal.</p>	Medium-Low	State forest Florida DOF
Sand Mountain 930128-67-2 Washington and Bay counties 39,680 acres	<p>NCs (FNAI from GFC Landsat): Sandhill* 43%; Mesic Flatwoods 16%; Floodplain Swamp 8%; Upland Mixed Forest 7%; Depression Marsh 4%; Baygall 3%; Dome Swamp <1%; Disturbed 19%. Geological feature on site - steephead. SA EO on site: gopher tortoise; eastern indigo snake. SA reported Sherman's fox squirrel*. SP EOs on site: <u>Adiantum</u> <u>capillus-veneris</u> (southern maidenhair fern, G5/S3S4;N;LT); <u>Hexastylis</u> <u>arifolia</u> (heartleaf); <u>Paronychia</u> <u>chartacea</u> ssp. <u>minima</u> (paper-like nail wort, G3T1;N;N); <u>Rhoxia</u> <u>salicifolia</u> (panhandle meadowbeauty*); <u>Xyris</u> <u>longisepala</u> (karst pond xyris, G2/S2;N;N); <u>Illicium</u> <u>floridanum</u> (Florida anise); <u>Stewartia</u> <u>malacodendron</u> (silky camellia); <u>Drosera</u> <u>intermedia</u> (spoon-leaved sundew); <u>Sarracenia</u> <u>leucophylla</u> (white-top pitcher-plant); <u>Hypericum</u> <u>lissophloeus</u> (smooth-barked St. John's-wort*); <u>Calamintha</u> <u>dentata</u> (toothed savory); <u>Carex</u> <u>baitzellii</u> (Baitzell's sedge*); <u>Kalmia</u> <u>latifolia</u> (mountain laurel*); <u>Magnolia</u> <u>pyramidata</u> (pyramid magnolia); <u>Lupinus</u> <u>westianus</u> (Gulf coast lupine, G2/S2;3C;LT); <u>Juncus</u> <u>gymnocarpus</u> (Coville's rush, G2G3/S1;3C;N); <u>Rhododendron</u> <u>austrinum</u> (orange azalea); <u>Magnolia</u> <u>ashei</u> (Ashe's magnolia). Includes at least two Florida endemic plants not protected on any MA. Nearby MAs: Rock Hill Preserve/TNC 8 mi. N., Falling Waters SRA/DNR 6 mi. N., Holmes Creek Tract/DOF 7 mi. N., Laidlaw Sanctuary/FAS 6 mi. NW, Tupelo Tract/DOF, Loblolly Tract/DOF 6 mi. N., Bruner Bay Tract/DOF 10 mi. NW. Nearby CARL projects/proposals: Blue Lake Sandhill Forest '93 CARL proposal to East. Perhaps the best sandhill and other NCs characteristics of the New Hope Ridge and Fountain Slope physiographic regions with their associated endemic biota that are currently in private ownership and represented on a rather large contiguous block of land. "Largest remaining sandhill outside of public ownership in the FL panhandle".</p>	High	State Park, State Forest or Wildlife Management Area. DNR/DRP.
Southeastern Bat Maternity Caves 930128-00-1 Multi County (Alachua, Citrus, Jackson, Marion, Sumter counties) acreage unknown	<p>NCs (FNAI based on topo maps in application and Mark Hurds [72-73] for 3 of the caves and FNAI data base): Terrestrial Cave (G3/S1); Aquatic Cave (G3/S2); Upland Hardwood Forest; Sinkhole*; Sandhill*?; SA EOs on site: <u>Procambarus</u> <u>lucifugus</u> (light-fleeing cave crayfish, G2/S2;N;N); <u>Crangonyx</u> <u>hobbsi</u> (Hobbs' cave amphipod, G2G3/S2S3;C2;N); <u>Troglocambarus</u> <u>maclanei</u> (McLane's cave crayfish, G2/S2;N;N); <u>Myotis</u> <u>grisescens</u> (gray bat, G2/S1;LE;LE); <u>Cambanus</u> <u>cryptodytes</u> (Dougherty plain cave crayfish, G2/S2;N;N); <u>Myotis</u> <u>austrotriparius</u> (southeastern bat G4G5/S2S3;C2;N). Nearby CARL projects/proposals: Kanapaha Prairie, Sweetwater Creek, Watermelon Pond '93 CARL proposals; Pineola Grotto, Withlacoochee S.F., Waddells Mill Pond, FL. First Magnitude Springs, Apalachicola River CARL projects. Proposed to protect/restore caves used as maternity roosts by the SE bat; seven separate caves. Two designated by GFC as Critical Wildlife Areas. Numerous MAs in vicinity of caves.</p>	High	Conservation, GFC

FLORIDA NATURAL AREAS INVENTORY Element Ranks

An **element** is any exemplary or rare component of the natural environment, such as a species, plant community, bird rookery, spring, sinkhole, cave, or other ecological feature.

The Florida Natural Areas Inventory assigns 2 ranks for each element. The **global element rank** is based on an element's worldwide status; the **state element rank** is based on the status of the element in Florida. Element ranks are based on many factors, the most important ones being estimated number of element occurrences (EOs), estimated abundance (number of individuals for species; area for natural communities), range, estimated adequately protected EOs, relative threat of destruction, and ecological fragility.

