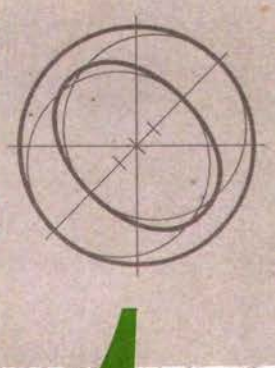


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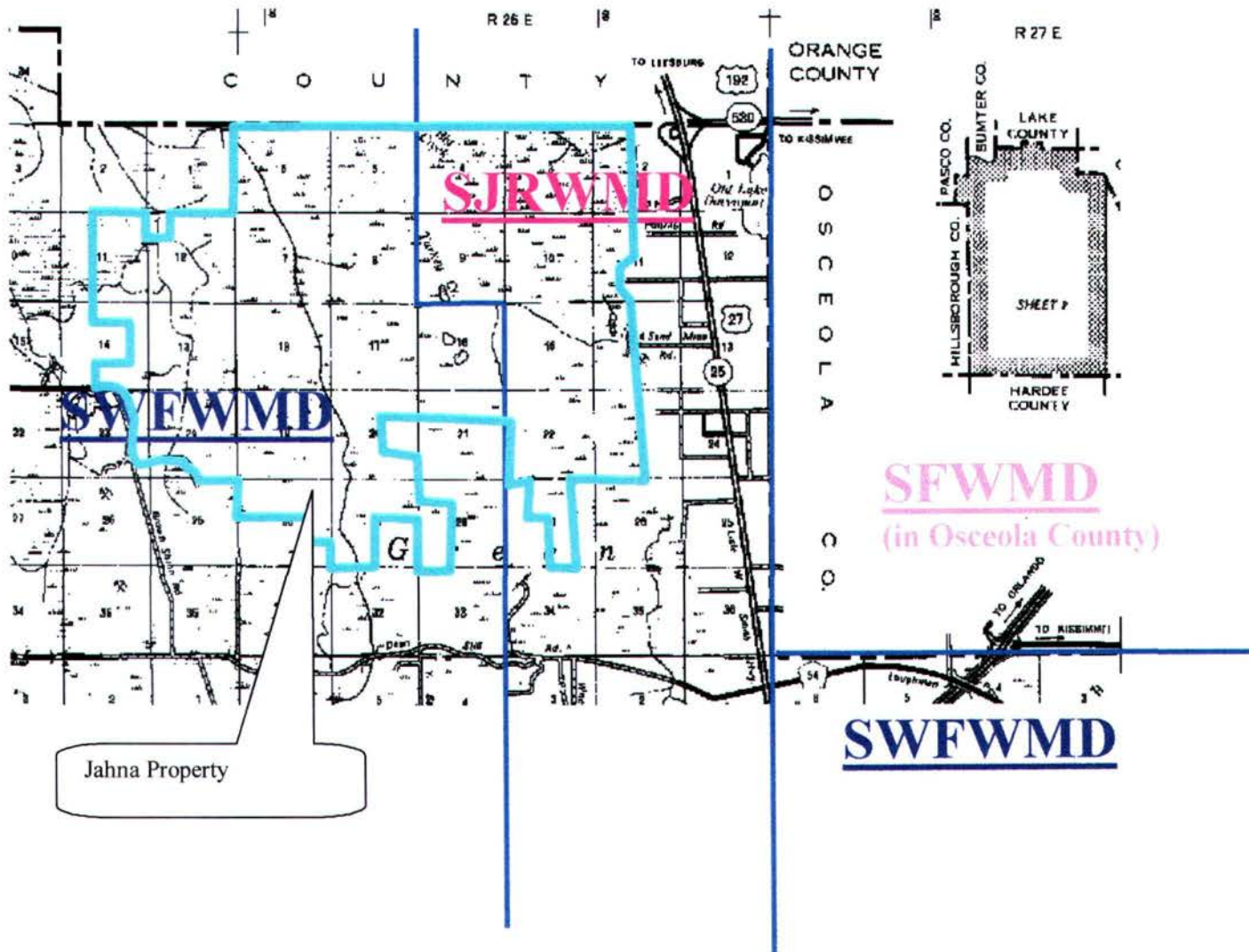


**FIVE-YEAR
PLAN**

FOR EVER

2001





FLORIDA FOREVER

FIVE YEAR PLAN

2001

PREPARED FOR

Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund

Governor Jeb Bush
Secretary of State Katherine Harris
Attorney General Bob Butterworth
Comptroller Bob Milligan
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Commissioner of Education Charlie Christ

Prepared By

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Acquisition and Restoration Council

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David Struhs, Secretary, Department of Environmental Protection

Members:

Dr. Allan L. Egbert, Executive Director, Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission
Dr. Jan Matthews, Director, Division of Historical Resources, Department of State
Steven Seibert, Department of Community Affairs
Bob Ballard, Deputy Secretary, Department of Environmental Protection
Earl Peterson, Director, Division of Forestry

Governor's Appointees:

Mr. Luther J. (Jack) Moller
Ms. Sandra B. Walters
Mrs. Paula D. Sessions
Dr. Hilary M. Swain

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**The Department of Environmental Protection,
Division of State Lands
maintains an Internet Web site for
the Florida Forever Program.**

**This site contains a complete verison
of this printed report.**

**The site location is:
www.DEP.STATE.FL.US/STLAND/OES/CARLMAIN.HTM**

Dedicated to
Jim Farr
Acquisition and Restoration Council Staff Member
From 1979 through 2000

Thank you for helping identify and acquire over 1,000,000 acres

of natural & cultural resource lands

and making Florida a better place for all to live and visit

May, 2001

ABSTRACT

Pursuant to sections 259.035 and 259.105, F.S., and rule 18-24, F.A.C., the Acquisition and Restoration Council (ARC) adopted the 2001 Florida Forever List of acquisition projects on April 6, 2001. The 2001 Florida Forever List consists of 90 projects — 79 projects that were transferred from the 2000 CARL Priority List, and 11 new projects developed by the ARC. Based on resource values, acquisition status and other relevant factors, ARC ranked these 90 projects in two groups: 29 Group A projects, and 61 Group B projects. Based on acquisition processing factors, projects from Groups A and B were separated into three subgroups: Full Fee, Less-Than-Fee, or Small Parcels.

Fourteen projects included on the 2000 CARL Priority List are not included on ARC's 2001 Florida Forever List. Alford Arm (Leon County) and Apalachicola River [Less-Than-Fee: Hatcher Tract (Liberty County)] were removed because they were completely acquired. Cayo Costa Island (Lee County), Cypress Creek (St. Lucie County), Escribano Point (Santa Rosa County), Heather Island (Marion County), Longleaf Pine [Chassahowitzka site (Hernando County)], Newnan's Lake (Alachua County), and Suwannee Buffers [Falling Creek Falls and Trillium Slopes sites (Suwannee and Colombia Counties)] were removed because the remaining owners are unwilling to sell at this time and each project is included on another Florida Forever program acquisition list. Apalachicola River [Atkins Tract (Calhoun County)], Barnacle Addition (Miami-Dade County), and Lake Powell (Bay and Walton Counties) were removed because each owner was an unwilling seller and the properties are being developed or their resources have been compromised. Freedom Tower (Miami-Dade County) was removed because the owner would not allow the property to be appraised. Putnam County Sandhills (Putnam County) was removed from the list because the owner was interested in trading land with the state and not an outright sale. Terms of the trade were never able to be worked out with the State.

Two CARL projects were combined with other CARL projects, and one new Florida Forever project was added to an existing CARL project. Charlotte Harbor was combined with Cape Haze/Charlotte Harbor; Suwannee Buffers [Bargain/Shared = Deep Creek site (Columbia County)] was combined with Pinhook Swamp; and the new Bell Ridge Sandhill project (Gilchrist County) was added to the Longleaf Pine Ecosystem CARL project.

In addition to the Bell Ridge Sandhill, eleven other new projects were added to the 2001 Florida Forever List: Carr Farms/Price's Scrub (Alachua and Marion Counties), McKeithen Site (Columbia County), Millstone Plantation (Leon County), Northeast Florida Blueway (Duval County), Old Town Creek Watershed (Hardee and Polk Counties), Panther Glades [Full Fee & Less-Than-Fee (Hendry County)], Tiger Island/ Little Tiger Island (Nassau County), Twelve Mile Slough (Hendry County), and Volusia Conservation Corridor [Full Fee & Less-Than-Fee (Volusia County)].

One project, Cedar Swamp (Duval County), was added to the 2000 CARL Interim Priority List.

The ARC also modified the project design boundaries (by adding or deleting acreage) of twenty-one projects on the 2000 CARL Priority List: Twelve Mile Swamp, Fakahatchee Strand, North Fork St. Lucie, Ichetucknee Trace, Etoniah/Cross Florida Greenway, Florida First Magnitude Springs, Atlantic Ridge Ecosystem, St. Joe Timberlands, Pinhook Swamp, Estero Bay, Pumpkin Hill, Fisheating Creek, Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem, Indian River Lagoon Blueway, Archie Carr Sea Turtle, Florida's First Magnitude Springs – Cypress Spring (Washington County), Pierce Mounds (Franklin County), Pinhook Swamp (Columbia County), Pumpkin Hill Creek (Duval County), and Twelve Mile Swamp (St. Johns County).

Florida Forever
Five Year Plan

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INTRODUCTION

Background & Status

Florida Forever is the state's and nation's newest blueprint for conservation of our unique natural resources. It replaces the highly successful Preservation 2000 Program, the largest program of its kind in the United States and the world. Preservation 2000 was responsible for the public acquisition and protection of over 1.25 million acres of land. The Florida Forever Act, implemented in 2000, renewed Florida's commitment to conserve its natural and cultural heritage, provide urban open space, and better manage the land acquired by the state.

This new program is more than just an environmental land acquisition mechanism. It encompasses a wider range of goals, including: restoration of damaged environmental systems; water resource development and supply; increased public access; public lands management and maintenance; and increased protection of land by acquisition of conservation easements.

The additional \$3 billion investment over the next decade demonstrates Florida's continuing unparalleled commitment to protecting and restoring our vital natural resources.

Our state continues to be the model for other states when developing land acquisition programs of their own. Florida is at the forefront of the nation's most progressive land protection efforts.

Legislation & Policy

In 1998, Florida voters amended the state constitution with the ratification of a constitutional amendment, which among other things, re-authorized bonds for land

acquisition. The 1999 legislature responded with the new \$3 billion Florida Forever Program to acquire and manage land for conservation.

The legislature also authorized a new Florida Forever Advisory Council, appointed by the Governor to monitor the overall program. The nine-member council, which meets at least twice a year, includes a member from each of the State's five water management districts.

The remaining members represent various interest groups including agriculture, the development community, local government, the environmental community, and the scientific and technical community. All have substantial experience in areas of land, water, wildlife management or other related areas.

Acquisition and Restoration 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. of State
- Secretary, Dept. Community Affairs

Governor's Appointees:
Mr. Luther J. (Jack) Moller
Ms. Sandra B. Walters
Mrs. Paula D. Sessions
Dr. Hilary M. Swain

The 1999 legislation also created the nine-member Acquisition and Restoration Council, which will make recommendations on the acquisition, management and disposal of state-owned lands. For the first time, this important advisory group includes private citizen members—in addition to five state agency representatives with backgrounds in scientific disciplines related to land, water, or environmental sciences.

The Governor and Cabinet, as the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund, are responsible for acting on the Council's recommendations. The Board also controls funding allocations for pre-acquisition and acquisition costs, and has ultimate oversight on state lands leases and management plans.

Table 1: Acquisition and Restoration Council (ARC)

ACQUISITION AND RESTORATION COUNCIL (ARC)		
Staff Director, Mark Glisson, Environmental Administrator		
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 (Carr Building, Room 360) (850) 487-1750; FAX: (850) 413-7478		
COUNCIL MEMBERS	STAFF MEMBERS	
Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services		
Mr. Earl Peterson, Director Division of Forestry Administration Building 3125 Conner Blvd. Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1650 (850) 488-4274, FAX: (850) 488-0863	Mr. Steve Bohl Division of Forestry Administration Building, Rm 274 3125 Conner Blvd. Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1650 (850) 414-9914; FAX (850) 488-0863	
Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission		
Dr. Allan L. Egbert, Executive Director Farris Bryant Building, Room 101 620 South Meridian Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1600 (850) 488-2975; FAX (850) 488-6988	Mr. Doug Bailey Marathon Bldg., Suite 250 Koger Center Tallahassee, Florida 32399 (850) 488-8827; FAX: (850) 922-5679	Mr. Scott Sanders Farris Bryant Building, Room 235 620 South Meridian Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1600 (850) 488-3831; FAX: (850) 921-7793
Division of Historical Resources, Department of State		
Dr. Jan Mathews, Director R.A. Gray Building, Room 305 500 South Bronough Street Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0250 (850) 488-1480, FAX. (850) 488-3353	Mr Mike Wisenbaker R.A Gray Building, Room 310 500 South Bronough Street, M.S 8 Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0250 (850) 487-2299; FAX: (850) 414-2207 245-6444-6318	
Department of Community Affairs		
Mr. Steven Seibert, Secretary Sadowski Building, First Floor 2555 Shumard Oak Blvd. Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2100 (850) 488-8466; FAX. (850) 921-0781	Mr. Grant Gelhardt Sadowski Bldg., 310 2555 Shumard Oak Blvd Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2100 (850) 922-2207; FAX: (850) 921-1747	
Department of Environmental Protection		
Chair 2000 Evaluation Cycle Mr David Struhs, Secretary M. S. Douglas Building, Rm 1041 3900 Commonwealth Blvd , M.S. 10 Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000 (850) 488-1554; FAX: (850) 488-7093	Mr. Albert Gregory Office of Park Planning Division of Recreation & Parks 3900 Commonwealth Blvd., M.S. 525 Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000 (850)488-2200, Fax: (850) 487-3939	Mr. Dave Worley Bur. of Submerged Lands & Envir Res Division of Water Facilities 2600 Blair Stone Road, M.S. 3570 Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400 (850) 921-9919; FAX:(850) 921-5217
Governors Appointees		
Mr. Luther J. (Jack) Moller 610 NW 93 Avenue Pembroke Pines, Florida 33024 Phone: (954) 432-1361	Mrs. Paula D. Sessions 700 South Royal Poinciana Boulevard, Suite 1000 Miami Springs, Florida 33166 Office Phone: (305) 884-8900	
Ms. Sandra B. Walters 600 White Street Key West, Florida 33040 Office Phone: (305) 745-1409	Dr. Hilary M. Swain Archbold Biological Station 123 Main Drive Venus, Florida 33862-2057 Office Phone: (941) 465-2571	

The Division of State Lands provides primary staff support for both the Florida Forever and the Acquisition and Restoration Councils. It coordinates both Council's meetings, prepares agendas and reports, prepares or obtains appraisal maps, title work, appraisals and closing documents for acquisitions and negotiates 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 Conservation and Recreation Lands, Preservation 2000 and Florida Forever Program.

Management Strategy

The Florida Forever Program strategy as a whole combines land acquisition with a number innovative approaches to conservation and resource management.

Acquisition. Acquisition of important conservation and recreation land to protect large ecosystems, greenways, wildlife habitat, outdoor recreation space, wetlands, forests, coastal areas and significant historical sites;

Grants. Matching grants to local governments for acquisition of lands for parks, trails, and greenspaces within urban areas;

Improvements. Investment of management funds for capital improvements on public lands, such as the initial removal of invasive plants, the construction of fire lanes, access roads and trails, and the construction, improvement, enlargement or extension of facilities' signs;

Restoration. Restoration of land and water areas;

Table 2: ARC Support Staff

Office of Environmental Services	Florida Natural Areas Inventory	Others
<p>Mr. Mark Glisson, Environmental Administrator Mr. Delmas Barber, O.M.C. Manager Mr. Bill Howell, O.M.C. Manager Ms. Callie DeHaven, Planning Mgr Ms. Penny Rolleston, OMC II Mr John Barrow, Environmental Specialist Ms Wanda Gleaton, AA I Ms Jennifer Leoff, OPS Ms. Leslie Johnson, OPS</p> <p>Office of Environmental Services Division of State Lands Department of Environmental Protection 3900 Commonwealth Blvd., M.S. 140 Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000 (Carr Building, 3rd Floor) Phone. (850) 487-1750 Fax. (850) 413-7478 Mr. Gary Knight, Director</p>	<p>Ms. Linda Chafin, Senior Botanist Ms. Brenda Herring, Field Ecologist Mr. Dan Hipes, Chief Scientist/Zoologist Ms. Susan Hortenstine, Office Manager/ Grants Specialist Dr. Dale Jackson, Zoologist Dr. Ann Johnson, Community Ecologist Ms. Sally Jue, Conservation Lands Biologist Ms. Carolyn Kindell, Managed Areas Biologist Ms. Amy Knight, Conservation Biologist Mr. Scott Krupenevich, Research Assistant Ms. Katy NeSmith, Zoologist Mr. Jon Oetting, Conservation Information Coordinator Mr. David Printiss, Zoologist/Ecologist Mr. Gary Schultz, Inventory Ecologist Mr. Jamie Wojcick, GIS Analyst Dr. Chengxia You, GIS Manager</p> <p>Florida Natural Areas Inventory 1018 Thomasville Road, Suite 200-C Tallahassee, Florida 32303 Phone: (850) 224-8207 Fax: (850) 681-9364 Ms Ellen Stere</p>	<p>Coastal & Aquatic Managed Areas M.S. 235 Phone: (850) 488-3456 Fax: (850) 488-3896</p> <p>Mr. David Buchanan (Acquisition) Ms. Bryanne White (Mgmt Plans) Office of Park Planning Div. Rec & Parks, DEP, M.S. 525 Phone: (850) 488-1416 Fax: (850) 487-3939</p> <p>Mr. Rick Halvorsen Office of Greenways & Trails M.S. 795 Phone: (850) 488-3701 Fax: (850) 922-6302</p> <p>Mr. David Zeigler Environ. Management Office, FDOT 605 Suwannee Street, M.S. 37 Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0450 Phone: (850) 922-7209 Fax: (850) 922-7292</p>

Water Protection. Water resource development and supply to safeguard Florida's groundwater and surface waters so that sufficient water is available for Florida's natural systems and its citizens;

Easements. Conservation easements to protect land from development while keeping it on the taxrolls, allowing the owner to continue managing it and realize an economic return.

Partnerships

The state's land acquisition programs have a long history of cooperative partnerships with local and national land trusts, counties, cities and other local governments, as well as the federal government. The successful acquisition of many Preservation 2000 projects was a direct result of these partnerships. Almost 90% of Conservation and Recreation Land Program projects have partners. More than 45% of Save Our Rivers projects are jointly funded and almost 90% of the Florida Communities Trust urban projects include funding partners. Some partners provide logistical or management support, as well as acquisition dollars. Private non-profits may act as intermediaries to facilitate the state's land acquisition programs.

Partnerships with local governments have increased in recent years. Voters throughout Florida have approved local referenda to raise nearly \$1.5 billion to acquire environmentally sensitive and recreation lands. Of Florida's 67 counties, 24 have land acquisition programs. These local government initiatives have dramatically enhanced the state's ability to protect its remaining important natural areas.

Results

With the passage of the Preservation 2000 and Florida Forever Acts, the State of Florida has one of the most aggressive conservation and recreation land acquisition

programs in the United States and the world. In the past thirty years, Florida has spent over \$3.7 billion to conserve approximately 3.8 million acres of land for environmental, recreational and related purposes. This has been accomplished through several programs, including Environmentally Endangered Lands, Outdoor Recreation, Save Our Coasts, Save Our Rivers, Conservation and Recreation Lands and Preservation 2000 programs.

Financing & Economics

Florida Forever's \$3 billion funding is distributed among several state agency programs. Its distribution formula is different from that of Preservation 2000. The Department of Environmental Protection receives 35% (vs. 50%), the water management districts 35% (vs. 30%), Florida Communities Trust (FCT) 22% (vs. 10%), each of the three Inholdings and Additions programs 1.5% (vs. 2.9%) and the Greenways and Trails Program 1.5% (vs. 1.3%), and the Florida Recreation Development Assistance Program 2% (vs. 0%).

To the Future

The Florida Forever Program continues what its predecessors began and will go even further to provide future generations of Floridians with a continuing high quality of life. For FY 01/02 Governor Bush recommends \$300 million to acquire, manage, and improve public access to land.

Residents and visitors will always be able to savor a glorious sunset from sugar-sand beaches, camp in cool, protected forests, and make their way across miles of connected trails.

Thanks to Florida Forever, millions of Americans can enjoy these experiences and know that we are continuing to protect and create safe havens for Florida's many endangered and threatened plants and animals.

SUMMARY TABLES

Figure 1: Proposals Evaluated, Assessed, and Designed/Modifications - 2000/2001

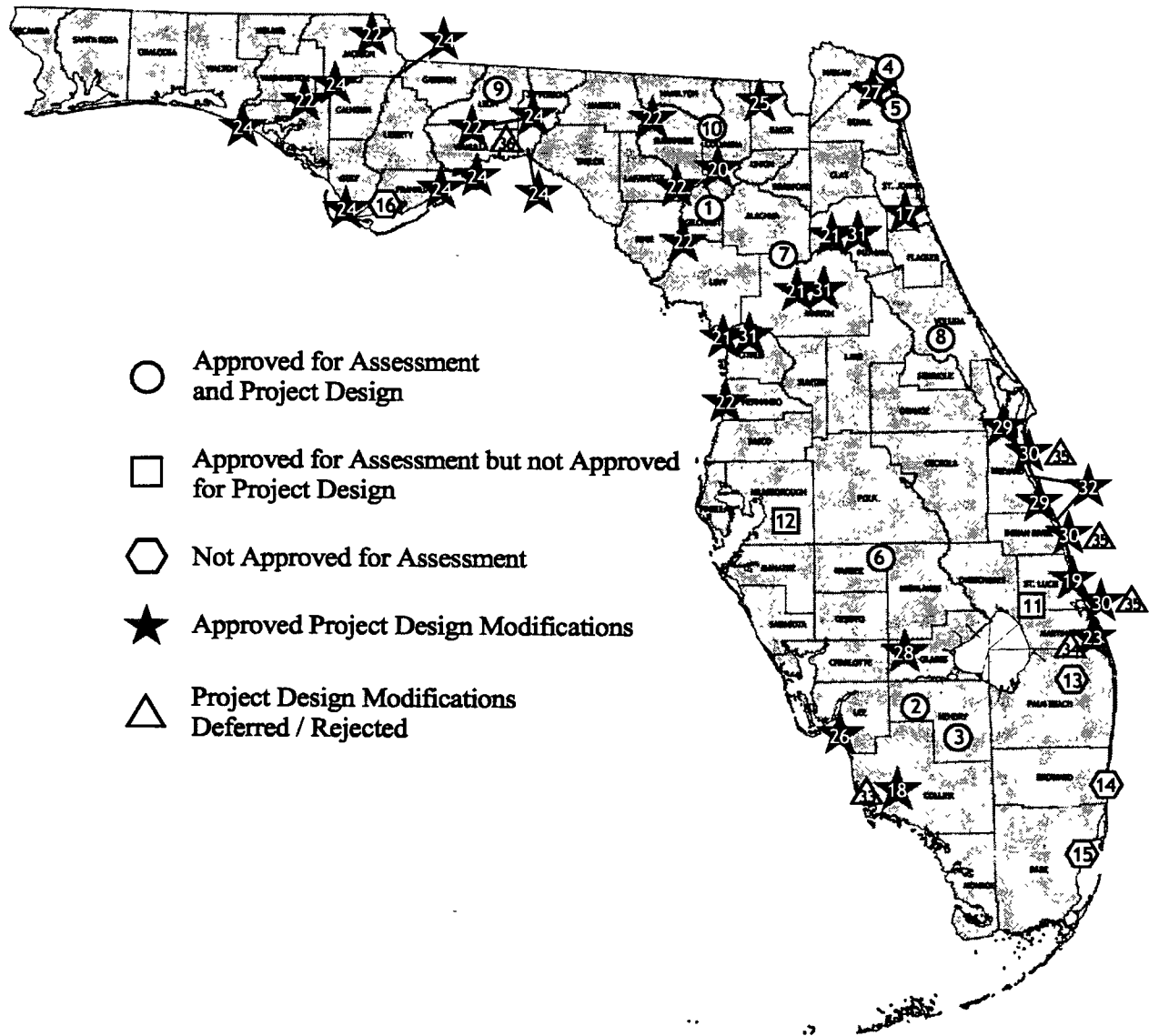


Table 3: Proposals Evaluated Under the Florida Forever Program - 2000/2001 Evaluation Cycle

Name of Proposal		Acres	County(ies)	Proposal No.
Approved for Further Review (Assessment) and Project Design				
1.	Bell Ridge Sandhill	2,000	Gilchrist	991230-21-1
2.	TwelveMile Slough	13,170	Hendry	991230-26-1
3.	Panther Glades	19,757	Hendry	991230-26-2
4.	Tiger and Little Tiger Island	45	Nassau	991221-45-1
5.	Northeast Florida Blueway, phase 1	7,000	Duval	991299-16-1
6.	Old Town Creek Watershed	9,305	Hardee/Polk	000128-25-1
7.	Carr Farm/Price's Scrub	1,260	Alachua/Marion	000410-01-1
8.	Volusia County Corridor	29,690	Volusia	000228-64-1
9.	Millstone Plantation	200	Leon	000421-37-1
10.	McKeithen Site	60	Columbia	991216-12-1
Approved for Further Review (Assessment) but NOT Approved for Project Design				
11.	Cypress Creek	4,184	Martin/Palm Beach	991229-43-1
12.	Balm Scrub	1,595	Hillsborough	000630-29-1
NOT Approved for Further Review (Assessment)				
13.	Winsberg Farm Wetland Restoration	170	Palm Beach	991230-50-1
14.	Hollywood Beach	less than 10	Broward	991230-06-1
15.	Dade Botanical Gardens	Unknown	Dade	991202-13-1
16.	Waddell Property	23.31	Franklin	000414-19-2

^A Map numbers correspond to Figure 1

^B Project Design approved but project not added to list at owner's request.

