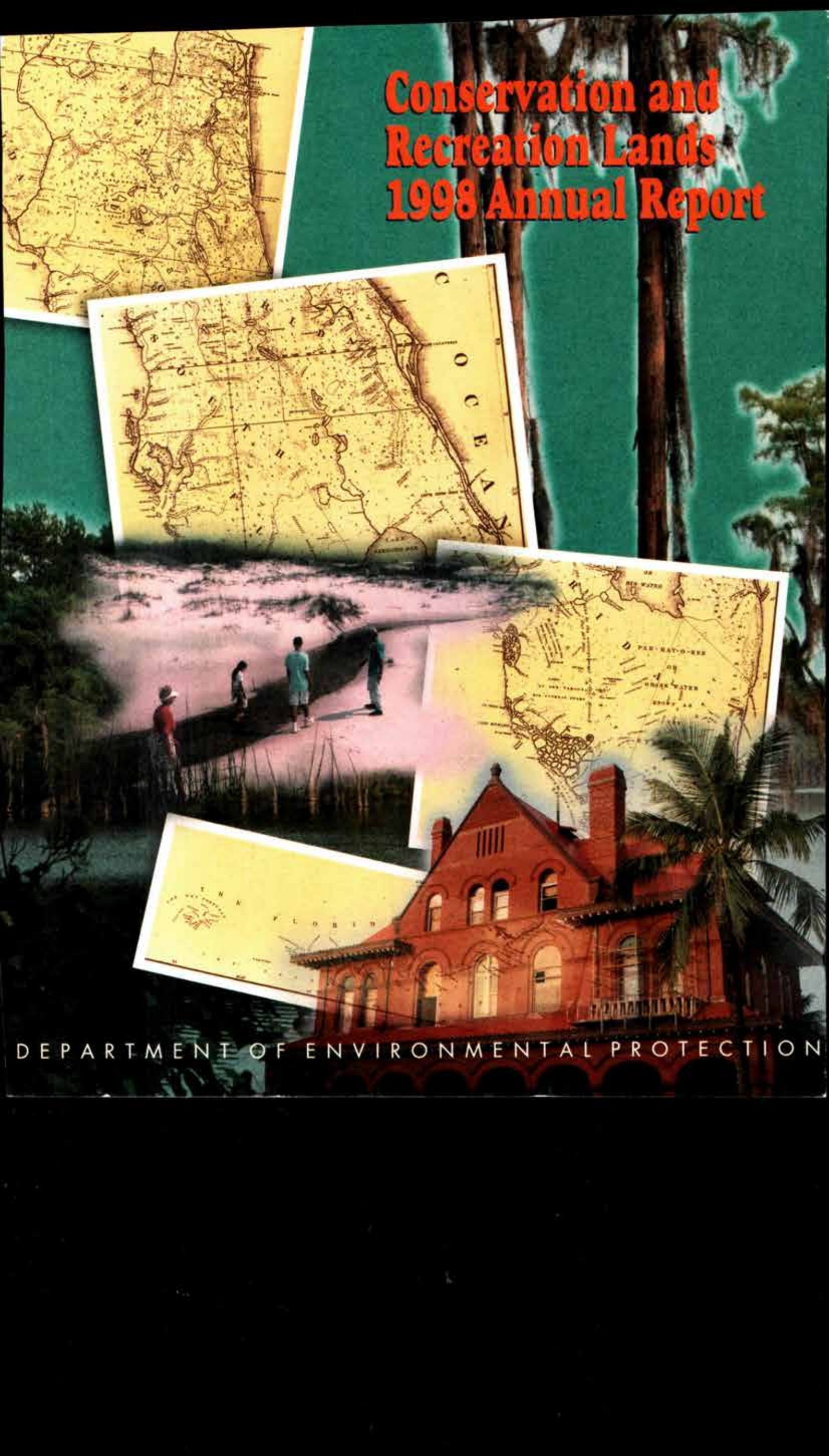


# Conservation and Recreation Lands 1998 Annual Report



DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

**CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS  
(CARL)  
ANNUAL REPORT  
1998**

PREPARED FOR

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## ABSTRACT

Pursuant to §259.035(2)(a), F.S., the Land Acquisition and Management Advisory Council (LAMAC) compiled the 1998 Conservation and Recreation Lands (CARL) Priority List of acquisition projects on December 5, 1997. The 1998 CARL Priority List consists of 95 projects ranked by the LAMAC in five groups: 36 Priority Projects; 34 Bargain/Shared Projects; 8 Substantially Complete Projects; 7 Mega-Multiparcel Projects; and, 10 Less-Than-Fee Projects.

Eight projects included on the 1997 CARL Priority List are not included on the 1998 CARL Priority List: Maritime Hammocks (Brevard County) was removed because the remaining owners were unwilling sellers, Waccasassa Flats (Gilchrist County) was removed because the primary resources have been substantially compromised; Big Bend Coast Tract (Taylor and Dixie Counties) was removed because it is on the Additions and Inholdings List of the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission; Withlacoochee State Forest Additions (Sumter County), Levy County Forest/Sandhills (Levy County) and Lake George (Putnam and Volusia Counties), were removed because they are on the Additions and Inholdings List of the Division of Forestry; Devil's Hammock (Levy County) was removed because it is on the Suwannee River Water Management District's Save Our Rivers List; and Paynes Prairie (Alachua County) was removed because it is on the Additions and Inholdings List of the Division of Recreation and Parks.

Another project, the St. Joe Bay Buffers (Gulf County) in the Less-Than-Fee Group, was added back to the "parent" St. Joe Bay Buffers Project in the Priority Group, and three projects on the 1997 CARL Priority List were transferred from one group of projects to another: Rookery Bay (Collier County) and Sebastian Creek (Indian River and Brevard Counties) were transferred from the Priority Group and the Bargain-Shared Group, respectively, to the Substantially Complete Group; and, Newnan's Lake (Alachua County) was transferred from the Priority Group to the Bargain/Shared Group.

Six new projects were added to the 1998 CARL Priority List: Freedom Tower (Dade County), Bombing Range Ridge (Polk County) and Caloosahatchee Ecoscape (Hendry/Glades Counties) were added to the Priority Group of projects; Indian River Lagoon Blueway (Brevard, Indian River, Volusia, St. Lucie and Martin counties) and Cypress Creek (St. Lucie County) were added to the Bargain/Shared Group; and, Mallory Swamp (Lafayette County) was added to the Less-Than-Fee Group.

The Council also modified the project design boundaries (by adding or deleting acreage) of six other projects on the 1997 CARL Priority List: Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem (Priority and Mega-Multiparcel groups), North Key Largo Hammocks, Wekiva-Ocala Greenway, Pumpkin Hill Creek and Florida Springs Coastal Greenway.

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## INTRODUCTION

The passage of the Florida Preservation 2000 (P-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 tens of 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 and cultural 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 P-2000 Act which proposes to raise nearly \$3 billion over a 10 year period for the state's land acquisition programs [see page 30]. Thus far, the Florida Legislature has approved the issuance of eight \$300 million bond series to fund the P-2000 Program through Fiscal Years 1990-98.

A major recipient of P-2000 funding is the Conservation and Recreation Lands (CARL) Program. Established in 1979 by the Florida Legislature, the CARL program expanded the 1972 Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL) Program to include resource conservation measures for other types of lands. CARL

projects must meet at least one of the seven public purposes [see also **Preservation 2000 Criteria**].

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 and Management Advisory Council (created in 1997 from the merger of the former Land Acquisition Advisory Council and Land Management Advisory Council), the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund, and

the Division of State Lands of the Department of Environmental Protection. In general, the Advisory Council identifies the properties to be acquired, the Division of State Lands negotiates the acquisitions, and the Board of Trustees oversees the Division 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, with the assistance of staff, (see **Table 1** and **Table 2**) 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 12 to 17].

### **Land Acquisition and Management Advisory Council [§259.035(1), F.S.]**

- Secretary, Dept. Environmental Protection
- Deputy Secretary, Dept. Environmental Protection
- Director, Div. of Forestry, Dept. Agriculture & CS
- Executive Director, Game & Fish Commission
- Director, Div. Historical Resources, Dept. State
- Secretary, Dept. Community Affairs

### **CARL Public Purposes [§259.032(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 and other outdoor recreation on any part of any site compatible with conservation purposes.*
- *To preserve significant archaeological or historic sites.*
- *To conserve urban open spaces suitable for greenways or outdoor recreation which are compatible with conservation purposes.*



**Table 1: Land Acquisition And Management Advisory Council And Staff**

<b>LAND ACQUISITION AND MANAGEMENT ADVISORY COUNCIL (LAMAC)</b>		
<p><b>Staff Director</b>                      O. Greg Brock, Ph.D., Chief                      Office of Environmental Services, Division of State Lands, Department of Environmental Protection                      3900 Commonwealth Blvd., M.S. 140, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000                      (Capitol Center, Bldg. B-14, Rm. 301)                      (850)-487-1750; FAX: (850)-922-6233</p>		
<b>COUNCIL MEMBERS</b>	<b>STAFF MEMBERS</b>	
<b>Department of Environmental Protection</b>		
<p><b>Chair 1998 Evaluation Cycle</b>                      Mr. Kirby B. Green, III, Deputy Secretary                      M. S. Douglas Bldg., Rm. 1021A                      3900 Commonwealth Blvd., M.S. 15                      Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000                      (850)-488-7131; FAX: (850)-922-1432</p>	<p>Mr. Jim Stevenson                      Office of Ecosystem Planning &amp; Coord.                      3900 Commonwealth Blvd., M.S. 45                      Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000                      (850)-488-4892; FAX: (850)-922-5380</p>	<p>Mr. Albert Gregory                      Office of Park Planning                      Division of Recreation &amp; Parks                      3900 Commonwealth Blvd., M.S. 525                      Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000                      (850)-488-2200; FAX: (850)-487-3939</p>
<p>Ms. Pam McVety, Exec. Coord.<sup>A</sup>                      Office of Ecosystem Management                      3900 Commonwealth Blvd., M.S. 44                      Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000                      (850)-488-3022; FAX: (850)-414-0060</p>	<p>Mr. Dave Worley                      Bur. Submerged Lands &amp; Envir. Resources                      Division of Water Facilities                      2600 Blair Stone Road, M.S. 3570                      Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400                      (850)-921-9919; FAX: (850)-921-5217</p>	<p>Mr. David Trimble                      Office of Ecosystem Management                      3900 Commonwealth Blvd., M. S. 44                      Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000                      (850)-488-7454; FAX (850)-414-0060</p>
<b>Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services</b>		
<p>Ms. Terry L. Rhodes, Deputy Comm.<sup>B</sup>                      The Capitol, PL 10                      Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0810                      (850)-488-3022; FAX: (850)-488-7585</p>	<p>Mr. Steve Bohl, Division of Forestry                      Administration Bldg., Rm. 268                      3125 Conner Blvd.                      Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1650                      (850)-414-9914; FAX: (850)-488-0863</p>	
<b>Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission</b>		
<p>Dr. Allan L. Egbert, Executive Director                      Farris Bryant Bldg., Rm. 101                      620 South Meridian                      Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1600                      (850)-488-2975; FAX: (850)-488-6988</p>	<p>Mr. Scott Sanders                      Farris Bryant Bldg., Rm. 235                      620 South Meridian                      Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1600                      (850)-488-3831; FAX: (850)-921-7793</p>	<p>Mr. Doug Bailey                      Farris Bryant Bldg., Rm. 235                      620 South Meridian                      Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1600                      (850)-488-6661; FAX: (850)-922-5679</p>
<b>Division of Historical Resources, Department of State</b>		
<p>Mr. George Percy, Director                      R.A. Gray Bldg., Rm. 305                      500 South Bronough Street                      Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0250                      (850)-488-1480; FAX: (850)-488-3353</p>	<p>Mr. Frank Keel                      R.A. Gray Bldg., Rm. 423                      500 South Bronough Street                      Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0250                      (850)-487-2333; FAX: (850)-922-0496</p>	<p>Mr. Mike Wisenbaker                      R.A. Gray Bldg., Rm. 310                      500 South Bronough Street, M.S. 8                      Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0250                      (850)-487-2299; FAX: (850)-414-2207</p>
<b>Department of Community Affairs</b>		
<p>Mr. James F. Murley, Secretary                      Sadowski Bldg., First Floor                      2555 Shumard Oak Blvd.                      Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2100                      (850)-488-8466; FAX: (850)-921-0781</p>	<p>Mr. James Farr                      Sadowski Bldg., 320D                      2555 Shumard Oak Blvd.                      Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2100                      (850)-414-6572; FAX: (850)-414-0479</p>	

<sup>A</sup> Designee for Ms. Virginia Weitherell, Secretary, Department of Environmental Protection (effective May 1998)

<sup>B</sup> Designee for Mr. Earl Peterson, Director, Division of Forestry

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. The Board can strike individual projects from the Advisory Council's list, but it 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 options, 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 Advisory Council and for the acquisition of CARL projects. The Division coordinates all Advisory Council meetings; prepares Council meeting agendas and reports, including the CARL Annual Report; prepares or obtains appraisal maps, title work, appraisals and closing documents 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, reviewing and approving management plans, and coordinating management review team functions for lands acquired through the CARL program.

**Table 2: Additional LAMAC Support Staff**

ADDITIONAL LAMAC SUPPORT STAFF		
Office of Environmental Services	Florida Natural Areas Inventory	Others
<p>Ms. Donna Ruffner, O.M.C. Manager            Mr. Delmas Barber, O.M.C. Manager            Mr. Bill Howell, O.M.C. Manager            Mr. Ruark Cleary, Environ. Spec.            Ms. Kathleen Greenwood, Environ. Spec.            Ms. Callie DeHaven, O.M.C. Manager            Mr. David Clayton, Environ. Spec.*            Ms. Penny Rolleston, Planner            Ms. Amy Knight, Planner (OPS)            Ms. Deirdre Hewitt, Planner (OPS)            Ms. Jan Logan, Administrative Assistant            Ms. Gloria Maddox, Staff Assistant</p> <p><b>Office of Environmental Services</b>            Division of State Lands            Department of Environmental Protection            3900 Commonwealth Blvd., M.S. 140            Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000            (Capitol Center, Building B-14)            (850)-487-1750 FAX: (850)-922-6233</p>	<p>Mr. Gary Knight, Coordinator            Ms. Linda Chafin, Botanist            Mr. Dan Hipes, Zoologist            Dr. Dale Jackson, Zoologist            Ms. Katy NeSmith, Zoologist            Dr. Ann Johnson, Community Ecologist            Mr. Jon Blanchard, Managed Areas Biol.            Dr. Barbara Lenczewski, Environ. Rev.            Dr. Chengxia You, GIS Manager            Mr. Bobby Taylor, Data Manager            Ms. Kathy Marois, Assist. Data Mgr.            Ms. Sally Jue, Assist. Mgd Areas Biol.            Ms. Tina Sullivan, Exec. Assist.</p> <p><b>Florida Natural Areas Inventory</b>            1018 Thomasville Road, Suite 200-C            Tallahassee, Florida 32303            (850)224-8207 FAX: (850)-681-9364</p>	<p>Ms. Ellen Stere  <b>Coastal &amp; Aquatic Managed Areas</b>            Div. Marine Resources, DEP, M.S. 235            (850)-488-3456 FAX: (850)-488-3896</p> <p>Mr. David Buchanan  <b>Office of Park Planning</b>            Div. Rec. &amp; Parks, DEP, M.S. 525            (850)-488-1416 FAX: (850)-487-3939</p> <p>Mr. Leo Minasian  <b>Greenways &amp; Trails, DEP, M.S. 795</b>            (850)-488-3701 FAX: (850)-922-6302</p> <p>Mr. Gary Evink  <b>Environ. Management Office, FDOT</b>            605 Suwannee Street, M.S. 37            Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0450            (850)-487-2781 FAX: (850)-922-7292</p>

\*Replaced Mark Garland

## PAST ACCOMPLISHMENTS: 1974-1997

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 twenty-three CARL priority lists which are documented in Board approved CARL Annual and Interim Reports (Table 3). An alphabetical listing of all projects and their previous rankings on CARL annual priority lists is presented in Addendum 1.

Acquisitions from 1980 through 1997 under the CARL program are impressive (Table 4, Figure 1, Table 7). 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 Topsail Hill in Walton County, and the historically significant Fort San Luis and DeSoto Site in Tallahassee (Figure 4). Nearly 685,000 acres of Florida's diminishing natural areas, forests, wetlands, springs, fish and wildlife habitat, endangered and threatened species habitat, and historic and archaeological sites have been acquired with nearly \$1.3 billion under the CARL program<sup>a</sup> (Table 4; Table 7).

The Board has also approved several option contracts which have not yet closed. When these option contracts close, over 20,000 additional acres worth about \$52 million will have been acquired (Table 4, Table 5, Table 9). Under CARL's predecessor, the \$200 million Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL) bond program, approximately 363,382 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 (Table 4, Table 6).

### CARL Acquisitions/Option Agreements: January 1, 1997 through December 31, 1997

The list of accomplishments under the CARL program during 1997 included the acquisition of nearly 51,000 acres at a cost of over \$74 million (Table 8).

The important acquisitions during 1997 resulted from successfully negotiating with the nearly 1,000 owners for portions of Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge, South Savannas, Belle Meade, Save Our Everglades, Fakahatchee Strand, Coupon Bight/Key Deer, and Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem.

Eight acquisitions accounted for more than 90% of the total acreage acquired in 1997. The eight projects are: Save Our Everglades, Osceola Pine Savannas, Jordan Ranch, Green Swamp, Kissimmee Prairie/River Ecosystems, Belle Meade, Watermelon Pond, and Etoniah/Cross Florida Greenway.

The Board approved option contracts to secure over 700 additional parcels (Table 9) in 1997. When the options for these parcels close, the State will have purchased another 9,056 acres for approximately \$24.6 million. Thus, during the eighteen years that the CARL program has operated, over 724,000 acres have been acquired at an anticipated final cost of over \$1.40 billion<sup>b</sup>.

<sup>b</sup> Includes EEL and P-2000 funds spent or obligated under CARL program since 1980 - see Table 4.

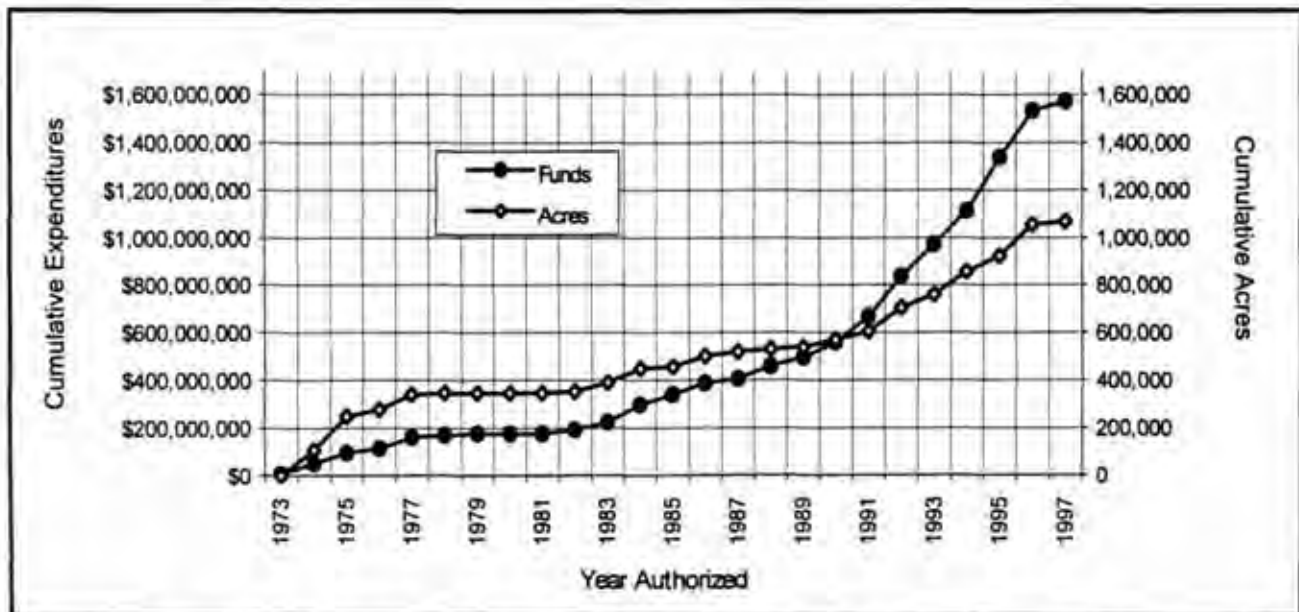
Table 3: Board Approved CARL Reports

Report Type	Date Approved
First Report	December 16, 1980
Annual Report	July 20, 1982
Annual Report	July 7, 1983
Interim Report	November 1, 1983
Interim Report	March 24, 1984
Annual Report	July 3, 1984
Interim Report	February 5, 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 20, 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
Annual Report	February 10, 1994
Annual Report	February 14, 1995
Annual Report	February 13, 1996
Annual Report	February 11, 1997

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

**Table 4: Funds Spent Under the CARL & EEL Programs: 1974—1997**

Year	Acres	EEL	CARL	P-2000	TOTAL
1974	91,129.03	45,203,242	0	0	45,203,242
1975	156,984.60	49,235,927	0	0	49,235,927
1976	5,151.22	4,017,827	0	0	4,017,827
1977	54,014.25	33,078,952	0	0	33,078,952
1978	33,281.15	24,338,105	0	0	24,338,105
1979	2,999.36	10,605,253	0	0	10,605,253
1980	73.33	992,000	0	0	992,000
1981	936.52	7,578,257	354,966	0	7,933,223
1982	6,113.80	2,766,256	12,117,267	0	14,883,523
1983	29,743.6	21,502,836	8,035,209	0	29,538,045
1984	47,076.36	0	40,707,974	0	40,707,974
1985	18,419.87	0	36,888,109	0	36,888,109
1986	21,094.61	0	43,448,277	0	43,448,277
1987	17,553.24	0	35,085,457	0	35,085,457
1988	32,114.42	0	64,084,224	0	64,084,224
1989	12,055.72	0	26,677,468	0	26,677,468
1990	14,939.30	0	64,561,536	0	64,561,536
1991	39,947.55	0	30,215,000	52,732,756	82,947,756
1992	90,839.64	0	22,003,865	144,917,135	166,921,000
1993	31,375.92	0	47,981,394	51,659,314	99,640,708
1994	66,170.18	0	9,351,906	122,849,650	132,201,556
1995	113,714.38	0	9,166,031	148,233,893	157,399,924
1996	111,750.42	0	30,451,754	244,059,926	274,511,680
1997	50,903.57	0	2,234,736	72,142,086	74,376,822
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,048,382.04</b>	<b>199,318,655</b>	<b>483,365,173</b>	<b>836,594,760</b>	<b>1,519,278,588</b>
<b>Outstanding Options Authorized By The Board</b>					
Before 1997	11,061.02	0	3,802,254	23,342,107	27,144,361
1997	9,056.58	0	1,137,254	23,528,628	24,665,882
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>20,117.60</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,939,508</b>	<b>46,870,735</b>	<b>51,810,243</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,068,499.64</b>	<b>\$199,318,655</b>	<b>\$488,304,681</b>	<b>\$883,465,495</b>	<b>\$1,571,088,831</b>



**Figure 1: CARL & EEL Programs Acquisition History (1973-1997)**

**Table 5: Outstanding Options/Agreements Authorized Prior to 1997 (as of 12/24/97)**

<i>Project Name</i>	<i>No<sup>A</sup></i>	<i>Date(s)</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Apalachicola Bay	1	01/26/93	61.00	85,000
Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge	5	04/12/94-03/28/96	124.05	7,935,000
Belle Meade	13	07/23/96-11/15/96	423.72	845,900
CARLton Half-Moon Ranch	1	02/06/90	514.00	637,360
Catfish Creek	2	08/12/93-05/09/95	329.90	595,500
Cayo Costa Island	15	06/14/88-10/02/96	5.33	134,214
Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods	1	08/08/95	8.65	21,500
Coupon Bight/Key Deer	25	04/26/88-09/10/96	106.24	664,005
Enchanted Forest	1	12/13/94	390.11	2,497,000
Fakahatchee Strand	127	01/26/88-11/27/96	465.49	283,983
Fl. 1st Mag. Springs/Weeki Wachee	2	03/12/96-12/10/96	2.20	199,500
Fl. Springs Coastal-Homosassa	1	01/23/96	0.17	1,000
Fl. Springs Coastal-St. Martins River	1	07/23/91	72.92	26,000
Highlands Hammock Addition	1	09/10/96	2,874.40	3,480,000
Lake Wales Ridge-Carter Carter Creek	8	01/27/94-05/02/96	10.00	24,000
Lake Wales Ridge-Lake Aporthe	1	06/27/95	519.14	831,200
Maritime Hammocks Initiative	4	03/28/96	45.56	1,402,500
North Key Largo Hammocks	6	01/22/92-10/22/96	246.08	795,000
Rookery Bay	4	11/09/93-01/24/95	4.54	349,022
Rotenberger	55	10/06/87-12/23/96	234.97	106,241
SOE Big Cypress	17	04/24/90-02/04/92	231.25	115,625
SOE Golden Gate Estates	428	04/12/88-12/20/96	1,331.64	916,957
Saddle Blanket Lakes Scrub	1	12/13/94	644.60	1,320,000
San Felasco Hammock	1	06/22/93	40.00	130,000
Scrub Jay Refugia	2	03/28/96	140.80	1,016,500
Sebastian Creek	1	10/22/96	1,149.50	997,800
South Savannas	5	12/16/86-02/14/95	43.60	331,740
Spring Hammock	3	12/02/86-08/09/88	20.74	250,964
Spruce Creek	1	01/26/93	1,015.32	1,122,850
Wekiva-Ocala Greenway	1	10/08/96	5.10	28,000
<b>TOTALS:</b>	<b>724</b>		<b>11,061.02</b>	<b>27,144,361</b>

**Table 6: EEL Acquisition Summary**

<i>Project Name</i>	<i>No<sup>A</sup></i>	<i>County(ies)</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Barefoot Beach	4	Collier	156.45	\$3,910,000
Big Cypress National Preserve	1	Collier	135,000.00	\$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 Apalachicola (= Apalachicola Bay)	6	Franklin	20,807.04	\$5,902,250
Lower Wekiva River	2	Seminole/Lake	4,531.70	\$3,749,927
M.K. Ranch (= Apalachicola Bay)	1	Gulf	7,315.16	\$1,713,000
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
Tosohatchee	1	Orange	28,000.00	\$16,000,000
Volusia Recharge (Tiger Bay State Forest)	4	Volusia	6,665.00	\$3,743,800
Weedon Island	2	Hillsborough	616.03	\$6,000,000
Withlacoochee River	1	Sumter	10,148.18	\$2,150,000
<b>TOTALS:</b>	<b>195</b>		<b>363,381.62</b>	<b>\$199,318,655</b>

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

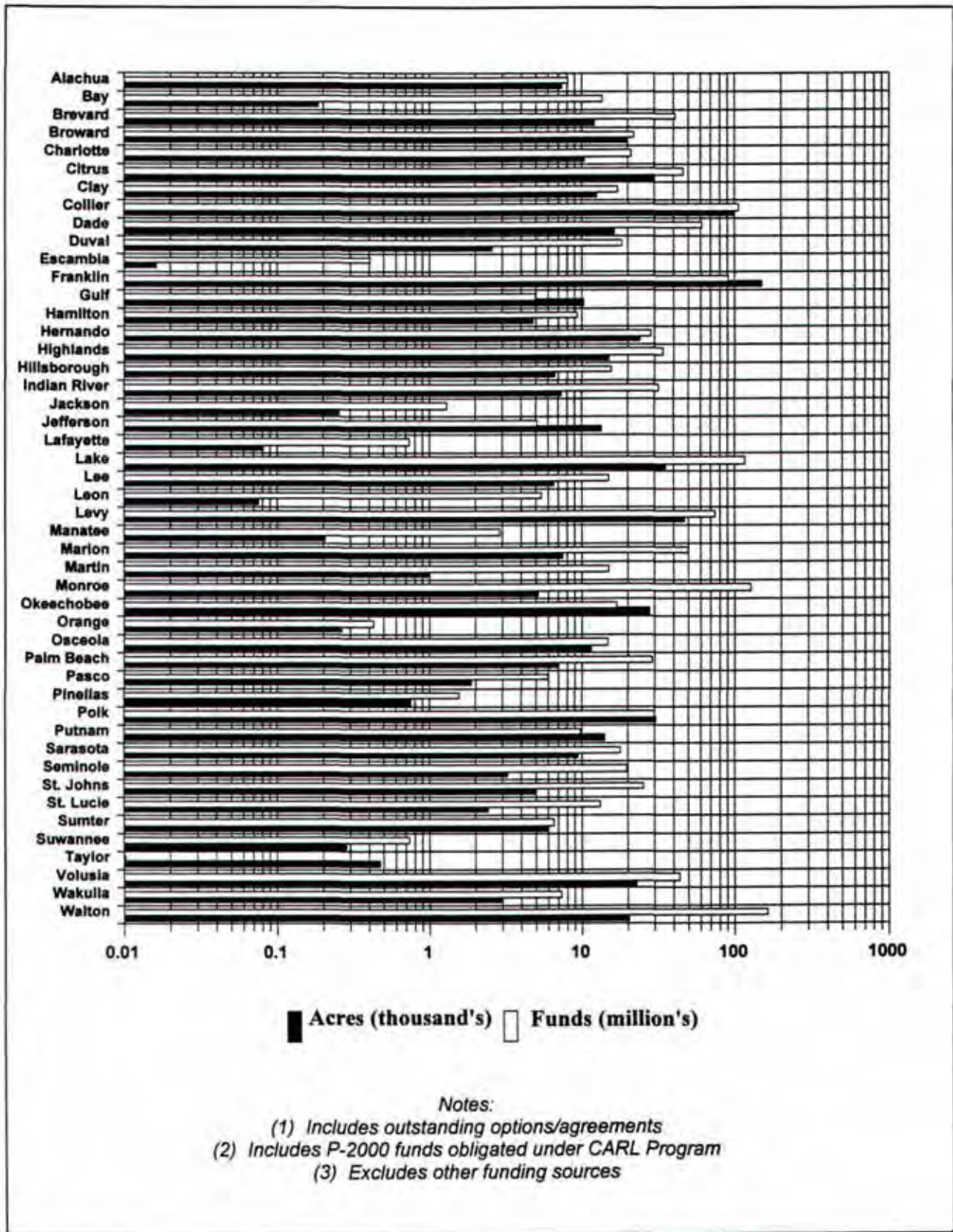
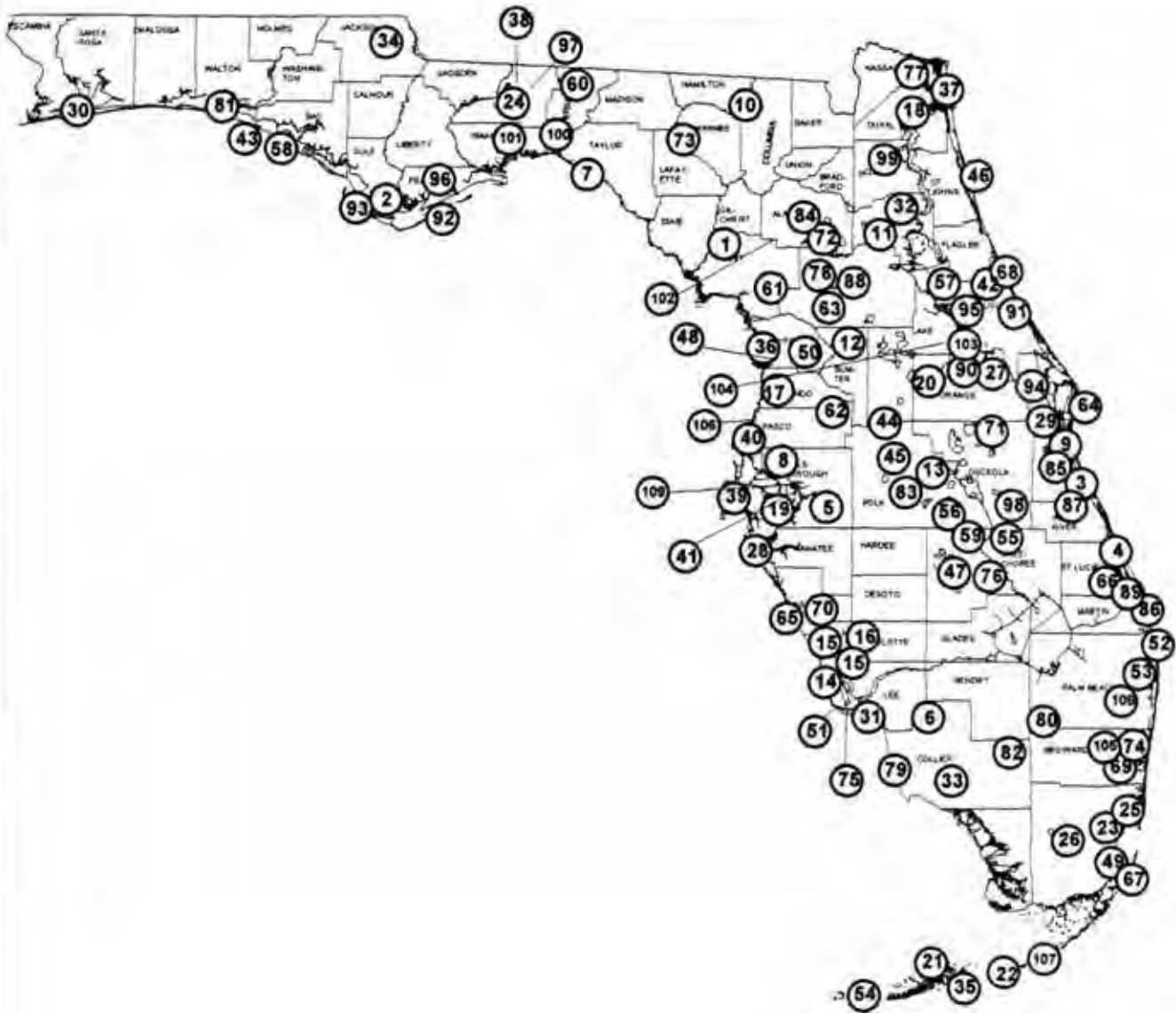


Figure 2: CARL Program Accomplishments by County (1980 - 1997)

Figure 3: CARL Projects Acquired or Partially Acquired (1980-1997)



**Table 7: CARL Acquisition Summary**

No <sup>A</sup>	Project Name	No <sup>B</sup>	County(ies)	Acres <sup>C,D</sup>	Amount <sup>E</sup>
1	Andrews Tract	7	Levy	2,843.50	4,847,115
2	Apalachicola Bay (includes M.K. Ranch)	21	Franklin/Gulf	18,520.34	8,654,259
3	Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge	54	Brevard/Indian River	521.09	34,942,865
4	Avalon Tract	1	St. Lucie	130.89	4,607,931
5	Balm-Boyette Scrub	1	Hillsborough	3,636.03	6,373,500
6	Belle Meade	257	Collier	9,600.00	18,137,010
7	Big Bend Coast	2	Taylor	474.46	10,000
8	Bower Tract	2	Hillsborough	1,596.00	5,491,500
9	Brevard Turtle Beaches	1	Brevard	14.58	2,561,997
10	Brown Tract/Big Shoal	3	Hamilton	2,683.00	4,871,342
11	Caravelle Ranch	1	Putnam	5,103.65	2,984,000
12	CARLton Half-Moon Ranch	4	Sumter	5,928.52	6,439,192
13	Cattfish Creek	19	Polk	4,268.52	9,079,700
14	Cayo Costa Island	321	Lee	371.37	5,992,355
15	Charlotte Harbor	12	Charlotte/Lee	5,838.71	10,142,161
16	Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods	12	Charlotte	4,020.23	10,265,940
17	Chassahowitzka Swamp	9	Hernando	18,628.49	13,032,651
18	City of Jacksonville (not LAMAC reviewed)	1	Duval	0.00	5,000,000
19	Cockroach Bay Islands	1	Hillsborough	102.97	602,300
20	Consolidated Ranch (= Rock Springs Run)	6	Orange	260.10	426,115
21	Coupon Blight/Key Deer	337	Monroe	581.73	4,849,418
22	Curry Hammock	3	Monroe	360.13	12,132,363
23	Dade County Archipelago: Pinelands / Tropical Hammocks	12	Dade	202.56	4,014,488
24	DeSoto Site	1	Leon	4.83	1,400,000
25	Deering Hammock	4	Dade	379.88	20,830,675
26	East Everglades	14	Dade	14,879.71	30,117,472
27	Econ-St. Johns Ecosystem: Lower Econlockhatchee	4	Seminole	1,647.14	8,962,157
28	Emerson Point	2	Manatee	205.23	2,836,549
29	Enchanted Forest	1	Brevard	390.11	2,497,000
30	Escambia Bay Bluff	2	Escambia	16.10	394,250
31	Estero Bay	3	Lee	5,494.00	7,973,750
32	Etoniah/Cross Florida Greenway: Etoniah Creek	3	Putnam	8,657.79	6,537,309
33	Fakahatchee Strand	3262	Collier	22,866.26	11,745,438
34	Florida First Magnitude Springs: Blue Springs / Fanning / Troy / Weeki Wachee	34	Jackson / Levy Hernando	1,058.80	10,340,160
35	Florida Keys Ecosystem: Hammocks of Lower Keys / Tropical Flyways	17	Monroe	919.40	30,063,478
36	Florida Springs Coastal Greenway: Crystal River / Homosassa Reserve/St. Martins River/Stoney Lane	92	Citrus	26,228.54	38,785,543
37	Fort George Island	1	Duval	580.26	10,134,849
38	Fort San Luis	3	Leon	59.28	1,775,000
39	Gateway	3	Pinellas	753.84	1,561,162
40	Gills Tract	1	Pasco	96.24	2,050,000
41	Golden Aster Scrub	1	Hillsborough	1,176.25	1,450,000
42	Goldy-Bellemead	1	Volusia	540.30	1,622,604
43	Grayton Dunes	1	Walton	800.19	2,375,250
44	Green Swamp	11	Lake	7,187.80	32,239,900
45	Green Swamp Land Authority	7	Polk	5,599.00	1,811,130
46	Guana River	2	St. Johns	4,800.91	25,000,000
47	Highlands Hammock Addition	4	Highlands	3,968.70	5,924,515
48	Homosassa Springs	2	Citrus	162.35	3,819,600
49	ITT Hammock	1	Dade	692.32	6,111,500
50	Jordan Ranch	1	Citrus	2,896.17	2,828,913
51	Josslyn Island	1	Lee	9.30	144,000
52	Juno Hills	1	Palm Beach	333.64	7,487,715
53	Jupiter Ridge	2	Palm Beach	223.04	11,047,750
54	Key West Custom House	1	Monroe	0.57	1,350,000
55	Kissimmee Prairie / River Ecosystem	1	Okeechobee / Osceola	27,861.56	16,892,644
56	Lake Arbuckle	4	Polk	13,746.00	8,849,820

Table 7 continued on next page



No <sup>A</sup>	Project Name	No <sup>B</sup>	County(ies)	Acres <sup>C, D</sup>	Amount <sup>E</sup>
57	Lake George	3	Volusia	18,390.50	21,421,310
58	Lake Powell / Camp Helen	1	Bay	182.26	13,575,000
59	Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem: Carter Creek / Flat Lake / Gould Road / Henscratch Road / Highlands Ridge / Holmes Avenue / Lake Apthorpe / Lake June / West Lake / Silver Lake / Sun'n Lakes	540	Highlands / Polk	13,627.34	29,557,803
60	Letchworth Mounds	1	Jefferson	78.22	400,000
61	Levy County Forest/Sandhills	4	Levy	43,239.75	65,109,626
62	Little Gator Creek	1	Pasco	565.00	1,175,000
63	Longleaf Pine Ecosystem: Blue Springs / Chassahowitzka / Ross Prairie	9	Hamilton / Hernando / Marion	9,636.16	30,347,730
64	Maritime Hammock Initiative	5	Brevard	54.11	1,757,500
65	Myakka Estuary	2	Charlotte/Sarasota	9,263.74	6,666,697
66	North Fork St. Lucie River	1	St. Lucie	981.00	1,387,400
67	North Key Largo Hammocks	129	Monroe	3,310.05	73,439,351
68	North Peninsula	19	Volusia	1,583.43	14,446,741
69	Oaks of Miramar (=Snake Warrior Island)	1	Broward	53.25	1,973,000
70	Oscar Scherer Addition	1	Sarasota	912.40	11,764,960
71	Osceola Pine Savannas	4	Osceola	9,822.52	9,945,480
72	Paynes Prairie	6	Alachua	2,427.01	4,337,400
73	Peacock Slough	2	Suwannee	280.00	738,517
74	Pine Island Ridge	1	Broward	98.57	3,566,349
75	Pineland Site Complex	1	Lee	0.65	209,000
76	Placid Lakes	1	Highlands	3,151.20	6,618,000
77	Pumpkin Hill Creek	3	Duval	1,978.51	3,257,560
78	Rainbow River	2	Marion	883.55	7,982,800
79	Rockery Bay	62	Collier	17,930.55	40,829,073
80	Rotenberger	258	Broward / Palm Beach	24,523.29	8,111,473
81	South Walton County Ecosystem: Deer Lake / Point Washington / Topsail Hill	23	Walton	19,548.89	156,393,285
82	Save Our Everglades: Big Cypress Addition / Golden Gate Estates	6,040	Collier	48,323.63	34,582,250
83	Saddle Blanket Lakes Scrub	2	Polk	722.46	1,460,000
84	San Felasco Hammock Addition	2	Alachua	908.62	2,234,530
85	Scrub Jay Refugia	2	Brevard	140.80	1,016,500
86	Seabranch	1	Martin	922.53	14,000,000
87	Sebastian Creek	4	Brevard/Indian River	15,472.65	27,909,566
88	Silver River / Springs	7	Marion	3,047.93	33,811,296
89	South Savannas	87	Martin/St. Lucie	1,363.49	8,026,222
90	Spring Hammock	22	Seminole	709.27	5,611,980
91	Spruce Creek	3	Volusia	1,159.09	2,762,350
92	St. George Island / Unit 4	1	Franklin	75.00	1,076,912
93	St. Joe Bay Buffers	1	Gulf	1,245.80	2,025,207
94	St. Johns River Marshes (= Canaveral Industrial Park)	1	Brevard	2,696.00	839,842
95	Stark Tract	1	Volusia	719.44	3,003,900
96	Tate's Heli-Carrabelle Tract	14	Franklin	140,140.60	83,537,399
97	The Grove	1	Leon	10.35	2,285,000
98	Three Lakes / Prairie Lakes	2	Osceola	772.09	2,448,680
99	Upper Black Creek	5	Clay	12,458.21	17,063,828
100	Wacissa / Aucilla River	1	Jefferson	13,179.00	4,637,536
101	Wakulla Springs	1	Wakulla	2,902.00	7,150,000
102	Watermelon Pond	1	Alachua	4,804.60	3,675,519
103	Wekiva River Buffers	1	Seminole	811.76	5,018,365
104	Wekiva-Ocala Greenway: B.M.K. Ranch / Seminole Springs / Wekiva-Ocala Connector	29	Lake	27,490.30	81,235,859
105	Westlake	2	Broward	1,177.84	11,945,395
106	Weststone / Berkovitz	2	Pasco	1,180.00	2,629,750
107	Windley Key Quarry	2	Monroe	28.00	2,225,000
108	Yamato Scrub	1	Palm Beach	206.74	5,800,000
109	Ybor City Addition (= Centro Español)	2	Hillsborough	0.99	1,420,607
	<b>TOTALS:</b>	<b>11,895</b>		<b>705,115.52</b>	<b>\$1,376,870,758</b>

<sup>A</sup> Numbers correspond with Figure 3.

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

<sup>C</sup> Includes donations and exchanges.

<sup>D</sup> Acreage for parcels acquired jointly with other state/federal programs have been prorated according to funds expended.

<sup>E</sup> Includes outstanding options/purchase agreements.

**Table 8: CARL Acquisitions Closed During 1997 (as of 12/24/97)**

PROJECT NAME	No <sup>a</sup>	DATE(s)	ACRES	AMOUNT
Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge	3	05/19/97-10/29/97	29.02	1,742,000
Belle Meade	150	01/03/97-11/25/97	4,401.94	8,516,715
Cayo Costa Island	60	01/03/97-10/12/97	41.99	838,798
Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods	7	01/08/97-05/13/97	58.67	172,140
Cockroach Bay Islands	1	01/24/97	102.97	602,300
Coupon Bight / Key Deer	82	04/06/97-12/20/97	81.22	774,188
Econ-St. Johns Ecosystem / Lower Econ	1	01/28/97	6.01	66,600
Etoniah / Cross Fl. Greenway	1	06/24/97	1,512.00	1,233,522
Fakahatchee Strand	249	01/06/97-12/27/97	602.23	290,095
Florida's First Magnitude Springs / Blue Springs	1	09/04/97	228.40	970,500
Florida Keys Ecosystem: Tropical Flyway	5	03/03/97-09/12/97	277.56	3,722,000
Florida Springs Coastal Greenway: Crystal River / Homosassa	4	03/17/97-09/04/97	523.86	3,909,200
Green Swamp	2	06/09/97-07/23/97	1,557.77	5,000,000
Jordan Ranch	1	01/07/97	2,896.17	2,828,913
Juno Hills	1	03/14/97	333.64	7,487,715
Kissimmee Prairie / River Ecosystem	1	03/14/97	27,861.56	16,892,644
Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem: Carter Creek / Holmes Ave / Silver Lake / Sun 'n Lakes	71	01/25/97-10/23/97	758.41	2,619,954
Longleaf Pine-Ross Prairie	1	01/07/97	5.16	7,650
Maritime Hammocks Initiative	1	10/13/97	8.55	355,000
North Key Largo Hammocks-ED	8	01/09/97-09/25/97	11.97	1,459,425
Osceola Pine Savannas	1	03/10/97	1,914.62	1,616,800
Pineland Site Complex	1	04/18/97	0.65	209,000
Rookery Bay	2	05/01/97-08/27/97	8.35	44,388
Rotenberger	85	04/10/97-12/02/97	238.32	106,674
Save Our Everglades-Golden Gate Estates / Big Cypress	362	01/03/97-12/20/97	1,128.63	845,482
South Savannas	7	02/17/97-06/10/97	8.75	50,000
Tate's Hell-Carrabelle Tract	1	02/14/97	363.00	726,000
Watermelon Pond	1	07/02/97	4,804.60	3,675,519
Wekiva-Ocala Greenway	7	03/18/97-10/03/97	932.81	1,813,600
Yamato Scrub	1	02/19/97	206.74	5,800,000
<b>TOTALS:</b>	<b>1,118</b>		<b>50,903.57</b>	<b>74,376,822</b>

**Table 9: Outstanding Options/Agreements Authorized During 1997 (as of 12/24/97)**

PROJECT NAME	No <sup>a</sup>	DATE(s)	ACRES	AMOUNT
Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge	5	06/26/97-10/21/97	32.10	1,715,000
Belle Meade	49	01/13/97-11/18/97	2,448.25	4,567,295
Cayo Costa Island	27	01/13/97-11/19/97	27.56	884,000
Charlotte Harbor	5	06/26/97-11/18/97	1,230.59	3,703,550
Coupon Bight / Key Deer	52	03/13/97-10/13/97	63.39	859,424
Dade Co. Archipelago	5	03/25/97-08/12/97	85.05	758,066
Fakahatchee Strand	297	01/10/97-11/20/97	667.31	300,150
Florida First Magnitude Springs: Blue Spring / Weeki Wachee	3	09/25/97-10/21/97	26.12	342,000
Florida Keys Ecosystem: Tropical Flyways / Hammocks	6	08/12/97-10/09/97	219.80	1,207,053
Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem: Carter Creek / Flat Lake / Henscratch / Highlands / Holmes Avenue	38	02/14/97-12/15/97	238.27	883,866
Longleaf Pine Ecosystem: Ross Prairie	1	10/21/97	5.10	7,650
Osceola Pines Savannas	1	08/28/97	2,095.52	2,357,460
Paynes Prairie	1	08/12/97	229.40	317,200
Rookery Bay	7	04/29/97-11/18/97	627.25	5,365,245
Rotenberger	42	01/13/97-11/05/97	121.82	54,821
Save Our Everglades: Big Cypress / Golden Gate Estates	159	01/07/97-11/25/97	440.58	379,727
South Savannas	7	09/25/97-11/18/97	18.47	143,375
Wekiva-Ocala Greenway: Seminole Springs	2	02/11/97-11/18/97	480.00	820,000
<b>TOTALS:</b>	<b>4,246</b>		<b>9,056.58</b>	<b>\$24,665,882</b>

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

## CURRENT CARL PROGRAM PROCEDURES

Several major refinements to the CARL program have occurred since its inception. A new project planning process was initiated in 1984-85 to establish what is now the **Resource Planning Boundary and Project Design** process. This intensive method of analyzing projects proposed for acquisition helps to ensure 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 mapping, appraisal, and the actual acquisition of a project occur.

Each project is first evaluated pursuant to **ecosystem management** principles 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 And Management Advisory Council then it is examined by an interdisciplinary team of land planners, land managers, 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 Program goals and objectives, but also those of other acquisition programs of the federal government and private sector groups such as The Nature Conservancy and the Trust for Public Land. The final product, the **Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan (FSLAP)**, 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 4**. The FSLAP is used each year by the

Advisory Council to assist in its selection and ranking decisions.

Another major improvement over the 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 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.

### FNAI Evaluation Functions for CARL:

- Initial review of all CARL acquisition proposals for their natural resource values (**Addendum 5**).
- Preparation of acquisition proposals for unique natural areas within the state.
- Preparation of natural resource assessments for all acquisition proposals assigned for full review.
- Development of initial resource planning boundaries for all proposals assigned for full review.
- Assistance in designing projects and recommending acquisition priorities or phases.
- Other natural resource evaluations for the CARL program, including the establishment of a geographical information system (**GIS**) for conducting **ecosystem management** and **biodiversity** analyses of Florida's natural resource protection needs.

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.

#### **FNAI Biological Conservation Database:**

- Text 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 GIS, of the most significant information for easy and accurate retrieval.

The type and quality of information provided by the FNAI is an invaluable tool for decision makers planning for the wise management of Florida lands. The FNAI is rapidly becoming one of the most important sources of biological and ecological information in the state, as reflected by the numerous data requests received from state and federal agencies, conservation organizations, land developers, and others. Information and review requests have included: natural resource inventories of all kinds, management plans for state lands, Development of Regional Impact reviews and other permitting or regulatory impact assessments, power plant and transmission line corridor siting, highway routing, water resource development projects, listing of species as endangered or threatened, review of state and federal surplus lands, local government land use planning, etc. It is often through these actions that the FNAI is instrumental in the protection of important natural resources without the need for state acquisition.

#### **Summary of the CARL Evaluation, Selection & Acquisition Processes**

Evaluation, selection and ranking of CARL projects by the 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. **Figure 4** and **Figure 5** illustrate the **current process** for evaluating, selecting and acquiring CARL proposals, which is briefly explained 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 Office of Environmental Services, Division of State Lands, 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 at least five members of the Council.

Proposals are accepted from **any source**, which often includes state agencies, local governments, conservation organizations, land owners, and real estate agents. 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 supporters and opponents are allowed to make short presentations, which may include slide presentations, videography, photographs, maps and other materials. 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).

**Reconsideration:** Proposals receiving less than four votes may be **re-evaluated** during a subsequent cycle if reconsideration is requested in writing, the original proposal is less than three years old, and the request includes new or updated information since the Council's last consideration of the proposal.

4. **Resource Planning Boundary 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 Office of Environmental Services, Division of State Lands, and reviewed by Council staff. FNAI staff perform **ecosystem management** analyses of proposed CARL projects 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.

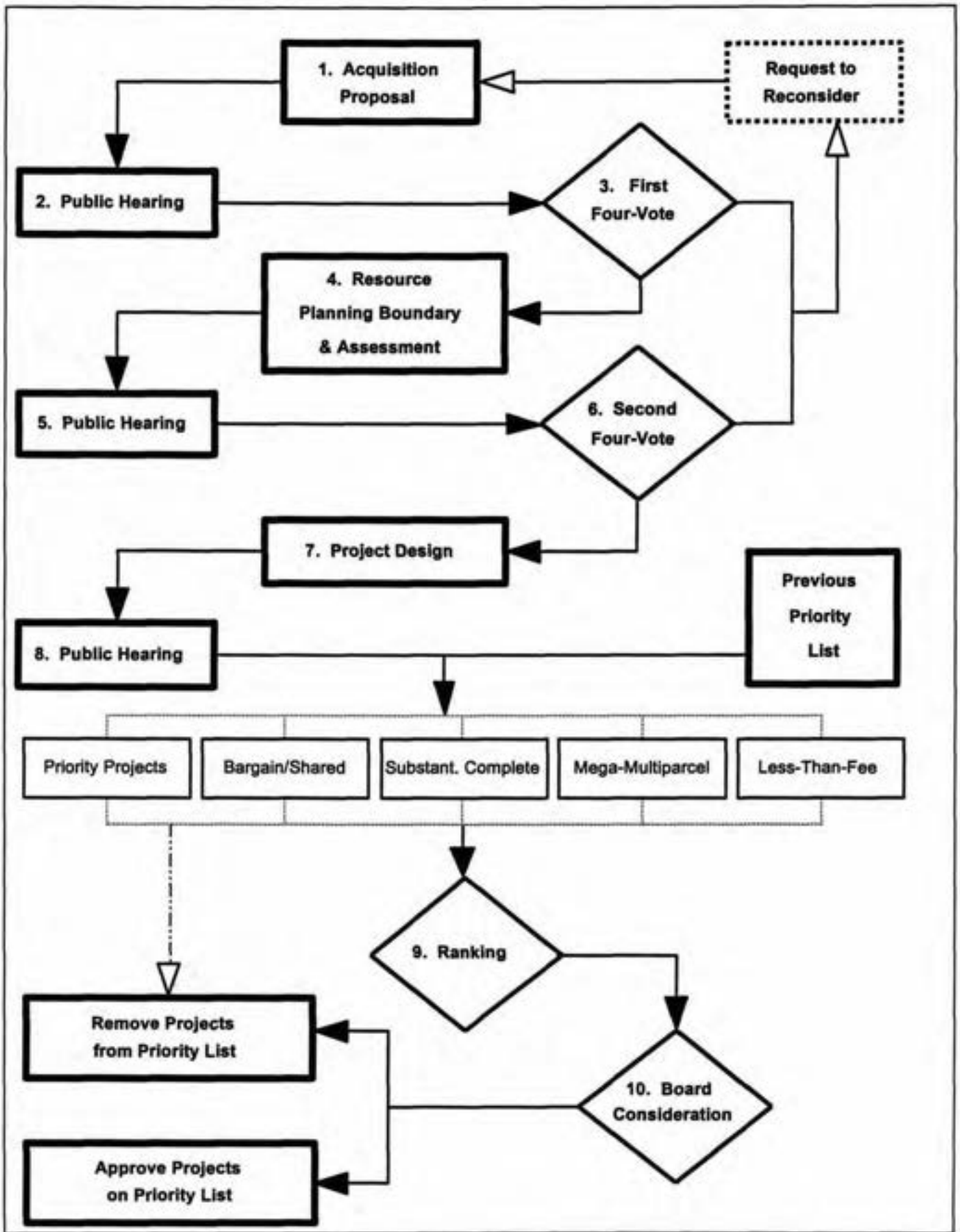


Figure 4: CARL Evaluation, Selection & Ranking Process

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 (and adjacent to) the RPB is prepared by staff to address the resource values of the proposal. 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 Office of Environmental Services, Division of State Lands, 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 certain conditions are met (see # 3, Reconsideration, page 13).

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, applicable **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 Division of State Lands (Office of Environmental Services and Bureaus of Land Acquisition, Survey and Mapping, and Appraisal), as well as a representative from the potential management agencies, local government, water management district, and others interested in the project's acquisition design and plan. It is during this stage of project development that a diligent attempt is made to notify property owners of the State's potential interest in acquiring their property.

#### Primary Project Assessment Considerations:

- General location and size of the proposal.
- Natural resources, including natural 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.
- Suitability and proposed uses, including management policy statement, acquisition and management goals and objectives.
- Location relative to urban areas, Areas of Critical State Concern, other public lands, and political boundaries.

#### Primary Project Design Considerations:

- Number of ownerships, tax assessed values, and ease of acquisition (i.e., owners' willingness to participate in state acquisition process).
- Public and management access and related concerns.
- Easements, utilities, and other encumbrances that could affect acquisition or management.
- Sovereign and jurisdictional lands issues.
- Public and non-profit ownerships within or near the proposed acquisition area.
- Information on land use and development trends, including: land use maps, local comprehensive plans, and recent zoning changes, annexations, extension of utilities, etc.
- Alternative acquisition techniques (**less-than-fee** conservation easements, life estates, Transferable Development Rights, etc.) and the availability of other funding sources.
- Management assignments, including proposed management prospectus and estimated costs.

The draft Project Design is then submitted to the Council staff, the FNAJ, and to the proposed management agencies for review. Essential management parcel(s) and recommended acquisition phases are identified 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 annual budgetary and staffing limitations can be divided, pursuant to these considerations, into phases that coincide with funding projections and staff's capabilities.

Each Project Design (including the project design boundary map, proposed phasing, and recommendations for fee-simple or **less-than-fee-simple** acquisitions) 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 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, each project is placed into one of five ranking groups: (a) Priority Projects, (b) Bargain / Shared Projects, (c) Substantially Complete Projects, (d) Mega-Multiparcel Projects, or (e) Less-Than-Fee Projects [see page 45]. The Council then ranks each group of projects by one of several means:

- All the projects within a group, 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 independently ranked by each Council member. An average rank score is calculated for each new project, and then each is inserted into an 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 an existing 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 acquisition teams within the Division of State Lands in cooperation with the Advisory Council, prospective management agencies, **acquisition partners** and other interested parties (**Addendum 6**). Beginning with the highest ranked projects within each group, projects on the priority list are 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. The **acquisition procedures of an acquisition partner** may be employed in lieu of state acquisition procedures, if approved by the Board of Trustees.

12. **Appraisal Mapping:** Maps are prepared for appraisal purposes for project phases which may qualify for funding under the workplan of the Division of State Lands. 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 approved by the Bureau of Survey and Mapping. The Bureau contracts with 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 workplan of the Division of State Lands 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, and other pertinent factors. Appraisal reports, including property valuations, are **confidential** and may not be released except under specific circumstances [see page 39].

**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 [see page 37]. 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 [see page 37]. During negotiations the property owner may propose boundary amendments, the sale of less-than-fee-simple interest in property, or other actions that require the property to be re-mapped 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 State generally requires clear title to the property it acquires.

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 and that 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 Public Lands Administration of the Division of State Lands leases the property to the appropriate management agency, which prepares management plans for review by the Land Acquisition and Management Advisory Council and, under certain circumstances, for approval by the Board.

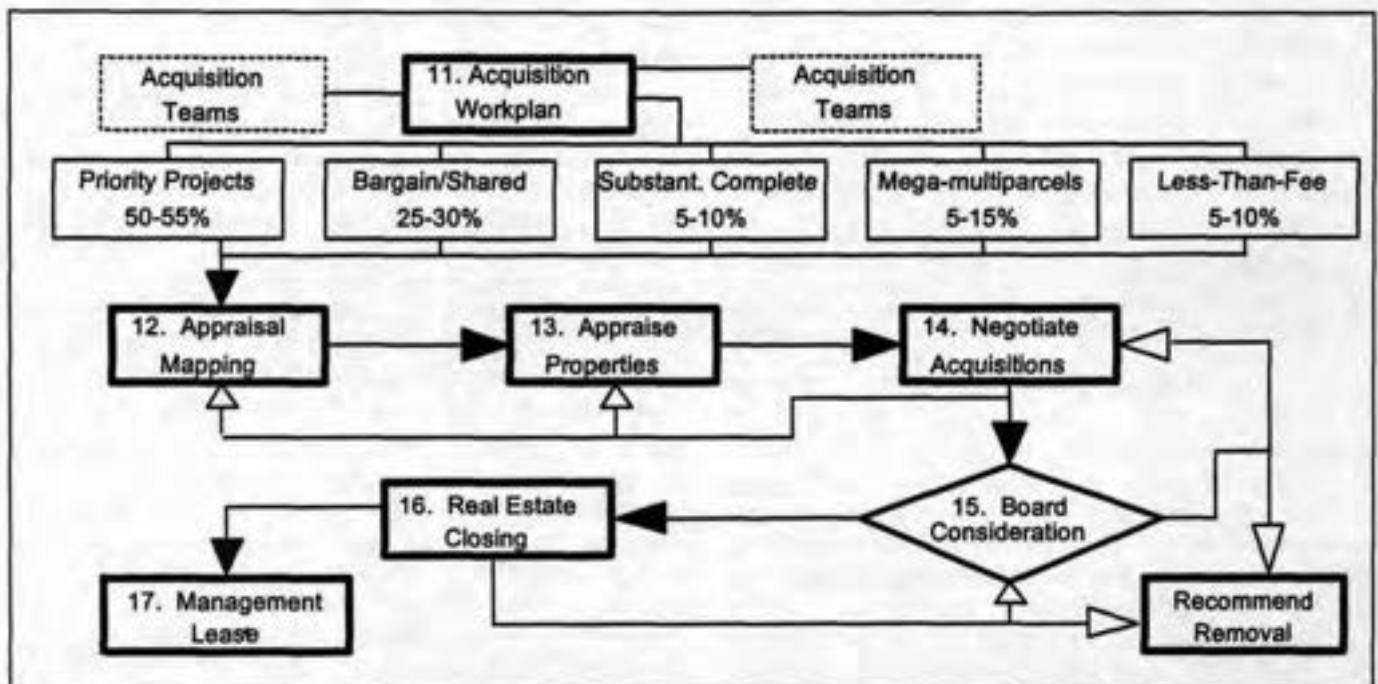


Figure 5: State Land Acquisition Process



## SUMMARY OF ADVISORY COUNCIL ACTIONS: 1997 EVALUATION CYCLE

HB 1119 merged the Land Acquisition Advisory Council (LAAC) and the Land Management Advisory Council (LMAC) in 1997, to form the Land Acquisition and Management Advisory Council (LAMAC). It was signed into law by the Governor on June 19, 1997.

The Council held sixteen meetings during the 1997 evaluation cycle (Table 10 and Addendum 2). Eleven of those meetings included public hearings in which the general public, whether sponsors or opponents of CARL proposals, were invited to speak. All Advisory Council meetings were advertised in the Florida Administrative Weekly at least seven days prior to each meeting as required by statute and rule. The

**Table 10: Council Meetings in 1997**

Date	Primary Agenda	Location
02/26/97	Public Hearing	Tallahassee
03/14/97	Pub. Meeting (1 <sup>st</sup> 4-Vote)	Tallahassee
07/09/97	Public Hearing	Tallahassee
07/14/97	Public Hearing	Ft. Pierce
07/15/97	Public Hearing	Gainesville
07/18/97	Pub. Meeting (2 <sup>nd</sup> 4-Vote)	Tallahassee
08/21/97	Public Hearing	Tallahassee
08/27/97	Public Meeting	Tallahassee
09/16/97	Public Hearing	Tallahassee
09/30/97	Public Meeting	Tallahassee
10/23/97	Public Hearing	Tallahassee
11/06/97	Public Meeting	Tallahassee
11/13/97	Public Hearing	Tallahassee
11/18/97	Public Hearing	Palmetto
11/19/97	Public Hearing	Miami
12/05/97	Public Meeting (Ranking)	Tallahassee

Note: Meeting Summaries are included in Addendum 2 and voting ranking sheets are included in Addendum 3.

agendas for the July 9, 14, 15, and 18, November 13, 18, and 19, 1997, public hearings (for receiving testimony on projects being considered for ranking on the priority list) were also advertised at least 30 days prior to the meetings in prominent newspapers throughout the state, including: *Ft. Myers News Press*, *Pensacola News Journal*, *Tallahassee Democrat*, *Orlando Sentinel*, *Florida Today* (Melbourne), *Glades County Democrat*, *Florida Times Union* (Jacksonville), *Key Noter* (Marathon), *Naples Daily News*, *Clewiston News*, *Palm Beach Post*, and *Lakeland Ledger*.

On March 14, 1997, the Council reviewed acquisition proposals and voted to assess six of the eleven acquisition proposals considered (Table 12; Figure 6, Addenda 3 & 5). One of these six projects, Indian

River Lagoon Blueway, included multiple sites that required the evaluation of twenty separate sites in Phase One of the two-phased project.

On July 18, 1997, the Advisory Council reviewed and adopted six CARL assessments prepared by staff (Table 12; Figure 6). All six projects received sufficient votes from the Council for preparation of project designs (Addendum 3). The six new projects added to the 1998 CARL groups are: Freedom Tower (Dade County), Bombing Range Ridge (Polk County), and Caloosahatchee Ecoscape (Hendry and Glades Counties) were added to the Priority Group of projects; Indian River Lagoon Blueway (Brevard, Indian River, Volusia, St. Lucie, and Martin Counties), and Cypress Creek (St. Lucie County) were added to the Bargain/Shared Group; and, Mallory Swamp (Lafayette County) was added to the Less-Than-Fee Group (Table 16).

Additionally, the Council modified the project design boundaries (by adding or deleting acreage) of six other projects on the 1997 CARL priority lists: Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem (Priority and Mega-Multiparcel groups), Pumpkin Hill Creek (Bargain/Shared Group), Wekiva-Ocala Greenway (Priority Group), and Florida Springs Coastal Greenway, North Key Largo Hammocks, and South Walton County Ecosystem (Substantially Complete Group).

Four projects on the 1997 CARL priority list were transferred from one acquisition category to another group (Figure 8; Table 15): Rookery Bay (Collier County) and Sebastian Creek (Indian River and Brevard Counties) were transferred from the Priority Group and the Bargain/Shared Group respectively, to the Substantially Complete Group; and Newnan's Lake (Alachua County) was transferred from the Priority Group to the Bargain/Shared Group. Another project, St. Joe Bay Buffers (Gulf County) in the Less-Than-Fee Group, was added back to the "parent" St. Joe Bay Buffers Project in the Priority Group.

Eight projects on the 1997 priority list are not included on the 1998 CARL priority list (Table 14; Figure 6) Maritime Hammocks (Brevard County) was removed because the remaining owners were unwilling sellers, Waccasassa Flats (Gilchrist County) was removed because the primary resources have been substantially compromised; Big Bend Coast Tract (Taylor and Dixie Counties) was removed because it is on the Additions and Inholdings List of the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission; Withlacoochee State Forest Additions (Sumter County), Levy County Forest/Sandhills (Levy County), and Lake George (Putnam and Volusia Counties) were removed because they are on the Additions and

Inholdings List of the Division of Forestry; Devil's Hammock (Levy County) was removed because it is on the Suwannee River Water Management District's Save Our Rivers List; and Paynes Prairie (Alachua County) was removed because it is on the Additions and Inholdings List of the Division of Recreation and Parks.

When the Land Acquisition Advisory Council (LAAC) and the Land Management Advisory Council (LMAC) were merged by the Florida Legislature during 1997, Land Management Plans, Plan Amendments, and Pre-Plan Requests became items for the new Council to consider. The Council approved a recommendation by staff to use a "consent agenda process" to facilitate the disposition of these items.

During 1997, the Council approved the following Land Management Plans, Pre-Plan Requests, and/or Plan Amendments in accordance with the requirements of Rule 18-2, F.A.C.: Joe Budd Wildlife Management Area, Chinsegut Nature Center, Lake Wales Ridge Wildlife and Environmental Area, Port Charlotte Beach State Recreation Area, Tosochatchee State Preserve, Camp Helen State Recreation Area, Apalachicola Wildlife and Environmental Area, Holey Land Wildlife Management Area, Rotenberger Wildlife Management Area, J. W. Corbett Wildlife Management Area, Babcock-Webb Wildlife Management Area, Charlotte Harbor State Buffer Preserve, Estero Bay State Buffer Preserve, Crystal River State Buffer Preserve, St. Joseph Bay State Buffer Preserve, St. Sebastian River State Buffer Preserve, Jennings State Forest,

Savannas State Preserve, Hilochee Wildlife Management Area, Jupiter Ridge Management Plan, Lake June Scrub State Park, Allen David Broussard Catfish Creek State Preserve, Haw Creek State Preserve, Lake Kissimmee State Park, Lignumvitae Key State Botanical Site, San Felasco Hammock State Preserve, North Fork St. Lucie River State Buffer Preserve, Coupon Bight State Buffer Preserve, Cross Seminole Trail, Picayune Strand State Forest, and Lake Talquin State Forest.

In response to legislation that requires the Council to identify projects which can be acquired through alternatives to fee-simple acquisition (§ 259.101(9), F.S.), ten projects were transferred to the newly established Less-Than-Fee Group in 1996: Annutteliga Hammock (Hernando), Apalachicola River (Calhoun / Liberty), Etoniah/Cross Florida Greenway (Putnam), Green Swamp (Polk), Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem (Polk), Middle Chipola River (Jackson/Calhoun), North Key Largo Hammocks (Monroe), St. Joseph Bay Buffer (Gulf), and Southeastern Bat Maternity Caves (Alachua). In 1997, the Council approved adding Mallory Swamp to the Less-Than-Fee Group, and transferred St. Joseph Bay Buffer from the Less-Than-Fee Group to the Priority Group.

On 12/5/97, the Council ranked 95 CARL projects in five groups: 36 Priority Projects, 34 Bargain/ Shared Projects, 8 Substantially Complete Projects, 10 Less-Than-Fee Projects, and 7 Mega-Multiparcels Projects (Figure 9, Figure 10; Table 17, Table 18, Table 19, Table 20, Table 21; Addendum 3)(see page 45 for explanation of groups).

**Table 11: 1998 Land Acquisition And Management Advisory Council Calendar**

<i>Date</i>	<i>Day</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Primary Purpose</i>	<i>Location</i>
January 15	Thursday	9:00 AM	Staff Meeting/Public Hearing	TT
February 5	Thursday	9:00 AM	Council Meeting	MSD
February 26	Thursday	9:00 AM	Staff Meeting/Public Hearing	MSD
March 20	Friday	9:00 AM	Council Meeting (1 <sup>st</sup> 4-Vote)	MSD
April 9	Thursday	9:00 AM	Staff Meeting/Public Hearing	MSD
May 5	Tuesday	9:00 AM	Council Meeting	MSD
May 21	Thursday	9:00 AM	Staff Meeting/Public Hearing	MSD
June 11	Thursday	9:00 AM	Council Meeting	MSD
July 2	Thursday	9:00 AM	Staff Meeting/Public Hearing	MSD
July 15	Wednesday	7:00 PM	Staff Meeting/Public Hearing	TBA
July 16	Thursday	7:00 PM	Staff Meeting/Public Hearing	TBA
July 23	Thursday	9:00 AM	Council Meeting (2 <sup>nd</sup> 4-Vote)	MSD
August 13	Thursday	9:00 AM	Staff Meeting/Public Hearing	MSD
September 3	Thursday	9:00 AM	Council Meeting	MSD
October 1	Thursday	9:00 AM	Staff Meeting/Public Hearing	MSD
October 15	Thursday	9:00 AM	Council Meeting	MSD
November 12	Thursday	9:00 AM	Staff Meeting/Public Hearing	MSD
November 16	Monday	7:00 PM	Staff Meeting/Public Hearing	TBA
November 17	Tuesday	7:00 PM	Staff Meeting/Public Hearing	TBA
December 3	Thursday	9:00 AM	Council Meeting (Ranking)	MSD

**NOTE:**

MSD = Marjory Stoneman Douglas Bldg.; 3900 Commonwealth Blvd.; Conference Room A, First Floor; Tallahassee, Florida

TT = Twin Towers Office Bldg.; 2600 Blainstone Road; 6th Floor, Room 609; Tallahassee, Florida

TBA = To Be Arranged at a later date



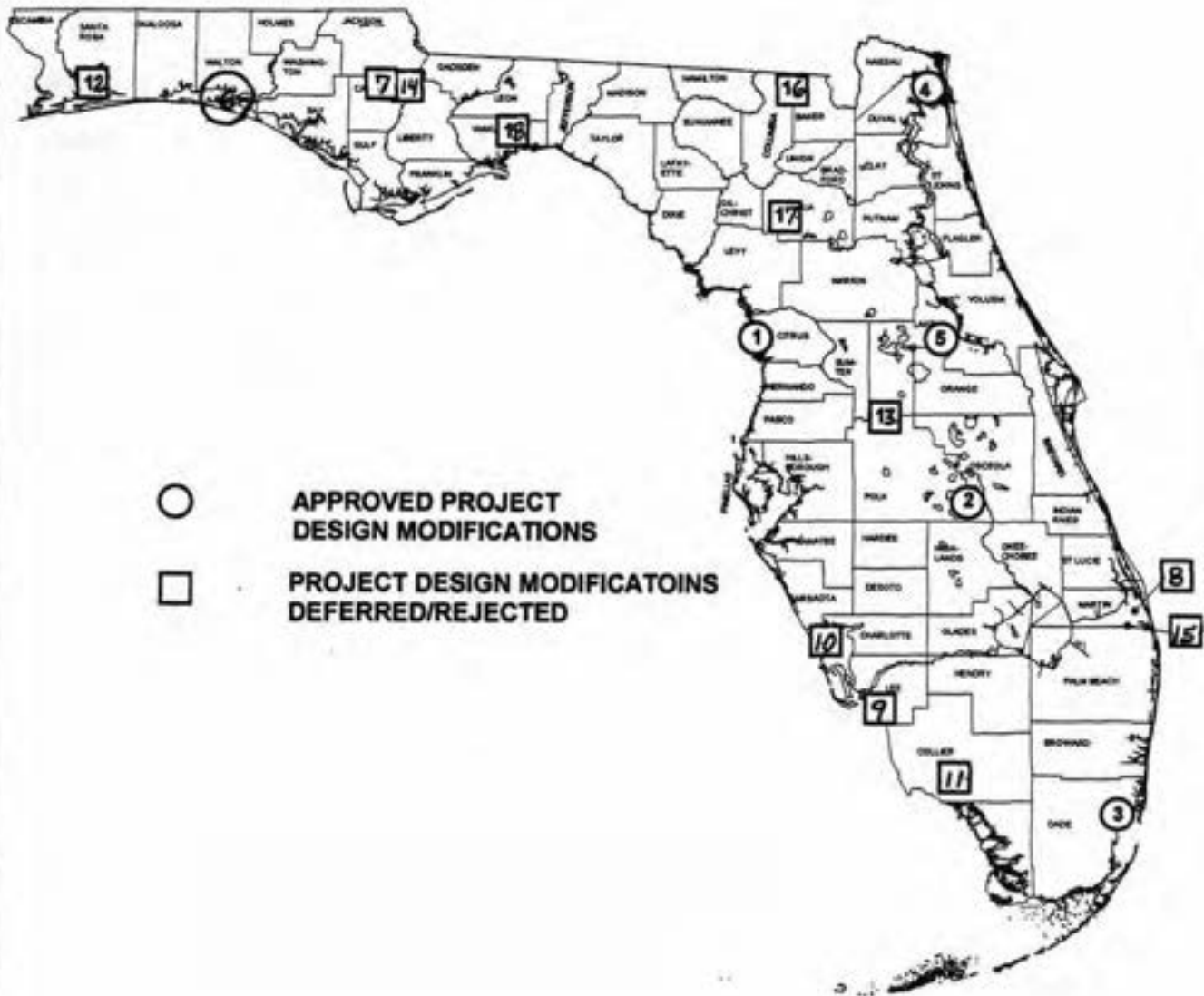
**Table 12: Proposals Evaluated Under the CARL Program - 1997 Evaluation Cycle**

<i>No</i> <sup>A</sup>	<i>Name of Proposal</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>County(ies)</i>	<i>Proposal No</i>
<b>Approved for Further Review (Assessment) and Project Design</b>				
1	Bombing Range Ridge & Flatwoods <sup>B</sup>	57,000	Osceola	960103-0158
2	Caloosahatchee Ecoscape	21,760	Hendry/Glades	970102-0249
3	Cypress Creek/Trail Ridge <sup>B</sup>	11,000	St. Lucie	960103-0160
4	Freedom Tower	0.6	Dade	970102-0251
5	Indian River Lagoon Blueway	8,857	Volusia, Brevard, Indian River, St. Lucie, Martin	970102-0247
6	Mallory Swamp <sup>B</sup>	9,800	Lafayette	970102-0254
<b>NOT Approved for Further Review (Assessment)</b>				
7	Big Bend Swamp	47,500	Osceola	970102-0250
8	Dutch Property	0.3	St. Johns	970102-0248
9	Green Swamp-Reedy Creek Greenway	3,000	Lake/Orange	970102-0252
10	Three Chimneys	7.5	Volusia	970102-0246
11	Walker/Adams Ranch	2,206	Okeechobee	970102-0255

<sup>A</sup> Map numbers correspond to Figure 6

<sup>B</sup> Reconsidered project

**Figure 7: Project Design / Boundary Modifications Considered – 1997**



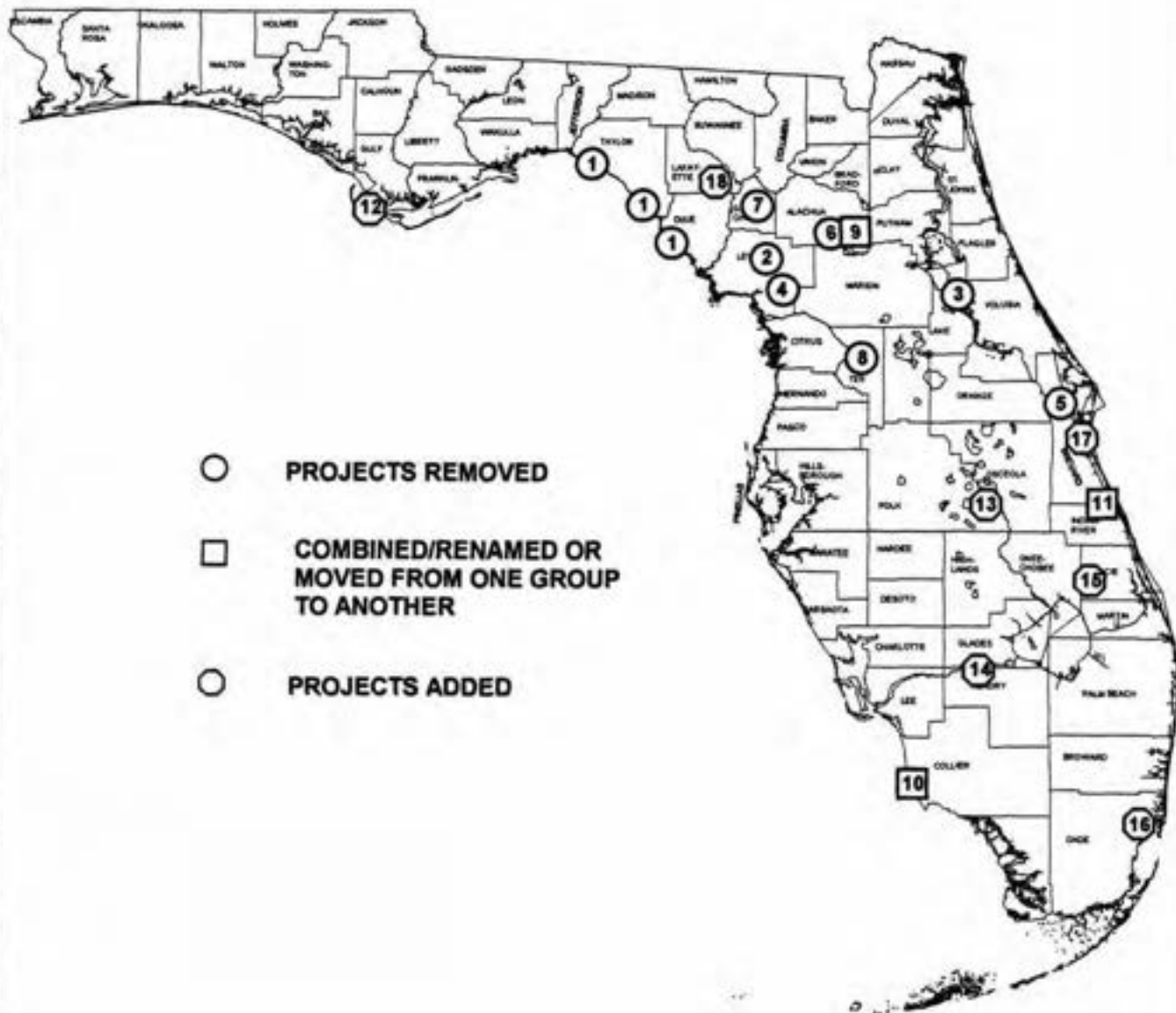
**Table 13: Project Design Modifications Considered — 1997**

No. <sup>A</sup>	Project	County	Date	Proposed Action
<b>APPROVED</b>				
1	Florida Springs Coastal Greenway	Citrus	3/14/97	add 80 acres
2	Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem	Polk/Highlands	12/5/97 <sup>B</sup>	delete 3,724 acres
3	North Key Largo Hammocks	Monroe	12/5/97	add 25 acres
4	Pumpkin Hill Creek	Duval	3/14/97	add 635 acres
5	Wekiva/Ocala Greenway	Lake / Orange	7/18/97	add 128 acres portion of addition not needed for resource protection or management will be surplus
6	South Walton County Ecosystem	Walton	12/5/97	400 acres surplus
<b>DEFERRED / REJECTED</b>				
7	Apalachicola River	Calhoun	12/5/97 <sup>D</sup>	remove Atkins Tract - resources substantially altered (544 acres)
8	Atlantic Ridge Ecosystem	Martin	12/5/97 <sup>D</sup>	remove portion of Seawind north of minimum boundary (2,560 acres)
9	Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods	Lee	12/5/97 <sup>C</sup>	transfer 170 acres from Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods and add 800 acres
10	Estero Bay	Lee	12/5/97 <sup>C</sup>	add 302 acres
11	Fakahatchee Strand	Collier / County	12/5/97 <sup>C</sup>	add 5,857 acres
12	Garcon Ecosystem	Santa Rosa	12/5/97 <sup>C</sup>	add 845 acres
13	Green Swamp	Polk	3/14/97 <sup>D</sup>	add 10 acres
14	Middle Chipola River	Calhoun	12/5/97 <sup>C</sup>	add 4,000 acres
15	Pal-Mar		12/5/97 <sup>D</sup>	remove Phase II from funded list & place on future list (3,500 acres)
16	Pinhook Swamp	Columbia / Baker	12/5/97 <sup>D</sup>	remove non-essential parcels except in T2N sections 35 & 36/R18E & 29,30 & 32/R20E (22,300 acres)
17	SE Bat Maternity Cave	Alachua, Citrus, Jackson, Marion, Sumter	12/5/97 <sup>D</sup>	remove from funded list & place on future list all caves (Sneads & Grants Caves protected) (711 acres)
18	Wakulla Springs Protection Zone	Wakulla	12/5/97 <sup>D</sup>	removed from funded list & place on future list all except Ferrell & McBridges Slough tracts (8,480 acres)

<sup>A</sup> Numbers correspond to Figure 7  
<sup>B</sup> Multiple sites considered.

<sup>C</sup> Deferred.  
<sup>D</sup> Rejected or Withdrawn.

**Figure 8: Projects Moved Within, Added To & Removed From CARL Priority List**



**Table 14: Projects Removed from 1997 CARL Priority List**

No <sup>A</sup>	Project Name	Rank	County(ies)	Rationale
1	Big Bend Coast Tract	11S	Taylor / Dixie	on GFC - P2000 list
2	Devils Hammock	28B	Levy	on SRWMD - P2000 list
3	Lake George	7S	Putnam / Volusia	on DOF - P2000 list
4	Levy County Forest / Sandhill	9S	Levy	on DOF - P2000 list
5	Maritime Hammocks	11B	Brevard	remainder unwilling
6	Paynes Prairie	6S	Alachua	on DRP - P2000 list
7	Waccasassa Flats	35P	Gilchrist	resources compromised
8	Withlacoochee SF Additions	10S	Sumter	on DOF - P2000 list

**Table 15: Projects/Sites Combined and/or Moved from One Group to Another Group**

No <sup>A</sup>	Old Project Name	1997	1998	New Project Name
9	Newnan's Lake	27P	19B	Newnan's Lake
10	Rookery Bay	16P	4S	Rookery Bay
11	Sebastian Creek	7B	5S	Sebastian Creek
12	St. Joseph Bay Buffers	6L	15P	St. Joseph Bay Buffers

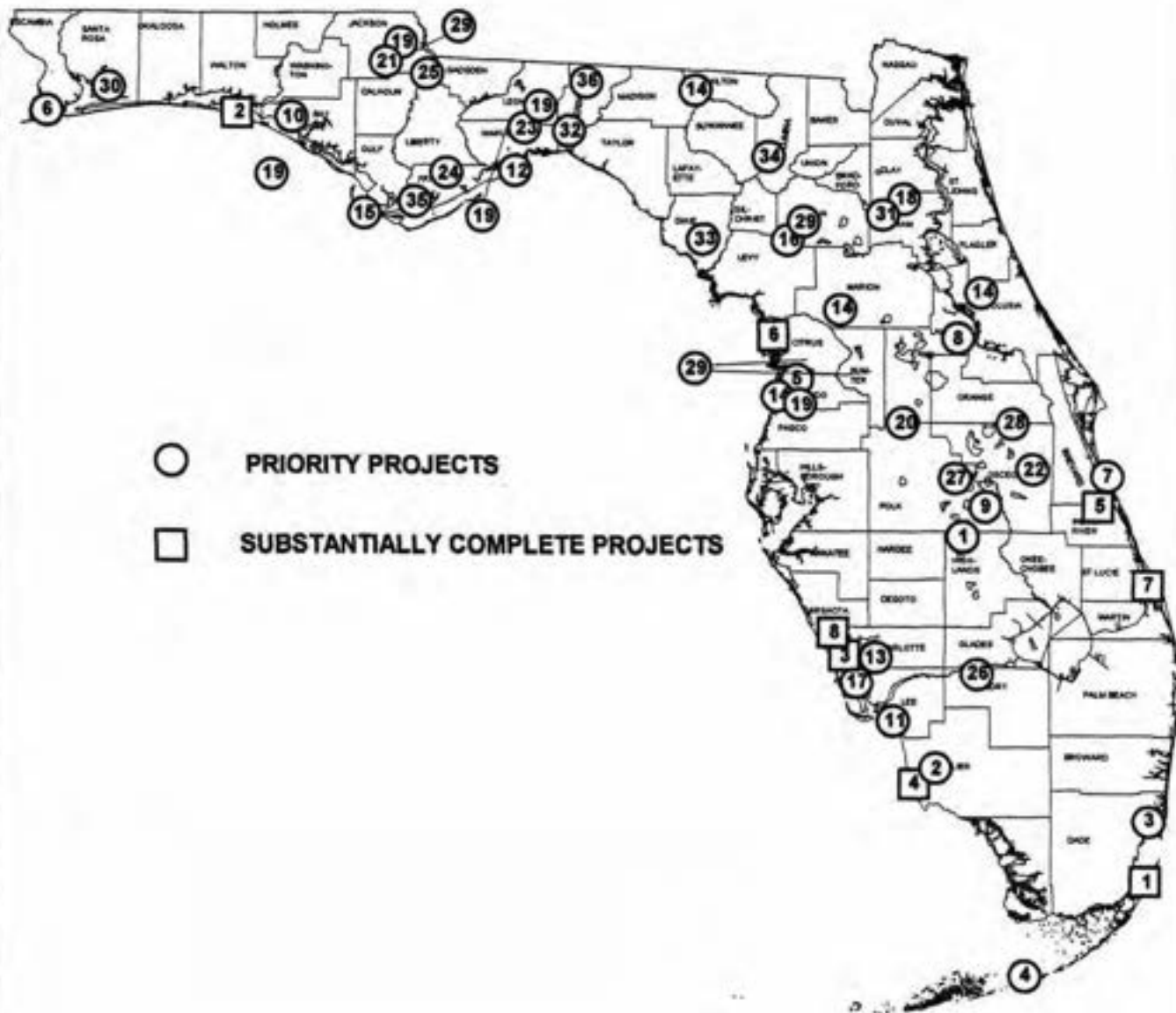
**Table 16: Projects Added to 1998 CARL Priority List**

No <sup>A</sup>	Project Name	Rank	County(ies)
13	Bombing Range Ridge	9P	Polk
14	Caloosahatchee Ecoscape	26P	Hendry / Glades
15	Cypress Creek	16B	St. Lucie
16	Freedom Tower	3P	Dade
17	Indian River Lagoon Blueway	15B	Multi-counties
18	Malloy Swawmp	6L	Lafayette

<sup>A</sup> Numbers correspond to Figure 8



**Figure 9: 1998 CARL Priority List: Priority & Substantially Complete Groups**



**Table 17: 1998 Priority Projects Group**

<b>RANK</b>	<b>PROJECT NAME</b>	<b>COUNTY</b>
1	Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem	Highlands, Polk, Lake, Osceola
2	Belle Meade	Collier
3	Freedom Tower	Dade
4	Florida Keys Ecosystem	Monroe
5	Annettelega Hammock	Citrus, Hernando
6	Perdido Pitcher Plant Prairie	Escambia
7	Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge	Indian River, Brevard
8	Wekiva-Ocala Greenway	Orange, Volusia, Lake
9	Bombing Range Ridge	Polk
10	Lake Powell	Walton, Bay
11	Estero Bay	Lee
12	Dickerson Bay	Wakulla
13	Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods	Charlotte, Lee
14	Longleaf Pine Ecosystem	Hamilton, Hernando, Marion, Volusia
15	St. Joseph Bay Buffer	Gulf
16	Watermelon Pond	Alachua, Levy
17	Pineland Site Complex	Lee
18	Etoniah/Cross Florida Greenway	Putnam, Clay, Marion, Citrus, Levy
19	Florida First Magnitude Springs	Leon, Wakulla, Jackson, Hernando
20	Green Swamp	Lake, Polk
21	Middle Chipola River	Calhoun, Jackson
22	Osceola Pine Savannas	Osceola
23	Wakulla Springs Protection Zone	Wakulla
24	Tates Heli / Carrabelle Tract	Franklin
25	Apalachicola River	Liberty, Calhoun, Gadsden, Jackson
26	Caloosahatchee Ecoscape	Glades, Hendry
27	Catfish Creek	Polk
28	Upper Econ Mosaic	Orange, Osceola
29	Southeastern Bat Maternity Caves	Alachua, Citrus, Jackson, Marion, Sumter
30	Escribano Point	Santa Rosa
31	Putnam County Sandhills	Putnam
32	Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks	Taylor, Jefferson
33	California Swamp	Dixie
34	Ichetucknee Trace Limerock Mines	Columbia
35	Pierce Mound Complex	Franklin
36	Letchworth Mounds	Jefferson

**Table 18: 1998 Substantially Complete Projects Group**

<b>RANK</b>	<b>PROJECT NAME</b>	<b>COUNTY</b>
1	North Key Largo Hammocks	Monroe
2	South Walton County Ecosystem	Walton
3	Charlotte Harbor	Charlotte, Lee
4	Rookery Bay	Collier
5	Sebastian Creek	Indian River, Brevard
6	Florida Springs Coastal Greenway	Citrus
7	South Savannas	Martin, St. Lucie
8	Myakka Estuary	Charlotte, Sarasota

**Table 19: 1998 Bargain / Shared Projects Group**

<b>RANK</b>	<b>PROJECT NAME</b>	<b>COUNTY</b>
1	Pal-Mar	Martin, Palm Beach
2	Dade County Archipelago	Dade
3	Cape Haze/Charlotte Harbor	Charlotte
4	Spruce Creek	Volusia
5	Everglades Agricultural Restoration Area	Palm Beach
6	Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem	Brevard
7	Terra Ceia	Manatee
8	Atlantic Ridge Ecosystem	Martin
9	Hutchinson Island-Blind Creek	St. Lucie
10	Pinhook Swamp	Baker, Columbia
11	Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed	Lee, Collier
12	Garcon Ecosystem	Santa Rosa
13	Okaloacoochee Slough	Collier, Hendry
14	Allapattah Flats	Martin
15	Indian River Lagoon Blueway	Volusia, Brevard, Indian River, St. Lucie, Martin
16	Cypress Creek	St. Lucie
17	Dunn's Creek	Putnam
18	North Fork St. Lucie River	St. Lucie
19	Newnan's Lake	Alachua
20	Pumpkin Hill Creek	Duval
21	Sand Mountain	Washington, Bay
22	Peacock Slough	Columbia, Suwanee
23	Suwannee Buffers	Suwannee, Columbia
24	Hall Ranch	Charlotte
25	North Indian River Lagoon	Brevard, Volusia
26	Econ-St. Johns Ecosystem	Orange, Seminole
27	Hixtown Swamp	Madison
28	Lochloosa Wildlife	Alachua
29	Barnacle Addition	Dade
30	Heather Island	Marion
31	Twelve Mile Swamp	St. Johns
32	Emeralda Marsh	Marion, Lake
33	Juno Hills	Palm Beach
34	Alderman's Ford Addition	Hillsborough

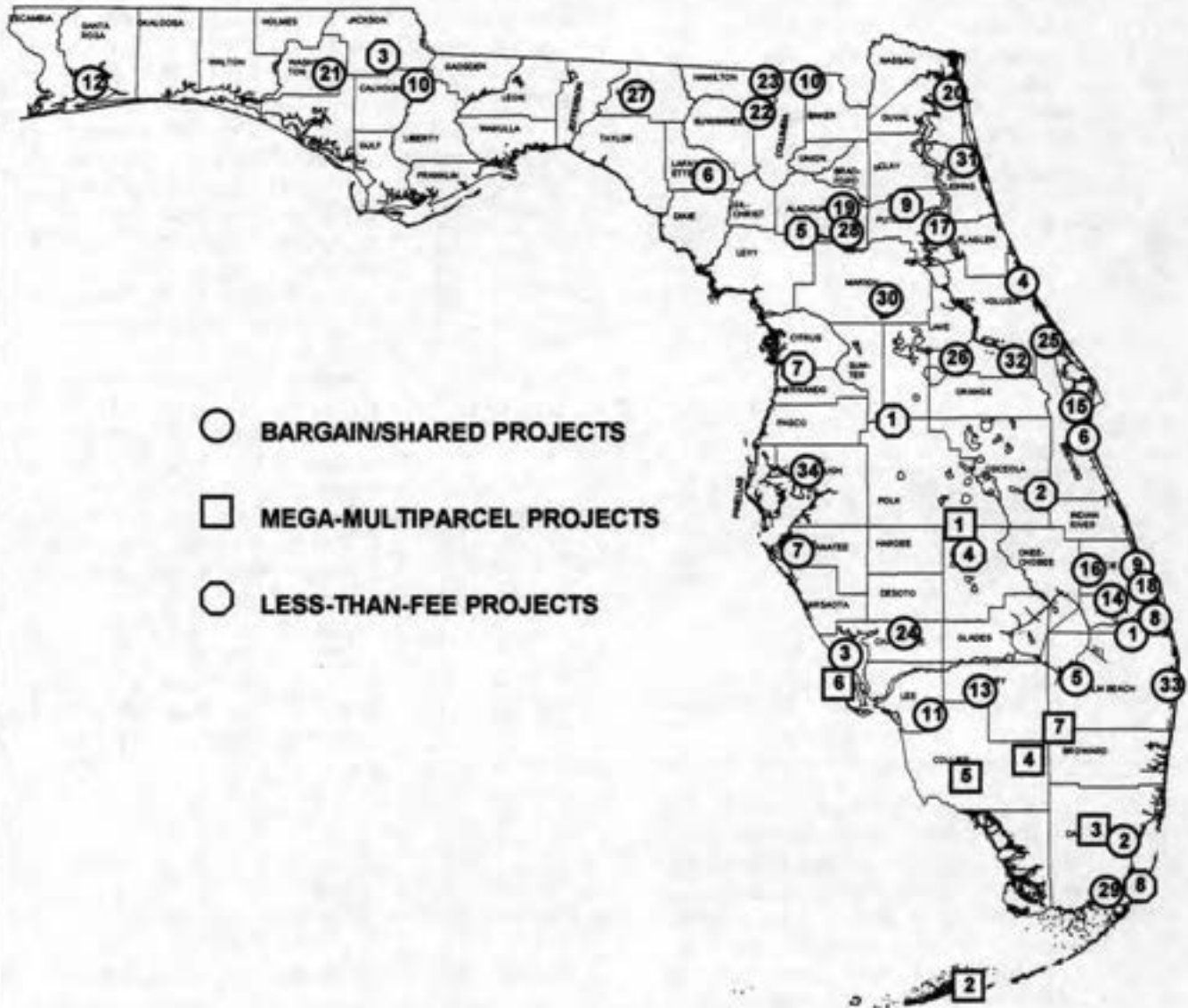
**Table 20: 1998 Mega-Multiparcels Projects Group**

<b>RANK</b>	<b>PROJECT NAME</b>	<b>COUNTY</b>
1	Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem	Highlands, Polk
2	Coupon Bight / Key Deer	Monroe
3	East Everglades	Dade, Broward, Palm Beach
4	Save Our Everglades	Collier
5	Fakahatchee Strand	Collier
6	Cayo Costa Island	Lee
7	Rotenberger	Broward, Palm Beach

**Table 21: 1998 Less-Than-Fee Projects Group**

<b>RANK</b>	<b>PROJECT NAME</b>	<b>COUNTY</b>
1	Green Swamp	Polk, Lake
2	Ranch Reserve	Brevard, Osceola
3	Middle Chipola River	Calhoun, Jackson
4	Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem	Polk
5	Southeastern Bat Maternity Caves	Alachua
6	Mallory Swamp	Lafayette
7	Annutteliga Hammock	Hernando
8	North Key Largo Hammocks	Monroe
9	Etoniah / Cross Florida Greenway	Putnam
10	Apalachicola River	Calhoun / Liberty

**Figure 10: 1998 CARL Priority List: Bargain/Shared, Mega-Multiparcel & Less-Than-Fee**



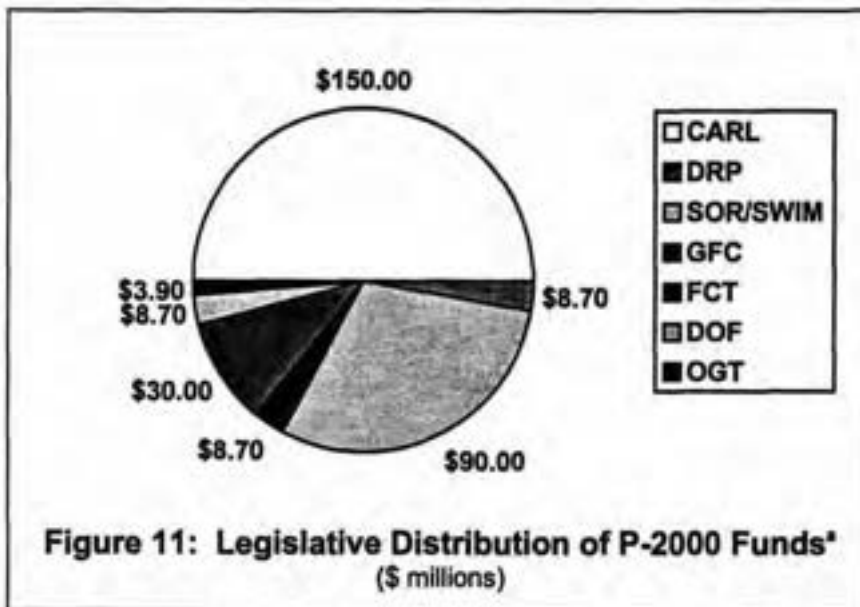
## FUNDING FOR THE CARL PROGRAM

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 86% of the land acquisition revenues available to the CARL Program (Table 24 & Table 25). The P-2000 Act was one of the most important conservation acts passed by the Legislature [see 1991 CARL Annual Report for synopsis].

dedicated funding source was included in the Act. Although the legislative intent originally was to replace the non-dedicated, bonded funding source with a dedicated, non-bonded funding source, thus far, the Program has relied on bonded funds.

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 24). 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 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 real estate and financial documents, although the CARL Trust Fund still receives the first \$10 million in revenue from excise tax on severance of phosphate rock as defined in §211.3103(3), F.S. (Table 22). 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 P-2000 Act significantly increases funding not only for the CARL Program, but for several other state land acquisition programs as well (Figure 10, Table 26). 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

\* Amount available for land acquisitions substantially less due to bond reserve account and legislative set-asides for other purposes. For example, §259.101(3), F.S., was amended to allocate \$20 million of P-2000 bonds issued in FY 1997-98 to restore Lake Apopka. Thus, CARL received only \$140 million of seventh year P-2000 bonds [see Table 25]. OGT = Office of Greenways & Trails; DRP = Division of Recreation & Parks; SOR = Save Our Rivers; GFC = Florida Game & Fresh Water Fish Commission; FCT = Florida Communities Trust; DOF = Division of Forestry.

### Documentary Tax Proceeds Distribution Formula [§201.15, F.S.]

- 5.84% Conservation & Recreation Lands Trust Fund
- 62.63% General Revenue Fund (authorizes debt service payment for all P-2000 bond series)
- 5.84% Water Management Lands Trust Fund (SOR)
- 7.56% Land Acquisition Trust Fund (general purposes – operating funds for Division of Recreation & Parks)
- 1.94% Land Acquisition Trust Fund (40% - management & development : 60% - Save Our Coasts bonds)
- 16.19% State Housing Trust Fund

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 36], while some has been used for other purposes, including supplementing General Revenue Funds during years of revenue shortfalls (1991-92), management funding for the Division of Recreation and Parks (1992-93), Florida Recreation Development Assistance Program grants to local governments (1995-96, 1996-97, and 1997-98), control and eradication of nuisance aquatic plants (1995-96), etc. [Figure 11, Table 24 & Table 25]. The estimates of CARL recurring revenues in future years are reported in Table 22 & Table 27.

In addition to excise taxes, the CARL Trust Fund receives revenues from the sale of surplus lands<sup>b</sup> 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 259.032(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 page 30].

The 1997 General Appropriations Act (97-152, *Laws of Florida / SB 2400*), in conjunction with the 1997 Implementation Act (97-153, *Laws of Florida / SB 2402*), as signed by the Governor, appropriated \$164 million for acquisition of CARL projects, nearly \$26 million of CARL funds for land management, and nearly \$5.5 million for staffing, administration, and related costs (Table 24). In addition, the 1997 Legislature appropriated \$2.2 million (an amount equivalent to up to 3.75% of the CARL Trust Funds revenues) for payment in lieu of taxes for Fiscal Year 1997-98 to qualifying local governments for actual tax losses incurred as a result of Board-approved P-2000 acquisitions for state agencies. Payments to local governments will be prorated if insufficient funds are available, although thus far local government requests for payments in lieu of

<sup>a</sup> Based on 11/24/97 Revenue Estimating Conference Cycle Analysis. P-2000 & other revenue sources NOT included.

<sup>b</sup> 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 22: CARL Trust Fund Forecast<sup>a</sup>

Fiscal Year	Documentary Stamps	Phosphate Severance	Projection Total
1996-97	\$43.3	\$10.0	\$53.3
1997-98	\$47.9	\$10.0	\$57.9
1998-99	\$49.7	\$10.0	\$59.7
1999-00	\$50.8	\$10.0	\$60.8
2000-01	\$49.7	\$10.0	\$59.7
2001-02	\$56.1	\$10.0	\$66.1
2002-03	\$61.2	\$10.0	\$71.2
2003-04	\$64.6	\$10.0	\$74.6
2004-05	\$67.6	\$10.0	\$77.6
2005-06	\$65.0	\$10.0	\$75.0
2006-07	\$65.0	\$10.0	\$75.0

taxes have been substantially below the amount appropriated.

As of January 16, 1998, the CARL Program had \$18.1 million available for the acquisition of CARL projects [excluding set asides to other entities that are not available to the CARL Program] (Table 25). Most of these funds are derived from P-2000 bonds. In addition to meeting at least one of the CARL public purposes defined in §259.032(3), F.S. [see page 1], CARL projects also must meet one of six criteria before P-2000 bond funds can be used in their acquisition (Addendum 9).

### Qualifications for Local Governments to Receive Payments in Lieu of Ad Valorem Taxes

[§259.032(12)(b) & (c), F.S.]:

- County population of 75,000 or less and levy an ad valorem tax of at least 8.25 mills; or
- County population of 75,000 or less and the amount of the tax loss from all P-2000 acquisitions in the county exceeds 0.01% of the county's total taxable value; or
- County 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.; or
- Local governments within a county with a population of less than 100,000 which contain all or a portion of an area of critical state concern; or
- City population of 10,000 or less and levy an ad valorem tax of at least 8.25 mills; or
- City population of 10,000 or less and the amount of the tax loss from all P-2000 acquisitions in the city exceeds 0.01% of the city's total taxable value.

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 49% of CARL's P-2000 funds have been obligated

**Preservation 2000 Criteria for CARL Projects:**  
[§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. [See *Addendum 9.*]

for the acquisition of coastal lands. Coastal lands are defined in the CARL Rule (Chapter 18-8, F.A.C.) as "lands which have a significant portion of shoreline contiguous to the open waters of the Atlantic Ocean, Gulf of Mexico, or marine or estuarine water bodies directly connected to the aforementioned," and are further defined by legislative criteria.

**Additional Considerations for Coastal Lands:**  
[§259.101(4)(d), F.S.]

- ❑ 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.

Thirty (31.6%) of the 95 projects on the 1998 CARL priority list qualify as coastal lands (Table 23). 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. Similarly, East Everglades (including the Frog Pond and L31N Transition Lands) is proposed as a major hydrologic restoration area for the Everglades and Florida Bay; while Sebastian Creek, Wacissa/ Aucilla River Sinks, and many other projects protect watersheds that drain directly into coastal water bodies. None of these, however, have shorelines that are contiguous with coastal water bodies and, therefore, do not qualify under the Rule's definition.

**Table 23: CARL Projects Qualifying as Coastal Lands**

Rank	Priority Project Name	Rank	Bargain/Shared Name
4	Florida Keys Ecosystem	3	Cape Haze / Charlotte Harbor
6	Perdido Pitcher Plant Prairie	4	Spruce Creek
7	Archie Carr Sea Turtle Ref.	6	Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosy.
10	Lake Powell	7	Terra Ceia
11	Estero Bay	9	Hutchinson Is.-Blind Creek
12	Dickerson Bay	12	Garcon Ecosystem
15	St. Joseph Bay Buffer	15	Indian River Lagoon Blueway
17	Pineland Site Complex	20	Pumpkin Hill Creek
24	Tate's Hell / Carrabelle Tract	25	North Indian River Lagoon
30	Escribano Point	29	Barnacle Addition
35	Pierce Mound Complex		
		<b>Rank</b>	<b>Substantially Complete</b>
	<b>Rank Mega-Multiparcels</b>	1	North Key Largo Hammocks
	2	2	South Walton Co. Ecosystem
	6	3	Charlotte Harbor
	<b>Rank Less-Than-Fee</b>	4	Rookery Bay
	8	6	Fl. Springs Coastal Greenway
		8	Myakka Estuary

**Table 24: CARL Appropriations for Fiscal Year 1997-98**

Description	Sub-Category	Category Amounts	Totals
Land Acquisition (general CARL funds) <sup>C</sup>		\$20,000,000	
Land Acquisition (Archaeological Sites) <sup>C</sup>		\$2,000,000	
Land Acquisition (P-2000 bonds-Year 8 allocation)		\$140,000,000 <sup>A</sup>	
<b>SUBTOTAL FOR LAND ACQUISITION</b>			<b>\$162,000,000 <sup>A</sup></b>
Debt Service for 1988 CARL Bonds (\$35 million)		\$3,106,340	
<b>SUBTOTAL FOR LAND ACQUISITION AND BOND DEBT SERVICE <sup>B</sup></b>			<b>\$165,106,340</b>
Division of State Lands:		\$5,504,561	
Salaries and Benefits	\$1,379,176		
Other Personnel Services (OPS)	\$983,478		
Expenses	\$907,807		
Special Category	\$1,000,000		
Operating Capital Outlay (OCO)	\$249,568		
Topographic Mapping	\$200,000		
Data Processing Services: Environ. Protect. Mgmt. Info. Center	\$776,532 <sup>G</sup>		
Data Processing Services: SAMAS user charge	\$8,000		
Division of Administration & Technical Services		\$6,349	
<b>SUBTOTAL FOR STAFFING ACQUISITION, IDENTIFICATION AND OPERATIONS</b>			<b>\$5,510,910</b>
Interim Land Management of CARL projects		\$4,058,308	
Division of Historical Resources (Dept. of State)		\$1,622,770	
Division of Forestry (Dept. Agriculture & Consumer Services)		\$4,258,919	
Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission		\$4,527,125	
Division of Recreation and Parks:		\$4,036,271	
Salaries and Benefits	\$1,940,935		
Expenses	\$786,738		
Other Personnel Services (OPS)	\$245,000		
Operating Capital Outlay (OCO)	\$209,523		
Fixed Capital Outlay (FCO) for 2 DRP sites <sup>F</sup>	\$854,075		
Division of Marine Resources		\$1,654,146	
Salaries and Benefits	\$665,418		
Other Personnel Services (OPS)	\$389,443		
Risk Management Insurance	11,497		
Expenses	\$435,815		
Fixed Capital Outlay (FCO) (Pumpkin Hill State Buffer/Facility)	25,500		
Operating Capital Outlay (OCO)	\$106,547		
Interim Land Management of CARL projects	\$19,926		
<b>SUBTOTAL FOR MANAGEMENT OF CARL PROPERTIES</b>			<b>\$20,157,539</b>
Payment in Lieu of Ad Valorem Taxes <sup>D</sup>		\$2,178,750	
Florida Recreation Development Assistance Program Grants <sup>E</sup>		\$7,140,813	
<b>SUBTOTAL FOR AID TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS</b>			<b>\$9,319,563</b>
<b>TOTAL CARL APPROPRIATIONS (including P-2000 funds allocated to CARL)</b>			<b>\$200,094,352</b>

<sup>A</sup> Amount available for land acquisitions substantially less - see Table 25. Chapter 97-152, Laws of Florida, [SB 2400], appropriated \$20 million to the St. Johns Water Management District for the purchase of lands necessary to restore Lake Apopka. The remaining \$280 million in P-2000 bonds were distributed pursuant to Figure 11.

<sup>B</sup> Debt service in the amount of \$5 million for eighth year of P-2000 was appropriated from LATF; in addition, \$187,202,863 from LATF was appropriated for debt service on P-2000 Bond Series 1-7.

<sup>C</sup> Chapter 88-275, Laws of Florida allocates \$2 million annually for emergency archaeological acquisitions [§253.027(4), F.S.]. Funds that remain unspent or unobligated at the end of the third quarter of the fiscal year can be used for other CARL acquisitions.

<sup>D</sup> Section 259.032(12)(a), F.S., reserves up to 3.75% of the CARL Trust Fund for payments in lieu of ad valorem taxes to local governments. Reserved funds not used for these payments revert for use in acquiring CARL projects. Chapter 97-152, Laws of Florida, [SB 2400], appropriates (from the \$2,178,750) \$355,000 to Glades County to offset ad valorem tax revenues related to opening of privately-owned and operated prisons leased to the state.

<sup>E</sup> Chapter 97-152, Laws of Florida [SB 2400], appropriated from the \$7,140,813, \$100,000 to the City of Ormond Beach SR 40 / Halifax River Pedestrian Underpass Walkway.

<sup>F</sup> \$375,000 to Lake Louisa Development and \$475,075 to Latt Maxey State Park Development.

<sup>G</sup> \$445,695 of this amount was budgeted for the Florida Natural Areas Inventory.



**Table 25: Summary of CARL Spending Authority (as of 1/16/98)**

Source/Description	Deposits / (Encumbrances)	Balance Available
<b>CARL Trust Fund Summary:</b>		
1995-96 Unobligated Balance as of 7/1/97	8,710,010	\$8,710,010
FY 1997-98 Appropriation	22,000,000	\$30,710,010
<b>Funds Set Aside in Reserve Accounts</b>		
Incidental acquisition costs	(3,000,000)	1,206,760
Emergency Archaeological Sites	(2,000,000)	2,000,000
Green Swamp Land Authority	(12,000,000)	3,752,760
Mega-Multiparcel Projects	(12,558,606)	10,062,010
Total Reserve/Set Aside Amount & Account Balance	(\$29,558,606)	\$17,021,538
All Non-Set Aside Obligations	0	
<b>Balance Available for Negotiations</b>		<b>\$1,151,404</b>
Total Appropriation & Set Aside Balance		\$18,172,934
<b>CARL Portion of Preservation 2000 Bonds:</b>		
FY's 1990-96 P-2000 Series 1991A through 1997A Bonds	928,110,343	\$928,110,343
Accrued Interest on All P-2000 Bonds as of 1/31/97	60,367,319	\$988,477,662
Total P-2000 Bond Revenues		\$988,477,662
Total Obligations		
for Coastal Lands (49%)	(423,420,042)	\$565,057,620
for Non-coastal Lands (51%)	(446,961,329)	\$118,096,291
Acquisitions through Legal Proceedings of the Board (included in above)		
North Key Largo Hammocks	4,929,208	
Topsail Hill	108,582,503	
Total Unobligated Balance of P-2000 Bond Funds for CARL		\$132,409,034
<b>Total Funds Available for CARL Negotiations (excludes Set Asides)</b>		<b>\$133,570,438</b>
<b>Total Spending Authority (includes Set Asides)</b>		<b>\$18,172,934</b>

**Table 26: Florida Preservation 2000 Funding & Acquisition Summary (as of 1/31/98)**

Agency	Proceeds & Earnings <sup>1</sup>	Net Expenditures <sup>1</sup>	Acres	Outstanding Commitments <sup>2</sup>	Acres	Anticipated Commitments <sup>3</sup>	Acres	Balance
DEP-CARL	989,413,743	816,171,114	434,942	40,915,212	13,934	122,866,290	33,078	9,461,126
DEP-Rec & Parks	59,669,466	45,313,878	5,124	5,589,501	2,672	3,780,300	702	4,985,786
GFWFC	60,096,519	33,190,631	32,160	2,492,440	2,112	20,065,180	14,143	4,348,267
DACS-Forestry	60,886,973	45,866,867	32,232	5,188,818	11,432	9,305,000	5,473	526,288
DEP-Rails to Trails	28,680,852	12,883,576	677			5,807,000	1,083	9,927,275
DEP-Aid to WMD <sup>4</sup>	27,753,147	26,251,610	2,362					1,501,537
DEP-Aid to WMD	601,422,769	463,326,970	387,776	74,708,241	94,339	23,252,357	36,184	40,135,201
DCA	219,351,391	91,514,066	20,689	94,502,716	54,777			33,334,607
FRDAP	3,000,000	2,943,651						56,348
Green Swamp	9,000,000	1,477,869		4,522,130				3,000,000
Monroe C.C.P.L.A.	3,000,000							3,000,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$2,047,274,863</b>	<b>\$1,534,518,716</b>	<b>915,961</b>	<b>\$233,396,928</b>	<b>179,266</b>	<b>\$185,139,127</b>	<b>90,662</b>	<b>\$104,220,090</b>

<sup>1</sup> Proceeds & expenditures as of 1/31/98. FRDAP and Green Swamp program funds under Proceeds and Earnings and Net Expenditures are not included in the Totals. Expenditures for DCA include \$9 million transferred to the FRDAP and \$3,000,000 each to Green Swamp and Monroe County Land Acquisition programs.

<sup>2</sup> Acquisitions approved by the Board of Trustees or Water Management District Boards, or grant awards approved by the Florida Communities Trust Board.

<sup>3</sup> Summary of projected acquisitions as of 3/31/98.

<sup>4</sup> The South Florida Water Management District receives 10% of proceeds for the 1996A Series P-2000 Bonds.

**Table 27: Estimated CARL Program Revenues Through FY 2001-02**

Source	Revenues	Source	Revenues
P-2000 Balance	\$118,096,291	CARL T.F. Balance	\$14,420,174
P-2000 Series 8	\$126,000,000	CARL T.F. 1998-99	\$17,800,000
P-2000 Series 9	\$135,000,000	CARL T.F. 1999-00	\$14,700,000
P-2000 Series 10	\$135,000,000	CARL T.F. 2000-01	\$9,700,000
		CARL T.F. 2001-02	\$15,400,000
Total P-2000 revenues	\$514,096,291	Total CARL T.F. revenues	\$72,020,174
<b>Total Estimated CARL Program Revenues:</b>			<b>\$586,116,465</b>

**NOTES:**

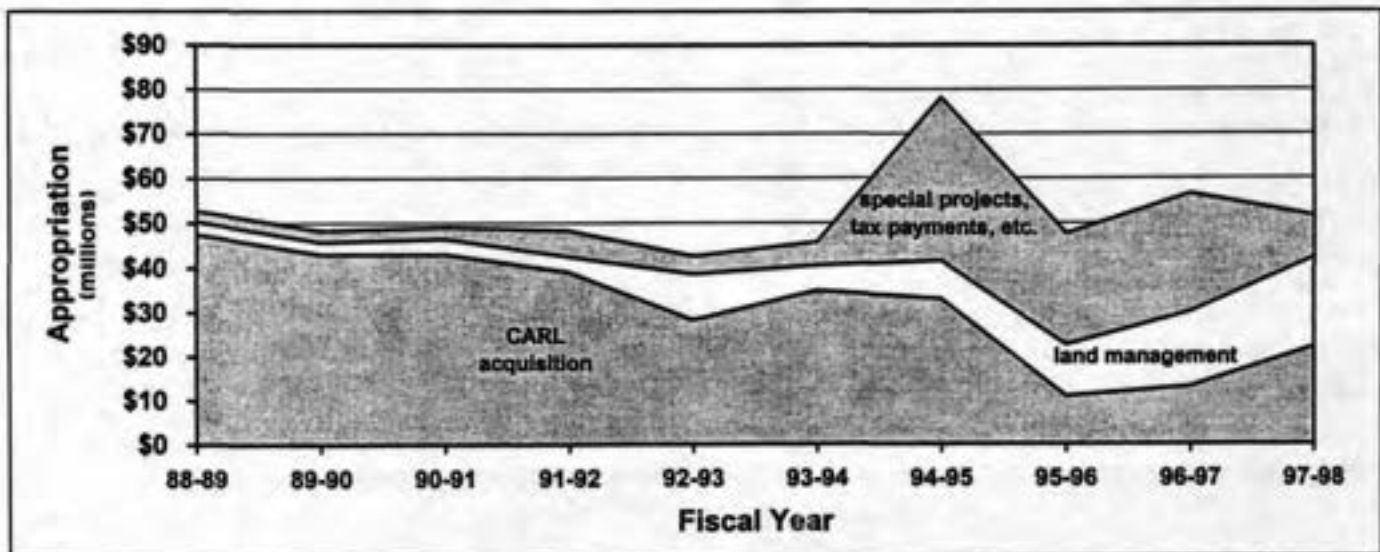
- P-2000 bond estimates = 90% of CARL allocation (10% for bond costs & reserve account).
- CARL Trust Fund estimates based on 11/24/97 Revenue Estimating Conference Cycle Analysis with a reduction factor for: land management funding formula; tax payments to local governments; and 7% for staffing acquisition, identification, and operations. These estimates are probably high considering legislative set asides for non-CARL purposes during the past few years — see Table 24, Table 25, & Figure 11.

**Table 28: Estimated Remaining Costs of Projects on 1998 CARL Priority List**

Group	Acres	Tax Value	Cost Estimate
Priority Projects	631,734	\$582,906,277	\$874,359,416
Bargain/Shared Projects	458,468	688,372,029	516,279,022
Substantially Complete Projects	33,903	61,076,759	91,615,139
Mega-Multiparcel Projects	225,290	169,540,085	254,310,128
Less-Than-Fee Projects	38,755	25,137,169	18,852,877
<b>TOTALS:</b>	<b>1,388,149</b>	<b>\$1,527,032,319</b>	<b>\$1,755,416,580</b>

**NOTES:**

- Tax Values = estimated *Just Value* of county property appraisers
- Cost Estimates = 150% of *Just Value*
- *Bargain/Shared & Less-Than-Fee* cost estimates reduced 50%
- Acres and Tax Values for all parcels remaining to be acquired, including parcels not considered *essential*



**Figure 12: Legislative Appropriations From CARL Trust Fund**

## 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<sup>a</sup>. During assessment, staff develops a list of acquisition and management goals and objectives (i.e., a management policy statement) specific to each proposed acquisition project. Managers are then asked to prepare management prospecti 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 prospectus can be developed. If not, the Council meets to resolve any conflicts. Similarly, the Council recommends managers for projects in which no agency has shown a management interest, and it reviews and may revise the management prospectus prepared by the management agencies. The Council's management prospecti for new projects are then approved as a component of the project design. Thus, the Council recommends for each CARL project or portion thereof: (1) lead and cooperating management agencies pursuant to §259.035(2)(a), F.S.; (2) management policy statements identifying the acquisition and management goals and objectives; and (3) management prospecti pursuant to §259.032(9)(b), F.S. [see individual project summaries].

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 [§259.032(4), F.S.]. Conservation organizations approved by the Council may also manage CARL projects via lease agreements with state agencies [§259.032(10), F.S.]. All managers must manage CARL projects for the purposes for which they were acquired [§259.032(11)(a), F.S.].

Additionally, managers are required to prepare management plans for review by the Council and approval by the Board [§259.032(10) & §253.034(4), F.S.]. Management plans must include detailed management, development and restoration proposals, as well as related cost information. Although plans should be prepared within one year of the acquisition of the essential management parcel(s) or 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. The Council 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 [Table 24, Figure 11]. CARL funds equivalent to 1.5% of the cumulative total amount of funds ever deposited in the Florida P-2000 Trust Fund are annually set aside for management related expenses [§259.032(11)(b), F.S.]. Thus, when the eighth series of P-2000 bonds is sold, the CARL Trust Fund set aside for management should be about 1.5% of \$3.24 billion (1.5% × \$270 million × 8) or approximately \$32.4 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 [§259.032(11)(d), F.S.]. Up to 25% of the CARL management funds may be reserved for control and removal of non-native, upland, invasive species on public lands [§259.032(11)(e), F.S.].

For Fiscal Year 1997-98 the Legislature appropriated \$26 million from the CARL Trust Fund for land management purposes [\$31 million if funding for FNAI, DSL, and administrative & technical services are included — see Table 24]. Other state, federal and local revenue sources (e.g., General Revenues, State Park Trust Fund, Land Acquisition Trust Fund, Incidental Trust Fund, and State Game Trust Fund) supplement CARL funds or constitute the primary management funds for many CARL projects [see project summaries for estimated management costs & funding sources for projects on CARL list].

<sup>a</sup> Chapter 94-240, Laws of Florida [CS/HB 161], revised management planning requirements for lands acquired under the CARL Program [see §259.032 & §259.035, F.S.].

## PURCHASE PRICE and EMINENT DOMAIN

The CARL Program is a **voluntary** land acquisition program that involves arms-length negotiations between the State of Florida and property owners to acquire lands listed on the CARL Priority List [§259.041, F.S.; 18-1, F.A.C.]. The Division of State Lands contracts with private real estate appraisers and asks them to determine the **market value** of the property. Market Value is defined as the amount of money that a willing buyer would pay and that a willing seller, who is not under duress, would accept for the property. Two appraisals of the property are obtained by the Division of State Lands if the property is expected to cost \$500,000 or more. The Division of State Lands reviews these appraisals and uses them as a basis for making offers to property owners to acquire the property. The State rarely pays more for the property than the value indicated by these independent appraisals.

In 1989, the Legislature granted to the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund (i.e., Governor and Cabinet) the authority to condemn property on the CARL Priority List. Board approval to condemn property has **never** been recommended by staff or exercised by the Board of Trustees on any **private residence**. Condemnation must be approved at a public meeting by a majority vote of the Board. In addition, the Division of State

Lands must prove to the Board and to the Courts that acquiring the property is essential for the protection of significant resources. 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.

Condemnation is much more **expensive** than voluntary acquisition of land and, therefore, is **rarely used**. The law requires that the State pay all of the costs incurred by the landowner, all of the State's expenses, and the amount of money that a jury determines the property is worth. For these reasons, the State rarely uses condemnation and, instead, focuses its efforts on acquiring properties from willing sellers. Since 1989, when the Board was granted the powers of eminent domain, the Department has condemned only 50 parcels (2,088 acres) within three CARL projects. More than 11,300 parcels (526,968 acres) within 80 projects were acquired through voluntary negotiations during this same period under the CARL Program.

## 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, the Bargain/Shared Projects group was established specifically to accommodate cooperative acquisitions of lands with other governmental entities. Thirty-four projects are included in this group of 1998 CARL projects [see Table 19]. Many projects in the other four groups, although not qualifying as Bargain/Shared Projects, are also being acquired with the cooperation of our partners. At least 72 (76%) of the 95 projects on the 1998 CARL priority list were developed and/or are being acquired cooperatively with our acquisition partners [Table 29].

In addition to legislative actions to facilitate acquisition partnerships, the Department, in cooperation

with the Advisory Council, continues to coordinate Statewide Land Acquisition and Management Coordination Workshops. Workshops were held in Tallahassee on June 27, 1991, in West Palm Beach on November 12, 1991, at Wakulla Springs on July 22, 1993, at Key Largo on November 14, 1994, in Ocala on February 15, 1996, in coordination with the St. Johns River Water Management District, and on Longboat Key on November 20-21, 1997. Another is being planned with the Water Management Districts for 1998. 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 and management activities among the many parties involved, and as a forum where acquisition and management strategies, programs, and related information and techniques can be exchanged.

**Table 29: CARL Partnerships**

PRIORITY PROJECTS	PARTNERS	BARGAIN/SHARED	PARTNERS
Annutelliga Hammock	FDOT, Hernando County, SWFWMD & TNC	Alderman's Ford Addition	Hillsborough County
Apalachicola River	NFWFMD & TNC	Allapattah Flats	SFWMD, USACOE & Martin County
Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge	USFWS, Mellon Foundation & Indian River & Brevard Counties	Atlantic Ridge Ecosystem	SFWMD
Belle Meade	USFWS	Barnacle Addition	Dade County & City of Miami
Bombing Range Ridge	USFWS	Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosys.	Brevard County & SJRWMD
Catfish Creek	SWFWMD, Polk County, & GFC	Cape Haze/Charlotte Harbor	SWFWMD
Etoniah / Cross Fla. Greenway	TNC & SFWMD	Cypress Creek	St. Lucie County & SFWMD
Florida Keys Ecosystem	SJRWMD & OGT	Corkscrew R.E.W.	SFWMD, Lee Co., TNC & TPL
Florida's 1st Magnitude Springs Green Swamp	TNC, SFWMD, USFWS & Monroe County Land Authority	Dade County Archipelago	Dade County
Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem	SRWMD & NFWFMD	Devil's Hammock	SRWMD
Longleaf Pine Ecosystem	SWFWMD, SJRWMD, FCT & Green Swamp Land Authority	Dunn's Creek	TNC & SJRWMD
Newnan's Lake	USFWS, TNC, SWFWMD, SWFWMD, & SJRWMD	Econ-St. Johns Ecosystem	SJRWMD & Seminole & Orange Counties
Osceola Pine Savannas	GFC, TNC & TPL	Emeralda Marsh	SJRWMD
Pineland Site Complex	ACT & SJRWMD	Everglades Agricul. Rest. Area	SFWMD & USFWS
St. Joseph Bay Buffer	SJRWMD & GFC	Garcon Ecosystem	NFWFMD & Santa Rosa Bay Bridge Author.
SE Bat Maternity Caves	University of Florida Foundation & Archeological Conservancy	Hall Ranch	GFC
Tales Hell/Carrabelle Tract	TNC	Heather Island	SJRWMD & TNC
Upper Econ Mosaic	NFWFMD, TNC & GFC	Hixtown Swamp	SRWMD & GFC
Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks	NFWFMD, GFC, TNC & U.S. Forest Service	Hutchinson Island / Blind Creek	SFWMD, St. Lucie County & Mosquito Control District
Wakulla Springs Protect. Zone	FCT & TNC	Indian River Lagoon Blueway	SWJWMD & Brevard, Indian River, Martin & St. Luce Counties
Wekiva-Ocala Greenway	SRWMD	Juno Hills	Palm Beach County
	DRP	Lochloosa Wildlife	SJRWMD
	Lake County Water Authority & SJRWMD	North Fork St. Lucie River	City of Port St. Lucie, TPL, SFWMD & St. Lucie County
		North Indian River Lagoon	SJRWMD & Brevard County
		Okaloacoochee Slough	SFWMD
<b>SUBSTANTIALLY COMPLETE</b>	<b>PARTNERS</b>	Pal-Mar	SFWMD, Palm Beach & Martin Counties
Big Bend Coast Tract	GFC & TNC	Peacock Slough	SRWMD & Suwannee County
Charlotte Harbor	TPL	Pinhook Swamp	U.S. Forest Service & TNC
Lake George	SJRWMD & Volusia County	Pumpkin Hill Creek	SJRWMD & TNC
Myakka Estuary	SWFWMD & FCT	Sand Mountain	NFWFMD
Paynes Prairie	ACT	Sebastian Creek	SJRWMD, USFWS & Indian River County
South Savannas	TPL & SFWMD	Spruce Creek	Volusia County & TPL
South Walton Co. Ecosystem	DRP & DOF	Suwannee Buffers	SRWMD
Withlacoochee St. Forest Add.	DOF	Terra Cela	SWFWMD
		Twelve Mile Swamp	SJRWMD
<b>MEGA-MULTIPARCELS</b>	<b>PARTNERS</b>		
Coupon Bight / Key Deer	SFWMD, USFWS & TNC	<b>LESS-THAN-FEE PROJECTS</b>	<b>PARTNERS</b>
East Everglades	SFWMD, USFWS & NPS	Etoniah / Cross Fla. Greenway	SJRWMD
Fakahatchee Strand	USFWS	Green Swamp	SJRWMD, SWFWMD & GFC
		Lakes Wales Ridge Ecosystem	TNC
		Ranch Reserve	SJRWMD
Rotenberger	SFWMD & USFWS		
Save Our Everglades	NPS, USFWS & FDOT		

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 Regulation 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 recom-

mendations were proffered and now are being implemented (**Addendum 7**).

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 may increase property values and hinder state acquisition efforts. However, if these actions are a normal course of events in an expanding urban area, they may not enhance the value of property. 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.

Furthermore, §259.041(10)(c), F.S., directs the Board to neither increase nor decrease the maximum value of an appraised parcel as a result of a change of zoning, permitted land uses, or changes in market forces or prices that occur within one year after the date of approval of a land acquisition contract. Thus, actions occurring within one year after a contract is approved, including down-zoning or other actions that reduce property values, will not jeopardize the terms of the approved contract.

### Legislation to facilitate acquisition partnerships under the CARL Programs:

- > §259.041(1)(b), F.S., authorizes the Board to enter into contracts with federal, state, district, county, municipal, or political subdivisions thereof, or with any private corporation, partnership, association, or person providing for or relating to the conservation or protection of lands.
- > §259.041(1), F.S., authorizes the Board to waive state land acquisition statutory and rule requirements by substituting *reasonably prudent procedures* when the public's interest is *reasonably protected*.
- > §259.041(7)(e), 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.
- > §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..
- > §259.041(14), 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.
- > §259.041(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 **Table 24 & Table 25**].

In addition to coordination with our typical acquisition partners, the Department continues close coordination with the Florida Department of Transportation (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, Annutteliga Hammock, Garcon Point, Miami Rockridge Pinelands, Levy County Forest/ Sandhills, Ross Prairie, 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. To further facilitate these coordination efforts, a representative from FDOT now participates in CARL evaluation and planning activities [see, Page 3].

#### **Board of Trustees Policy on Land Value Enhancements [May 20, 1986]**

*... 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.*

## **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 1980, over 680,000 acres within 136 projects/sites have been acquired with nearly \$1.4 billion. This extraordinary land acquisition accomplishment results from the earnest efforts of many dedicated professionals who continually strive 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 And Management 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 page 37]. 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 CARL 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 appraisal maps, title information, and appraisals) that never get used. Thus, the Division of State Lands, 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 6**).

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, the Advisory Council places projects in groups according to acquisition needs:

<p style="text-align: center;">Priority Projects          Mega-Multiparcel Projects          Bargain/Shared Projects          Substantially Complete Projects          Less-Than-Fee Projects</p>
---

Based on available funding within each group, the Division 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 next section]. Thus, each project is analyzed, acquisition costs are estimated, and an acquisition plan is developed. The Division then meets with Council staff to ensure that the Division is complying with the Council's established project priorities to the greatest degree possible. The Division's acquisition workplan produces an equitable process for making difficult allocation decisions.

**Resource Planning Boundaries / Project Designs**  
 As described on pages 12 to 17, the CARL Program employs a two-tier process for evaluating and designing projects. First, a holistic, ecosystem evaluation of resource concerns is 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 techniques (including priority phases, essential parcels, 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.

Because natural and cultural resources in Florida are continually being threatened or lost, project de-

sign 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, is proposed each year [see Table 13, page 23], and many others assigned by the Council remain to be completed (Table 30). 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 8). It also lists five factors that staff will consider when developing recommendations for or against a proposed boundary modification.

**Table 30: Project Designs Requiring Completion**

<i>Project Name</i>	<i>County(ies)</i>
Apalachicola River Green Swamp	Calhoun/ Jackson/Gadsden/ Liberty Polk/ Lake
Big Bend Coast Tract	Jefferson/ Taylor/ Dixie
East Everglades	Dade
Etowah/Cross FL Greenway	Putnam/ Clay
Suwannee Buffers	Suwannee/ Columbia

**Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan (FSLAP)**  
 Approved by the Governor and Cabinet in 1986 and amended in 1991 [see Florida Preservation 2000 Needs Assessment, page 41], 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 4). These categories include:

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

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.

**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.

#### **P-2000 Remaining Needs and Priorities**

Submitted to the Legislature and the Board of Trustees in 1997, the P-2000 Remaining Needs and Priorities Report and Addendum Report were prepared by the Division of State Lands for the Advisory Council with the assistance of the Water Management Districts, Advisory Council staff, FNAI, and staff of all P-2000 funded programs. These reports summarize the current status of the state's primary resource protection efforts and identify targets for future land acquisition efforts.

#### **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 Council approved the concept of a statewide *charrette* to identify on a map the areas where the state should focus its P-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 conducted regional ecological workshops within each of the eleven regional planning councils. The primary purpose of these workshops was 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 participation in 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* were delineated, digitized, and integrated with the other geographic data sets described above.

#### **Ecosystem Management, Greenways, etc.**

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 analyzed land use plans and property regulations statewide to determine if better methods of growth management could be developed, while the Florida Greenways Commission continues to explore the concept of a statewide network of greenways and green space.

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:

**Table 31: Ecosystems / Landscapes / Greenways**

<p><b>Everglades Ecosystem</b>                  East Everglades                  Everglades Ag. Restoration                  Rotenberger                  Holey Lands                  Seminole Indian Lands                  Fakahatchee Strand                  Big Cypress                  Florida Panther Refuge                  S. Golden Gate Estates                  Belle Meade                  Corkscrew Watershed                  Caloosahatchee Ecoscape</p> <p><b>Florida Springs Coast</b>                  Crystal River                  Stoney Lane                  St. Martins River                  Homosassa Reserve                  Chassahowitzka Swamp                  Chassahowitzka Sandhill                  Annatteliga Hammock</p> <p><b>Blackwater-Escambia</b>                  Perdido Pitcher Plant Prairie                  Garcon Ecosystem                  Escribano Point                  Juniper Creek Watershed                  Yellow River Ravines</p>	<p><b>Wekiva-Middle St. Johns</b>                  Rock Springs Run                  B.M.K. Ranch                  Seminole Woods                  Wekiva-Ocala Connector                  St. Johns River Marshes                  Wekiva Buffers                  Lower Wekiva River                  Stark Tract                  Lake George                  Spring Hammock                  Econ-St. Johns Corridor                  Lower Econlockhatchee                  Tosohatchee</p> <p><b>Suwannee Basin</b>                  Pinhook Swamp                  Suwannee Buffers                  Peacock Slough                  Big Shoals / Brown Tract                  Ichetucknee Trace                  Andrews Tract                  Fanning Springs                  Troy Springs                  California Swamp                  Waccasassa Flats                  Mallory Swamp</p>	<p><b>Apalachicola River-Bay</b>                  Gadsden Glades                  Aspalaga Landing                  Sweetwater Creek                  Atkins Tract                  Tate's Hell                  Lower Apalachicola                  M.K. Ranch                  St. George Island                  Cape St. George                  Middle Chipola River</p> <p><b>Southwest Estuaries</b>                  Rookery Bay                  Estero Bay                  Cayo Costa Island                  Charlotte Harbor                  Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods                  Myakka Estuary                  Cape Haze                  Emerson Point                  Terra Ceia                  Cockroach Bay Islands</p> <p><b>Northeast Estuary</b>                  Ft. George Island                  Pumpkin Hill Creek                  Nassau River Valley Marsh</p>	<p><b>Central Highlands</b>                  Lake Wales Ridge                  Placid Lakes                  Catfish Creek                  Lake Arbuckle                  Saddleblanket Lakes Scrub                  Horse Creek Scrub                  Bombing Range Ridge                  Highlands Hammock                  Three Lakes/Prairie Lakes                  Warea Archipelago                  Longleaf Pine Ecosystem                  Watermelon Pond                  Levy County Forest/Sandhills</p> <p><b>Florida Keys</b>                  New Mahogany Hammock                  North Key Largo Hammocks                  Windley Key                  Tropical Flyways                  Curry Hammock                  Hammocks of Lower Keys                  Coupon Bight/Key Deer</p> <p><b>Indian River Lagoon</b>                  Sebastian Creek                  Avalon Tract &amp; Seabranck                  Indian River Lagoon Blueway                  Cypress Creek                  North Indian River Lagoon                  Hutchinson Island</p>
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**Table 32: Endangered Habitats & Species**

<p>Longleaf Pine Ecosystems                  Sebastian Creek                  St. Joseph Bay Buffer                  Pal-Mar                  North Key Largo Hammocks                  Brevard Turtle Beach                  Little Gator Creek</p>	<p>SE Bat Maternity Caves                  Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosys.                  Maritime Hammock Initiative                  Juno Hills                  Florida Keys Ecosystem                  Emeralds Marsh                  Balm-Boyette Scrub</p>	<p>South Savannas                  Golden Aster Scrub                  Yamato Scrub                  Warea Archipelago                  Apalachicola River                  Jupiter Ridge                  Bower Tract</p>	<p>Miami Rockridge Pinelands                  Tropical Hammocks of Redlands                  N. Fork St. Lucie River                  Deering Hammock                  Kissimmee Prairie                  Westlake                  Seabranck</p>
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**Table 33: Springs & Other Unique Geological Features**

<p>First Magnitude Springs                  Rainbow River/Springs                  Wakulla Springs/Protection Zone                  Silver River/Springs                  Seminole Springs</p>	<p>Homosassa Springs                  Apalachicola Bluffs &amp; Ravines                  Escambia Bay Bluffs                  Windley Key Quarry                  Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks</p>	<p>Brown Tract/Big Shoals                  Peacock Slough                  Suwannee Buffers                  Ichetucknee Trace                  Middle Chipola River</p>	<p>San Felasco Hammock                  Dunn's Creek                  Upper Black Creek                  Paynes Prairie                  Florida Keys Ecosystem</p>
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**Table 34: Historic & Archaeological Sites**

<p>Freedom Tower                  Indian/Cockroach Key                  DeSoto Site                  Pierce Mound Complex                  Fort San Luis                  Pineland Site Complex</p>	<p>Key West Customs House                  Letchworth Mounds                  Snake Warrior Island                  Snodgrass Island/Catfish Creek                  St. Joseph Bay Buffer</p>	<p>Pine Island Ridge                  Josslyn Island                  The Grove                  Barnacle Addition                  Fl. Springs Coastal Greenway</p>	<p>Fort George Island                  Deering Estate                  Centro Español                  Waddell's Mill Pond                  Spruce Creek</p>
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**Table 35: Coastal Beaches & Storm Hazard Mitigation**

<p>Topsail Hill/Deer Lake                  Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge                  Guana River                  Estero Bay                  Big Bend Coast                  Barefoot Beach</p>	<p>Cayo Costa Island                  North Peninsula                  Cape St. George                  FL Springs Coastal Greenway                  St. Joseph Bay Buffers                  Lake Powell</p>	<p>Hutchinson Island/Blind Creek                  Rookery Bay                  Gill's Tract                  Maritime Hammocks Initiative                  Nassau River Valley Marshes                  Dickerson Bay</p>	<p>Avalon Tract                  Grayton Dunes                  Wetstone/Berkovitz                  North Indian River Lagoon                  Bower Tract                  Perdido Key</p>
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## 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-five years Florida has spent over \$2.8 billion to conserve approximately 2.1 million acres of lands for environmental, recreational and related purposes. Florida has accomplished this feat through several programs, including Environmentally Endangered Lands, Outdoor Recreation, Save Our Coasts, Save Our Rivers, Conservation and Recreation Lands (CARL), and Florida Preservation 2000 programs. The CARL program alone is responsible for the acquisition of over 685,000 acres at a cost of nearly \$1.4 billion since 1980 [see Table 4, page 5]. 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, Topsail Hill, 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 1997 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 [see Table 26]. The current CARL list includes properties whose cumulative tax value is approximately \$1.5 billion. This amount could easily translate into \$1.8 billion in real estate on the 1998 CARL Priority List [see Table 28]. 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 the remainder of this decade could be close to \$586 million. CARL funds will most assuredly be supplemented by local government acquisition funds, as more than 20 local governments have passed referenda to raise over \$775 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 means that the CARL program is not 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, as well as private land owners, are required in order to accomplish the goals and objectives of the state's land acquisition programs. We hope that these efforts, in combination with the *Ecosystem Management* initiatives of the Department of Environmental Protection and other agencies, will succeed in providing future generations of Floridians with the high quality of life that we desire and appreciate.

## EXPLANATION of PROJECT SUMMARIES INFORMATION

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 and Management Advisory Council for the 1998 CARL Priority List. Projects are grouped into five categories based on project acquisition characteristics. **Priority Projects** are projects of statewide significance that do not qualify for listing in one of the other four categories. **Mega Multiparcel Projects** are projects in which a major portion of the property is composed of hundreds or thousands of subdivision lots. **Bargain/Shared Projects** are projects in which the owner is willing to discount the purchase price by 50%, or projects that have an acquisition partner which shares the acquisition costs (1:1) and often leads the negotiations for acquiring the property. **Substantially Complete Projects** are typically projects in which approximately 70% of the property is in public ownership and the remaining parcels have a moderate cost. **Less-Than-Fee Projects** are projects in which the owner is willing to sell, and the state is willing to cooperatively manage with the owner, a partial interest in the property — these generally include lands that have high resource values but low public recreational needs.

Each project summary contains: project name, listing group and rank within the group, acreage, cost and general project information. The following represents a brief explanation of each of the sections contained in each project analysis:

**Purpose for State Acquisition** - Summarizes the primary reason(s) the state is attempting to acquire the property.

**Manager** - The agency that is proposed to assume primary management responsibilities. If more than one agency is listed, then lead management responsibilities will be divided between agencies for portions of the project.

**General Description** - Brief synopsis of the significant natural and cultural resources located on the tract, including: natural communities, endangered species, game and nongame species, hydrological systems, archaeological and historic sites, etc. [see also **Addenda 4 & 8**]. Also describes the vulnerability and endangerment; that is, the susceptibility of the project to natural and anthropogenic disturbances and the imminence or threat of such degradation.

**Public Use** - The state designated use pursuant to §259.032(4), F.S., under which the project qualifies for state acquisition. CARL projects may be man-

aged 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 County or City Nature Parks, Environmental Education Centers, etc., but they still must qualify for state designation and be managed accordingly. Also includes a list of the potential recreational activities and public uses (e.g., timber management) that the project could readily accommodate.

**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 standard typeface; 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. "G" equates to an element's Global ranking, while "S" equates to its State ranking. See **Addendum 5** for a fuller explanation of FNAI ranks.

**Acquisition Planning and Status** - Lists the number of acres and/ or ownerships acquired by other public and nonprofit organizations, and the number of remaining owners. Describes acquisition activity during the past year, the general status of current negotiations, and other technical aspects of acquisition, if applicable. Since the 1984-85 CARL evaluation cycle, the Land Acquisition And Management 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 12 to 17]. Resource planning boundaries and project designs were also prepared for a few of the older projects on the list. If a project goes through this planning process, the results are summarized under this heading. If the Legislature or the Board authorized acquisition of the project by eminent domain, or the Council recommended condemnation, relevant information will be provided under this section.

**Coordination** - Identifies acquisition partners who are contributing to or facilitating the acquisition of project lands, and lists resolutions received by official entities.

**Placed on List** - The first year that the project, or a portion thereof, was placed on the CARL Priority List.



*Conservation and Recreation Lands  
1997 Annual Report  
Priority Projects*

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5. ANNUTTELIGA HAMMOCK .....	78
6. PERDIDO PITCHER PLANT PRAIRIE.....	82
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11. ESTERO BAY .....	108
12. DICKERSON BAY.....	111
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17. PINELAND SITE COMPLEX .....	129
18. ETONIAH/CROSS FLORIDA GREENWAY .....	132
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# Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem

Priority 1

## Lake, Osceola, Highlands and Polk Counties

### Purpose for State Acquisition

The high, sandy Lake Wales Ridge, stretching south from near Orlando almost to Lake Okeechobee, was originally covered with a mosaic of scrub, flatwoods, wetlands, and lakes. The scrub is unique in the world—it is inhabited by many plants and animals found nowhere else—but it has almost completely been converted to citrus groves and housing developments. The Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem CARL project is designed to protect the best remaining tracts of this scrub and the ecosystems associated with it, thereby preserving several endangered species and allowing the public to see examples of the unique original landscape of the ridge.

### Managers

Division of Recreation and Parks, Florida Department of Environmental Protection (Lake June West); Division of Forestry, Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (Lake Walk-in-Water, Hesperides and 5 of 6 Warea sites) and the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission (remaining sites).

### General Description

Judging from its many unique species, Central Florida Ridge scrub may be among the oldest of Florida's upland ecosystems. This project consists of several separate sites along the Lake Wales Ridge which are intended to be part of a system of managed areas that

conserve the character, biodiversity, and biological function of the ancient scrubs of the Ridge. The sites contain the best remaining examples of unprotected ancient scrub as well as lakefront, swamps, black water streams, pine flatwoods, seepage slopes, hammocks, and sandhills. The project is the last opportunity to protect the highest concentration of narrowly endemic scrub plants and animals on the Lake Wales Ridge, many in jeopardy of extinction. Sixteen rare elements are found in this diverse ecosystem, including a population of scrub mint that may be a new species. No archaeological or historical sites are known from the project. All the sites are fragments vulnerable to mismanagement and disturbance. They are also seriously threatened by conversion to citrus groves or immediate development pressure.

### Public Use

Sites within this project are designated for use as state parks, state forests, botanical sites and preserves, providing opportunities for natural-resource education, hiking, and on some sites, camping, picnicking, hunting and fishing.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

Due to the vulnerability and endangerment of all sites, acquisition should proceed wherever the opportunity exists on the Lake Wales Ridge sites. The Nature Conservancy (TNC) is an intermediary

FNAI Elements	
Lake Wales Ridge tiger beetle	G1/S1
Wedge-leafed button-snakeroot	G1/S1
Scrub lupine	G1/S1
Scrub bluestem	G1/S1
Clasping warea	G1/S1
Carter's warea	G1G2/S1S2
Highlands scrub hypericum	G2/S2
Sand skink	G2/S2
44 elements known from sites	

Placed on list	1992*
Project Area (Acres)	18,026
Acres Acquired	8,400
at a Cost of	\$12,974,933
Acres Remaining	13,350
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$18,198,585

\*Lake Wales Ridge sites and Warea Archipelago combined in 1994.

## Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem - Priority 1

In the acquisition of many of the ridge sites. At the Lake Walk-in-Water site (8,615 acres) the major ownership, Alico, has been acquired, as well as the Kenemuth tract. The Lake June West site (897 acres) has been acquired. At the Gould Road site (419 acres) 156 acres have been acquired. The major ownerships in subdivisions at Henscratch Road (3,985 acres) and Silver Lake (1,594 acres) have been acquired. The US Fish and Wildlife Service is actively acquiring property in the Lake McLeod site (55 acres). TNC is continuing negotiations with landowners in Lake Walk-in-Water, Silver Lake, Mountain Lake Cutoff (217 acres), Lake Blue (65 acres) and Gould Road. A conservation easement is likely on a portion of the Hesperides tract (2,873).

The South Florida Water Management District has acquired the major ownership's within the Horse Creek site (1,325 acres). No acquisition activity has begun yet on Trout Lake (59 acres), Eagle Lake (10 acres), or Ridge Scrub (80 acres). The major ownership in McLunkin Ranch (1,860 acres) is an unwilling seller at this time. Priority phasing for the

Warea Archipelago sites is: Schofield Sandhill (120 acres); negotiations by TNC are continuing on this site, Lake Davenport (500 acres), Flat Lake (120 acres), Castle Hill (125 acres), Ferndale Ridge (104 acres) and Sugarloaf Mountain (52 acres).

In 1996, two ownerships - one within the Hesperides site and one within the Lake Walk-in-Water site - were transferred to the Less-Than-Fee Category.

At the December 5, 1997 LAMAC meeting, Council approved a proposal submitted by the Nature Conservancy to delete approximately 3,724 acres from the Lake Wales Ridge CARL project boundary. The estimated tax assessed value for the deletion is \$5,036,700.

### Coordination

The CARL Lake Wales Ridge sites are included within the USFWS's Lake Wales Ridge National Wildlife Refuge which is the top priority endangered species project of the Service. The Service will also participate in management.

### Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystems CARL project are: 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; to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; and to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect.

### Management Prospectus

**Qualifications for state designation** The priority sites of the Lake Wales Ridge project qualify as single-use Wildlife and Environmental Areas because of their high concentration of threatened or endangered species, particularly plants. The forest resources of the Lake Walk-in-Water, Hesperides and Warea sites make them desirable for use as state forests. The natural and recreational resources of the Lake June West parcel qualify it as a unit of the state park system.

**Manager** Division of Recreation and Parks is the recommended manager for the Lake June West site,

Division of Forestry is the recommended manager for Lake Walk-in-Water, Hesperides and the Warea sites and The Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission (GFC) is the recommended manager for the remaining sites.

**Conditions affecting intensity of management** This project is a high-needs area which will require additional funding to stabilize and protect the natural resources. Managing this ecosystem will require large prescribed burning crews that are well-trained and well-equipped to handle high intensity fires in close proximity to residential areas.

**Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure** During the first year after acquisition, management will focus on site security, conducting fuel reduction burns, conducting inventories of natural resources, and mapping of sensitive resources and conceptual planning. Public use facilities, if any, will be provided in succeeding years.

**Revenue-generating potential** No significant revenue is expected to be generated initially. As public use increases, modest revenue may be generated.

**Cooperators in management activities** It is recommended that the Archbold Biological Station and the Nature Conservancy serve as cooperators in the managing of some of the sites.



Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem - Priority 1

**Management Cost Summary/DRP**

Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$44,334	\$97,575
OPS	\$14,560	\$12,000
Expense	\$23,000	\$24,000
OCO	\$67,000	\$1,000
FCO	\$57,720	\$0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$206,614</b>	<b>\$134,575</b>

**Management Cost Summary/DOF (Warea)**

Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$0	\$0
OPS	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$5,000	\$4,000
OCO	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$5,000</b>	<b>\$4,000</b>

**Management Cost Summary/DOF (Hesperides)**

Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$63,440	\$63,440
OPS	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$20,000	\$17,000
OCO	\$111,700	\$10,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$195,140</b>	<b>\$90,440</b>

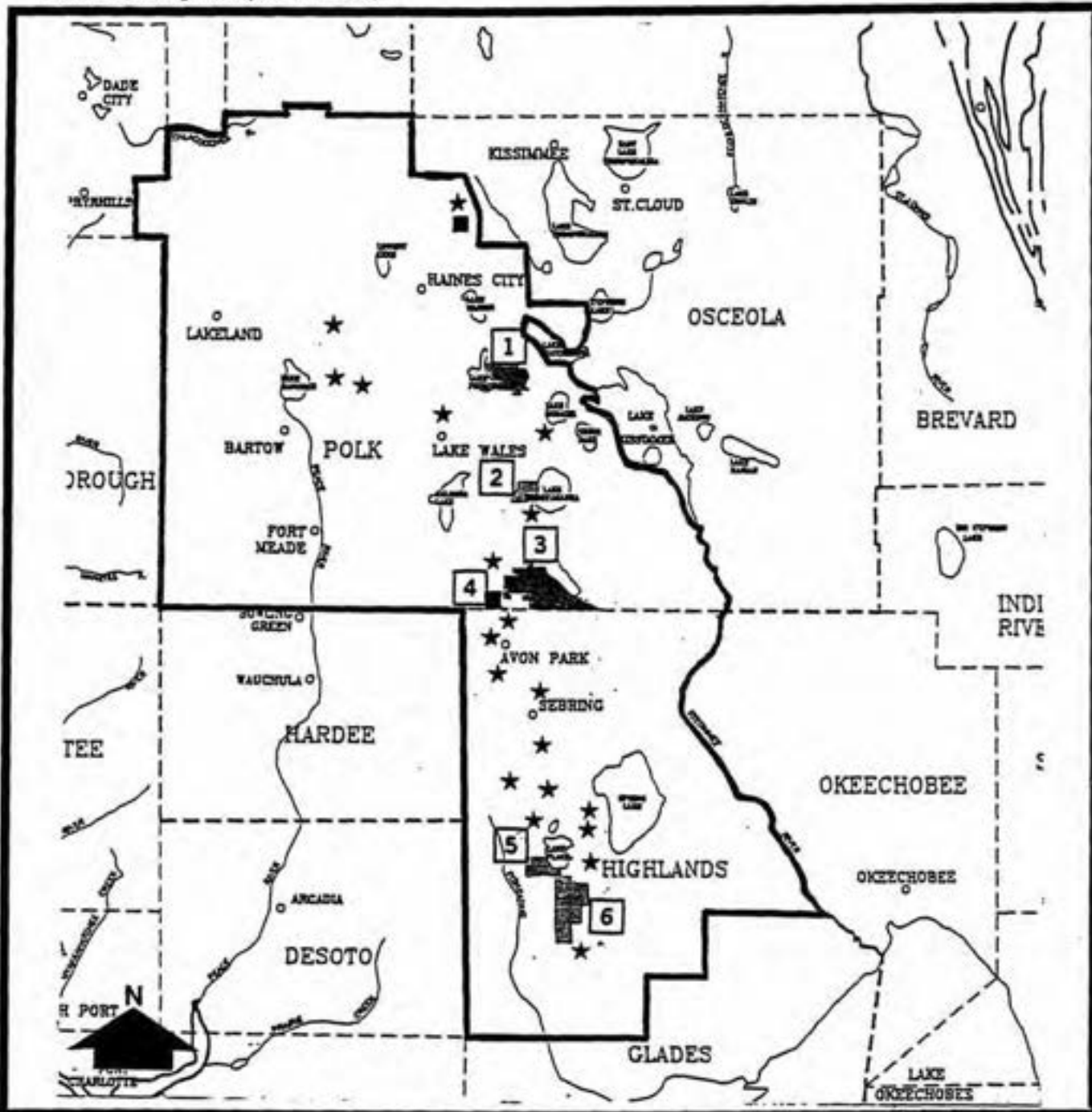
**Management Cost Summary/GFC**

Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$45,339	\$87,235	\$122,840
OPS	\$0	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$32,555	\$27,653	\$31,800
OCO	\$57,800	\$0	\$28,900
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$135,694</b>	<b>\$114,888</b>	<b>\$183,540</b>

**Management Cost Summary/DOF (previously Lake Arbuckle State Forest and Walk-in-the-Water)**

Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$53,587	\$66,768	\$68,771.04
OPS	N/A	N/A	N/A
Expense	\$48,480	\$29,215	\$124,720.50
OCO	\$44,728	\$39,020	\$74,498.25
FCO	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$146,795</b>	<b>\$144,893</b>	<b>\$267,989.79</b>

Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem - Priority 1



CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS

POLK COUNTY

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

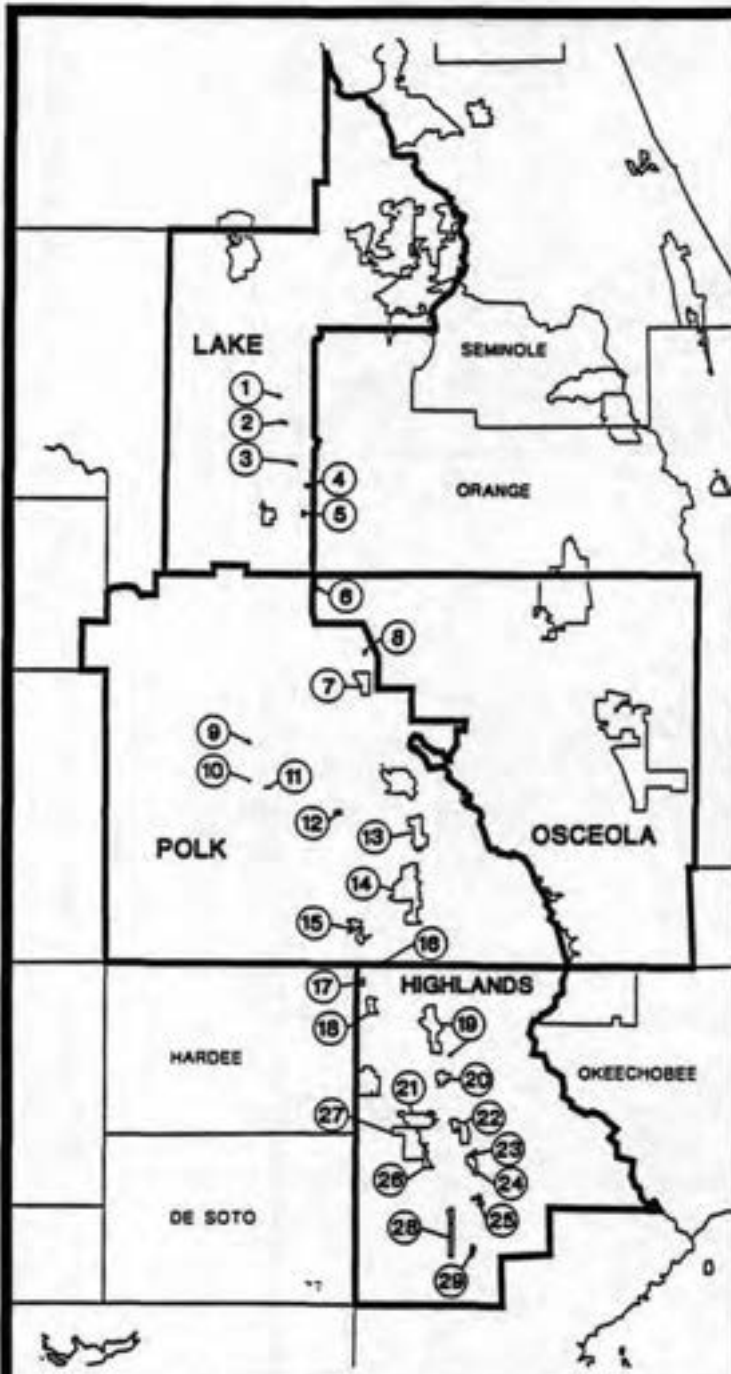
HIGHLANDS COUNTY

- 5. PLACID LAKES TRACT (ICARL)
- 6. ARCHBOLD BIOLOGICAL STATION
- 7. LAKE WALES RIDGE ECOSYSTEM (HIGHLANDS/LAKE/OSCEOLA/POLK) 29 SITES★

SOME NOTABLE SCRUB SITES OF THE LAKE WALES RIDGE

L-WALE00

1/24/97



**PROJECT LOCATION KEY**

- 1-SUGARLOAF MOUNTAIN
- 2-FERNDALE RIDGE
- 3-CASTLE HILL
- 4-FLAT LAKE
- 5-SCHOFIELD SANDHILL
- 6-LAKE DAVENPORT
- 7-HORSE CREEK SCRUB
- 8-RIDGE SCRUB
- 9-LAKE BLUE
- 10-EAGLE LAKE
- 11-LAKE McLEOD
- 12-MOUNTAIN LAKE CUTOFF
- 13-HESPERIDES
- 14-LAKE WALK-IN-THE-WATER
- 15-SUNRAY/HICKORY LAKE SOUTH
- 16-TROUT LAKE
- 17-AVON PARK LAKES
- 18-SILVER LAKE
- 19-CARTER CREEK
- 20-FLAMINGO VILLAS
- 21-HENSCRATCH ROAD/JACK CREEK
- 22-LAKE APTHORPE
- 23-HIGHLANDS PARK ESTATES
- 24-HOLMES AVENUE
- 25-SUN 'N LAKES SOUTH
- 26-LAKE JUNE WEST
- 27-HIGHLANDS RIDGE SITE
- 28-McJUNKIN RANCH
- 29-GOULD ROAD

• - MEGA-MULTI

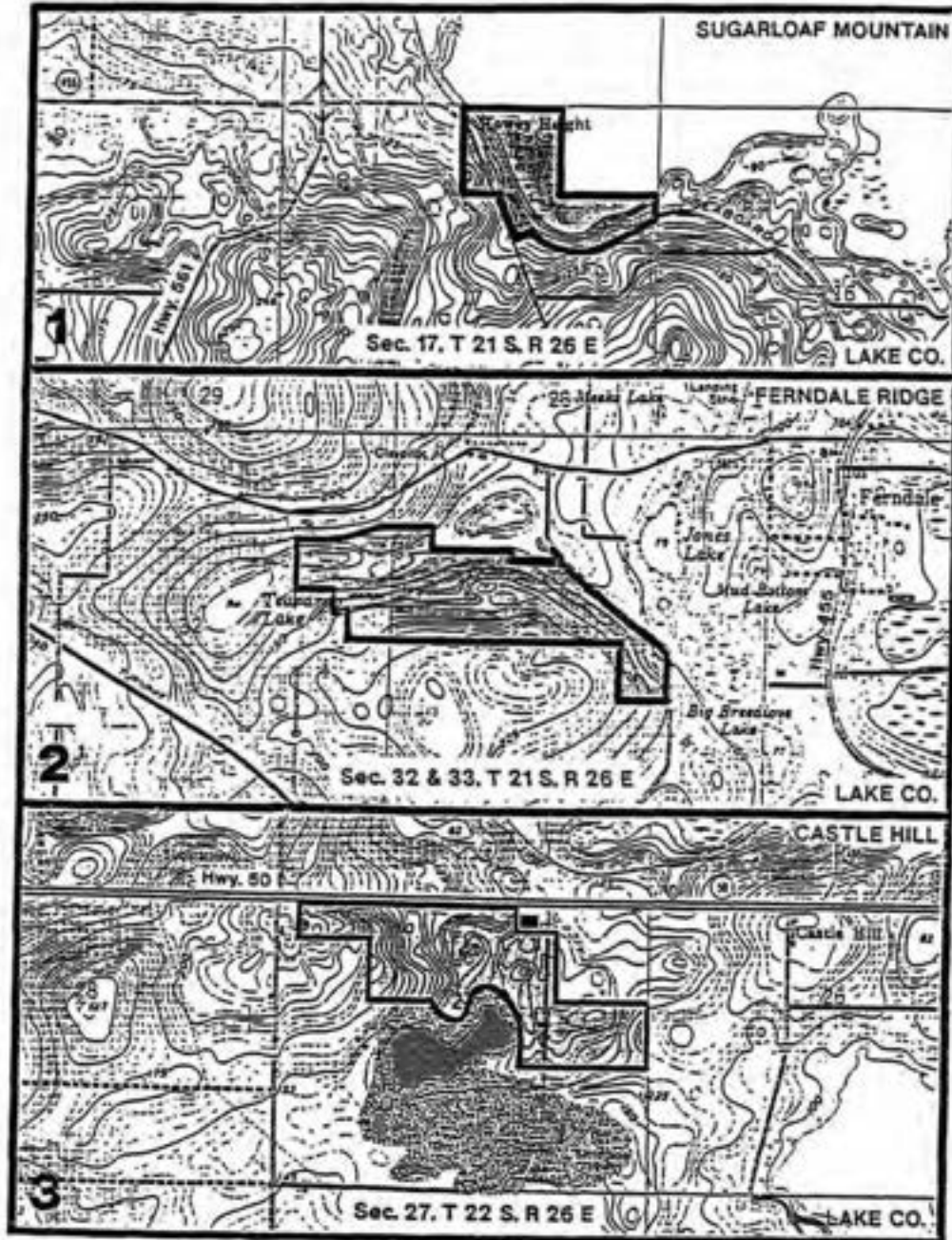


CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS



**LAKE WALES RIDGE ECOSYSTEM**

HIGHLANDS/LAKE/POLK/OSCEOLA



MILES (APPROX) 0 1/2 1

CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS



PROJECT AREA



ESSENTIAL PARCELS



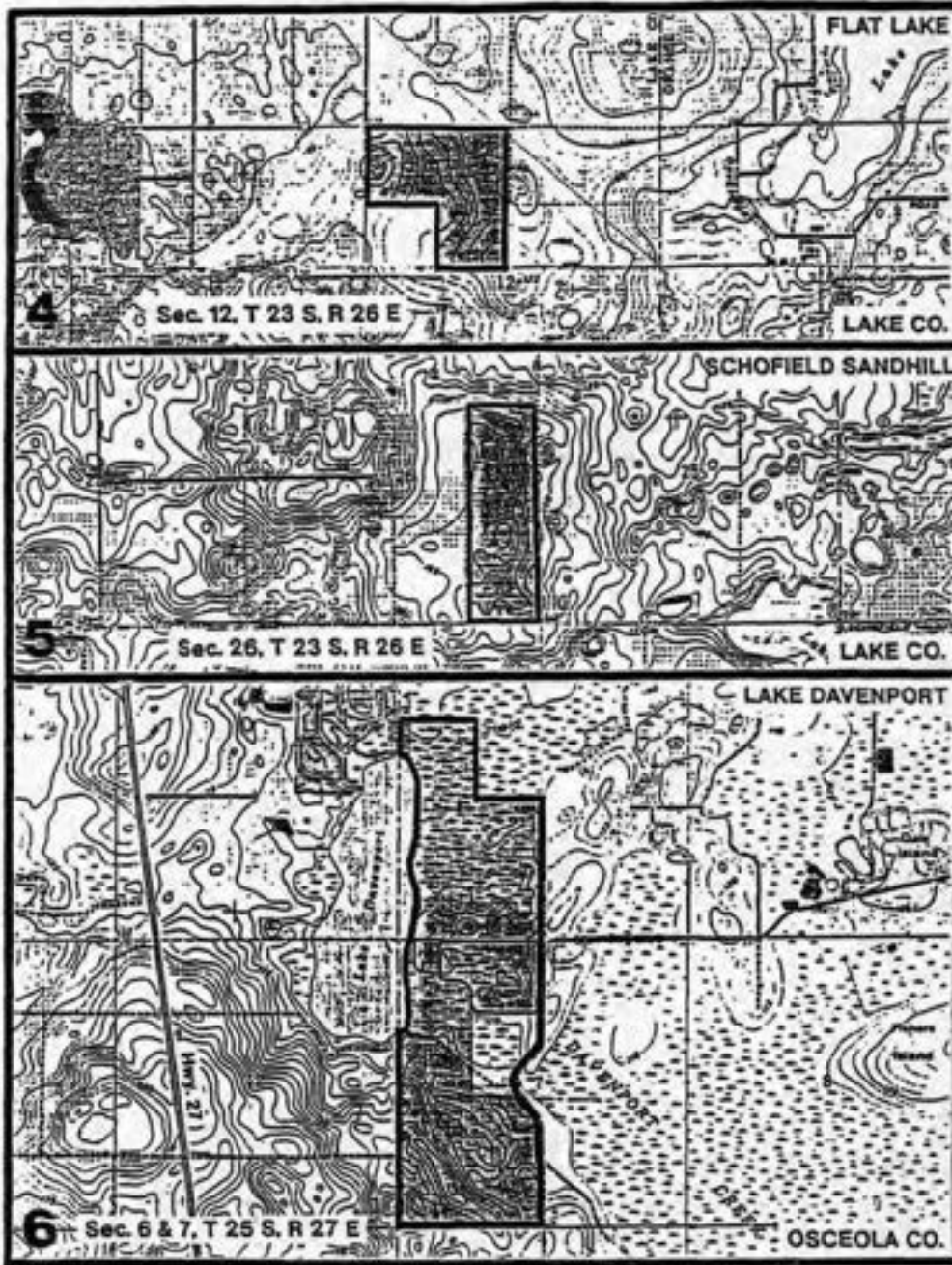
**LAKE WALES RIDGE ECOSYSTEM**

LAKE COUNTY

L-WALE02

1/24/97

SHEET 2 OF 10



CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS



PROJECT AREA

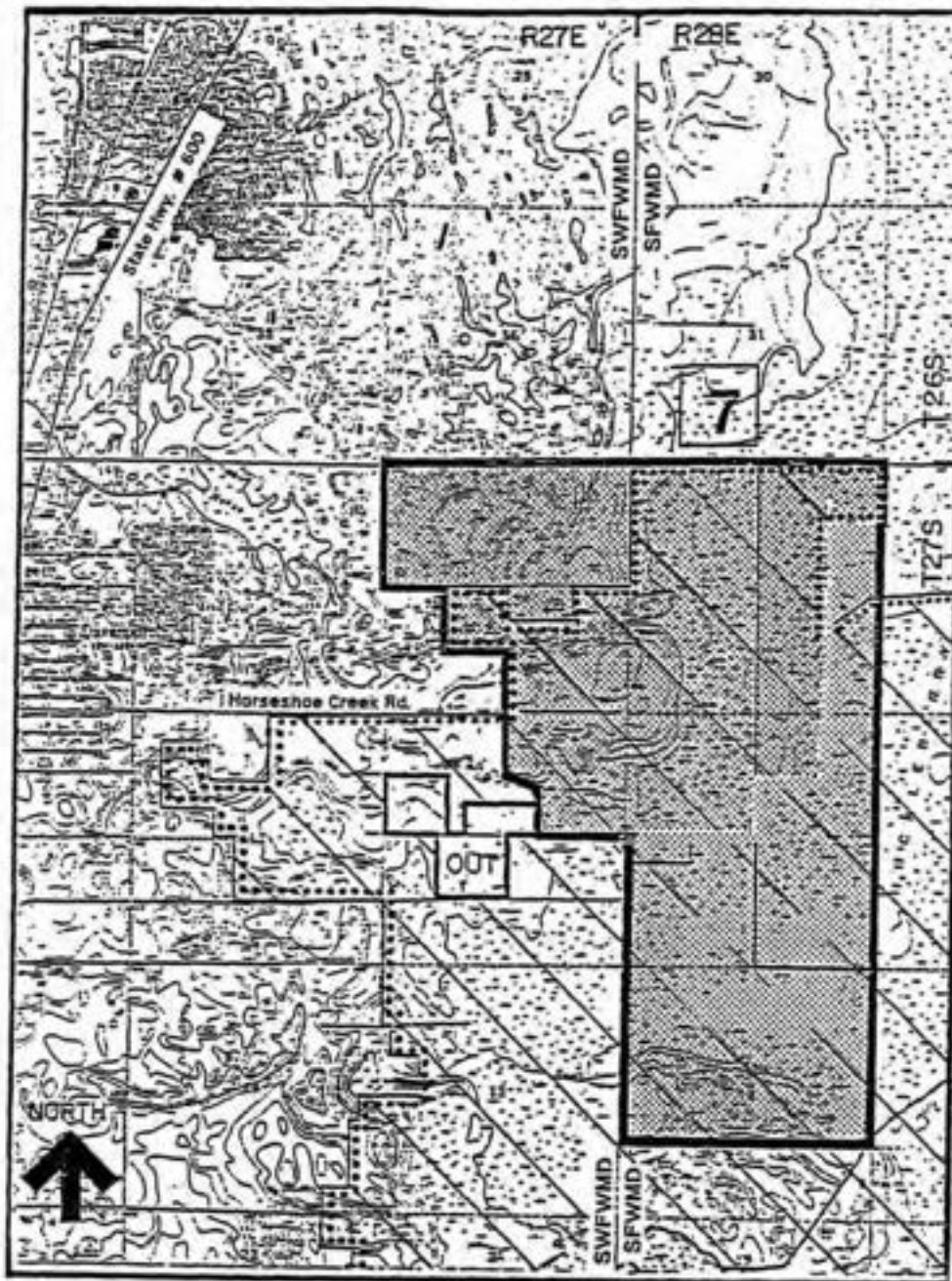


ESSENTIAL PARCELS



LAKE WALES RIDGE ECOSYSTEM

LAKE/OSCEOLA COUNTY



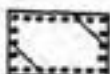
MILES (APPROX.)



CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS



PROJECT AREA



SF & SWF WMD  
PROJECT AREA

## LAKE WALES RIDGE ECOSYSTEM

7-HORSE CREEK SCRUB

POLK COUNTY

L-WALE04

1/24/97

SHEET 4 OF 10



MILES (APPROX.)



CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS

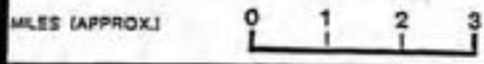
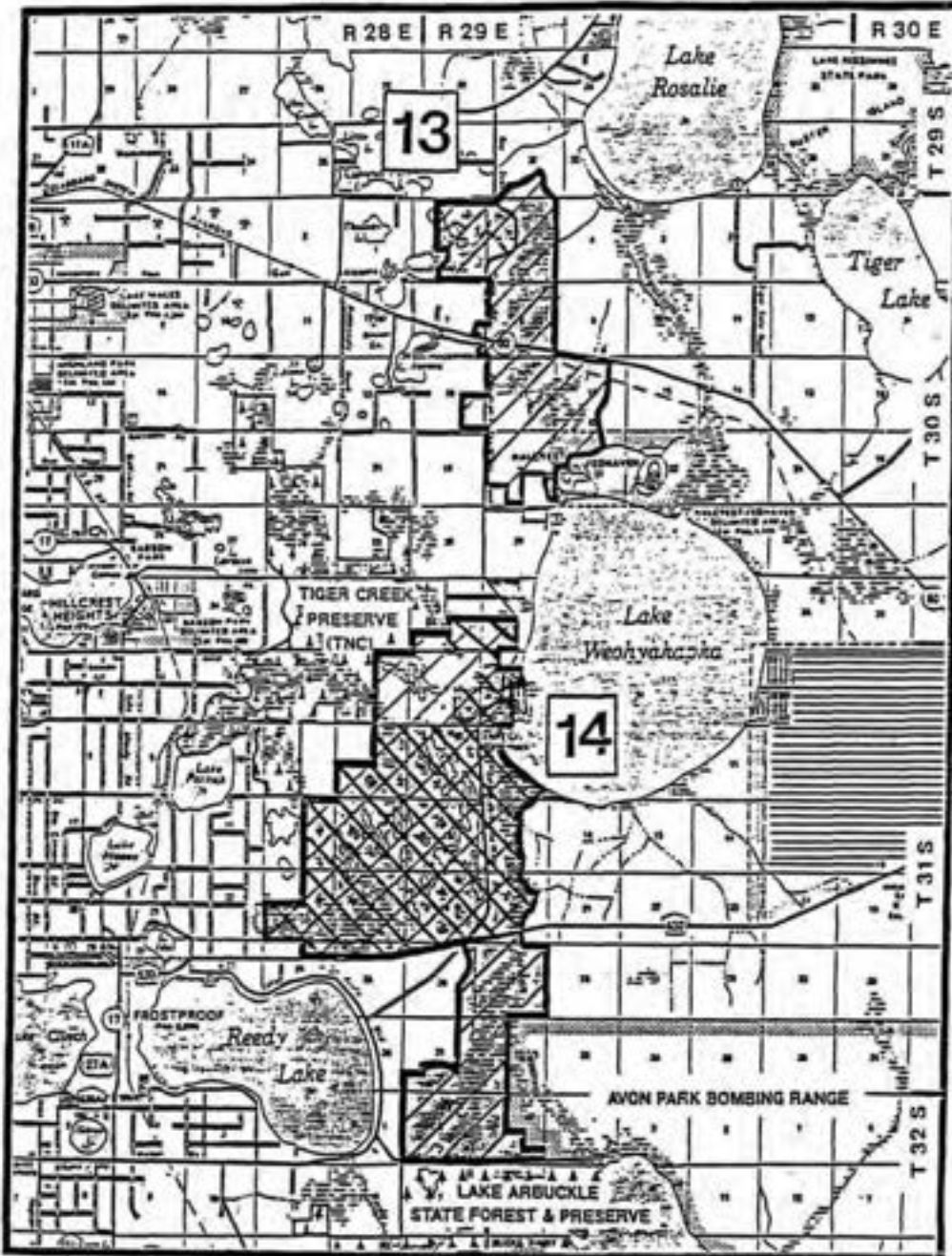
LAKE WALES RIDGE ECOSYSTEM



PROJECT AREA  
EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS

- SITES-
- 8-RIDGE SCRUB
  - 9-LAKE BLUE
  - 10-EAGLE LAKE
  - 11-LAKE McLEOD
  - 12-MOUNTAIN LAKE CUTOFF

POLK COUNTY



CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS

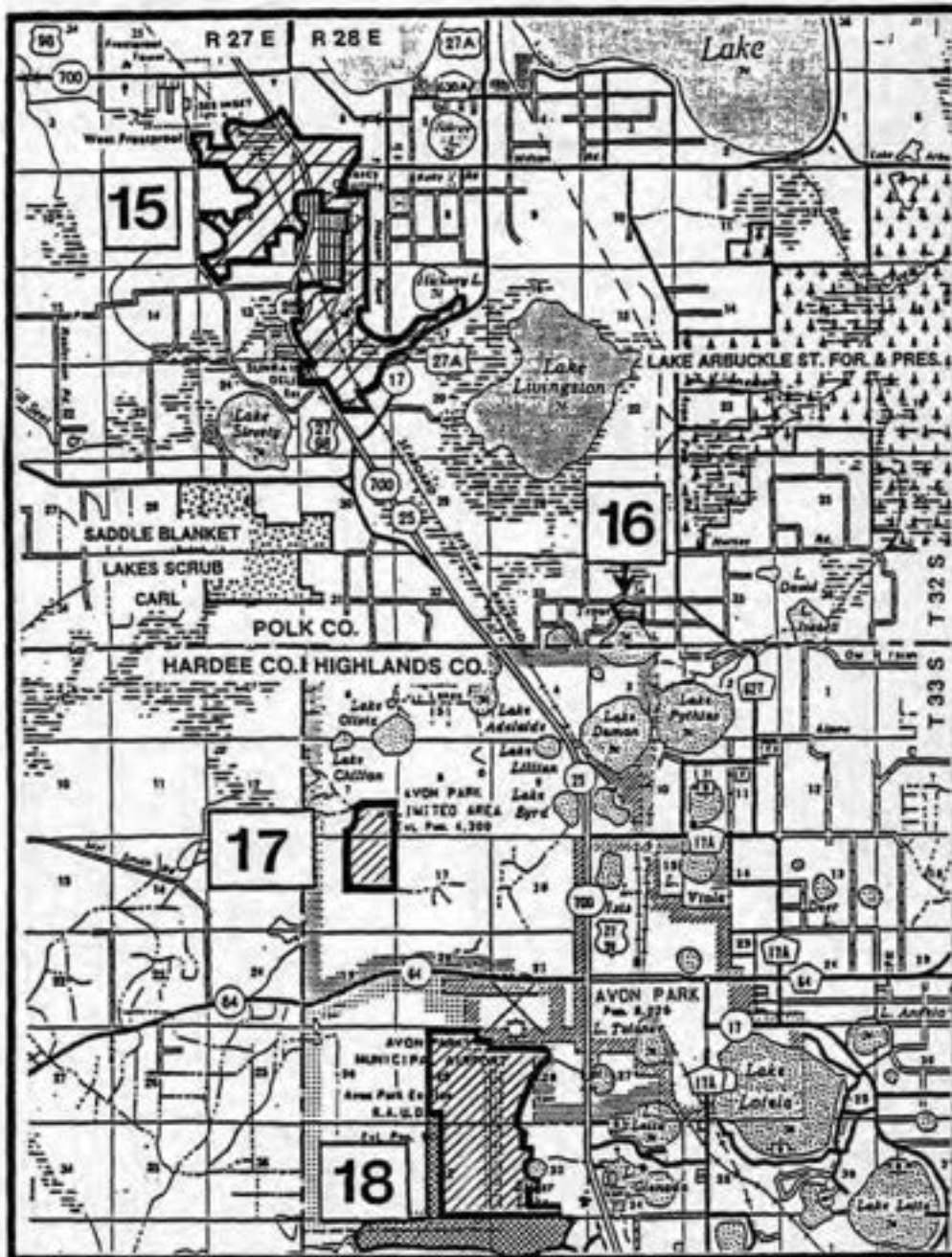
-  PROJECT AREA
-  ACQUIRED OR UNDER CONTRACT
-  ESSENTIAL PARCELS

LAKE WALES RIDGE ECOSYSTEM

- SITES-
- 13-HESPERIDES
- 14-LAKE WALK-IN-THE-WATER

HIGHLANDS COUNTY





MILES (APPROX.) 0 1 2 3

CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS



PROJECT AREA  
EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS

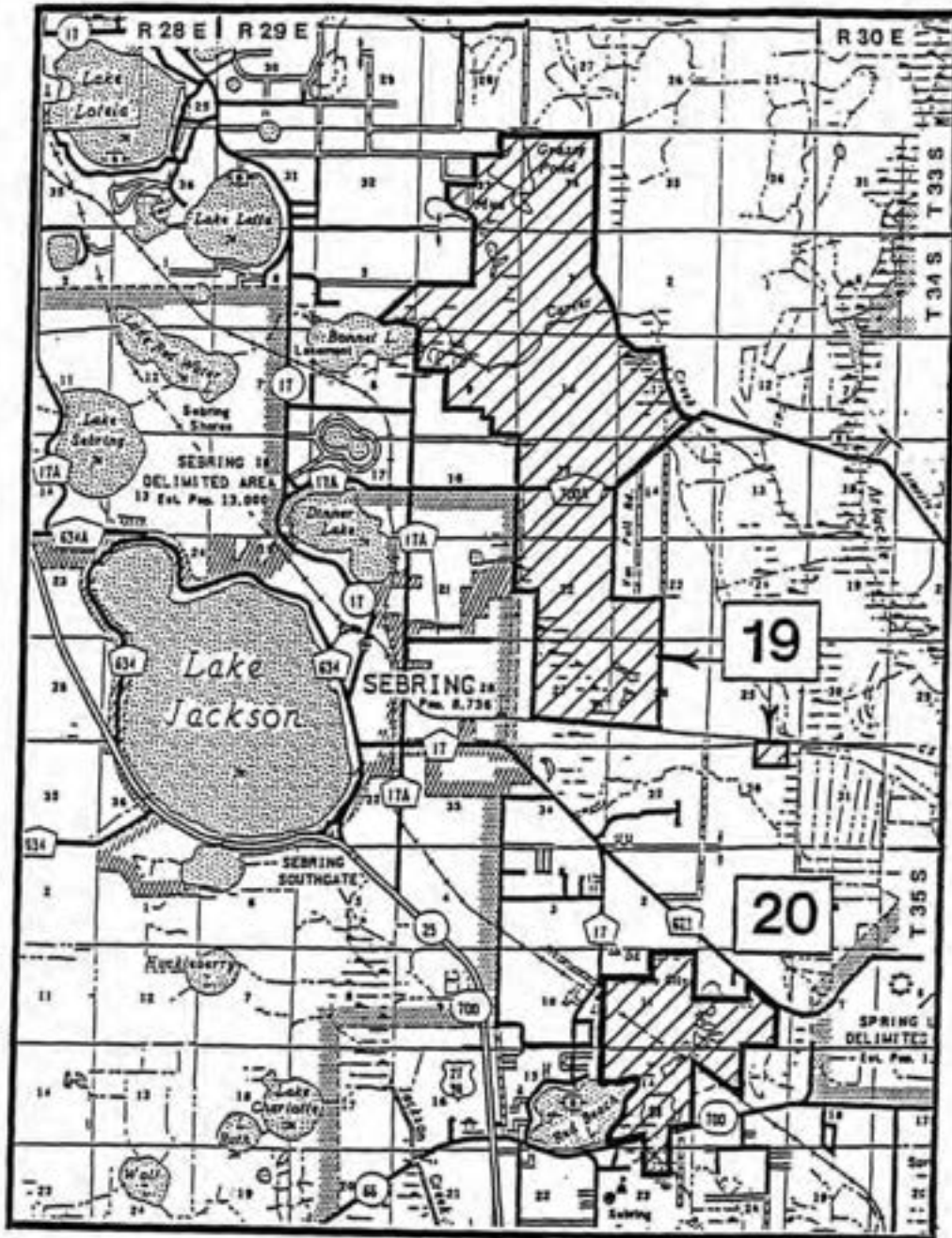


STATE OWNED

LAKE WALES RIDGE ECOSYSTEM

- SITES:  
 15-SUNRAY/HICKORY LAKE SOUTH  
 16-TROUT LAKE  
 17-AVON PARK LAKES  
 18-SILVER LAKE

POLK/HIGHLANDS COUNTIES



MILES (APPROX) 0 1 2 3

CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS



PROJECT AREA  
EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS

## LAKE WALES RIDGE ECOSYSTEM

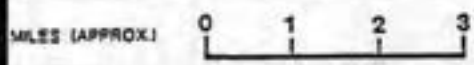
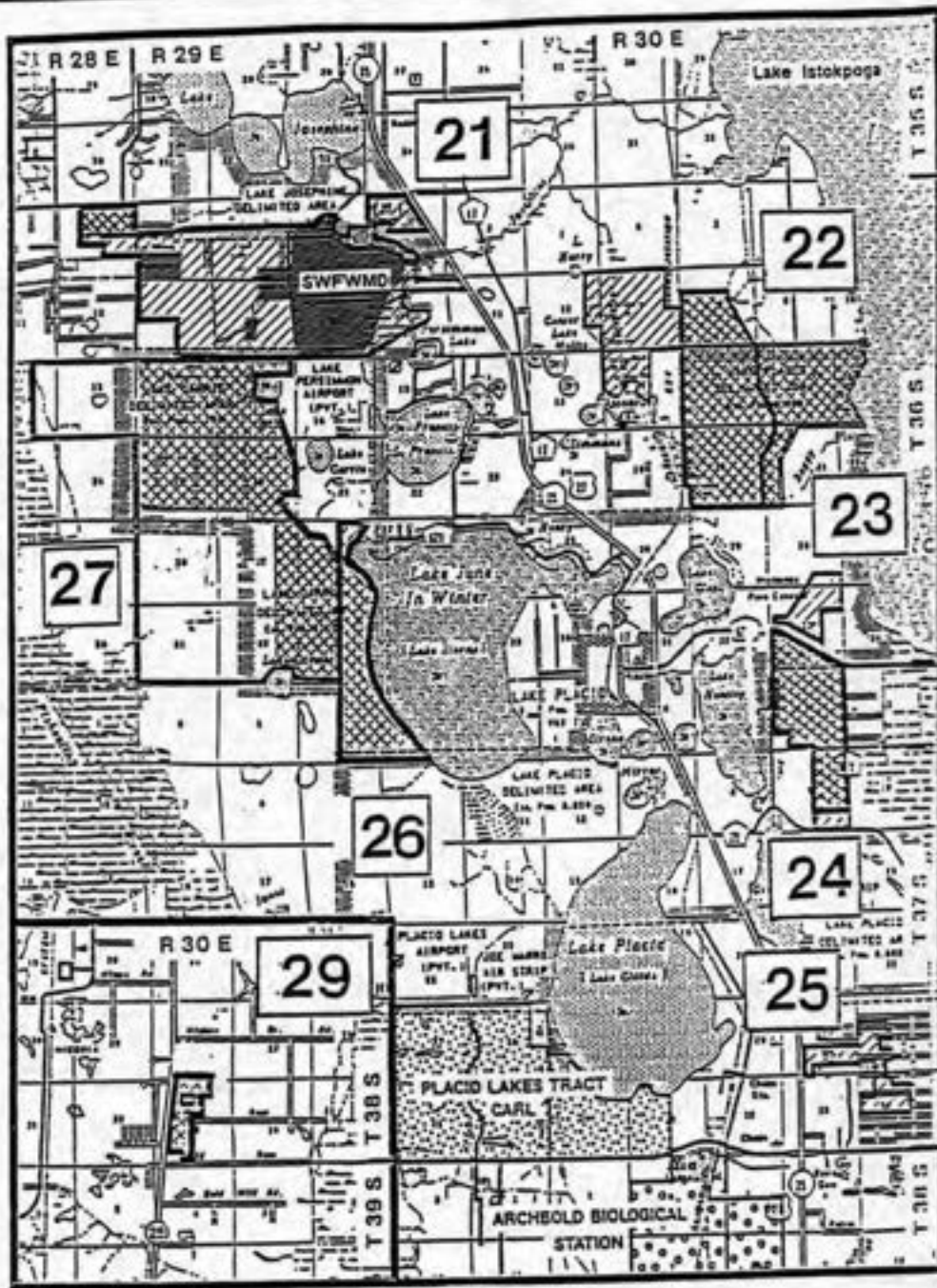
SITES:  
19-CARTER CREEK  
20-FLAMINGO VILLAS

HIGHLANDS COUNTY




L-WALE08

1/24/97

SHEET 8 OF 10

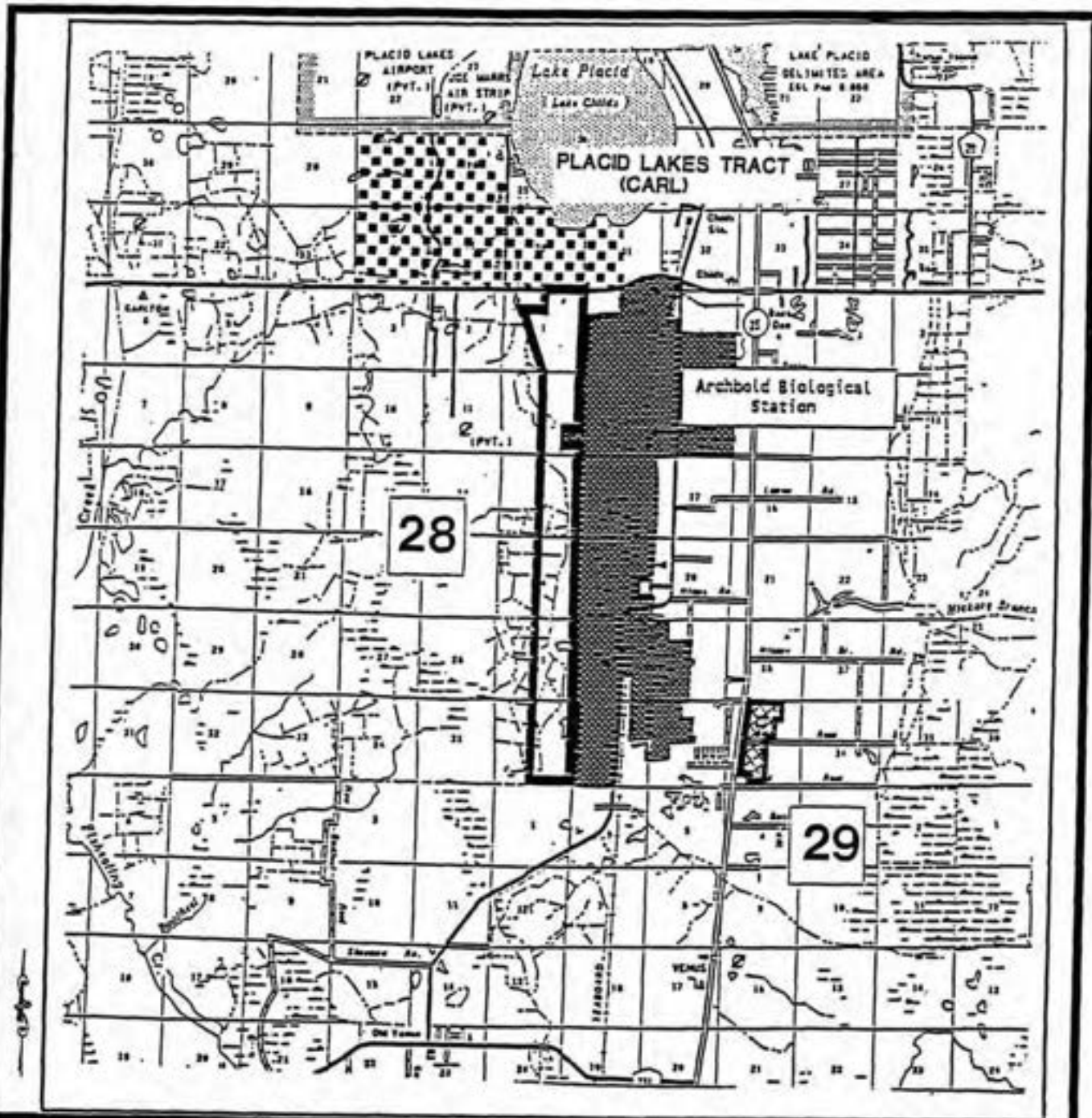


CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS



-  PROJECT AREA
-  ACQUIRED
-  ESSENTIAL PARCELS

LAKE WALES RIDGE ECOSYSTEM

- SITES-
- 21-HENSCRATCH ROAD/JACK CREEK
  - 22-LAKE APTHORPE
  - 23-HIGHLANDS PARK ESTATES
  - 24-HOLMES AVENUE
  - 25-SUN 'N' LAKES SOUTH
  - 26-LAKE JUNE WEST
  - 27-HIGHLANDS RIDGE SITE
  - 29-GOULD ROAD
- HIGHLANDS COUNTY



CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS

-  PROJECT BOUNDARY
-  ACQUIRED

LAKE WALES RIDGE ECOSYSTEM

SITES:  
 28-McJUNKIN RANCH  
 29-GOULD ROAD  
 HIGHLANDS COUNTY

# Belle Meade

Priority 2

## Collier County

### Purpose for State Acquisition

The cypress swamps and old-growth slash pine flatwoods in the Belle Meade project, extending to the fast-developing suburbs of Naples, are still important for such endangered wildlife as Florida panthers, red-cockaded woodpeckers, and Florida black bear. Belle Meade is also the watershed for Rookery Bay. The Belle Meade CARL project will conserve the westernmost large natural area in southwest Florida, protect some of the southernmost populations of several rare animals, and help protect the quality of the subtropical estuary of Rookery Bay, while providing a large area for recreation in a natural environment to residents of and visitors to rapidly urbanizing southwest Florida.

### Manager

Division of Forestry, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services

### General Description

This project includes some of the most extensive examples of old-growth wet flatwoods (hydric pine flatwoods) in southwest Florida, and high quality, undisturbed subtropical dwarf cypress savanna communities, a plant community type endemic to southern Florida not within other CARL projects.

The hydrology of the hydric pine flatwoods and dwarf cypress communities within the project is relatively intact. The project will protect habitat for at least 12 FNAI-listed plants and animals, including the Florida panther, red-cockaded woodpecker, and Florida black bear. Three archaeological sites have been recorded within the project boundaries, and other sites may be present. The project is vulnerable to changes in the timing and amount of water flowing through it. Residential and commercial development spreading from Naples is the primary threat.

### Public Use

The project will provide a state forest with uses such as hiking, hunting and nature appreciation. Uses will be limited during the wet seasons.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

In 1995, the LAMAC approved the addition of 2,220 acres to the project boundary. The acreage was a part of the original project boundary, but was deleted during the re-definition of the project boundary by the Belle Meade Work Group in 1994. This project was re-defined by the Belle Meade Work Group, appointed by the LAMAC in 1994. The Work Group consisted of landowners, representatives of local government, the water management district, state agencies and others with local expertise. The December 7, 1994 revised boundary included approximately 500 owners; nearly 41% were owners

FNAI Elements	
Red-cockaded woodpecker	G2/S2
Florida panther	G4T1/S1
Bald eagle	G3/S2S3
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
<i>Bird's nest spleenwort</i>	G7/S1
<i>Cow-boned orchid</i>	G7/S1
<i>Delicate ionopsis</i>	G7/S1
<i>Ghost orchid</i>	G7/S2
20 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1993
Project Area (Acres)	19,227
Acres Acquired	9,600
at a Cost of	\$18,137,010
Acres Remaining	9,627
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$14,267,214

of tracts 10 acres or less in size; 53% were owners of

## Belle Meade - Priority 2

tracts between 10-40 acres; and 6% were owners of tracts greater than 100 acres. The three owners/owner representatives of the 2,220 acres were willing sellers and requested inclusion in the project boundary.

On July 16, 1996, the LAMAC approved the addition of five of the eight tracts requested for addition by previously unwilling sellers. On October 30, 1996, the LAMAC approved a "Landowner Request Zone" (in effect, all tracts considered on July 16, 1996). The zone defined areas in which a landowner may request inclusion in the boundary in writing. The Division of State Lands is authorized to approve the request

and proceed with acquisition work, subject to certain conditions. Highest priority must be given to parcels located within the LAMAC approved December, 1994 boundaries. Additionally, developed parcels should not be acquired.

### Coordination

CARL has no acquisition partners at this time. The CARL Program, however, has applied for Federal "Farm Bill" funds for this project, as well as for Fakahatchee Strand and Golden Gate Estates South (part of the SOE project). Final approval and distribution of funds are pending.

### Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the Belle Meade CARL project are: to conserve and protect unaltered wet flatwoods and cypress swamps that provide significant habitat for many rare and endangered species of wildlife, including the Florida panther; and to conserve and restore these important ecosystems, their significant wildlife resources, and their critical hydrological connection to the Gulf Coast through purchase because regulation cannot adequately protect them. The project will be managed under the multiple-use concept, with management activities being directed toward protection of old-growth forests (using growing-season burns where necessary) and restoration of natural surface-water flows. The project, when completed, will link Collier-Seminole State Park and the future Picayune Strand and will approach the Rookery Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve; it will be large enough to achieve the primary management goals.

### Management Prospectus

**Qualifications for state designation** The Belle Meade CARL project has the forest resources (extensive areas of old-growth South Florida slash pine) and the location (twelve miles of common border with the Picayune Strand) to make it highly suitable for management as a state forest.

**Manager** The Division of Forestry is recommended as manager.

**Conditions affecting intensity of management** Portions of the project may require hydrological restoration, but these activities will probably be conducted by the water management district. There are no other known disturbances that will require extraordinary attention, so the Division of Forestry expects its management efforts to be typical for a state forest.

### *Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure*

Once the core area is acquired, the Division of Forestry will provide public access for low intensity, non-facilities-related outdoor recreation. Initial activities will include securing the site, providing public and fire management access, inventorying resources, and removing trash. The Division will provide access to the public while protecting sensitive resources. The sites' natural resources and threatened and endangered plants and animals will be inventoried to provide the basis for a management plan. Long-range plans for this project will generally be directed toward restoring disturbed areas to their original conditions, as far as possible, as well as protecting threatened and endangered species. Some of the pinelands have been degraded by timbering and require restoration. An all-season burning program will use, whenever possible, existing roads, black lines, foam lines and natural breaks to contain fires. Timber management will mostly involve improvement thinning and regeneration harvests. Plantations will be thinned and, where appropriate, reforested with species found in natural ecosystems. Stands will not have a targeted rotation age. Infrastructure will primarily be located in disturbed areas and will be the minimum required for management and public access. The Division will promote environmental education.

**Revenue-generating potential** The Division of Forestry will sell timber as needed to improve or maintain desirable ecosystem conditions. These sales will provide a variable source of revenue, but the revenue-generating potential for this project is expected to be low.

**Cooperators in management activities** The Division of Forestry will cooperate with and seek the assistance

of other state agencies, local government entities and interested parties as appropriate.

*Management costs and sources of revenue* It is anticipated that management funding for this project

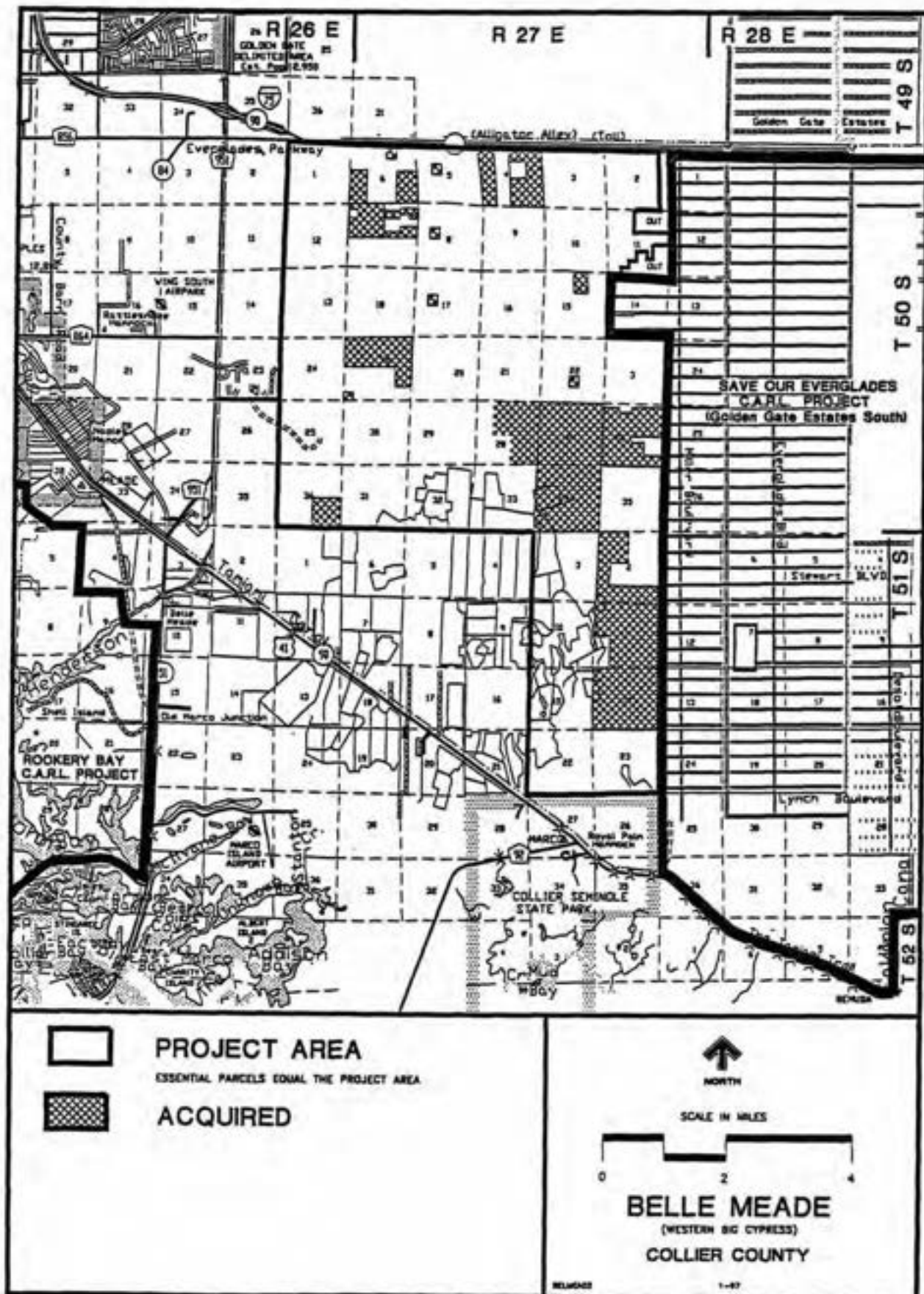
will be appropriated from the CARL management fund. Budget needs for interim management are covered under the Save Our Everglades/Golden Gate Project.

**Management Cost Summary**

Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$0	\$0
OPS	\$9,140	\$9,140
Expense	\$0	\$0
OCO	\$44,000	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$53,140	\$9,140

**Management Cost Summary/DOF (Golden Gate Estates - Picayune Strand State Forest)**

Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$53,902	\$67,161	\$103,763.75
OPS	N/A	\$5,000	\$12,750.00
Expense	\$057,525	\$52,840	\$134,742.00
OCO	\$43,000	\$0	\$0
FCO	N/A	N/A	N/A
TOTAL	\$154,427	\$125,001	251,255.75





# Freedom Tower

Priority 3

## Dade County

### Purpose for State Acquisition

Acquisition will protect one of the most notable landmarks on the downtown Miami skyline where, from most any vantage point, the tower and its old world architecture is clearly visible. The building evokes a strong feeling of place and history in the hearts of the many folk that come into contact with the Freedom Tower. The building was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1979.

### Manager (Monitor)

The Dade Heritage Trust

### General Description

The Freedom Tower is an example of the Mediterranean Revival architectural style and was completed in 1925. The structure rises sixteen stories above Biscayne Boulevard. Built originally to house the Miami Daily News and Metropolis the building was leased to the Federal Government, General Services Administration, in 1962 to use as one of two Cuban refugee emergency centers in the Miami area. The building served this function until 1979. (It was during this time that the building was renamed the Freedom Tower.)

### Public Use

The Freedom Tower will become a heritage center and museum managed by the Dade Heritage Trust and will provide an excellent opportunity for the public to view Mediterranean Revival architectural style. It will likely house exhibits on the diverse history and settlement of South Florida, Dade County and the City of Miami. It is also anticipated that Miami Dade Community College will become a major tenant leasing and occupying space for academic purposes related to the arts, both performing and visual.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

In September, 1997, the property was acquired by the Mas family. The family previously indicated that they wished to pursue negotiations for the sale of their property to the State.

### Coordination

The CARL program has no acquisition partners at this time.

FNAI Elements
No known elements from project

Placed on list	1998
Project Area (Acres)	.50
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	0
Acres Remaining	.50
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$2,285,000

## Freedom Tower - Priority 3

### Management Policy Statement

The primary management goal for the Freedom Tower is to restore and preserve the historic and culturally significant building. A Committee will be established to oversee the fundraising, restoration, management and leasing of available space in the building. The goal is to restore the building and support its continued maintenance by leasing space to community organization and institutions, for compatible uses which suit the location and dignity of the building. The Committee would ensure that all tenants of the building would preserve and improve the building, as well as monitor uses.

### Management Prospectus

**Qualifications for state designation** The Freedom Tower is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. It has all the outstanding architectural and historical characteristics which could secure its listing as a National Landmark as well. The building, partially restored in 1988, has been vacant for several years but it remains a premier landmark in downtown Miami.

### Manager The Dade Heritage Trust

**Conditions affecting intensity of management** The Freedom Tower project will require a high need for management. Because of its historic nature, the location, and anticipated high level of public use, the building will require high security, supervision of restoration, supervision of leasing, supervision of rentals for receptions and community affairs and special events, and a continual maintenance program.

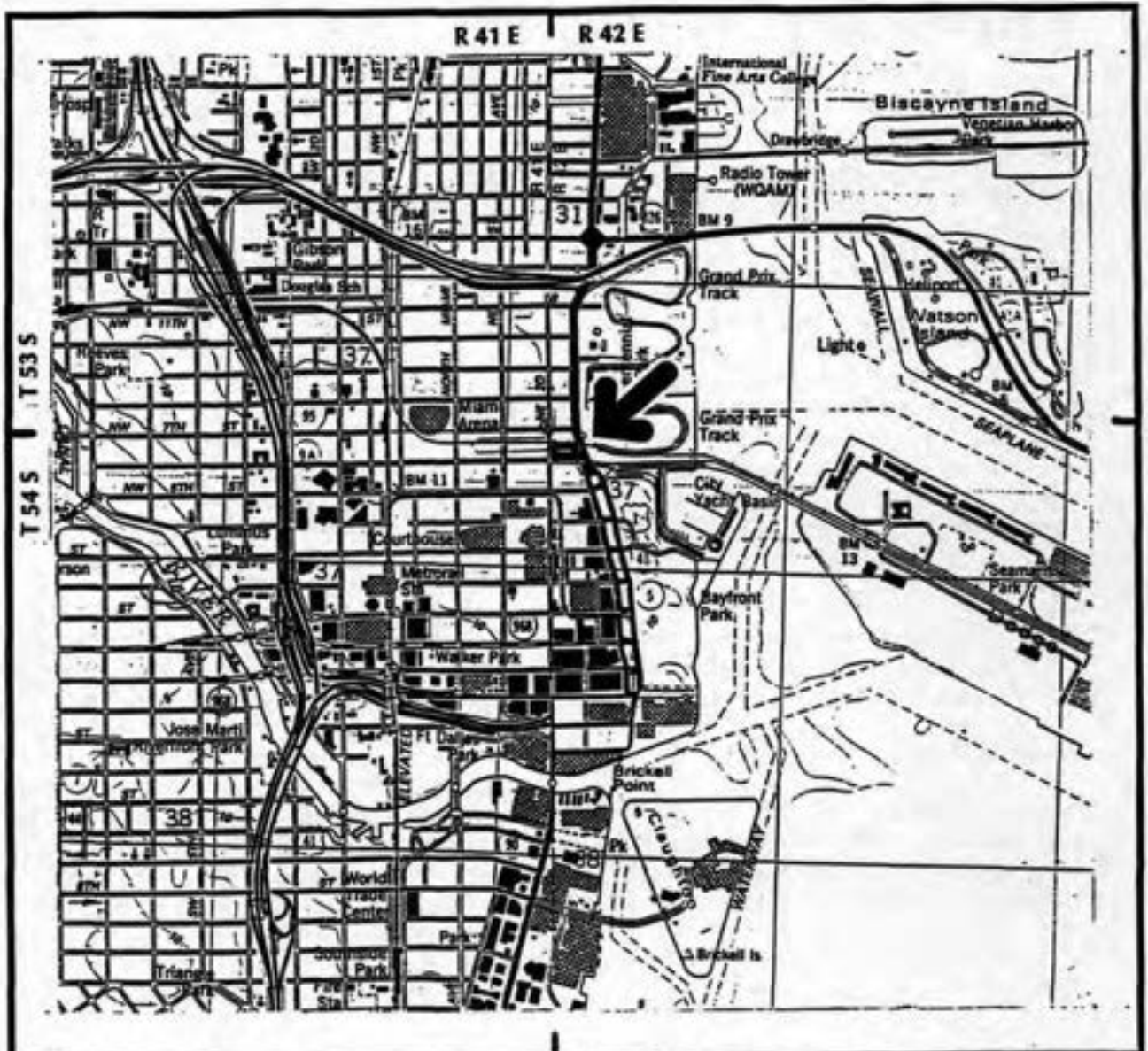
**Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure** The first management goal is to fence the property and seal the doors and windows so that the building will not deteriorate further because of the elements and vandalism. This will be done as soon as legally possible. The restoration of the building is anticipated to take up to three years, with some floors possibly becoming useable before the entire restoration is completed. For example, the space to be used by MDCC for academic purposes related to the arts, both visual and performing, is currently needed for students; therefore, with assistance from the college, this space could be completed first. The area to be used as a Heritage Visitors' Center, as well as the area to be used for special community events, may be some of the first areas open to the general public. It is anticipated that the Heritage Museum depicting the early history of the building and the Cuban exile story will be funded primarily with private funds, so the completion could happen as quickly as the funds are available.

**Revenue-generating potential** Revenue can be generated through leasing space to major tenants. Miami Dade Community College, next door to the Freedom Tower, is committed to being a major tenant if the structure becomes available for use. Other space can be allocated for a Heritage Museum and Visitors' Center, with tours and a museum gift shop generating revenue. In addition, the main floor can be rented for community receptions and special events.

**Cooperators in management activities** Dade Heritage Trust, with a Blue Ribbon Steering Committee of community leaders, would be responsible for fundraising, overseeing the restoration, approving lessees, and overseeing the management of the overall building. Miami Dade Community College has expressed a strong interest in using as much of the building as possible for studios, classrooms and administrative offices for academic purposes related to the visual and performing arts. The Board of Trustees of MDCC would accept responsibility for managing the portions of the building used by the College.

### Management Cost Summary

Cost of renovation of the Freedom Tower is estimated by an architect who worked on the last restoration of the Freedom Tower to be approximately \$5,500,000. Sources of revenue for restoration would include state historic preservation grants, foundation grants, private fundraising campaigns and special events, and possibly PECO funding through Miami Dade Community College's involvement. \$89,000 is allocated for management fees with the intention of hiring one or more professional property managers as part of the Dade Heritage Trust's staff; \$90,000 is allocated for security guards; and \$133,000 a year is allocated for general maintenance above restoration costs.



MILES

### FREEDOM TOWER DADE COUNTY



RESOURCE PLANNING  
BOUNDARY



# Florida Keys Ecosystem

Priority 4

## Monroe County

### Purpose for State Acquisition

The unique pine rocklands and hardwood hammocks of the Florida Keys, forests of West Indian plants that shelter several extremely rare animals, are being lost to the rapid development of these islands. The Florida Keys Ecosystem project will protect all the significant unprotected hardwood hammocks left in the Keys and many rare plants and animals, including the Lower Keys marsh rabbit and Key deer. It will also help protect the Outstanding Florida Waters of the Keys, the recreational and commercial fisheries, and the reefs around the islands, and also give residents and visitors more areas for enjoying the natural beauty of the Keys.

### Managers

Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission (13 sites); Division of Recreation and Parks, Florida Department of Environmental Protection (13 sites).

### General Description

This project includes most of the remaining unprotected rockland hammocks (tropical hardwood hammocks) in the Lower Keys from South Key Largo to Sugarloaf Key. It is important to many rare plants and animals and consists of 17 sites in the Upper and Middle Keys encompassing the remaining fragments of unprotected tropical hardwood hammock greater than 12.5 acres. The project includes habitat for

migratory birds and virtually all remaining Lower Keys marsh rabbits, Key deer, and the state-threatened white-crowned pigeon. In all, it provides habitat for at least 24 species of rare vascular plants and 29 rare animals. Many archaeological and historical sites are recorded from the area. All the project sites are threatened by intense development in the Keys.

### Public Use

The tracts will become botanical sites, parks, and wildlife and environmental areas. Some will offer camping, swimming, hiking, and boating, while others will be suitable only for nature appreciation.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

#### Hammocks of the Lower Keys:

No phasing is recommended; however, some sites are extremely vulnerable to immediate development: 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 (acquired). Project acres for each site are: Cudjoe Key, 38 acres; Big Torch Key, 450 acres; Little Torch Key, 217 acres; Summerland Key, 20 acres; Sugarloaf Key, 2711 acres; Little Knockemdown Key, 300 acres; Middle Torch Key, 811 acres; Ramrod Key, 615 acres; and Wahoo Key, added at the LAMAC's 12/3/93 meeting, 26 acres (acquired).

FNAI Elements	
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
56 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1992*
Project Area (Acres)	4,438
Acres Acquired	918
at a Cost of	\$30,063,478
Acres Remaining	3,520
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$7,629,354

\*In 1995, the LAMAC combined the Hammocks of the Lower Keys & Tropical Flyways projects

Tropical Flyways: No phasing is recommended; all 17 sites are extremely important and vulnerable. Several sites are being acquired with the Monroe County Land Authority (MCLA) as intermediary. The 17 sites are:

North Creek (73 acres, two large ownerships, remaining subdivided - 16 acres acquired through MCLA), Largo Sound (69 acres, one major ownership - 68 acres acquired through MCLA), Pennekamp North (21 acres - one major ownership - acquired through MCLA), Newport (191 acres, one major ownership, remainder subdivided), Point Charles (20 acres, one major ownership), Key Largo Narrows (79 acres, one major ownership - acquired through MCLA), Dove Creek (498 acres, several large ownerships, remaining subdivided - 187 acres acquired through MCLA) Tavernier Creek (83 acres, one major ownership), Lake San Pedro (100 acres, several large ownerships), Snake Creek (77 acres, one major

ownership - acquired through MCLA), Green Turtle (137 acres, one major ownership), Teatable (137 acres, one major ownership), Lower Matecumbe (71 acres, one major ownership), North Layton (108 acres, several large ownerships - mapping complete), Grassy Key (94 acres - several large ownerships - mapping complete on 17 parcels), Vaca Cut (27 acres, one major ownership), Stirrup Key (60 acres, one ownership - appraisal mapping in process).

#### Coordination

The Nature Conservancy (TNC) and the National Audubon Society sponsored this project. TNC, the Monroe County Land Authority, United States Fish And Wildlife Service, and South Florida Water Management District are participants/ intermediaries in the acquisition of some of the sites within this project.

#### Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the project are: 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; to conserve and protect lands within areas of critical state concern; to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; and to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect.

#### Management Prospectus

*Qualifications for state designation* The unique wildlife, plant, and recreational resources of the Florida Keys Ecosystem sites qualify them as wildlife and environmental areas, botanical sites or preserves, and state parks.

*Manager* The Division of Recreation and Parks, Department of Environmental Protection will manage thirteen sites; the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission will manage the remaining thirteen sites.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* The Florida Keys Ecosystem project generally includes high-need tracts because of their small size and proximity to intensive residential and commercial development. They require basic natural areas land management including exotic-species removal, avoidance of actions that further fragment the

hammocks, general trash and debris removal, posting and some fencing, and the establishment of some basic visitor amenities at selected sites. Special species may require specific management actions. The project areas are a high-need management area which, because of their location, size and nature, will require a high level of attention to maintain and perpetuate their individual resources.

*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure* Within the first year after acquisition, the Game and Fish Commission will give management priority to natural resource inventory and planning. Sites will be surveyed for rare and endangered species and management plans will be prepared. In future years, management will concentrate on implementing the plans with emphasis on exotic species eradication and maintenance, trash and debris removal, and posting and fencing for security. Long-range management will focus on using the sites to build public awareness and support for natural areas protection in general, and for tropical hardwood hammock preservation in particular. Most tracts will provide passive recreational activities for the general public. Longer range goals would include development of a detailed management plan focused on perpetuation and maintenance of natural communities. An in-depth resource inventory would be carried out to identify and map all sensitive areas that warrant special consideration and management. Visitor amenities will be planned and constructed at appropriate sites within the project and public environmental-education programs will be developed.

## Florida Keys Ecosystem - Priority 4

There will be no infrastructure development in natural areas; unnecessary roads will be abandoned or removed. Management activities of the Division of Recreation and Parks in the first year will include site security, natural and cultural resource protection, and efforts toward the development of a plan for long-term public use and resource management.

**Revenue-generating potential** Public use of sites managed by the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission will be relatively low because no infrastructure will be provided. For the sites managed by the Division of Recreation and Parks, no

significant revenue is expected to be generated initially. After acquisition, it will probably be several years before any significant level of public use facilities is developed. The amount of any future revenue generated would depend on the nature and extent of public use and facilities.

**Cooperators in management activities** The Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission will cooperate with and seek the assistance of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, other state agencies, local government entities and interested parties as appropriate.

### Management Cost Summary/GFC

Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$85,000	\$85,000
OPS	\$17,500	\$9,000
Expense	\$45,000	\$35,000
OCO	\$75,000	\$15,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$222,500	\$144,000

### Management Cost Summary/DRP

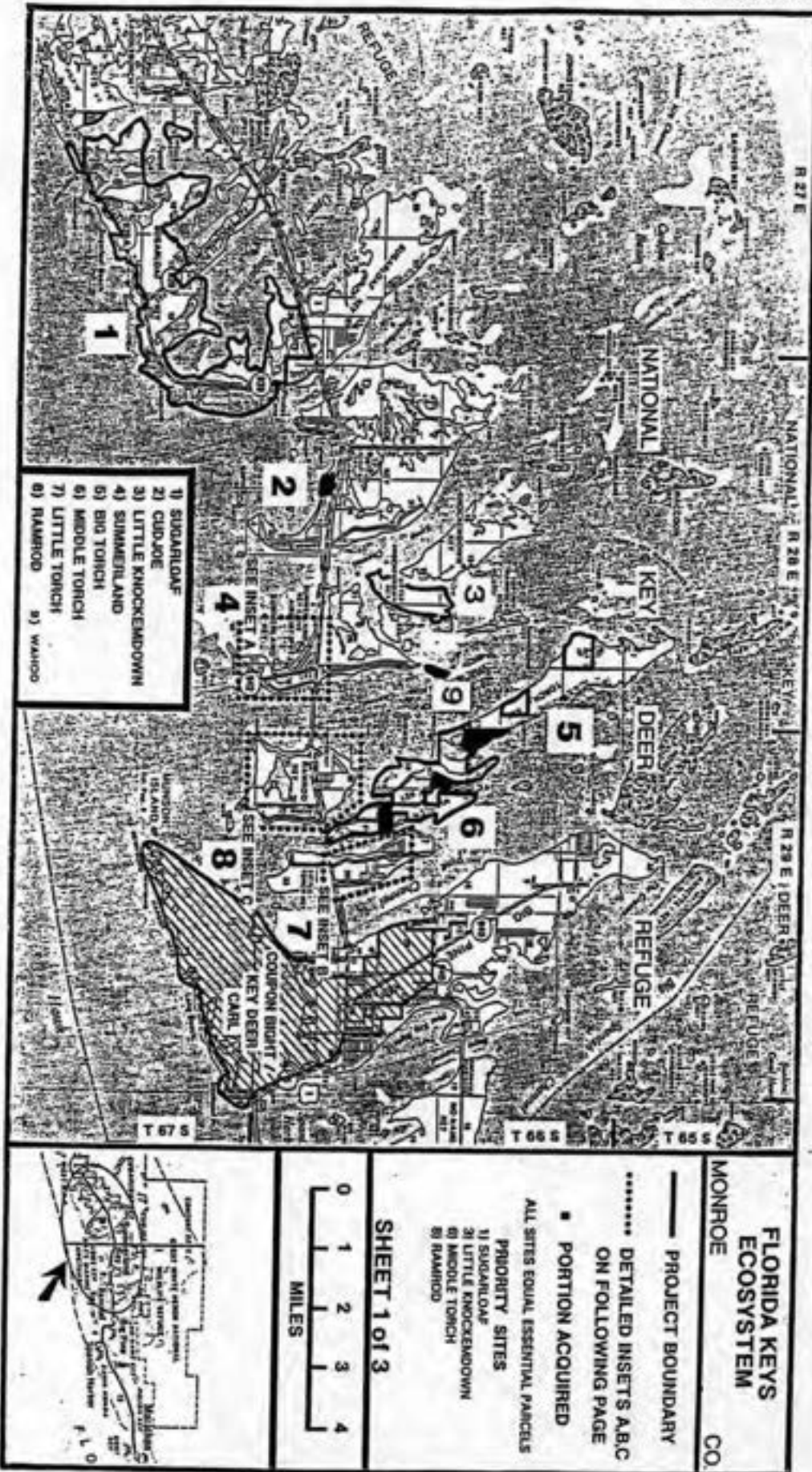
Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$22,167	\$285,000
OPS	\$24,580	\$10,000
Expense	\$10,000	\$95,000
OCO	\$61,978	\$1,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$118,705	\$391,000

### Management Cost Summary/GFC

Category	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$0	\$10,950	\$85,000
OPS	\$0	\$0	\$17,500
Expense	\$0	\$8,010	\$45,000
OCO	\$0	\$2,838	\$75,000
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$0	\$21,798	\$222,500

### Management Cost Summary/DRP

Category	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
Source of Funds	SPTF/GDTF/ LATF/CARL	SPTF/LATF/ GDTF/CARL	SPTF/CARL
Salary	\$424,040	\$438,761	\$449,684
OPS	\$15,491	\$14,000	\$14,000
Expense	\$262,556	\$268,000	\$268,000
OCO	\$18,829	\$8,200	\$8,200
INT.MGT.	\$1,698	\$1,698	\$1,698
HOSP	\$13,561	\$13,561	\$13,561
FCO	\$1,081,952	\$1,332,319	\$0
TOTAL	\$1,818,127	\$2,074,539	\$755,323



- 1) SUGARLOAF
- 2) CUJJOE
- 3) LITTLE KNOCKENDOWN
- 4) SUMMERLAND
- 5) BIG TORCH
- 6) MIDDLE TORCH
- 7) LITTLE TORCH
- 8) RAABROD
- 9) WAHOO

**FLORIDA KEYS  
ECOSYSTEM**  
MONROE CO.

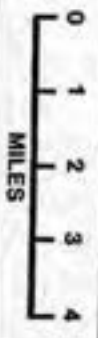
- PROJECT BOUNDARY
- ..... DETAILED INSETS A,B,C ON FOLLOWING PAGE
- PORTION ACQUIRED

ALL SITES EQUAL ESSENTIAL PARCELS

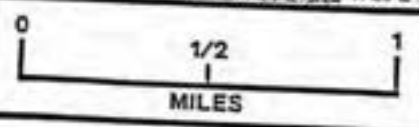
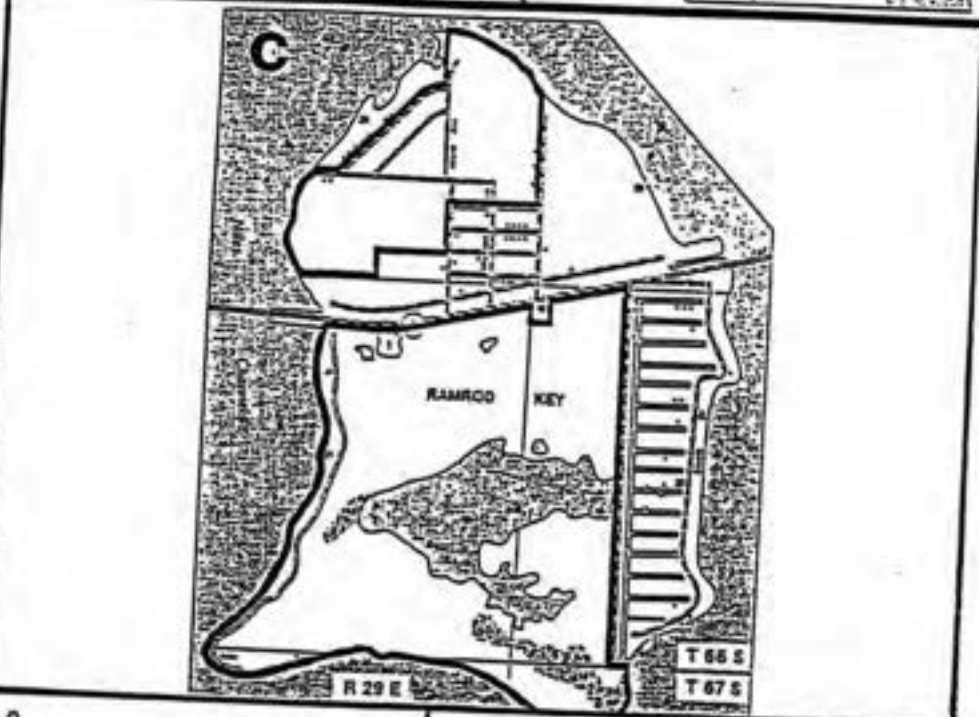
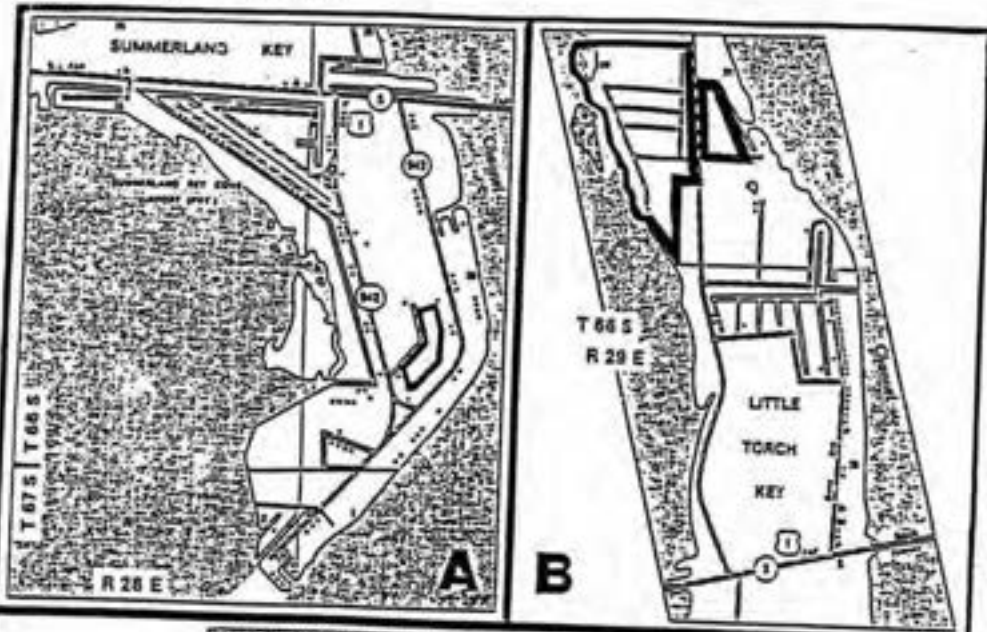
**PRIORITY SITES**

- 1) SUGARLOAF
- 2) LITTLE KNOCKENDOWN
- 6) MIDDLE TORCH
- 8) RAABROD

**SHEET 1 of 3**



Florida Keys Ecosystem - Priority 4



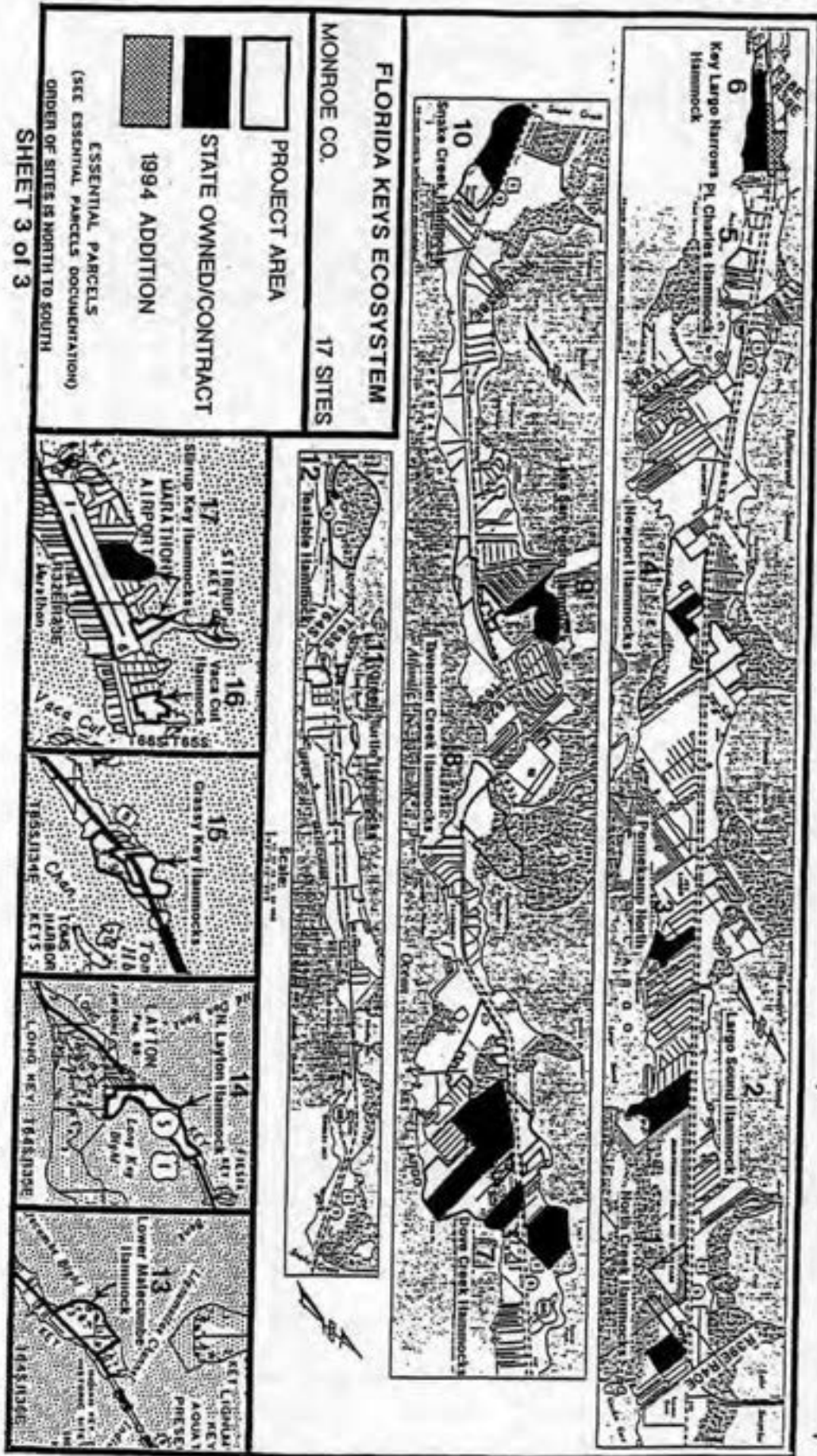
FLORIDA KEYS ECOSYSTEM  
MONROE CO.

— PROJECT BOUNDARY

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

SHEET 2 of 3





# Annutteliga Hammock

Priority 5

## Hernando and Citrus Counties

### Purpose for State Acquisition

The Brooksville Ridge in west-central Florida supports some of the last large tracts of longleaf-pine sandhills in Florida, unique forests full of northern hardwood trees, and many archaeological sites. The Annutteliga Hammock project will conserve the remaining fragments of the forests between the Withlacoochee State Forest and the Chassahowitzka Wildlife Management Area, thereby protecting habitat for black bear and many sandhill-dwelling plants and animals and giving the public a large area for recreation in the original landscape of this fast-growing region.

### Managers

Division of Forestry (northeastern and southeastern parts) and Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission (western part).

### General Description

This project is defined by its excellent quality sandhill and very good upland hardwood forest natural communities (there is little upland hardwood forest protected in this ecoregion). Remnants of Annutteliga Hammock on steep-sided hills and in small valleys cover 20% of the project area. This hardwood forest resembles forests far to the north; in fact, several northern trees reach their southern limits near this area. Westward the hardwoods give way to drier

longleaf-pine sandhills on slightly lower and more level terrain. Remnants of these sandhill forests cover 59% of the project. It is an excellent habitat for many rare vertebrates adapted to xeric communities and several rare plant species. Twenty archaeological sites attest the long history of Native American occupation here. Limerock mines, golf courses, and residential developments are now seriously fragmenting these natural areas, but excellent examples of the original vegetation and wildlife, including the Florida black bear, remain. The Suncoast Parkway is planned to run through this project.

### Public Use

This project is designated for use as a state forest and wildlife management area. Such uses as camping, picnicking, hiking, and boating will be compatible with the protection of the area.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

This project consists of several large tracts as well as large subdivided areas. Essential parcels include Sugar-mill Woods (BOT approval of contract -TNC intermediary - pending), World Woods, Florida Crushed Stone (two distinct tracts), Orange Meadow Corp., (Seville) Blackwell (westernmost tract), Tooke's Lake Joint Venture.

On March 10, 1995 the LAMAC approved the addition of 900 acres to the project boundary.

FNAI Elements	
Cooley's water-willow	G1G2/S1S2
SCRUB	G2/S2
SANDHILL	G2G3/S2
Florida black bear	G5T2/S2
Sherman's fox squirrel	G5T2/S2
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
SANDHILL UPLAND LAKE	G3/S2
Florida mountain-mint	G3/S2
17 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1995
Project Area (Acres)	28,377
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	28,377
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$54,900,670

On December 5, 1996, The LAMAC transferred the Oravec ownership (773 acres) to the Less-Than-Fee Category.

#### Coordination

The DEP will coordinate closely with the Florida Department of Transportation during any right-of

way acquisition relating to the Suncoast Parkway. The Southwest Florida Water Management District has added this project to its five-year plan. Hernando County is also an acquisition and management partner.

#### Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the Annutteliga Hammock CARL project are: 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; to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect; to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation; and to preserve significant archaeological or historical sites.

#### Management Prospectus

*Qualifications for state designation* The project has the size and resource diversity to qualify as a Wildlife Management Area and a State Forest.

*Manager* The Division of Forestry proposes to manage approximately 14,336 acres in the northeastern and southeastern portions of the project. The Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission is recommended to be lead manager on the southwestern 14,048 acres next to the Chassahowitzka Wildlife Management Area.

#### *Conditions affecting intensity of management*

##### *A. Division of Forestry*

There are no known major disturbances that will require extraordinary attention so the level of management intensity is expected to be typical for a state forest.

##### *B. Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission*

Annutteliga Hammock lies within 40 miles of the St. Petersburg/Tampa metropolitan area and is expected to receive heavy demand for wildlife oriented recreational use. The demand for hunting, camping, hiking, horseback riding and nature study is expected to be high. Additionally, the sandhill community

will need the frequent application of fire to rejuvenate itself.

#### *Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure*

##### *A. Division of Forestry*

The primary land management goal for the Division of Forestry is 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. This total resource concept will guide the Division of Forestry's management activities on this project.

Once the core area is acquired and assigned to the Division of Forestry for management, public access will be provided for low intensity, non-facilities related outdoor recreation activities. Until specific positions are provided for the project, public access will be coordinated through Withlacoochee Forestry Center (WFC) Headquarters and management activities will be conducted utilizing personnel from WFC.

Initial or intermediate management efforts will concentrate on site security, public and fire management access, resource inventory, and removal of existing trash. Steps will be taken to insure that the public is provided appropriate access while simultaneously affording protection of sensitive resources. Vehicular use by the public will be confined to designated roads and unnecessary access points will be closed. An inventory of the site's natural resources and threatened and endangered flora and fauna will be conducted to provide the basis for formulation of a management plan.

Prior to collection of necessary resource information, management proposals for this project can only be conceptual in nature. Long-range plans for this property will generally be directed toward the restoration of disturbed areas and maintenance of natural communities. To the greatest extent practical, disturbed sites will be restored to conditions that would be expected to occur in naturally functioning ecosystems. Management activities will also stress

## Annutteliga Hammock - Priority 5

enhancement of the abundance and spatial distribution of threatened and endangered species.

An all season burning program will be established utilizing practices that incorporate 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 improvement thinning and regeneration harvests aimed at maintaining and perpetuating forest ecosystems. Plantations will be thinned to achieve a more natural appearance and, where appropriate, will be reforested with species that would typically be found in a naturally functioning ecosystem. Stands will not have a targeted rotation age but will be managed to maintain a broad diversity of age classes ranging from young stands to areas with old growth characteristics. This will provide habitat for the full spectrum of species that would be found in the natural environment.

The resource inventory will be used to identify sensitive areas that need special attention, protection or management, and to locate areas that are appropriate for any recreational or administrative facilities. Infrastructure development will primarily be located in already disturbed areas and will be the absolute minimum required to allow public access for the uses mentioned above, to provide facilities to accommodate public use, and to administer and manage the property.

The Division will promote recreation and environmental education in the natural environment.

As a general practice, if it is determined that a new recreation area is needed, low impact, rustic facilities will be the only kind developed. High-impact, organized recreation areas will be discouraged because of possible adverse effects on the natural environment. Unnecessary roads, firelines and hydrological

disturbances will be abandoned and/or restored to the greatest extent practical.

### B. Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission

During the first year after acquisition, emphasis will be placed on securing and posting boundaries, assuring public access to the tract, surveying wildlife and plant communities, and restoring fire as a viable component of the ecosystem. A management plan for the tract will be prepared.

Longer-range plans for the property include securing and stabilizing necessary roads for public access, developing camping and nature interpretive facilities and developing hiking and horseback riding trails. All-weather access roads will be developed and maintained for use by the public and for management operations. An all-season prescribed burning program will be established using both aerial and ground ignition techniques. Whenever possible, existing roads, trails and firebreaks will be used to control both prescribed and natural fires. Unnecessary roads, firelines and hydrological disturbances will be abandoned or restored as appropriate. Environmentally sensitive areas will be identified and appropriate protective measures will be implemented to assure the areas are protected from abuse.

### Revenue-generating potential

#### A. Division of Forestry

The Division will sell timber as needed to improve or maintain desirable ecosystem conditions. Revenue from these sales will vary, but the revenue-generating potential of this project is expected to be low to moderate.

#### B. Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission

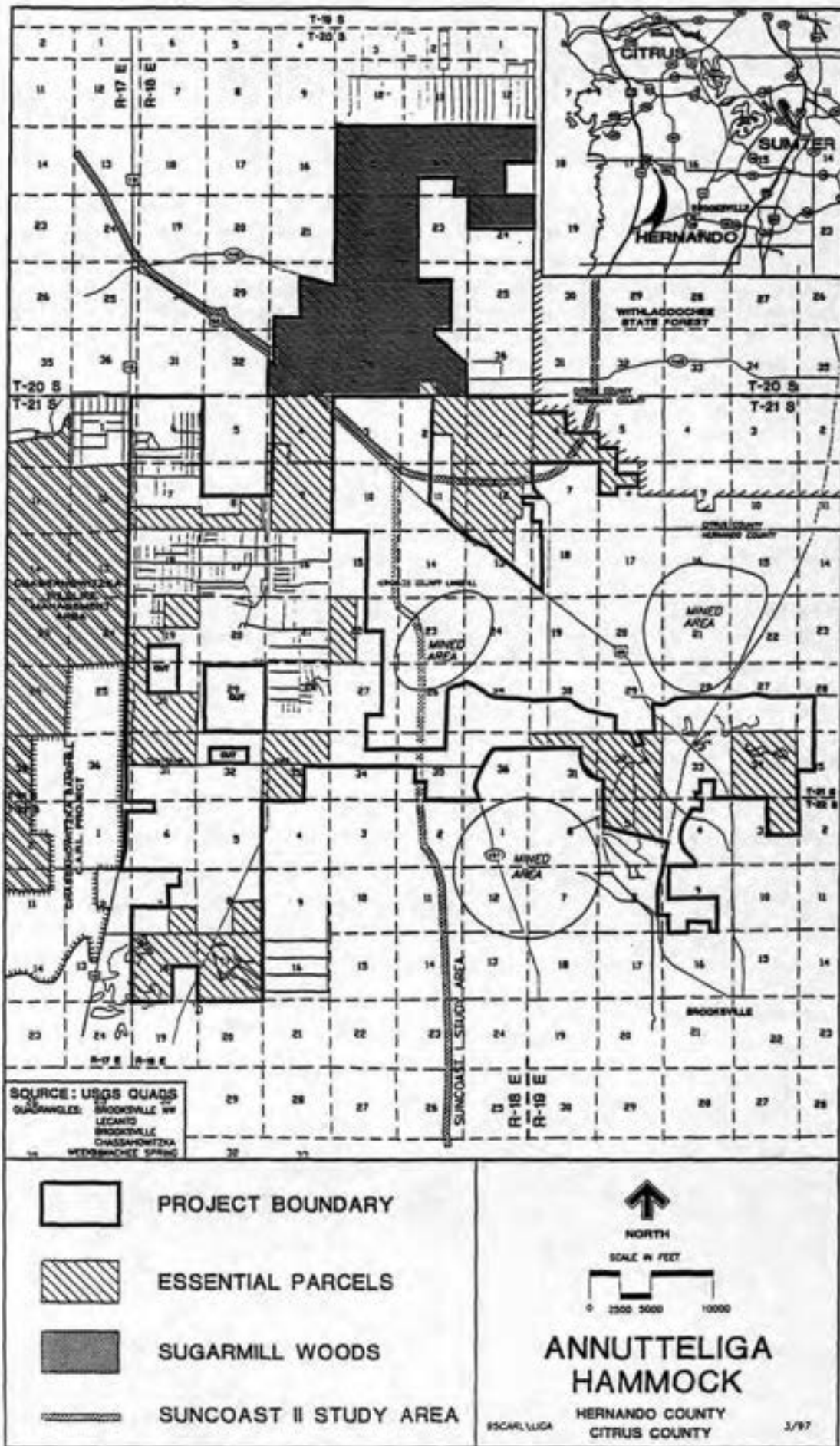
Harvest of pinelands could help offset operational costs. Any estimate of revenue from harvest of the pinelands will depend on a detailed timber cruise. Revenue may also be generated from the sale of Wildlife Management Area stamps to recreational users of the property.

#### Management Cost Summary/DOF

Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$85,020	\$85,020
OPS	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$25,000	\$25,000
OCO	\$116,800	\$10,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$226,820	\$120,020

#### Management Cost Summary/GFWFC

Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$78,353	\$78,353
OPS	\$10,500	\$5,250
Expense	\$52,500	\$42,000
OCO	\$124,000	\$10,000
FCO	\$150,000	\$0
TOTAL	\$404,958	\$135,603



# Perdido Pitcher Plant Prairie

Priority 6

## Escambia County

### Purpose for State Acquisition

The pine flatwoods and swamps west of Pensacola are interrupted by wet grassy prairies dotted with carnivorous pitcher plants—some of the last remnants of a landscape unique to the northern Gulf coast. The Perdido Pitcher Plant Prairie project will conserve these prairies and the undeveloped land around them, helping to protect the water quality of Perdido Bay and Big Lagoon, and giving the public a wealth of opportunities to learn about and enjoy this natural land.

### Manager

Division of Recreation and Parks, Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

### General Description

The project covers a large undeveloped area of undulating topography where low ridges, remnants of ancient dune lines, alternate with slightly lower intervening swales that drain east or west, parallel to the Gulf coast; and includes 2.5 miles of frontage on Perdido Bay. The Wet Prairies in this area are some of the last examples of perhaps the most diverse plant community in the southeast. They support one of the largest stands of white-topped pitcher plants in Florida along with almost 100 other plant species.

The prairies still have intact ecotones to basin swamp, scrub, sandhill, and mesic flatwood communities. The large expanses of flatwoods and Basin Swamps in the proposal provide habitat for many species of animals. No archaeological sites are known from the project. The uplands on the site are moderately vulnerable to development, particularly in the Tarkiln Bayou area.

### Public Use

This project is designated for use as a state park, providing opportunities for swimming, fishing, boating, camping, hiking and nature appreciation.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

Several large ownerships exist within the project boundary, including Duckett, Carr, Henning and Perdido Bay Partnerships. Larger ownerships should be acquired first. Additionally, the important pitcher plant prairies in sections 11, 12, 20, 21 and area C, the area surrounding Tarkiln Bayou (area B), including Dupont Point, and Garcon Swamp (area D) are important first priorities.

### Coordination

Currently, CARL has no acquisition partners.

### FNAI Elements

<i>Large-leafed jointweed</i>	G2/S2
<i>White-top pitcher plant</i>	G2/S2
<i>Sweet pitcher-plant</i>	G3/S2
<i>Chapman's butterwort</i>	G3?/S2
WET FLATWOODS	G?/S4
Alligator snapping turtle	G3G4/S3
STRAND SWAMP	G4?/S4?
MESIC FLATWOODS	G?/S4
12 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1995
Project Area (Acres)	6,952
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	6,952
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$3,210,940

**Management Policy Statement**

The primary goals of management of the Perdido Pitcher Plant Prairie project are: 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; to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; and to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect. Secondary goals are: to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation; and to preserve significant archaeological or historical sites.

**Management Prospectus**

*Qualifications for state designation* The project has the size and resource diversity to provide for uses and natural-resource-based recreational activities that are compatible with the protection of rare and sensitive resources under the state park system.

*Manager* The Division of Recreation and Parks, Department of Environmental Protection, is recommended as manager.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* The Perdido Pitcher Plant Prairie CARL Project is a high-

need management area requiring intensive resource management and protection. Depending on the nature and extent of public use determined by the management plan process, there may be additional needs for management of public-use activities and facilities.

*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure* Within the first year after acquisition, management activities will concentrate on site security, natural and cultural resource protection, and efforts toward the development of a plan for long-term public use and resource management consistent with the stated goals and objectives of the approved Perdido Pitcher Plant Prairie CARL Project Assessment.

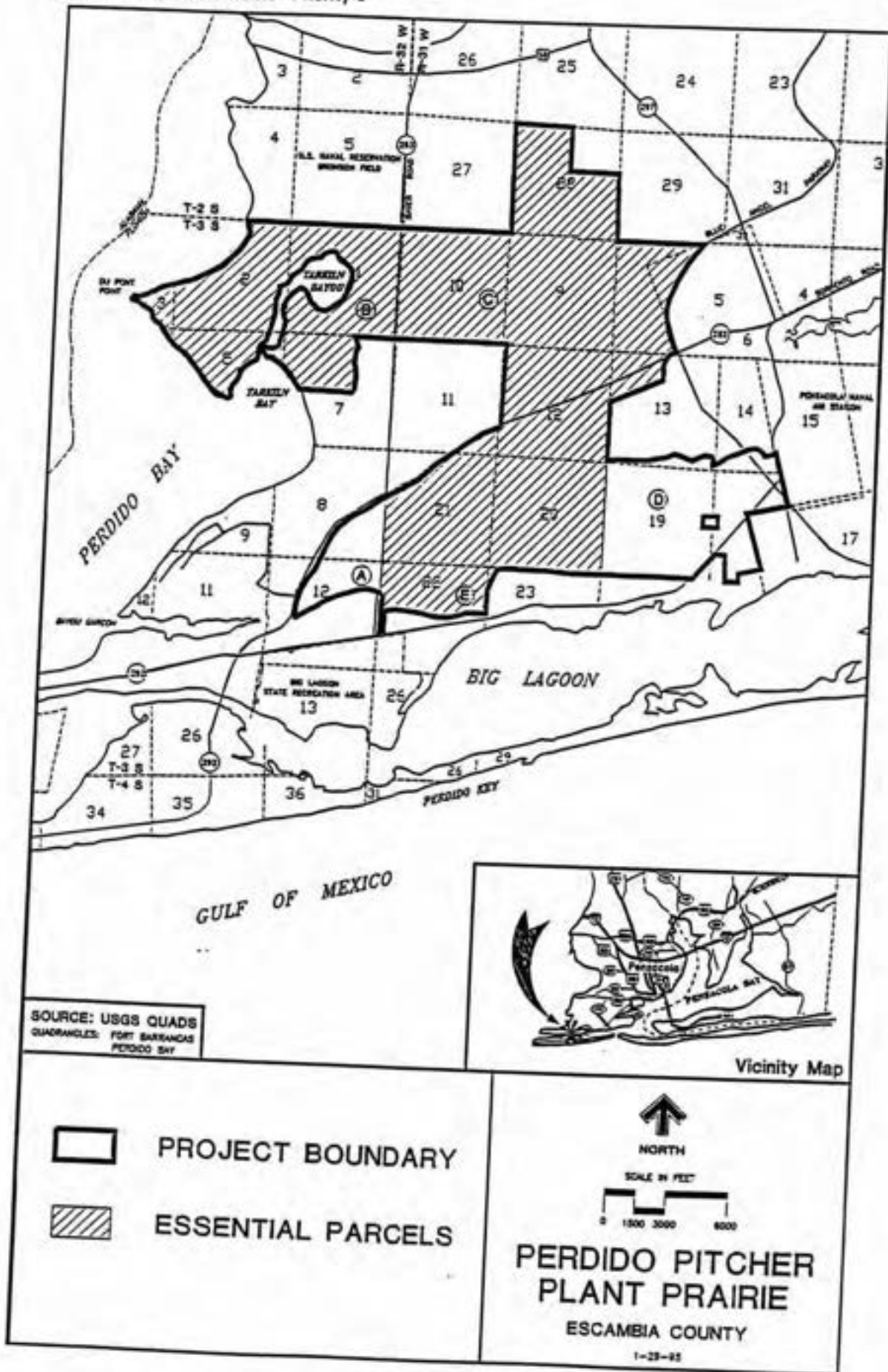
*Revenue-generating potential* No significant revenue is expected to be generated initially. After the initial acquisition, it will probably be several years before any significant public-use facilities are developed. The amount of any future revenue generated would depend on the nature and extent of public use and facilities. Revenue generated by Big Lagoon State Recreation Area for Fiscal Year 1993-1994 was \$127,895.

*Cooperators in management activities* No local governments or others are recommended for management of this project.

**Management Cost Summary**

Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$50,515	\$50,515
OPS	\$10,000	\$10,000
Expense	\$61,307	\$61,307
OCO	\$106,000	\$1,000
FCO	\$178,000	\$0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$405,822</b>	<b>\$122,822</b>

Perdido Pitcher Plant Prairie - Priority 6



SOURCE: USGS QUADS  
 QUADRANGLES: FORT BARRACAS  
 PERDIDO BAY



PROJECT BOUNDARY



ESSENTIAL PARCELS



NORTH

SCALE IN FEET



PERDIDO PITCHER  
 PLANT PRAIRIE

ESCAMBIA COUNTY

1-28-85



# Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge

Priority 7

## Brevard and Indian River Counties

### Purpose for State Acquisition

Although sea turtle nesting occurs from the southern tip of Texas to the southern coast of Virginia, the 20-mile stretch of beach in Brevard and Indian River Counties is one of the most significant nesting areas for Loggerhead Sea Turtles in the western hemisphere; and an occasional nesting area for the Leatherback Sea Turtle, one of the largest and rarest sea turtles. For thousands of years, these sea turtles have returned each year to these beaches to lay their eggs and continue the species. The Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge project is designed to help protect the habitat and assure the continued survival of these endangered sea turtles.

### Managers

The Division of Recreation and Parks, Department of Environmental Protection, the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, and Brevard and Indian River Counties will be the cooperating managers.

### General Description

This project will consolidate several small public ownerships and add to them substantially, protecting almost ten miles of 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. Stretches of quiet, undisturbed sandy beaches, with

little or no artificial light, are essential to the reproductive success and survival of sea turtles. The project 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*. At least 30 archaeological sites (primarily shell middens) are located near or within the refuge. It is threatened by intense development pressure, both commercial and residential.

### Public Use

The project is designated as a recreation area and a wildlife and environmental area. The designation will allow such uses as photography, swimming, fishing and nature appreciation.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

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. The project excludes developed and undeveloped parcels situated between developed parcels. Acquisition efforts are ongoing.

The LAMAC approved the addition of 112 acres to the project boundary on March 10, 1995.

FNAI Element Occurrences	
<i>Devil's shoestring</i>	G1Q/S1
<i>Coastal vervain</i>	G2/S2
<i>Prickly-apple</i>	G2G3/S2
SHELL MOUND	G3/S2
Loggerhead turtle	G3/S2
Green turtle	G3/S2
Leatherback turtle	G3/S2
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
15 FNAI elements known from site	

Placed on list	1991
Project Area (Acres)	1,018
Acres Acquired	521
at a Cost of	\$34,942,885
Acres Remaining	497
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value	\$22,365,000*

\*The LAMAC directed that a \$10 million cap per year be set on acquisition expenditures within Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge

## Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge - Priority 7

### Coordination

This project was developed in conjunction with the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS). The federal government approved \$2 million for the acquisition of parcels within Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge. Indian River County is an acquisition partner on several tracts within the Indian River County portion of the project. Brevard County will assist with negotiations on a portion of the project (North Sebastian Inlet Hammock) added as a boundary amendment during 1991.

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### Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge CARL project are: to conserve scarce, undeveloped Atlantic Coast shoreline that is globally important nesting habitat for threatened and endangered sea turtles; to conserve this important ecosystem and its wildlife resources through purchase because regulation cannot adequately protect them; and to provide areas for natural-resource-based recreation.

### Management Prospectus

*Qualifications for state designation* The Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge is recognized as the most important sea turtle nesting site in the United States and qualifies as a wildlife and environmental area.

*Manager* The U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service will manage most of the project as a National Wildlife Refuge. Primary management partners include the State of Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Brevard County, and Indian River County. The portion of the project immediately north of the Sebastian Inlet State Recreation Area and west of the highway will be added to the state recreation area.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* The project includes lands that are low-need, moderate-need and high-need tracts as defined by F.S. 259.032 (11)(c). About 30% of the lands are low-need, 50% moderate-need and 20% high-need properties. and is a high-need management area

The Richard King Mellon Foundation has made a substantial contribution to the overall protection and acquisition of the project area. The Foundation has acquired several tracts within the project boundary.

In 1994, individuals representing eleven government agencies, conservation groups, non-profit organizations and the local community formed the Archie Carr Working Group. The participants felt strongly that a workgroup process was required to enhance coordination, cooperation and communication among the diverse interest groups involved in the refuge and barrier island ecosystem protection effort.

### *Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure*

Within the first year after acquisition, activities will concentrate on site security, controlling public access, removing trash and resource inventory. A management plan will be formulated. Brevard County plans to develop an innovative environmental education program for the area. Long-range plans for the properties, beginning one year after acquisition, will be directed toward protecting the nesting beach, restoring disturbed areas, inventorying resources, and perpetuating natural communities and listed species.

To the greatest extent practical, parking lots and dune crossovers will be confined to already disturbed sites.

*Revenue-generating potential* Collecting parking or access fees is the only means of generating revenue from the tracts to be managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services or local governments. The Florida Division of Recreation and Parks expects no significant revenue to be generated initially from the tracts to be added to the state recreation area.

*Cooperators in management activities* The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will collaborate in management with local governments. Non-profit organizations with active management and education interests include The Nature Conservancy, The Trust for Public Land, Caribbean Conservation Corporation, Center for Marine Conservation and local non-profits and land trusts. A Brevard County Avolunteer warden program has been proposed to involve the local community in conservation, management and educational programs.

**Management Cost Summary/USFWS**

Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	FWS	FWS	FWSTF
Salary	\$17,000	\$17,000	\$17,000
OPS	N/A	NA	N/A
Expense	N/A	NA	N/A
OCO	N/A	N/A	N/A
FCO	N/A	N/A	N/A
TOTAL	\$17,000	\$17,000	\$17,000

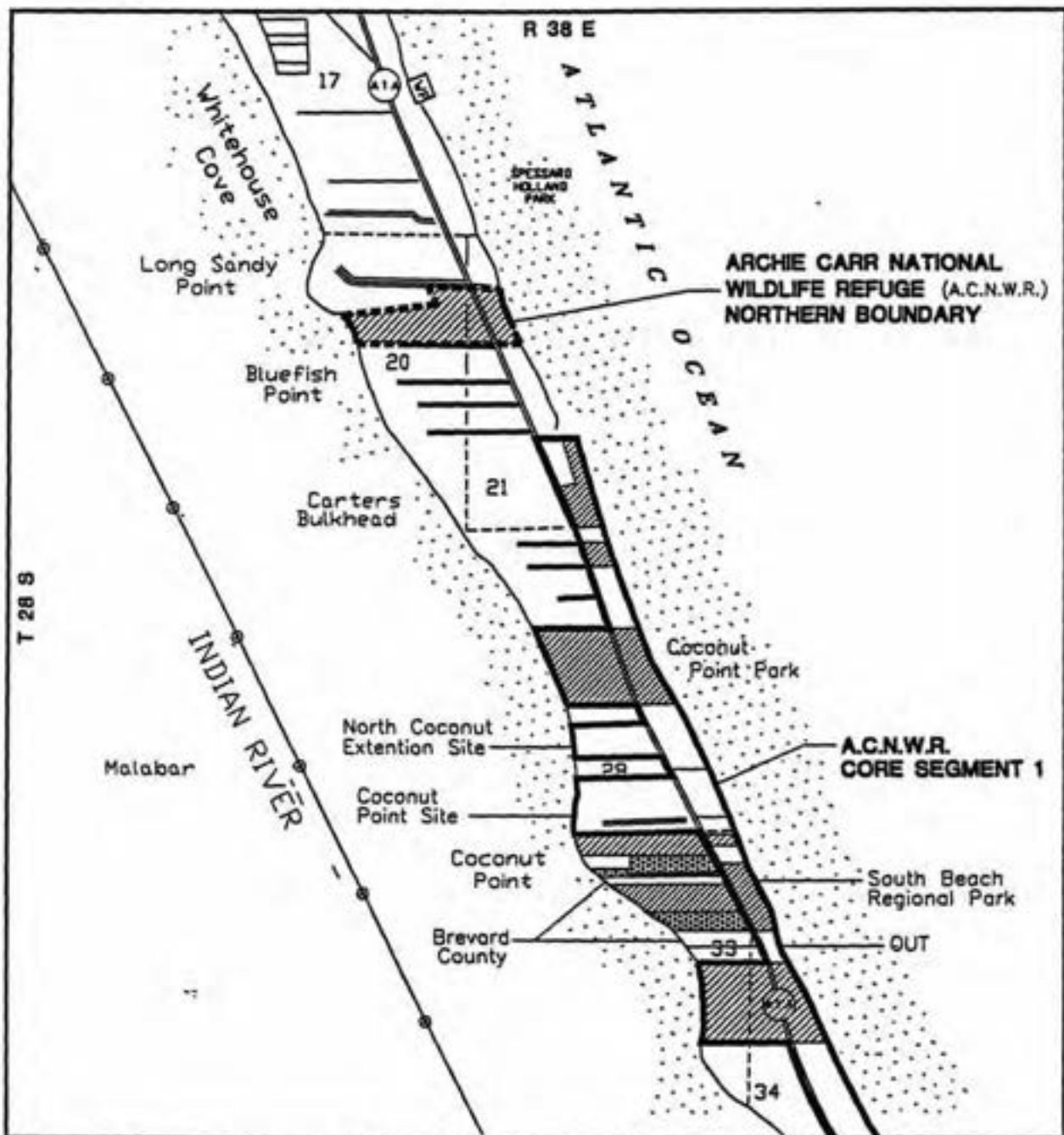
**Management Cost Summary/Brevard County**





Source of Funds	County
Expense	\$40,000
FCO	\$145,000
TOTAL	\$185,000



**Management Cost Summary/DRP**

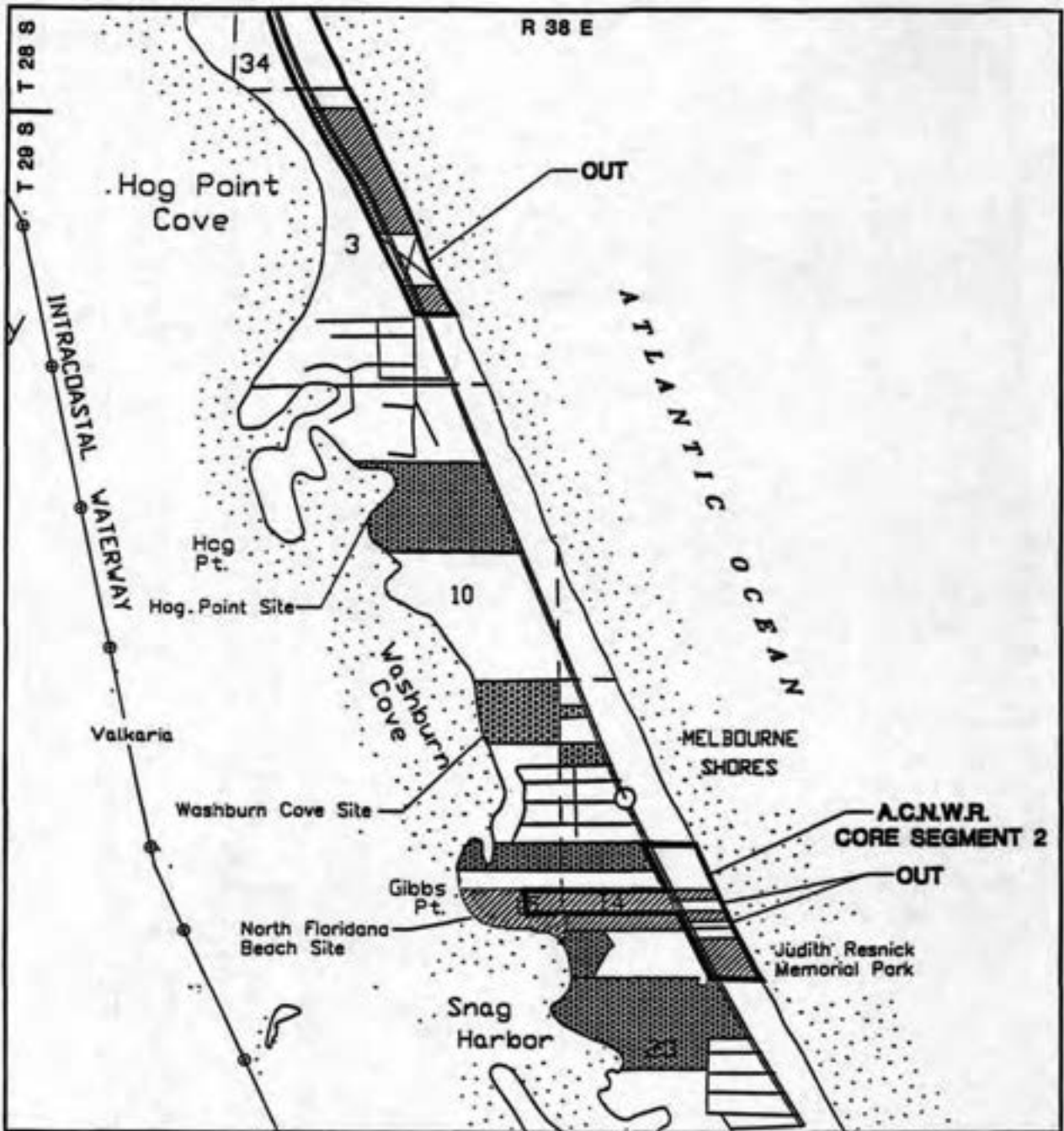
(Sebastian Inlet SP, 10% of which are Archie Carr CARL lands)

Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	SPTF	SPTF	SPTF
Salary	\$564,489	\$581,424	\$598,866
OPS	\$63,602	\$55,000	\$55,000
Expense	\$145,616	\$144,000	\$144,000
OCO	\$10,805	\$24,188	\$24,188
HOSP	\$7,785	\$7,785	\$7,875
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$792,386	\$812,487	\$812,929



	<b>FEDERAL AND C.A.R.L. PROJECT BOUNDARY</b> EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS
	<b>C.A.R.L. PROJECT BOUNDARY</b>
	<b>PUBLICLY ACQUIRED</b>
	<b>MARITIME HAMMOCKS C.A.R.L. PROJECT</b>

  
 NORTH  
 SCALE IN FEET  
  
**ARCHIE CARR SEA TURTLE REFUGE**  
 SHEET 1 OF 6  
 BREVARD/INDIAN RIVER COUNTIES  
 © 1-87



	<p><b>FEDERAL AND C.A.R.L. PROJECT AREA</b> EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS</p>
	<p><b>ACQUIRED</b></p>
	<p><b>MARITIME HAMMOCKS C.A.R.L. PROJECT</b></p>

NORTH

SCALE IN FEET

0 1500 3000

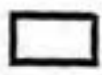
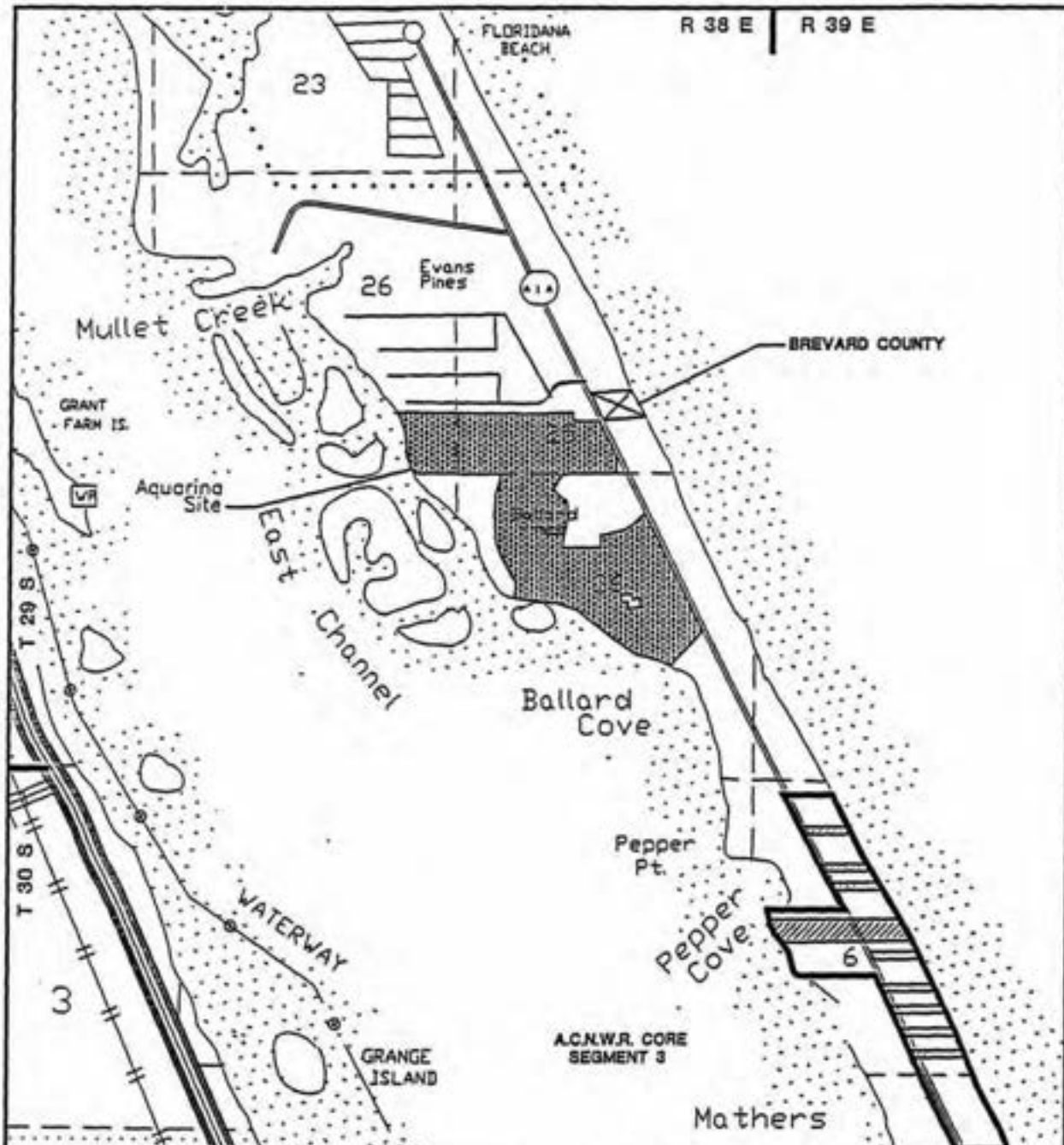
**ARCHIE CARR SEA TURTLE REFUGE**

SHEET 2 OF 8

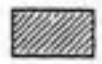
BREVARD/INDIAN RIVER COUNTIES

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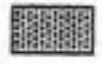
Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge - Priority 7



FEDERAL AND  
C.A.R.L. PROJECT AREA  
EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS



ACQUIRED

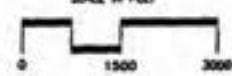


MARITIME HAMMOCKS  
C.A.R.L. PROJECT



NORTH

SCALE IN FEET

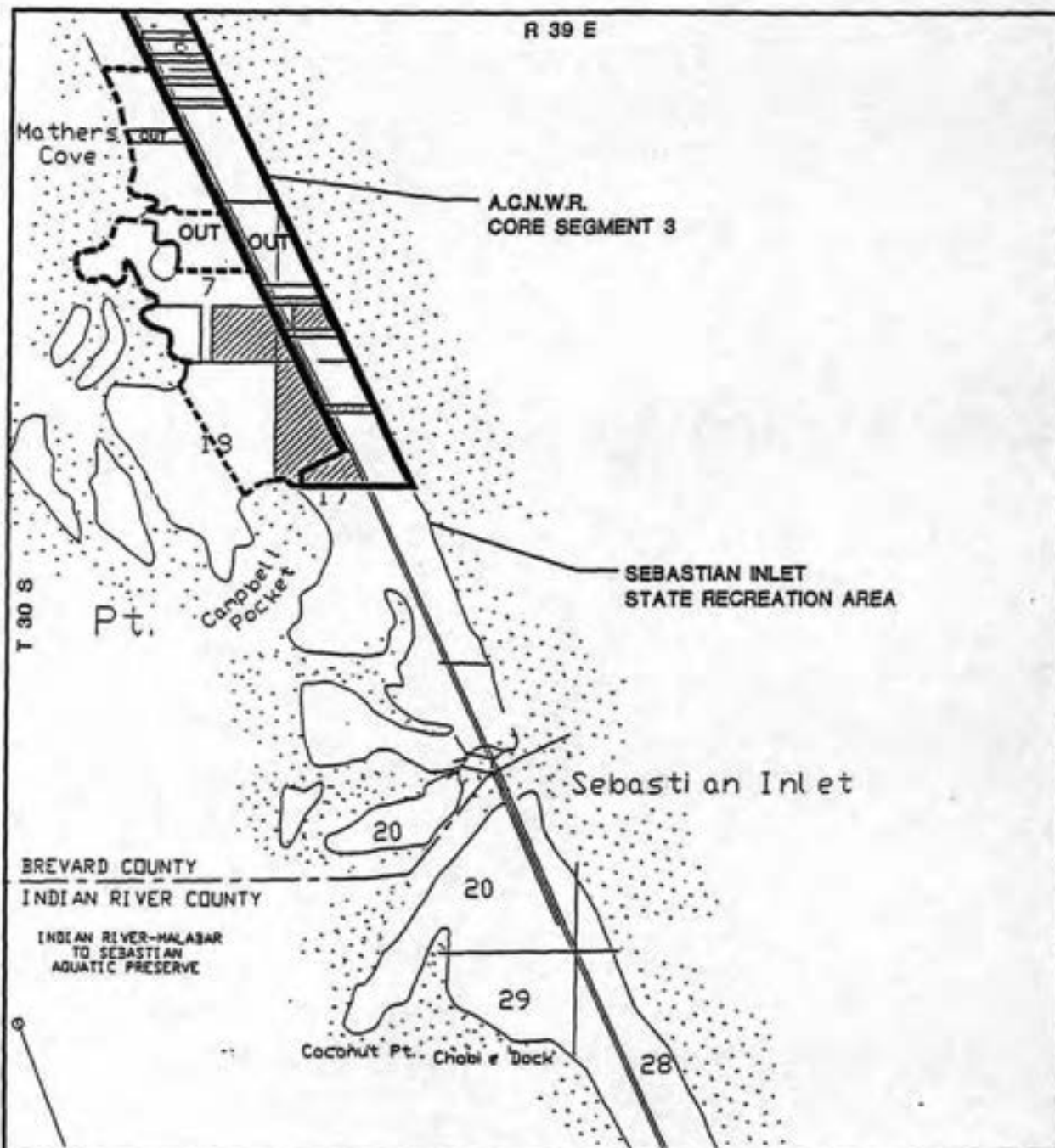


ARCHIE CARR  
SEA TURTLE REFUGE

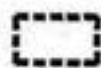
SHEET 3 OF 6

BREVARD/INDIAN RIVER COUNTIES

R 1-30-95



FEDERAL AND  
C.A.R.L. PROJECT BOUNDARY  
EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS



C.A.R.L. PROJECT BOUNDARY



ACQUIRED



NORTH



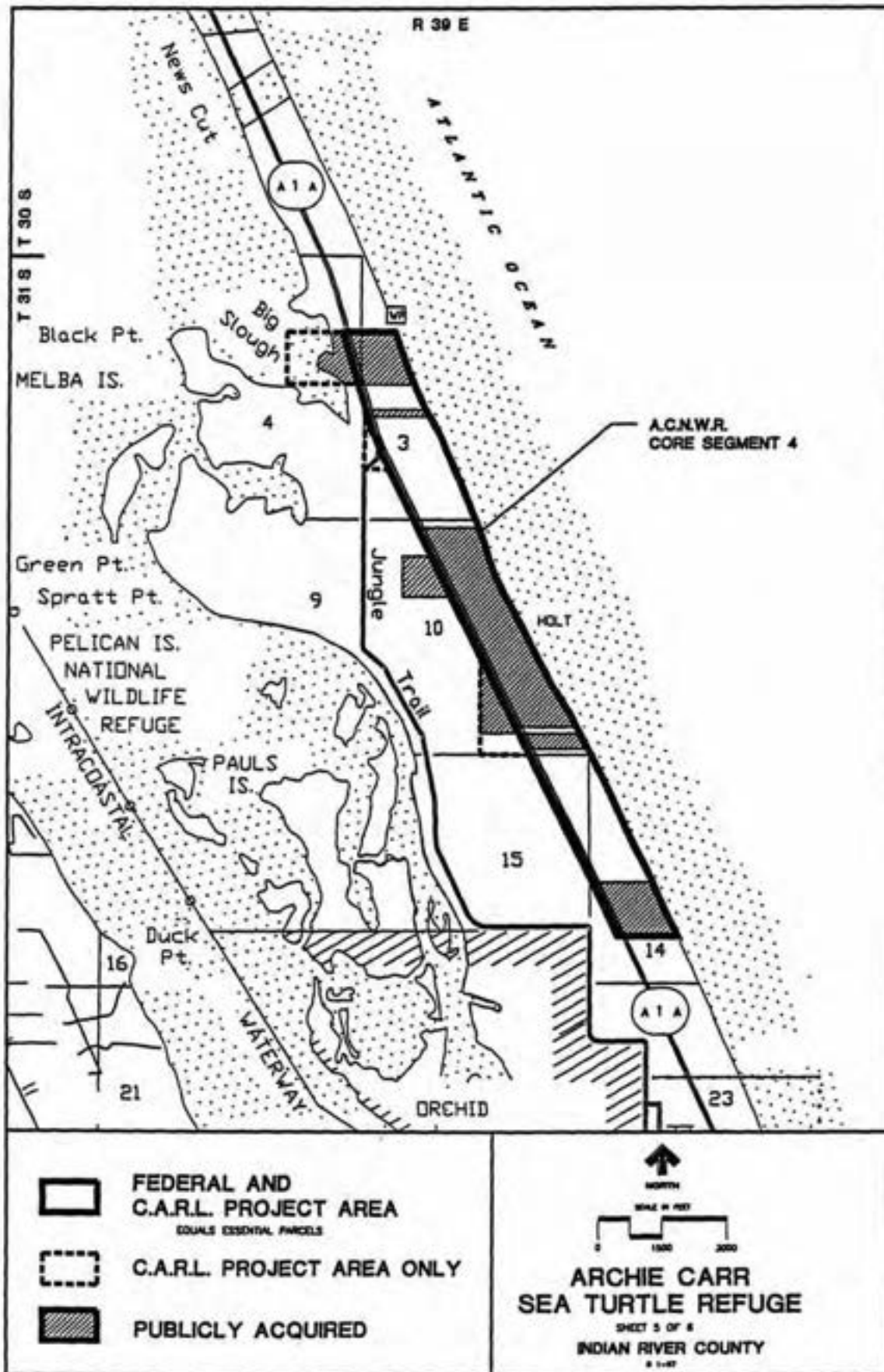
ARCHIE CARR  
SEA TURTLE REFUGE

SHEET 4 OF 6

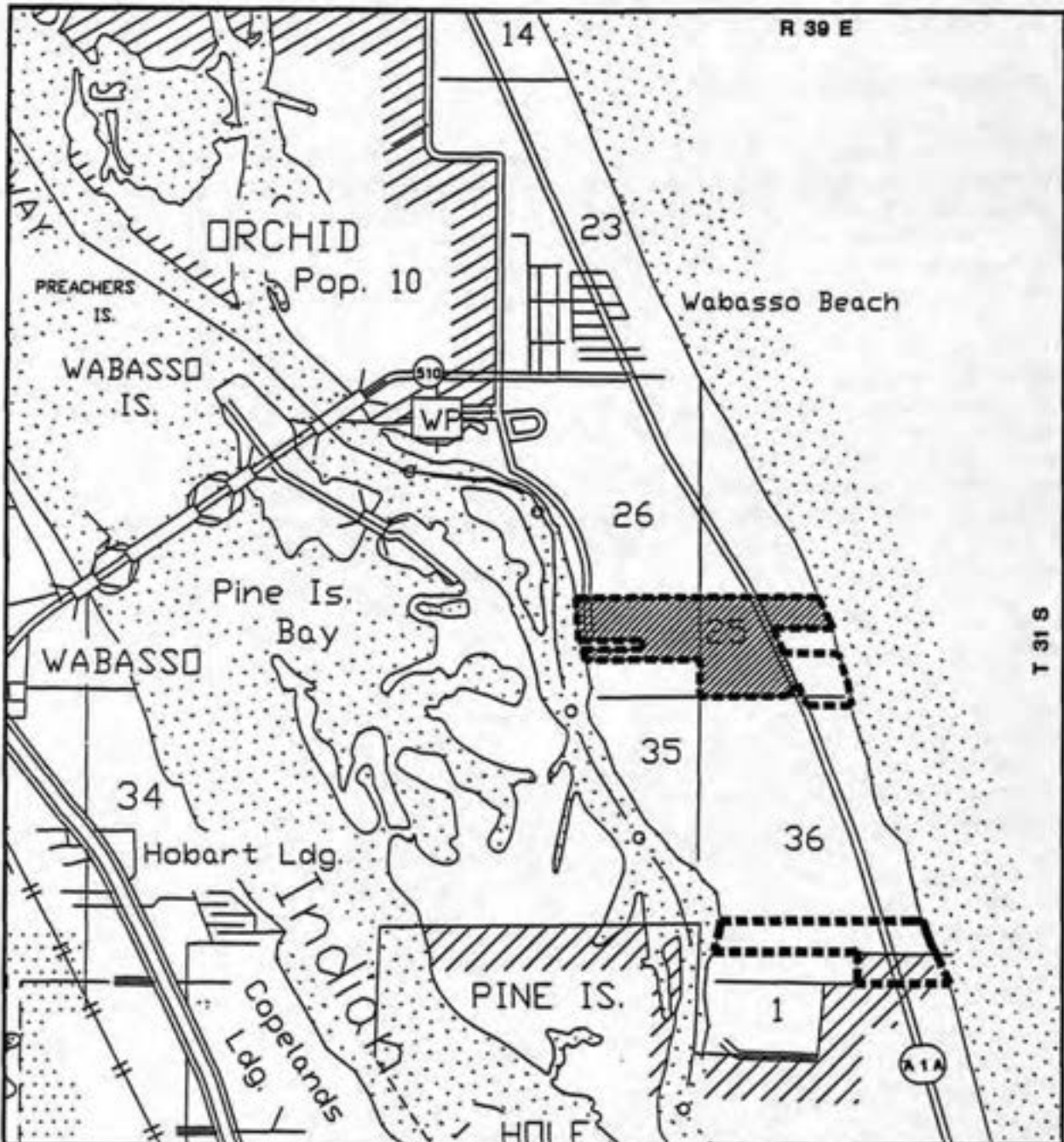
BREVARD/INDIAN RIVER COUNTIES


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Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge - Priority 7

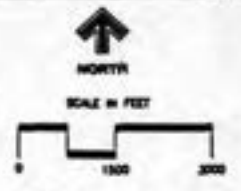






 C.A.R.L. PROJECT BOUNDARY

 ACQUIRED



**ARCHIE CARR  
SEA TURTLE REFUGE**

SHEET 6 OF 6

INDIAN RIVER COUNTY

R 1-87

# Wekiva-Ocala Greenway

Priority 8

## Lake, Orange and Volusia Counties

### Purpose for State Acquisition

The springs, rivers, lakes, swamps, and uplands stretching north from Orlando to the Ocala National Forest are an important refuge for the Florida black bear, as well as other wildlife such as the bald eagle, swallow-tailed kite, Florida scrub jay, and wading birds. The Wekiva-Ocala Greenway will protect these animals and the Wekiva and St. Johns river basins by protecting natural corridors connecting Wekiva Springs State Park, Rock Springs Run State Reserve, the Lower Wekiva River State Preserve, and Hontoon Island State Park with the Ocala National Forest. It will also provide the people of the booming Orlando area with a large, nearby natural area in which to enjoy camping, fishing, swimming, hiking, canoeing, and other recreational pursuits.

### Managers

Division of Recreation and Parks, Florida Department of Environmental Protection (BMK Ranch, Seminole Springs, St. Johns River and portions of the Wekiva-Ocala Connector); Division of Forestry, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (Seminole Springs and portions of the Wekiva-Ocala Connector).

### General Description

This project provides an important link between Ocala National Forest and the extensive state holdings along the Wekiva River. It is habitat for many rare

animal species including the Florida black bear, the Florida sandhill crane, bald eagle, Eastern indigo snake, Florida scrub jay, Sherman's fox squirrel, Florida scrub lizard and gopher tortoise. It incorporates most of the forested wetlands along the St. Johns and Wekiva Rivers between Orlando and the Ocala National Forest. The St. Johns River site consists of three large bottomlands and adjacent uplands between three existing state ownerships. The Seminole Springs/Woods site is reported to have 50 to 75 springs within its boundary. The Wekiva-Ocala Connector site provides a wildlife movement corridor between the Ocala National Forest and the other portions of the project along the Wekiva River.

### Public Use

The project sites are designated as state reserves or preserves and state forests, offering opportunities for canoeing, hiking, fishing and camping.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

The project includes the former Seminole Springs/Woods, Wekiva-Ocala Connector, St. Johns River and BMK Ranch projects.

Seminole Springs/Woods: Seminole Springs (Strawn Tract), M.S. Carter (acquired), and Brumlick parcels (acquired through eminent domain). The Strawn tract is the largest and most significant ownership remaining to be acquired.

FNAI Elements	
Seminole Spring snail	G1/S1
SCRUB	G2/S2
Florida sandhill crane	G5T2T3/S2S3
Florida black bear	G5T2/S2
Sand skink	G2/S2
SPRING-RUN STREAM	G2/S2
Blue-tailed mole skink	G4T2/S2
Bald eagle	G3/S2S3
35 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1995*
Project Area (Acres)	67,397
Acres Acquired	27,491
at a Cost of	\$81,235,859
Acres Remaining	39,906
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$37,333,741

\* In 1995 four projects were combined and placed on the list as Wekiva-Ocala Greenway.

Wekiva-Ocala Connector: Core Tracts West: Maxwell and Holman, Shockley, Harper (acquired by SJRWMD 2,228 acres/2.1 million), Alger Enterprises (contingent upon the acquisition of Harper), Fisch (currently being negotiated), Southland Gardens (contingent upon the acquisition of Harper and Fisch), Clemmons, Blaskovic, Kittridge. Core Tracts East: Stetson University (acquired), Stein, Lenholt Farms, Francolin, Jung, and Hollywood Pines, Inc. St. Johns River: BMK Ranch: New Garden Coal is the largest ownership remaining to be acquired.

On 10/30/95 the Council added approximately 5,616 acres to the project boundary, and removed phasing.

During 1996, the Council added 450 acres to the project boundary.

Other acquisitions in the Wekiva Basin are: Wekiva Buffers, Wekiva Springs State Park, Rock Springs Run, Lower Wekiva River State Park, Hontoon Island State Recreation Area, and Blue Spring State Park. These acquisitions total 18,400 acres.

At the 7/18/97 LAMAC meeting, the Council approved a 128-acre addition with a tax-assessed value

of \$450,542. The addition was proposed by the owner who already has 20 acres within the project's boundary. The portion of the addition that is not needed for resource protection or management will be surplussed.

#### **Coordination**

Acquisition partners include the Lake Co. Water Authority and St. Johns River Water Management District.

In 1994, the Wekiva River Work Group was created to further coordination and communication among the government agencies, conservation groups, non-profit organizations and the local community involved in the Wekiva basin protection effort.

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 supporting shared acquisition of this project include Lake County Commission and St. Johns River Water Management District.

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#### **Management Policy Statement**

The primary goals of management of the Wekiva-Ocala Greenway CARL project are: 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; to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect; to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation; and to preserve significant archaeological or historical sites.

#### **Management Prospectus**

*Qualifications for state designation* The large size, variety of forest resources, and diversity of the former Seminole Springs project and the western Wekiva-Ocala Connector make them highly desirable for management as a state forest. The quality of resources

on the remainder of the project make them suitable for state preserves.

*Manager* The Division of Forestry proposes to manage the Seminole Springs and western connector portions of the project. The remainder will be managed by the Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Recreation and Parks. The Division of Recreation and Parks may elect to assume management of the western portion of the Strawn property at a later date if it is purchased.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* On the portion to be managed by the Division of Forestry, there are no known disturbances that will require extraordinary attention, so the level of management intensity is expected to be typical for a state forest.

On the portion to be managed by the Division of Recreation and Parks, the BMK Ranch is a high-need management area, while the Eastern Connector of the former Wekiva-Ocala Connector project and the former St. Johns River project are low-need management areas. The BMK Ranch project anticipates a higher level of recreational use and development compatible with resource management than does the other properties.

## Wekiva-Ocala Greenway - Priority 8

*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure* About 8,000 acres have been purchased by the State of Florida and the St. Johns Water Management District and have been assigned to the Division of Forestry for management as the Seminole State Forest (SSF). The Division is currently providing for public access for low-intensity, non-facilities-related outdoor recreation. Initial activities include securing the site, providing public and fire management access, inventorying resources, and removing trash. The project's natural resources and threatened and endangered plants and animals will be inventoried to provide the basis for a management plan.

Long-range plans for this property will generally be directed toward restoring disturbed areas to their original conditions, as far as possible, as well as protecting threatened and endangered species. An all-season burning program will use, whenever possible, existing roads, black lines, foam lines and natural breaks to contain fires. Timber management will mostly involve improvement thinning and regeneration harvests. Plantations will be thinned and, where appropriate, reforested with species found in natural ecosystems. Stands will not have a targeted rotation age. Infrastructure will primarily be located in disturbed areas and will be the minimum required for management and public access. The Division will promote recreation and environmental education.

For the Division of Recreation and Parks, within the first year after acquisition, management activities will concentrate on site security, natural and cultural resource protection, and the development of a plan for long-term public use and resource management.

*Revenue-generating potential* The Division of Forestry will sell timber as needed to improve or maintain desirable ecosystem conditions. These sales will provide a variable source of revenue, but the revenue-generating potential for this project is expected to be low. The Division of Recreation and Parks expects no significant revenue to be generated initially. After acquisition, it will probably be several years before any significant public facilities are developed on the BMK Ranch properties, and public facilities will probably not be a major emphasis on the eastern connector properties. The amount of any future revenue will depend on the nature and extent of public use and facilities.

*Cooperators in management activities* The Division of Forestry will cooperate with and seek the assistance of other state agencies, local government entities and interested parties as appropriate. The Division of Recreation and Parks recommends no local governments or others for management of its project area.

Wekiva-Ocala Greenway - Priority 8

**Management Cost Summary/DRP**

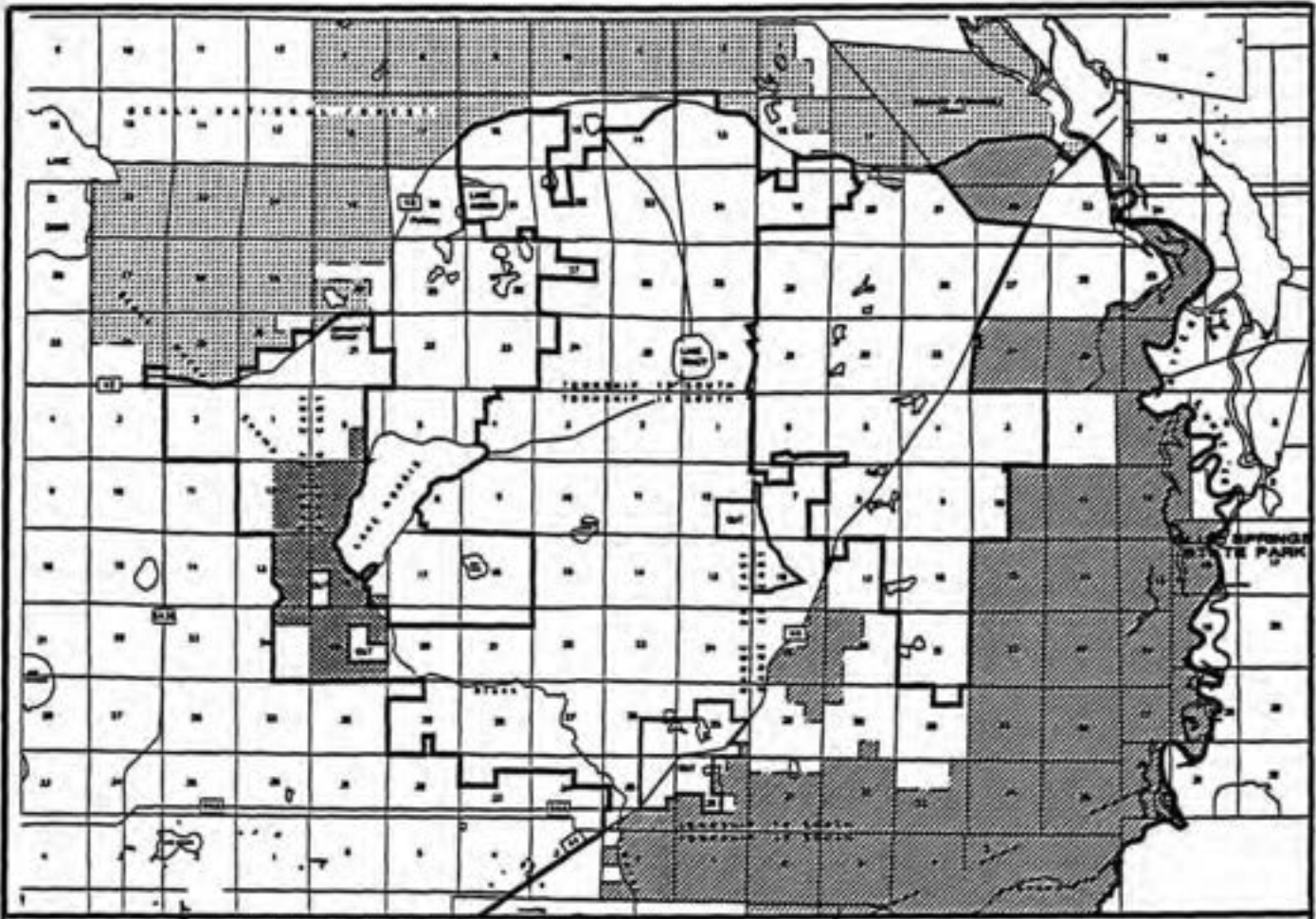
Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	SPTF/LATF/CARL	SPTF/CARL	SPTF/CARL
Salary	\$0	\$0	\$0
OPS	\$425	\$425	\$425
Expense	\$5,739	\$5,739	\$5,739
OCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$38,798	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$44,962	\$6,164	\$6,164

**Management Cost Summary/DOF (Seminole State Forest)**

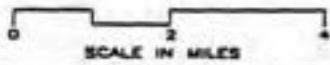
Category	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$35,440	\$64,440	\$105,000
OPS	\$0	\$4,500	\$5,000
Expense	\$22,600	\$40,225	\$51,000
OCO	\$0	\$29,270	\$48,000
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$58,040	\$138,435	\$209,000

**Management Cost Summary/DOF (Wekiva-Ocala Connector: West Corridor)**





Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$28,140	\$28,140
OPS	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$20,000	\$15,000
OCO	\$90,400	\$4,500
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$138,540	\$47,640



MATCHLINE "A" SEE SHEET 2 OF 2



CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS

-  PROJECT BOUNDARY
-  STATE OWNED LANDS WITH PROJECT BOUNDARY
-  FEDERAL LANDS
-  LANDS OWNED BY ST. JOHNS WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT



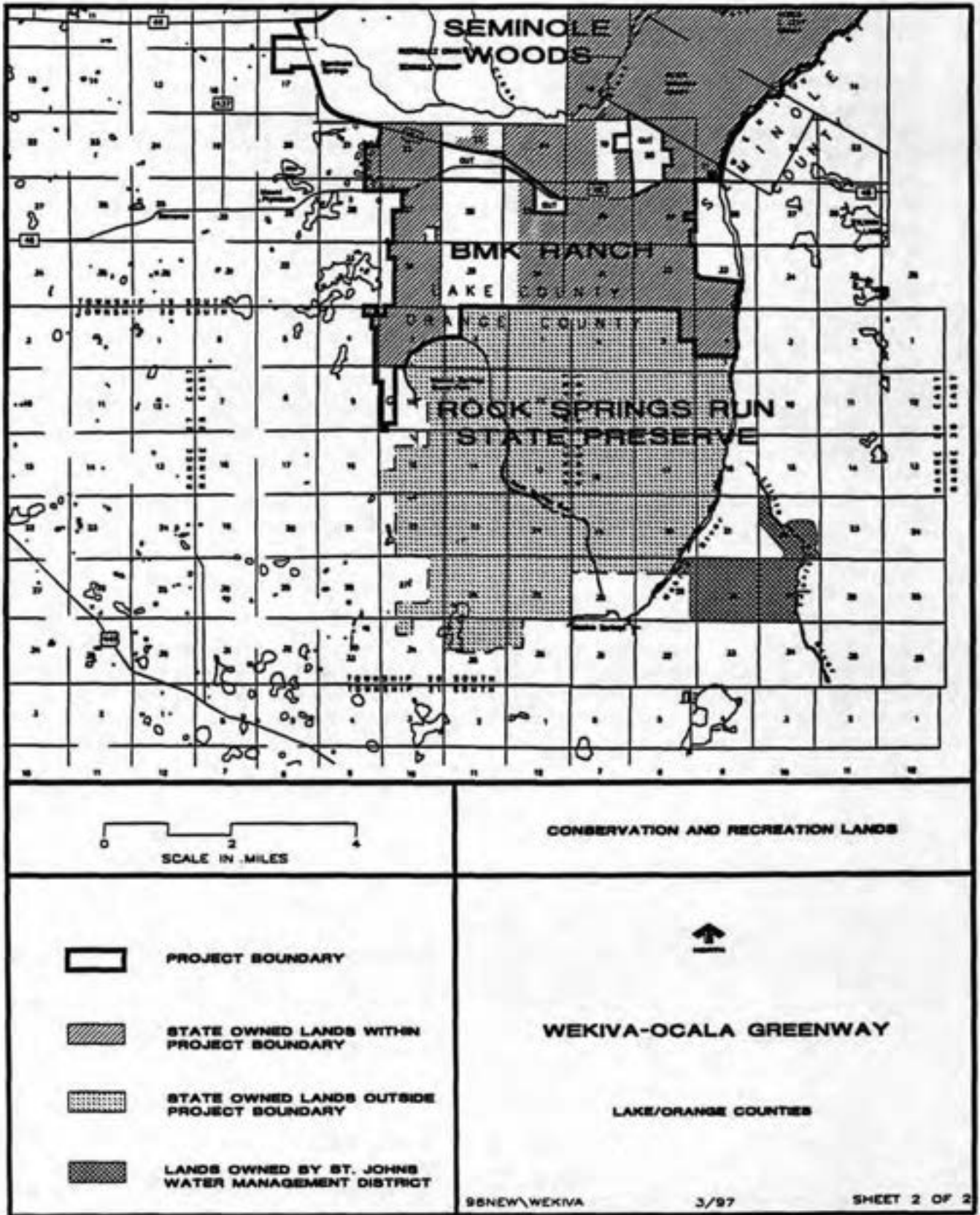
WEKIVA-OCALA GREENWAY

LAKE/ORANGE COUNTIES

98NEW\WEKIVA

3/97

SHEET 1 OF 2



# Bombing Range Ridge

Priority 9

## Polk County

### Purpose for State Acquisition

Public acquisition of the 39,000-acre Bombing Range Ridge and Flatwoods project would conserve and protect significant habitat for native species and endangered and threatened species. Additionally, public acquisition would provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource based recreation.

### Manager

The Division of Forestry will be the lead manager with the Division of Recreation and Parks managing approximately 540 acres in the northeast section of the project.

### General Description

The 39,000-acre Bombing Range Ridge and Flatwoods project, with flatwoods, marshes, swamps, hammocks, and part of a scrub ridge, connects Avon Park Air Force Range, Lake Kissimmee State Park, and South Florida Water Management District land. It provides critical habitat for at least 20 rare animals, including red-cockaded woodpeckers, snail kites, Florida scrub jays, and grasshopper sparrows. Water resources adjacent to the project include the Kissimmee River, Lake Rosalie, Tiger Lake, Lake Walk-in-Water, and several creeks and marshes; the scrub ridge is a recharge area. The remains of Sumica, a 19th-century town, are in the project, and there are probably more archaeological and historical sites in the area.

### Public Use

The area can support a range of recreation from hiking and primitive camping to canoeing, fishing,

and hunting.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

The project is divided into Priority I and Priority II areas. Essentials parcels would be Priority I, especially Wheeler, Avatar, the Winter Haven Christian School, Lightsey, the River Ranch Landowners Association Members, and the Polk County ownerships.

The Nature Conservancy, has offered to help with the acquisition of the multi-parcel sections.

A resolution of the Polk County Board of County commissioners dated August 19, 1997, gives high priority to the Bombing Range Ridge project and supports the acquisition through the CARL program.

Polk County will partner 50% with the SFWMD on the Sumica tract and Patrick Nee tract (4,664 acres). The Game & Fish Commission will add the lower southeast stairstep section to its inholdings list.

### Coordination

The South Florida Water Management District has three million dollars to partner with Polk County on the Sumica tract and the Patrick Nee parcel in the central west and northwest part of the project. About 2% of the parcels within the project are either county owned or county tax certificates. The county has expressed interest in giving the land to the state and

FNAI Elements	
Limpkin	G5/S3
Crested caracara	G5/S2
Swallow-tailed kite	G5/S2S3
Red-cockaded woodpecker	G3/S2
Florida scrub jay	G3/S3
Snail kite	G4G5T1/S1
Nodding pinweed	G3/S2
Cutthroat grass	G2/S2
21 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1998
Project Area (Acres)	39,073
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	0
Acres Remaining	39,073
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$15,238,510



letting the state manage it, selling the parcels to the state, or exchanging the parcels with the state for

other parcels outside the proposal.

#### **Management Policy Statement**

The primary goals of management of the Bombing Range Ridge CARL project are: to conserve and protect critical habitat for rare, endangered and threatened species; to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect; to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation; and to preserve significant archaeological or historical sites.

#### **Management Prospectus**

*Qualifications for state designation* The Bombing Range Ridge and Flatwoods project is a vast area of good-quality flatwoods together with marshes, swamps, hammocks and scrub. The project contains valuable habitat for numerous listed bird species.

Approximately 400 acres of the northwest corner of the project is adjacent to the Lake Kissimmee State Park. The area is largely a wetland through which Rosalie Creek flows. Rosalie Creek is a drainage joining Lake Rosalie with Tiger Lake. A portion of the creek is already a part of the park. Additionally, the project's size and diversity make it desirable for use and management as a state forest. Management by the Division of Forestry as a state forest is contingent upon the state obtaining legal public access to the site and acquiring fee simple title to the core parcels.

*Manager* The Department of Agriculture, Division of Forestry is recommended as lead manager. The Division of Recreation and Parks is recommended for the Oglesby and Beerman parcels in the northeast section of the project.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* The project includes a "high-need" management area. Public use and recreation facility development would be accomplished in a manner compatible with long-term resource protection.

*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure* The Division of Forestry proposes to manage the site as a unit of the Lake Wales Ridge

State Forest (LWRSF), and consequently, management activities will be conducted utilizing district and LWRSF personnel. Initial or intermediate efforts of the Division of Forestry will concentrate on site security, public and fire management access, resource inventory, and removal of existing trash. Steps will be taken to insure that the public is provided appropriate access while simultaneously affording protection of sensitive resources. Vehicular use by the public will be confined to designated roads and unnecessary access points will be closed. An inventory of the site's natural resources and threatened and endangered flora and fauna will be conducted to provide the basis for formulation of a management plan.

Upon fee title acquisition, the Division of Recreation and Parks proposes to provide public access for low intensity, non-facility related outdoor recreation activities. Particular emphasis will be given to protection of Rosalie Creek and its surrounding ecological system. Resource management activities in the first year of each fee title acquisition will concentrate on site security including posting boundaries and development of a resource inventory in conjunction with the development of a comprehensive management plan. Long-term management of the 540 acres would include resource-based recreation and associated facilities compatible with the resources.

*Revenue-generating potential* Timber sales will be conducted as needed to improve or maintain desirable ecosystem conditions. These sales will primarily take place in upland pine stands and will provide a variable source of revenue dependent upon a variety of factors. Revenue generating potential of this project is expected to be moderate.

*Cooperators in management activities* The division of Forestry and the Division of Recreation and Parks will cooperate with local governments, other state agencies, and the water management district to further resource management, recreational and educational opportunities, and the use of the lands for state park purposes.

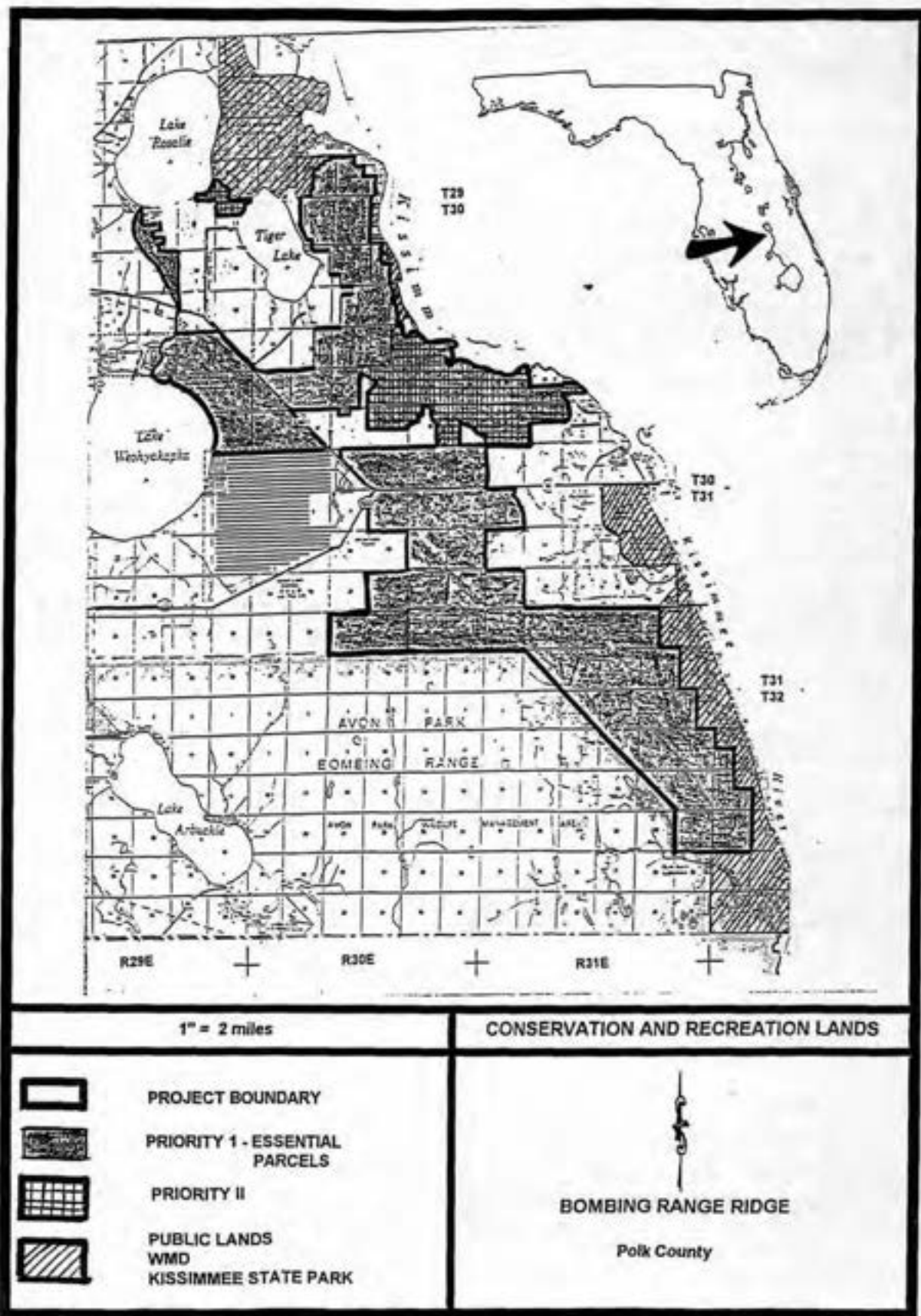
**Bombing Range Ridge - 9**

**Management Cost Summary/DRP**

Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$0	\$0
OPS	\$	\$0
Expense	\$1,000	\$0
OCO	\$	\$0
FCO	\$	\$0
TOTAL	\$1,000	\$0

**Management Cost Summary/DOF**

Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$86,412	\$0
OPS	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$70,000	\$0
OCO	\$136,400	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$292,812	\$0



# Lake Powell

Priority 10

## Bay and Walton Counties

### Purpose for State Acquisition

Between the coastal developments of Walton County and the motels of Panama City Beach, Lake Powell still spreads its tea-colored water much as it always has. The Lake Powell project will conserve the flatwoods, hammocks, and dunes around the lake, helping to maintain its high water quality and its recreational fishery; preserving the habitat of several rare plants and shorebirds; and providing the public with a scenic area in which to learn about and enjoy the shrinking natural world of this growing coast.

### Managers

Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission (north side of lake) and Division of Recreation and Parks (south side of lake). Gulf Coast Community College has expressed an interest in managing a portion of the Camp Helen site.

### General Description

Lake Powell is a shallow embayment with exceptionally high water quality that intermittently connects to the Gulf of Mexico. Long unburned sand pine scrub dominates the land around the lake. Five FNAI-listed plants, most found only in the Florida panhandle, are known from the project. The beach dunes along the Gulf shore are important for rare shorebirds, such as snowy plover, piping plover,

and least tern. The maritime hammock just inland is considered to be an important resting and feeding area for migratory songbirds. Several game species occur in the adjacent Point Washington Wildlife Management Area. Lake Powell, an Outstanding Florida Water, supports a recreational fishery. Five archaeological sites are known from the area. Camp Helen was scheduled for immediate development; the rest of the project is less immediately threatened.

### Public Use

This project qualifies as a state park and wildlife management area, with such uses as hiking, camping, and fishing. Gulf Coast Community College wishes to use at least portions of the Camp Helen site as an environmental education center. The Division of Recreation and Parks is responsible for the coordination and oversight of any such facility, which should be compatible with the goals and objectives of the state park system.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

This project consists of 24 parcels and 15 owners. The Smith family owns approximately 50% of the project area. The former "Camp Helen" site is another significant ownership and has been acquired with TNC as intermediary. The entire project, however, should be considered "essential" to acquire. Pre-acquisition activity is occurring on the Smith tract.

FNAI Elements	
<i>Large-leafed jointweed</i>	G2/S2
SCRUB	G2/S2
<i>Godfrey's golden aster</i>	G2/S2
<i>Gulf coast lupine</i>	G2/S2
Piping plover	G3/S2
<i>White-top pitcher-plant</i>	G3/S3
<i>Chapman's butterwort</i>	G3/S2
Least tern	G4/S3
18 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1995
Project Area (Acres)	900
Acres Acquired	182
at a Cost of	\$13,575,000
Acres Remaining	718
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$492,766

**Coordination**

CARL has no acquisition partners at this time.

**Management Policy Statement**

The primary goals of management of the Lake Powell CARL project are to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect, and to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation.

**Management Prospectus**

*Qualifications for state designation* The Lake Powell CARL project is sufficiently large and diverse to qualify for establishment, management, and public use as a Type I Wildlife Management Area (WMA) and unit of the state park system.

*Manager* Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission (area north of lake); Division of Recreation and Parks, Department of Environmental Protection (area south of lake).

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* The project generally includes lands that are low-need tracts, requiring basic resource management and protection commensurate with Type I WMA management philosophies and strategies. The Camp Helen property is a high-need tract because of the potential intensity of public use.

*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure*

**A. Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission**

Within the first year after acquisition of the portion north of the lake, the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission will focus on site security, delineating boundaries, public and fire management access, baseline resource inventory, and removal of existing refuse. The Commission will provide appropriate access to the public while protecting sensitive resources. The site's natural resources and threatened and endangered species will be inventoried and a monitoring program devised. A conceptual management plan will be formulated.

Long-range plans for the portion north of the lake, beginning one year after acquisition, will generally be directed toward the restoration of disturbed physiognomies and the perpetuation and maintenance of natural communities. Management activities will

be consistent with the dynamics of functional ecosystems while emphasizing the habitat needs of sensitive species and will stress the protection of threatened and endangered species. Long-term survey and monitoring programs for identified cornerstone species will be designed, implemented, and refined. A holistic, all-season prescribed burning program will be established using conventional practices and innovative strategies as needed to accomplish management objectives. Whenever possible, existing roads, black lines, foam lines, and natural breaks will be used to contain prescribed and natural fires to avoid creation of artificial ecotones.

Timber management activities will be confined to improving and maintaining the integrity of natural communities and restoring disturbed sites. Management approaches will emphasize optimum juxtaposition of vertical and horizontal heterogeneity within and among communities and will use low-intensity site preparation to ensure survival of the native groundcover and the preservation of natural ecotones. Qualitative and quantitative resource inventories will be used to identify sensitive sites meriting special protection or management and to locate areas that are appropriate for any recreational or administrative facilities. Unnecessary roads, firelines and hydrological disturbances will be abandoned and/or restored to the greatest extent practical. Infrastructure development will be confined to previously disturbed areas and will be limited to the minimum required to allow public access and to provide facilities for the public and for managers.

**B. Division of Recreation and Parks**

Public access will, as appropriate, be provided for recreation activities on the Camp Helen tract. Additionally, initial management efforts will concentrate on site security and development of a resource inventory and public use plan. Vehicular access by the public will be confined to designated points and routes. Protection of the cultural and natural resources will be a primary focus for the Camp Helen property. Over the long term, however, a wide range of resource-based recreation and environmental education facilities may be promoted. The nature, extent and location of infrastructure will be defined by the management plan developed for the property. Restoration and maintenance of natural

## Lake Powell - Priority 10

communities will be incorporated into long range management efforts and disturbed areas will be restored to conditions that would be expected to occur in natural systems, to the extent practical.

**Revenue-generating potential** Portions of the project on the north side of the lake are occupied by invasive, perhaps artificial, stands of sand pine that could be commercially harvested to offset operational costs and facilitate restoration efforts. Any estimate of the revenue from such harvest depends upon a detailed assessment of the economic value of the stand and must be weighed against the potentially deleterious effects of its harvest on native understory vegetation, rare and sensitive species, and other natural resources.

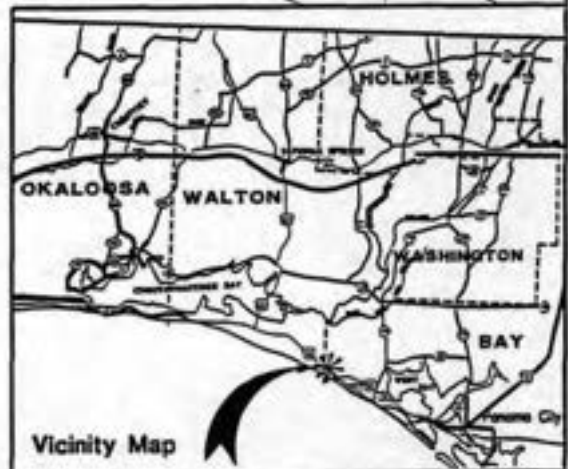
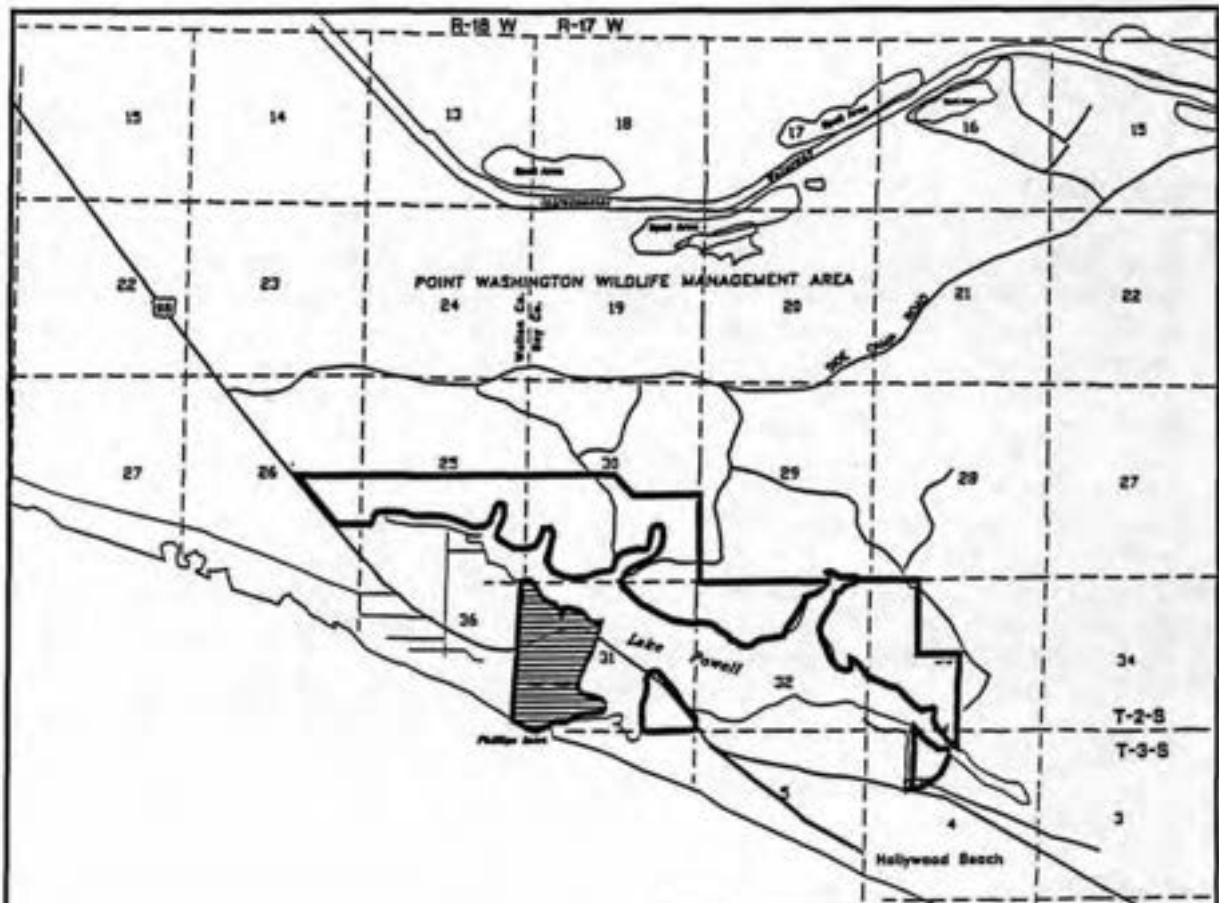
Considering that most of the northern tract is now part of the Point Washington WMA, little or no revenue enhancement is expected through the sale of WMA stamps.

The Division of Recreation and Parks expects no significant revenue to be generated from the Camp Helen property immediately after acquisition. The amount of future revenue will depend on the nature and extent of public use and facilities developed. The property has potential for generating local economic benefits.



**Cooperators in management activities** The Division of Forestry is desired as a cooperating manager on the north side of the lake to assist with afforestation/reforestation and with the application and control of fire. The Marine Patrol, Department of Environmental Protection, will cooperate in protection of marine resources. As feasible and appropriate, cooperation from local, state and other governmental agencies and the private sector will be sought to further resource management, recreational and educational opportunities, and other public uses of the Camp Helen property.

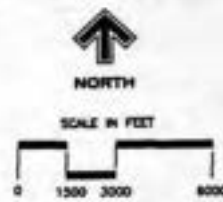
### Management Cost Summary/GFWFC

Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$40,026	\$40,026
OPS	\$9,768	\$9,768
Expense	\$44,100	\$44,100
OCO	\$65,000	\$10,000
FCO	\$35,000	\$0
TOTAL	\$193,894	\$103,894



SOURCE: USGS QUAD  
 QUADRANGLES: POINT WASHINGTON  
 SEMINOLE HILLS

-  **PROJECT BOUNDARY**  
 (EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS)
-  **STATE OWNED**



**LAKE POWELL**

BAY COUNTY  
 WALTON COUNTY

POWELL2

1-97

# Estero Bay

Priority 11

## Lee County

### Purpose for State Acquisition

Estero Bay is one of the most productive estuaries in the state. Its mangroves shelter important nesting colonies of water birds, and feed and protect many aquatic animals. These animals, in turn, are the foundation of a commercial and sport fishery. The uplands around the bay include the largest rosemary scrub left in southwest Florida. Important archaeological remains of the Calusa Indians dot the area. The Estero Bay CARL project will protect the bay's water quality, its native plants and animals its archaeological sites, and will provide recreational opportunities to the people of the rapidly growing Fort Myers area.

### Manager

Division of Marine Resources, Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

### General Description

Much of the Estero Bay project area is composed of wetlands fronting Estero Bay (mangrove swamp, salt marsh, and salt flats). These communities provide nutrients to the bay, contributing substantially to its biological productivity. The bay area supports a diversity of wildlife, including the federally threatened bald eagle. The wetlands in a natural condition help maintain high water quality in the Estero Bay Aquatic Preserve. The project also includes the largest

remaining block of rosemary scrub in southwest Florida. Several archaeological sites attributed to the Calusa Indians and their prehistoric ancestors are known from the project area. The project is threatened by the rapid residential development in the area.

### Public Use

This project is designated as a buffer preserve to the Estero Bay Aquatic Preserve and can provide opportunities for fishing, hiking, nature appreciation, and primitive camping.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

Phase I: Windsor/Steven's tract (acquired) and the Estero Bay ownership (acquired). Phase II: developable uplands from Section 19 north. Phase III: developable uplands from Section 30 south. Phase IV: wetlands and islands. Other essential tracts more specifically identified by LAMAC in 1994 include the Chapel Ridge area - and other high quality scrub areas in sections 19, 30, 31 and 5.

### Coordination

Approximately 316 acres were acquired through donation from The Nature Conservancy in 1986.

### FNAI Elements

<i>Sanibel lovegrass</i>	G2/S2
West Indian manatee	G22/S2?
Florida sandhill crane	G5T2T3/S2
SHELL MOUND	G3/S2
Bald eagle	G3/S2S3
ESTUARINE TIDAL SWAMP	G3/S3
MARINE TIDAL SWAMP	G3/S3
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
26 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1985
Project Area (Acres)	15,784
Acres Acquired	5,494
at a Cost of	\$7,657,750
Acres Remaining	10,290
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$13,126,300

### Management Policy Statement



The primary goals of management of the Estero Bay CARL project are: 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; to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect; and to preserve significant archaeological or historical sites.

**Management Prospectus**

*Qualifications for state designation* The Estero Bay CARL project borders the state-owned submerged lands of the Estero Bay Aquatic Preserve and includes swamps, marshes, and other natural communities that contribute to the productivity of the bay. These resources qualify it as a state buffer preserve.

*Manager* Lands acquired through this CARL project will be included in the Estero Bay Buffer Preserve and managed by the Department of Environmental Protection's Division of Marine Resources through the Bureau of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas. The Division of Historical Resources will participate in the management and protection of archeological and historical resources.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* The project is surrounded by one of the most rapidly developing areas in the state. Development is also occurring within the project boundary. This urbanization requires immediate implementation of a

patrol schedule and law enforcement presence. The control of exotic plants and animals and reduction of illegal activities, such as off-road vehicle use and poaching, will require "medium-need" initial management followed by "low-need" routine maintenance.

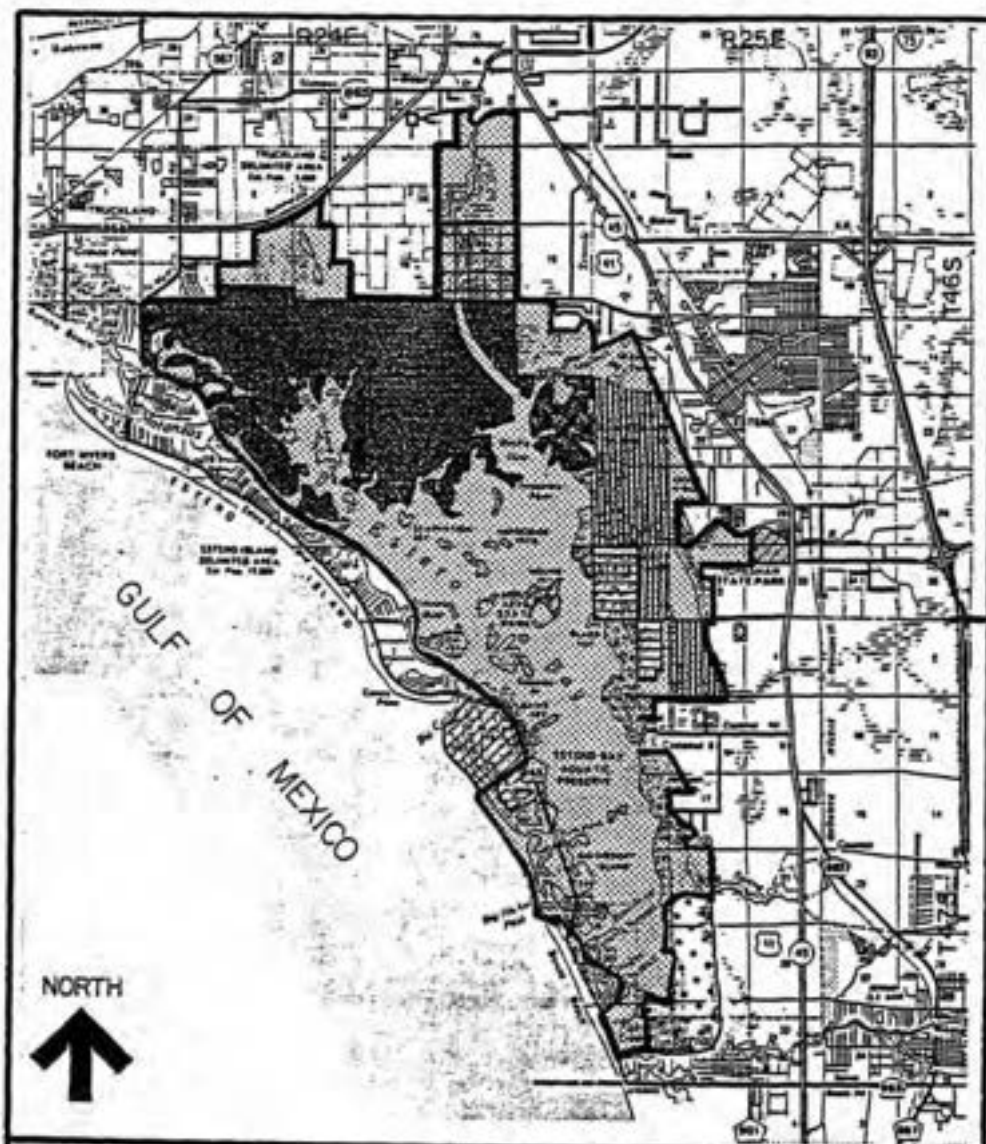
*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure* Within the first year after acquisition, and with adequate funding, management activities will concentrate on property security, including fencing, posting and patrols, access for managers, and the elimination of existing road easements. The Division of Marine Resources will provide appropriate public access while protecting critical resources. A resource inventory of the site will be prepared and a management plan written.

Long-range goals will be established by the management plan for this property and will provide for ecological restoration and habitat maintenance. Prescribed and natural fires will be used to maintain natural communities with particular emphasis on the requirements of listed species. The resource inventory will help identify site-specific management needs and appropriate uses for the property. Infrastructure development will be confined to already disturbed areas and will be the minimum required to allow appropriate uses identified in the management plan.

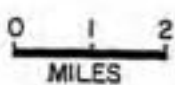
*Revenue-generating potential* Initially, the revenue-generating potential of the project will be limited, with indirect financial benefits accruing to the state from increased public awareness and enhanced water quality, fisheries, and public recreation. In the future, user fees may directly generate revenue.

**Management Cost Summary/DMR**

Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	CARL/LATF	CARL/LATF	CARL/LATF
Salary	\$38,393	\$39,646	\$40,835.38
OPS	\$25,412	\$38,700	\$59,894.73
Expense	\$21,833	\$21,500	\$33,274.85
OCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$50,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$85,638</b>	<b>\$99,846</b>	<b>\$184,004.95</b>



**ESTERO BAY  
AQUATIC PRESERVE BUFFER**  
LEE COUNTY



<p> <b>ESSENTIAL PARCELS</b> (AREA ACQUIRED BY STATE EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS AS WELL)</p>	<p> <b>PROJECT AREA</b></p> <p> <b>STATE OWNED</b> (Equals Essential Parcels)</p> <p> <b>STATE OWNED</b></p>
	<p> <b>COUNTY OWNED</b></p> <p> <b>NATURE CONSERVANCY PRESERVE</b></p> <p> <b>TNC DONATION</b></p> <p> <b>DELETED</b></p> <p> <b>PROJECT BOUNDARY</b></p>

# Dickerson Bay

Priority 12

## Wakulla County

### Purpose for State Acquisition

On the coast of Wakulla County, the shallow, waveless Gulf of Mexico laps against convoluted salt marshes backed by pine flatwoods, all still in a natural state. The St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge already protects much of this coast; the Dickerson Bay project will protect more, including areas critical to the survival of the endangered Kemp's ridley sea turtle. In so doing, it will also protect the fishery in the area by protecting its foundation-rich mud flats and seagrass beds—and will add land to Mashes Sands County Park where people may enjoy the beauty of this little-disturbed coast.

### Manager

The Division of Recreation and Parks, Florida Department of Environmental Protection (southern part); U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (northern parcels).

### General Description

The project, comprising four separate tracts, includes uplands around Dickerson and Levy Bays. These bays provide foraging habitat for juvenile Kemp's ridley sea turtles, the world's most endangered sea turtle, and other state or globally rare birds (e.g., wood stork, bald eagle) and sea turtles (e.g., loggerhead). The uplands surrounding the two bays are an intricate mosaic of depression marshes, mesic

flatwoods (high quality to disturbed) that support populations of such rare animals as Sherman's fox squirrel and gopher tortoise, and scrubby flatwoods that are connected with the marine communities by numerous tidal creeks, salt flats, and salt marshes. The condition of these uplands might be expected to play a larger role in maintaining the quality of the marine communities than would be the case with a straight shoreline. The natural upland communities adjoin similar communities in St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge to the north and west.

### Public Use

The southern part of this project is designated for use as a state park that will augment the recreational opportunities of the adjacent Mashes Sands County Park with areas for picnicking, hiking, camping, and canoeing. The northern parcels will be incorporated into the St. Marks Wildlife Refuge. These parcels are suitable for boating.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

Larger ownerships should be negotiated before the smaller ones. The essential parcels are McMillan, Brunstad, Nichols, JDN Enterprises, Meara, Cobleigh, Panacea Coastal Properties and Metcalf. Piney Island, also an essential parcel, was donated to the USFWS in 1996.

FNAI Elements	
Atlantic ridley	G1/S1
Godfrey's blazing star	G2/S2
Green turtle	G3/S2
SCRUBBY FLATWOODS	G3/S3
Loggerhead	G3/S3
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
XERIC HAMMOCK	G?/S3
MESIC FLATWOODS	G?/S4
22 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1996
Project Area (Acres)	4,943
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	4,943
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$2,304,612

## Dickerson Bay - Priority 12

### Coordination

The US Forest Service is an active land manager in this area, and although it is not an acquisition partner,

coordination between the state and federal government should be maintained.

### Management Policy Statement

The primary objectives of management of the Dickerson Bay CARL project are to maintain and restore the natural communities around Dickerson and Levy Bays and to give the public an area for hiking, fishing, camping, and other recreation compatible with protection of the natural resources. Protecting the natural communities of the area is critical to the survival of the endangered Kemp's ridley sea turtle and will also help protect habitat for wading birds and shore birds. It will also help protect a recreational and commercial fishery that depends on the marine life of the bays.

The project should be managed under the single-use concept: management activities should be directed toward the preservation of the salt marshes, flatwoods, and other communities around the bays. Consumptive uses such as hunting or logging should not be permitted. Managers should control public access to the project; limit public motor vehicles to one or a few main roads; thoroughly inventory the resources; burn the fire-dependent flatwoods in a pattern mimicking natural lightning-season fires, using natural firebreaks or existing roads for control; and monitor management activities to ensure that they are actually maintaining or improving the quality of the natural communities. Managers should limit the number and size of recreational facilities, such as hiking trails, ensure that they avoid the most sensitive resources, and site them in already disturbed areas when possible.

The project includes nearly all of the undeveloped, privately-owned land along Dickerson and Levy Bays and adjoins the Mashers Sands county park on its southeast border. It therefore has the configuration and location to achieve its primary objectives.

### Management Prospectus

**Qualifications for state designation** The large south parcel of the Dickerson Bay project has the capacity to provide an effective buffer for the protection of the marine communities of Levy and Dickerson Bays. The highly endangered Kemp's ridley sea turtle frequents the waters of these bays. The parcel is also capable of providing resource based recreational opportunities, particularly in support of the adjacent county park at Mashers Island. For these reasons, the property would be suitable as a state park within the state park system.

**Manager** Division of Recreation and Parks.

**Conditions affecting intensity of management** The property will be a high need management area. Public recreational use and development compatible with resource management will be an integral aspect of management.

**Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure** Upon acquisition and assignment to the Division, public access will be provided for low intensity, non-facility related outdoor recreation activities. Additionally, initial management efforts will concentrate on site security, fire management and development of a resource inventory and public use plan. Vehicular access by the public will be confined to designated points and routes.

Protection of the adjacent marine environment will be a primary focus for the property. Over the long term, however, a wide range of resource-based recreation and environmental education facilities may be promoted. The nature, extent and location of infrastructure will be defined by the management plan developed for the property. Restoration and maintenance of natural communities will be incorporated into long range management efforts and disturbed areas will be restored to conditions that would be expected to occur in natural systems, to the extent practical.

**Revenue-generating potential** No significant revenue is expected to be generated from this property initially. After acquisition, it will probably be several years before any significant public facilities might be developed. The amount of any future revenue will depend on the nature and extent of public use identified in the management plan developed for the property. The property has potential for generating local economic benefits.

**Cooperators in management activities** Due to the potential for enhancement of the adjacent county park by this project area, coordination of management efforts may be desirable.

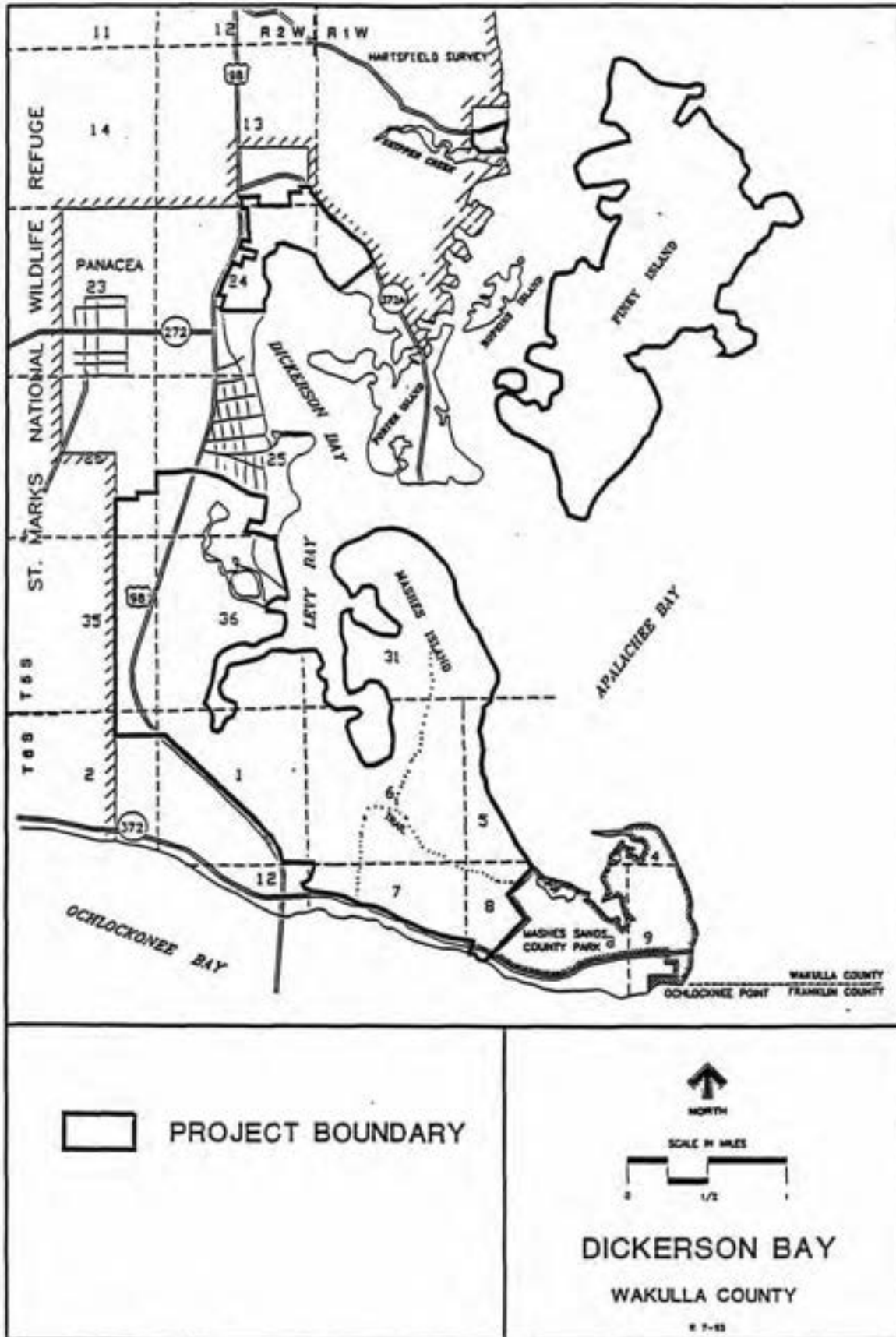
**Management Cost Summary/USFWS**

Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	USFWS	USFWS
Salary	\$7,800	N/A
OPS	\$0	N/A
Expense	\$500	N/A
OCO	\$0	N/A
FCO	\$0	N/A
TOTAL	\$8,300	N/A

**Management Cost Summary/DRP**

Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
OPS	\$7,092	\$7,092
Expense	\$13,269	\$13,269
OCO	\$80,000	\$1,000
FCO	\$13,269	\$0
TOTAL	\$262,132	\$72,361

Dickerson Bay - Priority 12



# Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods

Priority 13

## Charlotte and Lee Counties

### Purpose for State Acquisition

Northwest of Fort Myers lies the largest and highest-quality slash-pine flatwoods left in southwest Florida. The pines are home to red-cockaded woodpeckers, black bears, and bald eagles, and an occasional Florida panther ranges the area. The largest population of the rare beautiful pawpaw grows here. Several drainage ditches flow through these flatwoods into the Charlotte Harbor Aquatic Preserve. The Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods project will protect these flatwoods and connect the Charlotte Harbor State Buffer Preserve with the Babcock Webb Wildlife Management Area, helping to protect both of these managed areas and the waters of the Aquatic Preserve.