Global Element Ranks

- G1** Critically imperiled globally because of extreme rarity (5 or fewer occurrences or less than 1000 individuals) or because of extreme vulnerability to extinction due to some natural or man-made factor.
- G2** Imperiled globally because of rarity (6 to 20 occurrences or less than 3000 individuals) or because of vulnerability to extinction due to some biological or man-made factor.
- G3** Either very rare and local throughout its range (21-100 occurrences or less than 10,000 individuals) or found locally in a restricted range or vulnerable to extinction because of other factors.
- G4** apparently secure globally (may be rare in parts of range).
- G5** demonstrably secure globally.

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- GH** Of historical occurrence; may be rediscovered (for example, ivory-billed woodpecker).
- G#?** Tentative rank (e.g., G2?).
- G#G#** range of rank; insufficient data to assign specific global rank (e.g., G2G3).
- G#T#** rank of taxonomic subgroup such as subspecies or variety; numbers have same definition as above (e.g., G3T1).
- G#Q** rank of questionable species - ranked as species but questionable whether it is species or subspecies; numbers have same definition as above (e.g., G2Q).
- G#T#Q** same as above, but validity as subspecies or variety is questioned.
- G?** not yet ranked (temporary).

State Element Ranks

Definition parallels global element rank: substitute "S" for "G" in above global ranks, and "in state" for "globally" in above global rank definitions.

Examples

- G4T1S1** Florida panther: globally, species is secure but subspecies is critically imperiled; in state, species is critically imperiled
- G1S1** *Florida torreyi*: globally, species is critically imperiled; in state, species is critically imperiled
- G2G3S2** SANDHILL: globally, natural community is imperiled or vulnerable; in state, community is imperiled

ADDENDUM VI

Bureau of Land Acquisition Workplan Guidelines

C.A.R.L. LAND ACQUISITION PROGRAM

INTRODUCTION

The Department of Natural Resources Staff Acquisition Criteria relating to CARL projects, as approved by the Land Acquisition Advisory Council (LAAC) in 1988, for determining which projects on the CARL list are eligible for negotiation allows the Bureau of Land Acquisition staff to negotiate any project ranked in the top 30; any project within the Save Our Everglades program; any project that is at least 70% complete; and any project that constitutes a bargain purchase or a shared acquisition (Exhibit A).

This created an untenable situation both for the State as well as for the public. Since any project could be negotiated, no real priority list existed to guide staff or to assure the Board that its dollars were being effectively spent. No certainty existed to allow private owners, local governments, support groups or managing agencies to make informed decisions regarding the prospects of public acquisition. The result was that a free-for-all competition existed for limited dollars and staff had to attempt to justify to angry project proponents why no money was being committed although their project was eligible to be negotiated.

A review of the CARL Priority List and negotiation criteria resulted in the realization that, while there is a singular list, there are various initiatives being independently pursued. While it is acknowledged the old system attempted to satisfy the needs of these various initiatives, the relative significance and priority of each initiative was not identified or defined. For this reason, Division of State Lands (DSL) recommended a new approach to the CARL Land Acquisition process.

PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

The long range goal is to develop a work program concept that aggressively pursues multiple initiatives simultaneously while maintaining program consistency over time. DSL feels that this has been accomplished through the development of initiative categories to which funds could be allocated commensurate with the relative significance of the initiative to be achieved. The refinement of a meaningful category system can only be assured through the combined efforts of the LAAC, DSL, and the Office of Land Acquisition Planning.

The first step in developing the plan is to recognize that the existing negotiation criteria essentially establish the following four categories of projects: Save Our Everglades Projects, Substantially Completed Projects, Bargain Purchases/Shared Acquisitions, and Ranked Projects. For 1991, the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund asked that Manatee Projects be added as an initiative; for 1992, the LAAC recommended that the Save Our Everglades category be changed to the Multi-Parcel category (Exhibit B).

After the LAAC prioritizes projects overall, they are placed in the appropriate category in priority order. This is followed by a thorough review of the projects within each category. Since many CARL projects contain a large number of parcels, each project is evaluated to develop an acquisition strategy designed to acquire the essential core parcels in the initial year and less critical parcels in subsequent years. The emphasis is placed on working with the LAAC, the Office of Land Acquisition Planning, and Managing Agencies to identify core parcels that are central to the entire acquisition.

FUNDS ALLOCATION

After acquisition strategies are designed for the top projects in each category, the estimated CARL appropriation and Preservation 2000 bond proceeds are allocated among the categories. The allocation plan considers expenditures associated with CARL management, appraisals, miscellaneous expenses and archeological set asides. The allocation to each category is recommended only after a thorough review of the acquisition strategy for the highest ranked projects within each category. During the allocation process, multi-criteria projects are placed in the category under which they have the greatest opportunity of being funded.

It is intended that this allocation of funds be a dynamic, iterative process. As projects are acquired at less than their expected costs or when negotiations prove unsuccessful, it is proposed that the money be rolled down to the next project in line. This continuous reallocation of funds occurs after the desirability of acquiring parcels targeted in future years within the same project is compared with the desirability of acquiring core parcels on lower ranked projects within the same category.

The Division of State Lands feels that once a project is funded and negotiations are initiated, consideration should be given to a continued funding commitment until negotiations are concluded in compliance with Department of Natural Resources criteria for removal of projects from the CARL list (Exhibit C). Timely acquisition can be improved by designing the project's acquisition plan to complete the acquisition generally within a two to four year time frame. This approach to ranking and categorizing projects, developing comprehensive, aggressive negotiation strategies for projects, and committing funds to projects by rank and category is perceived by the Division of State Lands as the soundest approach to the acquisition process.