Table 4: Project Design Modifications Considered - 2000/2001

Project	County(ies)	Date	Proposed Action	
Approved				
17.	Twelve Mile Swamp	St. Johns	7/18/00	add 2,900 acres
18.	Fakahatchee Strand	Collier	7/18/00	add 10 acres
19.	North Fork Lucie	St. Lucie	7/18/00	add 115 acres
20.	Ichetucknee Trace	Columbia	7/18/00	add 200 acres
21.	Etoniah/Cross Florida Greenway	Putnam, Marion, Citrus	8/22/00	add 2,110 acres
22.	Florida's First Magnitude Springs	Multi-counties	8/22/00	add 40 acres
23.	Atlantic Ridge Ecosystem	Martin	8/22/00	add 1,920 acres
24.	St. Joe Timberlands	Multi-counties	8/22/00	add 1,593 acres
				add 12,360 acres
25.	Pinhook Swamp	Colombia; Baker	8/22/00	add 25,000 acres
26.	Estero Bay	Lee	10/17/00	add 160 acres
27.	Pumpkin Hill	Duval	10/17/00	add 18,995 acres
28.	Fisheating Creek	Glades	12/19/00	add 8,400 acres
29.	Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem	Multi-counties	12/19/00	add 9,528 acres
30.	Indian River Lagoon Blueway	Multi-counties	12/19/00	add 70 acres
				add 43 acres
31.	Etoniah/Cross Florida Greenway	Putnam, Marion, Citrus	1/25/01	add 1,543 acres
32.	Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge	Brevard, Indian River	1/25/01	add 5 acres
Deferred/Rejected				
33.	Belle Meade	Collier	7/18/00	deferred
34.	Pal-Mar	Martin	7/18/00	deferred
35.	Indian River Lagoon Blueway	Multi-counties	8/22/00	deferred
36.	Wakulla Springs Protection Zone	Wakulla	8/22/00	deferred

^A Numbers correspond to Figure 1.

Figure 2: Projects Moved Within, Added To, and Removed From CARL Priority List

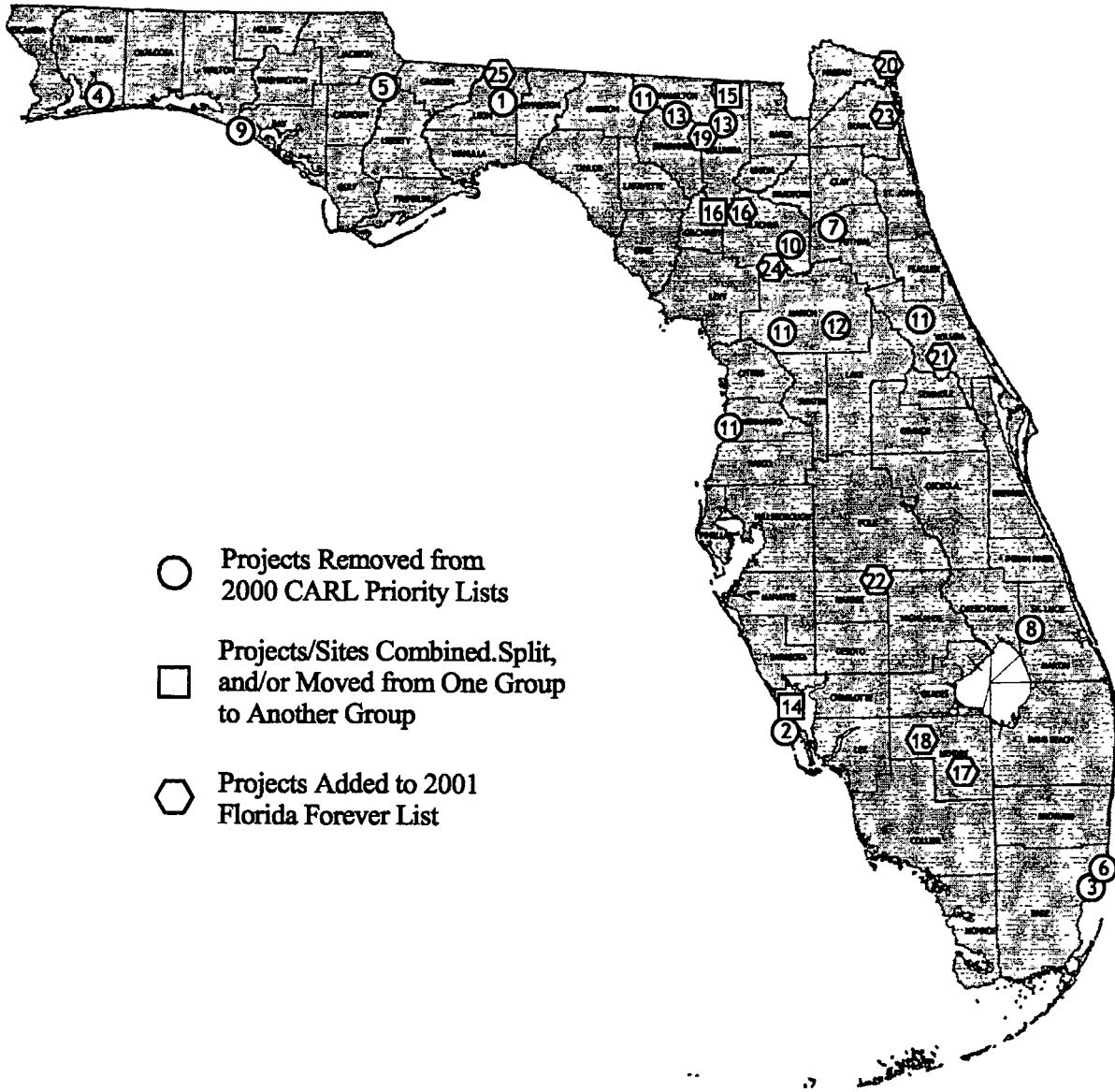


Table 5: Projects Removed from 2000 CARL Priority Lists

No. ^A	Project Name	Rank	County(ies)	Rationale
1	Alford Arm	13B	Leon	acquisition complete
2	Cayo Costa Island	6M	Lee	95% acquired
3	Barnacle Addition	19B	Dade	tract being developed
4	Escribano Point	28	Santa Rosa	NFWMD will acquire
5	Apalachicola River (Atkins Tract)	8L	Liberty	unwilling seller
6	Freedom Tower	4N	Dade	unwilling seller
7	Putnam County Sandhills	14N	Putnam	unwilling seller
8	Cypress Creek	9N	St. Lucie	unwilling seller
9	Lake Powell	5N	Walton, Bay	unwilling seller
10	Newnan's Lake	14B	Alachua	DRP Inholdings list
11	Longleaf Pine Ecosystem	2N	Hamilton, Hern., Marion, Vol.	FWC Inholdings list
12	Heather Island	11N	Marion	unwilling seller
13	Suwannee Buffers (Falling Creek & Trillium Slopes)	6N	Suwannee & Columbia	unwilling seller

Table 6: Projects/Sites Combined, Split, and/or Moved from One Group to Another Group

No. ^A	Old Project Name	2000	2001	New Project Name
14	Charlotte Harbor	8N	A	Cape Haze/Charlotte Harbor
15	Suwannee Buffers (Deep Creek)	15N	B	Pinhook Swamp
16	Bell Ridge Sandhills ^B	4S	A	Longleaf Pine Ecosystem

Table 7: Projects Added to 2001 Florida Forever List

No. ^A	Project Name	Rank	County(ies)
16	Bell Ridge Sandhills	A	Marion/Gilchrist
17	Panther Glades	A	Hendry
18	Twelve Mile Slough	A	Hendry
19	McKeithen Site	A	Columbia
20	Tiger/Little Tiger Island	B	Nassau
21	Volusia County Corridor	B	Volusia
22	Old Town Creek Watershed	B	Hardee/Polk
23	Northeast Florida Blueway	A	Duval
24	Carr Farm's/Price's Scrub	B	Alachua/Marion
25	Millstone Plantation	A	Leon

^A Numbers correspond to Figure 2.

^B New projects combined with existing projects.

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 Acquisition and Restoration Council for the 2001 Florida Forever Priority List. Projects are grouped into two groups and three subgroups. **Group A** are those acquisition projects which received the highest priority for acquisition. Projects designated for Group A are so designated based on those which make the greatest contributions toward achieving the Florida Forever goals and measures, and the Florida Forever criteria. The number of projects designated for Group A is limited, as determined by the Council, based on the total estimated funds available for acquisition during the acquisition cycle for which the projects are scheduled, and the anticipated success rate of acquiring targeted projects. **Group B** are those acquisition projects that are important, but not of the highest priority. Within Group A and Group B are three subgroups: Fee Simple/Large Holdings Subgroup: Projects made up predominately of large ownerships to be acquired in fee simple; Multi-Parcel or Small Holdings Subgroup: Projects made up predominantly of small ownerships with individual values not exceeding one million dollars each, or individual acquisitions that are determined to achieve the Florida Forever goals, measures and criteria enough to qualify for acquisition, but are valued at less than one million dollars; and Less-Than-Fee Acquisition Subgroup: Acquisitions projects where the majority of the project is proposed to be acquired in less than fee, such as conservation easements. All acquisition projects were approved by the Board of Trustees and are eligible for funding, with available resources targeted initially toward projects in Group A. However, the Board of Trustees may approve the purchase of any project from any group or subgroup in furtherance of the intent expressed in 259.105(2)(e), Florida Statutes.

Each project summary contains: project name, listing group, subgroups 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 7**]. 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. Florida Forever projects may be managed as: State Parks, State Preserves, State Reserves, State Aquatic Preserves, State Botanical or Geological Sites, State Recreation Areas, State Archaeological or Historical Sites, Wildlife Management Areas, Wildlife and Environmental Areas, Wildlife Refuges, and State Forests. Under certain circumstances, they may also be managed as County or City Nature Parks, Environmental Education Centers, etc., but they still must qualify for state designation and be managed accordingly. This section 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 4** 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 Council's have 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 13 to 20]. 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 or the Florida Forever List.

Project Area - The total size of the current project, including acres acquired or under option and acres remaining to be acquired.

Acres Acquired - Within the project boundaries, the number of acres acquired or under option by the state (options approved by the Governor and Cabinet), federal government, water management district, or local government. If a nonprofit organization has acquired acreage within the project but has not yet transferred the property (in whole or in part) to the state, that acreage is excluded from the Acreage Acquired. Such cases are identified with an asterisk (*) and are explained in the text of the project summary under Acquisition Planning & Status or Coordination.

at a Cost of - The amount of funds spent or authorized to be spent by the state, federal government, water management district, or local government on the acquisition of a project. If a nonprofit organization has expended funds within a project, those funds are excluded from the Funds Expended or Encumbered. Such cases are identified with an asterisk (*) and are explained in the text of the project summary under Acquisition Planning & Status or Coordination.

Acres Remaining - an estimate based on county plat maps and tax information of the number of

acres in the project not yet acquired or under option to be acquired.

Estimated Value of - Reflects the county's tax assessed value of the acreage not yet acquired or under option to be acquired. Not all values are the most recent tax assessed values. Values for larger acreage tracts and those with numerous ownerships, including recorded and unrecorded subdivisions, are sometimes estimates of tax values based on information from: (1) county property appraisers, or (2) average per acre and per lot tax values obtained from (a) project assessments, (b) project designs, and/or (c) the Real Estate Data, Inc., service.

Management Policy Statement - Briefly describes how the project meets selection criteria and public purposes pursuant to §259, F.S.

Management Prospectus - Identifies the rationale for the state designation under which the project will be managed; the lead and, if appropriate, the cooperating state or local agencies recommended to manage the tract if acquired; the conditions that may affect the intensity of management activities; a timetable for implementing specific management activities; the project's revenue-generating potential; and the role(s) of potential management cooperators.

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

GR = General Revenue Fund; IITF = Internal Improvement Trust Fund; LATF = Land Acquisition Trust Fund; MRCTF = Marine Resources Conservation Trust Fund; SPTF = State Park Trust Fund; TNC = The Nature Conservancy; WMLTF = Water Management Lands Trust Fund; or federal, local, or other funding sources that should be self-explanatory.

Project Map(s) - Identifies the project boundary; the essential parcels pursuant to §259.035(2)(a), F.S.; property within the project boundary that is state owned or under option for state acquisition; and property within, adjacent, or near the project area that is owned by another public agency or non-profit conservation organization.



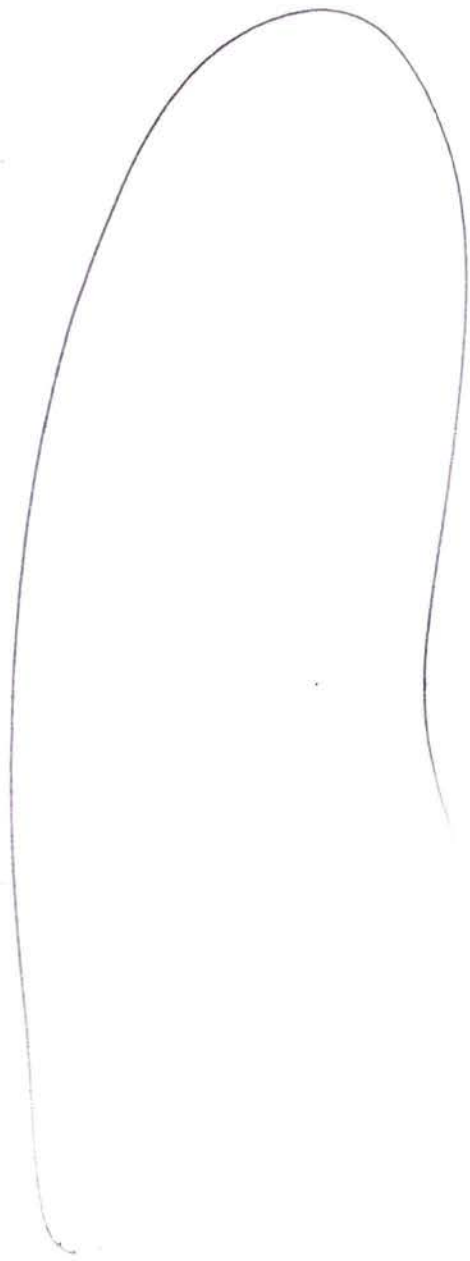
2001 Florida Forever List

Full Fee Projects					
Group	Project Name	County	Group	Project Name	County
A	Belle Meade ³	Collier	B	Osceola Pine Savannas	Osceola
A	Bombing Range Ridge	Polk	B	Perdido Pitcher Plant Prairie	Escambia
A	Corkscrew Reg. Eco. Watershed ¹	Collier / Lee	B	Pineland Site Complex	Lee
A	Dickerson Bay / Bald Point ³	Wakulla / Franklin	B	Pinhook Swamp ¹	Baker / Columbia
A	Fla.'s First Magnitude Springs ³	Jackson / Lafayette / Hernando	B	Pumpkin Hill Creek ¹	Duval
A	Florida Keys Ecosystem	Monroe	B	Sand Mountain ^{1,2}	Bay / Washington
A	Ichetucknee Trace ³	Columbia	B	Southeast Bat Maternity Caves	Jackson / Marion / Sumter ² / Citrus
A	Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem	Highlands / Polk / Lake / Osceola	B	St. Joe Bay Buffer	Gulf
A	Longleaf Pine Ecosystem ³	Marion / Gilchrist	B	Terra Ceia ¹	Manatee
A	Northeast Florida Blueway ^{1,3}	Duval	B	Three Chimneys ²	Volusia
A	Pal-Mar ^{1,3}	Palm Beach / Martin	B	Tiger Island / Little Tiger Island	Nassau
A	Panther Glades	Hendry	B	Twelve Mile Swamp ¹	St. Johns
A	Pierce Mound Complex ³	Franklin	B	Upper Econ Mosaic	Osceola / Orange
A	St. Joe Timberland	Gadsden / Gulf / Franklin / Leon / Wakulla / Liberty / Brevard / Bay	B	Volusia Conservation Corridor ¹	Volusia
A	Tate's Hill / Carrabelle Tract ³	Franklin / Liberty	B	Wacassa / Aucilla River Sinks	Jefferson / Taylor
A	Twelve Mile Slough ³	Hendry	B	Watermelon Pond	Alachua / Levy
A	Wakulla Springs Protection Zone ²	Wakulla	Less Than Fee Projects		
A	Wekiva-Ocala Greenway ³	Lake / Orange	Group	Project Name	County
B	Alderman's Ford Addition ¹	Hillsborough	A	Fisheating Creek	Glades / Highlands
B	Allapattah Flats ^{1,2}	Martin	A	Green Swamp	Polk
B	Annatteliga Hammock	Hernando / Citrus	A	Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem	Polk
B	Apalachicola River	Liberty / Gadsden / Jackson	A	McKeithen Site	Columbia
B	Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge ¹	Brevard / Indian River	A	Millstone Plantation ³	Leon
B	Atlantic Ridge Ecosystem ¹	Martin	A	Panther Glades	Hendry
B	Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem ¹	Brevard	B	Big Bend Swamp / Holopaw Ranch	Osceola
B	California Swamp	Dixie	B	Etonah / Cross Fla. Greenway	Putnam
B	Caloosahatchee Ecoscape	Hendry / Glades	B	Middle Chipola River ²	Calhoun / Jackson
B	Carr Farm/Price's Scrub	Alachua / Marion	B	North Key Largo Hammocks	Monroe
B	Catfish Creek	Polk	B	Ranch Reserve	Osceola / Brevard / Indian River
B	Cedar Swamp ¹	Duval	B	Southeast Bat Maternity Caves	Alachua
B	Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods	Lee / Charlotte	B	Volusia Conservation Corridor ¹	Volusia
B	Dade County Archipelago ¹	Miami-Dade	B	Old Town Creek Watershed ¹	Hardee / Polk
B	Dunn's Creek ¹	Putnam	Small Parcels Projects		
B	Econ-St. Johns Ecosystem ¹	Seminole / Orange	Group	Project Name	County
B	Emeralda Marsh ¹	Lake	A	Cape Haze / Charlotte Harbor	Charlotte / Lee
B	Estero Bay	Lee	A	Coupon Bight / Key Deer ³	Monroe
B	Etonah / Cross Fla. Greenway	Putnam / Marion / Clay / Levy / Citrus	A	Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem	Highlands / Polk
B	Fla.'s First Magnitude Springs ²	Bay / Wash'n / Leon / Wakulla / Levy	A	Save Our Everglades	Collier / Hendry
B	Garcon Ecosystem ¹	Santa Rosa	A	South Walton County Ecosystem	Walton
B	Green Swamp	Lake / Polk	B	Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem ¹	Brevard
B	Hall Ranch ²	Charlotte	B	East Everglades ¹	Miami-Dade / Broward / Palm Beach
B	Hixtown Swamp ¹	Madison	B	Fakahatchee Strand	Collier
B	Indian River Lagoon Blueway ¹	Volusia / Brevard / St. Lucie / Indian River / Martin	B	Florida Springs Coastal Greenway	Citrus
B	Letchworth Mounds ²	Jefferson	B	Lochloosa Wildlife ¹	Alachua
B	Liverpool Park ²	DeSoto / Charlotte	B	Myakka Estuary ¹	Sarasota / Charlotte
B	Middle Chipola River	Jackson / Calhoun	B	North Key Largo Hammocks	Monroe
B	North Fork St. Lucie River ¹	St. Lucie	B	Spruce Creek ¹	Volusia

¹ Another governmental entity has entered a funding partnership with the state.

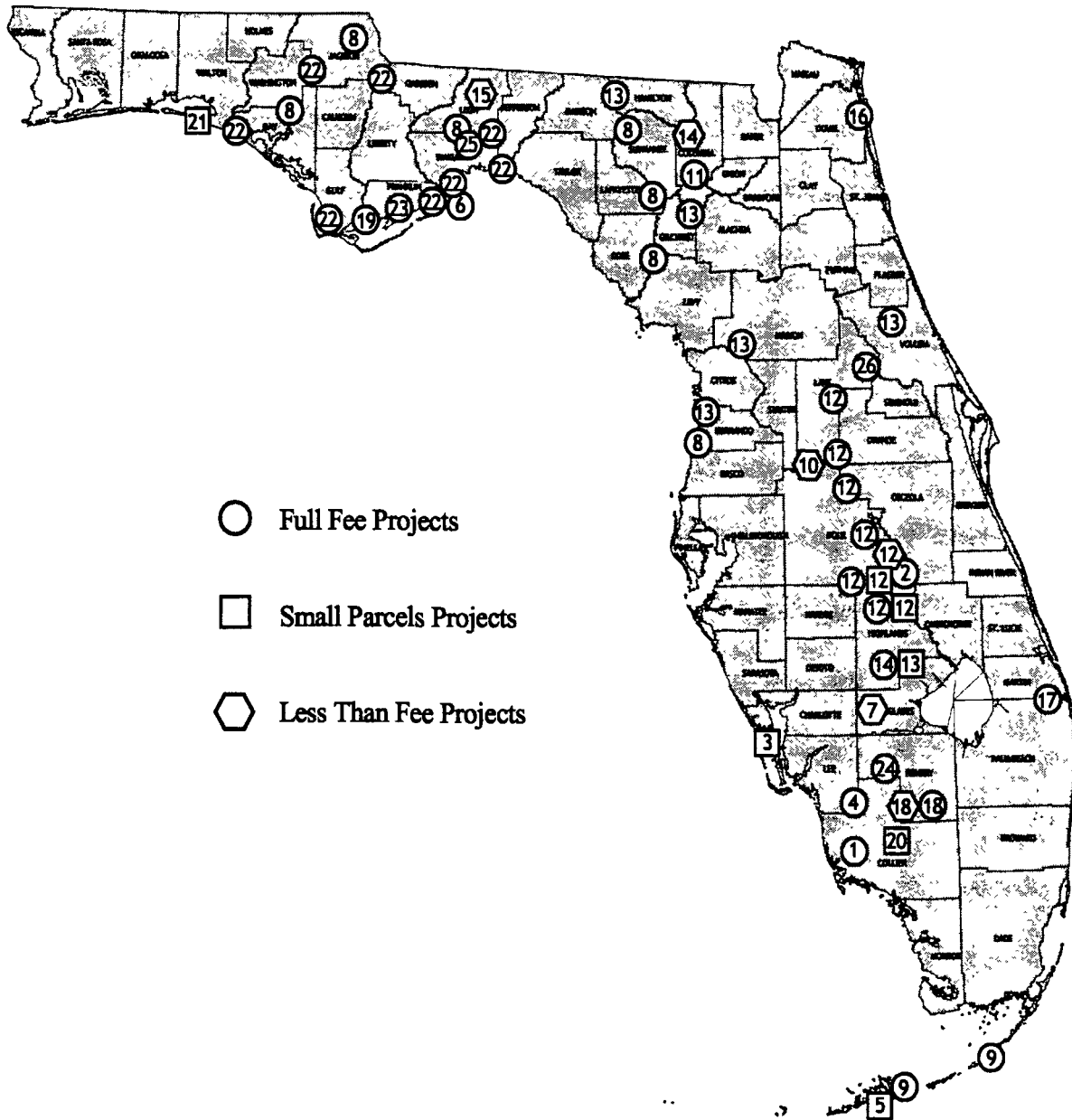
² Negotiations with one or more owners of core parcels have reached an impasse.