### Manager

Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission (GFC).

### General 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 10 rare animals including red-cockaded woodpeckers, bald eagles, and Florida panthers are known to use the site. The tract also provides important habitat for several rare plants, most notably a globally critically imperiled plant, the beautiful pawpaw, *Deeringothamnus pulchellus*. The project provides additional protection for the Outstanding Florida Waters of the Gasparilla Sound-

Charlotte Harbor Aquatic Preserve and will also connect the Charlotte Harbor State Buffer Preserve and the Babcock Webb Wildlife Management Area. This upland site is particularly suited for development, especially considering the rapid growth of Charlotte and Lee counties. No archaeological sites are known from the project.

### Public Use

The project will be designated as a wildlife management area, with such uses as hiking, environmental education and hunting.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

Phase I tracts include Ansin (acquired), Zemel, Bower, Section 20 SE of Burnt Store Marina Road and Section 24. Acquisition activity is expected to conclude soon on approximately a third of the Zemel ownership, the amount of Zemel acreage that 1995-96 reserve funds can acquire (note: project not ranked high enough to receive 1996-97 funds).

### Coordination

Although no acquisition partners exist at this time, the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission is considering whether to include this project on its additions and inholdings list.

FNAI Elements	
<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 beargrass</i>	G3/S3
24 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1992
Project Area (Acres)	18,708
Acres Acquired	4,020
at a Cost of	\$10,265,940
Acres Remaining	14,683
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$19,621,338

## Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods - Priority 13

### Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods CARL project are: to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect; and to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation

### Management Prospectus

**Qualifications for state designation** The Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods project has the size (18,000 acres), location (adjacent to the Cecil M. Webb Wildlife Management Area), outstanding wildlife habitat (the largest stand of undisturbed flatwoods in southwest Florida) and wildlife resources (red-cockaded woodpeckers, Florida panthers, and Florida black bears, among others) to qualify as a wildlife management area.

**Conditions affecting intensity of management** Development surrounding and within the project, and the intense urbanization of southwest Florida, suggest a broad array of management problems. Trash

dumping, other illegal trespass and the presence of numerous inholdings will certainly increase the need for intensive and careful management. Law enforcement and fire-control issues are expected to be at the forefront.

**Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure** The first year of management activity will entail controlling public access with gates and/or fencing, and controlling the littering and dumping problems. Additional emphasis will be placed on planning and on establishing an adequate and appropriate fire regime. Subsequent years should result in this project becoming an integral part of the management scheme for Cecil M. Webb WMA.

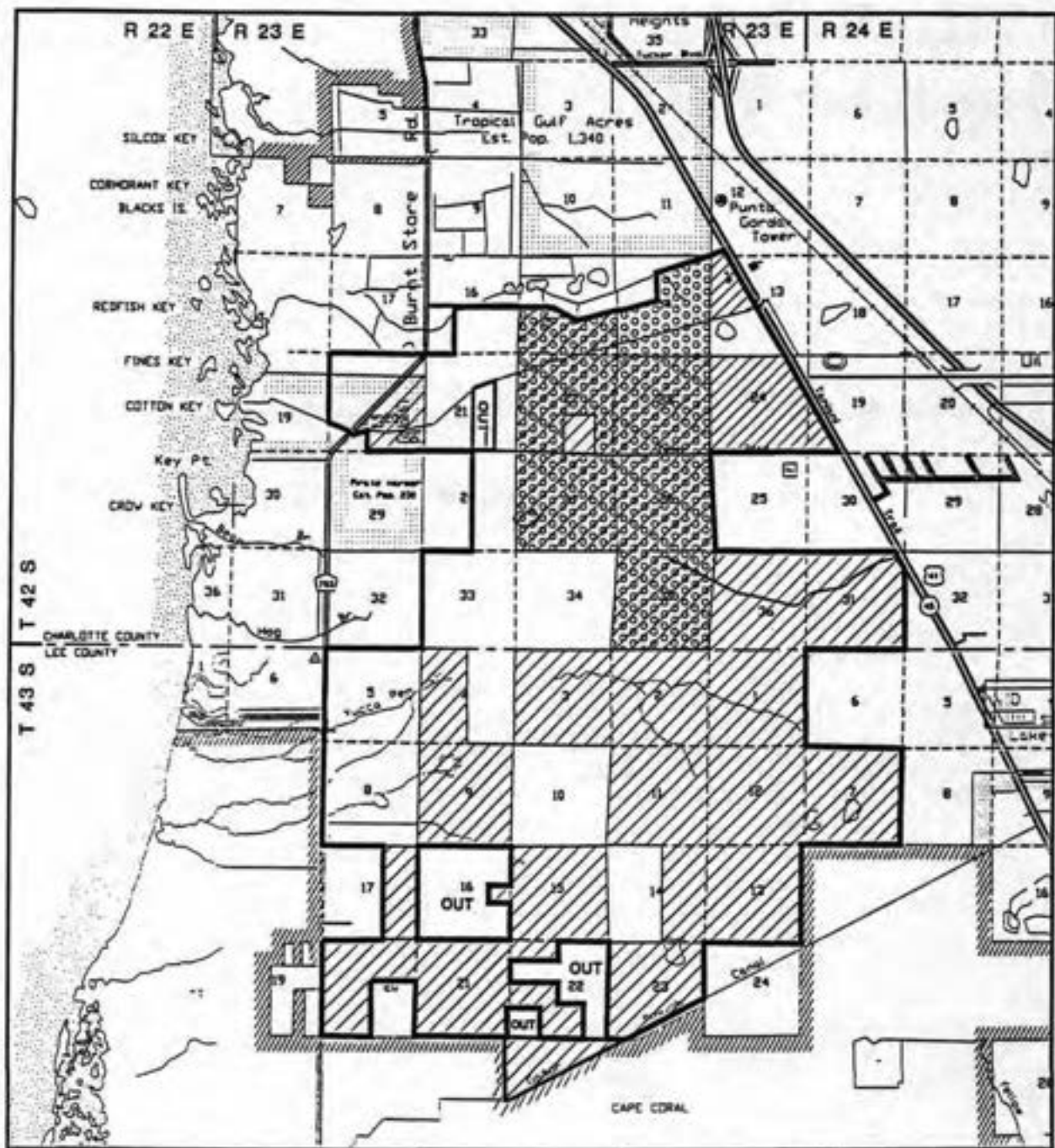
**Revenue-generating potential** Though this property contains significant timber resources, the timber revenue potential is low. There is little or no market for South Florida Slash Pine timber in Southwest Florida (in fact, very little timber market at all). Nevertheless, the potential for generating recreational revenue is significant, if new recreational user fees were to be implemented on this WMA.




**Management costs and revenue source** Revenues would likely come from the CARL Trust Fund and Pittman-Robertson return of excise tax.

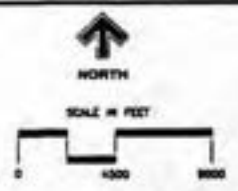
### Management Cost Summary/GFWFC

Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$54,200	\$54,200	\$55,000
OPS	\$0	\$0	\$2,000
Expense	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$12,500
OCG	\$0	\$0	\$0
FCG	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$64,202	\$64,202	\$69,500





-  PROJECT AREA
-  PHASE 1  
ESSENTIAL PARCELS EQUAL PHASE 1 PLUS STATE OWNED
-  STATE OWNED



**CHARLOTTE HARBOR  
FLATWOODS**  
CHARLOTTE/LEE COUNTIES

95CARL/DWR/FLA # 3/97

# Longleaf Pine Ecosystem

Priority 14

## Hamilton, Hernando, Marion and Volusia Counties

### Purpose for State Acquisition

Though they once covered much of north and central Florida, old-growth longleaf pine sandhills are now only distant memories, replaced by pine plantations, pastures, and housing developments. Nevertheless, fragments of good sandhills still remain. The Longleaf Pine Ecosystem project will conserve four of the largest and best of these fragments, in so doing helping to ensure the survival of several rare animals like the red-cockaded woodpecker as well as some plants, and giving the public an opportunity to see and enjoy the original, and increasingly rare, natural landscape of Florida's uplands.

### Manager

Division of Forestry, Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (Deland Ridge, Ross Prairie, Blue Spring Longleaf) and the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission (Chassahowitzka).

### General Description

Longleaf Pine Ecosystem sites (Chassahowitzka Sandhill, Deland Ridge Sandhill, Ross Prairie Sandhill, and Blue Spring Longleaf) are some of the highest quality longleaf pine sandhills in Florida. Longleaf pine sandhills are one of Florida's most distinctive and endangered forest types, and have declined by more than 80% in the last century. The project will protect nearly 50 plants, animals, and natural communities listed by FNAI; of these, over half (27) are considered

endangered or threatened in Florida, and 14 are recognized as globally imperiled. Archaeological sites are known from the Chassahowitzka and Ross Prairie sites. These sites are vulnerable to logging and fire suppression as well as development.

### Public Use

The project will provide state forests and a wildlife management area, with opportunities for hunting, hiking, horseback riding, camping and nature appreciation.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

Largest property owners south of canal lands within the Ross Prairie (8,216 acres) site are Janet Land Corp. (acquired) and Deltona-Marion Oaks Sub. Acquisition has not yet begun on Marion Oaks Sub. North of the canal lands are seven relatively large ownerships: Intersection 200/484 LTD, Rudniansyn, Kingsland Estates, Marrick, Ocala Waterway Estates, Guy, and less than 35 other smaller tracts. Acquisition has not yet begun. The Blue Spring (1,978) site consists of one owner, (acquired, through TNC). The Deland Ridge Sandhill (3,626) site consists of one large ownership within Phase I - Strawn (initial negotiations unsuccessful, TPL now an intermediary). Phase II includes all other remaining tracts which consist of five relatively large ownership's and less than 50 smaller tracts.

FNAI Elements	
<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	G2/S2
SANDHILL	G2G3/S2
31 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1993
Project Area (Acres)	21,167
Acres Acquired	10,596
at a Cost of	\$35,372,086
Acres Remaining	10,371
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$23,150,896

**Coordination**

The Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission has acquired portions of Chassahowitzka Sandhill site (7,740) within T22, R17, Sections 1, 2, 10, and 11 and

will try to acquire Phase IV and V under its Additions and Inholdings Program. Portions of this site are also within the project boundaries of SWFWMD's Weekly Wachee Riverine System boundaries.

**Management Policy Statement**

The primary goals of management of the Longleaf Pine Ecosystem CARL project are: 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; to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; and to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect.

**Management Prospectus**

*Qualifications for state designation* The quality of the pine forests on the Blue Spring Longleaf, Ross Prairie, and Deland Ridge Sandhill tracts, and their size and diversity, make them suitable for state forests. The importance of the Chassahowitzka Sandhill tract to the quality of coastal wetlands and associated wildlife species, as well as its location, make it a logical addition to the Chassahowitzka Wildlife Management Area.

*Manager* The Division of Forestry will manage the Blue Spring, Ross Prairie, and Deland Ridge tracts. The Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission will manage the Chassahowitzka Sandhill tract.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* On the Blue Spring and Deland Ridge tracts, there are no known major disturbances that will require extraordinary attention, so management intensity is expected to be typical for a state forest. On Ross Prairie, however, the construction of an extension of the Florida Turnpike may hinder fire management activities and public access to the forest. On the Chassahowitzka tract, the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission will protect the cultural sites from recreational or management activities.

*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure* Of the three tracts to be managed by the Division of Forestry, the Blue Spring Longleaf tract and part of the Ross Prairie tract have been acquired. The Division is now providing public

access to these tracts for low-intensity, non-facilities-related outdoor recreation.

Management on the Blue Spring Longleaf tract will concentrate on maintaining the existing open conditions and seeds will be collected with as little disturbance as possible to the resources. On all three tracts, the Division will provide access to the public while protecting sensitive resources. The sites' natural resources and threatened and endangered plants and animals will be inventoried to provide the basis for a management plan.

Long-range plans for these tracts will generally be directed toward restoring disturbed areas to their original conditions, as far as possible, as well as protecting threatened and endangered species. An all-season burning program will use, whenever possible, existing roads, black lines, foam lines and natural breaks to contain fires. Timber management will mostly involve improvement thinning and regeneration harvests. Plantations will be thinned and, where appropriate, reforested with species found in natural ecosystems. Stands will not have a targeted rotation age. Infrastructure will primarily be located in disturbed areas and will be the minimum required for management and public access. The Division will promote environmental education.

Current management activities on the Chassahowitzka Sandhill tract include posting and fencing boundaries, clearing roadways and maintaining natural resources.

A long-term management plan is being developed which will incorporate public use into the maintenance of the Sandhill natural resources. To encourage the relict black bear population on the area, the road system will be designed to minimize habitat fragmentation.

GFC's Chinsegut Environmental Education Center makes natural resource education a distinct possibility.

*Revenue-generating potential* The Division of Forestry will sell timber as needed to improve or maintain desirable ecosystem conditions. These sales will provide a variable source of revenue, but the revenue-generating potential for these tracts is expected to be low. No significant revenue is expected to be generated initially from the Chassahowitzka tract.

**Longleaf Pine Ecosystem - Priority 14**

*Cooperators in management activities* The Division of Forestry will cooperate with and seek the assistance

of other state agencies, local government entities and interested parties as appropriate.

**Management Cost Summary/DOF (Deland Ridge)**

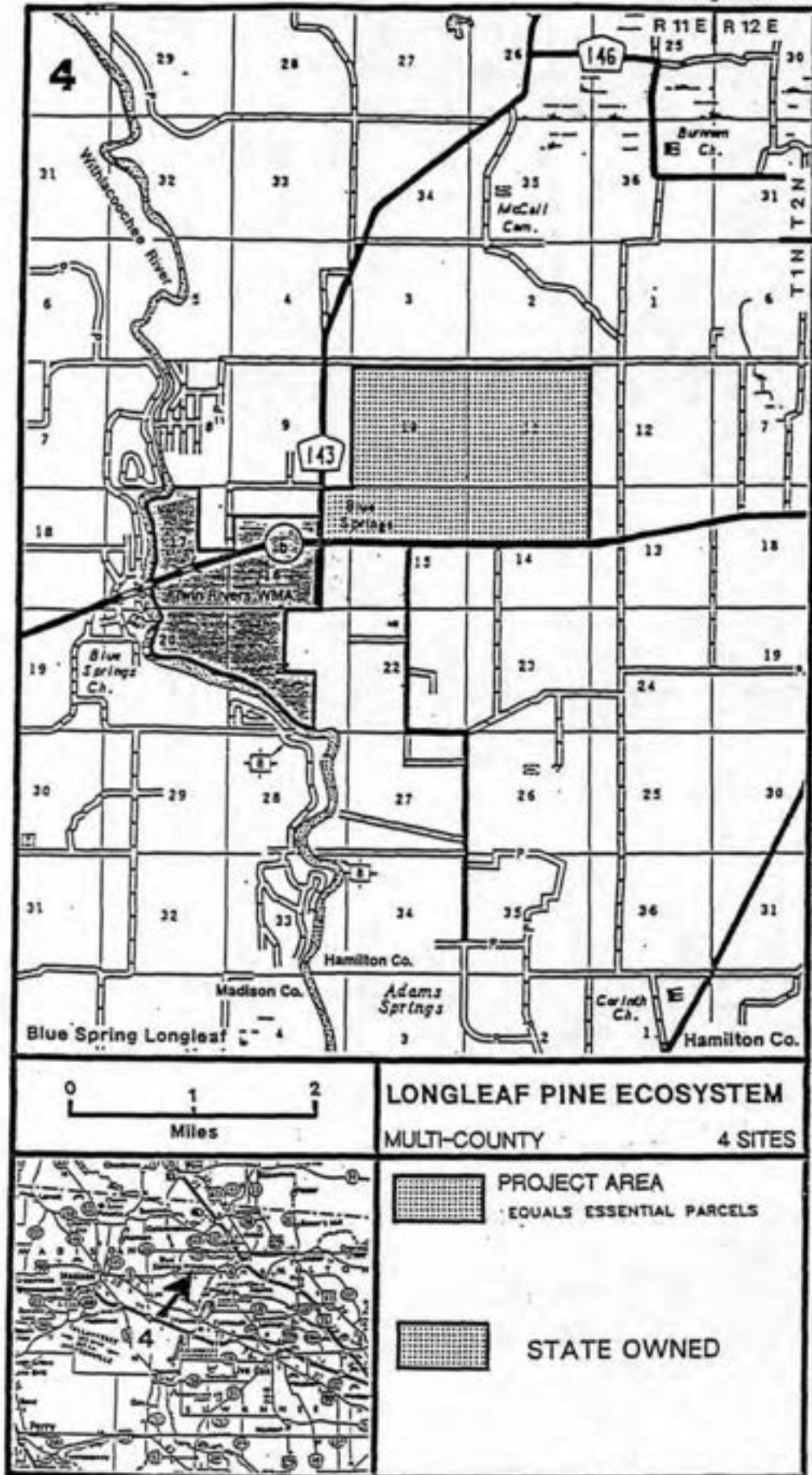
Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$0	\$0
OPS	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$7,000	\$5,000
OCO	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$7,000	\$5,000

**Management Cost Summary/DOF**

Category	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$31,080	\$41,013	\$44,000
OPS	\$0	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$25,505	\$11,302	\$13,000
OCO	\$40,626	\$0	\$10,000
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$97,211	\$52,315	\$67,000

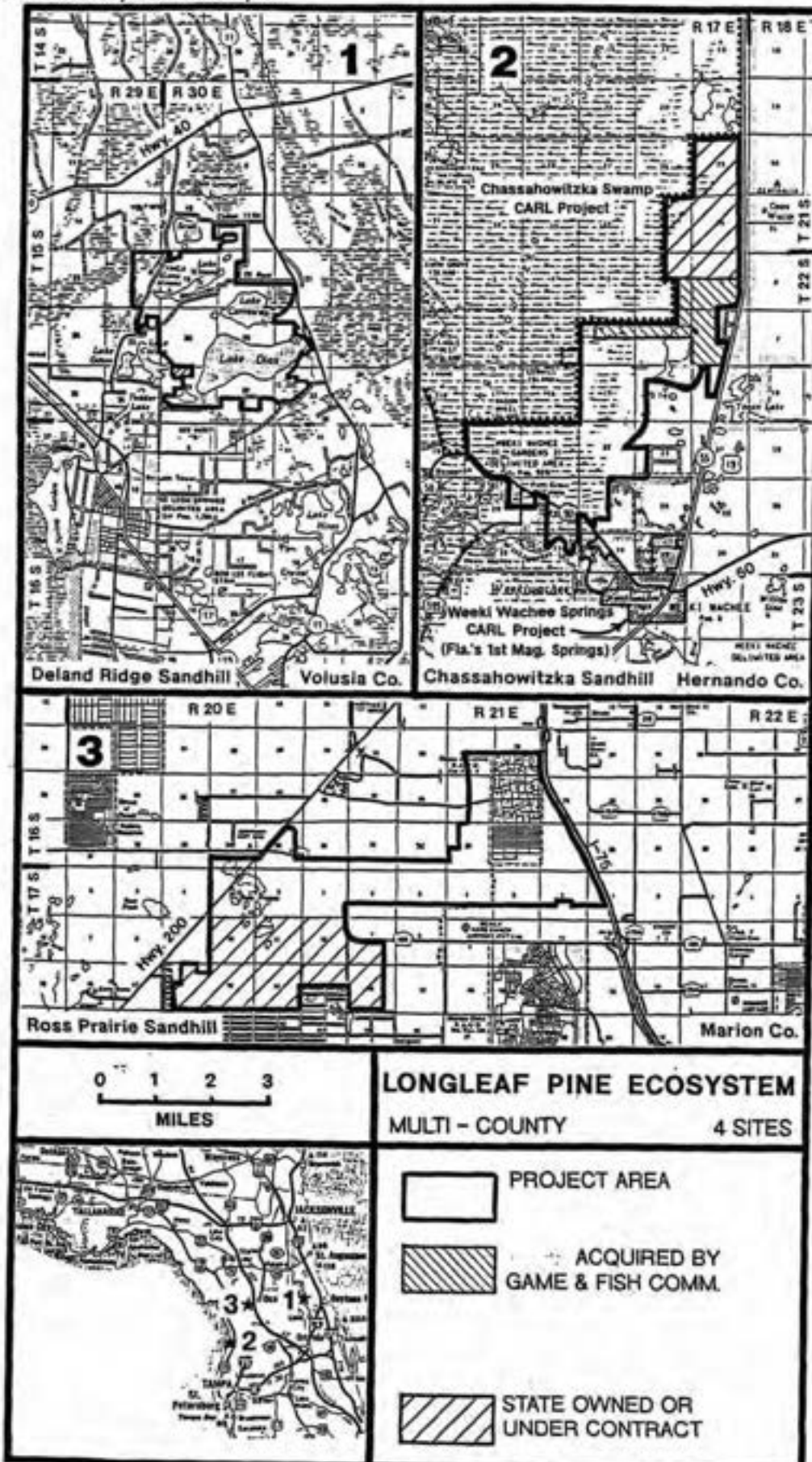
**Management Cost Summary/GFC (Chassahowitzka Sandhill)**

Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$117,530	\$117,530	\$195,883
OPS	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,500
Expense	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$40,000
OCO	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$111,500
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$150,000
TOTAL	\$162,530	\$162,530	\$502,883



**LONGLEAF PINE ECOSYSTEM**  
MULTI-COUNTY 4 SITES

-  PROJECT AREA  
EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS
-  STATE OWNED



# St. Joseph Bay Buffer

Priority 15

## Gulf County

### Purpose for State Acquisition

The pine flatwoods, swamps, and scrub on the shore of St. Joseph Bay, with their concentration of rare plants, have largely escaped the residential development that is filling the nearby coast with vacation homes. The St. Joseph Bay Buffer project will protect the water quality and productive seagrass beds of the bay by protecting the undeveloped land around and in it, in so doing also ensuring the survival of dozens of rare plants, protecting one of the best preserved archaeological sites in northwest Florida, and giving the public opportunities to enjoy the natural beauty of the bay.

### Manager

Division of Marine Resources, Department of Environmental Protection.

### General Description

The project includes a narrow strip of uplands and wetlands that fronts one of the least disturbed coastal bay systems in Florida, comprising 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, in very good to excellent condition, include mesic flatwoods, wet flatwoods, scrub, baygall, shell mounds, saltmarsh (estuarine tidal marsh), and beach dune. Wet flatwoods in the vicinity of Wards Ridge harbor numerous rare plant species. The project contains

three very rare and endemic species that are not protected on public lands. St. Joseph Bay, an Outstanding Florida Water, supports a diverse, healthy marine ecosystem of statewide significance and is an important nursery ground for many recreational and commercially valuable species. Richardson Hammock in the project area, a shell midden with human burials, is one of the largest and best preserved of its kind in Northwest Florida. The project is vulnerable to residential development and clearcutting—part was clearcut in 1991.

### Public Use

The project will become a buffer reserve, allowing such uses as hiking, fishing, canoeing and swimming.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

Phase I: All ownerships except subdivision lots in Section 23 at southern boundary. Phase II: All other ownerships. (Deal, owner of Richardson Hammock, one of the most significant tracts, has been an unwilling seller, but interested in an exchange. Acquisition of the remainder of another large ownership, Treasure Shores has been delayed because of insufficient funding.)

On July 14, 1995, the Council added Blacks Island (11 acres). On December 5, 1996, the Council transferred a portion of the Treasure Shores ownership (2,634 acres) to the Less-Than-Fee Category.

FNAI Elements	
<i>Pine-woods aster</i>	G1/S1
<i>Telephus spurge</i>	G1/S1
<i>Florida skullcap</i>	G1/S1
<i>Panhandle spiderlily</i>	G1Q/S1
<i>Chapman's rhododendron</i>	G1G2T1/S1
SCRUB	G2/S2
<i>Gulf coast lupine</i>	G2/S2
<i>Southern milkweed</i>	G2/S2
33 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1990
Project Area (Acres)	5,628
Acres Acquired	1,246
at a Cost of	\$2,025,207
Acres Remaining	4,418
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$1,979,970

## St. Joseph Bay Buffer - Priority 15

### Coordination

The Nature Conservancy is an intermediary in the acquisition of the Treasure Shores ownership and will

hold the conservation easement on the portion of Treasure Shores not acquired in fee-simple by the state.

### Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the St. Joseph Bay Buffer CARL project are: 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; to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect; to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation; and to preserve significant archaeological or historical sites.

### Management Prospectus

**Qualifications for state designation** The St. Joseph Bay Buffer project contains extensive salt and fresh water marshes and seagrasses. These areas are major spawning and nursery grounds and are critical in protecting the water quality of the St. Joseph Bay Aquatic Preserve. They qualify the project as a state buffer preserve.

**Manager** The recommended manager is the Department of Environmental Protection, Division

of Marine Resources, Bureau of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas.

**Conditions affecting intensity of management** The project generally includes lands that are "low-need" tracts, requiring basic resource management and protection.

**Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure** Within the first year, activity will concentrate on site security, resource inventory, determination of hydrological restoration needs, determination of fencing and road requirements, and consideration of possibilities for public use, such as hunting, fishing, and hiking. Long-term needs such as fire breaks, controlled burns, road maintenance and closures, fence building and repair, and exotic animal removal will be addressed. This information will be incorporated into a management plan.

Long-range plans for this property involve its use for research and education and the fulfillment of the management requirements determined by first-year analysis.

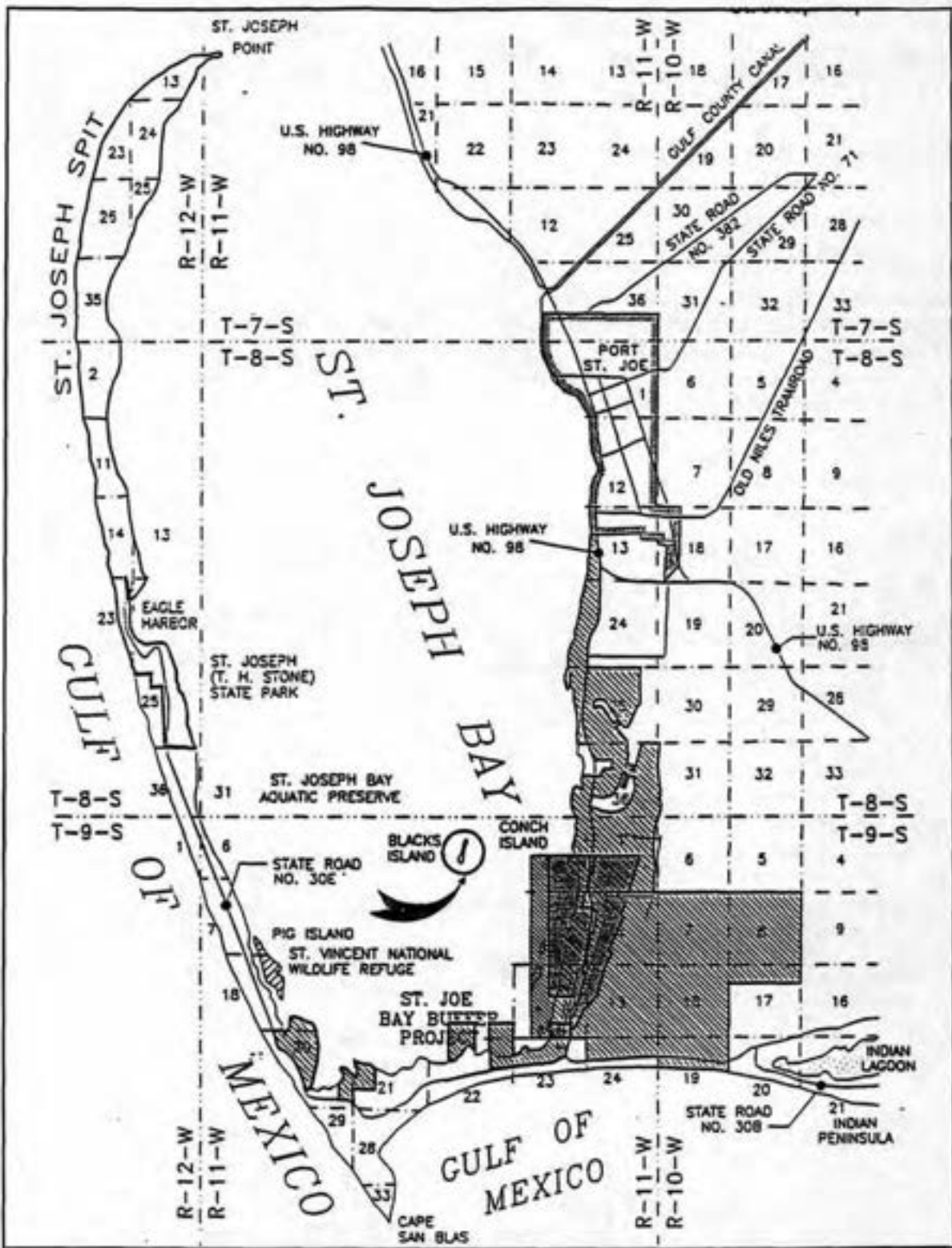
**Revenue-generating potential** There are no plans for revenue generation at this site.

**Cooperators in management activities** The Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission may be involved in public hunting and fishing on this project.

### Management Cost Summary/DMR



Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	CARL/LATF	CARL/LATF	CARL/LATF
Salary	\$8,250	\$8,497.50	\$8,752.43
OPS	\$0	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$7,218	\$8,500.00	\$13,155.17
OCO	\$18,305	\$0	\$0
FCD	\$0	\$0	\$50,000
TOTAL	\$33,773	\$16,997.50	\$71,907.60





ESSENTIAL PARCELS EQUAL PROJECT AREA MINUS SECTION 25

-  PROJECT AREA
-  STATE OWNED
-  1995 ADDITION

  
 NORTH  
 SCALE IN FEET  
  
**ST. JOSEPH BAY BUFFER**  
 GULF COUNTY

1-98

# Watermelon Pond

Priority 16

## Alachua and Levy Counties

### Purpose for State Acquisition

In southwestern Alachua County, the original landscape of dry longleaf-pine sandhills pocked with marshes and lakes, important for wildlife, has been much reduced by agriculture and encroaching ranchettes. The Watermelon Pond project will conserve part of this original landscape for wildlife such as fox squirrels and sandhill crane and for plants like the scrub bay, for the protection of the ground-water supply of the county, and for the public to enjoy for years to come.

### Manager

Division of Forestry, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.

### General Description

The project is important for its extensive tract of xeric uplands (sandhill and scrub natural communities) and seasonally interconnected wetlands of the Brooksville Ridge physiographic province. The complex of these uplands with their marshes and lakes is regionally significant to vertebrate fauna in an area of the state subject to extensive development pressures. No comparable complex is protected in north-central Florida. The project is also the major aquifer recharge area in Alachua County. No archaeological sites are

known from the project. The uplands are threatened by subdivision for agriculture and ranchette developments.

### Public Use

This project will be designated as a state forest with such public uses as hiking, fishing, horseback riding and camping.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

Phase I: Loncala (acquired) and other large sandhill and xeric tracts including Gladman, Burch, Matson, Hart, Barry, O'Steen and Outler. Phase II: Remaining tracts.

Pre-acquisition work is continuing on other Phase I tracts.

### Coordination

CARL has no acquisition partners at this time.

FNAI Elements	
SANDHILL	G2G3/S2
Sherman's fox squirrel	G5T2/S2
Florida sandhill crane	G5T2T3/S2
SANDHILL UPLAND LAKE	G3/S2
Bald eagle	G3/S2S3
Gopher frog	G3/S3
Scrub bay	G3/S3
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
18 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1994
Project Area (Acres)	16,600
Phase I Only	8,250
Acres Acquired	4,805
at a Cost of	\$3,675,519
Acres Remaining	11,795
Phase I Only	3,445
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$8,715,289
Phase I Only	\$2,545,500

**Management Policy Statement**

The primary goals of management of the Watermelon Pond CARL project are: to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect; and to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation.

**Management Prospectus**

*Qualifications for state designation* The natural pine forests and the restorable pine plantations of the Watermelon Pond CARL project make it desirable for management as a state forest.

*Manager* The Division of Forestry is recommended as manager.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* The areas of pine plantation and agricultural land in the project will require reforestation and restoration efforts beyond the level typically expected on a state forest. Consequently, management intensity and related management costs might be slightly higher than what would normally occur on a state forest.

*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure* Once the core area is acquired, the Division of Forestry will provide public access for low-intensity, non-facilities-related outdoor recreation. Initial activities will include securing the site, providing public and fire management access, inventorying resources, and removing trash. The Division will provide access to the public while protecting sensitive resources. The project's natural resources and threatened and endangered plants and animals will be inventoried to provide the basis for a management plan.

Long-range plans for this project will generally be directed toward restoring disturbed areas to their original conditions, as far as possible, as well as protecting threatened and endangered species. Some of the pinelands have been degraded by timbering and require restoration.

An all-season burning program will use, whenever possible, existing roads, black lines, foam lines and natural breaks to contain fires. Timber management will mostly involve improvement thinning and regeneration harvests. Plantations will be thinned and, where appropriate, reforested with species found in natural ecosystems. Stands will not have a targeted rotation age.

Infrastructure will primarily be located in disturbed areas and will be the minimum required for management and public access. The Division will promote environmental education.

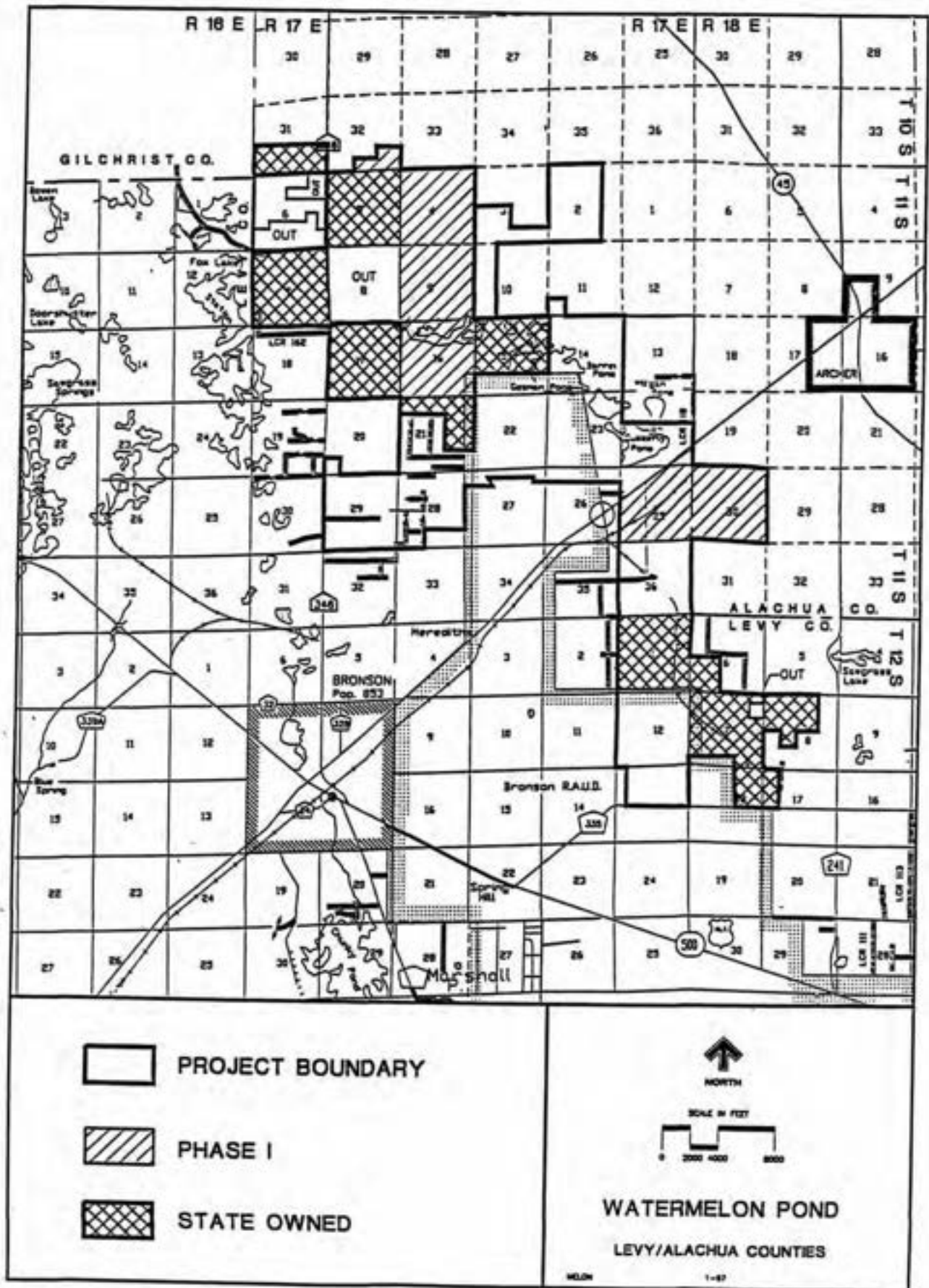
*Revenue-generating potential* The Division of Forestry will sell timber as needed to improve or maintain desirable ecosystem conditions. These sales will provide a variable source of revenue, but the revenue-generating potential for this project is expected to be low to moderate.

*Cooperators in management activities* The Division of Forestry will cooperate with and seek the assistance of other state agencies, local government entities and other interested parties as appropriate.

**Management Cost Summary/DOF**

Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$80,530	\$80,530
OPS	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$30,000	\$20,000
OCO	\$112,500	\$6,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$223,030	\$106,530

Watermelon Pond - Priority 16



# Pineland Site Complex

Priority 17

## Lee County

### Purpose for State Acquisition

Among the rich remains of the Calusa and earlier peoples around Charlotte Harbor, the Pineland Site Complex, with its large mounds and canals and well-preserved remains dating back almost 2000 years, may be the most important—but it is also one of the more desirable areas for development on Pine Island. The Pineland Site Complex project will protect the archaeological site and mangrove swamps near it, preserving a link of natural land to the Charlotte Harbor State Reserve, giving archaeologists the opportunity to continue their research at the site, and giving the public an opportunity to learn how the ancient inhabitants of this fast-growing area lived.

### Manager

The Florida Museum of Natural History.

### General Description

This internationally significant archaeological site was inhabited by the Calusa for over a thousand years, and includes substantial midden mounds, a burial mound, remnants of an Indian-engineered canal, and buried deposits containing organic remains. Natural habitats within the project area include tidal saltern, a tidal creek, intertidal shoreline, and a large tract of mangrove wetland. Ponds on the property are important to white ibis, egrets, herons, and wood stork. The intertidal shoreline has an eastern oyster bar community, numerous species of gastropods and

bivalves, and black and red mangroves. Shoreline shell mounds exhibit a distinctive plant community. A third of the project area is pasture land. There are several species of exotic plants in the project. It is threatened by residential construction on the mounds.

The project is adjacent to the Charlotte Harbor Aquatic Preserve.

### Public Use

The Florida Museum of Natural History plans to provide a research and educational center on the site.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

Essential parcels include all ownerships except: The Cloisters, American Bible Church, Sapp, Samadani, Jessy Chris and Celec. Several houses, built on significant archaeological mounds, are included within the project boundary. These tracts with improvements should be acquired, if possible. If not, life-estates should be pursued. One tract has been acquired with Emergency Archaeological Trust funds. Mapping and appraisal work is underway for all remaining essential parcels. Negotiations with owners began in mid-1997.

### Coordination

The University of Florida Foundation owns the Randell tract (56 acres) and has pledged all proceeds (less expenses) of the sale to the State to the Randell Research Center Endowment Fund for the management of the tract.

FNAI Elements	
SHELL MOUND	G3/S2
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
ESTUARINE TIDAL SWAMP	G3/S3
XERIC HAMMOCK	G?/S3
Wood stork	G4/S2
Bald eagle	G4/S2S3
ESTUARINE TIDAL MARSH	G4/S4
Roseate spoonbill	G5/S2S3
11 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1996
Project Area (Acres)	250
Acres Acquired	.65
at a Cost of	\$209,000
Acres Remaining	249
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$1,839,970

**Management Policy Statement**

The primary objective of management of the Pineland Site Complex CARL project is to preserve the Pineland Site Complex, an archaeological site of national significance. Achieving this objective will allow further scientific research on this site and provide the public with opportunities to learn about the prehistoric inhabitants of Pine Island.

The project should be managed under the single-use concept: management activities should be directed toward the preservation of the archaeological resources of the site. Consumptive uses such as hunting or logging should not be permitted. Managers should control public access to the project; limit public motor vehicles to a small part of the area; thoroughly inventory the resources; and monitor management activities to ensure that they are actually protecting the archaeological resources and maintaining or improving the quality of any natural communities, such as mangrove swamps, on site. Managers should limit the number and size of recreational facilities, such as hiking trails, ensure that they avoid the most sensitive resources, and site them in already disturbed areas when possible.

The project area includes the known components of the Pineland Site Complex and therefore has the configuration to achieve its primary objective.

**Management Prospectus**

*Qualifications for state designation* The Pineland Site Complex is an internationally significant archaeological site listed on the National Register of Historic Places; it qualifies as a state historic site.

*Manager* The Florida Museum of Natural History, University of Florida, is recommended as the lead manager. The Southwest Florida Aquatic and State Buffer Preserves, Florida Department of Environmental Protection is recommended as the cooperating manager.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management needs* will include maintenance (fences, weed and exotic

plant control, etc.) and security (periodic patrol of the more remote wetlands areas, active surveillance of the central site area).

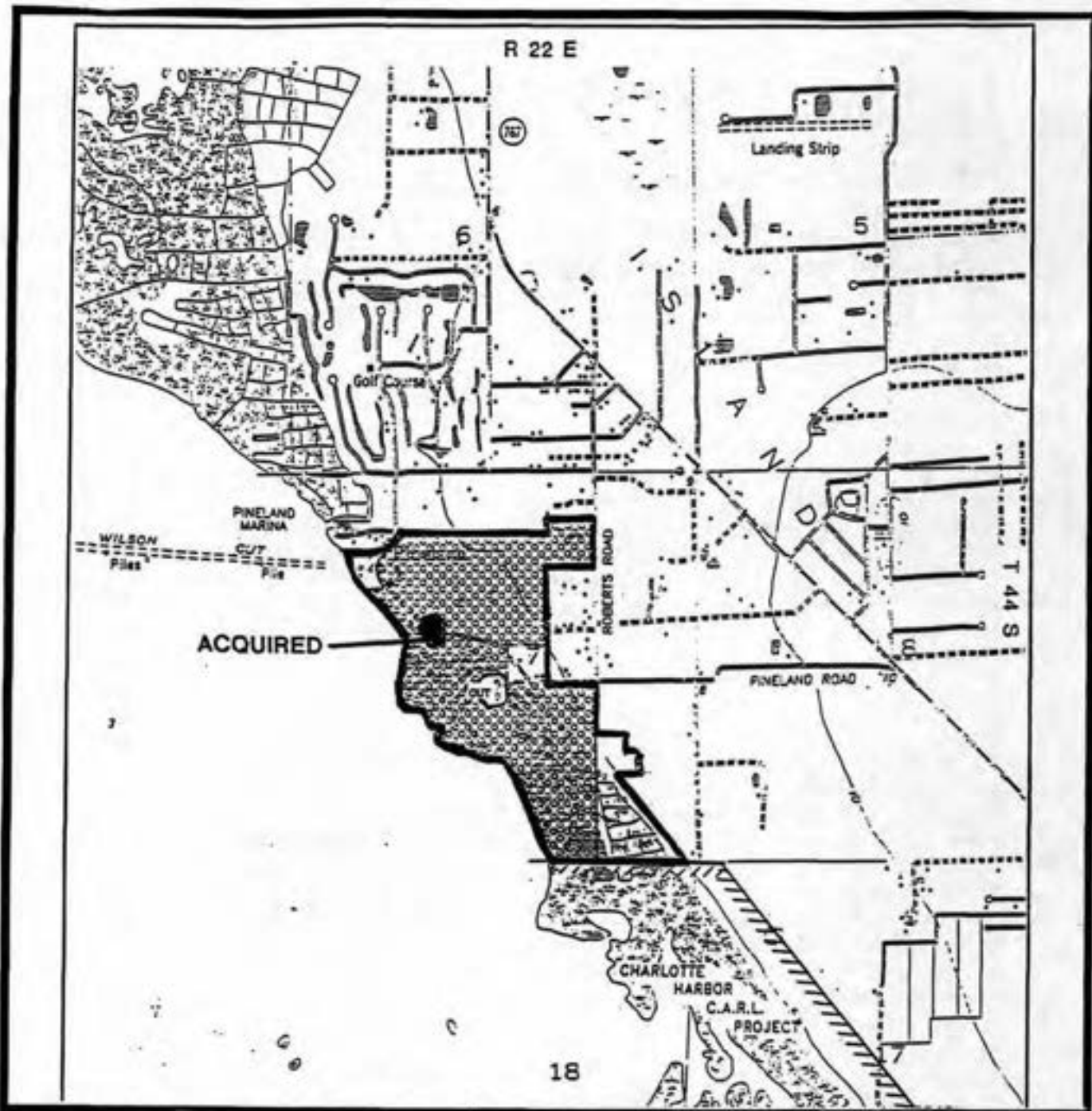
*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure* Within the first year after acquisition, initial or intermediate activities will concentrate on site security, resource inventory, and property maintenance (cleaning up of dumped materials, exotic plant eradication, etc.). A master plan (now being drafted) will be in place to guide a phased development process leading to a permanent research/education center open regularly to the public within five years. Initial development will concentrate on public safety, security, and resources assessment, including inventory of endangered and threatened species. A plan for conservation and enhancement of significant habitats identified in this process will be developed.

*Revenue-generating potential* In addition to the income produced by the invested endowed funds, the Center's director will be responsible for bringing in grant funds from public and private sources and for establishing and maintaining reciprocal relationships with local and regional schools, colleges, universities, museums, nature centers, and conservation societies. With the establishment of a visitor's center, a book store and gift shop will be operated to offset expenses of center operation and provide funds to enhance center programs. A local support organization has already been formed and is operating under the auspices of the University of Florida Foundation. It will continue to raise funds to support specific center programs and initiatives.

*Cooperators in management activities*, Activities to enhance natural resources will be undertaken in consultation with qualified conservation personnel, including staff from the Lee County Division of Environmental Sciences and the cooperating manager, the DEP Aquatic and State Buffer Preserve.

**Management Cost Summary**

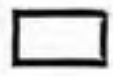
Category	Startup Grants	Development Grants	Implementation Grants
Source of Funds			
Salary	\$44,450	\$45,809	\$71,752
OPS	\$0	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$1,000	\$1,200	\$1,500
OCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$45,450	\$47,009	\$74,252



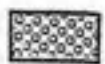
SCALE IN FEET



CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS



PROJECT BOUNDARY



ESSENTIAL PARCELS



PINELAND SITE COMPLEX

LEE COUNTY

PINELAND

1-97

SHEET 1 OF 1

# Etoniah/Cross Florida Greenway

Priority 18

## Putnam, Clay, Marion, Citrus and Levy Counties

### Purpose for State Acquisition

Though partially logged and planted in pine, the large expanse of flatwoods, sandhills, and scrub in central Putnam County, extending to the Cross-Florida Greenway along the Oklawaha River, is important for the survival of many kinds of wildlife and plants. The Greenway itself is a unique strip of land for recreation and conservation that makes a cross-section of the peninsula from the Withlacoochee River to the St. Johns. The Etoniah/Cross Florida Greenway project will conserve the Putnam County land as well as fill in gaps in the Greenway; ensure that wildlife such as Florida black bear and scrub jays and plants such as the Etoniah rosemary will have areas in which to live; and provide recreation for the public ranging from long-distance hiking trails to fishing, camping, and hunting.

### Manager

Division of Forestry, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Affairs (Etoniah Creek tract) and Office of Greenways and Trails, Florida Department Environmental Protection (remaining tracts).

### General Description

The project consists of a large tract extending north from the Cross Florida Greenway to Clay County, and four smaller tracts designed to fill in gaps in state ownership along the Cross Florida Greenway. The

large tract (the original Etoniah/Cross Florida Greenway project), important for the survival of black bear in northeast Florida, includes many acres of pine plantation and cut-over flatwoods, but also high-quality sandhill, a unique white-cedar swamp along Deep Creek, and patches of sand pine scrub near Etoniah Creek that harbor at least a dozen rare species including fox squirrel, gopher tortoise, indigo and pine snakes, rare crayfish, and seven rare plants including the only known site for federally listed Etoniah rosemary. The smaller tracts include high-quality floodplain swamps along the Oklawaha River; mixed forest land near U.S. 441 south of Ocala; and Inglis Island, disturbed pinelands between the old Cross Florida Barge Canal and the Withlacoochee River. Eight archaeological sites are known from the project. The greatest threat to the project area is intensive logging, but the uplands on the large tract are suitable for residential development. The smaller sites would lose their value as connectors if developed for residences.

### Public Use

The Cross - Florida Greenway connectors will form part of a conservation and recreation area; the majority of the large (Etoniah) tract will become a state forest. The various parts of the project will offer opportunities for hiking, hunting, fishing and nature appreciation.

FNAI Elements	
<i>Etonia rosemary</i>	G1/S1
<i>Bog spicebush</i>	G2/S1
<i>Florida willow</i>	G2/S2
SCRUB	G2/S2
Black creek crayfish	G2/S2
<i>Florida spiny-pod</i>	G2/S2
<i>Variable-leafed indian-plantain</i>	G2/S2
SANDHILL	G2G3/S2
44 elements known from site	

### Placed on list

Project Area (Acres)	43,564
Acres Acquired	8,658
at a Cost of	\$6,537,309
Acres Remaining	34,906
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$27,826,182

\*Etoniah Creek, Cross Florida Greenways and Cross Florida Greenways Phase II were combined in 1995 to create Etoniah/Cross Florida Greenway.



**Acquisition Planning and Status****Etoniah Creek**

Phase I tracts include Stokes and Agricola, formerly Deltona (acquired), Union Camp, Manning (under contract - St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD) as intermediary - and Interlachen Lake Estates Subdivision. Phase II includes other large ownerships, such as Roberts, as well as other smaller tracts and subdivisions.

**Cross FL Greenway**

Phase I includes westernmost segment (Deep Creek Corridor) consisting of the Miller family ownerships and approximately 14 other owners.

**Cross FL Greenway Phase II**

The priority tract within this portion of the project is the Inglis Island site (acquisition work in progress).

On December 7, 1995, the Council approved the addition of 2,664 acres to the project boundary. The

addition included lake shore and lake bottom associated with Rodman Reservoir. A second modification was made to allow the St. Johns River Water Management District to acquire, on the State's behalf, a large ownership (Odom) not identified in the original Phase I area. Acquisition of canal easement areas is also a priority; several owners have filed suit against the State for re-imbursement.

On December 5, 1996, the Council transferred the Georgia-Pacific ownership (18,146 acres) to the Less-Than-Fee category.

**Coordination**

The SJRWMD was the intermediary in the acquisition of the Manning tract and has provided information and expertise on several other tracts. The Division of State Lands will assume the lead on acquisition of the remaining tracts.

**Management Policy Statement**

The primary goals of management of the Etoniah/Cross Florida Greenway CARL project are: 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; to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect; and to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation.

**Management Prospectus**

**Qualifications for state designation** The large size, restorable pine plantations, and diversity of the Etoniah Creek portion of this project make it highly desirable for management as a state forest. The Cross Florida Greenway State Recreation and Conservation Area includes scenic and historic rivers, lakes, wetlands, and uplands. It is also near, or contiguous with, many other state-owned lands.

The Cross Florida Greenway portion of this project, together with the lands already in the Greenway, has the configuration, location, and resources to qualify as a state recreation area.

**Manager** The Division of Forestry proposes to manage the 57,000-acre Etoniah Creek portion of the project and the Office of Greenways and Trails, Department of Environmental Protection, will manage the remaining lands in the vicinity of the old Cross Florida Barge Canal.

**Conditions affecting intensity of management** There are no known major disturbances in the Etoniah Creek portion that will require extraordinary attention, so management intensity is expected to be typical for a state forest. Lands in the Cross Florida Greenway portion are generally moderate-need tracts.

**Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure** Once the core area of the Etoniah Creek portion is acquired, the Division of Forestry will provide access to the public for low-intensity, non-facilities-related outdoor recreation. Initial activities will include securing the tract, providing public and fire management access, inventorying resources, and removing trash. The Division will provide access to the public while protecting sensitive resources.

The tract's natural resources and threatened and endangered plants and animals will be inventoried to provide the basis for a management plan.

Long-range plans for the Etoniah Creek portion will generally be directed toward restoring disturbed areas to their original conditions, as far as possible, as well as protecting threatened and endangered species. An

Etoniah/Cross FL Greenway - Priority 18

all-season burning program will use, whenever possible, existing roads, black lines, foam lines and natural breaks to contain fires. Timber management will mostly involve improvement thinning and regeneration harvests. Plantations will be thinned and, where appropriate, reforested with species found in natural ecosystems. Stands will not have a targeted rotation age. Infrastructure will primarily be located in disturbed areas and will be the minimum required for management and public access. The Division will promote environmental education.

For the Greenway portion, activities within the first year after acquisition will primarily consist of site security, resource inventory, removal of trash, and resource-management planning. Long-range activities proposed include a multipurpose trail and facilities for public access.

**Revenue-generating potential** In the Etoniah Creek portion, the Division of Forestry will sell timber as needed to improve or maintain desirable ecosystem

conditions. These sales will provide a variable source of revenue, but the revenue-generating potential for this project is expected to be moderate. In the Greenway portion, no revenues are expected to be generated within the first three years after acquisition.

However, as the Greenway is developed during its 20-year facility development plan, revenues will be derived from user fees, the sale of products from the lands (limerock berm and timber), and the sale of surplus lands.

**Cooperators in management activities** The Division of Forestry will cooperate with and seek the assistance of other state agencies, local government entities and interested parties as appropriate. Currently, properties along the Greenway are managed in partnership with Marion County, the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, and private individuals for recreational purposes.

**Management Cost Summary/OGT**



Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	LATF	LATF
Salary	\$36,380	\$36,380
OPS	\$72,660	\$72,660
Expense	\$62,301	\$46,362
OCO	\$3,167	\$0
FCO	\$100,000	\$0
TOTAL	\$274,508	\$185,402

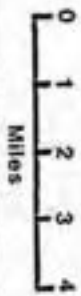
**Management Cost Summary/DOF**

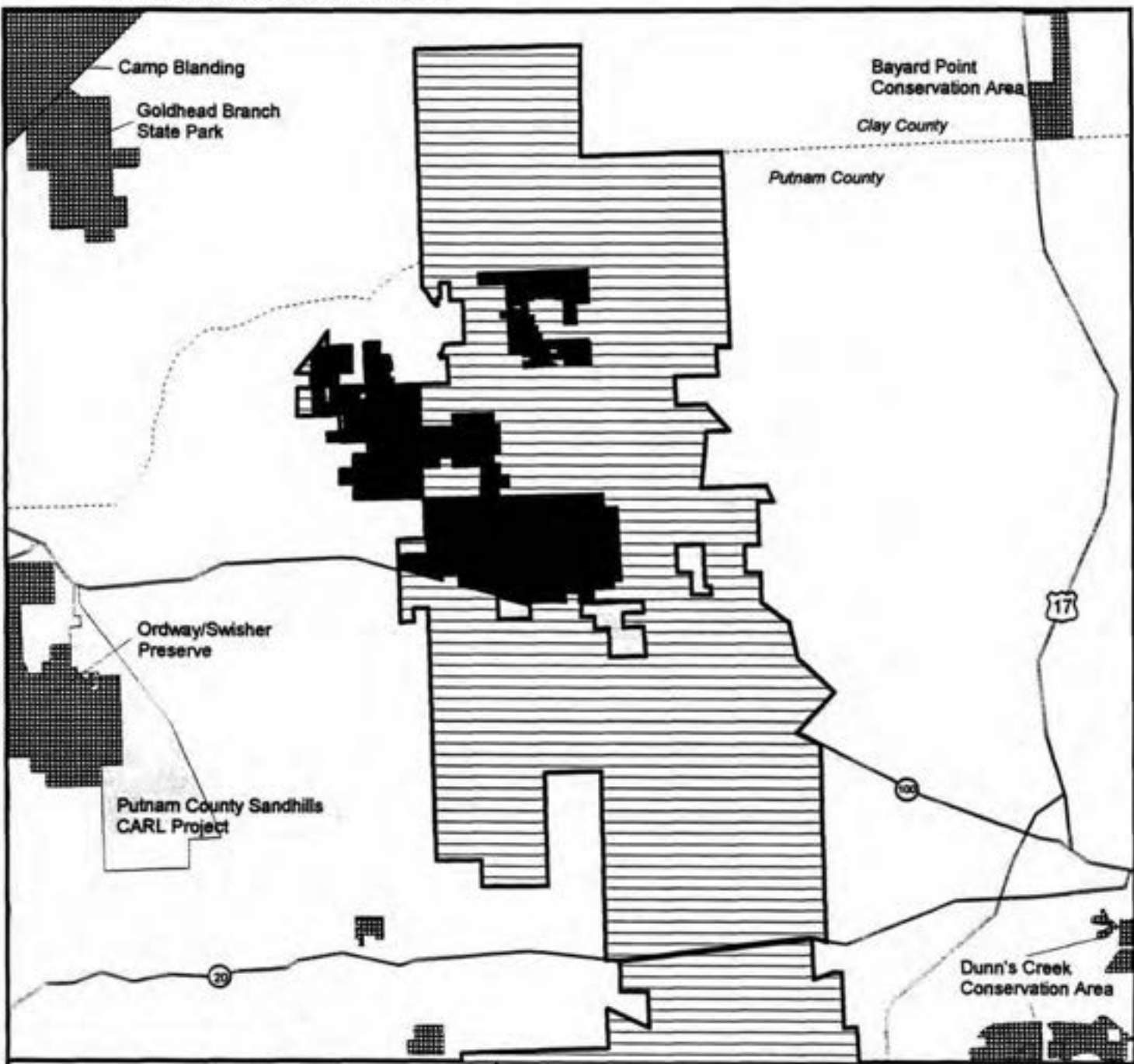
Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$45,337	\$56,489	\$58,183.67
OPS	\$0	\$3,000	\$7,650.00
Expense	\$11,225	\$22,825	\$58,203.75
OCO	\$43,320	\$50,500	\$128,775.00
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$99,882	\$132,814	\$252,812.42





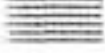


ETONIAH/CROSS  
FLORIDA GREENWAY  
PUTNAM CO.

-  PROJECT BOUNDARY
-  PRIORITY ACQUISITION AREA  
Equals Essential Parcels  
(Plus the Miller Ownerships)
- EASEMENT ADDITIONS  
NOT SHOWN ON MAP



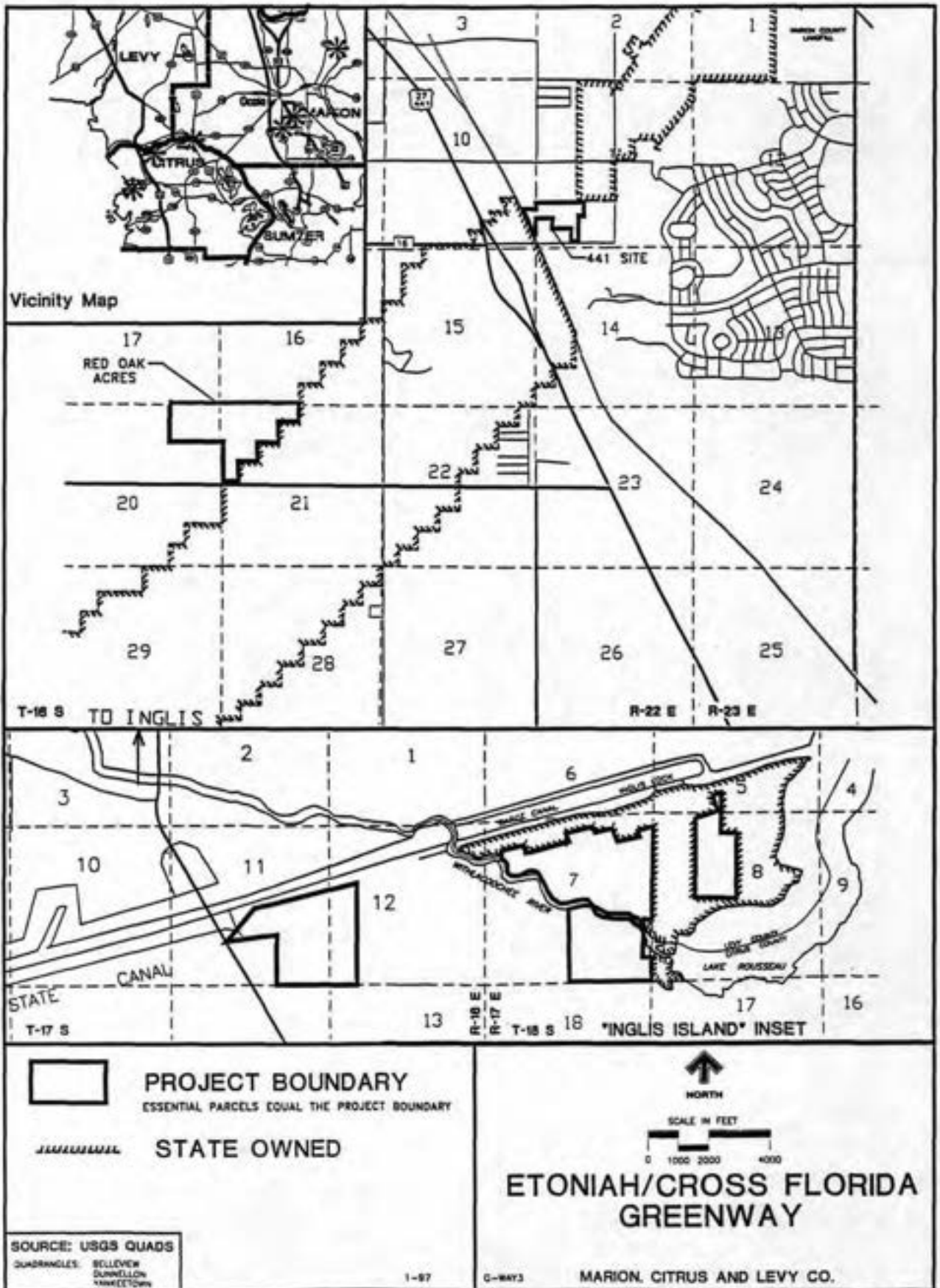


-  Project Area
-  Etoniah--State Owned
-  Phase 2
-  Other CARL Projects
-  Other Conservation Lands

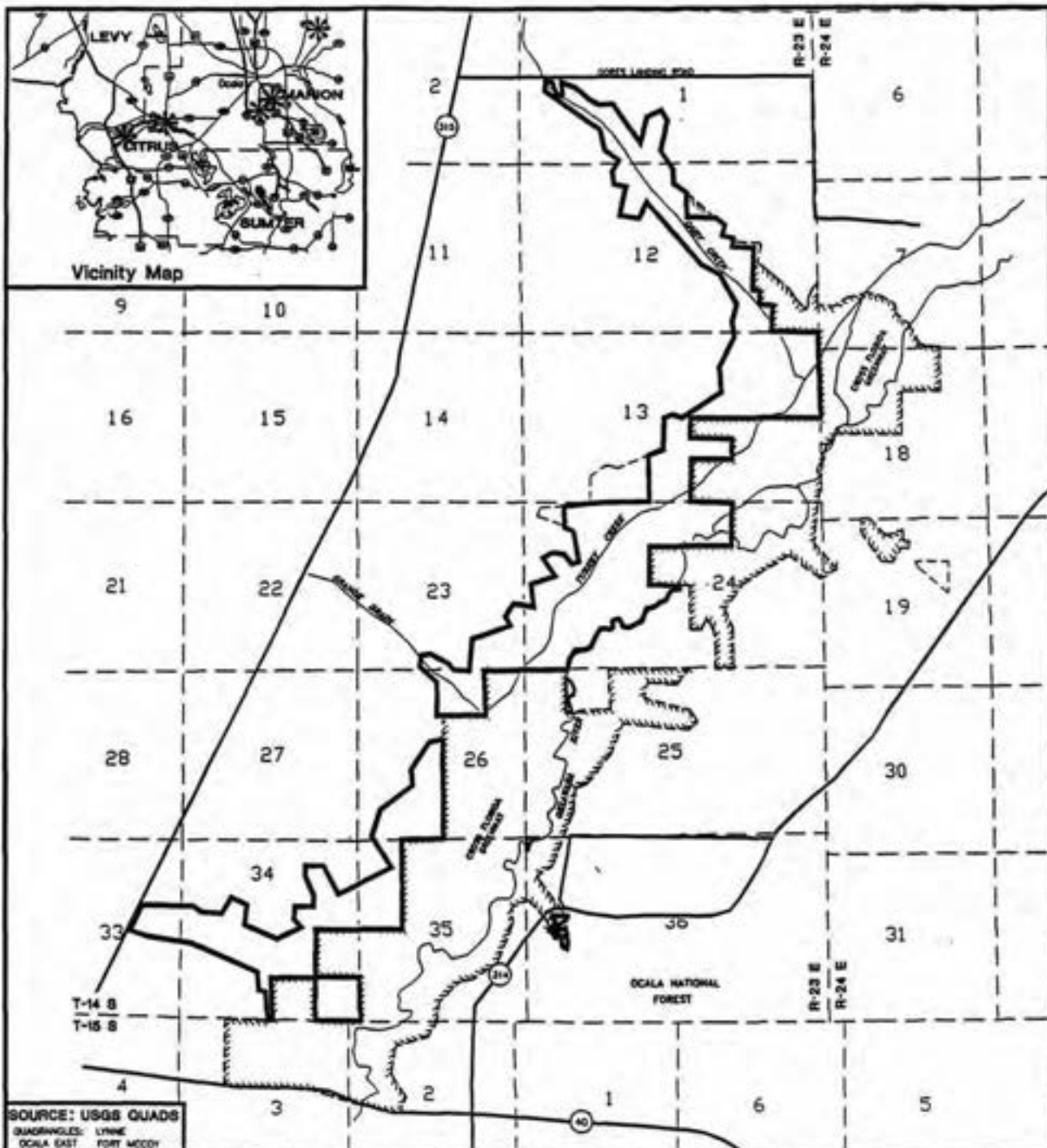


### ETONIAH /CROSS FLORIDA GREENWAY

Putnam, Clay, Marion, Citrus, and Levy counties



Etoniah/Cross Florida Greenway - 18



SOURCE: USGS QUADS  
 QUADRANGLES: LYNNIE  
 Ocala East, Fort McCoy



**PROJECT BOUNDARY**  
 ESSENTIAL PARCELS EQUAL THE PROJECT BOUNDARY



**STATE OWNED**



NORTH

SCALE IN FEET



**ETONIAH/CROSS FLORIDA GREENWAY**

"OKLAWAHA RIVER FLOODPLAIN"

1-98

MARION, CITRUS AND LEVY CO.

# Florida's First Magnitude Springs

Priority 19

## Leon, Wakulla, Jackson, and Hernando Counties

### Purpose for State Acquisition

Large springs of clear, continuously flowing water are among Florida's most famous and important natural and recreational resources. The cavernous, water-filled rocks of the Floridan Aquifer supply the largest springs. By preserving land around eight of the largest (first-magnitude) springs, this project will protect them—and the Floridan Aquifer—from the effects of commercial, residential, and agricultural runoff; clearcutting and mining; and unsupervised recreation. This project will ensure that Floridians and visitors from all over the world will be able to enjoy these springs for years to come.

### Managers

U.S. Forest Service (River Sink Spring); Division of Recreation and Parks, Florida Department of Environmental Protection (St. Marks Spring); Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission (Weeki Wachee Springs); Jackson County (Blue Springs). The Division of Recreation and Parks, Department of Environmental Protection (Gainer Springs).

### General Description

Because of the thick, water-filled limestone underlying it, Florida has more large springs (including river rises and karst windows) than any other state or even country. Those discharging an average of 100 cubic feet of water per second or more are called first-magnitude springs. The 30 or so in Florida are

scattered in the northern peninsula and the 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 for drinking water by all the people in the state. The springs, with generally clear, continuously flowing waters, are among Florida's most important natural resources and some are famous tourist attractions. This portion of the project includes four of these springs: St. Marks Springs in Leon County, River Sink Springs in Wakulla County, Weeki Wachee Springs in Hernando County and Blue Spring in Jackson County. The tracts harbor at least seven FNAI-listed plants and eight FNAI-listed animals, and the Weeki Wachee tract includes one of the best remaining scrubs on Florida's West Coast. Twelve archaeological or historic sites are known from these springs, from remains over 2000 years old to an historic Sinclair gas station. All these springs are vulnerable to development and unsupervised use.

### Public Use

This project is designated for use as state parks, geological sites and wildlife and environmental areas, with high recreational potential for swimming, canoeing, camping and nature appreciation.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

St. Joe is major owner in St. Marks (945 acres); six others are within boundary as well. St. Joe is also

FNAI Elements	
Crangonyx species 1	G1/S?
Woodville cave crayfish	G1/S1
Dougherty Plain cave crayfish	G2/S2
Leitheuser's cave crayfish	G2/S2
Hobbs' cave amphipod	G2G3/S2
Gulf moccasinshell	G2/S?
SCRUB	G2/S2
SPRING-RUN STREAM	G2/S2
32 elements known from sites	

Placed on list	1991
Project Area (Acres)	5,807
Acres Acquired	1,058
at a Cost of	\$10,340,160
Acres Remaining	4,749
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$9,022,857

## Florida First Magnitude Springs - Priority 19

the major owner in River Sink (105 acres); three others are within boundary. Blue Springs (348 acres) consists of two owners - FI Public Utilities (acquired) and Reddock. Phasing of Weeki Wachee (1,302 acres) was removed by the LAMAC on 12/10/92. Major ownerships, however, are Lykes (acquired) and City of St. Petersburg, which includes long term lease to Leisure Attractions. Gainer Springs (3,107 acres) was added to the Priority Category by LAMAC in 1996. Phase I: Largest tract with most significant spring system - Petronis tract (negotiations unsuccessful); II: Harder (acquired by Northwest

Florida Water Management District - 214 acres) and remaining ownerships.

### Coordination

Although the Northwest FI Water Management District has not committed to purchasing half of the site, it has acquired the 214 acre Harder site in Gainer Springs. Hernando County has limited acquisition funds, but will lead negotiations on behalf of the state for the City of St. Petersburg parcel in the Weeki Wachee Springs site.

### Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the Florida's First Magnitude Springs CARL project are: to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation; and to preserve significant archaeological or historical sites.

### Management Prospectus

**Qualifications for state designation** River Sink spring is a first-magnitude karst window. This qualifies it as a state geological site. Blue Spring and Gainer Springs have the diversity of resources and recreational opportunities to qualify as state parks. The location of the Weeki Wachee project adjacent to the Chassahowitzka Wildlife Management Area, as well as its sensitive natural resources, qualifies it as a wildlife and environmental area.

**Manager** The United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, will manage River Sink as part of the Apalachicola National Forest. Jackson County is recommended as manager of Blue Spring. The Division of Recreation and Parks, Florida Department of Environmental Protection, is recommended as manager of Gainer Springs. The Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission will manage the Weeki Wachee Springs area, excluding the springhead, as part of the Chassahowitzka Wildlife Management Area.

**Conditions affecting intensity of management** River Sink and Blue Spring are moderate-need tracts, requiring more than basic resource management and protection. Gainer Springs is a high-need management area including public recreational use and development compatible with resource management.

**Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of**

**infrastructure** River Sink would immediately fall under the National Forests in Florida's Land and Resource Management Plan (Forest Plan). Within the first few years after acquisition, management activities would focus on site security, resource inventory, removal of existing trash, and any necessary prescribed fire management.

Blue Spring is now being used by the public and Jackson County has no plans to curtail activities. The County would continue to open the swim area in season and maintain year-round access for boating, fishing, and nature appreciation. The smaller second spring may need restrictions to ensure public safety and preservation of the limestone bluffs. A lifeguard will be on duty while the swim area is open. Access will be controlled primarily by fences.

In the first year after Gainer Springs is acquired, the Division of Recreation and Parks will concentrate on site security, natural and cultural resource protection, and the development of a plan for long-term public use and resource management.

**Revenue-generating potential** As facilities are developed, River Sink may become a national recreational fee area. Fees collected from use of this area would be activities of the Federal Government. It is estimated that the area will receive more than 5,000 visits annually once it is developed.

The Blue Springs swim area generated \$21,946 in revenue in fiscal year 1992-93 and \$13,045 in fiscal year 1993-94. The Division of Recreation and Parks expects Gainer Springs to generate no significant revenue initially. The amount of any revenue generated would depend on the nature and extent of public use and facilities.

**Cooperators in management activities** As funds become available and subject to public approval, the USDA Forest Service may enter into a cooperative agreement with Wakulla County or a private entity



Florida First Magnitude Springs - Priority 19

to operate River Sink with moderate recreation facilities. Jackson County expects the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission to cooperate in

managing wildlife on the Blue Springs project area. Other appropriate agencies may wish to become involved in the project.

**Management Cost Summary/Jackson County - Blue Spring**

Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	County	County
Salary	\$20,000	\$20,000
OPS	\$60,000	\$25,000
Expense	\$25,000	\$15,000
OCO	\$30,000	\$30,000
FCO	\$50,000	\$10,000
TOTAL	\$185,000	\$100,000

**Management Cost Summary/GFC - Weeki Wachee Spring**

Category	Start Up	1995/96
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$0	\$0
OPS	\$3,000	\$3,000
Expense	\$10,000	\$10,000
OCO	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$13,000	\$13,000

**Manage Cost Summary USFS - River Sink Springs**

No additional funds are expected by the Forest Service. Each district ranger office will manage with its existing staff.

**Management Cost Summary / DRP - St. Marks**

Category	Startup	Recurring	Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	Federal	Federal	Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$0	\$5,000	Salary	\$22,167	\$22,167
OPS	\$0	\$0	OPS	\$7,280	\$7,280
Expense	\$3,000	\$5,000	Expense	\$5,424	\$5,424
OCO	\$0	\$0	OCO	\$6,978	\$6,978
FCO	\$0	\$0	FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$3,000	\$10,000	TOTAL	\$41,849	\$41,849

**Management Cost Summary/OGT Fannin Springs**

Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	LATF, CFBCTF, GR	GR	GR
Salary	\$0	\$0	\$68,593
OPS	\$73,699	\$55,000	\$65,000
Expense	\$17,720	\$10,000	\$229,155
OCO	\$0	\$0	\$49,414
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$430,000
TOTAL	\$90,820	\$65,000	\$77,162

**Management Cost Summary/GT - Troy Spring**

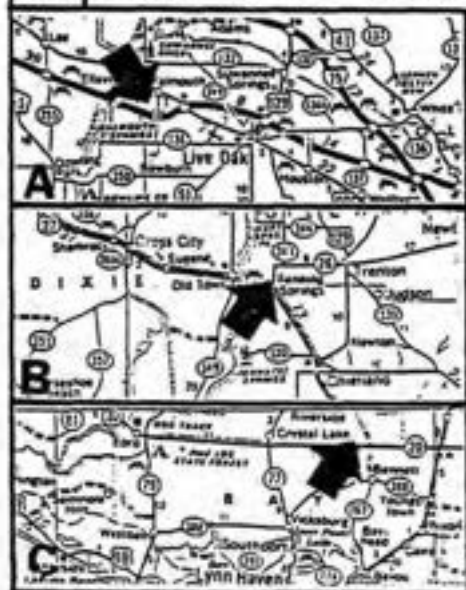
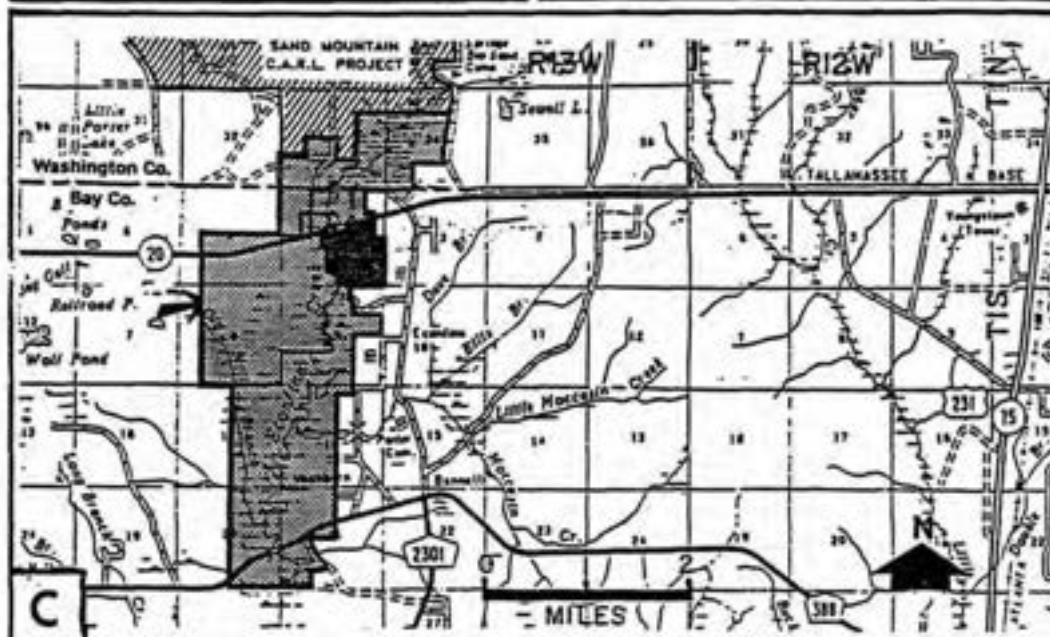
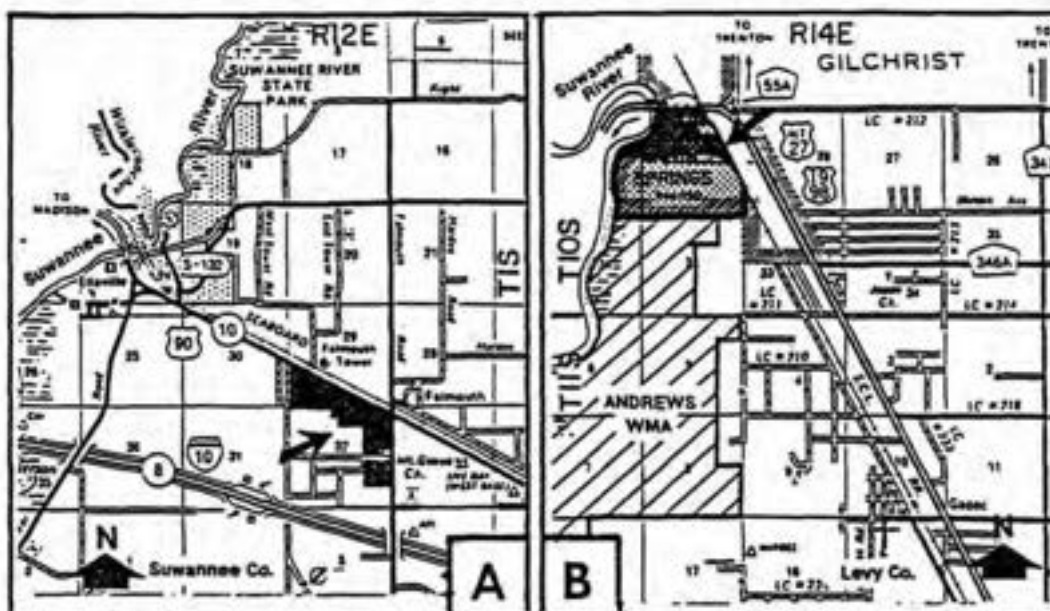
Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	LATF, CFBCTF	None	GR
Salary	\$0	\$0	\$0
OPS	\$14,027	\$0	\$30,000
Expense	\$2,445	\$0	\$35,000
OCO	\$0	\$0	\$44,000
FCO	\$0	\$0**	\$220,000
TOTAL	\$16,472*	\$17,928***	\$329,000

\*No appropriation was received for FY 1995/96, as such funds were taken from other projects to fund Troy Springs.

\*\*No appropriation was received for FY 1996/97.

\*\*\*This is the projected amount to be spent in 1996/97.

Estimated startup and recurring costs have not been developed by Hernando County.



## FLORIDA'S FIRST MAGNITUDE SPRINGS



PROJECT AREA



STATE OR W.M.D. OWNED

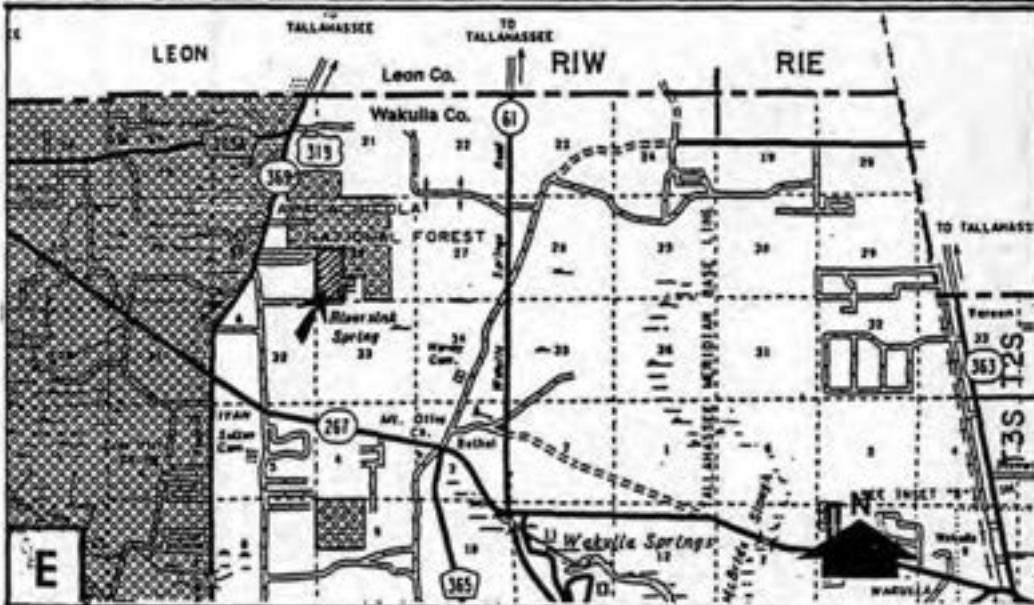
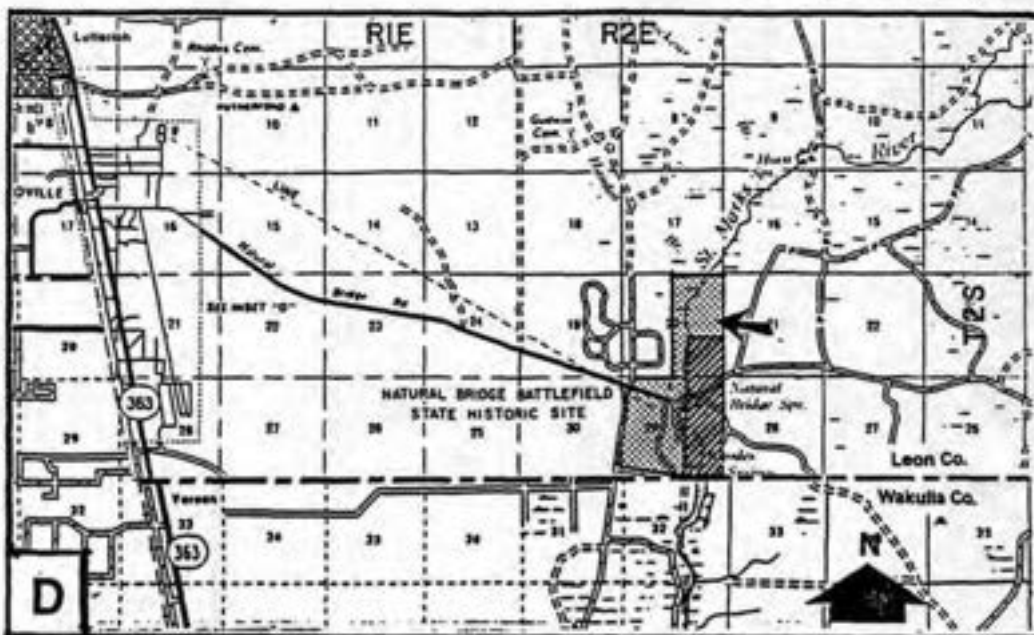
A THRU C = BARGAIN SHARED

A. FALMOUTH SPRING (SUWANNEE)

B. FANNIN SPRINGS (LEVY)

C. GAINER SPRINGS (BAY & WASHINGTON)

(ALL SITES ARE ESSENTIAL PARCELS)



FLORIDA'S FIRST  
MAGNITUDE SPRINGS



PROJECT AREA



APALACHICOLA  
NATIONAL FOREST

D. ST. MARKS SPRINGS (LEON)

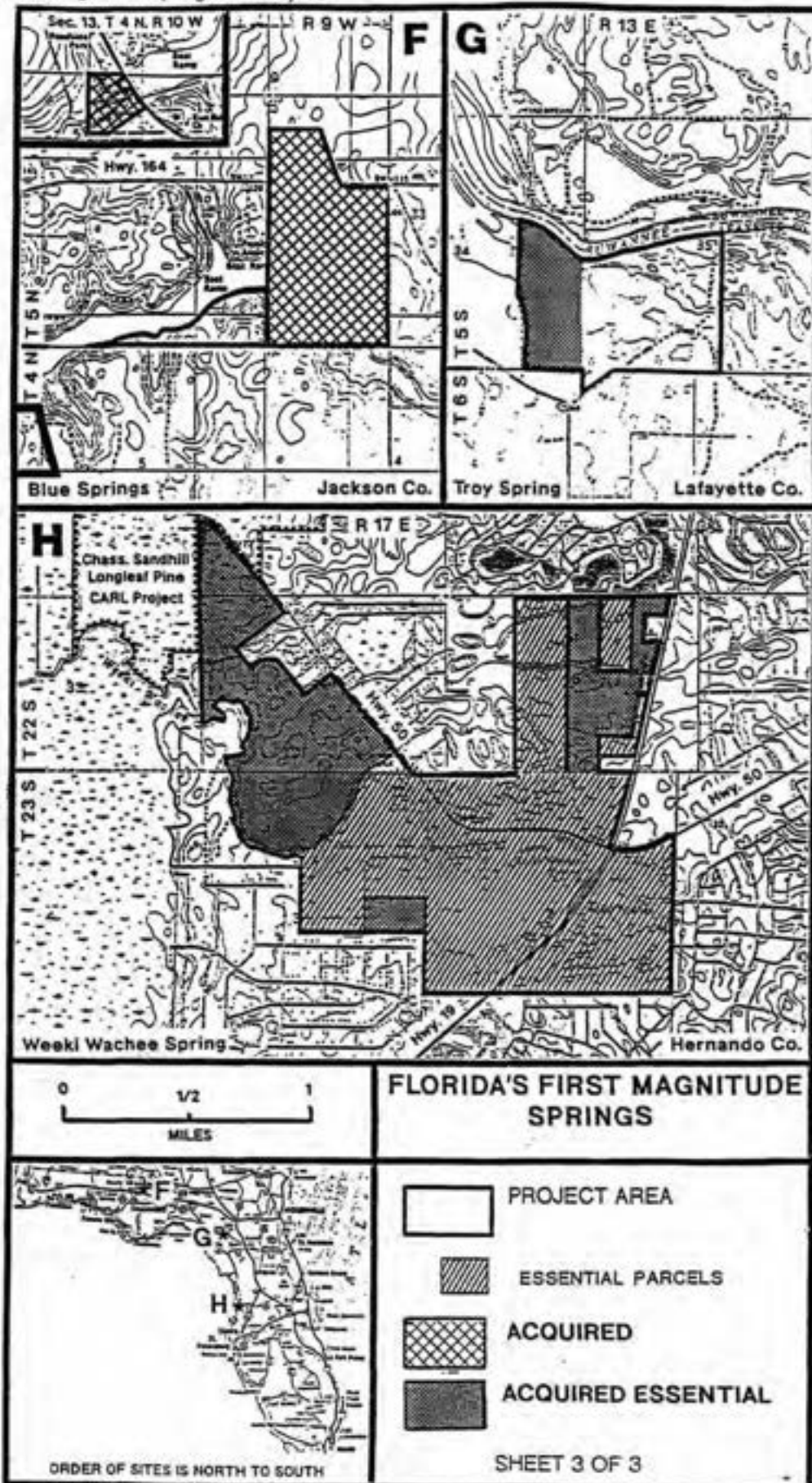
E. RIVER SINK SPRING (WAKULLA)



ESSENTIAL PARCELS



Florida First Magnitude Springs - Priority 19



# Green Swamp

Priority 20

## Lake and Polk Counties

### Purpose for State Acquisition

The mosaic of cypress swamps, pine forests, and pastures known as the Green Swamp is a vital part of the water supply of central Florida. It gives rise to four major river systems and, because it has the highest groundwater elevation in the peninsula, is important for maintaining the flow of water from the Floridan Aquifer. By preserving the mosaic of land use in this region, the Green Swamp CARL project will protect the Floridan Aquifer and the several rivers; preserve a large area for wildlife; and provide areas for public recreation in the rapidly growing region between Tampa and Orlando.

### Manager

The Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission and the Division of Recreation and Parks, Florida Department of Environmental Protection (area near Lake Louisa State Park).

### General Description

The project is a critical hydrological resource; it encompasses the headwaters of four major rivers; the Withlacoochee, Oklawaha, Hillsborough, and Peace; and has the highest ground water elevation in the Peninsula. It is therefore considered critical to the recharge of the Floridan Aquifer. For this reason, it has been designated an Area of Critical State Concern.

The area is a complex mosaic of disturbed uplands and wetlands intermixed with higher quality swamps. It is estimated that 90% of the native upland vegetation in

the project has been disturbed by agriculture and development, but the project does contain some uplands with natural communities such as flatwoods and sandhills. The project has a moderate potential for archaeological or historical sites. The wetlands are threatened by sand mining and the uplands and threatened by residential, commercial and high-intensity recreational development.

### Public Use

The project will become a wildlife management area and a state park, providing for such activities as hunting, hiking and nature appreciation.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

Two non-contiguous Phase I areas have been identified based on relative intactness of their natural communities. In general, priority areas are the relatively large contiguous parcels and strategic smaller parcels. In Lake County, the northern half of the western Phase I area extends south to the county line, less the subdivisions (mapping is in process on most of the northern portion). Specifically in the Lake Louisa area, the Bradshaw ownership (acquired) is the most important tract. Black Bear Land Co., Ray and Oswalt have also been acquired and other large ownerships have been mapped and appraised. On October 30, 1996, the Council added 890 acres to Phase I and 2,708 acres to Phase II. Additionally, 19,000 acres were moved from Phase II to Phase I. The Council also approved the deletion of the priority areas designation within Phase I.

FNAI Elements	
<i>Clasping warexy</i>	G1/S1
<i>Scrub leatherwood</i>	G1Q/S1
Sand skink	G2/S2
Blue-tailed mole skink	G4T2/S2
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
Bald eagle	G4/S3
<i>Paper-like nail-wort</i>	G2T3/S3
<i>Scrub bluestem</i>	G1/S1
22 elements known from site	

Placed on list	1992
Project Area (Acres)	135,307*
Acres Acquired	7,187
at a Cost of	\$32,239,900
Acres Remaining	128,120
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$141,873,750
*Phase I only	

## Green Swamp - Priority 20

On December 5, 1996, the Jahna and Overstreet ownerships (11,383 acres) were transferred to the Less-Than-Fee category.

### Coordination

The Green Swamp Land Authority has acquired 5,599 acres within the project boundary and expended \$1,811,130. The SWFWMD and SJRWMD (to lesser

degree) are acquisition partners, but will not likely contribute sufficient funds for a "Bargain/Shared" purchase. The SWFWMD has acquired considerable acreage adjacent to and partly within the overall project boundary. Nothing, however, has been acquired yet by acquisition partners within the Phase I CARL project area.

### Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the Green Swamp CARL project are: to conserve and protect lands within areas of critical state concern; to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect; and to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation.

### Management Prospectus

**Qualifications for state designation** The Green Swamp CARL project has the size and wildlife resources to qualify as a wildlife management area.

**Manager** The Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission (GFC) is recommended as the manager for most of the project area. The Division of Recreation and Parks, Department of Environmental Protection, will manage the area adjacent to Lake Louisa State Park.

**Conditions affecting intensity of management** The primary management tools in the area to be managed by GFC involve prescribed introduction of fire and control of human access. Some pine forests will require restoration. The portion of the project adjacent to Lake Louisa is a high-need management area with emphasis on public recreational use and development and major resource restoration. The majority of the properties in this area are or were citrus groves.

**Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure** Within the first year after acquisition, management activities will concentrate on site security, natural and cultural resource protection, and the development of a plan for long-term public use and resource management that is consistent with the goals and objectives stated for this project. Long-term management will include restoration of natural pine forests. Growing-season fire will be important in this restoration. GFC will emphasize the provision of old-growth forest, but for game species will also provide areas of successional vegetation in pine areas adjacent to wetlands. GFC also plans to provide high-quality habitat and protection for listed wildlife species.

GFC will keep public facilities to a minimum—hiking and horseback trails in upland areas, and perhaps interpretive centers and wildlife observation towers in selected areas.

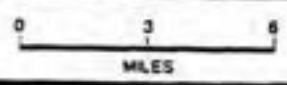
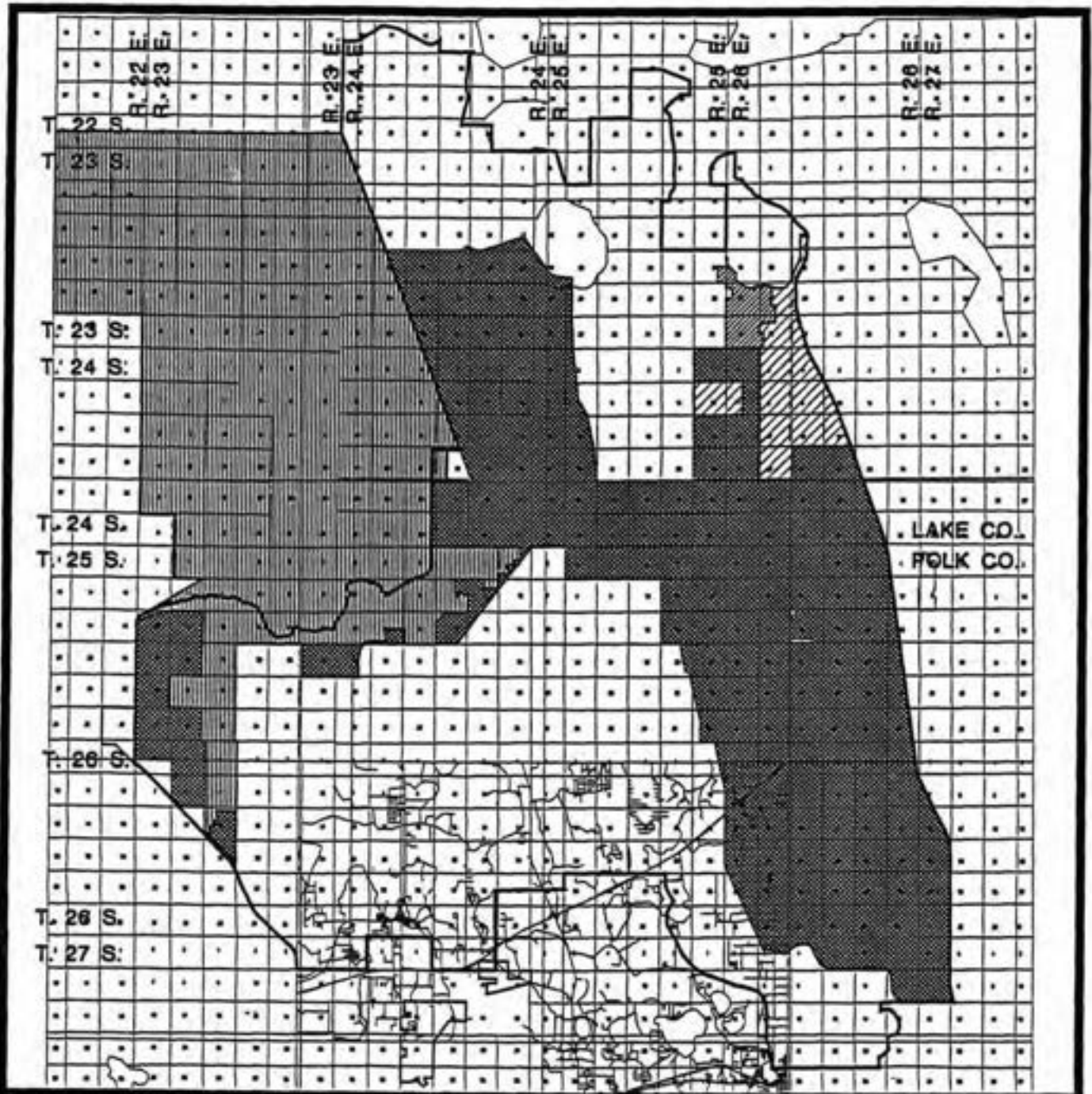
**Revenue-generating potential** GFC expects no significant revenue from this project initially, but will continue to offer hunting opportunities. For the area next to Lake Louisa State Park, the Division of Recreation and Parks also expects no significant revenue to be generated initially. After acquisition, it will probably be several years before any significant public use facilities are developed in the Lake Louisa area, and the amount of any revenue generated will depend on the nature and extent of public use and facilities.

**Management Cost Summary/GFWFC**





Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$18,290	\$43,100	\$77,650
OPS	\$0	\$0	\$1,000
Expense	\$43,280	\$37,900	\$30,000
OCO	\$0	\$28,500	\$29,200
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$61,570	\$109,500	\$137,850

**Management Cost Summary/DRP**

Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	SPTF/CARL	SPTF/CARL	SPTF/CARL
Salary	\$103,834	\$106,949	\$110,157
OPS	\$12,254	\$12,000	\$12,000
Expense	\$19,268	\$22,000	\$22,000
OCO	\$29,807	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$135,356	\$140,949	\$144,157



CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS

-  PROJECT BOUNDARY
-  PHASE 1
-  ACQUIRED
-  PUBLIC LANDS

  
**GREEN SWAMP**  
 LAKE/POLK CO'S



# Middle Chipola River

Priority 21

## Calhoun and Jackson Counties

### Purpose for State Acquisition

Flowing through a landscape of farm fields, the Chipola River exposes the limestone bedrock of Jackson and Calhoun counties on its way to join the Apalachicola River in a swampy wilderness. The Middle Chipola River project will protect remnants of the unique hardwood forests of this region for 30 miles along the high banks of the river, maintaining the water quality of the river; providing habitat for several rare plants and many rare animals, from mussels to turtles and cave-dwelling crayfish; helping to preserve the abundant archaeological remains in and along the river; and ensuring that the public will always have access to the river for fishing, swimming, and simple enjoyment of the beauty of this unique stream.

### Managers

Division of Recreation and Parks and the Office of Greenways and Trails (interim), Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

### General Description

The project encompasses a strip of land on either side of the Chipola River from Florida Caverns State Park to highway 20, totaling almost 8,000 acres of mostly second-growth hardwood forest. The river is a major tributary and drainage basin of the Apalachicola River. The river itself has an interesting combination of alluvial and spring-run characteristics. Its high banks underlain by limestone support several rare

plants, one of which is the globally imperiled dye-flower. It is among eight plants of conservation concern on the site. Rare to imperiled animal species include alligator snapping turtle, at least four bivalve mollusks, five rare fishes, three rare salamanders, and Barbour's map turtle. The project will help protect the water quality of the river (an Outstanding Florida Water and state canoe trail) and preserve public access to the river.

Forty-three archaeological sites, mostly underwater scatters, are known from the project, and the potential for more is high. The scenic riverbanks are attractive for development and the river is vulnerable to intensive agriculture and mining.

### Public Use

The project will be managed as an addition to Florida Caverns State Park and as a canoe trail, with opportunities for canoeing, boating, fishing, hiking and camping.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

Middle Chipola: Essential tracts are Land, Trammell, and Florida Public Utilities Co (all willing sellers).

Waddells Mill Pond: Essential tracts are Waddell Plantation ownership and smaller archaeologically significant parcels west and adjacent to Waddell Plantation.

FNAI Elements	
<i>Dye-flower</i>	G1G3/S1
<i>Marianna columbine</i>	G5T1/S1
Gulf moccasinshell	G2/S?
Shiny-rayed pocketbook	G2/S?
Shoal bass	G2/S1
Georgia blind salamander	G2/S2
SPRING-RUN STREAM	G2/S2
<i>Dougherty Plain cave crayfish</i>	G2/S2
40 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1996*
Project Area (Acres)	1,766
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	1,766
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$1,245,767
*Project combined with Waddells Mill Pond (1991) Dec. 1996	

## Middle Chipola River - Priority 21

In 1996, the Council combined the Middle Chipola project with the Waddells Mill Pond project, and added 170 acres to the Middle Chipola boundary. On December 5, 1996, the Council transferred the Rex Lumber/Mcrae, Trammell, Myers, Manor, Myrick and Waddell Plantation ownerships (3,633 acres) to the Less-Than-Fee category.

### Coordination

The Northwest Florida Water Management District has acquired portions of the Mutual Life Insurance

Company of New York (Waddells Mill Pond project - approximately 705 acres within the CARL project Phase II boundary), as well as approximately 1,217 acres east/southeast of the project connecting with the Florida Caverns State Park and ultimately the Middle Chipola Project. This is not a Shared/Bargain project with the water management district. The district will retain title to the Mutual Life Insurance Company parcels.

### Management Policy Statement

The primary objectives of management of the Middle Chipola River CARL project are to conserve a corridor of natural communities along the Chipola River and to provide the public with controlled recreational access to the river. Achieving these objectives will protect the unique collection of rare plants and animals, ranging from rare mussels and fish to cave crayfish and gray bats, in this part of the Apalachicola River basin. It will also help to protect the significant archaeological resources of the riverbed and shores.

The project should be managed under the single-use concept: management activities should be directed toward the preservation of resources. Consumptive uses such as hunting or logging should not be permitted immediately adjacent to the river. Managers should control public boat access to the river; thoroughly inventory the natural and archaeological resources of the river; burn fire-dependent pine flatwoods in a pattern mimicking natural lightning-season fires, using natural firebreaks or existing roads for control; reforest pine plantations along the river with original species; strictly limit timbering in natural hardwood forests adjacent to the river; and monitor management activities to ensure that they are actually protecting the water quality and scenic values of the river. Managers should limit the number and size of recreational facilities, such as boat ramps and camp sites, ensure that they do not harm the most sensitive resources, and site them in already disturbed areas when possible.

This project includes all the undeveloped land along the Chipola River from Florida Caverns State Park to State Road 20 and therefore has the configuration, location, and size to achieve its primary objectives.

### Management Prospectus

*Qualifications for state designation* The portion of the Middle Chipola River project lying between the Florida Caverns State Park and the SR 167 bridge down river from the park would complement the park in its resource and management goals.

*Manager* The Division of Recreation and Parks proposes to manage the project as a part of the Florida Caverns State Park.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* The property will be a high need management area. Protection and perpetuation of the property's resources, particularly as related to caverns, bats and restoration of logged areas, will be the primary emphasis. Compatible resource-based recreation is expected to be emphasized in the long-term.

*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure* Upon acquisition and assignment to the Division of Recreation and Parks, short term management efforts will concentrate on site security, control of vehicular access and the development of a resource inventory and public use plan. Public use will be allowed for low intensity, non-facility related outdoor recreation activities in the short term.

Restoration and maintenance of natural communities will be incorporated into long range management efforts and disturbed areas will be restored to conditions that would be expected to occur in natural systems, to the extent practical.

The Division will encourage resource-based recreation and environmental education in conjunction with overall public use in the park. The management plan developed to define resource management and public use of the property will define the extent and placement of compatible infrastructure.

*Revenue-generating potential* No significant revenue is expected to be generated from this addition initially. After acquisition, it will probably be several

years before any significant public facilities might be developed. The amount of any future revenue will depend on the nature and extent of public use identified in the management plan developed the property.

*Cooperators in management activities* No cooperators are recommended for this tract.

However, consultation with the Northwest Florida Water Management District on water related matters and the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission on wildlife issues will be enlisted as needed.

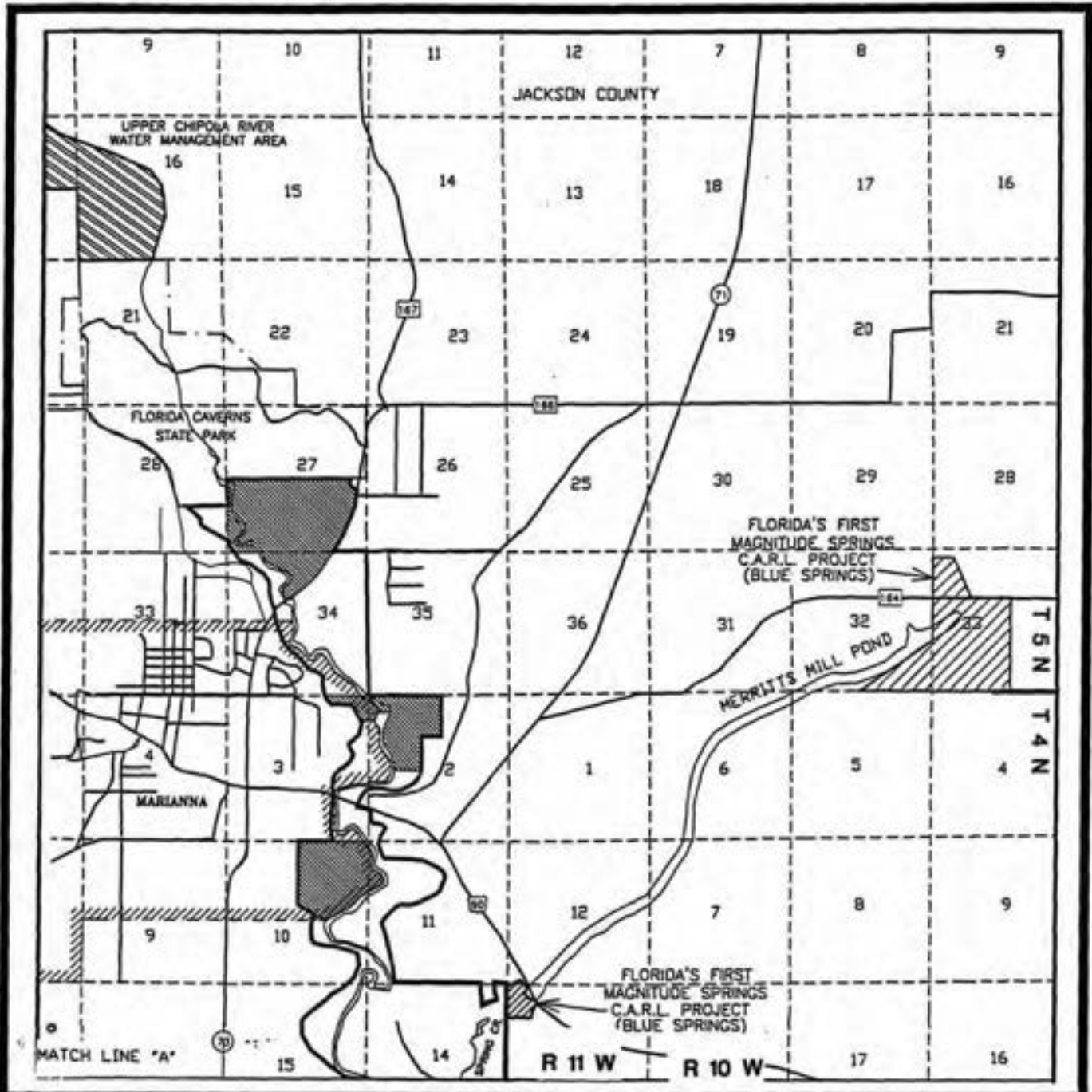
**Management Cost Summary/DRP**

Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$9,750	\$9,750
OPS	\$2,400	\$2,400
Expense	\$6,700	\$6,700
OCO	\$5,600	\$1,000
FCO	\$15,600	\$0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$40,050</b>	<b>\$19,850</b>

**Management Cost Summary/Greenways & Trails**

Category Source of Funds	Startup LATF	Recurring LATF
Salary	\$36,380	\$36,380
OPS	\$72,660	\$72,600
Expense	\$62,301	\$46,362
OCO	\$3,167	0
FCO	\$200,000	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$374,508</b>	<b>\$205,402</b>

Middle Chipola River - Priority 23



CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS

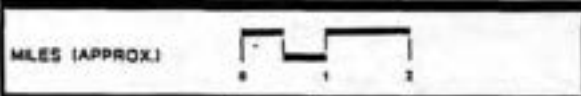
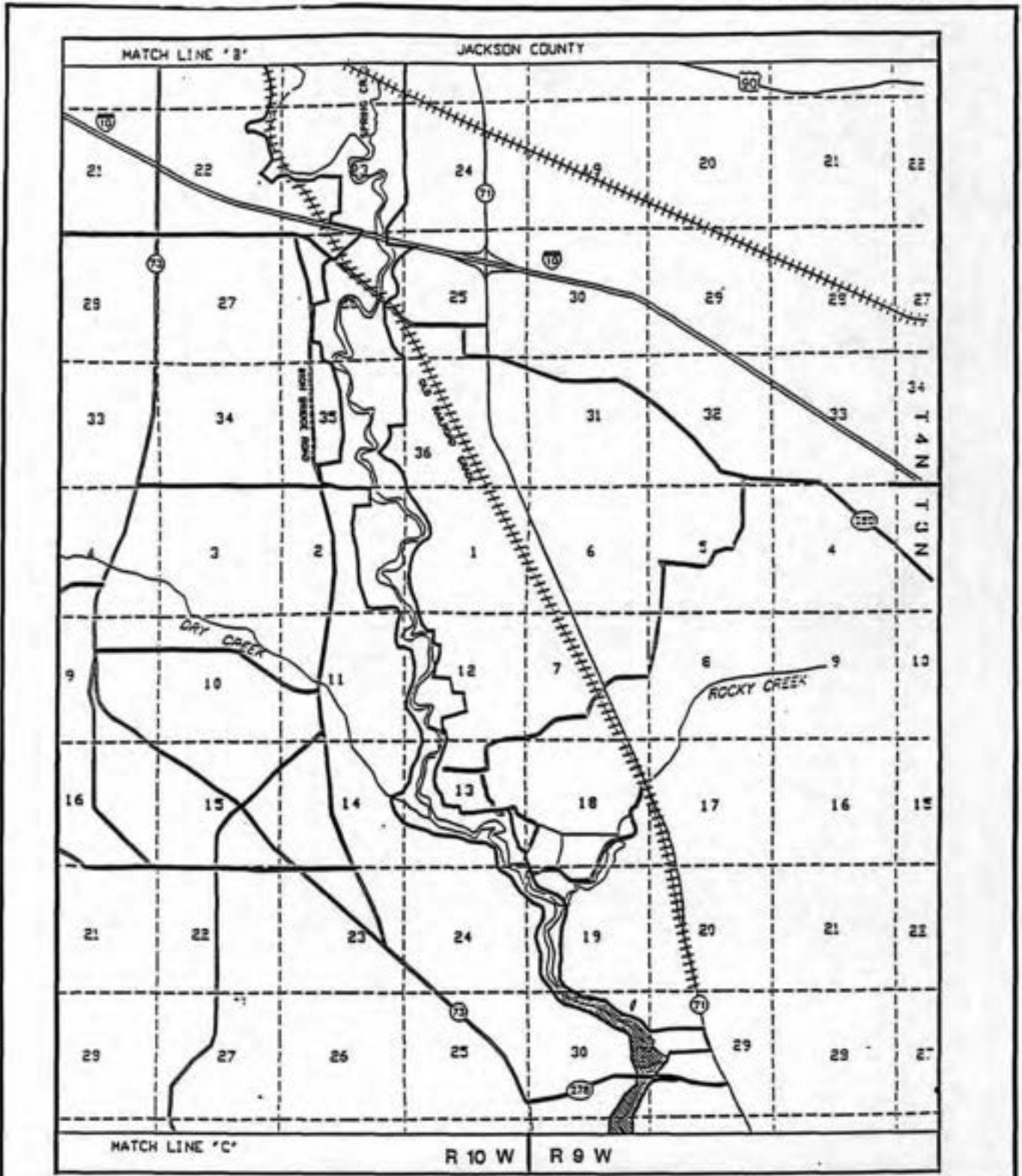
**PROJECT BOUNDARY**

**ESSENTIAL PARCELS**

**MIDDLE CHIPOLA RIVER**

JACKSON/CALHOUN COUNTIES

CHIPOLA 1-97 SHEET 1 OF 5



**CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS**

**MIDDLE CHIPOLA RIVER**

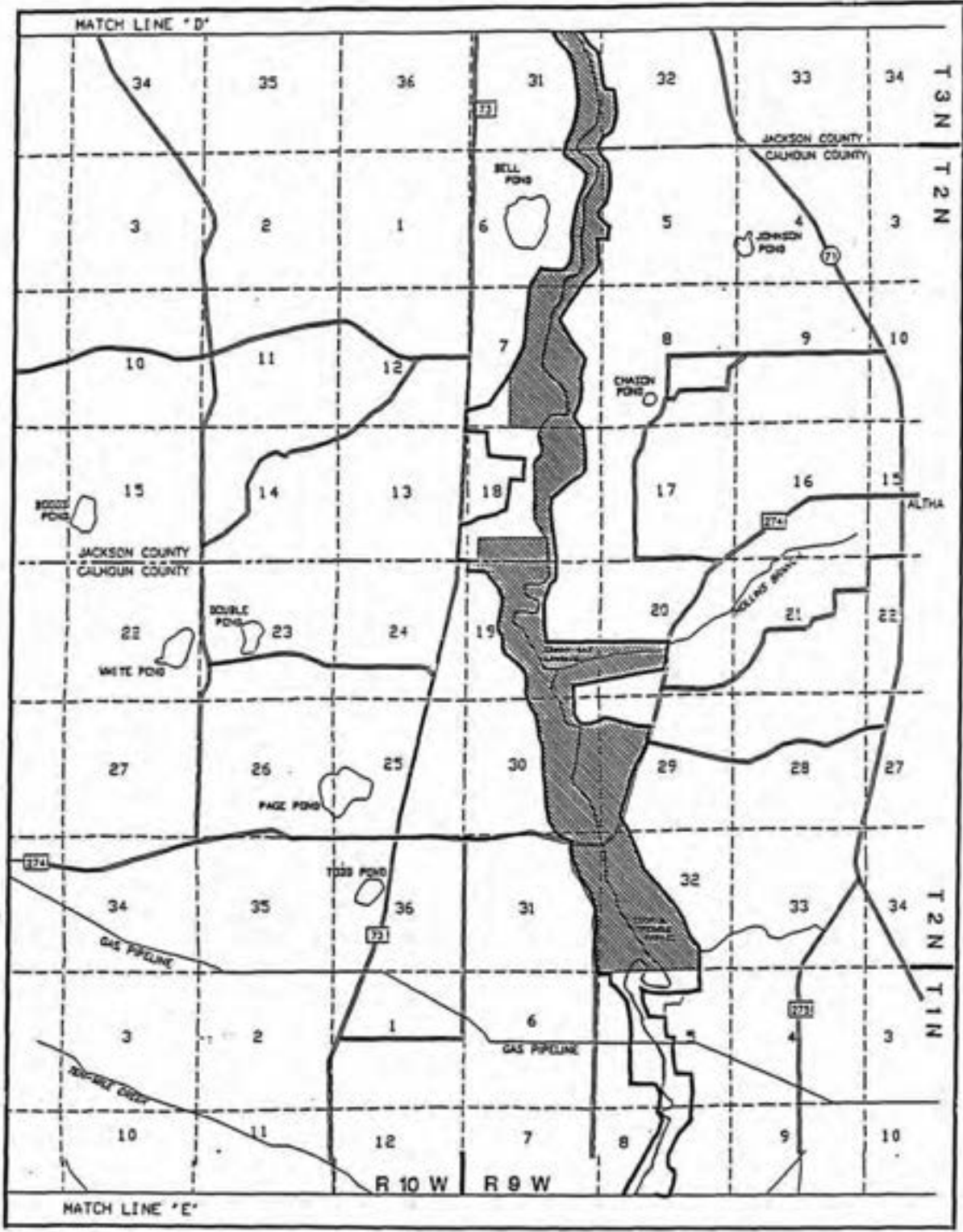
JACKSON/CALHOUN COUNTIES

CHIPOLA 1-97 SHEET 2 OF 5

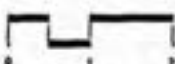
**PROJECT BOUNDARY**

**ESSENTIAL PARCELS**

Middle Chipola River - Priority 23



MILES (APPROX.)



CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS



PROJECT BOUNDARY

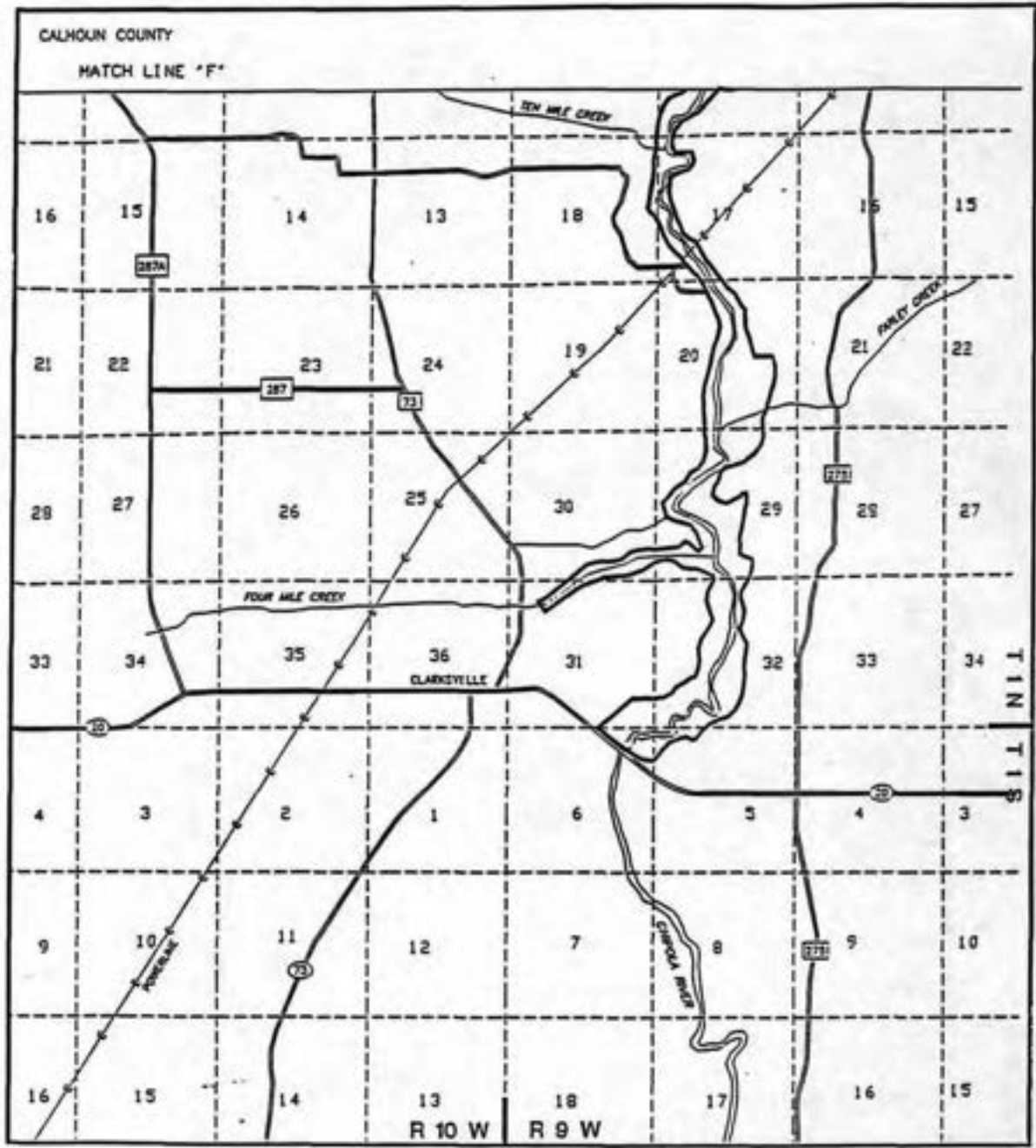


ESSENTIAL PARCELS

MIDDLE CHIPOLA RIVER

JACKSON/CALHOUN COUNTIES



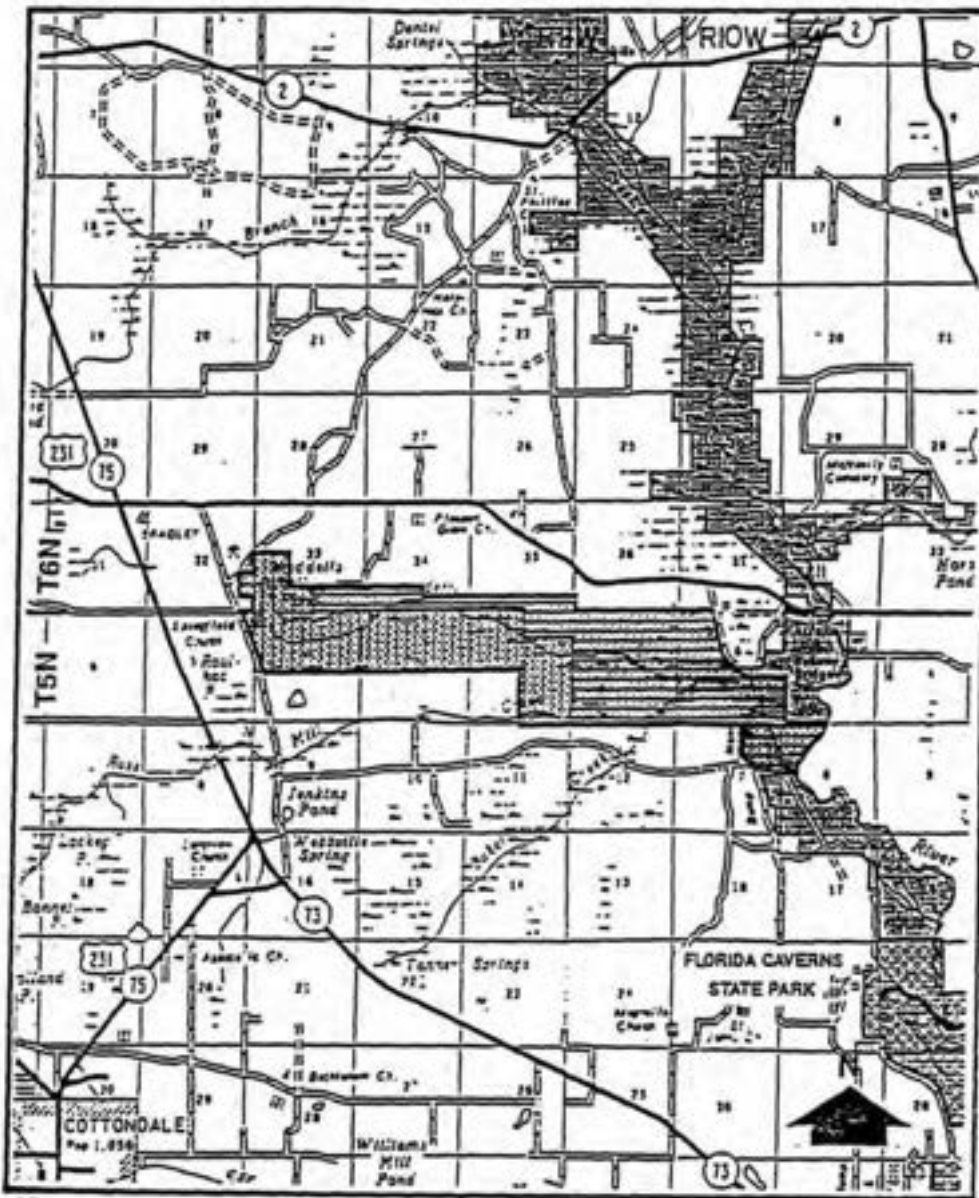


CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS

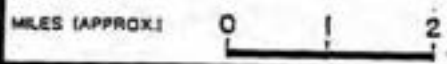
PROJECT BOUNDARY

MIDDLE CHIPOLA RIVER





JACKSON/CALHOUN COUNTIES




ACQUIRED BY NFWMD



CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS

-  PROJECT AREA
-  PHASE I
-  PHASE II
-  PHASE I EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS STATE OWNED

  
**MIDDLE CHIPOLA RIVER**  
 JACKSON COUNTY



# Osceola Pine Savannas

Priority 22

## Osceola County

### Purpose for State Acquisition

Many kinds of wide-ranging wildlife use the open rangelands—pastures, pine flatwoods, and palmetto prairies—of Osceola County. The Osceola Pine Savannas project will conserve a large part of these lands, maintaining a link of natural lands between the Bull Creek and Three Lakes Wildlife Management Areas, helping to ensure the survival of wildlife like swallow-tailed kites and caracara, and, together with the two wildlife management areas, providing a large area for the public to enjoy hunting, wildlife observation, and other activities.

### Manager

Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission.

### General Description

The project covers an area of old beach ridges and intervening swales, with high-quality, longleaf-pine flatwoods interrupted by cypress strands, cypress domes, and wet prairies. There are also extensive dry prairies and patches of oak or sand pine scrub, all of which are natural communities of the Kissimmee Prairie. No FNAI-listed plants are known from the site, but several are likely to occur. It is an important habitat to wildlife, especially birds, requiring extensive natural areas. Six FNAI-listed animals occur, including sandhill crane, wood storks, and crested caracara, and several more, including the federally endangered Florida grasshopper sparrow, are

possible. Much of the land is used as unimproved range; seriously disturbed areas are mainly improved pastures in the south end. Two archaeological sites are known. Any construction of roads or ditches will destroy the unique character of the project, but development pressure is low.

### Public Use

The project will be designated as a wildlife management area, with such uses as hiking, wildlife observation and hunting.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

Essential tracts to acquire first are those owned by Robertson, McNamara, Equitable Life, Donovan, Montsococa, Redding, Keen, Kennedy, Henderson, Campos and the Mormon Church. Dr. Broussard is consolidating lots for resale to the state within the Canaveral Acres Subdivision.

### Coordination

St. Johns River Water Management District and the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission recently completed the acquisition of 8,972 acres (Triple N Ranch) in the northern one-third of the project area. The Game Commission is also negotiating with the U. S. Department of Justice on 1,920 acres adjacent to the southern boundary and has completed a 1,921-acre acquisition centrally located within the project boundary.

FNAI Elements	
DRY PRAIRIE	G2/S2
SCRUB	G2/S2
Florida sandhill crane	G5T2T3/S2S3
SCRUBBY FLATWOODS	G3/S3
Bachman's sparrow	G3/S3
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
Eastern indigo snake	G4T3/S3
22 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1995
Project Area (Acres)	42,291
Acres Acquired	14,348
at a Cost of	\$9,909,828
Acres Remaining	27,943
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$21,432,281

## Osceola Pine Savannas - Priority 22

### Management Policy Statement

The primary objective of management of the Osceola Pine Savannas CARL project is to preserve and restore the integrity of the extensive functional ecosystems, ranging from pine flatwoods, dry prairie, and scrub to marshes and cypress swamps, that now extend from the Bull Creek to the Three Lakes Wildlife Management Areas. Achieving this objective will protect habitat for several endangered species of wildlife that need large natural areas to survive, such as Florida grasshopper sparrows, Florida sandhill cranes, Audubon's crested caracaras, and American swallow-tailed kites. It will also provide to the public over 100,000 acres in which to enjoy natural-resource-based recreation, such as hiking and hunting.

The project should be managed under the multiple-use concept: management activities should be directed first toward preservation of resources and second toward integrating carefully controlled consumptive uses such as hunting and logging.

Managers should control access to the project; limit public motor vehicles to one or a few main roads; thoroughly inventory the resources; restore hydrological disturbances; burn the fire-dependent pine flatwoods in a pattern mimicking natural lightning-season fires, using natural firebreaks or existing roads for control; reforest pine plantations and improved pastures with original species; prohibit timbering in old-growth stands; and monitor management activities to ensure that they are actually preserving resources. Managers should limit the number and size of recreational facilities, ensure that they avoid the most sensitive resources, and site them in already disturbed areas when possible. This project includes most of the undeveloped land between Bull Creek Wildlife Management Area and Three Lakes Wildlife Management Area and consequently has the size and location to meet its primary objective.

### Management Prospectus

*Qualifications for state designation* The Osceola Pine Savannas project has the resource diversity to qualify as a Wildlife Management Area.

*Manager* The Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission is recommended as lead manager.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* The project generally includes lands that are low-need tracts, requiring basic resource management and protection.

*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure* Within the first year after acquisition, activities will concentrate on site security, public access, fire management, resource inventory, and the removal of any existing trash. A conceptual management plan will be developed that describes the goals of future resource management on the site. Long-range plans for this property, beginning one year after acquisition, will stress the protection and management of threatened and endangered species. Programs providing multiple recreational uses will also be implemented. A burn management plan will be developed and implemented using conventional and biologically acceptable guidelines. Management activities will also strive to manage natural plant communities for the benefit of native wildlife. Where appropriate and practical, forest resources will be managed using acceptable silvicultural practices as recommended by the Division of Forestry. A resource inventory will be used to identify sensitive areas that need special attention, protection, or management. Unnecessary roads, firelines and ditches will be abandoned or restored. Infrastructure will be kept to the minimum necessary for public access and management.

*Revenue-generating potential* While the pinelands have significant economic value, their value to the area's wildlife may be even greater. Quota permits should range between 500 and 550 permits per hunt. A \$25 management area stamp would be required to hunt on the area. A management area stamp could also be required for all users. Additional revenue would be generated by sales of hunting licenses and special hunting stamps (i.e., archery stamp, turkey stamp, etc.).

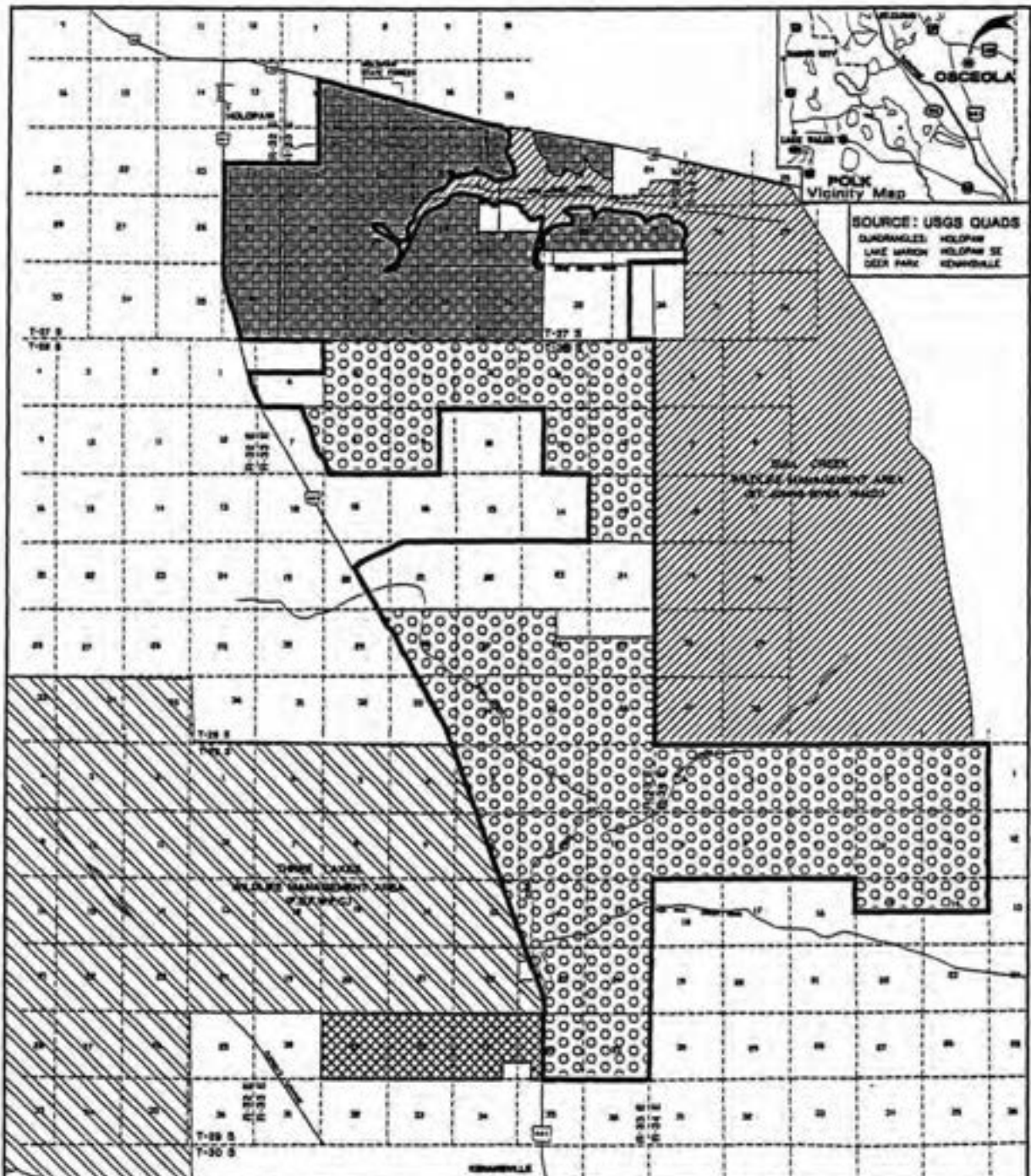
*Cooperators in management activities* The St. Johns River Water Management District and the Division of Forestry, Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, are recommended as cooperating managers.

Osceola Pine Savannas - Priority 22





Management Cost Summary/GFWFC



Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$74,645	\$114,485	\$223,565
OPS	\$0	\$30,500	\$30,500
Expense	\$55,473	\$131,525	\$131,525
OCO	\$0	\$308,148	\$135,648
FCD	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$130,118	\$584,658	\$521,238

Osceola Pine Savannas - Priority 22



SOURCE: USGS QUADS  
 SQUARIGLES HOLLOMAN  
 LAKE WARCH HOLLOMAN SE  
 DEER PARK KENDRICKVILLE

	PROJECT BOUNDARY
	TO BE ACQUIRED BY F.G.F.W.F.C.
	ACQUIRED F.G.F.W.F.C. AND ST. JOHNS W.M.D
	ESSENTIAL PARCELS

  
 NORTH  
 SCALE IN FEET  
  
 0 2500 5000 10000

**OSCEOLA PINE SAVANNAS**  
 OSCEOLA COUNTY

#3048/OSCEOLA 2-87

# Wakulla Springs Protection Zone

Priority 23

## Wakulla County

### Purpose for State Acquisition

Wakulla Springs, south of Tallahassee—one of the largest and deepest artesian springs in the world—is now protected by a state park, but the enormous caverns that feed the spring spread far to the north and west of the park. The Wakulla Springs Protection Zone will protect the spring by protecting the land above the conduits that feed it, connect the state park with the Apalachicola National Forest, and provide the public an area for camping, hiking, and hunting.

### Managers

Division of Recreation and Parks, Department of Environmental Protection; Division of Forestry, Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services; and the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission. See Management Prospectus for areas of management.

### General Description

Over 70 percent of the project is in intensive silviculture or pasture; remnant natural areas include floodplain swamps and forests, upland pine or upland mixed forests, and unique features like sinkholes, aquatic caves, and spring-run streams. The project is important to protecting the subterranean headwaters of Wakulla Springs, the state's largest first magnitude spring and source of the Wakulla River. It is one of

the largest and deepest artesian springs in the world and an Outstanding Florida Water. At least five rare animals, including three crustaceans in the aquatic caves, have been found here. Eight archaeological sites, including four mounds, are known from the site, and more can be expected. There is also an historic cemetery in the project. The sinkholes in the project are vulnerable to trash dumping and development, which might harm the water flowing into Wakulla Spring; endangerment of the area is moderate.

### Public Use

Portions of the project qualify as state park, state forest, and wildlife management area. Hiking or bicycling trails could link the park with the Apalachicola National Forest, and the project could also be suitable for camping, horseback riding, and perhaps hunting.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

The essential parcels are the Ferrell tract, McBrides Slough tract and smaller tracts between the Edward Ball - Wakulla Springs State Park and Ferrell Tract. This project was ranked for the first time in December, 1996. The McBrides Slough tract has been mapped previously as a Division of Recreation and Parks inholdings and additions project.

### Coordination

CARL has no acquisition partners at this time.

FNAI Elements	
Woodville karst cave crayfish	G1/S1
River Sinks cave amphipod	G1/S?
SPRING-RUN STREAM	G2/S2
SANDHILL	G2G3/S2
Hobbs' cave amphipod	G2G3/S2S3
Sherman's fox squirrel	G5T2/S2
AQUATIC CAVE	G3/S2
SINKHOLE LAKE	G3/S3
18 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1997
Project Area (Acres)	10,243
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	10,243
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$7,151,888

#### Management Policy Statement

The primary objective of management of the Wakulla Springs Protection Zone CARL project is to preserve the water quality of Wakulla Spring by protecting the land above the underground conduits that supply the spring. Achieving this objective will provide a refuge for extremely rare cave-dwelling crustaceans, preserve wildlife habitat in this developing region, and provide various recreational opportunities, such as camping and hiking, to the public.

If the state is to buy fee-simple title in the project, it should be managed under the single-use concept as part of Wakulla Springs State Park: management activities should be directed toward the protection of surface-water and groundwater quality. Consumptive uses such as hunting should not be permitted, and only such silvicultural uses as contribute to the restoration of native vegetation on disturbed areas. Managers should control public access to the project; limit public motor vehicles to one or a few major roads and route them away from sinkholes; thoroughly inventory the resources; and monitor management activities to ensure that they are actually preserving the quality of the groundwater. Managers should limit the number and size of recreational facilities, such as hiking trails, ensure that they avoid the most sensitive resources, particularly sinkholes and spring runs, and site them in already disturbed areas when possible.

If the state or other government acquires less-than-fee-simple interest in the project, any activities, such as silviculture, road improvements, or any development, should be strictly monitored to ensure that surface-water and groundwater quality in the project area is maintained or improved.

The project includes most of the land between the Apalachicola National Forest and Wakulla Springs State Park that is known to overlie conduits leading toward Wakulla Spring, and therefore has the size and configuration to achieve its primary objective.

#### Management Prospectus

*Qualifications for state designation* Its unique subterranean resources connected with Wakulla Springs, one of Florida's most significant artesian springs and already managed as a state park, qualify this project as a unit of the state park system. The project's size and diversity of resources makes portions of it also desirable for use and management as a state forest and a wildlife management area. Management by the Division of Forestry as a state

forest is contingent upon the state's acquiring fee-simple title to the core parcels.

*Manager* The Division of Recreation and Parks will manage areas south of State Road 267 and west of State Road 61, except for (1) the part of the project west of State Road 61 and south of a woods road in section 10, Township 3 South, Range 1 West, and (2) the portion of the Ferrell property in sections 22 and 27, T2S, R1W. The Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission is recommended as lead manager for the part of the Ferrell property described above. The Division of Forestry is recommended as lead manager for the remainder of the project.

#### *Conditions affecting intensity of management*

##### *A. Division of Recreation and Parks*

Under fee title acquisition, the Wakulla Springs Protection Zone will be a high-need management area. Resource restoration, public recreation, environmental education and development compatible with long-term resource protection will be an integral aspect of management. The areas around karst windows, springs and associated sloughs are often, and in some cases currently are being, subjected to inappropriate uses and levels of use that degrade the resource. In particular, the lands between the park and the national forest, west of State Road 61, contain a significant number of hydrological features which will require intensive management of people to ensure against resource degradation and allow for restoration where needed. Springs, karst windows and sinks are popular recreation sites. Hence, there will be a demand for their use. Close monitoring and study will be needed to decide which are suitable for public use and at what levels, followed with appropriate management measures.

The Ferrell Property represents a relatively intact long-leaf pine/wire grass community. Land uses in the general area have severely impacted this community type. Close attention will need to be paid to ensure the perpetuation of this community through appropriate burning and other management practices, if acquired in fee title. This concept also applies to other areas of the project managed by the Division of Recreation and Parks where the natural regime has been disturbed by silviculture and other land uses.

##### *B. Division of Forestry*

Many areas of the project will require considerable restoration efforts. Until these efforts are completed, the level of management intensity and related management costs is expected to be somewhat higher than what would be expected on a typical state forest.

### C. *Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission*

The proposal generally includes lands that are low-need tracts requiring basic resource management, including the frequent use of prescribed fire. The primary management needed for perpetuation of the natural communities on the area is the introduction of all-season prescribed fire and control of human access. On portions of existing disturbed areas such as the agricultural fields, native and non-native agronomic plantings will be used to benefit both game and nongame wildlife on the area and to promote special hunting and wildlife viewing opportunities for the general public. Development of facilities, as on all wildlife management areas, would be kept to the minimum level to assure a high-quality recreational experience for those members of the public interested in less infrastructure and other disturbance factors.

#### *Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure*

##### A. *Division of Recreation and Parks*

Upon fee title acquisition, public access will be provided for low-intensity, non-facility-related outdoor recreation. As a part of the Wakulla Springs State Park, hunting would not be permitted. Vehicular access by the public will be confined to designated points and routes. Particular emphasis will be given to protection of springs and associated sloughs, sinks and karst windows. Resource management activities in the first year of each fee title acquisition will concentrate on site security (including posting boundaries) and development of a resource inventory in conjunction with the development of a comprehensive management plan.

Long-term management may include a wide range of resource-based recreation and associated facilities. The integration of appropriate public uses will create wildlife and recreational linkages between the state park and the national forest.

##### B. *Division of Forestry*

Once the core area is acquired and assigned to the Division of Forestry, public access will be provided for non-facilities-related, low-intensity outdoor recreation. Until specific positions are provided for the project, public access will be coordinated through the Division of Forestry's Tallahassee District Headquarters and management activities will be conducted with district personnel.

Initial or intermediate management efforts will concentrate on site security, public and fire management access, resource inventory, and removal of existing trash. Steps will be taken to insure that the public is provided appropriate access while

simultaneously affording protection of sensitive resources. Vehicular use by the public will be confined to designated roads and unnecessary access points will be closed. An inventory of the site's natural resources and threatened and endangered flora and fauna will be conducted to provide the basis for formulation of a management plan.

Prior to collection of necessary resource information, management proposals for this project can only be conceptual in nature. Long-range plans for this property will generally be directed toward the restoration of disturbed areas and maintenance of natural communities. Management activities will also stress enhancement of the abundance and spatial distribution of threatened and endangered species. To the greatest extent practical, disturbed sites will be restored to conditions that would be expected to occur in naturally functioning ecosystems. Pine plantations will be thinned to achieve a more natural appearance. Off-site species will eventually be replaced with species that would be expected to occur naturally on the site.

An all-season burning program will be established utilizing practices that incorporate 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 improvement thinnings and regeneration harvests aimed at maintaining and perpetuating forest ecosystems. Stands will not have a targeted rotation age but will be managed to maintain a broad diversity of age classes ranging from young stands to areas with old growth characteristics. This will provide habitat for the full spectrum of species that would be found in the natural environment. The resource inventory will be used to identify sensitive areas that need special attention, protection or management, and to locate areas that are appropriate for any recreational or administrative facilities. Infrastructure development will primarily be located in already disturbed areas and will be the absolute minimum required to allow public access for the uses mentioned above, to provide facilities to accommodate public use, and to administer and manage the property.

The Division of Forestry will promote recreation and environmental education in the natural environment. It is not anticipated that recreational facilities will be developed. However, if it is determined that facilities are needed, the use of low impact, rustic facilities will be stressed. High impact, organized recreation areas will be discouraged because

## Wakulla Springs Protection Zone - Priority 23

of possible adverse effects on the natural environment. Unnecessary roads, firelines and hydrological disturbances will be abandoned and/or restored to the greatest extent practical.

### C. Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission

During the first year after acquisition, emphasis will be placed on site security, posting boundaries, public access, fire management, resource inventory and removal of existing refuse. A conceptual management plan will be developed by the GFC, describing the goals and objectives of future resource management.

Long-range plans will stress ecosystem management, the protection and management of threatened and endangered species and the management of small game and small game hunting opportunities. Essential roads will be stabilized to provide all weather public access and manage operations. Programs providing multiple recreational uses will also be implemented. An all-season prescribed burning management plan will be developed and implemented using conventional and biologically acceptable guidelines. Management activities will strive to manage natural plant communities to benefit native wildlife resources.

Where appropriate and practical, timber resources will be managed using acceptable silvicultural practices as recommended by the Division of Forestry. These practices will include reforestation of cleared pinelands and natural regeneration of pine plantations.

Environmentally sensitive areas such as sinkholes will be identified and appropriate protective measures will be implemented to those areas. Unnecessary roads, fire lanes and hydrological

disturbances will be abandoned or restored as practical. Minimal infrastructure development will be required to allow public access, provide facilities for the public, provide security and manage of the property.

**Revenue-generating potential** The Division of Recreation and Parks expects no significant revenue from this property immediately after fee title acquisition, and the amount of any future revenue will depend on the nature and extent of public use and facilities developed. The Division of Forestry will sell timber as needed to improve or maintain desirable ecosystem conditions. These sales will primarily take place in upland pine stands and will provide a variable source of revenue, but the revenue-generating potential of this project is expected to be moderate. The Game and Fish Commission may also sell timber to help offset operational costs. Future revenue from timber resources will depend on successful reforestation and management of cleared pinelands. Additional revenue would be generated from sales of hunting licenses, fishing licenses, wildlife management area stamps and other special hunting stamps or permits.

**Cooperators in management activities** The Division of Recreation and Parks will, as appropriate, cooperate with local governments, other state agencies, and the water management district to further resource management, recreational and educational opportunities, and the development of the lands for state park purposes. The Division of Forestry and the Game and Fish Commission will also cooperate with other state and local governmental agencies in managing the area.

### Management Cost Summary/DRP

Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$48,840	\$48,840
DPS	\$10,000	\$10,000
Expense	\$86,342	\$6,342
OCO	\$58,956	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$204,138</b>	<b>\$65,142</b>

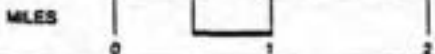
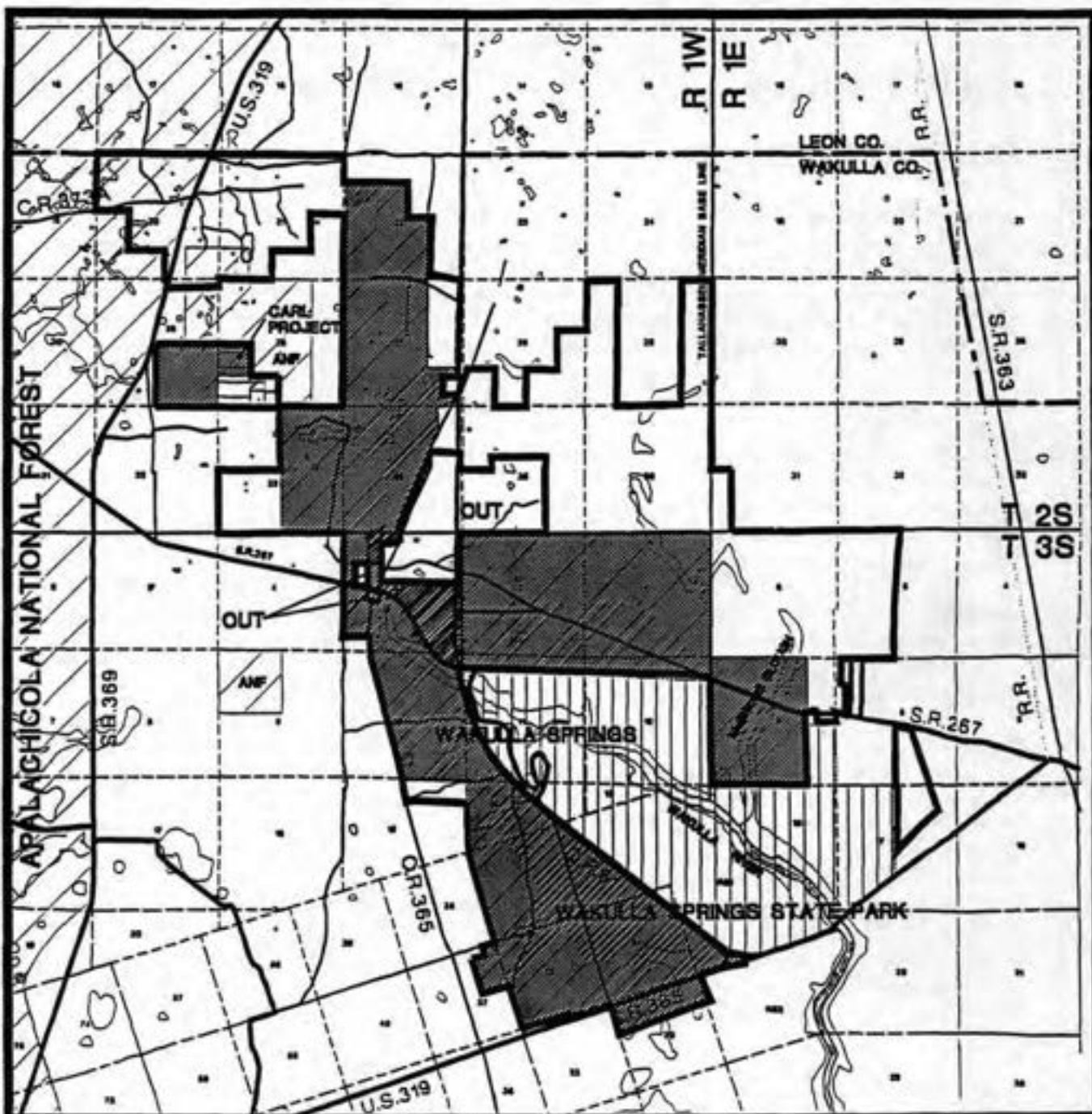
### Management Cost Summary/DOF

Category	Startup
Source of Funds	CARL
Salary	\$65,343
DPS	\$0
Expense	\$90,000
OCO	\$129,000
FCO	\$0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$284,343</b>

### Management Cost Summary/GFC

Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$37,170	\$74,340
DPS	\$7,000	\$7,000
Expense	\$45,000	\$60,000
OCO	\$38,500	\$38,500
FCO	\$75,000	\$0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$202,670</b>	<b>\$179,840</b>





CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS

- RESOURCE PLANNING BOUNDARY
- ESSENTIAL PARCELS

WAKULLA SPRINGS PROTECTION ZONE

LEON/WAKULLA COUNTIES

# Tates Hell/Carrabelle Tract

Priority 24

## Franklin and Liberty Counties

### Purpose for State Acquisition

The remote flatwoods and swamps spreading for miles from the lower Apalachicola to the Ochlockonee rivers, though logged, are critical to the survival in north Florida of black bear and other wildlife that need large unpopulated areas. The Tate=s Hell/Carrabelle Tract will conserve most of this land, maintaining a link of undeveloped land with the Apalachicola National Forest and the Apalachicola National Estuarine Research Reserve, preserving the water quality of creeks that flow into productive Apalachicola Bay, and letting the public hunt, fish, canoe, or simply view the plants and animals in this uniquely large landscape.

### Managers

Division of Forestry, Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services. The U.S. Forest Service will also manage portions of the project.

### General Description

The project is vital to the commercial and recreational fisheries of the Apalachicola Bay estuary (an International Biosphere Reserve and National Estuarine Research Reserve), one of the most productive in the northern hemisphere. Nutrients from leaf litter and other detritus draining from Tate=s Hell feed the East Bay marshes, by far the most productive nursery ground in the Bay. It provides an invaluable wildlife habitat important for the survival of the threatened Florida black bear. It contains

dwarf pond cypress swamps and a geologically unique coastal dune formation, and protects at least 18 rare plant species listed by FNAI, one of which is a variety protected nowhere else. Five archaeological sites are known to be within the project boundaries, including the site of a Creek Indian battle and old cemetery at Bloody Bluff on the Apalachicola River. The project has been threatened by subdivision and sale of lots, especially along the New River, but growth pressure is low in these counties.

### Public Use

This project qualifies as a State Forest; part will become an addition to the Apalachicola National Forest. The project will provide opportunities for hunting, fishing, canoeing, camping, hiking, and nature appreciation.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

Essential tracts to acquire include most large ownerships as well as a significant coastal tract: Wachovia/Profundis (partially acquired), Glawson (acquired), McDonald (acquired), Tucker (acquired), Rex (acquired) and the University of Florida Foundation (acquired).

Phase II includes the St. Joe ownership and over one hundred small acreage parcels.

### Coordination

The NW Florida Water Management District, the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission and the US Forest Service are participants in the acquisition of this project. The NFWFMD provided

FNAI Elements	
<i>White birds-in-a-nest</i>	G1/S1
<i>Carolina grass-of-parnassus</i>	G2/S1
Red-cockaded woodpecker	G2/S2
<i>Large-leafed jointweed</i>	G2/S2
<i>Meadowbeauty</i>	G2/S2
<i>West's flax</i>	G2/S2
<i>Thick-leafed water-willow</i>	G2/S2
<i>Gulf coast lupine</i>	G2/S2
38 elements known from site	

Placed on list	1992
Project Area (Acres)	214,901
Acres Acquired	140,141
at a Cost of	\$83,537,399
Acres Remaining	74,760
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$22,931,908

50% of the funding for acquisition of the 24,500 acre Clawson tract. The GFC also funded acquisition of the 3,500 acre Bloody Bluff tract, a Creek Indian battle site. The USFS participated in the acquisition

of approximately 1,280 acres. TNC and TPL have acted as intermediaries in the acquisition of some tracts.

#### **Management Policy Statement**

The primary goals of management of the Tates Hell Carrabelle Tract CARL project are: to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect; and to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation.

#### **Management Prospectus**

*Qualifications for state designation* The Tates Hell/Carrabelle project as a whole covers over 200,000 acres of mostly timbered and ditched wet flatwoods and floodplain swamps between the Apalachicola National Forest and East Bay. Its size and its forest and wildlife resources qualify it as a state forest and wildlife management area.

*Manager* The USDA Forest Service proposes to manage 6800 acres along the New River. Being adjacent to the Apalachicola National Forest, this corridor along the New River is a logical addition to this National Forest. The Florida Division of Forestry proposes to manage the remainder of the project.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* The New River corridor is a moderate-need tract. The remainder of the project will require extensive hydrological restoration once existing timber encumbrances are removed. These restoration efforts may require management and funding beyond what is typically expected on a state forest.

*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure* The New River corridor would immediately fall under the National Forests in Florida's Land and Resource Management Plan (Forest Plan). Within the first few years after acquisition, management activities will focus on site security, resource inventory, removal of existing trash, management for appropriate recreational use, and managing for necessary prescribed fire.

Approximately 25,000 acres of the project have been purchased and assigned to the Division of Forestry for

management. The Division of Forestry is currently providing public access for low intensity, non-facilities-related outdoor recreation activities. Initial activities will include securing the site, providing public and fire management access, inventorying resources, and removing trash. The Division will provide access to the public while protecting sensitive resources. The project's natural resources and threatened and endangered plants and animals will be inventoried to provide the basis for a management plan.

Long-range plans for this project will generally be directed toward restoring disturbed areas to their original conditions, as far as possible, as well as protecting threatened and endangered species. The majority of the project is composed of pine plantations with an established network of woods roads and drainage ditches. In most areas, the original ground cover species are still present and, with proper management, can be restored to a more natural condition. An all-season burning program will use, whenever possible, existing roads, black lines, foam lines and natural breaks to contain fires. Timber management will mostly involve improvement thinning and regeneration harvests. Plantations will be thinned and, where appropriate, reforested with species found in natural ecosystems. Stands will not have a targeted rotation age. Infrastructure will primarily be located in disturbed areas and will be the minimum required for management and public access.

The Division will promote environmental education. *Revenue-generating potential* In cooperation with the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, the New River area may one day provide revenues from quota hunts. The Forest Service will soon be working with this agency to obtain a projected revenue. The Division of Forestry will sell timber as needed to improve or maintain desirable ecosystem conditions. These sales will provide variable amounts of revenue, but the revenue-generating potential for this project is expected to be low.

*Cooperators in management activities* Franklin County could be involved in the management of the New River area. The Division of Forestry will cooperate with and seek the assistance of other state agencies, local government entities and interested parties as appropriate.

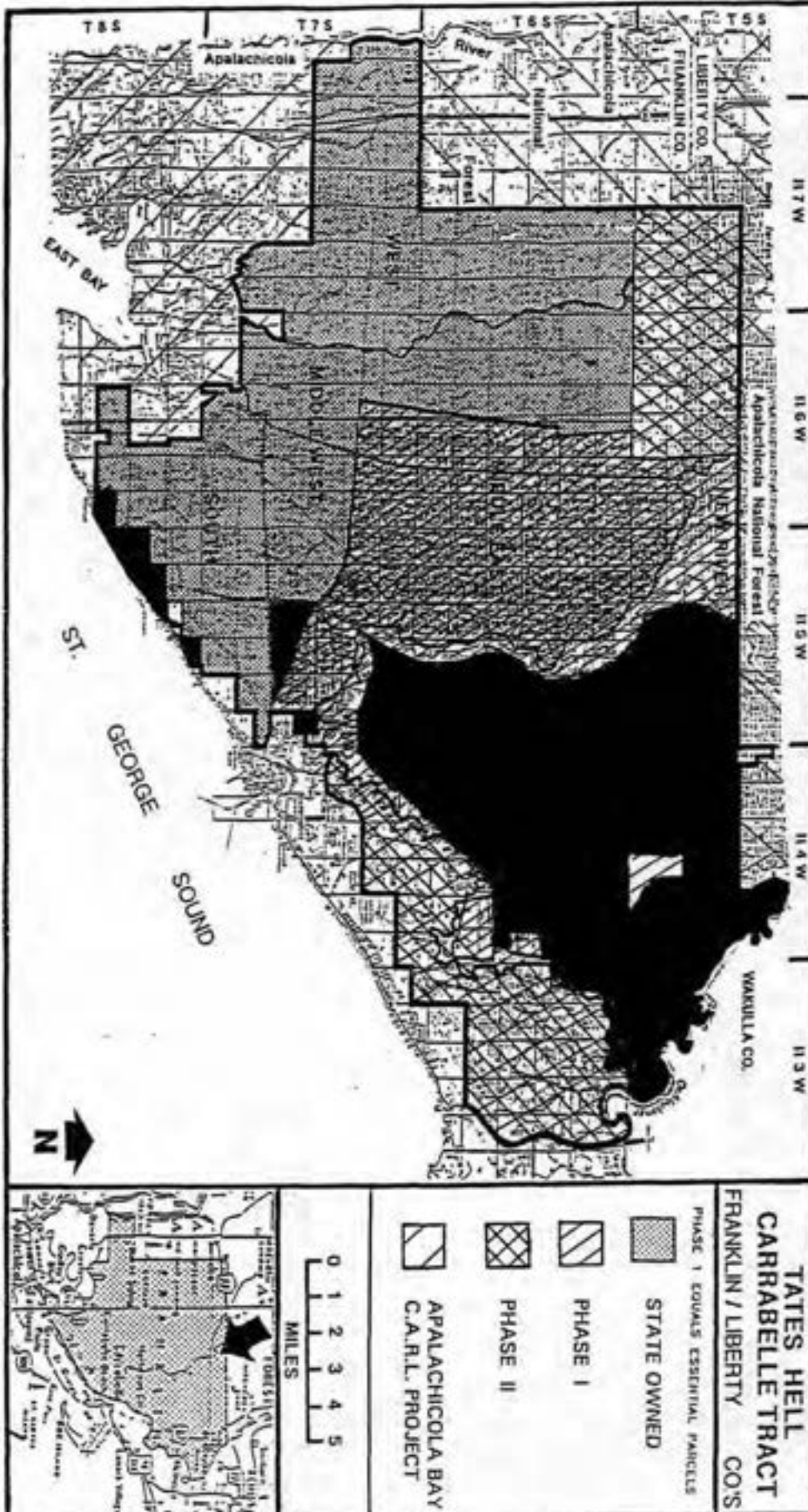
Tates Hell/Carrabelle Tract - Priority 24

**Management Cost Summary/DOF**

Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$212,544	\$264,824	\$335,715.35
OPS	\$18,520	\$8,000	\$20,400.00
Expense	\$171,108	\$198,768	\$506,858.40
OCO	\$663,003	\$75,645	\$192,894.75
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$450,000.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$1,065,175</b>	<b>\$547,237</b>	<b>\$1,505,868.50</b>

**Management Cost Summary/USFS**

Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	Federal	Federal	Federal
Salary	\$15,000	\$2,000	\$2,000
OPS	\$0	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$1,000	\$0	\$0
OCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$16,000</b>	<b>\$2,000</b>	<b>\$2,000</b>



# Apalachicola River

Priority 25

## Gadsden, Liberty, Calhoun, and Jackson Counties

### Purpose for State Acquisition

The high plateaus, steep bluffs and deep ravines of the northern Apalachicola River valley are some of the most significant natural features of the southeastern Coastal Plain. Covered with rich forests and dotted with unique sedge glades, the area harbors many northern, rare, and endemic plants and animals, such as the nearly extinct Florida *torreya* tree. By connecting Torreya State Park with a Nature Conservancy preserve to the south and with limestone glades to the north, and by protecting forests on the west bank of the river, the Apalachicola River project will help preserve the water quality of the river—which feeds the productive Apalachicola Bay—and the unique species and biological communities of the region, as well as provide the public with scenic areas for hiking, boat launching, and other recreational pursuits.

### Managers

Division of Recreation and Parks (DRP), Florida Department of Environmental Protection. The Division of Forestry will manage the Sweetwater Creek tract for ten years after acquisition, after which DRP will manage it. The Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission will manage the Atkins tract.

### General Description

This project includes much of Florida's upland glades

natural community, currently not represented on conservation lands, and harbors several globally rare plant species as well as 16 species occurring nowhere else in Florida. It consists of four tracts of land along the upper Apalachicola River: 1) a large tract on the east bank, running south from near Chattahoochee to Torreya State Park, includes rich upland and floodplain forests and most of the upland glades in the state. It shelters several extremely rare plants such as the Florida *torreya*. 2) the Land property, west of the former area, contains floodplain forest important for southeastern and gray bats. 3) the Atkins Tract, west of Torreya State Park, contained excellent floodplain forest and sandhills, but has reportedly been timbered recently. 4) the Sweetwater Creek tract, connecting Torreya State Park with a Nature Conservancy preserve, includes some of the deepest steephead ravines in the state, with unique hardwood forests harboring many rare plants and animals. The uplands between the steepheads are a sand pine plantation. The upper Apalachicola has a high potential for archaeological sites; several are already known. All these areas are threatened by timbering and unrestricted vehicular access.

### Public Use

Portions of the project will be managed as state parks or preserves, wildlife management areas, and state forests. It will allow such uses as hiking, nature appreciation, limited hunting and fishing, and boat launching.

FNAI Elements	
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
67 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1891
Project Area (Acres)	16,427
Acres Acquired	346
at a Cost of	\$240,000
Acres Remaining	16,081
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$6,336,557

**Acquisition Planning and Status**

The original Gadsden County Glades (1,912 acres) tract consists of approximately 13 owners. The 1992 addition includes an additional 30 owners. Neal Land & Timber Co., St. Joe and Soterra are the three major owners, Neal by far the largest. The largest parcels in the Aspalaga Landing (800 acres) tract consist of the same three ownerships, with Soterra owning the most acreage. The largest owner in Sweetwater Creek (9,145 acres) is St. Joe.

On July 14, 1995, the LAMAC added a 374-acre tract (Land property) to the project boundary. The tract is

across the Apalachicola River from the Gadsden Glades tract and almost adjacent to the Sneads Cave site of the SE Bat Maternity Caves project.

On December 5, 1996, the LAMAC transferred the Atkins/Trammell tract (3,210 acres) and the Hatcher tract (544 acres within the 9,145 acre Sweetwater site) to the Less-Than-Fee category.

**Coordination**

The Northwest Florida Water Management District and The Nature Conservancy have provided information and assistance with this project. It is not a Bargain/Shared project, however.

**Management Policy Statement**

The primary goals of management of the Apalachicola River CARL project are: to conserve the rich bluffs and ravines along the upper Apalachicola River, unique in North America, that provide critical habitat for many rare plants and animals; to conserve and restore these important ecosystems and their plant and animal resources through purchase because regulation cannot adequately protect them; to provide areas for natural-resource-based recreation; and to preserve several significant archaeological sites. The project should be managed under the single-use concept, with management activities being directed toward the preservation of steephead streams, hardwood forests, glades, and archaeological sites, the removal of pine plantations, and restoration of natural pine forests. The project, when completed, will include most of the bluffs and ravines in private ownership and will link a Nature Conservancy preserve with Torreya State Park. It has the appropriate size and location to achieve the management goals.

**Management Prospectus**

**Qualifications for state designation** The unique and sensitive forests, glades, and streams on the east side of the Apalachicola River qualify these lands as state forests, parks, and preserves. The Atkins tract on the west side of the river has the size and wildlife resources to qualify as a wildlife management area.

**Manager** The Division of Recreation and Parks should manage the areas east of the Apalachicola

River. The Division of Forestry, however, will manage the Sweetwater Creek tract for the first ten years after the state acquires it. The Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission will manage the Atkins tract.

**Conditions affecting intensity of management** The portions of the project in the vicinity of the Torreya State Park and east of the river will be high-need management areas with emphasis on public recreational use and development compatible with resource protection and management. During an initial 10-year period in which the Division of Forestry will restore natural pine forests on the Sweetwater Creek tract, the site will be a low-need management area.

**Timetable for implementing management** Within the first year after acquisition, management activities will concentrate on site security, natural and cultural resource protection, and efforts toward the development of a plan for long-term public use and resource management.

**Revenue-generating potential** No significant revenue is expected to be generated initially after the lands are placed under management of the Division of Recreation and Parks. It will probably be several years before any significant public facilities are developed. The degree of future revenue generated will depend on the nature and extent of public use and facilities.