During FY90-91, the Division of State Lands, in cooperation with managing agencies, developed a land acquisition workplan utilizing the category system. The proposed plan was presented to the LAAC and implemented for acquisition of the 1990 CARL list. The reaction from private owners, local governments, water management districts, non-profits, and managing agencies has been positive. Following the ranking of the 1992 CARL list, DSL staff is coordinating with local governments, water management districts, LAAC liaison staff, and managing agencies to develop a recommended land acquisition workplan for FY92-93. The prior year's plan is being reviewed and potential modifications to the workplan will be considered.

PROPOSED LAND ACQUISITION WORKPLAN

The Department of Natural Resources Staff Acquisition Criteria relating to CARL projects have been revised and changed to conform with the workplan concept. The staff acquisition criteria have been renamed to The Department of Natural Resources Land Acquisition Workplan Initiatives for CARL Projects (Exhibit B). The one substantive change recommended is the inclusion of manatee projects as a category. Additionally, other changes have been made relating to the definitions of the categories.

Staff is developing a recommended plan for FY 92-93. The plan utilizes the recommended categories in conjunction with the project's ranking and distributes the anticipated appropriations among the categories. The plan divides the approved CARL list into categories and ranks the projects within each category in the same priority order as they were ranked on the 1992 CARL Priority List by the LAAC. An acquisition strategy for each project is developed, and an approximate acquisition cost is identified for each fiscal year. Finally, staff develops a recommendation to allocate the anticipated FY 92-93 CARL appropriation and the estimated proceeds from the sale of Preservation 2000 bonds.

SUMMARY

With funding substantially increased through legislative appropriation, the need for a more organized and rational approach to the CARL Land Acquisition Program is critical.

Having an annual work plan will accomplish the following objectives:

- * Improve managerial control and decision making by requiring thorough acquisition strategies prior to the initiation of negotiations.
- * Concentrate fiscal and personnel resources on the most significant CARL projects.
- * Save costs associated with appraisals.
- * Complete negotiations for CARL properties in a more timely manner.
- * Increase credibility concerning commitments relative to the acquisition process.
- * Increase staff productivity and improve performance by limiting the projects on which acquisition agents may work.

EXHIBIT A
Department of Natural Resources Staff Acquisition
Criteria Relating to CARL Projects

Staff resources to acquire projects included on the approved Land Acquisition List will be prioritized in the following order:

- A. The top 30 projects or \$200 million in projects whichever is fewer.
- B. Save Our Everglades which includes projects below the \$200 million cutoff.
- C. Projects which have already been substantially acquired i.e. 70% complete. Staff however, will reevaluate all projects which are over 70% complete to determine if the project is complete enough to recommend removal from the C.A.R.L. list.
- D. Bargain purchases. A bargain purchase is defined as one in which DNR pays no more than 50% of the appraised value for any project below project 30 or the \$200 million cutoff, whichever is less. A bargain purchase can be initiated by the owner or a third party willing to supplement DNR's payment. Conceptual approval of a bargain purchase will be presented to the Board of Trustees for approval. Only after conceptual approval, will DNR staff time and resources be invested in the project. If, after appraisal activities, the owner or the third party does not comply with their bargain commitment, DNR staff will recommend that the project be removed from the C.A.R.L. list.
- E. A shared purchase. A shared purchase is defined as one in which an agency of the federal government, or a water management district established under Chapter 373, Florida Statutes, acquires at least 50% of the acreage in a CARL project, for purposes compatible with the goals of that CARL project, and coordinates use of the property with the state through a management agreement or lease.
- F. A bargain or shared purchase must include either the entire CARL project, or a part of the project which is by itself capable of meeting the goals of the project and which constitutes a manageable unit as determined by the proposed management agency.
- G. No entity that has acted in good faith to acquire a parcel or project for the State will be penalized because of a change in classification as provided above, so long as they have reasonably relied on that classification and the fund matching rate associated with it.

Any land listed on the approved Land Acquisition List that is proposed to be acquired by exchange for some other State owned parcel, must meet the same requirements of these criteria.

EXHIBIT B
Department of Natural Resources Land Acquisition Workplan
Initiatives for CARL Projects

Staff resources to acquire projects included on the approved Land Acquisition List will be prioritized in the following categories:

- A. **Ranked Projects:** Projects on the CARL list that do not fall into any of the other category designations.
- B. **Multi-Parcel Projects:** Projects requiring unique strategies encompassing an on-going, labor intensive effort. Project phases consisting of a large number of parcels of uniform size and value are typically included in this category.
- C. **Substantially Completed:** Projects that are at least 70 percent acquired. Staff however, will reevaluate all projects which are over 70% complete to determine if the project is complete enough to recommend removal from the C.A.R.L. list.
- D. **Bargain Purchases and Shared Acquisitions:** A bargain purchase is defined as one in which DNR pays no more than 50% of the appraised value for any parcel or project. A bargain purchase can be initiated by the owner or a third party willing to supplement DNR's payment. DNR staff time and resources will only be invested in the project if it is funded under the workplan. If, after appraisal activities, the owner or the third party does not comply with their bargain commitment, DNR staff will cease negotiations until reconsideration by the LAAC.

A shared acquisition is defined as one in which an agency of the federal government, or a water management district established under Chapter 373, Florida Statutes, acquires at least 50% of the acreage in a CARL project, for purposes compatible with the goals of that CARL project, and coordinates use of the property with the state through a management agreement or lease.

A bargain purchase or shared acquisition must include either the entire CARL project, or a part of the project which is by itself capable of meeting the goals of the project and which constitutes a manageable unit as determined by the proposed management agency.
- E. **Manatee Projects:** Projects of substantial importance to the protection of manatees as determined by the Division of Marine Resources within the Department of Natural Resources.