³ Project qualifies for Group A but will be moved into Group B if the Legislature reduces Florida Forever / Florida Preservation 2000 funding by \$100 million.



Group A

Figure 3: Florida Forever Group A Projects - 2000/2001



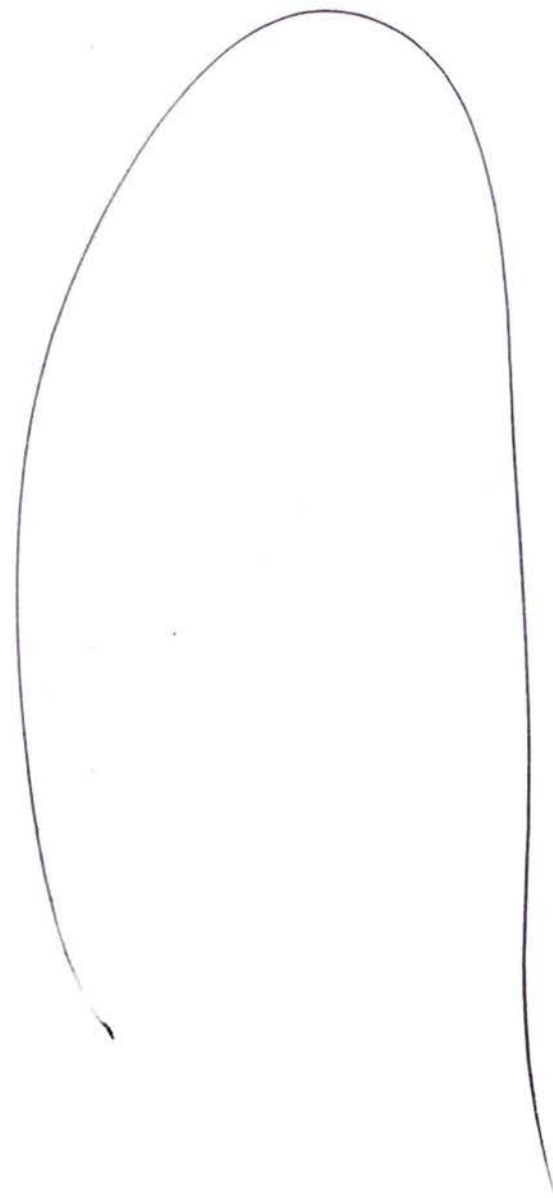
Florida Forever
Five Year Plan

Group A

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4. Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed (<i>Full Fee</i>)	34
5. Coupon Bight/Key Deer (<i>Small Holdings</i>)	37
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9. Florida Keys Ecosystem (<i>Full Fee</i>)	64
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25. Wakulla Springs Protection Zone (<i>Full Fee</i>)	157
26. Wekiva-Ocala Greenway (<i>Full Fee</i>)	162

*Numbers correspond to Figure #3



Belle Meade

**Group A
Full Fee**

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 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 (DOF), 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 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 20 FNAI-listed plants

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>	G4G5/S1
<i>Cow-horned orchid</i>	G5?/S1
<i>Delicate ionopsis</i>	G4G5/S1
<i>Ghost orchid</i>	G?/S2
20 elements known from project	

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 at the request of three willing sellers. The acreage was included in the original project boundary, but was deleted during the redefinition of the project boundary by the Belle Meade Work Group appointed by the Council in 1994.

The 1994 Work Group consisted of landowners, representatives of local government, the water management district, state agencies and others with local expertise. The boundary recommended by the Work Group included what were thought to be primarily willing sellers—approximately 500 ownerships.

On July 16, 1996, the LAMAC approved the addition of five of the eight tracts requested for ad-

Placed on list	1993
Project Area (Acres)	27,200
Acres Acquired	17,901
at a Cost of	\$36,848,768
Acres Remaining	9,299
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of \$13,781,122	

Belle Meade - Group A/Full Fee

dition 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

There are no acquisition partners at this time.

Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the Belle Meade 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 State Forest 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 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 DOF 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 DOF ex-

pects 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 DOF 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 DOF 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 DOF 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.

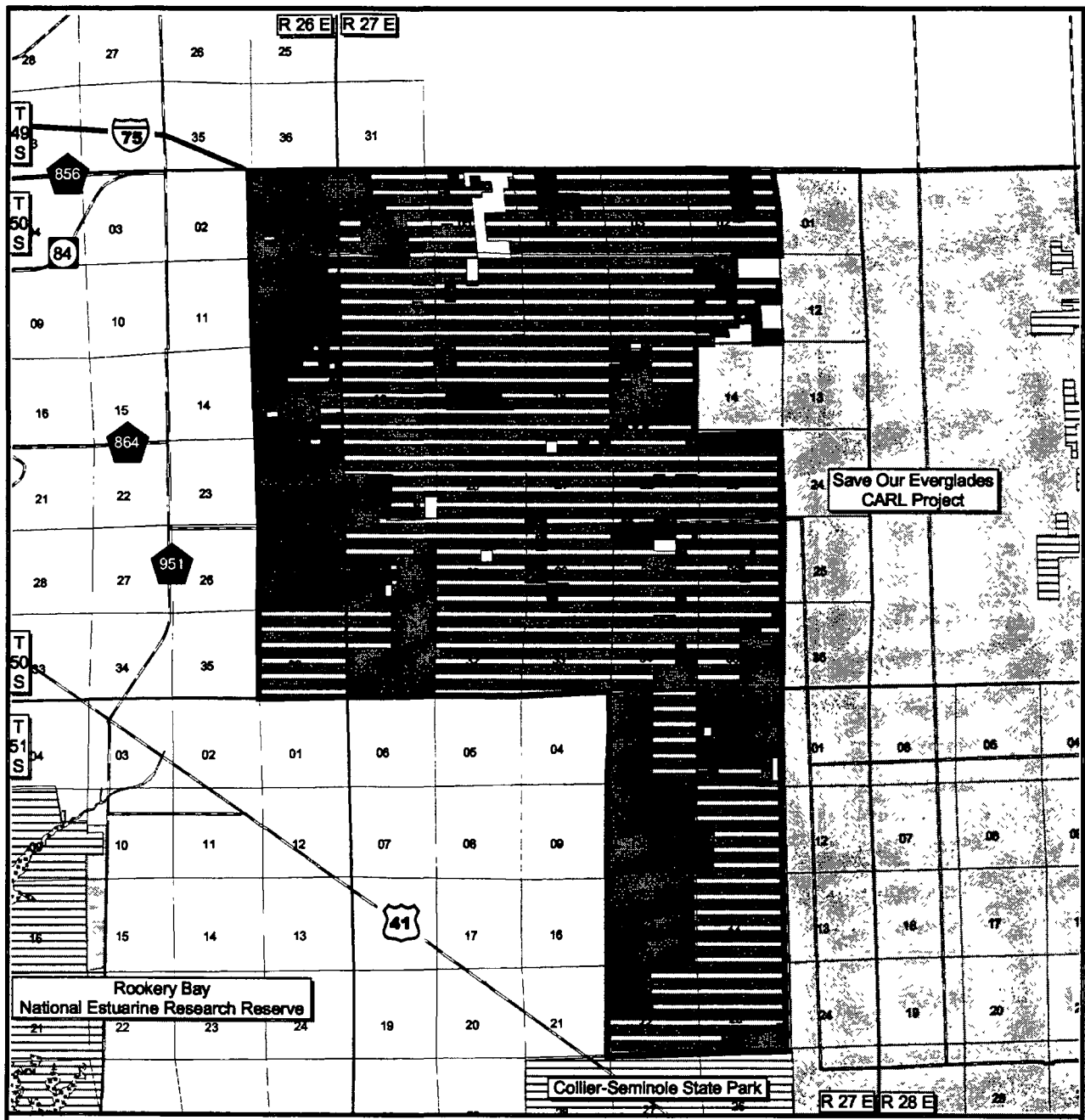
Management Cost Summary

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	\$57,525	\$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

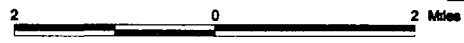
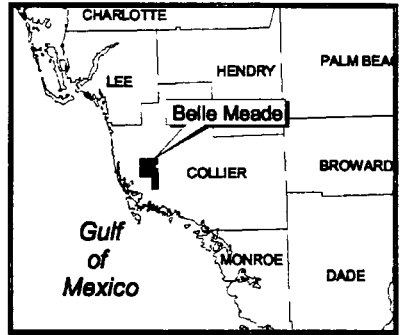
Belle Meade - Group A/Full Fee



Belle Meade

COLLIER COUNTY

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



Bombing Range Ridge

**Group A
Full Fee**

Polk County

Purpose for State Acquisition

Public acquisition of the 39,000-acre Bombing Range Ridge 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 manage all but approximately 540 acres in the north portion of the project. The 540 acres, lying adjacent to Rosalie Creek, will be managed by the Division of Recreation and Parks.

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.

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

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. Essential parcels are Priority I, especially Wheeler, Avatar, the Winter Haven Christian School, Lightsey, the River Ranch Landowners Association Members, Polk County, and the Patrick Nee ownerships.

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.

In 1999 Polk County and the SFWMD acquired the Sumica tract (4,009 acres).

Coordination

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 letting the state manage it, selling the parcels to the state, or exchanging the parcels with the state for other parcels outside the proposal. The Nature Conservancy is an intermediary on this project.

Placed on list	1998
Project Area (Acres)	39,073
Acres Acquired	4,009
at a Cost of	\$3,950,000*
Acres Remaining	35,064
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$13,674,995

* 1/2 SFWMD and 1/2 Polk County

Bombing Range Ridge - Group A/Full Fee

Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the Bombing Range Ridge 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 (DOF) is recommended as lead manager. The Division of Recreation and Parks (DRP) 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 DOF 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 DRP 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 DOF and the DRP 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 - Group A/Full Fee

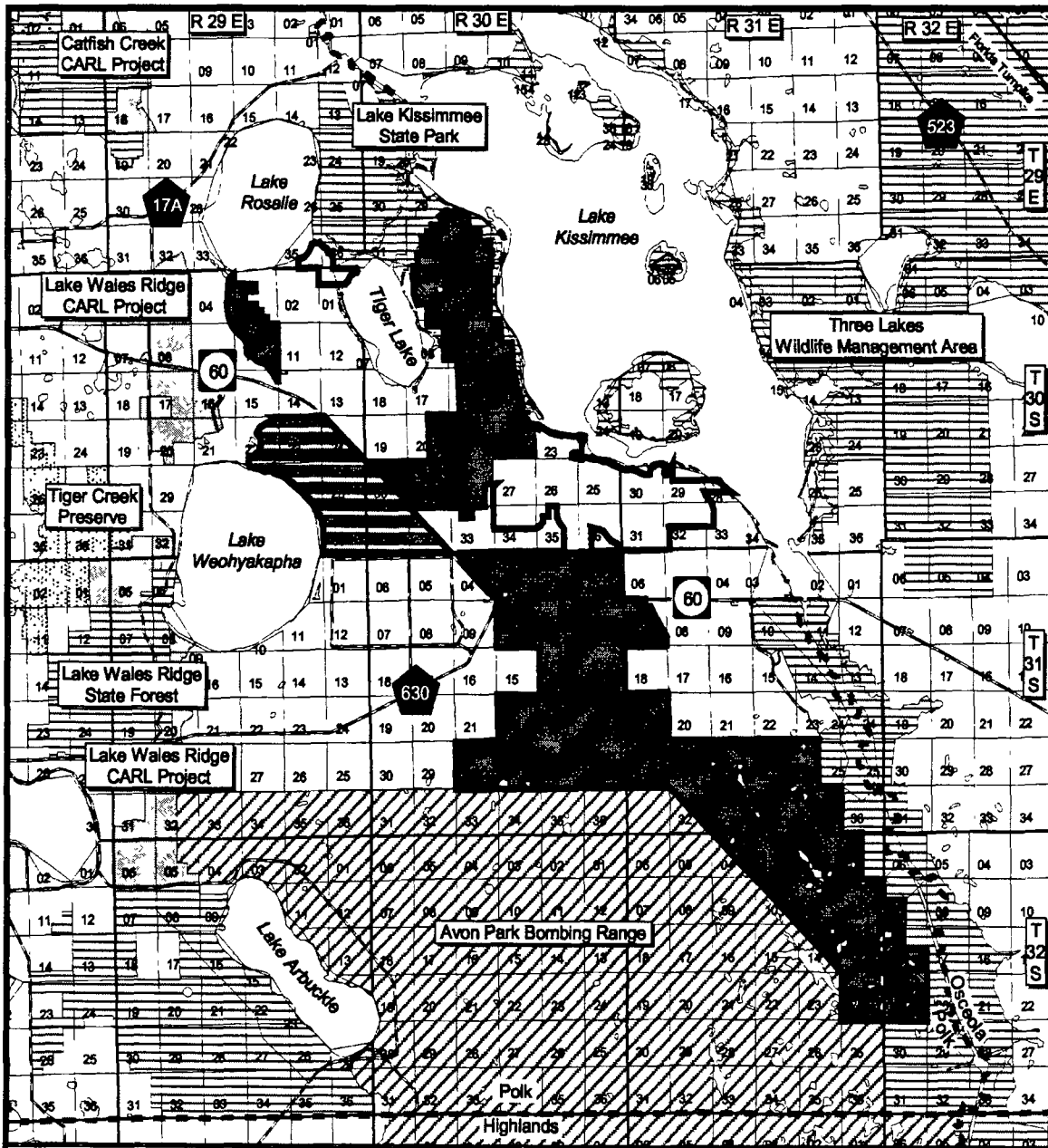
Management Cost Summary/DRP

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

Management Cost Summary/DOF

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

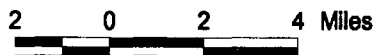
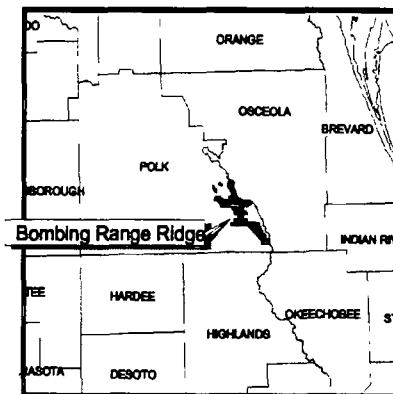
Bombing Range Ridge - Group A/Full Fee



Bombing Range Ridge

POLK COUNTY

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



Cape Haze/Charlotte Harbor

Group A Small Holdings

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 along 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

The Office of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas (CAMA), Department of Environmental Protection, will manage the majority of the project. The Division of Recreation and Parks will manage that portion of the project west of SR 775.

General Description

The project includes the ecotone of 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 rare animals—the bald eagle, scrub jay, indigo snake, and gopher tortoise—and influences important manatee habitat offshore.

Cape Haze 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	

Cape Haze

Placed on list	1997
Project Area (Acres)	7,400
Acres Acquired	5,910
at a Cost of	\$8,850,264
Acres Remaining	1,490
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$1,937,000

Charlotte Harbor 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	

Charlotte Harbor

Placed on list	1986
Project Area (Acres)	27,520
Acres Acquired	22,952
at a Cost of	\$21,388,962
Acres Remaining	4,568
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$5,956,085

Cape Haze/Charlotte Harbor - Group A/Small Holdings

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.

This project provides an essential addition to lands previously acquired through the EEL program. Most of the lands are wetlands, including mangrove, salt marsh, and salt flats, 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 qualifies as a buffer preserve. Wetlands will limit outdoor recreation to such activities as fishing, canoeing, picnicking, hiking, and natural-resource education.

Acquisition Planning and Status

On October 15, 1998, the Council designated additional acreage "essential"—approximately 174 acres consisting of Rotonda outparcels, and the Cole and Lemon Bay Partners parcels. Previously, essential parcels had included all acreage acquired up to January 26, 1995, and the Cayo Pelau, Lowe,

Ansin, and Freeland ownerships. Additional acreage included approximately 100 acres adjacent to the Amberjack Scrub site, an FCT project that has been acquired.

On December 9, 1999, the Council transferred this project to the Substantially Complete group.

In Charlotte Harbor, 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 totalling 980 acres. Acquisition is in progress on remaining essential parcels.

On April 6, 2001, the Acquisition and Restoration Council combined the Charlotte Harbor project with the Cape Haze/Charlotte Harbor project.

Coordination

Southwest Florida Water Management District was an acquisition partner in the purchase of the Rotonda ownership (Cape Haze).

The Trust for Public Lands has been an intermediary in the state's acquisition of two large tracts within the Charlotte Harbor project.

In 1995, the Southwest Florida Water Management District negotiated the purchase (CARL program reimbursed half) of the Atlantic Gulf Communities Corp. ownership land within the Charlotte Harbor (704 acres) and Myakka Estuary (9,264 acres) projects.

Management Policy Statement

Cape Haze/Charlotte Harbor

The primary objective of management of the Cape Haze/Charlotte Harbor 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.

Cape Haze/Charlotte Harbor - Group A/Small Holdings

The project should be managed under the single-use language change made Oct '99. 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.

The primary goals of management of the Charlotte Harbor 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 project provides essential additions to lands previously acquired through the EEL program of the 1970s and the SOC Program of the 1980s. 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, and Charlotte Harbor/Gasparilla Sound Aquatic Preserves, as well as improve the protection and recreational value of the existing state

owned-lands. They will also provide a land base for public access to the Don Pedro Island State Park. These lands therefore qualify as an addition to the existing Charlotte Harbor State Buffer Preserve and the Don Pedro Island State Park.

Manager The Office of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas will manage these lands as an addition to the state buffer preserves program. The Division of Recreation and Parks will manage these lands as an addition to the state park system.

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. Lands to be used and developed as a landbase to provide access to Don Pedro Island State Park will be "high need" areas.

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 Office of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas and the Division of Recreation and Parks 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.

Cape Haze/Charlotte Harbor - Group A/Small Holdings

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.

Charlotte Harbor

Qualifications for state designation Charlotte Harbor is one of the most productive bay/estuary systems in Florida. The coastal lands in the Charlotte Harbor 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, Office 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 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 will 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.

Cape Haze

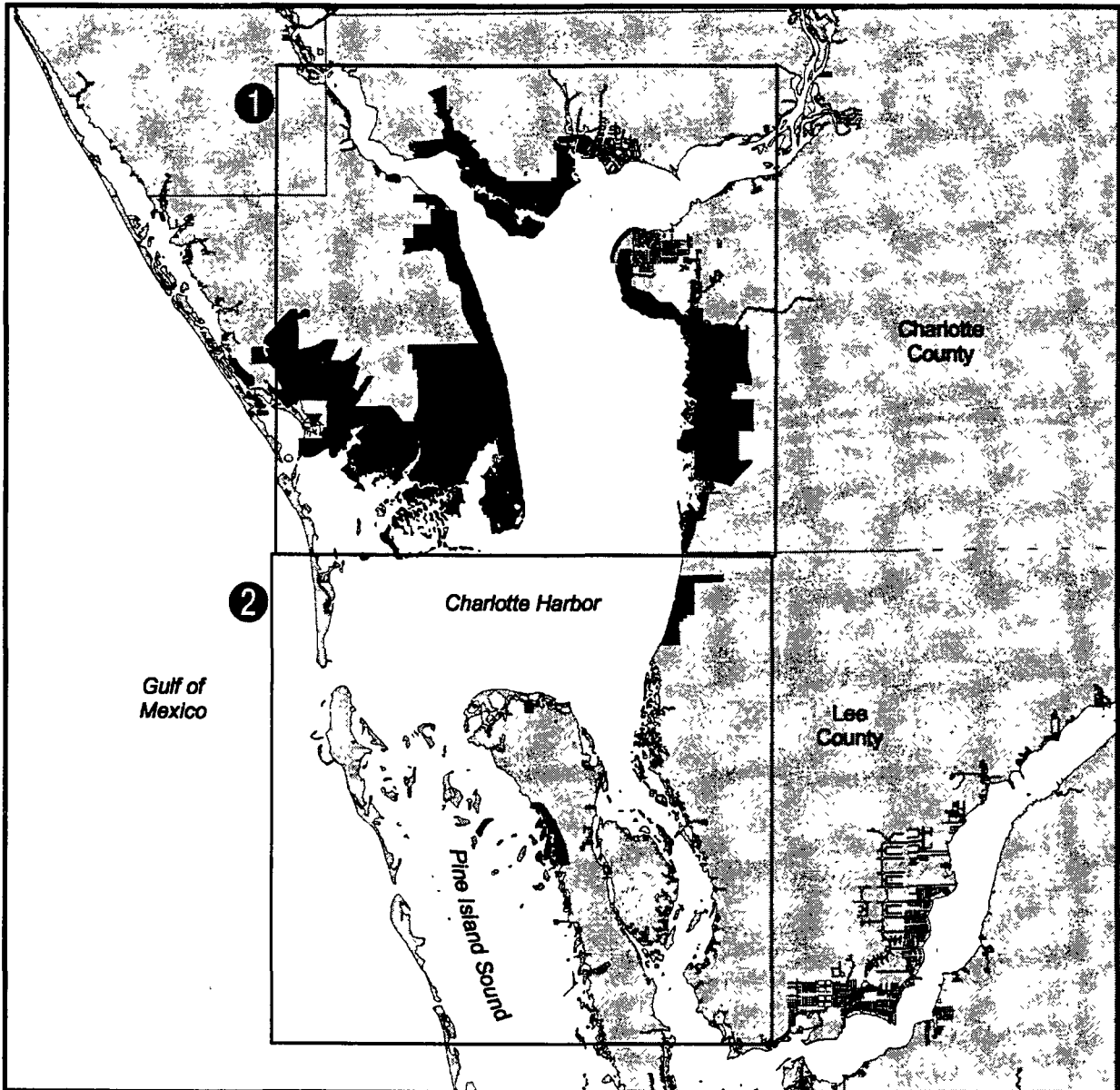
Management Cost Summary/CAMA

Category	Startup
Source of Funds	CARL
Salary	\$67,672
OPS	\$20,000
Expense	\$30,000
OCO	\$25,000
FCO	\$0
TOTAL	\$142,672

Charlotte Harbor

Management Cost Summary/CAMA

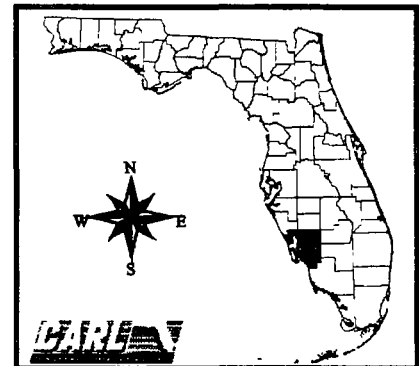
Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	CARL/LATF	CARL/LATF	CARL/LATF
Salary	\$103,833	\$108,135	\$144,379.05
OPS	\$37,889	\$58,900	\$91,157.61
Expense	\$54,314	\$52,687	\$81,541.95
OCO	\$27,277	\$12,300	\$19,036.31
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0.00
TOTAL	\$223,313	\$232,022	\$336,114.91