**Cooperators in management** No local governments or others are recommended for management of this project area.

**Apalachicola River – Priority 25**

**Management Cost Summary DRP/Sweetwater**

Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$83,306	\$72,319
OPS	\$24,960	\$44,720
Expense	\$16,800	\$49,730
OCO	\$101,252	\$1,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$226,318</b>	<b>\$167,769</b>

**Management Cost Summary DRP/ North**

Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$72,319	\$72,319
OPS	\$44,720	\$44,720
Expense	\$49,730	\$49,730
OCO	\$81,527	\$1,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$248,296</b>	<b>\$167,769</b>

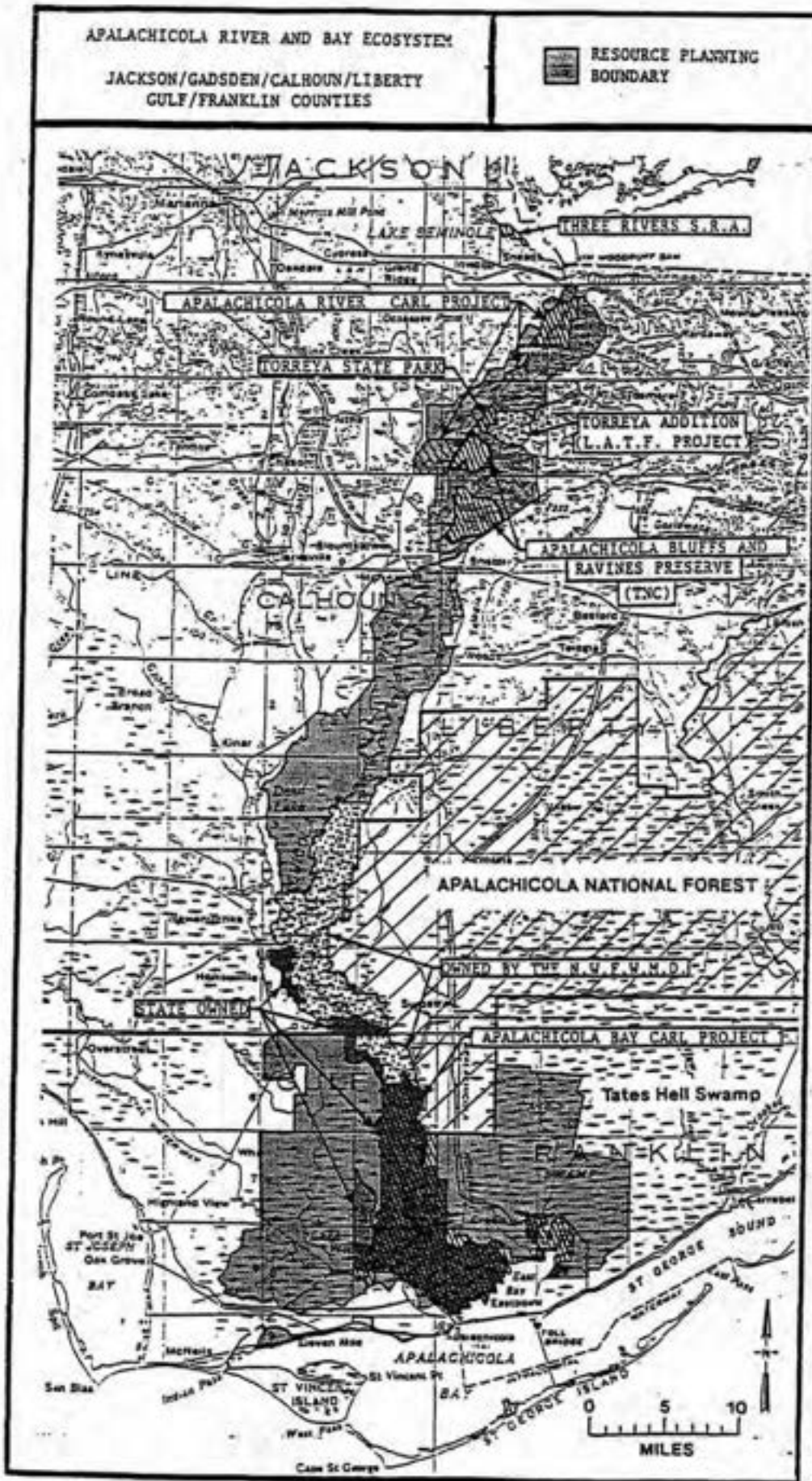
**Management Cost Summary DOF/Sweetwater**

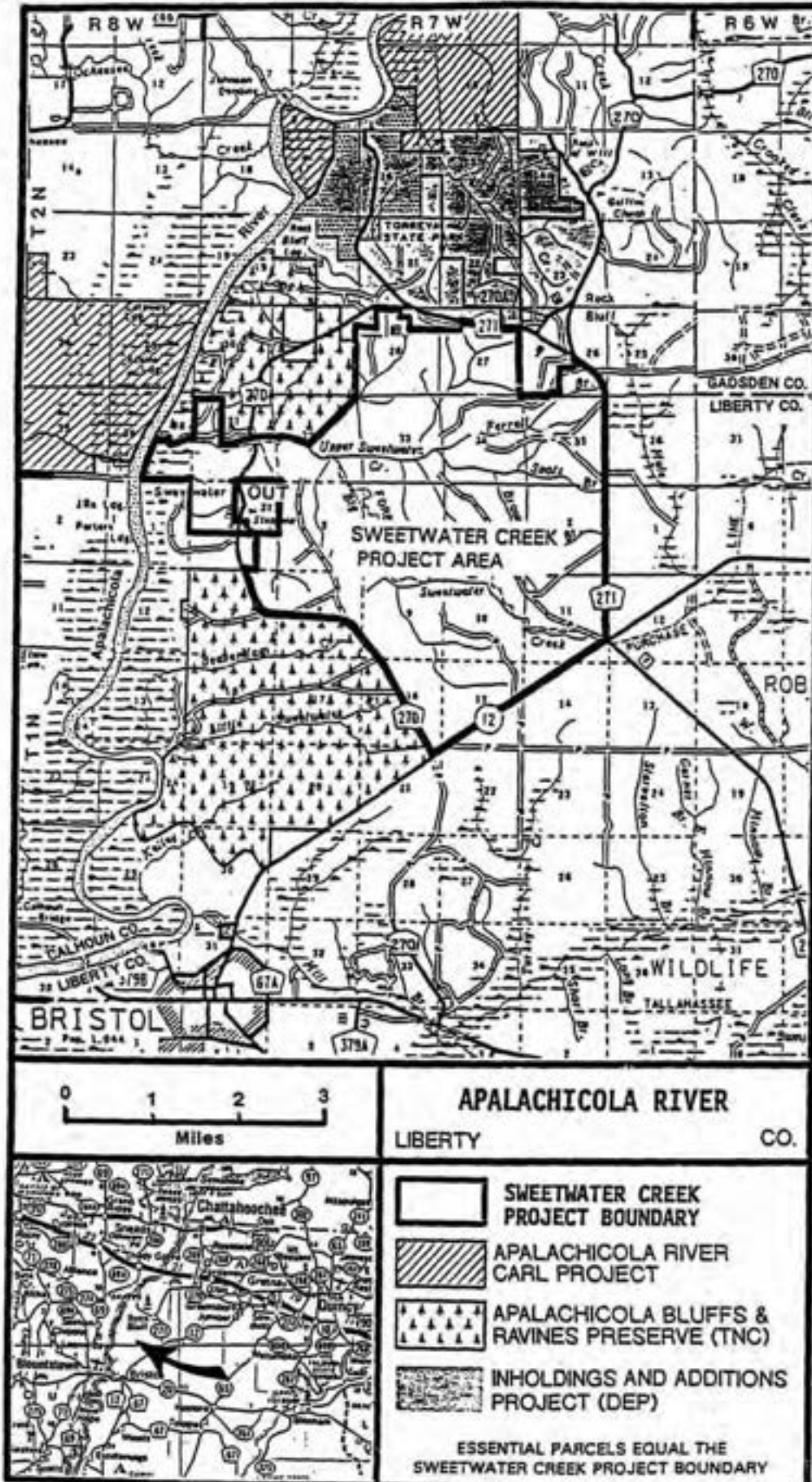
Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$105,910	\$105,910
OPS	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$30,000	\$30,000
OCO	\$168,000	\$13,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$303,910</b>	<b>\$148,910</b>

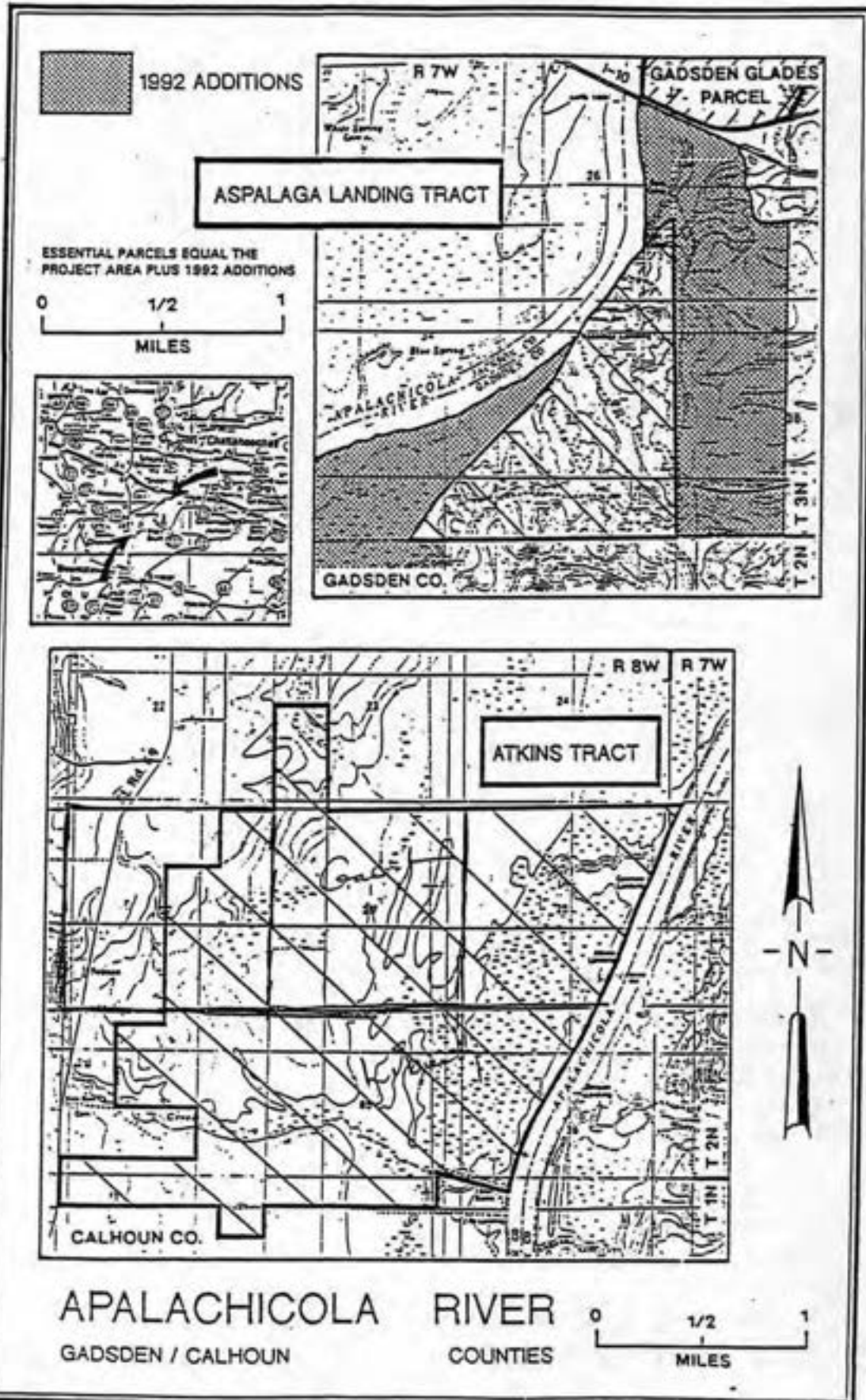
**Management Cost Summary GFWFC/Atkins Tract**

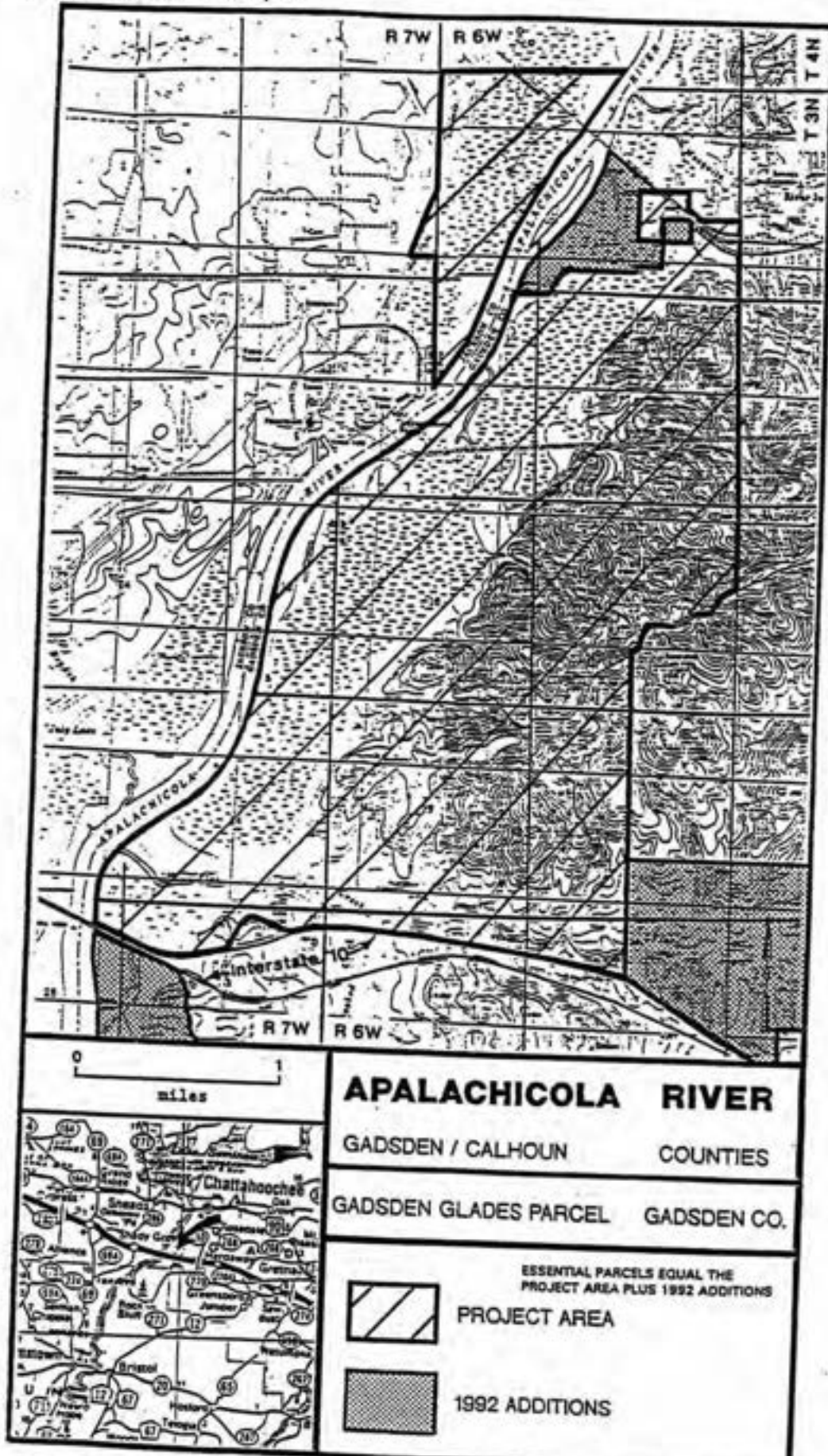
Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$74,630	\$74,630
OPS	\$13,180	\$5,828
Expense	\$55,125	\$44,100
OCO	\$65,600	\$10,000
FCO	\$60,000	\$0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$268,535</b>	<b>\$134,558</b>













CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS



PROJECT AREA

STATE OWNED



APALACHICOLA RIVER

FRANKLIN COUNTY

APACOLA

1-97

## Catfish Creek - Priority 27

### Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the Catfish Creek CARL project are: 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; to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation; and to preserve significant archaeological or historical sites.

### Management Prospectus

*Qualifications for state designation* The sensitive resources in the Catfish Creek CARL project—sandhills, a large lake, and high-quality scrub with its rare plants and animals—qualify it as a state preserve.

*Manager* The Division of Recreation and Parks, Department of Environmental Protection, is the manager.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* The project is a low-need management area emphasizing

resource protection while allowing compatible public recreational use and development.

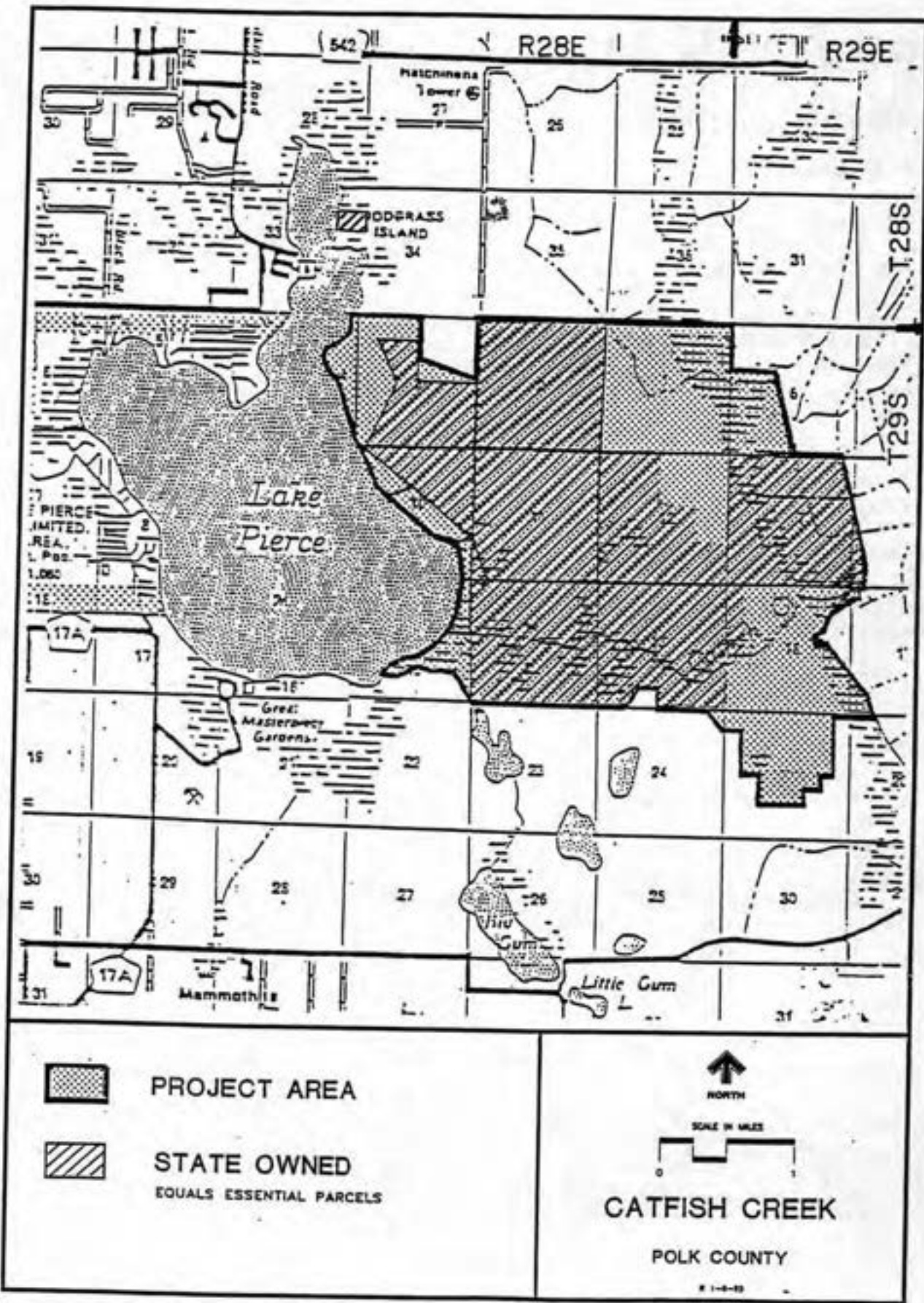
*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure* Within the first year after acquisition, management activities will concentrate on site security, natural and cultural resource protection, and the development of a plan for long-term public use and resource management.

*Revenue-generating potential* No significant revenue is expected to be generated initially. After acquisition, it will probably be several years before any significant public use facilities are developed. The amount of any revenue generated will depend on the nature and extent of public use and facilities. With emphasis on resource protection, and with minimal public use, future generated revenues are not expected to be high.

*Cooperators in management activities* No local governments or others are recommended for management of this project area.

### Management Cost Summary

Category	Startup
Source of Funds	CARL
Salary	\$22,167
OPS	0
Expense	\$5,712
OCO	6,978
FCO	\$8,640
TOTAL	\$43,497



# Upper Econ Mosaic

Priority 28

## Osceola and Orange Counties

### Purpose for State Acquisition

A broad expanse of flatwoods, scrub, swamps, marshes, and lakes east of St. Cloud is important for the survival of such wildlife as scrub jays, caracara, sandhill crane, and wading birds. The Upper Econ Mosaic project, by protecting much of this land, will preserve natural lands around existing conservation areas, maintain habitat that the diverse wildlife here needs to survive, and ensure that the public will still be able to enjoy this natural landscape as Orlando and St. Cloud continue their rapid growth.

### Manager

Division of Forestry, Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.

### General Description

This project, together with Split Oak Mitigation Park and Moss Park, will protect about 35,000 acres in a region facing overwhelming threats from residential and commercial growth. It is a large expanse of habitat in the upper Kissimmee Basin region supporting a mosaic of high quality natural communities. The project encompasses the Econlockhatchee River Swamp, an Outstanding Florida Water and headwaters of the Econlockhatchee River, which flows north and east into the St. Johns through Orange and Seminole counties. West of the

river swamp the project includes all of four large lakes and has frontage on six others. The project is the site of several plants of conservation concern including scrub bay, nodding pinweed and Florida bear-grass. Rare animals include red-cockaded woodpecker, Serman's fox squirrel, Florida sandhill crane, Florida scrub jay, and a large population of gopher tortoise. One non-significant archaeological site is known from the project. Development is the greatest long-term threat to the area.

### Public Use

The project will be managed as a state forest, offering opportunities for fishing, boating, hunting, hiking and camping.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

The essential parcels are the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints and Holland Properties. South Florida Water Management District owns 1.58 acres within the project boundary.

### Coordination

The Donovan (972 acres) property in the project at the southwestern boundary is a Florida Communities Trust project selected for funding during cycle 5A/6A.

The Nature Conservancy has acted as an intermediary

FNAI Elements	
SCRUB	G2/S2
Sherman's fox squirrel	G5T2/S2
Florida sandhill crane	G5T2T3/S2S3
Florida scrub jay	G5T3/S3
Red-cockaded woodpecker	G3/S2
Scrub bay	G3/S3
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
Nodding pinweed	G3/S3
19 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1996
Project Area (Acres)	30,471
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	30,471
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$33,616,465

between the state and the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.



### Management Policy Statement

The primary objectives of management of the Upper Econ Mosaic CARL project are to maintain and restore the mosaic of natural communities, ranging from scrub to flatwoods and marshes, along the upper reaches of the Econlockhatchee River basin and to provide natural-resource-based recreation to the public in the rapidly-growing Orlando area. Preserving the natural communities of the area will preserve one of the largest populations of red-cockaded woodpeckers in Florida, as well as other threatened wildlife such as Sherman's fox squirrels, and will enhance the conservation and recreation value of the adjacent Split Oak Mitigation Park and Moss Park.

The project should be managed under the multiple-use concept: management activities should be directed first toward preservation of resources and second toward integrating carefully controlled consumptive uses such as hunting and logging. Managers should control access to the project; limit public motor vehicles to one or a few main roads; thoroughly inventory the resources; restore hydrological disturbances; burn fire-dependent communities such as pine flatwoods and scrub in a pattern mimicking natural lightning-season fires, using natural firebreaks or existing roads for control; where appropriate, reforest pastures and pine plantations in the project area with original species; strictly limit timbering in old-growth stands and the hardwood swamps; and monitor management activities to ensure that they are actually preserving resources. Managers should limit the number and size of recreational facilities, ensure that they avoid the most sensitive resources, and site them in already disturbed areas when possible.

The project, which is 20 miles or less from Orlando and Kissimmee, includes most of the higher-quality undeveloped land from the Econlockhatchee River Swamp south and west to U.S. Highway 441, and is adjacent to an existing county park. It therefore has the size, configuration, and location to fulfill its primary objectives.

### Management Prospectus

*Qualifications for state designation* Major communities represented on this project include mesic and wet flatwoods, strand swamp, dome swamp, depression marsh, basin marsh, scrub, scrubby flatwoods, flatwoods lake, xeric hammock, and blackwater stream. The project's size and diversity makes it desirable for use and management as a state

forest. Management by the Division of Forestry as a state forest is contingent upon the state obtaining legal public access to the site and acquiring fee simple title to the core parcels.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* There are no known major disturbances that will require extraordinary attention so the level of management intensity and related management costs is expected to be typical for a state forest.

*Timetable for Implementing Management* Once the core area is acquired and assigned to the Division of Forestry for management, public access will be provided for non-facilities related, low intensity outdoor recreation activities. Until specific positions are provided for the project, public access will be coordinated through the Division of Forestry's Orlando District Headquarters and management activities will be conducted utilizing district personnel. The Division of Forestry will cooperate with and seek the assistance of other state agencies, local government entities and interested parties as appropriate.

Initial or intermediate management efforts will concentrate on site security, public and fire management access, resource inventory, and removal of existing trash. Steps will be taken to insure that the public is provided appropriate access while simultaneously affording protection of sensitive resources. Vehicular use by the public will be confined to designated roads and unnecessary access points will be closed. An inventory of the site's natural resources and threatened and endangered flora and fauna will be conducted to provide the basis for formulation of a management plan.

Prior to collection of necessary resource information, management proposals for this project can only be conceptual in nature. Long-range plans for this property will generally be directed toward the restoration of disturbed areas and maintenance of natural communities. To the greatest extent practical, disturbed sites will be restored to conditions that would be expected to occur in naturally functioning ecosystems. Management activities will also stress enhancement of the abundance and spatial distribution of threatened and endangered species.

An all season burning program will be established utilizing practices that incorporate 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.

## Upper Econ Mosaic - Priority 28

Timber management activities will primarily consist of improvement thinnings and regeneration harvests aimed at maintaining and perpetuating forest ecosystems. Stands will not have a targeted rotation age but will be managed to maintain a broad diversity of age classes ranging from young stands to areas with old growth characteristics. This will provide habitat for the full spectrum of species that would be found in the natural environment.

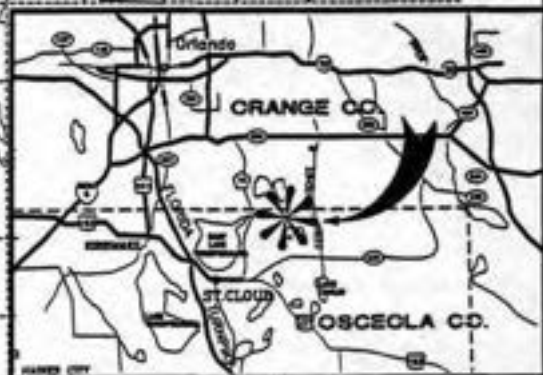
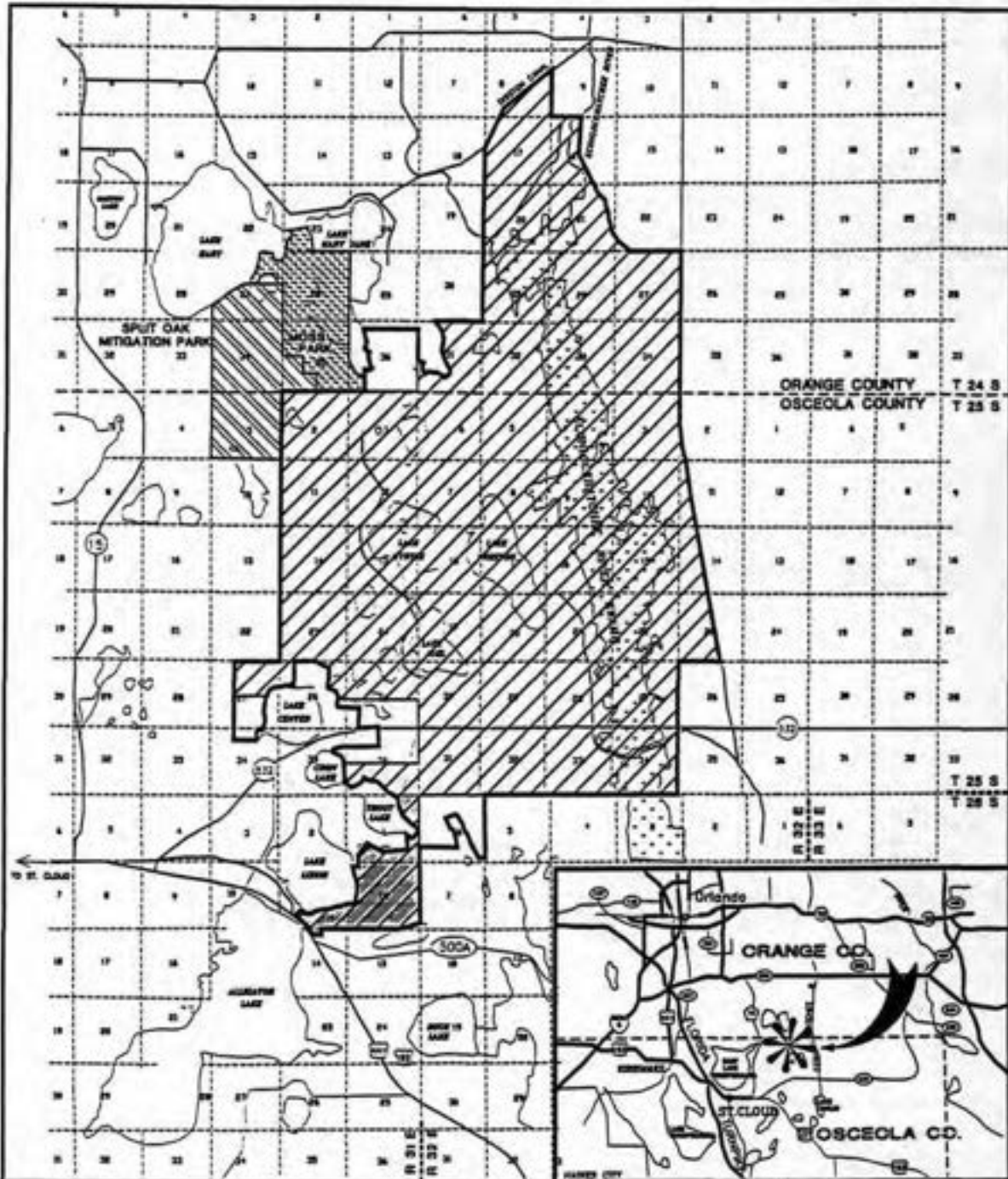
The resource inventory will be used to identify sensitive areas that need special attention, protection or management, and to locate areas that are appropriate for any recreational or administrative facilities. Infrastructure development will primarily be located in already disturbed areas and will be the absolute minimum required to allow public access for the uses mentioned above, to provide facilities to accommodate public use, and to administer and manage the property.




The Division will promote recreation and environmental education in the natural environment. Due to the wet nature of the project, it is not anticipated that recreational facilities will be developed. However, if it is determined that facilities are needed, the use of low impact, rustic facilities will be stressed. High impact, organized recreation areas will be discouraged because of possible adverse effects on the natural environment. Unnecessary roads, firelines and hydrological disturbances will be abandoned and/or restored to the greatest extent practical.



*Revenue-generating potential* As mentioned above, timber sales will be conducted as needed to improve or maintain desirable ecosystem conditions. These sales will primarily take place in upland pine stands and will provide a variable source of revenue dependent upon a variety of factors. Revenue generating potential of this project is expected to be moderate.

### Management Cost Summary/DOF

Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$91,580	\$91,580
OPS	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$26,000	\$21,000
OCO	\$134,700	\$5,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$252,280	\$117,580



-  PROJECT BOUNDARY
-  ESSENTIAL PARCELS
-  LAKE LIZZIE FCT PROJECT

  
 NORTH  
 SCALE IN MILES  
  
**UPPER ECON  
 MOSAIC**  
 ORANGE + OSCEOLA COUNTIES

550ARL/ECON 8 3-87

# SE Bat Maternity Caves

Priority 29

## Alachua, Citrus, Jackson, Marion, and Sumter Counties

### Purpose for State Acquisition

Caves where southeastern bats rear their young also protect several other rare animals, such as the gray bat and cave-dwelling crayfish, and are easily damaged by vandals. The Southeastern Bat Maternity Caves project will limit access to seven of these caves by protecting land around them, helping to ensure the survival of the bats and the other unique denizens of these lightless worlds.

### Manager

Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission.

### General Description

Every spring, adult female southeastern 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 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 and rare cave-dwelling crayfish and amphipods. 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. Three archaeological sites are known from Gerome's Cave. Vandalism is the

greatest threat to the caves.

### Public Use

The caves will be managed as wildlife and environmental areas. They are generally not suitable for recreation, but some could have nature trails.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

Overall, acquisition efforts should concentrate on purchasing occupied caves first. Snead's Cave - Occupied; Catacombs - Occupied; Sumter County Cave - Vacant; Sweet Gum Cave - Vacant; Gerome's Cave - Vacant; Jennings' Cave - Vacant.

Sweet Gum Cave (Citrus County) - the site consists of approximately 10 acres, 1 parcel and 1 owner.

Gerome's Cave (Jackson County) - the site consists of approximately 160 acres, 5 parcels, and 4 owners.

Snead's Cave (Jackson County) - the site consists of approximately 80 acres, 1 parcel, and 1 owner.

Catacombs Cave (Marion County) - the site consists of approximately 10 acres, 2 parcels, and 2 owners.

Jenning's Cave (Marion County) - the site consists of approximately 89 acres, 79 parcels, and 70 owners.

Sumter County Cave (Sumter County) - the site consists of approximately 362 acres, 4 parcels, and 3 owners.

The Grants Cave site (20 acres) was transferred to the Less-Than-Fee list by the Council at their December 5, 1996 meeting.

FNAI Elements	
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
20 elements known from sites	

Placed on list	1994
Project Area (Acres)	711
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	711
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$1,878,383

**Coordination**

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

**Management Policy Statement**

The primary goal of management of the Southeastern Bat Maternity Caves CARL project is to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species.

**Management Prospectus**

*Qualifications for state designation* The sensitive wildlife resources of the Southeastern Bat Maternity Caves—southeastern bats and other rare cave-dwelling animals—qualify them as wildlife and environmental areas.

*Manager* The Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission (GFC) will manage the project.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* The caves will require protection from vandalism. Natural communities around some of the cave entrances will require restoration.

*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure* Initial management activities will concentrate on securing each cave site with chain link fencing, posting signs, and removing trash and debris from the caves

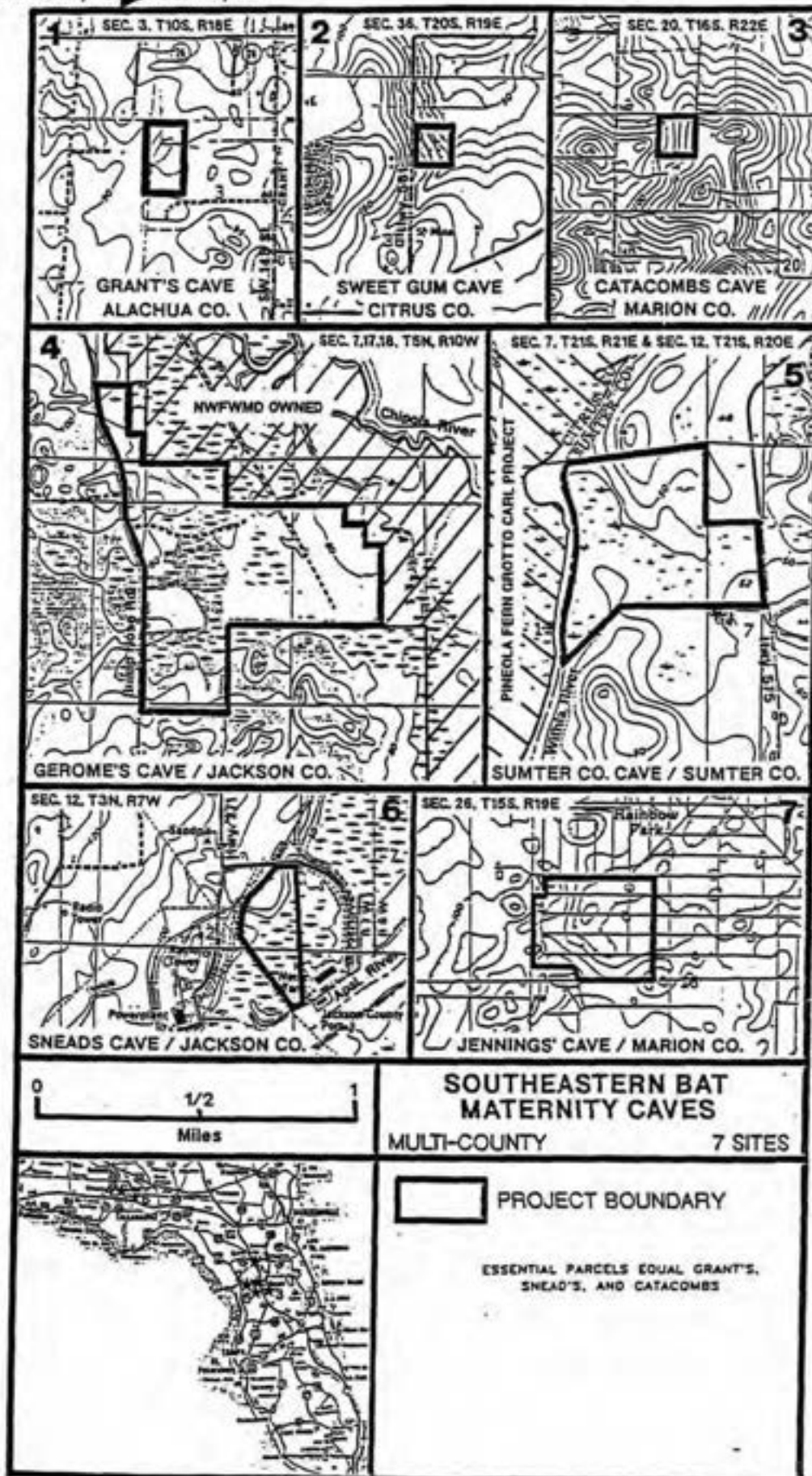
and surrounding areas. Each cave also will be monitored to determine its current usage by bats and each site's natural resources, including listed species of flora and fauna, will be inventoried. Current management is based on ongoing and previous monitoring information. A management plan will be developed outlining long-term management strategies for the project on a cave-by-cave basis. Management considerations will include, but will not be limited to, site protection, biological monitoring, educational and recreational opportunities, and habitat restoration or enhancement.

*Revenue-generating potential* No significant revenue is currently being generated. However, future management activities will include educational and recreational opportunities that could possibly generate revenue.

*Cooperators in management activities* No other local, state or federal agencies are currently participating in the management of this project. The Northwest Florida Water Management District proposes to cooperate in the management of Gerome's Cave in Jackson County.

**Management Cost Summary/GFWFC**

Category Source of Funds	Startup		Recurring
	CARL	CARL	
Salary		\$0	\$0
OPS		\$14,784	\$14,784
Expense		\$4,725	\$4,725
OCO		\$30,240	\$0
FCO		\$0	\$0
TOTAL		\$49,749	\$19,509



# Escribano Point

Priority 30

## Santa Rosa County

### Purpose for State Acquisition

The marshes, hammocks, flatwoods, and sandhills on the east shore of Pensacola Bay, isolated by Eglin Air Force Base, are still in excellent condition. The Escribano Point project will conserve a link of natural land between Eglin Air Force Base and the bay, protecting habitat for rare plants like the panhandle lily, maintaining the water quality of the bay with its grass beds and oyster bars, and allowing the public to enjoy recreational activities from fishing to hiking in this scenic landscape.

### Manager

Division of Marine Resources, Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

### General 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 wet prairies that are habitat for many rare plants 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. Eleven archaeological sites and two historical structures are recorded on the site and there is a moderate to high potential for more. The most immediate threat to the property is intensive logging.

### Public Use

This project is designated for use as a buffer preserve to the Yellow River Marsh Aquatic Preserve; it is suitable for such activities as swimming, fishing, hiking, camping and nature appreciation.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

Negotiations should concentrate first on the larger parcels: Champion International, FDIC, White, Rice, and Graybiel.

### Coordination

No acquisition partners are participating in this project. Escribano Point, however, is listed as a priority project within Northwest 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.

FNAI Elements	
<i>Panhandle lily</i>	G1G2/S1S2
West Indian manatee	G22/S2?
SANDHILL	G2G3/S2
Atlantic sturgeon	G3/S2
<i>Sweet pitcher-plant</i>	G3/S3
<i>White-top pitcher plant</i>	G3/S3
SEEPAGE SLOPE	G32/S2
<i>Chapman's butterwort</i>	G32/S2
21 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1994
Project Area (Acres)	6,914
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	6,914
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$2,876,800

## Escribano Point - Priority 30

### Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the Escribano Point CARL project are: to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect; to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation; and to preserve significant archaeological or historical sites.

### Management Prospectus

**Qualifications for state designation** The Escribano Point CARL project has the natural resources—undisturbed wetlands, hammocks, and pine forests—and location—adjacent to the Yellow River Marsh Aquatic Preserve and adjacent Class II shellfishing waters—to qualify as a state buffer preserve.

**Manager** The Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Marine Resources, Bureau of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas, is recommended as lead manager.

**Conditions affecting intensity of management** The project includes "low-need" lands that require prescribed fire management and protection from unauthorized activities.

**Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure** Within the first year after acquisition,

activities will concentrate on site security, fire management planning, resource inventory, trash removal, and the completion of a management plan.

The resource inventory will be used to identify sensitive areas that need special attention, protection or management and to locate areas that are appropriate for any recreational or administrative facilities. Infrastructure development will be confined to already disturbed areas and will be the absolute minimum for management of the property and public access.

Long-range plans for this property will generally be directed toward the restoration of disturbed areas and the perpetuation of natural communities. Management will also protect threatened and endangered species. An all-season burning program will be established. Interpretive programs will be used to educate the public on the natural and cultural resources in the area. Vehicles will be limited to designated areas.

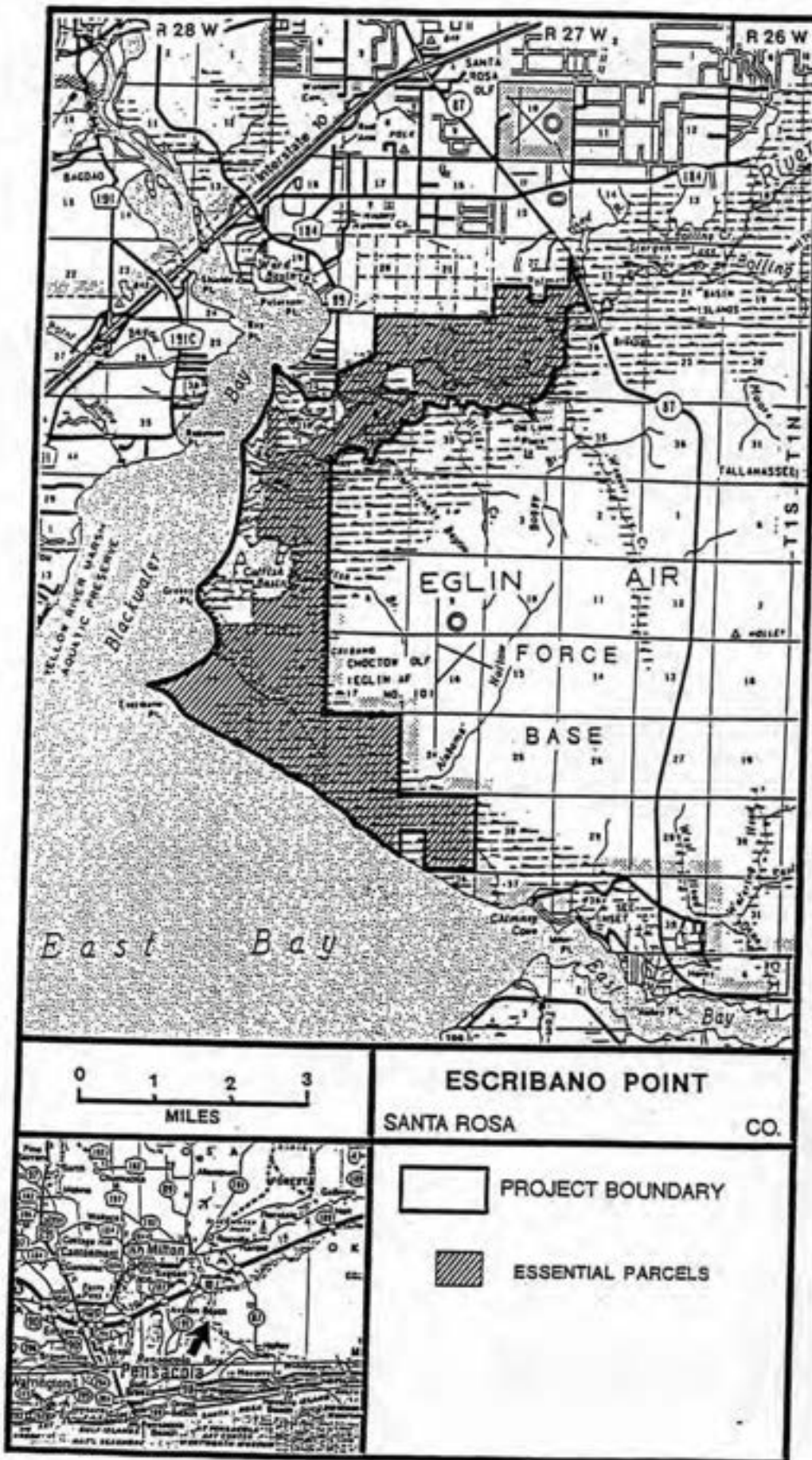
**Revenue-generating potential** Portions of this project have pine forests that could help offset operational costs. Any estimate of the revenue that could be generated from harvest of these pinelands will depend upon a detailed assessment of the value of the timber on-site and upon the amount of harvesting that is determined to be consistent with protection of the natural resources on this project.

The Division of Forestry and/or Division of Recreation and Parks may help with fire management. Any archeological management will be coordinated with the Division of Historical Resources.

### Management Cost Summary/DMR

Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$0	\$48,000
OPS	\$25,000	\$47,000
Expense	\$30,000	\$50,000
OCO	\$125,000	\$15,000
FCO	\$50,000	\$0
TOTAL	\$230,000	\$160,000





# Putnam County Sandhills

Priority 31

## Putnam County

### Purpose for State Acquisition

The high rolling land northwest of Palatka includes large fragments of the longleaf-pine forests that once spread over north and central Florida. The Putnam County Sandhills project will protect some of these high sandhills, with their rich variety of plants and animals, as well as the fluctuating shallow ponds that fill depressions among the hills, and give the public an area in which to enjoy this disappearing landscape.

### Manager

Florida Division of Forestry.

### General Description

The project, with its 3,554 acres of high longleaf pine/turkey oak sandhills dropping dramatically to shallow sand-bottomed sandhill upland lakes, small depression marshes, and xeric hammocks, includes excellent examples of the karst landscape of northwestern Putnam County. It is adjacent to the 9300-acre Ordway Preserve. The area supports many rare plant and animal species including Florida three-awned grass, bald eagle, gopher frog, gopher tortoise, Sherman's fox squirrel, and eastern indigo snake.

Three sandhill upland lakes are within the project; the area recharges the Floridan Aquifer. No archaeological or historical sites are known, but there is a high likelihood of sites in the area. The natural resources on the site are vulnerable to loss from development or mining and to alteration because of fire suppression; though a sand-mining company owns the site, there are no immediate plans to mine it.

### Public Use

The project qualifies as a state forest. Together with the adjacent Ordway Preserve, the project could offer such recreation as hiking, bicycling, horseback riding, picnicking, and fishing.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

This project consists of one owner - Florida Rock Industries. The project was ranked for the first time on December 5, 1996. No acquisition activities have been initiated.

### Coordination

There are no acquisition partners at this time.

FNAI Elements	
SANDHILL	G2G3/S2
SANDHILL UPLAND LAKE	G3/S2
Gopher frog	G3/S3
Eastern indigo snake	G4T3/S3
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
Bald eagle	G4/S3
DEPRESSION MARSH	G4/S3
XERIC HAMMOCK	G2/S3
BASIN MARSH	G2/S4?
9 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1997
Project Area (Acres)	3,554
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	3,554
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$2,957,044

**Management Policy Statement**

The primary objective of management of the Putnam County Sandhills CARL project is to preserve and restore the sandhills, lakes, and hammocks east of the Ordway Preserve. Achieving this objective will provide, in conjunction with the preserve, a large area of sandhills (a diminishing natural community in Florida), provide a refuge for several rare plants and animals such as gopher tortoises and their associates, and give the public an area for natural-resource-based recreation.

The project should be managed under the multiple-use concept: management activities should be directed first toward preservation of resources and second toward integrating carefully controlled consumptive uses such as hunting. Managers should control access to the project; limit public motor vehicles to one or a few main roads; thoroughly inventory the resources; restore any hydrological disturbances; burn the fire-dependent sandhills in a pattern mimicking natural lightning-season fires, using natural firebreaks or existing roads for control; reforest pine plantations with original species; strictly limit timbering in old-growth stands; and monitor management activities to ensure that they are actually preserving resources. Managers should limit the number and size of recreational facilities, ensure that they avoid the most sensitive resources, and site them in already disturbed areas when possible.

The project includes much of the undeveloped land adjacent to and east of the Ordway Preserve and consequently has the size and location to achieve its primary objective.

**Management Prospectus**

*Qualifications for state designation* The project's size and diversity makes it desirable for use and management as a state forest. Management by the Division of Forestry as a state forest is contingent upon the state obtaining legal public access to the site and acquiring fee simple title to the core parcel.

*Manager* Division of Forestry, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* There are no known major disturbances that will require extraordinary attention so the level of management intensity and related management costs is expected to be typical for a state forest.

*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure*

Once the core area is acquired and assigned to the Division of Forestry, public access will be provided for non-facilities related, low intensity outdoor

recreation activities. The Division of Forestry proposes to manage the site as a unit of Etoniah Creek State Forest (ECSF); consequently, management activities will be conducted with district personnel and personnel from ECSF. Until specific positions are provided for the project, public access will be coordinated through the Division of Forestry's Hollister Work Center.

Initial or intermediate management efforts will concentrate on site security, public and fire management access, resource inventory, and removal of existing trash. Steps will be taken to insure that the public is provided appropriate access while simultaneously affording protection of sensitive resources. Vehicular use by the public will be confined to designated roads and unnecessary access points will be closed. An inventory of the site's natural resources and threatened and endangered flora and fauna will be conducted to provide the basis for formulation of a management plan.

Prior to collection of necessary resource information, management proposals for this project can only be conceptual in nature. Long-range plans for this property will generally be directed toward the restoration of disturbed areas and maintenance of natural communities. To the greatest extent practical, disturbed sites will be restored to conditions that would be expected to occur in naturally functioning ecosystems. Pine plantations will be thinned to achieve a more natural appearance. Off-site species will eventually be replaced with species that would be expected to occur naturally on those specific sites. Management activities will also stress enhancement of the abundance and spatial distribution of threatened and endangered species.

An all-season burning program will be established utilizing practices which incorporate 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 improvement thinnings and regeneration harvests aimed at maintaining and perpetuating forest ecosystems. Stands will not have a targeted rotation age but will be managed to maintain a broad diversity of age classes ranging from young stands to areas with old growth characteristics. This will provide habitat for the full spectrum of species that would be found in the natural environment.

The resource inventory will be used to identify sensitive areas that need special attention, protection or management, and to locate areas that

## Putnam County Sandhills - Priority 31

are appropriate for any recreational or administrative facilities. Infrastructure development will primarily be located in already disturbed areas and will be the absolute minimum required to allow public access for the uses mentioned above, to provide facilities to accommodate public use, and to administer and manage the property.

The Division will promote recreation and environmental education in the natural environment.

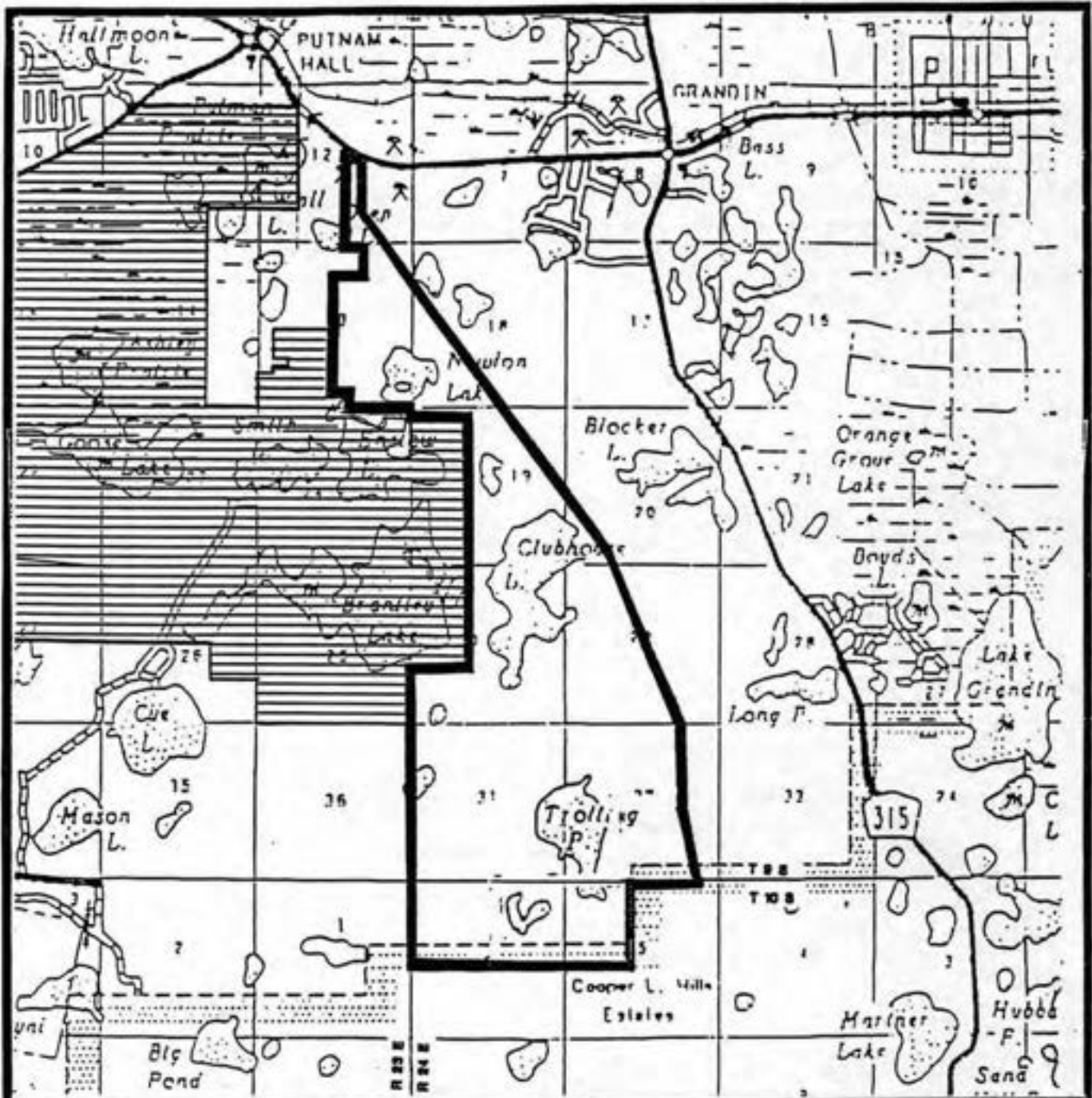
It is not anticipated that recreational facilities will be developed; however, if it is determined that facilities are needed, the use of low impact, rustic facilities will be stressed. High impact, organized recreation areas will be discouraged because of possible adverse effects on the natural environment. Unnecessary roads, firelines and hydrological disturbances will be abandoned and/or restored to the greatest extent practical.

**Revenue-generating potential** As mentioned above, timber sales will be conducted as needed to improve or maintain desirable ecosystem conditions. These sales will primarily take place in upland pine stands and will provide a variable source of revenue dependent upon a variety of factors. Revenue generating potential of this project is expected to be low.

**Cooperators in management activities** The Division of Forestry will cooperate with and seek the assistance of other state agencies, local government entities and interested parties as appropriate.

### Management Cost Summary/DOF

Category	Startup
Source of Funds	CARL
Salary	\$28,894
OPS	\$0
Expense	\$10,000
OCO	\$33,100
FCO	\$0
TOTAL	\$71,994



SCALE 1" = 1 MI

Conservation and Recreation Lands



PROJECT BOUNDARY  
(EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS)



SWISHER/ORDWAY PRESERVE



PUTNAM COUNTY SANDHILLS

PUTNAM COUNTY

# Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks

Priority 32

## Taylor and Jefferson Counties

### Purpose for State Acquisition

The tea-colored Aucilla River and the crystal-clear Wacissa River flow through rich swamps and marshes on their way to meet each other before emptying into the Gulf. The Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks project will protect the Wacissa River and the lower course of the Aucilla River, thereby maintaining the water quality of these streams, protecting aquatic caves and sinkholes, preserving important archaeological sites, and giving the public the opportunity to enjoy these rivers in their natural state for years to come.

### Manager

Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission.

### General Description

This project comprises parcels needed to protect the headwaters of the Wacissa River to the north and provide a link to St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge on the south. It encompasses much of the Aucilla River, a blackwater stream, and the Wacissa River, a spring-fed stream. Both are in good condition and are popular canoe trails. Although the surrounding areas are part of a commercial timber operation, the natural resources at the site remain in good condition. Ten natural communities in the project, some rare in Florida, create a diverse natural area with an abundance of water birds, and rare invertebrates and turtles. The project boasts several unique geological features including the Aucilla River Sinks, where the

Aucilla River alternately flows through subterranean passageways and reappears at the surface. Numerous aboriginal sites are known from both rivers. Twelve-thousand-year-old mastodon tusks from the Aucilla are the oldest evidence of butchering in North America. The project is threatened by river-front development.

### Public Use

This project is designated for use as a wildlife management area, providing opportunities for canoeing, swimming, fishing, hunting and nature appreciation.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

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. The Suwannee River Water Management District is negotiating the purchase of 4,000 acres in the Wacissa River Basin, including the St. Joe acreage within the CARL project boundary.

### Coordination

Aucilla and Wacissa River Corridors are also projects of the Suwannee River Water Management District.

FNAI Elements	
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
29 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1985
Project Area (Acres)	23,293
Acres Acquired	13,179
at a Cost of	\$4,837,536
Acres Remaining	10,114
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$6,051,100

**Management Policy Statement**

The primary goals of management of the Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks CARL project are: to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect; to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation; and to preserve significant archaeological or historical sites.

**Management Prospectus**

*Qualifications for state designation* Much of the Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks project is within the Aucilla Wildlife Management Area (WMA). This, together with the rivers' value as wildlife habitat, qualifies the project as a wildlife management area.

*Manager* The Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission (GFC) is the recommended project manager.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* The nature of these two river corridors and their attendant floodplains indicates a relatively low need for intense management. The unique beauty of the area, and the presence of numerous cultural sites indicate a need for

intense protective measures and a need to focus on control of public access.

*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure* Most public-access points are already in place, including a county park at the head spring of the Wacissa. Therefore, immediate management control could be assumed by GFC. First-year activities would include posting the boundaries, establishing control at public-access points, and beginning the planning process. Long-term management (second year and following) would entail management of these lands as an integral part of the Big Bend/Aucilla WMA recreational complex.

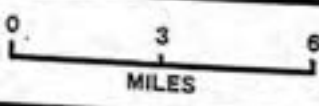
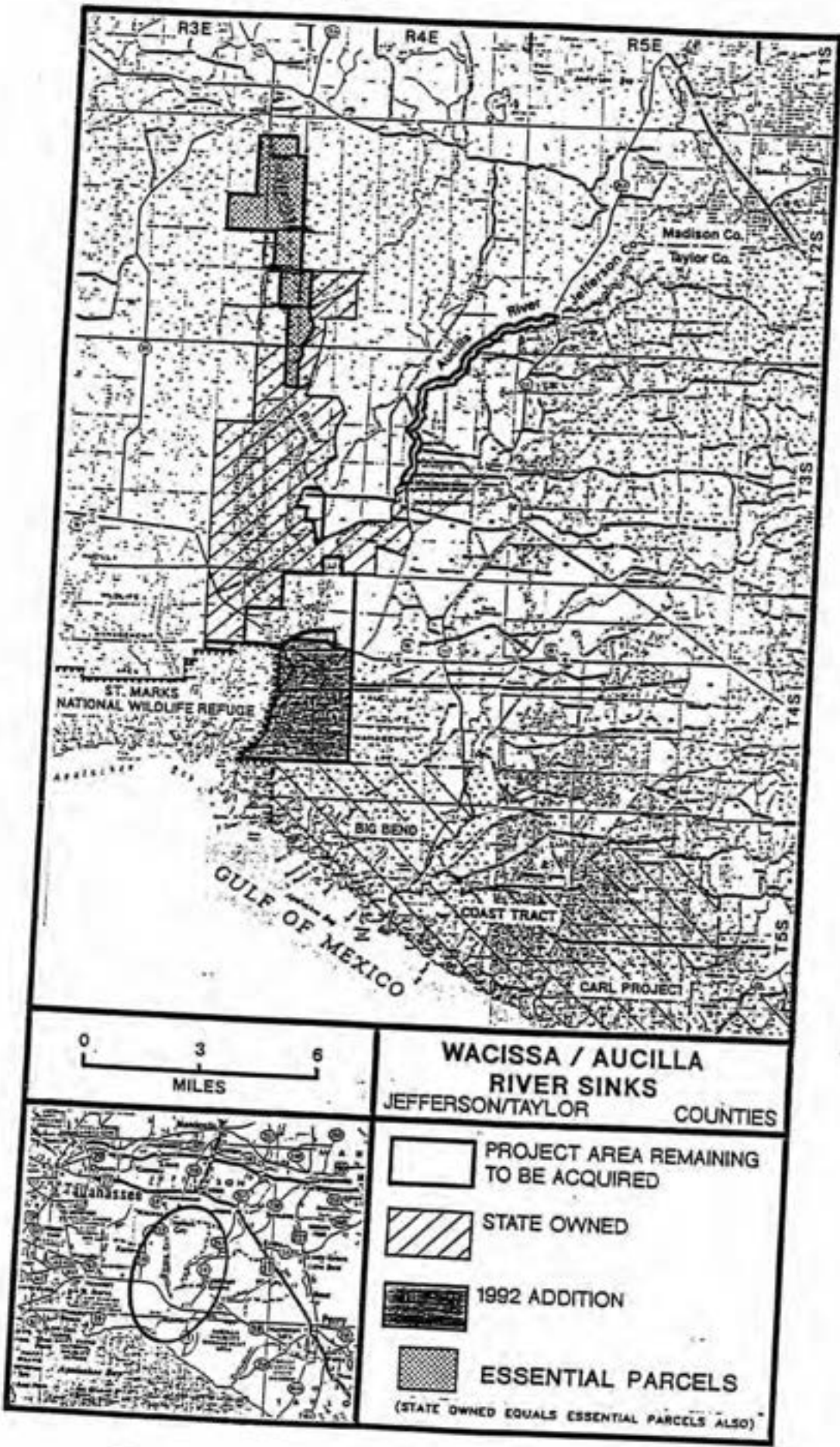
*Revenue-generating potential* Without new WMA fees charged for non-consumptive uses of this area, the revenue potential appears low, while recreation values are quite high. If a method for charging canoeists, nature enthusiasts, fishermen and hikers could be devised, the revenue potential would be moderate.

*Cooperators in management* The Division of Historical Resources and the Division of Forestry are expected to cooperate in the management of this property. Jefferson County may also be involved since it manages a county park at the head spring.





**Management Cost Summary/GFWFC**

Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$0	\$11,133	\$63,575
OPS	\$0	\$0	\$5,500
Expense	\$126	\$2,000	\$25,000
OCO	\$0	\$0	\$83,600
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$126	\$13,133	\$177,675

Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks - Priority 32



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

-  PROJECT AREA REMAINING TO BE ACQUIRED
-  STATE OWNED
-  1992 ADDITION
-  ESSENTIAL PARCELS  
(STATE OWNED EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS ALSO)



# California Swamp

Priority 33

## Dixie County

### Purpose for State Acquisition

The Big Bend of north Florida, behind the coastal salt marshes, is a region of vast pine plantations and swamps; though modified by timbering, it is still important for wildlife needing large unpopulated areas to survive. The California Swamp project will protect the large hardwood swamp drained by California Creek, preserving natural lands extending to the Lower Suwannee National Wildlife Refuge, helping to ensure the survival of wildlife like the black bear, swallow-tailed kites, and wading birds, and allowing the public to continue to enjoy hunting, fishing, and other recreation in this natural landscape.

### Manager

Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission.

### General Description

This project adds a large Basin Swamp and chain of Sinkhole Lakes associated with the drainage of California Creek to the northern border of the existing Lower Suwannee River NWR, thereby supplementing one of a string of 31 managed areas and CARL projects stretching along the Big Bend coast from St Joseph State Park in Gulf County to Caladesi State Park in Pinellas County.

The Swamp occupies approximately 63,360 acres. However, the core swamp and hardwood forest area are considerably smaller. California Swamp is generally flat, having a relief of approximately two to five feet and a general slope to the south. In the area from Station Lake southward some flow is channeled through Fishbone Creek and California Creeks into California Lake. From there, water moves through Sanders Creek to the Gulf. The swamp includes important breeding areas for swallow-tailed kites, short-tailed hawks and wading birds, and shelters black bears and Gulf salt marsh mink. Eight archaeological/historic sites have been identified on the project, and there is a high probability that additional sites are located on this area. Logging is the principal threat to this area.

### Public Use

This project is designated for use as and will be managed as a part of the Steinhatchee Wildlife Management Area, with such low-impact uses as hiking, nature appreciation and hunting.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

The project consists of two owners. The essential parcel is Four Timber/PCA.

### Coordination

CARL has no acquisition partner at this time.

FNAI Elements	
Florida black bear	G5T2/S2
SINKHOLE LAKE	G3/S3
<i>Spoon-flower</i>	G3G4/S3
FLOODPLAIN SWAMP	G2/S4?
HYDRIC HAMMOCK	G2/S4?
BASIN MARSH	G2/S4
Gulf salt marsh mink	G5T3/S3
<i>Texas anemone</i>	G42/S2
12 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1996
Project Area (Acres)	37,127
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	37,127
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$21,749,828

**Management Policy Statement**

The primary objective of management of the California Swamp CARL project is to protect and restore the basin swamp drained by California Creek, one of the largest remaining basin swamps in the state.

Achieving this objective will preserve breeding and foraging areas for declining bird species, particularly swallow-tailed kites, as well as habitat for black bear and game species, and provide the public with a large area in which to hike, hunt and fish.

The project should be managed under the multiple-use concept: management activities should be directed first toward preservation of resources and second toward integrating carefully controlled consumptive uses such as hunting and logging. Managers should control access to the project; limit public motor vehicles to one or a few main roads; thoroughly inventory the resources; restore hydrological disturbances; burn any fire-dependent pine flatwoods in a pattern mimicking natural lightning-season fires, using natural firebreaks or existing roads for control; reforest the extensive pine plantations in the project area with original species; strictly limit timbering in old-growth stands and the hardwood swamps; and monitor management activities to ensure that they are actually preserving resources. Managers should limit the number and size of recreational facilities, ensure that they avoid the most sensitive resources, and site them in already disturbed areas when possible. The project includes most of the basin swamp in the basin of California Creek, and is adjacent to the swamps and coastal marshes of the Lower Suwannee National Wildlife Refuge. It therefore has the location and size to achieve its primary objective.

**Management Prospectus**

**Qualifications for state designation** The presence of the extensive basin swamp and the importance of this swamp as habitat for game and nongame wildlife species make this property desirable for management as a wildlife management area.

**Conditions affecting intensity of management** The primary management needed for perpetuation of the natural communities on the area would involve the introduction of prescribed fire and control of human access. Approximately 50% of the tract has been substantially impacted by forestry operations and would thus require intensive restoration efforts: prescribed fire, harvesting off site pine species, and re-establishing native understory and overstory plant communities. Emphasis will be placed on providing old growth forest habitats, but the option to provide areas of early successional vegetation in pine areas

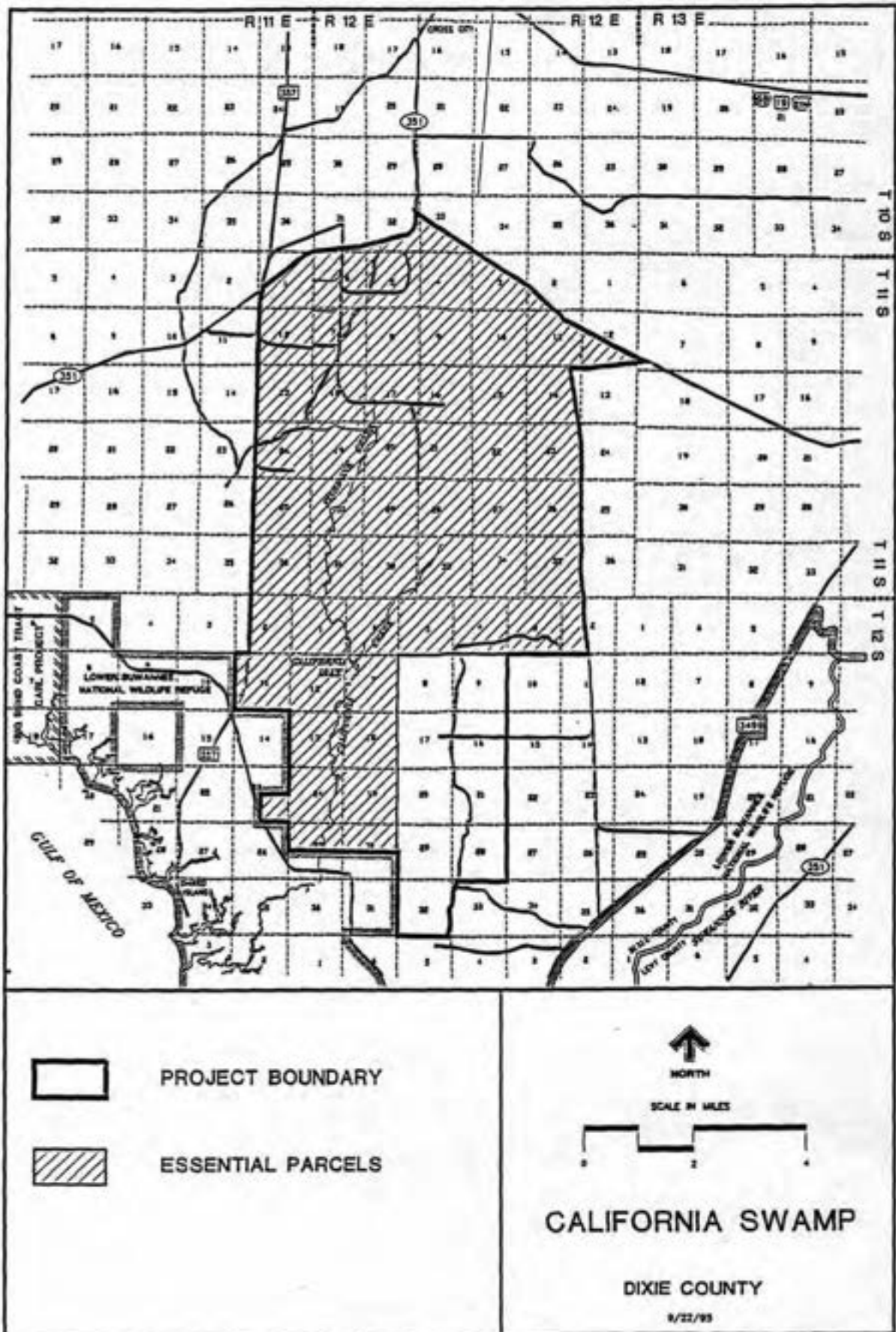
adjacent to wetlands will be important for wild turkey, mourning dove, white-tailed deer, and other species. Development of facilities, as on all wildlife management areas, would be kept to the minimum level necessary to assure a high quality recreational experience for those members of the public interested in less infrastructure and other disturbance factors. Hiking and horseback trails might be considered appropriate for upland areas. Interpretive centers may be appropriate in selected upland and wetland systems. Hunting opportunities will be offered under GFC management, especially for the most popular species such as wild turkey, white-tailed deer, wild hogs, and small game. Surveys of these species will be conducted to regulate and maintain natural population levels. Vehicles would be restricted to designated roads. Fishing and frogging would be permitted throughout the year.

**Timetable for Implementing Management** During the first year following acquisition, GFC would concentrate management efforts to post and secure the property, inventory natural and cultural resources, and initiate the planning process. Subsequent management efforts would focus upon fire management, establishing public recreational opportunities, restoration of pine flatwoods, and continued natural resource inventories. Under this management concept, GFC would serve as lead managing agency, with the Division of Forestry acting as cooperator on pinelands management and fire.

**Revenue-generating potential** Some opportunity for revenue generation through the sale of timber may exist as a result of management efforts to restore pine forest communities, although it may be a number of years before the pine plantations can support a timber harvest. Recreation potential on the property is high, and some potential for revenue exists through the sale of hunting and fishing licenses, Wildlife Management Area stamps, and possibly through the establishment of a recreational user fee for users other than hunters and fishermen.

**Management Cost Summary/GFWFC**

Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$37,130	\$68,960
OPS	\$5,500	\$5,500
Expense	\$21,000	\$42,000
OCO	\$25,000	\$33,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$88,630	\$149,460



# Ichetucknee Trace Limerock Mines Priority 34

## Columbia County

### Purpose for State Acquisition

North and east of Ichetucknee Springs, a dry valley—the Ichetucknee Trace—marks the possible route of the underground conduit supplying the springs' clear water. Though a state park protects the springs and much of the Ichetucknee River that flows from them, active limerock mines in the Trace threaten to disturb the conduit. The Ichetucknee Trace Limerock Mines project will protect the water quality of the springs by removing the threat of further mining and will provide the public with a fishing area.

### Manager

Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission.

### General Description

The project includes two active limerock mines. Over 80 percent of the 450-acre proposal has no natural communities on it, but a small area of upland mixed forest and floodplain forest remains northeast of the mines. No rare plants or animals are known from the site. The mines possibly lie over a significant geologic feature, a large conduit to Ichetucknee Springs. The purchase of these mines could help protect the water supply to Ichetucknee Springs; otherwise it will not significantly protect surface or groundwater resources in the area. Any archaeological sites are probably obliterated. The project area is hardly vulnerable to further disturbance.

### Public Use

This project qualifies as a fish management area. With appropriate contouring, the water-filled mine pits could serve as a recreational fishery or fish hatchery.

FNAI Elements	
SANDHILL	G2G3/S2
XERIC HAMMOCK	G2/S3
2 elements known from project	

### Acquisition Planning and Status

The essential parcels are Anderson Mining and Kirby ownerships. This project was ranked for the first time on December 5, 1996. No acquisition activities have been initiated.

### Coordination

CARL has no acquisition partners for this project at this time.

### Management Policy Statement

The primary objective of management of the Ichetucknee Trace Limerock Mines CARL project is to preserve the quality and quantity of water flowing into the first-magnitude Ichetucknee Springs by preventing mines from disturbing a major conduit to the springs. Achieving this objective will help to ensure that the public can continue to enjoy recreation in the scenic springs and spring run.

The project should be managed under the multiple-use concept: management activities should be directed first toward conservation and restoration of resources and second toward integrating carefully controlled consumptive uses such as fishing. Managers should control access to the project; limit public motor vehicles to one or a few main roads; thoroughly inventory the resources; contour the mine pits to provide shallow littoral zones for colonization by aquatic plants and animals, and recontour spoil piles so they can be revegetated with native trees, shrubs, and grasses; reforest cleared, but unmined, areas with original species; control exotic pest plants

Placed on list	1997
Project Area (Acres)	490
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	490
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$403,679

that may invade the disturbed parts of the site; and monitor management activities to ensure that they are actually preserving resources. Managers should limit the number and size of recreational facilities, ensure that they avoid the most sensitive resources, and site them in already disturbed areas when possible.

The project includes the two active mines in the Ichetucknee Trace, a dry valley that may indicate the course of the underground conduit to Ichetucknee Springs, and therefore probably has the size and location to achieve its primary objective.

**Management Prospectus**

*Qualifications for state designation* The project has the potential for a family fishing park, and the site can be developed for a variety of other compatible recreational activities such as canoeing, hiking, biking, picnicking, environmental education and nature studies. It therefore qualifies as a fish management area.

*Manager* The Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission (GFC) is recommended as lead manager.

The Department of Environmental Protection (Parks and Recreation, Mine Reclamation and Office of Ecosystem Management) is recommended as a cooperating agency.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* Habitat restoration will require intense management activities involving extensive earth moving and some actual excavation of quarry pit perimeters to create desired gradual slopes and provide additional shallow littoral zones. Importantly, this excavation work will be vital from a public safety standpoint as existing quarry sides are perpendicular. It is anticipated considerable mining refuse will be present and will need to be removed. Some actual salvage or demolition may be necessary. Earth moving to abolish some roads and to spread any available soil will be extensive but will then allow plant succession to proceed. Because no valuable habitats exist to manage, depending upon succession is the appropriate strategy. Earth moving will allow creation of planned vehicle access/parking, etc., in areas where eventual erosion to lakes can be precluded. Some fencing to prohibit/manipulate vehicular and non-vehicular access will be necessary.

Plant community inventory (80-acre parcel) and restoration of disturbed mined areas by planting (or other techniques) will be secondary to major initial physical reconfiguration of the landscape and mine pits.

*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure* During the first year after acquisition, emphasis will be placed on site security, posting boundaries, fencing, public access, resource inventory and removal of existing refuse. A conceptual management plan will be developed by the GFC describing future resource management. Because of the expense of excavating and earth moving and prerequisite planning/bidding, most of this actual work will not be scheduled for year one. Year two will concentrate on accomplishment of initial phases of conceptual plan (earth moving and excavation). This work will proceed into year three, when some infrastructure work on facilities will commence.

Long-range plans will stress fish and wildlife habitat creation/management and family fishing opportunities. Programs providing multiple recreational uses will also be implemented and all management activities will stress protection of water quality in the mine pits. Future infrastructure may include a handicapped fishing pier, docks for canoes and small boats, an education/information pavilion and designated hiking/biking trails.

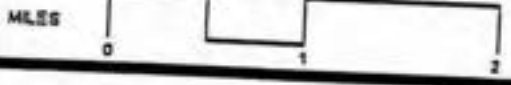
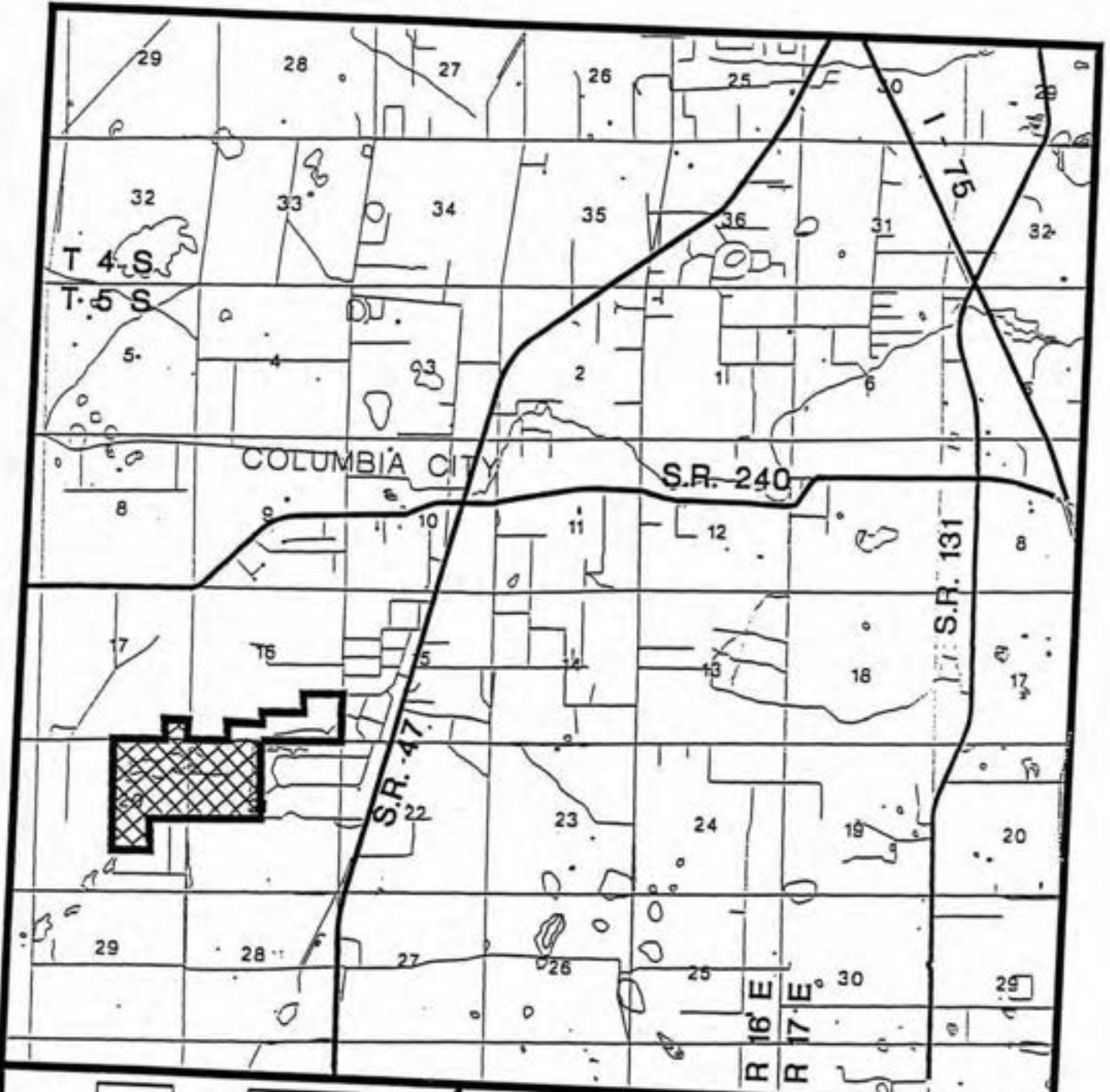
*Revenue-generating potential* No potential for sale of timber exists on this property. The only revenue-generating potential would be the sale of fishing licenses, special use or entrance fees.



*Cooperators in management activities* The GFC will cooperate with various offices of the Department of Environmental Protection and local government agencies in managing the area.

**Management Cost Summary/GFC**

Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL,SGTF	CARL, SGTF
Salary	\$40,000	\$75,000
OPS	\$10,000	\$10,000
Expense	\$20,000	\$200,000
OCO	\$35,000	\$20,000
FCO	\$0	\$20,000
TOTAL	\$105,000	\$325,000

Ichetucknee Trace Limerock Mines - Priority 34



-  PROJECT BOUNDARY
-  ESSENTIAL PARCELS

Conservation and Recreation Lands

ICHETUCKNEE TRACE LIMEROCK MINES

COLUMBIA COUNTY

ICHETUCKNEE

8/23/86

SHEET 1 OF 1

# Pierce Mound Complex

Priority 35

## Franklin County

### Purpose for State Acquisition

The group of mounds near the salt marsh north of Apalachicola, left by people who lived here for over a thousand years, is one of the most important archaeological sites in Florida. The Pierce Mound Complex project will preserve this site and the pinelands, hammocks, and marshes around it, giving archaeologists opportunities to examine it and the public opportunities to learn about the prehistory of this region and to enjoy the scenic natural landscape.

### Manager

Division of Marine Resources, Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

### General Description

The Pierce Mound Complex site served as both a secular and ritual center during its centuries of use. It has the potential to yield considerable data to researchers using present-day methodology. An aspect of the site not previously considered is the potential for normally perishable organic artifacts of wood and fibers in the saturated anaerobic wetland soils adjacent to the uplands portion of the site. The extensive shell midden contains subsistence data and artifacts, and reflects changing environmental

conditions over a thousand-year period. Salt marsh covers nearly three fourths of the project. Hydric Hammock and dense Mesic Flatwoods and Scrub, overgrown with shrubs in some places from suppression of fire, cover most of the southern quarter. The upland is threatened by residential development.

### Public Use

The project will be designated as an archaeological site. It will give the public an opportunity to learn about the archaeological remains, hike and picnic.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

The essential parcel to acquire is the George Mahr tract. The 280 acre tract has been pursued under the emergency archaeological fund. The owner is unwilling to negotiate a sale to the state at this time.

The portion of the project within the City of Apalachicola is in the Apalachicola Bay Area of Critical State Concern.

FNAI Elements	
SCRUB	G2/S2
SCRUBBY FLATWOODS	G3/S3
MESIC FLATWOODS	G7/S4
HYDRIC HAMMOCK	G7/S4
MARITIME HAMMOCK	G4/S3
ESTUARINE TIDAL MARSH	G4/S4
6 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1994
Project Area (Acres)	559
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	559
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$877,311

## Pierce Mound Complex - Priority 35

### Management Policy Statement

Management should provide for uses and recreational activities that are compatible with the protection of any rare and sensitive resources, particularly the mounds. The major activity will be interpretation of the cultural resources on the site in such a way that they are not degraded. The old railroad grade is suitable for a hiking trail.

### Management Prospectus

The Pierce Mound Complex is one of the most important archaeological sites on the Gulf Coast of Florida. Major natural communities in the project include estuarine tidal marsh, hydric hammock, mesic flatwoods, and scrub.

**Qualifications for state designation** The Pierce Mound Complex has the archaeological resources to qualify as a state archaeological site.

**Manager** The Division of Marine Resources, Department of Environmental Protection, is recommended as lead manager. Staff of the Apalachicola National Estuarine Research Reserve will serve as on-site managers. The Division of Historical Resources is recommended as the cooperating manager.

**Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure** Within the first year after acquisition, initial or intermediate activities will concentrate on site security, resource inventory, and removal of existing trash. The Division of Marine Resources will provide appropriate access to the public while protecting environmental and archaeological resources on-site. Management of the site will be incorporated into the existing management plan of the Research Reserve. Long-range plans for this property involve its use for research and education activities. A future trail will link the property with the environmental education complex of the reserve. The habitat diversity (estuarine tidal marsh, mesic flatwoods, hydric hammock, scrub, maritime hammock and scrubby flatwoods) combine with one of the most important archaeological sites on the Gulf coast of Florida to produce an exceptional opportunity for public education.

**Revenue-generating potential** There are no plans for revenue generation from this site.

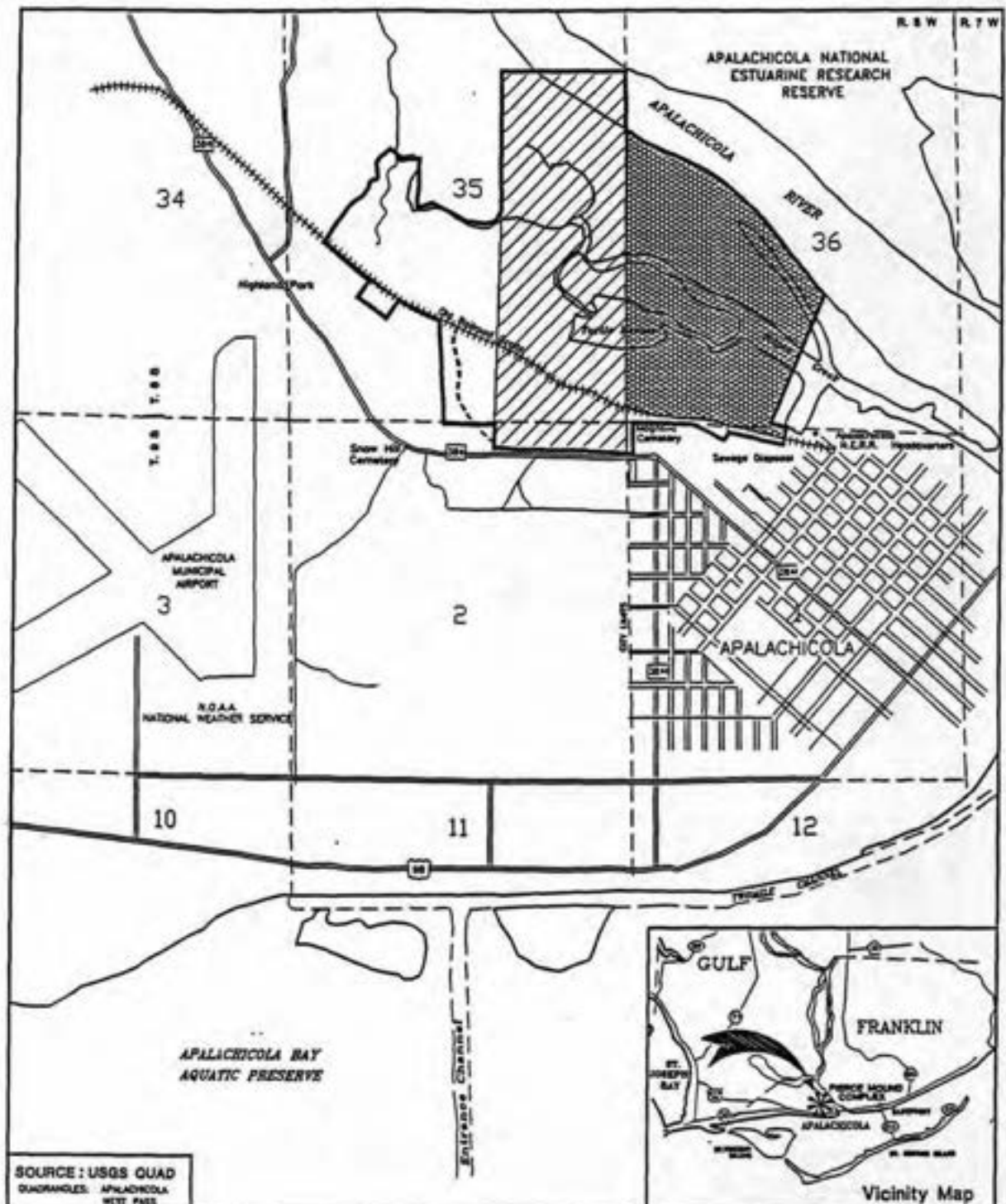
**Cooperators in management activities** The Division of Historical Resources will cooperate in managing the archaeological resources of the site.


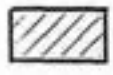

### Management Cost Summary(DMR)


Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$0	\$8,000
OPS	\$14,500	\$6,500
Expense	\$0	\$6,500
OCO	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$50,000	\$0
TOTAL	\$64,500	\$21,000




Pierce Mound Complex - Priority 35



-  PROJECT BOUNDARY
-  ESSENTIAL PARCEL
-  STATE OWNED

  
NORTH

SCALE IN FEET  


**PIERCE MOUND COMPLEX**  
FRANKLIN COUNTY 1-29-85

# Letchworth Mounds

Priority 36

## Jefferson County

### Purpose for State Acquisition

Letchworth Mounds is an important archaeological site east of Tallahassee, in an agricultural landscape that is gradually being covered with housing developments. The Letchworth Mounds project will protect the mounds and village site here and some land around them, giving researchers an opportunity to examine the site and the public a chance to learn the history of this area.

### Manager

Division of Recreation and Parks, Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

### General 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. Much of the project area has been converted to improved pasture. Natural vegetation is a narrow corridor of floodplain forest along a small blackwater stream, and second-growth upland mixed forest. This area is susceptible to residential development.

### Public Use

This project is designated for use as an archaeological site, with opportunities for learning about the archaeological remains, hiking and picnicking.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

Project consists of two ownerships. The Letchworth ownership has been acquired. The remaining ownership, Old Field Limited, was an unwilling seller when originally negotiated.

### Coordination

There are no acquisition partners at this time.

FNAI Elements	
FLOODPLAIN FOREST	G2/S3
BLACKWATER STREAM	G4/S2
UPLAND MIXED FOREST	G2/S4
FLOODPLAIN SWAMP	G2/S4?
4 elements known from site	

Placed on list	1989
Project Area (Acres)	462
Acres Acquired	79
at a Cost of	\$400,000
Acres Remaining	383
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$180,500

**Management Policy Statement**

The primary goal of management of the Letchworth Mounds CARL project is to preserve significant archaeological or historical sites.

**Management Prospectus**

*Qualifications for state designation* The significant archaeological site on this project—Letchworth Mounds—qualifies it as a state historical site.

*Manager* The Division of Recreation and Parks is recommended as manager.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* The Letchworth Mounds project will be a high-need management area with emphasis on cultural resource preservation, interpretation and education, together with compatible public recreational use and development.

*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure* Within the first year after the project is placed under the management of the Division of Recreation and Parks, management activities will concentrate on site security, natural and cultural resource protection, and the development of a plan for long-term public use and resource management.

*Revenue-generating potential* No significant revenue is expected to be generated initially. The amount of any future revenue generated will depend on the nature and extent of public use and facilities.

*Cooperators in management activities* No local governments or others are recommended for management of this project area.

**Management Cost Summary**

Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	1995/96 CARL
Salary	\$20,363	\$20,363
OPS	\$14,560	\$14,560
Expense	\$5,974	\$5,974
OCO	\$66,522	\$1,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$134,767	\$42,094



*Conservation and Recreation Lands  
1997 Annual Report  
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# Pal-Mar

Bargain 1

## Palm Beach and Martin Counties

### Purpose for State Acquisition

Agriculture and residential development have reduced natural areas in the interior of southeast Florida to fragments. One of the largest and best fragments, part of what was once a transition zone between pine flatwoods and the sawgrass marshes of the Everglades, will be protected by the Pal-Mar project. This project, by protecting these flatwoods and marshes, will protect habitat for the endangered Florida panther and snail kite, among other kinds of wildlife, will preserve natural lands linking the J. W. Corbett Wildlife Management Area with Jonathan Dickinson State Park, and will provide land to the public of this fast-growing region for hiking, bicycling, camping, hunting, and learning about the original nature of this part of Florida.

### Manager

Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission (west of I-95) and Division of Recreation and Parks, Florida Department of Environmental Protection (east of I-95).

### General Description

The project includes some of the highest quality, most intact pine flatwoods in southern Florida in an ecotone between pine flatwoods and the treeless Everglades and also includes high-quality examples of wet prairie and savanna with exceptional ground-cover diversity. The project provides habitat for at least five federally endangered or threatened animals

including the snail kite and wood stork. It is contiguous with the J.W. Corbett Wildlife Management Area and the private Pratt-Whitney Wildlife Refuge - and includes a mile-wide connector to Jonathan Dickinson State Park. The project has low archaeological or historic value. Urbanization is rapidly isolating the State Park and growth pressures on the uplands in this project are intense.

### Public Use

Most of this project has been designated for use as a wildlife management area. The easternmost portion of the project area will be added to Jonathan Dickinson State Park. Public uses will include hunting, fishing, hiking, horseback riding and nature appreciation.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

Phase I of this project consists of approximately five larger ownerships, including tracts adjacent to J.W. Corbett WMA, FDIC (acquired by South Florida Water Management District and Martin County), MacArthur (acquisition in progress), Pal-Mar Water Control District, Lara and Florida National Bank.

Phase II consists of subdivided areas and a corridor to Jonathan Dickinson State Park.

### Coordination

South Florida Water Management District is a CARL acquisition partner in this project. Portions of this project are also on both the Palm Beach and Martin Counties' acquisition lists. The District has acquired

FNAI Elements	
Florida panther	G4T1/S1
Snail kite	G4?T1/S1
<i>Florida threesawn</i>	G2/S2
Florida sandhill crane	G5T2T3/S2S3
<i>Piedmont jointgrass</i>	G3/S3
WET FLATWOODS	G?/S4?
HYDRIC HAMMOCK	G?/S4?
WET PRAIRIE	G?/S4?
15 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1992
Project Area (Acres)	34,129
Acres Acquired	2,482
at a Cost of	\$1,425,000
Acres Remaining	31,647
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$46,238,896

630 acres within the project boundary.ct boundary.

**Management Policy Statement**

The primary goals of management of the Pal-Mar CARL project are: 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; to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect; and to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation.

**Management Prospectus**

*Qualifications for state designation* Preventing isolation of natural lands is important in enabling genetic interchange among plant and animal populations. This project is a large natural area connecting the J.W. Corbett Wildlife Management Area on the west with Jonathon Dickinson State Park on the east. The size, quality of wildlife resources, and location next to the Corbett WMA of the western part qualify it as a wildlife management area. The part of the project east of Interstate 95 is adjacent to Jonathan Dickinson and is a logical addition to that park.

*Manager* The Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission is recommended as Manager for the area west of I-95. The Division of Recreation and Parks is recommended as Manager for the area east of I-95.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* For the project area west of I-95, there are no known

conditions that would result in the need for intensive management. The land could be managed as a normal component of the WMA system. The portion of the project east of I-95 will be added to Jonathan Dickinson State Park, which is a high-need management area.

*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure* Initial management of the area west of I-95 would involve posting and otherwise securing the tract against trespassing and vandalism, preparing roads and other infrastructure for public recreation, performing resource inventories and initiating the planning process. These activities could be carried out totally, or in part, during the first year. Subsequent resource and recreation management could proceed immediately in the second year, particularly since Pal-Mar would represent an addition to an existing WMA (J.W. Corbett). In the first year after acquisition of the eastern part, management activities will concentrate on site security, natural and cultural resource protection, and the development of a plan for long-term public use and resource management.

*Revenue-generating potential* Revenue potential for the western part would be moderate to low since it does not contain significant upland (timber) resources. However, some revenue could be generated from recreational use (over and above licenses and permits sold by GFC), if the Legislature could approve user fees for non-consumptive activities. The eastern part is to be added to a larger developed park. No significant revenue is expected to be generated by the parcel on its own.

*Cooperators in management* No local governments or others are recommended for cooperating in management of this project area.

**Management Cost Summary DRP**

Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$0	\$0
OPS	\$3,640	\$3,640
Expense	\$0	\$0
OCO	\$58,212	\$1,000
FCD	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$61,852	\$4,640

**Management Cost Summary GFC**

Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$0	\$0	\$45,000
OPS	\$0	\$0	\$5,000
Expense	\$0	\$0	\$30,000
OCO	\$0	\$0	\$30,000
FCD	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$0	\$0	\$110,000



**PAL - MAR**  
**MARTIN / PALM BEACH CO.'S**

— PROJECT BOUNDARY

PHASE 1 EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS

PHASE 1

FDIC  
 (SPWMD / MARTIN CO.  
 ACQUISITION)

1994 ADDITION

0 1 2 3 4 5  
 MILES

The inset map shows the project area (indicated by a rectangle) within a larger regional context, including major highways (I-95, I-10, I-75, I-4) and surrounding areas like 'Palm Beach County' and 'Martin County'. It also shows the 'Johnathan Dickens State Park' and 'I-95 Expressway'.



# Dade County Archipelago

Bargain 2

## Dade County

### Purpose for State Acquisition

On a limestone ridge east of the Everglades, where Miami and Homestead and surrounding farms now stand, were subtropical pinelands and hardwood hammocks unique in the United States. Now only tiny pieces of these forests remain, the best of which the Dade County Archipelago project will protect. In so doing, the project will conserve habitat for rare animals and dozens of rare plants, many found nowhere else in the world, and will provide areas where residents and visitors can learn about and appreciate what was here before the cities.

### Manager

Dade County.

### General Description

This project contains some of the most outstanding examples of rockland hammock that remain in Florida, as well as the best remaining examples of the highly endangered pine rockland outside Everglades National Park. The pine rocklands are critical to the survival of at least 14 rare and endangered plant species found nowhere else, and several rare animal species occur within the project. Several of the hammocks contain significant archaeological sites. The urbanization of Dade County has nearly destroyed these ecosystems. The remaining sites are still threatened by agriculture and urban development.

### Public Use

The project tracts are designated for use as botanical sites with passive recreational use.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

#### Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands

Phasing of the hammocks in order of priority: Silver Palm (two of three tracts purchased through TNC), Castello Extension, Loveland, Big and Little George, Meissner Ross, Southwest Island, Holiday, Lucille, Ross, Southwest Island, Holiday, Lucille, Madden's.

#### Miami Rockridge Pinelands

Phasing of the pineland sites in order of priority: Site 12, Site 2, Site 6, Site 15 (majority acquired in 1992), Site 14, Site 13, Site 8 (acquired in 1991), Site 1 (acquired in 1991), Site 16 (half acquired in 1992), Site 7 (majority acquired in 1992), FNAI addition to Site 10, Site 9. The Ludlam Pineland (10 Acres) was added in 1994. The tract has been acquired by Dade County.

During 1995, Dade County proposed the addition of 16 sites to the project area. All of the sites were assessed during the 1995 cycle. The LAMAC approved the addition in December, 1995.

FNAI Elements	
<i>Florida thoroughwort brickell-bush</i>	G1/S1
<i>Tiny polygala</i>	G1/S1
PINE ROCKLAND	G1/S1
<i>Small's milkpea</i>	G1Q/S1
<i>Sand flax</i>	G1G2/S1S2
<i>Deltoid spurge</i>	G2T1/S1
<i>Carter's small-flowered flax</i>	G2T1/S1
<i>Rockland painted-leaf</i>	G2/S2
<i>Blodgett's wild-mercury</i>	G2/S2
44 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1994*
Project Area (Acres)	856
Acres Acquired	465**
at a Cost of	\$21,335,422**
Acres Remaining	504
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$14,104,485

\*Miami Rockridge Pinelands and Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands were combined to form Dade County Archipelago in 1994.

\*\* includes acquisitions by Dade County.

The sites added are: Boystown, Tamiami Addition, Wilkins-Pierson Addition, Whispering Pines, Castellow Complex #28, Castellow Complex #31, Castello Complex #33, Goulds, Hardin, Owaissaa Bauer Addition, Fuchs, Navy Wells #2, Navy Wells #23, Navy Wells #39, Round Hammock, Bauer Drive Pineland. Dade County has acquired approximately 317 acres at a cost of \$17,727,121 within the project.

#### **Coordination**

Dade County is the CARL acquisition partner. In May, 1990, voters approved a referendum which

increased ad valorem tax by .75 mills for two years, generating approximately \$90 million specifically for the acquisition and management of environmentally endangered lands. The county participated in all phases of project development and paid for initial mapping and title work on all the hammock sites. TNC has been an intermediary in the acquisition of some sites.

Resolutions in support of this project include a pledge from Dade County Commission to participate in providing 50% of acquisition funds and to manage the acquired sites.

#### **Management Policy Statement**

The primary objective of management of the Dade County Archipelago CARL project is to preserve and restore the best of the small areas of pine rockland and rockland hammock left in Dade County. Achieving this objective will protect over fifty rare plant species, several of which are found nowhere else in the world, and allow the public to learn about and appreciate the original landscapes of the Miami Rock Ridge. The project should be managed under the single-use concept: management activities should be directed toward the preservation of resources. Consumptive uses such as hunting or logging should not be permitted. Managers should control public access to the sites; thoroughly inventory the natural and historical resources of the sites; work to eliminate invasive exotic plants; and monitor management activities to ensure that they are actually preserving the natural communities and their constituent species. Managers should limit the number and size of recreational facilities, such as interpretive trails, ensure that they do not harm the most sensitive resources, and site them in already disturbed areas when possible.

This project includes most of the high-quality pine rockland and rockland hammock sites in Dade County and therefore, with intensive management, has the configuration to achieve its primary objective.

#### **Management Prospectus**

*Qualifications for state designation* The Dade County Archipelago includes some of the best rockland hammocks and pine rocklands in Florida. Their rare West Indian and endemic plant species and their small size qualify these areas as state botanical sites.

*Manager* Dade County Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL) Program.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* The Dade County Archipelago generally includes lands that are high-need tracts, requiring site-specific resource management and protection.

*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure* Within the first year after acquisition, initial activities will concentrate on site security; removal of existing trash; public and fire management access; and resource inventory, including areas of special concern: archaeological sites, rare species, fern, vine, and exotic dominated areas. Long-range plans will generally be directed toward the restoration of disturbed areas and the perpetuation and maintenance of natural communities. Management activities will also stress the protection of threatened and endangered species. The resource inventory will be used to identify sensitive areas that need special attention, protection or management. Unnecessary roads, fireline and hydrological disturbances will be abandoned and/or restored to the greatest extent practical.

## Dade County Archipelago - Bargain 2

### Management Cost Summary/Dade County

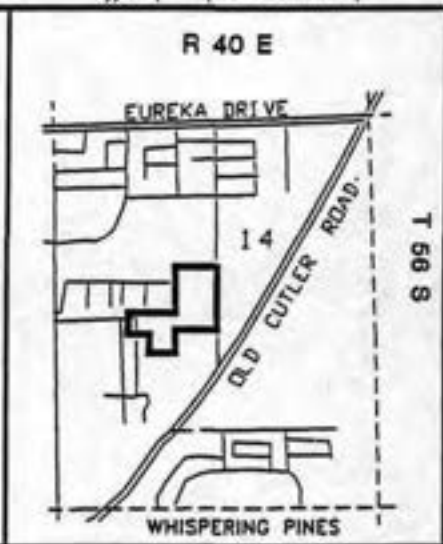
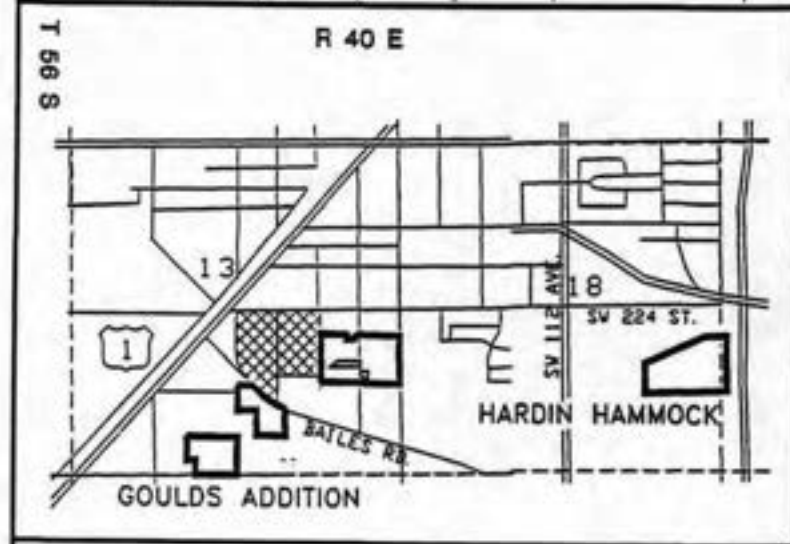
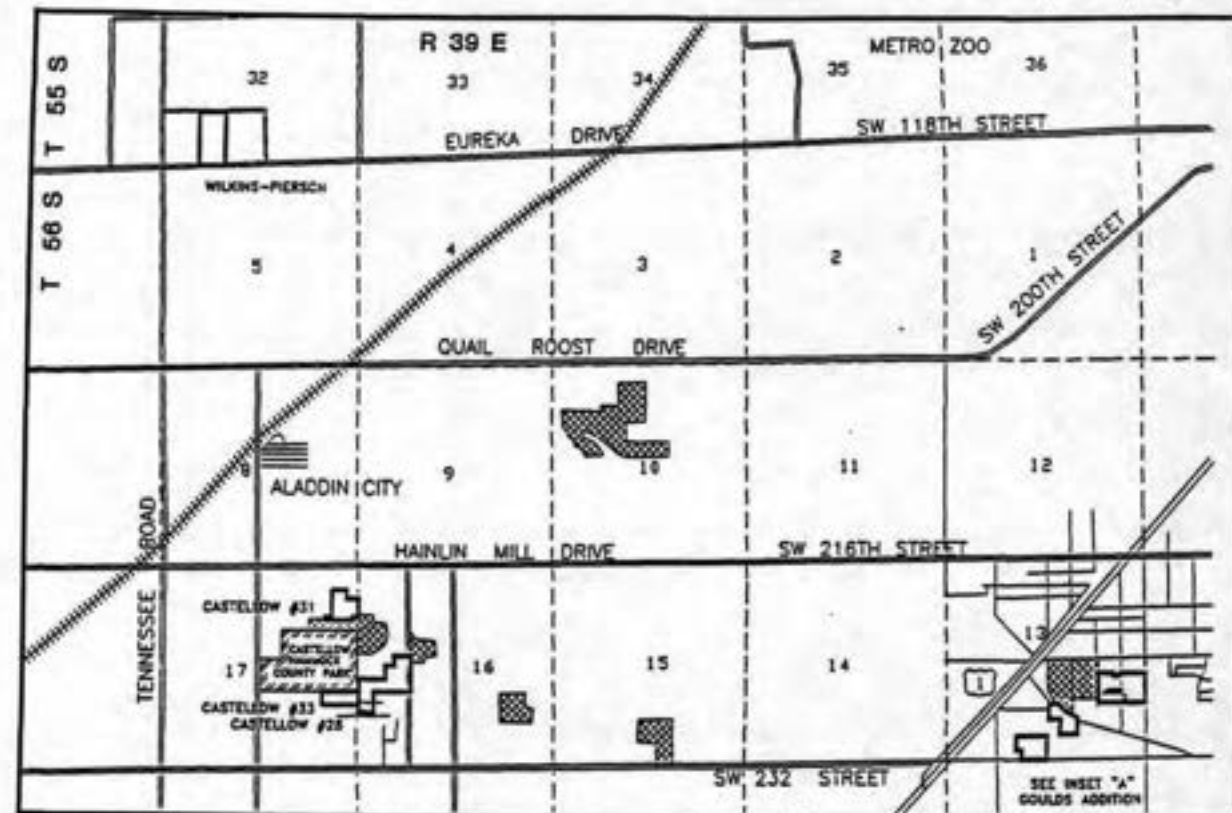
Category	1996/97	1997/98
Source of Funds	County	County
Salary	\$120,362	\$190,986
OPS	\$57,119	\$0
OCO	\$31,320	\$140,084
Expense	\$0	\$58,424
FCO	\$8,357	\$66,812
TOTAL	\$217,158	\$456,306

### Management Cost Summary

Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$0	\$0
OPS	\$3,640	\$3,640
Expense	\$0	\$0
OCO	\$58,212	\$1,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$61,852	\$4,640

### Management Cost Summary/ GFC

Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$0	\$0	\$45,000
OPS	\$0	\$0	\$5,000
Expense	\$0	\$0	\$30,000
OCO	\$0	\$0	\$30,000
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$0	\$0	\$110,000



PROJECT BOUNDARY



DADE COUNTY ARCHIPELAGO EXISTING C.A.R.L. SITES



NORTH

SCALE IN MILES

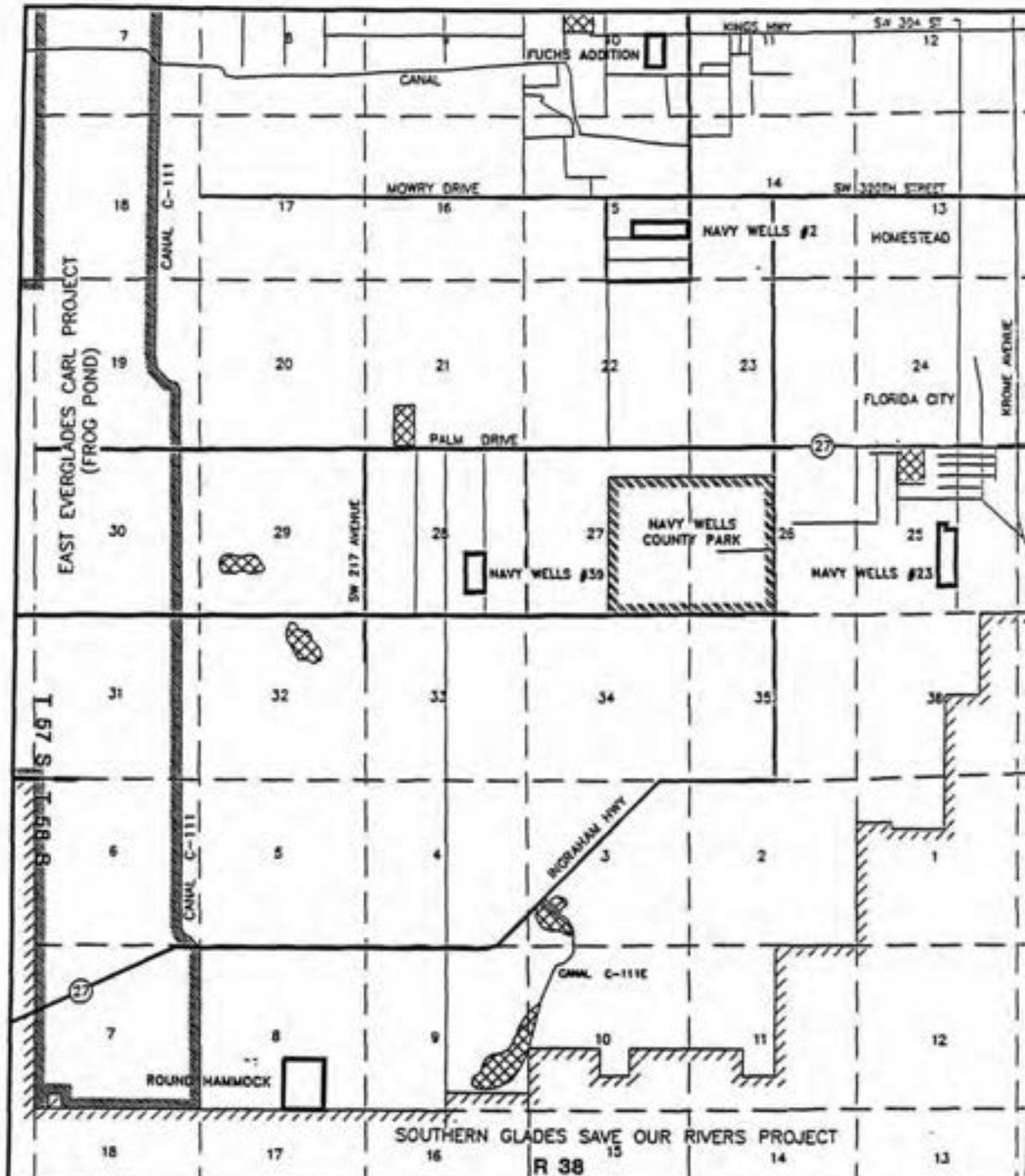




DADE COUNTY ARCHIPELAGO ADDITION

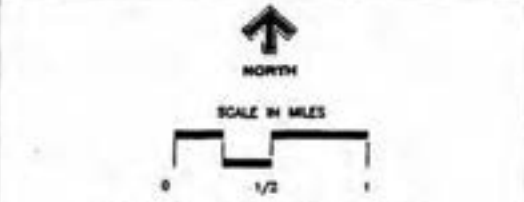
DADE COUNTY

SHEET 1 OF 3 10-85

Dade County Archipelago - Bargain 2

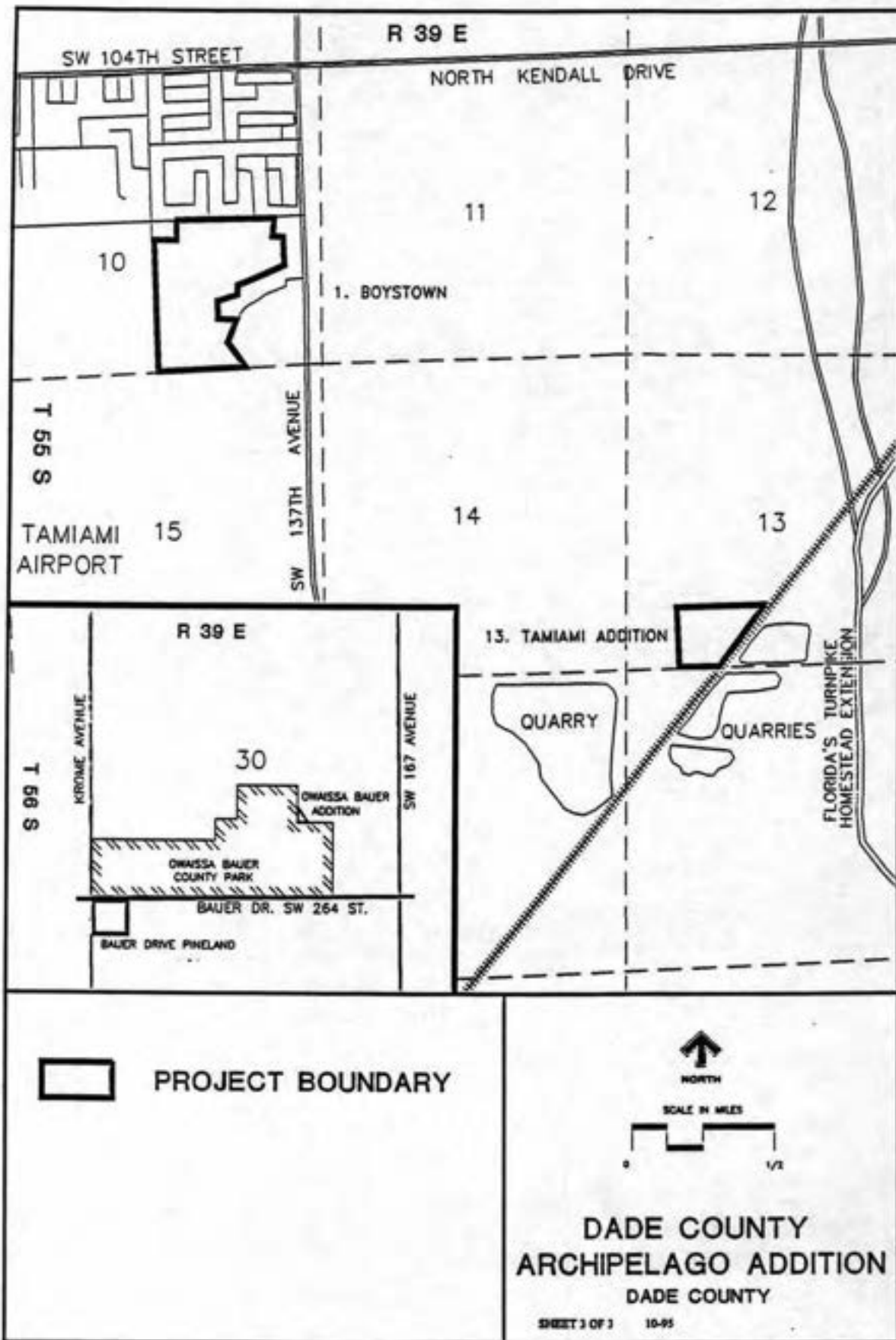


-  PROJECT BOUNDARY
-  DADE COUNTY ARCHIPELAGO EXISTING C.A.R.L. SITES



DADE COUNTY  
 ARCHIPELAGO ADDITION  
 DADE COUNTY

SHEET 2 OF 3 10-95

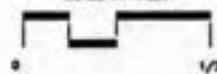


PROJECT BOUNDARY



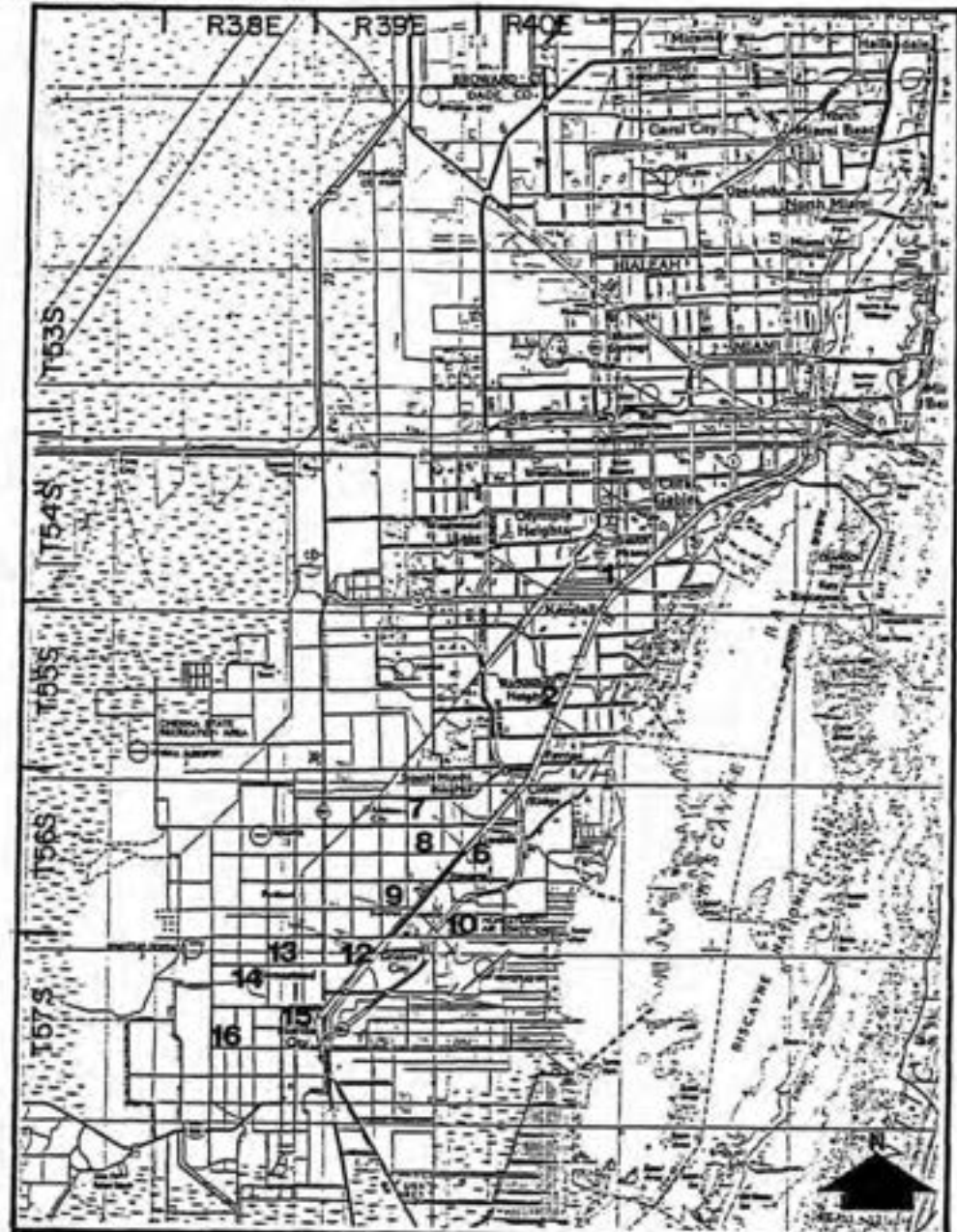
NORTH

SCALE IN MILES



DADE COUNTY  
 ARCHIPELAGO ADDITION  
 DADE COUNTY

SHEET 3 OF 3 10-95



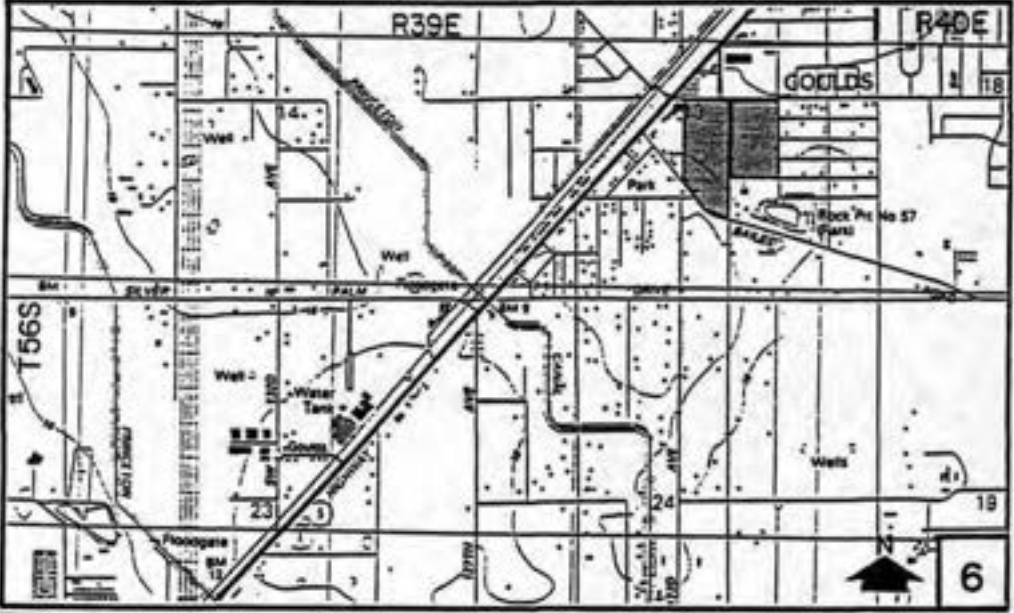
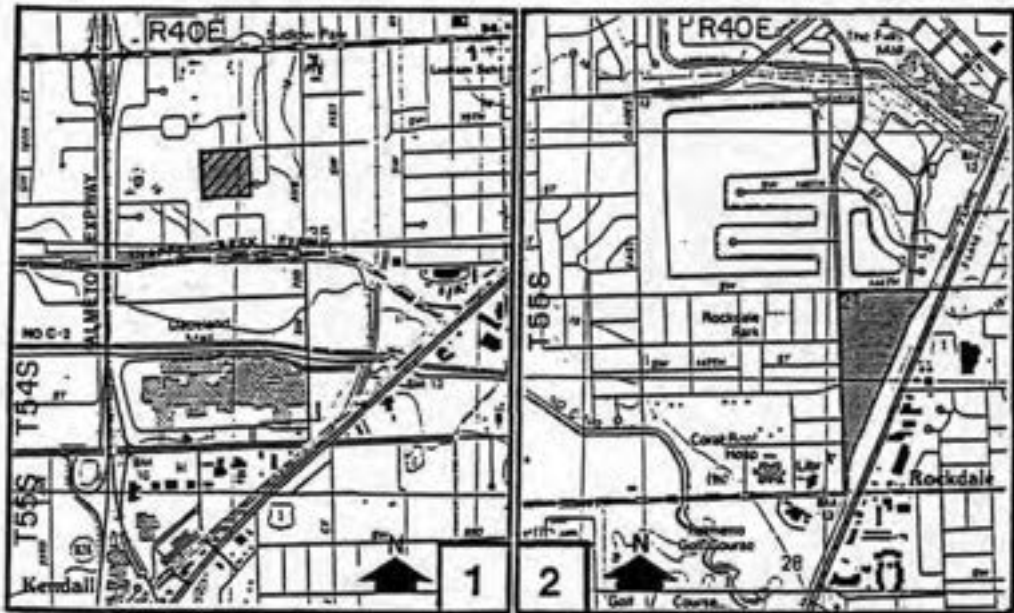
DADE COUNTY  
ARCHIPELAGO

DADE COUNTY



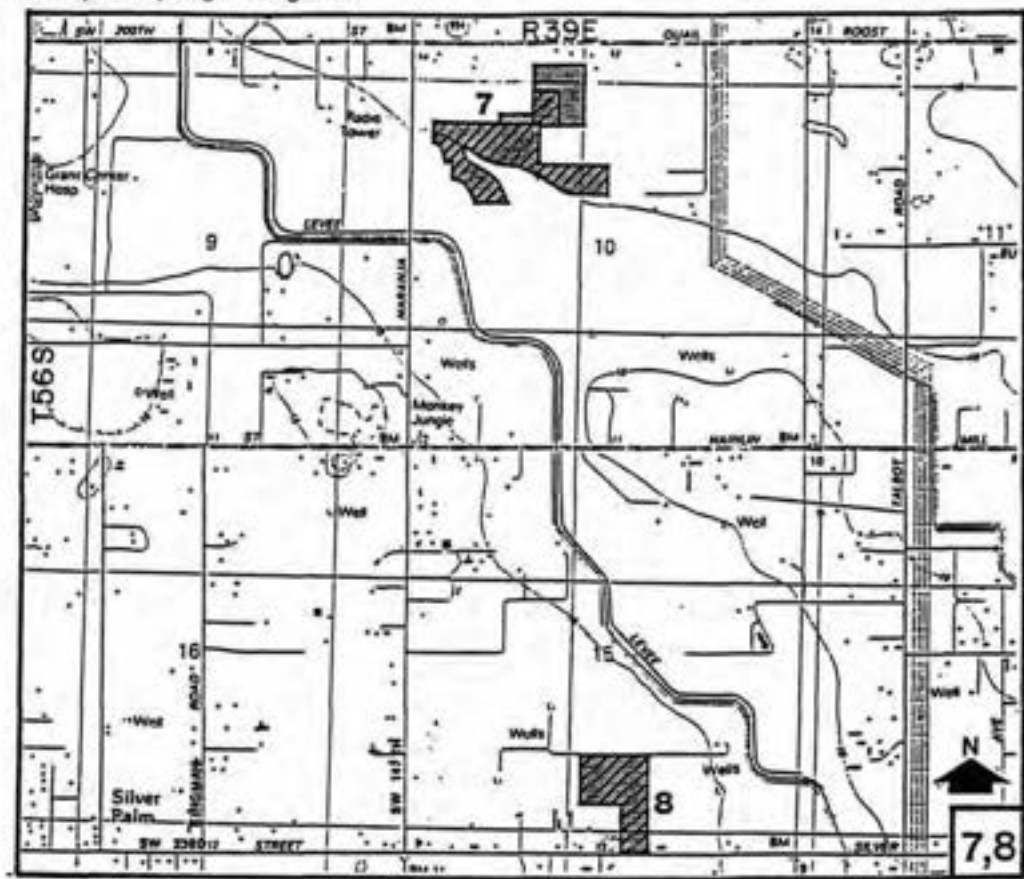
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(ALL SITES ARE ESSENTIAL PARCELS)

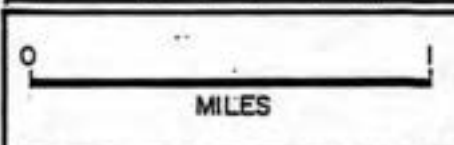
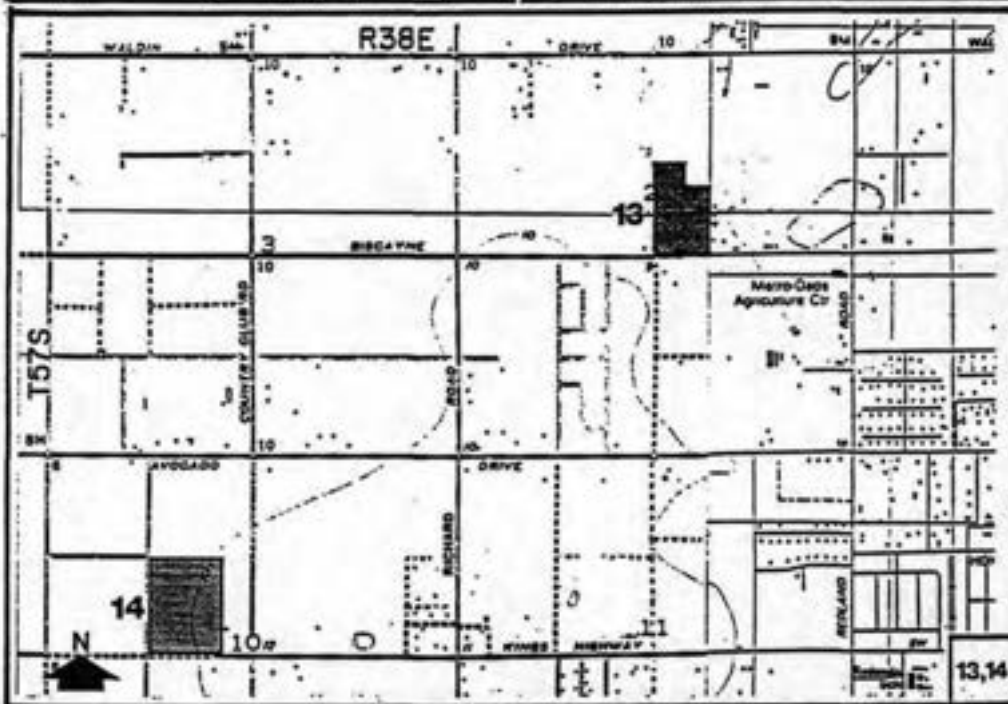


<p>MILES</p>	<p>DADE COUNTY ARCHIPELAGO</p> <p>DADE COUNTY</p>
	<p> PROJECT AREAS</p> <p> STATE OWNED</p> <p>(ALL SITES ARE ESSENTIAL PARCELS)</p> <p>SHEET 2 OF 9</p>



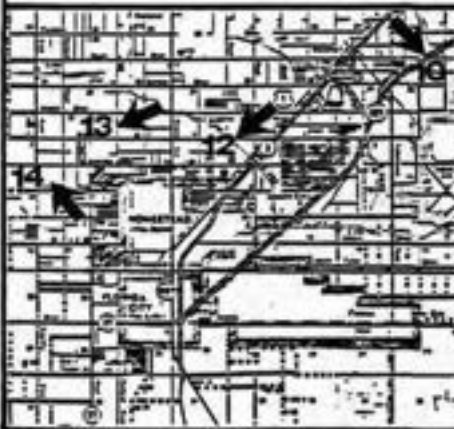


<p>MILES</p>	<p>DADE COUNTY ARCHIPELAGO</p> <p>DADE COUNTY</p>
	<p>PROJECT AREAS</p> <p>STATE OWNED</p> <p>(ALL SITES ARE ESSENTIAL PARCELS)</p> <p>SHEET 3 OF 9</p>



DADE COUNTY  
ARCHIPELAGO

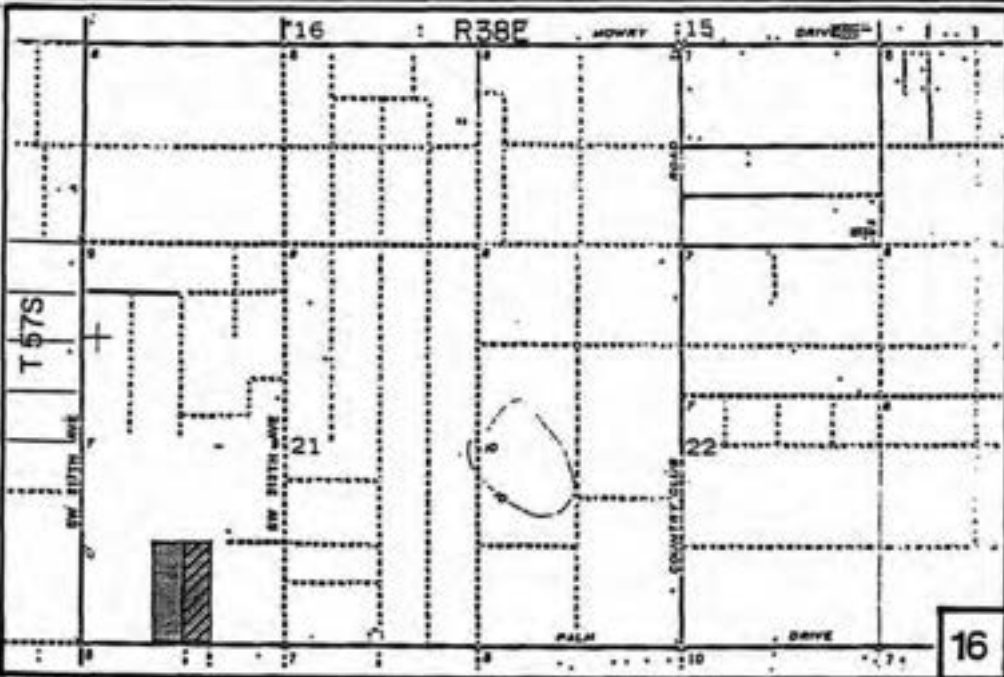
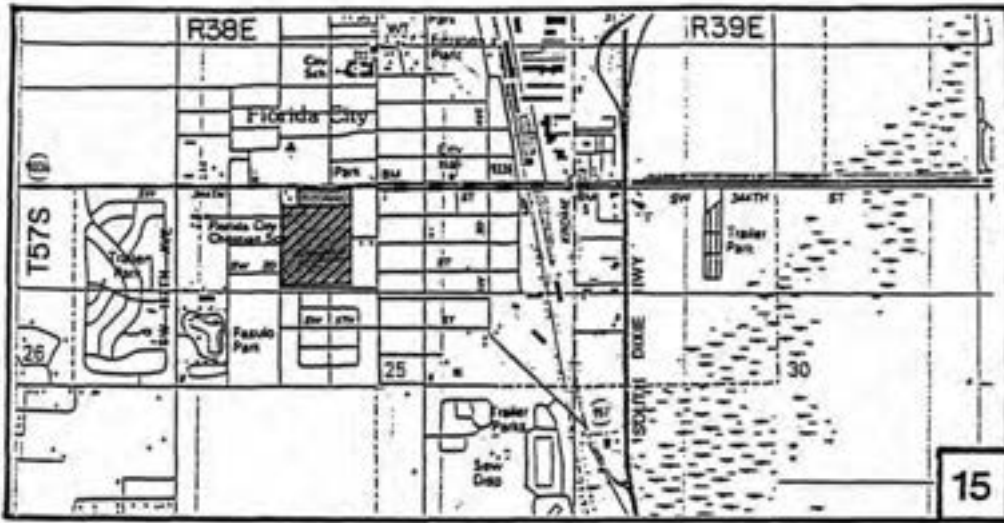
DADE COUNTY



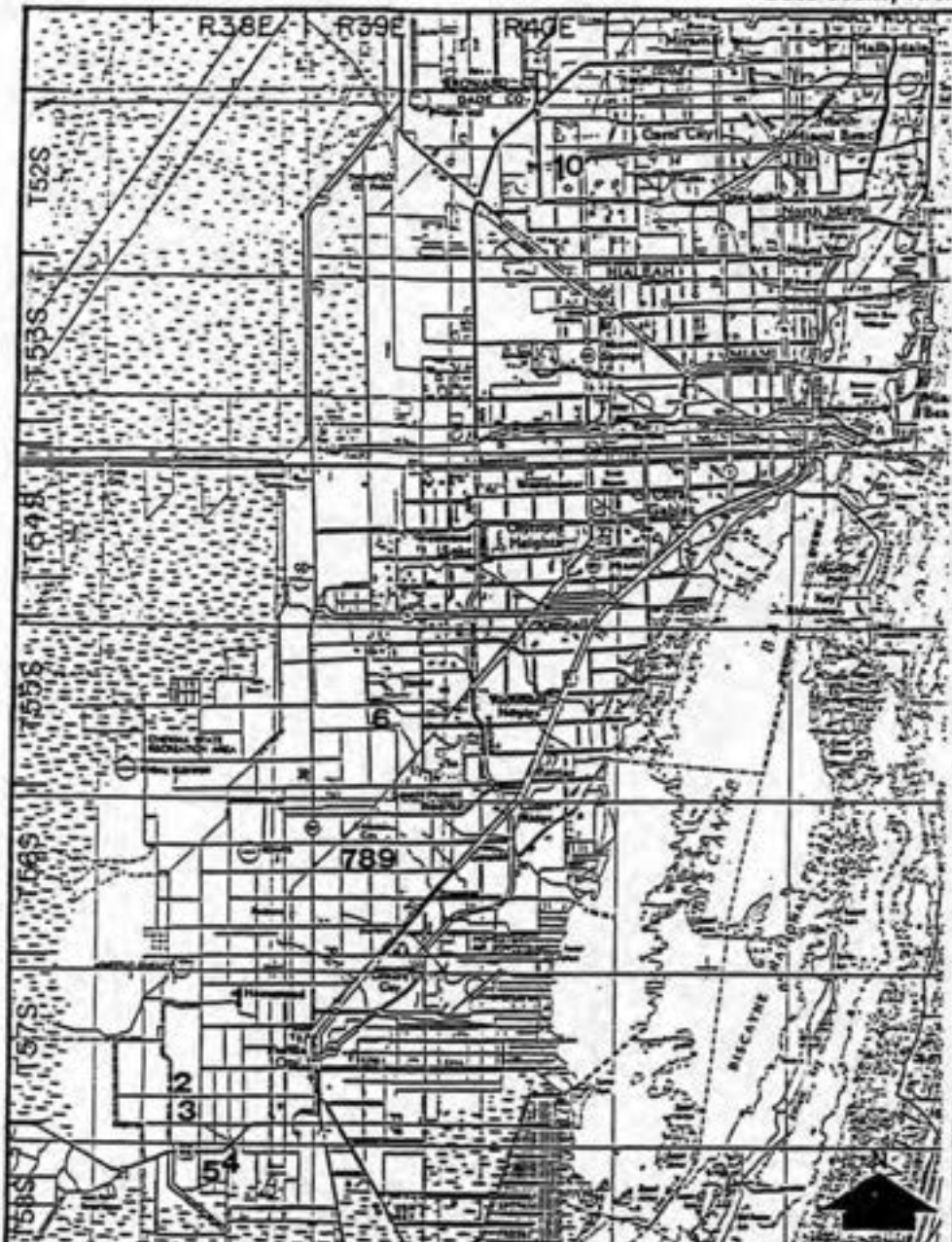
 PROJECT AREAS

(ALL SITES ARE ESSENTIAL PARCELS)

SHEET 4 OF 9



<p>MILES</p>	<p>DADE COUNTY ARCHIPELAGO</p> <p>DADE COUNTY</p>
	<p>PROJECT AREAS</p> <p>STATE OWNED</p> <p>(ALL SITES ARE ESSENTIAL PARCELS)</p> <p>SHEET 5 OF 9</p>



**DADE COUNTY  
ARCHIPELAGO**

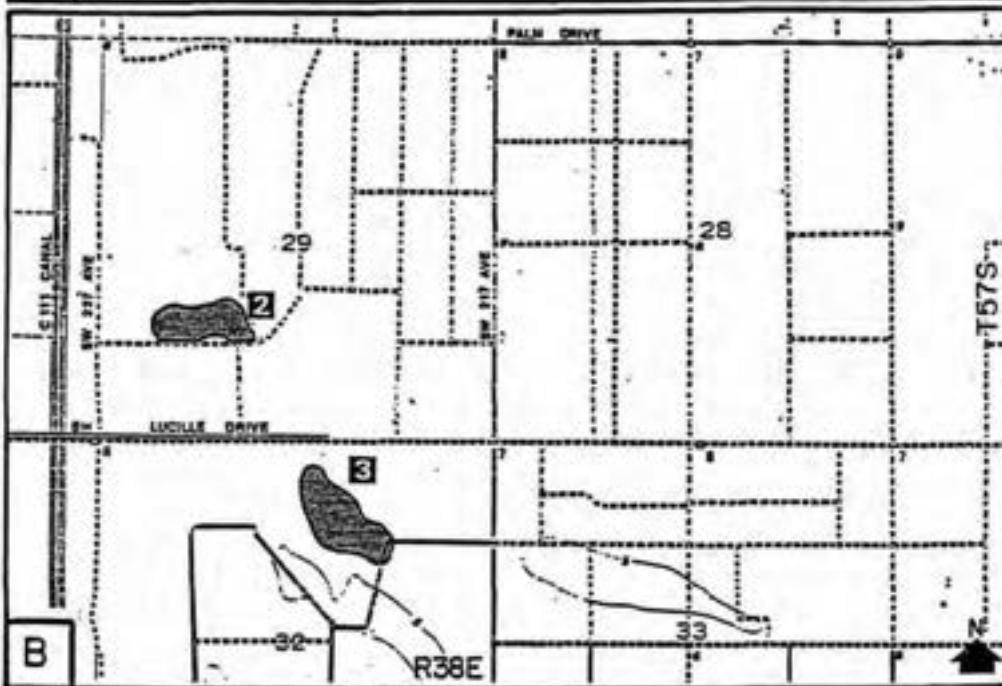
**DADE COUNTY**

(ALL SITES ARE ESSENTIAL PARCELS)

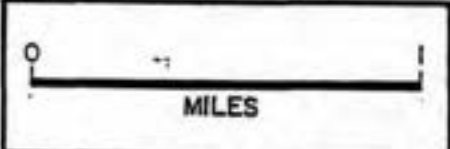
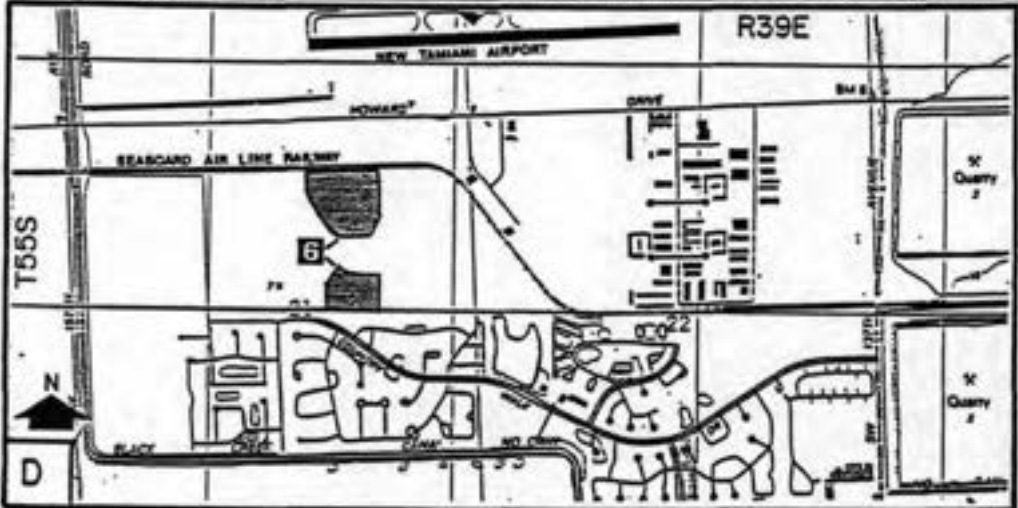
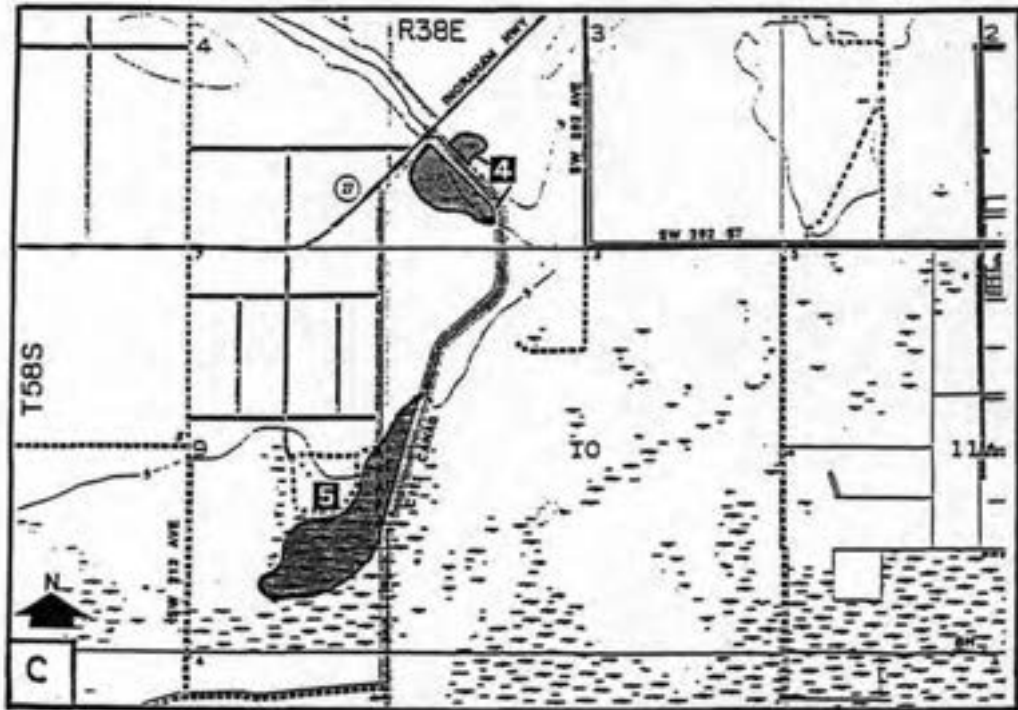
1. MEISSNER
2. LUCILLE
3. LOVELAND
4. SOUTHWEST
5. HOLIDAY
6. BIG and LITTLE GEORGE
7. CASTELLO (EXTENSION)
8. ROSS
9. SILVER PALM
10. MADDEN'S



SHEET 6 OF 9



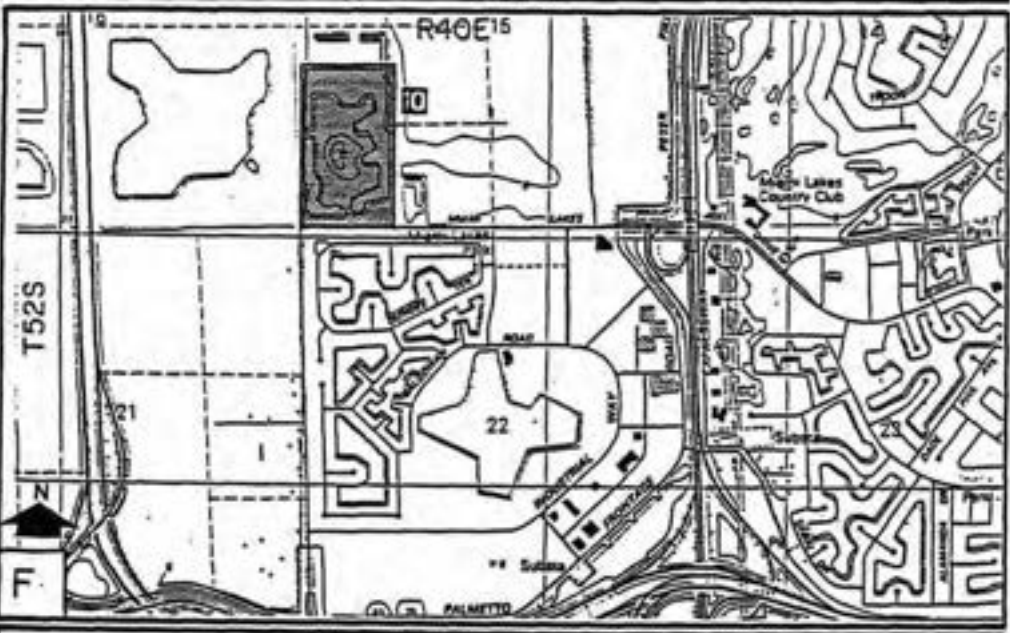
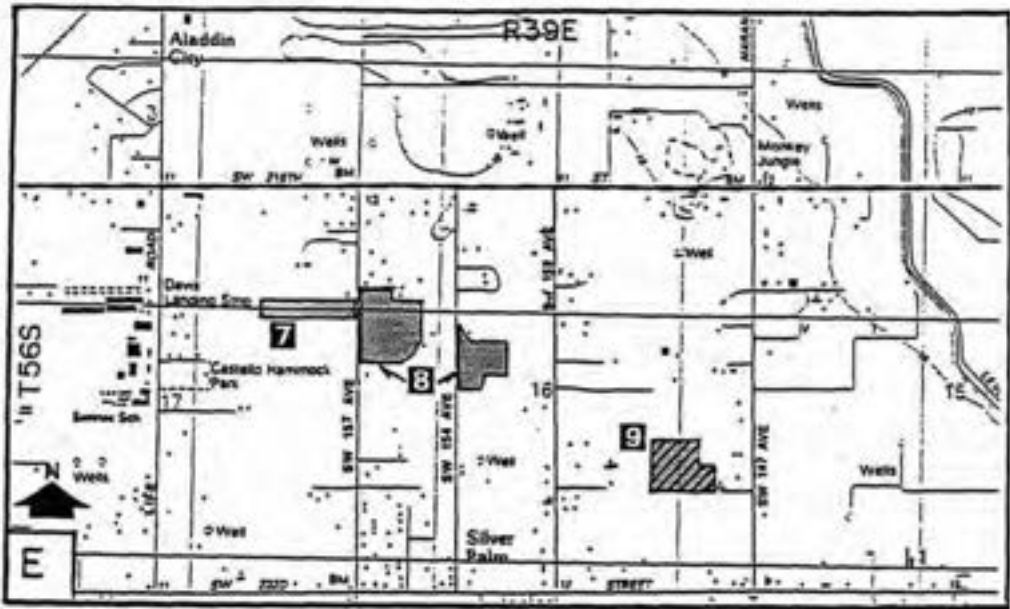
<p>MILES</p>	<p>DADE COUNTY ARCHIPELAGO</p> <p>DADE COUNTY</p>
	<p>1. MEISSNER 2. LUCILLE 3. LOVELAND</p> <p> PROJECT AREAS</p> <p>(ALL SITES ARE ESSENTIAL PARCELS)</p> <p>SHEET 7 OF 9</p>



DADE COUNTY ARCHIPELAGO  
DADE COUNTY



- 4. SOUTHWEST
  - 5. HOLIDAY
  - 6. BIG and LITTLE GEORGE
-  PROJECT AREAS  
 (ALL SITES ARE ESSENTIAL PARCELS)



<p>0 1 MILES</p>	<p>DADE COUNTY ARCHIPELAGO</p>
	<p>DADE COUNTY</p> <p>(ALL SITES ARE ESSENTIAL PARCELS)</p> <p>7. CASTELOW 8. ROSS 9. SILVER PALM 10. MADDEN'S</p> <p> PROJECT AREAS</p> <p> STATE OWNED</p> <p>SHEET 9 OF 9</p>

# Cape Haze/Charlotte Harbor

Bargain 3

## Charlotte County

### Purpose for State Acquisition

Charlotte Harbor, one of the largest and most productive estuaries in Florida, supports an important recreational and commercial fishery, but is rapidly being surrounded by cities and residential developments, which could harm this important resource. By conserving flatwoods and prairies behind the mangrove swamps and salt marshes of southwest Charlotte and Placida Harbors, the Cape Haze/Charlotte Harbor project will help preserve the water quality of the estuary, protect habitat for the Florida manatee and other rare wildlife, and provide residents of and visitors to the area with opportunities for boating, fishing, and other recreational pursuits.

### Manager

Division of Marine Resources, Department of Environmental Protection.

### General Description

The project covers an ecotone between flatwoods and dry prairies, and the estuarine tidal marshes and mangrove swamps along Charlotte Harbor and Placida Harbor. Less than 10 percent of the area is disturbed. The area provides habitat for at least two rare animals—the bald eagle and scrub jay—and influences important manatee habitat offshore.

The project protects the water quality of the Charlotte Harbor estuary, designated as a series of Outstanding Florida Waters, and its rich marine life and important recreational and commercial fisheries. The Coral Creek Mound is a possibly significant archaeological site; no other sites are known from the area. The area is vulnerable to development, invasive exotic plants, and damage by off-road vehicles. There are 12,000 platted lots in the project vested from most development restrictions, so endangerment is extremely high.

### Public Use

This project qualifies as a buffer preserve. Wetlands will limit outdoor recreation to such activities as fishing, canoeing, picnicking, and natural-resource education.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

The Rotonda Properties ownership is the essential parcel.

### Coordination

Southwest Florida Water Management District is an acquisition partner. The District has initiated the purchase of the Rotonda Properties ownership under a 161 agreement with DEP.

FNAI Elements	
DRY PRAIRIE	G2/S2
Manatee	G2/S2?
ESTUARINE TIDAL SWAMP	G3/S3
SCRUBBY FLATWOODS	G3/S3
Florida scrub jay	G5T3/S3
Bald eagle	G4/S3
ESTUARINE TIDAL MARSH	G4/S4
DEPRESSION MARSH	G4/S3
10 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1997
Project Area (Acres)	7,400
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	7,400
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$9,620,000



**Management Policy Statement**

The primary objective of management of the Cape Haze/Charlotte Harbor CARL project is to preserve and restore the pine flatwoods, dry prairie, salt marshes and mangrove swamps on the southwest side of Charlotte Harbor, in conjunction with the existing Charlotte Harbor State Buffer Preserve. Achieving this objective will help to protect the water quality of Charlotte Harbor, its important nursery areas for fish and shellfish, its important recreational and commercial fisheries, and its manatee habitat. It will also provide the public with an additional area for natural-resource-based recreation.

The project should be managed under the multiple-use concept: management activities should be directed first toward preservation of resources and second toward integrating carefully controlled consumptive uses such as fishing. Managers should control access to the project; limit public motor vehicles to one or a few main roads; thoroughly inventory the resources; restore hydrological disturbances; burn the fire-dependent pine flatwoods in a pattern mimicking natural lightning-season fires, using natural firebreaks or existing roads for control; strictly limit timbering in old-growth stands; and monitor management activities to ensure that they are actually preserving resources. Managers should limit the number and size of recreational facilities, ensure that they avoid the most sensitive resources, and site them in already disturbed areas when possible.

The project abuts the Charlotte Harbor State Buffer Preserve and includes most of the privately owned, undeveloped land around Cape Haze. It consequently has the size and location to achieve its primary objective.

**Management Prospectus**

*Qualifications for state designation* The project provides essential additions to lands previously acquired through the EEL program. Most of the lands are wetlands, including mangrove, salt marsh, and salt flats, with occasional uplands including pine flatwoods, and oak/sabal palm hammocks. These lands will aid in the protection or "buffering" of state waters, primarily the Cape Haze, Charlotte Harbor/Gasparilla Sound, Pine Island Sound, and Matlacha Pass Aquatic Preserves, as well as improve the protection and recreational value of the existing state owned-lands. These lands therefore qualify as an addition to the existing Charlotte Harbor State Buffer Preserve.

*Manager* The Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Marine Resources.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* The project is surrounded by rapidly developing areas. Development in the area may alter the flow of water and nutrients by dredging, filling, and shoreline armoring. Urbanization of surrounding lands is also increasing, thereby justifying the need for an increased patrol and law enforcement presence. Initially the project lands will be "high need," requiring management to control exotic plants and animals and reduce illegal activities such as poaching and trash dumping. Thereafter, routine management activities will be at the "moderate need" level.

*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure* Within the first year of appropriate funding, management activities will concentrate on; property security, including fencing, posting, and patrols, public access, staff access for management activities such as prescribed fire and restoration projects, trash removal, and exotic plant and animal eradication. The Division of Marine Resources will provide appropriate resource based public access while protecting critical resources. The site will be biologically inventoried and a management plan will be written within one year.

Long range goals will be established by the management plan and will provide for ecological restoration and habitat maintenance. Prescribed and natural fires will be used to maintain the appropriate communities and associated wildlife populations.

The resource inventory will be used to identify appropriate uses for the property, including management activities and public use. Areas disturbed by man and exotic plants will be restored to an "as natural as possible" condition. Infrastructure will be kept to a minimum and include only a sufficient amount of structures to provide for management facilities, public access, and resource interpretation.

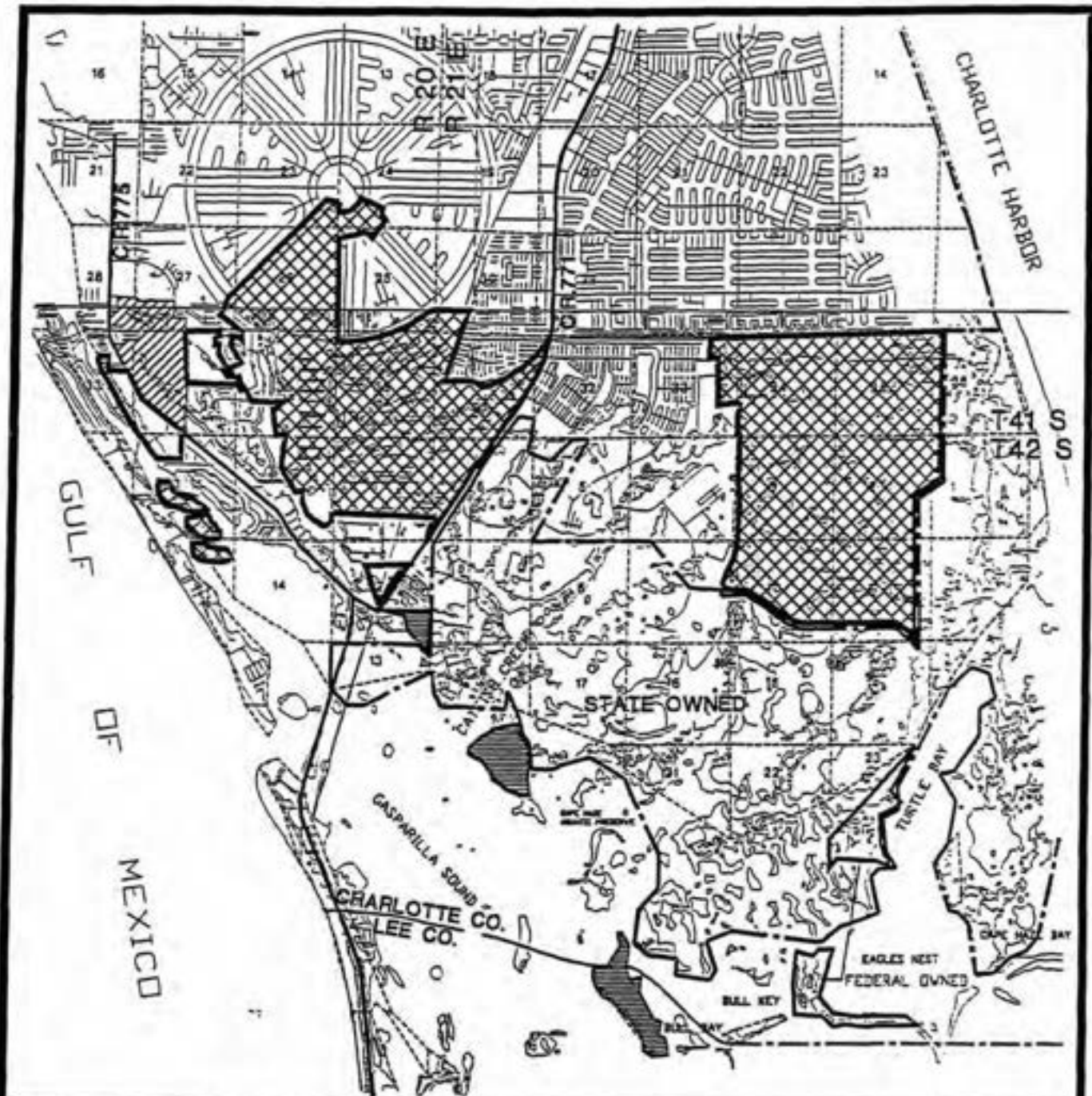
*Revenue-generating potential* The project will benefit the state indirectly by enhancing water quality, fisheries and public recreation activities, and preserving natural and historical resources. Future user fees may also contribute limited revenue.

*Cooperators in management activities* The Charlotte Harbor Environmental Center Inc. (CHEC) in Punta Gorda is a not-for-profit environmental organization composed of local governments, the county school board, and the local chapter of the Audubon Society.

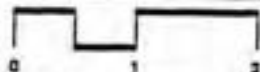
CHEC leases a parcel from the state within the project boundaries and conducts environmental awareness programs and education to the public and local students.

**Management Cost Summary/DMR**






Category	Startup
Source of Funds	CARL
Salary	\$87,672
OPS	\$20,000
Expense	\$30,000
OCO	\$25,000
FCD	\$0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$142,672</b>



SCALE IN MILES



Conservation and Recreation Lands

-  PROJECT BOUNDARY
-  ESSENTIAL PARCELS
-  CHARLOTTE HARBOR CARL PROJECT
-  AMBERJACK SCRUB F.C.T. PROJECT
-  STATE OWNED

CAPE HAZE, CHARLOTTE HARBOR

CHARLOTTE COUNTY

88NEW\CAPE

8/23/88

SHEET 1 OF 1

# Spruce Creek

Bargain 4

## Volusia County

### Purpose for State Acquisition

Natural areas along the coast of Volusia County are becoming scarce as residential developments expand from Daytona Beach and New Smyrna Beach. The Spruce Creek project will protect one of the largest tracts of undeveloped land left in this region, along the estuary of Spruce Creek; help to maintain the water quality of the creeks and bays here, thus protecting a fishery; conserve what may be the site of Andrew Turnbull's 18-century plantation; and provide a recreational area where people can do anything from hiking and fishing to simply learning about the plants and animals of this scenic landscape.

### Manager

Volusia County.

### General Description

The original Spruce Creek project area, north and west of Strickland Bay, contains good estuarine tidal swamps, hammocks, scrub, and flatwoods. It protects habitat for such endangered or threatened species as bald eagles, wood storks and manatees. The addition, between U.S. 1 and Turnbull Bay, contains good Maritime or Xeric Hammock, with live oaks, cabbage palms, and several tropical shrubs near their northern limits. Flatwoods also cover a large part of the addition, and tidal marsh with remnants of black mangrove fringes it. Disturbed areas include an historic house at the north end and

the remains of a fish camp and marina east of U.S. 1. No FNAI-listed plants are known from the addition; of FNAI-listed animals, gopher tortoises have been found. The area is adjacent to several Outstanding Florida Waters, and the aquatic resources are important to both recreational and commercial fisheries. There are two archaeological sites recorded within the project area: Spruce Creek Mound site, a prehistoric and historic burial mound; and J. D. site, a prehistoric and historic shell midden and burial site. The project may also contain historic archaeological sites related to the British Colonial Period occupation in this area of NE Florida (ca. 1763-1783 AD). The area is experiencing significant growth, so developable acreage is likely to be lost relatively soon.

### Public Use

This project is designated as a recreation area with uses such as cultural and environmental education, hiking, fishing, camping and picnicking.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

Larger important tracts include the Diocese of Orlando and Bolt tracts. Approximately 1,152 acres of the original Spruce Creek project was acquired by the state and county.

FNAI Elements	
SCRUB	G2/S2
SCRUBBY FLATWOODS	G3/S3
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
MESIC FLATWOODS	G2/S4
XERIC HAMMOCK	G2/S3
ESTUARINE TIDAL MARSH	G4/S4
MARITIME HAMMOCK	G4/S3
Florida scrub jay	G5T3/S3
8 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1990*
Project Area (Acres)	2,107
Acres Acquired	1,788
at a Cost of	\$5,470,714
Acres Remaining	319
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$1,289,076

\* Combined with Spruce Creek Addition in 1994

## Spruce Creek - Bargain 4

The remainder of the project was removed from the CARL priority list in 1993 after negotiations were suspended on the portions of the tract left unacquired because of unwilling sellers, who are again within the current project boundaries.

### Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the Spruce Creek CARL project are: to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect; to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation; and to preserve significant archaeological or historical sites.

### Management Prospectus

*Qualifications for state designation* The Spruce Creek Recreation Area has the size, natural, cultural, and recreational resources, and surrounding population density to qualify as a State Recreation Area.

*Manager* Volusia County in cooperation with the State of Florida.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* The project includes moderate-need tracts requiring more than basic resource management and protection. These lands will contain more highly developed resource-related recreation facilities. Large portions of the property, however, would be considered low-need tracts requiring only basic resource management and protection. Recreation use will be incorporated but in a more dispersed and less intensive manner.

*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure* Within the first year after acquisition, management activities will concentrate on site security and resource inventory. Volusia County will provide appropriate access to the site to maintain existing and historic uses while protecting sensitive resources on the site. The site's natural resources and listed plants and animals will be inventoried, recreational opportunities and uses identified, and a management plan formulated.

### Coordination

Volusia County is an acquisition partner in the acquisition of this tract and has committed to manage it.

Long-range plans for Spruce Creek will be specified in the management plan and will generally be directed as follows: Development of recreational facilities, a comprehensive trail management program, a comprehensive educational and interpretive program, and a comprehensive historic resource management program; restoration of disturbed areas; maintenance of natural communities through a program of selected harvest and fire management; and habitat enhancement for listed species.

*Revenue-generating potential* will be determined by the concepts in the Management Plan. Some revenues will probably be generated by user and concession fees at recreation sites. Some revenues may be generated through sale of forest products, but any such revenues will be minimal. Use of small portions of the area as mitigation for development elsewhere would not only restore damaged areas on-site, but would yield revenue as well. It will be several years before potential revenue sources could be fully developed.

*Cooperators in management activities* Port Orange and New Smyrna Beach both will be involved in the planning of the project.