NOTE: No entity that has acted in good faith to acquire a parcel or project for the State will be penalized because of a change in classification as provided above, so long as they have reasonably relied on that classification and the fund matching rate associated with it.

Any land listed on the approved Land Acquisition List that is proposed to be acquired by exchange for some other State owned parcel, must meet the same requirements of these criteria.

EXHIBIT C
Department of Natural Resources Criteria
to Remove Projects from the CARL List

- A. A project has been acquired in its entirety.
- B. Significant and sufficient project area has been acquired to satisfy the primary acquisition objectives, and the remaining project lands are not available, or not significant enough to warrant continuing effort.
- C. A project is determined to be non-negotiable, and staff does not recommend eminent domain.
- D. A project's lands have been developed or otherwise altered so as to compromise the project's integrity.
- E. The Board has rejected the acquisition contract agreement and not directed that it be re-negotiated.

ADDENDUM VII

CARL Projects Satisfying Preservation 2000 Bonding Criteria

PRESERVATION 2000 CRITERIA
1994 List

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
3. Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystems	Highlands/Polk	O		O	O			O	O		X
4. Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge	Brevard/Indian River	X		O	O						O
5. Seminole Springs/Woods	Lake	X		O	O						O
6. Crystal River	Citrus	O									X
7. Longleaf Pine Ecosystems	Multi-County	O	O	O	O			O	O		X
8. Catfish Creek	Polk	O						O	O		X
9. Rookery Bay	Collier	O		O	O						X
10. Tropical Flyways	Monroe	O	O								X
11. Florida's First Magnitude Springs	Multi-County	O						X	X		X
12. Apalachicola River	Gadsden/Lib./Calhoun										X
13. Atsena Otie Key	Levy	O	X	O	O						O
14. Blackwater River	Santa Rosa	X		O				O	O		O
15. Suwannee Buffers	Columbia/Suwannee	O						X	X		O
16. Sebastian Creek	Brevard/Indian River	O		O				O	O		X
17. Tate's Hell Carrabelle Tract	Franklin/Liberty			O							X
18. St. Joseph Bay Buffer	Gulf	X		O	O						O
19. Wekiva-Ocala Connector	Lake/Volusia	O						O	O		X
20. Green Swamp	Lake/Polk	O	O					X	X		O
21. Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods	Charlotte	O			O			O	O		X
22. Watermelon Pond	Alachua/Levy	O						X	X		O
23. Horse Creek Scrub	Polk							O	O		X
24. Pal-Mar	Martin/Palm Beach										X

PRESERVATION 2000 CRITERIA
1994 List

Project	County	OR			OR			AND			OR		(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	(3)(d) Recharge area	(3)(e) Escalating land value			
25. Etowah Creek	Putnam/Clay	O							O	O	O		X	
26. Coupon Blight/Key Deer	Monroe	O		X					O	O	O		X	
27. Hammocks of Lower Keys	Monroe	O											O	
28. Southeastern Bat Maternity Caves	Multi-County	O	O										X	
29. Point Washington	Walton								O	O	O	?	X	
30. Scrub Jay Refugia	Brevard	O	O	O					O	O	O		X	
31. Corkscrew Regional Eco. Watershed	Collier	O							X	X	O		O	
32. Lake George	Volusia/Putnam	O			O								X	
33. Highlands Hammock Addition	Highlands	O		O					X	X	X		O	
34. Econ-St. Johns River Corridor	Seminole/Orange												X	
35. Maritime Hammock Initiative	Brevard	O	O	O	O								X	
36. Juno Hills	Palm Beach	O							O	O	O		X	
37. Peacock Slough	Suwannee								X	X	X		O	
38. Dunn's Creek	Putnam								X	O	X		O	
39. Paynes Prairie	Alachua	O		O					X	X	O		O	
40. Pumpkin Hill Creek	Duval	O											X	
41. North Indian River Lagoon	Brevard/Volusia												X	
42. Heather Island	Marion	O							X	X	X		O	
43. South Savannas	St. Lucie/Martin				O								X	
44. Myakka Estuary	Sarasota/Charlotte	O											X	
45. Golden Aster Scrub	Hillsborough	O							O	O	O		X	
46. Belle Meade	Collier	O	O						O	O	O		X	
47. Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands	Dade	X											O	
48. Pinhook Swamp	Baker/Columbia								X	X	X		O	

PRESERVATION 2000 CRITERIA
1994 List

Project	County	OR			OR		AND			OR	
		(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	(4) Cost = 80% of Appraised Value	(5) Habitat for E & T Species
49. Yellow River Ravines	Santa Rosa/Okaloosa						O	O	O		X
50. Cedar Key Scrub	Levy										X
51. Sand Mountain	Washington	O		O			X	X	O		O
52. St. Martin's River	Citrus				O						X
53. Charlotte Harbor	Charlotte/Lee										X
54. Hixtown Swamp	Madison	O					O	O	O		X
55. Lower Econlockhatchee	Seminole	X		O							
56. Fakahatchee Strand	Collier										X
57. Cross Florida Greenways	Putnam	O	O	O							X
58. Emerald Marsh	Lake										X
59. Warea Archipelago	Lake/Osceola	O	O	O			O	O	O		X
60. Garcon Point	Santa Rosa									O	X
61. Lochloosa Wildlife	Alachua	O									X
62. Save Our Everglades	Collier	O					O	O	O		X
63. Waddell's Mill Pond	Jackson						X	O	X		O
64. Pineola Fern Grotto	Citrus		O				O	O	O		X
65. Estero Bay	Lee	O									X
66. Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks	Jefferson/Taylor	O					X	X	X		O
67. Newnan's Lake	Alachua	O		O							X
68. Myakka Prairie	Sarasota						X	X	O		O
69. Cayo Costa Island	Lee	X			X						O
70. Big Bend Coast Tract	Taylor/Dixie										X
71. Levy County Forest/Sandhills	Levy	O		O			O	O	O		X
72. Escribano Point	Santa Rosa										X