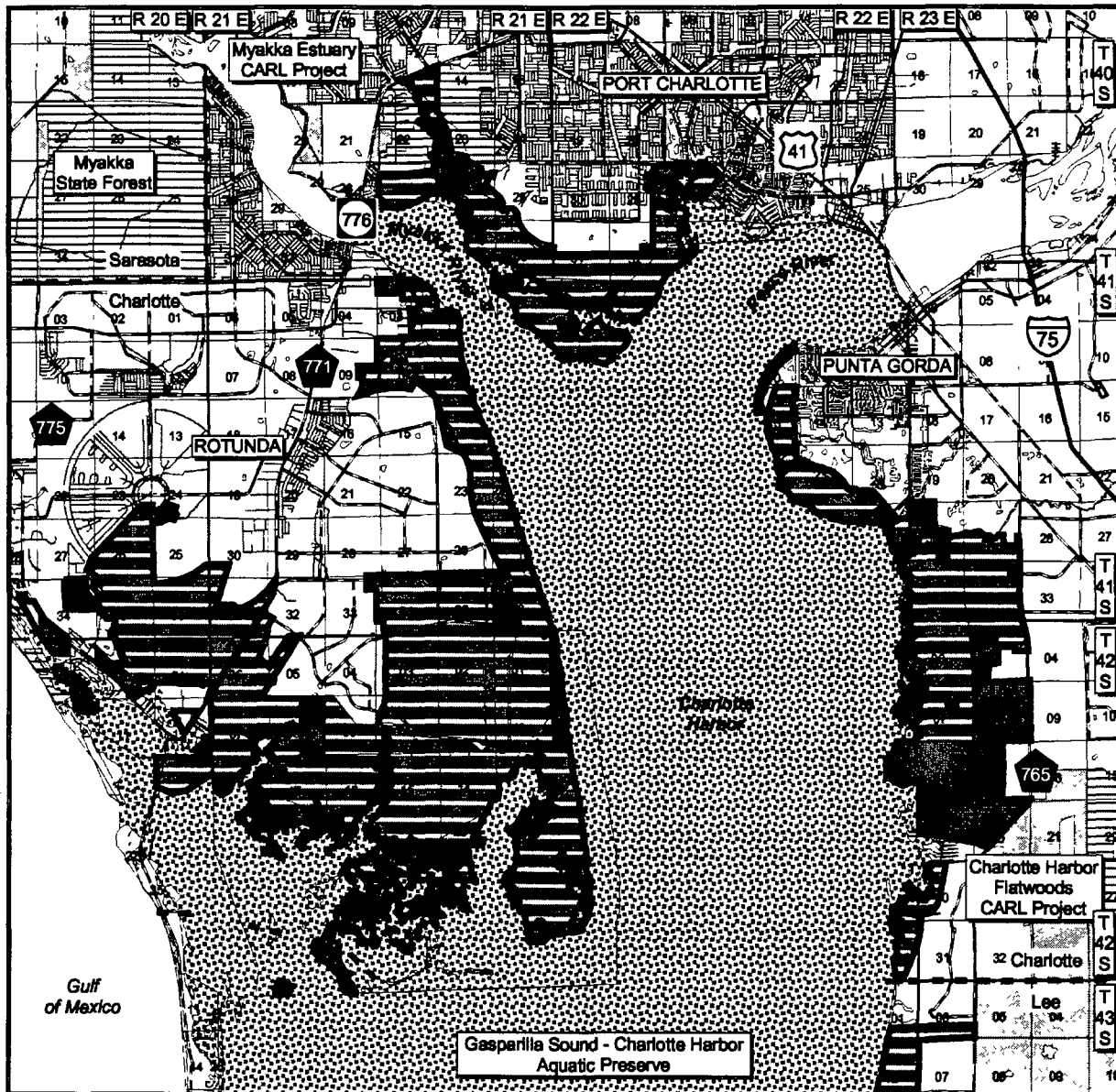
Cape Haze / Charlotte Harbor Overview

CHARLOTTE, LEE COUNTIES

- Map Sheet 1:
A. Charlotte Harbor CARL Project - Charlotte County
- Map Sheet 2:
A. Charlotte Harbor CARL Project - Lee County



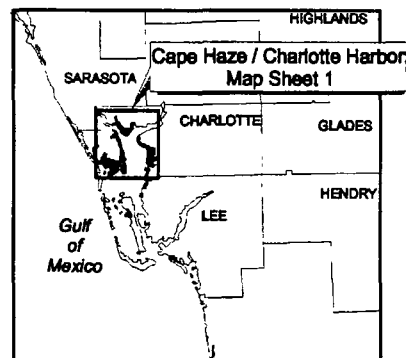
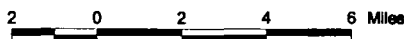
Cape Haze/Charlotte Harbor - Group A/Small Holdings

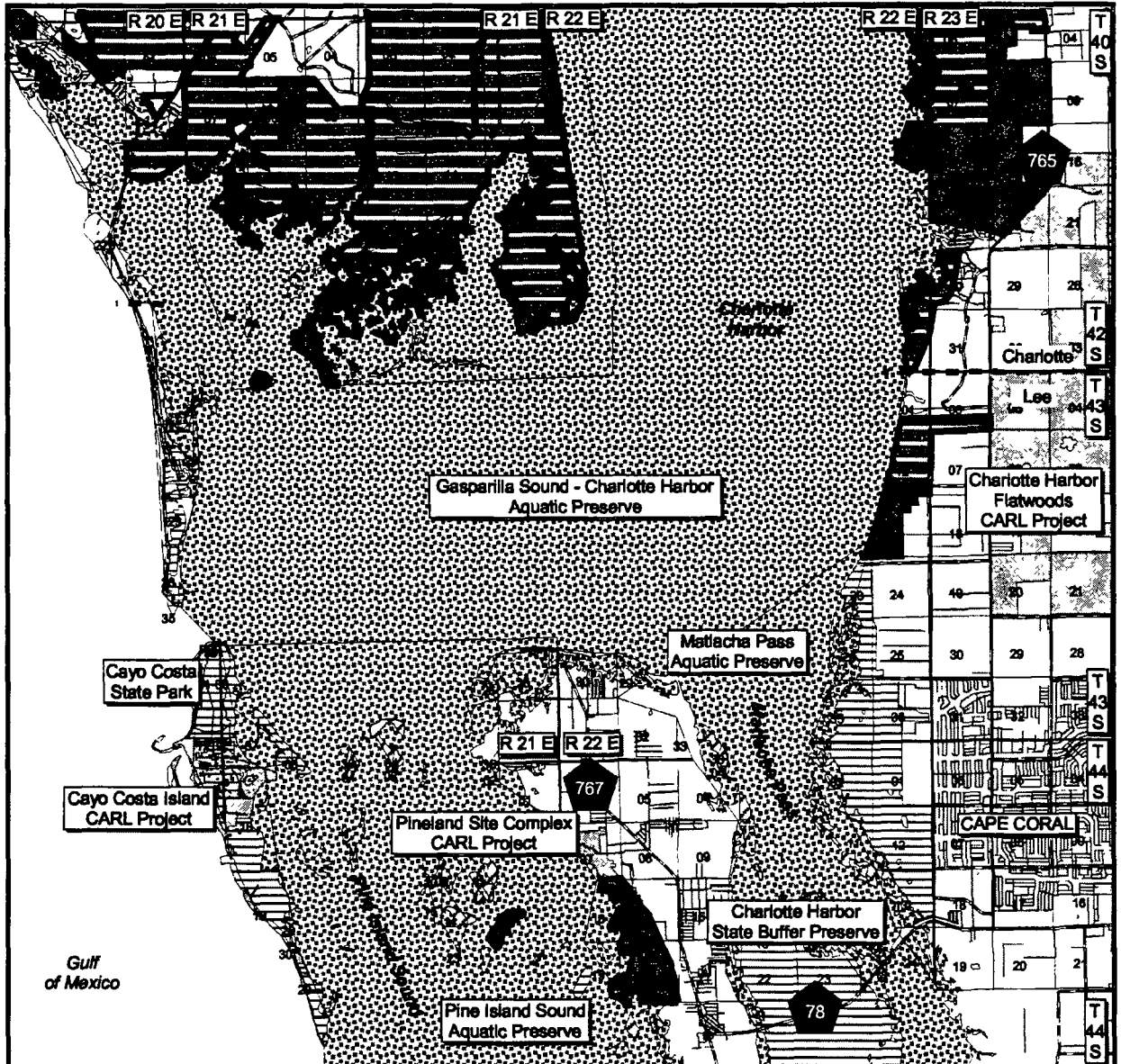


Cape Haze / Charlotte Harbor :
Map Sheet 1 of 2

CHARLOTTE, LEE COUNTIES

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project

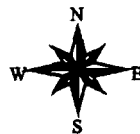




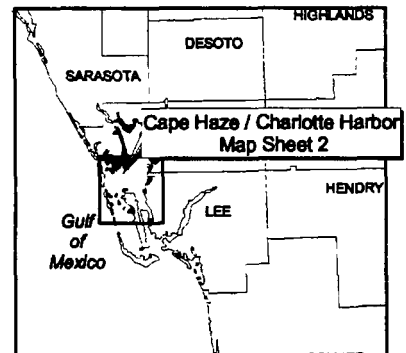
Cape Haze / Charlotte Harbor :
Map Sheet 2 of 2

CHARLOTTE, LEE COUNTIES

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



2 0 2 4 6 Miles



Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed

**Group A
Full Fee**

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 (CREW) 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.

Manager

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 imperiled 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 land acquisition 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 "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 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	
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
23 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1991
Project Area (Acres)	61,568
Acres Acquired	22,215*
at a Cost of	\$4,502,590
Acres Remaining	39,353
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of \$39,864,932	

Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed - Group A/Full Fee

On December 9, 1999, the Council added 2,560 acres to the project boundary as essential parcels.

Coordination

Acquisition partners are South Florida Water Management District 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 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 (SFWMD) 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 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.

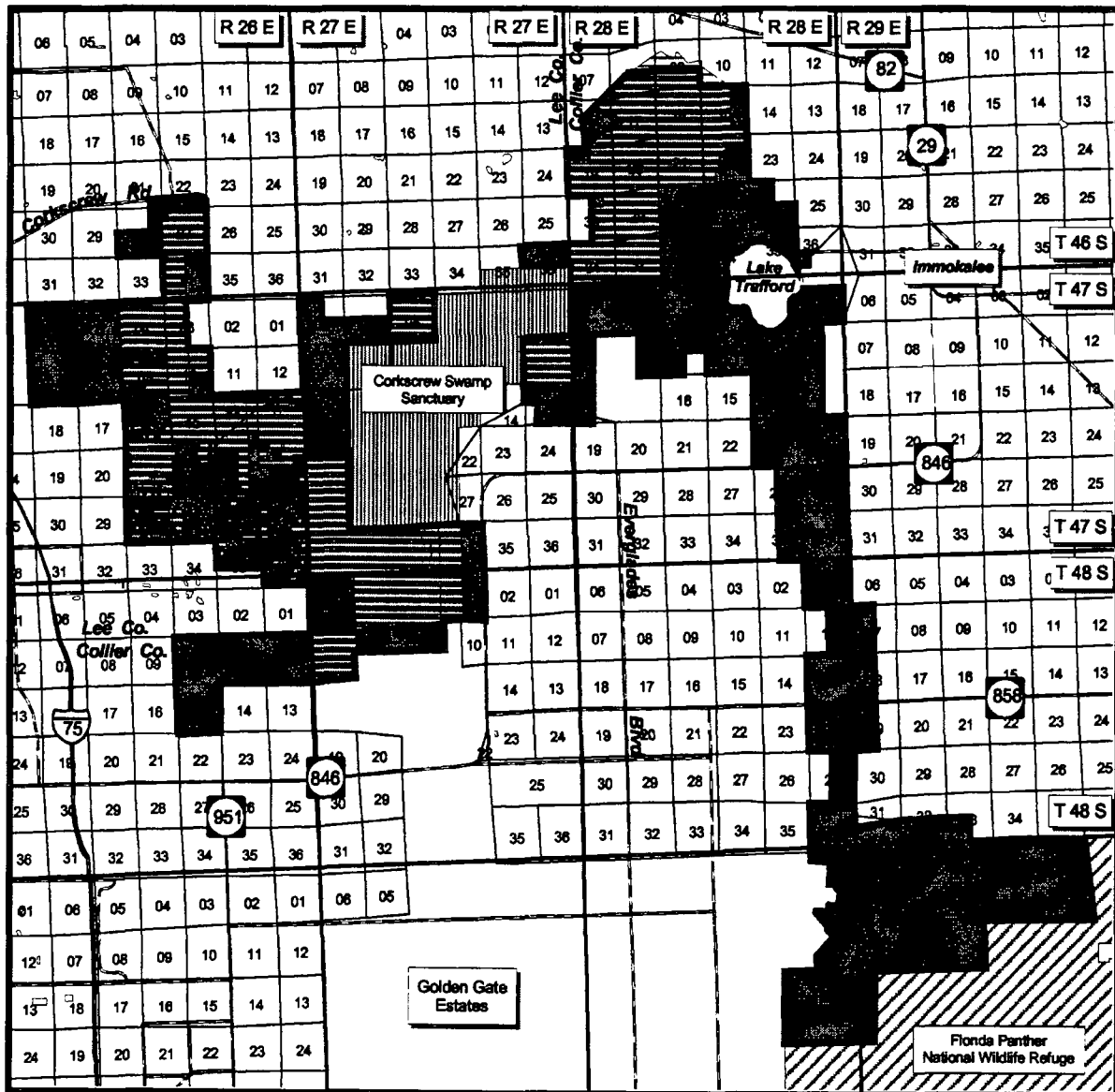
Revenue-generating potential No revenue is expected to be generated for at least the next two and one half years. At that time recommendations by the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC cooperating agency) may lead to activities such as hunting that will generate revenue through permit 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 FWC was executed September 6, 1994. The project now receives regular inspections by SFWMD staff and law enforcement patrol by the FWC Reserve program. Under the agreement, the FWC 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

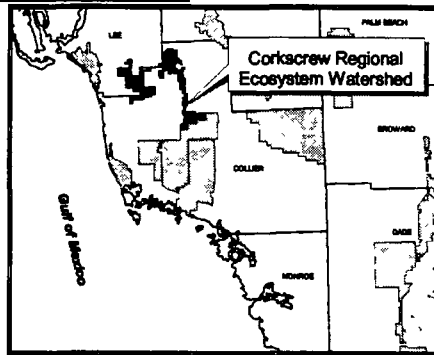
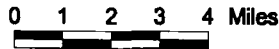
Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed - Group A/Full Fee



Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed

Collier/Lee Counties

-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  Carl Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project



Coupon Bight/Key Deer

Group A Small Holdings

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 Office of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas, 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 36 FNAI special plant species (mostly West Indian, 28 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 17 FNAI-listed animal species (4 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 U.S. 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.

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
59 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1985
Project Area (Acres)	3,452
Acres Acquired	1,115
at a Cost of	\$14,793,174
Acres Remaining	2,337
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of \$29,457,885	

Coupon Bight/Key Deer - Small Holdings/Group A

On October 30, 1995, LAMAC added 11.38 acres to the project boundary.

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.

Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the Coupon Bight/Key Deer 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, Office 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. The Office of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas would manage areas south of US 1.

Conditions affecting intensity of management Impediments to management are illegal dumping,

Coordination

South Florida Water Management District and U.S. 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 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). The USFWS has included this project as an addition to the National Key Deer Refuge.

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 classed 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. NKDR law enforcement officers would routinely patrol the area. 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. Long-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; un-

Coupon Bight/Key Deer - Small Holdings/Group A

necessary roads will be abandoned or removed. Long term management needs include exotic plant control and wetlands restoration. 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 it for needed office, education facilities, and 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 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.

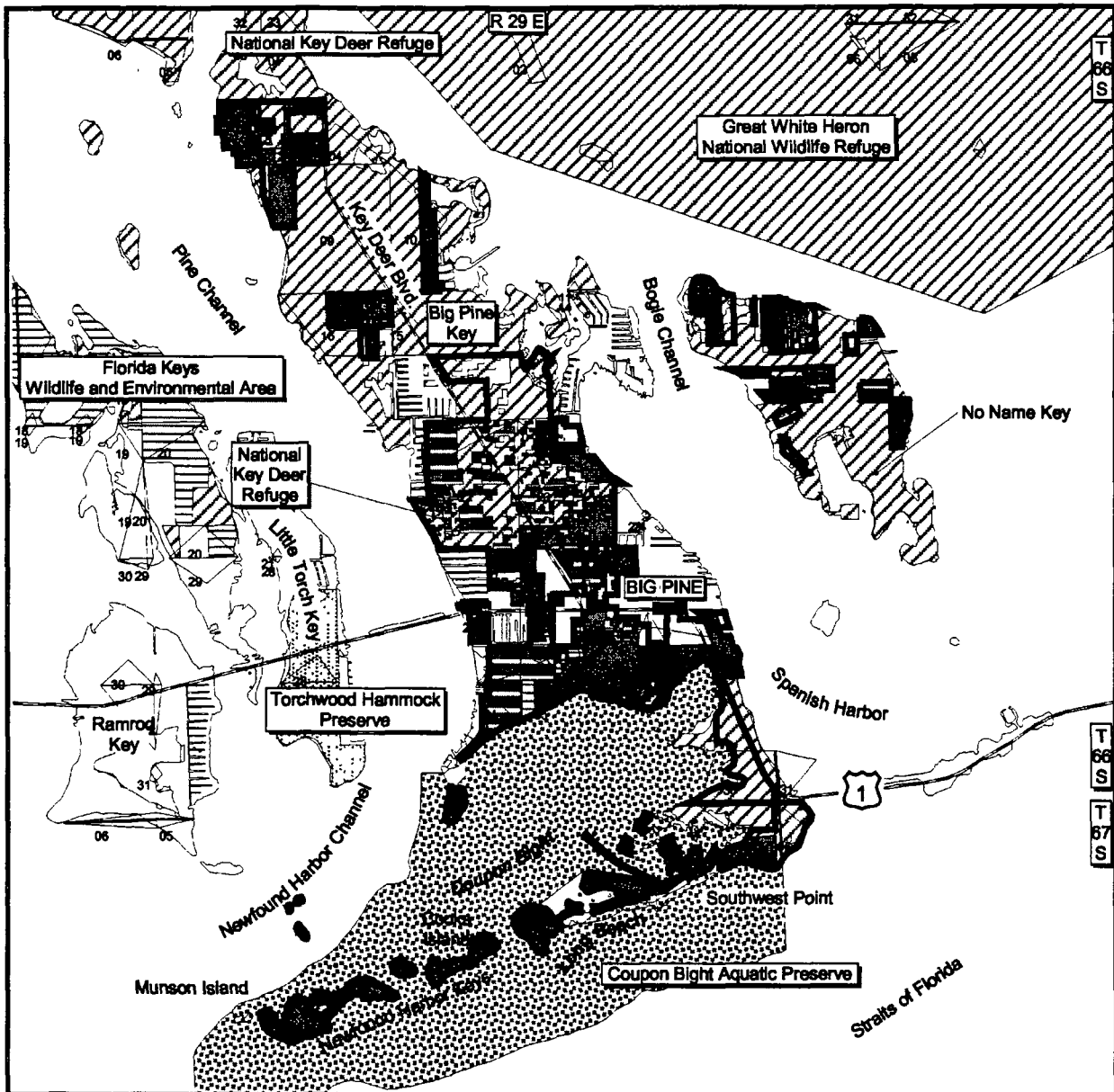
Management Cost Summary/OCAMA

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	\$0.00
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0.00
TOTAL	\$50,367	\$47,364	\$64,505.96

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
TOTAL	\$34,500	\$34,500	\$34,500

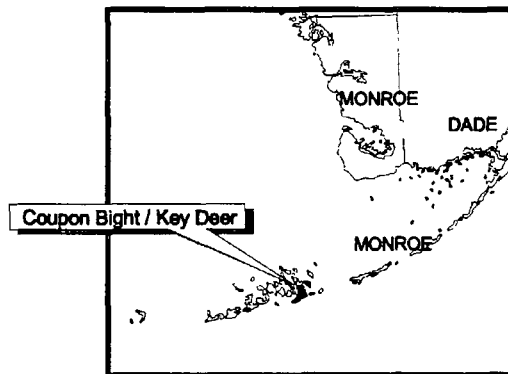
Coupon Bight/Key Deer - Small Holdings/Group A



Coupon Bight/Key Deer

MONROE COUNTY

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



Dickerson Bay/Bald Point

**Group A
Full Fee**

Franklin and Wakulla Counties

Purpose for State Acquisition

On the coast of Wakulla and Franklin Counties, the shallow, waveless Gulf of Mexico laps against the westernmost Big Bend salt marshes and the easternmost white sand beaches of the Panhandle. The St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge already protects much of this coast; the Dickerson Bay/Bald Point 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 Mashas 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 will manage that portion of the project in Franklin County; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Wakulla County will separately manage individual parcels in Wakulla County.

General Description

The project, comprising three separate areas, includes uplands around Dickerson, Levy, and Ochlockonee 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 three bays are an intricate mosaic of lakes, depression marshes, mesic flatwoods (high quality to disturbed) that support populations of such rare animals as Sherman's fox squirrel and gopher tortoise, scrubby flatwoods, and scrub connected with the marine communities by numerous tidal creeks, salt flats, and salt marshes. The Bald Point site includes beach dunes used by many species of shore birds. 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. Twelve archeological sites are known from Bald Point. The Bald Point site is threatened by development.

Public Use

The southern part of this project (i.e., Bald Point and southern Dickerson Bay) is designated for use as a state park that will augment the recreational opportunities of the adjacent Mashas Sands County Park with areas for picnicking, hiking, camping, and canoeing. The beaches of Bald Point are suitable for swimming and other activities. The northern part of this project will be incorporated into the St. Marks Wildlife Refuge. This portion is suitable for boating.

Acquisition Planning and Status

Dickerson Bay: Larger ownerships should be negotiated before the smaller ones. The essential parcels are McMillan, Brunstad, Nichols, JDN

Placed on list	1996
Project Area (Acres)	6,572
Acres Acquired	1,213
at a Cost of	\$8,660,000
Acres Remaining	5,359
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$3,719,799

FNAI Elements	
Atlantic ridley	G1/S1
<i>Godfrey's blazing star</i>	G2/S2
<i>Gulf lupine</i>	G2/S2
Green turtle	G3/S2
SCRUBBY FLATWOODS	G3/S3
Loggerhead	G3/S3
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
XERIC HAMMOCK	G?/S3
23 elements known from project	

Dickerson Bay/Bald Point - Group A/Full Fee

Enterprises, Meara, Cobleigh, Panacea Coastal Properties and Metcalf. Piney Island, also an essential parcel, was donated to the USFWS in 1996.

Bald Point: All parcels are essential. The LGR Investment Fund, LTD. has been acquired.

On October 15, 1998, the LAMAC redesignated the Jer Be Lou Development Co. parcel as essential. The parcel has been acquired.

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.

On August 27, 1998, a portion of the Bald Point project was selected to receive Florida Communities Trust grant money.

Management Policy Statement

The primary objectives of management of the Dickerson Bay/Bald Point 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 portion of the 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 In Franklin County: Division of Recreation and Parks; in Wakulla County: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Wakulla County.

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 ef-

forts 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

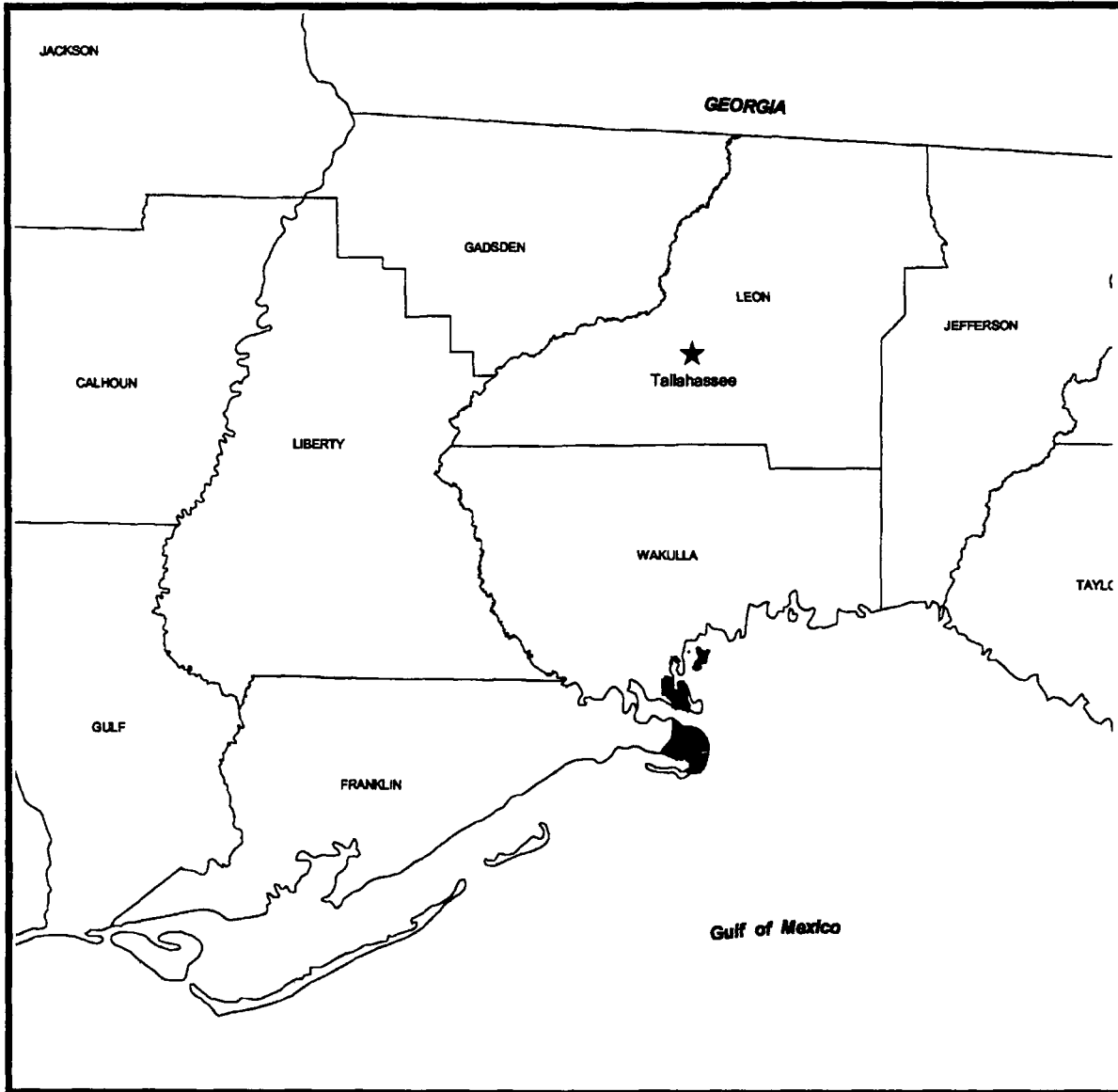
potential for generating local economic benefits. The pine plantation that covers a large portion of the Bald Point project will be managed with the assistance of the DOF has considerable value and can be expected to provide significant revenue if acquired with the land. No other significant revenues would be expected over the short-term after acquisition. The amount of future revenues from other than timber sales will depend on the nature and extent of public use and facilities developed.