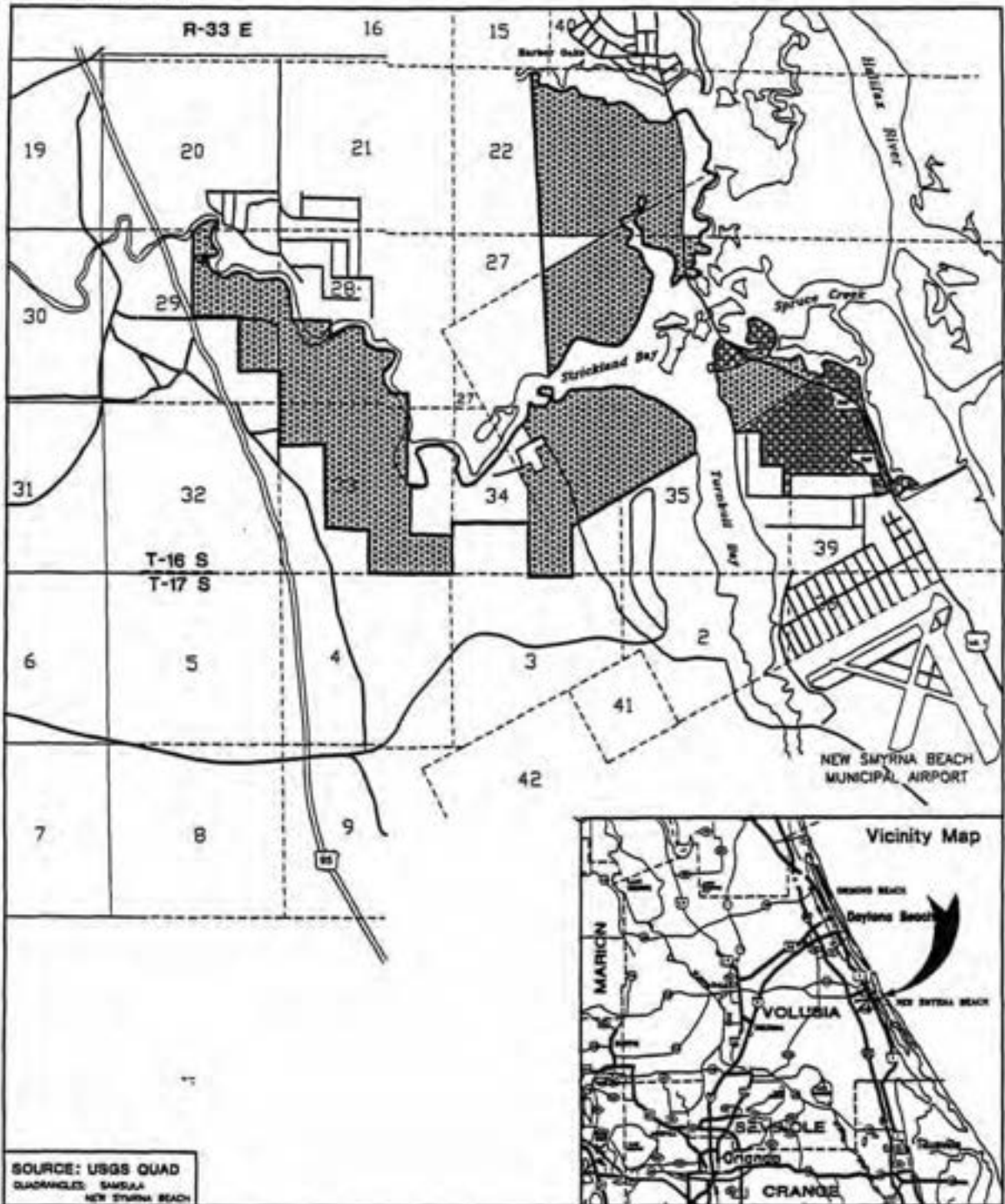
The Museum of Arts and Sciences and the Atlantic Center for the Arts may prove to be valuable partners in optimizing the educational and interpretive opportunities on this site.

The Nature Conservancy still owns the 150 acres that is managed by the Museum of Arts and Sciences. The Environmental Council and Sierra Club have played important roles in the early protection of the creek including sponsoring OFW status in 1986. The Southeast Volusia Historical Society and Volusia Anthropological Society have had long-standing interest in protection and interpretation of the cultural, historical and archaeological resources located on the project site. Volunteers will be invaluable in developing, managing, and interpreting this site.




**Management Cost Summary**

<b>Category</b>	<b>1996/97</b>	<b>1997/98</b>	<b>1998/99</b>
<b>Source of Funds</b>	<b>Volusia County</b>	<b>Volusia County</b>	<b>Volusia County</b>
Salary	\$6,240	\$6,240	\$6,240
OPS	\$0	\$0	\$7,712
Expense	\$0	\$0	\$0
OCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$6,240</b>	<b>\$6,240</b>	<b>\$13,952</b>

Spruce Creek - Bargain 4



SOURCE: USGS QUAD  
 QUADRANGLES: SANDRA  
 NEW SMYRNA BEACH

-  PROJECT BOUNDARY
-  STATE OR COUNTY OWNED
-  ESSENTIAL PARCELS



**SPRUCE CREEK**

VOLUSIA COUNTY

SPRUCE2

R 1-87

# Everglades Ag. Restoration Area

Bargain 5

## Palm Beach County

### Purpose for State Acquisition

Where once the vast sawgrass marsh of the northern Everglades spread south from Lake Okeechobee, there now spread canals and productive sugar-cane fields, preventing a natural flow of clean water into the Everglades to the south. The Everglades Agricultural Restoration Area project will use one of these large sugar-cane farms to help restore a more natural flow of cleaner water into the southern Glades, ultimately improving the health of the marshes, mangrove swamps, and offshore seagrass beds downstream.

### Manager

South Florida Water Management District.

### General Description

The property is ditched, cleared, and planted entirely in sugar cane. There is a large sugar mill on the property. It has no natural communities or listed species. Hydroecologists believe that restoration of this area is important to restoring the water quality and quantity entering the Everglades. There are no significant geological, archaeological, or cultural

features known from the proposal area. Vulnerability to any further degradation is low.

### Public Use

This project is designated as a water conservation area and its recreation potential will be limited, except possibly for hiking, camping and fishing from the raised canal banks.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

This project consists of one major owner - Talisman Sugar Corporation.

### Coordination

This will be a shared acquisition with South Florida Water Management District and the Department of the Interior.

<b>FNAI Elements</b>
No elements known from project

Placed on list	1996
Project Area (Acres)	34,768
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	34,768
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$82,400,593



## Everglades Agricultural Restoration Area - Bargain 5

### Management Policy Statement

The primary objective of management of the Everglades Agricultural Restoration Area (Talisman Sugar Company) CARL project is to restore more natural timing, distribution, and quality of water flows from the Everglades Agricultural Area into the marshes to the south. Achieving this objective will help to preserve the remaining Everglades, especially those areas historically fed by flows through the project area, such as the Holey Land Wildlife Management Area, Water Conservation Area 3, and Shark Valley Slough and the gulf coastal mangroves in Everglades National Park.

The project should be managed under the multiple-use concept: management activities should be directed first toward restoration of hydrological and, if possible, biological resources and second toward integrating carefully controlled consumptive uses such as fishing. Managers should control access to the project; thoroughly inventory the present biological and hydrological resources; restore hydrological disturbances; and monitor management activities to ensure that they are actually restoring resources. Managers should limit the number and size of recreational facilities, ensure that they avoid the most sensitive resources, and site them in already disturbed areas when possible.

The property includes 34,000 acres adjacent to the Holey Land Wildlife Management Area and consequently has the size and location to achieve its primary objective. Any management of this property, however, should be regarded as only part of a more comprehensive plan for restoring the hydrology of the Everglades.

### Management Prospectus

*Qualifications for state designation* Consideration for purchase of these properties is not based on their current resource value, but rather on their future potential to aid in environmental enhancement and water supply augmentation for the South Florida ecosystem. The major problem facing the Everglades today is the loss of historic long term water storage.

While large quantities of water are pumped from the EAA into the Everglades, the time, distribution and hydrograph does not match the historic natural pattern. Additional storage areas would allow some modification of the current need for immediate discharge from the EAA into the Water Conservation Areas. Conditions such as the current flooding of those areas could also be reduced.

*Manager* South Florida Water Management District  
*Conditions affecting intensity of management* The property will require major capital expenditures to achieve objectives of acquisition. Long range operations and maintenance costs are expected to be substantial.

*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure* It is anticipated that there would be a 3-5 year phase out of agricultural activities, during which site securing, exotic control and other matters can be addressed. Long range plans and designs would be developed during this period.

*Revenue-generating potential* It is likely that substantial revenue could be generated during the phasedown of agricultural usage. In addition, swaps involving the northern 12,000-14,000 acres would avoid large acquisition expenditures elsewhere. It is not yet known whether significant revenue opportunities would exist long term.

*Cooperators in management activities* To be determined.

### Management Cost Summary/SFWMD

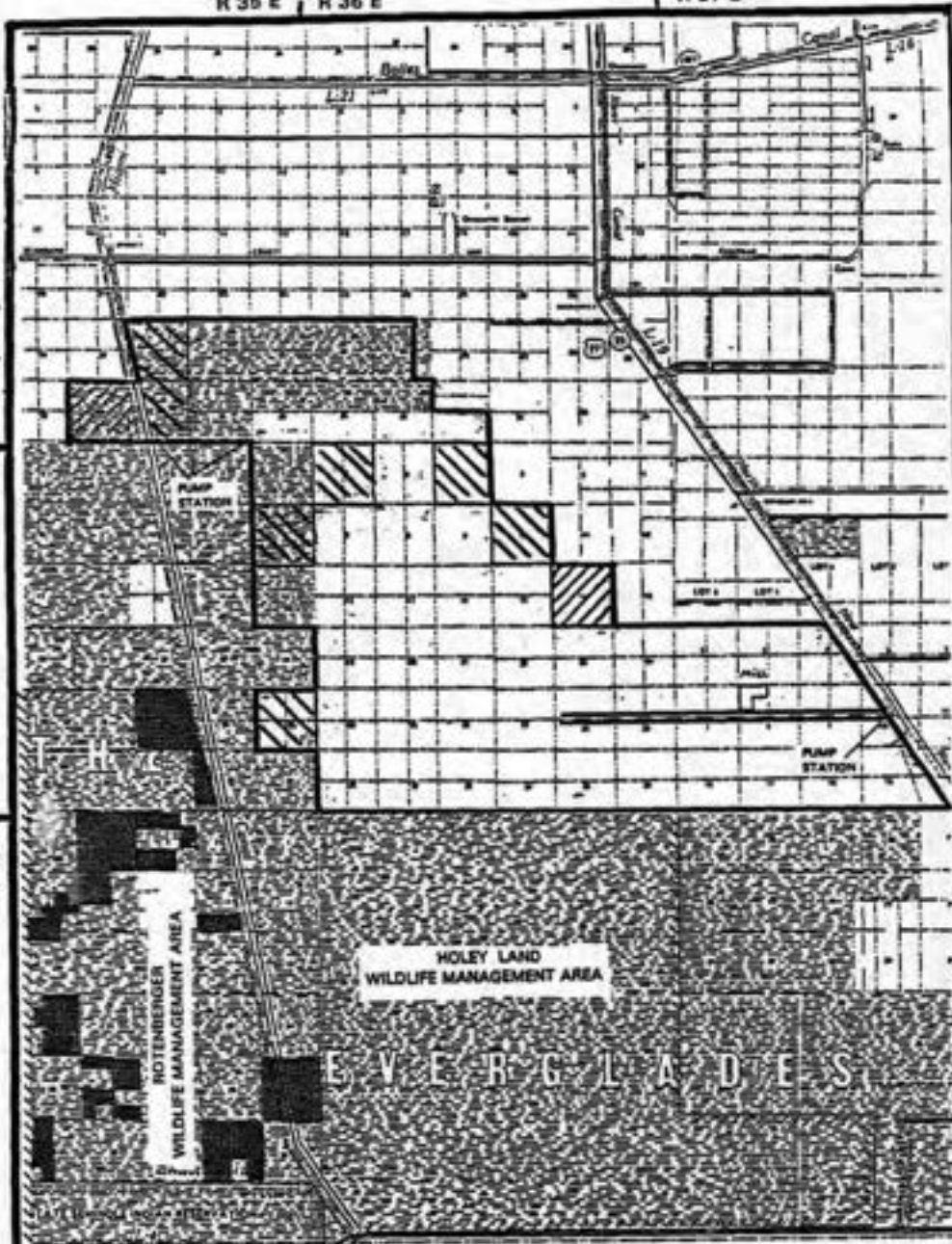
Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	WMLTF	WMLTF
Salary	\$3,265	\$3,265
OPS	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$0	\$0
DCO	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$3,265	\$3,265

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R 37 E

T 46 S T 46 S


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*Everglades Agricultural Restoration Area (Talisman Sugar Company)*

*Palm Beach County*

STATE OWNED LAND 

ROTENBERGER / SEMINOLE C.A.R.L. PROJECT 

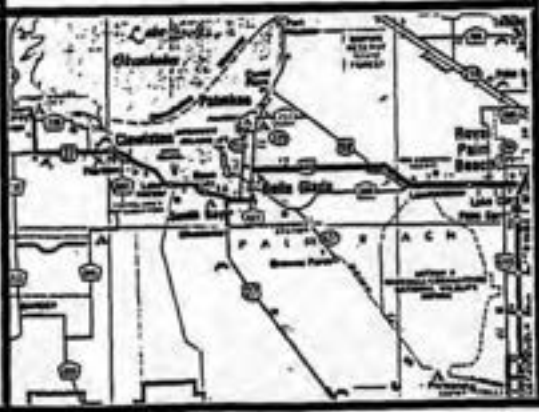
RESOURCE PLANNING BOUNDARY

Owned

Leased to Others

Leased from Others

Subleased to Others



# Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem

Bargain 6

## Brevard County

### Purpose for State Acquisition

The strip of coastal scrub that once paralleled the Indian River in Brevard County is now a set of small fragments surrounded by housing developments. The Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem project will preserve a few of the best fragments, thus helping to ensure the survival of the endangered scrub jay and scrub itself in the county, and providing areas where the public can learn about and appreciate this unique landscape.

### Manager

Brevard County will manage the original six sites, and the Game and Fish Commission will manage the six sites added in 1996.

### General Description

The project includes sixteen areas considered essential to the preservation of scrub, mesic and scrubby flatwoods, floodplain marsh and marsh lake along the Atlantic Coastal Ridge and St. John's River marshes. Acquisition and management of these core areas are imperative for the survival of the Florida Scrub Jay on the East Coast of Florida. The tracts comprising this project also support several rare vertebrates and at least six rare plant species, including a very rare mint. All of the tracts in the project are surrounded by development and several peripheral areas are already being destroyed. The rapid encroachment of housing developments is likely to completely eliminate any unprotected scrub and adjacent flatwoods communities of Brevard County in the very near future. No archaeological sites are known from the

project.

### Public Use

This project is designated as a wildlife and environmental area with limited public use, including picnicking and environmental education.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

The original project consisted of six sites. The Valkaria Site is approximately 2,764 acres with multiple owners. Micco site is 1,322 acres. Tico site is 2,421 acres - Gran Central is major owner. Rockledge site is 2,591 acres with three larger ownerships - Barge and Tabacchi and Duda; the remainder is subdivided. Condev site is 529 acres and consists of 52 acres and two owners - Nelson and SR 405 Ltd. The South Babcock site is 529 acres and contains multiple ownerships.

On July 14, 1995, the LAMAC approved the addition of four sites to the project boundary - Dicerandra Scrub, Malabar Scrub Sanctuary, Canova Beach Scrub and Jordan Boulevard. Two of the sites have been acquired by the county. They propose using these two sites plus what they have acquired in the Tico site (within current boundary) as a financial match towards the acquisition of the Canova Beach Scrub site. The county will also provide a funding match for the remaining Jordan Boulevard site.

FNAI Elements	
<i>Scrub mint</i>	G1/S1
<i>Coastal hoary-pea</i>	G1T1/S1
SCRUB	G2/S2
<i>Pine pinweed</i>	G2/S2
<i>Wild coco</i>	G2G3/S2
<i>Sand butterfly pea</i>	G2G3Q/S2S3
<i>Hay scented fern</i>	G4/S1
FLOODPLAIN MARSH	G3/S2
32 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1993**
Project Area (Acres)	27,745
Acres Acquired	2,061*
at a Cost of	\$7,160,579
Acres Remaining	25,684
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$86,847,875

\* Includes acreage acquired by Brevard County

\*\*Original project

During 1996 six new sites were evaluated and added to the existing project. The Fox Lake Complex is 9,189 acres, the Titusville Wellfield site is 972 acres, Grissom Parkway is 2,962 acres, Wickham Road is 822 acres, Micco Expansion is 1,833 acres and the Ten Mile Ridge site is 529 acres. The project was re-named Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem at the December 5, 1996 LAMAC meeting.

#### **Management Policy Statement**

The primary goals of management of the Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem CARL project are: 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; and to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species.

#### **Management Prospectus**

*Qualifications for state designation* Scrub on the Atlantic Coastal Ridge is one of the most endangered natural upland communities in North America. This unique scrub, with its many rare plants and animals, qualifies the Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem CARL project as a wildlife and environmental area.

*Manager* Brevard County proposes to manage the six original sites of the Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem CARL Project. The Game and Fish Commission will manage the six sites added in 1996.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* The Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem CARL Project includes low-need, moderate-need and high-need tracts. All sites are fire-maintained communities with an immediate need for fire management.

*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure* The Brevard County EEL Program is preparing a Conceptual Natural Areas Management Manual for all sanctuary sites. Once these sites are acquired, the EEL Program will work with local, state and federal agencies to develop a Comprehensive Management Plan for long-term management. Initial management activities in this project will focus on site security, burn management, determination of status of listed species, location of Acore areas for resource protection, identification of passive recreation areas, and the development of innovative environmental education programs.

#### **Coordination**

Brevard County is the CARL acquisition partner and has committed \$10 million towards the acquisition of the project and \$2.6 million for site management. The Nature Conservancy is under contract to the county to provide assistance with acquisition of the county's CARL projects.

A management plan will be developed and implemented approximately one year after the completion of this multi-parcel acquisition project, or site-specific management plans will be developed as management units are acquired. The plan will detail how each of the FNAI special elements on each site will be protected and, when necessary, restored. Fire management will be a vital component of each plan.

Long-range plans for this project, beginning approximately one year after acquisition is completed, will be directed towards biodiversity protection, exotic species removal, wetland restoration and enhancement, and the maintenance of links between upland, wetland and estuarine areas. Management will protect biological diversity and listed species. Specific areas will be fenced as needed. Property signs will have appropriate language to enable protection of the property. Unnecessary roads and other disturbances will be identified as areas for restoration. Fire breaks will be cleared where necessary. Infrastructure development will be confined to already disturbed areas and will be low-impact.

*Revenue-generating potential* No significant revenue sources are anticipated at this time. Mitigation agreements with USFWS have generated some funds for management within the Valkaria Core area. Implementation and funding of the Scrub Conservation and Development Plan provide a potential source of management funds for these sites. Timber might be sold on some sites where habitat restoration requires thinning.

*Cooperators in management activities* Brevard County will require support from the USFWS and other agencies (The Nature Conservancy, Division of Forestry, GFC, and others) to implement a quality management program for scrub communities.

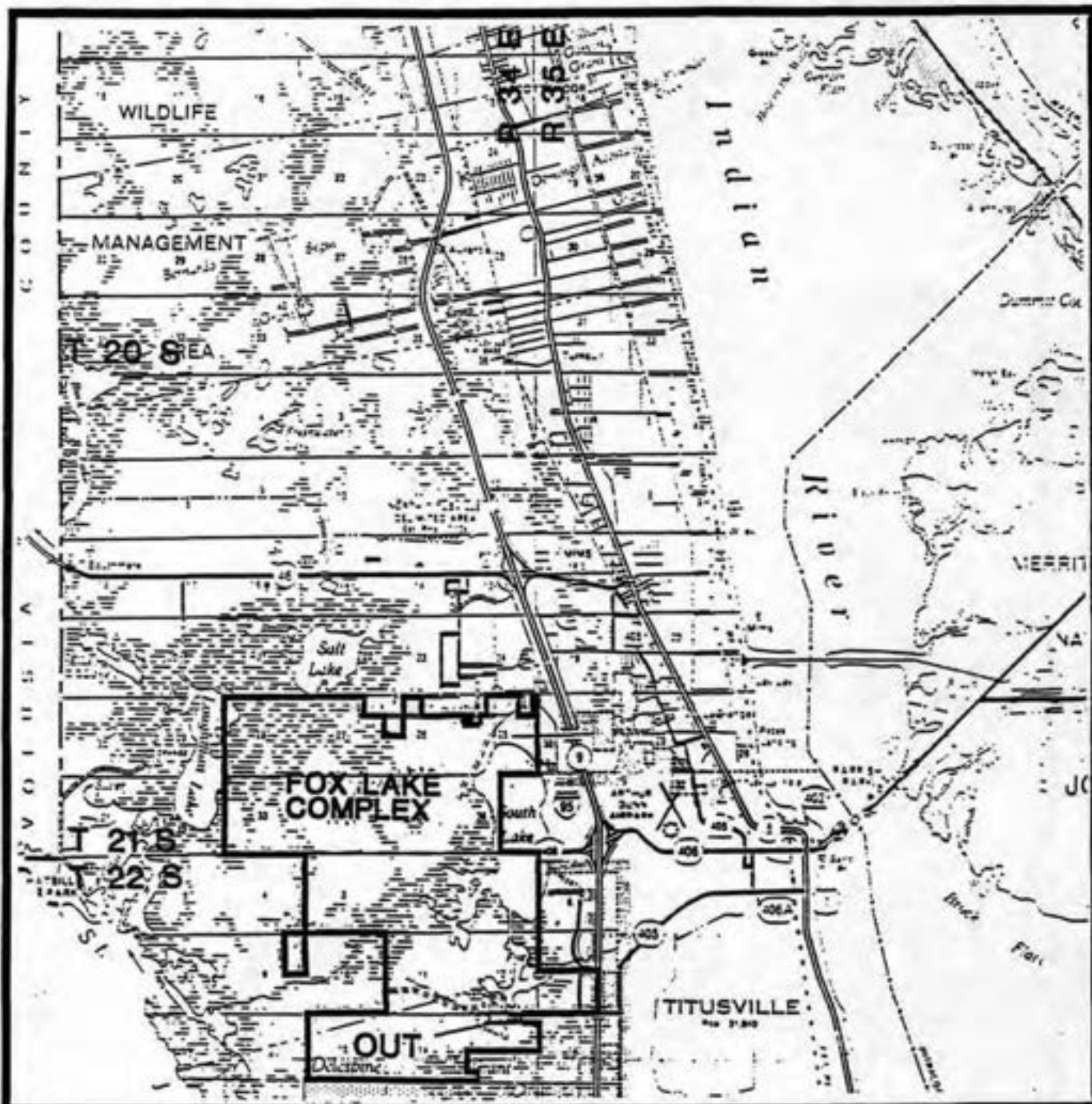
## Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem - Bargain 6

*Management costs and sources of revenue* An inter-agency partnership among the participating agencies provides opportunities for revenue sharing. The Brevard County EEL Program proposed to set aside \$2.6 million dollars from their excess ad valorem revenues to begin a management endowment for the EEL Program sanctuary network. The EEL

Program will work to increase funds for management to be consistent with or exceed State management appropriations. The EEL Selection Committee will aggressively seek matching funds for site management, development of environmental education programs, and for necessary research and monitoring.

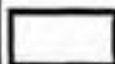
### Management Cost Summary

Category	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97
Source of Funds	County	County	County/Grant
Salary	\$0	\$3,500	\$8,750
OPS	\$0	\$0	\$35,000
Expense	\$500	\$1,000	\$0
OCO	\$0	\$0	\$60,000
FCO	\$0	\$125,700	\$120,000
TOTAL	\$500	\$130,200	\$213,750



SCALE 1" = 2 MILES

CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS

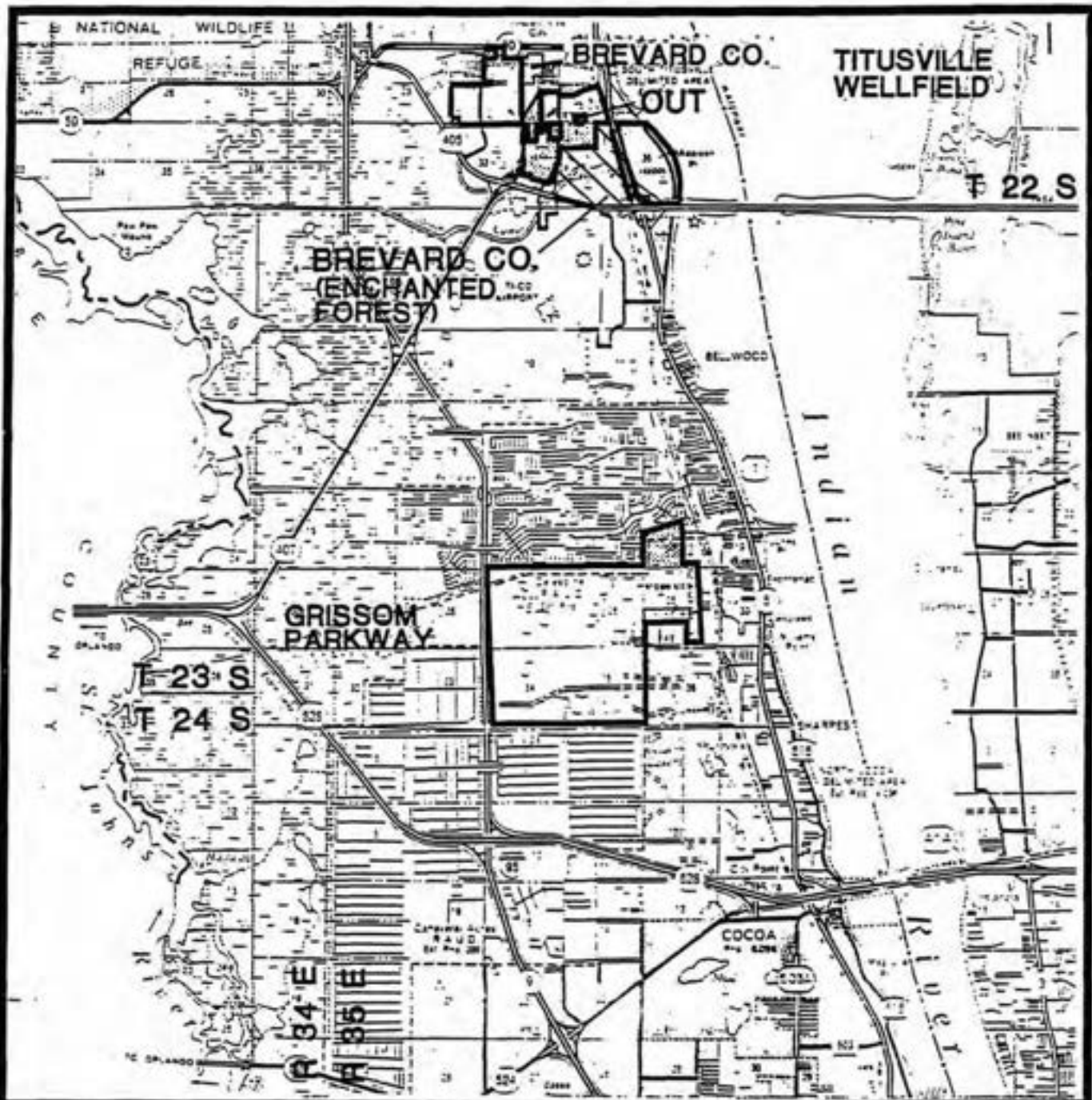


PROJECT BOUNDARY



BREVARD COASTAL ECOSYSTEM

BREVARD COUNTY



SCALE 1" = 2 MILES

CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS

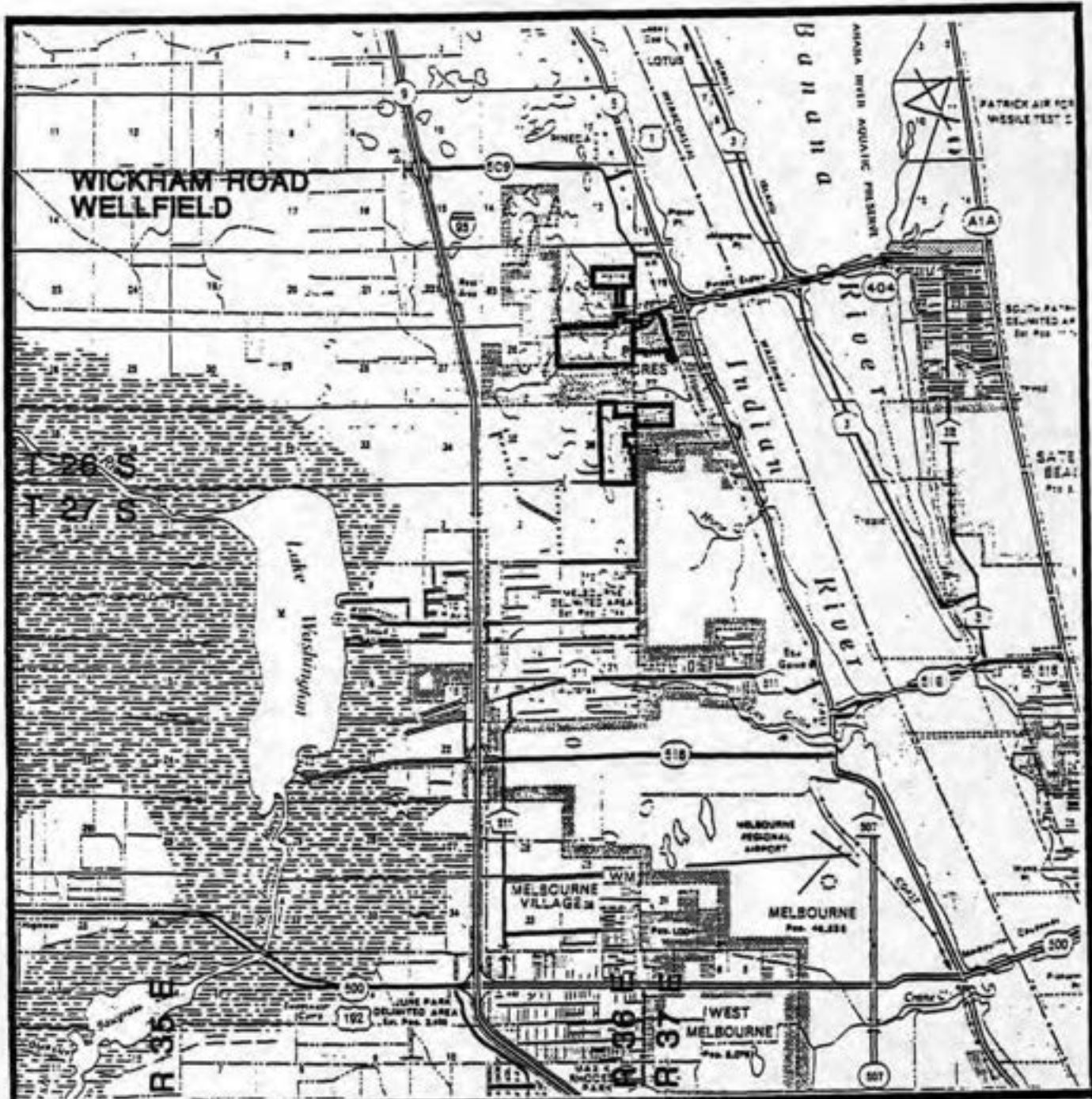


PROJECT BOUNDARY



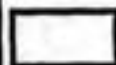
BREVARD COASTAL ECOSYSTEM

BREVARD COUNTY



SCALE 1" = 2 MILES

CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS



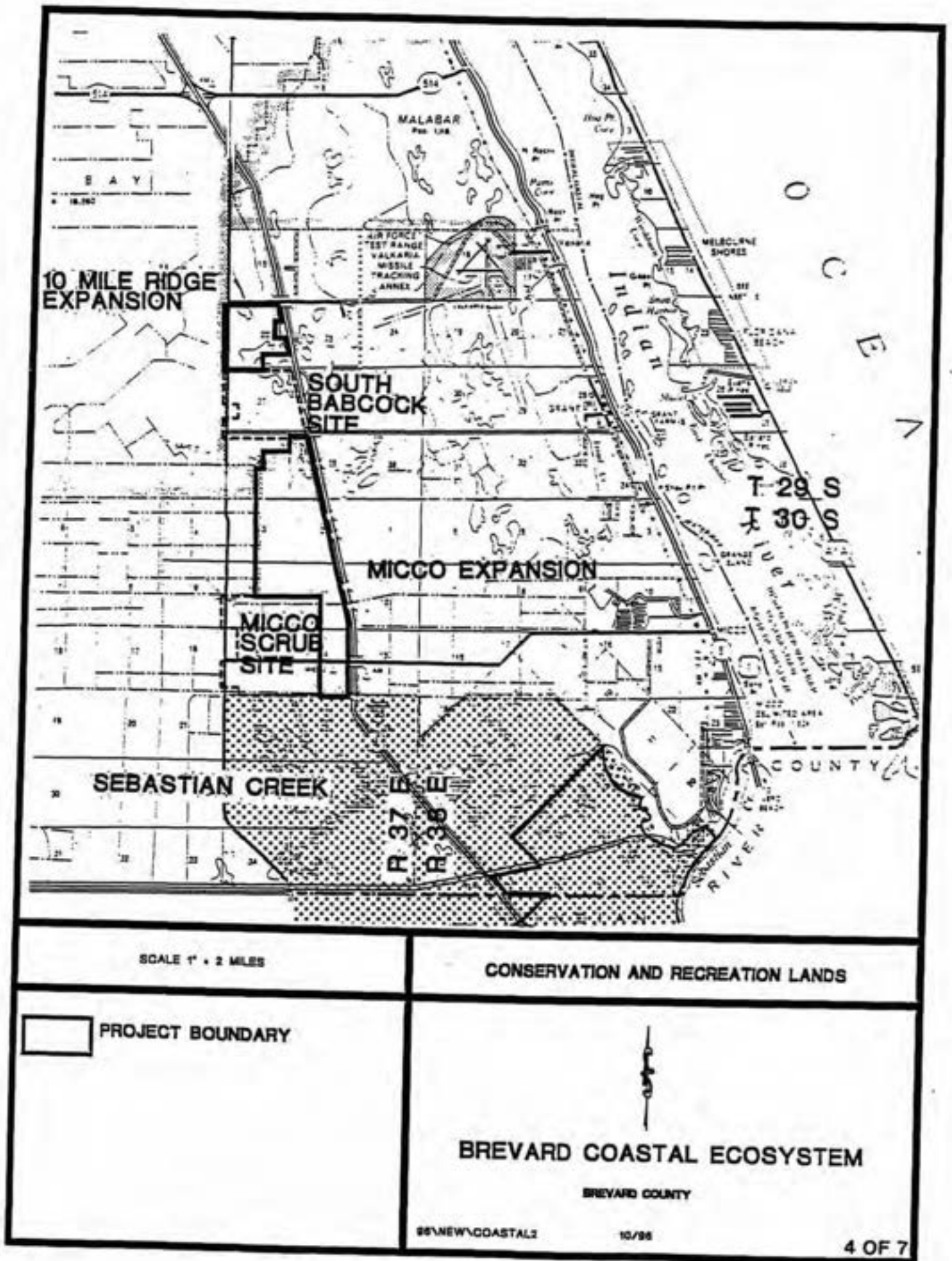
PROJECT BOUNDARY

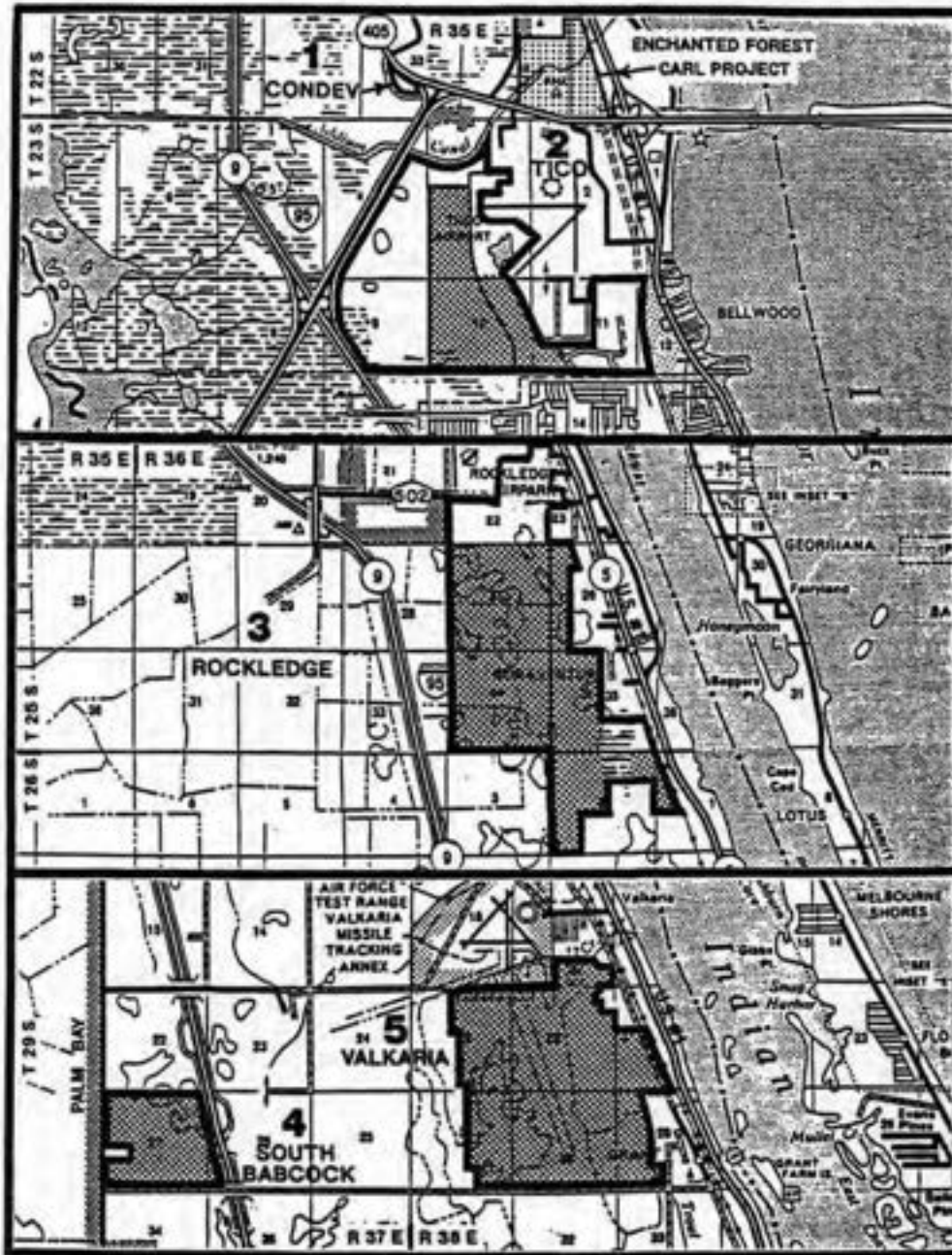


BREVARD COASTAL ECOSYSTEM

BREVARD COUNTY







CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS



PROJECT AREA

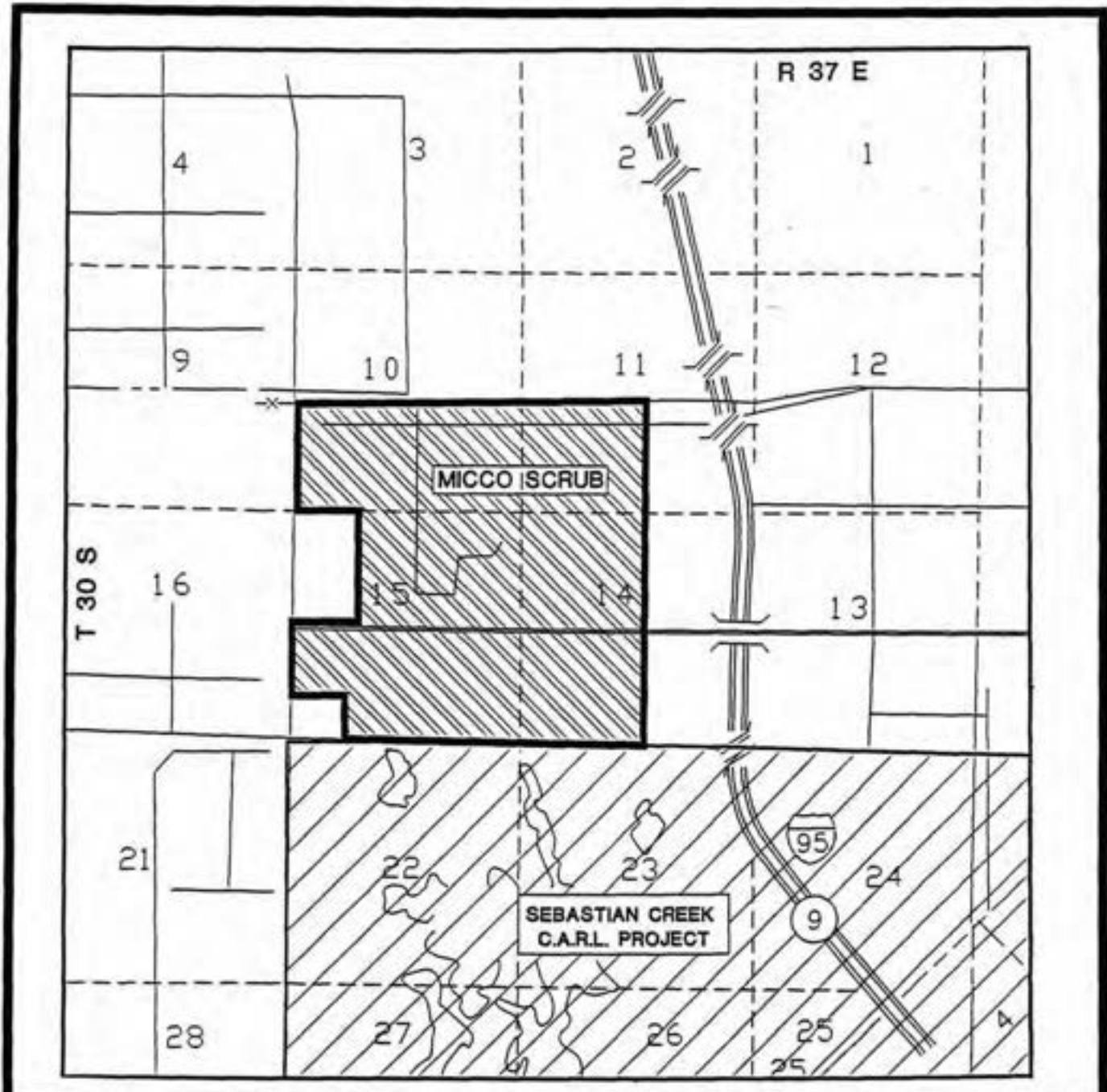


ESSENTIAL PARCELS



**BREVARD COASTAL ECOSYSTEM**

BREVARD COUNTY



SCALE IN FEET



CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS



**PROJECT AREA**  
(EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCEL)



**ACQUIRED BY BREVARD COUNTY**



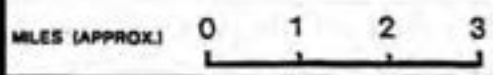
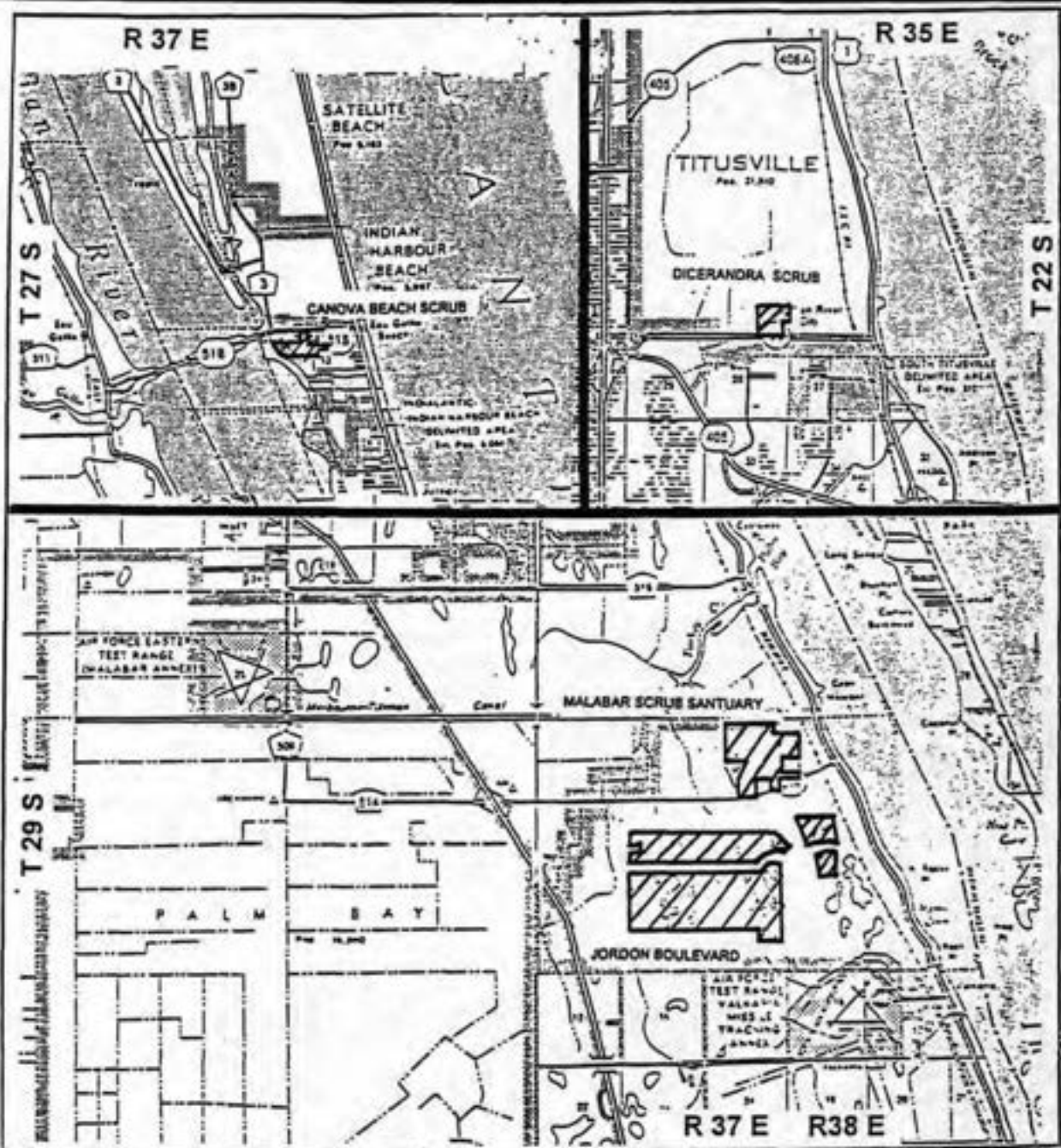
**BREVARD COASTAL ECOSYSTEM**

BREVARD COUNTY

BREVARD

1-97

6 OF 7



CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS

 PROJECT AREA



**BREVARD COASTAL ECOSYSTEM**

BREVARD COUNTY

BREVARD

1-87

7 OF 7

# Terra Ceia

Bargain 7

## Manatee County

### Purpose for State Acquisition

The mangrove swamps and flatwoods on the islands and mainland around Terra Ceia Bay are some of the last natural lands left on the southeast shore of Tampa Bay. The Terra Ceia project will protect and restore this natural area, helping to preserve the fishery and manatee feeding grounds in Terra Ceia Aquatic Preserve and giving the public an area in which to fish, boat, and enjoy the original landscape of Tampa Bay.

### Manager

Division of Marine Resources, Department of Environmental Protection.

### General Description

The Terra Ceia project is two-thirds mangrove swamp and one-third a mix of xeric hammock, and flatwoods and old fields colonized by Brazilian pepper. The area is particularly significant for the protection it offers to bird rookeries (including nearby Bird Island, one of the top two rookeries in Florida) and to the adjacent Terra Ceia Aquatic Preserve (an Outstanding Florida Water), with its seagrass beds used heavily by manatees, its nursery areas for fish and invertebrates, and its important fishery. Sixty-nine archaeological sites, mostly middens, are known from the project, and more are likely. The natural resources of the project are vulnerable to alteration or destruction by

development and invasion by exotic plant species. Growth pressures are intense, so endangerment is high.

### Public Use

This project qualifies as a buffer preserve, with uses such as boating and fishing, and—in accessible uplands—activities like picnicking and hiking.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

The essential parcels were identified as; Hendry Corp., Reeder, Schater, Huber, Blalock, First Union/Larson. This project was ranked for the first time in December, 1996.

### Coordination

Southwest Florida Water Management District (SWFWMD) is CARL's acquisition partner. The District has acquired the Terra Ceia Isles (Frog Creek) tract.

The Department of Environmental Protection received a grant of \$504,731 from the USFWS for the acquisition of Rattlesnake Key and Joe's Island.

FNAI Elements	
ESTUARINE TIDAL SWAMP	G3/S3
COASTAL STRAND	G3/S2
<i>Hairy beach sunflower</i>	G5T2/S2
Eastern indigo snake	G4T3/S3
<i>Banded wild-pine</i>	G4/S3
MARITIME HAMMOCK	G4/S3
XERIC HAMMOCK	G7/S3
American alligator	G5/S4
8 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1996
Project Area (Acres)	4,325
Acres Acquired	1,713*
at a Cost of	\$2,588,872
Acres Remaining	2,612
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$8,059,357
*by SWFWMD	

**Management Policy Statement**

The primary objective of management of the Terra Ceia CARL project is to preserve and restore the coastal natural communities, ranging from xeric and maritime hammocks to coastal strand and mangrove swamps, that remain around the Terra Ceia Aquatic Preserve. Achieving this objective will protect the resources of the aquatic preserve: its seagrass beds used heavily by manatees, its nursery areas for fish and invertebrates, and its fishery. It will also play an important part in the protection and restoration of the Tampa Bay estuary, the largest open-water estuary in Florida.

The project should be managed under the multiple-use concept: management activities should be directed first toward preservation of resources and second toward integrating carefully controlled consumptive uses such as fishing. Managers should control access to the project; limit public motor vehicles to one or a few main roads; thoroughly inventory the resources; restore hydrological disturbances; burn any fire-dependent communities in a pattern mimicking natural lightning-season fires, using natural firebreaks or existing roads for control; strictly limit timbering; and monitor management activities to ensure that they are actually preserving the resources of the aquatic preserve. Managers should limit the number and size of recreational facilities, ensure that they avoid the most sensitive resources, and site them in already disturbed areas when possible.

The project includes nearly all the coastal undeveloped land south of Port Manatee and around Terra Ceia Bay, and consequently has the size and location to achieve its primary objective.

**Management Prospectus**

*Qualifications for state designation* The Terra Ceia CARL Project qualifies as a state buffer preserve to protect the resources of the Terra Ceia Aquatic Preserve.

*Manager* The Bureau of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas, Division of Marine Resources, Department of Environmental Protection is recommended as the lead Manager.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* The Terra Ceia CARL Project generally includes lands that are "low-need" tracts, requiring basic resource management and protection.

*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure* The goals of management of the Terra Ceia CARL Project are: 1) to protect the water quality and the highly productive marine habitat of the aquatic preserve by maintaining the project area in a substantially natural condition; 2) to preserve and protect significant endangered and threatened species which include the West Indian manatee, Roseate Spoonbill, Little Blue Heron, Tricolored Heron, Least Tern, Snowy Egret, Reddish Egret, American Oystercatcher; 3) to preserve and protect significant archaeological sites; 4) to restore islands to a natural state which will include removal of exotic vegetation and habitat restoration activities; and 5) to establish a self-guided canoe trail between the islands for use by the general public.

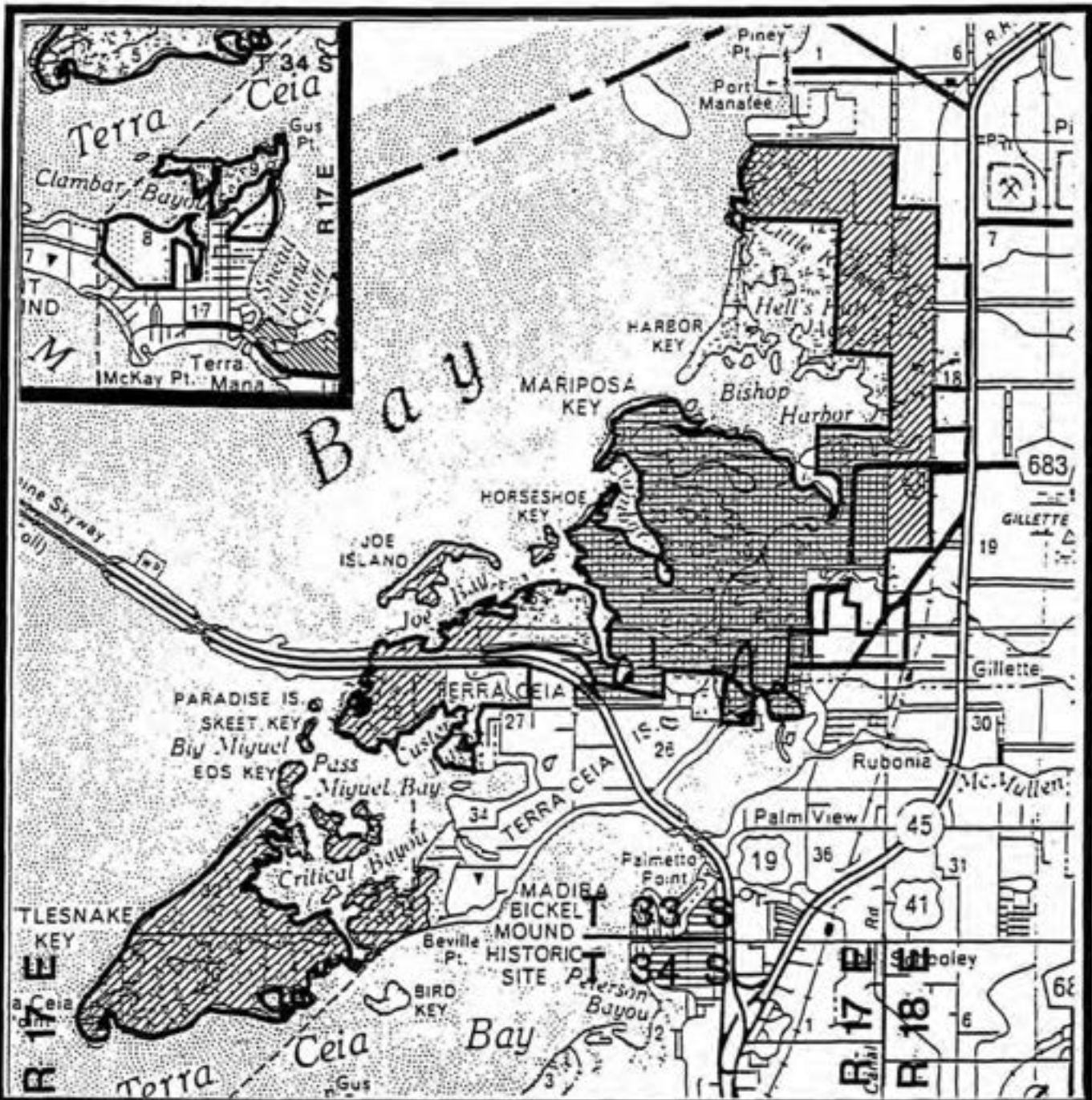
Within the first year after state acquisition, initial and intermediate activities will concentrate on the site security of the mainland property and resource inventory. The site's natural resources will be inventoried and a management plan will be formulated.

Long-range plans for this property will be directed toward exotic plant removal/restoration of disturbed areas and the perpetuation and maintenance of natural communities. Management practices will also stress the protection of the water quality of the aquatic preserve by maintaining the project area in a substantially natural condition, the protection of threatened and endangered species and the preservation of the significant archaeological sites for professional investigation.

*Revenue-generating potential* No revenue is expected to be generated from this property.



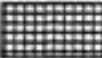
**Management Cost Summary/DMR**

Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	LATF
Salary	\$0	\$8,752
OPS	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$0	\$0
OCO	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$50,000	\$0
TOTAL	\$50,000	\$8,752



1" = 1 mile

CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS

-  PROJECT BOUNDARY
-  ESSENTIAL PARCELS
-  ACQUIRED BY SFWMD  
(Equals Essential Parcels)

TERRA CEIA

MANATEE COUNTY

96\NEW\TERRA2

10/96

SHEET 1 OF 1

# Atlantic Ridge Ecosystem

Bargain 8

## Martin County

### Purpose for State Acquisition

Cities spreading north from Miami and Fort Lauderdale have all but eliminated natural areas, such as coastal scrub, near the southeast Florida coast. The Atlantic Ridge Ecosystem project will protect one of the largest patches of natural land left on this coast—conserving an important scrub, pine flatwoods, marshes, and the floodplain of the South Fork of the St. Lucie River, protecting the quality of water in the St. Lucie and Loxahatchee River basins, and allowing the public to enjoy the original landscape of this fast-growing area.

### Manager

Division of Recreation and Parks, Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

### General Description

Mesic to Wet Flatwoods, which cover almost half (43%) of the project, extend from the floodplain forest along the South Fork St. Lucie River east to two ridges. One of the largest remaining islands of Atlantic Coastal Ridge scrub occupies these ridges. Most of the rare plants and animals known from the project inhabit the scrub, including the extremely rare and federally listed perforate reindeer lichen, and the Florida scrub jay. The area includes the headwaters of the South Fork St. Lucie River and part of the drainage basin of the Loxahatchee River, an Outstanding Florida Water, and is important for water supply to coastal Martin County. No

archaeological sites are known from the project. The scrub, in particular, is being lost to development. Mobil (Seawind) has submitted an application for a residential Development of Regional Impact.

### Public Use

This project is designated as a state park with uses such as picnicking, hiking, fishing and canoeing.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

This project consists of approximately 28 ownerships; five relatively large ownerships. Essential parcels are those on the eastern project boundary including Davis, Shaw, and Commerical Bank (Medalist). Mobil (Seawind) is also an essential tract.

On February 14, 1995, the Governor and Cabinet directed the LAMAC to hold a public workshop with Martin County, South Florida Water Management District, Treasure Coast Regional Planning Council, interested environmental and economic development organizations, private landowners, and interested citizens to establish a workplan for this project. Further, the Governor and Cabinet directed that the "CARL committee report back to the Cabinet with their determination prior to any purchases on that particular tract of land".

Public meetings were held on June 12, 1995, and October 5, 1995. As a result of the public meetings, the LAMAC deleted approximately 480 acres from the project boundary. The tracts had been recently developed.

FNAI Elements	
<i>Perforate reindeer lichen</i>	G1/S1
<i>Florida threecawn</i>	G2/S2
SCRUB	G2/S2
<i>Pine pinweed</i>	G2/S2
Florida sandhill crane	G5T2T3
Florida scrub lizard	G3/S3
Scrub jay	G3/S3
SCRUBBY FLATWOODS	G3/S3
10 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1995
Project Area (Acres)	12,514
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	12,514
With Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$88,223,449



## Atlantic Ridge Ecosystem - Bargain 8

On July 16, 1996, LAMAC added 41 acres to the project boundary and approximately 2,118 acres were delineated as the minimum acceptable acquisition boundary for the Mobil (Seawind) ownership within the project boundary.

### Coordination

South Florida Water Management District is an acquisition partner. The District is currently negotiating the purchase of several tracts within the project boundary under a "161" agreement with DEP.

### Management Policy Statement

The goals of management of the Atlantic Ridge Ecosystem CARL project are: 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; to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect; and to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation.

### Management Prospectus

*Qualifications for state designation* This project has the size and quality of resource desired for management under the state park system.

*Manager* The Division of Recreation and Parks, Department of Environmental Protection, is recommended as Manager.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* The Atlantic Ridge Ecosystem is a high-need management area requiring intensive resource

management and protection. Depending on the nature and extent of public use determined by the management plan process, there may be additional needs for management of public use activities and facilities.

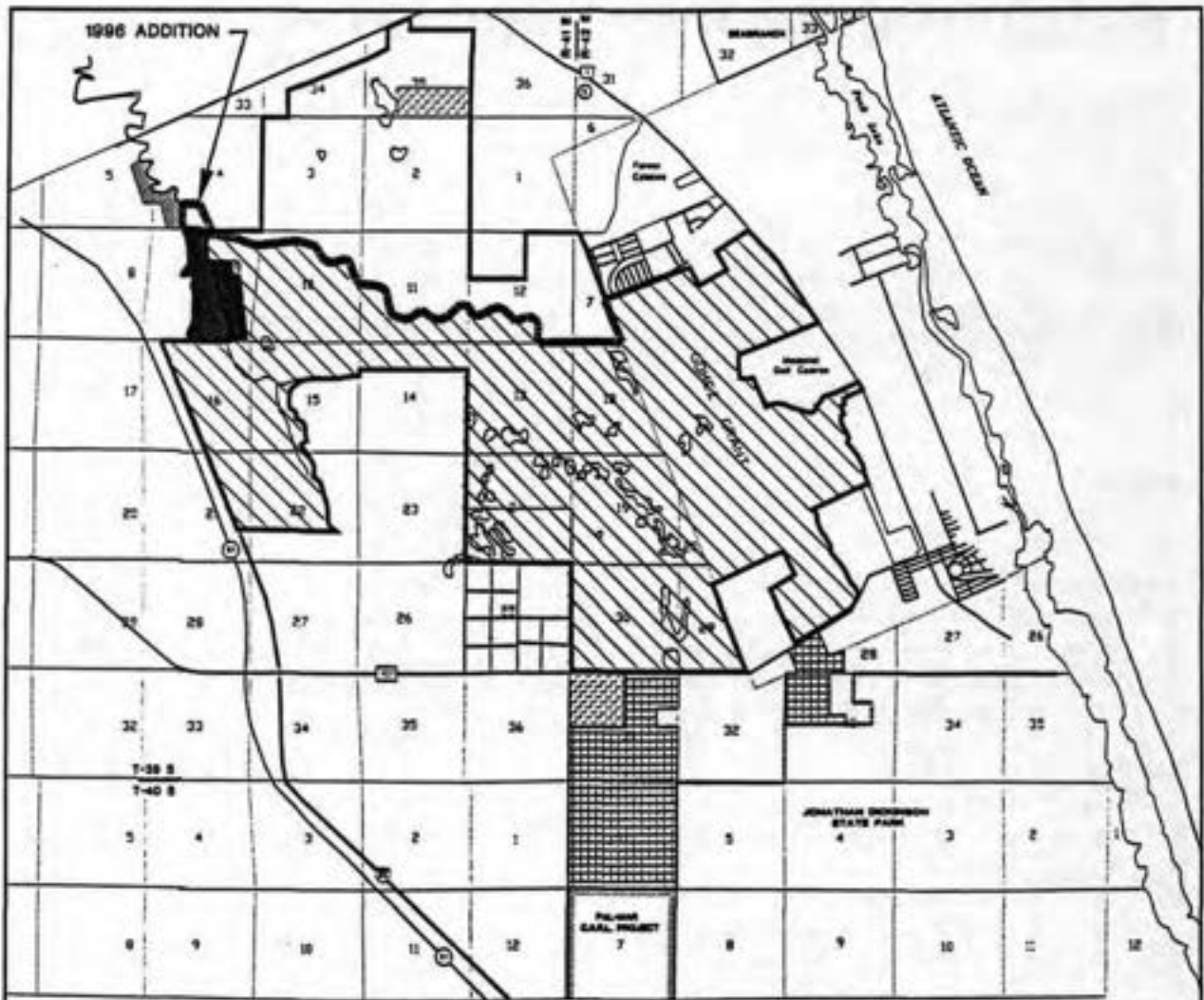
*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure* Within the first year after acquisition, management activities will concentrate on site security, natural resource protection, and efforts toward the development of a plan for long-term public use and resource management consistent with the stated goals and objectives of the approved Atlantic Ridge Ecosystem CARL Project Assessment.

*Revenue-generating potential* No significant revenue is expected to be generated initially. After the initial acquisition, it will probably be several years before any significant public-use facilities are developed. The degree of any future revenue generated would depend on the nature and extent of public use and facilities. Revenue generated by the nearby Jonathan Dickinson State Park for Fiscal Year 1993-1994 was \$364,711.

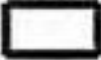
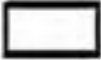



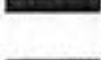

*Cooperators in management activities* No local governments or others are recommended for management of this project.

### Management Cost Summary

Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$52,994	\$52,994
OPS	\$8,000	\$8,000
Expense	\$26,307	\$26,307
OCO	\$129,212	\$1,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$216,132	\$88,301



SOURCE: USGS QUAD  
QUADNO. 0042

-  **COMPROMISE BOUNDARY WITH MOBIL (SOUTH OF DASHED LINE)**
-  **PROJECT BOUNDARY**
-  **ESSENTIAL PARCELS**
-  **F.C.T. PROJECT OTTER CREEK ADDITION**
-  **S.F.W.M.D. SOUTH FORK ST. LUCIE RIVER PROJECT**
-  **PHASE 2**
-  **COUNTY OWNED**



ATLANTA

1-87

# Hutchinson Island/Blind Creek

Bargain 9

## St. Lucie County

### Purpose for State Acquisition

Hutchinson Island is a rapidly developing barrier island on Florida's southeast coast. The Hutchinson Island/Blind Creek project will conserve and restore some of the last open land on the island around Fort Pierce, preserving nesting beaches for several kinds of endangered sea turtles, protecting a tropical hammock and mangrove swamp, and providing a coastal recreation area for the public.

### Manager

Division of Recreation and Parks, Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

### General Description

With 1.25 miles of sandy beach frontage, the property has a primary dune with a maximum height of ten feet. Exotic plants have invaded the uplands—45% are covered by Australian pine and Brazilian pepper. A maritime hammock dominated by cabbage palm, mulberry, hackberry and redbay is located at the south end of the tract, and mangrove swamp covers the west and north end. The threatened giant leather fern, serpent fern, and shoestring fern are on the property. The threatened loggerhead turtle and the endangered Atlantic green and leatherback turtles reportedly nest on the beaches in the area.

### Public Use

This project is designated as a state park/recreation area with such uses as swimming, fishing, surfing and scuba diving.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

The property has five ownerships extending from the ocean to the bay. There is no phasing in this project; all tracts are considered "essential."

### Coordination

The State's acquisition partners are SFWMD, St. Lucie County, and USFWS. The District will contribute approximately 20%, the county approximately 15%, and the federal government through a grant to the county approximately 20% toward the acquisition of this project. The District will be initiating acquisition under a "161" agreement with DEP.

FNAI Elements	
<i>Coastal vervain</i>	G2/S2
<i>Beach star</i>	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
11 FNAI elements known from site	

Placed on list	1992
Project Area (Acres)	352
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	352
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$4,724,200

**Management Policy Statement**

The primary goals of management of the Hutchinson Island /Blind Creek CARL project are: to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect; and to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation.

**Management Prospectus**

*Qualifications for state designation* The Hutchinson Island/Blind Creek project contains over a mile of beach frontage and, although small in size, can provide public uses and natural-resource-based recreational activities consistent with similar resources already within the state park system.

*Manager* The Division of Recreation and Parks, Department of Environmental Protection, is recommended as Manager.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* With its ocean frontage, the Blind Creek project will be a high-need management area with emphasis on public recreational use and development compatible with resource management.

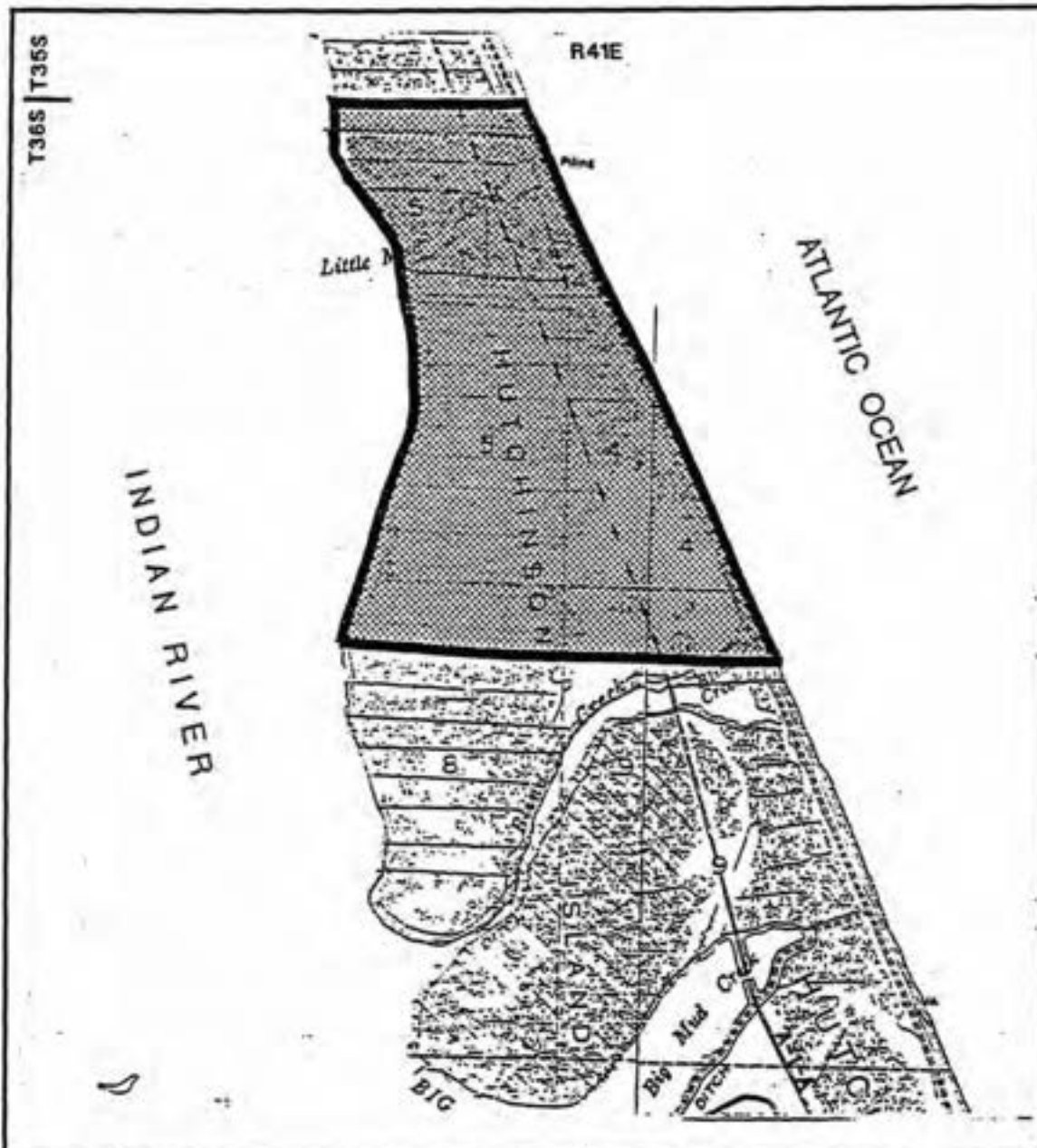
*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure* Within the first year after acquisition, management activities will concentrate on site security, natural and cultural resource protection, and efforts toward the development of a plan for long-term public use and resource management.

*Revenue-generating potential* No significant revenue is expected to be generated initially. After acquisition, it will probably be several years before any significant public use facilities are developed. The amount of any revenue generated will depend on the nature and extent of public use and facilities.

*Cooperators in management activities* No local governments or others are recommended for management of this project area.

**Management Cost Summary**

Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$41,000	\$41,000
OPS	\$10,000	\$10,000
Expense	\$20,000	\$20,000
OCO	\$80,000	\$1,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$151,000	\$72,000



**PROJECT AREA**  
EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS



NORTH

SCALE IN FEET



**HUTCHINSON ISLAND -  
BLIND CREEK**

ST. LUCIE COUNTY

8-1-8-85

# Pinhook Swamp

Bargain 10

## Columbia and Baker Counties

### Purpose for State Acquisition

The pine flatwoods and swamps between the Osceola National Forest and the Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge have been logged, but are otherwise undisturbed. The Pinhook Swamp project will protect and restore a natural area linking those two conservation lands and the Suwannee River, providing a huge unpopulated tract of land for such wildlife as the Florida black bear and sandhill crane; maintaining the water flows from this area to the Okefenokee Swamp, Suwannee River, and St. Marys River; and giving the public a large, near-wilderness tract in which to enjoy various recreational activities, from simple nature appreciation to active hunting and fishing.

### Manager

United States Forest Service (USFS).

### General Description

The project consists of a large tract of mostly wet flatwoods, floodplain swamp, and floodplain forest between Osceola National Forest and Okefenokee Swamp National Wildlife Refuge. It provides a linkage between these managed areas as well as increased protection for this wetlands/flatwoods ecosystem which is important for the long-term conservation of the state-threatened Florida black bear

and other animals. Pinhook Swamp also provides excellent habitat for other wetland-dependent species such as the state-threatened Florida sandhill crane. The Swamp is connected to the Suwannee River, St. Mary's River and the Okefenokee Swamp. The archaeological and historic value of the project is low to moderate. The greatest threats to the area are intensive silviculture and mining.

### Public Use

This project is designated as a forest with such uses as fishing, hunting, canoeing, camping and hiking.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

Phase I consists of large tracts adjacent to Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge and Osceola National Forest - J.W. Langdale Woodlands, Inc. and Jefferson Smurfit Corp./Carnegie US Steel Pension Funds. Phase II is the "Impassable Bay tract - ITT Rayonier/Sam Summers (acquired by USFS through The Nature Conservancy (TNC)) and all remaining owners.

On July, 16, 1996, the LAMAC added 18,100 acres to the project boundary. Additionally, the LAMAC approved the addition of federal mineral rights under state-owned lands to the Pinhook CARL project for exchange purposes.

### Coordination

This is a shared acquisition with the USFS. TNC is an intermediary in the purchase of some tracts for the federal government.

FNAI Elements	
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
11 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1992
Project Area (Acres)	88,108
Acres Acquired	36,181
at a Cost of	\$9,584,242
Acres Remaining	51,927
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$32,155,264

## Pinhook Swamp - Bargain 10

### Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the Pinhook Swamp CARL project are: to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect; and to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation

### Management Prospectus

*Qualifications for state designation* The Pinhook Swamp is a large area of timbered flatwoods and swamps between the Osceola National Forest and the Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge. Its large size, strategic location, and forest and wildlife resources qualify it as a state forest and state wildlife management area.

*Manager* Pinhook Swamp is a logical addition to the Osceola National Forest. The United States

Department of Agriculture, Forest Service is the recommended Manager.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* Pinhook is a low-need tract.

*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure* The site would immediately fall under the National Forests in Florida's Land and Resource Management Plan (Forest Plan). Management activities will focus on site security, resource inventory and management, plus any necessary prescribed fire management.

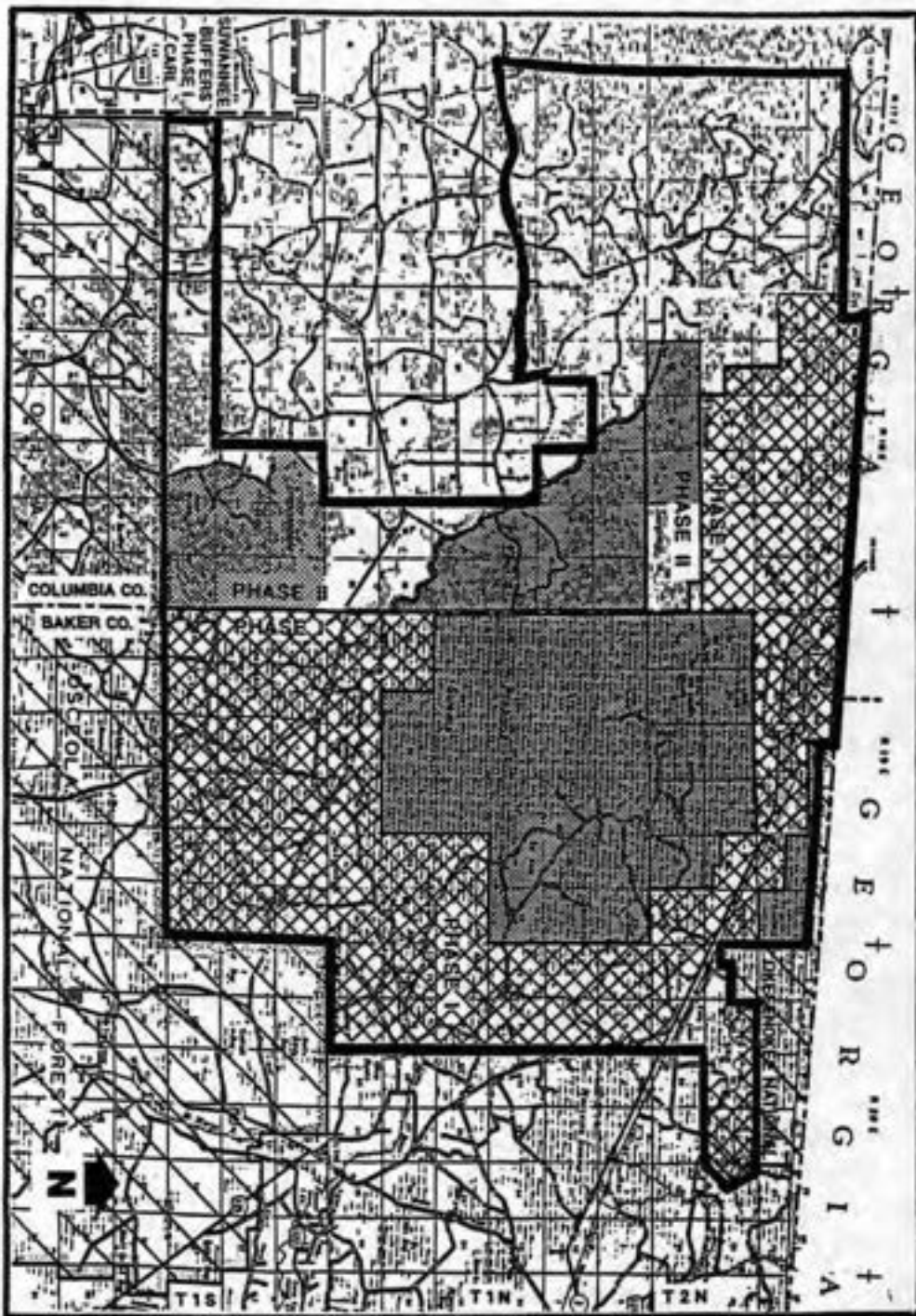
*Revenue-generating potential* In cooperation with the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission this area may one day provide revenues from quota hunts. The Forest Service will soon be working with this agency to obtain a projected revenue.

*Cooperators in management activities* The Florida Game and Fresh Water Commission and the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, which manages the Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge adjacent to Pinhook's northern boundary, will be partners in managing the area.




### Management Cost Summary/DOF

Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	Federal	Federal	Federal
Salary	\$7,000	\$15,000	\$17,000
OPS	\$0	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$3,000	\$7,000	\$12,000
OCD	\$0	\$0	\$0
FCD	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$10,000	\$22,000	\$29,000

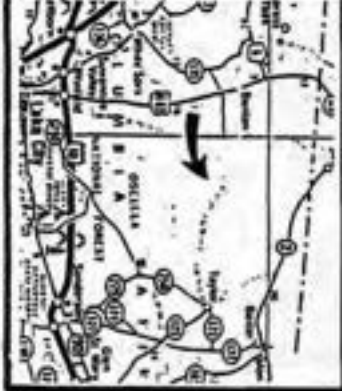
\*\*No additional funds are expected by the Forest Service. Each district ranger office will manage with their existing staff.



**PINHOOK SWAMP**  
BAKER / COLUMBIA COS

-  PROJECT BOUNDARY
-  ACQUIRED BY U.S. FOREST SERVICE
-  OKEFENOKEE NWR & OSCEOLA NAT. FOREST
-  ESSENTIAL PARCELS

0 1 2 3 4 5  
MILES





# Corkscrew Reg. Ecosystem Watershed Bargain 11

## Lee and Collier Counties

### Purpose for State Acquisition

The large, interconnected swamps of southwest Florida must be preserved if such wildlife as the Florida panther and black bear are to survive. The Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed project will conserve connections between three conservation areas, providing this critical protection for rare wildlife; protecting the flows of water feeding the Florida Panther National Wildlife Refuge, Fakahatchee Strand, and other areas; and providing the public opportunities to learn about and enjoy these natural resources as southwest Florida develops rapidly around them.

### Managers

South Florida Water Management District.

### General Description

The project, which mostly consists of excellent examples of cypress swamps and marshes, will 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 expanses of wetlands are believed to be critical to the survival of these critically imperilled species. The project supports at least two species of rare and endangered orchids, and includes an unusual stand of dwarf bald cypress. No archaeological sites are recorded from the

project. Upland areas are vulnerable to agricultural and residential development.

### Public Use

This project is designated as a wildlife and environmental area, with such uses as hiking, camping and environmental education.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

The initial focus of the CARL Program was on the Camp Keis Strand Corridor consisting of approximately 18,205 acres. The largest owner in the strand is the Collier family. The LAMAC recommended a CARL "cap" on funding of \$10 million. Conservation easements, if possible, were to be considered an option in protecting the corridor.

On 11/20/92, the LAMAC modified the project design by allowing matching CARL funds anywhere in project for "new" acquisitions (those occurring after 11/20/92) by its partners.

On 10/30/95, the LAMAC approved the expansion of the project by 612 acres to match the WMD's boundary between Corkscrew Sanctuary and Lake Trafford. The \$10 million or 25 percent expenditure cap was eliminated. The project is now a shared acquisition with the South Florida Water Management District.

The LAMAC approved a boundary modification to the project adding 3,040 acres on December 5, 1996.

FNAI Elements	
<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 beargrass</i>	G3/S3
24 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1991
Project Area (Acres)	59,008
Acres Acquired	20,055*
at a Cost of	\$22,300,000
Acres Remaining	38,953
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$29,214,750

**Coordination**

CARL acquisition partners are South Florida Water Management District, Collier and Lee Counties. Together the district and Lee County have acquired 20,000 acres at a cost of more than \$21 million. Both The Nature Conservancy and the Trust for Public Lands have been intermediaries in the

acquisition of some tracts. The District is currently negotiating the purchase of several tracts within the project boundary under a "161" agreement with DEP.

Resolutions in support of this project include:  
A pledge from Lee County for \$1.5 million.

**Management Policy Statement**

The primary goals of management of the Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed CARL project are: to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; and to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect.

**Management Prospectus**

**Qualifications for state designation** The project's size, natural communities, and extremely sensitive wildlife resources qualify it as a wildlife and environmental area.

**Manager** The South Florida Water Management District is lead Manager.

**Conditions affecting intensity of management** There are various intensities of management required for lands in CREW. There are low-need parcels such as virgin stands of cypress that require little or no management. Also within CREW are moderate-need tracts that need basic resource management such as prescribed burning, and high-need tracts that have been completely altered. Severely altered tracts, such as agricultural fields, must be ecologically restored.

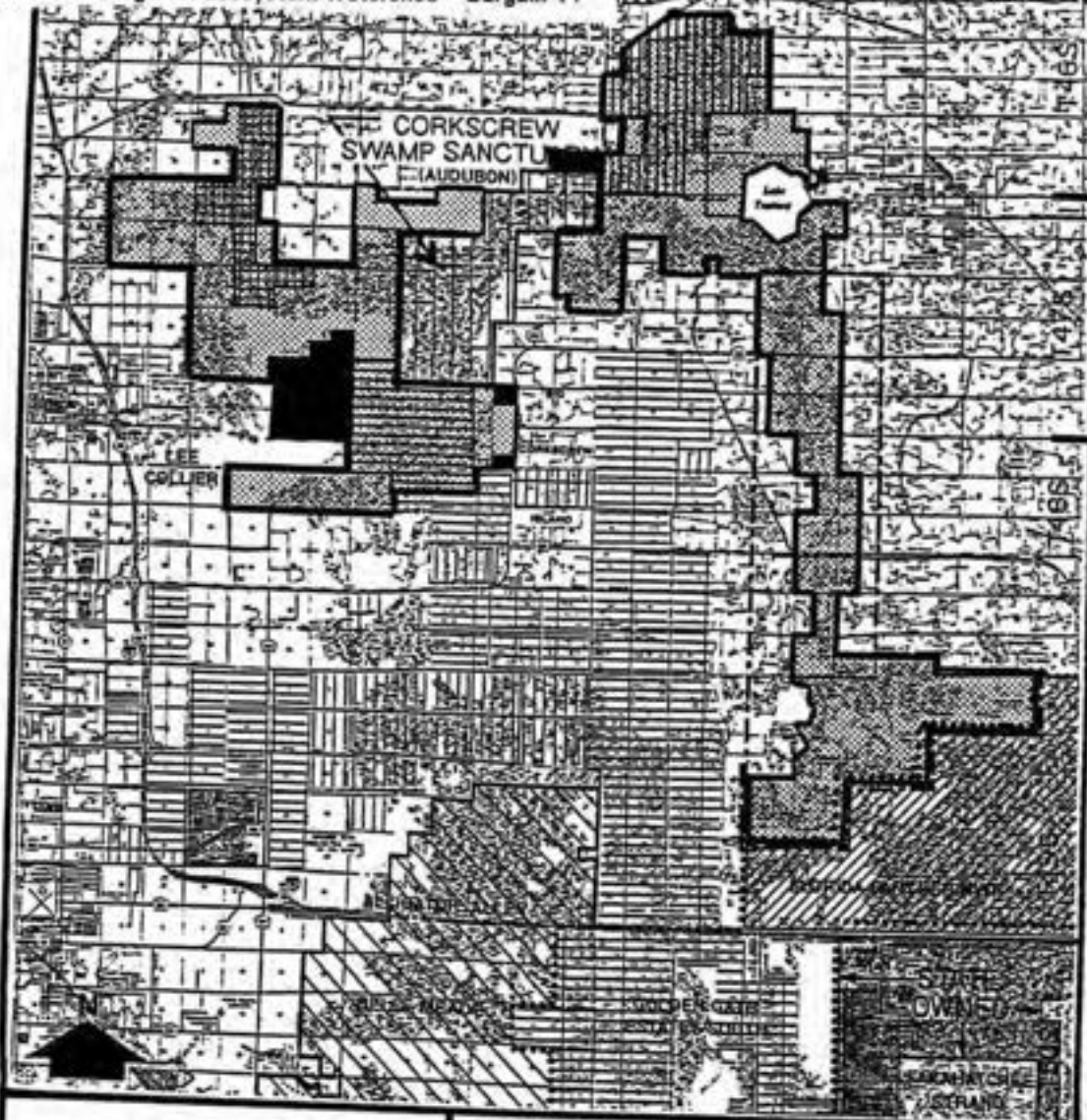
**Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure** Any additional land added under the CARL program will be included in lands already actively being managed in CREW. The initial land management plan was implemented in February 1991. Planning and operational activities are ongoing. Public use guidelines, including public access, have been established and are constantly being revised.

**Revenue-generating potential** No revenue is expected to be generated for at least the next two and one half years. At that time recommendations by the Florida Game and Fresh Water Commission (cooperating agency) may lead to activities such as hunting that will generate revenue through permit and license fees. No other revenue-producing practices are envisioned at this stage of the management program.

**Cooperators in management activities** A cooperative management agreement with the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission was executed September 6, 1994. The project now receives regular inspections by SFWMD staff and law enforcement patrol by the FGFWFC Reserve program. Under the agreement, the FGFWFC will enforce all laws, rules and regulations applicable to the management of CREW. Additional lands acquired will be given the same protection.

**Management Cost Summary/SFWMD**









Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	WMLTF	WMLTF	WMLTF
Salary	\$107,238	\$117,961	\$123,859
OPS	\$35,000	\$38,500	\$38,500
Expense	\$197,250	\$216,915	\$238,606
OCO	\$0	\$28,000	\$20,000
FCO	\$0	N/A	N/A
TOTAL	\$339,448	\$401,436	\$420,965



0 1 2  
MILES

**CORKSCREW REGIONAL  
ECOSYSTEM WATERSHED**  
(C.R.E.W.)  
COLLIER/LEE COUNTIES



-  PROJECT AREA 1996 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

11/98

# Garcon Ecosystem

Bargain 12

## Santa Rosa County

### Purpose for State Acquisition

The peninsula jutting into the north end of Pensacola Bay is covered with wet grassy prairies dotted with carnivorous pitcher plants and other rare plants—some of the best pitcher-plant prairies left in Florida. The Garcon Ecosystem project will protect these prairies, thereby helping their rare plant and animal inhabitants to survive, maintaining the water quality of Pensacola Bay, and allowing the public to learn about and enjoy this unique natural environment.

### Manager

Division of Marine Resources, Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

### General Description

Natural communities within this project are in good to excellent condition and include wet prairie, estuarine tidal marsh, and wet flatwoods. The prairie community is species-rich and includes orchids and insectivorous plants such as pitcher plants, sundews, butterworts, and bladderworts. Especially significant is the large population of state endangered white-topped pitcher plants (*Sarracenia leucophylla*), and the globally imperiled panhandle lily. The tracts are also habitat for the flatwoods salamander, a candidate for federal listing. Four cultural sites are known from the project. The sensitive prairies are threatened by ditching, plant collecting and residential development.

Development pressure will increase when the bridge across Pensacola Bay is completed.

### Public Use

This project is designated as a buffer preserve, with such uses as nature study, hiking and fishing.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

Garcon Point - consists of approximately 21 owners. Phase I: FDIC (acquired by Northwest Fl Water Management District). Phase II: All other ownerships except in sections 24 and 25. Phase III: Ownerships in sections 24 and 25.

Prairies of Garcon - essential tracts include the larger ownerships of Jenkins (acquired by the Northwest Florida Water Management District), Henzelman, Culpepper, Thompson and other ownerships greater than 160 acres. Phase II tracts include smaller ownerships and lots within Avalon Beach Subdivision.

Work is ongoing to identify priority tracts within the connecting corridor and their acquisition feasibility.

### Coordination

In November, 1995, the Northwest Florida Water Management District accepted \$1,025,350 of mitigation funds from the Santa Rosa Bridge Authority to acquire land within the project boundary.

FNAI Elements	
<i>Panhandle lily</i>	G1G2/S1S2
<i>Curtiss' sandgrass</i>	G2/S2
Flatwoods salamander	G2G3/S2S3
<i>Pine-woods bluestem</i>	G3/S3
<i>White-top pitcher-plant</i>	G3/S3
Saltmarsh topminnow	G3/S2
<i>Chapman's butterwort</i>	G3?/S2
<i>Kral's yellow-eyed grass</i>	G3?/S1
19 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1995*
Project Area (Acres)	7,601
Acres Acquired	2,909**
at a Cost of	\$1,650,000**
Acres Remaining	4,692
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$4,720,152

\*LAMAC combined Prairies of Garcon and Garcon Point and renamed Garcon Ecosystem in 1994. \*\*By NFWFMD

**Management Policy Statement**

The primary goals of management of the Garcon Ecosystem CARL project are: 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; to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; and to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect.

**Management Prospectus**

*Qualifications for state designation* The project has the size, location, and quality of resources to qualify as a "State Buffer Preserve" to the Yellow River Marsh Aquatic Preserve and adjacent Class II shell fishing waters.

*Manager* The Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Marine Resources, Bureau of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas, is recommended as lead Manager for the northern portion. The Northwest Florida Water Management District is the Manager for the southern portion. This prospectus applies to the northern portion.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* The Garcon Ecosystem CARL Project includes lands that require prescribed fire management.

*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure* Within the first year after acquisition, initial or intermediate activities will

concentrate on site security, fire management planning, resource inventory, and a completed management plan.

Long-range plans for this property will generally be directed toward the restoration of disturbed areas and the perpetuation and maintenance of natural communities. Management activities will also stress the protection of threatened and endangered species. An all-season burning program will be established using conventional practices. Whenever possible, existing roads, black lines, foam lines and natural breaks will be used to contain and control prescribed and natural fires. An educational program for all age groups will be used in conjunction with a carefully designed hiking trail, to keep the public away from sensitive areas. Efforts to prohibit vehicle activity except in designated areas will be a major concern.

The resource inventory will be used to identify sensitive areas that need special attention, protection or management and to locate areas that are appropriate for any recreational or administrative facilities. Infrastructure development will be confined to already disturbed areas and will be the absolute minimum required to allow public access, provide facilities for the public, and to manage the property.

*Revenue-generating potential* No revenue is expected to be generated for some years.

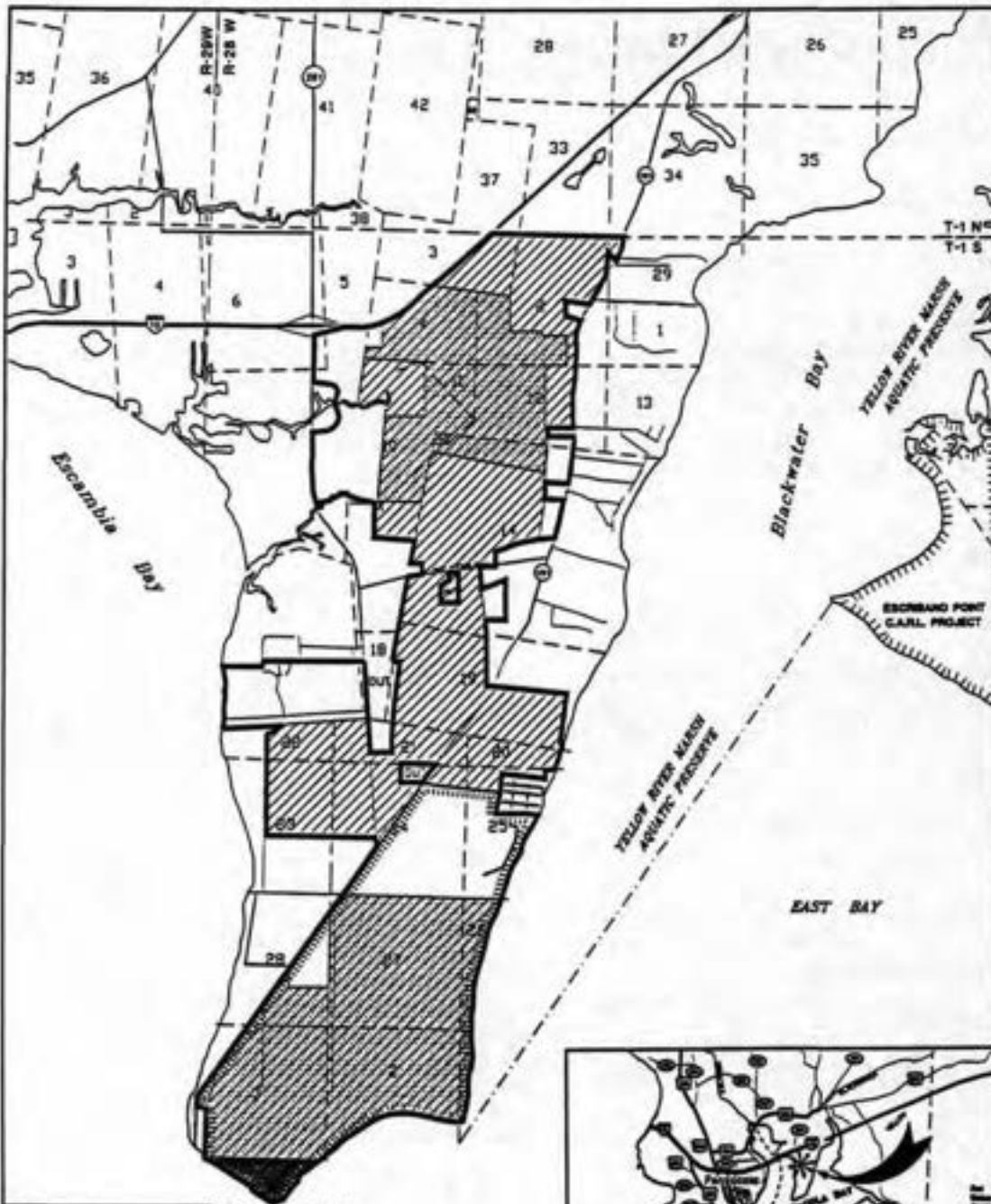
*Cooperators in management activities* The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Division of Forestry, or the Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Recreation and Parks, may help with fire management.

**Management Cost Summary/NFWMD**

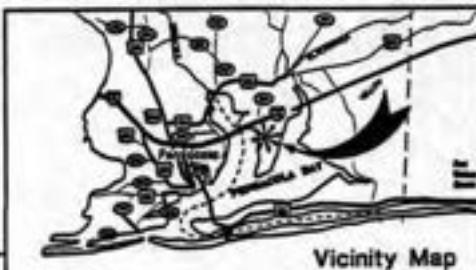
Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	WMLTF	WMLTF	WMLTF
Salary	\$5,700	\$6,000	\$6,180
OPS	\$0	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$228	\$7,500	\$7,500
OCO	\$0	\$1,000	\$0
FCD	\$0	\$0	\$5,000
TOTAL	\$5,928	\$13,500	\$18,680

**Management Cost Summary/DMR**






Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$0	\$48,000
OPS	\$23,000	\$23,000
Expense	\$30,000	\$30,000
OCO	\$69,000	\$6,000
FCD	\$50,000	\$0
TOTAL	\$172,000	\$107,000



SOURCE: USGS QUAD  
 QUADRANGLES: GARCON POINT  
 WILTON SOUTH



Vicinity Map

-  PROJECT BOUNDARY
-  ESSENTIAL PARCELS  
(LARGE OWNERSHIPS ONLY)
-  FORMER GARCON POINT  
C.A.R.L. PROJECT
-  N.W.F.W.M.D. OWNERSHIP
-  50% N.W.F.W.M.D. OWNERSHIP



ESCARI \ GARCON

3-87

# Okaloacoochee Slough

Bargain 13

## Hendry and Collier Counties

### Purpose for State Acquisition

The most significant natural area in agricultural Hendry County may be the large, nearly pristine sawgrass marsh known as Okaloacoochee Slough, which forms the head of the flow of water that eventually supplies the Fakahatchee Strand and the mangrove swamps of the Ten Thousand Islands. The Okaloacoochee Slough project will conserve a large part of the slough and the surrounding pinelands and hammocks, protecting habitat critical to the survival of the Florida panther and other wildlife, ensuring a continued supply of water to natural areas downstream, and providing the public an area in which to hike, hunt, and camp.

### Manager

Division of Forestry, Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services is the lead Manager with the GFC as cooperating Manager.

### General Description

The core of the tract includes a large diverse sawgrass marsh in exceptionally good condition, together with other wetlands such as sloughs and depression marshes. The uplands, located mostly along the edges of the project, have been degraded by timbering and conversion to Bahia-grass pasture. The type of disturbance in the project allows for considerable

recovery over a relatively short time, if the disturbance is discontinued. The only major structural improvements on-site are a few canals that connect some of the deeper wetlands on the northern end of the project and a paved road (County Road 832). A chief focus of the project is provision of habitat for foraging and movements of the critically imperiled Florida panther. No archaeological sites are known from the project. Conversion to agriculture is the greatest threat to the area.

### Public Use

This project is designated as a wildlife management area with such uses as hiking, fishing, picnicking and primitive camping. Wetlands will limit public access.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

No phasing is recommended. The project consists of approximately 66 parcels and two owners, Alico and Roberts Ranch. The Alico ownership is considered the essential parcel.

### Coordination

This will be a shared acquisition with SFWMD. The District has acquired 21,702 acres (Alico I) in the project. It is anticipated that DOF will acquire the remaining 8,000 acres. CARL will reimburse the District for a portion of what they acquired (Alico I).

FNAI Elements	
Florida panther	G5T1/S1
Eastern indigo snake	G4T3/S3
Florida sandhill crane	G5T2/S2S3
MESIC FLATWOODS	G?/S4
WET PRAIRIE	G?/S4?
WET FLATWOODS	G?/S4?
HYDRIC HAMMOCK	G?/S4?
BASIN MARSH	G?/S4?
18 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1996
Project Area (Acres)	28,495
Acres Acquired	21,702
at a Cost of	\$11,502,059
Acres Remaining	7,793
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$5,481,245

**Management Policy Statement**

The primary objective of management of the Okaloacoochee Slough CARL project is to maintain and restore the Okaloacoochee Slough sawgrass marsh and the swamps, hammocks, and pine flatwoods associated with it. Achieving this objective is extremely important for the survival of several declining animals in south Florida, especially the Florida panther, but also the Florida black bear, wood stork, Audubon's crested caracara, snail kite, American swallow-tailed kite, and sandhill crane. Protecting this area will also help to preserve the unique Fakahatchee Strand, into which the slough ultimately flows.

The project should be managed under the multiple-use concept: management activities should be directed first toward preservation of resources and second toward integrating carefully controlled consumptive uses such as hunting and logging. Managers should control access to the project; limit public motor vehicles to one or a few main roads; thoroughly inventory the resources; restore hydrological disturbances; burn any fire-dependent communities, such as pine flatwoods, in a pattern mimicking natural lightning-season fires, using natural firebreaks or existing roads for control; reforest the cutover flatwoods in the project area with original species; strictly limit timbering in old-growth stands and the hardwood swamps; and monitor management activities to ensure that they are actually preserving the natural communities, hydrology, and water quality of the slough. Managers should limit the number and size of recreational facilities, ensure that they avoid the most sensitive resources, and site them in already disturbed areas when possible.

This project includes almost the entire less-disturbed part of the slough and adjacent communities in Hendry County and has a size and configuration adequate to achieve its primary objective. The slough extends for miles to the south of this proposal, however, and the southern part should be included in any plan to protect the natural communities and wildlife of southwest Florida.

**Management Prospectus**

*Qualifications for state designation* The Okaloacoochee Slough project has the resource diversity to qualify as a wildlife management area and will provide the public with a large tract for activities such as hunting, hiking and wildlife observation.

*Manager* Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission with the Division of Forestry, Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services as cooperating agency.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* The Okaloacoochee Slough proposal generally includes lands that are low-need tracts, requiring basic resource management including the frequent use of prescribed fire. The primary management needed for perpetuation of the natural communities on the area would involve the introduction of prescribed fire and control of human access. Development of facilities, as on all wildlife management areas, would be kept to the minimum level necessary to assure a high quality recreational experience.

*Timetable for Implementing Management Provisions* During the first year after acquisition, emphasis will be placed on site security, posting boundaries, public access, fire management, resource inventory and removal of existing refuse. A conceptual management plan will be developed by the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, describing the goals and objectives of future resource management.

Long range plans will stress ecosystem management and the protection and management of threatened and endangered species. Essential roads will be stabilized to provide all weather access for the public and for management operations. Programs providing multiple recreational uses will also be implemented. An all-season prescribed burning management plan will be developed and implemented using conventional and biologically acceptable guidelines. Management activities will strive to manage natural plant communities to benefit native wildlife resources.

Timber resources include pine flatwoods (15%), cypress domes/strands (5%) and hydric hammock (15%). Where appropriate and practical, these resources will be managed using acceptable silvicultural practices as recommended by the Division of Forestry.

Environmentally sensitive areas will be identified and appropriate protective measures will be implemented in those areas. Unnecessary roads, fire lanes and hydrological disturbances will be abandoned or restored as practical. Minimal infrastructure development will be required to allow public access, provide facilities for the public, and provide for security and management of the property.



**Okaloacoochee Slough - Bargain 13**

*Estimate of Revenue-generating Potential*  
 Approximately 15% of the Okaloacoochee Slough project consists of pine flatwoods that could be managed to offset operational costs. Future revenue from timber resources will depend on successful reforestation and management of recently cutover areas. Additional revenue would be generated from

sales of hunting licenses, fishing licenses, wildlife management area stamps and other special hunting stamps.

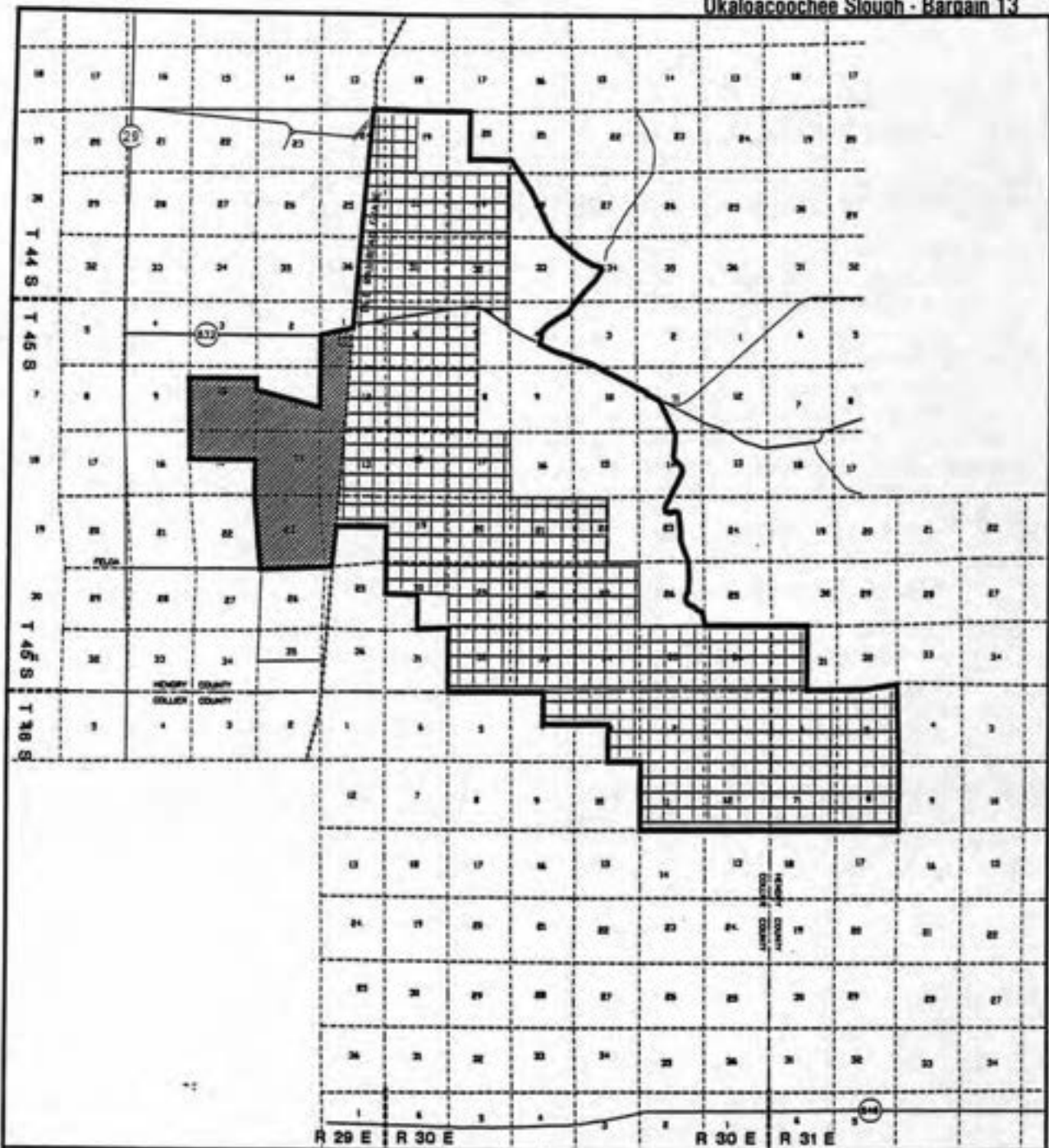
*Cooperators in management activities* The Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission will cooperate with other state and local governmental agencies in managing the area.

**Management Cost Summary/DOF**

Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$63,400	\$63,400
OPS	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$8,000	\$7,000
OCO	\$109,000	\$2,500
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$180,440	\$72,940

**Management Cost Summary/DOF**

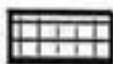
Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$0	\$0	\$31,816.70
OPS	\$0	\$0	\$12,750.00
Expense	\$0	\$0	\$64,290.60
OCO	\$0	\$0	\$85,208.25
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$0	\$0	\$194,065.55



**PROJECT BOUNDARY**  
(EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS)



**TWELVE MILE SLOUGH**  
(S.D.R. PROJECT)

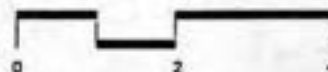


**ACQUIRED BY SFWMD**



**NORTH**

SCALE IN MILES



**OKALOACOOCHEE SLOUGH**

**HENDRY + COLLIER COUNTIES**

BSHDF/DKALD

R 3-87

# Allapattah Flats

Bargain 14

## Martin County

### Purpose for State Acquisition

The vast area of marshes and flatwoods that once extended from the upper St. Johns River basin to the heads of the St. Lucie River, the Allapattah Flats, has become cattle ranches and citrus groves. The Allapattah Flats project will protect and restore a large part of this area, protecting habitat for rare wildlife like sandhill crane and game animals like deer and turkey, and providing the public with an area for hunting, hiking, and other recreational pursuits.

### Manager

Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission.

### General Description

The project is a largely disturbed expanse of Bahia-grass pastures (making up over half the project area), South Florida slash pine flatwoods, and depression marshes with a forested wetland on the west side. Two rare plants are known from this wetland. The project is also an important habitat to rare animals, particularly sandhill cranes, wood stork, crested caracara, wading birds, and raptors, and to game species such as white-tailed deer and wild turkey. Canals drain the wetlands on much of the area.

No archaeological sites are known. The natural communities in the project are vulnerable to further drainage and conversion to improved pasture; growth pressures are low in this part of the county, so endangerment is low.

### Public Use

This project qualifies as a wildlife management area, with uses such as hiking, horseback riding, bicycling, and hunting, and possibly fishing and canoeing.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

The essential parcels are Allapattah Properties, Bessemer, Stuart 2000, and Bar-B Ranch tracts. The LAMAC ranked this project for the first time in December, 1996.

### Coordination

South Florida Water Management District will be CARL's acquisition partner. The District is evaluating the potential acquisition of the Allapattah Properties ownership (22,500 acres).

FNAI Elements	
Florida sandhill crane	G5T2T3/S2S3
Wood stork	G4/S2
Crested caracara	G5/S2
Florida tree fern	G5/S2
Florida peperomia	G5/S2
SCRUBBY FLATWOODS	G3/S3
Cooper's hawk	G4/S3?
21 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1997
Project Area (Acres)	34,221
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	34,221
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$75,594,990

**Management Policy Statement**

The primary objective of management of the Allapattah Flats CARL project is to preserve and restore the mosaic of pine flatwoods and wetlands in northwestern Martin County. Achieving this objective will provide a refuge for threatened animals like the Florida sandhill crane, wood stork, and crested caracara, protect habitat for game species like white-tailed deer and turkey, and provide the public with a large area for natural-resource-based recreation.

The project should be managed under the multiple-use concept: management activities should be directed first toward preservation of resources and second toward integrating carefully controlled consumptive uses such as hunting. Managers should control access to the project; limit public motor vehicles to one or a few main roads; thoroughly inventory the resources; restore hydrological disturbances as much as possible; burn the fire-dependent pine flatwoods in a pattern mimicking natural lightning-season fires, using natural firebreaks or existing roads for control; attempt to restore the groundcover of the extensive Bahia-grass pastures; strictly limit timbering in old-growth stands; and monitor management activities to ensure that the resources are being preserved. Managers should limit the number and size of recreational facilities, avoiding the most sensitive resources and siting them in already disturbed areas when possible.

The project includes almost all the land in northern Martin County not already planted in citrus. It consequently has the size and location to achieve its primary objective.

**Management Prospectus**

*Qualifications for state designation* The Allapattah Flats project has the resource diversity to qualify as a wildlife management area. Priority will be given to the conservation and protection of environmentally unique native habitats and threatened and endangered species. The tract will also provide opportunities for hunting, fishing, camping, hiking and other natural resource-based recreational activities. Fisheries management activities will be confined to the artificially created 80-acre lake and surrounding dike. Management programs will strive to provide access and opportunity for quality fishing.

*Manager* The Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission (GFC) is recommended as lead Manager. The Division of Forestry, Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, is recommended as a cooperating agency.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* The Allapattah Flats proposal generally includes lands which have been impacted by improving them for grazing cattle. Restoration of these areas will range from the introduction of a summer burning program to active planting and managing of Florida slash pines and saw palmettos to develop the basic structure for restoration. On portions of existing disturbed areas, native and non-native agronomic plantings will be used to benefit both game and nongame wildlife on the area and to promote special hunting and wildlife viewing opportunities for the general public. Development of facilities, as on all wildlife management areas, would be kept to the minimum level necessary to assure a high quality recreational experience.

The Allapattah Flats floodplain supplies the lake with low-nutrient water. Natural fish productivity is expected to be low and therefore inadequate to meet the needs of anglers. An intense fisheries management program will be necessary to provide a quality fishing experience to multiple users.

*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure* During the first year after acquisition, emphasis will be placed on site security, posting boundaries, public access, fire management, exotic plant control, resource inventory and removal of existing refuse. A conceptual management plan will be developed by the GFC describing the goals and objectives of future resource management.

Long range plans will stress ecosystem management and the protection and management of threatened and endangered species. Essential roads will be stabilized to provide for all-weather access for the public and for management operations. Programs providing multiple recreational uses will also be implemented. An all-season prescribed burning management plan will be developed and implemented using conventional and biologically acceptable guidelines. Management activities will strive to manage plant communities to benefit natural wildlife values.

Timber resources include pine flatwoods (19%) and variously impacted historical flatwood communities (up to 54%). Where appropriate and practical, these resources will be managed using acceptable silvicultural practices as recommended by the Division of Forestry, including extensive efforts to re-establish the basic pineland structural habitat to the impacted areas.

## Allapattah Flats - Bargain 14

Environmentally sensitive areas will be identified and appropriate protective measures will be directed to those areas. Unnecessary roads, fire lanes and hydrological disturbances will be abandoned or restored as practical. Minimal infrastructure development will be required to allow public access, provide facilities for the public, provide security and management of the property.

Infrastructure development for fisheries improvement will be limited to the artificial lake or nearby disturbed sites.

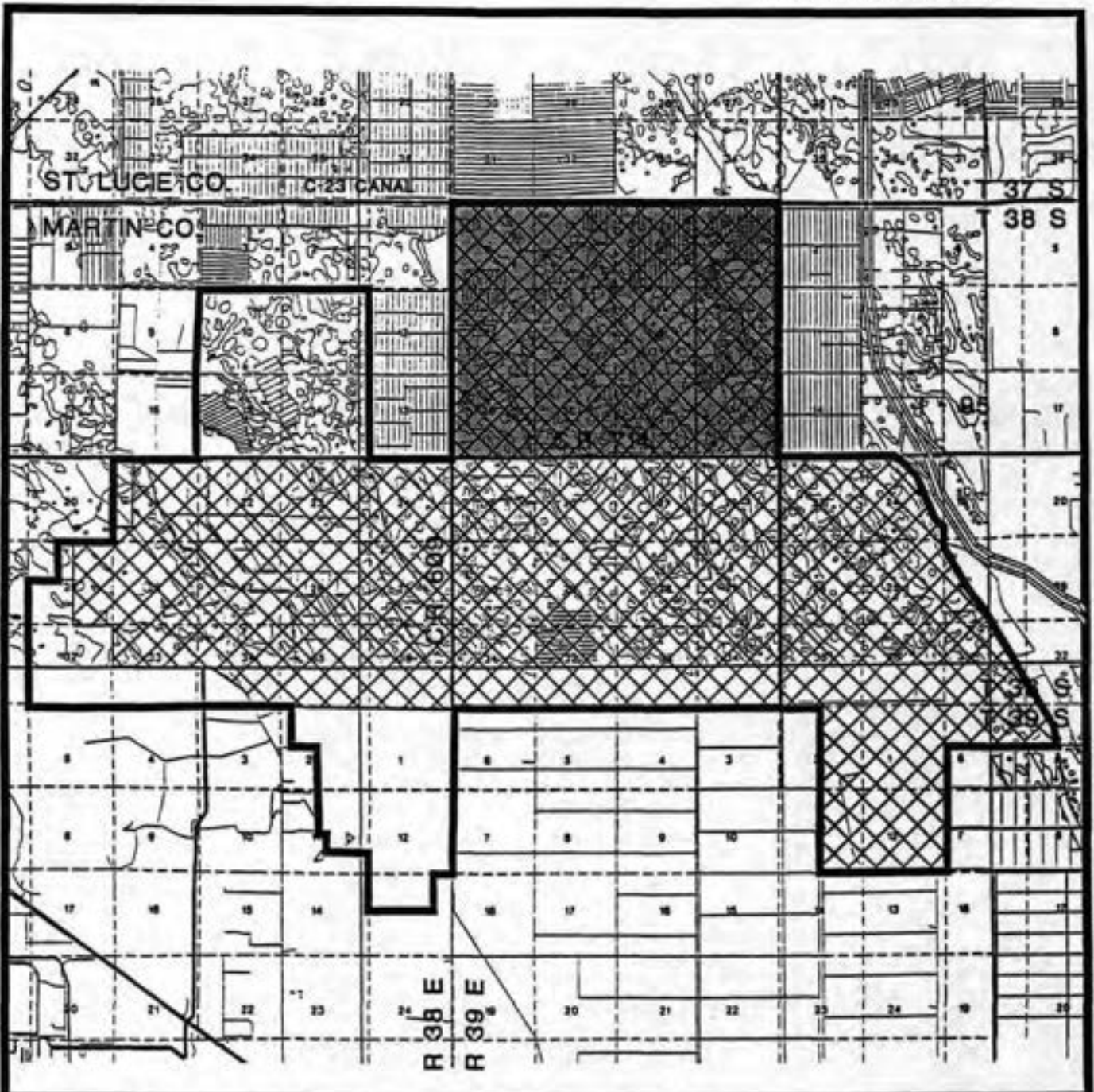
*Revenue-generating potential* Up to 94% of Allapattah Flats consists of pine flatwoods, depression

marshes or disturbed areas that could be managed to offset operational costs, including limited timber management and light cattle grazing. Future revenue from timber resources will depend on successful reforestation and management of deforested areas. Additional revenue would be generated from sales of special opportunity access permits, hunting licenses, fishing licenses, wildlife management area stamps and other special hunting stamps.




*Cooperators in management activities* The GFC will cooperate with other state and local governmental agencies in managing the area.

### Management Cost Summary/GFC

Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$212,374	\$237,269
DPS	\$15,000	\$16,000
Expense	\$408,000	\$285,700
OCG	\$292,600	\$150,000
FCO	\$10,000	\$50,000
TOTAL	\$927,974	\$738,969



Conservation and Recreation Lands

-  PROJECT BOUNDARY
-  ESSENTIAL PARCELS
-  POTENTIAL SFWMD ACQUISITION

# ALLAPATTAH FLATS

MARTIN COUNTY

9NEWS/FLATS

9/23/96

SHEET 1 OF 1

# Indian River Lagoon Blueway

Bargain 15

Volusia, Brevard, Indian River, St. Lucie and Martin Counties

## Purpose for State Acquisition

Public acquisition would help preserve and improve the aquatic natural communities of the Indian River Lagoon, one of the country's most productive, diverse, and commercially and recreationally important estuaries. A third of the country's manatee population lives in the Indian River, and the area is important for many migratory birds as well as for oceanic and estuarine fishes. Additionally, public acquisition would provide natural resource based recreation in a developing area of Florida.

## Manager

The project will be managed by the Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Marine Resources as an addition to adjacent aquatic preserves. Other agencies participating as cooperating Managers are: Brevard County EEL's Program, Brevard Mosquito Control, Indian River Mosquito Control. Several of the previously listed cooperating Managers are currently managing some of the tracts within the project boundaries. The Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission wishes to participate in the management of some sites (including Phase II sites). Additionally the SJRWMD and SFWMD will likely be a cooperating Manager on some sites as part of their SWIM program.

## General Description

The roughly 5,000-acre Phase I of the Indian River Lagoon Blueway project includes 36 separate areas (combined into 20 sites) of land along the Indian River and Mosquito Lagoon from Volusia County to Martin County. Marine tidal marsh and maritime hammock, largely in good condition, cover roughly 60 per cent of the project; many of the marshes have been diked for mosquito control and require reconnection to the lagoon. Mangrove swamps, scrub, and flatwoods cover small portions of the proposal areas. A large part of the country's manatee population lives in the Indian River, and the area is important for many migratory birds as well as for oceanic and estuarine fishes. The Indian River Lagoon is a state aquatic preserve and an Outstanding Florida Water. It is also a SWIM priority waterbody, and an Estuary of National Significance. The commercial and recreational fisheries (based on estuarine-dependent species) in the Indian River are some of Florida's most important—over 100,000 saltwater recreational anglers are registered in the proposal area.

## Public Use

Parcels within the project fall within or are adjacent to five aquatic preserves; Mosquito Lagoon, Banana River, Indian River—Malabar to Vero Beach, Indian River—Vero Beach to Ft. Pierce, and Jensen Beach to Jupiter Inlet. It will be managed as an addition to the aquatic preserves and adjacent buffer preserves.

FNAI Elements	
Black right whale	G1/S1
Manatee	G2/S2?
Coastal Vervain	G2/S2
Burrowing four-o'clock	G3/S2
Loggerhead	G3/S3
Florida scrub jay	G3/S3
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
Black-crowned night-heron	G5/S3?
10 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1998
Project Area (Acres)	5,136
Acres Acquired	900*
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	4,236
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$24,519,173
* Acquired by SJRWMD and Brevard County	

**Acquisition Planning and Status**

This project encompasses approximately 5,136 acres, multiple parcels, and 460 owners. It is located in five counties and lies within the jurisdictions of two water management districts. It spans approximately 150 miles along the east and west sides of the Indian River Lagoon. Phase 1 of the project includes 20 sites.

Acquisition of this project will be a coordinated effort between directly involved local governments and water management districts and the State. The five counties (Volusia, Brevard, Indian River, St.

Lucie and Martin) and the water management districts (St. Johns River WMD and South Florida WMD) have sent resolutions in support of this project. The St. Johns River WMD has taken the lead in negotiations with several owners in Brevard and Indian River County. A 161 agreement may be formalized if this project is funded under the 1998-99 Division of State Lands workplan.

**Coordination**

The St. Johns River Water Management District, and Brevard, Indian River, and St. Lucie Counties will be acquisition partners with the State.

**Management Policy Statement**

The primary goals of management of Indian River Lagoon Blueway project are: to conserve and protect environmentally unique and irreplaceable lands that contain native flora and fauna representing a natural area unique to or scarce within this state; to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; to conserve, protect, manage or restore important ecosystems in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, fish and wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect; and to provide areas for natural resource-based recreation.

*Qualifications for state designation* The project will acquire numerous parcels adjoining the Indian River Lagoon. The habitats include freshwater marsh, salt marsh, mangrove fringe, maritime hammock, coastal strand, scrub, baygall, and pine flatwoods. Many of the wetland sites are impounded or otherwise hydrologically altered. Management and restoration of these habitats would provide protection for the Indian River Lagoon, increase estuarine habitat, and improve public access and recreational opportunities. The parcels fall within five aquatic preserves; Mosquito Lagoon, Banana River, Indian River (Malabar to Vero Beach), Indian River (Vero Beach to Ft. Pierce), and Jensen Beach (to Jupiter Inlet), and therefore is appropriate for designation as a State Buffer Preserve.

*Manager* The Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Marine Resources will serve as the project Manager. The Division manages the aquatic preserves and two existing buffer preserves adjacent to the Lagoon. Certain parcels are adjacent to existing public lands. In those cases the parcel should be managed as an addition to those lands.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management*

Initially all acquisitions will be of "high need." Most of the wetlands are impounded, some are connected to the lagoon and managed, others are not. The long-term goal will be to reconnect all impoundments to the Lagoon through control structures. Structures will have to be installed and maintained in many areas and dikes repaired or removed where no longer functional. Most of the upland parcels have been unmanaged and have exotic plant infestations, and trash. Since most of the parcels are in urbanized areas the demand for water access will be high. Construction of several access points will be needed. Increased patrol and law enforcement presence will be necessary to prevent future dumping and vandalism.

Long-term routine management activities within the upland areas will be at the "moderate need" level. However, due to the maintenance needs of the dikes and water control structures, and the required management of water levels, the impoundments will continue to require "high need" management.

*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure*

The management goals of this project are to utilize an ecosystems management approach: to enhance the protection of the adjacent Indian River Lagoon and its aquatic preserves; to conserve and restore coastal wetlands and uplands; to protect and manage native flora and fauna; to provide areas for boating, fishing, camping, hiking, bike riding, picnicking and nature appreciation; to protect archaeological and historical resources; to enhance public appreciation for natural diversity; and to cooperate with local mosquito control authorities to ensure that impoundments are properly managed.

Upon acquisition, initial activities will concentrate on the site security of the upland properties, including posting, fencing where needed, and



## Indian River Lagoon Blueway - Bargain 15

patrols. Within the first year of appropriate funding, management activities will concentrate on trash removal, public access, and planning for management activities such as impoundment management, restoration projects, prescribed fire, and exotic plant and animal eradication. Appropriate access to the public will be provided while protecting sensitive resources on site.

The site's natural resources and threatened and endangered species will be inventoried and a management plan will be formulated. The resource inventory will be used to identify sensitive areas that need special attention, protection or management and to locate areas that are appropriate for any recreational or administrative facilities. Unnecessary roads, fire lanes and hydrological disturbances will be abandoned and/or restored to the greatest extent practical. Infrastructure development will be confined to already disturbed areas and will be the minimum required to allow public access, and to manage the property.

Long range goals will be established by the management plan and will provide for ecological restoration, the removal of exotic species, and the perpetuation and maintenance of natural communities. Prescribed fires will be used to maintain the appropriate communities and associated wildlife populations. Management activities will also stress the protection of threatened and endangered species, and the preservation of the significant archaeological sites for professional

investigation. Existing mosquito control impoundments will be reconnected to the Indian River Lagoon and rotational impoundment management implemented to meet both the goals of improved estuarine habitat and mosquito population management. Managed marshes offer excellent habitat for waterfowl and wading birds, and viewing opportunities for the public.

**Revenue-generating potential** No revenue is expected to be generated from this property. The project will benefit the state indirectly by protecting or enhancing water quality, fisheries and public recreation activities, and preserving natural and historical resources.

**Cooperators in management activities** This project will require a great deal of coordination between the affected parties. The St. Johns River and South Florida Water Management Districts, Volusia, Brevard, Indian River, St. Lucie and Martin Counties and Mosquito Control Districts have all expressed interest in some form of cooperative management of portions of the project. This level of cooperation is needed if the project is to successfully serve the multiple purposes for which it was designed. In a few cases intensive recreation or stormwater infrastructure have been suggested as management uses which might not be compatible with the Marine Resources management approach or capabilities. Such parcels may be more appropriately managed directly by the interested agency.

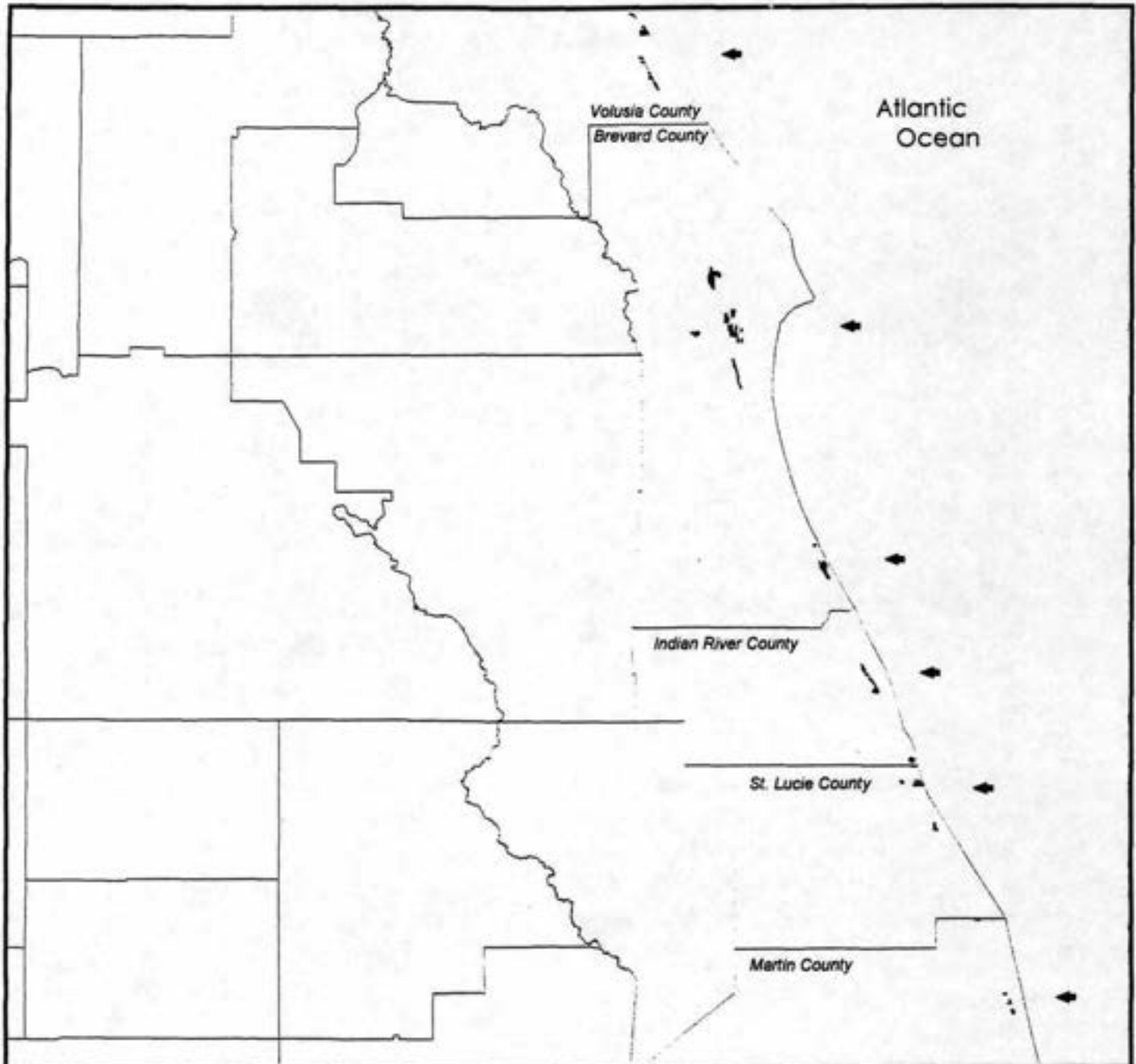
### Management Cost Summary/DMR

Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$0	\$39,000
OPS	\$50,000	\$36,000
Expense	\$15,000	\$20,000
OCO	\$40,000	\$5,000
FCO	\$15,000	\$0
TOTAL	\$120,000	\$100,000

### Management Cost Summary/Brevard Co. EEL\*

Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	Brevard Co. EEL	Brevard Co. EEL
Salary	\$0	\$40,000
OPS	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$80,000	\$50,000
OCO	\$75,000	\$20,000
FCO	\$15,000	\$0
TOTAL	\$285,000	\$110,000

\*Combined management cost summary for six Brevard County sites: Pine Island, Sykes Creek, East Merritt Island Impoundment, Hog Point, Snagg Point, and Muller Creek Islands.



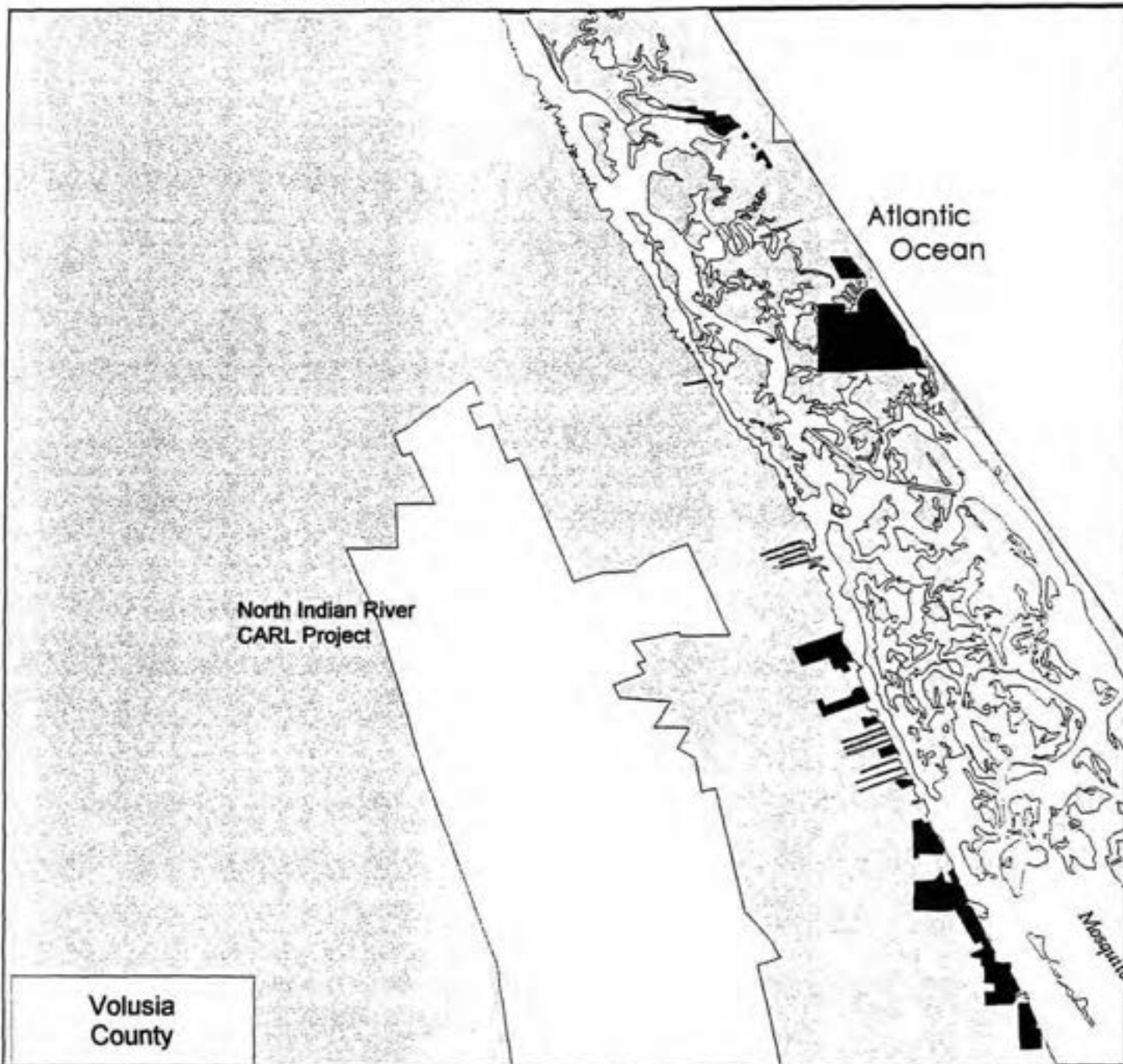
Indian River Lagoon  
Blueway CARL Project



### INDIAN RIVER LAGOON BLUEWAY

multi-counties

page 1 of 4



Volusia  
County

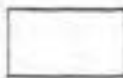
Atlantic  
Ocean

North Indian River  
CARL Project

Mosquito  
Lagoon



Indian River Lagoon  
Blueway CARL Project

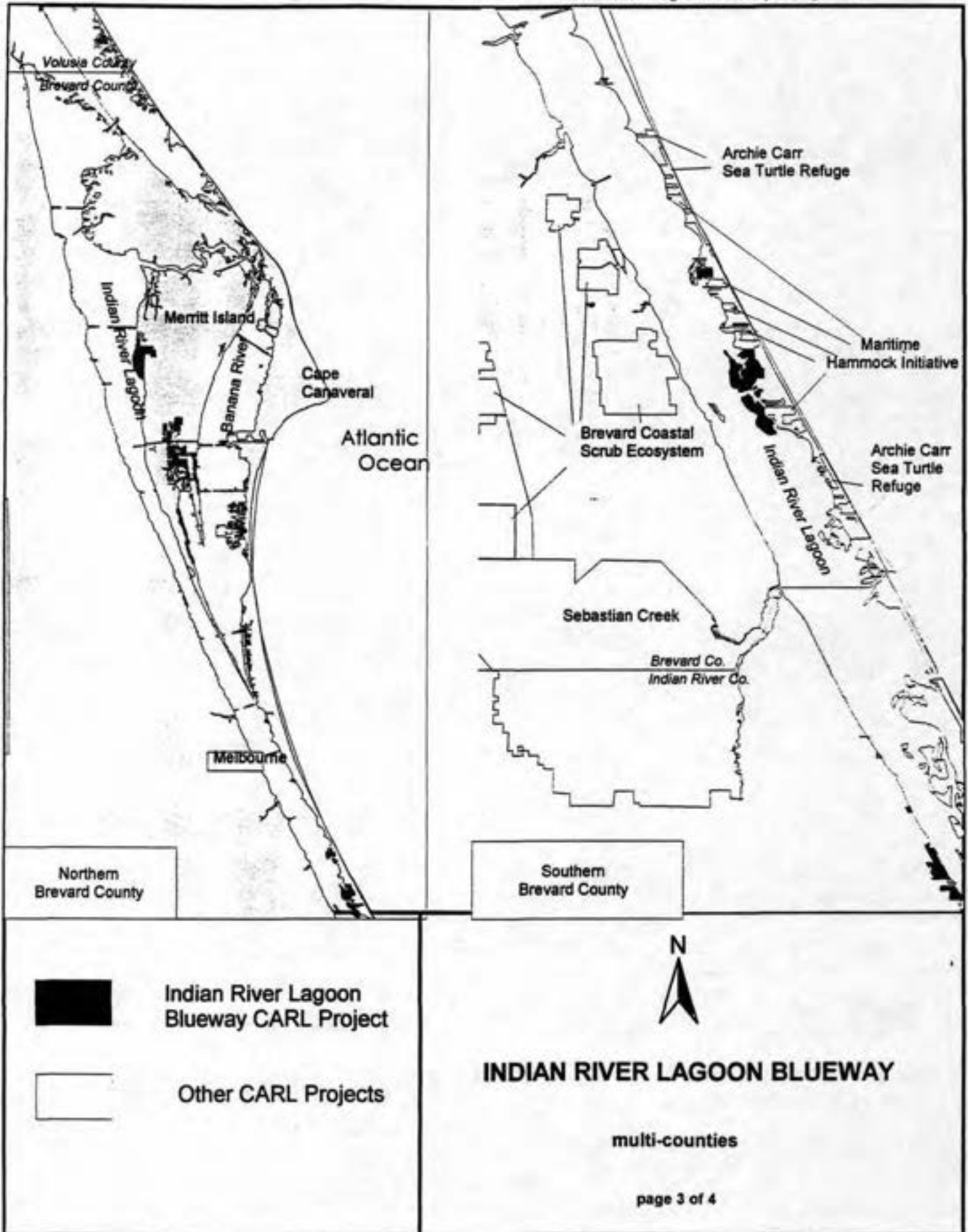


Other CARL Projects





### INDIAN RIVER LAGOON BLUEWAY

multi-counties



Northern  
Brevard County

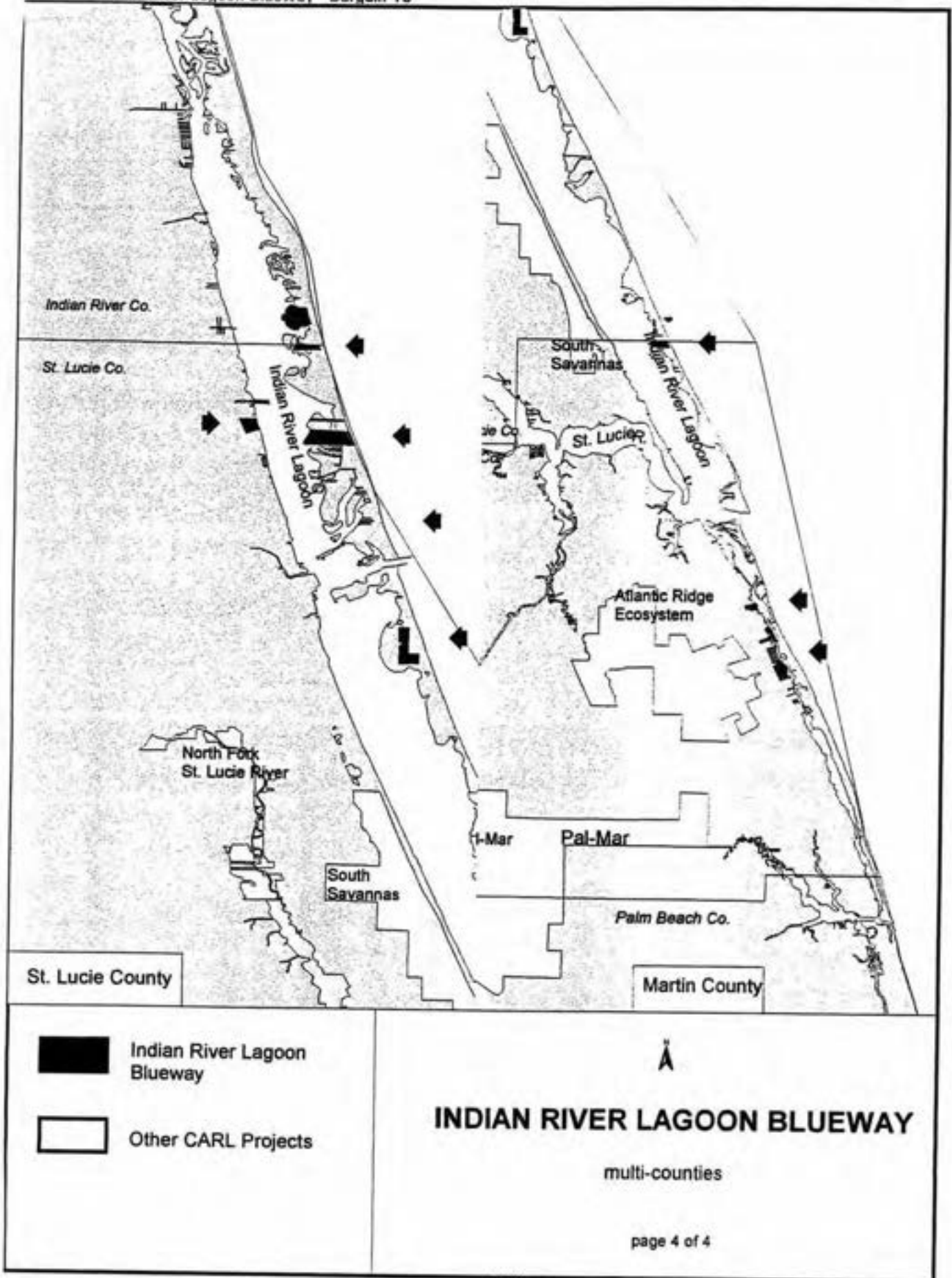
Southern  
Brevard County

-  Indian River Lagoon Blueway CARL Project
-  Other CARL Projects



### INDIAN RIVER LAGOON BLUEWAY

multi-counties



# Cypress Creek/Trail Ridge

Bargain 16

## St. Lucie County

### Purpose for State Acquisition

Public acquisition of this project would protect a significant wetland, provide for natural resource based recreation in a developing area of Florida, and protect important archaeological and historical resources.

### Manager

Florida Division of Forestry.

### General Description

The cypress swamps, hydric hammocks, and marshes of the 9500-acre Cypress Creek/Trail Ridge project are part of the largest remaining wetland in western St. Lucie County. Though partly logged, most of this wetland is still in excellent condition. Open flatwoods and Bahia-grass pasture, with some scrubby flatwoods, surround the wetland. At least six FNAI-listed animals, from gopher tortoises and sandhill cranes to swallow-tailed kites and several wading birds use the area. Two important wading-bird rookeries are in the project. Two archaeological sites were seen during the 1996 assessment on part of the project, and there is good potential for more to be present.

### Public Use

The project's size and diversity make it desirable for use and management as a state forest. Additionally, the area can easily accommodate recreational activities such as hiking, horseback riding, bicycling, picnicking, and camping.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

The owners of the V-Bar-2 Ranch are interested in a fee simple acquisition; the Ru-Mar Ranch is interested in a less-than-fee acquisition. The V-Bar-2 Ranch and the Ru-Mar property are the essential parcels.

### Coordination

South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) and St. Lucie County will partner with the state on the entire project. It will be a 20% (St. Lucie County), 30% (SFWMD) and 50% (state) partnership.

FNAI Elements	
Bald Eagle	G4/S3
Florida sandhill crane	G5T2T3/S2
Eastern indigo snake	G4T3/S3
Crested caracara	G5/S2
Yellow-crowned night-heron	G5/S3?
Florida panther	G5T1/S1
Sherman's fox squirrel	G5T2/S2
Large-flowered rosemary	G3/S3
10 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1998
Project Area (Acres)	9,500
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	9,500
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$1,464,163

**Management Policy Statement**

The Cypress Creek/Trail Ridge project encompasses approximately 9,500 acres in St. Lucie County, Florida. The site is located approximately ten miles east of Okeechobee and twenty miles west of Ft. Pierce. The primary land management goal is 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. This ecosystem approach will guide the Division of Forestry's management activities on this project.

**Management Prospectus**

*Qualifications for state designation* Major communities represented on this project include basin swamp, hydric hammock, floodplain swamp, mesic and wet flatwoods, and agriculture/developed areas. The project's size and diversity make it desirable for use and management as a state forest. Management by the Division of Forestry as a state forest is contingent upon the state obtaining legal public access to the site and acquiring fee simple title to the core parcels.

*Manager* Division of Forestry

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* Much of the V-2 Ranch parcel has been disturbed by agricultural use and will require restoration efforts. Other than this, there are no known major disturbances that will require extraordinary attention, so the level of management intensity and related management costs are expected to be only slightly higher than typical for a state forest.

*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure* Once the core area is acquired and assigned to the Division of Forestry, public access will be provided for non-facilities related, low intensity outdoor recreation activities. The Division of Forestry proposes to manage the site as a new state forest unit, and consequently, management activities will be conducted with district personnel. Until specific positions are provided for the project, public access will be coordinated through the Division of Forestry's Okeechobee District Headquarters. The Division of Forestry will cooperate with and seek the assistance of other state agencies, local government entities and interested parties as appropriate.

Initial or intermediate management efforts will concentrate on site security, public and fire management access, resource inventory, removal of existing trash, and restoration activities. Steps will be taken to insure that the public is provided appropriate access while simultaneously affording

protection of sensitive resources. Vehicular use by the public will be confined to designated roads and unnecessary access points will be closed. An inventory of the site's natural resources and threatened and endangered flora and fauna will be conducted to provide the basis for formulation of a management plan.

Prior to collection of necessary resource information, management proposals for this project can only be conceptual in nature. Long-range plans for this property will generally be directed toward the restoration of disturbed areas and maintenance of natural communities. To the greatest extent practical, disturbed sites will be restored to conditions that would be expected to occur in naturally functioning ecosystems. Pine plantations will be thinned to achieve a more natural appearance. Off-site species will eventually be replaced with species that would be expected to occur naturally on those specific sites. Management activities will also stress enhancement of the abundance and spatial distribution of threatened and endangered species.

An all-season burning program will be established utilizing practices which incorporate 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 improvement thinnings and regeneration harvests aimed at maintaining and perpetuating forest ecosystems. Stands will not have a targeted rotation age but will be managed to maintain a broad diversity of age classes ranging from young stands to areas with old growth characteristics. This will provide habitat for the full spectrum of species that would be found in the natural environment.

The resource inventory will be used to identify sensitive areas that need special attention, protection or management, and to locate areas that are appropriate for any recreational or administrative facilities. Infrastructure development will primarily be located in already disturbed areas and will be the absolute minimum required to allow public access for the uses mentioned above, to provide facilities to accommodate public use, and to administer and manage the property.

The Division will promote recreation and environmental education in the natural environment. It is not anticipated that recreational facilities will be developed; however, if it is determined that facilities are needed, the use of low impact, rustic facilities will be stressed. High

impact, organized recreation areas will be discouraged because of possible adverse effects on the natural environment. Unnecessary roads, firelines and hydrological disturbances will be abandoned and/or restored to the greatest extent practical.

*Revenue-generating potential* Timber sales will be conducted as needed to improve or maintain desirable ecosystem conditions. These sales will

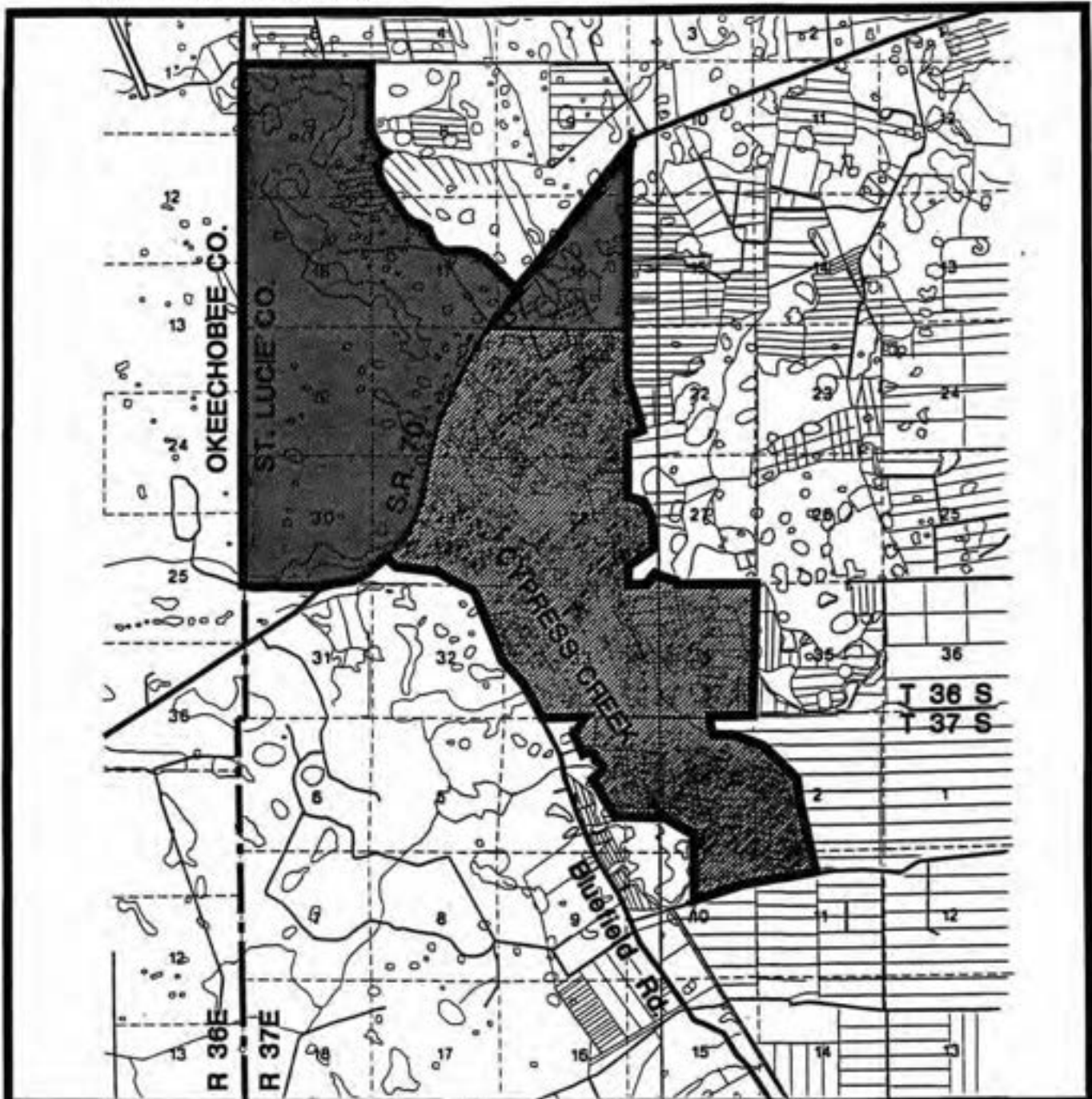
primarily take place in upland pine stands and will provide a variable source of revenue dependent upon a variety of factors. Revenue generating potential of this project is expected to be low.

*Cooperators in management activities* The Division of Forestry will cooperate with and seek the assistance of other state agencies, local government entities and interested parties as appropriate.

**Management Cost Summary/DOF**

Category	Startup
Source of Funds	CARL
Salary	\$33,221
OPS	\$0
Expense	\$13,000
OCO	\$76,050
FCD	\$0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$118,271</b>





CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS



PROJECT BOUNDARY

CYPRESS CREEK

ST. LUCIE COUNTY

# Dunn's Creek

Bargain 17

## Putnam County

### Purpose for State Acquisition

Where Crescent Lake feeds the St. Johns River are diverse natural lands ranging from sandhills and scrub, to seepage streams in unusually deep ravines, and swamps along Dunn's Creek. The Dunn's Creek project, by conserving these lands, will protect habitat for such wildlife as manatee—which occasionally use the creek—gopher tortoise and wading birds, and will give the public a scenic area in which to enjoy a host of activities, such as canoeing, camping, and hiking.

### Manager

Division of Recreation and Parks, Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

### General Description

The project includes longleaf pine/turkey oak/wiregrass sandhills, xeric hammock, sand pine scrub, swamp, and several miles of frontage on Dunn's Creek and Crescent Lake. The mix of natural communities provides excellent wildlife habitat. West Indian manatees are occasionally sighted in the creek. One degraded archaeological site is known from the project. The uplands are threatened by timbering and

will eventually be threatened by residential development.

### Public Use

This project is designated as a state park.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

Phase I: Former Sam Kaye tract (3/5 interest owned by The Nature Conservancy (TNC) for resale to state). Phase II: remaining tracts on the southwest side of the creek - approximately eight ownerships.

### Coordination

TNC is consolidating the remaining interests in the former Sam Kaye tract. The St. Johns River Water Management District is an acquisition partner. It acquired the largest ownership (Tilton) on the northeast side of the creek.

The district's acquisition costs and acreage acquired in the project area are reflected in the table below.

FNAI Elements	
SCRUB	G2/S2
West Indian manatee	G2/S2?
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
SINKHOLE LAKE	G3/S3
SANDHILL	G2/S2
UPLAND HARDWOOD FOREST	G2/S3
XERIC HAMMOCK	G2/S3
SEEPAGE STREAM	G4/S3
14 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1991
Project Area (Acres)	8,966
Acres Acquired	3,180
at a Cost of	\$1,743,280
Acres Remaining	5,786
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$4,753,600

**Management Policy Statement**

The primary goals of management of the Dunn's Creek CARL project are: 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; to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect; and to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation.

**Management Prospectus**

*Qualifications for state designation* The Dunn's Creek CARL project has the mix of natural resources and the potential for natural-resource-based recreation to qualify it as a unit of the state park system.

*Manager* The Division of Recreation and Parks, Department of Environmental Protection, will manage the area.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* The Dunn's Creek project will be a high-need management area with emphasis on public recreational use and development compatible with resource management.

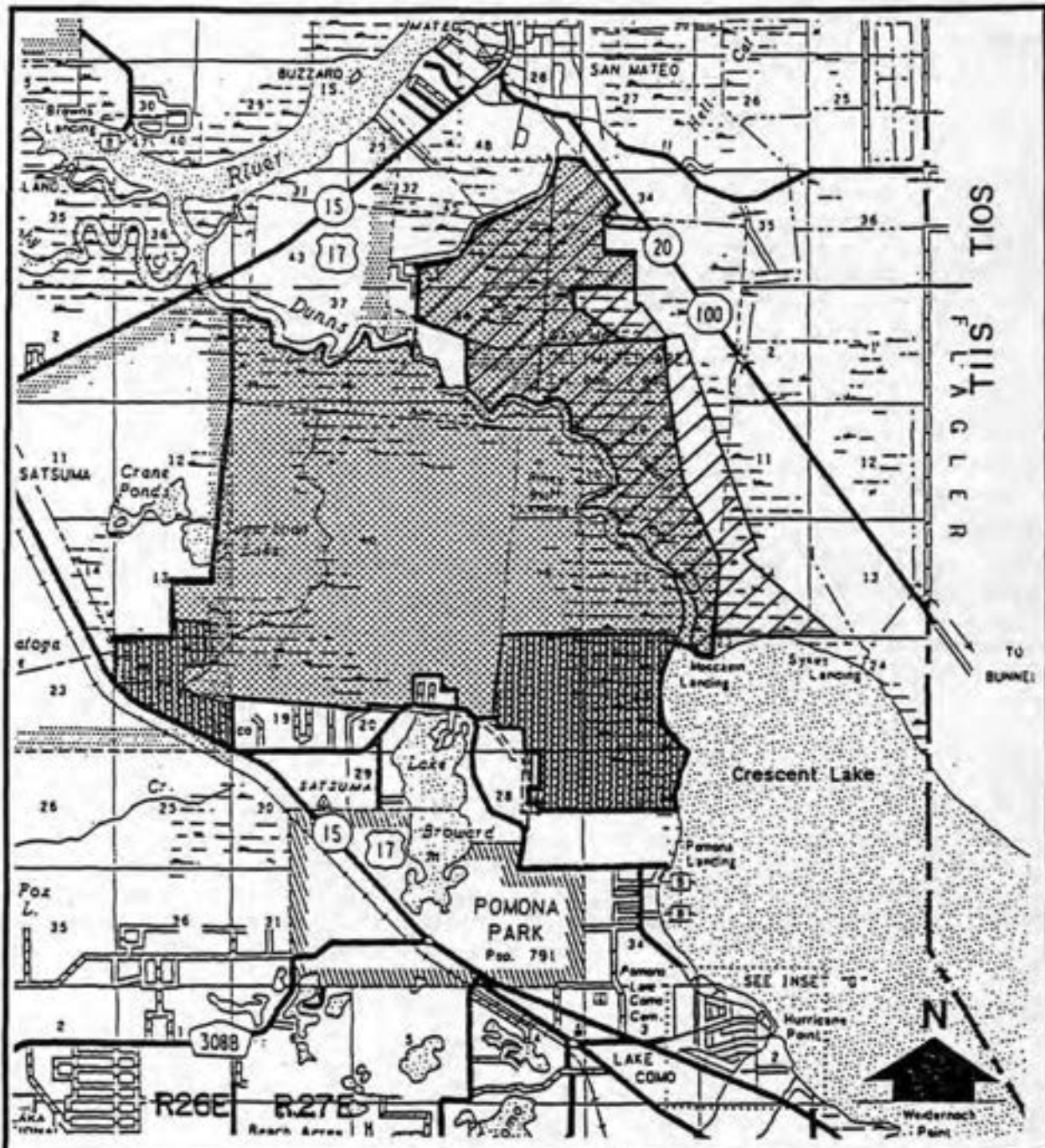
*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure* Within the first year after acquisition, management activities will concentrate on site security, natural and cultural resource protection, and efforts toward the development of a plan for long-term public use and resource management.

*Revenue-generating potential* No significant revenue is expected to be generated initially. After acquisition, it will probably be several years before any significant public use facilities are developed. The amount of any future revenue generated will depend on the nature and extent of public use and facilities.

*Cooperators in management activities* No local governments or others are recommended for management of this project area.

**Management Cost Summary**

Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$69,878	\$124,716
OPS	\$14,560	\$3,000
Expense	\$8,686	\$27,000
OCO	\$73,500	\$1,000
FCO	\$73,500	\$0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$224,344</b>	<b>\$155,716</b>



SOIL TYPING

TO BUNNEL



PROJECT AREA



S.J.R.W.M.D. OWNERSHIP



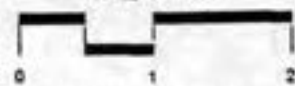
NON-ESSENTIAL PARCELS

PROJECT AREA EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS  
(MINUS NON-ESSENTIAL PARCELS)



NORTH

SCALE IN MILES



DUNN'S CREEK

PUTNAM COUNTY

8-1-65

# North Fork St. Lucie River

Bargain 18

## St. Lucie County

### Purpose for State Acquisition

Through the middle of growing Port St. Lucie the North Fork of the St. Lucie River flows in a corridor of hardwood swamps and scrub. The North Fork St. Lucie River project will conserve this corridor, helping to protect the water quality of the river—an Aquatic Preserve—and providing residents of and visitors to this area with a place to enjoy boating, fishing, hiking, and other activities.

### Manager

Division of Marine Resources, Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

### General Description

This project, a narrow eight-mile-long corridor along the North Fork St. Lucie River, is the only natural area left in a heavily urbanized landscape. The waterway has been channelized in the past and traces of this history are evident in some places. Natural communities are composed largely of wetlands but some developable uplands such as scrub are also present. Rare and threatened plants and animals occur within the project, including West Indian manatees. The project area has a direct influence on the water quality of the North Fork St. Lucie River Aquatic Preserve. No archaeological sites are known from the project. The river flows through the center of Port St. Lucie and is vulnerable to development of adjacent uplands.

### Public Use

This project is designated as a buffer preserve, with such public uses as boating and fishing, camping, picnicking and hiking.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

LAMAC evaluated and added a new project, North Fork St. Lucie River Addition, to the existing North Fork St. Lucie River project in 1996. The project was then ranked within the Bargain/Shared category on December 5, 1996 (previous project had been included in the Substantially Complete category).

Phase I of the original project consists of the City of Port St. Lucie ownership (1,350 acres) formally GDC (acquired) and two other minor owners, Evans and Winn. Phase II consists of the ownerships within the Sharette DRI.

The addition consists of 1,534 acres. Essential parcels in the addition are: Atlantic Gulf, Wild, Miller, Strazulla, Petravice, Becker, Terpening, Evans, Childers, Terrain, and Geiger.

### Coordination

St. Lucie County and South Florida Water Management District are CARL's acquisition partners. The former GDC tract was acquired by the City of Port St. Lucie, through the Trust for Public Lands (TPL), for subsequent sale to the state. TPL conveyed the 12.7 acre marina property to the county.

FNAI Elements	
SCRUB	G2/S2
West Indian manatee	G2/S2?
SANDHILL	G2G3/S2
ESTUARINE TIDAL SWAMP	G3/S3
BLACKWATER STREAM	G4/S2
FLOODPLAIN FOREST	G2/S3
MESIC FLATWOODS	G2/S4
HYDRIC HAMMOCK	G2/S4?
12 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1988*
Project Area (Acres)	2,869
Acres Acquired	1,333
at a Cost of	\$3,607,414
Acres Remaining	1,526
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of *original North Fork St. Lucie project	\$7,925,760

Between July 1996, and September 1997, the District acquired 292 acres, and the board approved

the acquisition of an additional 21 acres.

#### Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the North Fork St. Lucie River CARL project are: to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; and to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation.

#### Management Prospectus

*Qualifications for state designation* The North Fork St. Lucie River CARL project, by preserving the floodplain along the river, qualifies as a buffer preserve for the North Fork St. Lucie River Aquatic Preserve.

*Manager* The Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Marine Resources, Bureau of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas is the recommended lead Manager of the buffer preserve.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* The North Fork St. Lucie River CARL project mostly includes dense floodplain wetlands that restrict access, so management will focus on enhancement and resource protection. Protection of the water quality of the river and floodplain will be important because development is adjacent to and adversely affecting much of the river corridor. The transitional and upland parcels are "low-need" tracts, requiring basic resource management and protection.

*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure* Within the first year after acquisition, activities will concentrate on developing a detailed site assessment and resource inventory, removing trash on upland parcels, and securing the property. The Division of Marine Resources will provide access to the public while protecting sensitive resources. The project's natural resources will be inventoried and a management plan will be developed.

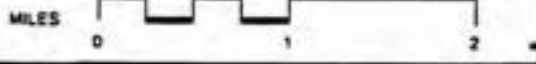
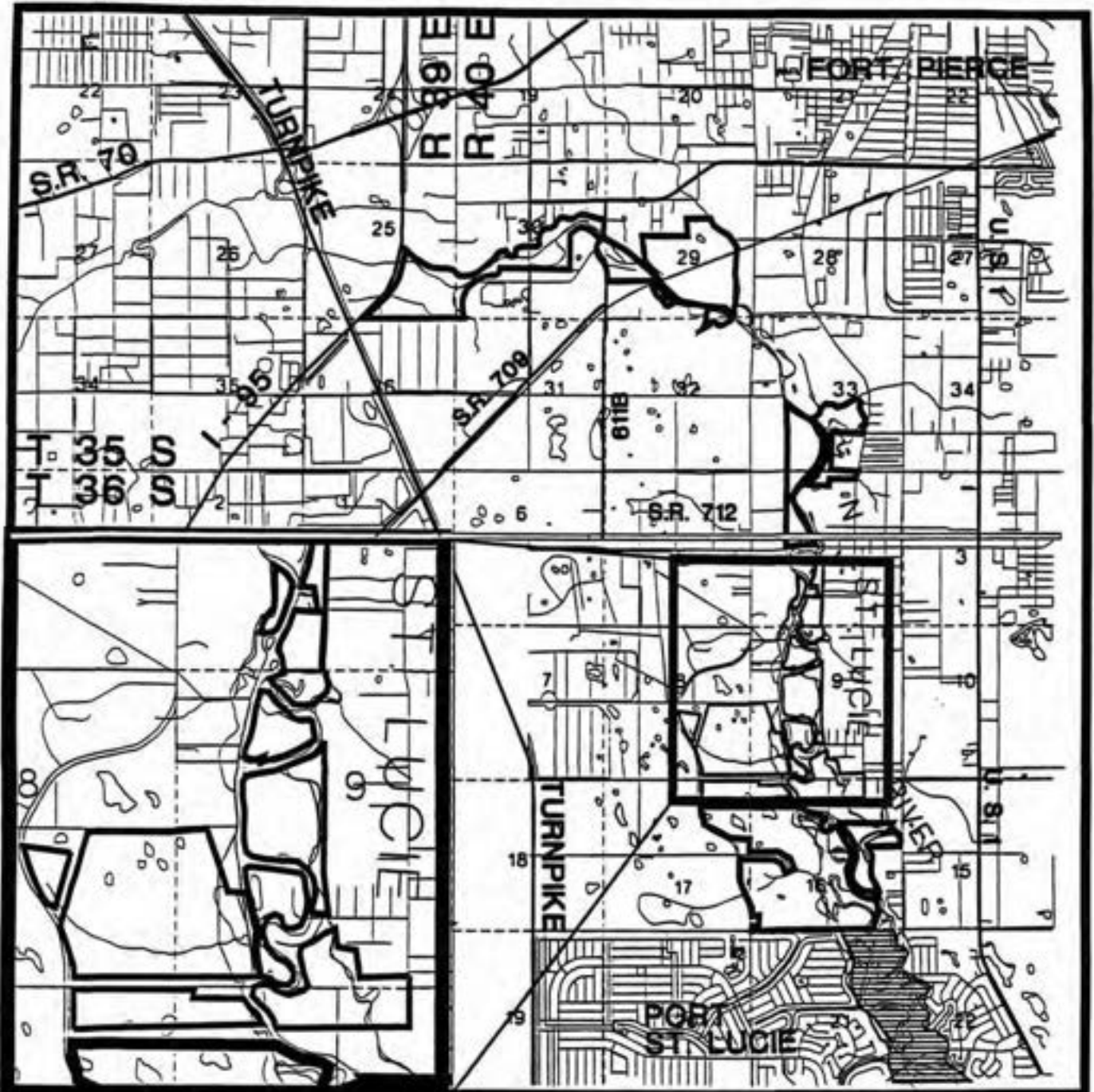
Long-range plans for this property, beginning one year after acquisition, will generally be directed toward the removal of exotic species, restoration of disturbed areas, and the maintenance of natural communities. Management will also protect threatened and endangered species. The resource inventory will be used to identify sensitive areas and to locate areas for any recreational or administrative facilities. Disturbances will be restored to the greatest extent practical. Infrastructure will be located in disturbed areas and will be the minimum needed for public access and management.

*Revenue-generating potential* At this time, revenue-generating activities are not expected. However, it may be possible in the future to generate income by developing a camping facility.

*Cooperators in management activities* St. Lucie County is managing a marina within the project.