PRESERVATION 2000 CRITERIA
1994 List

Project	County	OR			OR		AND			OR		X = "BestMet" O = "OtherMet"
		(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	(4) Cost = 80% of Appraised Value	(5) Habitat for E & T Species	
73 St Michael's Landing	Bay	X										
74. East Everglades	Dade							O		O		X
75. Rotenberger/Seminole Indian Lands	Palm Beach/Broward							X		X		O
76. Twelve Mile Swamp	St. Johns	O						X		X		O
77. Homosassa Reserve/Walker Property	Citrus	O						O		O		X
78. Withlacoochee State Forest Addition	Sumter							X		X		O
79. Miami Rockridge Pinelands	Dade	X		O								O
80. Saddle Blanket Scrub	Polk	O						O		O		X
81. St. Johns River	Lake											X
82. Julington/Durbin Peninsula	Duval/St. Johns	O		O				O		O		X
83. Enchanted Forest	Brevard	X						O		O		O
84. Alderman's Ford Addition	Hillsborough	X										X
85. Waccasassa Flats	Gilchrist							X		X		O
86. Hutchinson Island-Blind Creek	St. Lucie	O										X
87. B.M.K. Ranch	Lake/Orange	X		O				O		O		O
88. Barnacle Addition	Dade	X										
89. Cookroach Bay	Hillsborough											X
90. Yamato Scrub	Palm Beach	O		O				O		O		X
91. Letchworth Mounds	Jefferson			X				O		O		
92. North Fork St. Lucie	St. Lucie	O		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 lands within designated areas of critical state concern, if the proposed acquisition relates to the natural resource protection purposes of the designation;
- (c) To conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species;
- (d) 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;
- (e) To provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural resource-based recreation;
- (f) 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)	(f)
1. North Key Largo Hammocks	✓	✓	✓	✓		
2. Topsail Hill	✓		✓	✓	✓	
3. Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystems	✓		✓	✓		
4. Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge	✓		✓	✓	✓	
5. Seminole Springs/Woods	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
6. Crystal River			✓	✓		✓
7. Longleaf Pine Ecosystem	✓		✓	✓		
8. Catfish Creek	✓		✓		✓	✓
9. Rookery Bay	✓		✓	✓	✓	
10. Tropical Flyways	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
11. Florida's First Magnitude Springs			✓		✓	✓
12. Apalachicola River	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
13. Atsena Otie Key				✓		✓
14. Blackwater Rivercrub			✓	✓	✓	
15. Suwannee Buffers	✓			✓	✓	
16. Sebastian Creek			✓	✓		
17. Tate's Hell Carrabelle Tract		✓	✓	✓	✓	
18. St. Joseph Bay Buffer	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
19. Wekiva-Ocala Connector			✓	✓		
20. Green Swamp		✓	✓	✓	✓	
21. Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods			✓	✓	✓	
22. Watermelon Pond			✓	✓	✓	
23. Horse Creek Scrub	✓		✓	✓		
24. Pal-Mar	✓		✓	✓	✓	
25. Etoniah Creek	✓		✓	✓	✓	
26. Coupon Bight/Key Deer	✓	✓	✓	✓		
27. Hammocks of the Lower Keys	✓	✓	✓	✓		
28. Southeastern Bat Maternity Caves			✓			
29. Point Washington			✓	✓	✓	
30. Scrub Jay Refugia	✓		✓			
31. Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed			✓	✓		
32. Lake George			✓	✓	✓	✓
33. Highlands Hammock Addition			✓		✓	
34. Econ-St. Johns River Corridor			✓	✓		✓
35. Maritime Hammock Initiative	✓		✓	✓		✓
36. Juno Hills	✓		✓	✓		
37. Peacock Slough	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
38. Dunn's Creek	✓		✓	✓	✓	