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. On the Bald Point site, the DOF, will be consulted on forest management and timber issues related to planning and implementation of a forest resource management plan. Other federal, state, and local government agencies will be consulted, as appropriate, to further resource management, recreational and educational opportunities, and the development of the project lands for state park purposes.

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








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

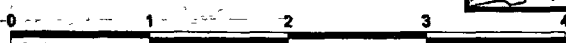
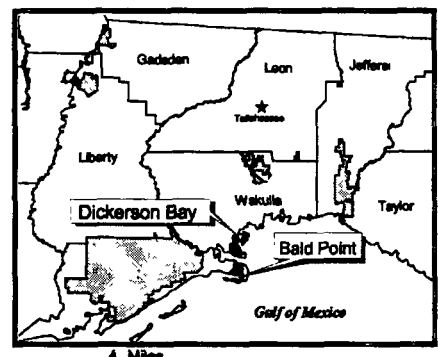
Dickerson Bay/Bald Point - Group A/Full Fee

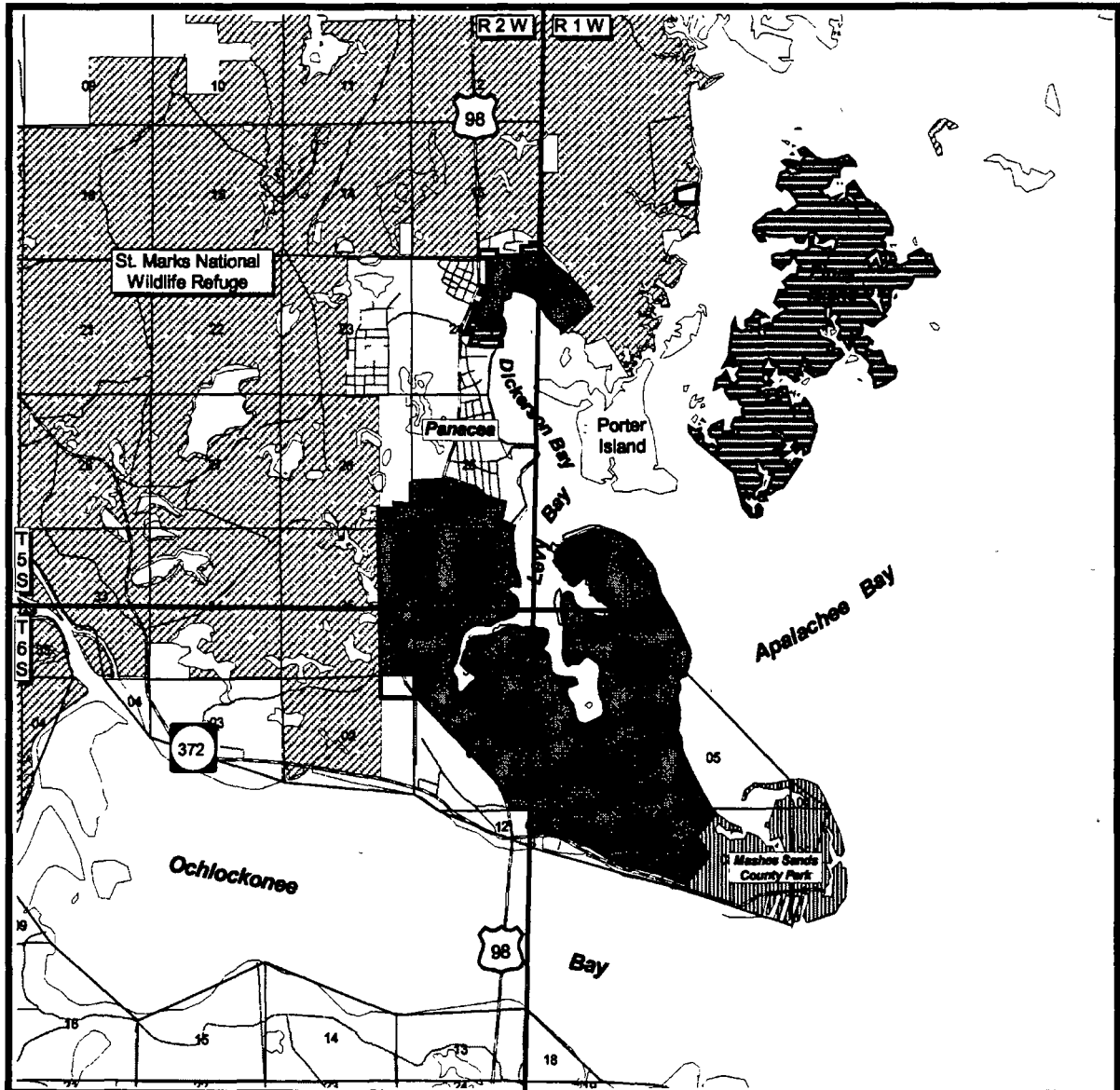


Dickerson Bay/Bald Point: Overview

Wakulla County

-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel
-  Carl Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project

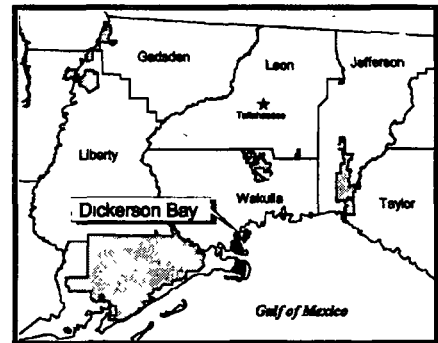




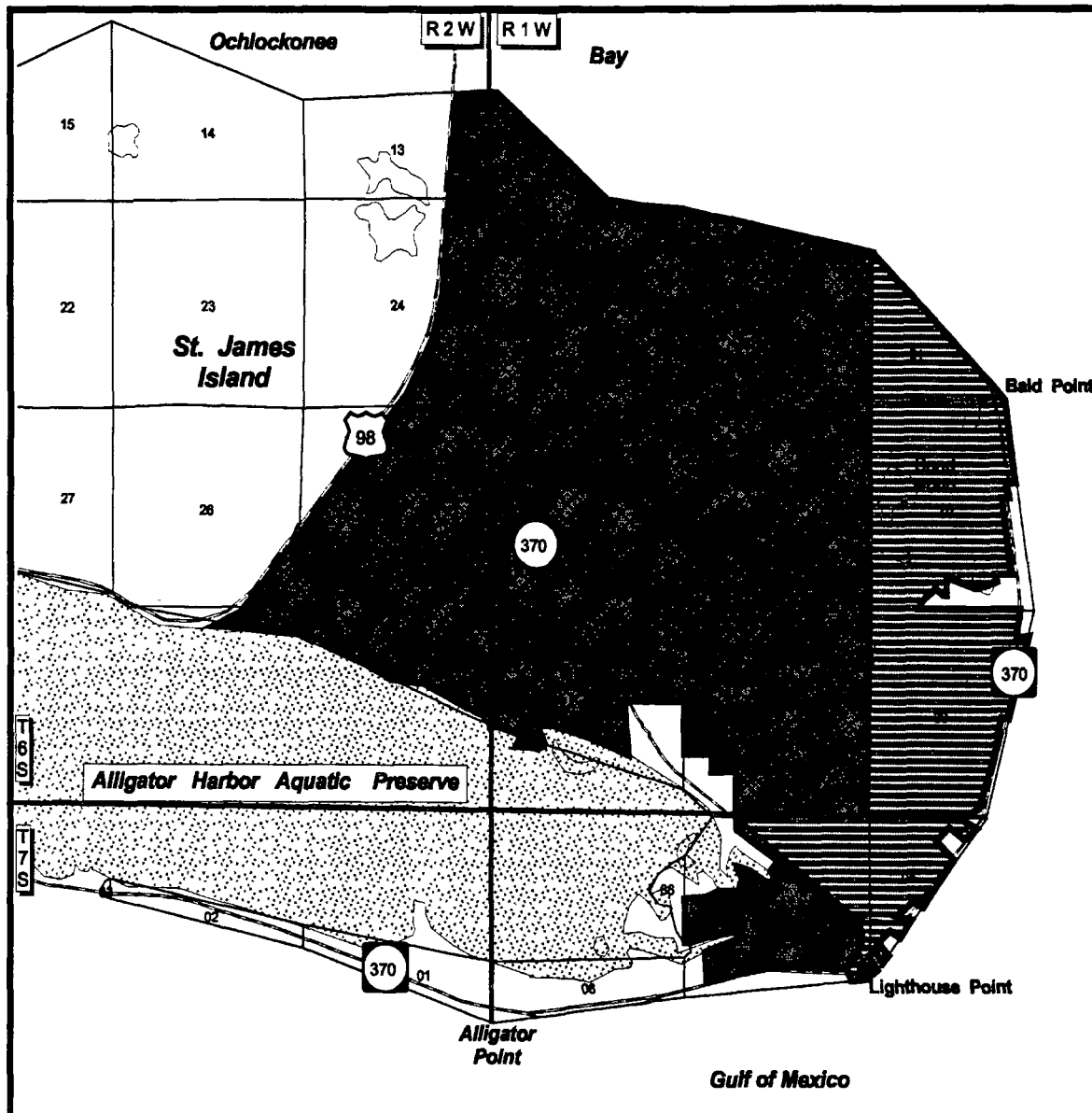
Dickerson Bay/Bald Point: Map Sheet 1

Wakulla County

-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  Carl Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project












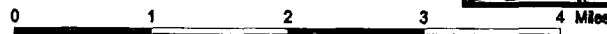
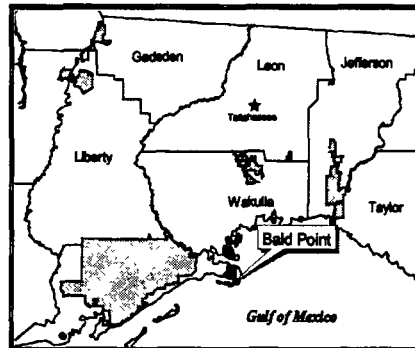
Dickerson Bay/Bald Point - Group A/Full Fee



Dickerson Bay/Bald Point: Map Sheet 2

Franklin County

-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  Carl Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project
-  St. Joe Corporation Holding (Estimated)



Fisheating Creek

Group A Less Than Fee

Glades County

Purpose for State Acquisition

Fisheating Creek, the only undammed tributary to Lake Okeechobee, flows through vast prairies and flatwoods owned by Lykes Brothers, Inc. The Fisheating Creek Ecosystem project will acquire certain rights from the owner to help preserve this natural land, which links the Okaloacoochee Slough, Big Cypress Swamp, the Babcock-Webb Wildlife Management Area, and Lake Okeechobee, and help to ensure the survival of the Florida panther, swallow-tailed kite, and other plants and animals that require such natural lands.

Manager (Monitor)

Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (lead); Division of Forestry, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (cooperating).

General Description

Natural communities in the project area include dry prairies and flatwoods interrupted by numerous freshwater marshes of various kinds, including seepage slopes, wet prairies, and depression marshes. Diverse prairie hammocks occur east of U.S. 27. Hydric hammocks, bottomland forests, and floodplain swamp along Fisheating Creek make up most of the remainder of the natural communities. Large areas of the project are improved pasture, former eucalyptus plantations, or current pine plantations. Invasive exotic plants are largely confined to the Hoover Dike system around Lake Okeechobee.

As one of the largest fairly natural areas in the Florida peninsula, with a strategic position between several other natural areas, the project is important for the protection of rare plants and animals. The area includes large populations of three plants endemic to central Florida: Edison's ascyrum (*Hypericum edisonianum*), cutthroat grass (*Panicum abscissum*), and nodding pinweed (*Lechea cernua*). The proposal is extremely important as a Strategic Habitat Conservation Area for the Florida panther and the American swallow-tailed kite, as well for such animals as Audubon's crested caracara, snail kite, Florida grasshopper sparrow, Florida sandhill crane, mottled duck, red-cockaded woodpecker, and short-tailed hawk. At least six bald eagle nests are known from the project.

The water quality of Fisheating Creek and Gator Slough is good, but agricultural runoff has impaired the water quality of canals in the project.

The project area includes at least 31 archaeological sites, many associated with the important Fort Center Site Complex of the Belle Glades culture (500 B.C. to A.D. 1700). More recent sites are also known, and there could be many more in the project. The Fort Center Complex offers an opportunity for an interpretive center.

FNAI Elements	
Florida scrub jay	G3/S3
Florida grasshopper sparrow	G5T1/S3
Crested caracara	G5/S2
Eastern indigo snake	G4T3/S3
<i>Edison's ascyrum</i>	G2/S2
Red-cockaded woodpecker	G3/S2
Swallow-tailed kite	G4/S2S3
25 elements known from parcels	

Placed on list	2000
Project Area (Acres)	176,760
Acres Acquired	51,393
at a Cost of	\$44,366,897
Acres Remaining	125,367
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$22,965,271

Fisheating Creek - Group A/Less Than Fee

Public Use

This project is designated as a wildlife management area, with uses such as hunting, hiking, and wildlife observation. Public use in easement areas will depend on agreements with the landowner, but the project could support such activities as hiking, horseback riding, fishing, and canoeing.

Acquisition Planning and Status

The project includes two owners, Lykes Brothers, Inc. and Smoak Groves. A multi-phased fee/less-than-fee acquisition proposal is being developed through settlement negotiations.

On December 19, 2000, the Acquisition and Restoration Council added the Venus Ranch to Phase

II of the project. The 8,400 acres lies to the north of the boundary and at the southern end of the Lake Wales Ridge physiographic region.

Coordination

There are no acquisition partners at this time. There may be some potential for joint acquisition with the South Florida Water Management District.

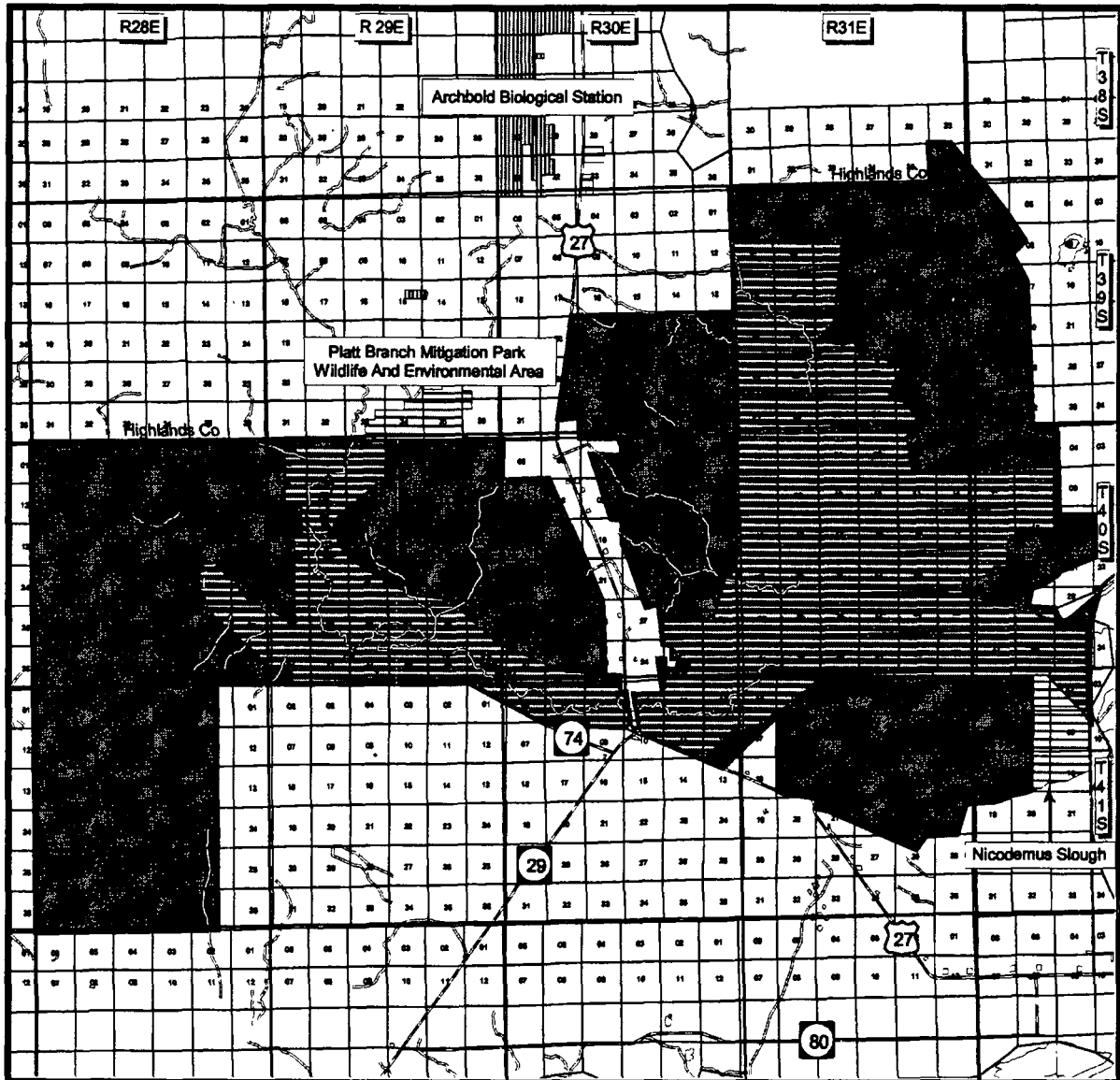
On May 25, 1999, the BOT approved a Settlement Agreement with Lykes Bros. Inc., which provided for settlement of the case Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund v. Lykes Bros. Inc. The Settlement Agreement was contingent upon, among other things, a multiple-phase, combined less-than-fee acquisition.

Management Policy Statement

The primary objectives of the acquisition of the Fisheating Creek project are to conserve and protect natural communities along the shores of Fisheating Creek, and thereby assist in maintaining and possibly improving the status of several rare plant and animal communities. Achieving this objective will help to secure the survival of the Florida panther in this state, as well as protect many other rare and endangered animals and a number of migratory bird species and provide for traditional public uses and recreational activities within sovereignty submerged lands and fee lands as specified in the Settlement Agreement.









Management Prospectus

Pursuant to the Settlement Agreement the BOT will lease the sovereignty submerged lands and the fee lands to the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission which was designated as the managing agency for sovereignty submerged lands and the fee lands and as the Easement Monitor over the conservation easement at this site. The sovereignty submerged lands and the fee lands will be managed as the Fisheating Creek Wildlife Management Area. The Settlement Agreement outlining specific management guidelines is on file with the Office of Environmental Services.



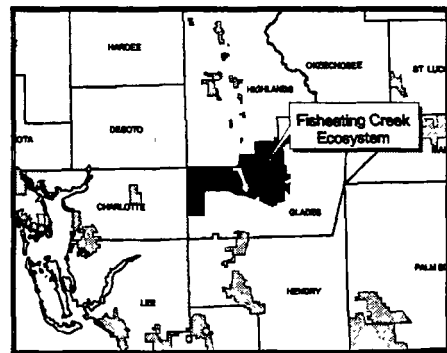
Fisheating Creek Ecosystem

Glades County

-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining - (Less Than Fee)
-  Carl Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project



0 1 2 3 4 Miles



Florida's First Magnitude Springs

Jackson, Levy, Wakulla, Bay, Washington, Lafayette, Suwannee, Leon and Hernando Counties

Group A
Group B
Full Fee

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 three 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

Group A: Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) (Weeki Wachee Springs); Jackson

County (Blue Springs). Office of Greenways and Trails (Troy Spring).

Group B: U.S. Forest Service (River Sink Springs); Division of Recreation and Parks (DRP), Department of Environmental Protection (St. Marks, Fanning, Troy and 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

Group A FNAI Elements	
TERRESTRIAL CAVE	G3/S1
Chipola slabshell	G2Q/S1
<i>Cedar elm</i>	G5/S1-
<i>Marianna columbine</i>	G5T1/S1
Gulf moccasinshell	G2/S?
Shiny-rayed pocketbook	G2/S?
SPRING-RUN STREAM	G2/S2
AQUATIC CAVE	G3/S2
38 elements known from project	

Group B FNAI Elements	
Woodville karst cave crayfish	G1/S1
Woodville karst cave amphipod	G1?/S?
<i>Ashe's magnolia</i>	G2/S2
SPRING-RUN STREAM	G2/S2
BLUFF	G7/S2
Oval pigtoe	G2/S?
SANDHILL UPLAND LAKE	G3/S2
Alligator snapping turtle	G3G4/S3
17 elements known from sites	

Group A

Placed on list	1991
Project Area (Acres)	1,681
Acres Acquired	923
at a Cost of	\$9,183,500
Acres Remaining	758
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$5,397,631

Group B

Placed on list	1991
Project Area (Acres)	3,982
Acres Acquired	394
at a Cost of	\$2,255,160
Acres Remaining	3,588
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$4,347,819

Florida's First Magnitude Springs - Group A & Group B/Full Fee

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. Group A includes three of these springs: Troy Spring in Levy County, Blue Springs in Wakulla County, and Weeki Wachee Springs in Hernando County. The tracts harbor at least seven FNAI-listed plants and eighteen FNAI-listed animals, and the Weeki Wachee tract includes one of the best remaining scrubs on Florida's West Coast. Several 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.

Group B includes four of these springs: St. Marks Springs in Leon County, River Sink Springs in Wakulla County, Fannin Springs in Levy County, and Gainer Springs in Bay and Washington Counties. The tracts harbor several FNAI-listed plants and animals. All these springs are vulnerable to development and unsupervised use.

Public Use

The project sites are 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

Group A: Blue Springs (348 acres) consists of two longer ownerships—F1 Public Utilities (essential—acquired) and Reddock. Phasing of Weeki Wachee (1,302 acres) was removed by the LAMAC on 12/10/92. Major ownerships, however, are Lykes (es-

sential—acquired) and City of St. Petersburg (essential), which includes long term lease to Leisure Attractions. Major ownerships north of the river are also essential—most have been acquired.

Group B: St. Joe (ownership transferred to St. Joe Timberlands Project) is major owner (essential) in St. Marks (945 acres); six others are within boundary as well. St. Joe is also the major owner (essential) in River Sink (105 acres); three others are within boundary. 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 (essential—negotiations unsuccessful); II: Harder (acquired by Northwest Florida Water Management District—214 acres) and remaining ownerships. Portions of the Fanning Springs and Troy Springs sites have been acquired. The remaining owners within these sites are unwilling sellers.

On December 3, 1998, the Council transferred the St. Marks, River Sink, Fanning Springs, and Gainer Springs sites to the Negotiation Impasse group.