#### Management Cost Summary(DMR)

Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	CARL/LATF	CARL/LATF	CARL/LATF
Salary	\$16,500	\$16,995	\$50,504.85
OPS	\$26,898	\$28,100	\$43,489.45
Expense	\$9,835	\$11,000	\$17,024.34
OCO	\$0	\$2,500	\$3,869.17
Special	\$0	\$19,926	\$19,926.00
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$53,233	\$78,521	\$134,813.81



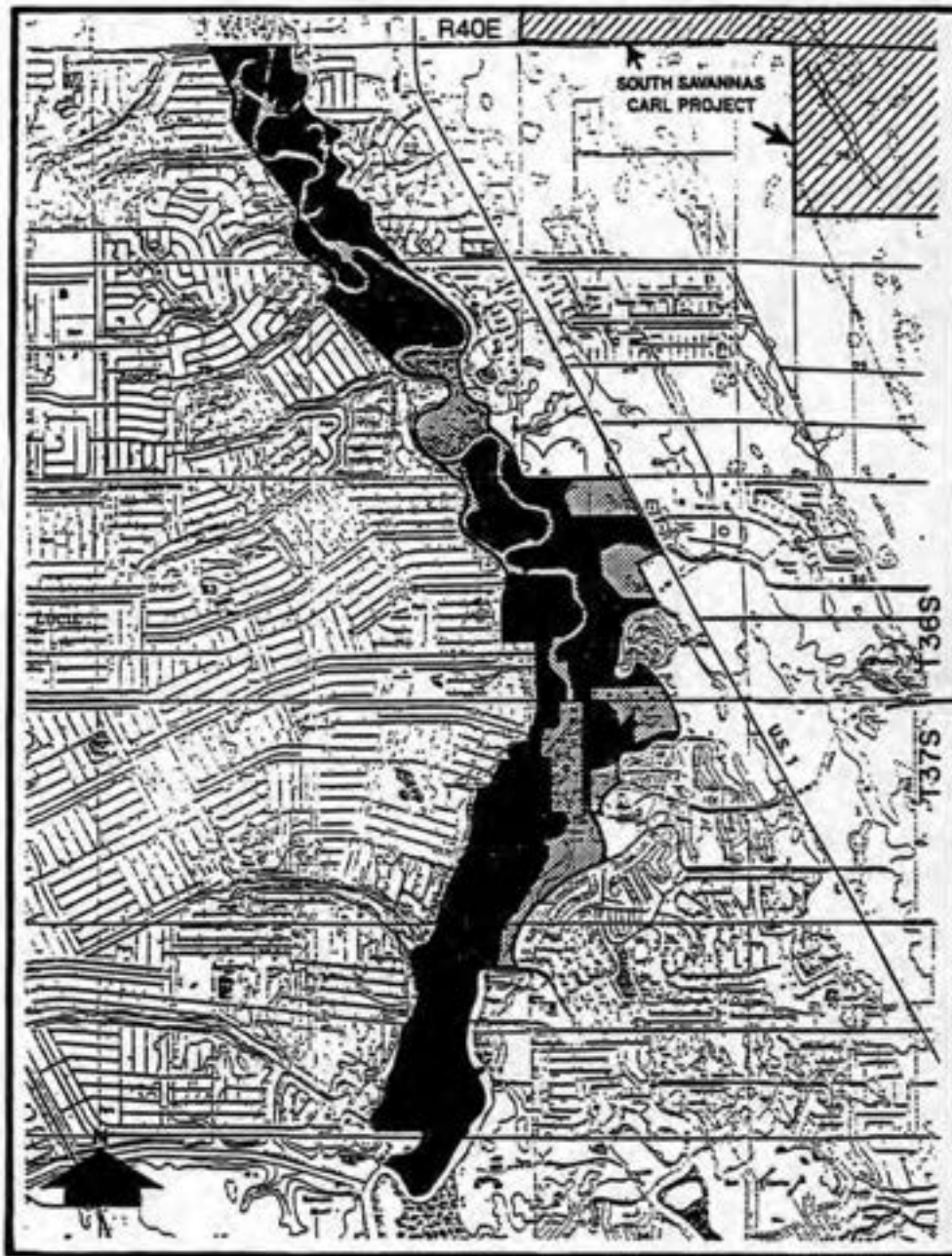
 PROJECT BOUNDARY

CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS



NORTH FORK ST. LUCIE RIVER

ST. LUCIE CO.



CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS



PROJECT AREA



STATE OWNED  
EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS



NORTH FORK ST. LUCIE RIVER

ST. LUCIE CO.



# Newnan's Lake

Bargain 19

## Alachua County

### Purpose for State Acquisition

The complex of large lakes, streams, flatwoods, and prairies south and east of Gainesville, still hardly affected by the growth of that city, is important for wading birds, bald eagles, and other wildlife. The Newnan's Lake project will protect a northern part of this complex, preserving the water quality of the lake, maintaining lands that link the Paynes Prairie State Preserve and the Lochloosa Wildlife Management Area, and giving the public a place to enjoy the beauty of this natural landscape.

### Manager

Division of Forestry, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (north of State Road 20); Division of Recreation and Parks, Department of Environmental Protection (south of State Road 20).

### General 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 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 and hydric hammocks also cover large areas in the project. Ten archaeological sites have been identified in the project. The area is threatened by residential development.

### Public Use

This project is designated as a state forest, giving the public an area for hiking, biking, horseback riding, camping, picnicking and fishing.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

Acquisition priority should be given to the ownerships of Georgia Pacific, Zetrouer, Gladstone, Barnes and the smaller ownerships along the eastern shore (sections 3 and 10) of the lake. All other ownerships are a second priority. The project as a whole consists of approximately 82 parcels and 43 owners.

### Coordination

The Alachua Conservation Trust and the St. Johns River Water Management District have extensive knowledge of resource and ownership issues. Coordination with both should be maintained.

FNAI Elements	
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	G7/S3
XERIC HAMMOCK	G7/S3
10 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1994
Project Area (Acres)	12,957
Acres Acquired	372
at a Cost of	\$170,000
Acres Remaining	12,585
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$9,820,906

**Management Policy Statement**

The primary goals of management of the Newnan's Lake CARL project are: to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect; to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation; and to preserve significant archaeological or historical sites.

**Management Prospectus**

*Qualifications for state designation* The forests and recreational resources of the Newnan's Lake project, and its location adjacent to Paynes Prairie State Preserve, make it suitable for use as a state forest and a state preserve.

*Managers* The Division of Forestry is recommended as Manager for the area north of State Road 20. The Division of Recreation and Parks is recommended as Manager for the area south of State Road 20 adjacent to the Paynes Prairie CARL project.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* The area north of SR 26 has no known major disturbances that will require extraordinary attention so management intensity is expected to be typical for a state forest. The portion of the Newnan's Lake project south of SR 26 will be a high-need management area with emphasis on public recreational use and development compatible with resource management, particularly as it relates to trails.

*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure* Once the core area is acquired, the Division of Forestry will provide public access for low intensity, non-facilities-related outdoor recreation. Initial activities will include securing the site, providing public and fire management access, inventorying resources, and removing trash. The DOF will

provide access to the public while protecting sensitive resources. The sites' natural resources and threatened and endangered plants and animals will be inventoried to provide the basis for a management plan. Long-range plans for this project will generally be directed toward restoring disturbed areas to their original conditions, as far as possible, as well as protecting threatened and endangered species. Some of the pinelands have been degraded by timbering and require restoration. An all-season burning program will use, whenever possible, existing roads, black lines, foam lines and natural breaks to contain fires. Timber management will mostly involve improvement thinnings and regeneration harvests. Plantations will be thinned and, where appropriate, reforested with species found in natural ecosystems. Stands will not have a targeted rotation age. Infrastructure will primarily be located in disturbed areas and will be the minimum required for management and public access. The DOF will promote environmental education. Within the first year after acquisition, Division of Recreation and Parks management activities will concentrate on site security, natural and cultural resource protection, and efforts toward the development of a plan for long-term public use and resource management.

*Estimate of Revenue generating potential* The Division of Forestry will sell timber as needed to improve or maintain desirable ecosystem conditions. These sales will provide a variable source of revenue, but the revenue-generating potential for this project is expected to be low. After acquisition, it will probably be several years before any significant level of public use facilities is developed. The degree of any future revenue generated would depend on the nature and extent of public use and facilities.

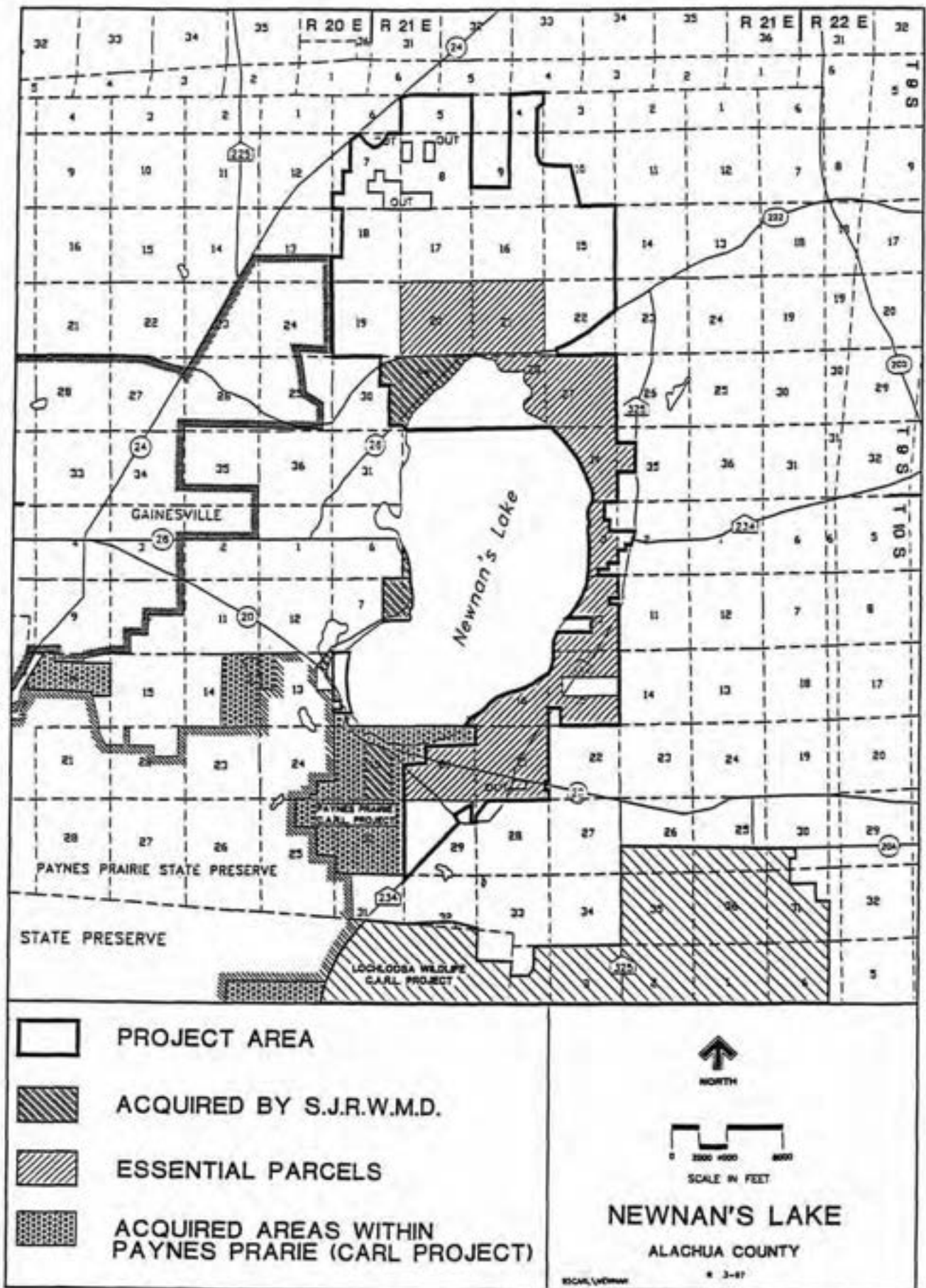
*Cooperators in management activities* The Division of Forestry will cooperate with and seek the assistance of other state agencies, local government entities and interested parties as appropriate.

**Management Cost Summary/DRP**

Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$87,481	\$87,481
OPS	\$12,480	\$12,480
Expense	\$27,000	\$27,000
OCO	\$193,800	\$1,000
FCO	\$78,320	\$0
TOTAL	\$399,081	\$127,961

**Management Cost Summary/DOF**

Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$61,390	\$61,390
OPS	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$12,000	\$10,000
OCO	\$111,700	\$6,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$185,090	\$77,390



# Pumpkin Hill Creek

Bargain 20

## Duval County

### Purpose for State Acquisition

The growth of the city of Jacksonville and its outlying developed areas has inevitably reduced the natural lands in Duval County to a fraction of their original extent. The Pumpkin Hill Creek project will protect one of the larger natural uplands left in the county, helping to maintain the water quality of the Nassau and St. Johns Rivers and their fringing marshes—the foundation of an important fishery—protecting wading bird rookeries, and giving the public in this urban area opportunities to fish, hunt, hike, and canoe.

### Manager

Division of Marine Resources, Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

### General Description

As a remnant of relatively intact natural communities in the urban landscape of Duval County, the Pumpkin Hill Creek project will protect upland buffer to the Nassau River - St. Johns River Marshes Aquatic Preserve, an Outstanding Florida Water that supports a significant commercial and recreational fishery. Besides sandhill, large areas of scrubby flatwoods of diverse quality, wet flatwoods, and salt marsh, the project contains nearly pristine maritime hammock. It provides habitat for several rare species and contains two colonial wading bird rookeries, one of which is

used by the federally endangered wood stork. 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. Fourteen archaeological sites are known from the project, including the ruins of the early 19th century Fitzpatrick Plantation house. The cultural resource value of the project is high. The area is threatened by urban development.

### Public Use

This project is designated as a buffer preserve.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

This project consists of several large tracts including North Shore (acquired by TNC using Cedar Bay Cogeneration Project mitigation funds), Verdie Forest and Penland (acquired jointly with SJRWMD), Tison and Birchfield.

On March 14, 1997, the LAMAC approved a 635-acre addition to the Pumpkin Hill Creek project. The tract has a tax value of \$995,638. The property is primarily undisturbed floodplain swamp and mesic flatwoods. The transition from swamp to uplands is predominately pond pine-dominated baygall. The flatwoods are currently being used for timber production.

FNAI Elements	
SANDHILL	G2G3/S2
SCRUBBY FLATWOODS	G3/S3
WET FLATWOODS	G2/S4?
Wood stork	G4/S2
MARITIME HAMMOCK	G4/S3
ESTUARINE TIDAL MARSH	G4/S4
DOME SWAMP	G4/S3?
Black-crowned night-heron	G5/S3?
10 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1994
Project Area (Acres)	6,927
Acres Acquired	3,720*
at a Cost of	\$9,167,230*
Acres Remaining	2,572
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$3,920,002
*includes expenditures of SJRWMD	

## Pumpkin Hill Creek - Bargain 20

### Coordination

St. Johns River Water Management District is CARL's acquisition partner and has taken the lead role in mapping, appraising and negotiating this

project under a "161" agreement. The district's expenditures are included in the table below.

Resolutions in support of this project include St. Johns River Water Management District in support of a shared acquisition.

### Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the Pumpkin Hill Creek CARL project are: to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect; to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation; and to preserve significant archaeological or historical sites.

### Management Prospectus

*Qualifications for state designation* The Pumpkin Hill Creek project includes uplands centrally located in the Nassau River-St. Johns River Marshes Aquatic Preserve. The project qualifies as a state buffer preserve because it will protect uplands important to the hydrology of the sensitive tidal marshes of the aquatic preserve.

*Manager* The Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Marine Resources, Bureau of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas, is recommended as the lead Manager.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* The Pumpkin Hill Creek Project generally includes lands that are "low-need" tracts, requiring basic resource management and protection.

*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of*

*infrastructure* Within the first year after acquisition, activities will include securing the site, providing public and fire management access, inventorying resources, and removing trash. The Division will provide access to the public while protecting sensitive resources. The project's natural resources will be inventoried to provide the basis for a management plan.

Long-range plans for this project will generally be directed toward restoring disturbed areas to their original conditions, as far as possible, as well as protecting threatened and endangered species. An all-season burning program will use, whenever possible, existing roads, black lines, foam lines and natural breaks to contain fires. Infrastructure will be located in disturbed areas and will be the minimum needed for management and public access. *Revenue-generating potential* Portions of this project are composed of manageable pinelands that could be used to help offset operational costs. Any estimate of the revenue from the harvest of these pinelands depends upon a detailed assessment of the value of the timber and upon the amount of harvesting that is consistent with protection of natural resources on this project. No revenue is expected to be generated for some years.

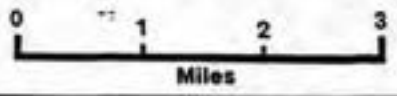
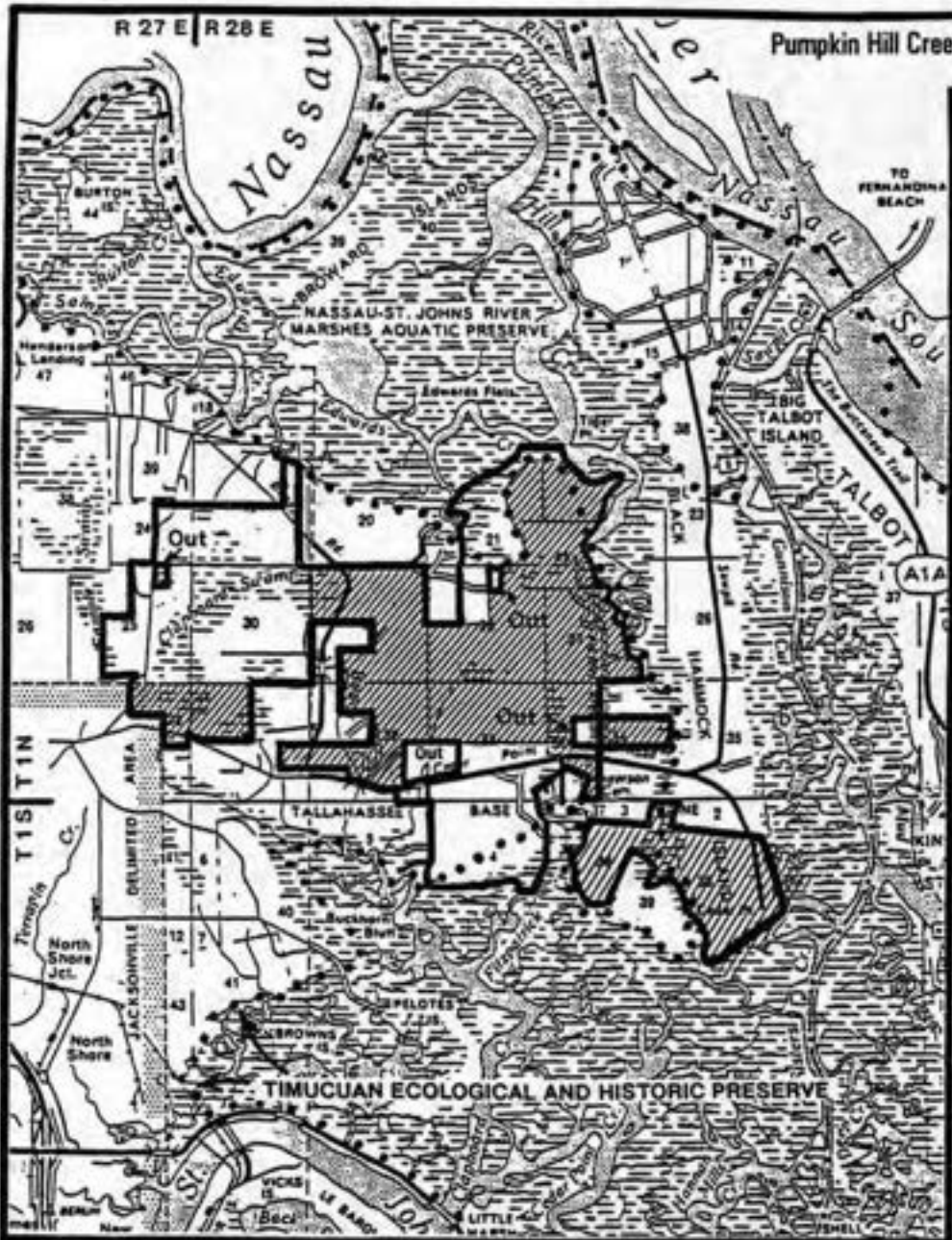
*Cooperators in management activities* The St. Johns River Water Management District will cooperate in managing the project.

### Management Cost Summary/DMR

Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	CARL/LATF	CARL/LATF	CARL/LATF
Salary	\$58,516	\$60,271.50	\$62,079.65
OPS	\$21,521	\$18,500.00	\$28,631.85
Expense	\$14,289	\$16,000.00	\$24,762.68
OCO	\$3,167	\$0	\$0
Special	\$10,005	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$25,000.00	\$50,000.00
TOTAL	\$107,498	\$119,771.50	\$165,474.18



R 27 E | R 28 E

# Pumpkin Hill Creek - Bargain 17



**PUMPKIN HILL CREEK**  
 DUVAL CO.



-  PROJECT BOUNDARY
-  STATE OWNED

# Sand Mountain

Bargain 21

## Bay and Washington Counties

### Purpose for State Acquisition

Until the early part of this century, the country north of St. Andrews Bay was a high longleaf-pine sandhill interrupted by deep depressions holding shallow sand-bottomed lakes. The lakes still pock the area, but most of the sandhill has been replaced by pine plantations and residential developments. The Sand Mountain project will conserve and restore part of this land, still one of the largest tracts of sandhill in the Florida panhandle; protect the watersheds of the lakes and of Econfina Creek (the source of Panama City's water); maintain habitat critical to the survival of several rare plants that grow only around these lakes; and provide a large scenic area where the public can enjoy many recreational activities, from hiking to hunting.

### Manager

Division of Forestry, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.

### General Description

This project protects the largest remaining tract of high quality, natural xeric uplands of Florida's New Hope Ridge and Fountain Slope physiographic regions. The high rolling pinelands 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 species of rare or endangered plants inhabit the project. The Slope Forests in the steepheads shelter several species, while around the Sandhill Upland Lakes are four globally imperiled plant species 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. Three archaeological sites are known from the project and there is moderate potential for more. Development threatens the northern part and the lakes in the southern part.

### Public Use

This project is designated as a state forest with such uses as hiking, hunting, fishing, swimming, camping and environmental education.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

The larger longleaf pine sandhill tracts - Deltona, St. Joe and John Hancock Mutual Life Ins. Co. - should be acquired first. The Rosewood ownership in Phase II has been acquired by the Northwest Florida Water Management District.

### Coordination

The Northwest Florida Water Management District is CARL's acquisition partner and made an unsuccessful attempt to acquire the primary tract, Deltona, on the CARL Program's behalf.

FNAI Elements	
Rock Springs cave isopod	G1/S1
Shaggy ghostsnail	G1/S1
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
41 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1994
Project Area (Acres)	31,056
Acres Acquired	28,946
at a Cost of	\$23,215,062
Acres Remaining	2,110
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$10,732,899

**Management Policy Statement**

The primary goals of management of the Sand Mountain CARL project are: 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; to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect; and to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation.

**Management Prospectus**

*Qualifications for state designation* The large areas of natural longleaf pine sandhills and restorable pine plantations in the Sand Mountain project make it desirable for management as a state forest.

*Manager* The Division of Forestry is recommended as the lead Manager.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* The pine plantations in the project will require restoration. Other than this, there are no known disturbances that will require extraordinary attention so management intensity is expected to be typical for a state forest.

*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure* Once the core area is acquired, the Division of Forestry will provide public access for low-intensity, non-facilities-related outdoor recreation. Initial activities will include securing the site, providing public and fire management access, inventorying resources, and removing trash. The

Division will provide access to the public while protecting sensitive resources. The project's natural resources and threatened and endangered plants and animals will be inventoried to provide the basis for a management plan.

Long-range plans for this project will generally be directed toward restoring disturbed areas to their original conditions, as far as possible, as well as protecting threatened and endangered species. Much of the pinelands have been cleared and planted in sand pine and require restoration. An all-season burning program will use, whenever possible, existing roads, black lines, foam lines and natural breaks to contain fires. Timber management will mostly involve improvement thinnings and regeneration harvests. Plantations will be thinned and, where appropriate, reforested with species found in natural ecosystems. Stands will not have a targeted rotation age. Infrastructure will primarily be located in disturbed areas and will be the minimum required for management and public access. The Division will promote environmental education.

*Revenue-generating potential* The Division of Forestry will sell timber as needed to improve or maintain desirable ecosystem conditions. These sales will provide variable amounts of revenue, but the revenue-generating potential for this project is expected to be low.

*Cooperators in management activities* The Northwest Florida Water Management District has purchased land along Econfina Creek within the CARL project boundary. The District will cooperate with the Division of Forestry in the management of this corridor. The Division of Forestry will also cooperate with and seek the assistance of other state agencies, local government entities and other interested parties as appropriate.

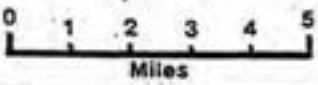
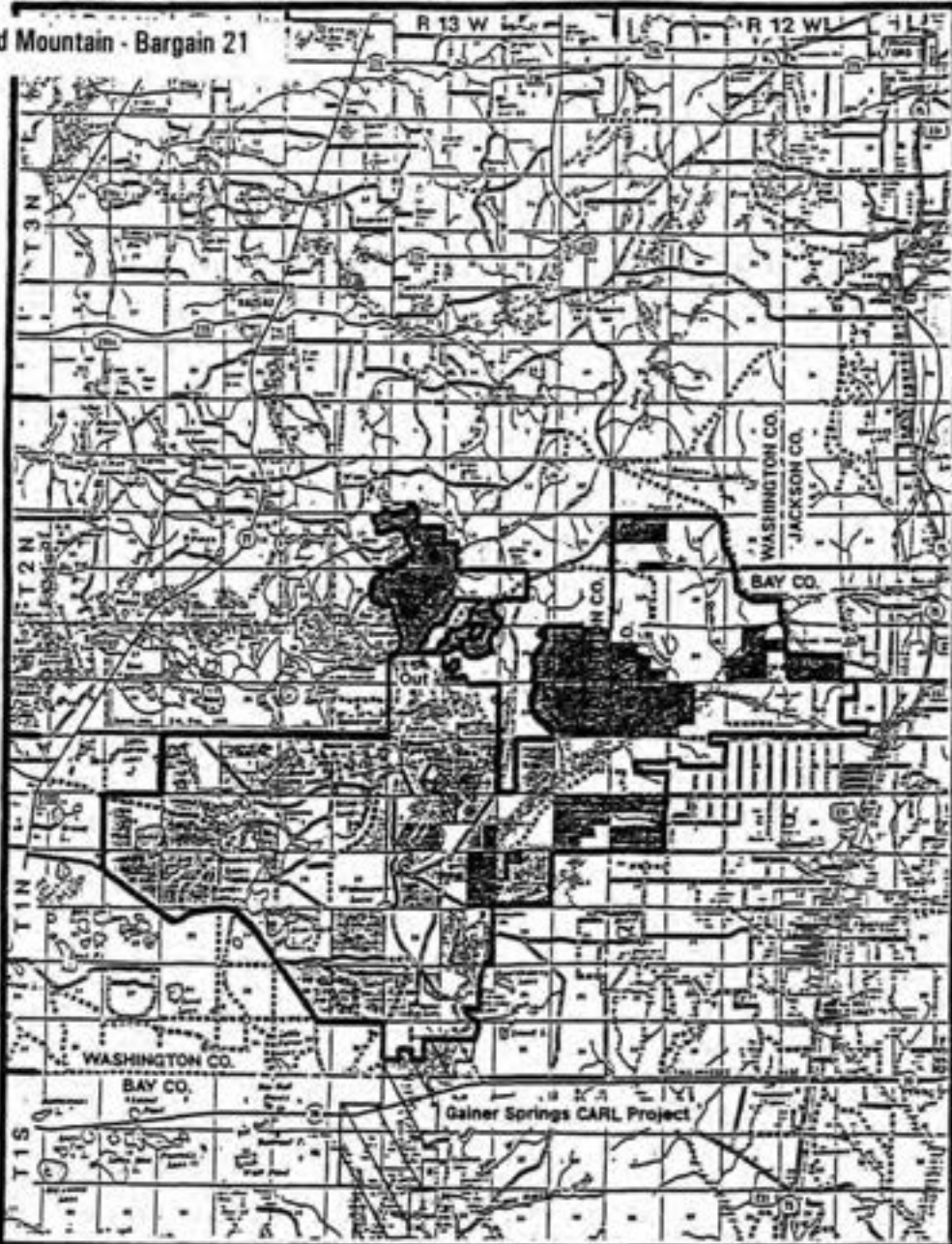
**Management Cost Summary/DOF**

Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$148,370	\$148,370
OPS	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$70,000	\$50,000
OCO	\$234,900	\$15,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$453,270	\$213,370

**Management Cost Summary/NWFWM**





Category	1996/97	1997/8	1998/99
Source of Funds	WMLTF	WMLTF	WMLTF
Salary	\$25,000	\$50,000	\$50,000
OPS	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000
Expense	\$39,222	\$49,028	\$61,284
OCO	\$27,838	\$34,798	\$43,498
FCO	\$36,000	\$34,750	\$43,438
TOTAL	\$143,060	\$183,576	\$213,220





**SAND MOUNTAIN**  
WASHINGTON/BAY CO.'S



-  PROJECT BOUNDARY
-  PHASE I  
EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS
-  ROSEWOOD TIMBER  
COMPANY
-  PORTER POND  
STATE FOREST

# Peacock Slough

Bargain 22

## Suwannee County

### Purpose for State Acquisition

The Suwannee River, for all its beauty, flows through agricultural and silvicultural lands for much of its course, with only its high limestone banks in close to a natural state. The Peacock Slough project will protect a natural area along the river, with springs, sinks, and siphons dotting a landscape of wetlands, sandhills, and other natural vegetation. By conserving this land, the project will protect an underwater cave system critical for the survival of several rare animals, preserve several important archaeological sites, and give the public a scenic area for such activities as fishing and scuba diving.

### Manager

Division of Recreation and Parks, Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

### General Description

The project includes a nationally significant example of karst topography with its flora and fauna in a continuous, relatively undisturbed landscape. A mosaic of wetland and terrestrial plant communities contributes to the overall biotic diversity, providing habitat for several species of rare plants and animals. 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 rare cave animals endemic to the karst areas of north Florida. The expanded project contains mature, second growth and old growth forest stands - including a substantial area of sandhill/upland pine forest. The area around Peacock Springs is archaeologically rich. Artifacts recovered from the sites in the Peacock Springs area indicate human occupation dating from the Archaic period (ca. 6500 B.C. - 1000 B.C.) to Historic times. The greatest threats to the project are unrestricted public use of the springs and residential development.

### Public Use

This project is designated as a state park/geological site with uses such as scuba diving and fishing.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

LAMAC approved a major expansion of the project boundary in 1992. The expanded, unacquired portion of the project is comprised of approximately 12 ownerships (two major owners), and 75 lots within a subdivision.

### Coordination

The Suwannee River Water Management District is an acquisition partner in this project and has acquired 519 acres within the boundary and Suwannee County has acquired 1.7 acres. The District is currently negotiating the purchase of several other tracts.

FNAI Elements	
Florida cave amphipod	G2/S2
SPRING-RUN STREAM	G2/S2
SANDHILL	G2G3/S2
<i>Chapman's sedge</i>	G2G3/S2
Hobb's cave amphipod	G2G3/S2S3
Pallid cave crayfish	G2G3/S2S3
AQUATIC CAVE	G3/S2
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
18 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1984
Project Area (Acres)	3,033
Acres Acquired	801
at a Cost of	\$1,155,605
Acres Remaining	2,232
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$1,641,913

## Peacock Slough - Bargain 22

### Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the Peacock Slough CARL project are: 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; to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect; to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation; and to preserve significant archaeological or historical sites.

### Management Prospectus

*Qualifications for state designation* The forests, wetlands, springs, sinks, and underwater caves of the Peacock Slough CARL project qualify it as a unit of the state park system.

*Manager* The Division of Recreation and Parks, Department of Environmental Protection, will

manage the project as part of the Peacock Springs State Recreation Area.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* The Peacock Slough project is a high-need management area which will include public recreational use and development compatible with resource management.

*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure* Within the first year after acquisition, management activities will concentrate on site security, natural and cultural resource protection, and efforts toward the development of a plan for long-term public use and resource management.

*Revenue-generating potential* No significant revenue is expected to be generated initially. After acquisition, it will probably be several years before any significant level of public use facilities is developed. The degree of any future revenue generated would depend on the nature and extent of public use and facilities.

*Cooperators in management activities* No local governments or others are recommended for management of this project area.

### Management Cost Summary/DRP

Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	CARL/SPTF/LATF	CARL/SPTF/LATF	CARL/SPTF/LATF
Salary	\$29,469	\$30,353	\$31,264
OPS	\$5,979	\$6,000	\$6,000
Expense	\$5,908	\$7,613	\$7,618
OCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$20,103	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$61,459	\$43,966	\$44,882



# Suwannee Buffers

Bargain 23

## Suwannee and Columbia Counties

### Purpose for State Acquisition

The Suwannee River, for all its beauty, flows through pine plantations and farms for much of its course, and only its high limestone banks are in close to a natural state—and they are prime sites for residential development. The Suwannee Buffers project will protect three natural areas along the river or its tributaries, maintaining a link of undeveloped land between the Osceola National Forest and the river, and protecting the highest waterfall in the peninsula and the highest bluffs on the river. In doing so, the project will help protect the water quality of the river and its tributaries; protect northern plants that grow along the river and rare fish that live in the river; and give the public scenic areas to enjoy for years to come.

### Manager

Division of Recreation and Parks, Florida Department of Environmental Protection (Falling Creek Falls and southern Deep Creek); the Division of Forestry, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (northern Deep Creek, Trillium Slopes/Nobles Ferry).

### General Description

This project encompasses diverse natural communities that provide important habitat for the Florida black bear, wild turkey, and numerous small nongame birds. The Deep Creek Drainage Tract protects buffer areas

of four tributaries of the Suwannee River and much of the watershed of Deep Creek and secures a corridor between the Osceola National Forest, Big Shoals State Park, and Suwannee River Water Management District lands along the River. The Falling Creek Falls Tract contains the largest waterfall in peninsular Florida and includes an unusual sinking stream. The Trillium Slopes/Nobles Ferry Bluffs Tract (two miles upriver from Suwannee River State Park) protects the highest bluffs on the Suwannee River and plant species typical of northern climes. Seven archaeological sites are known from the project and the potential for more is high. Agriculture, timbering and development along the river threaten this area.

### Public Use

The project sites will be designated for use as state parks and a state forest, with such public uses as fishing, boating, hunting, camping, hiking and environmental education.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

This project consists of three tracts. Essential parcels include all of Falling Creek Falls (264 acres). Large ownerships are Rayonier Timberlands, Nekoosa Packing, Dicks and Moore. The Holiday ownership is a smaller, but important tract as well. The larger ownerships in Trillium Slopes (1,302 acres) include Jenkins, Deese, Pittman and Beaver. The essential parcels in Deep Creek (12,407 acres) consist of the larger ownerships of Nekoosa Packing, Rayonier and Champion International (before any acquisition

FNAI Elements	
SLOPE FOREST	G3/S2
Bannerfin shiner	G3/S2
SINKHOLE LAKE	G3/S3
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
Spotted bullhead	G3/S3
BLUFF	G2/S2
XERIC HAMMOCK	G2/S3
Suwannee cooter	G5T3/S3
23 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1992
Project Area (Acres)	16,354
Acres Acquired	60
at a Cost of	\$36,126
Acres Remaining	16,294
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$13,073,300

activity is begun on the Deep Creek site, the boundary re-design should be completed).

#### Coordination

The Suwannee River Water Management District is an acquisition partner on the Falling Creek and Trillium

Slopes sites only. The district is working independently in these areas, utilizing preliminary acquisition information from the Division of State Lands on the Trillium Slopes site.

#### Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the Suwannee Buffers CARL project are: 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; to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect; and to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation.

#### Management Prospectus

*Qualifications for state designation* The Falling Creek Falls tract and the southern part of the Deep Creek Drainage tract have unique resources—including the highest waterfall in Florida—that qualify them as units of the state park system. The project's size and diversity makes it highly desirable for use and management as a state forest.

*Manager* The Division of Recreation and Parks is recommended as Manager of the Falling Creek Falls tract and the southern quarter of the Deep Creek Drainage tract. The Division of Forestry is recommended as Manager of the Trillium Slopes/Nobles Ferry tract and the northern three-quarters of the Deep Creek Drainage tract.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* The Falling Creek Falls tract and southern portion of the Deep Creek Drainage tract are high-need management areas including public recreational use and development compatible with resource management. On the areas to be managed by the Division of Forestry, there are no known major disturbances that will require extraordinary attention, so the level of management intensity is expected to be typical for a state forest.

*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure* Within the first year after acquisition of the areas to be managed by the Division of Recreation and Parks, management activities will concentrate on site security, natural and cultural resource

protection, and efforts toward the development of a plan for long-term public use and resource management.

The Division of Forestry will provide public access for low-intensity, non-facilities-related outdoor recreation. Initial activities will include securing the site, providing public and fire management access, inventorying resources, and removing trash. The Division will provide access to the public while protecting sensitive resources. The project's natural resources and threatened and endangered plants and animals will be inventoried to provide the basis for a management plan.

Long-range plans of the Division of Forestry will generally be directed toward restoring disturbed areas to their original conditions, as far as possible, as well as protecting threatened and endangered species. An all-season burning program will use, whenever possible, existing roads, black lines, foam lines and natural breaks to contain fires. Timber management will mostly involve improvement thinning and regeneration harvests. Plantations will be thinned and, where appropriate, reforested with species found in natural ecosystems. Stands will not have a targeted rotation age. Infrastructure will primarily be located in disturbed areas and will be the minimum required for management and public access. The Division will promote environmental education.

*Estimate of revenue-generating potential* The Division of Recreation and Parks expects no significant revenue to be generated initially. After acquisition, it will probably be several years before any significant public facilities are developed. The amount of any future revenue generated would depend on the nature and extent of public use and facilities.

The Division of Forestry will sell timber as needed to improve or maintain desirable ecosystem conditions. These sales will provide a variable source of revenue, but the revenue-generating potential for this project is expected to be low.

*Cooperators in management activities* No local governments or others are recommended for management of these project areas.

# Hall Ranch

Bargain 24

## Charlotte County

### Purpose for State Acquisition

Inland from the rapidly-growing coast of southwest Florida are expanses of ranchland still in essentially natural condition. By adding some of this ranchland to the Babcock-Webb Wildlife Management Area, the Hall Ranch project will help preserve a corridor of natural land-slash pine flatwoods, marshes, and cypress swamps—from Charlotte Harbor to Telegraph Swamp, protect habitat for Florida black bear, and enlarge the area in which the public can hunt, hike, and camp.

### Manager

Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission.

### General Description

Hall Ranch, adjacent to Babcock-Webb Wildlife Management Area, includes good quality South Florida slash pine flatwoods and depression marshes, with a few other natural communities. The area is more significant for rare animals like black bear than for plants (no rare plants are known). It includes part of Shell Creek (the water supply for Punta Gorda) and the head of the important Telegraph Swamp.

No archaeological sites are known. The area is vulnerable to development and conversion to intensive agriculture; since development pressures are low, endangerment is moderate.

### Public Use

This project qualifies as a wildlife management area, with uses such as hunting, various sorts of trails, camping, and picnicking, among other activities.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

This project consists of one major owner - the Hall Ranch Corporation. The essential parcel is the Hall ownership south of State Road 74. There are multiple small ownerships scattered throughout the Hall ownership north of SR 74. This project was ranked for the first time in December, 1996.

### Coordination

The Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission is CARL's acquisition partner.

FNAI Elements	
DRY PRAIRIE	G1/S1
Florida black bear	G5T2/S2
Sherman's fox squirrel	G5T2/S2
DEPRESSION MARSH	G4?/S3
BASIN SWAMP	G4?/S3
MESIC FLATWOODS	G?/S4
WET PRAIRIE	G?/S4?
XERIC HAMMOCK	G?/S3
8 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1997
Project Area (Acres)	6,484
Acres Acquired	0*
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	6,484
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$4,997,720

### Management Policy Statement

The primary objective of management of the Hall Ranch CARL project is to preserve and restore the mosaic of pine flatwoods, hammocks, and wetlands between the Babcock-Webb Wildlife Management Area and Telegraph Swamp. Achieving this objective will provide a refuge for threatened animals like the Florida black bear and red-cockaded woodpecker, preserve an area of natural lands extending from Charlotte Harbor to Telegraph Swamp, and, by expanding the wildlife management area, provide the public with a large area for natural-resource-based recreation.

The project should be managed under the multiple-use concept: management activities should be directed first toward preservation of resources and second toward integrating carefully controlled consumptive uses such as hunting and timber harvesting. Managers should control access to the project; limit public motor vehicles to one or a few main roads; thoroughly inventory the resources; restore hydrological disturbances; burn the fire-dependent pine flatwoods in a pattern mimicking natural lightning-season fires, using natural firebreaks or existing roads for control; reforest pine plantations with original species; strictly limit timbering in old-growth stands; and monitor management activities to ensure that they are actually preserving resources. Managers should limit the number and size of recreational facilities, ensure that they avoid the most sensitive resources, and site them in already disturbed areas when possible.

The project includes much of the undeveloped land between the Babcock-Webb Wildlife Management Area and Telegraph Swamp and consequently has the size and location to achieve its primary objective.

### Management Prospectus

**Qualifications for state designation** The Hall Ranch project has the resource diversity to qualify as a wildlife management area and will provide the public with a large tract for activities such as hunting, fishing, hiking and wildlife observation.

**Manager** The Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission (GFC) is recommended as Manager.

**Conditions affecting intensity of management** The Hall Ranch proposal generally includes lands that will require moderate to intensive resource management including frequent fire, roller chopping and some timber management to open the thicker pine stands. The primary management needed for the perpetuation of the natural communities on the

area would involve continuing the frequent fire regime already established and control of human access. Additional management projects will involve gradual restoration of improved pasture and agricultural fields into native habitat. On portions of existing disturbed areas, native and non-native agronomic plantings may be used to benefit both game and nongame wildlife on the area and to promote special hunting and wildlife viewing opportunities for the general public. Development of facilities, as on all wildlife management areas, would be kept to the minimum level necessary to assure quality recreational experience for those members of the public interested in less infrastructure and other disturbance factors.

**Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure** During the first year after acquisition, emphasis will be placed on site security, posting boundaries, public access, fire management, resource inventory and removal of existing refuse. A conceptual management plan will be developed by the GFC, describing the goals and objectives of future resource management.

Long-range plans will stress ecosystem management and the protection and management of threatened and endangered species. Essential roads will be stabilized to provide all weather public access and management operations. Programs providing multiple recreational uses will also be implemented. An all-season prescribed burning management plan will be developed and implemented using conventional and biologically acceptable guidelines. Management activities will strive to manage natural plant communities to benefit native wildlife resources.

Timber resources include pine flatwoods (62%), cypress domes/strands (4%) and xeric hammock (2%). Where appropriate and practical, these resources will be managed using acceptable silvicultural practices as recommended by the Division of Forestry.

Environmentally sensitive areas will be identified and appropriate protective measures will be implemented to those areas. Unnecessary roads, fire lanes and hydrological disturbances will be abandoned or restored as practical. Minimal infrastructure development will be required to allow public access, provide facilities for the public, provide security and management of the property.

**Revenue-generating potential** About 62% of the Hall Ranch consists of pine flatwoods that could be managed to offset operational costs. Future revenue from timber resources will depend on successful



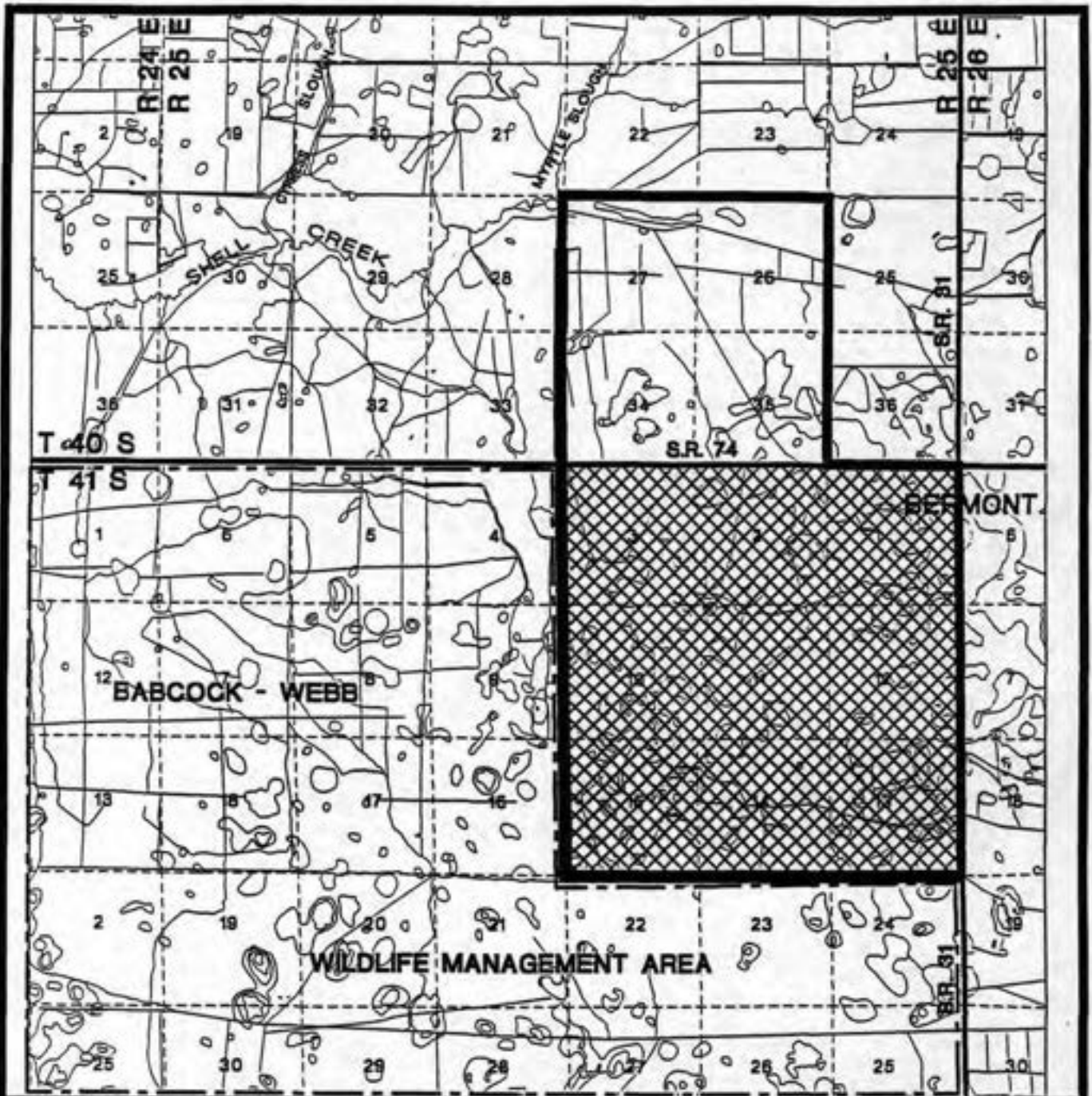
## Hall Ranch - Bargain 24

reforestation and management of already existing pine stands. Another revenue source would include cattle grazing which would help reduce fuel loads and provide fire line maintenance by the lessee. Additional revenue would be generated from sales of hunting licenses, fishing licenses, wildlife management area stamps and other special hunting stamps and other user fees.


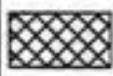
*Cooperators in management activities* The GFC will cooperate with other state and local government agencies in managing the area.

### Management Cost Summary/GFC

Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL, SGTF	CARL, SGTF
Salary	\$59,415	\$59,415
OPS	\$5,000	\$5,000
Expense	\$32,000	\$32,000
OCO	\$48,128	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$139,543	\$86,415



Conservation and Recreation Lands

-  PROJECT BOUNDARY
-  ESSENTIAL PARCELS

  
**HALL RANCH**  
 CHARLOTTE COUNTY

# North Indian River Lagoon

Bargain 25

## Volusia and Brevard Counties

### Purpose for State Acquisition

In southeast Volusia County lies a large forested wetland that drains into the northernmost point of the Indian River, with its extensive pristine grass beds and shellfishery. The North Indian River Lagoon project will conserve this area, as well as coastal hammocks farther south, thereby helping to maintain the high water quality and productivity of the Indian River, preserving habitat for the endangered manatee, and giving the public a natural area in which to observe wildlife, hike, hunt, and pursue other recreational activities.

### Manager

Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission (north of U.S. 1) and the US Fish and Wildlife Service (south of U.S. 1).

### General Description

The project is a vast complex of high quality basin swamp and hydric hammock providing significant protection for the Indian River Lagoon watershed, and hence critical to the region's biodiversity, water quality, and estuarine and fisheries productivity. The nearly continuous north-south corridor of natural communities connect temperate and subtropical plant associations, and include basin swamp, hydric hammock, upland hardwood forest, and mesic/wet flatwoods. They support several rare plant species, most importantly the globally imperiled Tampa vervain. The Lagoon is of particular importance to the federally-endangered West Indian manatee. The

estuarine grass beds of the northern Lagoon are extensive and nearly pristine, and the Lagoon contains one of the few remaining areas approved for shellfish harvesting on Florida's Atlantic Coast. Ten archaeological sites are known from the project, with moderate potential for more. The shoreline areas in the project are threatened by intense growth and residential development.

### Public Use

This project is designated as a wildlife management area, with such uses as hiking, hunting, wildlife observation and environmental education. The southern part will be added to the Merritt Island National Wildlife Refuge.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

This project consists of tracts in both Volusia and Brevard Counties. In Volusia County, the larger ownerships include Bennett, Tropical Valley, Rankis, Suplee, Ginsburg, Stewart, Hart and Register. Over 300 other smaller ownerships exist.

Brevard County has initiated mapping, title work and appraisals on priority parcels in the Brevard County portion of the project. Negotiations are in progress. One 100 acre tract was acquired through mitigation.

### Coordination

The St. Johns River Water Management District is an acquisition partner on the Volusia County tracts. On the Brevard tracts, the Brevard County EEL Program committed \$5 million in acquisition funds and \$2.6 million for site management.

FNAI Elements	
<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	G2/S3
20 FNAI elements known from site	

Placed on list	1993
Project Area (Acres)	20,167
Acres Acquired	1,167
at a Cost of	\$146,000
Acres Remaining	19,000
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$7,924,300

The North American Wetlands Conservation Council committed \$1.5 million for land acquisition

of marshes and hammocks within this project.

#### **Management Policy Statement**

The primary goals of management of the North Indian River Lagoon CARL project are: 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; to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; and to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect.

#### **Management Prospectus**

*Qualifications for state designation* The project has the size, natural habitats (large, high-quality basin swamps and hydric hammocks) and wildlife resources to qualify as a wildlife management area.

*Manager* The Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission (GFC) is recommended as Manager of the area north of U.S. 1. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is recommended as Manager of the area south of U.S. 1.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* The northern portion of the project is in eminent danger of development and in high need of intense resource management and protection. Depending on the nature and extent of public use determined by the conceptual management planning process, there may be additional needs for management of public recreation and facilities.

The southern part of the project generally includes low-need tracts as defined by F.S. 259.032 (11)(c). Mosquito impoundments and some wetlands within the project may be classified as moderate-need tracts requiring restoration and enhancement. Some archaeological sites and sites adjacent to developed areas may be considered high-need tracts.

*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure* Within the first year after

acquisition, management activities will concentrate on site security, natural resource management and conceptual planning. Public use facilities will be developed in succeeding years.

The southern part of the project will be posted with signs designating it as a sanctuary site. A management plan will be developed approximately one year after the completion of the multi-parcel acquisition project or at the completion of the Brevard County acquisition effort. A draft environmental Assessment and Land Acquisition Plan was proposed by the U.S. Department of the Interior in 1994. Immediate management decisions will include site security, public access, fire management, resource inventories and removal of any trash. Long-range plans will be directed towards biodiversity protection, exotic species removal and wetland restoration and enhancement. Management will stress the importance of maintaining natural linkages between upland-wetland and estuarine areas. Development will be low impact.

*Revenue-generating potential* The Game and Fish Commission expects no significant revenue to be generated initially. As public use is increased, modest revenue may be generated. For the southern part, no significant revenue sources are anticipated at this time. The area currently supports rich fishery resources and significant water bird resources. Potential tourism revenues from recreational fishing, waterfowl hunting and ecotourism are potential revenue sources available to the Merritt Island National Wildlife Refuge.

*Cooperators in management activities* On the northern part of the project, the Division of Forestry is recommended as a cooperator to assist with forest management. Cooperating agencies on the southern part of the project include the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, the St. Johns River Water Management District, and Brevard County. A USFWS proposal for the expansion of the Merritt Island National Wildlife Refuge will provide coordination and focus for the multi-agency management partnership.

**North Indian River Lagoon - Bargain 25**

**Management Cost Summary for GFC**

Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$38,740	\$64,330
OPS	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$27,545	\$27,545
OCO	\$271,887	\$29,387
FCO	\$0	\$0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$338,172</b>	<b>\$121,262</b>

**Management Cost Summary Brevard Co.**

Category	1995/96	1996/97
Source of Funds	County	CARL
Salary	\$8,700	\$8,700
OPS	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$0	\$1,000
OCO	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$8,700</b>	<b>\$9,700</b>

**Management Cost Summary/USFWS**

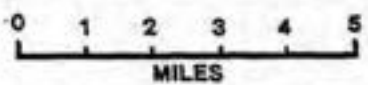
(South of US 1)

Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	FWS	FWS
Salary	\$17,000	\$34,000
OPS	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$0	\$0
OCO	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$17,000</b>	<b>\$34,000</b>

**Management Cost Summary/GFWFC**

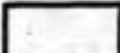

(North of US 1)

Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$38,740	\$64,330
OPS	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$27,545	\$27,545
OCO	\$271,887	\$29,387
FCO	\$0	\$0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$338,172</b>	<b>\$121,262</b>



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



-  PROJECT AREA
-  SJRWMD OWNERSHIP

PHASE 1 EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS  
(SEE ESSENTIAL PARCELS DOCUMENTATION)

# Econ-St. Johns Ecosystem

Bargain 26

## Orange and Seminole Counties

### Purpose for State Acquisition

Between the growing cities of Orlando and Titusville is a near wilderness through which the middle St. Johns River flows. The Econ-St. Johns Ecosystem project will protect part of this undeveloped area along Puzzle Lake where the Econlockhatchee River flows into the St. Johns, adding to conservation lands already on the river, protecting habitat for bald eagle and other wildlife and rare plants, preserving several archaeological sites, and providing the public of this urbanizing region opportunities for canoeing, fishing, hunting, and other recreation.

### Manager

Division of Forestry, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.

### General Description

The Econ-St. Johns Ecosystem project will protect wetlands associated with the Econlockhatchee (a blackwater stream) and St. Johns Rivers, extensive hydric hammocks, and over nine miles of frontage on the St. Johns River. Other communities within the project include baygall, mesic/wet flatwoods, floodplain marsh, and scrub/scrubby flatwoods. They support several rare species such as Chapman's sedge, bald eagle, Curtiss' milkweed, and decurrent sedge. Much of the uplands have been converted to improved pasture; natural areas have also been impacted by grazing and clearcutting. This project, adjacent to the Seminole Ranch Save Our Rivers project, could

ultimately be part of public land protecting a riparian corridor nearly 54 miles long along the Econlockhatchee and St. Johns Rivers. Fourteen archaeological sites are known from the project, with good potential for more. The area is threatened by unrestricted logging and residential development.

### Public Use

The project is designated a state forest, with such uses as fishing, canoeing, hiking, camping, cultural education and nature appreciation.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

Econ-St. Johns - Phase I: Hunters Development Fund; Lee Ranch (SJRWMD negotiations unsuccessful); Ray Fore (acquired by Seminole County). Phase II: Northernmost large ownership and remaining inholdings including Clonts, Henning, McLeod, Baker and Ritcher.

Lower Econlockhatchee - Phase I: Demetree, the largest ownership buffering portions of both sides of river (acquired - shared acquisition with the district). Phase II: Other large tracts including Kilbee (acquired by district), Yarborough, Clonts, Jones and others.

On January 17, 1990, LAMAC eliminated all phasing.

FNAI Elements	
<i>Chapman's sedge</i>	G2G3/S2
SCRUB	G2/S2
<i>Curtiss' milkweed</i>	G3/S3
Bald eagle	G3/S2S3
<i>Decurrent beak-rush</i>	G3G4/S2
SHELL MOUND	G3/S2
SCRUBBY FLATWOODS	G3/S3
HYDRIC HAMMOCK	G7/S4?
16 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1994*
Project Area (Acres)	27,652**
Acres Acquired	5,833**
at a Cost of	\$15,702,597
Acres Remaining	21,819
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$18,144,702

\* Econ-St. Johns and Lower Econlockhatchee projects were combined to create Econ-St. Johns Ecosystem in 1994

\*\* Includes acreage acquired and funds expended by SJRWMD.

**Coordination**

The St. Johns River Water Management District is an acquisition partner in this project as are both Seminole

and Orange Counties. The district's expenditures are reflected in the table below.

**Management Policy Statement**

The primary goals of management of the Econ-St Johns Ecosystem CARL project are: to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect; to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural resource based recreation; and to preserve significant archaeological or historical sites.

**Management Prospectus**

*Qualifications for state designation* The size and restorable forest resources of the Econ-St. Johns River Ecosystem make it highly desirable for management as a state forest.

*Manager* The Division of Forestry is recommended as Manager.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* Other than the habitat restoration needs mentioned below, the management needs for this project are expected to be typical for a state forest.

*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure* Approximately 15% of the project has already been acquired. Although a full complement of positions has not yet been funded, the public is being provided access for low-intensity, non-facilities-related outdoor recreation. Current management involves securing the site, providing public and fire management access, and removing trash. The Division will provide access to the public

while protecting sensitive resources. After enough of the project is acquired, the sites' natural resources and threatened and endangered plants and animals will be inventoried to provide the basis for a management plan.

Long-range plans for this project will generally be directed toward restoring disturbed areas to their original conditions, as far as possible, as well as protecting threatened and endangered species. The project contains a considerable acreage of pasture and range that is suitable for reforestation. An all-season burning program will use, whenever possible, existing roads, black lines, foam lines and natural breaks to contain fires. Timber management will mostly involve improvement thinning and regeneration harvests. Plantations will be thinned and, where appropriate, reforested with species found in natural ecosystems. Stands will not have a targeted rotation age. Infrastructure will primarily be located in disturbed areas and will be the minimum required for management and public access. The Division will promote environmental education.

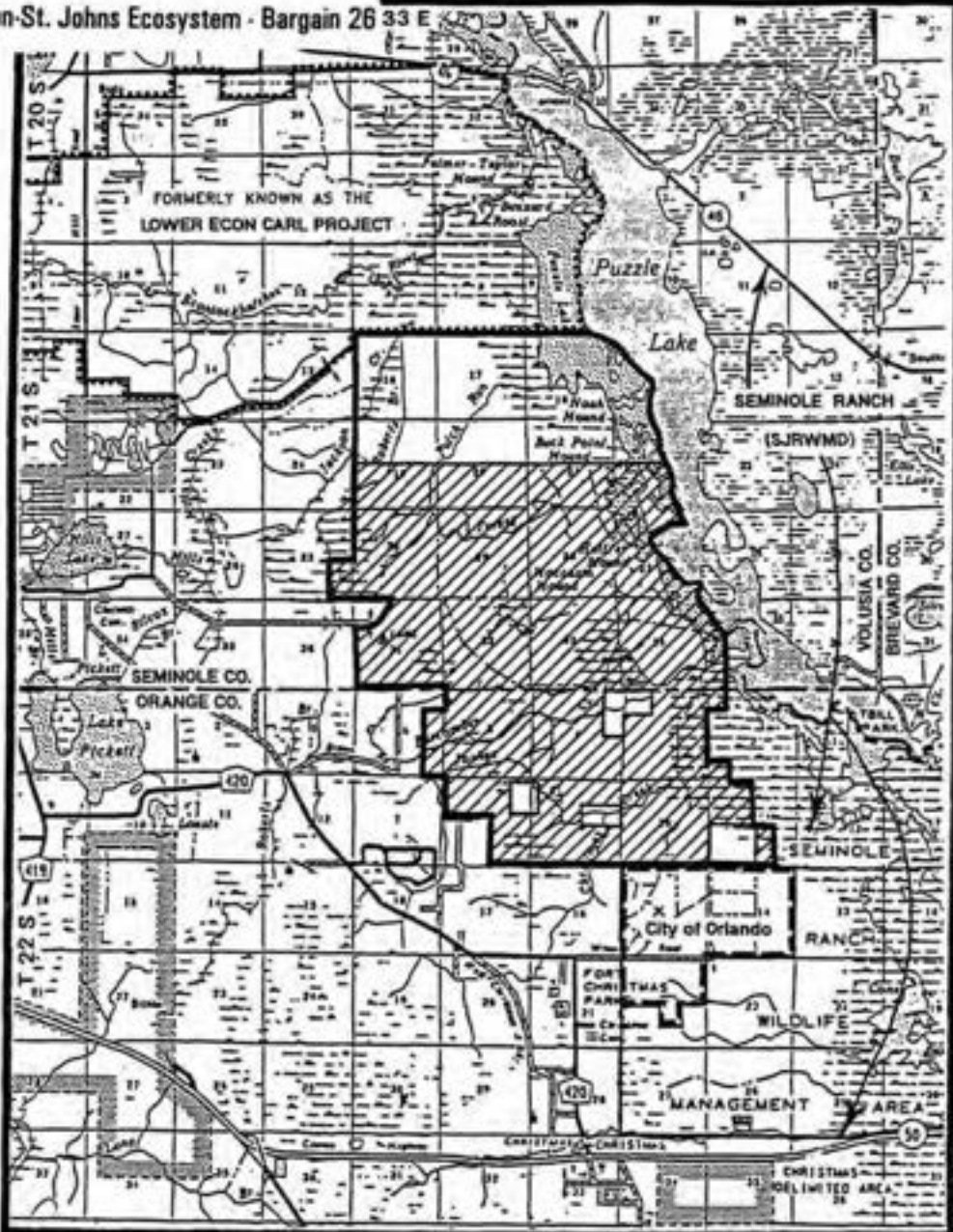
*Revenue-generating potential* The Division of Forestry will sell timber as needed to improve or maintain desirable ecosystem conditions. These sales will provide a variable source of revenue, but the revenue-generating potential for this project is expected to be low.

*Cooperators in management activities* The Division is cooperating with other state agencies, local government entities and other interested parties.

**Management Cost Summary/DOF**

Category	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$39,373	\$40,554	\$43,000
OPS	\$0	\$4,320	\$0
Expense	\$28,487	\$24,841	\$25,000
OCO	\$2,860	\$6,500	\$5,000
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$70,720</b>	<b>\$76,215</b>	<b>\$73,000</b>





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



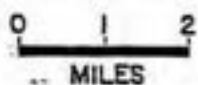
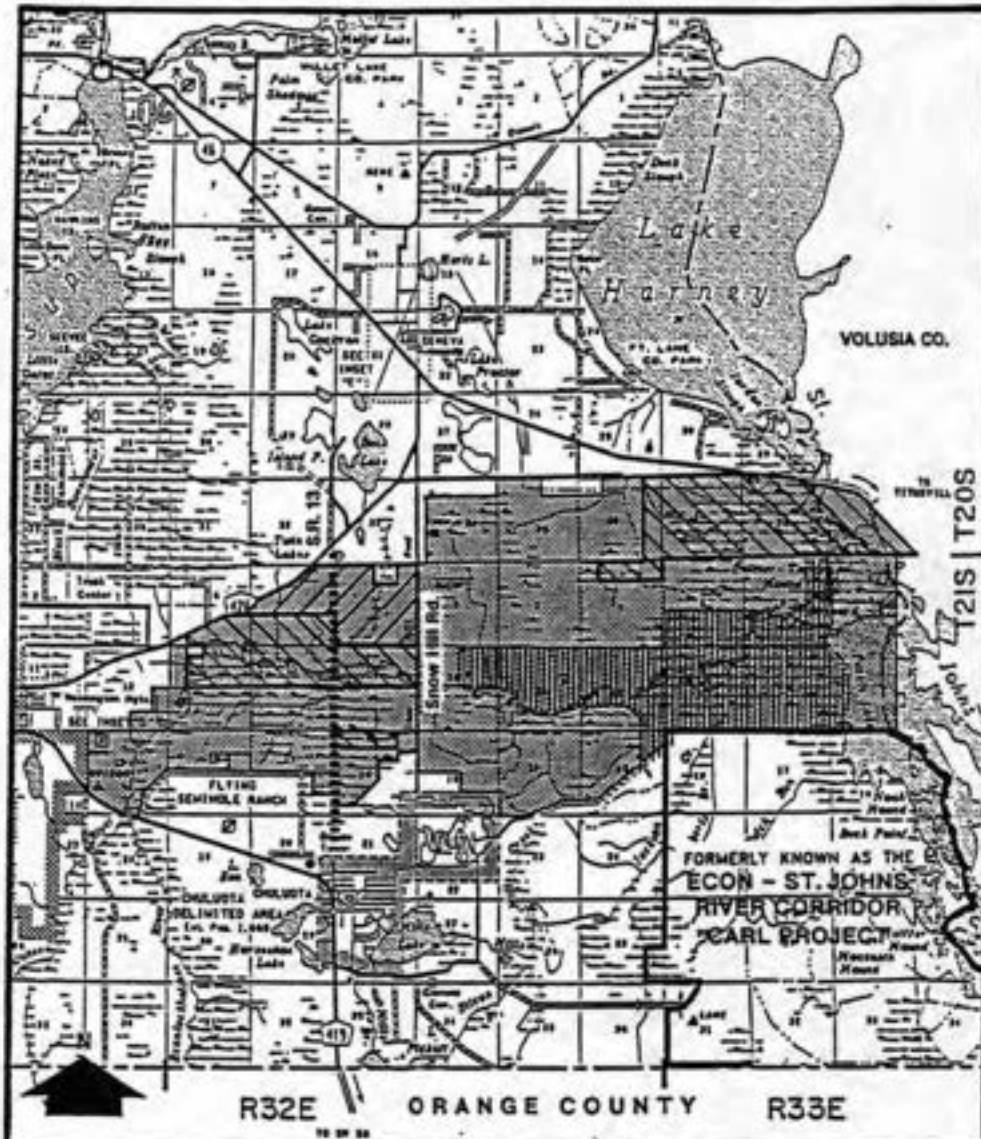
PROJECT AREA



PHASE I


PHASE I EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS








**ECON - ST. JOHNS ECOSYSTEM**


SEMINOLE COUNTY

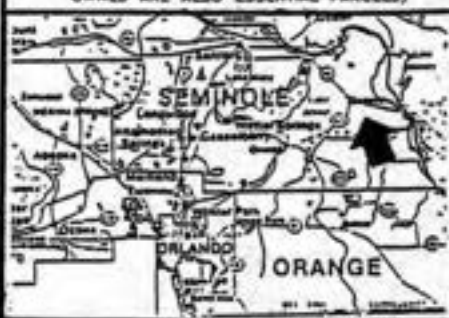
 **ESSENTIAL PARCELS**  
(STATE OWNED AND ST. JOHNS RIVER W.A.D. OWNED ARE ALSO ESSENTIAL PARCELS)

 **PROJECT AREA**

 **STATE OWNED**

 **ABANDONED R/R R.O.W. (COUNTY OWNED)**

 **ST. JOHNS RIVER WMD OWNED/UNDER CONTRACT**



# Hixtown Swamp

Bargain 27

## Madison County

### Purpose for State Acquisition

The complex of cypress swamps, marshes, and ponds called Hixtown Swamp, an important overwintering and nesting site for wading birds, has been spared the intensive tree-farming practices of the surrounding uplands. The Hixtown Swamp project will conserve these swamps and marshes, thereby protecting wading-bird rookeries and wildlife habitat as well as a possible Spanish mission site and other important archeological remains, and giving the public a large area in which to hunt, hike, or simply observe wildlife.

### Manager

Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission.

### General Description

Hixtown Swamp is one of the largest cypress-dominated basin swamps in northern Florida. The moderately disturbed core swamp is a mixture of cypress swamp, freshwater marsh, and open marsh ponds (50%), as well as shrub swamp (20%), and disturbed uplands, which are mostly 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 ecosystem. Hixtown Swamp is regionally significant as habitat for both game and nongame wildlife. It is particularly important as an overwintering area for waterfowl. It supports large

numbers of sandhill cranes, some perhaps residents. Twenty-one archaeological or historical sites have been recorded within this project, including perhaps a Spanish mission site. The project has high cultural-resource value. Timber harvesting is the greatest current threat to the area.

### Public Use

This project is designated as a wildlife management area, with uses such as hiking, picnicking, camping and wildlife observation.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

Phase I: Musselwhite, G&G, Miller, Collins, Genecer, Muggee and Gillman (contingent upon 50% donation).

### Coordination

Suwannee River Water Management District is CARL's acquisition partner. Its negotiations have been unsuccessful to date on the Musselwhite ownership.

FNAI Elements	
<i>Incised groove-bur</i>	G3/S2
BOG	G2/S3
UPLAND HARDWOOD FOREST	G2/S3
BASIN SWAMP	G2/S4?
BASIN MARSH	G4/S3
BAYGALL	G4/S4?
Canebrake rattlesnake	G5/S3
Great egret	G5/S4
11 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1993
Project Area (Acres)	23,057
Acres Acquired	1,512*
at a Cost of	\$200,331
Acres Remaining	21,545
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$9,542,800
* Acquired by SRWMD	

**Management Policy Statement**

The primary goals of management of the Hixtown Swamp CARL project are: to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect; and to preserve significant archaeological or historical sites.

**Management Prospectus**

*Qualifications for state designation* The size of the Hixtown Swamp project, and its importance to wildlife, particularly its value as an over-wintering area for waterfowl, qualify it as a wildlife management area.

*Manager* The Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission (GFC) is recommended as Manager.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* This natural wetlands system now generally requires basic resource management and protection, but is in

danger of being modified hydrologically in order to drain the area for timber and agricultural production. Pine plantations and agricultural areas on the uplands will require restoration. Depending on the nature and extent of public recreational use determined by the management planning process, there may be additional needs for management of public-use facilities.

*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure* Within the first year after acquisition, management activities will concentrate on site security, natural resource management and conceptual planning. Public-use facilities will be developed in succeeding years.

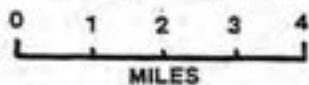
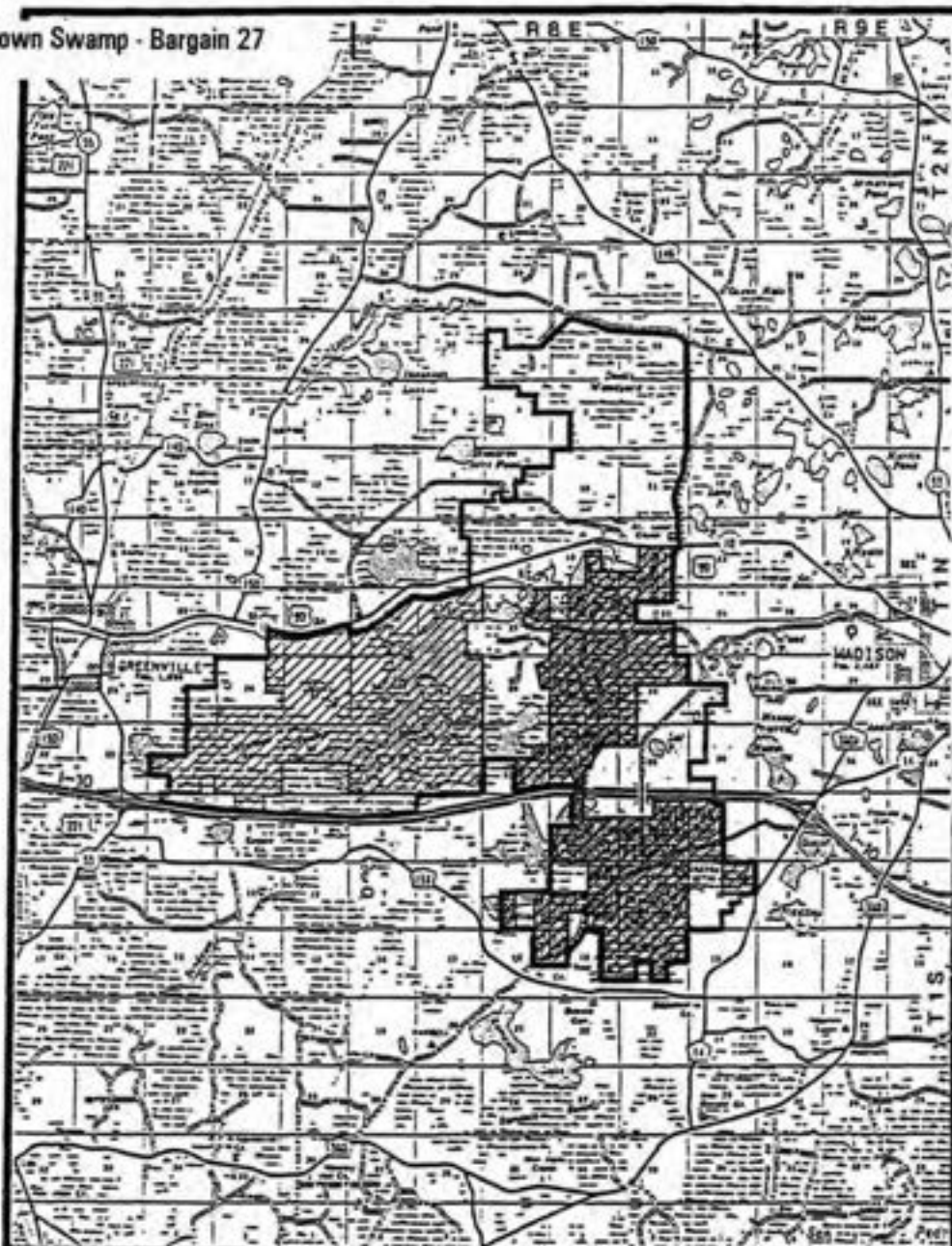
*Revenue-generating potential* No significant revenue is expected to be generated initially. As public use increases, modest revenue may be generated.

*Cooperators in management activities* The Division of Forestry is recommended as a cooperator to assist in reforestation of the upland areas.

**Management Cost Summary/GFWFC**

Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$180,000	\$180,000
OPS	\$5,500	\$5,500
Expense	\$45,500	\$40,000
OCO	\$124,800	\$10,000
FCO#0	\$0	\$0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$355,800</b>	<b>\$236,500</b>




Hixtown Swamp - Bargain 27

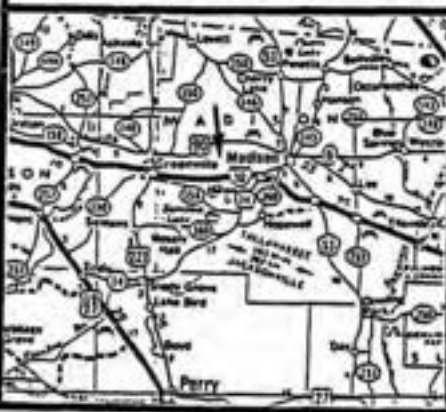


**HIXTOWN SWAMP**

MADISON

CO.

-  PROJECT AREA
-  PHASE I  
EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS
-  PHASE I CONTINGENT  
UPON 50% DONATION  
(GILMAN OWNERSHIP)



# Lochloosa Wildlife

Bargain 28

## Alachua County

### Purpose for State Acquisition

The large lakes, flatwoods, and prairies in southeast Alachua County are still in good condition, though much of the flatwoods is now pine plantation and Gainesville and Ocala are growing. The Lochloosa Wildlife project will conserve a large part of this area, protecting forested lands linking Newnan's Lake, Lochloosa Lake, Orange Lake, and Paynes Prairie; protecting habitat for many kinds of wildlife, especially black bear, osprey, and wood storks; maintaining the high water quality of the lakes, streams, and marshes here; and providing a scenic natural area for people to boat, fish, hike, or hunt in.

### Manager

Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission.

### General Description

The 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. 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 freemouth hydrobe snails. 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 and the project will also buffer several Outstanding Florida Waters in the vicinity.

### Public Use

The project is designated as a wildlife management area.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

Essential tracts within this project include: Georgia Pacific - the St. Johns River Water Management District has acquired a conservation easement over 10,300 acres surrounding Lake Lochloosa, future district plans include negotiation of conservation easements on remainder; Franklin Crates; Concora (Container Corp./Wachovia); Goethe; and Brown.

### Coordination

The St. Johns River Water Management District is CARL's acquisition partner. The district's expenditures are reflected in the table below.

Resolutions in support of this project include: 93023 St. Johns River Water Management District pledging up to 50% of the acquisition cost.

FNAI Elements	
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
27 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1994
Project Area (Acres)	33,793
Acres Acquired	10,334*
at a Cost of	\$7,400,000*
Acres Remaining	23,459
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$13,642,632
*by SJRWMD	

**Management Policy Statement**

The primary goals of management of the Lochloosa Wildlife CARL project are: to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect; to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation; and to preserve significant archaeological or historical sites.

**Management Prospectus**

*Qualifications for state designation* The significant wildlife resources of the Lochloosa Wildlife project, including such threatened species as bald eagles, wood storks, Florida sandhill crane, and Florida black bears, as well as good stocks of game animals, qualify it as a wildlife management area.

*Manager* The Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission (GFC) is recommended as the project Manager.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* The Lochloosa Wildlife tract is an area in imminent danger of development and in high need of intense resource management and protection. The large pine plantations will require restoration.

*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure* Within the first year after acquisition, management will concentrate on site security, natural resource management and conceptual planning. Public-use facilities will be developed in succeeding years.

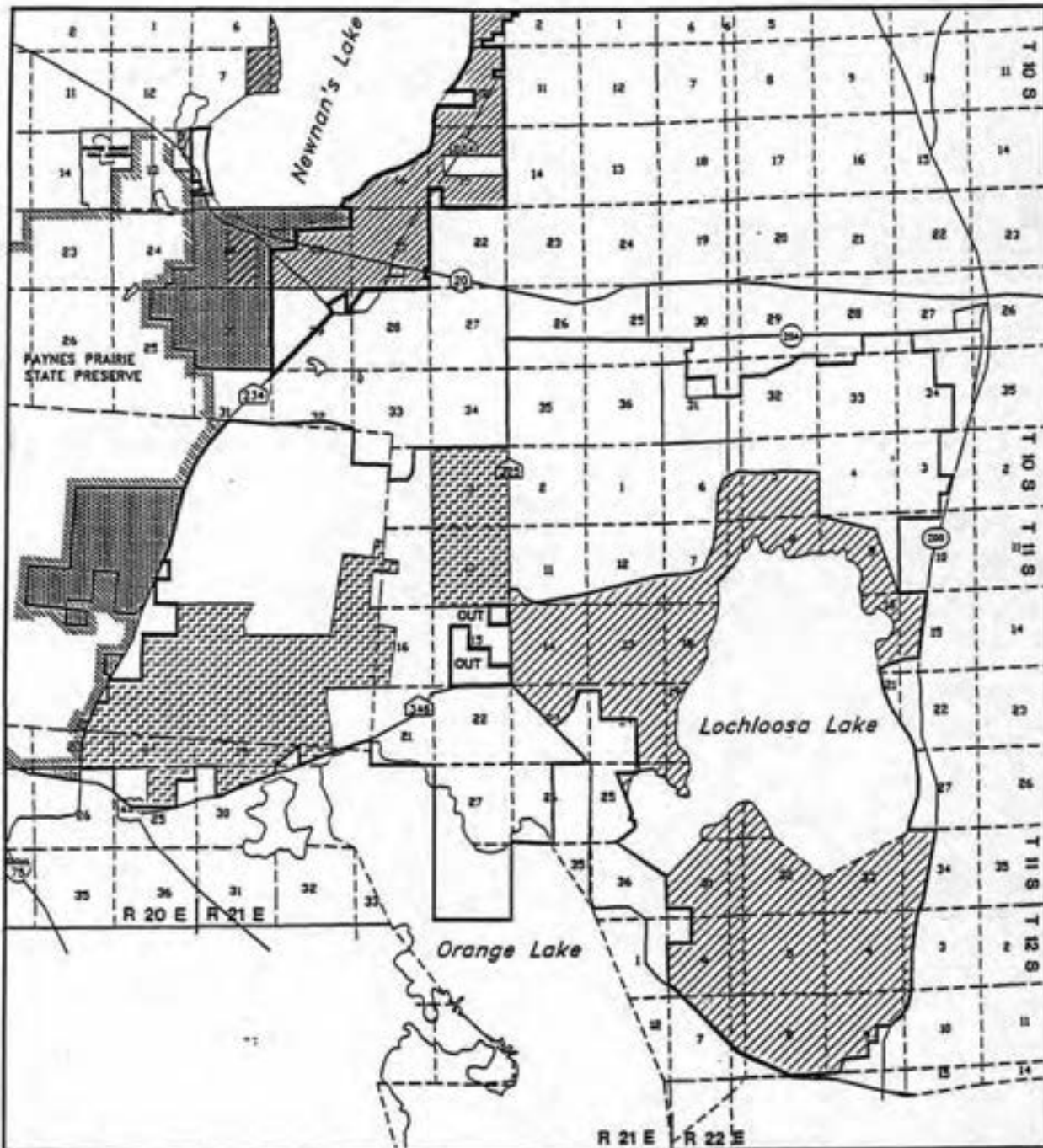
*Revenue-generating potential* No significant revenue is expected to be generated initially. As public use is increased, modest revenue may be generated.






*Cooperators in management activities* The Division of Forestry is recommended as a cooperator to assist with forest management.

*Management costs and sources of revenue* Budget needs for interim management are estimated below. The CARL trust fund is the expected source of revenue.

**Management Cost Summary/GFWFC**

Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$0	\$0	\$140,00
OPS	\$0	\$0	\$5,500
Expense	\$50	\$0	\$35,900
OCO	\$0	\$0	\$98,200
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$50	\$0	\$279,600

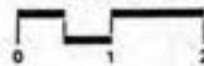


-  PROJECT AREA
-  PAYNES PRAIRIE C.A.R.L. PROJECT
-  NEWMAN'S LAKE C.A.R.L. PROJECT
-  ACQUIRED BY S.J.R.W.M.D. (ALSO EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS)
-  ESSENTIAL PARCELS



NORTH

SCALE IN MILES



**LOCHLOOSA WILDLIFE**

ALACHUA COUNTY

R 9-85



# Barnacle Addition

Bargain 29

## Dade County

### Purpose for State Acquisition

A partially natural area in the center of Miami is unusual and significant. The Barnacle Addition project will conserve a remnant of tropical hammock along Biscayne Bay, adding an area for the public to learn about the history of the Barnacle and of Coconut Grove.

### Manager

Division of Recreation and Parks, Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

### General Description

This project occupies a narrow lot between the Barnacle Historic Site and the city-owned Peacock Park and supports a 2.5-acre rockland 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. It contains a historic site and a prehistoric archaeological site. The property's

desirable location makes it a prime candidate for residential development.

### Public Use

This project is designated as an addition to the state historic site, providing an area for interpretive trails.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

This project consists of one ownership.

The five adjacent acres, now the Barnacle State Historic Site, were purchased (\$525,000) with LATF funds in 1973.

### Coordination

Dade County and the City of Miami are acquisition partners.

Resolutions in support of this project include:

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.

FNAI Elements	
<i>Worm-vine orchid</i>	G3/S2
<i>Silver palm</i>	G3G4/S3
ROCKLAND HAMMOCK	G2/S2
<i>Florida thatch palm</i>	G4G5/S2
<i>Brittle thatch palm</i>	G4G5/S3
5 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1986
Project Area (Acres)	7
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	7
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$3,463,000

**Management Policy Statement**

The primary goal of management of the Barnacle Addition CARL project is to help preserve the Barnacle State Historical Site. The project should be managed under the single-use concept, with management activities being directed toward development of a recreational trail and interpretive displays. The project, when completed, will link the state historic site with a city park, and has enough area to achieve the management goal.

**Management Prospectus**

*Qualifications for state designation* The Barnacle Addition CARL project is a narrow lot adjacent to the Barnacle State Historic Site. Its location qualifies it as a state historic site.

*Manager* The Division of Recreation and Parks will manage the project as part of the state historic site.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* The project is a high-need management area that will

include public recreational use and development compatible with resource management.

*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure* Within the first year after acquisition, management activities will concentrate on site security, natural and cultural resource protection, and efforts toward the development of a plan for long-term public use and resource management.




*Revenue-generating potential* No significant revenue is expected to be generated initially. After acquisition, it will probably be several years before any significant public use facilities are developed. The amount of revenue generated will depend on the nature and extent of public use and facilities, together with extent of public use of the parent park.

*Cooperators in management activities* No local governments or others are recommended for management of this project area.

**Management Cost Summary**

Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$0	\$0
OPS	\$9,140	\$9,140
Expense	\$0	\$0
OCO	\$44,000	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$53,140	\$9,140



-  PROJECT AREA  
EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS
-  COUNTY PARK
-  STATE OWNED



**THE BARNACLE  
ADDITION**  
DADE COUNTY

R 1-4-85

# Heather Island

Bargain 30

## Marion County

### Purpose for State Acquisition

Near Ocala, the Oklawaha River on its northward journey to the St. Johns leaves muck farms and passes through rich swamps backed by pine and mixed pine-hardwood forests. The Heather Island project will protect and restore part of this floodplain and the old-growth forests beside it (as well as an historic house) and will restore the river to its original channel where muck farmers have diverted it into a canal. By doing so, the project will conserve a natural area linking the Ocala National Forest, the Cross-Florida Greenway, and Silver River State Park, preserving habitat for rare plants such as the pinkroot and wildlife such as black bear, and providing the people of this fast-growing area with opportunities to enjoy this scenic natural landscape.

### Managers

Division of Recreation and Parks, Florida Department of Environmental Protection (north of Sharpe Ferry Road); the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission (south of Sharpe Ferry Road); and Marion County (historic house and grounds).

### General Description

The project includes an outstanding example of old growth upland mixed forest dominated by very large loblolly pines, and floodplain swamp, bottomland forest and flatwoods. The tract also harbors excellent populations of the endangered pinkroot (*Spigelia loganioides*) and the rare cedar elm (*Ulmus crassifolia*).

FNAI Elements	
<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
29 FNAI elements known from project	

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. About half of the project, including much of the Oklawaha River, will require restoration. Two cultural sites are known, including a 1910 Colonial Revival residence. Any uplands on the tract, including the historic residence, are threatened by residential development.

### Public Use

This project is designated as a wildlife management area and park, with such uses as fishing, hunting, canoeing and camping.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

Essential tracts in this project consist of three primary ownerships, including the former Oklawaha Farms (acquired by SJRWMD), Wachovia Pension Fund and St. Joe Corp.

The Board of Trustees owns acreage within the project area which was transferred from the Canal Authority.

### Coordination

The St. Johns River Water Management District is an acquisition partner. The district's expenditure is reflected in the table below. The Nature Conservancy is an intermediary in the acquisition of the Container Corp./Wachovia tract.

Resolutions in support of this project include: St. Johns River Water Management District pledging 50% funding. A general resolution of support was received from the Marion County Commission.

Placed on list	1990
Project Area (Acres)	14,358
Acres Acquired	4,400*
at a Cost of	\$8,200,000*
Acres Remaining	9,958
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of *by SJRWMD	\$13,997,000

**Management Policy Statement**

The primary goals of management are: to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect; to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation; and to preserve significant archaeological or historical sites.

**Management Prospectus**

*Qualifications for state designation* The location of the northern part of the project makes it suitable for an addition to Silver River State Park. The presence of a number of listed wildlife species, as well as the abundance of upland and wetland habitats, make the southern portion desirable for acquisition and management as a wildlife management area.

*Manager* The area north of Sharpe Ferry Road is recommended for management by the Division of Recreation and Parks, Department of Environmental Protection. The area south of Sharpe Ferry Road is recommended for management by the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission (GFC).

*Conditions affecting management intensity* The northern part will be a high-nedd management area, including recreational development compatible with resource protection. Approximately 50% of the southern tract, including the Oklawaha River channel, has been substantially impacted by human development and would thus require coordinated restoration efforts among several managing agencies.

*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure* During the first year following acquisition, The Division of Recreation and Parks

and GFC would concentrate management efforts on posting and securing the property, inventorying natural and cultural resources, and initiate the planning process. Subsequent management efforts of GFC would focus upon Oklawaha Marsh restoration and management, and on the Loblolly Pine forest restoration. In the uplands, fire management would be of particular importance. Within the first 10-year planning period, GFC would likely attempt to assure the long-term welfare of migratory sandhill cranes that extensively utilize the former agricultural fields and would begin work in conjunction with St. Johns River WMD on the restoration of historic hydrological conditions.

*Revenue-generating potential* The Division of Recreation and Parks expects no revenue to be generated initially from the northern tract. On the southern tract, timber could be sold when restoring pine forests. However, since St. Joe Paper Company, Container Corporation and Oklawaha Farms are major owners, much of the timber may have been harvested by the time the State completes acquisition. It might then be a number of years before the property could support timber harvest. Recreation potential on the property is high, and some potential for revenue may exist if the Legislature should decide to approve recreation user fees for users other than hunters and fishermen who already generate revenues by payment of certain taxes and purchase of various licenses and permits.

*Cooperators on management activities* On the southern tract, GFC would cooperate with the Division of Forestry on pinelands management and fire. The Division of Recreation and Parks may cooperate with GFC in the establishment of a recreational trail to Silver River State Park.

**Management Cost Summary/DRP**

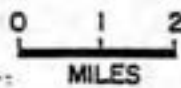
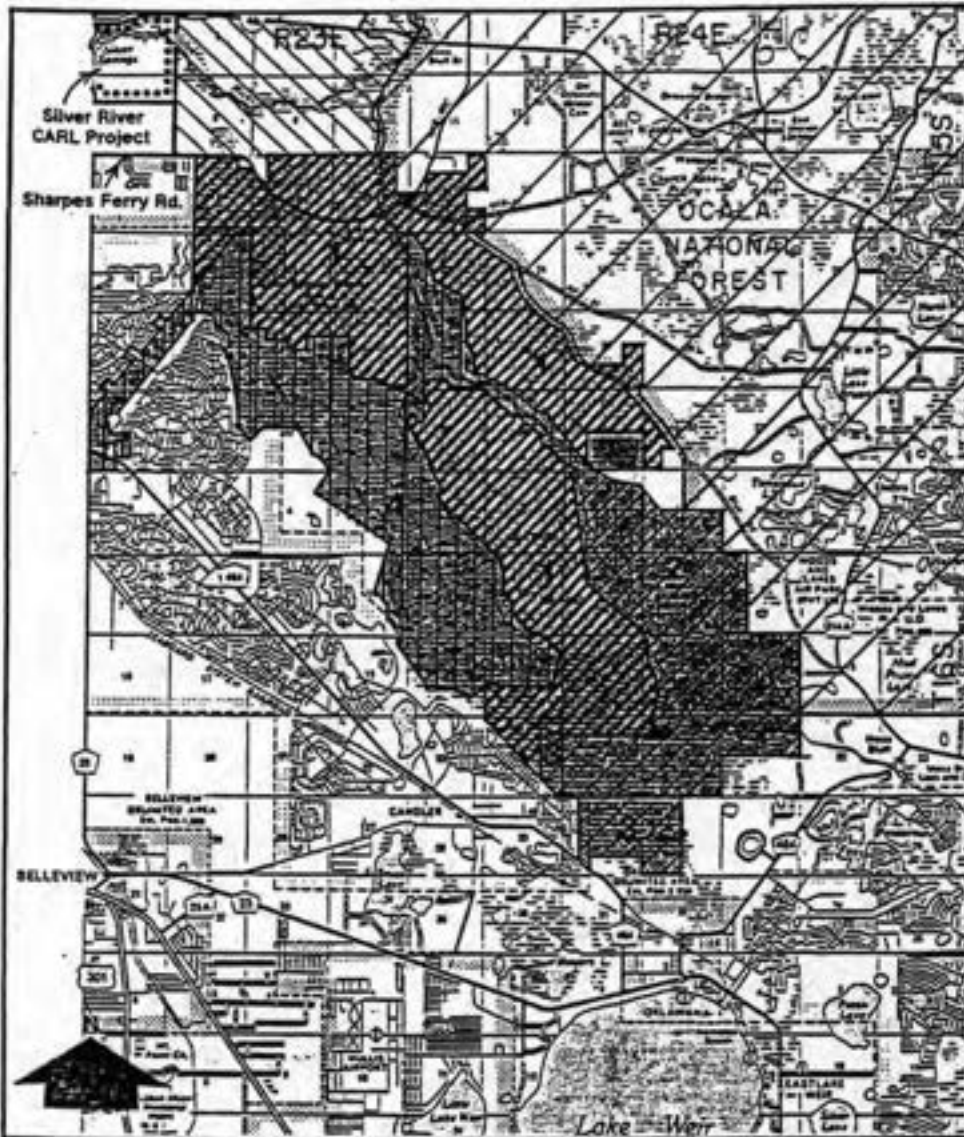
Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$0	\$0
OPS	\$3,640	\$3,640
Expense	\$10,000	\$10,000
OCO	\$0	\$1,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$13,640	\$14,640

**Management Cost Summary/Marion Co.**

Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$35,000	\$35,000
OPS	\$7,000	\$12,000
Expense	\$10,000	\$10,000
OCO	\$30,000	\$3,000
FCO	150,000	\$5,000
TOTAL	\$232,000	\$65,000

**Management Cost Summary/GFWFC**

Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$38,740	\$64,330
OPS	\$2,245	\$2,245
Expense	\$30,969	\$30,969
OCO	\$91,822	\$29,387
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$163,777	\$126,930



### HEATHER ISLAND

MARION

COUNTY

1, 2, AND 3 EQUAL ESSENTIAL PARCELS



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

# Twelve Mile Swamp

Bargain 31

## St. Johns County

### Purpose for State Acquisition

Between Jacksonville and St. Augustine a large swamp, though logged, has escaped the development spreading from those cities. The Twelve Mile Swamp project will protect this swamp, conserving a large area for such wildlife as black bear and wading birds, and ensuring that the people of this growing region will have a natural area to enjoy for years to come.

### Manager

Division of Forestry, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.

### General 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 activities. The large expanse of relatively undisturbed wetlands near the center is known to support many plant species including the globally critically imperiled Bartram's *ixia*, and animal species such as the state threatened Florida black bear. A bird rookery has been documented from the project. Twelve archaeological or historic sites or structures are known from the project. Logging and particularly residential development are threats to this area. It is surrounded by large developments of regional impact.

### Public Use

This project is designated as a state forest, with such uses as camping, hiking, hunting and horseback riding.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

The Cummer Trust ownership is the most essential tract to acquire. The project consists of approximately 22 other smaller tracts.

Due to its continued relatively low ranking, this project has not received funding.

### Coordination

The St. Johns River Water Management District is an acquisition partner.

FNAI Elements	
<i>Bartram's ixia</i>	G1/S1
Florida black bear	G2G3T1/S1
WET FLATWOODS	G?/S4?
FLOODPLAIN SWAMP	G?/S4?
HYDRIC HAMMOCK	G?/S4?
DEPRESSION MARSH	G4?/S3
BOTTOMLAND FOREST	G4/S4
Great egret	G5/S4
11 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1992
Project Area (Acres)	26,315
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	26,315
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$12,754,400

**Management Policy Statement**

The primary goals of management of the Twelve Mile Swamp CARL project are: to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; and to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect.

**Management Prospectus**

*Qualifications for state designation* The size and restorable pine plantations of the Twelve Mile Swamp CARL project make it desirable for management as a state forest.

*Manager* The Division of Forestry is recommended as Manager.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* There are no known major disturbances that will require extraordinary attention so management intensity is expected to be typical for a state forest.

*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure* Once the core area is acquired, the Division of Forestry will provide public access for low intensity, non-facilities-related outdoor recreation. Initial activities will include securing the site, providing public and fire management access, inventorying resources, and removing trash. The Division will provide access to the public while

protecting sensitive resources. The sites' natural resources and threatened and endangered plants and animals will be inventoried to provide the basis for a management plan. Long-range plans for this project will generally be directed toward restoring disturbed areas to their original conditions, as far as possible, as well as protecting threatened and endangered species. Some of the pinelands have been degraded by timbering and require restoration. An all-season burning program will use, whenever possible, existing roads, black lines, foam lines and natural breaks to contain fires. Timber management will mostly involve improvement thinning and regeneration harvests. Plantations will be thinned and, where appropriate, reforested with species found in natural ecosystems. Stands will not have a targeted rotation age. Infrastructure will primarily be located in disturbed areas and will be the minimum required for management and public access. The Division will promote environmental education.

*Revenue-generating potential* The Division of Forestry will sell timber as needed to improve or maintain desirable ecosystem conditions. These sales will provide a variable source of revenue, but the revenue-generating potential for this project is expected to be low.

*Cooperators in management activities* The Division of Forestry will cooperate with and seek the assistance of other state agencies, local government entities and interested parties as appropriate.

**Management Cost Summary/DOF**

Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$28,240	\$28,240
OPS	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$21,000	\$13,000
OCO	\$85,900	\$2,500
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$135,140	\$43,740





# Emeralda Marsh

Bargain 32

## Lake and Marion Counties

### Purpose for State Acquisition

The Oklawaha River, flowing out of Lake Griffin on its journey to the St. Johns River far to the north, once passed by expanses of sawgrass marsh important for wildlife such as bald eagles and wading birds, but only parts of this marsh are left. The Emeralda Marsh project will protect this remnant and restore several muck farms to marsh, improving the water quality of Lake Griffin and the Oklawaha River, increasing wildlife habitat, and giving the public in this region of spreading housing developments a natural area for hunting, fishing, and other recreational pursuits.

### Manager

Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission.

### General Description

This project consists predominantly of marshes and agricultural land along the east side of Lake Griffin and the Oklawaha River. Although much wetland acreage within the project area has been converted to muck farmland, the remainder of Emeralda Marsh is a largely undisturbed freshwater marsh system. It harbors numerous rare and endangered animal species including bald eagle, wood stork, 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 uses this marsh and adjacent agricultural lands during the winter. No archaeological sites are known from the project.

Current farming practices, dependent on chemicals, are a continuing threat to the marsh.

### Public Use

This project is designated as a wildlife and environmental area, with such uses as wildlife observation, fishing, camping and hiking.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

This project has three phases. Phase I: jurisdictional wetlands, not in agricultural production, adjacent to Emeralda Marsh/Bull and Buck Hammocks; Phase II: large holdings in agricultural production (less-than-fee - conservation easements etc.; Phase III: parcels below ordinary high water (less-than-fee - donations). The majority of the original project was composed of four major owners. The 1992 addition included an additional six ownerships.

### Coordination

St. Johns River Water Management District is an acquisition partner with the state and has acquired substantial acreage within the project area. The district's expenditures are reflected in the table below. Relatively low ranking has precluded any CARL acquisition.

Resolutions in support of this project include:

St. Johns River Water Management District declaring support for the shared acquisition.

FNAI Elements	
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
17 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1985
Project Area (Acres)	12,002
Acres Acquired	6,783*
at a Cost of	\$16,196,500*
Acres Remaining	5,219
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of *by SJRWMD	\$5,506,890

## **Emeralda Marsh - Bargain 32**

### **Management Policy Statement**

The primary goals of management of the Emeralda Marsh CARL project are: to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; and to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect.

### **Management Prospectus**

*Qualifications for state designation* The Emeralda Marsh project has the wildlife resources, particularly sandhill cranes, wood storks, bald eagles, and waterfowl, to qualify as a wildlife management area.

*Manager* The Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission (GFC) is recommended as the lead Manager.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* The highly-developed agricultural operations and presence of a "town" within the project will

undoubtedly increase the intensity of management necessary to accomplish objectives.

*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure* The first year of management would consist of posting the area, working out agreements with agricultural cooperators, initiating the planning process and developing regulations for the area. Subsequent years would entail documentation of results and development of management schedules designed to benefit game species and listed species.

*Revenue generating potential* Substantial revenue would likely be generated by means of agricultural subleases, as well as (potentially) from collection of recreational user fees associated with both hunting and non-consumptive activities.

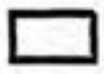
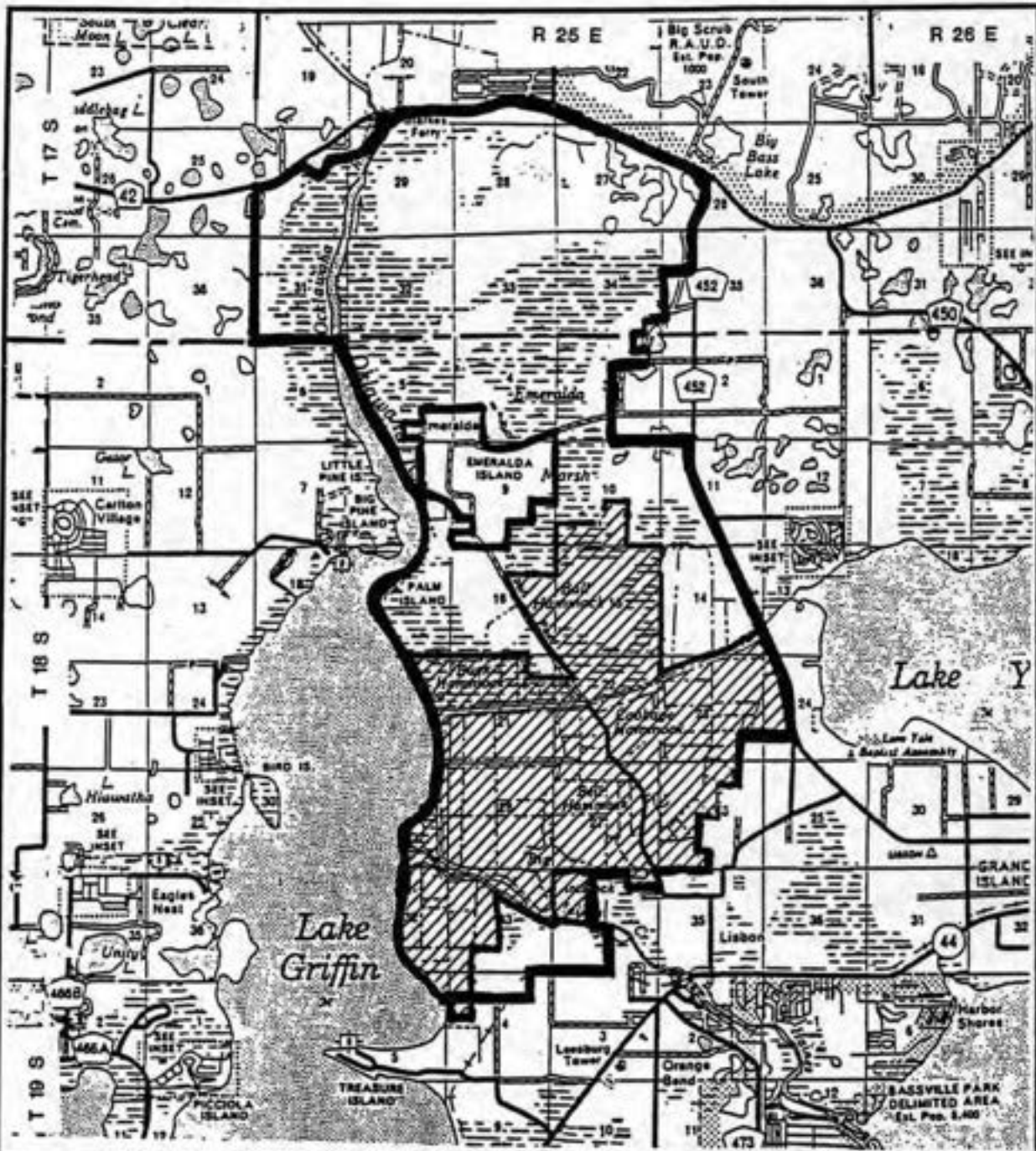
*Cooperators in management* St. Johns River Water Management District will cooperate on water manipulation schedules and hydrological restoration efforts.

### **Management Cost Summary/GFWFC**

Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$0	\$38,740	\$64,329
OPS	\$0	\$2,500	\$2,500
Expense	\$0	\$23,325	\$23,325
OCO	\$0	\$69,822	\$36,387
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$134,387</b>	<b>\$126,541</b>

### **Management Cost Summary**

Category	1996/97	1997/98
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$0	\$45,000
OPS	\$0	\$5,000
Expense	\$0	\$15,000
OCO	\$0	\$31,200
FCO	\$0	\$0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$96,200</b>



**PROJECT AREA**



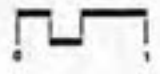
**S.J.R.W.M.D. OWNERSHIP**

PHASE 1 EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS  
(SEE ESSENTIAL PARCELS DOCUMENTATION)



**NORTH**

SCALE IN MILES



**EMERALDA MARSH**

**LAKE/MARION COUNTIES**

B-1-4-85

# Juno Hills

Bargain 33

## Palm Beach County

### Purpose for State Acquisition

Growing cities have almost completely eliminated natural areas on the coast of southeast Florida. The Juno Hills project will preserve one of the largest remnants of coastal scrub in Palm Beach County, protecting habitat critical to the survival of several rare plants like the four-petal pawpaw and animals such as the scrub jay, and providing the public with a place to learn about and enjoy the original landscape of this urbanized area.

### Manager

Palm Beach County.

### General Description

The project contains one of the largest and best remaining examples of the now rare coastal scrub. (In Palm 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 and globally critically imperiled beach jaquemontia and the 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. No archaeological or historic sites are known from the project. If not purchased, this property will almost certainly be developed.

### Public Use

This project is designated as a park and botanical site, with such uses as environmental education, hiking on nature trails, picnicking and fishing.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

This project consists of approximately five ownerships. The MacArthur parcel, the largest ownership, closed March 3, 1997, with TNC being the intermediary.

### Coordination

Palm Beach County is CARL's Acquisition partner.

FNAI Elements	
<i>Beach jaquemontia</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 jay</i>	G3/S3
SCRUBBY FLATWOODS	G3/S3
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
15 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1994
Project Area (Acres)	440
Acres Acquired	334
at a Cost of	\$28,950,860*
Acres Remaining	106
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$4,479,343

\*includes funds spent by Palm Beach Co.

**Management Policy Statement**

The primary goals of management of the Juno Hills CARL project are: 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; to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; and to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect.

**Management Prospectus**

*Qualifications for state designation* The Juno Hills project qualifies as a state preserve because it would protect the largest tract of Atlantic Coastal Ridge scrub left in Florida south of Martin County.

*Manager* The Palm Beach County Department of Environmental Resources Management is the recommended Manager.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* The project contains some moderate-need tracts, primarily wetlands that have been altered by mosquito ditching and require restoration. The unaltered uplands are low-need tracts, requiring basic resource management and protection.

*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure* Initial management activities will be completed within one year after acquisition. The site will be secured with fencing and other barriers to prevent unauthorized uses such as poaching, off-road-vehicle driving, and trash dumping. Law

enforcement authorities will begin enforcing the Palm Beach County ordinance that prohibits damage to a natural area. Any trash not removed in a pre-acquisition cleanup will be removed on a volunteer cleanup day.

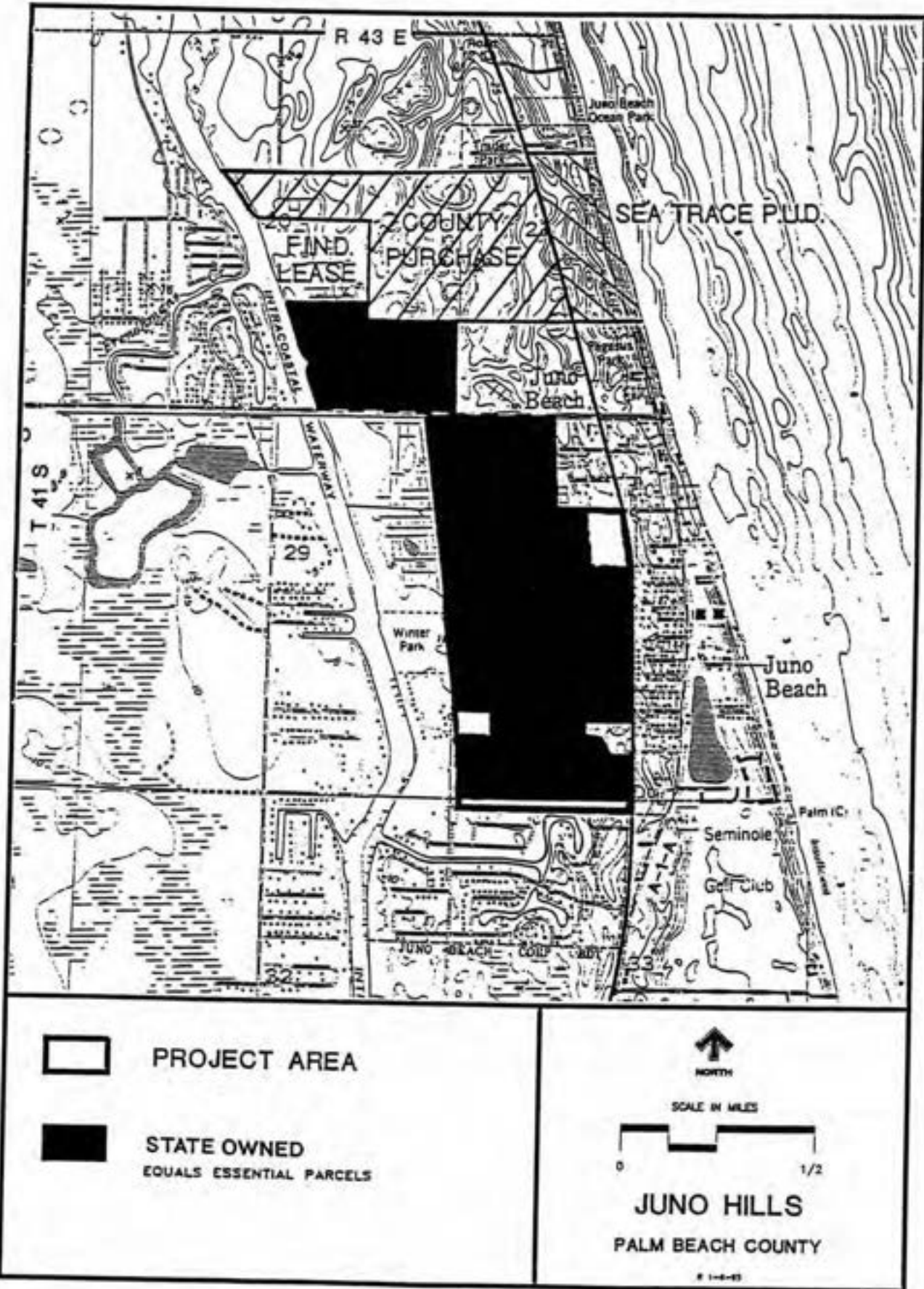
Within one year of the execution of a management lease, the County will complete a management plan describing how the natural resources of the site will be protected, how altered areas will be restored, and how public use will be accommodated. As a part of management planning, the County will inventory natural resources to identify sensitive and disturbed areas and to map populations of listed species. The County will contact permitting agencies to determine the extent of restoration allowable in the altered areas. The County will also investigate the possibility of abandoning Rolling Green Road, an unpaved road that bisects the project. After adopting the management plan, the County will implement a prescribed burning program in fire-maintained natural communities that incorporates existing natural and man-made firebreaks. Exotic plants will be removed.

Within three years of acquisition of the last parcel, public-use facilities will be constructed and the project opened for regular public access. Facilities will be the minimum required for passive use and will be located in disturbed areas as much as possible.

*Revenue-generating potential* Palm Beach County does not charge admission fees to the natural areas it manages, or permit hunting or logging on these sites. Therefore, no revenue is expected to be generated from the Juno Hills project.

**Management Cost Summary**

Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	County	County	County
Salary	\$18,772	\$19,524	\$20,305
OPS	\$5,244	\$27,011	\$44,591
Expense	\$500	\$500	\$1,000
OCO	\$12,868	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$142,050
TOTAL	\$37,384	\$47,035	\$206,946



# Alderman's Ford Addition

Bargain 34

## Hillsborough County

### Purpose for State Acquisition

Eastern Hillsborough County, in the growing Tampa Bay area, is a region of agriculture and phosphate mines, with few natural areas left. The Alderman's Ford Addition project will add one of these natural areas—hardwood forests and flatwoods along the Alafia River—to a county park, protecting habitat for wildlife and the extremely rare Florida golden aster, helping to maintain the water quality of the river, and providing more areas for the public to enjoy anything from nature study to hiking and horseback riding.

### Manager

Hillsborough County.

### General Description

The project will 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 the globally critically imperiled Florida golden aster, migrating neotropical songbirds, and a great number of other wildlife species. Suwannee cooters and common snook have been recorded from the river, and gopher tortoises inhabit the xeric uplands. Mesic flatwoods dominated by mature longleaf pines and dense wiregrass have

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. There is one archaeological site recorded from the project. Timbering, phosphate mining and residential development all threaten this area.

### Public Use

This project is designated as a county park and recreation area, with such uses as hiking, bicycling, camping and nature study.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

This project consists of approximately nine parcels and five owners. Two large ownerships, Sheldon and Joo, are the essential parcels - both have been purchased by Hillsborough County. In total, the county has acquired approximately 716 acres. Because of its relatively low ranking, however, this project has not received CARL funding.

### Coordination

Hillsborough County is an acquisition partner and has committed to acquiring at least 50% of the project.

FNAI Elements	
<i>Florida golden aster</i>	G1/S1
SPRING-RUN STREAM	G2/S2
SANDHILL	G2G3/S2
UPLAND HARDWOOD FOREST	G2/S3
FLOODPLAIN FOREST	G2/S3
MESIC FLATWOODS	G2/S4
XERIC HAMMOCK	G2/S3
10 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1991
Project Area (Acres)	1,079
Acres Acquired	716*
at a Cost of	\$6,424,600*
Acres Remaining	363
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of * by Hillsborough Co.	\$2,419,600



## Alderman's Ford Addition - Bargain 34

### Management Policy Statement

The primary goal of management of the Alderman's Ford Addition CARL project is to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation. The project will be managed under the single-use concept of protecting or restoring the Alafia River, hardwood and pine forests, and sensitive species, while allowing recreation that will not degrade these natural resources. Growing-season burns will be necessary to preserve and restore fire-dependent communities. The project has the location (next to Alderman's Ford County Park), size, and shape to fulfill the primary management goal.

### Management Prospectus

*Qualifications for state designation* This project has the size and resource diversity to qualify as a State Preserve.

*Manager* Hillsborough County Parks and Recreation Department is recommended as the lead Manager.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* The project generally includes lands that are low-need tracts, requiring basic resource management and protection.

*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure* Portions of the Alderman's Ford Addition CARL project have been under County ownership since 1990. The Parks and Recreation Department's Resource Management Office has been initiating management activities including securing the site, providing public access for recreational use, fire management, access and prescribed burning, exotic nuisance plant eradication, resource inventory, removal of man-made structures and trash, and habitat restoration. The site's natural resources and listed flora and fauna are being prepared. Within the first year after acquisition, the above activities will be continued, and a revised management plan will be prepared to meet CARL Program criteria.

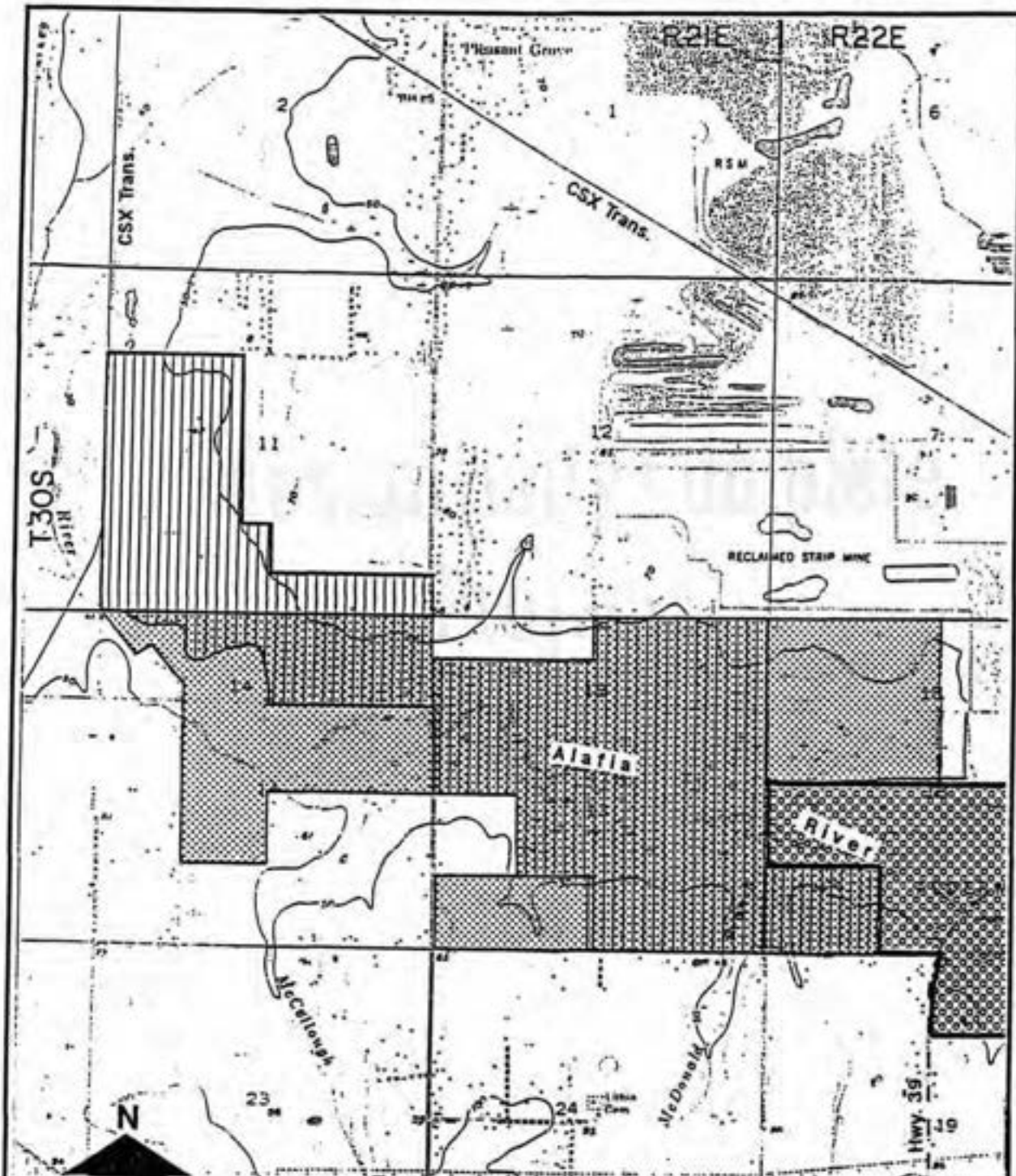
Long-range plans for this property are being directed toward restoration of disturbed areas and the perpetuation and maintenance of natural plant communities. Current management activities include prescribed burning and planting of longleaf pine trees in pasture areas.

*Revenue-generating potential* This property is not expected to generate revenue in the near future.

*Cooperators in management activities* The Division of Forestry has cooperated in management of the site by assisting the county with prescribed burning.

### Management Cost Summary/Volusia County

Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	Ad Valorem	Ad Valorem	Ad Valorem
Salary	\$18,000	\$19,000	\$19,000
OPS	\$7,000	\$7,320	\$7,500
Expense	\$0	\$0	\$0
OCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$25,000	\$26,320	\$26,500



PROJECT AREA

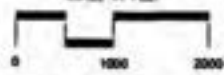
ACQUIRED BY COUNTY

ALDERMAN'S FORD COUNTY PARK



NORTH

SCALE IN FEET



**ALDERMAN'S FORD ADDITION**

HILLSBOUROUGH COUNTY

# 1-4-95



*Conservation and Recreation Lands  
1997 Annual Report  
Substantially Complete Projects*

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# North Key Largo Hammocks

Substantial 1

## Monroe County

### Purpose for State Acquisition

The West Indian hardwood forest of the Florida Keys, unique in the United States, is shrinking as development intensifies. The North Key Largo Hammocks project will protect the largest stand of this forest left, with its many tropical plants and rare animals; help protect the irreplaceable coral reef in John Pennekamp Coral Reef State Park and the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary from the effects of uncontrolled development; and conserve an area where the public can enjoy the original landscape of these subtropical islands.

### Manager (Monitor)

Division of Recreation and Parks, Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

### General Description

The hammocks of North Key Largo form the largest stand of West Indian tropical forest in the United States, with numerous plant and animal species that are rare and endangered. The project also has over ten miles of shoreline that directly influence the adjacent waters of John Pennekamp Coral Reef State Park. Natural communities include marine tidal swamp, coastal rock barren, and rockland hammock. The majority of the project is hammock or upland. No archaeological sites are known from the project.

As in other parts of the Keys, development seriously threatens this area.

### Public Use

This project is designated for use as a botanical site, with such uses as hiking and nature appreciation.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

In general, Phase I consists of all tracts in the project area before 1986 project design additions. Phase II consists of contiguous tracts in the addition from north to south. Phase III consists of the northernmost islands - Palo Alto being the largest and most ecologically valuable. Phase IV consists of privately owned submerged tracts. Phase V consists of Port Bougainville/Garden Cove.

All tracts owned by willing sellers have been acquired. The Governor and Cabinet have authorized condemnation of most of the remaining tracts. Proceedings are in progress.

On March 10, 1995, LAMAC approved the addition of 3.25 acres to the project boundary.

On December 5, 1996, LAMAC transferred the Sea Critters ownership (4.7 acres) to the Less-Than-Fee category.

FNAI Elements	
PINE ROCKLAND	G1/S1
<i>Mahogany mistletoe</i>	G2/S1
<i>Inkwood</i>	G2/S1
<i>Prickly-apple</i>	G2G3/S2
Key Largo woodrat	G5T1/S1
Key Largo cotton mouse	G5T1/S1
Florida Keys mole skink	G4T2/S2
Rimrock crowned snake	G1G2Q/S1S2
ROCKLAND HAMMOCK	G2/S2
42 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1983
Project Area (Acres)	3,605
Acres Acquired	3,310
at a Cost of	\$72,198,291
Acres Remaining	295
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$3,176,028

## North Key Largo Hammocks - Substantial 1

At the December 5, 1997 LAMAC meeting, council approved a request by the Division of Recreation and Parks for a 25-acre addition, with a \$714,000 tax assessed value. The addition is composed of multiple

ownerships and lots within the Knowlson Colony (55 lots) and Gulfstream Shores (64 lots) subdivision.

### Coordination

CARL has no acquisition partners at this time.

### Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the North Key Largo Hammocks CARL project are: 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; To conserve and protect lands within areas of critical state concern, if the proposed acquisition relates to the natural resource protection purposes of the designation; To conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; and 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.

### Management Prospectus

*Qualifications for state designation* The North Key Largo Hammocks project includes the largest West Indian tropical forest in the United States. This qualifies it as a state botanical site.

*Manager* The Division of Recreation and Parks will manage the project.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* The project is a low-need management area emphasizing resource protection and perpetuation while allowing compatible public recreational use and development. Much of the project has already been acquired.

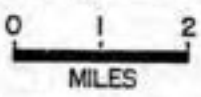
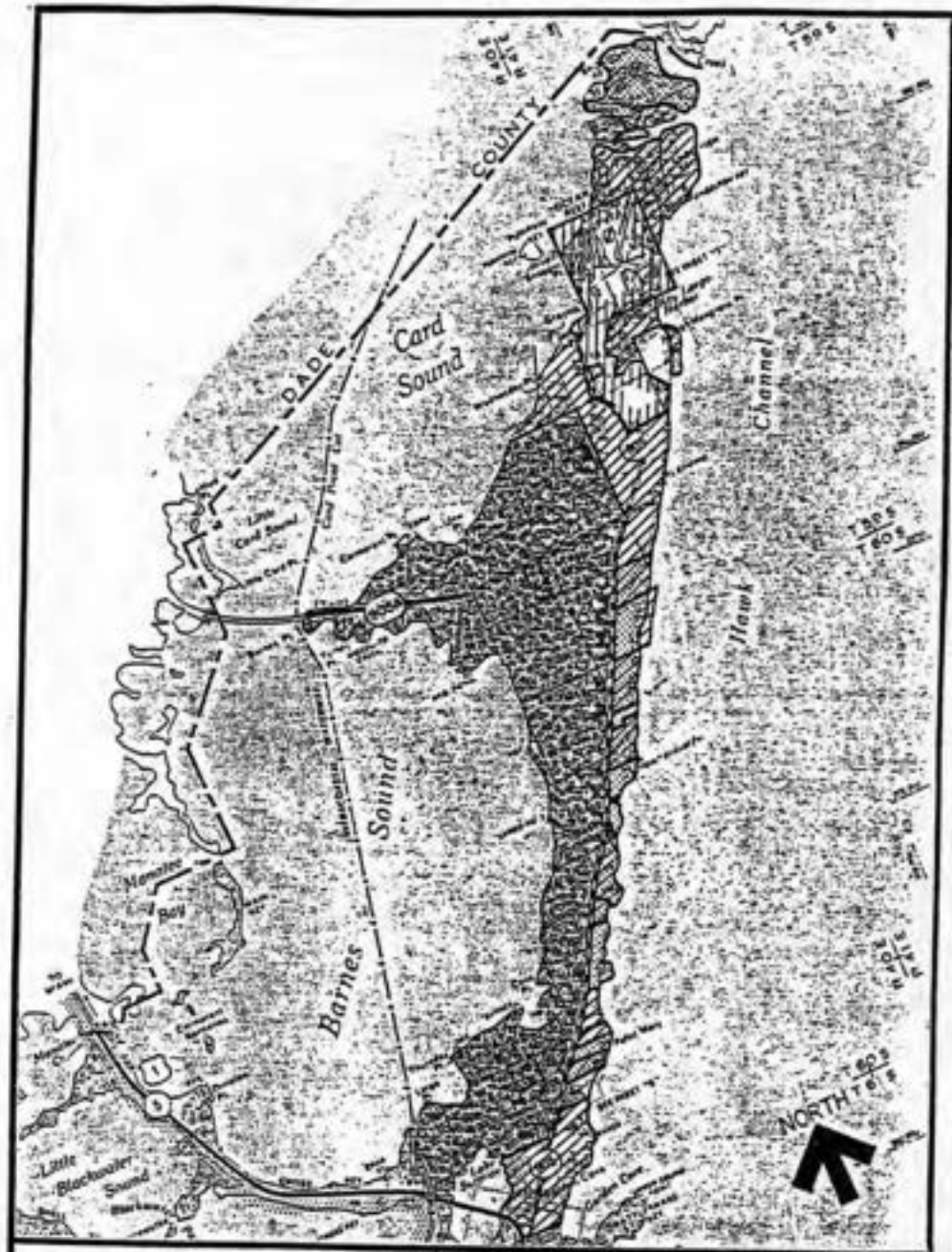
*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure* Future acquisitions will be incorporated into the Key Largo Hammock State Botanical Site. When the Division of Recreation and Parks brings each parcel under its management, it will concentrate on site security, natural and cultural resource protection, and inclusion of the parcel in a plan for long-term public use and resource management of the overall Botanical Site.

*Revenue-generating potential* No significant revenue is expected to be generated for individual parcels. The amount of revenue generated will depend on the nature and extent of public use and facilities for the Botanical Site. Since management emphasizes resource protection, with limited public use, future revenues are not expected to be high. The Site does not presently generate any significant amount of revenue.

*Cooperators in management activities* No local governments or others are recommended for management of this project area.





### Management Cost Summary(DRP)

Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	CARL/SPTF	CARL/SPTF	CARL/SPTF
Salary	\$86,299	\$88,888	\$91,554
OPS	\$0	\$5,000	\$5,000
Expense	\$24,702	\$28,261	\$28,261
OCO	\$0	\$5,200	\$5,200
INT. MGT.	\$498	\$498	\$498
HOSP	\$46,235	\$46,235	\$46,235
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$100,535	\$174,082	\$176,748



NORTH KEY LARGO HAMMOCKS  
MONROE COUNTY



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

# South Walton County Ecosystem Substantial 2

## Walton County

### Purpose for State Acquisition

Where the Gulf of Mexico meets the coast of Walton County is a line of some of the most beautiful beaches and dunes in the world, backed by sparkling freshwater lakes and pine flatwoods and marshes spreading to Choctawhatchee Bay—one of the largest natural areas on the northern Gulf coast. The South Walton County Ecosystem project will conserve a part of this unique coast and the forests behind it, linking three state parks; protecting several rare plants and rare animals such as the Choctawhatchee beach mouse and red-cockaded woodpecker; and providing residents and tourists a scenic area in which to enjoy many recreational activities, ranging from hunting and fishing to hiking, picnicking, and sunbathing.

### Managers

Division of Recreation and Parks, Florida Department of Environmental Protection (Topsail Hill, Grayton Beach and Deer Lake), and Division of Forestry, Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (Point Washington).

### General Description

This project includes much of the undeveloped land in Walton County south of Choctawhatchee Bay. This land is covered with a diverse mix of flatwoods, sandhills, and wetlands in the interior and superb sand-pine scrub, unique coastal dune lakes (occurring only in Florida and globally critically imperiled), and beach dunes on the Gulf Coast. Most of the interior has been logged and planted in slash pine, but is restorable. The Topsail Hill and Deer Lake tracts are

some of the most scenic and ecologically intact coastal areas in the panhandle, and shelter the endangered Choctawhatchee beach mouse and red-cockaded woodpecker, as well as several other rare plants and animals (13 rare plant species, four rare animal species, and 11 natural communities). Seven archaeological sites are known from the project. The explosive coastal development of Walton County is a serious threat to this project, particularly the sensitive coastal areas.

### Public Use

The interior will be managed as a state forest, and the Topsail Hill and Deer Lake tracts will become state parks. The project will provide many recreational opportunities, including hiking, hunting, freshwater and saltwater fishing, camping, picnicking, nature appreciation and beach activities.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

On July 16, 1996, LAMAC directed staff to hold two public hearings to receive public input on the potential revision of the South Walton County Ecosystem project boundary. Public hearings were held on August 23, 1996, and August 30, 1996. As a result of the public hearings and input from other interested parties and managing agencies, LAMAC modified the project boundary on December 5, 1996, by adding approximately 41 acres and removing 820 acres from the project boundary.

Point Washington Inholdings (approximately 1150 acres) within the State forest and parcels connecting Topsail to the Choctawhatchee Bay remain to be acquired. Acquisition of parcels (approximately 210 acres) along the State Forest to State Park trail/greenway is needed to better connect portions of

FNAI Elements	
<i>Panhandle spiderlily</i>	G1Q/S1
Southern milkweed	G2/S2
<i>Curtiss' sandgrass</i>	G2/S2
<i>Godfrey's golden aster</i>	G2/S2
COASTAL DUNE LAKE	G2/S1
<i>Gulf coast lupine</i>	G2/S2
<i>Large-leaved jointweed</i>	G2/S2
SCRUB	G2/S2
35 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1995*
Project Area (Acres)	21,212
Acres Acquired	19,549
at a Cost of	\$156,393,285
Acres Remaining	1,663
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$7,349,462

\* Point Washington and Topsail Hill projects combined in 1995



the trail/greenway.

**Topsail** Most tracts have been acquired but the remainder are extremely vulnerable. Acquisition of the 198 acre addition approved by the LAMAC in 1991 is all that remains to be acquired in this portion of the project. Several ownerships were acquired through eminent domain.

**Deer Lake** A 172-acre tract was acquired through eminent domain. The remaining property in the Deer Lake project was removed from the overall project

boundary as part of the court settlement.

**Grayton Dunes** A small 20-acre inholding remains to be acquired in the Grayton Dunes State Recreation Area. Not included in the totals below are the acres acquired (1,129) and funds spent (\$38,709, 943) for the acquisition of the State Recreation Area.

#### **Coordination**

The Nature Conservancy (TNC) acted as an intermediary in the acquisition of the RTC tract.

#### **Management Policy Statement**

The primary goals of management of the South Walton County Ecosystem CARL project are: 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; to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot; and to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation.

#### **Management Prospectus**

**Qualifications for state designation** The Point Washington project has the large size and forest resources—flatwoods and sandhills, some cutover but restorable—to qualify as a state forest. The exceptional flatwoods, dunes, and coastal dune lakes of the areas around Deer Lake, Grayton Beach and Topsail Hill have the diversity of resources and recreational opportunities to qualify as units of the state park system.

**Manager** The Division of Forestry is managing the majority of the project. The Division of Recreation and Parks is recommended as the manager for the Deer Lake tract, areas next to Grayton Beach State Recreation Area and Topsail Hill.

**Conditions affecting intensity of management** Large cutover areas in the project will require reforestation and restoration efforts beyond the level typical for a state forest. Consequently, management intensity and related management costs might be slightly higher than normal for a state forest. The portions to be managed by the Division of Recreation and Parks are high-need management areas with an emphasis on

public recreational use and development compatible with resource conservation.

#### **Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure**

The Division of Forestry is providing public access for low-intensity, non-facilities-related outdoor recreation, while protecting sensitive resources. Initial activities include securing the site, providing public and fire management access, inventorying resources, and removing trash. The project's natural resources and threatened and endangered plants and animals will be inventoried to provide the basis for a management plan. Long-range plans for this project will generally be directed toward restoring disturbed areas to their original conditions, as far as possible, as well as protecting threatened and endangered species. Large areas of pinelands have been degraded by timbering and require restoration. An all-season burning program will use, whenever possible, existing roads, black lines, foam lines and natural breaks to contain fires. Timber management will mostly involve improvement thinnings and regeneration harvests. Plantations will be thinned and, where appropriate, reforested with species found in natural ecosystems. Stands will not have a targeted rotation age. Infrastructure will primarily be located in disturbed areas and will be the minimum required for management and public access. The Division will promote environmental education.

In the first year after acquisition of its parcels, the Division of Recreation and Parks will concentrate on site security, natural and cultural resource protection, and efforts toward the development of a plan for long-term public use and resource management.

**Revenue-generating potential** The Division of Forestry will sell timber as needed to improve or maintain desirable ecosystem conditions. These sales will provide variable amounts of revenue, but the revenue-generating potential for this project is expected to be low. The Division of Recreation and Parks expects no significant revenue to be generated

## South Walton County Ecosystem - Substantial 2

initially. Any significant public use facilities will take several years to develop, and the amount of any revenue generated will depend on the extent of these facilities. Revenues for fiscal year 1993-1994 for the nearby Grayton Beach State Recreation Area were slightly more than \$162,000.

*Cooperators in management activities* The Division of Forestry will cooperate with and seek the assistance

of other state agencies, local governments and interested parties as appropriate. The Division of Recreation and Parks does not recommend that any local governments or others assist in management of the Deer Lake, Grayton Beach or Topsail Hill tracts.

### Management Cost Summary/DRP

Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$47,711	\$47,711
OPS	\$24,500	\$24,500
Expense	\$6,000	\$6,000
OCO	\$15,000	\$1,000
FCO	\$44,000	\$0
TOTAL	\$137,271	\$195,277

### Management Cost Summary/DOF

Category Source of Funds	1994/95 CARL/GR
Salary	\$61,016
OPS	\$0
Expense	\$48,550
OCO	\$89,702
FCO	\$0
TOTAL	\$199,348

### Management Cost Summary/DRP

Category Source of Funds	1996/97 SPTF/ CARL	1997/98 SPTF/ CARL	1998/99 SPTF/ CARL
Salary	\$0	\$0	\$0
OPS	\$0	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$1,197	\$745	\$745
OCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$10,918	\$0	\$200,000
TOTAL	\$12,116	\$745	\$200,745

### Management Cost Summary/DOF

Category Source of Funds	1995/96 CARL	1996/97 CARL
Salary	\$99,676	\$102,667
OPS	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$68,152	\$45,777
OCO	\$11,500	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$179,328	\$148,444

South Walton County Ecosystem - Substantial 2

CHOCTAWHATCHEE BAY

R 21 W  
R 20 W

R 20 W  
R 19 W

R 19 W  
R 18 W

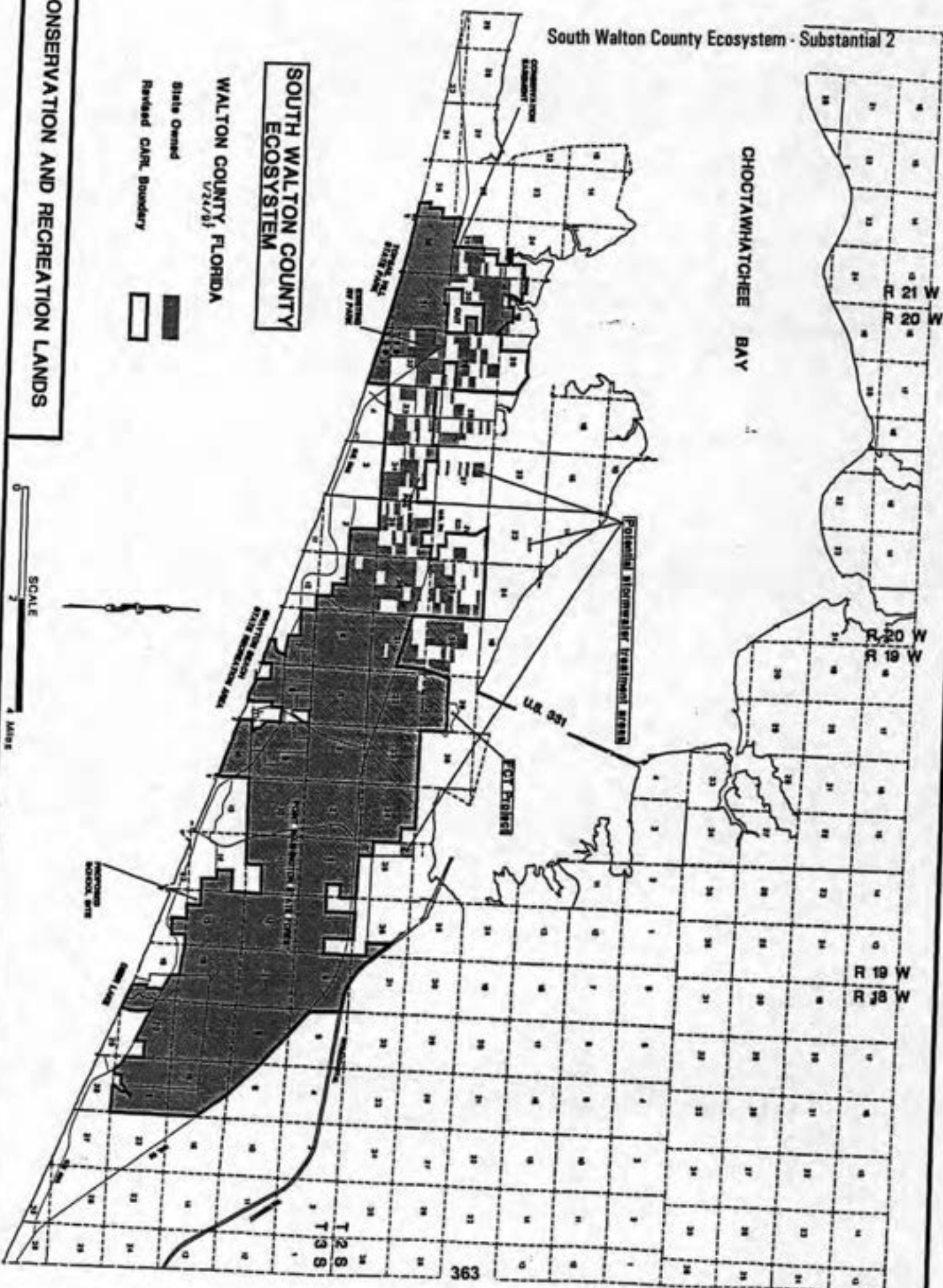
**SOUTH WALTON COUNTY  
ECOSYSTEM**

WALTON COUNTY, FLORIDA  
1/24/85

- State Owned
- Revised CARL Boundary



**CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS**



# Charlotte Harbor

Substantial 3

## Charlotte and Lee Counties

### Purpose for State Acquisition

Charlotte Harbor, one of the largest and most productive estuaries in Florida, supports an important recreational and commercial fishery, but is rapidly being surrounded by cities and residential developments, which could harm this important resource. By conserving mangrove swamps and salt marshes, the Charlotte Harbor project will help preserve the water quality of the estuary, protect habitat for the Florida manatee and other rare wildlife, and provide residents of and visitors to the area with opportunities for boating, fishing, and other recreational pursuits.

### Manager

Division of Marine Resources, Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

### General Description

This project provides an essential addition to lands previously acquired through the EEL program. Most of the lands are wetlands, including mangrove, salt marsh, salt flats, but there are some mesic flatwoods. The project area offers habitat for several rare species, and directly influences the water quality of Charlotte Harbor. There are two shell midden mound

archaeological sites known from the project. Regulations notwithstanding, the area is threatened by dredging and filling from residential development.

### Public Use

This project is designated as a buffer preserve, providing such uses as boating, fishing and nature appreciation.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

Approximately 16,000 acres were acquired with EEL funds (\$5,115,956) and 936 acres through donations. Nine ownerships were added in the June, 1988, Project Design. On July 14, 1995, LAMAC approved two separate additions totally 980 acres. Acquisition is in progress on remaining essential parcels.

### Coordination

The Southwest Florida Water Management District is an acquisition partner on a portion of this project. The Trust for Public Lands has been an intermediary in the state's acquisition of two large tracts.

In 1995, the Southwest Florida Water Management District negotiated the purchase of the Atlantic Gulf Communities Corp. ownership land within the Charlotte Harbor (704 acres) and Myakka Estuary (9,264 acres) projects.

FNAI Elements	
West Indian manatee	G2?/S2?
Florida sandhill crane	G4T2T3/S2S3
Bald eagle	G3/S2S3
ESTUARINE TIDAL SWAMP	G3/S3
Florida long-tailed weasel	G5T3/S3?
MESIC FLATWOODS	G?/S4
ESTUARINE TIDAL MARSH	G4/S4
Southern mink	G5T5/S2
13 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1986
Project Area (Acres)	25,552
Acres Acquired	22,140
at a Cost of	\$14,838,957
Acres Remaining	3,412
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$3,226,455

**Management Policy Statement**

The primary goals of management of the Charlotte Harbor CARL project are: to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface

water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect; to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation; and to preserve significant archaeological or historical sites.

**Management Prospectus**

**Qualifications for state designation** Charlotte Harbor is one of the most productive bay/estuary systems in Florida. The coastal lands in the Charlotte Harbor CARL project will help protect or "buffer" adjacent state waters, primarily the Charlotte Harbor, Gasparilla Sound/Cape Haze, Pine Island Sound, and Matlacha Pass Aquatic Preserves. This qualifies the project as a buffer preserve.

**Manager** The Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Marine Resources, Bureau of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas will manage these lands as an addition to the state buffer preserves program.

**Conditions affecting intensity of management:** Surrounding lands are becoming urbanized, requiring an increased patrol and law enforcement presence. Initially the project lands will be of "moderate need" because of the need to control exotic plants and animals and reduce illegal activities, such as poaching and trash dumping. Thereafter, routine management activities will be at the "low need" level.

**Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of Infrastructure** Within the first year of appropriate funding, management activities will concentrate on: property security, public access, staff access, trash removal, and exotic plant and animal eradication. The Division of Marine Resources will provide appropriate public

access while protecting critical resources. The site will be biologically inventoried and a management plan will be written within one year.

Long-range goals will be established by the management plan and will provide for ecological restoration and habitat maintenance. Prescribed and natural fires will be used to maintain the appropriate communities and associated wildlife populations. The resource inventory will be used to identify appropriate uses for the property. Areas disturbed by man and exotic plants will be restored to an "as natural as possible" condition. Infrastructure will be kept to a minimum and include only enough to provide for management, public access, and resource interpretation.

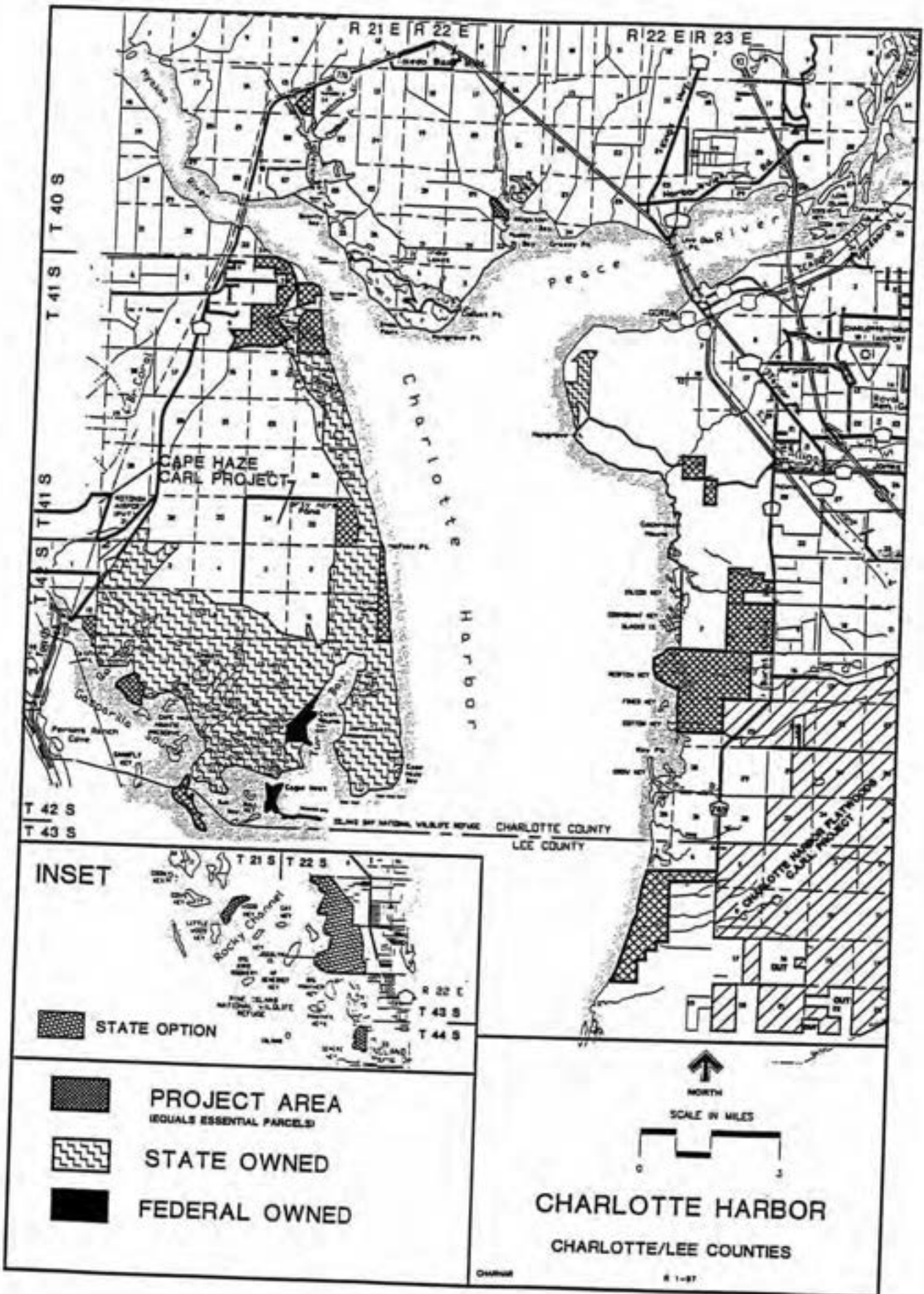
**Revenue-generating potential** The project will benefit the state indirectly by enhancing water quality, fisheries and public recreation activities, and preserving natural and historical resources. Future user fees may also contribute limited revenue.

**Cooperators in management activities** The Charlotte Harbor Environmental Center Inc. (CHEC) in Punta Gorda is a not-for-profit environmental organization composed of local governments, the county school board, and the local chapter of the Audubon Society. CHEC leases a parcel from the state within the project boundaries and conducts environmental awareness programs and education for the public and local students.

**Management Cost Summary/DMR**

Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
	CARL/LATF	CARL/LATF	CARL/LATF
Salary	\$103,833	\$108,135	\$144,379.05
OPS	\$37,889	\$58,900	\$91,157.61
Expense	\$54,314	\$52,687	\$81,541.95
OCO	\$27,277	\$12,300	\$19,036.31
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$223,313	\$232,022	\$336,114.91

Charlotte Harbor - Substantial 3



# Rookery Bay

## Collier County

Substantial 4

### Purpose for State Acquisition

Rookery Bay is an outstanding subtropical estuary in the fastest growing part of Florida. Its mangroves shelter important nesting colonies of water birds, and feed and protect many aquatic animals. These animals, in turn, are the foundation of commercial and recreational fisheries. The Rookery Bay CARL project will protect the bay's water quality and its native plants and animals and will provide recreational opportunities to the people of southwest Florida. As an addition to the Rookery Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve, the project will also further coastal ecosystem research and environmental education.

### Manager

Division of Marine Resources, Department of Environmental Protection.

### General Description

The natural communities associated with the estuary are relatively undisturbed and range from mangrove and marsh to flatwoods and maritime hammock. As part of the national estuarine research reserve system, Rookery Bay is representative of the West Indian biogeographic type. It is a diverse, relatively intact area providing significant protection to the waters of Rookery Bay, and to many rare plants and animals. Although the area has not been extensively surveyed, it is believed to have good potential for archaeological sites. The most immediate threat to the project is

dredging and filling associated with the rapid development of the area.

### Public Use

This project is designated to become part of the Rookery Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve, providing opportunities for environmental education, research, fishing, hiking and boating.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

In general, the 1985 Project Design recommended acquisition priority be given to tracts being negotiated prior to the 1985 Design, as well as Cannon, Johnson and Keewadin Islands (the majority of these islands have been acquired), land along Shell Road in Section 15 and, finally, other lands added in the 1985 Design.

On October 30, 1995, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council approved the addition of 150 acres, including the Isle of Capri site.

Acquisition activity is ongoing on all remaining essential tracts.

\*Acres Acquired in the table below include state acquired acreage as well as acreage owned by the National Audubon Society, the Nature Conservancy and Conservancy, Inc. (under lease to the Department of Environmental Protection), and other government owned land.

FNAI Elements	
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
27 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1980
Project Area (Acres)	13,482
Acres Acquired	17,931*
at a Cost of	\$38,686,984
Acres Remaining	4,449
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$3,707,983

## Rookery Bay - Substantial 4

### Coordination

Although CARL has no acquisition partners, the staff of the Rookery Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve (NERR) have been instrumental

in helping to define remaining significant parcels as well as additional funding and staffing sources for the completion of this project.

### Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the Rookery Bay CARL project are: 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; to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect; and to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation.

### Management Prospectus

*Qualifications for state designation* The Rookery Bay CARL project is designed to add coastal natural areas to the Rookery Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve. The project's location and sensitive resources qualify it as a research reserve.

*Manager* The Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Marine Resources, Bureau of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas is the lead manager.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* The Rookery Bay CARL project includes lands that are "moderate-need" tracts, requiring more than basic resource management and protection. In order to achieve goals established in the management plan for the Rookery Bay NERR, restoration of altered resources is essential, and development of research and education facilities is necessary.

*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure* Within the first year after acquisition, activities will focus on: a natural- and cultural-resource inventory; public access and

education opportunities; and site-specific management recommendations focusing on restoration, exotic plant removal, fire management, and research opportunities.

Long-range plans, after the first year from initial acquisition, will generally be directed towards implementation of the recommendations for public education, public access, resource management and restoration, and research. Results of site-specific research and ecosystem restoration projects will be used in developing future recommendations, and interpreted to the public through education programs.

Planned facilities in the project include: a research laboratory; classrooms, trails and boardwalks for field study programs; a dormitory for visiting scientists and educators; and a staff headquarters. Infrastructure will be confined to previously disturbed areas and will support greater public awareness and understanding of the Rookery Bay ecosystem.

*Revenue-generating potential* No revenue is anticipated to be generated from the Rookery Bay NERR at this time.

*Cooperators in management activities* The Conservancy, Inc. (TCI) cooperates in providing educational services through operation of the Briggs Nature Center in the Reserve. The National Audubon Society, TCI, NOAA and Division of Historical Resources/Department of State provide recommendations for management of the project. The Division of Marine Resources will continue to cooperate with Federal and State agencies, the South Florida Water Management District, local government and the local community to ensure preservation and restoration of more natural quality, timing and volume of surface water inflows to Rookery Bay.



Rookery Bay – Substantial 4

Management Cost Summary/DMR

Category Source of Funds	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
	CARL,LATF	CARL,LATF	CARL,LATF
Salary	\$135,477	\$139,541	\$143,727.23
OPS	\$47,140	\$53,700	\$83,109.74
Expense	\$58,477	\$43,300	\$67,014.00
OCO	\$500	\$27,500	\$42,560.85
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
Special	\$10,000	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$251,594	\$264,041	\$336,411.81

Rookery Bay - Substantial 4



# Sebastian Creek

Substantial 5

## Indian River and Brevard Counties

### Purpose for State Acquisition

Sebastian Creek, one of the most important aggregation sites for the endangered manatee on Florida's east coast, is surrounded by a large island of natural flatwoods, marshes, swamps, and scrub in a sea of agriculture and housing. The Sebastian Creek CARL project will protect the manatee and the water quality of the creek by protecting the natural lands in the creek basin and will give the residents of the fast-growing cities of Brevard and Indian River counties a large area for fishing, hiking, and other pursuits.

### Manager

Division of Marine Resources, Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

### General Description

Sebastian Creek, by consensus of manatee experts, is one of the sites most critically in need of protection to provide habitat for the federally endangered manatee. Florida's entire east coast population of manatees numbers only seven hundred to twelve hundred; as many as one hundred manatees have been observed using the Sebastian Creek system at one time while migrating and perhaps 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 include: scrubby flatwoods, alluvial/blackwater stream, scrub, sandhill, dry prairie, xeric hammock, flatwoods/prairie lakes,

and freshwater tidal swamps. A diversity of habitats supports numerous wildlife species. One archaeological site is known from the project. The most immediate threat is residential development.

### Public Use

This project is designated as a state buffer preserve, with such public uses as camping, fishing, hiking and nature study.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

Phase I: Larger ownerships - Coraci (acquired with TNC as intermediary) and Corrigan (acquired with SJRWMD). Phase II: All other ownerships (Egan and Parrish tracts were acquired in conjunction with SJRWMD in 1996).

On July 14, 1995, the LAMAC approved the addition of 6,168 acres (Carson Platt) to the project boundary.

### Coordination

The SJRWMD is a partner in the acquisition of Brevard County sites. Indian River County is a partner in the acquisition of the Fisher tract. The Nature Conservancy has worked as intermediary in the acquisition of the Coraci site.

Funds spent by the SJRWMD are included in the table below.

FNAI Elements	
Slashcheek goby	G2/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
19 elements known from site	

Placed on list	1990
Project Area (Acres)	22,493
Acres Acquired	15,473
at a Cost of	\$35,411,396
Acres Remaining	7,020
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$12,319,766

## Sebastian Creek - Substantial 5

### Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the Sebastian Creek CARL project are: to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; and to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect.

### Management Prospectus

**Qualifications for state designation** The Sebastian Creek project, by preserving land adjacent to the Indian River-Malabar to Vero Beach Aquatic Preserve and to the important manatee aggregation site of Sebastian Creek, qualifies as a state buffer preserve.

**Manager** The Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Marine Resources, Bureau of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas.

**Conditions affecting intensity of management** The project primarily includes lands that are "low-need" tracts. Some areas are pristine and free from encroachment, while others, although affected by ranching, have been well managed. Drainage of the watershed has been significantly altered by the C-54 canal. Lands next to the C-54 may therefore be "high-need" tracts with respect to restoration.

**Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure** Immediate management actions will include site security, public access, fire management, resource inventories, identification of "passive" recreation areas, the development of environmental educational programs, and removal of trash. The value of the

creek as a manatee refuge will necessarily limit boating activities.

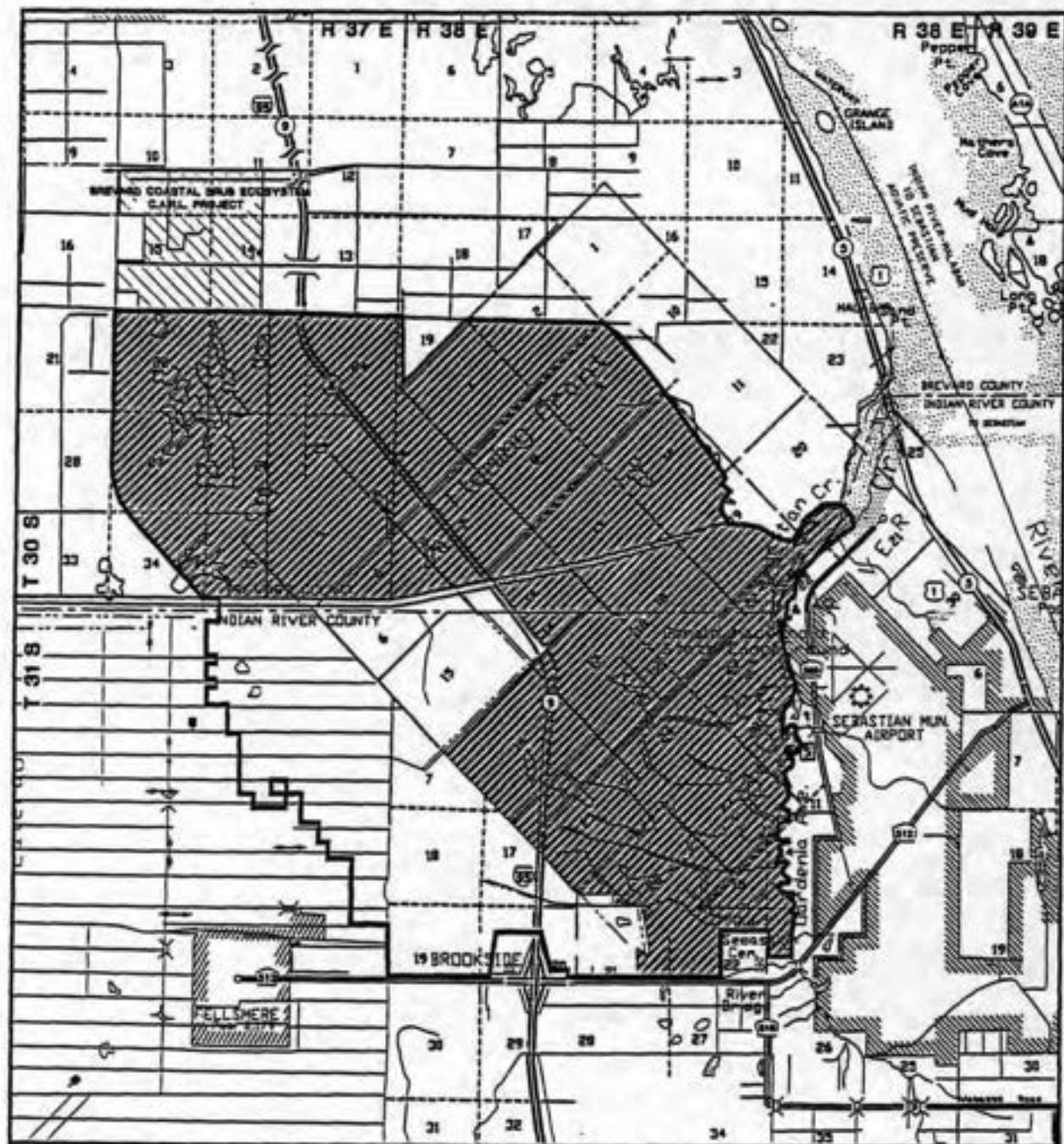
Once acquisition is complete and with the assistance of the management coalition, a Comprehensive Management Plan will be developed to focus on long-term management. Long-range plans for the project, beginning approximately 18 months after the completion of acquisition, will be directed towards protection of biodiversity, exotic species removal and wetland restoration and enhancement. Management will maintain natural linkages between uplands, wetlands, and the estuary to protect biological diversity and listed species. The plan will detail how each FNAI special natural community and species will be protected and, when necessary, restored. Unnecessary roads and other disturbances will be identified as areas for special attention and restoration. Infrastructure will be confined to already disturbed areas and will be low impact.

**Revenue-generating potential** No significant revenue-generating sources are anticipated at this time. Revenues from recreation and ecotourism should be considered for the future. Timber revenues might be generated in areas where habitat restoration and enhancement require thinning.

**Cooperators in management activities** A coalition for management of the project could include the Division of Marine Resources, the St. John's River Water Management District, the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, and the Brevard and Indian River County Environmentally Endangered Lands Programs. In such a partnership shared responsibilities would enhance long-term stewardship; provide opportunities for revenue-sharing; and furnish the expertise and funding to carry out a model ecosystem-management initiative for the project.

### Management Cost Summary/DMR

Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
	CARL/LATF	CARL/LATF	CARL/LATF
Salary	\$85,821	\$155,615.50	\$160,283.97
DPS	\$34,634	\$43,000.00	\$66,549.70
Expense	\$28,386	\$41,850.00	\$64,769.88
DCO	\$4,367	\$3,000.00	\$4,643.00
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$153,208	\$243,465.50	\$296,246.54



PROJECT AREA



STATE OWNED  
EQUAL ESSENTIAL PARCELS



NORTH

SCALE IN FEET



### SEBASTIAN CREEK

BREVARD/INDIAN RIVER COUNTIES

2000023

8-1-87

# Florida Springs Coastal Greenway Substantial 6

## Citrus County

### Purpose for State Acquisition

The ragged coastline of Citrus County, with its salt marshes, clear spring runs, hammocks, and flatwoods, is being affected by the explosive growth of this part of the state. The Florida Springs Coastal Greenway project will conserve the natural landscape of this coast, protecting the water quality of the spring runs and estuaries where endangered manatees congregate, preserving natural lands that link with conservation lands to the south, and providing scenic areas in which the public can enjoy fishing, hiking, or learning about the natural world of this coast.

### Manager

Division of Marine Resources (Crystal River and St. Martins River); Division of Forestry (Homosassa Reserve/Walker Property).

### General Description

The project is a major link in efforts to preserve the northern peninsular Gulf Coast. It includes three tracts along the karst coastline of Citrus County. The Crystal River tract, a significant part of the headwaters of the Crystal River, is a crucial habitat for the Gulf Coast manatee population; it is also a prime nesting location for bald eagles and ospreys. Natural communities within the tract include: floodplain

marsh, freshwater tidal swamp, tidal marsh, and upland hammock. It also contains some pine plantations. The St. Martins River tract is predominantly hydric hammock, bottomland forest, salt marsh, mangrove islands, and spring-run streams, all in good to excellent condition. It borders the St. Martins Marsh Aquatic Preserve. Though much of its timber has been harvested, and one-quarter is pasture, the Homosassa Reserve/Walker Property is important as a corridor between Chassahowitzka Water Management District and Chassahowitzka National Wildlife Refuge and the conservation lands to the north. The archaeological significance of this area is high. Citrus County is one of the fastest growing in the state, and residential development is a serious threat to this project. Development will increase boat traffic, which is the greatest current threat to the manatee population.

### Public Use

The project will be managed as buffer preserves and a state forest, providing such recreational opportunities as fishing, canoeing, hiking and camping.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

Crystal River (~ 14,758 acres) Phase I: Crystal River II; Phase II: Crystal Cove - major owner is Burnip and Sims (acquired); Phase III: Crystal River State Reserve - major owner is Hollins (acquired). St. Martins

FNAI Elements	
SCRUB	G2/S2
SPRING-RUN STREAM	G2/S2
Manatee	G2/S2?
Sherman's fox squirrel	G5T2/S2
Florida sandhill crane	G5T2T3/S2S3
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
Bald eagle	G3/S2S3
MARINE TIDAL SWAMP	G3/S3
39 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1995*
Project Area (Acres)	40,966
Acres Acquired	26,428
at a Cost of	\$42,143,343
Acres Remaining	14,538
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$7,763,291

\* Crystal River and St Martins projects combined in 1995.

(~14,040 acres) Phase I: Large ownerships within Area I as identified in Project Design; Phase II: Other ownerships within Area I and large ownerships within Area II; Phase III: Other ownerships within Area II; and, Phase IV: ownerships in Area III. Major tracts have been acquired. Only smaller strategic tracts and off shore islands remain. Acquisition activity to complete the acquisition of remaining essential parcels with willing sellers continues.

Homosassa Reserve (~8,577 acres) Phase I: Rooks tract (acquired); the Walker tract (acquired by the Southwest Florida Water Management District) and other ownerships except in Sections 28, 33, 34 and 7; Phase II: minor ownerships in Sections 28 and 33, the 160 acres Villa Sites Add. to Homosassa Sub in Section 34, also the 134 acres Johnson parcel in Section 7. All of large and strategic ownerships with willing sellers have been acquired with the exception of the Black ownership, an unwilling seller. This portion of the project is, in effect, complete.

On March 10, 1995, LAMAC approved a 424-acre addition to the project boundary (former Crystal River project) and on October 30, 1995, LAMAC approved a 200-acre addition to the boundary (also in former Crystal River project).

On 10/30/96, LAMAC transferred this project to the Substantially Complete Category.

At the March 14, 1997 LAMAC meeting, the council approved a request by the owner of an 80 acre addition to the project with a tax assessed value of \$64,000.

**Coordination**

Although the CARL program has no 50% partners at this time, the Southwest Florida Water Management District has acquired a major ownership within a portion of the overall project, as well as tracts adjacent and south of the project area.

**Management Policy Statement**

The primary goals of management of the Florida Springs Coastal Greenway CARL project are: to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect; to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation; and to preserve significant archaeological or historical sites.

**Management Prospectus**

*Qualifications for state designation* The proximity of the Crystal River and St. Martins River tracts of the Florida Springs Coastal Green way project to the St. Martins Marsh Aquatic Preserve and its major freshwater sources qualifies them as a state buffer preserve. The size and restorable forest resources of the Homosassa Reserve/Walker Property tract make it suitable for a state forest.

*Manager* The Bureau of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas, Division of Marine Resources, Department of Environmental Protection, is recommended as the lead manager for the Crystal River and St. Martins River tracts. The Division of Forestry will manage the Homosassa Reserve tract.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* Portions of the Florida Springs Coastal Green way

include lands that would be considered "low-need" tracts requiring basic resource management and protection. However, increasing public pressure for recreational access and a developing ecotourism industry may push portions of this project into the "moderate to high-need" category.

*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure*

Within the first year after acquisition, management will concentrate on site security, public and fire management access, resource inventory, and exotic removal. The Division of Marine Resources and Division of Forestry will provide access to the public while protecting sensitive resources. The project's natural resources will be inventoried and a management plan developed within one year.

Long-range plans for this property will generally be directed at the perpetuation of natural communities and protection of listed species. An all-season burning program will use existing roads, black lines, foam lines, and natural breaks to contain fires. Areas of silviculture in the Crystal River project will be returned to their original character and species composition. About 25% of the Homosassa Reserve tract contains pasture suitable for reforestation and restoration. The resource inventory will be used to identify sensitive areas and to locate any recreational or administrative facilities. Unnecessary roads, fire lines, and hydrological disturbances will be restored to the greatest extent practical. Infrastructure will be

**Florida Springs Coastal Greenway - Substantial 6**

located in disturbed areas and will be the minimum needed for public access and management.

*Revenue-generating potential* Initially, no revenue is expected to be generated. During restoration of pine plantations, some revenue to offset the cost of management may be generated from the sale of timber. Any estimate of revenue from this harvest depends upon a detailed assessment of the value of the timber. As the recreational component develops and additional staff is assigned, there may be a potential for revenue from this source. No potential revenue estimates are available at this time. On the Homosassa Reserve, the Division of Forestry will sell timber as needed to improve or maintain desirable ecosystem conditions. These sales will provide variable revenue, but the revenue-generating potential for this tract is expected to be low.