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)	(f)
39. Paynes Prairie				✓	✓	✓
40. Pumpkin Hill Creek				✓	✓	✓
41. North Indian River Lagoon	✓		✓	✓		
42. Heather Island				✓	✓	✓
43. South Savannas	✓		✓	✓		
44. Myakka Estuary			✓	✓	✓	
45. Golden Aster Scrub	✓		✓	✓		
46. Belle Meade	✓		✓	✓		
47. Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands	✓		✓			✓
48. Pinhook Swamp			✓	✓	✓	
49. Yellow River Ravines			✓	✓		✓
50. Cedar Key Scrub	✓		✓	✓		
51. Sand Mountain	✓		✓	✓	✓	
52. St. Martins River			✓	✓		
53. Charlotte Harbor			✓	✓	✓	✓
54. Hixtown Swamp			✓	✓		✓
55. Lower Econlockhatchee				✓	✓	✓
56. Fakahatchee Strand	✓	✓	✓	✓		
57. Cross Florida Greenways	✓		✓		✓	
58. Emeralds Marsh			✓	✓		
59. Warea Archipelago	✓		✓			
60. Garcon Point	✓		✓	✓		
61. Lochloosa Wildlife			✓	✓	✓	✓
62. Save Our Everglades	✓	✓	✓	✓		
63. Waddell's Mill Pond	✓		✓		✓	✓
64. Pineola Fern Grotto	✓		✓			
65. Estero Bay Island	✓		✓	✓		✓
66. Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks				✓	✓	✓
67. Newnan's Lake			✓	✓	✓	✓
68. Myakka Prairies			✓	✓	✓	
69. Cayo Costa Island	✓		✓	✓		
70. Big Bend Coast Tract			✓	✓	✓	
71. Levy County Forest/Sandhills	✓		✓	✓	✓	
72. Escribano Point			✓	✓	✓	✓
73. St. Michael's Landing				✓	✓	✓
74. East Everglades			✓	✓		
75. Rotenberger/Seminole Indian lands			✓	✓	✓	
76. Twelve Mile Swamp			✓	✓		
77. Homosassa Reserve/Walker Property			✓	✓	✓	
78. Withlacoochee State Forest Addition			✓	✓	✓	
79. Miami Rockridge Pinelands	✓		✓			
80. Saddle Blanket Lake Scrub	✓		✓			
81. St. Johns River			✓	✓	✓	
82. Julington/Durbin Peninsula				✓	✓	
83. Enchanted Forest	✓		✓		✓	
84. Alderman's Ford Addition					✓	
85. Waccasassa Flats				✓	✓	
86. Hutchinson Island (Blind Creek)			✓	✓	✓	
87. B.M.K. Ranch			✓	✓		
88. Barnacle Addition						✓
89. Cockroach Bay			✓	✓		✓
90. Yamato Scrub	✓		✓			
91. Letchworth Mounds						✓
92. North Fork St. Lucie River			✓		✓	

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. Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystems: Lake June-In-Winter Lake Walk-in-Water & Hesperides Other Sites	DRP DOF GFC (TNC: contract)	park forest botanical sites/preserves
4. Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge: Areas adjacent to Sebastian Inlet SRA Other Areas	DRP USFWS/Brevard County	recreation area wildlife & environ. area
5. Seminole Springs/Woods: Primary Tract & Interim for Spring Area Spring Area (future)	DOF/GFC DRP	forest/wildlife mgmt. area park/recreation area
6. Crystal River	DSL	aquatic preserve/reserve
7. Longleaf Pine Ecosystem: Chassahowitzka Deland Ridge Ross Prairie	GFC DOF/GFC DOF/GFC	wildlife mgmt. area/forest forest forest/wildlife mgmt. area
8. Catfish Creek	DRP	park
9. Rookery Bay	DMR	research reserve
10. Tropical Flyways: 7 sites 10 sites	DRP TNC	parks/recreation areas botanical sites/preserves
11. 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
12. Apalachicola River: North of Torreya State Park Atkins Tract Sweetwater Creek	DRP GFC/DOF DOF (1st 10 yrs.)/DRP	park/preserve wildlife mgmt. area forest/park/preserve
13. Atsena Otie Key	USFWS	historic site
14. Blackwater River	DOF/GFC	forest/wildlife mgmt. area
15. 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
16. Sebastian Creek	DSL (USFWS ?)	wildlife & environ. area/sanctuary
17. Tate's Hell Carrabelle Tract	DOF(USFS ?)/GFC	forest/wildlife mgmt. area
18. St. Joseph Bay: East of SR 30A West of SR 30A	undetermined DSL	forest/botanical site aquatic preserve
19. Wekiva-Ocala Connector: East Connector West Connector	DRP DOF/GFC	reserve/preserve forest/wildlife & environ. area
20. Green Swamp: area next to Lk. Louisa & Rail Trail primary tract	DRP GFC/DOF/SWFWMD/SJRWMD	park/recreational trail wildlife mgmt. area
21. Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods	GFC/DOF	wildlife mgmt. area
22. Watermelon Pond	DOF	forest
23. Horse Creek Scrub	TNC	botanical site/park
24. Pal-Mar: West of I-95 East of I-95	GFC DRP	wildlife mgmt. area park/preserve
25. Etoniah Creek	DOF/GFC	forest/wildlife mgmt. area

ADDENDUM IX: RECOMMENDED MANAGERS & STATE-DESIGNATED USES (continued)