On July 29, 1999, the Council added 65 acres.

On August 22, 2000 the Acquisition and Restoration Council added 40 acres (Cypress Springs in Washington County) to Group A.

On April 6, 2001, the Council transferred the negotiation impasse project to Group B and the priority project to Group A.

Coordination

Hernando County has limited acquisition funds, but is very supportive of state acquisition efforts. The North West Florida Water Management District has acquired the 214 acre Harder tract in Gainer Springs.

based recreation; and to preserve significant archaeological or historical sites.

Group A

Management Prospectus

Qualifications for state designation Blue Spring has the diversity of resources and recreational op-

Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the Florida's First Magnitude Springs 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-

Florida's First Magnitude Springs - Group A & Group B/Full Fee

portunities to qualify as a state park. 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 Jackson County is recommended as manager of Blue Spring. The FWC 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.

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

Revenue-generating potential 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 Jackson County expects the FWC to cooperate in managing wildlife on the Blue Springs project area. Other appropriate agencies may wish to become involved in the project.

Group B

Management Prospectus

Qualifications for state designation River Sink spring is a first-magnitude karst window. This qualifies it as a state geological site. St. Marks, Fannin, Troy and Gainer Springs have the diversity of resources and recreational opportunities to qualify as a state park.

Manager The United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, will manage River Sink as part of the Apalachicola National Forest. The Division of Recreation and Parks, Florida Department of Environmental Protection, is recommended as manager of St. Marks, Fannin, and Gainer Springs.

Conditions affecting intensity of management River Sink is a moderate-need tract, 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.

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 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

Florida's First Magnitude Springs - Group A & Group B/Full Fee

Group A

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/FWC - 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

Management Cost Summary/OGT - 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 - Group A & Group B/Full Fee

Group B

Management Cost Summary USFS - River Sink Springs

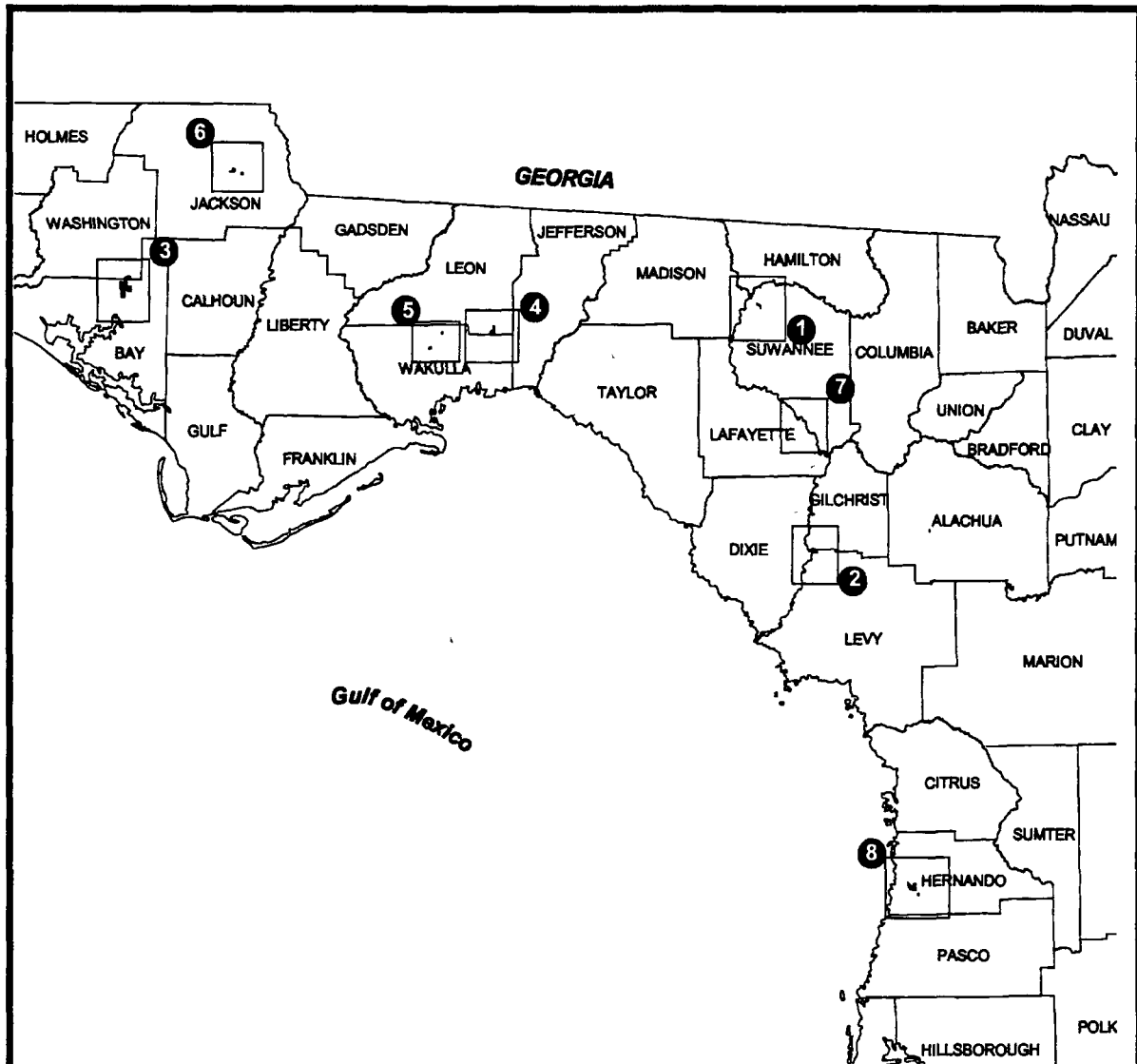
No additional funds are expected from the Forest Service.
Each district ranger office will manage with its existing staff.

Management Cost Summary/DRP—St. Marks

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

Management Cost Summary/OGT—Fanning Springs

Category Source of Funds	1996/97 LATF, CFBCTF, GR	1997/98 GR	1998/99 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



Florida's First Magnitude Springs: Overview

Bay, Washington, Levy, Suwannee, Leon, Wakulla, Jackson, Lafayette, Hernando Counties

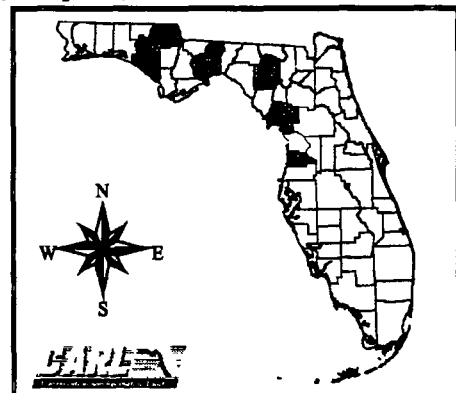
Priority Sites

- Map Sheet 1: Falmouth Spring
- Map Sheet 6: Blue Springs
- Map Sheet 7: Troy Spring
- Map Sheet 8: Weeki Wachee Spring

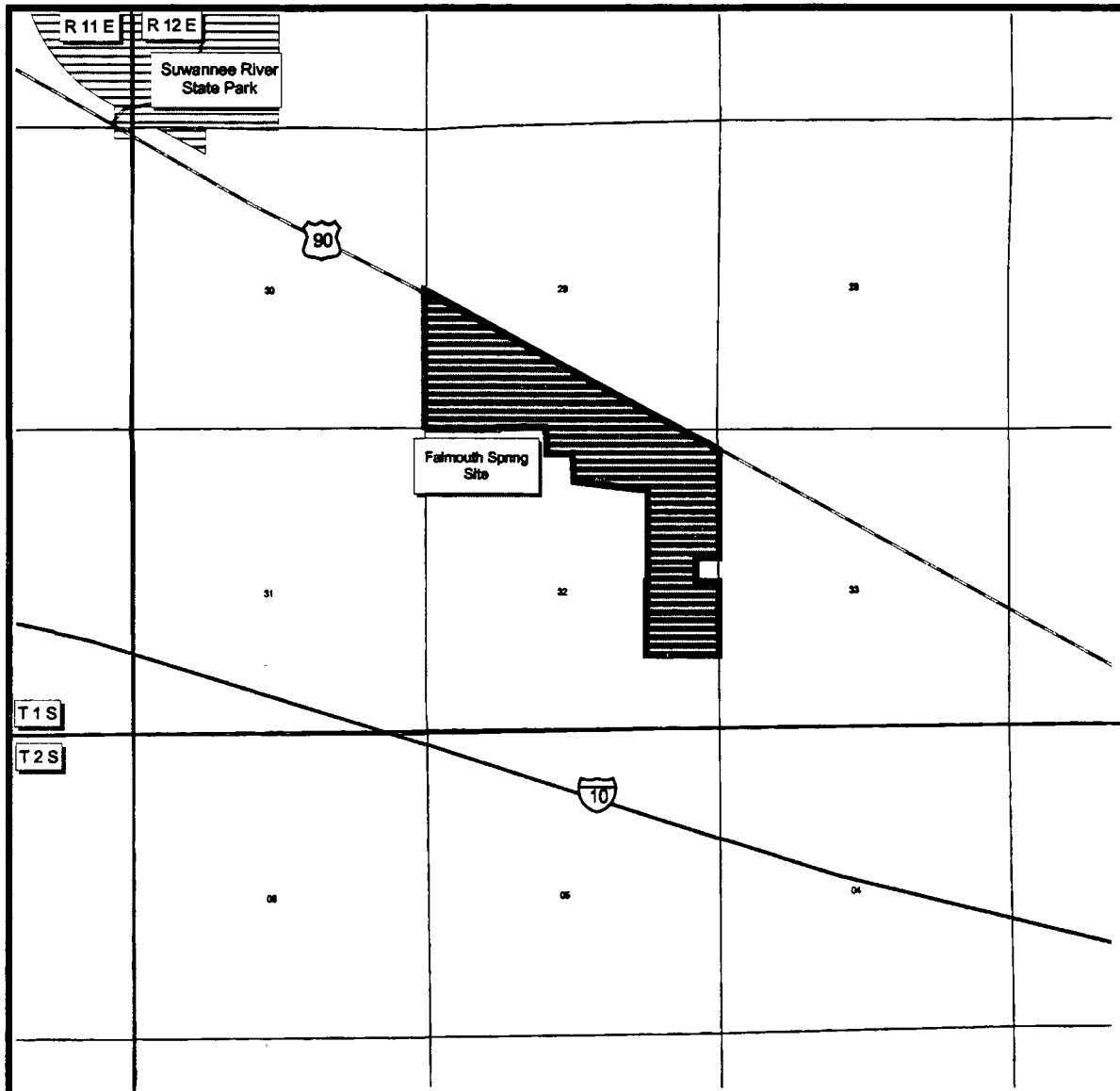
Negotiation Impasse Sites

- Map Sheet 2: Fannin Spring
- Map Sheet 3: Gainer Springs
- Map Sheet 4: St. Marks Springs
- Map Sheet 5: River Sink Spring

0 30 60 Miles



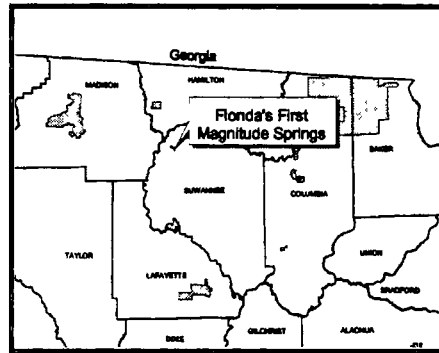
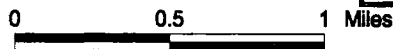
Florida's First Magnitude Springs - Group A & Group B/Full Fee



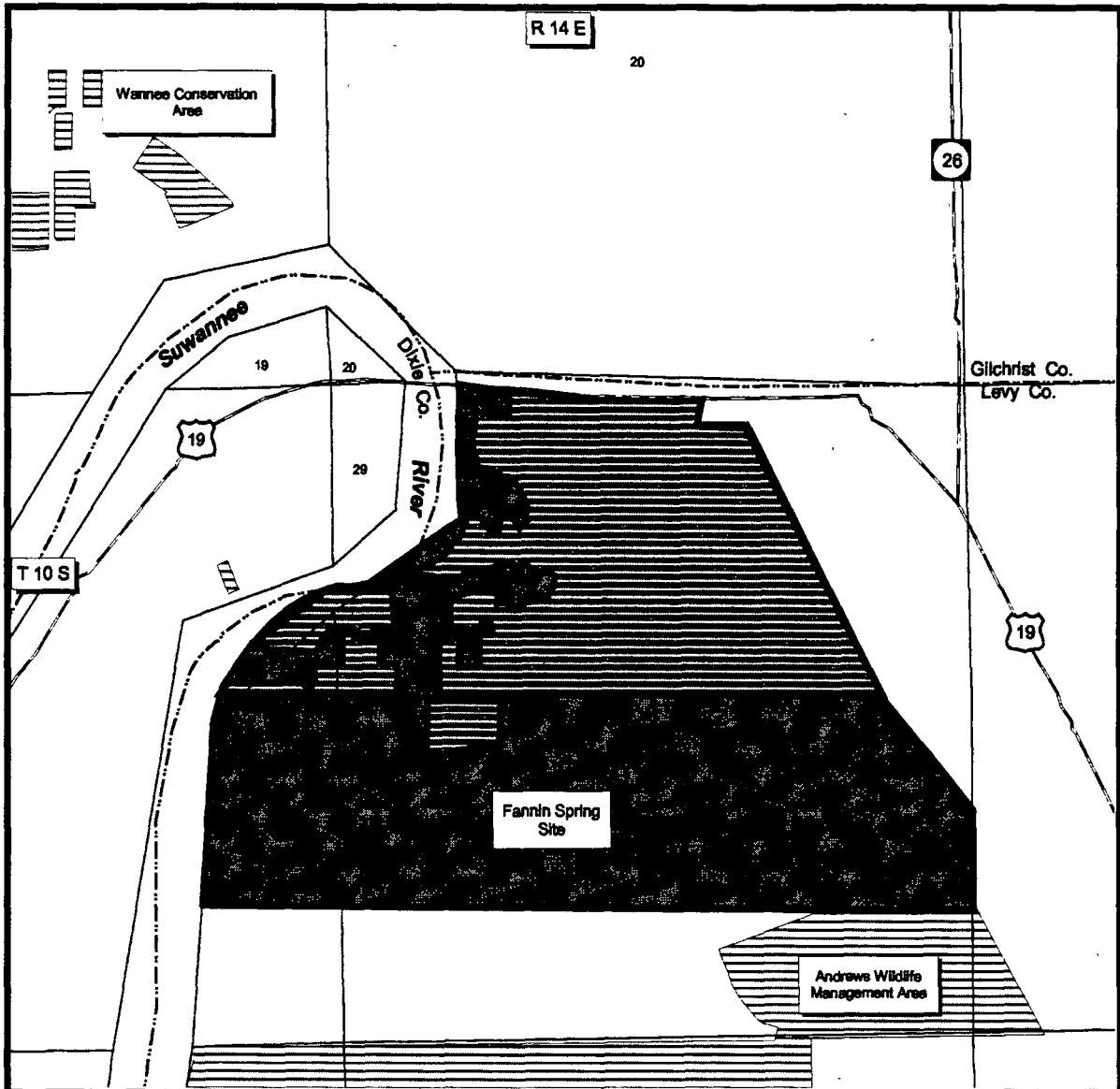
Florida's First Magnitude Springs: Map Sheet 1

Suwannee County

-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  Carl Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project










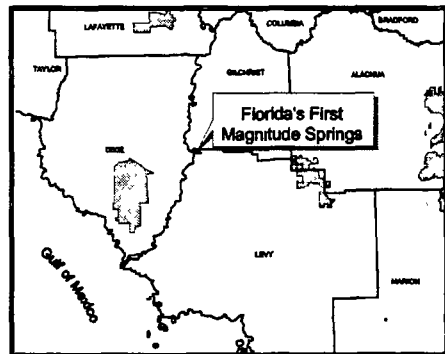
Florida's First Magnitude Springs - Group A & Group B/Full Fee



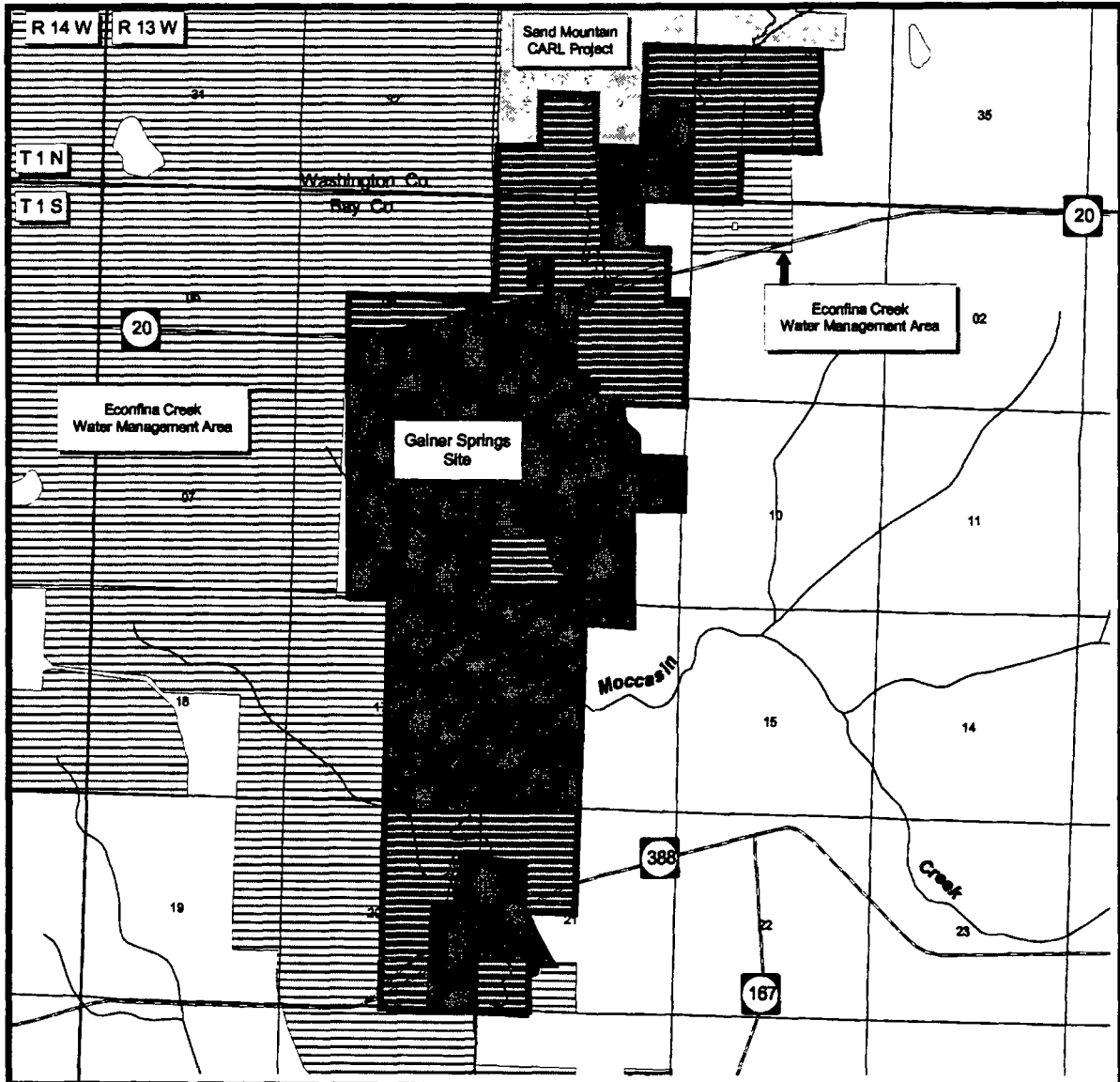
Florida's First Magnitude Springs: Map Sheet 2

Levy County

-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  Carl Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project



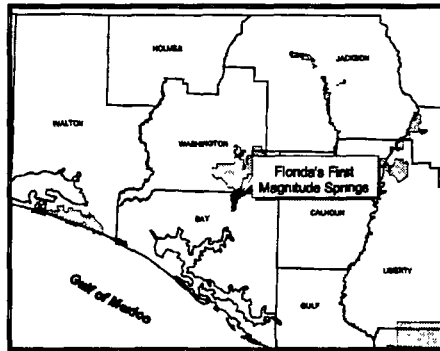
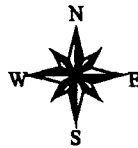
Florida's First Magnitude Springs - Group A & Group B/Full Fee



Florida's First Magnitude Springs: Map Sheet 3

Washington/Bay Counties

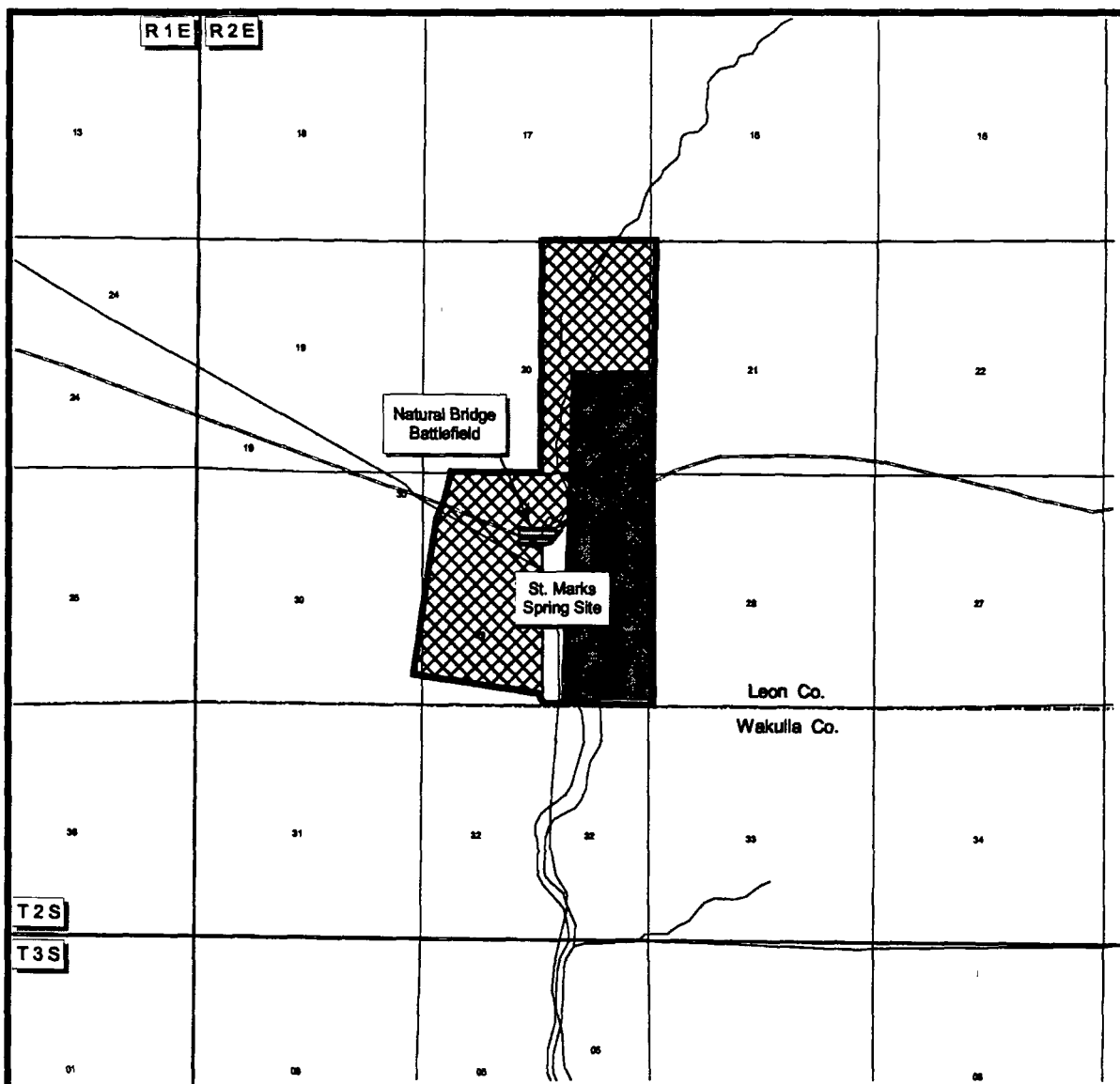
-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  Carl Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project