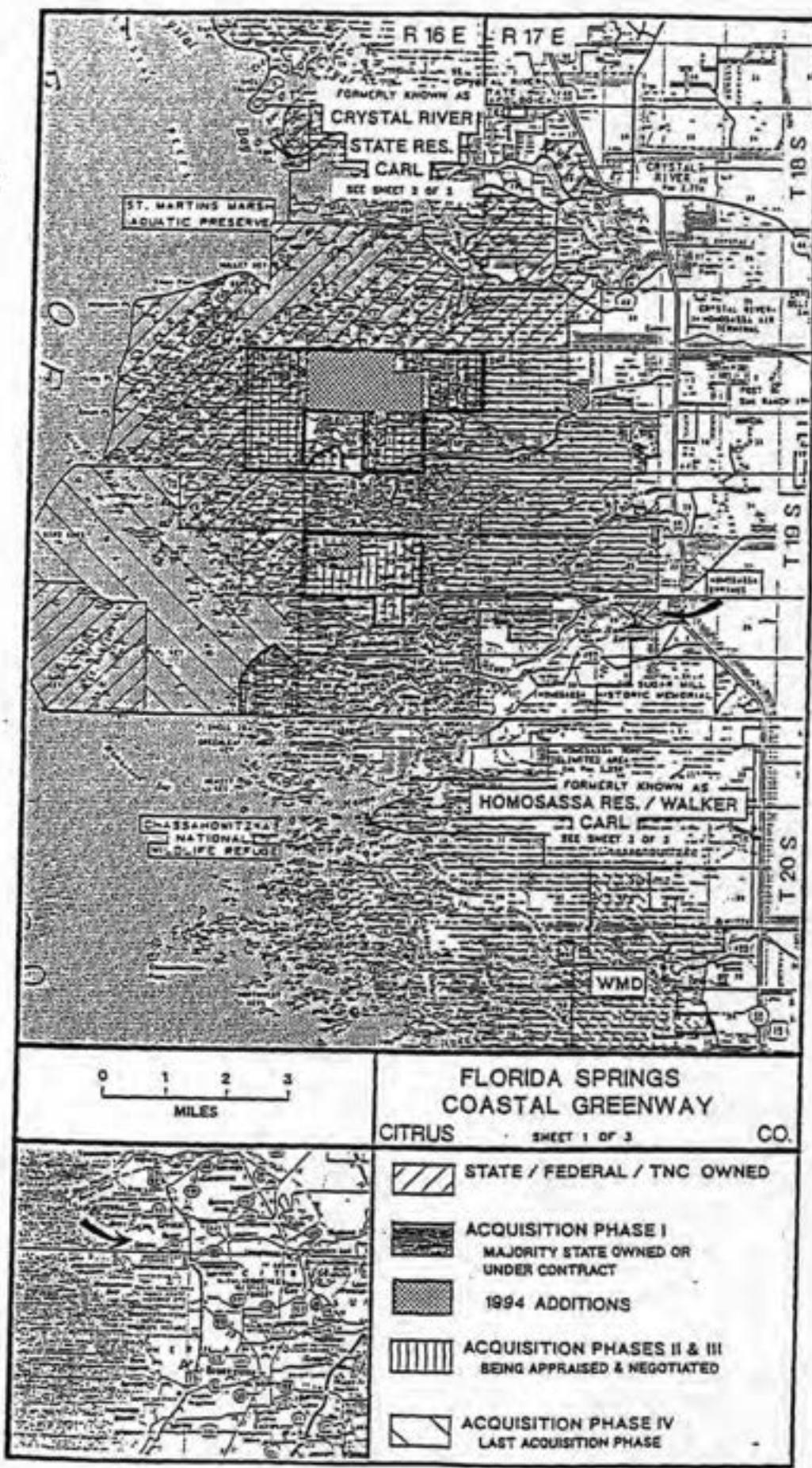
*Cooperators in management activities* The Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission is recommended as a cooperating manager for hunts to eliminate feral hogs and to manage certain species. Because of the proximity of certain parcels to the Cross Florida Green way and the Crystal River National Wildlife Refuge, the Office of Greenways and Trails and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service can be cooperative managers on parts of the project. Citrus County and the City of Crystal River may also cooperate in management. The Division of Forestry will also cooperate with other state agencies, local governments and interested parties as appropriate.

The Division of Forestry is managing the Homosassa Reserve tract as an addition to the Withlacoochee State Forest.

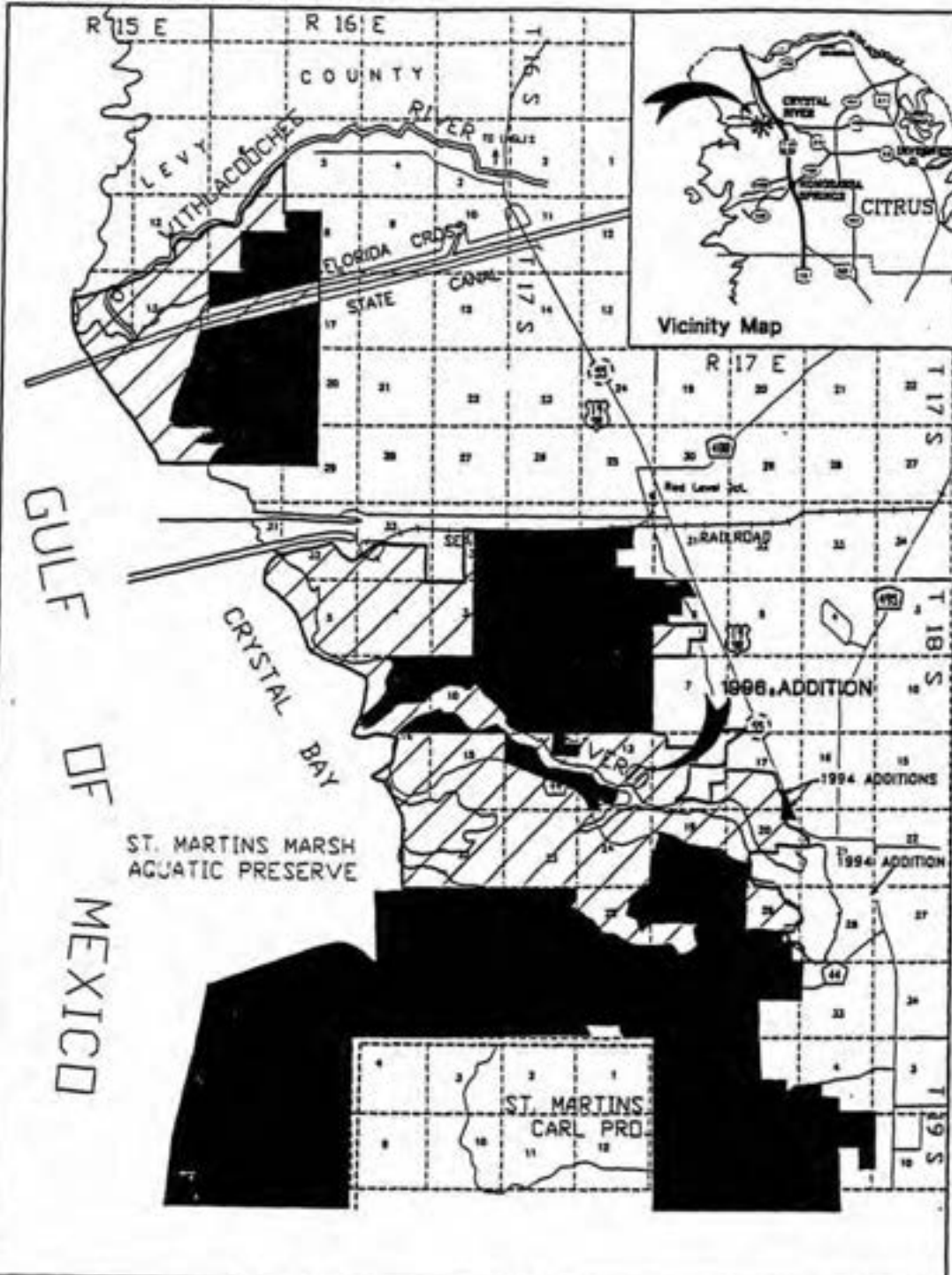
**Management Cost Summary/DMR**


Category Source of Funds	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
	CARL/LATF	CARL/LATF	CARL/LATF
Salary	\$161,909	\$166,766.50	\$171,769.50
OPS	\$61,031	\$98,300.00	\$152,135.70
Expense	\$103,062	\$90,000.00	\$139,290.06
OCO	\$8,579	\$40,000.00	\$61,906.69
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$335,581</b>	<b>\$395,066.50</b>	<b>\$525,101.95</b>

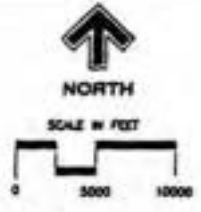




Florida Springs Coastal Greenway - Substantial 6



-  PROJECT AREA
-  STATE/FED/TNC OWNED  
(EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS)
-  1996 ADDITION

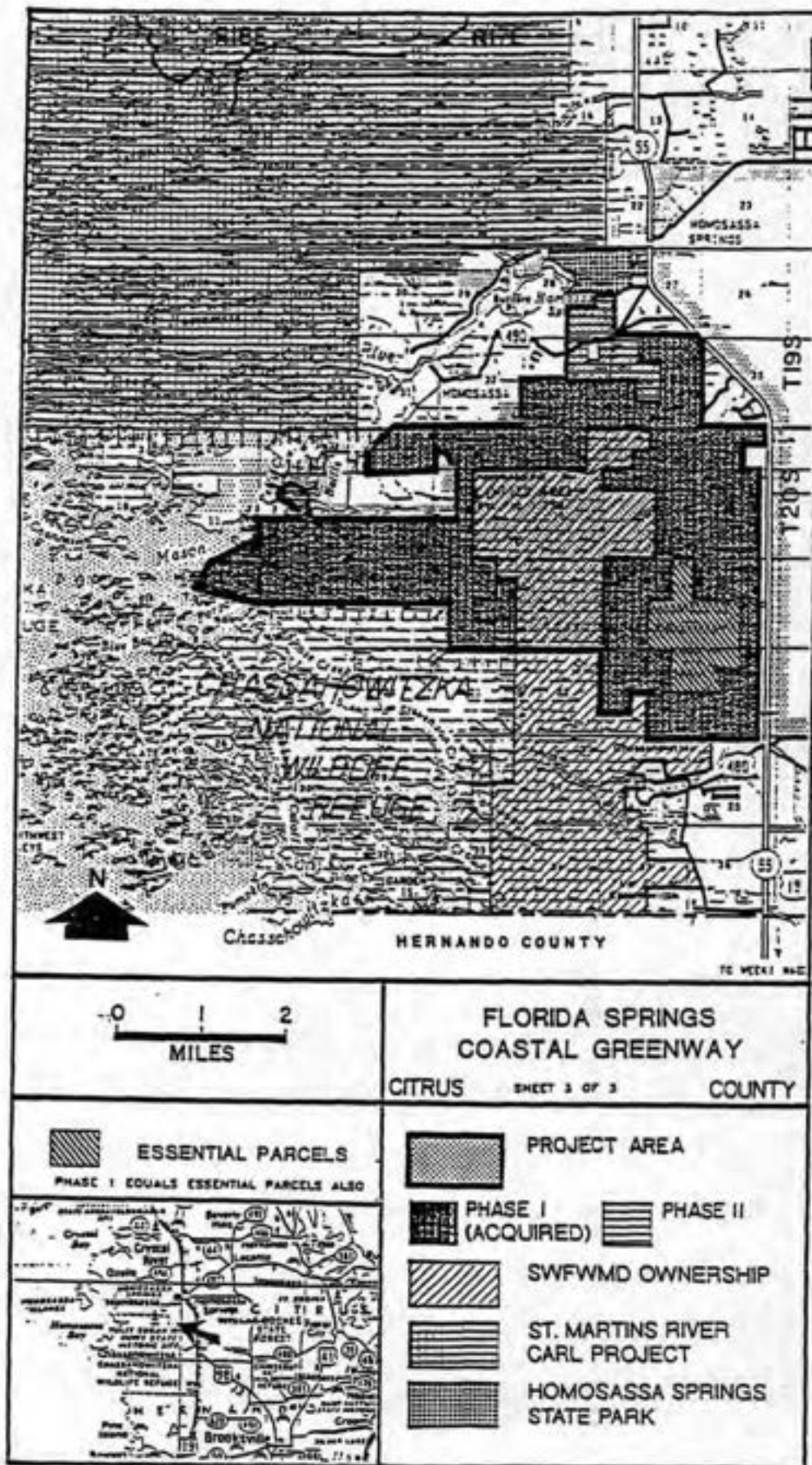


FLORIDA SPRINGS  
COASTAL GREENWAY

SHEET 2 OF 3  
CITRUS COUNTY

CRYST-2

1-87



# South Savannas

Substantial 7

## Martin and St. Lucie Counties

### Purpose for State Acquisition

Around Fort Pierce a chain of marshes and lakes separating inland pine flatwoods from the coastal scrub on the high Atlantic Ridge has survived the rapid development of St. Lucie and Martin counties like a visitor from another time. The South Savannas project will conserve these coastal freshwater marshes and the nearby flatwoods and scrub so that the wildlife and plants of this area, some extremely rare, will continue to survive and the public can learn about and enjoy this scenic remnant of the original southeast Florida.

### Manager

Division of Recreation and Parks, Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

### General Description

South Savannas comprises the last mostly undisturbed example of coastal freshwater marsh in southeastern Florida. Additionally, the tract supports extensive good quality mesic flatwoods, 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 and plants, some of which are rare and endangered in Florida. The site also

harbors the best population of the globally critically imperiled fragrant prickly-apple. No archaeological sites are known from the project. The drier perimeter of the Savannas is threatened by residential development.

### Public Use

This project is designated as an addition to Savannas State Reserve, with public uses such as hiking, canoeing and nature appreciation.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

No phasing, however, the sand mine area should not be appraised nor negotiated until mining activities are completed. Negotiations are continuing on the remaining tracts.

EEL funds (\$5,065,492.40) were used in the acquisition of approximately 3,491 acres within this project (included in table below).

### Coordination

The South Florida Water Management District acquired the 77-acre Spices DRI tract in 1993.

FNAI Elements	
<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 threestem</i>	G3/S3
<i>Large-flowered rosemary</i>	G3/S3
19 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1980
Project Area (Acres)	6,046
Acres Acquired	4,855
at a Cost of	\$13,091,715
Acres Remaining	1,191
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$6,830,476

**Management Policy Statement**

The primary goals of management of the South Savannas CARL project are: 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; to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; and to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect.

**Management Prospectus**

*Qualifications for state designation* The natural scrub, flatwoods, and marshes of the South Savannas CARL project, as well as the project's location in a rapidly developing area, qualify it as a state reserve.

*Manager* The Division of Recreation and Parks, Department of Environmental Protection, will

incorporate the lands being acquired into the Savannas State Reserve.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* The project is a low-need management area emphasizing resource protection and perpetuation while allowing compatible public recreational use and development.

*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure* As the Division incorporates each parcel into the reserve, its management activities will concentrate on site security, natural and cultural resource protection, and inclusion in a plan for long-term public use and resource management of the overall reserve.

*Revenue-generating potential* No significant revenue is expected to be generated for individual parcels. The amount of future revenue generated will depend on the nature and extent of public use and facilities for the reserve. Management emphasis is on resource protection, with limited public use, and future generated revenues are expected to be low.

*Cooperators in management activities* No local governments or others are recommended for management of this project area.

**Management Cost Summary/DRP**

Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	SPTF/CARL	SPTF/CARL	SPTF/CARL
Salary	\$39,734	\$30,832	\$31,551
OPS	\$0	\$500	\$500
Expense	\$25,185	\$28,000	\$26,000
OCO	\$850	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$65,768	\$57,132	\$58,051

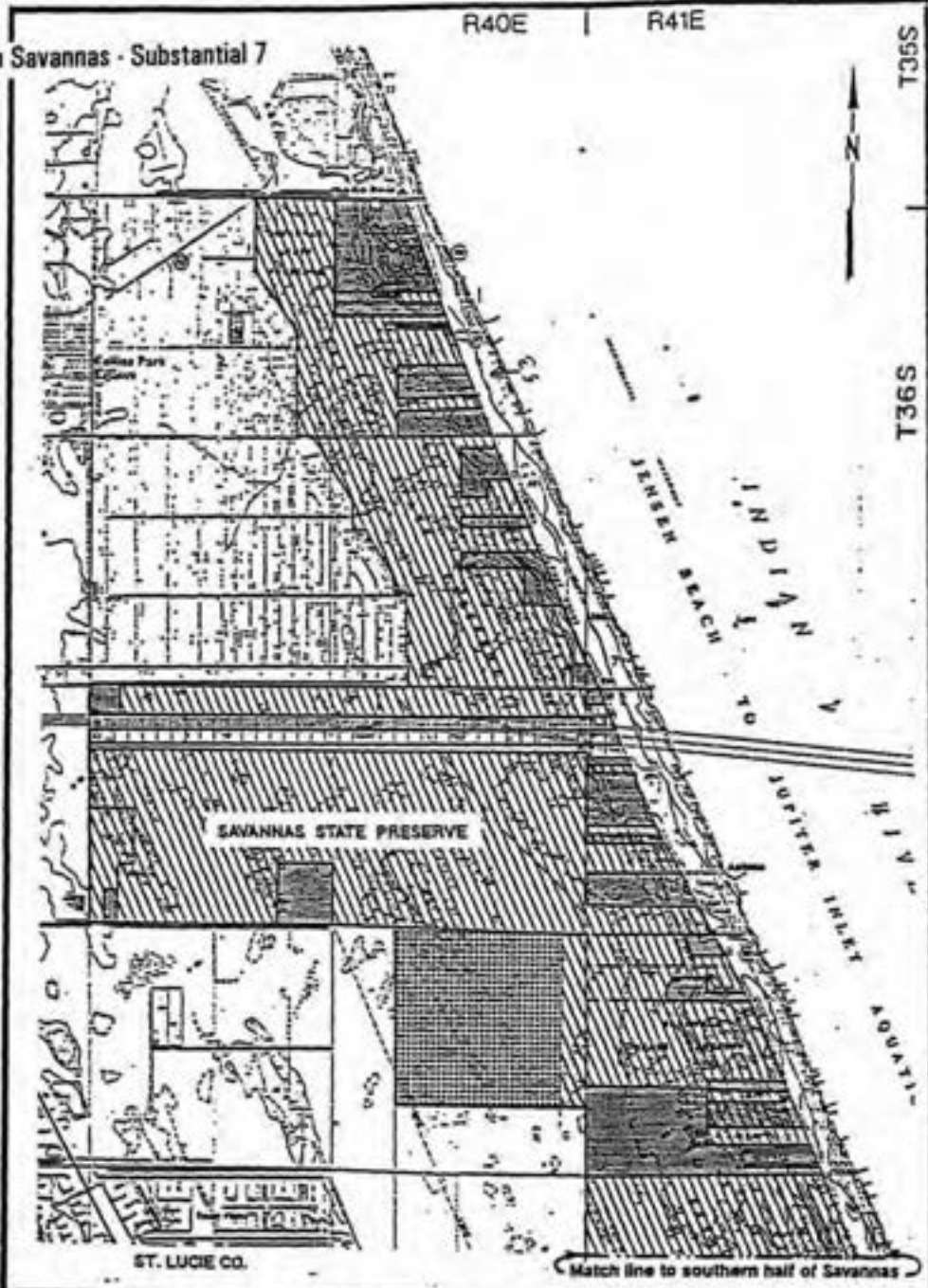
South Savannas - Substantial 7

R40E





R41E

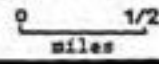
T35S

T36S

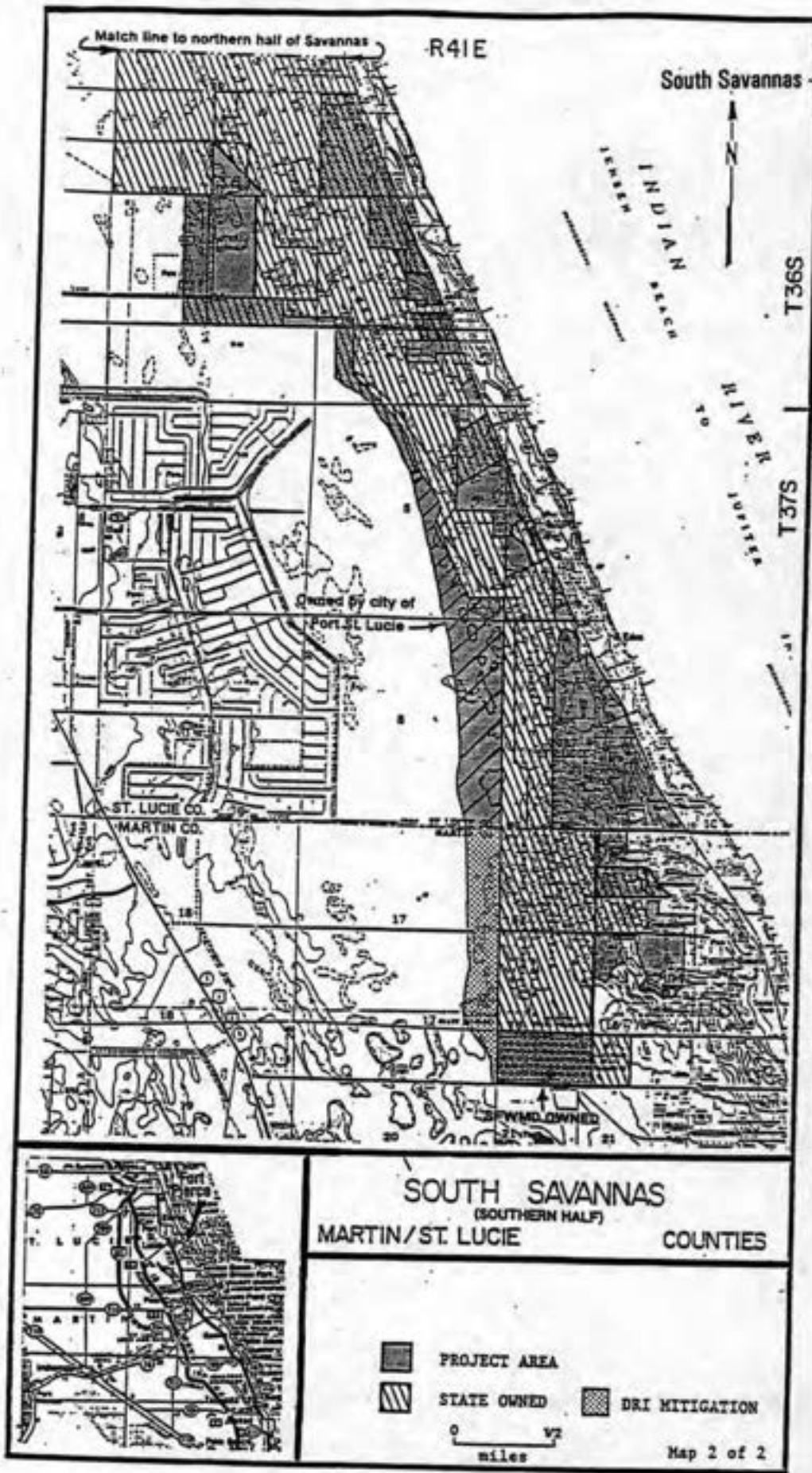


**SOUTH SAVANNAS**  
(NORTHERN HALF)  
MARTIN/ST. LUCIE COUNTIES

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



Map 1 of 2



# Myakka Estuary

Substantial 8

## Sarasota and Charlotte Counties

### Purpose for State Acquisition

Charlotte Harbor is one of the largest and most productive estuaries in Florida. The Myakka Estuary project will protect the largest natural area left around northern Charlotte Harbor, conserving flatwoods, scrub, and salt marshes that support bald eagles, sandhill cranes, scrub jays, and manatees. The project will also help protect an important fishery and provide residents of and visitors to the rapidly growing Charlotte Harbor area with opportunities for hiking, camping, and other recreational pursuits.

### Manager

Division of Forestry, Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (west side) and Division of Marine Resources, Florida Department of Environmental Protection (east side).

### General Description

The nearly intact uplands in the project are primarily Mesic Flatwoods like those in the Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods project, 15 miles to the south, but differ in that they include Scrub and the Florida scrub jay. The project provides habitat for nesting bald eagles and sandhill cranes and buffers the Tidal Marsh and waters of the Myakka River and Sam Knight Creek. Manatees use the adjacent waters heavily all year. 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 in the project. The project is surrounded by development and its uplands will inevitably be developed if not purchased.

### Public Use

The project is designated as a forest and buffer preserve, with such public uses as hiking, picnicking, camping and nature appreciation.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

Essential tracts within this project include Atlantic Gulf Communities (acquired) and Mariner Properties.

### Coordination

CARL's acquisition partner in the 1995 acquisition of the Atlantic Gulf Communities tract was the Southwest Florida Water Management District. The district's land costs are included in the table below.

FNAI Elements	
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	G2/S4
12 elements known from site	

Placed on list	1994
Project Area (Acres)	13,800
Acres Acquired	9,264
at a Cost of	\$6,666,650
Acres Remaining	4,536
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$17,552,100



**Management Policy Statement**

The primary goals of management of the Myakka Estuary CARL project are: to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect; and to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation.

**Management Prospectus**

*Qualifications for state designation* The size and diversity of forest resources of the western part of the project make it desirable for management as a state forest. The part east of the Myakka River borders four miles of submerged lands of the Gasparilla Sound/Charlotte Harbor Aquatic Preserve and thus qualifies as a state buffer preserve.

*Manager* The Division of Forestry proposes to manage approximately 12,800 acres lying north and west of highway 776 and the Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Marine Resources, will manage the remaining lands adjacent to the Charlotte Harbor Aquatic Preserve. The property will be managed in accordance with, and in a manner designed to accomplish, the acquisition goals and objectives as approved by the Land Acquisition Advisory Council. These goals and objectives are hereby incorporated by reference.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* West of the river, there are no known major disturbances that will require extraordinary attention, so the level of management intensity is expected to be typical for a state forest. East of the river, the project is surrounded by a rapidly urbanizing area which will require a higher degree of patrol and law enforcement presence. The initial removal of exotic plants east of the river will require a short term (1-5 years) "moderate-need" management action and a thereafter a perpetual "low-need" maintenance plan.

*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure* Once the core area is acquired, the Divisions of Forestry and Marine Resources will provide public access for low-intensity, non-facilities-related outdoor recreation. Initial activities will include securing the

site, providing public and fire management access, inventorying resources, removing trash and eradicating exotic plants. The project's natural resources and threatened and endangered plants and animals will be inventoried to provide the basis for a management plan.

The Division of Forestry's long-range plans for this project will generally be directed toward restoring disturbed areas to their original conditions, as far as possible, as well as protecting threatened and endangered species. An all-season burning program will use, whenever possible, existing roads, black lines, foam lines and natural breaks to contain fires. Timber management will mostly involve improvement thinning and regeneration harvests. Stands will not have a targeted rotation age. Infrastructure will primarily be located in disturbed areas and will be the minimum required for management and public access. The Division will promote environmental education.

For the Division of Marine Resources, long-range goals established in the management plan will provide for ecological restoration and habitat maintenance. Prescribed and natural fires will be used to maintain fire-dependent communities and associated wildlife populations. The Division will emphasize the requirements of listed species. Infrastructure will include the minimum amount of facilities for management and public access.

*Revenue-generating potential* The Division of Forestry will sell timber as needed to improve or maintain desirable ecosystem conditions. These sales will provide a variable source of revenue, but the revenue-generating potential for this project is expected to be low to moderate. The part of the project east of the river will provide only indirect financial benefit to the state, including enhanced water quality, fisheries and public recreation opportunities. Limited revenue may be available through small timber sales to initially thin some stands and through some entrance and user permit fees in the future.

*Cooperators in management activities* The Charlotte Harbor Environmental Center Inc., a not-for-profit environmental group made up of local governments, the school board and the local Audubon Society, will be managing lands adjacent to the acquisition and may assist in site interpretation and public access.

**Myakka Estuary - Substantial B**

**Management Cost Summary DMR**

Category	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98
Source of Funds	CARL/IITF	CARL/IITF	CARL/IITF
Salary	\$106,326	\$106,326	\$106,326
OPS	\$46,973	\$35,340	\$35,340
Expense	\$56,896	\$55,100	\$55,100
OCO	\$39,611	\$27,300	\$27,300
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$249,806	\$224,066	\$224,066

**Management Cost Summary DOF**

Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$24,792	30,890	\$31,816.70
OPS	\$0	\$5,000	\$12,750.00
Expense	\$26,372	\$25,212	\$64,290.60
OCO	\$152,270	\$33,415	\$85,208.25
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$203,434	\$94,517	\$194,065.55



**MYAKKA ESTUARY**  
SARASOTA/CHARLOTTE CO'S

PROJECT BOUNDARY  
 PRIORITY ACQUISITION AREA  
 (EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS  
 (ACQUIRED))

0 1 2 3 4 5  
Miles

11/93

# Less-Than-Fee Projects



*Conservation and Recreation Lands  
1997 Annual Report  
Less-than-fee Projects*

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# Green Swamp

## Less-Than-Fee 1

### Lake and Polk Counties

#### **Purpose for State Acquisition**

The mosaic of cypress swamps, pine forests, and pastures known as the Green Swamp is a vital part of the water supply of central Florida. It gives rise to four major river systems and, because it has the highest groundwater elevation in the peninsula, is important for maintaining the Floridan Aquifer. By acquiring certain rights to the large Overstreet and Jahna properties, the CARL program will help protect the Floridan Aquifer and the several rivers, and will preserve a large area for wildlife in the rapidly growing region between Tampa and Orlando.

#### **Manager (Monitor)**

The Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission will monitor compliance with any less-than-fee purchase agreement.

#### **General Description**

The Green Swamp is a critical hydrological resource. It encompasses the headwaters of four major rivers—the Withlacoochee, Oklawaha, Hillsborough, and Peace—and has the highest ground-water elevation in the Peninsula. It is therefore considered by many to be critical to the recharge of the Floridan Aquifer. For this reason, it has been designated an Area of Critical State Concern. The area is a complex mosaic of disturbed uplands and wetlands intermixed with higher quality swamps. It is estimated that 90% of the native upland vegetation in the Green Swamp project as a whole has been disturbed by agriculture and development, but the project does contain some uplands with natural communities such as flatwoods

and sandhills. The parcels have a moderate potential for archaeological or historical sites. The wetlands are threatened by sand mining; the uplands are threatened by residential, commercial and high-intensity recreational development.

#### **Public Use**

The parcels qualify as a wildlife management area. The amount and nature of public use will be negotiated with the landowners.

#### **Acquisition Planning and Status**

On October 30, 1996, LAMAC adopted criteria for establishing a Less-Than-Fee acquisition category: 1) resource value of the project/tract can be adequately protected through a less-than-fee instrument; 2) seller is willing to accept a less-than-fee-simple instrument and LAMAC has determined that the project's or site's acquisition objectives can be met by acquiring a less-than-fee interest; and, 3) manager is willing to oversee less-than-fee-simple instrument.

On December 5, 1996, LAMAC transferred two ownerships in the Green Swamp project, Jahana and Overstreet, to the Less-Than-Fee category.

#### **Coordination**

The SWFWMD, SJRWMD, GFC, and the DEP's Bureau of Mine Reclamation, are CARL's acquisition partners in the Jahna negotiation.

FNAI Elements
No elements known from parcels

Placed on list	1997
Project Area (Acres)	11,383
Acres Acquired	7,187
at a Cost of	\$32,239,900
Acres Remaining	128,120
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$5,691,600



## Green Swamp - Less-Than-Fee 1

### Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the Green Swamp CARL project are: to conserve and protect lands within areas of critical state concern; to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect; and to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation.

### Management Prospectus

*Qualifications for state designation* The Green Swamp CARL project has the size and wildlife resources to qualify as a wildlife management area.

*Manager* The Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission (GFC) is recommended as the monitor of any less-than-fee purchase agreements on the Overstreet and Jahna parcels.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* The primary management tools in the area to be managed by GFC involve prescribed introduction of fire and control of human access. Some pine forests will require restoration. The portion of the project adjacent to Lake Louisa is a high-need management area with emphasis on public recreational use and development and major resource restoration. The majority of the properties in this area are or were citrus groves.

### *Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure*

Within the first year after acquisition, management activities will concentrate on site security, natural and cultural resource protection, and the development of a plan for long-term public use and resource management that is consistent with the goals and objectives stated for this project. Long-term management will include restoration of natural pine forests. Growing-season fire will be important in this restoration. GFC will emphasize the provision of old-growth forest, but for game species will also provide areas of successional vegetation in pine areas adjacent to wetlands. GFC also plans to provide high-quality habitat and protection for listed wildlife species.

GFC will keep public facilities to a minimum—hiking and horseback trails in upland areas, and perhaps interpretive centers and wildlife observation towers in selected areas.

*Revenue-generating potential* GFC expects no significant revenue from this project initially, but will continue to offer hunting opportunities. For the area next to Lake Louisa State Park, the Division of Recreation and Parks also expects no significant revenue to be generated initially. After acquisition, it will probably be several years before any significant public use facilities are developed in the Lake Louisa area, and the amount of any revenue generated will depend on the nature and extent of public use and facilities.

### Management Cost Summary/GFWFC

Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$18,290	\$43,100	\$77,650
OPS	\$0	\$0	\$1,000
Expense	\$43,280	\$37,900	\$30,000
OCO	\$0	\$28,500	\$29,200
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$61,570	\$109,500	\$137,850

# Green Swamp

## Less-Than-Fee 1

### Lake and Polk Counties

#### Purpose for State Acquisition

The mosaic of cypress swamps, pine forests, and pastures known as the Green Swamp is a vital part of the water supply of central Florida. It gives rise to four major river systems and, because it has the highest groundwater elevation in the peninsula, is important for maintaining the Floridan Aquifer. By acquiring certain rights to the large Overstreet and Jahna properties, the CARL program will help protect the Floridan Aquifer and the several rivers, and will preserve a large area for wildlife in the rapidly growing region between Tampa and Orlando.

#### Manager (Monitor)

The Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission will monitor compliance with any less-than-fee purchase agreement.

#### General Description

The Green Swamp is a critical hydrological resource. It encompasses the headwaters of four major rivers—the Withlacoochee, Oklawaha, Hillsborough, and Peace—and has the highest ground-water elevation in the Peninsula. It is therefore considered by many to be critical to the recharge of the Floridan Aquifer. For this reason, it has been designated an Area of Critical State Concern. The area is a complex mosaic of disturbed uplands and wetlands intermixed with higher quality swamps. It is estimated that 90% of the native upland vegetation in the Green Swamp project as a whole has been disturbed by agriculture and development, but the project does contain some uplands with natural communities such as flatwoods

and sandhills. The parcels have a moderate potential for archaeological or historical sites. The wetlands are threatened by sand mining; the uplands are threatened by residential, commercial and high-intensity recreational development.

#### Public Use

The parcels qualify as a wildlife management area. The amount and nature of public use will be negotiated with the landowners.

#### Acquisition Planning and Status

On October 30, 1996, LAMAC adopted criteria for establishing a Less-Than-Fee acquisition category: 1) resource value of the project/tract can be adequately protected through a less-than-fee instrument; 2) seller is willing to accept a less-than-fee-simple instrument and LAMAC has determined that the project's or site's acquisition objectives can be met by acquiring a less-than-fee interest; and, 3) manager is willing to oversee less-than-fee-simple instrument.

On December 5, 1996, LAMAC transferred two ownerships in the Green Swamp project, Jahana and Overstreet, to the Less-Than-Fee category.

#### Coordination

The SWFWMD, SJRWMD, GFC, and the DEP's Bureau of Mine Reclamation, are CARL's acquisition partners in the Jahna negotiation.

FNAI Elements
No elements known from parcels

Placed on list	1997
Project Area (Acres)	11,383
Acres Acquired	7,187
at a Cost of	\$32,239,900
Acres Remaining	128,120
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$5,891,800

## Green Swamp - Less-Than-Fee 1

### Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the Green Swamp CARL project are: to conserve and protect lands within areas of critical state concern; to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect; and to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation.

### Management Prospectus

**Qualifications for state designation** The Green Swamp CARL project has the size and wildlife resources to qualify as a wildlife management area.

**Manager** The Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission (GFC) is recommended as the monitor of any less-than-fee purchase agreements on the Overstreet and Jahna parcels.

**Conditions affecting intensity of management** The primary management tools in the area to be managed by GFC involve prescribed introduction of fire and control of human access. Some pine forests will require restoration. The portion of the project adjacent to Lake Louisa is a high-need management area with emphasis on public recreational use and development and major resource restoration. The majority of the properties in this area are or were citrus groves.

### Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure

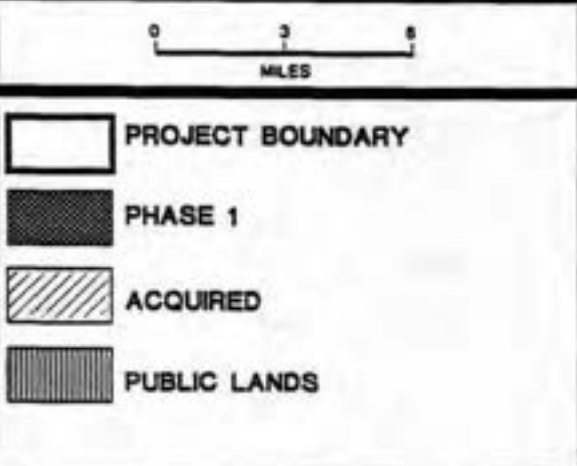
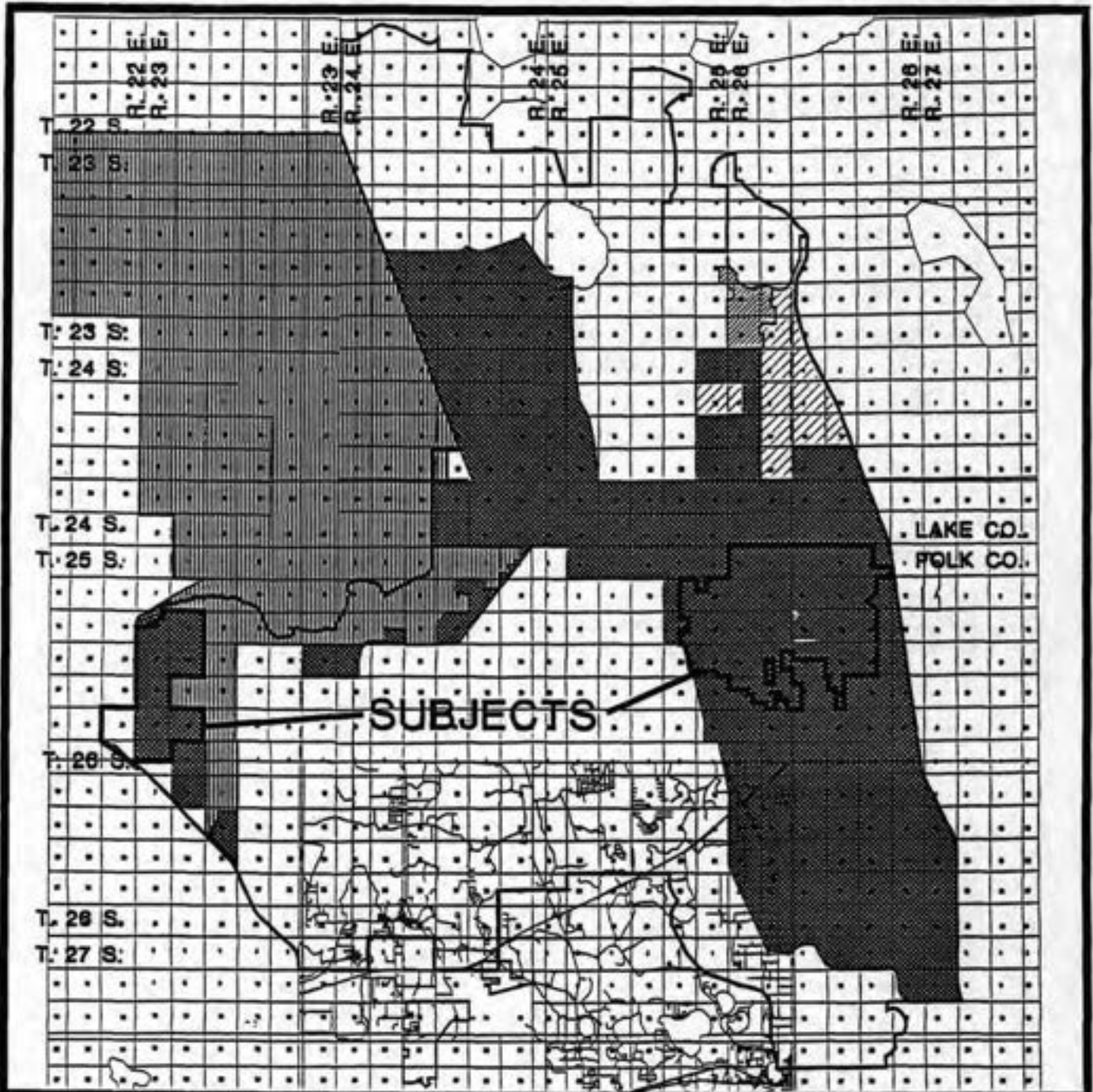
Within the first year after acquisition, management activities will concentrate on site security, natural and cultural resource protection, and the development of a plan for long-term public use and resource management that is consistent with the goals and objectives stated for this project. Long-term management will include restoration of natural pine forests. Growing-season fire will be important in this restoration. GFC will emphasize the provision of old-growth forest, but for game species will also provide areas of successional vegetation in pine areas adjacent to wetlands. GFC also plans to provide high-quality habitat and protection for listed wildlife species.

GFC will keep public facilities to a minimum—hiking and horseback trails in upland areas, and perhaps interpretive centers and wildlife observation towers in selected areas.

**Revenue-generating potential** GFC expects no significant revenue from this project initially, but will continue to offer hunting opportunities. For the area next to Lake Louisa State Park, the Division of Recreation and Parks also expects no significant revenue to be generated initially. After acquisition, it will probably be several years before any significant public use facilities are developed in the Lake Louisa area, and the amount of any revenue generated will depend on the nature and extent of public use and facilities.

### Management Cost Summary/GFWFC

Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$18,290	\$43,100	\$77,650
OPS	\$0	\$0	\$1,000
Expense	\$43,280	\$37,900	\$30,000
OCO	\$0	\$28,500	\$29,200
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$61,570	\$109,500	\$137,850



# Ranch Reserve

Less-Than-Fee 2

## Brevard and Osceola Counties

### Purpose for State Acquisition

Large cattle ranches in Osceola County conserve a vast area of open lands—pastures, pine flatwoods, palmetto prairies, and marshes—west of the St. Johns River. These flatlands are important for wildlife like sandhill cranes, caracara, red-cockaded woodpeckers, and an experimental group of extremely rare whooping cranes. The Ranch Reserve project will acquire certain rights from ranch owners to ensure that a large part of these lands will remain as they are today, to preserve a connection of open land with public lands to the north and east, and to maintain or increase the diversity of wildlife on this wide plain.

### Manager (Monitor)

The St. Johns River Water Management District will monitor compliance with the terms of the less-than-fee-simple purchase.

### General Description

The four cattle ranches in the project lie on the Osceola Plain west of and above the St. Johns River marshes. Mesic flatwoods interrupted by depression marshes cover about 40% of the project area. Swamps and hammocks make up much of the remaining natural communities. Improved pastures cover about 30% of the area. At least 24 FNAI-listed animals are known or reported from the project, including red-cockaded woodpeckers and one of the best populations of sandhill cranes in Florida. The Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission has released

whooping cranes on Escape Ranch in an attempt to reestablish the species in Florida. The project includes the headwaters of several streams that flow into the St. Johns River marsh. No archaeological sites are known. The wildlife habitat in the project is threatened by harvest of old-growth pines and conversion to more intensive agriculture or to non-agricultural use.

### Public Use

This project qualifies as a wildlife management area; the amount and type of public use will be negotiated with the landowners.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

On October 30, 1996, LAMAC adopted criteria for establishing a Less-Than-Fee acquisition category: 1) resource value of the project/tract can be adequately protected through a less-than-fee instrument; 2) seller is willing to accept a less-than-fee-simple instrument and LAMAC has determined that the project's or site's acquisition objectives can be met by acquiring a less-than-fee interest; and, 3) manager is willing to oversee a less-than-fee-simple instrument.

The St. Johns River Water Management District has acquired the large central tract - Escape Ranch. On December 5, 1996, LAMAC transferred the remaining ownerships within the Ranch Reserve project boundary - Campbell, Mills, Kelly/Bronson and Kaup to the Less-Than-Fee acquisition category.

FNAI Elements	
SCRUB	G2/S2
Red-cockaded woodpecker	G3/S2
Bachman's sparrow	G3/S3
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
Sherman's fox squirrel	G5T2/S2
Florida sandhill crane	G5T2T3/S2S3
Florida burrowing owl	G4T3/S3
<i>Southern red lily</i>	G4/S3
19 FNAI elements known from project	

Placed on list	199719
Project Area (Acres)	35,300
Acres Acquired	11,768*
at a Cost of	\$5,860,000*
Acres Remaining	23,532
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$13,573,384
*by SJRWMD	

**Coordination**

St. Johns River Water Management District is an acquisition partner with the state and has acquired substantial acreage within the project area.

**Management Policy Statement**

The primary objective of management of the Ranch Reserve CARL project is to preserve and restore the mosaic of pine flatwoods and wetlands in southeastern Osceola County (and contiguous portions of Brevard and Indian River counties), along with the populations of wildlife that use these lands. Achieving this objective will provide a refuge for threatened animals like the red-cockaded woodpecker, sandhill crane, and many others, and provide the public with a large area for natural-resource-based recreation.

The project should be managed under the multiple-use concept: management activities should be directed first toward preservation of resources and second toward integrating carefully controlled consumptive uses such as hunting. Managers should control access to the project; limit public motor vehicles to one or a few main roads; thoroughly inventory the resources; restore hydrological disturbances; burn the fire-dependent pine flatwoods in a pattern mimicking natural lightning-season fires, using natural firebreaks or existing roads for control; strictly limit timbering in old-growth stands; and monitor management activities to ensure that they are actually preserving resources. Managers should limit the number and size of recreational facilities, ensure that they avoid the most sensitive resources, and site them in already disturbed areas when possible.

The project includes 34,950 acres of contiguous property, including nearly 23,800 acres of the highest-quality land in southeastern Osceola and adjacent areas of Brevard and Indian River counties. Consequently, it has the size and location to achieve its primary objective.

**Management Prospectus**

*Qualifications for state designation* The size of the Ranch Reserve project and its importance to wildlife, particularly to birds such as sandhill cranes and red-cockaded woodpeckers, qualify it as a wildlife management area.

*Manager* The St. Johns River Water Management District will monitor to ensure compliance with the conservation easement.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* The project generally includes lands requiring monitoring only and minimum-intensity management.

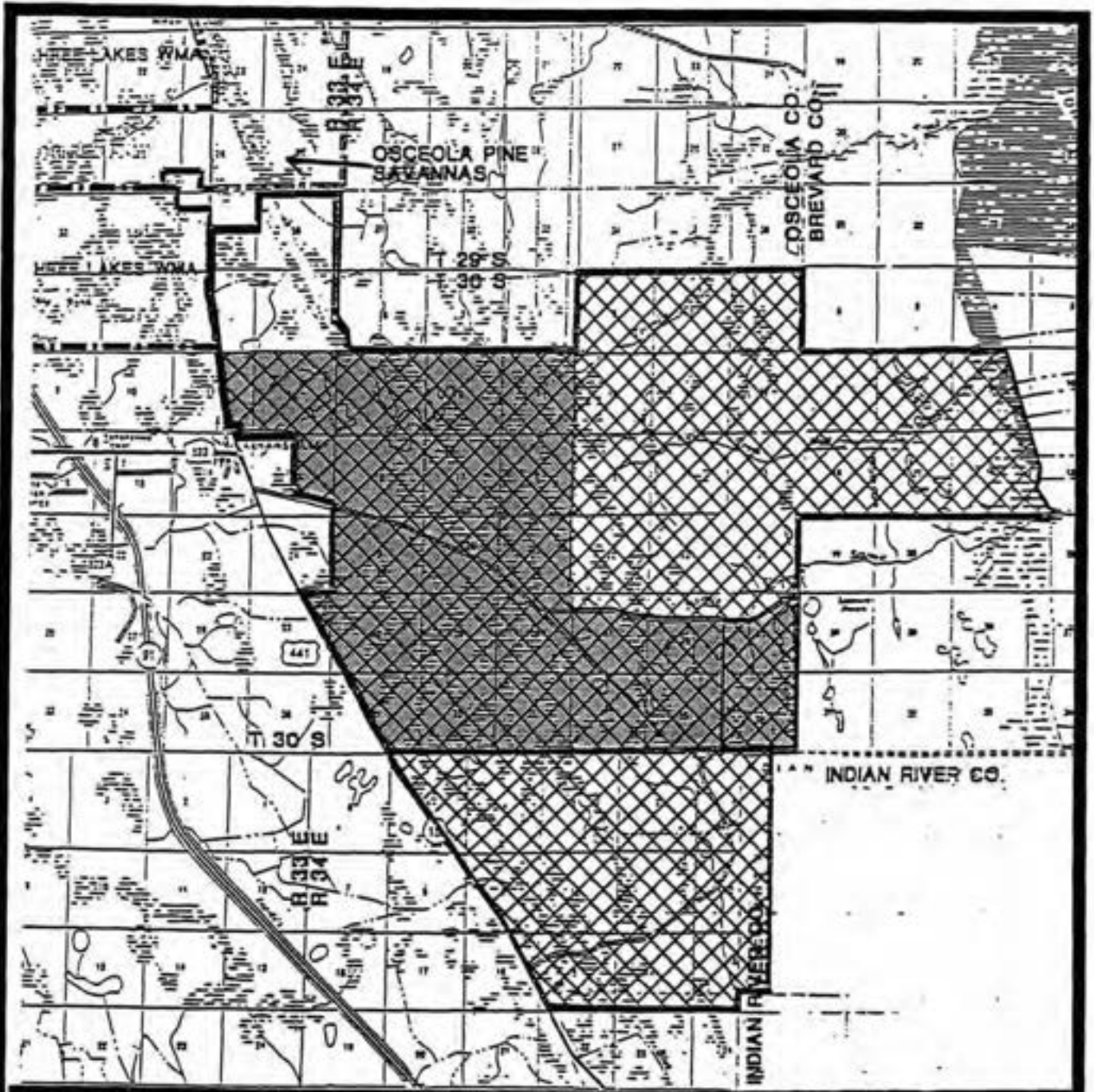
*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure* Within the first year after acquisition, the District will take aerial photographs to record the condition of each ranch and begin to inventory natural resources on site. Landowners will develop management and monitoring plans to address site security, monitor and control public access, and implement fire management. Long-range plans will stress ecosystem management and the protection and management of rare species. Forest communities will be managed using techniques recommended by the Division of Forestry. Appropriate protections will be provided to environmentally sensitive areas. Minimal infrastructure development will be required.

*Revenue-generating potential* The underlying fee ownership will remain with the present landowners, so no public revenue is anticipated from this area.

*Cooperators in management activities* The District will cooperate with other state and local government agencies in monitoring land in the project.




**Management Cost Summary**


Water Management District funding is available to develop detailed management plans and to monitor compliance with those plans.



SCALE 1" = 2 MI

Conservation and Recreation Lands

-  PROJECT BOUNDARY
-  ESSENTIAL PARCELS
-  ACQUIRED BY ST. JOHNS RIVER WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT



**RANCH RESERVE**

BREVARD/INDIAN RIVER/OSCEOLA CO'S

# Middle Chipola River

Less-Than-Fee 3

## Calhoun and Jackson Counties

### Purpose for State Acquisition

Flowing through a landscape of farm fields, the Chipola River exposes the limestone bedrock of Jackson and Calhoun counties on its way to join the Apalachicola River in a swampy wilderness. The Middle Chipola River project will protect remnants of the unique hardwood forests of this region for 30 miles along the high banks of the river, maintaining the water quality of the river; providing habitat for several rare plants and many rare animals, from mussels to turtles and cave-dwelling crayfish; helping to preserve the abundant archaeological remains in and along the river; and ensuring that the public will always have access to the river for fishing, swimming, and simple enjoyment of the beauty of this unique stream.

### Managers

Division of Recreation and Parks and the Office of Greenways and Trails (interim), Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

### General Description

The project encompasses a strip of land on either side of the Chipola River from Florida Caverns State Park to highway 20, totaling almost 3,633 acres of mostly second-growth hardwood forest. The river itself has an interesting combination of alluvial and spring-run characteristics. Its high banks underlain by limestone support several rare plants, including the dye-flower which is globally imperiled. Rare animals include mussels proposed for federal listing, fish and salamanders, and Barbour's map turtle. The river is

an important part of the Apalachicola River drainage basin. The project will help protect the water quality of the river (an Outstanding Florida Water and state canoe trail) and preserve public access to the river. Forty-three archaeological sites, mostly underwater scatters, are known from the project, and the potential for more is high. The scenic riverbanks are attractive for development and the river is vulnerable to intensive agriculture and mining.

### Public Use

The project will be managed as an addition to Florida Caverns State Park and as a canoe trail, with opportunities for canoeing, boating, fishing, hiking and camping.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

On October 30, 1996, LAMAC adopted criteria for establishing a Less-Than-Fee acquisition category: 1) resource value of the project/tract can be adequately protected through a less-than-fee instrument; 2) seller is willing to accept a less-than-fee-simple instrument and LAMAC has determined that the project's or site's acquisition objectives can be met by acquiring a less-than-fee interest; and, 3) manager is willing to oversee a less-than-fee-simple instrument.

On December 5, 1996, LAMAC transferred six ownerships within the Middle Chipola/Waddells Mill Pond project boundary; Rex Lumber/McRae, Trammell, Myers, Mannor, Myrick and Waddell Plantation to the Less-Than-Fee category.

### Coordination

The CARL program has no acquisition partners at this time.

### FNAI Elements

<i>Dye-flower</i>	G1G3/S1
<i>Marianna columbine</i>	G5T1/S1
Gulf moccasinshell	G2/S?
Shiny-rayed pocketbook	G2/S?
Shoal bass	G2/S1
Georgia blind salamander	G2/S2
SPRING-RUN STREAM	G2/S2
<i>Dougherty Plain cave crayfish</i>	G2/S2
40 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1996*
Project Area (Acres)	3,633
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	3,633
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$2,201,090
* Middle Chipola and Waddells Mill Pond combined in 1996.	



### Middle Chipola River - Less-Than-Fee 3

#### Management Policy Statement

The primary objectives of management of the Middle Chipola River CARL project are to conserve a corridor of natural communities along the Chipola River and to provide the public with controlled recreational access to the river. Achieving these objectives will protect the unique collection of rare plants and animals, ranging from rare mussels and fish to cave crayfish and gray bats, in this part of the Apalachicola River basin. It will also help to protect the significant archaeological resources of the riverbed and shores.

The project should be managed under the single-use concept: management activities should be directed toward the preservation of resources. Consumptive uses such as hunting or logging should not be permitted immediately adjacent to the river. Managers should control public boat access to the river; thoroughly inventory the natural and archaeological resources of the river; burn fire-dependent pine flatwoods in a pattern mimicking natural lightning-season fires, using natural firebreaks or existing roads for control; reforest pine plantations along the river with original species; strictly limit timbering in natural hardwood forests adjacent to the river; and monitor management activities to ensure that they are actually protecting the water quality and scenic values of the river. Managers should limit the number and size of recreational facilities, such as boat ramps and camp sites, ensure that they do not harm the most sensitive resources, and site them in already disturbed areas when possible.

This project includes all the undeveloped land along the Chipola River from Florida Caverns State Park to State Road 20 and therefore has the configuration, location, and size to achieve its primary objectives.

#### Management Prospectus

*Qualifications for state designation* The portion of the Middle Chipola River project lying between the Florida Caverns State Park and the SR 167 bridge down river from the park would complement the park in its resource and management goals.

*Manager* The Division of Recreation and Parks

proposes to manage the project as a part of the Florida Caverns State Park.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* The property will be a high need management area. Protection and perpetuation of the property's resources, particularly as related to caverns, bats and restoration of logged areas, will be the primary emphasis. Compatible resource-based recreation is expected to be emphasized in the long-term.

*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure* Upon acquisition and assignment to the Division of Recreation and Parks, short term management efforts will concentrate on site security, control of vehicular access and the development of a resource inventory and public use plan. Public use will be allowed for low intensity, non-facility related outdoor recreation activities in the short term.

Restoration and maintenance of natural communities will be incorporated into long range management efforts and disturbed areas will be restored to conditions that would be expected to occur in natural systems, to the extent practical.

The Division will encourage resource-based recreation and environmental education in conjunction with overall public use in the park. The management plan developed to define resource management and public use of the property will define the extent and placement of compatible infrastructure.

*Revenue generating potential* No significant revenue is expected to be generated from this addition initially. After acquisition, it will probably be several years before any significant public facilities might be developed. The amount of any future revenue will depend on the nature and extent of public use identified in the management plan developed the property.

*Cooperators in management activities* No cooperators are recommended for this tract. However, consultation with the Northwest Florida Water Management District on water related matters and the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission on wildlife issues will be enlisted as needed.

Middle Chipola River - Less-Than-Fee 3

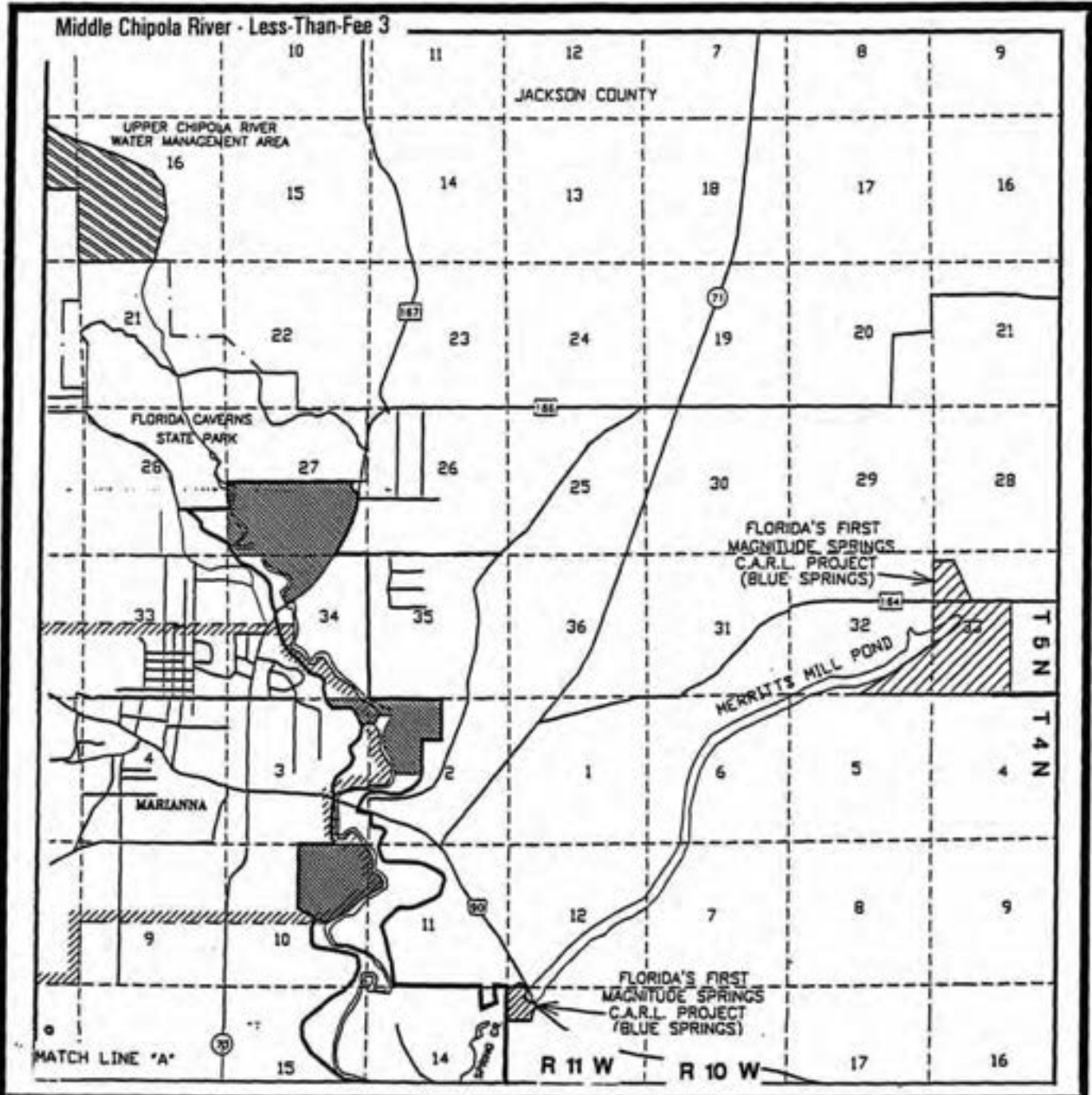
**Management Cost Summary/DRP**

Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$9,750	\$9,750
OPS	\$2,400	\$2,400
Expense	\$6,700	\$6,700
OCO	\$5,600	\$1,000
FCO	\$15,600	\$0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$40,050</b>	<b>\$19,850</b>



**Management Cost Summary/Greenway & Trails**

Category Source of Funds	Startup LATF	Recurring LATF
Salary	\$36,380	\$36,380
OPS	\$72,660	\$72,600
Expense	\$62,301	\$46,362
OCO	\$3,167	N/A
FCO	\$200,000	N/A
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$374,508</b>	<b>\$205,402</b>

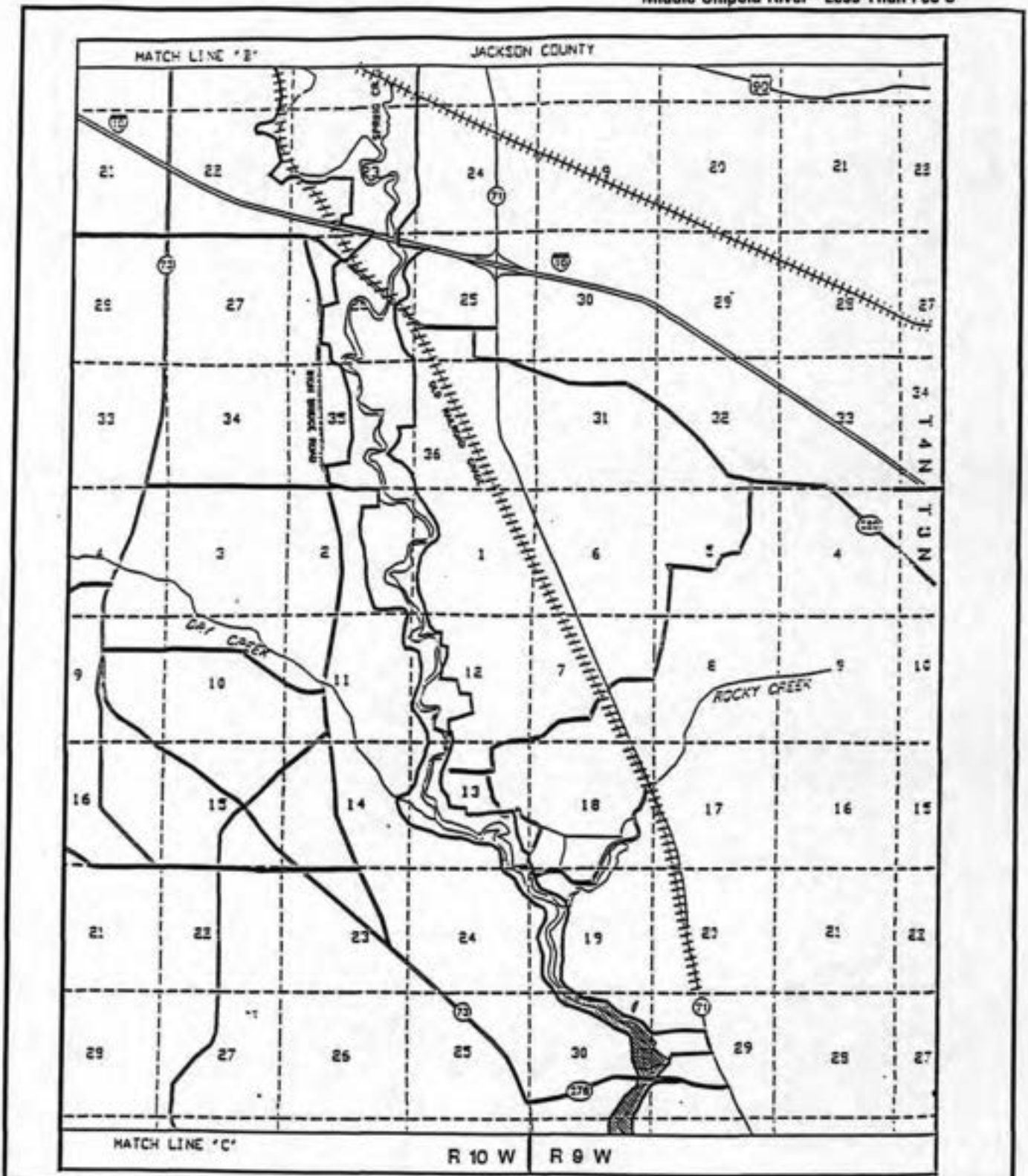
Middle Chipola River - Less-Than-Fee 3



CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS

-  PROJECT BOUNDARY
-  ESSENTIAL PARCELS



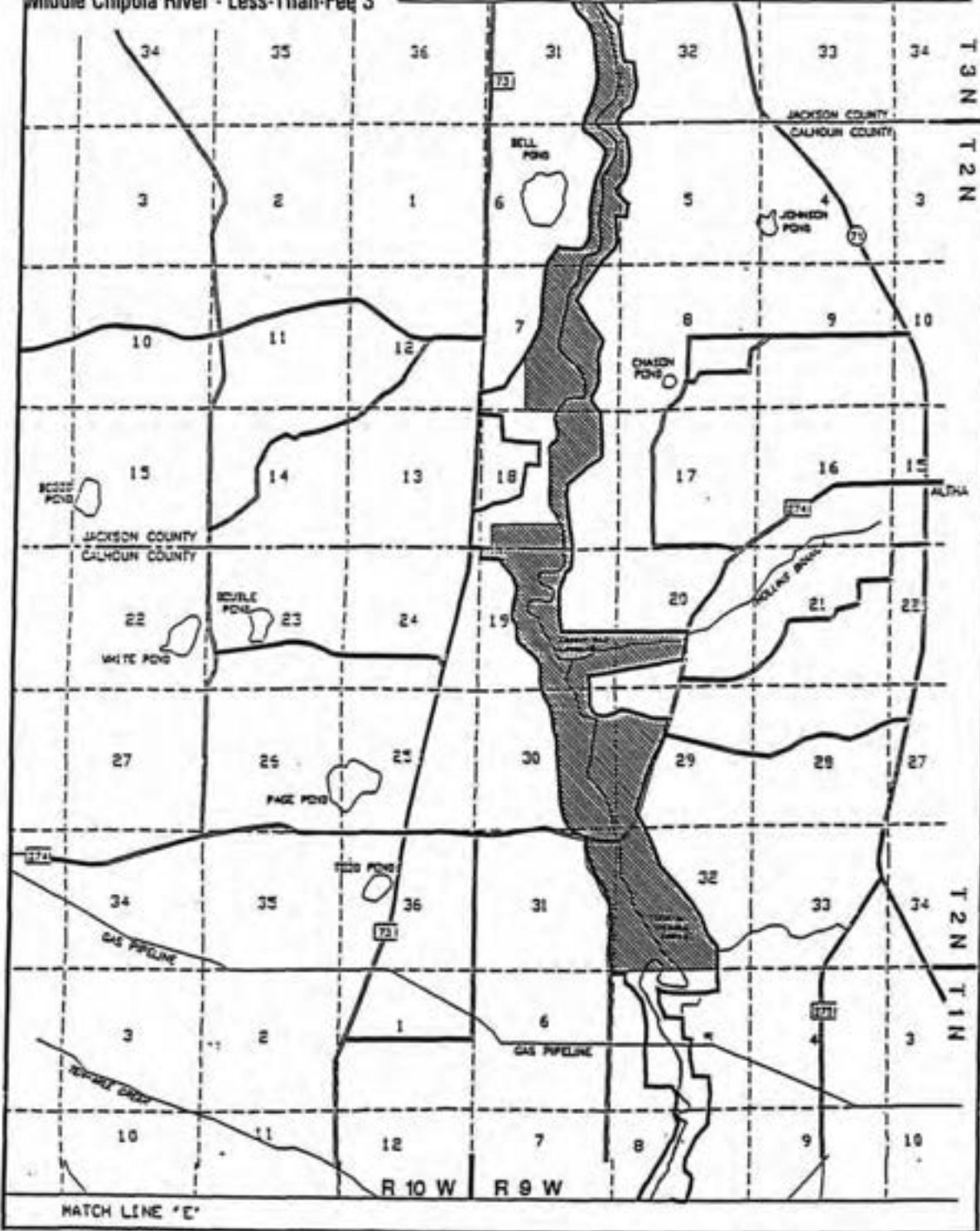


CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS

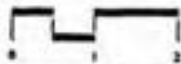
PROJECT BOUNDARY  
 ESSENTIAL PARCELS

MIDDLE CHIPOLA RIVER  
 JACKSON/CALHOUN COUNTIES  
 403  
 1-97  
 SHEET 2 OF 5

Middle Chipola River - Less-Than-Fee 3



MILES (APPROX)



CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS



PROJECT  
BOUNDARY



ESSENTIAL PARCELS

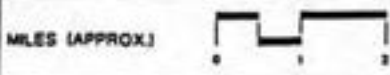
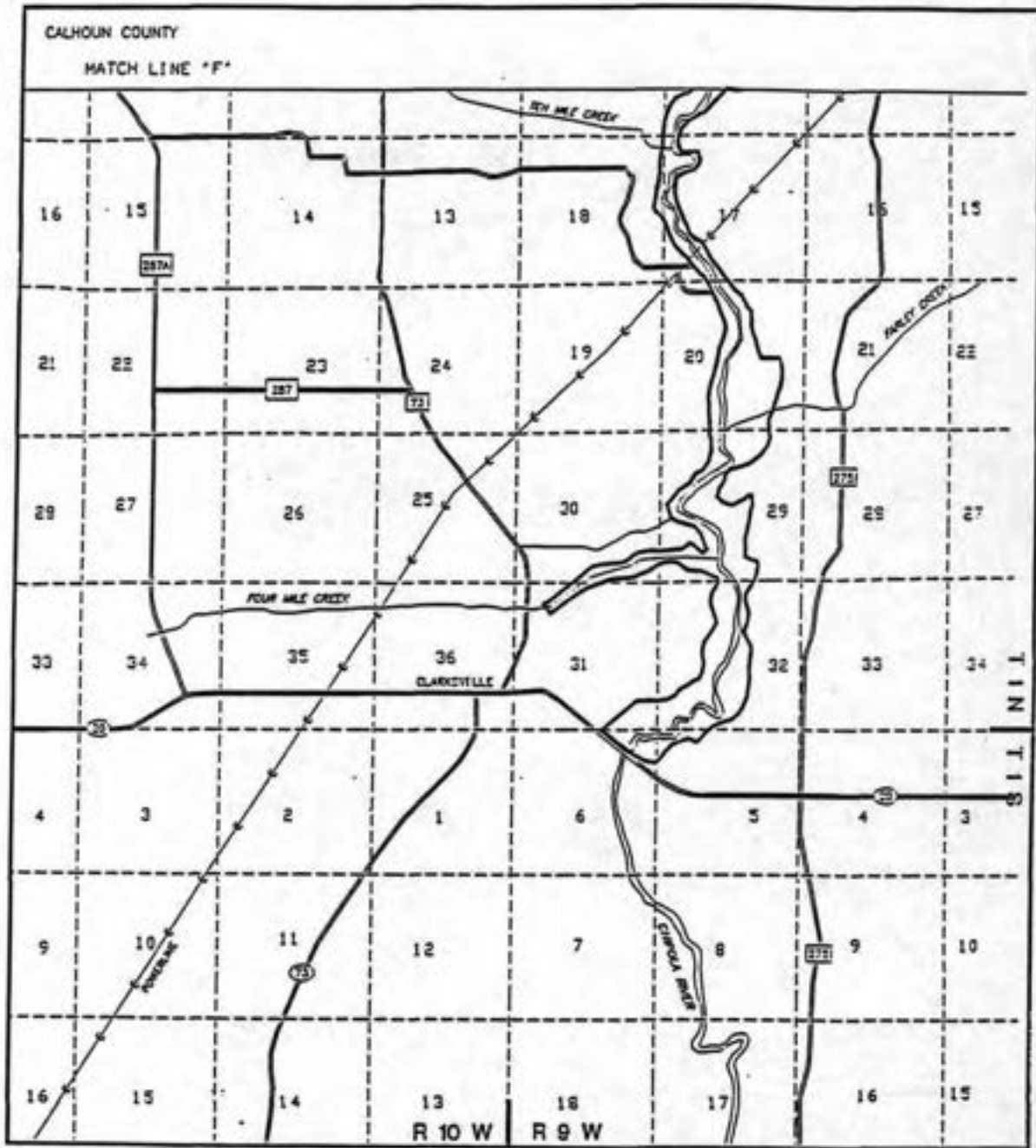
MIDDLE CHIPOLA RIVER

JACKSON/CALHOUN COUNTIES


CHIPOLA

1-97

SHEET 3 OF 5



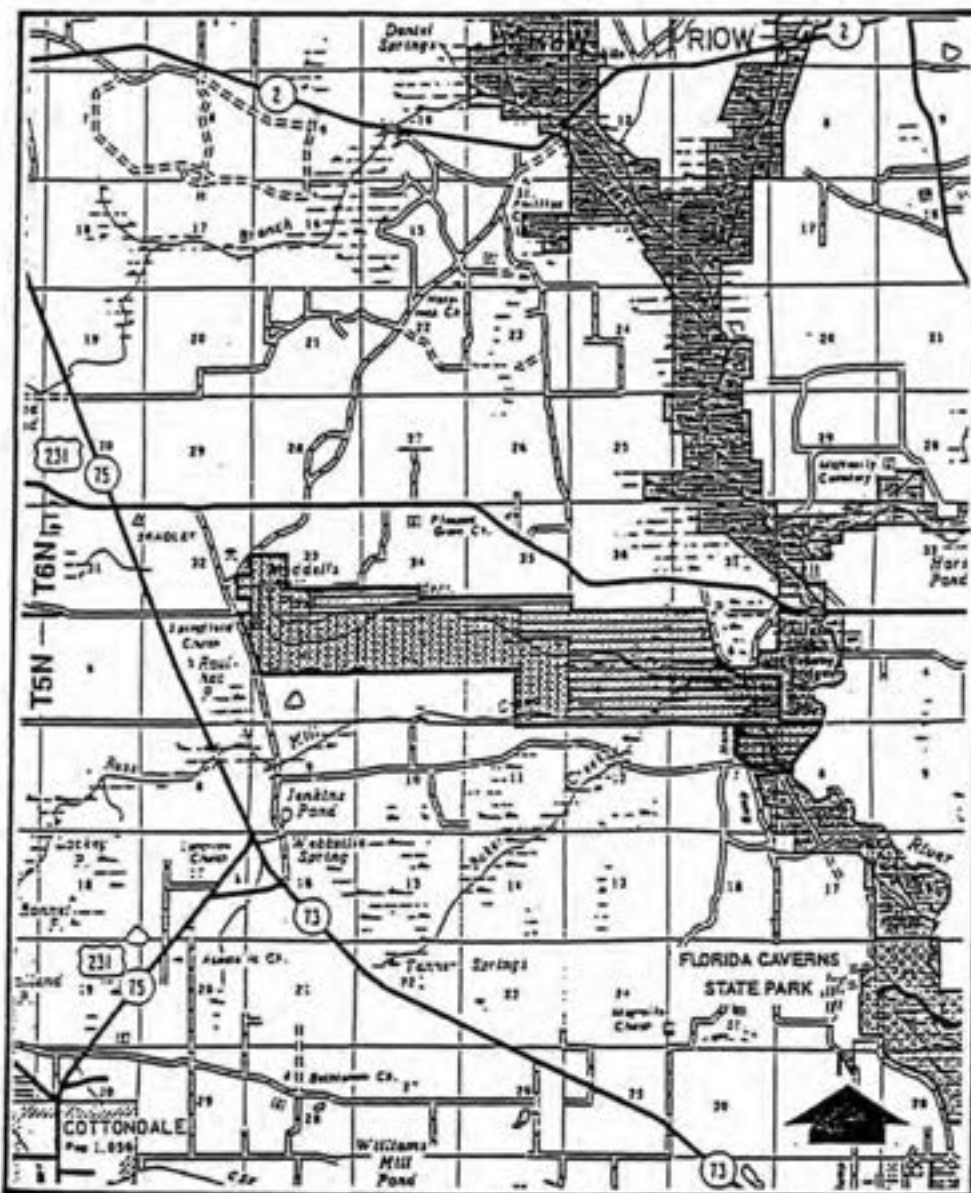
CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS

 PROJECT BOUNDARY

MIDDLE CHIPOLA RIVER

JACKSON/CALHOUN COUNTIES

Middle Chipola River - Less-Than-Fee 3



ACQUIRED BY NFWMD

MILES (APPROX.)



CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS



PROJECT AREA



PHASE I



PHASE II

PHASE I EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS  
STATE OWNED



MIDDLE CHIPOLA RIVER

JACKSON COUNTY

# Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem

Less-Than-Fee 4

## Polk County

### Purpose for State Acquisition

The high, sandy Lake Wales Ridge, stretching south from near Orlando almost to Lake Okeechobee, was originally covered with a mosaic of scrub, flatwoods, wetlands, and lakes. The scrub is unique in the world—it is inhabited by many plants and animals found nowhere else—but it has almost completely been converted to citrus groves and housing developments. By acquiring certain rights to the Boy Scouts and Morgan parcels, the CARL program will help protect some of the best remaining tracts of this scrub and the ecosystems associated with it, thereby preserving several endangered species and conserving the natural landscape adjacent to the Lake Arbuckle State Forest.

### Manager (Monitor)

Division of Forestry, Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.

### General Description

Its many unique species suggest that Central Florida Ridge scrub is among the oldest of Florida's upland ecosystems. The Boy Scouts parcel in the Hesperides tract contains one of the better remaining examples of this ancient scrub, which supports a large number of Florida endemics, particularly plants, with many rapidly nearing extinction. The Morgan parcel in the Lake Walk-in-Water site includes flatwoods and wetlands, including a large part of Jordan Swamp that drains into Lake Arbuckle. The parcel also connects

two parts of the Lake Arbuckle State Forest. No archaeological or historical sites are known from the parcels. All the sites are fragments that are vulnerable to mismanagement and disturbance. They are seriously threatened by conversion to citrus groves or housing developments. See the Lake Wales Ridge priority project summary for more information on the Lake Wales Ridge.

### Public Use

The Boy Scouts and Morgan parcels qualify as state forests. The amount and nature of public use will be negotiated with the landowners.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

On October 30, 1996, LAMAC adopted criteria for establishing a Less-Than-Fee acquisition category: 1) resource value of the project/tract can be adequately protected through a less-than-fee instrument; 2) seller is willing to accept a less-than-fee-simple instrument and LAMAC has determined that the project's or site's acquisition objectives can be met by acquiring a less-than-fee interest; and, 3) manager is willing to oversee less-than-fee-simple instrument.

On December 5, 1996, LAMAC transferred two ownerships, Morgan (Lake Walk in Water) and The Boy Scouts of America (Hesperides) in the Lake Wales Ridge project to the Less-Than-Fee acquisition category.

FNAI Elements	
<i>Scrub bluestem</i>	G1/S1
SCRUB	G2/S2
Sand skink	G2/S2
<i>Britton's beargrass</i>	G2/S2
<i>Scrub plum</i>	G2G3/S2S3
<i>Scrub holly</i>	G3/S?
<i>Paper-like nail-wort</i>	G3/S2
<i>Scrub bay</i>	G3/S3
20 elements known from Boy Scouts parcel, 1 (bald eagle) from Morgan parcel	

Placed on list	1997
Project Area (Acres)	2,407
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	2,407
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$2,407,000



## Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem - Less-Than-Fee 4

### Coordination

CARL has no acquisition partners at this time. The Nature Conservancy is an intermediary in the acquisition of the parcels in the Lake Wales Ridge project.

The CARL Lake Wales Ridge sites are included within the USF&WS's Lake Wales Ridge National Wildlife Refuge which is the top priority endangered species project of the Service. The Service will also participate in management.

### Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystems CARL project are: 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; to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; and to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect.

### Management Prospectus

**Qualifications for state designation** The priority sites of the Lake Wales Ridge project qualify as single-use Wildlife and Environmental Areas because of their high concentration of threatened or endangered species, particularly plants. The forest resources of the Lake Walk-in-Water, Hesperides and Warea sites make them desirable for use as state forests. The natural and recreational resources of the Lake June West parcel qualify it as a unit of the state park system.

**Manager** Division of Recreation and Parks is the recommended manager for the Lake June West site, Division of Forestry is the recommended manager for Lake Walk-in-Water, Hesperides and the Warea sites and The Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission (GFC) is the recommended manager for the remaining sites.

**Conditions affecting intensity of management** This project is a high-needs area which will require additional funding to stabilize and protect the natural resources. Managing this ecosystem will require large prescribed burning crews that are well-trained and well-equipped to handle high intensity fires in close proximity to residential areas.

**Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure** During the first year after acquisition, management will focus on site security, conducting fuel reduction burns, conducting inventories of natural resources, and mapping of sensitive resources and conceptual planning. Public use facilities, if any, will be provided in succeeding years.

**Revenue generating potential** No significant revenue is expected to be generated initially. As public use increases, modest revenue may be generated.

**Cooperators in management activities** It is recommended that the Archbold Biological Station and the Nature Conservancy serve as cooperators in the management of some of the sites.

### Management Cost Summary(DOF (Hesperides))

Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$63,440	\$63,440
OPS	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$20,000	\$17,000
OCO	\$111,700	\$10,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$195,140	\$90,440

Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem – Less-Than-Fee 4

**Management Cost Summary/DOF**

Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$53,587	\$66,768	\$68,771.04
OPS	\$0	\$0	N/A
Expense	\$48,480	\$48,910	\$124,720.50
OCO	\$44,728	\$29,215	\$74,498.25
FCO	\$0	\$0	N/A
TOTAL	\$146,795	\$144,893	\$267,989.79

**Management Cost Summary/GWFC**

Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$45,339	\$87,235	\$122,840
OPS	\$0	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$32,555	\$27,653	\$31,800
OCO	\$57,800	\$0	\$28,900
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$135,694	\$114,888	\$183,540

**Management Cost Summary/DRP**

Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$	\$	\$
OPS	\$	\$	\$
Expense	\$	\$	\$
OCO	\$	\$	\$
FCO	\$	\$	\$
TOTAL	\$	\$	\$

**Management Cost Summary/DOF (Warea)**

Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$0	\$0
OPS	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$5,000	\$4,000
OCO	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$5,000	\$4,000

# SE Bat Maternity Caves

Less-Than-Fee 5

## Alachua County

### Purpose for State Acquisition

Caves where southeastern bats rear their young also protect several other rare animals, such as the gray bat and cave-dwelling crayfish, and are easily damaged by vandals. Acquisition of certain rights to one such cave, Grant's Cave, will help to ensure the survival of the bats and the other unique denizens of these lightless worlds.

### Manager (Monitor)

Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission.

### General Description

Every spring, adult female southeastern 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. Grant's Cave is one of these maternity caves, with probably the largest population of bats in the Florida peninsula—over 100,000 in summer. These caves also harbor several other rare and endangered animals and plants, including the federally endangered gray bat and rare cave-dwelling crayfish and amphipods. The Grant's Cave site is too small to have important vegetative communities. Vandalism is the greatest threat to the caves in general.

### Public Use

Grant's Cave qualifies as a wildlife and environmental area. Any public use will be negotiated with the landowner, but this cave is probably not suitable for public recreation.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

On October 30, 1996, LAMAC adopted criteria for establishing a Less-Than-Fee category: 1) resource value of the project/tract can be adequately protected through a less-than-fee instrument; 2) seller is willing to accept a less-than-fee-simple instrument and LAMAC has determined that the project's or site's acquisition objectives can be met by acquiring a less-than-fee interest; and, 3) manager is willing to oversee a less-than-fee-simple instrument.

On December 5, 1996, LAMAC transferred Grant's Cave (Alachu Co.), a site within the Southeast Maternity Bat Cave project consisting of two ownerships, to the Less-Than-Fee category.

### Coordination

CARL has no acquisition partner at this time.

FNAI Elements	
TERRESTRIAL CAVE	G3/S1
Southeastern bat	G4/S?
2 elements known from parcel	

Placed on list	1997
Project Area (Acres)	20
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	20
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$52,837

**Management Policy Statement**

The primary goal of management of the Southeastern Bat Maternity Caves CARL project is to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species.

**Management Prospectus**

*Qualifications for state designation* The sensitive wildlife resources of the Southeastern Bat Maternity Caves—southeastern bats and other rare cave-dwelling animals—qualify them as wildlife and environmental areas.

*Manager* The Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission (GFC) will manage the project.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* The caves will require protection from vandalism. Natural communities around some of the cave entrances will require restoration.

*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure* Initial management activities will concentrate on securing each cave site with chain link fencing, posting signs, and removing trash and debris from the caves and surrounding areas.

Each cave also will be monitored to determine its current usage by bats and each site's natural resources, including listed species of flora and fauna, will be inventoried. Current management is based on ongoing and previous monitoring information. A management plan will be developed outlining long-term management strategies for the project on a cave-by-cave basis. Management considerations will include, but will not be limited to, site protection, biological monitoring, educational and recreational opportunities, and habitat restoration or enhancement.

*Revenue-generating potential* No significant revenue is currently being generated. However, future management activities will include educational and recreational opportunities that could possibly generate revenue.

*Cooperators in management activities* No other local, state or federal agencies are currently participating in the management of this project. The Northwest Florida Water Management District proposes to cooperate in the management of Gerome's Cave in Jackson County.

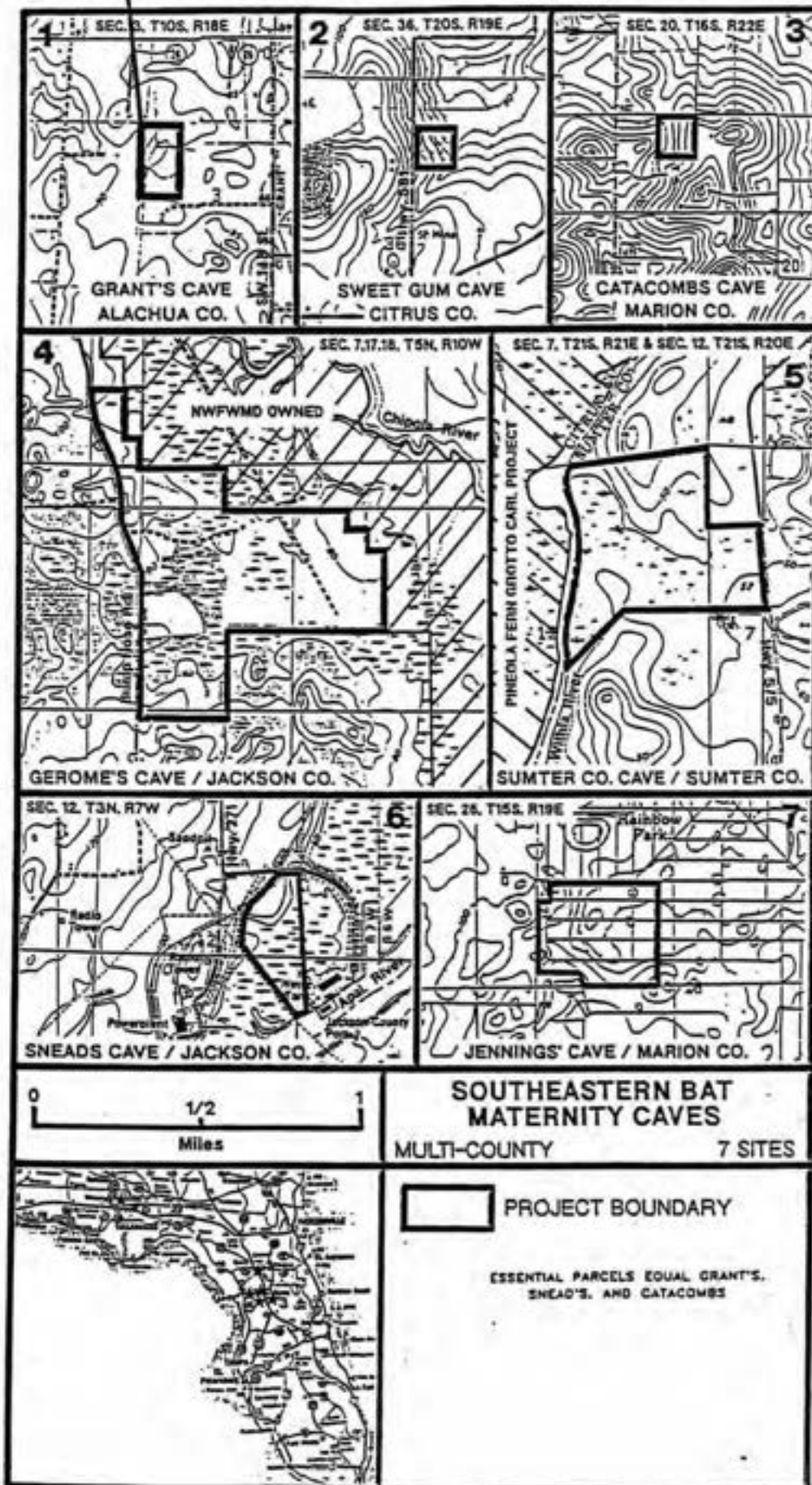
**Management Cost Summary/GFWFC**

Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$18,290	\$43,100	\$77,650
OPS	\$0	\$0	\$1,000
Expense	\$43,280	\$37,900	\$30,000
OCO	\$0	\$28,500	\$29,200
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$61,570	\$109,500	\$137,850

**Management Cost Summary/DRP**

Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	SPTF/CARL	SPTF/CARL	SPTF/CARL
Salary	\$103,834	\$106,949	\$110,157
OPS	\$12,254	\$12,000	\$12,000
Expense	\$19,268	\$22,000	22,000
OCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$135,356	\$140,949	\$144,157

SUBJECT



# Mallory Swamp

Less-Than-Fee 6

## Lafayette County

### Purpose for State Acquisition

The Mallory Swamp region is an area of significant groundwater recharge to the Floridan Aquifer. It serves as the headwaters for the Steinhatchee River and contributes to the Suwannee River to the east. The area is currently dominated by commercial pinelands with interspersed wetland systems. Predominant natural communities include wet flatwoods, basin swamp, bogs, and hydric hammock. It is habitat for numerous species of wading birds, and other species which are experiencing population declines. Public acquisition would conserve and protect these and other endangered or threatened species, and provide the public with an area for low intensity uses such as nature appreciation, natural resource education, nature-based interpretive tours, wildlife viewing, hiking, camping, and limited entry or special opportunity hunting.

### Manager (Monitor)

Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission.

### General Description

The Mallory Swamp region is part of a very large wetland landscape originally characterized by a mosaic of poorly drained Wet Flatwoods and Basin Swamps. The natural hydrology has been disrupted for a number of years by roads and ditches built for timber operations. The entire tract in the current proposal has been subject to various forms of timber harvest

with the pines in the Wet Flatwoods most impacted. In addition, long term fire suppression has altered the structure and floristic composition of the plant communities. The most important natural features of the tract are the large roadless areas that occur in two parts of the project. Most of the Mallory Swamp project has been designated a Strategic Habitat Conservation Area by Florida Game & Fresh Water Fish Commission. The designation stems from the importance of the site to several wide-ranging species such as American swallow-tailed kite, Florida black bear and several species of rare wading birds. One of Florida's most important wading bird colonies occurs approximately 5 miles to the east of the site. The Mallory Swamp region lies within an area of significant recharge potential for the Floridan Acquirer.

### Public Use

Public acquisition would create an effective, large-scale conservation easement that will provide for public access, restoration of resources, and conservation of the natural features of the site. It would enable the public to enjoy recreational opportunities in a region of the state where few public lands exist. Acquisition would also provide for public educational programs with the local schools and other groups.

FNAI Elements	
American alligator	G5/S4
Eastern diamondback rattlesnake	G5/S?
Great egret	G5/S4
Little blue heron	G5/S4
White ibis	G5/S4
Wood stork	G4/S2
Swallow-tailed kite	G4/S2S3
Florida black bear	G5T2/S2
10 elements are known from project	

Placed on list	1998
Project Area (Acres)	10,019
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	0
Acres Remaining	10,019
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$708,548

## Mallory Swamp - Less Than-Fee 6

### Acquisition Planning and Status

The owner of the property, M. C. Davis, is willing to do a less-than-fee acquisition that would include: public access; transfer of most of the development rights; transfer of some of the timber rights; develop restrictions on the extraction of any potential mineral resources that might exist; and develop cooperative

research, management, and educational programs through a public-private partnership.

### Coordination

The owner is interested in working with FGFWFC and other agencies in developing various research and management programs, but the owner plans to be the primary manager.

### Management Policy Statement

Priority will be given to coordinating the conservation and management of environmentally unique native habitats and listed species. Recommended management programs will strive to conserve, protect, manage and/or restore natural plant and animal communities and water resources. Natural resource based recreational activities which are compatible with both area resources and management objectives will be facilitated and encouraged.

### Management Prospectus

*Qualifications for state designation* Most of the Mallory Swamp proposal has been designated as a Strategic Habitat Conservation Area by Florida Game & Fresh Water Fish Commission. This designation stems from the importance of the site to several wide-ranging species such as American swallow-tailed kite, Florida black bear and several species of rare wading birds. One of Florida's most important wading bird colonies occurs approximately five miles to the east of the site. The Mallory Swamp region also lies within an area of significant recharge potential for the Floridan Aquifer.

*Manager* The Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission is the recommended manager.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* The project is proposed as a less-than-fee acquisition with the present owner retaining primary management responsibility for the property. Conditions contained within the conservation easement as well as the availability of funds will directly affect the intensity of management on the area.

*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure* During the first year after acquisition, emphasis will be placed on resource surveys and inventories, securing the site, assessing public access, and posting the boundaries. A conceptual management plan will be developed by the FGFWFC with consultation from the landowner describing the goals and objectives of future resource management.

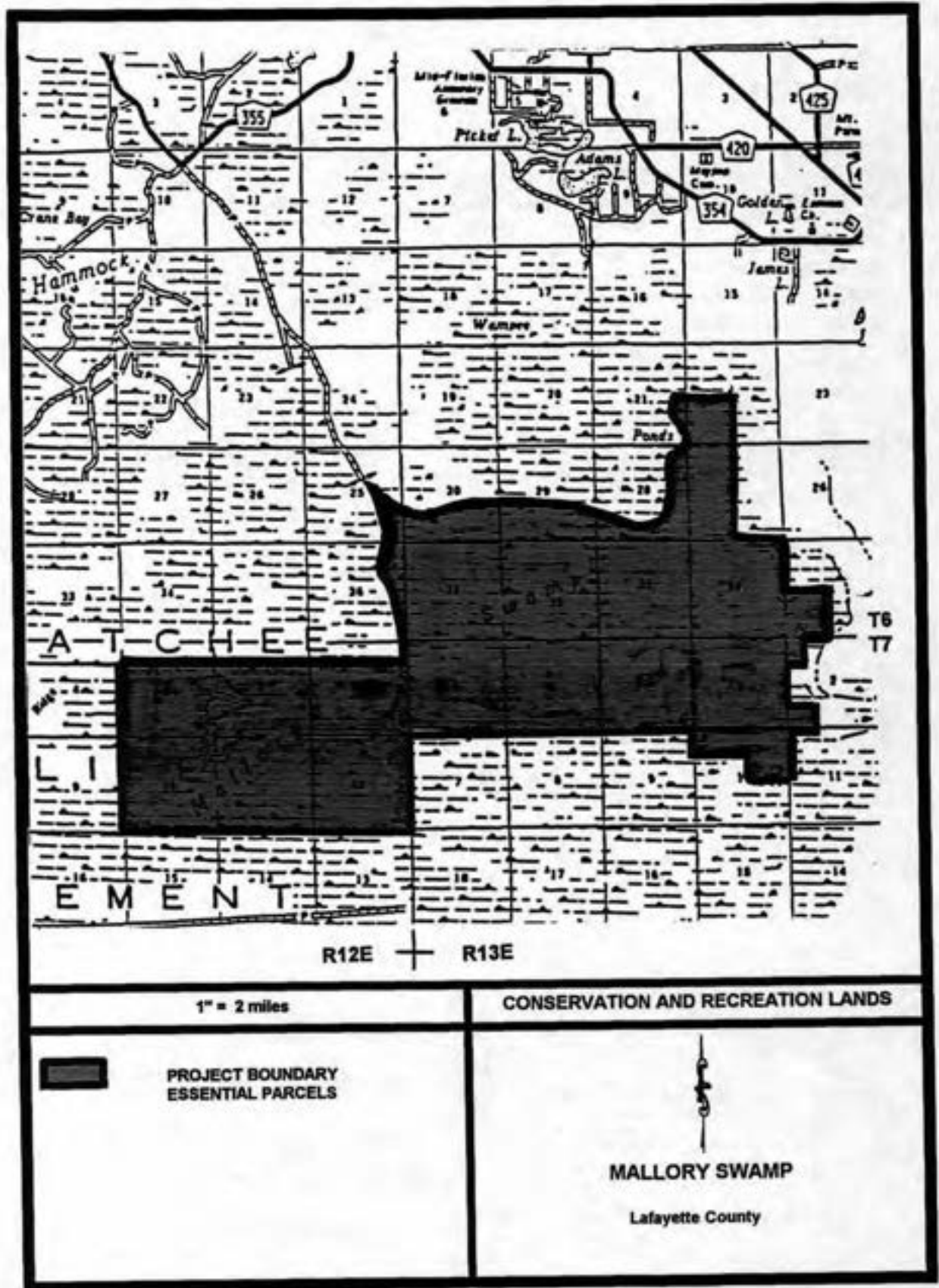
Long range plans will emphasize ecosystem management and the protection and management of listed species. Recreational uses compatible with area resources and management goals and objectives will be implemented. Only those facilities and improvements necessary to facilitate compatible recreational uses will be developed. These may include but not be limited to observation towers, boardwalks, roads, parking areas, trails, primitive camping areas, etc. All-season prescribed fire management and forest management plans will be developed using acceptable and appropriate biological guidelines. Planned management activities will strive to manage natural plant communities to the benefit of all native wildlife species with emphasis placed on listed species where appropriate and necessary. Environmentally sensitive resources will be identified and appropriate protective measures implemented for those resources.

*Revenue generating potential* Potential sources of revenue generation from the property include but are not limited to the following: establishment of user fees, and sales of hunting licenses, wildlife management area stamps and special opportunity permits.

*Cooperators in management activities* The Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission will cooperate with all other state and local governmental agencies and appropriate individuals and organization in the management of the area.

### Management Cost SummaryGFC

Category	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$35,872	\$61,223
OPS	\$15,000	\$5,000
Expense	\$30,000	\$50,000
OCO	\$35,000	\$70,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$115,872	\$186,223





# Annutteliga Hammock

Less-Than-Fee 7

## Hernando County

### Purpose for State Acquisition

The Brooksville Ridge in west-central Florida supports unique forests full of northern hardwood trees, some of the last large tracts of longleaf-pine sandhills in Florida, and many archaeological sites. The Oravec ownership in the Annutteliga Hammock project conserves a large part of the hardwood forest in this region. By acquiring certain rights from the landowner, the state will help ensure that the unique forests of this area and the wildlife in them will survive.

### Manager (Monitor)

Hernando County may monitor compliance with the terms of any less-than-fee purchase.

### General Description

Remnants of Annutteliga Hammock cover most of the Oravec parcel. This hardwood forest resembles forests far to the north; in fact, several northern trees reach their southern limits near this area. Limerock mines, golf courses, and residential developments now seriously fragment the hammock and the sandhill forests to the west, but excellent examples of the original vegetation, including this parcel, remain. See the Annutteliga Hammock priority project summary for more information about the general area.

### Public Use

This area qualifies as a wildlife management area. Any public use will be negotiated with the owner.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

On October 30, 1996, LAMAC adopted criteria for establishing a Less-Than-Fee acquisition category: 1) resource value of the project/tract can be adequately protected through a less-than-fee instrument; 2) seller is willing to accept a less-than-fee-simple instrument and LAMAC has determined that the project's or site's acquisition objectives can be met by acquiring a less-than-fee interest; and, 3) manager is willing to oversee a less-than-fee-simple instrument.

On December 5, 1996, LAMAC transferred one ownership within the Annutteliga Hammock project boundary, Oravec, to the Less-Than-Fee acquisition category.

### Coordination

The Southwest Florida Water Management District has added the Annutteliga Hammock project to its Five-Year Plan. Discussions are ongoing with the district on coordination opportunities.

<b>FNAI Elements</b>
No FNAI elements known from parcel

Placed on list	1997
Project Area (Acres)	773
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	773
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$1,497,301

**Management Policy Statement**

The primary goals of management of the Annutteliga Hammock CARL project are: 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; to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect; to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation; and to preserve significant archaeological or historical sites.

**Management Prospectus**

*Qualifications for state designation* The project has the size and resource diversity to qualify as a Wildlife Management Area and a State Forest.

*Manager* The Division of Forestry proposes to manage approximately 14,336 acres in the northeastern and southeastern portions of the project. The Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission is recommended to be lead manager on the southwestern 14,048 acres next to the Chassahowitzka Wildlife Management Area.

**Conditions affecting intensity of management***A. Division of Forestry*

There are no known major disturbances that will require extraordinary attention so the level of management intensity is expected to be typical for a state forest.

*B. Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission*

Annutteliga Hammock lies within 40 miles of the St. Petersburg/Tampa metropolitan area and is expected to receive heavy demand for wildlife oriented recreational use. The demand for hunting, camping, hiking, horseback riding and nature study is expected to be high. Additionally, the sandhill community will need the frequent application of fire to rejuvenate itself.

**Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure***A. Division of Forestry*

The primary land management goal for the Division of Forestry is 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. This total resource concept will guide the Division of Forestry's management activities on this project.

Once the core area is acquired and assigned to the Division of Forestry for management, public access will be provided for low intensity, non-facilities related outdoor recreation activities. Until specific positions are provided for the project, public access will be coordinated through Withlacoochee Forestry Center (WFC) Headquarters and management activities will be conducted utilizing personnel from WFC. Initial or intermediate management efforts will concentrate on site security, public and fire management access, resource inventory, and removal of existing trash. Steps will be taken to insure that the public is provided appropriate access while simultaneously affording protection of sensitive resources. Vehicular use by the public will be confined to designated roads and unnecessary access points will be closed. An inventory of the site's natural resources and threatened and endangered flora and fauna will be conducted to provide the basis for formulation of a management plan.

Prior to collection of necessary resource information, management proposals for this project can only be conceptual in nature. Long-range plans for this property will generally be directed toward the restoration of disturbed areas and maintenance of natural communities. To the greatest extent practical, disturbed sites will be restored to conditions that would be expected to occur in naturally functioning ecosystems. Management activities will also stress enhancement of the abundance and spatial distribution of threatened and endangered species.

An all season burning program will be established utilizing practices that incorporate 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 improvement thinnings and regeneration harvests aimed at maintaining and perpetuating forest ecosystems. Plantations will be thinned to achieve a more natural appearance and, where appropriate, will be reforested with species that would typically be found in a naturally functioning ecosystem. Stands will not have a targeted rotation age but will be managed to maintain a broad diversity of age classes ranging from young stands to areas with old growth characteristics. This will provide habitat for the full spectrum of species that would be found in the natural environment.

The resource inventory will be used to identify sensitive areas that need special attention, protection or management, and to locate areas that are appropriate for any recreational or administrative facilities. Infrastructure development will primarily be located in already disturbed areas and will be the absolute

## Annutteliga Hammock - Less-Than-Fee 7

minimum required to allow public access for the uses mentioned above, to provide facilities to accommodate public use, and to administer and manage the property.

The Division will promote recreation and environmental education in the natural environment. As a general practice, if it is determined that a new recreation area is needed, low impact, rustic facilities will be the only kind developed. High-impact, organized recreation areas will be discouraged because of possible adverse effects on the natural environment. Unnecessary roads, firelines and hydrological disturbances will be abandoned and/or restored to the greatest extent practical.

### *B. Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission*

During the first year after acquisition, emphasis will be placed on securing and posting boundaries, assuring public access to the tract, surveying wildlife and plant communities, and restoring fire as a viable component of the ecosystem. A management plan for the tract will be prepared.

Longer-range plans for the property include securing and stabilizing necessary roads for public access, developing camping and nature interpretive facilities and developing hiking and horseback riding trails. All-weather access roads will be developed and main-

tained for use by the public and for management operations. An all-season prescribed burning program will be established using both aerial and ground ignition techniques. Whenever possible, existing roads, trails and firebreaks will be used to control both prescribed and natural fires. Unnecessary roads, firelines and hydrological disturbances will be abandoned or restored as appropriate. Environmentally sensitive areas will be identified and appropriate protective measures will be implemented to assure the areas are protected from abuse.

### *Revenue-generating potential*

#### *A. Division of Forestry*

The Division will sell timber as needed to improve or maintain desirable ecosystem conditions. Revenue from these sales will vary, but the revenue-generating potential of this project is expected to be low to moderate.

#### *B. Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission*

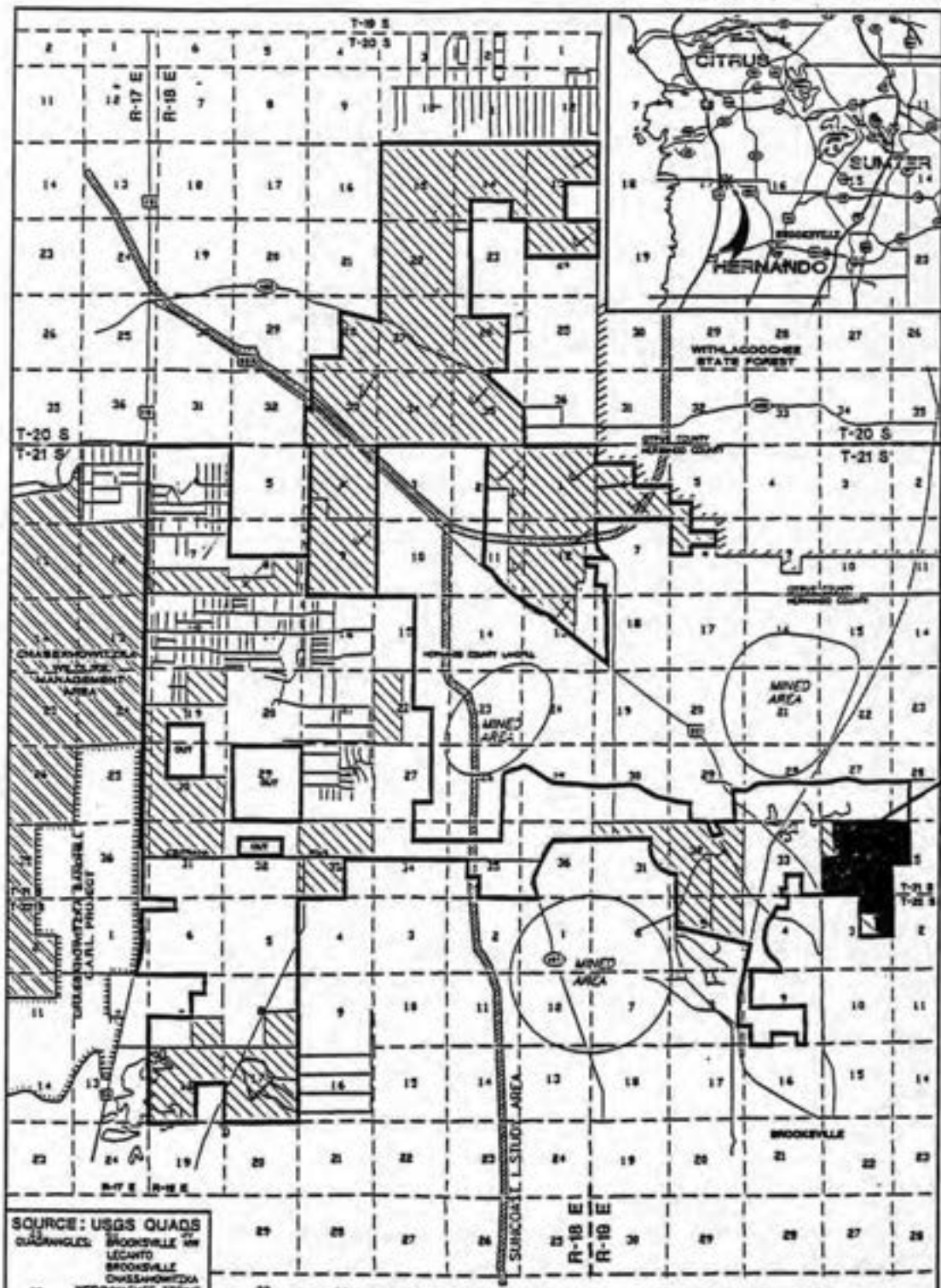
Harvest of pinelands could help offset operational costs. Any estimate of revenue from harvest of the pinelands will depend on a detailed timber cruise. Revenue may also be generated from the sale of Wildlife Management Area stamps to recreational users of the property.

### **Management Cost Summary/DOF**

Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$85,020	\$85,020
OPS	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$25,000	\$25,000
OCO	\$116,800	\$10,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$226,820</b>	<b>\$120,020</b>

### **Management Cost Summary/GFWFC**

Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$78,353	\$78,353
OPS	\$10,500	\$5,250
Expense	\$52,500	\$42,000
OCO	\$124,000	\$10,000
FCO	\$150,000	\$0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$404,958</b>	<b>\$135,603</b>



SUBJECT

SOURCE: USGS QUADS  
 QUADSHOLES: BROOKVILLE IN  
 LEGATO  
 BROOKVILLE  
 CHASSERONVILLE  
 WEDDING-CHEE SPRING



PROJECT BOUNDARY



ESSENTIAL PARCELS



SUNCOAST II STUDY AREA



NORTH

SCALE IN FEET



# ANNUTTELIGA HAMMOCK

HERNANDO COUNTY  
 CITRUS COUNTY

8 1-94

# North Key Largo Hammocks

Less-Than-Fee 8

## Monroe County

### Purpose for State Acquisition

The West Indian hardwood forest of the Florida Keys, unique in the United States, is shrinking as development intensifies. The acquisition of certain rights to the Kaufman (Sea Critters) parcel within the North Key Largo Hammocks project will help protect part of the largest stand of this forest left, and the irreplaceable coral reef in John Pennekamp Coral Reef State Park and the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary, from the effects of development.

### Manager

Division of Recreation and Parks, Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

### General Description

The Kaufman parcel occupies a small part of North Key Largo, which supports the largest stand of West Indian tropical forest in the United States, with numerous plant and animal species that are rare and endangered. The parcel fronts on State Road 905 and is surrounded on three sides by the North Key Largo State Botanical Site. The property is developed as a shrimp farm. See North Key Largo Hammocks substantially complete project summary for more information on the area.

### Public Use

This parcel qualifies as part of a state botanical site. The amount and nature of public use will be negotiated with the landowner.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

On October 30, 1996, LAMAC adopted criteria for establishing a Less-Than-Fee acquisition category: 1) resource value of the project/tract can be adequately protected through a less-than-fee instrument; 2) seller is willing to accept a less-than-fee-simple instrument and LAMAC has determined that the project's or site's acquisition objectives can be met by acquiring a less-than-fee interest; and, 3) manager is willing to oversee a less-than-fee-simple instrument.

On December 5, 1996, LAMAC transferred one ownership of 4.7 acres within the North Key Largo Hammocks project, Sea Critters (Kaufman/Maxwell), to the Less-Than-Fee acquisition category. Negotiations are ongoing on the portion of the tract containing tropical hammock, approximately 2.5 acres.

### Coordination

CARL has no acquisition partners at this time.

FNAI Elements
No elements known from parcel

Placed on list	1997
Project Area (Acres)	4.7
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	4.7
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$22,593

**Management Policy Statement**

The primary goals of management of the North Key Largo Hammocks CARL project are: 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; To conserve and protect lands within areas of critical state concern, if the proposed acquisition relates to the natural resource protection purposes of the designation; To conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; and 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.

**Management Prospectus**

*Qualifications for state designation* The North Key Largo Hammocks project includes the largest West Indian tropical forest in the United States. This qualifies it as a state botanical site.

*Manager* The Division of Recreation and Parks will manage the project.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* The project is a low-need management area emphasizing resource protection and perpetuation while allowing compatible public recreational use and development. Much of the project has already been acquired.

*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure* Future acquisitions will be incorporated into the Key Largo Hammock State Botanical Site. When the Division of Recreation and Parks brings each parcel under its management, it will concentrate on site security, natural and cultural resource protection, and inclusion of the parcel in a plan for long-term public use and resource management of the overall Botanical Site.

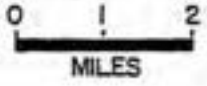
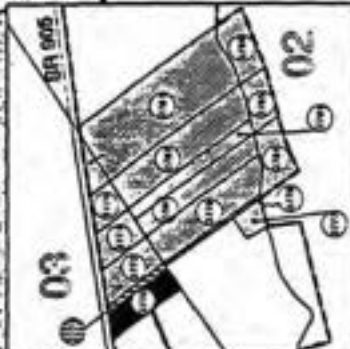
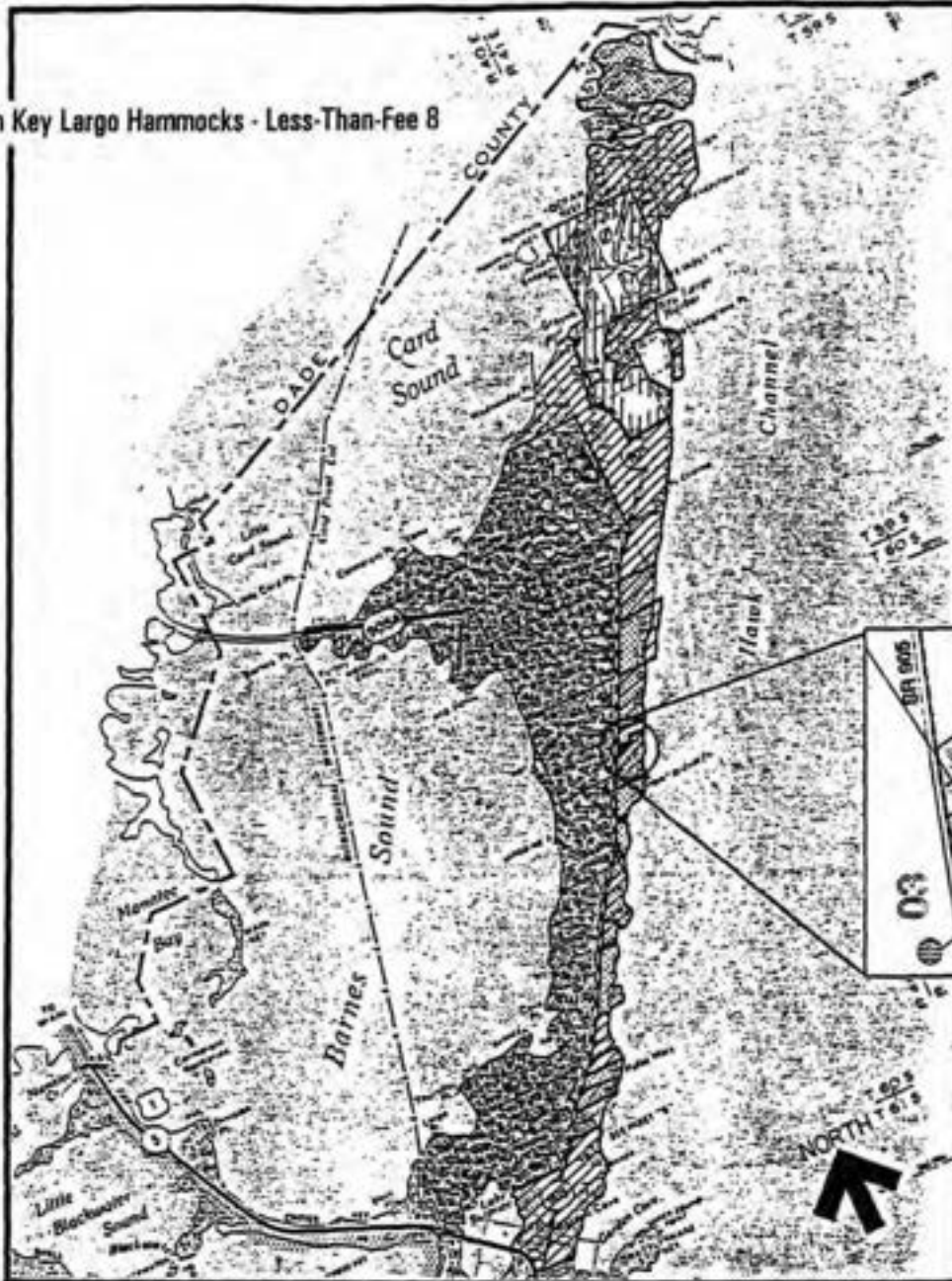
*Revenue-generating potential* No significant revenue is expected to be generated for individual parcels. The amount of revenue generated will depend on the nature and extent of public use and facilities for the Botanical Site. Since management emphasizes resource protection, with limited public use, future revenues are not expected to be high. The Site does not presently generate any significant amount of revenue.

*Cooperators in management activities* No local governments or others are recommended for management of this project area.

**Management Cost Summary/DRP**





Category Source of Funds	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
	CARL/SPTF	CARL/SPTF	CARL/SPTF
Salary	\$86,299	\$88,888	\$91,554
OPS	\$0	\$5,000	\$5,000
Expense	\$24,702	\$28,261	\$28,261
OCO	\$0	\$5,200	\$5,200
INT. MGT	\$498	\$498	\$498
HOSP	\$46,235	\$46,235	\$46,235
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$157,734	\$174,082	\$176,748

North Key Largo Hammocks - Less-Than-Fee 8



NORTH KEY LARGO HAMMOCKS  
MONROE COUNTY



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

# Etoniah/Cross Florida Greenway Less-Than-Fee 9

## Putnam County

### Purpose for State Acquisition

Though some is logged and planted in pine, the large expanse of flatwoods, sandhills, and scrub in central Putnam County, extending to the Cross-Florida Greenway along the Oklawaha River, is important for the survival of many kinds of wildlife and plants. By acquiring certain rights to the large Georgia-Pacific parcel, the state will help to conserve the Putnam County land, maintain a corridor of open land between the Ocala National Forest and Camp Blanding, and ensure that wildlife such as Florida black bear will have lands in which to live.

### Manager (Monitor)

Division of Forestry, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Affairs, will monitor compliance with the terms of any less-than-fee purchase agreement.

### General Description

The Georgia-Pacific parcel is an extensive tract of mostly disturbed but recoverable xeric uplands, including some excellent sandhill, in association with wetter communities. It is a large tract of land east of the Etoniah Creek State Forest that forms part of a large area important for the survival of black bear in northeast Florida. The greatest threat to the area is more intensive logging, but the uplands are suitable for residential development.

### Public Use

The Georgia-Pacific tract qualifies as a state forest. Any public use will be negotiated with the landowner.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

On October 30, 1996, LAMAC adopted criteria for establishing a Less-Than-Fee acquisition category: 1) resource value of the project/tract can be adequately protected through a less-than-fee instrument; 2) seller is willing to accept a less-than-fee-simple instrument and LAMAC has determined that the project's or site's acquisition objectives can be met by acquiring a less-than-fee interest, and 3) manager is willing to oversee a less-than-fee-simple instrument.

On December 5, 1996, LAMAC transferred one ownership within the Etoniah/Cross Florida Greenway project boundary, Georgia-Pacific, to the Less-Than-Fee acquisition category.

### Coordination

The St. Johns River Water Management District may facilitate acquisition of this ownership.

FNAI Elements	
SCRUB	G2/S2
Sherman's fox squirrel	G5T2/S2
SLOPE FOREST	G3/S2
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
SEEPAGE STREAM	G4/S2
Bald eagle	G4/S2S3
6 elements known from parcel	

Placed on list	1997
Project Area (Acres)	18,146
Acres Acquired	8,658
at a Cost of	\$6,537,309
Acres Remaining	52,906
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$12,410,237



**Management Policy Statement**

The primary goals of management of the Etoniah/Cross Florida Greenway CARL project are: 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; to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect; and to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation.

**Management Prospectus**

*Qualifications for state designation* The large size, restorable pine plantations, and diversity of the Etoniah Creek portion of this project make it highly desirable for management as a state forest. The Cross Florida Greenway State Recreation and Conservation Area includes scenic and historic rivers, lakes, wetlands, and uplands. It is also near, or contiguous with, many other state-owned lands. The Cross Florida Greenway portion of this project, together with the lands already in the Greenway, has the configuration, location, and resources to qualify as a state recreation area.

*Manager* The Division of Forestry proposes to manage the 57,000-acre Etoniah Creek portion of the project and the Office of Greenways and Trails, Department of Environmental Protection, will manage the remaining lands in the vicinity of the old Cross Florida Barge Canal.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* There are no known major disturbances in the Etoniah Creek portion that will require extraordinary attention, so management intensity is expected to be typical for a state forest. Lands in the Cross Florida Greenway portion are generally moderate-need tracts.

*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure* Once the core area of the Etoniah Creek portion is acquired, the Division of Forestry will provide access to the public for low-intensity, non-facilities-related outdoor recreation. Initial activities will include securing the tract, providing public and fire

management access, inventorying resources, and removing trash. The Division will provide access to the public while protecting sensitive resources. The tract's natural resources and threatened and endangered plants and animals will be inventoried to provide the basis for a management plan.

Long-range plans for the Etoniah Creek portion will generally be directed toward restoring disturbed areas to their original conditions, as far as possible, as well as protecting threatened and endangered species. An all-season burning program will use, whenever possible, existing roads, black lines, foam lines and natural breaks to contain fires. Timber management will mostly involve improvement thinnings and regeneration harvests. Plantations will be thinned and, where appropriate, reforested with species found in natural ecosystems. Stands will not have a targeted rotation age. Infrastructure will primarily be located in disturbed areas and will be the minimum required for management and public access. The Division will promote environmental education.

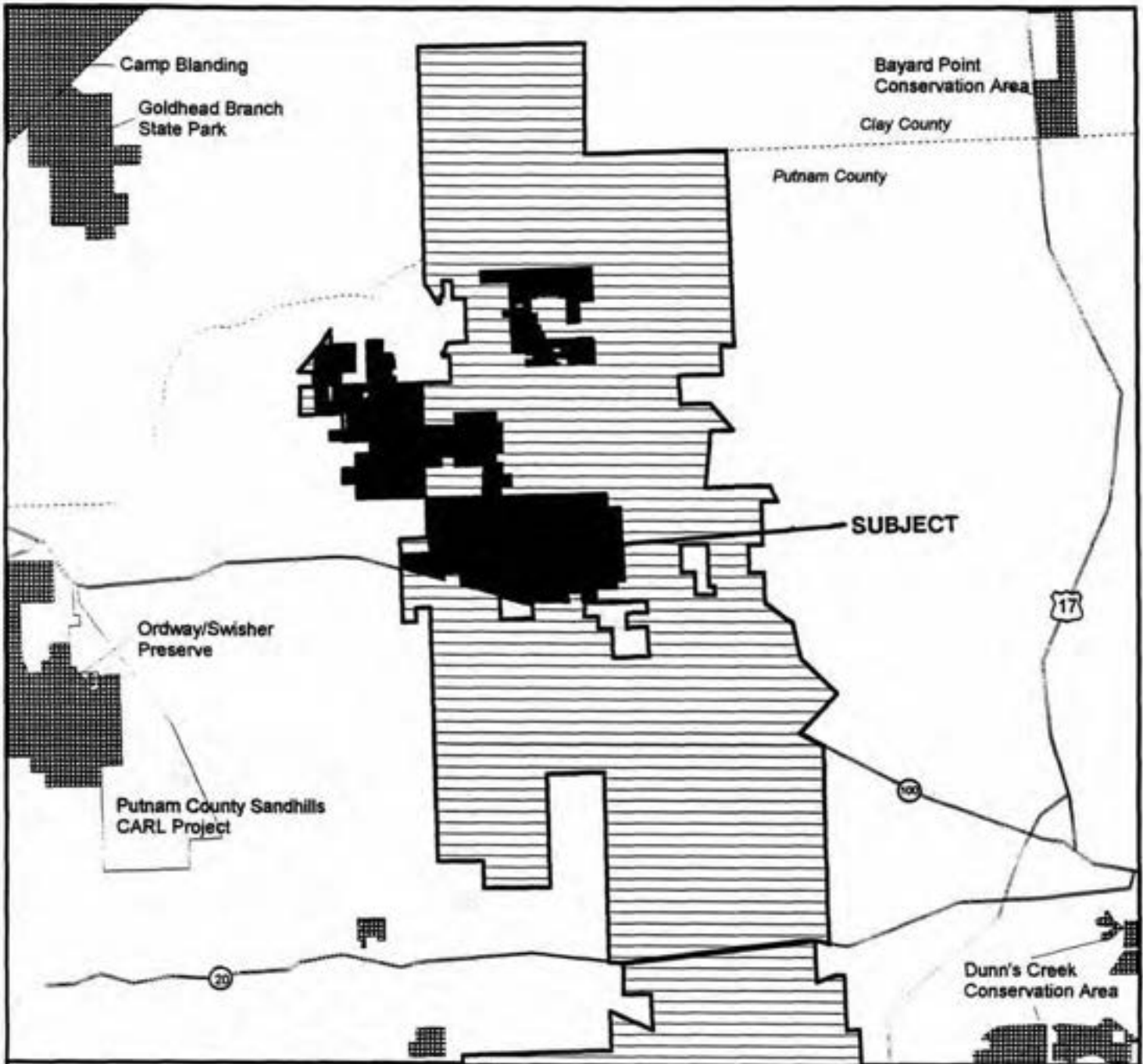
For the Greenway portion, activities within the first year after acquisition will primarily consist of site security, resource inventory, removal of trash, and resource-management planning. Long-range activities proposed include a multipurpose trail and facilities for public access.






*Revenue-generating potential* In the Etoniah Creek portion, the Division of Forestry will sell timber as needed to improve or maintain desirable ecosystem conditions. These sales will provide a variable source of revenue, but the revenue-generating potential for this project is expected to be moderate. In the Greenway portion, no revenues are expected to be generated within the first three years after acquisition. However, as the Greenway is developed during its 20-year facility development plan, revenues will be derived from user fees, the sale of products from the lands (limerock berm and timber), and the sale of surplus lands.

*Cooperators in management activities* The Division of Forestry will cooperate with and seek the assistance of other state agencies, local government entities and interested parties as appropriate. Currently, properties along the Greenway are managed in partnership with Marion County, the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, and private individuals for recreational purposes.

**Management Cost Summary/OGT**

Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$45,337	\$56,489	\$58,137.67
OPS	\$0	\$3,000	\$7,650.00
Expense	\$11,225	\$22,825	\$58,203.75
OCO	\$43,320	\$50,500	\$128,775.00
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$99,882</b>	<b>\$132,814</b>	<b>\$252,812.42</b>



-  Project Area
-  Etoniah--State Owned
-  Phase 2
-  Other CARL Projects
-  Other Conservation Lands



### ETONIAH /CROSS FLORIDA GREENWAY

Putnam, Clay, Marion, Citrus, and Levy counties

# Apalachicola River

Less-Than-Fee 10

## Liberty and Calhoun Counties

### Purpose for State Acquisition

The high plateaus, steep bluffs and deep ravines of the northern Apalachicola River valley are some of the most significant natural features of the southeastern Coastal Plain. Covered with rich forests, the area harbors many northern, rare, and endemic plants and animals, such as the nearly extinct Florida torreyia tree. By acquiring rights to the Atkins and Hatcher parcels, the state will help to protect the west bank of the river from development and preserve a connection of undeveloped land between Torreya State Park and a Nature Conservancy preserve to the south, thereby helping to preserve the water quality of the river—which feeds the productive Apalachicola Bay—and the unique species and biological communities of the region.

### Manager (Monitor)

Atkins: DMR?? The Nature Conservancy will monitor compliance with any less-than-fee agreement on the Hatcher tract.

### General Description

The Atkins Tract, west of Torreya State Park, contained excellent floodplain forest and sandhills, but has been timbered recently. The Hatcher parcel is part of the Sweetwater Creek tract connecting Torreya State Park with the Apalachicola Bluffs and Ravines Preserve of the Nature Conservancy. It includes part of the lower valley of Sweetwater Creek, one of the largest steephead streams in the state, with unique hardwood forests harboring many rare plants and animals. The upper Apalachicola has a high potential for archaeological sites; several are already known. Timbering is the major threat to these two areas. See the Apalachicola River priority project

description for more information on this area.

### Public Use

The Atkins tract qualifies as a wildlife management areas; the Hatcher tract qualifies as a state forest or state park. The amount and type of public use will be negotiated with the landowners.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

On October 30, 1996, the LAMAC adopted criteria for the creation of a Less-Than-Fee category: 1) resource value of the project/tract can be adequately protected through a less-than-fee instrument; 2) seller is willing to accept a less-than-fee instrument and LAMAC has determined that the project/site's acquisition objectives can be met by acquiring a less-than-fee interest; and, 3) manager is willing to oversee a less-than-fee instrument.

On December 5, 1996, LAMAC transferred two ownerships within the Apalachicola River project boundary to the Less-Than-Fee category: the Atkins/Trammel tract (3,210 acres) and the Hatcher ownership (544 acres), part of the Sweetwater site.

### Coordination

CARL has no acquisition partner at this time.

FNAI Elements	
One-toed amphiuma	G3/S3
Goldstripe darter	G4G5/S2
Copperhead	G5/S2
3 elements known from Hatcher parcel, 0 from Atkins	

Placed on list	1997
Project Area (Acres)	3,754
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	3,754
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$1,479,226

**Management Policy Statement**

The primary goals of management of the Apalachicola River CARL project are: to conserve the rich bluffs and ravines along the upper Apalachicola River, unique in North America, that provide critical habitat for many rare plants and animals; to conserve and restore these important ecosystems and their plant and animal resources through purchase because regulation cannot adequately protect them; to provide areas for natural-resource-based recreation; and to preserve several significant archaeological sites. The project should be managed under the single-use concept, with management activities being directed toward the preservation of steephead streams, hardwood forests, glades, and archaeological sites, the removal of pine plantations, and restoration of natural pine forests. The project, when completed, will include most of the bluffs and ravines in private ownership and will link a Nature Conservancy preserve with Torreya State Park. It has the appropriate size and location to achieve the management goals.

**Management Prospectus**

*Qualifications for state designation* The unique and sensitive forests, glades, and streams on the east side of the Apalachicola River qualify these lands as state forests, parks, and preserves. The Atkins tract on the west side of the river has the size and wildlife resources to qualify as a wildlife management area.

*Manager* The Division of Recreation and Parks

should manage the areas east of the Apalachicola River. The Division of Forestry, however, will manage the Sweetwater Creek tract for the first ten years after the state acquires it. The Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission will manage the Atkins tract.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* The portions of the project in the vicinity of the Torreya State Park and east of the river will be high-need management areas with emphasis on public recreational use and development compatible with resource protection and management. During an initial 10-year period in which the Division of Forestry will restore natural pine forests on the Sweetwater Creek tract, the site will be a low-need management area.

*Timetable for implementing management* Within the first year after acquisition, management activities will concentrate on site security, natural and cultural resource protection, and efforts toward the development of a plan for long-term public use and resource management.

*Revenue-generating potential* No significant revenue is expected to be generated initially after the lands are placed under management of the Division of Recreation and Parks. It will probably be several years before any significant public facilities are developed. The degree of future revenue generated will depend on the nature and extent of public use and facilities.

*Cooperators in management* No local governments or others are recommended for management of this project area.

**Management Cost Summary DRP/Sweetwater**

Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$83,306	\$72,319
OPS	\$24,960	\$44,720
Expense	\$16,800	\$49,730
OCO	\$101,252	\$1,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$226,318	\$167,769

**Management Cost Summary DOF/Sweetwater**

Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$105,910	\$105,910
OPS	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$30,000	\$30,000
OCO	\$168,000	\$13,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$303,910	\$148,910

**Management Cost Summary DRP/ North**

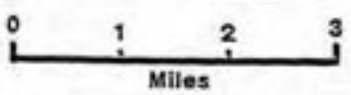
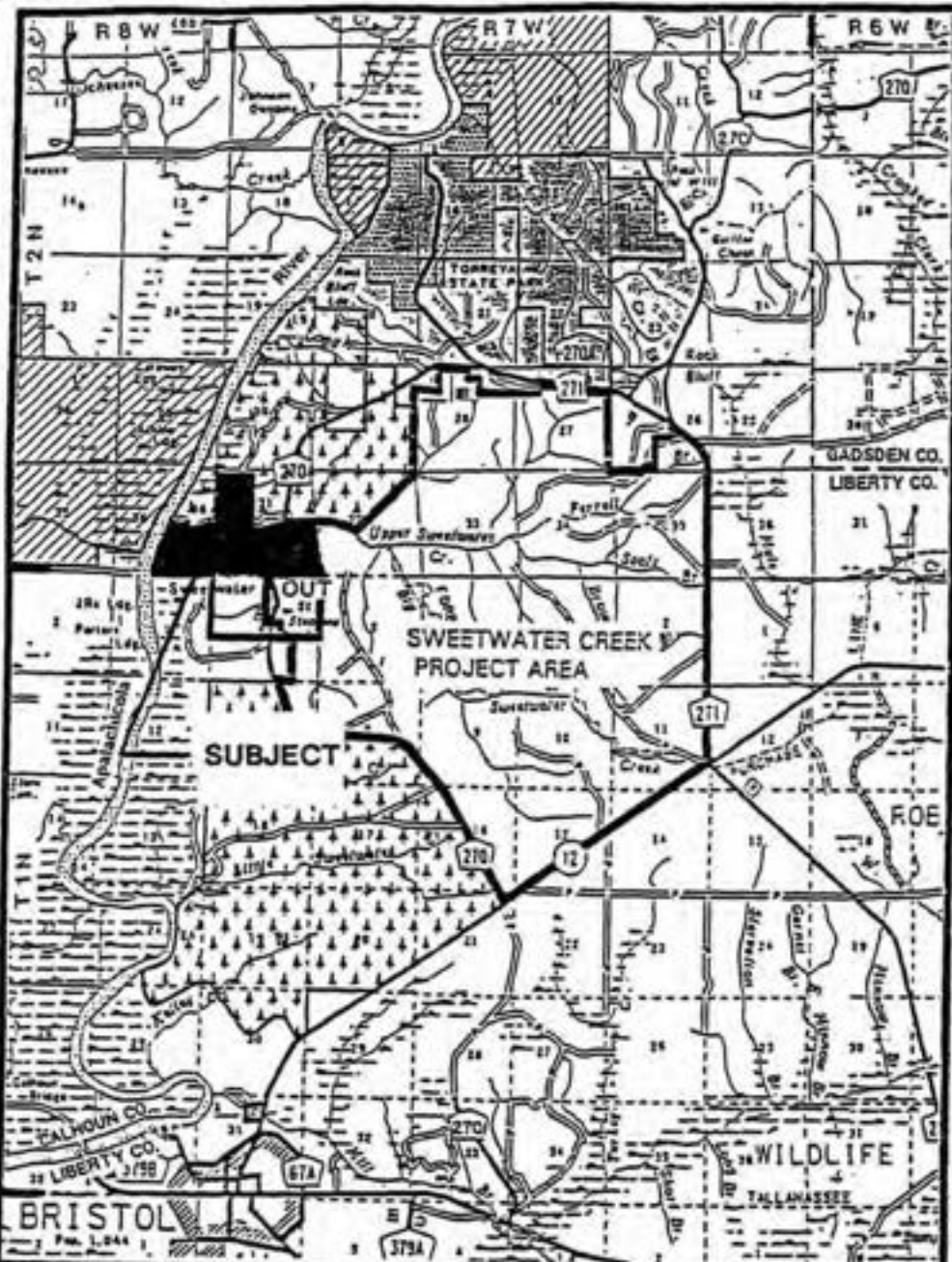
Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$72,319	\$72,319
OPS	\$44,720	\$44,720
Expense	\$49,730	\$49,730
OCO	\$81,527	\$1,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$248,296</b>	<b>\$167,769</b>

**Management Cost Summary GFWFC**

Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$74,630	\$74,630
OPS	\$13,180	\$5,828
Expense	\$55,125	\$44,100
OCO	\$85,600	\$10,000
FCO	\$80,000	\$0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$288,535</b>	<b>\$134,558</b>

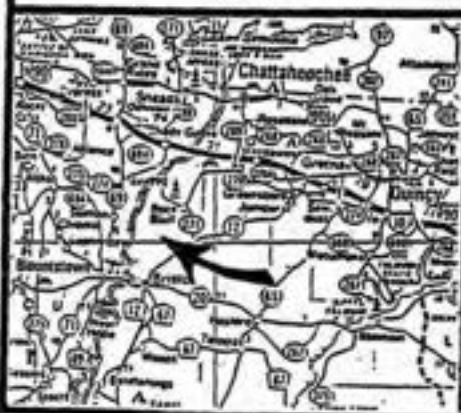
**Management Cost Summary DMR**

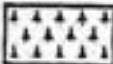

Category Source of Funds	1996/97 CARL/LAFT	1997/98 CARL/LAFT	1998/99 CARL/LAFT
Salary	\$117,660.12	\$121,189.92	\$124,825.62
OPS	\$63,430.13	\$88,000.00	\$136,194.73
Expense	\$87,573.33	\$55,000	\$85,121.70
OCO	\$9,285.00	\$10,000.00	\$15,476.67
Special	\$19,653.75	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$297,602.33</b>	<b>\$274,189.92</b>	<b>\$361,618.72</b>



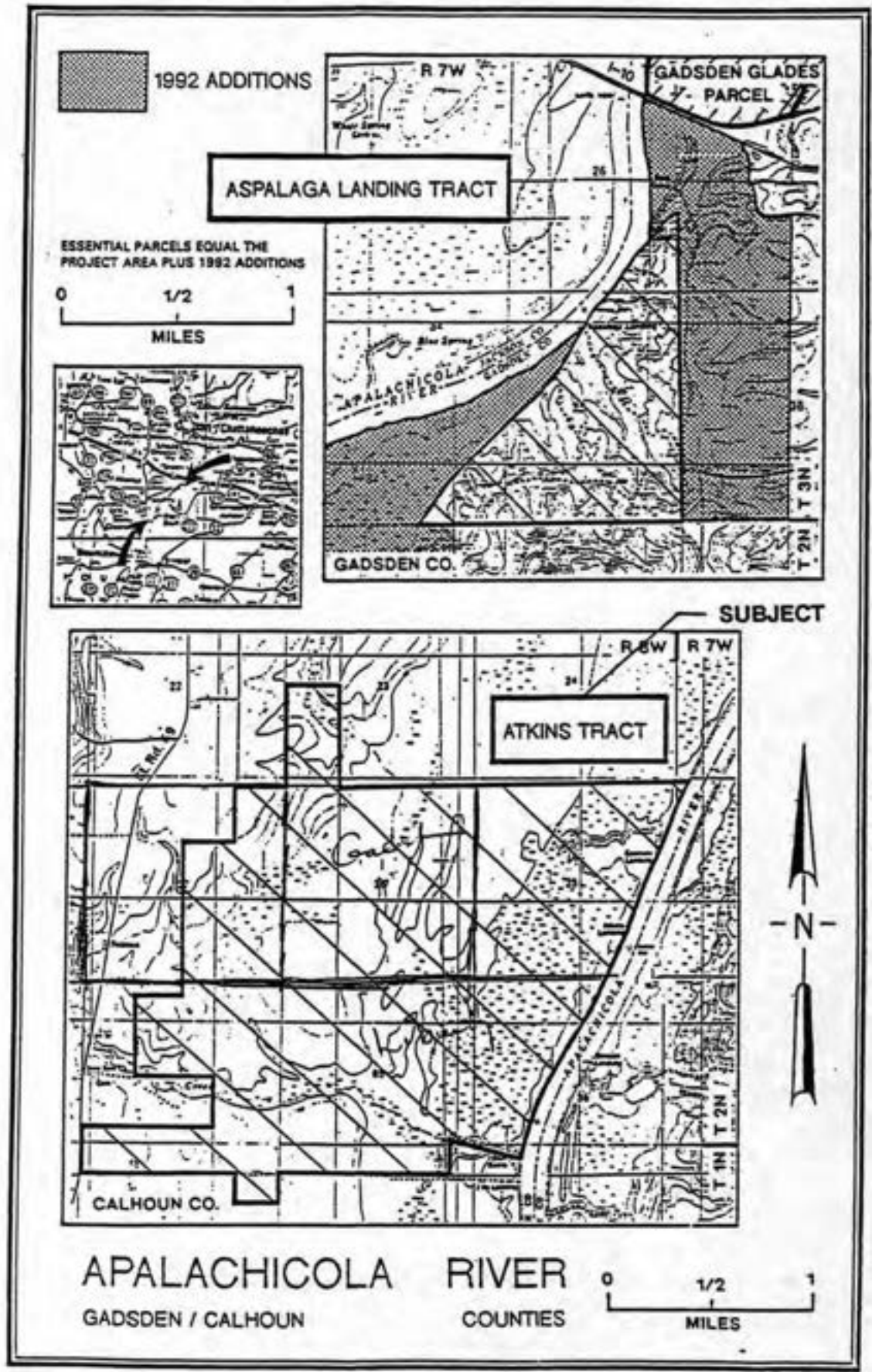
**APALACHICOLA RIVER**

LIBERTY CO.



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

ESSENTIAL PARCELS EQUAL THE SWEETWATER CREEK PROJECT BOUNDARY







# **Mega/Multiparcel Projects**



*Conservation and Recreation Lands  
1997 Annual Report  
Mega/Multiparcel Projects*

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# Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem

Mega/Multi 1

## Highlands and Polk Counties

### Purpose for State Acquisition

The high, sandy Lake Wales Ridge, stretching south from near Orlando almost to Lake Okeechobee, was originally covered with a mosaic of scrub, flatwoods, wetlands, and lakes. The scrub is unique in the world—it is inhabited by many plants and animals found nowhere else—but it has almost completely been converted to citrus groves and housing developments. The Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystems CARL project is designed to protect the best remaining tracts of this scrub and the ecosystems associated with it, thereby preserving many endangered species and allowing the public to see examples of the unique original landscape of the ridge.

### Manager

Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission.

### General Description

This project consists of several separate sites along the Lake Wales Ridge which are intended to be part of a system of managed areas that conserve the character, biodiversity, and biological function of the ancient scrubs of the Ridge. Sites 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, particularly plants, with many rapidly nearing extinction. No archaeological sites are known from the project site. All these tracts are fragments that are vulnerable to mismanagement and disturbance. They are threatened with conversion to citrus groves or residential developments.

### Public Use

The project sites are designated for use as wildlife and environmental areas. They will allow such uses as camping, hiking, resource education, limited fishing and hunting.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

Carter Creek (4,630 acres) consists of several large ownerships but is partially subdivided, as well. Over 400 lots are under contract and the major ownership is under re-appraisal. A large portion of Flamingo Villas (1,420 acres) is subdivided with multiple owners. USF&W has acquired over 63 of the 620 lots. The site also contains a few large single owner tracts. All remaining lots and large acreage tracts are under negotiation by the state. Almost half of the Holmes Avenue (1,269 acres) tract has been acquired by the state, with The Nature Conservancy (TNC) as intermediary. Multiple ownerships remain. Acquisition activity has not yet begun on Sunray (1,890 acres), Avon Park Lakes (225 acres), Highlands Park Estates (232 acres), or Sun 'N Lakes South (503 acres). The TNC ownership has been acquired by the state in the Lake Apthorpe (2,502 acres) site, TNC is negotiating with the owner of an additional 521 acres. Appraisal mapping of remainder is underway.

On July 14, 1995, LAMAC added 850 acres to the project boundary (Holmes Avenue - 70 acres and Lake Apthorpe - 780 acres).

FNAI Elements	
<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
Lake Wales Ridge tiger beetle	G1/S1
<i>Carter's wares</i>	G1/S1
<i>Avon Park rabbit-bells</i>	G1/S1
<i>Highlands scrub hypericum</i>	G2/S2
41 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1992
Project Area (Acres)	18,989
Acres Acquired	5,129
at a Cost of	\$13,570,570
Acres Remaining	13,860
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$18,516,960

## Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem - Mega/Multi 1

On December 7, 1995, LAMAC approved the project design and added the Highlands Ridge site (6,318 acres) to the project boundary. The largest ownership within this site has been acquired through TNC as an intermediary.

At the December 5, 1997 LAMAC meeting, council approved a proposal, submitted by the Nature Conservancy, to delete approximately 3,724 acres from the Lake Wales Ridge CARL project boundary. The estimated tax assessed value for the deletion is \$5,036,700.

Due to ranking within categories, Ridge Scrub, Lake Blue, Eagle Lake, Lake McLeod, Mountain Lake

Cutoff, Lake Walk in Water, Trout Lake, Silver Lake, Lake June, Gould Road, Hesperides and McJunkin

Ranch as well as the former Warea sites are described under the "Priority" category. The former "Bargain/Share" sites, Henscratch and Horse Creek Scrub, are also now included within the "Priority Category".

### Coordination

The Lake Wales Ridge project is a high priority acquisition area for the USFWS. Funds will be spent by the Service as they become available.

### Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystems CARL project are: 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; to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; and to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect.

### Management Prospectus

**Qualifications for state designation** The priority sites of the Lake Wales Ridge project qualify as single-use Wildlife and Environmental Area because of its high concentration of threatened or endangered species, particularly plants. Thirty percent of the plants and animals of the Lake Wales Ridge occur nowhere else in the world.

**Manager** The Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission (GFC) is recommended as the project manager.

**Conditions affecting intensity of management** This project is a high-needs area which will require additional funding to stabilize and protect the natural resources.

Managing this ecosystem will require large prescribed burning crews that are well-trained and well-equipped to handle high intensity fires in close proximity to residential areas.

**Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure** During the first year after acquisition, management will focus on site security, conducting fuel reduction burns, conducting inventories of natural resources, and mapping of sensitive resources and conceptual planning. Public use facilities, if any, will be provided in succeeding years.

**Revenue generating potential** No significant revenue is expected to be generated initially. As public use increases, modest revenue may be generated.

**Cooperators in management activities** It is recommended that the Division of Forestry, Archbold Biological Station and the Nature Conservancy serve as cooperators in managing the site.

**Management costs and sources of revenue** Budget figures below cover all sites of the Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem—bargain/shared, priority, and megaparcels—to be managed by the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission.

**Management Cost Summary GFWFC**

Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$45,339	\$87,235	\$122,840
OPS	\$0	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$32,555	\$27,653	\$31,800
OCO	\$57,800	\$0	\$28,900
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$135,694	\$114,888	\$183,540

**Management Cost Summary/DOF**

Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$53,587	\$66,768	\$68,771.04
OPS	\$0	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$48,480	\$48,910	\$124,720.50
OCO	\$44,728	\$29,215	\$74,498.25
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$146,795	\$144,893	\$267,989.79

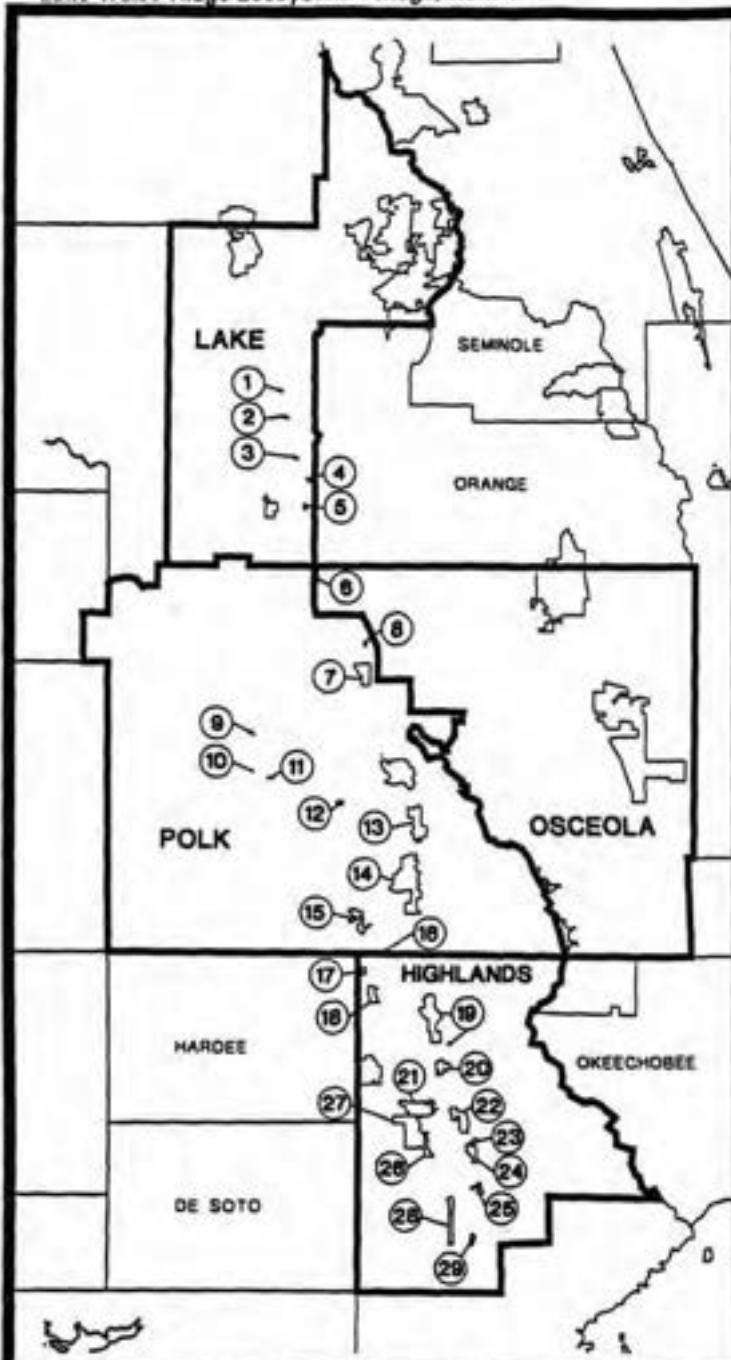
**Management Cost Summary/DOF (Warea)**

Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$0	\$0
OPS	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$5,000	\$4,000
OCO	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$5,000	\$4,000

**Management Cost Summary/DOF (Hesperides)**

Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$63,4400	\$63,440
OPS	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$20,000	\$17,000
OCO	\$111,700	\$10,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$195,140	\$90,440





**PROJECT LOCATION KEY**

- 1-SUGARLOAF MOUNTAIN
- 2-FERNDALE RIDGE
- 3-CASTLE HILL
- 4-FLAT LAKE
- 5-SCHOFIELD SANDHILL
- 6-LAKE DAVENPORT
- 7-HORSE CREEK SCRUB
- 8-RIDGE SCRUB
- 9-LAKE BLUE
- 10-EAGLE LAKE
- 11-LAKE McLEOD
- 12-MOUNTAIN LAKE CUTOFF
- 13-HESPERIDES
- 14-LAKE WALK-IN-THE-WATER
- 15-SUNRAY/HICKORY LAKE SOUTH
- 16-TROUT LAKE
- 17-AVON PARK LAKES
- 18-SILVER LAKE
- 19-CARTER CREEK
- 20-FLAMINGO VILLAS
- 21-HENSCRATCH ROAD/JACK CREEK
- 22-LAKE APThorpe
- 23-HIGHLANDS PARK ESTATES
- 24-HOLMES AVENUE
- 25-SUN 'N LAKES SOUTH
- 26-LAKE JUNE WEST
- 27-HIGHLANDS RIDGE SITE
- 28-McJUNKIN RANCH
- 29-GOULD ROAD

• - MEGA-MULTI

MILES (APPROX.) 0 15 30

CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS



**LAKE WALES RIDGE ECOSYSTEM**

HIGHLANDS/LAKE/POLK/OSCEOLA



CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS



PROJECT AREA



STATE OWNED

LAKE WALES RIDGE ECOSYSTEM

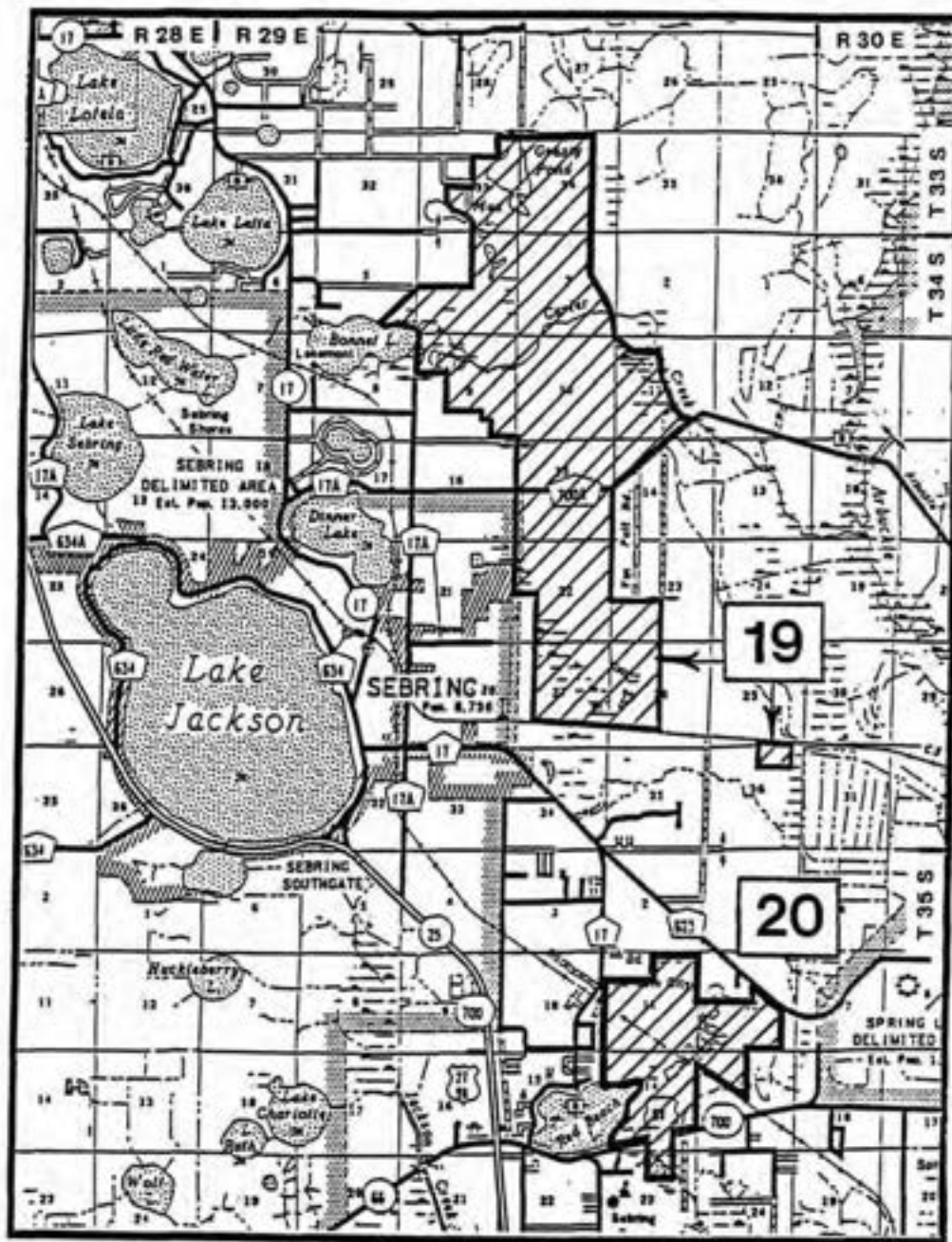
- SITES-
- 15-SUNRAY/HICKORY LAKE SOUTH
  - 16-TROUT LAKE
  - 17-AVON PARK LAKES
  - 18-SILVER LAKE

POLK/HIGHLANDS COUNTIES

L-WALE07M

1/24/97

SHEET 2 OF 4



CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS

 PROJECT AREA

LAKE WALES RIDGE ECOSYSTEM

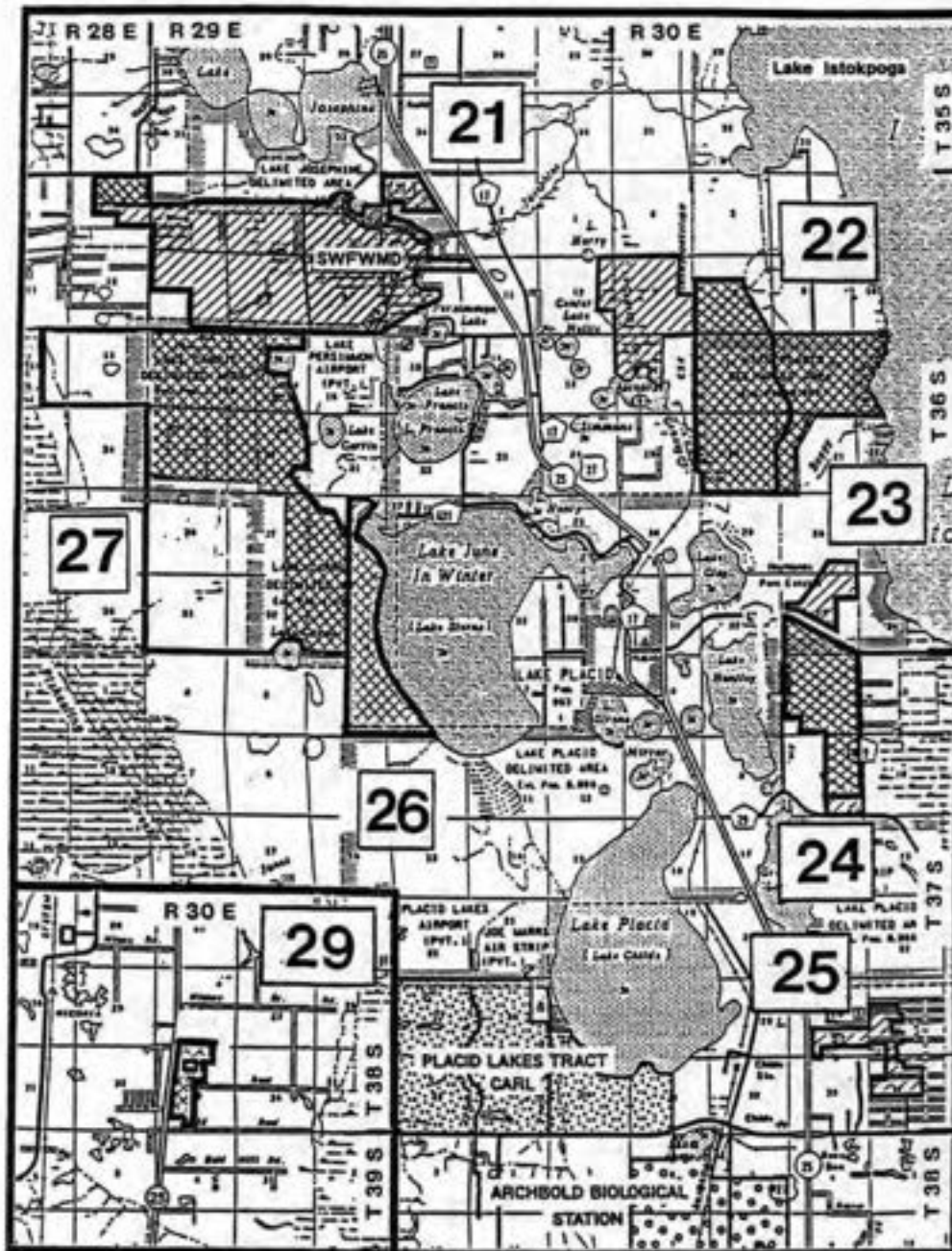
SITES:  
19-CARTER CREEK  
20-FLAMINGO VILLAS

HIGHLANDS COUNTY

L-WALE08M

1/24/97

SHEET 3 OF 4



MILES (APPROX)



CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS

LAKE WALES RIDGE ECOSYSTEM



PROJECT AREA



ACQUIRED



ESSENTIAL PARCELS

SITES-

- 21-HENSCRATCH ROAD/JACK CREEK
- 22-LAKE APTHORPE
- 23-HIGHLANDS PARK ESTATES
- 24-HOLMES AVENUE
- 25-SUN 'N LAKES SOUTH
- 26-LAKE JUNE WEST
- 27-HIGHLANDS RIDGE SITE
- 28-GOULD ROAD

HIGHLANDS COUNTY

# Coupon Bight/Key Deer

Mega/Multi 2

## Monroe County

### Purpose for State Acquisition

The subtropical pine forests of rapidly developing Big Pine Key and the islands around it are the home of the endangered Key deer as well as of many Caribbean plants found nowhere else in the country. Rich coral reefs and other hardbottom communities flourish in the shallow water around the islands. The Coupon Bight/Key Deer CARL project will protect the remaining undeveloped land on Big Pine and No Name Keys, without which the Key deer will not survive, protect the water quality of the Coupon Bight Aquatic Preserve and the other waters surrounding the islands, and provide the public an area to appreciate the unique natural world of this part of Florida.

### Manager

U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service (north of U.S. 1) and Division of Marine Resources, Department of Environmental Protection (south of U.S. 1).

### General Description

The project, within the Florida Keys Area of Critical State Concern, encompasses virtually all of the undeveloped land between the Coupon Bight Aquatic Preserve and the National Key Deer Refuge on Big Pine Key. It includes the only significant sources of fresh water in the lower keys, which are critical to the survival of the endangered Key Deer. The pine rocklands and associated communities in this project are the largest and the best remaining anywhere. No fewer than 24 FNAI special plant species (mostly West Indian, 14 of which are state-listed as endangered or

threatened) are known from the project. Several will probably go extinct if this area is developed for residential uses. At least 41 FNAI-listed animal species (21 state-listed as endangered, threatened, or special concern) are known or strongly suspected from the project area. No cultural sites are known from the project. Residential development of Big Pine Key threatens this area.

### Public Use

This project is designated as a buffer preserve, and a wildlife and environmental area. It will allow such uses as photography, nature appreciation and hiking.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

#### Coupon Bight

Phase I: the Strachley Tract (acquired by the US Fish and Wildlife Service through the Trust for Public Lands) and the Brothers tract; Phase II: developable uplands (a few larger acreage tracts have been acquired by the state - the Pepper and Papps tracts, as well as some subdivision lots in Piney Point, Tropical park and Kinercha north of the bight); Phase III: jurisdictional wetlands. The Division of State Lands further refined acquisition phasing as follows: I: Large acreage tracts and recorded subdivisions; II: Unrecorded subdivisions; III: Improved or commercial properties.

On October 30, 1995, LAMAC added 11.38 acres to the project boundary.

FNAI Elements	
PINE ROCKLAND	G1/S1
<i>Garber's spurge</i>	G1/S1
<i>Big Pine tree-cactus</i>	G1T1/S1
<i>Sand flax</i>	G1G2/S1S2
<i>Wedge spurge</i>	G2T1/S1
<i>Bahama sachsia</i>	G2/S1
<i>Inkwood</i>	G2/S1
<i>Blodgett's wild-mercury</i>	G2/S2
74 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1985
Project Area (Acres)	1,827
Acres Acquired	582
at a Cost of	\$4,849,418
Acres Remaining	1,245
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value	\$14,193,000

**Key Deer**

No phasing. Offers were mailed to all appraised lots east of Key Deer Boulevard north of US 1. Parcels are being processed to close. Negotiations on remaining parcels continue. Negotiations in progress also for vacant lots on west side of Key Deer Boulevard. Acquisition activity is also focusing on tracts providing viable corridor between the Coupon Bight and Key Deer portions of the project.

**Coordination**

South Florida Water Management District and US Fish and Wildlife Service are CARL acquisition partners in this site. The Nature Conservancy acted as intermediary in the negotiation of over 520 acres, expending approximately \$5,124,000 on behalf of the South Florida Water Management District and US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). The USFWS has included this project as an addition to the Key Deer National Wildlife Refuge.

**Management Policy Statement**

The primary goals of management of the Coupon Bight/Key Deer CARL project are: 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; to conserve and protect lands within areas of critical state concern; to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; and to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect.

**Management Prospectus**

**Qualifications for state designation** The property will be managed as a state buffer preserve to the Coupon Bight Aquatic Preserve and sovereign submerged lands.

**Manager** The Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Marine Resources' Bureau of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas in cooperation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Key Deer Refuge. USFWS is recommended as the lead manager north of US Highway 1. Areas south of US 1 would be managed by the Division of Marine Resources' Bureau of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas

**Conditions affecting intensity of management** Impediments to management are illegal dumping, vehicular trespass, poaching and clandestine drug related activities. Regular patrols, cleanup efforts and posting of the property would curtail these encroachments and require "moderate-need" management. The USFWS land would be open to the public but because of minimum facilities development would be classes under 259.032 Florida Statutes as a low-need tract requiring basic resource management and protection.

**Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure** Within the first year after acquisition, the area north of US 1 would be posted in the same manner as existing National Key Deer Refuge (NKDR) lands and provided protection under Title 50 of the Code of Federal Regulations. The area would be routinely patrolled by NKDR law enforcement officers. Permitted activities would be limited to compatible uses such as hiking, bird watching and photography. There would be prohibitions on night visits, pets, camping, use of motorized vehicles and collection of plants and animals. Longer range goals would include development of a detailed management plan focused on perpetuation and maintenance of natural communities. A structured prescribed burning plan would be formulated in pine rockland habitat; long-term monitoring and an active research program would be part of this program. An in-depth resource inventory would be carried out to identify and map all sensitive areas that warrant special consideration and management. There will be no infrastructure development in natural areas; unnecessary roads will be abandoned or removed.

Within the first year of acquisition for the area of south of US 1 development of a resource inventory and management plan will be accomplished to guide management decisions. Long term management needs include ecological burning, exotic plant control and wetlands restoration. Development and implementation of a directed and professional environmental educational program is also needed. Public access will be provided on a limited basis. Acquisition activities have been primarily directed toward unimproved properties. However, should the preserve acquire improved property, efforts would be made to optimize utilization of same for needed office, education facilities, workshop and storage space.

**Revenue-generating potential** Given the sensitivity of the natural resources of the preserve, large scale use by the public or private sector is not recommended. Low impact recreational and/or private commercial

**Coupon Bight/Key Deer - Mega/Multi 2**

activities, such as canoe/kayak concessions, wildlife photography/filming may potentially generate some revenue.

*Cooperators in management activities* Security of the project area will depend upon the assistance and

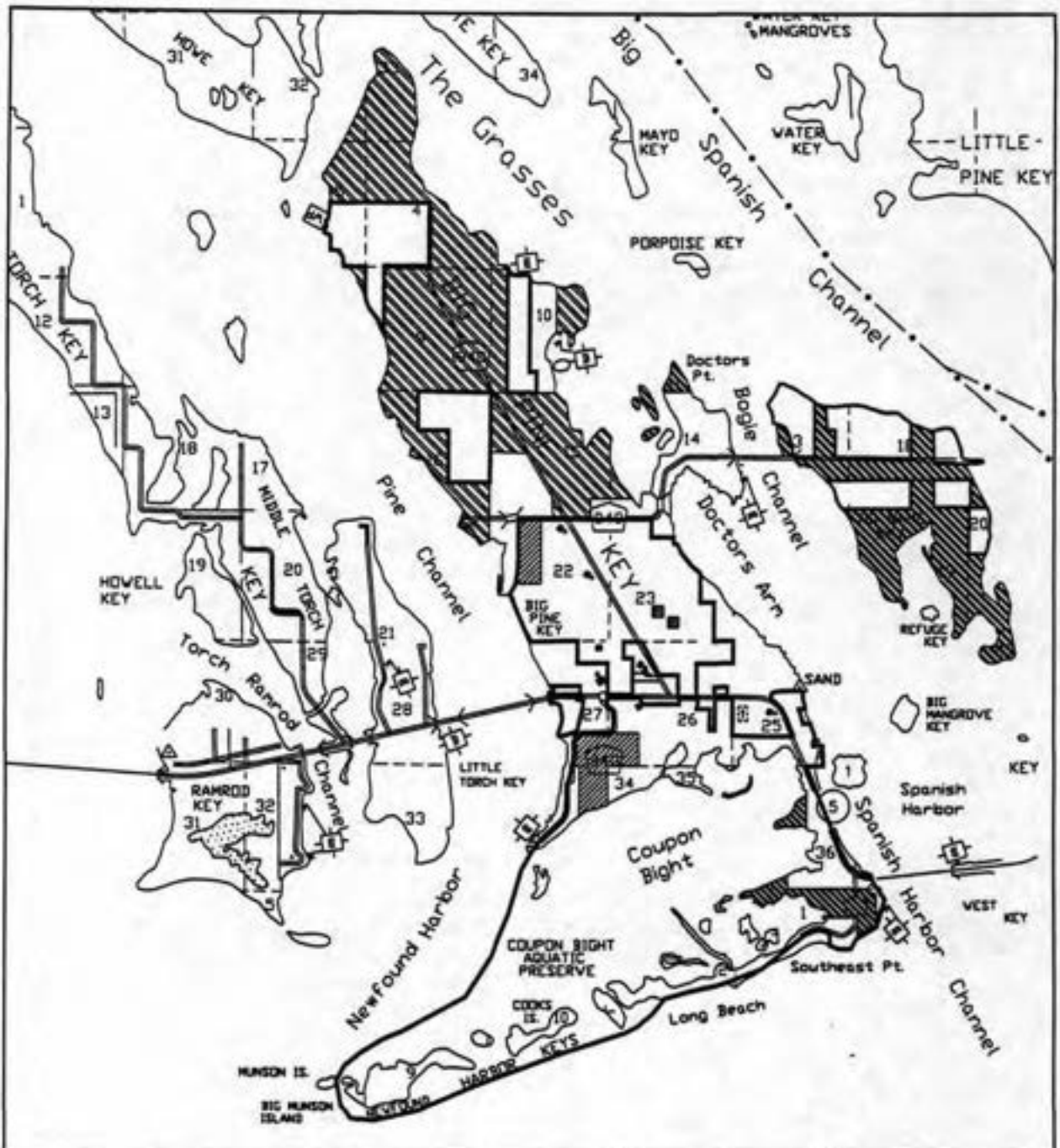
cooperation of Department, other state and local law enforcement. Regular patrols by preserve staff will assist detection of potential encroachments and/or violations.