RANK and PROJECT NAME	LEAD/COOPERATING MANAGER(S) ¹	STATE-DESIGNATED USE
26. Coupon Bight/Key Deer: South of US1 North of US1	DSL USFWS	aquatic preserve wildlife & environ. area
27. 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
28. Southeastern Bat Maternity Caves	GFC	wildlife & environmental area
29. Point Washington: Grayton Dunes & Deer Lake areas Primary Tract	DRP DOF/GFC	park/recreation area forest/wildlife mgmt. area
30. Scrub Jay Refugia	Brevard County	wildlife & environ. areas
31. Corkscrew Reg. Ecosystem Watershed:	GFC Lee County/SFWMD SFWMD/GFC	wildlife & environ. area wildlife & environ. area wildlife & environ. area
32. Lake George	DOF/GFC/SJRWMD/Volusia County	forest/wildlife mgmt. area
33. Highlands Hammock Addition	DRP	park
34. Econ-St. Johns Corridor	DOF/GFC/SJRWMD	forest/wildlife mgmt. area
35. Maritime Hammock Initiative	Brevard County	botanical sites/parks
36. Juno Hills	Palm Beach County	park/botanical site
37. Peacock Slough	DRP	park/geological site
38. Dunn's Creek	DRP	park/recreation area
39. Paynes Prairie	DRP	preserve
40. Pumpkin Hill Creek	DSL	aquatic preserve/reserve
41. North Indian River	GFC/SJRWMD/Brevard County	wildlife mgmt. area
42. 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
43. South Savannas	DRP	reserve
44. Myakka Estuary: West of Myakka River East of Myakka River	DOF DSL	forest aquatic preserve/reserve
45. Golden Aster Scrub	Hillsborough County	park/botanical site
46. Belle Meade	DOF/GFC	forest/wildlife mgmt. area
47. Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands	Dade County	botanical sites
48. Pinhook Swamp	USFS/GFC	forest/wildlife mgmt. area
49. Yellow River Ravines	DOF/GFC	forest/wildlife mgmt. area
50. Cedar Key Scrub	DRP/GFC/DOF	reserve
51. Sand Mountain	DOF	forest
52. St. Martins River	DSL	aquatic preserve/reserve
53. Charlotte Harbor	DSL (Charlotte Co. Envir. Center)	aquatic preserve/reserve
54. Hixtown Swamp	GFC	wildlife mgmt. area
55. Lower Econlockhatchee	DOF/GFC	forest/wildlife mgmt. area
56. Fakahatchee Strand	DRP	preserve
57. Cross Florida Greenway	OGM	reserve/trail
58. Emeralds Marsh	GFC	wildlife & environ. area
59. Warea Archipelago	Lake & Osceola Counties	botanical sites/parks
60. Garcon Point	DRP	botanical site/park
61. Lochloosa Wildlife	GFC	wildlife mgmt. area

ADDENDUM IX: RECOMMENDED MANAGERS & STATE-DESIGNATED USES (continued)

RANK and PROJECT NAME	LEAD/COOPERATING MANAGER(S) ¹	STATE-DESIGNATED USE
62. 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
63. Waddell's Mill Pond	Jackson County	archaeological site/park
64. Pineola Fern Grotto	DRP ²	geological/botanical site
65. Estero Bay	DSL	aquatic preserve/reserve
66. Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks	GFC	wildlife mgmt. area/geological site
67. Newnan's Lake North of SR 26 South of SR 26	DOF DRP	forest preserve
68. Myakka Prairies	DRP	park/preserve
69. Cayo Costa Island	DRP	park/preserve
70. Big Bend Coast Tract	GFC/DOF	wildlife mgmt. area
71. Levy County Forest/Sandhills	DOF/GFC	forest/wildlife mgmt. area
72. Escribano Point	DSL	aquatic preserve/reserve
73. St. Michael's Landing	DRP (Bay County: interim)	park/recreation area
74. East Everglades	NPS	park/wildlife & environ. area
75. Rotenberger/Seminole Indian Lands	GFC	wildlife mgmt. area
76. Twelve Mile Swamp	DOF/GFC	forest/wildlife mgmt. area
77. Homosassa Reserve/Walker Property	DOF/GFC	forest/wildlife mgmt. area
78. Withlacoochee State Forest Addition	DOF/GFC	forest/wildlife mgmt. area
80. Saddle Blanket Lakes Scrub	DRP (TNC: interim)	botanical site/preserve
81. St. Johns River	DRP	reserve/preserve
82. Julington/Durbin Creeks Peninsula	Duval & St. Johns Counties	park
83. Enchanted Forest	Brevard County	park
86. Hutchinson Island (Blind Creek)	St. Lucie County	park/recreation area
87. B.M.K. Ranch	DRP/GFC/DOF	reserve
88. Barnacle Addition	DRP	historic site
89. Cockroach Bay	DSL	aquatic preserve/reserve
90. Yamato Scrub	Palm Beach County	park
91. Letchworth Mounds	DRP	archaeological site
92. North Fork St. Lucie River: uplands wetlands	local government DSL	park/recreation area aquatic preserve
1993 CARL PROJECTS REMOVED FROM 1994 PRIORITY LIST		
Chassahowitzka Swamp	GFC/DOF	wildlife mgmt. area
Jupiter Ridge	Palm Beach County	park
Silver River	DRP	park
Wekiva River Buffers	DRP	reserve/park

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 Environmental Protection
 DRP = Division of Recreation and Parks, Department of Environmental Protection
 DSL = Division of State Lands, Department of Environmental Protection
 GFC = Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission
 NPS = National Park Service, US Department of Interior
 OGM = Office of Greenways Management, Department of Environmental Protection
 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 State Fish and Wildlife Service, US Department of Interior

2. Division of Recreation and Parks does not agree with this recommendation.

ADDENDUM X

**Proposals for Improving Local Government Involvement in the Identification and Selection
of Lands for Acquisition Under the CARL Program**

PROPOSALS FOR IMPROVING LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVOLVEMENT IN THE IDENTIFICATION AND SELECTION OF LANDS FOR ACQUISITION UNDER THE CARL PROGRAM:

- ▶ Letters that are sent to each county commission and county planning and environmental offices during every step of the CARL evaluation process, notifying them of proposed CARL projects and public hearing dates, are now sent **certified mail** to ensure that they are received by local governments. These letters were revised to further encourage local government participation in the project design and selection processes by requesting their written concerns and opinions about CARL proposals. Written comments will be summarized and read into the public record for local governments unable to attend the scheduled public hearings.
- ▶ A questionnaire will be sent to each local government requesting that they assign a contact person for communicating with the state's acquisition programs including, in addition to CARL, the Florida Communities Trust, the agencies inholdings and additions programs, the Recreational Trails Program, and others. The questionnaire will also request local governments to suggest other means of improving coordination.
- ▶ Following the first 4-vote, local governments will be sent a copy of the Resource Planning Boundaries for projects within their jurisdictions and a questionnaire requesting information on infrastructure needs, future and current land use plans and other comprehensive plan elements, and future and current financial analyses of potential impacts that the proposed CARL project might have on local economies. Draft copies of assessments, when available, will also be sent to local governments before the second 4-vote.
- ▶ Notices identifying new CARL proposals undergoing project assessment analysis, including a synoptic summary of the important resources and maps of the Resource Planning Boundaries, will be submitted to local newspapers in areas where new proposals are located. The editors of these newspapers also will be contacted to encourage their involvement in notifying the public about CARL proposals in their area.
- ▶ Two or three additional public hearings may be scheduled by the Department before the second 4-vote (i.e., June/July) in centralized areas in the vicinity of proposals which are being assessed. Similarly, in addition to the three LAAC public hearings currently scheduled in November (two of which are held outside Tallahassee), a fourth public hearing may be scheduled, if necessary, outside Tallahassee in November to take public testimony on CARL ranking.
- ▶ Copies of project designs will be sent to local governments to further inform them and to request their comments and concerns regarding the state's CARL proposals in their areas. These notices will include a summary of final LAAC actions (i.e., ranking), will apprise them of the Board's ability to strike projects from the CARL priority list, and will invite them to write the Board or attend the Board meeting at which the CARL priority list will be considered. In addition, synoptic summaries and maps of approved projects will be sent to local newspapers notifying them of LAAC actions and the date for Board consideration.
- ▶ During project design, staff will assert a greater effort at identifying areas where less-than-fee simple acquisition is desirable or acceptable for accomplishing the purposes of the proposed acquisition.
- ▶ Local governments will continue to be encouraged to participate in the regional ecological workshops (charrettes) currently being conducted with the regional planning councils throughout the state. A primary purpose of these workshops is to increase communications between the state and local ecologists regarding the identification of significant natural resources. Following compilation of ecological data, CARL and other acquisition program staff will conduct public workshops/hearings within each regional planning council to take testimony on priority acquisition areas and areas of conservation interest. The primary purpose of these workshops/hearings will be to develop a strategic planning map for the state's land acquisition programs.
- ▶ Local governments will continue to be encouraged to participate in the Council's statewide and the water management districts' regional acquisition workshops to coordinate acquisition efforts.
- ▶ The Department will conduct a public workshop for the Board prior to the February Board meeting at which the CARL priority list and Annual Report are being considered. The primary purposes of this workshop will be to inform the Board about the importance of individual CARL projects and to identify controversial CARL projects.

ADDENDUM XI

Criteria for LAAC Consideration of Proposed Boundary Modifications

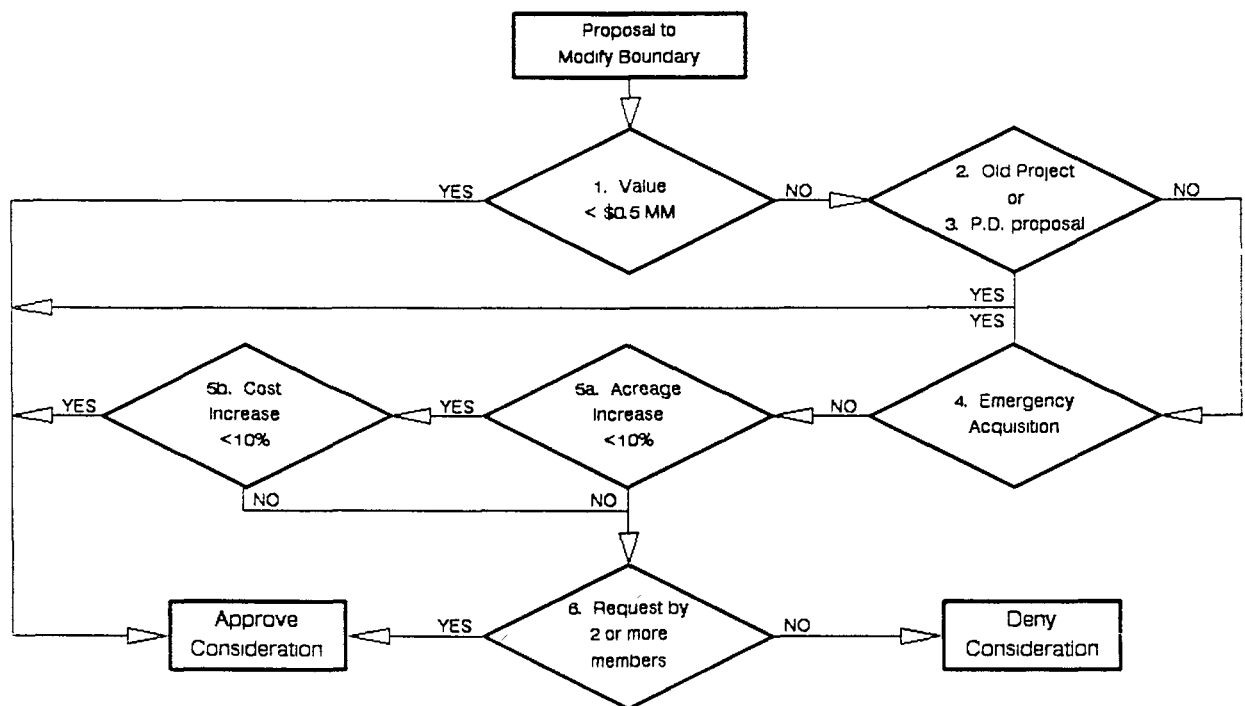
ADDENDUM XI:

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