0 1 2 Miles












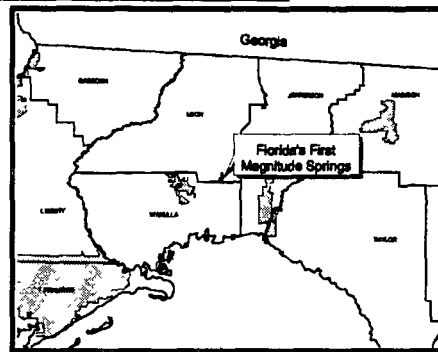
Florida's First Magnitude Springs - Group A & Group B/Full Fee



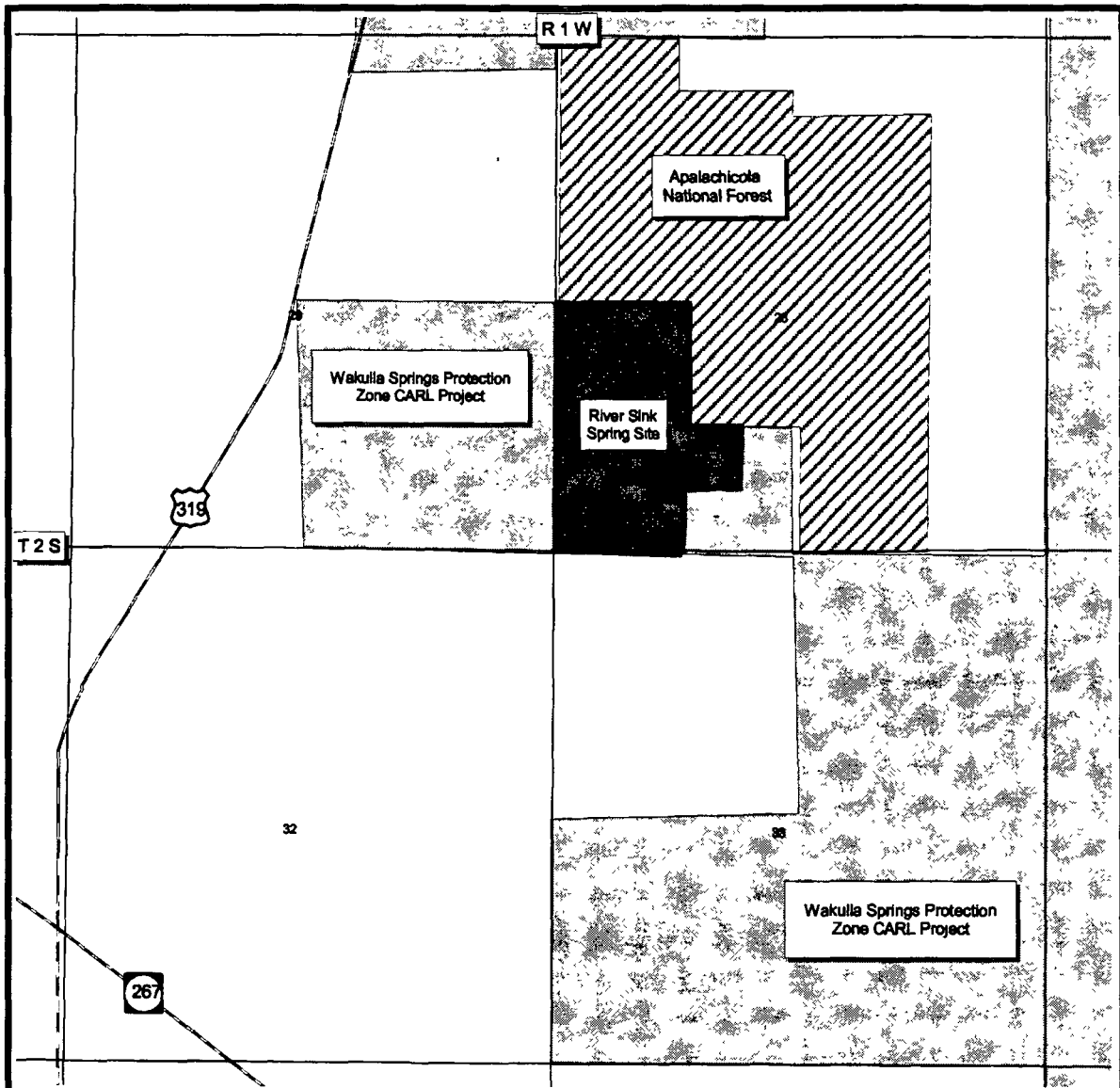
Florida's First Magnitude Springs: Map Sheet 4

Leon County

-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  Carl Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project
-  St Joe Corporation Holding (Estimated)












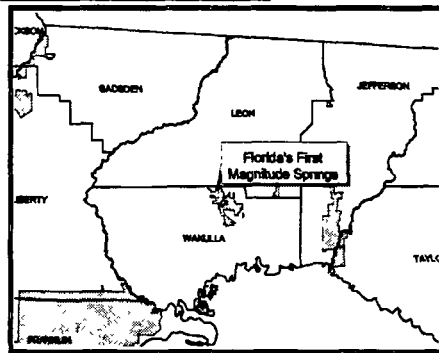
Florida's First Magnitude Springs - Group A & Group B/Full Fee



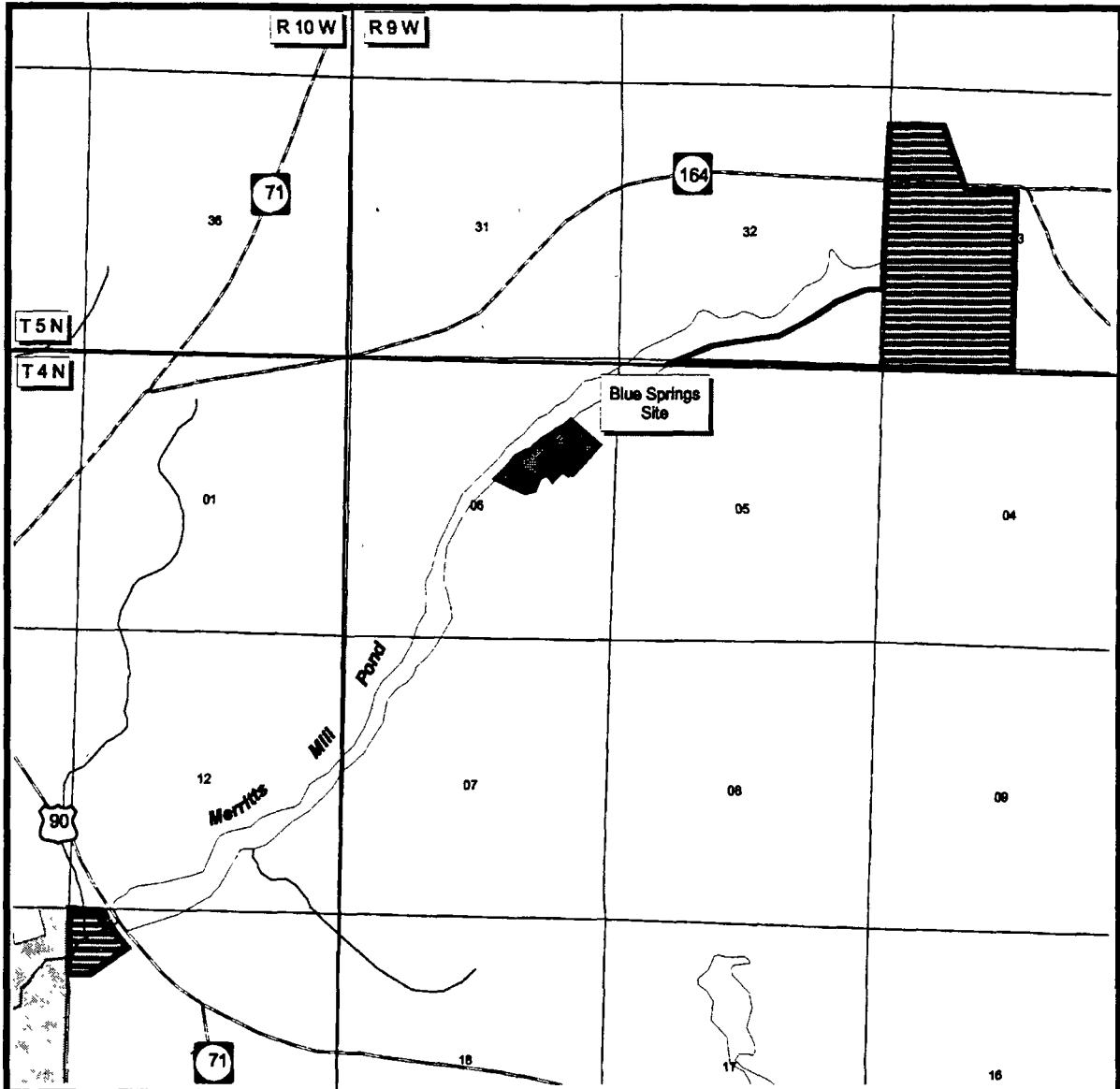
Florida's First Magnitude Springs: Map Sheet 5

Wakulla County

-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  Carl Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project
-  St. Joe Corporation Holding (Estimated)



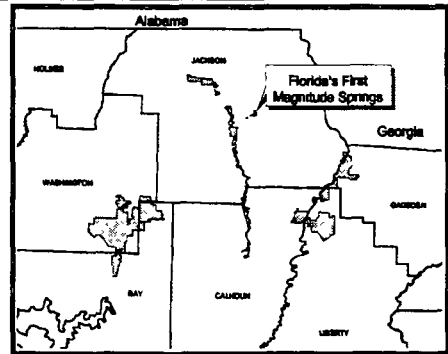
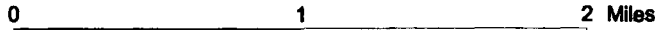
0  1 Miles



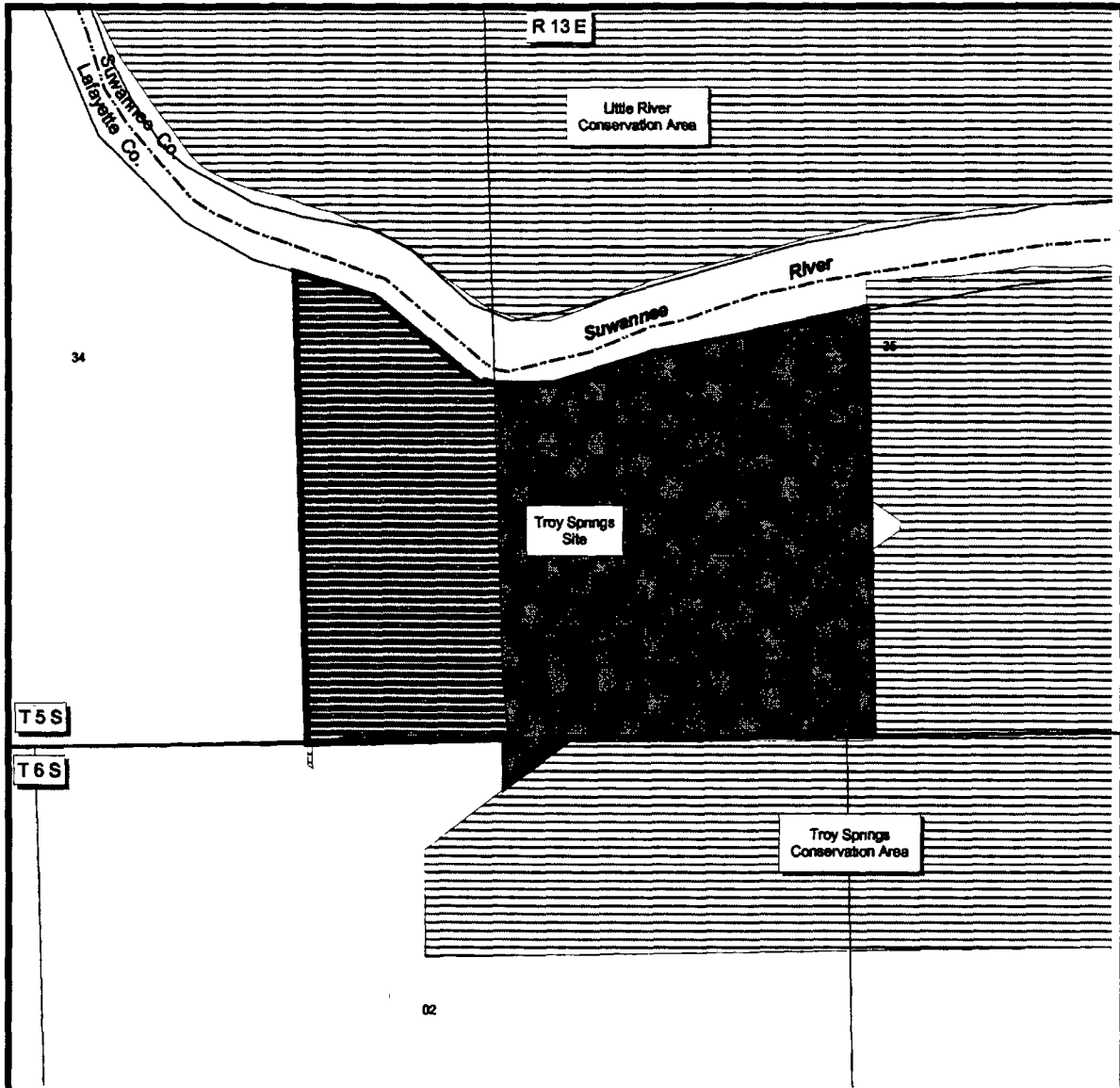
Florida's First Magnitude Springs: Map Sheet 6

Jackson County

-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  Carl Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project



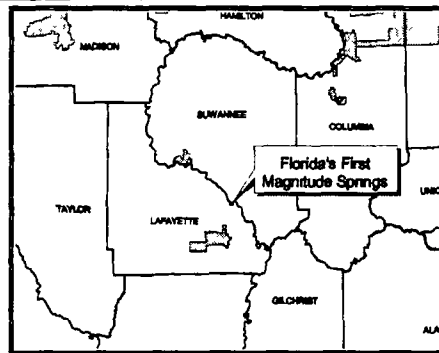
Florida's First Magnitude Springs - Group A & Group B/Full Fee



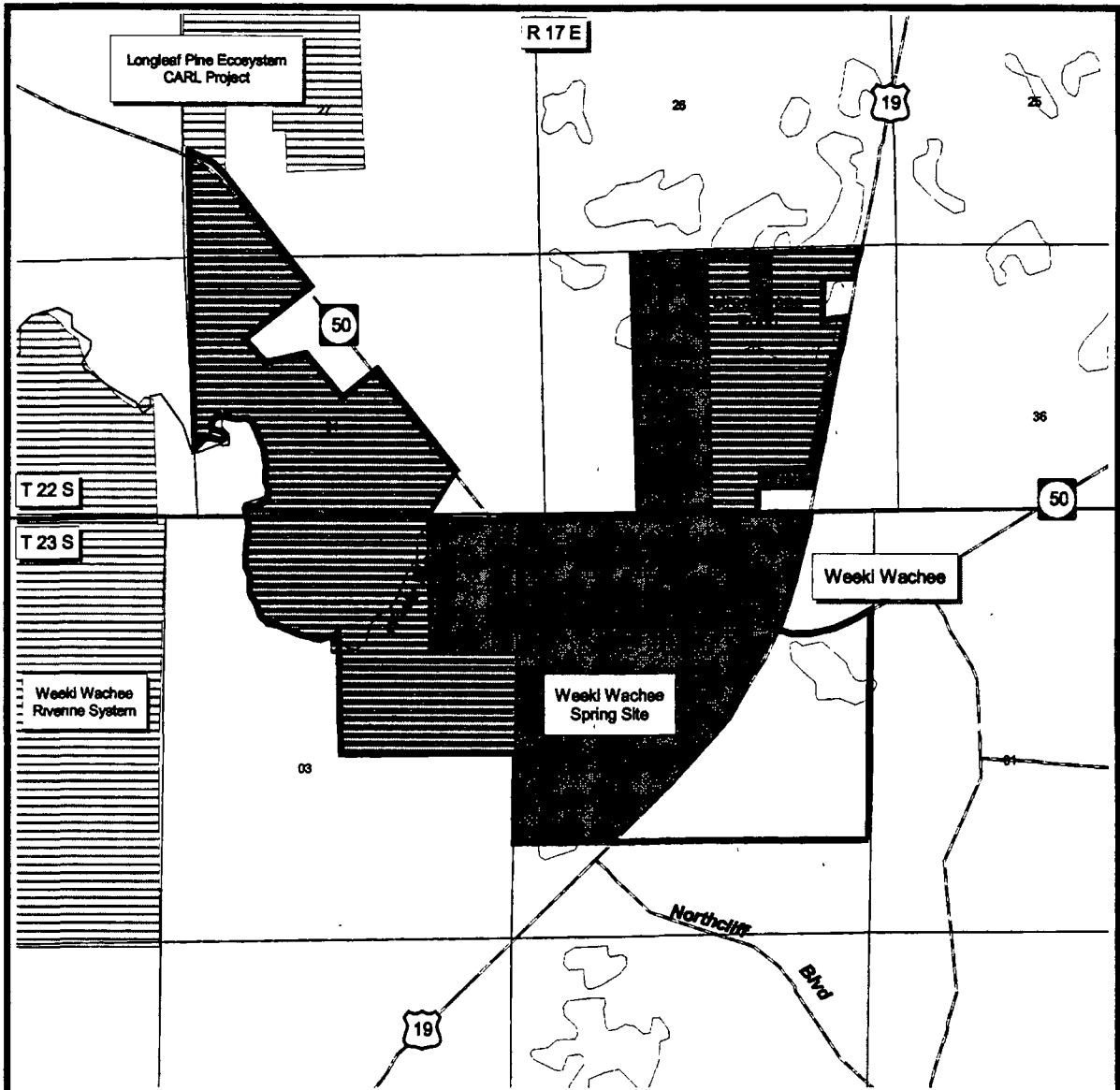
Florida's First Magnitude Springs: Map Sheet 7

Lafayette County

-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  Carl Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project



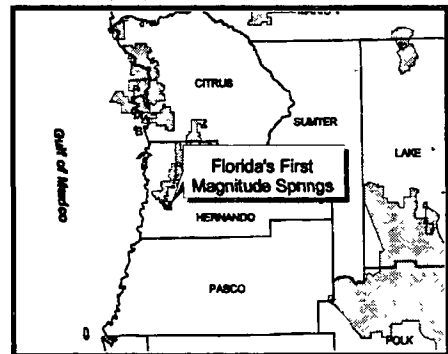
Florida's First Magnitude Springs - Group A & Group B/Full Fee



Florida's First Magnitude Springs: Map Sheet 8

Hermando County

-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  Carl Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project



Florida Keys Ecosystem

**Group A
Full Fee**

Monroe County

Purpose for State Acquisition

The unique 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 Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) (16 sites); Division of Recreation and Parks (DRP), Florida Department of Environmental Protection (10 sites: Key Largo Narrows, Point Charles Hammock, Newport Hammock, Pennekamp North, Largo Sound Hammock, North Creek Hammock, Teatable Hammock, Lower Matecumbe Hammock, North Layton Hammock and Grassy Key Site).

General Description

This project includes most of the remaining unprotected rockland hammocks (tropical hardwood hammocks) in the 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 34 species of rare vascular plants and 34 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 and Tropical Flyways were combined to form the Florida Keys Ecosystem project in 1995.

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 (acquired); Summerland Key—the area around the pond; and Little Torch Key—Torch Key Estates Subdivision (acquired). Estimated acreage 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

FNAI Elements	
ROCKLAND HAMMOCK	G?/S2
<i>Garber's spurge</i>	G1/S1
<i>Tree cactus</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
74 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1992
Project Area (Acres)	8,566
Acres Acquired	2,688
at a Cost of	\$36,928,444
Acres Remaining	5,878
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$29,677,383

Florida Keys Ecosystem - Group A/Full Fee

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).

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), Grassy Key (94 acres—several large ownerships), Vaca Cut (27 acres, one major ownership), Stirrup Key (60 acres, one ownership).

On June 11, 1998, LAMAC added Wilson and Cotton Keys (53) acres to the project.

On February 11, 1999, LAMAC added 955 acres to the project and on July 29, 1999 deleted 6 acres from the Ramrod Key site.

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 and have been 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 DRP, Department of Environmental Protection will manage ten sites; the FWC will manage the remaining sixteen 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.

Florida Keys Ecosystem - Group A/Full Fee

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

Within the first year after acquisition, the FWC 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. There will be no

infrastructure development in natural areas; unnecessary roads will be abandoned or removed. Management activities of the DRP 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 FWC will be relatively low because no infrastructure will be provided. For the sites managed by the DRP, 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 FWC 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/FWC

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	\$24,560	\$10,000
Expense	\$10,000	\$95,000
OCO	\$61,978	\$1,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$118,705	\$391,000

Florida Keys Ecosystem - Group A/Full Fee

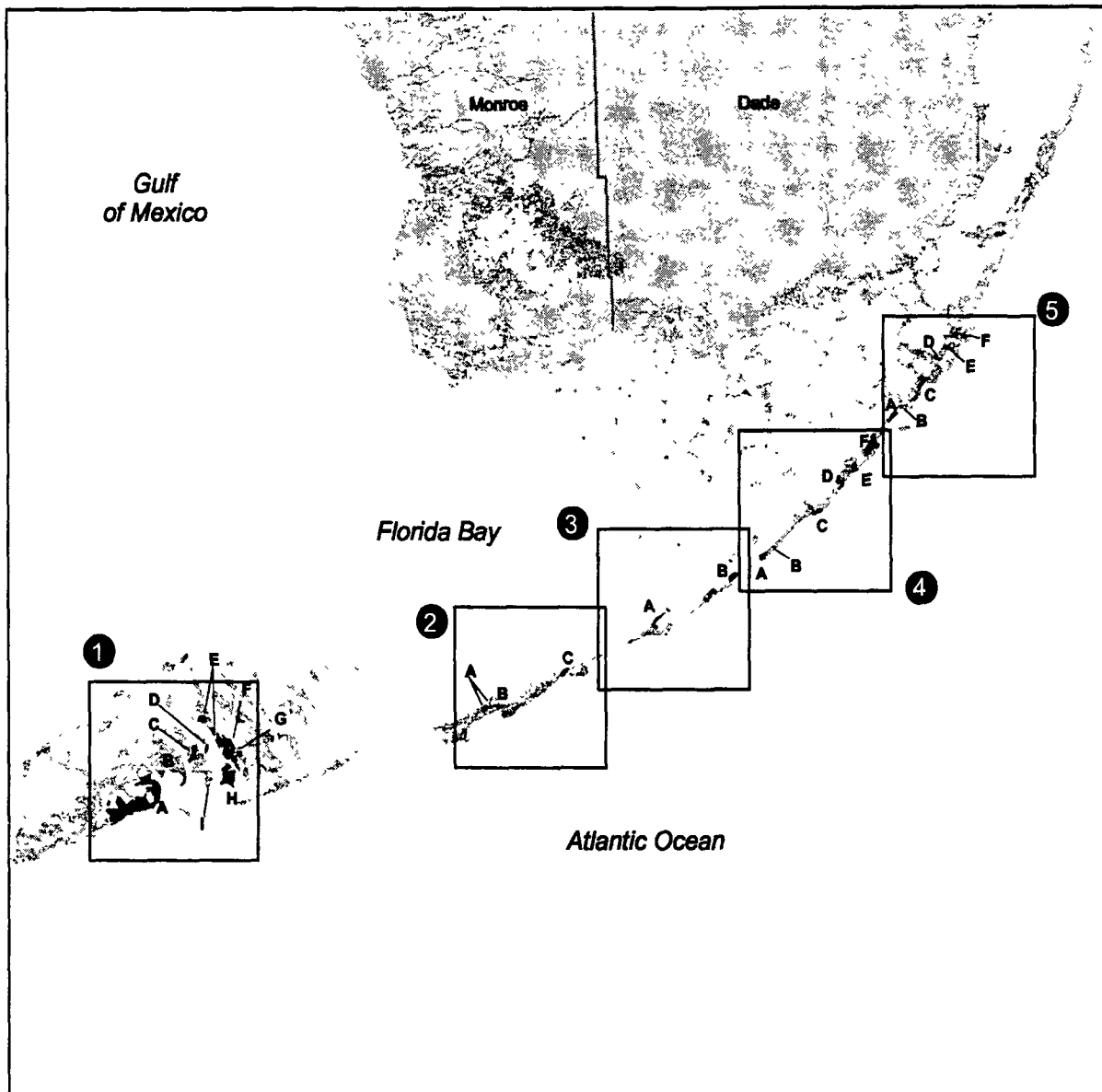
Management Cost Summary/FWC

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	\$436,761	\$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