**Management Cost Summary/DMR**

Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	CARL/LATF	CARL/LATF	CARL/LATF
Salary	\$16,500	\$16,995	\$17,504.85
OPS	\$20,352	\$15,119	\$23,399.18
Expense	\$10,454	\$10,250	\$15,863.59
OCO	\$0	\$5,000	\$7,738.34
Special Category	\$3,061	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$50,367</b>	<b>\$47,364</b>	<b>\$64,505.96</b>

**Management Cost Summary/USFWS**

Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	USFWS	USFWS	USFWS
Salary	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000
OPS	\$0	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000
OCO	\$1,500	\$1,500	\$1,500
FCO	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$34,500</b>	<b>\$34,500</b>	<b>\$34,500</b>



**PROJECT AREA**

ESSENTIAL PARCELS EQUAL THE PROJECT AREA



**STATE OWNED**



**U.S.F.W.S. ACQUIRED**



NORTH

SCALE IN FEET



**COUPON BIGHT/  
KEY DEER**

MONROE COUNTY

COUPON

1-87



# East Everglades

Mega/Multi 3

## Dade, Palm Beach, and Broward Counties

### Purpose for State Acquisition

Cities and farms have damaged the eastern edge of the huge sawgrass marsh of the Everglades, threatening the health of Everglades National Park and Florida Bay. The East Everglades project will conserve and restore part of this eastern edge, adding land to the National Park, improving the quality and timing of the flow of water through Taylor Slough to Florida Bay, protecting the habitat of many rare tropical plants, helping to prevent flooding of the developed areas to the east, and giving the public large areas in which to observe wildlife, hunt, and fish.

### Manager

National Park Service (Everglades National Park Addition); South Florida Water Management District (remainder).

### General Description

The project is divided into three major areas: a northern area of about 70,000 acres to be added to Everglades National Park, and a southern area (the C-111 Canal lands) of about 30,563 acres. These areas are connected by a narrow strip of land comprising the Frog Pond and Rocky Glades (or L-31N Transition Lands). A third major area, the East Coast Buffer, consists of approximately 66,400 acres of marshes, reservoirs, and groundwater recharge areas. These areas border, in part, the Everglades National Park and are considered critical to the park's ecosystems, particularly Shark River Slough. The project's water

storage capacity helps to prevent excessive flooding and serves as a recharge area for well fields in south Dade County. The area encompasses the habitats of numerous rare and endangered species. The project is considered to have potential for archaeological investigations. It is disturbed by drainage and flood-control projects and is vulnerable to development for farms and houses.

### Public Use

This project is designated for a wildlife and environmental area. Public uses could include camping, hiking, and nature appreciation.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

The legislative approved \$25 million from the CARL program to be used as a match for SFWMD to acquire the Frog Pond / L-31N Buffer area. The district has acquired the major ownerships in this area. The National Park Service is continuing to acquire acreage in northern most 70,000 acres, which was added to the Everglades National Park, by the Everglades expansion act. The SFWMD has acquired all but approximately 500 acres in the original CARL boundary.

On March 15, 1996, the LAMAC added 66,400 acres to the project boundary.

### Coordination

South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) and the National Park Service are CARL acquisition partners. Resolutions in support of this project include a joint federal/state acquisition resolution from the Governor and Cabinet.

NAI Elements	
<i>Carter's large-flowered flax</i>	G2T2/S2
Florida panther	G4T1/S1
<i>Florida royal palm</i>	G2Q/S2
<i>Coastal vervain</i>	G2/S2
<i>Blodgett's ironweed</i>	G2/S2
ROCKLAND HAMMOCK	G?/S2
<i>Ghost orchid</i>	G?/S2
<i>Banded wild-pine</i>	G4/S3
21 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1982
Project Area (Acres)	208,542
Acres Acquired	85,955
at a Cost of	\$154,371,983
Acres Remaining	122,587
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$79,681,550

**Management Policy Statement**

The primary goals of management of the East Everglades CARL project are: to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; and to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect.

**Management Prospectus**

The Everglades National Park Management Plan has been approved by the LAMAC as the Prospectus for the northern portion of this project to be managed by The National Park Service. The management cost summary for the park service is listed below.

The southern portion of this project is to be managed by the South Florida Water Management District. This prospectus is not available at this time; the management cost summary follows.

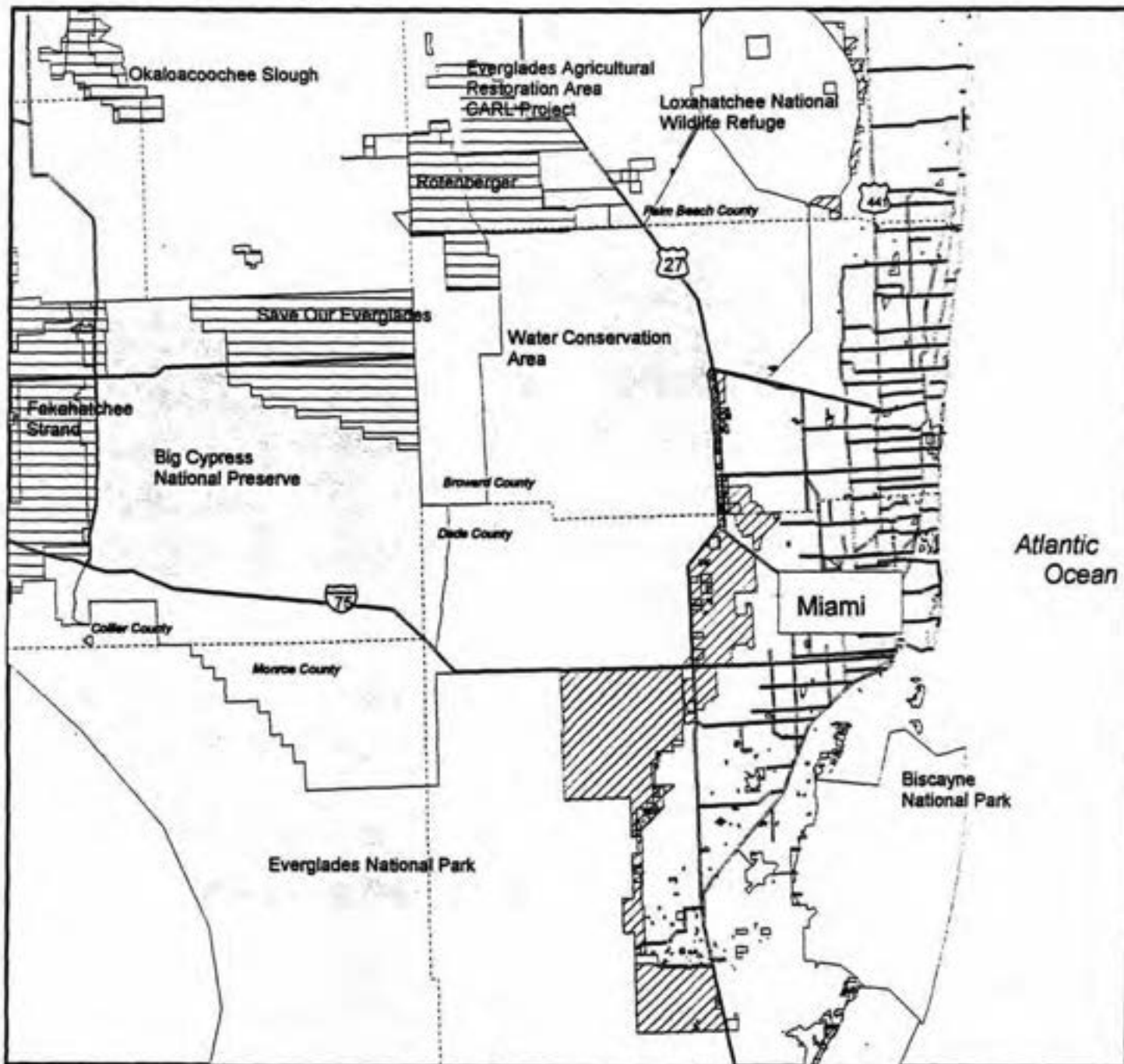
**Management Cost Summary/NPS**




Category	1995/96
Source of Funds	Federal
Salary	\$355,500
OPS	\$141,300
Expense	\$0
OCO	\$14,200
FCO	\$39,000
TOTAL	\$550,000

**Management Cost Summary/SFWMD**

Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	WMLTF	WMLTF	WMLTF
Salary	\$165,000	\$165,000	\$165,000
OPS	\$0	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$61,500	\$61,500	\$61,500
OCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$228,000	\$226,500	\$226,500

East Everglades - Mega/Multi 3



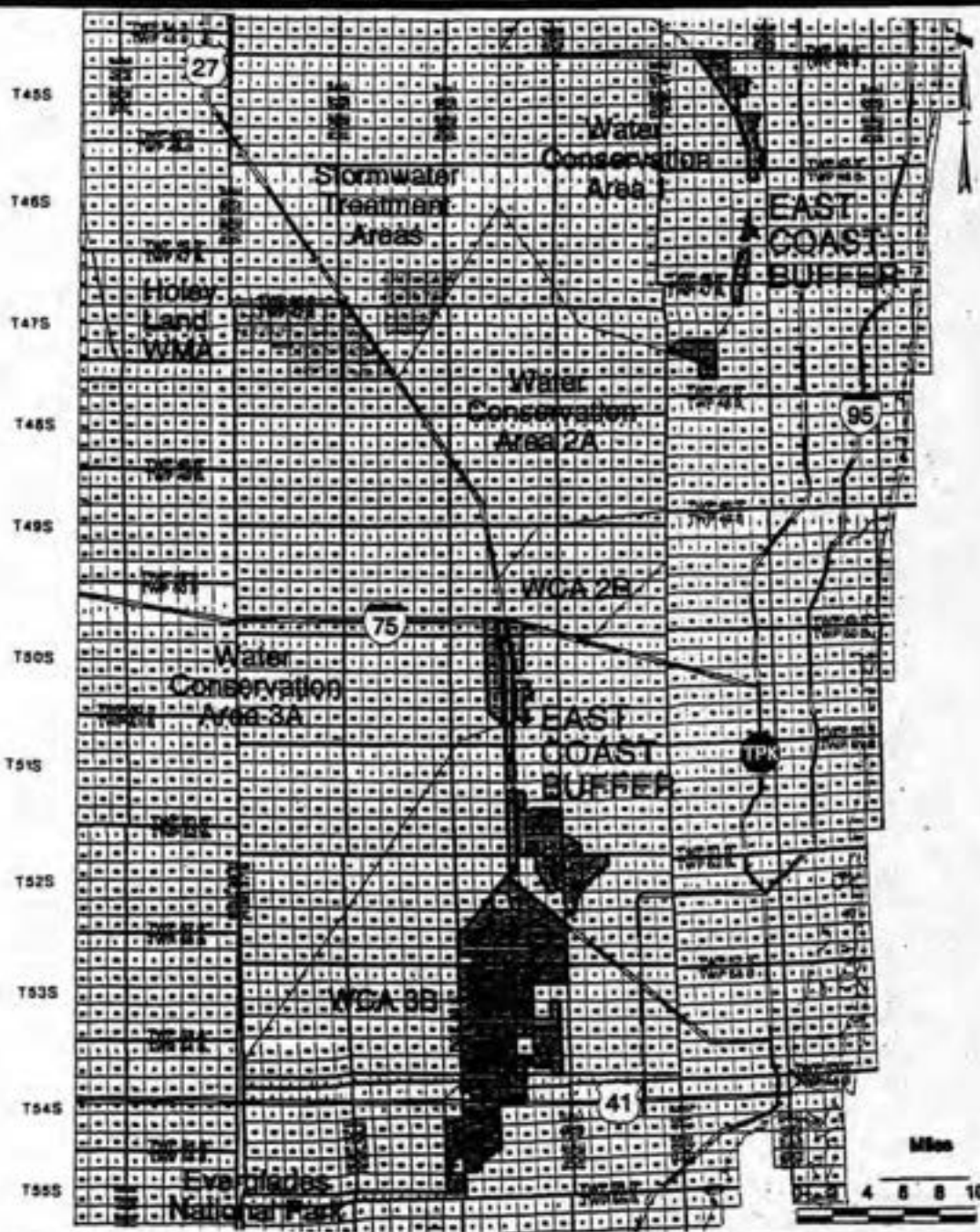
-  Project Area/Essential Parcels
-  Other CARL Projects
-  Conservation Lands



**EAST EVERGLADES**

Dade County

R36E R37E R38E R39E R40E R41E R42E R43E



SCALE - AS SHOWN

CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS



PROJECT BOUNDARY



EAST EVERGLADES

DADE COUNTY

EASTEVER

1-97

# Save Our Everglades

Mega/Multi 4

## Collier County

### Purpose for State Acquisition

West of the huge sawgrass marsh of the central Everglades spreads a landscape of cypress swamps, marshes, slash-pine flatwoods, and tropical hammocks, through which water slowly flows to the mangrove swamps of the Ten Thousand Islands. The Save Our Everglades project will conserve three large pieces of this landscape, connecting and extending existing conservation lands, helping to save the last of the Florida panthers and a host of other rare animals and tropical plants, preserving the flow of water to the rich estuaries of the Gulf coast, and allowing the public to enjoy this unique landscape for years to come.

### Managers

National Park Service (Big Cypress Addition), US Fish and Wildlife Service (Florida Panther National Wildlife Refuge), and Division of Forestry (Golden Gate Estates South).

### General Description

This project includes important hydrological connections among Big Cypress National Preserve, Fakahatchee Strand State Preserve, and Everglades National Park. It serves as the headwaters of the largest strand swamp in the nation - the Fakahatchee Strand. It is also an excellent natural area in its own right. Natural communities on the property include cypress forest, pine forest, hammock, mixed swamp forest, wet and dry prairies and freshwater marsh.

The 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. There is believed to be good potential for archaeological sites here. The project is threatened by drainage and other changes in water flow through the area, by oil and gas exploration, and perhaps by limerock mining.

### Public Use

The project will provide a preserve/reserve, wildlife and environmental area, and a forest, allowing such uses as fishing, hunting, hiking, camping and nature appreciation.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

The finalization of the Collier Exchange on December 18, 1996, resulted in public protection of an additional 83,070 acres in the Big Cypress Addition and an additional 4,110 acres in the Florida Panther National Wildlife Refuge.

FNAI Elements	
<i>Tampa veruain</i>	G1/S1
<i>Coastal veruain</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
24 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1984
Project Area (Acres)	222,691
Acres Acquired	169,186
at a Cost of	\$50,600,106
Acres Remaining	31,091
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$27,670,990

The National Park Service continues to pursue consolidation efforts in the Big Cypress Preserve Addition. The CARL Program continues to focus on acquiring land in Golden Gate Estates South. The US Fish and Wildlife Service has acquired and manages 28,410 acres (including Collier Exchange lands). The CARL Program has applied for Federal "Farm Bill" funds for the Golden Gate portion of this project (as

well as for Belle Meade and Fakahatchee Strand). Final approval and distribution of funds are pending.

#### **Coordination**

The NPS, USFWS, and FDOT are all CARL acquisition partners in this project area. Resolutions in support of this project include EO 88-25; Governor's Executive Directive for Interagency Joint Participation Agreement.

#### **Management Policy Statement**

The primary goals of management of the Save Our Everglades CARL project are: 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; to conserve and protect lands within areas of critical state concern; to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; and to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect.

#### **Management Prospectus**

*Qualifications for state designation* The sensitive resources of the Big Cypress National Preserve qualify it as a state preserve. The extremely rare Florida panther and the undisturbed habitat needed to protect it qualify the Panther National Wildlife Refuge as a wildlife and environmental area. The size and diversity of Golden Gate Estates South, and its twelve miles of common border with the Belle Meade project (to be managed by the Division of Forestry), make it highly suitable for use and management as a state forest.

*Manager* The National Park Service manages Big Cypress National Preserve. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service manages the Florida Panther National Wildlife Refuge. The Florida Division of Forestry is recommended as manager of Golden Gate Estates South.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* The Panther National Wildlife Refuge is a low-need management area, requiring basic resource management and protection. Portions of Golden Gate Estates may require hydrological restoration, but these activities will probably be conducted by the local water management district. There is a major road network that might eventually require partial removal. If this restoration effort is attempted, it will

probably require funding beyond what is typically expected for a state forest.

*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure* The National Wildlife Refuge was established in 1989. In 1991, the USFWS began management programs of protection, prescribed burning and food plot management. The area is not open for public use. For the first four years, the refuge has been burning to reduce accumulated fuel loads. Burns were confined to the winter and spring. The refuge will experiment with early summer burns in the future. Approximately 6,000 acres of Golden Gate Estates South have already been acquired within the project boundaries; however, this acreage is composed of thousands of lots scattered throughout the area so management for public access and use is not feasible at this time. Once sufficient area has been acquired, the Division of Forestry will provide public access for low-intensity, non-facilities-related outdoor recreation. Initial activities will include securing the access to the public while protecting sensitive resources. The project's natural resources and threatened and endangered plants and animals will be inventoried to provide the basis for a management plan. Long-range plans for this project will generally be directed toward restoring disturbed areas to their original conditions, as far as possible, as well as protecting threatened and endangered species.

*Revenue-generating potential* No revenue is expected from the Florida Panther National Wildlife Refuge. In Golden Gate Estates, the Division of Forestry will sell timber as needed to improve or maintain desirable ecosystem conditions. These sales will provide variable amounts of revenue, but the revenue-generating potential for this project is expected to be low.

*Cooperators in management activities* The Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, Florida Department of Environmental Protection, South Florida Water Management District, Florida Division of Forestry, CREW, Collier County, and the National

## Save Our Everglades - Mega/Multi 4

Park Service are cooperators in the Florida Panther National Wildlife Refuge.

### Management Cost Summary/DOF

Category	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$35,376	\$50,658	85,000
OPS	\$0	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$24,975	\$34,125	\$60,000
OCO	\$4,190	\$40,000	\$46,000
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$64,541	\$124,783	\$191,000

### Management Cost Summary/NPS

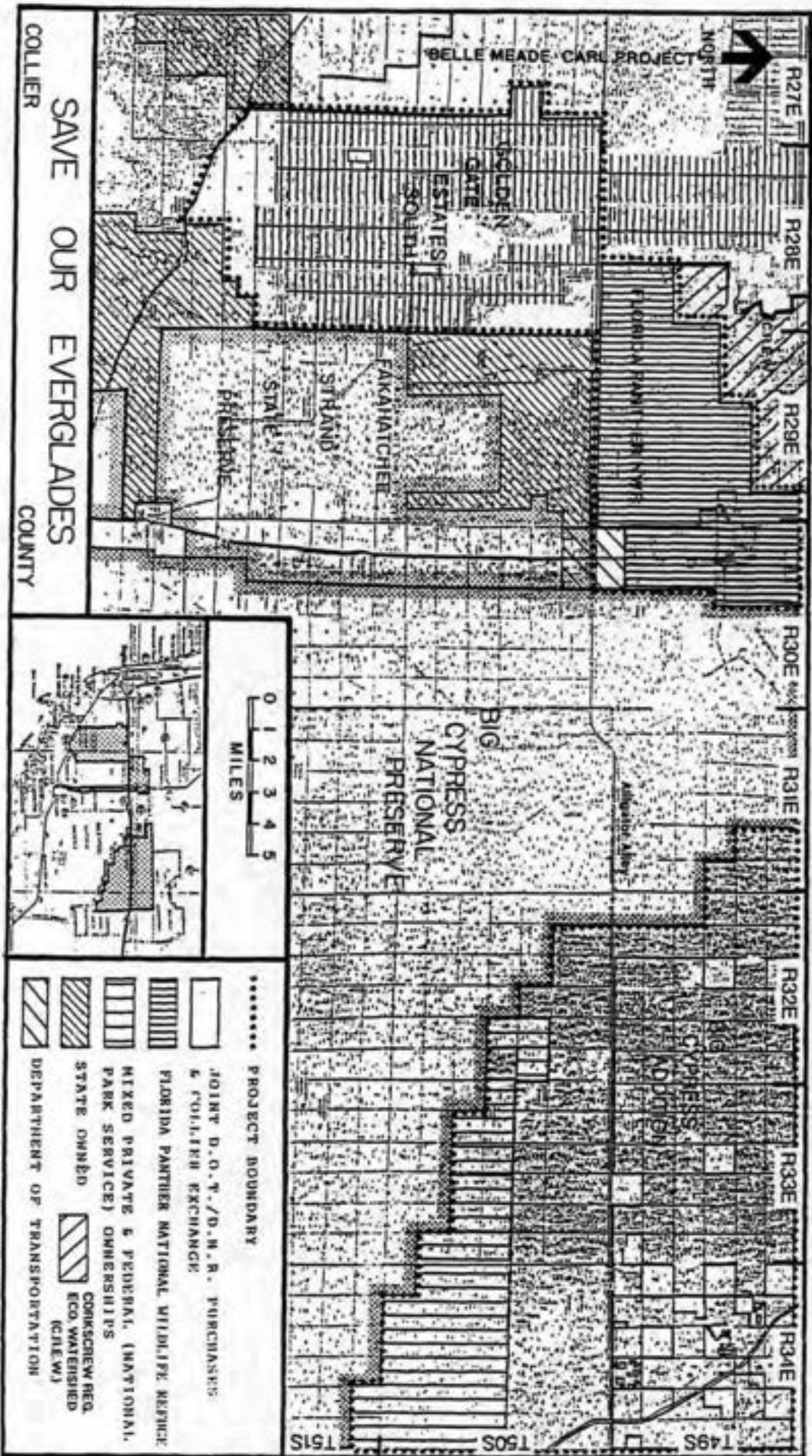
Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	NPS	NPS
Salary	\$110,000	\$110,000
OPS	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$115,000	\$70,000
OCO	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$225,000	\$180,000

### Management Cost Summary/SFWMD

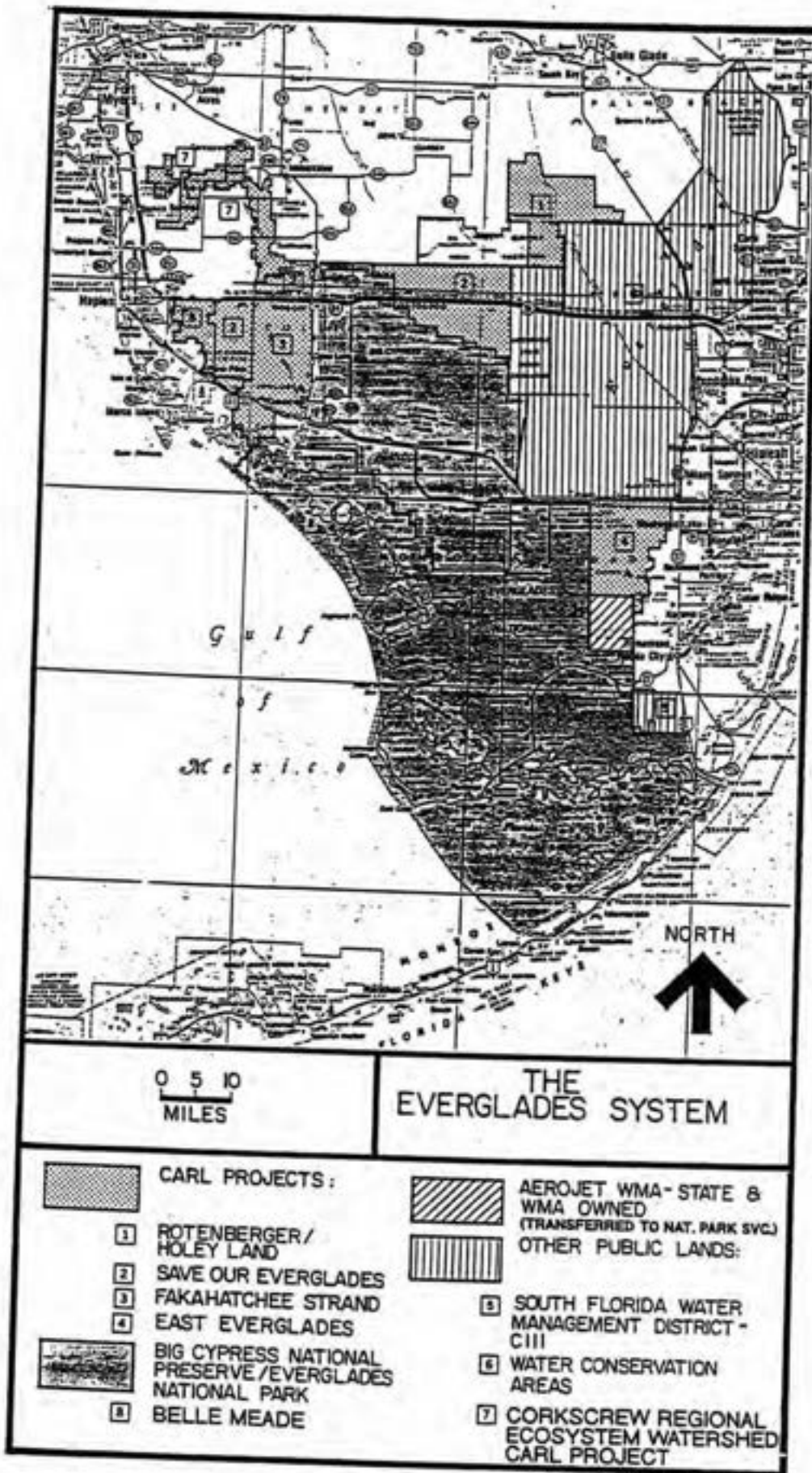
Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	WMLTF	WMLTF
Salary	\$3,265	\$3,265
OPS	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$0	\$0
OCO	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$3,265	\$3,265

### Management Cost Summary/USFWS

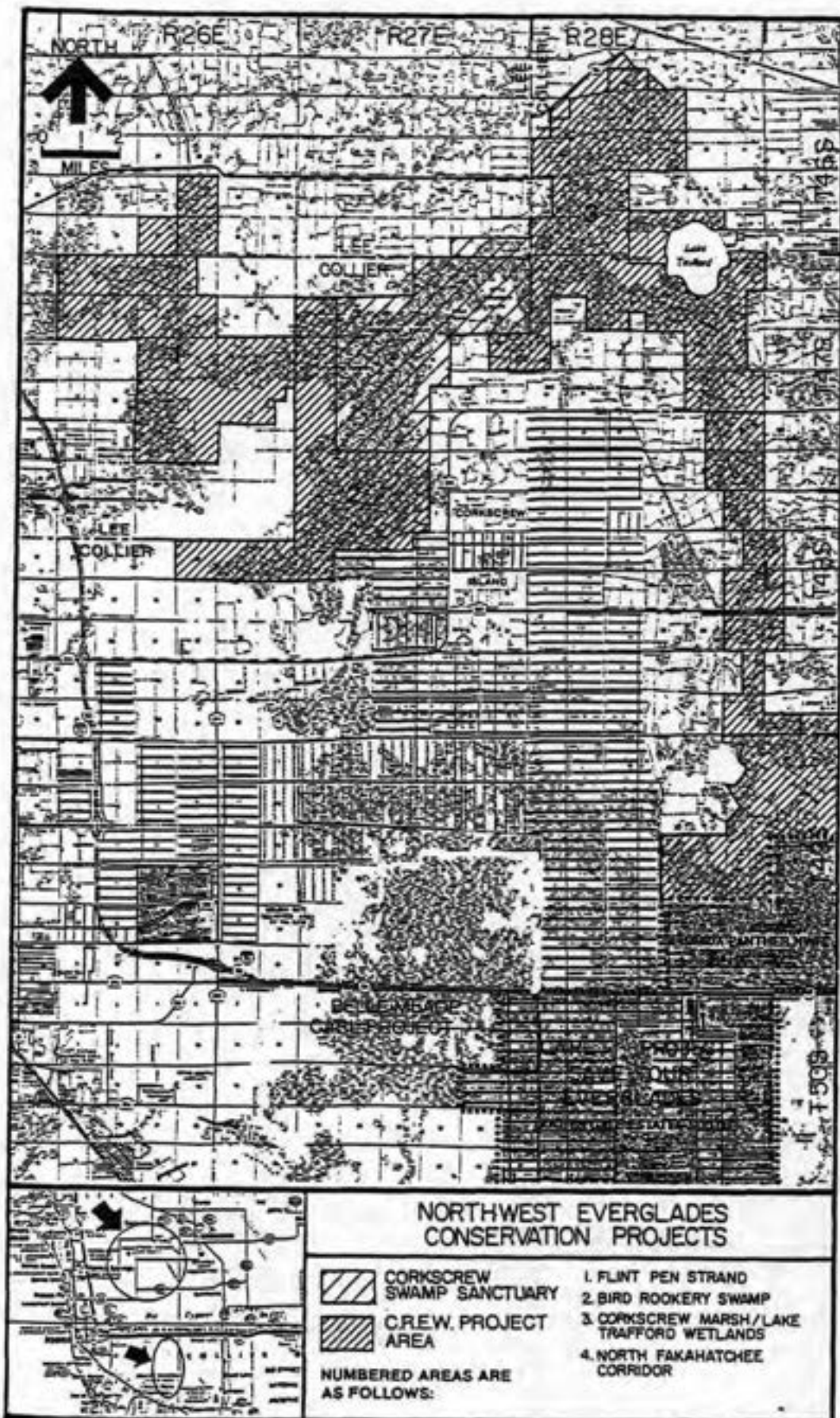
Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	FWS	FWS	FWS
Salary	N/A	N/A	N/A
OPS	N/A	N/A	N/A
Expense	N/A	N/A	N/A
OCO	N/A	N/A	N/A
FCO	N/A	N/A	N/A
TOTAL	\$642,600	\$747,300	N/A

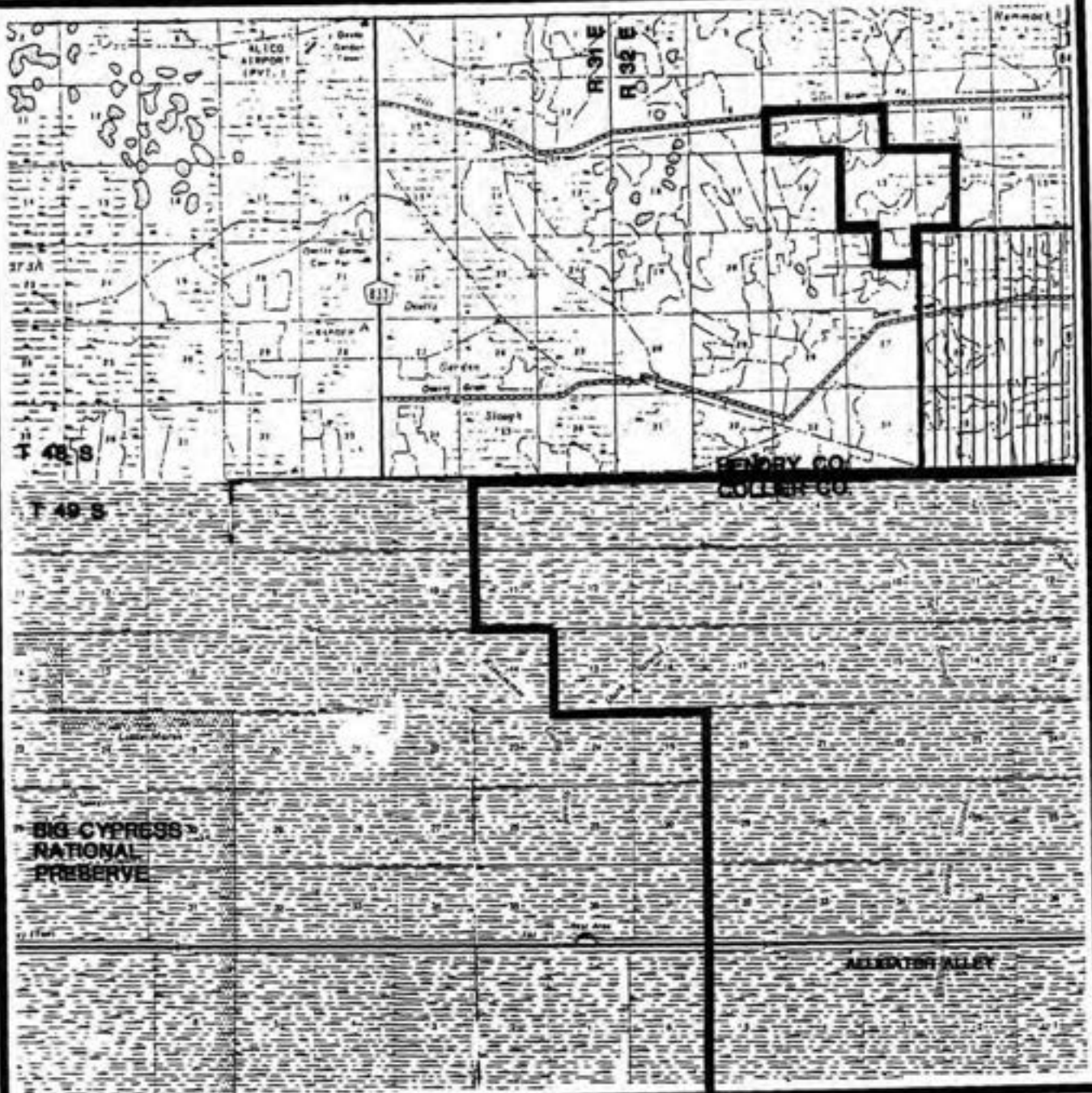






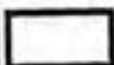

SHEET 2 OF 4





SCALE - 1" = 2 MI

CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS

-  PROJECT BOUNDARY
-  BIG CYPRESS SEMINOLE INDIAN RESERVATION



# SAVE OUR EVERGLADES

COLLIER/HENRY COUNTIES

SOE

1-97

# Fakahatchee Strand

Mega/Multi 5

## Collier County

### Purpose for State Acquisition

Of the subtropical swamps in south Florida, the Fakahatchee Strand is perhaps the most significant—the richest in orchids and other rare tropical plants, the most critical to the survival of the Florida panther, and the most important for the mangrove swamps of the Ten Thousand Islands. The Fakahatchee Strand project, by preserving this ecosystem, will help to save the last of the panthers, protect the Ten Thousand Islands, and give the public an opportunity to learn about this unique part of Florida.

### Manager

Division of Recreation and Parks, Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

### General Description

Fakahatchee Strand is probably the best example of strand swamp in the United States. Strand swamp is a shallow, forested depression that accumulates standing water, is usually linear to oblong in shape, and is usually dominated by cypress trees. The unique physical character of the Fakahatchee Strand creates a habitat that supports profuse populations of rare tropical plant species, many of which are found nowhere else in this country. The Strand harbors the largest concentration and the greatest diversity of native orchids in North America. The area also supports several rare and endangered animal species, and is one of the core areas of the current range of the Florida panther. The Fakahatchee Strand is linked hydrologically to the Everglades system and is

particularly important to the estuarine ecosystem of the Ten Thousand Islands area. It has several archaeological sites and has excellent potential for future archaeological investigations. It is threatened by unnatural patterns of water flow and unrestricted use in the private ownerships in the project.

### Public Use

This project is designated as a state preserve, allowing passive recreational uses.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

Approximately 34,727 acres, now managed as the Fakahatchee State Preserve, were acquired with EEL funds (\$8,173,951). Approximately 9,523 acres were acquired in 1972 through litigation. Some tracts, adjacent to SR 29, have been acquired in conjunction with the Department of Transportation.

This project is part of the Save Our Everglades initiative. Negotiations are ongoing.

### Coordination

CARL has no acquisition partners at this time. The CARL program, however, has applied for Federal "Farm Bill" funds for this project (as well as for Belle Meade and Golden Gate Estates South). Final approval and distribution of funds is pending.

FNAI Elements	
<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
32 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1980
Project Area (Acres)	74,374
Acres Acquired	57,596
at a Cost of	\$19,908,190
Acres Remaining	16,778
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value	\$3,802,050

## Fakahatchee Strand - Mega/Multi 5

### Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the Fakahatchee Strand CARL project are: 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; to conserve and protect lands within areas of critical state concern; to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; and to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect.

### Management Prospectus

**Qualifications for state designation** The unique and sensitive Fakahatchee Strand with its rare plants and animals (including the Florida panther) qualifies this project as a state preserve.

**Manager** The Division of Recreation and Parks, Department of Environmental Protection, will incorporate the lands being acquired into the Fakahatchee Strand State Preserve.

**Conditions affecting intensity of management** The project is a low-need management area emphasizing resource protection while allowing compatible public recreational use and development.

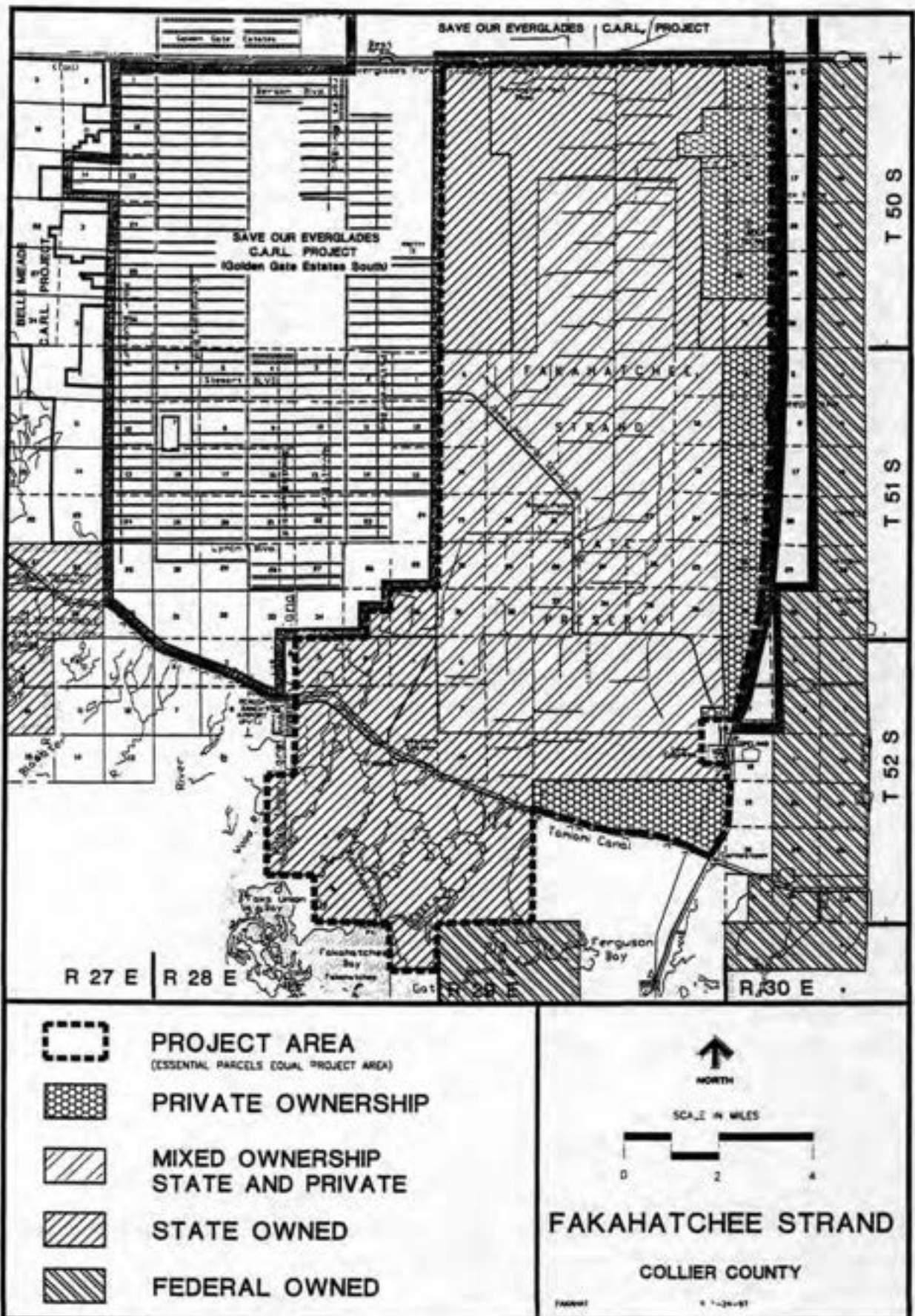
**Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure** Immediately after being brought under the management of the Division of Recreation and Parks, each parcel management activities will concentrate on site security, natural and cultural resource protection, and inclusion in a plan for long-term public use and resource management of the overall preserve.

**Revenue-generating potential** No significant revenue is expected to be generated for individual parcels. The amount of future revenue generated will depend on the nature and extent of public use and facilities for the preserve. Management emphasis is on resource protection, with minimal public use, so future generated revenues are expected to be low. The preserve does not now generate any significant amount of revenue.

**Cooperators in management activities** No local governments or others are recommended for management of this project area.

### Management Cost Summary

Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
	CARL/SPTF	CARL/SPTF	CARL/SPTF
Salary	\$139,51	\$143,702	\$148,013
OPS	\$10,602	\$9,000	\$9,000
Expense	\$34,977	\$32,183	\$32,183
OCO	\$22,026	\$605	\$605
Int. Mgmt	\$16,457	\$16,457	\$16,457
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$223,578	\$202,624	\$206,935



# Cayo Costa Island

Mega/Multi 6

## Lee County

### Purpose for State Acquisition

A chain of sandy barrier islands, including Cayo Costa and North Captiva, protects the entrance to Charlotte Harbor, one of the largest and most productive estuaries in Florida. The Cayo Costa Island project will protect the beaches, dunes, and hammocks of these islands—the largest barrier islands in natural condition in southwest Florida—while giving residents and tourists a beautiful natural shore to enjoy for years to come.

### Manager

Division of Recreation and Parks, Florida Department of Environmental Protection; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Buck Key).

### General Description

Cayo Costa and North Captiva Islands are part of a chain of barrier islands that provide protection for Charlotte Harbor, one of Florida's most productive estuaries. The natural on these islands are in excellent condition and have high species diversity (some may be unique to these islands). They also support some of the best extant populations of Florida lantana and aboriginal prickly apple. This project contains several archaeological and historical sites. Cayo Costa Island is subdivided into small lots and is therefore threatened by rapid residential development.

### Public Use

This project is designated as a state park. It will allow such activities as swimming, fishing, boating, hiking and camping.

Buck Key will become an addition to the J.N. "Ding" Darling National Wildlife Refuge.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

Approximately 1,393 acres were acquired with EEL funds. Lee County donated 655 acres on northernmost Cayo Costa to the state. More than 400 owners remain. Negotiations are ongoing.

This project is within a Chapter 380 Resource Planning and Management Area with management plans adopted.

### Coordination

CARL has no acquisition partners at this time.

FNAI Elements	
<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
23 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1980
Project Area (Acres)	1,932
Acres Acquired	1,765
at a Cost of	\$21,787,961
Acres Remaining	167
With Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value	\$2,638,600

**Management Policy Statement**

The primary goals of management of the Cayo Costa Island CARL project are: 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; to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; and to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect.

**Management Prospectus**

*Qualifications for state designation* The high quality of the natural resources of Cayo Costa and North Captiva Islands and the many recreational opportunities on these islands make them suitable as a unit of the state park system. Buck Key is largely managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and is appropriate for a wildlife management area.

*Manager* The Division of Recreation and Parks, Florida Department of Environmental Protection, is managing lands already acquired on Cayo Costa and North Captiva. Two-thirds of Buck Key is currently owned by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and is managed as part of J.N. "Ding" Darling National Wildlife Refuge.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* The lands in most of the Cayo Costa project are being managed as parts of Cayo Costa State Park, a high-need management area with emphasis on natural and cultural resource protection and compatible public recreational use and development. A major element affecting management is exotic species removal. The Buck Key tract is a low-need tract, requiring basic resource management and protection.

*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure* Immediately after being brought under the jurisdiction of the Division of Recreation and Parks, management activities for new parcels will concentrate on site security, natural and cultural resource protection, and inclusion in a plan for the long-term public use and resource management of the overall park.

*Revenue-generating potential* No significant revenue is expected to be generated for individual parcels. The degree of future revenue generated will depend on the nature and extent of public use and facilities ultimately developed for the overall park. As the park is a barrier island without vehicular access from the mainland, revenues will be less than if there were vehicular access. Revenues for fiscal year 1993-1994 for the park were slightly greater than \$103,000. No revenue is expected to be generated from the Buck Key tract.

*Cooperators in management activities* No local governments or others are recommended for management of this project area.



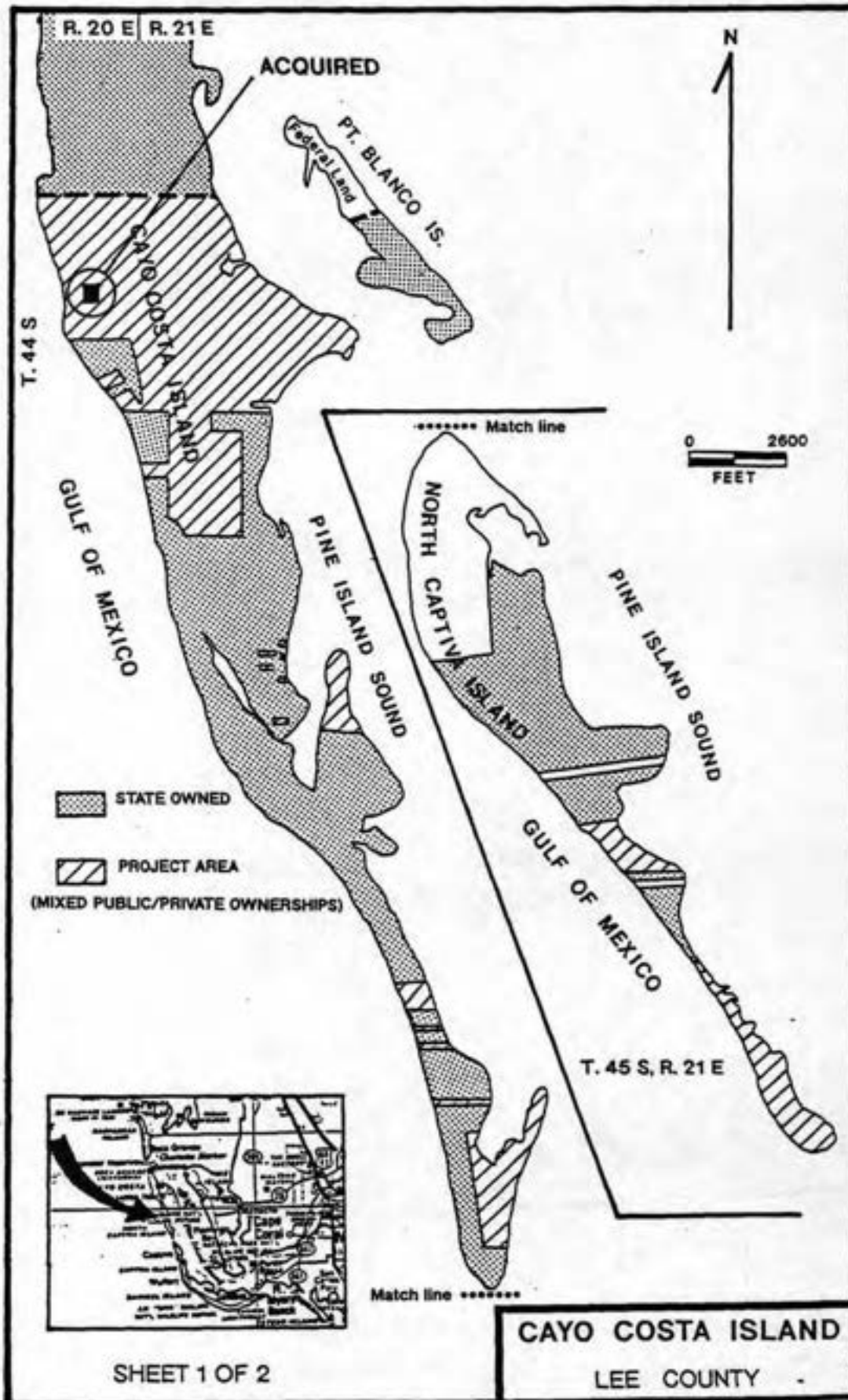
**Cayo Costa Island - Mega/Multi 6**

**Management Cost Summary/DRP**

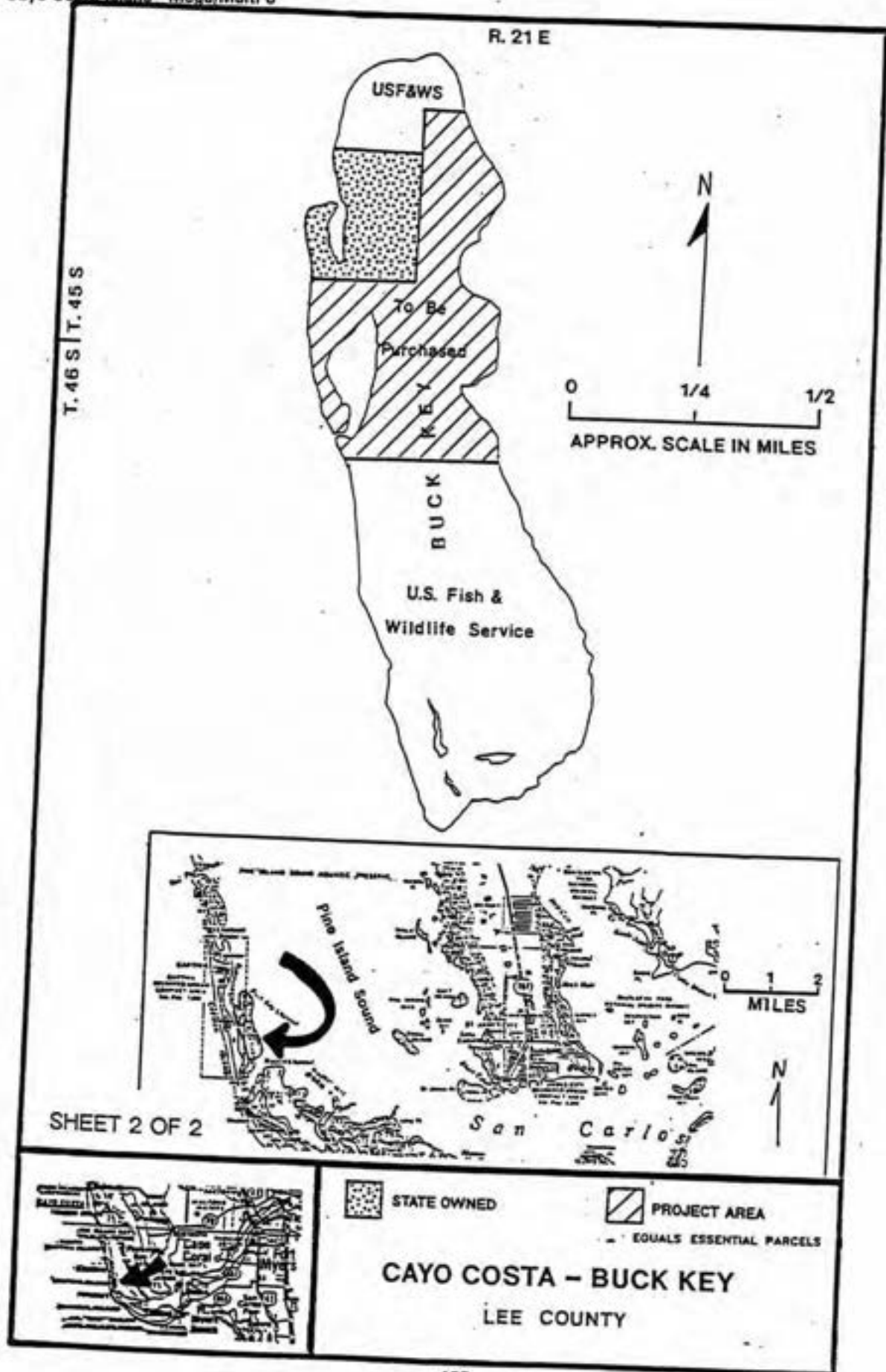
Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	SPTF/LATF/CARL	SPTF/CARL	SPTF/CARL
Salary	\$0	\$0	\$0
OPS	\$0	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$70,768	\$70,768	\$70,768
OCO	\$17,432	\$0	\$0
Int. Mgt	\$2,600	\$2,600	\$2,600
HOSP	\$1,725	\$1,725	\$1,725
FCO	\$1,040	\$0	\$0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$93,565</b>	<b>\$75,093</b>	<b>\$75,093</b>

**Management Cost Summary/USFWS**

Category	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98
Source of Funds	Federal	Federal	
Salary	\$7,000	\$15,000	\$30,000
OPS	N/A	N/A	N/A
Expense	\$1,000	\$2,500	\$5,000
OCO	N/A	N/A	N/A
FCO	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$8,000</b>	<b>\$17,500</b>	<b>\$35,000</b>



SHEET 1 OF 2



# Rotenberger/Seminole Indian Lands Mega/Multi 7

## Broward and Palm Beach Counties

### Purpose for State Acquisition

Once a huge sawgrass marsh—the Everglades—sent its water south from Lake Okeechobee to the mangrove swamps north of Cape Sable. Now the northern part of that marsh is drained by large canals and planted in sugar cane and other crops, threatening the health of the more natural Everglades to the south. The disturbed, but restorable, marsh of the Rotenberger/Seminole Indian Lands, lying between the agricultural area and the more natural Everglades, will play a major part in the plan to restore more natural water flows to the Everglades ecosystem, and will give the public a large area for hunting, fishing, and wildlife observation.

### Manager

Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission

### General 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 have consequently damaged the Everglades system. The natural communities of the project consisted of shallow

sawgrass marshes with tree islands interspersed; however, most of the project is now in a disturbed condition. Restoration of the area is important to the restoration of the water quality and quantity to the Everglades. No archaeological sites are known from the area. The project is vulnerable to drainage, unnatural patterns of water flow and agricultural runoff.

### Public Use

This project is designated as a wildlife management area. It will allow such uses as hunting, fishing, canoeing, hiking and nature appreciation.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

Approximately 6,297 acres (\$3,702,676) were acquired under the EEL program; over 25,000 acres have been acquired since the CARL program's inception, including approximately 14,700 acres acquired in the Seminole Indian Land settlement. Small acreage tracts continue to be acquired.

### Coordination

The South Florida Water Management District was a partner in the acquisition of the Seminole Indian Lands, an addition to the Rotenberger project.

FNAI Elements	
Coastal vervain	G2/S2
Florida panther	G4T1/S1
2 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1984
Project Area (Acres)	79,170
Acres Acquired	76,834*
at a Cost of	\$11,814,198
Acres Remaining	2,336
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$4,584,500

\*Includes acreage that was never conveyed, acreage received in an exchange and acreage acquired under the EEL Program.

## Rotenberger - Mega/Multi 7

### Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the Rotenberger/Seminole Indian Lands CARL project are: to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect; and to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation.

### Management Prospectus

*Qualifications for state designation* The Rotenberger/Seminole Indian Lands project is a drained freshwater marsh being invaded by terrestrial vegetation. The area's large size, strategic location in the upper Everglades, and restorable wildlife habitat-sawgrass marshes and tree islands-qualify it as a wildlife management area. The area, although it has

been badly altered, will play an integral part in the overall plan to restore the Everglades Ecosystem.

*Manager* The Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission (GFC) is recommended as manager.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* The Rotenberger tract has been badly degraded by drainage and invasion of terrestrial vegetation. The area will require very intensive management to restore it to its former natural state.

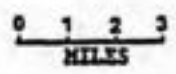
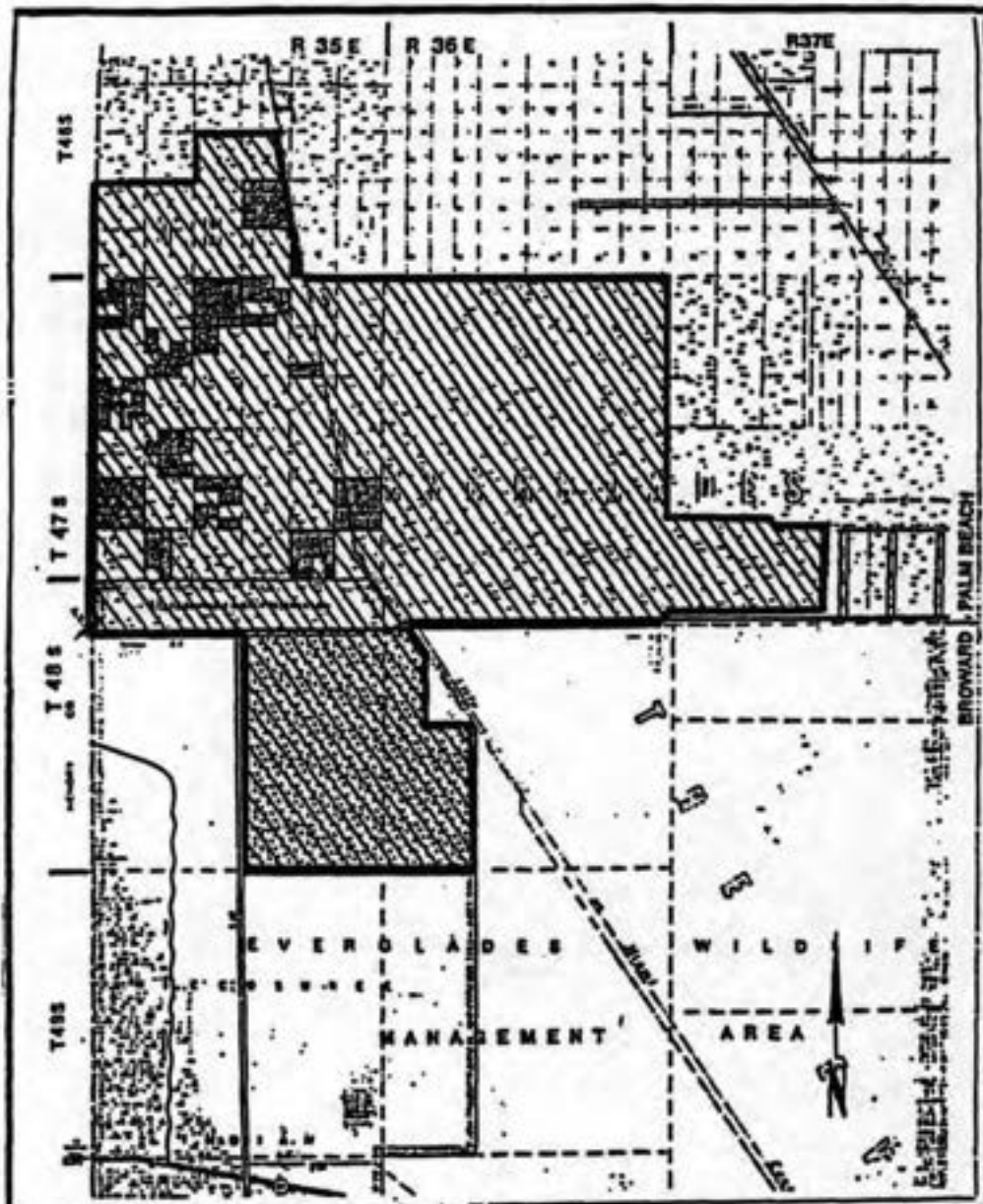
*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure* Within the first year after acquisition, management activities will concentrate on site security, natural resource management and conceptual planning. Public-use facilities will follow in succeeding years.

*Revenue-generating potential* No significant revenue is expected to be generated initially. As public use increases, modest revenue may be generated.

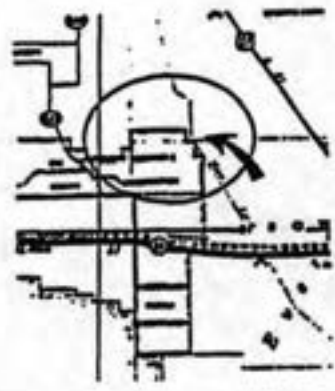
*Cooperators in management activities* The South Florida Water Management District is recommended as cooperator on this project.




### Management Cost Summary/GFWFC

Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$68,145	\$121,363	\$155,363
OPS	\$8,000	\$5,000	\$8,000
Expense	\$72,000	\$69,824	\$75,000
OCO	\$43,964	\$1,600	\$43,964
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$192,109	\$197,787	\$282,327



**ROTENBERGER / SEMINOLE  
INDIAN LANDS**  
PALM BEACH/BROWARD COUNTIES



-  PROJECT AREA  
EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS
-  SEMINOLE INDIAN LANDS
-  STATE OWNED



# **ADDENDA**



## **ADDENDA**

<b>Addendum 1: CARL Ranking History (1986-1998).....</b>	<b>475</b>
<b>Addendum 2: Summaries of LAMAC Meetings (1997) .....</b>	<b>480</b>
<b>Addendum 3: CARL Voting Records of LAMAC (1997).....</b>	<b>483</b>
<b>Addendum 4: Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan Evaluation Matrix.....</b>	<b>486</b>
<b>Addendum 5: Evaluation Matrix For 1997 CARL Proposals .....</b>	<b>492</b>
<b>Addendum 6: CARL Acquisition Workplan Guidelines.....</b>	<b>498</b>
<b>Addendum 7: Improving Local Government Involvement.....</b>	<b>500</b>
<b>Addendum 8: Criteria for Proposed CARL Boundary Modifications .....</b>	<b>501</b>
<b>Addendum 9: Preservation 2000 Criteria Matrix.....</b>	<b>502</b>

### Addendum 1: Ranking History for All CARL Projects (1986-1998)

Project Name	Priority Rank by Year													
	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95 <sup>c</sup>	96 <sup>c</sup>	97 <sup>c</sup>	98	
Alderman's Ford Addition	-	-	-	-	-	64	73	73	73	29B	32B	34B	34B	
Allapattah Flats	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15B	14B	
Andrews Tract <sup>R, D</sup>	23	31	50	26	38	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Annutteliga Hammock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20P	4P	4P 8L	5P 7L	
Apalachicola Bay (added to Apalachicola River) <sup>D</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Apalachicola River	-	-	-	-	-	24	10	15	12	15P	26P	25P 9L	25P 10L	
Apalachicola River & Bay (renamed Apalachicola River)	-	3	3	4	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge	-	-	-	-	-	8	7	5	4	3P	2P	2P	7P	
Atlantic Ridge Ecosystem	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14B	2B	2B	8B	
Atsena Otie Key	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	32P	42P	-	-	
Avalon Tract <sup>D</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Bald Point Road <sup>B</sup>	-	-	-	57	73	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Balm-Boyette Scrub <sup>D</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Barnacle Addition, The <sup>B</sup>	34	37	61	80	56	63	77	8	88	21B	26B	29B	29B	
Beaverdam / Sweetwater Creeks <sup>A</sup>	ranked #26 in 1982; added to Apalachicola River in 1994													
Belle Meade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	46	4B	3P	3P	2P	
Big Bend Coast Tract	-	-	-	19	22	33	60	66	70	10B	10B	11B	-	
Big Mound Property (added to Estero Bay)	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Big Shoals Corridor / Brown Tract <sup>A, D</sup>	42	22	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Blackwater River (renamed Juniper Creek Watershed)	-	-	-	-	12	58	56	13	14	-	-	-	-	
Bluehead Ranch	50	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
B.M.K. Ranch (added to Wekiva-Ocala Greenway)	55	38	6	3	3	3	66	78	87	-	-	-	-	
Bombing Range Ridge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9P	
Bower Tract <sup>A, D</sup>	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5B	6B	
Brevard Turtle Beaches (added to Archie Carr S.T.R.) <sup>B</sup>	-	-	-	18	23	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
California Swamp	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30P	31P	33P	
Caloosahatchee Ecoscape	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26P	
Canaveral Industrial Park (renamed St. Johns Riv. Marshes) <sup>A</sup>	52	47	68	77	88	91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cape Haze/Charlotte Harbor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3B	
Caravelle Ranch <sup>D</sup>	-	-	-	-	55	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
CARLton Half-Moon Ranch <sup>B</sup>	-	26	12	5	69	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Catfish Creek	-	-	-	-	9	5	6	6	8	10P	18P	22P	27P	
Cayo Costa Island / North Captiva Island <sup>A</sup>	12	5	40	37	53	56	61	65	69	5M	6M	6M	6M	
Cedar Key Scrub / Cedar Key Additions <sup>A, B</sup>	37	45	60	61	71	73	71	70	50	31P	31P	-	-	
Charlotte Harbor <sup>A</sup>	4	8	39	39	50	48	32	51	53	5S	5S	3S	3S	
Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	20	21	17P	16P	14P	13P	
Chassahowitzka Swamp <sup>A</sup>	14	23	37	16	41	36	69	84	-	-	-	-	-	
Cockroach Bay Islands <sup>A, B</sup>	-	-	17	31	33	80	80	81	89	31B	-	-	-	
Consolidated Ranch / Wekiva River <sup>A</sup>	ranked #17 in 1982, #11 in 1983, #12 in 1984													
Cooper's Point	30	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed	-	-	-	-	-	50	52	43	31	12B	9B	8B	11B	
Cotee Point	33	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Coupon Bight / Key Deer	44	14	10	12	10	9	13	22	26	2M	2M	2M	2M	
Cross Florida Greenway (added to Etonish/Cross-Fl. Grnwy.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	29P	-	-	-	
Cypress Creek	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16B	
Crystal Cove (added to Crystal River)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Crystal River (added to Florida Springs Coastal Greenway) <sup>A</sup>	13	7	11	13	47	32	38	8	6	-	-	-	-	
Crystal River State Reserve (added to Crystal River)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Curry Hammock <sup>D</sup>	-	-	5	9	11	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Dade County Archipelago	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22B	5B	3B	2B	
Deer Lake Parcel (added to Point Washington) <sup>B</sup>	-	-	-	68	74	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Deering Hammock / Deering Estate Addition <sup>D</sup>	24	-	43	48	46	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

**Addendum 1: Ranking History for All CARL Projects (1986-1998) (continued)**

Project Name	Priority Rank by Year													
	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95 <sup>c</sup>	96 <sup>c</sup>	97 <sup>c</sup>	98	
DeSoto Site <sup>D</sup>	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Devils Hammock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37P	28B	-	
Dickerson Bay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15P	12P	
Dog Island <sup>A</sup>	ranked #32 in 1982													
Dunn's Creek	-	-	-	-	-	40	53	38	38	23B	13B	9B	17B	
East Everglades <sup>A</sup>	59	53	35	46	43	44	54	64	74	6M	3M	4M	3M	
Econ-St. Johns Corridor (added to Econ-St. Johns Ecoys.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	34	-	-	-	-	
Econ-St. Johns Ecosystem	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15B	27B	25B	26B	
El Destino <sup>B</sup>	-	-	32	64	86	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Emerald Springs (added to Ft. 1st Magnitude Springs in 1991) <sup>A</sup>	15	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Emeralda Marsh <sup>B</sup>	53	46	63	78	84	88	63	60	58	28B	-	32B	32B	
Emerson Point <sup>D</sup>	-	-	-	15	26	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Enchanted Forest	-	-	-	-	-	41	45	74	83	-	-	-	-	
Escambia Bay Bluffs <sup>A</sup>	11	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Escribano Point	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	37P	38P	33P	30P	
Estero Bay Aquatic Preserve Buffer <sup>B</sup>	47	32	45	58	62	62	74	69	65	22P	19P	6P	11P	
Etoniah Creek (added to Etoniah / Cross Florida Greenway)	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	24	25	-	-	-	-	
Etoniah / Cross Florida Greenway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11P	12P	7P	9L	
Everglades Agricultural Restoration Area	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16B	24B	5B	
Fakahatchee Strand <sup>A</sup>	3	2	4	6	4	17	26	45	56	3M	5M	5M	5M	
Fechtel Ranch (added to St. Johns River Forest Estates)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Florida Keys Ecosystem	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5P	4P	4P	
Florida Springs Coastal Greenway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2S	20P	4P	6S	
Florida's First Magnitude Springs	-	-	-	-	-	26	15	10	11	14P	13P	13P	19P	
Fort George Island <sup>B</sup>	-	-	7	7	49	86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Fort San Luis <sup>A, D</sup>	ranked #16 in 1982													
Freedom Tower	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3P	
Gadsden County Glades (added to Apalachicola River)	-	19	28	43	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Galt Island	48	52	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Garcon Ecosystem	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27P	12P	12B	12B	
Garcon Point (added to Garcon Ecosystem)	-	-	31	38	40	42	51	54	60	-	-	-	-	
Gasparilla Island Port Property	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Gateway <sup>A, D</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Gills Tract <sup>D</sup>	-	-	-	55	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Golden Aster Scrub	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	33B	-	-	-	
Goldhead Branch Addition	-	-	-	-	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Goldy / Bellemead <sup>B</sup>	-	-	49	69	60	71	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Goodwood	35	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Grayton Dunes <sup>A, D</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Green Swamp <sup>A</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	20	18P	15P	20P	1L	
Grove, The (a.k.a. Governor Collins' Mansion) <sup>A</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Guana River	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Hall Ranch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18B	24B	
Hammocks of Lower Keys (added to Ft. Keys Ecosystem)	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	31	27	16P	2B	-	-	
Heather Island	-	-	-	-	24	31	34	40	42	16B	25B	26B	30B	
Highlands Hammock Addition	-	-	27	14	13	16	18	32	33	24P	27P	-	-	
Hixtown Swamp	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56	54	27B	28B	31B	27B	
Holmes Avenue Scrub (added to Lake Wales Ridge Ecoys.) <sup>B</sup>	-	-	-	70	81	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Homosassa Reserve / Walker Property (added to Florida Springs Coastal Greenway)	-	-	-	-	-	14	17	58	77	-	-	-	-	
Homosassa Springs <sup>D</sup>	51	40	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Horr's Island / Barfield Bay	25	30	41	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

**Addendum 1: Ranking History for All CARL Projects (1986-1998) (continued)**

Project Name	Priority Rank by Year													
	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95 <sup>c</sup>	96 <sup>c</sup>	97 <sup>c</sup>	98	
Horse Creek Scrub (added to Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem)	-	-	-	-	-	39	42	25	23	3B	-	-	-	
Horton Property <sup>A</sup>	ranked #26 in 1980													
Hutchinson Island-Blind Creek <sup>A</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	78	77	86	41P	19B	6B	9B	
Ichetucknee Trace Limerock Mines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29P	34P	
Indian River Lagoon Blueway													15B	
ITT Hammock <sup>A, D</sup>	ranked #5 in 1980													
Jordan Ranch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24B	8B	-	-	
Joselyn Island <sup>A, D</sup>	17	39	53	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Julington / Durbin (Creeks) Peninsula <sup>A, B</sup>	16	36	51	63	61	70	-	61	82	38P	44P	-	-	
Juniper Creek Watershed (a.k.a. Blackwater River)	-	-	-	-	12	58	56	13	14	13P	24P	-	-	
Juno Hills	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	26B	30B	30B	33B	
Jupiter Ridge	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	41	-	-	-	-	-	
Key West Customs House <sup>D</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Key West Salt Ponds <sup>B</sup>	-	34	55	75	89	87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Kissimmee Prairie / River Ecosystem	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6B	-	-	
Lake Arbuckle <sup>A</sup>	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Lake Forest	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Lake George	-	-	-	-	-	25	29	29	32	7S	7S	7S	-	
Lake Powell	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25P	6P	8P	10P	
Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	3	1M 1B 2P	1P 1M 1P	1P 1M 2L	1M 4L 1P	
Largo Narrows <sup>A</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Lett Maxcy Tract <sup>A</sup>	ranked #8 in 1980													
Letchworth Mounds	-	-	-	60	19	13	68	82	91	42P	43P	36P	36P	
Levy County Forest / Sandhills	-	-	-	-	16	6	4	57	71	8S	9S	9S	-	
Little Gator Creek / Wood Stork Rookery <sup>A</sup>	ranked #13 in 1980 and #10 in 1982													
Lochloosa Wildlife <sup>B</sup>	26	12	22	32	67	79	-	-	61	20B	24B	27B	28B	
Longleaf Pine Ecosystem	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	6B	9P	11P	14P	
Lower Apalachicola (added to Apalachicola Bay) <sup>A</sup>	5	4	21	24	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Lower Econlockhatchee River (added to Econ-St. Johns Ecosystem)	-	-	-	44	39	35	39	53	55	-	-	-	-	
Mallory Swamp													6L	
Manatee Estech	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Maritime Hammock Initiative	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	35	13B	11B	11B	-	
Mashes Sands <sup>A</sup>	ranked #27 in 1982 and #29 in 1983													
M.K. Ranch (added to Apalachicola Bay) <sup>A</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Mondello / Cacciatore / Jumper Creek (added to Withlacoochee EEL Additions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Miami Rockridge Pinelands (added to Dade Co. Archipelago)	-	21	29	28	27	22	28	79	79	-	-	-	-	
Middle Chipola River	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23P 5L	3L 21P	
Mullet Creek Islands <sup>B</sup>	-	43	62	74	65	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Myakka Estuary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	11B	8S	8S	8S	
Myakka Prairies / MacArthur Tract <sup>A</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	39	68	-	-	-	-	
New Mahogany Hammock (added to N. Key Largo Hmks.) <sup>A</sup>	ranked #22 in 1980, #15 in 1982 & #8 in 1983													
Newnan's Lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	36P	32P	27P	19B	
North Beach <sup>A</sup>	ranked #29 in 1982													
North Fork St. Lucie River / North Port Marina	-	-	20	29	29	52	81	83	82	11S	2S	-	18B	
North Indian River Lagoon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	41	17B	20B	22B	25B	
North Key Largo Hammocks <sup>A</sup>	7	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1S	1S	1S 3L	1S 8L	
North Key Largo Hammocks Additions	ranked #47 in 1985; added to North Key Largo Hammocks													
N. Layton Hammock (added to Hammocks of Lower Keys)	-	-	33	40	48	53	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	
North Peninsula <sup>A, D</sup>	9	24	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Oaks, The <sup>A</sup>	ranked #25 in 1980													

**Addendum 1: Ranking History for All CARL Projects (1986-1998) (continued)**

Project Name	Priority Rank by Year												
	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95 <sup>c</sup>	96 <sup>c</sup>	97 <sup>c</sup>	98
Ohio Key South <sup>a</sup>	-	-	42	65	76	85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Okealoocoochee Slough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21B	14B	13B
Old Leon Moss Ranch <sup>b</sup>	-	51	65	83	87	93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oscar Scherer Addition <sup>d</sup>	-	-	-	-	25	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Osceola Pine Savannas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23P	22P	24P	22P
Owens-Illinois Property	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pal-Mar	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	47	24	98	3B	1B	1B
Paynes Prairie (Additions) <sup>a</sup>	20	48	52	35	54	43	50	26	39	3S	3S	6S	-
Pascook Slough <sup>b</sup>	31	29	38	49	63	57	58	30	37	18B	23B	21B	22B
Perdido Pitcher Plant Prairie	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28P	28P	9P	6P
Pierce Mound Complex	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19P	36P	34P	35P
Pineland Site Complex	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10P	17P
Pine Island Ridge <sup>d</sup>	-	-	25	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pineola Fern Grotto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63	64	34P	33P	-	-
Pinhook Swamp	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	35	48	25B	15B	10B	10B
Placid Lakes Tract (added to Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem) <sup>d</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	18	19	-	-	-	-	-	-
Point Washington (added to South Walton County Ecosystem)	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	34	29	6S	-	-	-
Ponce de Leon <sup>a</sup>	ranked #24 in 1980												
Princess Place <sup>b</sup>	-	-	44	79	85	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pumpkin Hill Creek	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	19B	22B	17B	20B
Putnam County Sandhills	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30P	31P
Rainbow River <sup>b</sup>	-	-	13	10	8	77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ranch Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4L	2L
Rookery Bay (Additions <sup>b</sup> added to Rookery Bay in 1983) <sup>a</sup>	2	6	19	30	32	19	9	9	9	8P	8P	16P	4S
Rotenberger / Holey Land / Seminole Indian Lands	36	42	59	56	58	65	64	67	75	7M	7M	7M	7M
Saddle Blanket Lakes Scrub	57	17	8	8	5	7	8	14	80	-	-	-	-
St. Augustine Beach <sup>b</sup>	-	-	-	66	78	83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. George Island, Unit 4 <sup>a</sup>	ranked #9 in 1980 and #7 in 1982												
St. Johns River (added to Wakiva-Ocala Greenway) <sup>a, b</sup>	19	27	48	50	64	67	72	75	81	-	-	-	-
St. Johns River Marshes (a.k.a. Canaveral Industrial Park) <sup>b</sup>	52	47	68	77	88	91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Joseph Bay Buffer	-	-	-	-	23	27	16	16	18	21P	17P	21P	15P
St. Martins River (added to Florida Springs Coastal Greenway)	-	-	24	33	7	11	11	50	52	-	-	-	-
St. Michael's Landing <sup>b</sup>	-	-	-	72	80	72	67	68	73	39P	40P	-	-
Samson Point	58	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Felasco Hammock (Addition) <sup>a, d</sup>	-	-	-	-	45	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sand Mountain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	7B	17B	23B	21B
Sandpiper Cove	54	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Save Our Everglades	29	18	26	22	21	29	35	52	62	4M	4M	3M	4M
Scrub Jay Refugia (added to Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosys.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	30	5B	7B	-	-
Seabranh <sup>d</sup>	-	-	-	41	44	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sebastian Creek	-	-	-	-	15	10	14	12	16	4B	4B	7B	5S
Seminole Springs/Woods (added to Wakiva-Ocala Greenway)	-	20	1	2	1	1	2	3	5	-	-	-	-
Shell Island <sup>a</sup>	ranked #10 in 1980, #35 in 1982 & #30 in 1983												
Silver Glen Springs <sup>b</sup>	-	-	-	71	83	92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Silver River <sup>d</sup>	27	25	58	47	52	47	47	59	-	-	-	-	-
Six Mile Cypress Swamp <sup>a</sup>	ranked #20 in 1980												
South Savannas <sup>a</sup>	6	10	16	20	30	28	33	42	43	4S	4S	5S	7S
Southeastern Bat Maternity Caves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	26P	29P	28P	29P
South Walton County Ecosystem	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6S	2S	2S
Spring Hammock <sup>a, b</sup>	8	15	57	36	70	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spruce Creek	-	-	-	-	28	46	46	-	-	6B	18B	19B	4B
Stark Tract	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stoney-Lane <sup>d</sup>	38	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Addendum 1: Ranking History for All CARL Projects (1986-1998) (continued)**

Project Name	Priority Rank by Year													
	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95 <sup>c</sup>	96 <sup>c</sup>	97 <sup>c</sup>	98	
Sugarloaf Hammock (added to Hammocks of Lower Keys) <sup>a</sup>	-	-	-	62	68	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Suwannee Buffers	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	21	15	8B	14B	16B	23B	
Tate's Hall Carrabelle Tract	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	19	17	9P	10P	18P	24P	
Terra Ceia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13B	7B	
Three Lakes / Prairie Lakes Addition <sup>a, d</sup>	-	-	23	25	31	38	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Topsail Hill (added to South Walton County Ecosystem)	-	-	-	17	47	4	3	2	2	1P	-	-	-	
Tree-Of-Life Tract (added to Tropical Flyways)	-	-	-	67	79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Tropical Flyways (added to Florida Keys Ecosystem)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	10	5P	-	-	-	
Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands (added to Dade County Archipelago)	46	16	34	45	57	51	65	46	47	-	-	-	-	
Tsala Apopka Lake	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Twelve Mile Swamp	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	72	76	30B	31B	33B	31B	
Upper Black Creek	-	-	-	-	37	21	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Upper Econ Mosaic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23P	26P	28P	
Wabasso Beach (added to Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge)	-	-	15	21	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Waccasassa Flats	-	-	9	11	6	20	31	33	85	40P	41P	35P	-	
Wacissa / Aucilla Rivers Sinks	43	9	30	27	18	34	22	23	66	35P	34P	32P	32P	
Waddell's Mill Pond (added to Middle Chipola River) <sup>a</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	61	41	62	63	30P	39P	-	-	
Wakulla Springs (added to Wakulla Springs Protection Zone) <sup>a</sup>	10	13	47	42	75	89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Wakulla Springs Protection Zone	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19P	23P	
Waree Archipelago	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	59	-	-	-	-	
Warm Mineral Springs	-	33	56	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Watermelon Pond	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	12P	14P	12P	16P	
Wekiva-Ocala Connector (added to Wekiva-Ocala Greenway)	-	-	-	-	36	30	23	18	19	-	-	-	-	
Wekiva-Ocala Greenway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7P	7P	7P	8P	
Wekiva River Buffers <sup>a</sup>	-	-	-	-	77	78	79	27	-	-	-	-	-	
West Lake <sup>a, d</sup>	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Wetstone / Berkovitz <sup>a</sup>	-	-	36	51	51	55	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	
White Belt Ranch	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Windley Key Quarry <sup>a, d</sup>	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Withlacoochee EEL Additions <sup>a, b</sup>	21	35	46	53	66	74	59	71	78	9S	11S	10S	-	
Woody Property <sup>a</sup>	-	49	67	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Yamato Scrub	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	76	90	32B	33B	-	-	
Ybor City Addition <sup>a, d</sup>	-	-	-	18	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Yellow River Ravines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	49	33P	35P	-	-	

**Footnotes:**

<sup>a</sup> Ranked on 1980, 1982 and/or 1983 CARL priority lists. If ranking not indicated, see 1994 CARL Annual Report - Addendum I. No priority list prepared in 1981.

<sup>b</sup> Projects ranked greater than 60 in 1989, 1990, and 1991 were not included on the priority list approved by the Board of Trustees.

<sup>c</sup> Projects ranked in one or more of five groups in 1986-1998:

P = Priority Project

B = Bargain / Shared Project

M = Mega-Multiparcel Project

S = Substantially Complete Project

L = Less than Fee

<sup>d</sup> Project 90% or more complete and qualifies for funding pursuant to §259.032(8), F.S.

**Notes:** [1] Projects sometimes have other names by which they are more commonly known than the CARL Project name. Some of these included: Snapper Creek (ITT Hammock), Rock Springs Run (Consolidated Ranch), Double Branch Bay (Bower Tract), St. Johns River Forrest Estates (St. Johns River), Camp Helen (Lake Powell), Gainer Springs (Emerald Springs), and Talisman Sugar (Everglades Agricultural Restoration Area). [2] Apalachicola Historic Working Waterfront was considered for listing in 1986, but a project design was never approved by the Council. [3] Madden's Hammock was proposed for listing in 1986, but it was added to the Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands in 1987.

## Addendum 2: Summaries of LAMAC Meetings — 1997 Evaluation Cycle

Date	Major Actions Taken
2/26/97	<b>LAMAC Public Hearing, Tallahassee, FL.</b> Received public testimony on the following 1997 CARL projects: (a) Big Bend Swamp, (b) Mallory Swamp, (c) Three Chimneys, (d) Caloosahatchee Ecoscape, (e) Indian River Lagoon Blueway, (f) Bombing Range Ridge and Flatwoods, (g) Cypress Creek, (h) Dutch Property, (i) Freedom Tower, and (j) Bald Point.
3/14/97	<b>LAMAC Meeting, Tallahassee, FL.</b> Voted to select 6 of the 11 new proposals for full review and assessment. Considered and approved modifications to the project boundaries of (a) Florida Springs Coastal Greenway, Crystal River, #4 Substantially Complete List, (b) Pumpkin Hill, #17 Bargain/Shared List, and (c) Green Swamp, #20 Priority List.
7/9/97	<b>LAMAC Staff Meeting/Public Hearing, Tallahassee, FL.</b> Considered Land Management Plans for (a) Joe Budd Wildlife Management Area, Gadsden County, (b) Chinsegut Nature Center, Hernando County, (c) Lake Wales Ridge Wildlife and Environmental Area, Polk and Highlands Counties, (d) Port Charlotte Beach State Recreation Area, Charlotte County, and (e) Tosohatchee State Reserve, Orange and Brevard Counties. Staff agreed to recommend approval of all plans provided they are revised to comply with the three new requirements of HB1119. Considered modifications to the project design boundaries of the following CARL projects: (a) Estero Bay, #6 Priority; (b) Wekiva-Ocala Greenway, #7 Priority; (c) Atlantic Ridge, #2 Bargain/Shared; (d) Garcon Ecosystem, #12 Bargain/Shared; (e) North Key Largo, #1 Substantially Complete; (f) Charlotte Harbor, #3 Substantially Complete; (g) Middle Chipola, #5 Less-Than-Fee; and (h) Lake Wales Ridge, #1 Mega/Multiparcel. Discussed and agreed to recommend approval of the 1997 CARL Project Assessments, initiating Project Designs for: Freedom Tower (Dade), Caloosahatchee Ecoscape (Glades/Hendry), Mallory Swamp (Lafayette), Bombing Range Ridge and Flatwoods (Polk), Cypress Creek/Trail Ridge (St. Lucie), and Indian River Lagoon Blueway (multiple counties). Considered 1997 legislation affecting the Council and the Office of Environmental Services, and staff's proposal for completing a study of Florida Preservation 2000 Act remaining needs and priorities. Discussed and agreed to recommend approval of a change in the number of Council meetings to read "up to 12 a year."
7/14/97	<b>Public Hearing, Ft. Pierce, FL.</b> Received public testimony on the following 1997 proposed CARL projects: (a) Bombing Range Ridge and Flatwoods (a.k.a. River Ranch), (b) Caloosahatchee Ecoscape, (c) Freedom Tower, (d) Indian River Lagoon Blueway, and (d) Cypress Creek/Trail Ridge.
7/15/97	<b>Public Hearing, Gainesville, FL.</b> Received public testimony on P-2000 study, Newnan's Lake, and the following 1997 CARL projects: (a) Bombing Range Ridge and Flatwoods (a.k.a. River Ranch), (b) Caloosahatchee Ecoscape, (c) Mallory Swamp, and (d) Indian River Lagoon Blueway.
7/18/97	<b>LAMAC Meeting, Tallahassee, FL.</b> Considered, approved and voted to proceed on all six new 1997 CARL proposals, initiating Project Designs for (a) Freedom Tower, Dade County; (b) Caloosahatchee Ecoscape, Glades & Hendry Counties; (c) Mallory Swamp, Lafayette County; (d) Bombing Range Ridge and Flatwoods, Polk County; (e) Cypress Creek/Trail Ridge, St. Lucie County; (f) Indian River Lagoon Blueway, Volusia, Brevard, Indian River, St. Lucie and Martin Counties. Considered the following Land Management Plans: (a) Joe Budd Wildlife Management Area, Gadsden County; (b) Chinsegut Nature Center, Hernando County; (c) Lake Wales Ridge Wildlife & Environmental Area, Polk & Highlands Counties; (d) Port Charlotte Beach State Recreation Area, Charlotte County; and (e) Tosohatchee State Reserve, Orange & Brevard Counties. Approved all Plans provided they are modified to comply with the new legislative requirements. Considered and approved modifications to project design boundaries of Wekiva-Ocala Greenway CARL Project. Deferred consideration of boundary amendments to North Key Largo, Charlotte Harbor and Middle Chipola River CARL projects until the 11/06/97 LAMAC agenda. Approved adding 128 acres to Wekiva-Ocala Greenway with the condition that the portion of the addition not needed for resource protection or management will be surplus. Directed that the project design for Bombing Range Ridge attempt to include properties of willing sellers that can be acquired before the end of the P2000 Program. Considered and approved staff's proposal for conducting the P2000 Program remaining needs and priorities study. Considered the CARL 1997-98 Land Acquisition Workplan and recommended amending the definition of "Initial Acquisition" for the CARL Program to include: "A project is considered to have had an initial acquisition if any lands within the project have been acquired, or are under agreement to acquire by any P2000 funded acquisition program." Approved the requests by the Game & Fresh Water Fish Commission to improve existing facilities on a portion of Tate's Hell State Forest and improve existing facilities and provide parking facilities on a portion of Lake Talquin State Forest provided DOF personnel approve precise locations in advance. Council agreed to the use of a "consent agenda process" for future meetings.

## Addendum 2: Summaries of LAMAC Meetings — 1997 (continued)

Date	Major Actions Taken
8/21/97	<b>Staff Meeting/Public Hearing, Tallahassee, FL.</b> Discussed and agreed upon recommendations for the following Land Management Plans: (A) Topsail Hill State Park, Walton County; (b) Deer Lake State Park, Walton County; (c) Camp Helen State Park, Bay County; (d) Apalachicola Wildlife and Environmental Area, Gulf & Franklin Counties; (e) Holey Land Wildlife Management Area, Palm Beach County; (f) J. W. Corbett Wildlife Management Area, Palm Beach County; (g) Rotenberger Wildlife Management Area, Palm Beach County; (h) Fred C. Babcock - Cecil M. Webb Wildlife Management Area, Lee & Charlotte Counties; (i) Estero Bay State Buffer Preserve, Lee County; (j) Crystal River State Buffer Preserve, Citrus County; (k) St. Joseph Bay State Buffer Preserve, Gulf County; (l) Charlotte Harbor State Buffer Preserve, Charlotte & Lee Counties; and (m) St. Sebastian River State Buffer Preserve, Brevard & Indian River Counties. The above-mentioned recommendations are available in the Office of Environmental Services, Division of State Lands. Discussed the preliminary draft of the Florida P2000 Program Remaining Needs & Priorities report.
8/27/97	<b>LAMAC Meeting, Tallahassee, FL.</b> Approved the following Land Management Plans as amended by staff in 08/21/97 meeting: Camp Helen State Recreation Area, Apalachicola Wildlife & Environmental Area, Holey Land Wildlife Management Area, Rotenberger Wildlife Management Area, J. W. Corbett Wildlife Management Area, Babcock - Webb Wildlife Management Area, Charlotte Harbor State Buffer Preserve, Estero Bay State Buffer Preserve, Crystal River State Buffer Preserve, St. Joseph Bay State Buffer Preserve, St. Sebastian River State Buffer Preserve, and Jennings State Forest. Received public comments on Topsail Hill State Park, Walton County. Approved Topsail Hill State Park Plan and designated it a State Preserve. Approved Deer Lake State Park Plan (Walton County) with modifications. Considered the preliminary draft of the Florida P2000 Program Remaining Needs & Priorities report.
9/18/97	<b>Staff Meeting/Public Hearing, Tallahassee, FL.</b> Discussed and agreed to recommend approval of Savannas State Preserve and Jupiter Ridge Land Management Plans. Discussed modifications to Hilochee Wildlife Management Area Land Management Plan. Agreed to recommend against including Snake Warrior's Island - Wetland Restoration Activities (Broward County) on the 09/30/97 agenda. Discussed mitigation banking on state-owned lands and discussed the second draft report of the P2000 Program Remaining Needs & Priorities report.
9/30/97	<b>Public Meeting, Tallahassee, FL.</b> Considered the second draft report of the Florida Preservation 2000 Program Remaining Needs & Priorities report. Considered the following Land Management Plans: (a) Savannas State Preserve in St. Lucie and Martin Counties, (b) Hilochee Wildlife Management Area in Lake County, and (c) Jupiter Ridge Management Plan in Palm Beach County. Council unanimously approved the three Land Management Plans. Discussed mitigation banking on state-owned Lands (Office of Intergovernmental Programs (DEP).
10/23/97	<b>Staff Meeting/Public Hearing, Tallahassee, FL.</b> The following Land Management Plans, contingent upon modifications, were approved for consent agenda: Lake June Scrub State Park, Highlands County; Allen David Broussard Catfish Creek State Preserve, Polk County; Haw Creek State Preserve, Flagler, Volusia and Putnam Counties; Lake Kissimmee State Park, Polk County; Lignumvitae Key State Botanical Site, Monroe County; San Felasco Hammock State Preserve, Alachua County; North Fork St. Lucie River State Buffer Preserve, St. Lucie County; and Coupon Bight State Buffer Preserve, Monroe County. The following pre-plan requests/plan amendments were approved for the consent agenda, and were recommended by staff for Council approval: Cross Seminole Trail, Seminole County; and Picayune Strand State Forest, Collier County. The following CARL boundary amendments were deferred to the 12/5/97 Ranking Meeting: Estero Bay, Lee County; North Key Largo, Monroe County; Charlotte Harbor, Lee County; Middle Chipola, Calhoun County, and Fakahatchee Strand, Collier County. The following project designs were added to the agenda as an informational item: Freedom Tower, Caloosahatchee Ecoscape, Indian River Lagoon Blueway, Mallory Swamp, Cypress Creek/Trail Ridge, and Bombing Range Ridge.
11/6/97	<b>Public Meeting/Hearing, Tallahassee, FL.</b> Council unanimously approved the following Land Management Plans and Pre-Plan requests/Plan Amendments as modified during the October 23, 1997 staff meeting: Lake June Scrub State Park, Highlands County; Allen David Broussard Catfish Creek State Preserve, Polk County; Haw Creek State Preserve, Flagler, Volusia, and Putnam Counties; Lake Kissimmee State Park, Polk County; Lignumvitae Key State Botanical Site, Monroe County; San Felasco Hammock State Preserve, Alachua County; North Fork St. Lucie River State Buffer Preserve, St. Lucie County; Coupon Bight State Buffer Preserve, Monroe County; Cross Seminole Trail, Seminole County; and Picayune Strand State Forest, Collier County. The Council deferred the following CARL boundary amendments: Estero Bay, Lee County; North Key Largo, Monroe County; Charlotte Harbor, Lee County; Middle Chipola, Calhoun County, and Fakahatchee Strand, Collier County.



**Addendum 2: Summaries of LAMAC Meetings — 1997 (continued)**

Date	Major Actions Taken
11/13/97	<p><b>Staff Meeting/Public Hearing, Tallahassee, FL.</b> The following Land Management plans, contingent upon modifications, were approved for the consent agenda by staff: Bulow Creek State Park, Volusia County; Hugh Taylor Birch State Recreation Area, Broward County; Blackwater River State Park, Santa Rosa County; Collier-Seminole State Park, Collier County; Cockroach Bay State Buffer Preserve, Hillsborough County; and Indian River County Public Shooting Range, Indian River County. Staff recommended that the Council approve the following: Land Management Plan Amendment for Lake Talquin State Forest, Leon County; a non-exclusive easement for Point Washington State Forest, Walton County; and a non-exclusive easement for the Pinellas Trail, Pinellas County, and place them on the consent agenda.</p>
11/18/97	<p><b>Public Hearing, Palmetto, FL.</b> Received public testimony on the following 1997 CARL projects: Bombing Range Ridge and Flatwoods; Cape Haze/Charlotte Harbor Buffer; Hall Ranch; Myakka Estuary; Indian River Lagoon Blueway; Pinhook Swamp; Withlacoochee Forest; Caloosahatchee Ecoscape; Estero Bay Buffer; Cayo Costa Island; CREW; Pineland Complex; Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods; Cypress Creek; and Terra Ceia.</p>
11/19/97	<p><b>Public Hearing, Miami, FL.</b> Received public testimony on the following 1997 CARL projects: Florida Keys Ecosystem, North Key Largo Hammocks, Coupon Bight/Key Deer, Estero Bay, CREW, Fakahatchee Strand, Belle Meade, Caloosahatchee Ecoscape, Freedom Tower, Pal-Mar, Atlantic Ridge, Allapattah Flats, Bombing Range Ridge &amp; Flatwoods, Barnacle Addition, Dade Archipelago, Wekiva-Ocala Greenway, Lake George, Suwannee Buffers, Tate's Hell, Save Our Everglades, Okaloocoochee Slough, Annatteliga Hammock, and Florida Springs Coastal Greenway.</p>
12/5/97	<p><b>Public Meeting, Tallahassee, FL.</b> Approved project designs for Allapattah Flats, Cape Haze, Brevard Coastal Ecosystem, Escape Ranch, Hall Ranch, Ichetucknee Trace Limerock Mines, North Fork of St. Lucie River Addition, Terra Ceia, Wakulla Springs Protection Zone and Putnam County Sandhills. Approved modification to the project designs/boundaries of Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed. Received public testimony regarding modification to the project designs/boundaries of South Walton Ecosystem. The Council considered six areas affecting boundary modifications to South Walton Ecosystem: Areas 1, 2, 3 &amp; 4 were approved, Area 5 was not approved, and no action was taken on Area 6. Council approved the establishment of a group of Less-Than-Fee CARL projects; approved removing, moving and combining projects on the current CARL priority list; and ranked five groups of CARL projects in priority order.</p>

**NOTE:**

Contact the Office of Environmental Services, Division of State Lands to obtain a list of speakers, tapes, or summaries of any of the public hearings or meetings.

**Addendum 3: Voting Records of Land Acquisition And Management Advisory Council — 1997**  
**1st Four-Vote for Initiation of Project Assessment — March 14, 1997**

Proposal Name	County	DEP	DOF	GFC	DCA	DHR	DEP <sup>2</sup>	Total	Select
1. Freedom Tower	Dade	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
2. Caloosahatchee Ecoscape	Glades/Hendry	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	4	YES
3. Mallory Swamp	Lafayette	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5	YES
4. Green Swamp-Reedy Creek G-way	Lake/Orange	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
5. Walker/Adams Ranch	Okeechobee	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
6. Big Bend Swamp	Osceola	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	2	NO
7. Bombing Range Ridge and Flatwoods	Polk	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	5	YES
8. Dutch Property	St. Johns	Y	N	N	N	N	N	1	NO
9. Cypress Creek/Trail Ridge	St. Lucie	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	5	YES
10. Three Chimneys	Volusia	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	3	NO
11. Indian River Lagoon Blueway	Multi-counties	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	5	YES

**2nd Four-Vote for Initiation of Project Design — July 18, 1997**

Proposal Name	County	DEP <sup>1</sup>	DOF	GFC	DCA	DHR	DEP <sup>2</sup>	Total	Select
1. Freedom Tower	Dade	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
2. Caloosahatchee Ecoscape	Glades/Hendry	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	5	YES
3. Mallory Swamp	Lafayette	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	5	YES
4. Bombing Range Ridge and Flatwoods	Polk	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
5. Cypress Creek/Trail Ridge	St. Lucie	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
6. Indian River Lagoon Blueway	Multi-counties	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES

DEP<sup>1</sup> = Department of Environmental Protection - Regulation  
 DEP<sup>2</sup> = Department of Environmental Protection - Programs

### Addendum 3: Voting Records of LAMAC— 1997 (continued)

#### Ranking of Priority Projects — December 5, 1997

Project Name	County	DEP <sup>1</sup>	DOF	GFC	DCA	DHR	DEP <sup>2</sup>	Total	Rank
Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem	multi-counties	1	4	8	3	2	1	19	1
Belle Meade	Collier	11	6	2	6	4	8	37	2
Freedom Tower	Dade	7	12	10	7	1	4	41	3
Florida Keys Ecosystem	Monroe	14	16	6	1	5	2	44	4
Annutteliga Hammock (Citrus)	Hernando	6	1	16	8	8	7	46	5
Perdido Pitcher Plant Prairie	Escambia	8	11	5	12	6	5	47.1	6
Archie Carr Sea Turtle Ref. (Ind. Riv.)	Brevard	12	10	7	5	3	10	47.2	7
Wekiva-Ocala Greenway (Orng./Vol.)	Lake	13	5	20	4	16	3	61	8
Bombing Range Ridge	Polk	10	8	9	13	11	12	63	9
Lake Powell (Walton)	Bay	9	7	13	9	7	19	64	10
Estero Bay	Lee	2	14	12	11	13	15	67	11
Dickerson Bay	Wakulla	20	9	11	14	14	14	82	12
Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods (Charlotte)	Lee	18	21	1	16	21	6	83	13
Longleaf Pine Ecosystem	multi-counties	18	3	18	18	18	11	84	14
St. Joseph Bay Buffer	Gulf	5	13	15	17	19	17	86	15
Watermelon Pond (Alachua)	Levy	22	2	14	15	17	18	88	16
Pineland Site Complex	Lee	21	17	21	10	9	13	91	17
Etoniah/Cross Fla. Greenway	multi-counties	19	15	17	22	22	9	104	18
Florida First Magnitude Springs	multi-counties	4	19	22	21	15	25	106	19
Green Swamp (Lake)	Polk	17	25	23	2	20	24	111	20
Middle Chipola River (Calhoun)	Jackson	28	18	24	23	10	16	119	21
Osceola Pine Savannas	Osceola	23	28	4	25	28	22	130	22
Wakulla Springs Protection Zone	Wakulla	15	23	27	24	23	21	133	23
Tates Hell / Carrabelle Tract	Franklin	3	35	35	19	24	23	139	24
Apalachicola River (Lib./Cal./Gad.)	Jackson	26	27	30	27	12	20	142	25
Caloosahatchee Ecoscape (Glades)	Hendry	32	20	3	26	29	35	145	26
Catfish Creek	Polk	24	24	25	20	26	31	150.1	27
Upper Econ Mosaic (Orange)	Osceola	25	22	19	30	27	27	150.2	28
Southeastern Bat Maternity Caves	multi-counties	29	26	32	29	32	26	174	29
Escribano Point	Santa Rosa	27	32	26	33	25	34	177	30
Putnam County Sandhills	Putnam	34	30	28	28	33	29	182	31
Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks (Taylor)	Jefferson	30	33	29	34	35	28	189	32
California Swamp	Dixie	31	29	31	32	34	33	190	33
Ichetucknee Trace Limerock Mines	Columbia	35	31	34	31	31	32	194	34
Pierce Mound Complex	Franklin	33	34	33	35	30	30	195	35
Letchworth Mounds	Leon	36	36	36	36	36	36	216	36

#### Ranking of Substantially Complete Projects — December 5, 1997

Project Name	County	DEP <sup>1</sup>	DOF	GFC	DCA	DHR	DEP <sup>2</sup>	Total	Rank
North Key Largo Hammocks	Monroe	1	2	1	1	1	1	7	1
South Walton County Ecosystem	Walton	3	1	2	2	2	3	13	2
Charlotte Harbor (Lee)	Charlotte	4	5	4	4	3	2	22	3
Rookery Bay	Collier	2	8	6	3	5	4	28	4
Sebastian Creek	Indian River	8	4	3	5	6	8	34	5
Florida Springs Coastal Greenway	Citrus	6	3	5	6	8	7	35	6
South Savannas (Martin)	Saint Lucie	7	6	8	7	4	6	38	7
Myakka Estuary (Charlotte)	Sarasota	5	7	7	8	7	5	39	8

### Addendum 3: Voting Records of LAMAC— 1997 (continued)

#### Ranking of Bargain/Shared Projects — December 5, 1997

Project Name	County	DEP	DOF	GFC	DCA	DHR	DEP <sup>2</sup>	Total	Rank
Pai-Mar (Palm Beach)	Martin	11	4	1	2	1	13	32.1	1
Dade County Archipelago	Dade	5	2	15	3	5	2	32.2	2
Cape Haze/Charlotte Harbor	Charlotte	12	8	4	1	4	4	33	3
Spruce Creek	Volusia	8	9	8	5	6	9	45	4
Everglades Ag. Restoration Area	Palm Beach	10	12	12	6	11	1	52.1	5
Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem	Brevard	14	7	5	10	8	8	52.2	6
Terra Ceta	Manatee	13	10	13	4	7	10	57.1	7
Atlantic Ridge Ecosystem	Martin	2	14	17	11	2	11	57.2	8
Hutchinson Island-Blind Creek	Saint Lucie	6	13	10	8	9	12	58	9
Pinhook Swamp (Columbia)	Baker	1	16	9	9	12	16	63	10
Corkscrew R. E. W. (Lee)	Collier	3	5	20	18	13	5	64	11
Garcon Ecosystem	Santa Rosa	9	3	22	12	14	6	66	12
Okaloacoochee Slough (Collier)	Hendry	17	1	3	19	15	14	69	13
Aliapattah Flats	Martin	22	22	2	15	3	17	81	14
Indian River Lagoon Blueway	multi-counties	7	15	11	20	23	7	83	15
Cypress Creek	Saint Lucie	20	11	6	16	17	18	88	16
Dunn's Creek	Putnam	32	6	16	7	10	24	95	17
North Fork St. Lucie River	Saint Lucie	21	19	14	13	19	15	101	18
Newnan's Lake	Alachua	28	17	7	14	31	19	116.1	19
Pumpkin Hill Creek	Duval	4	27	19	23	18	25	116.2	20
Sand Mountain (Bay)	Washington	15	31	18	33	22	3	122	21
Peacock Slough	Suwannee	16	21	23	22	20	21	123	22
Suwannee Buffers (Suwannee)	Columbia	23	26	25	21	16	26	137	23
Hall Ranch	Charlotte	31	20	27	17	21	27	143	24
North Indian Riv. Lagoon (Brevard)	Volusia	25	28	24	25	24	23	149	25
Econ-St. Johns Ecosystem (Orange)	Seminole	18	23	31	31	27	20	150	26
Hixtown Swamp	Madison	26	29	28	28	29	22	162	27
Lochloosa Wildlife	Alachua	24	32	26	27	26	28	163	28
Barnacle Addition	Dade	19	33	34	26	25	29	166.1	29
Heather Island	Marion	30	25	29	24	28	30	166.2	30
Twelve Mile Swamp	Saint Johns	27	18	30	29	33	31	168	31
Emeralda Marsh (Marion)	Lake	29	30	21	30	32	33	175	32
Juno Hills	Palm Beach	34	24	32	32	30	34	186	33
Alderman's Ford Addition	Hillsborough	33	34	33	34	34	32	200	34

#### Ranking of Mega-Multiparcel Projects — December 5, 1997

Project Name	County	DEP	DOF	GFC	DCA	DHR	DEP <sup>2</sup>	Total	Rank
Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem	Highlands	1	1	1	2	1	1	7	1
Coupon Bight/Key Deer	Monroe	4	2	2	1	2	2	13	2
East Everglades	multi-counties	2	4	3	4	3	6	22	3
Save Our Everglades	Collier	3	3	4	5	4	4	23	4
Fakahatchee Strand	Collier	5	6	5	6	5	3	30	5
Cayo Costa Island	Lee	6	5	7	3	6	5	32	6
Rotenberger (Broward)	Palm Beach	7	7	6	7	7	7	41	7

#### Ranking of Less-Than-Fee Projects — December 5, 1997

Project Name	County	DEP	DOF	GFC	DCA	DHR	DEP <sup>2</sup>	Total	Rank
Green Swamp (Polk)	Lake	5	2	1	1	3	4	16	1
Ranch Reserve (Brevard/Indian River)	Osceola	2	1	6	2	4	2	17	2
Middle Chipola River (Calhoun)	Jackson	4	4	4	3	1	3	19	3
Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem	Polk	1	7	5	7	6	1	27	4
Southeastern Bat Maternity Caves	Alachua	3	6	3	6	9	5	32	5
Mallory Swamp	Lafayette	7	3	2	5	10	10	37	6
Annuteliga Hammock	Hernando	10	5	9	4	7	8	43	7
North Key Largo Hammocks	Monroe	9	8	7	8	5	7	44	8
Etoniah/Cross Florida Greenway	Putnam	6	9	8	9	8	6	46	9
Apalachicola River (Liberty)	Calhoun	8	10	9	10	2	9	49	10

## **Addendum 4: Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan**

*Excerpted Objectives, Guidelines, and Measures*

### **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 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 Protection (DEP) 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.

## Addendum 4: Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan (continued)

### LAND ACQUISITION GUIDELINES:

- (1) Prefer projects with resources of statewide or regional importance.
- (2) Prefer the more endangered and vulnerable projects which are in immediate danger of loss to some other use.
- (3) Prefer projects with ecologically intact systems that have minimal disturbances and can be feasibly managed to conserve the resources for which they are to be acquired.
- (4) Give special consideration to inholdings, additions and other lands that would enhance management, protection, or restoration of existing public lands with important natural or cultural resources.
- (5) Prefer projects with significant resource values that satisfy specific regional concerns, giving special consideration to projects that are accessible to urban areas.
- (6) Prefer projects that have sufficient size and resource diversity to support multiple-use management and resource-based outdoor recreation.
- (7) Give special consideration to habitat corridors or landscape linkages that serve a demonstrated conservation or recreation purpose.
- (8) Give special consideration to large projects that exhibit wilderness characteristics.
- (9) Give special consideration to projects with acquisition or management assistance from other governmental or nonprofit entities if these projects also help to achieve other FSLAP objectives.

**Note:**

The foregoing represents excerpts from the *Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan (FSLAP)*, as approved by the Governor and Cabinet on July 1, 1986, and amended on June 28, 1991. 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 amended objectives and guidelines are reported in the *Preservation 2000 Needs Assessment - Addendum 1*.

### PROCEDURE FOR EVALUATING CARL PROJECTS FOR CONFORMANCE WITH THE FLORIDA STATEWIDE LAND ACQUISITION PLAN

The FSLAP evaluation matrix provides guidance for subjectively assessing each project's degree of conformance with the objectives and guidelines defined in FSLAP. The matrix is designed to provide concise but encompassing information about CARL projects. The matrix, however, is not intended to replace the current system of ranking CARL projects, but should provide a foundation on which the various agencies may begin to formulate their individual ranking decisions. For example, an agency may place greater emphasis on certain objectives, while employing the subjective ratings in other objectives or guidelines to influence their ultimate ranking decisions when two or more projects have similar attributes from their perspective.

The matrix employs a subjective scale to examine each project for its degree of conformance with the objectives. The subjective scale for the degree of conformance for each objective is as follows:

- N = project does not satisfy objective
- L = project remotely satisfies objective
- M = project adequately satisfies objective
- H = project exemplary satisfies objective

The subjective scale for each FSLAP objective, to the greatest degree possible, is 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 are maintained by each agency to substantiate all subjective rating decisions. Similar subjective scales also are employed for the nine FSLAP guidelines.

The primary responsibilities for determining the initial degrees of conformance with FSLAP will be divided among the agencies as follows:

<u>Objectives/Guidelines</u>	<u>Primary/Secondary Agencies</u>
Natural Communities	FNAI
Forest Resources	DOF
Vascular Plants	FNAI
Fish and Wildlife	GFC / FNAI
Fresh Water Resources	DEP
Coastal Resources	DEP/DCA
Geological Resources	Fl. Geological Survey (DEP)
Historic Resources	DHR
Outdoor Recreation	DEP / GFC
Statewide or Regional Significance	DEP
Endangerment and Vulnerability	DEP / DCA
Ecological Integrity	FNAI
Inholdings or Additions	DEP
Proximity to Urban Areas	DEP / DCA
Size, Resource Diversity, etc.	DEP
Corridors & Landscape Linkage	DEP
Wilderness Characteristics	DEP
Partnerships	DEP
Local Support	DEP

Subsequently, the liaison staff meets to compare and discuss the subjective ratings for each project. Ratings which are not agreed upon by staff are presented to the Land Acquisition And Management Advisory Council for final determination. The Council may also revise individual ratings and must approve the overall ratings by majority vote.

**Addendum 4: Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan (continued)**

**Evaluation Matrix for 1998 CARL Projects in Ranking Order**

(Note: Number/letter for category columns correspond to excerpts of FSLAP text on the previous pages)

Project Name	Natural Communities		Forest Resources			Vascular Plants			Fish & Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources				
	1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Priority Projects</b>																
Annatteliga Hammock	H	H	H	H	H	M	L	H	H	L	H	N	N	L	M	M
Apalachicola River	H	H	H	L	L	M	H	H	L	N	M	M	N	N	L	M
Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge	M	M	L	N	L	L	L	M	M	N	M	L	N	N	L	L
Belle Meade	H	M	M	M	M	M	H	M	M	H	H	M	N	N	M	H
Bombing Range Ridge	H	H	H	H	H	M	H	H	H	H	H	N	N	L	H	M
California Swamp	M	H	M	M	L	L	L	M	M	H	H	M	N	M	N	H
Caloosahatchee Ecoscape	L	L	M	M	M	N	N	N	H	M	M	N	N	N	N	L
Catfish Creek	H	H	H	L	M	H	H	M	M	L	M	N	N	M	H	M
Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods	M	M	M	L	L	H	L	H	M	N	M	L	N	N	L	M
Dickerson Bay	M	M	L	L	M	M	L	L	H	M	M	M	N	N	N	H
Escribano Point	M	M	H	L	L	L	M	M	M	N	M	H	N	N	L	H
Estero Bay	L	M	N	N	N	N	N	L	M	L	M	M	N	N	N	M
Etoniah/Cross Florida Greenway	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	L	H	N	N	L	H	H
Florida First Magnitude Springs	M	H	H	L	H	M	M	M	H	N	M	L	H	N	M	H
Florida Keys Ecosystem	H	H	H	N	L	M	N	M	H	H	H	M	N	N	N	L
Freedom Tower	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Green Swamp	M	N	M	L	L	H	L	H	M	N	M	L	N	N	M	M
Ichetucknee Trace Limerock Mines	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	N	N	N	M	L
Lake Powell	M	M	L	M	H	M	M	M	M	L	M	M	N	H	N	H
Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem	H	H	H	L	M	H	H	H	H	N	N	N	N	L	H	L
Letchworth Mounds	N	N	L	N	L	N	N	L	L	N	L	N	N	N	L	H
Longleaf Pine Ecosystem	H	H	H	H	H	H	M	H	M	L	H	N	N	L	M	M
Middle Chipola River	M	M	M	L	H	H	M	M	H	L	H	H	L	N	L	H
Osceola Pine Savannas	H	H	L	M	M	L	L	M	H	M	H	N	N	N	N	H
Perdido Pitcher Plant Prairie	H	H	L	L	L	M	M	H	M	M	M	N	N	N	L	H
Pierce Mound Complex	L	M	L	N	N	L	L	M	L	L	M	L	N	N	N	M
Pineland Site Complex	L	L	H	M	H	L	L	L	L	L	L	H	N	N	N	H
Putnam County Sandhills	H	N	M	H	H	L	L	M	M	L	M	N	N	H	M	L
Southeast Bat Maternity Caves	L	M	M	L	L	L	L	L	H	H	M	L	N	N	L	L
St. Joseph Bay Buffer	H	H	H	L	M	H	H	H	M	M	M	M	N	N	N	H
Tates Hell/Carrabelle Tract	L	L	M	M	L	L	M	M	M	L	L	M	N	N	L	H
Upper Econ Mosaic	H	M	H	M	H	L	L	M	H	H	H	H	N	H	N	H
Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks	M	H	H	L	M	N	L	L	H	N	M	H	H	N	M	H
Wakulla Springs Protection Zone	M	M	M	H	H	L	L	M	H	L	H	L	L	M	H	H
Watermelon Pond	M	M	H	M	H	L	L	M	M	N	M	N	N	H	H	H
Wekiva-Ocala Greenway	M	H	H	M	H	M	M	L	H	M	M	H	M	L	M	H
<b>Mega-Multiparcel</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2a</b>	<b>2b</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
Cayo Costa Island	M	M	L	N	M	N	H	H	M	L	L	N	N	N	N	N
Coupon Bight/Key Deer	H	H	H	L	L	H	H	H	H	N	H	M	N	N	L	H
East Everglades	L	M	L	L	L	N	N	M	H	N	H	N	N	N	N	H
Fakahatchee Strand	H	H	L	L	L	H	H	H	H	N	M	L	N	N	L	H
Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem	H	H	H	L	M	H	H	H	H	N	N	N	N	L	H	L
Rotenberger/Holey Lands	N	L	N	N	N	N	N	L	L	N	L	N	N	N	N	H
Save Our Everglades	M	M	M	L	L	M	M	H	H	L	H	L	N	N	L	H
<b>Less-Than-Fee-Simple</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2a</b>	<b>2b</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
Annatteliga Hammock	H	H	H	H	H	M	L	H	H	L	H	N	N	L	M	M
Apalachicola River	H	H	H	L	L	M	H	H	L	N	M	L	N	N	N	L
Etoniah/Cross FL Greenway	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	L	H	N	N	N	H	M
Green Swamp	M	N	M	L	L	H	L	H	M	N	M	L	N	N	L	M
Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem	H	H	H	L	M	H	H	H	H	N	N	N	N	L	H	L
Mallory Swamp	M	M	M	M	M	N	N	L	M	M	M	N	N	N	L	M
Middle Chipola River	M	M	M	L	H	H	M	M	H	L	H	H	L	N	L	H
North Key Largo Hammocks	H	H	M	N	L	H	H	H	H	N	H	M	N	N	N	N
Ranch Reserve	M	M	H	H	H	L	L	M	H	M	H	N	N	N	N	L
Southeast Bat Maternity Caves	L	M	M	L	L	L	L	L	H	H	M	N	N	N	L	N

**Addendum 4: Evaluation Matrix for 1998 CARL Projects in Ranking Order (continued)**

Coastal Resources			Geological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation Resources					Acquisition Guiding Principles										
1	2	3	1	2	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
N	N	N	M	M	M	M	L	L	M	N	N	N	H	M	M	M	L	H	H	L	N	
N	N	N	M	H	M	N	L	H	H	L	N	H	H	N	M	M	N	H	M	H	H	
H	M	L	L	L	L	N	H	H	H	L	H	L	H	L	H	H	L	L	N	N	H	
N	N	H	N	L	L	N	L	L	L	L	L	L	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	N	
N	N	N	L	L	M	M	M	H	H	H	N	N	H	H	H	H	L	H	H	H	M	
N	N	N	L	L	M	N	L	L	L	H	L	M	H	L	M	M	L	H	L	H	N	
N	N	N	L	L	M	M	M	M	M	H	N	L	M	M	L	N	L	M	H	L	N	
N	N	N	H	H	L	N	M	H	H	L	N	L	H	N	H	H	N	M	N	N	H	
N	H	H	M	M	L	N	L	M	H	L	N	L	H	L	M	M	L	M	H	H	N	
M	H	M	L	L	M	N	L	L	M	L	L	L	H	M	H	H	H	M	M	L	N	
H	M	M	N	N	M	N	M	L	L	L	L	N	M	L	H	H	L	M	M	M	N	
N	H	L	N	L	H	N	L	M	M	L	N	L	H	L	H	M	H	L	N	N	N	
N	N	N	L	L	L	N	H	L	L	M	N	H	H	L	H	H	M	H	H	H	H	
N	N	N	H	H	M	N	M	M	H	L	L	L	H	N	M	H	L	H	M	N	H	
H	H	H	H	H	H	L	M	L	H	H	L	M	H	H	H	H	H	L	N	N	H	
L	N	N	L	L	N	H	L	H	H	N	N	N	H	M	N	N	N	H	N	N	N	H
L	M	L	N	N	L	N	M	N	L	M	N	L	H	N	H	M	H	H	L	H	N	
N	N	N	L	L	N	N	L	L	H	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	N	N	N	
H	H	L	N	N	M	M	H	M	M	M	N	N	M	M	M	L	H	M	L	N	N	
N	N	N	M	L	L	N	L	H	H	M	N	L	H	N	H	H	M	L	N	H	H	
N	N	N	N	N	L	N	M	L	M	L	L	L	H	L	L	L	H	H	N	N	N	
N	N	N	M	M	M	N	M	M	M	M	L	H	H	H	H	H	H	N	H	N	N	
N	N	N	M	H	M	N	L	M	M	N	L	H	H	M	M	M	M	H	L	N	N	
N	N	N	L	L	M	M	M	L	H	H	N	N	M	L	L	H	N	H	H	H	M	
H	H	M	N	N	N	N	L	M	H	L	N	N	H	M	H	H	L	L	L	L	N	
H	H	N	N	N	H	H	N	L	H	N	N	N	H	H	H	M	M	L	N	N	N	
L	L	L	N	N	H	N	L	L	L	L	L	L	H	H	L	M	H	L	N	N	M	
N	N	N	M	M	L	N	L	L	H	L	L	L	M	M	H	M	L	H	M	M	N	
N	N	N	H	M	M	N	N	L	N	N	N	N	H	M	H	L	L	L	N	L	L	
H	H	H	L	L	H	M	M	H	H	L	H	L	H	N	M	H	M	H	N	N	H	
H	H	H	L	L	L	N	H	H	H	M	H	L	H	H	M	L	M	H	N	H	H	
N	N	N	L	L	M	N	H	H	H	M	L	H	M	M	H	M	H	H	M	H	N	
N	N	N	L	L	M	N	L	H	H	M	N	L	H	N	N	M	H	H	N	L	H	
N	N	N	H	H	L	N	L	H	H	M	L	H	M	M	M	H	M	H	M	L	M	
N	N	N	L	L	M	N	L	L	L	L	N	N	H	M	H	L	M	H	L	M	M	
N	N	N	L	L	H	N	H	M	H	M	N	H	H	M	M	M	M	H	H	M	H	
1	2	3	1	2	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
H	H	M	L	M	H	N	H	M	H	L	H	M	H	L	H	M	H	H	N	N	N	
M	M	H	H	H	N	N	N	H	H	L	N	L	H	H	M	M	H	L	N	N	H	
N	N	N	N	L	M	N	L	L	H	H	N	L	H	L	H	M	M	L	M	H	H	
N	N	N	L	L	H	N	L	H	H	M	N	L	H	H	M	H	H	M	H	H	N	
N	N	N	M	L	L	N	L	H	H	M	N	L	H	N	H	H	M	L	N	H	H	
N	N	M	N	N	L	N	N	N	L	H	N	L	M	N	L	M	H	M	N	N	H	
N	N	N	L	L	H	N	L	M	H	H	N	L	H	H	M	M	H	M	H	H	H	
1	2	3	1	2	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
N	N	N	M	M	M	M	L	N	M	N	N	N	H	M	M	M	L	H	H	L	N	
N	N	N	M	H	M	N	L	H	H	L	N	H	H	N	M	M	N	H	M	H	H	
N	N	N	L	L	L	N	H	L	L	M	N	H	H	L	H	H	M	H	H	H	H	
L	M	L	N	N	L	N	M	N	L	M	N	L	H	N	H	M	H	H	L	H	N	
N	N	N	M	L	L	N	L	H	H	M	N	L	H	N	H	H	M	L	N	H	H	
N	N	N	L	L	N	N	M	L	L	M	N	N	M	L	L	N	L	L	L	M	N	
N	N	N	M	H	M	N	L	M	M	N	L	H	H	M	M	M	M	M	H	L	N	
M	H	H	M	M	N	N	L	H	H	L	L	L	H	N	M	H	H	M	N	N	N	
N	N	N	L	L	N	N	M	L	H	M	L	L	H	M	M	L	L	H	M	M	H	
N	N	N	H	M	M	N	N	L	N	N	N	N	H	M	H	L	L	L	N	L	L	



**Addendum 4: Evaluation Matrix for 1998 CARL Projects in Ranking Order (continued)**

Project Name	Natural Communities		Forest Resources			Vascular Plants			Fish & Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources				
	1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Bargain/Shared Projects</b>																
Aldeman's Ford Addition	L	L	M	H	L	N	N	M	N	N	L	N	N	N	L	H
Allapattah Flats	L	M	M	L	M	L	L	M	H	M	M	N	N	N	N	L
Atlantic Ridge Ecosystem	M	H	M	L	L	M	L	M	M	L	M	L	N	N	H	H
Barnacle Addition	L	L	L	N	L	N	L	L	N	N	L	N	N	N	N	N
Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem	H	M	H	L	M	H	M	H	H	N	H	N	N	M	M	M
Cape Haze/Charlotte Harbor	H	N	M	L	L	L	L	M	H	H	H	M	N	N	N	H
Corkscrew R.E.W.	M	M	M	L	L	M	H	L	H	H	H	N	N	M	L	H
Cypress Creek	L	L	M	M	M	N	M	L	H	H	M	N	N	N	L	H
Dade County Archipelago	H	M	H	N	L	H	H	H	L	N	L	N	N	N	N	N
Dunn's Creek	L	L	H	M	H	N	N	L	L	N	M	N	N	M	M	M
Econ-St. Johns Ecosystem	H	H	H	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	N	N	N	N	H
Emeralda Marsh	L	L	L	L	L	N	N	L	M	M	M	N	N	N	N	H
Everglades Ag. Restoration Area	L	L	L	N	L	N	L	L	N	N	L	N	N	N	N	N
Garcon Ecosystem	H	H	L	L	L	L	M	M	L	L	M	M	N	N	L	H
Hall Ranch	L	L	M	H	H	L	L	M	H	M	H	N	N	N	L	L
Heather Island	M	M	H	M	M	L	M	M	M	L	M	L	N	N	L	M
Hixtown Swamp	M	M	M	H	M	L	L	L	M	M	H	N	N	L	M	H
Hutchinson Island-Blind Creek	L	L	L	N	M	N	N	L	M	N	L	L	N	N	N	L
Juno Hills	H	H	L	N	L	H	H	M	M	N	M	N	N	N	L	L
Indian River Lagoon Blueway	M	M	M	L	M	N	L	M	M	M	M	H	N	N	N	H
Lochloosa Wildlife	L	M	H	H	M	N	L	M	H	M	M	H	L	H	L	H
Newnan's Lake	L	M	H	H	M	N	L	M	M	M	M	N	N	M	N	H
North Fork St. Lucie River	L	L	L	L	L	L	N	L	L	N	L	N	N	N	N	H
North Indian River Lagoon	M	M	M	M	L	M	M	M	H	M	H	M	N	N	N	H
Okaloacoochee Slough	M	M	L	L	L	L	L	M	H	H	H	L	N	N	N	H
Pal-Mar	M	H	M	L	M	L	L	H	M	H	L	N	N	N	L	H
Peacock Slough	M	H	M	L	L	N	L	M	M	N	L	M	M	N	M	H
Pinhook Swamp	L	L	M	L	L	N	N	L	M	L	M	L	N	N	M	H
Pumpkin Hill Creek	L	M	H	M	H	N	N	L	M	M	M	H	N	N	N	H
Sand Mountain	M	M	H	M	H	H	H	H	M	N	M	N	L	H	H	M
Spruce Creek	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	M	H	N	N	N	H
Suwannee Buffers	M	H	H	M	H	N	N	M	L	N	L	H	N	L	M	H
Terra Ceia	L	M	L	L	L	L	L	M	M	H	M	M	N	N	N	H
Twelve Mile Swamp	L	L	L	M	M	N	N	L	M	L	L	N	N	N	L	M
<b>Substantially Complete</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2a</b>	<b>2b</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
Charlotte Harbor	L	L	L	N	L	N	L	L	M	L	M	L	N	N	N	L
Florida Springs Coastal Greenway	M	H	H	M	M	N	N	L	H	L	M	M	M	N	L	H
Rookery Bay	M	H	L	N	L	N	L	M	M	L	M	M	N	N	N	H
Myakka Estuary	M	L	L	M	M	L	L	M	M	M	H	M	N	N	N	M
North Key Largo Hammocks	H	H	M	N	L	H	H	H	H	N	H	M	N	N	N	N
Sebastian Creek	M	M	M	L	M	M	N	M	H	M	M	L	N	N	L	M
South Savannas	M	H	L	L	L	M	M	M	L	N	L	L	N	N	M	M
South Walton County Ecosystem	H	H	H	M	H	M	H	H	H	N	H	N	N	H	M	H

**Addendum 4: Evaluation Matrix for 1998 CARL Projects in Ranking Order (continued)**

Coastal Resources			Geological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation Resources					Acquisition Guiding Principles									
1	2	3	1	2	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
N	N	N	L	L	N	N	L	M	M	L	N	L	H	N	H	M	N	L	N	N	H
N	N	N	L	L	N	N	H	L	M	H	L	L	L	L	L	L	M	H	L	L	M
M	N	N	M	M	L	L	L	L	M	N	N	N	H	H	M	H	L	H	H	L	H
N	L	L	M	H	M	N	L	H	H	N	N	L	M	N	H	L	H	L	N	N	H
M	N	L	L	L	N	N	L	L	M	L	L	H	H	H	H	H	H	M	L	H	
H	H	H	L	L	M	N	M	L	M	L	M	L	M	H	M	H	M	M	L	L	L
N	N	N	L	L	L	N	L	N	H	H	N	L	H	N	L	H	H	L	H	N	H
N	N	N	L	L	H	H	M	M	M	H	N	N	M	M	M	N	M	H	M	M	H
N	N	N	L	L	M	N	N	N	M	L	N	L	H	N	H	N	L	N	N	N	H
N	N	N	M	M	L	N	M	H	M	M	N	L	H	N	M	L	L	M	N	N	H
N	N	N	L	L	H	N	M	L	M	M	L	M	H	M	M	H	M	H	N	H	
N	N	N	M	M	L	N	L	N	M	M	N	L	M	N	M	L	N	L	H	N	H
N	N	N	N	N	N	N	M	L	M	M	L	L	H	L	N	M	L	L	L	L	H
H	H	H	L	L	H	N	L	M	H	L	N	L	H	L	H	H	N	L	N	N	H
N	N	N	L	L	N	N	H	L	M	H	L	L	L	M	M	H	L	H	M	L	H
N	N	N	L	L	L	L	L	L	M	M	N	L	M	N	L	L	H	M	H	N	H
N	N	N	N	N	M	N	L	M	M	M	L	L	H	L	M	L	L	H	N	M	H
H	H	H	L	L	L	N	M	L	M	L	M	L	M	M	L	M	M	M	M	N	H
M	L	N	N	N	N	N	L	L	N	N	N	N	H	M	H	L	H	N	N	L	H
M	N	N	L	L	H	L	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	H	L	H	H	M	M	L	H
N	N	N	N	N	M	N	L	L	L	H	N	N	M	L	M	N	M	H	L	M	H
N	N	N	L	L	M	N	L	H	L	L	N	N	M	L	M	N	M	M	L	L	M
M	M	H	L	L	N	N	L	L	L	L	L	M	M	H	L	H	L	M	N	H	
H	N	H	N	N	L	N	L	L	L	L	L	L	H	L	M	M	H	M	N	H	H
N	N	N	N	N	L	N	M	L	H	M	L	M	H	L	M	L	L	M	L	H	H
N	L	N	L	N	N	N	H	N	M	M	N	L	H	N	M	M	M	H	M	M	H
N	N	N	H	H	H	N	M	L	H	L	N	H	H	L	L	M	H	H	L	N	H
N	N	N	N	N	L	N	H	H	H	M	H	L	H	N	L	M	L	H	N	H	H
L	L	H	N	N	M	N	L	L	M	L	N	N	M	M	M	H	H	M	M	M	N
N	N	N	M	M	L	N	L	M	L	L	N	N	H	L	M	N	L	H	L	M	M
M	M	L	L	L	H	H	M	H	H	L	N	N	H	H	M	H	H	M	L	N	M
N	N	N	H	H	M	N	L	L	H	M	N	H	H	N	M	M	M	H	M	N	H
M	H	H	L	L	L	N	L	L	H	L	L	L	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	L	L
N	N	N	N	N	L	N	H	H	H	M	H	L	M	L	L	M	M	L	N	H	
H	M	L	H	H	M	N	H	H	H	M	H	H	H	L	H	H	H	H	H	H	N

## Addendum 5: Natural Resources Evaluation Matrix for 1997 CARL Proposals

Project Name	CARL #	County	# Acres		
Indian River Lagoon Blueway	970102-0247	Brevard, Volusia, Indian River, St. Lucie, Martin	8,857		
<b>Biological Conservation Priority:</b> M					
<b>Natural Resource Values/Comments:</b> Phase 1 consists of >30 separate parcels selected to complement other natural lands along the Indian River Lagoon that are either already in public ownership or earmarked for public acquisition.					
<b>Natural Communities:</b> (FNAI from application, field observation, FDOT aerial photos for 1992 [VOLU], 1993 [BREV], 1994 [IND], 1996 [STLU and MART]) - the following community percentages refer to parcels in Phase 1 only): Estuarine Tidal Marsh (G4S4) 39%; Maritime Hammock (G4S3) 21%; Estuarine Tidal Swamp (G3S3) 16%; Scrub (G2S2) 6%; Mesic Flatwoods (G7S4) 3%; Coastal Strand (G3?S2) 1%; Basin Swamp (G4?S3) <1%; Baygall (G4?S4?) <1%; Disturbed 12%.					
<b>FNAI elements on, near, or reported from site:</b>					
Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	Fed. Status	State Status
<b>Special Animal Occurrences on site:</b>					
<i>Rivulus marmoratus</i>	Mangrove Rivulus	G5	S3	N	LS
<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	Gopher Tortoise	G3	S3	N	LS
<i>Nerodia clarkii taeniata</i>	Atlantic Salt Marsh Snake	G4T1	S1	LT	LT
<i>Ardea alba</i>	Great Egret	G5	S4	N	N
<i>Egretta caerulea</i> *	Little Blue Heron	G5	S4	N	LS
<i>Egretta tricolor</i> *	Tricolored Heron	G5	S4	N	LS
<i>Haliaeetus leucocorhalus</i>	Bald Eagle	G4	S3	LT	LT
<i>Eubalaena glacialis</i>	Black Right Whale	G1	S1	LE	LE
<b>Special Animal Occurrences near site:</b>					
<i>Agonostomus monticola</i> *	Mountain Mullet	G5	S3	N	N
<i>Microphis brachyurus</i> *	Opossum Pipefish	G5	S2	N	N
<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Loggerhead	G3	S3	LT	LT
<i>Aphelocoma coerulescens</i>	Florida Scrub-jay	G3	S3	LT	LT
<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	Black-Crowned Night-Heron	G5	S37	N	N
<i>Trichechus manatus</i> *	Manatee	G27	S27	LE	LE
<b>Special Plant Occurrences on site:</b>					
<i>Glandularia maritima</i> *	Coastal Vervain	G2	S2	N	N
<i>Okenia hypogaea</i>	Burrowing Four-o'clock	G3	S2	N	LE
<b>Special Plant Occurrences near site:</b>					
<i>Conradina grandiflora</i> *	Large-flowered Rosemary	G3	S3	N	LE
<i>Halophila johnsonii</i>	Johnson's Seagrass	G2	S2	N	le
* found in or near Phase 1 parcels					
Three percent of the proposal is within a priority area identified by FNAI based on natural community and species occurrence information. Three percent of the proposal is within a priority area identified by FNAI Regional Ecological Workshops and Analyses. Thirty-seven percent of the proposal is within an Area of Conservation Interest identified by FNAI Regional Ecological Workshops and Analyses. Thirty percent of the proposal is within a FGFWFC Strategic Habitat Conservation Area.					
<b>Managed Areas within 3 miles:</b> Sebastian Inlet State Recreation Area/DEP/DRP; Spruce Creek/DEP/DRP; Avalon State Recreation Area/DEP/DRP; Fort Pierce Inlet State Recreation Area/DEP/DRP; Savannas State Reserve/DEP/DRP; Saint Lucie Inlet State Preserve/DEP/DRP; Seabranch/DEP/DRP; Jonathan Dickinson State Park/DEP/DRP; Banana River A.P./DEP/DMR; Mosquito Lagoon A.P./DEP/DMR; Indian River-Malabar to Vero Beach A.P./DEP/DMR; Indian River-Vero Beach to Ft. Pierce A.P./DEP/DMR; Jensen Beach to Jupiter Inlet A.P./DEP/DMR; Blowing Rocks Preserve/TNC; Spruce Creek Preserve/TNC; Hobe Sound Sandhill/TNC; Canaveral National Seashore/NPS; Brevard Barrier Island/SJRWMD; Tumbull Hammock Conservation Area/SJRWMD; Merritt Island National Wildlife Refuge/USFWS; Hobe Sound National Wildlife Refuge/USFWS; Pelican Island National Wildlife Refuge/USFWS; Archie Carr National Wildlife Refuge/USFWS; Patrick Air Force Base/DoD/USAF; Sea Oats Park/Brevard County; Coconut Point Park/Brevard County; South Beach Regional Park/Brevard County; Twin Shores Park/Brevard County; Apollo Eleven Park/Brevard County; Judith Resnick Memorial Park/Brevard County; Emerald Cove Park/Brevard County; Erna Nixon Park/Brevard County; Lori Wilson Park/Brevard County; Louis Bonsteel III Memorial Park/Brevard County; Treasure Shores/Indian River County; Golden Sands County Park/Indian River County; Oslo Riverfront Conservation Area/Indian River County; Pepper Beach Park/St. Lucie County; Isabella Beach/St. Lucie County; John Brooks Park/St. Lucie County; Savannas Outdoor Recreation Area/St. Lucie County; Dollman Tract/St. Lucie County; Enchanted Forest Sanctuary/Brevard County; Jensen Beach Park/Martin County; Bob Graham Beach Park/Martin County; Stuart Beach Park/Martin County; House of Refuge Park/Martin County; Bathub Reef Beach Park/Martin County; Lighthouse Point Park/Volusia County; Smyrna Dunes Park/Volusia County; New Smyrna Sugar Mill Ruins Historic Site/Volusia County.					
<b>CARL/SOR projects/proposals within 15 miles:</b> <u>St. John's River WMD SOR Projects:</u> North Indian River Lagoon; Pelican Island Wildlife project area; Mullet Creek Islands project area; Oslo Riverfront project area; Sebastian Creek. <u>South Florida WMD SOR Projects:</u> Indian River Lagoon; Atlantic Ridge Ecosystem; Savannas; North Savannas. <u>CARL Projects:</u> Spruce Creek; North Indian River; Scrub Jay Refugia; Maritime Hammock Initiative; Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge; Sebastian Creek; South Savannas; Hutchinson Island; Atlantic Ridge Ecosystem.					
<b>Applicant's Recommended Management Use:</b> Watershed protection					
<b>Applicant's Recommended Managing Agency:</b> St. Johns River WMD					
Project Name	CARL#	County	# Acres		
Freedom Tower	970102-0251	Dade	0.6		
<b>Biological Conservation Priority:</b> None					
<b>Natural Resource Values/Comments:</b> Natural Resource Values/Comments: The tower probably has no natural resource value, although there is potential that it could serve as a roosting area for the Florida mastiff bat ( <i>Eumops glaucinus floridanus</i> G5?T1/S1), big brown bat ( <i>Eptesicus fuscus</i> G5/S3), or big-eared bat ( <i>Corynorhinus rafinesquii</i> G3G4/S3).					

**Addendum 5: Natural Resources Evaluation Matrix for 1997 CARL Proposals (continued)**

Freedom Tower Continued					
Natural Communities: (FNAI from application and 1991 FDOT aerial photos): none					
FNAI elements on, near, or reported from site: none known at present					
Applicant's Recommended Management Use: Historic Exhibits Visitor Center					
Applicant's Recommended Managing Agency: Dade Heritage Trust					
Project Name	CARL#	County	# Acres		
Caloosahatchee Ecoscape	970102-0249	Glades, Hendry	21,760		
Biological Conservation Priority: M					
Natural Resource Values/Comments: Heavily disturbed natural communities and agricultural lands					
Natural Communities: Natural communities (FNAI from GFC Landsat, application, and FDOT 1990 aerial photos): Mesic Flatwoods G2S2) 22%; Wet Flatwoods (G7S47) 4%; Depression Marsh/Wet Prairie 3%; Prairie Hammock (G4S4)/Xeric hammock (G7S3) 2%; Dome Swamp (G47S37)/Strand Swamp (G47S47) 7% Scrubby Flatwoods (G3S3) <2%; Floodplain Marsh 2%; Disturbed (pasture or shrubland) 58%.					
FNAI elements on, near, or reported from site:					
Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	Fed. Status	State Status
<b>Special Animal Occurrences on site:</b>					
<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	Gopher Tortoise	G3	S3	N	LS
<i>Aphelocoma coerulescens</i>	Florida Scrub-jay	G3	S3	LT	LT
<i>Caracara plancus</i>	Crested Caracara	G5	S2	LT	LT
<i>Grus canadensis pratensis</i>	Florida Sandhill Crane	G5T2T3	S2S3	N	LT
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Bald Eagle	G4	S3	LT	LT
<i>Sciurus niger shermani</i>	Sherman's Fox squirrel	G5T2	S2	N	LS
<b>Special Animal Occurrences or near site:</b>					
	Florida Panther	G5T1	S1	LE	LE
<i>Felis concolor coryi</i>	Manatee	G2?	S2?	LE	LE
<i>Trichechus manatus</i>					
<b>Special Animals Reported:</b>					
	American Alligator	G5	S4	LTSA	LS
<i>Alligator mississippiensis</i>	Little Blue Heron	G5	S4	N	LS
<i>Egretta caerulea</i>	Snowy Egret	G5	S4	N	LS
<i>Egretta thula</i>	Tricolored Heron	G5	S4	N	LS
<i>Egretta tricolor</i>	White Ibis	G5	S4	N	LS
<i>Eudocimus albus</i>	Southeastern American Kestrel	G5T3T4	S3?	N	LT
<i>Falco sparverius paulus</i>	Yellow-crowned Night-heron	G5	S3?	N	N
<i>Nyctanassa violacea</i>	Black-crowned Night-heron	G5	S3?	N	N
<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	Wood Stork	G4	S2	LE	LE
<i>Mycateria americana</i>	Glossy Ibis	G5	S2	N	N
<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	Florida Burrowing Owl	G4T3	S3	N	LS
<i>Speotyto cunicularia floridana</i>					
Twenty-four percent of the proposal is within a priority area identified by FNAI Regional Ecological Workshops and Analyses. Eight percent is within an Area of Conservation Interest identified by FNAI Regional Ecological Workshops and Analyses. Sixty-three percent of the proposal is within a FGFWFC Strategic Habitat Conservation Area.					
Managed Areas within 15 miles: Nicodemus Slough/SFWMD; Floragades Sanctuary/TNC; Moya Sanctuary/TNC; Caloosahatchee Ecoscape Regional Park/Lee County.					
CARL/SOR projects/proposals within 15 miles: Twelve Mile Slough SOR project /SFWMD; Okaloacoochee Slough SOR Project/SFWMD; Fisheating Creek SOR Project/SFWMD; Okaloacoochee Slough CARL Project.					
Applicant's Recommended Management Use: Protection					
Applicant's Recommended Managing Agency: GFC or DOF					
Project Name	CARL#	County	# Acres		
Mallory Swamp	970102-0254	Lafayette	9,800		
Biological Conservation Priority: ML					
Natural Resource Values/Comments: Part of a much larger swamp ecosystem, this site is undergoing ecological restoration as a private demonstration project. Site includes important foraging habitat for swallow-tailed kite.					
Natural Communities: (FNAI from GFC Landsat, application, FDOT 1996 aerial photos): Wet Flatwoods 52%; Basin Swamp (G7S47) 30%; Swamp Lake <1%; Depression Marsh <1%; Disturbed (pine plantation) 18%. Cypress swamp and pine flatwoods being restored.					
FNAI elements on, near, or reported from site:					
Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	Fed. Status	State Status
<b>Special Animal Occurrences on site: (*rookery)</b>					
<i>Alligator mississippiensis</i>	American Alligator	G5	S4	T(S/A)	LS
<i>Crotalus adamanteus</i>	Eastern Diamondback Rattlesnake	G5	S7	N	N
<i>Ardea alba*</i>	Great Egret	G5	S4	N	N
<i>Egretta caerulea*</i>	Little Blue Heron	G5	S4	N	LS
<i>Eudocimus albus*</i>	White Ibis	G5	S4	N	LS
<i>Mycateria americana*</i>	Wood Stork	G4	S2	LE	LE
<b>Special Animals Reported:</b>					
<i>Elanoides forficatus</i>	Swallow-tailed Kite	G4	S2S3	N	N
<i>Ursus americanus floridanus</i>	Florida Black Bear	G5T2	S2	C1	LT
<b>Special Plant Occurrences on site:</b>					
<i>Frosera intermedia</i>	Spoon-leaved Sundew	G5	S3	N	LT
<b>Special Plant Reported:</b>					
<i>Rhynchospora decurrens</i>	Decurrent Beak-rush	G3Q4	S2	C2	N

**Addendum 5: Natural Resources Evaluation Matrix for 1997 CARL Proposals (continued)**

Maltory Swamp Continued					
Seventy-eight percent of the proposal is within a priority area identified by FNAI Regional Ecological Workshops and Analyses. Fifty-six percent of the proposal is within a FGFWFC Strategic Habitat Conservation Area.					
Managed Areas within 15 miles: Ichetucknee Springs State Park/DEP/DRP; Peacock Springs State Recreation Area/DEP/DRP; Peacock Springs Conservation Area/SRWMD; Little River Conservation Area/SRWMD; Troy Springs Conservation Area/SRWMD; Steinhatchee Springs Conservation Area/SRWMD; Stuarts Landing Conservation Area/SRWMD; Hatchbend Conservation Area/SRWMD; Log Landing Conservation Area/SRWMD; Wannee Conservation Area/SRWMD; Sims Sink/TNC; Santa Fe River: Ratcliffe Tract/TNC.					
CARL/SOR projects/proposals within 15 miles: Waccasassa Flats CARL project; Peacock Slough CARL project; Florida's First Magnitude Springs CARL project-Troy Spring; Lower Suwannee River Basin SOR project/SRWMD; Steinhatchee River Basin SOR project/SRWMD; Middle Suwannee River Basin SOR project/SRWMD; Santa Fe River Basin SOR project/SRWMD;					
Applicant's Recommended Management Use: Large scale restoration/ecosystem Management					
Applicant's Recommended Managing Agency: GFC; Suwannee River WMD					
Project Name	CARL#	County	# Acres		
Bombing Range Ridge and Flatwoods	960103-0155	Polk	57,000		
Biological Conservation Priority: H					
Natural Resource Values/Comments: Large, diverse mosaic of mostly upland natural communities in good to excellent condition; many rare species; contiguous with four other large managed areas.					
Natural Communities: (FNAI from GFC Landsat, application, FDOT 1994 aerial photos): Mesic Flatwoods/Dry Prairie* 54%; Freshwater Marsh (including Seepage Slope, Wet Prairie, Depression Marsh, Basin Marsh, Floodplain Marsh) 12%; Wet Flatwoods 8%; Hydric Hammock/Floodplain Swamp 5%; Scrub/Scrubby Flatwoods 4%; Xeric Hammock 1%; Dome Swamp/Blackwater Stream 1%.					
FNAI elements on, near, or reported from site:					
Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	Fed. Status	State Status
<i>Special Animal Occurrences on site:</i>					
<i>Cicindela hirtillabris</i>	Peninsular Tiger Beetle	G3	S7	N	N
<i>Drymarchon corais couperi</i>	Eastern Indigo Snake	G4T3	S3	LT	LT
<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	Gopher Tortoise	G3	S3	N	LS
<i>Amphispiza aestivalis</i>	Bachman's Sparrow	G3	S3	N	N
<i>Aphelocoma coerulescens</i>	Florida Scrub-jay	G3	S3	LT	LT
<i>Aramus guarauna</i>	Limpkin	G5	S3	LT	LT
<i>Ardea alba</i>	Great Egret	G5	S4	N	N
<i>Caracara plancus</i>	Crested Caracara	G5	S2	LT	LT
<i>Egretta caerulea</i>	Little Blue Heron	G5	S4	N	LS
<i>Egretta thula</i>	Snowy Egret	G5	S4	N	LS
<i>Egretta tricolor</i>	Tricolored Heron	G5	S4	N	LS
<i>Elaeoides forficatus</i>	Swallow-tailed Kite	G5	S253	N	N
<i>Eudocimus albus</i>	White Ibis	G5	S4	N	LS
<i>Grus Canadensis pratensis</i>	Florida Sandhill Crane	G5T2T3	S253	N	LT
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Bald Eagle	G4	S3	LT	LT
<i>Mycteria americana</i>	Wood Stork	G4	S2	LE	LE
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	G3	S2	LE	LT
<i>Rastharmus sociabilis plumbeus</i>	Snail Kite	G4G5T1	S1	LE	LE
<i>Speotyto cunicularia floridana</i>	Florida Burrowing Owl	G4T3	S3	N	LS
<i>Special Plant Occurrences on site:</i>					
<i>Lechea tenuis</i>	Nodding Pitweck	G3	S3	N	LT
<i>Panicum obtusifolium</i>	Cutthroat Grass	G2	S2	N	LE
Ninety-three percent of the proposal is within a priority area identified by FNAI Regional Ecological Workshops and Analyses. Eighty-nine percent is within a FGFWFC Strategic Habitat Conservation Area.					
Managed Areas within 15 miles: Contiguous with Kissimmee River/SFWMD, Kissimmee Chain of Lakes/SFWMD, Avon Park Air Force Range/USDoD, and Lake Kissimmee State Park/DEP/DRP; Tiger Creek Preserve/TNC; Saddle Blanket Lakes Preserve/TNC; Lake Wales Ridge State Forest/DOF; Lake Arbuckle State Park/DEP/DRP; Disney Wilderness Preserve/TNC; Allen David Broussard Catfish Creek Preserve/DEP/DRP; Walk-in-the-Water Creek Nature Reserve/TNC; Three Lakes WMA/GFC; Ordway-Whittell Kissimmee Prairie Sanctuary/NAS; Latt Maxcy Kissimmee Prairie State Preserve/DEP/DRP; St. Sebastian River Buffer Preserve/DEP/DMR.					
CARL/SOR projects/proposals within 15 miles: Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem CARL project; Catfish Creek CARL project; Kissimmee Prairie/River CARL project; Upper Lakes Basin Watershed SOR project/SFWMD; Kissimmee River (Upper Basin) SOR project/SFWMD; Kissimmee River (Lower Basin) SOR project/SFWMD; Catfish Creek SOR project/SFWMD.					
Applicant's Recommended Management Use: Passive recreation, limited hunting					
Applicant's Recommended Managing Agency: Because of the large size and contiguity with different public managed areas, the proposal recommended the following Managing Agencies: DEP, GFC, DOF.					
Project Name	CARL#	County	# Acres		
Cypress Creek/Trail Ridge	970102-0248	St. Lucie	15,500		
Biological Conservation Priority: MH					
Natural Resource Values/Comments: Cypress Creek parcel has high quality forested wetland with blunt-leaved peperomia. Bluefield/Ingelhart Ranch parcel has two small, good quality scrubs with rare elements, but overall quality is low due to high percentage of disturbed land.					
Natural Communities: (FNAI from GFC Landsat, application, FDOT 1992 aerial photos): <u>Cypress Creek Parcel</u> : Basin Swamp/Hydric Hammock/Floodplain Swamp (G7S47) 41%; Mesic/Wet Flatwoods 19%; Depression Marsh/Wet Prairie 8%; Scrubby Flatwoods <1%; Agriculture/Developed 32%. <u>Bluefield/Ingelhart Ranch Parcel</u> : Dry Prairie/Mesic Flatwoods 14%; Sand Pine Scrub 7%; Baygall 5%; Depression Marsh/Wet Prairie 5%; Xeric Hammock 2%; Agriculture/Developed 67%.					

**Addendum 5: Natural Resources Evaluation Matrix for 1997 CARL Proposals (continued)**

Cypress Creek/Trail Ridge Continued					
FNAI elements on, near, or reported from site:					
Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	Fed. Status	State Status
<b>Special Animal Occurrences on site:</b>					
<i>Rana capio</i>	Gopher Frog	G3	S3	N	LS
<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	Gopher Tortoise	G3	S3	N	LS
<i>Egretta caerulea</i>	Little Blue Heron	G5	S4	N	LS
<i>Egretta thula</i>	Snowy Egret	G5	S4	N	LS
<i>Egretta tricolor</i>	Tricolored Heron	G5	S4	N	LS
<i>Eudocimus albus</i>	White Ibis	G5	S4	N	N
<i>Grus canadensis pratensis</i>	Florida Sandhill Crane	G5T2T3	S2S3	N	LT
<i>Haliaeetus leucoccephalus</i>	Bald Eagle	G4	S3	LT	LT
<i>Mycteria americana</i>	Wood Stork	S2	S2	LE	LE
<b>Special Animals Reported:</b>					
<i>Alligator mississippiensis</i>	American Alligator	G5	S4	LTSA	LS
<i>Drymarchon corais cooperi</i>	Eastern Indigo Snake	G4T3	S3	LT	LT
<i>Buteo brachyurus</i>	Short-tailed Hawk	G4?	S3	N	N
<i>Caracara plancus</i>	Crested Caracara	G5	S2	LT	LT
<i>Elanoides forficatus</i>	Swallow-tailed Kite	G4	S2S3	N	N
<i>Falco sparverius pallus</i>	Southeastern American Kestrel	G5T3T4	S3?	N	LT
<i>Nyctanassa violacea</i>	Yellow-crowned Night-heron	G5	S3?	N	N
<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	Black-crowned Night-heron	G5	S3?	N	N
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	G3	S2	LE	LT
<i>Speotyto cunicularia floridana</i>	Florida Burrowing Owl	G4T3	S3	N	LS
<i>Felis concolor coryi</i>	Florida Panther	G5T1	S1	LE	LE
<i>Sciurus niger shermani</i>	Sherman's Fox squirrel	G5T2	S2	N	LS
<b>Special Plants Reported:</b>					
<i>Conradina grandiflora</i>	Large-flowered Rosemary	G3	S3	N	LE
<i>Nolina atopocarpa</i>	Florida Beargrass	G3	S3	N	LT
<i>Peperomia obtusifolia</i>	Blunt-leaved Peperomia	G5	S2	N	LE
Ninety-one percent of the proposal is within a priority area identified by FNAI Regional Ecological Workshops and Analyses.					
Twenty-nine percent of the proposal is within a GFC Strategic Habitat Conservation Area.					
Managed Areas within 15 miles: Ft. Drum Marsh Conservation Area/SJRWMD; John G. and Susan H. Dupuss, Jr. Wildlife and Environmental Area/GFC					
CARL/SOR projects/proposals within 15 miles: Allapattah Flats CARL project; Walker/Adams Ranch 1997 CARL proposal.					
Applicant's Recommended Management Use: Passive recreation					
Applicant's Recommended Managing Agency: St. Lucie County					

## Addendum 5: Natural Resources Evaluation Matrix for 1997 CARL Proposals (continued)

### FLORIDA NATURAL AREAS INVENTORY (FNAI) Element Rank Explanations

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. An element occurrence (EO) is a single extant habitat which sustains or otherwise contributes to the survival of a population or a distinct, self-sustaining example of a particular element. The major function of the Florida Natural Areas Inventory is to define the state's elements of natural diversity, then collect information about each element occurrence.

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.

#### FNAI Global Element Rank (priority)

**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

**GH** = of historical occurrence throughout range, may be rediscovered (e.g., ivory-billed woodpecker)

**GX** = believed to be extinct throughout range

**GXC** = extirpated from the wild but still known from captivity/cultivation

**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.

**GU** = due to lack of information, no rank or range can be assigned (e.g., GUT2).

**G?** = not yet ranked (temporary)

#### FNAI State Element Rank (priority)

Definition parallels global element rank: substitute "S" for "G" in above global ranks, and "in state" for "globally" in above global rank definitions.

#### Additional FNAI State Element Ranks:

**SA** = accidental in Florida, i.e., not part of the established biota

**SE** = an exotic species established in state; may be native elsewhere in North America

### FEDERAL/STATE LEGAL STATUS

#### FEDERAL

**LE** = Listed as Endangered Species in the List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants under the provisions of the Endangered Species Act. An "Endangered Species" is defined as any species which is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

**PE** = Proposed for addition to the List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants as Endangered Species.

**LT** = Listed as Threatened Species. A "Threatened Species" is defined as any species which is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

**PT** = Proposed for listing as Threatened Species.

**C1** = Candidate Species for addition to the List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants, Category 1. Taxa for which the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service currently has substantial information on hand to support the biological appropriateness of proposing to list the species as endangered or threatened.

**C2** = Candidate Species, Category 2. Taxa for which information now in possession of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service indicates that proposing to list the species as endangered or threatened is possibly appropriate, but for which conclusive data on biological vulnerability and threat(s) are not currently available to support proposed rules at this time.

## **Addendum 5: Natural Resources Evaluation Matrix for 1997 CARL Proposals (continued)**

**3A** = Category 3A. Taxa which are no longer being considered for listing as endangered or threatened because of persuasive evidence of extinction.

**3B** = Category 3B. Taxa which are no longer being considered for listing as endangered or threatened because the names do not represent taxa meeting the Endangered Species Act's definition of "species".

**3C** = Category 3C. Taxa that have proven to be more abundant or widespread than was previously believed and/or those that are not subject to any identifiable threat.

**AC** = Agency Concern. Species which are not currently listed or candidates, but which are a matter of concern to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

**LTSA** = Threatened due to similarity of appearance.

**N** = Not currently listed, nor currently being considered for addition to the List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants.

### **STATE Animals**

**LE** = Listed as Endangered Species by the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission. An Endangered Species is defined as a species, subspecies, or isolated population which is resident in Florida during a substantial portion of its life cycle and so few or depleted in number or so restricted in range of habitat due to any man-made or natural factors that it is in immediate danger of extinction or extirpation from the state, or which may attain such a status within the immediate future unless it or its habitat are fully protected and managed in such a way as to enhance its survival potential; or migratory or occasional in Florida and included as endangered on the United States Endangered and Threatened Species List. This definition does not include species occurring peripherally in Florida while common or under no threat outside the State.

**LT** = Listed as Threatened Species by the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission. A Threatened Species is defined as a species, subspecies, or isolated population which is resident in Florida during a substantial portion of its life cycle and which is acutely vulnerable to environmental alteration declining in number at a rapid rate, or whose range or habitat is declining in area at a rapid rate due to any man-made or natural factors and as a consequence is destined or very likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable and predictable future unless appropriate protective measures or management techniques are initiated or maintained; or migratory or occasional in Florida and included as threatened on the United States Endangered and Threatened Species List. This definition does not include species occurring peripherally in Florida while common or under no threat outside the State.

**LS** = Listed as Species of Special Concern by the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission. A Species of Special Concern is defined as a species, subspecies, or isolated population which warrants special protection, recognition, or consideration because it occurs disjunctly or continuously in Florida and has a unique and significant vulnerability to habitat modification, environmental alteration, human disturbance, or substantial human exploitation which, in the foreseeable and predictable future, may result in its becoming a threatened species unless appropriate protective or management techniques are initiated or maintained; may already meet certain criteria for consideration as a threatened species but for which conclusive data are limited or lacking; may occupy such an unusually vital and essential ecological niche that should it decline significantly in numbers or distribution other species would be adversely affected to a significant degree; or has not sufficiently recovered from past population depletion.

**N** = Not currently listed, nor currently being considered for listing.

### **Plants**

**LE** = Listed as Endangered Plants in the Preservation of Native Flora of Florida Act. "Endangered Plants" means species of plants native to the state that are in imminent danger of extinction within the state, the survival of which is unlikely if the causes of a decline in the number of plants continue, and includes all species determined to be endangered or threatened pursuant to the Federal Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended.

**PE** = Proposed by the Florida Department of Agriculture as Endangered Plants.

**LT** = Listed as Threatened Plants in the Preservation of Native Flora of Florida Act. "Threatened plants" means species native to the state that are in rapid decline in the number of plants within the state, but which have not so decreased in such number as to cause them to be endangered.

**PT** = Proposed by the Florida Department of Agriculture for listing as Threatened Plants.

**CE** = Listed as a Commercially Exploited Plant in the Preservation of Native Flora of Florida Act.

"Commercially Exploited Plants" means species native to the state which are subject to being removed in significant numbers from native habitats in the state and sold or transported for sale.

**PC** = Proposed by the Florida Department of Agriculture for listing as Commercially Exploited Plants.

**(LT)** = Listed threatened as a member of a larger group but not specifically listed by species name.

**N** = Not currently listed, nor currently being considered for listing.



## **Addendum 6: CARL Land Acquisition Program Workplan Guidelines**

### **INTRODUCTION**

The Department of Environmental Protection Staff Acquisition Criteria relating to CARL projects, as approved by the Land Acquisition And Management Advisory Council (LAMAC) in 1988, were developed to determine which projects on the CARL list are eligible for negotiation. These criteria allowed 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. This created an untenable situation both for the State as well as for the public. Because almost 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 was a singular list, there were 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 LAMAC, DSL, and the Office of Environmental Services.

The first step in developing the plan was to recognize that the 1988 negotiation criteria essentially established initiative categories under which projects could be grouped. Subsequently, the LAMAC actually placed projects in specific groups before ranking. The following five groups of projects

were established: Mega-Multiparcel Projects, Substantially Completed Projects, Bargain Purchases/Shared Acquisitions, Less-Than-Fee, and Priority Projects. The LAMAC prioritizes projects within the appropriate group in priority order. This is followed by a thorough review of the projects within each group. Since many CARL projects contain a large number of parcels, each project is evaluated by an acquisition team of DSL and other agency and private sector staff. Using the Project Design as the foundation, the teams develop an acquisition strategy to acquire the essential parcels in the initial year and less critical parcels in subsequent years. The emphasis is placed on working with the LAMAC, the Office of Environmental Services, and managing agencies to identify parcels that are essential 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.

It is intended that this allocation of funds be a dynamic, iterative process. As projects or priority parcels within projects are acquired at less than their expected costs or when negotiations prove unsuccessful, funds roll 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.

## **Addendum 6: CARL Land Acquisition Program Workplan Guidelines (continued)**

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 Environmental Protection criteria for removal of projects from the CARL list. 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.

Since FY 1990-91, the Division of State Lands, in cooperation with managing agencies and LAMAC staff, developed a land acquisition workplan utilizing the category system. The proposed plan is presented to the LAMAC members for their consideration. 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 coordinated with local governments, water management districts, LAMAC liaison staff, and managing agencies to develop each year's recommended land acquisition workplan.

### **PROPOSED LAND ACQUISITION WORKPLAN**

The Department of Environmental Protection 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 Environmental Protection Land Acquisition Workplan Initiatives for CARL Projects. Some changes have been made relating to the definitions of the categories.

The plan utilizes the established groups of CARL projects in conjunction with the project's ranking and distributes the anticipated appropriations among the groups. 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 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.

## Addendum 7: Proposals for Improving Local Government Involvement

(April 29, 1993)

- 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 LAMAC 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 LAMAC 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 LAMAC 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 8: Criteria for Consideration of Proposed Boundary Modifications**

Proposals for expanding a CARL project boundary would be presented to the LAMAC 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 § 259.041(14), 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 LAMAC on August 20, 1992*

## Addendum 9: Preservation 2000 Criteria Matrix

Pursuant to §259.101(4)(a), F.S., CARL projects must satisfy at least one of the following criteria in order to receive funding from the Preservation 2000 Trust Fund:

1. A significant portion of the land in the project is in imminent danger of:
  - a. development,
  - b. loss of its significant natural attributes, or
  - c. subdivision which will result in multiple ownership and make acquisition of the project more costly or less likely to be accomplished.
2. Compelling evidence exists that:
  - a. the land is likely to be developed during the next twelve months, or
  - b. appraisals made during the last five years indicate an escalation in land value that exceeds the average rate of interest likely to be paid on the bonds.
3. A significant portion of the land in the project serves:
  - a. to protect or recharge groundwater **and** *[one of the following]*
  - b. to protect other valuable natural resources or
  - c. provide space for natural resource-based recreation.
4. The project can be purchased at 80 percent of appraised value or less.
5. 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 Florida Natural Areas Inventory as critically imperiled, imperiled, or rare, or as excellent quality occurrences of natural communities.
6. A significant portion of the land serves to preserve important archaeological or historic sites.

The following matrix identifies which Preservation 2000 criteria are met by each CARL project. Most projects satisfy more than one criterion. The criterion that is most clearly satisfied is indicated by the + symbol for **Best Met**. Other criteria met by a project are indicated by the o symbol for **Also Met**. Projects meeting criteria 3.b. or 3.c. are not indicated unless they also meet criterion 3.a.

+ Best Met o Also Met		Preservation 2000 Criteria										
Rank	Project name	1a	1b	1c	2a	2b	3a	3b	3c	4	5	6
<b>PRIORITY PROJECTS</b>												
1	Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem	o					o	o	o		+	
2	Belle Meade	o	o				o	o	o		+	
3	Freedom Tower											+
4	Florida Keys Ecosystem	o	o								+	o
5	Annutteliga Hammock	o	o				o	o	o		+	
6	Perdido Pitcher Plant Prairie										+	
7	Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge	o	o	o	o						+	o
8	Wekiva-Ocala Greenway	o		o	o		o	o	o		+	o
9	Bombing Range Ridge		o				+	o	o		+	
10	Lake Powell	+	o	o								o
11	Estero Bay	o									+	o
12	Dickerson Bay										+	
13	Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods	o			o		o	o	o		+	
14	Longleaf Pine Ecosystem	o	o	o	o		o	o	o		+	
15	St. Joseph Bay Buffer	o	o								+	o
16	Watermelon Pond	o	o				+	+	o		o	
17	Pineland Site Complex	o			o							+
18	Etonlah / Cross Florida Greenway	o	o	o			o	o	o		+	

**Addendum 9: Preservation 2000 Criteria Matrix (continued)**

+ Best Met o Also Met		Preservation 2000 Criteria										
Rank	Project name	1a	1b	1c	2a	2b	3a	3b	3c	4	5	6
<b>PRIORITY PROJECTS (Continued)</b>												
19	Florida First Magnitude Springs		o				+	+	o		o	
20	Green Swamp	o	o				+	+	o		o	
21	Middle Chipola River						o	o	o		+	
22	Osceola Pine Savannas										+	
23	Wakulla Springs Protection Zone						+	+	o			
24	Tates Hell / Carrabelle Tract			o							+	
25	Apalachicola River						o	o	o		+	
26	Caloosahatchee Ecoscape										+	
27	Catfish Creek	o					o	o	o		+	
28	Upper Econ Mosaic										+	
29	Southeastern Bat Maternity Caves	o	o								+	
30	Escribano Point										+	
31	Putnam County Sandhills						o	o	o		+	
32	Wacissa / Aucilla River Sinks	o					o	o	o		+	
33	California Swamp						o	o	o		+	
34	Ichetucknee Trace Limerock Mines						+	o	+			
35	Pierce Mound Complex	o			o	o						+
36	Letchworth Mounds			+			o		o			o
<b>BARGAIN / SHARED PROJECTS</b>												
1	Pal-Mar										+	
2	Dade County Archipelago	o		o							+	
3	Cape Haze / Charlotte Harbor										+	
4	Spruce Creek	o	o								+	o
5	Everglades Agricultural Restoration Area						+	+				
6	Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem						o	o	o		+	
7	Terra Ceia										+	
8	Atlantic Ridge Ecosystem	+	o		o	o	o	o	o		o	
9	Hutchinson Island / Blind Creek		o								+	
10	Pinhook Swamp						+	+	o		o	
11	Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed	o					+	+	o		o	
12	Garcon Ecosystem		o							o	+	o
13	Okaloacoochee Slough										+	
14	Allapattah Flats						o	o	o		+	
15	Indian River Lagoon Blueway	+			o		o		o		+	
16	Cypress Creek						+		o			
17	Dunn's Creek						+	o	+		o	
18	North Fork St. Lucie River	o		o							+	
19	Newman's Lake											
20	Pumpkin Hill Creek	o									+	
21	Sand Mountain	o		o			+	+	o		o	
22	Peacock Slough						+	o	+		o	o
23	Suwannee Buffers	o					+	+	o		o	

**Addendum 9: Preservation 2000 Criteria Matrix (continued)**

+ Best Met o Also Met		Preservation 2000 Criteria										
Rank	Project name	1a	1b	1c	2a	2b	3a	3b	3c	4	5	6
<b>BARGAIN / SHARED PROJECTS (Continued)</b>												
24	Hall Ranch										+	
25	North Indian River Lagoon	+			o		o		o		+	
26	Econ-St. Johns Ecosystem	+		o							o	o
27	Hixtown Swamp	o					o	o	o		+	
28	Lochloosa Wildlife	o					o	o	o		+	
29	Barnacle Addition	+										o
30	Heather Island	o					+	+	o		o	
31	Twelve Mile Swamp	o					+	+	o		o	
32	Emeralda Marsh										+	
33	Juno Hills	o					o	o	o		+	
34	Alderman's Ford Addition	+										
<b>MEGA-MULTI PARCELS PROJECTS</b>												
1	Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem	o		o	o		o	o	o		+	
2	Coupon Bight / Key Deer	o		o			o	o	o		+	
3	East Everglades						o	o	o		+	
4	Save Our Everglades	o					o	o	o		+	o
5	Fakahatchee Strand						o	o	o		+	o
6	Cayo Costa Island	o			o	o					+	o
7	Rotenberger / Seminole Indian Lands						+	+	+		o	
<b>SUBSTANTIALLY COMPLETE PROJECTS</b>												
1	North Key Largo Hammocks	o									+	o
2	South Walton County Ecosystem	+		o	o	o	o	o	o		o	o
3	Charlotte Harbor										+	
4	Rookery Bay											o
5	Sebastian Creek											
6	Florida Springs Coastal Greenway	o			o						+	
7	South Savannas	o			o						+	o
8	Myakka Estuary	o					o	o	o		+	
<b>LESS-THAN-FEE PROJECTS</b>												
1	Green Swamp	o	o				+	+				
2	Ranch Reserve											o
3	Middle Chipola River											o
4	Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem	o					o	o			+	
5	Southeastern Bat Maternity Caves										+	
6	Mallory Swamp						+		o	+	+	
7	Annuttelliga Hammock	o	o				o	o			+	
8	North Key Largo Hammocks		o								+	
9	Etoniah / Cross Florida Greenway						+		+			
10	Apalachicola River		o									o





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