Florida Keys Ecosystem - Group A/Full Fee



Florida Keys Ecosystem Overview

MONROE COUNTY

Map Sheet 1:

- A. Sugarloaf Key Site
- B. Cudjoe Key Site
- C. Little Knockemdown Key Site
- D. Wahoo Key Site
- E. Big Torch Key Site
- F. Middle Torch Key Site
- G. Little Torch Key Site
- H. Ramrod Key Site
- I. Summerland Key Site

Map Sheet 2:

- A. Stirrup Key Site
- B. Vaca Cut Site
- C. Grassy Key Site

Map Sheet 3:

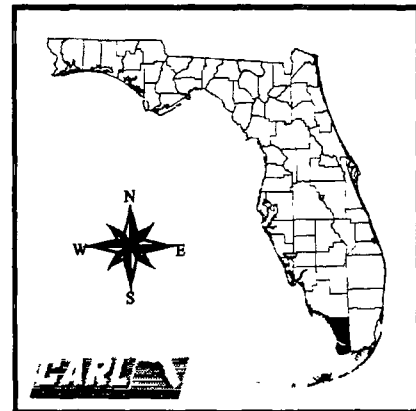
- A. North Layton Hammock Site
- B. Lower Matecumbe Hammock Site

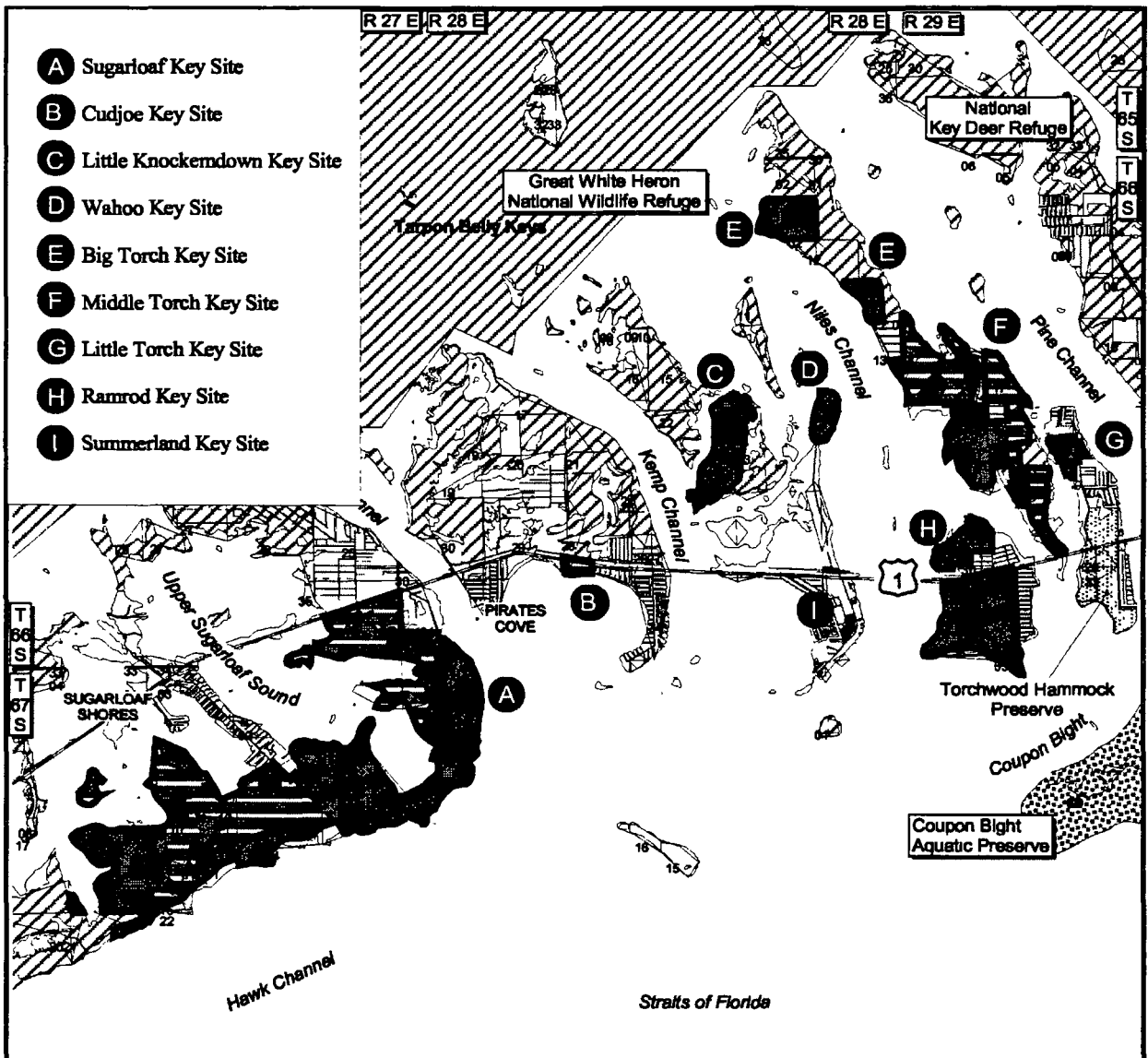
Map Sheet 4:

- A. Teatable Hammock Site
- B. Green Turtle Hammock Site
- C. Snake Creek Site
- D. Lake San Pedro Hammock
- E. Tavernier Creek Hammock
- F. Dove Creek Hammock

Map Sheet 5:

- A. Key Largo Narrows Hammock
- B. Point Charles Hammock
- C. Newport Hammock
- D. Pennkamp North Hammock
- E. Largo Sound Hammock
- F. North Creek Hammock





Florida Keys Ecosystem - Map Sheet 1 of 5

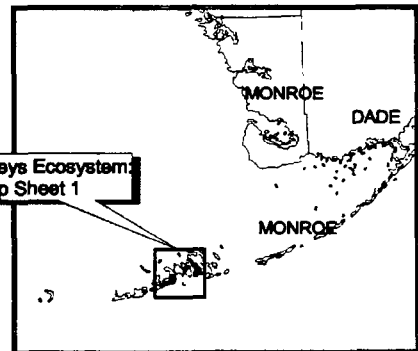
MONROE COUNTY

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project

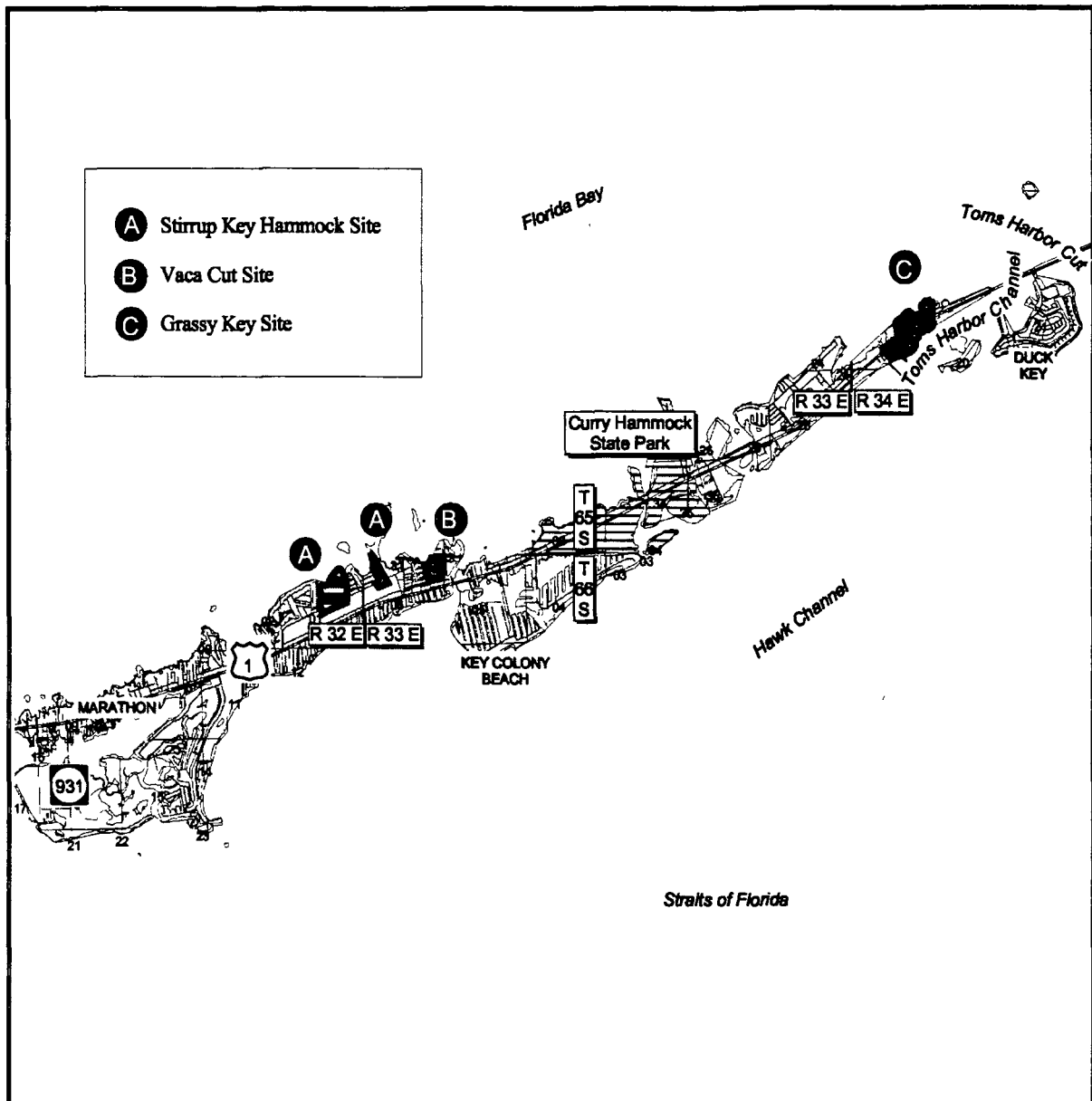


0.9 0 0.9 1.8 Miles

Florida Keys Ecosystem
Map Sheet 1











Florida Keys Ecosystem - Group A/Full Fee



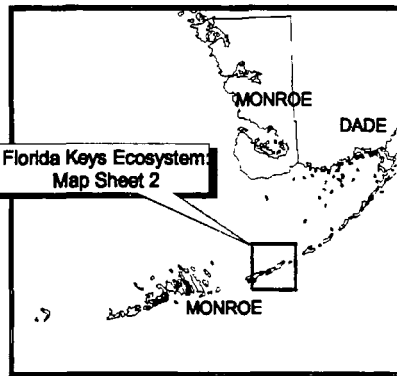
Florida Keys Ecosystem - Map Sheet 2 of 5

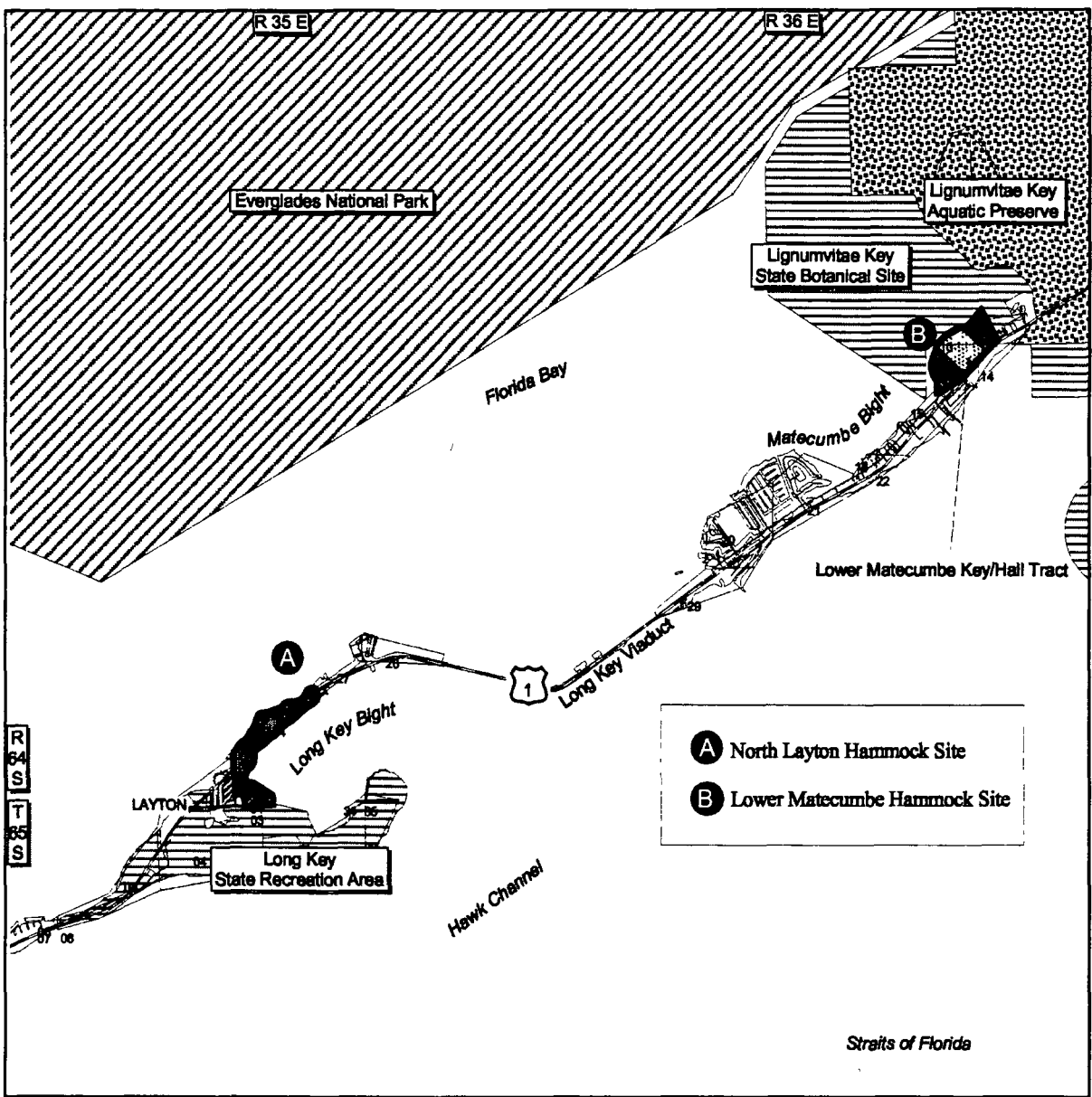
MONROE COUNTY

-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  CARL Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project



0.6 0 0.6 1.2 1.8 Miles



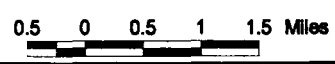
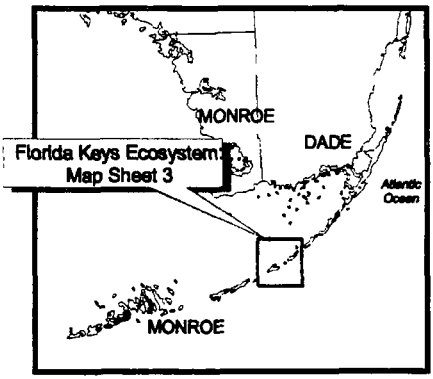


- A** North Layton Hammock Site
- B** Lower Matecumbe Hammock Site

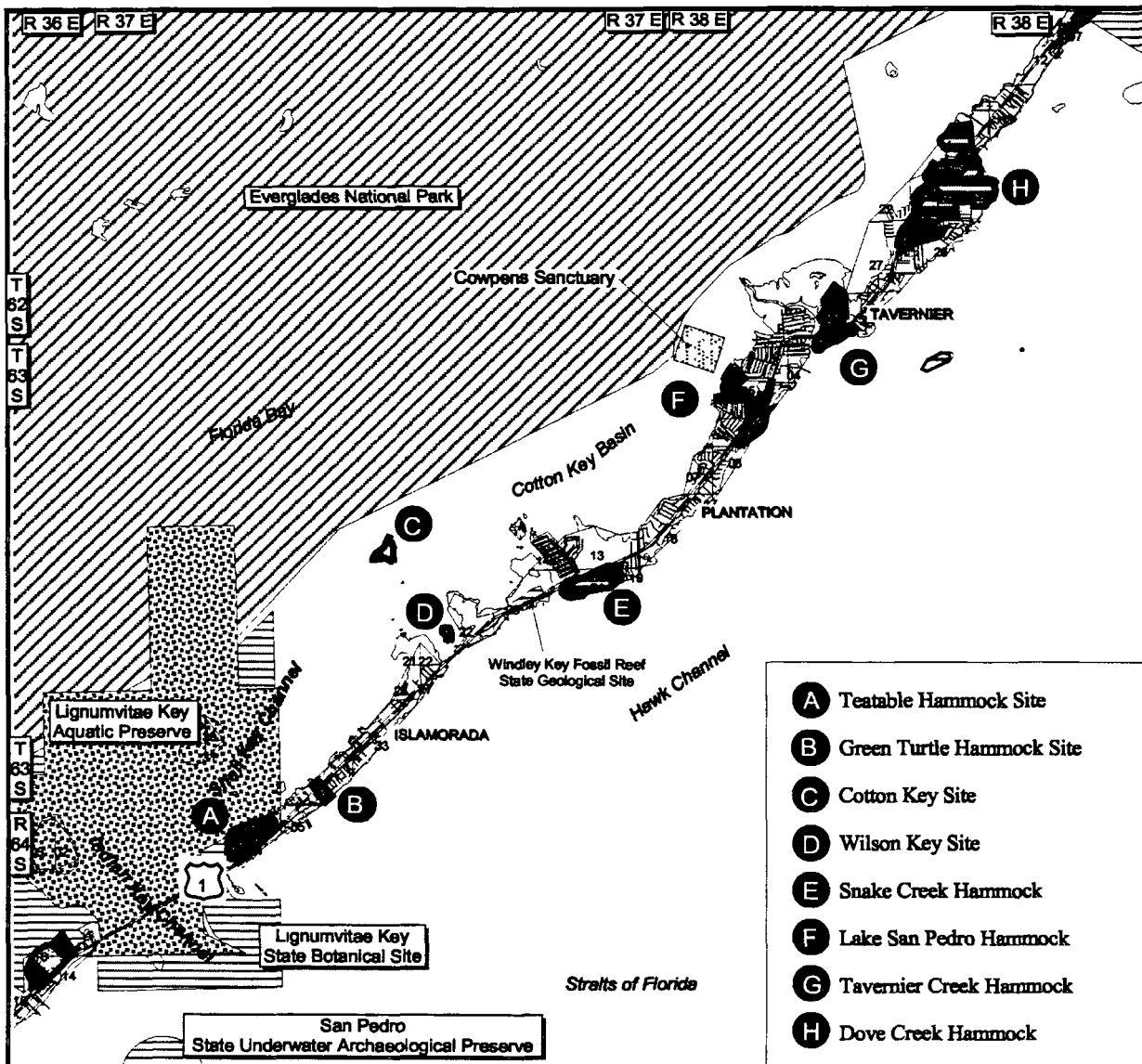
Florida Keys Ecosystem - Map Sheet 3 of 5

MONROE COUNTY

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



Florida Keys Ecosystem - Group A/Full Fee



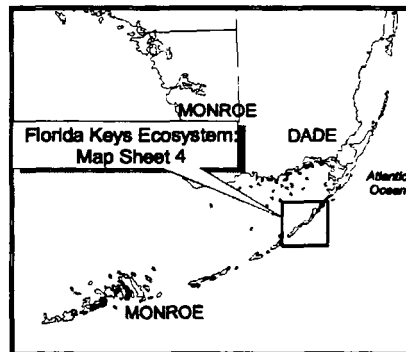
Florida Keys Ecosystem - Map Sheet 4 of 5

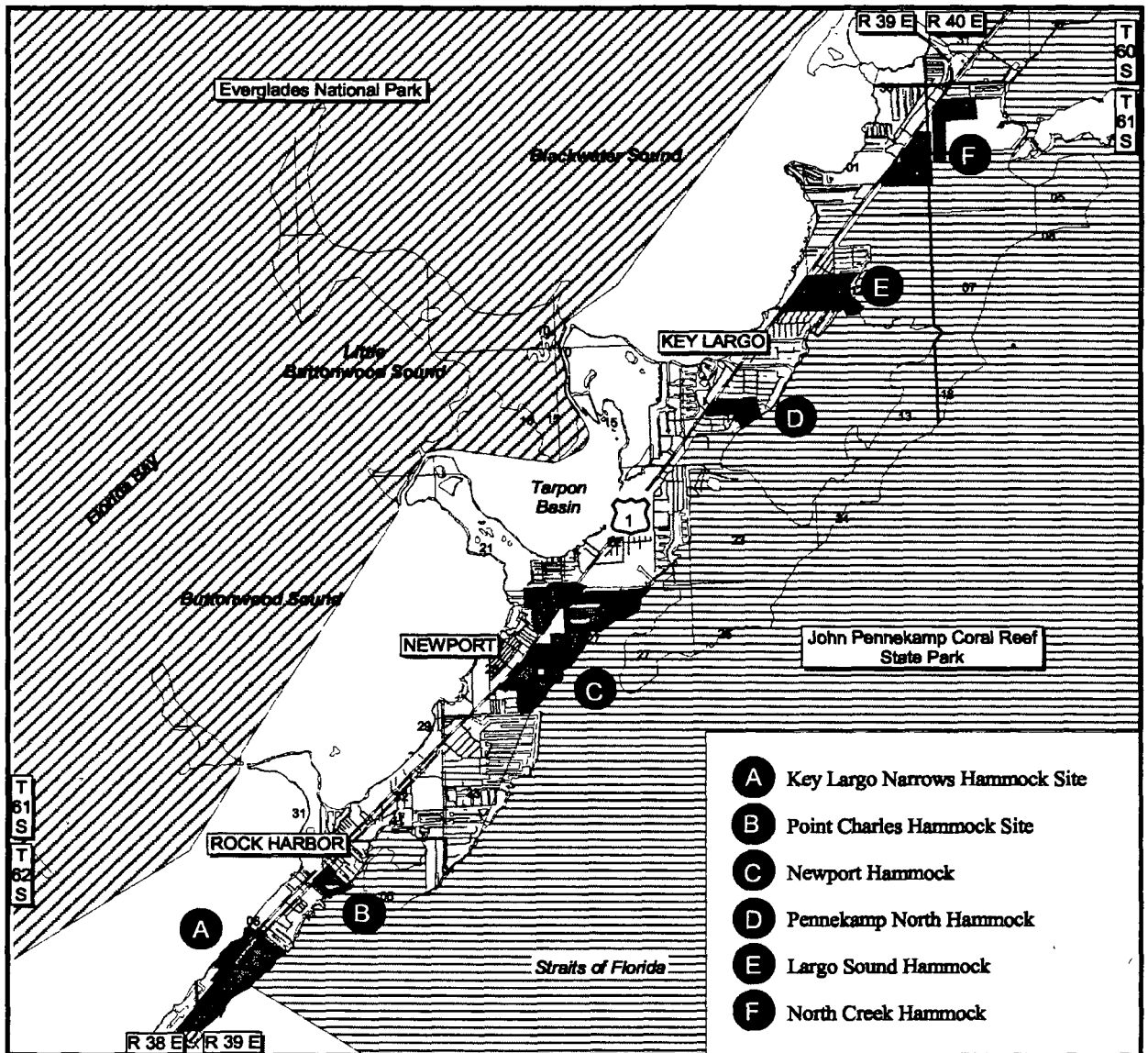
MONROE COUNTY

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



1 0 1 2 Miles

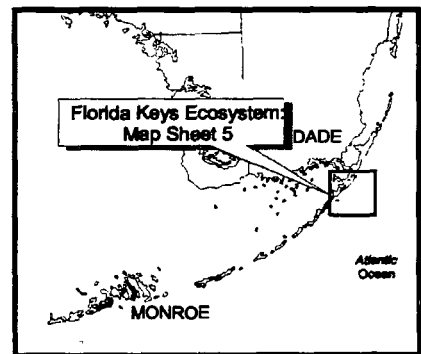




Florida Keys Ecosystem - Map Sheet 5 of 5

MONROE COUNTY

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



Green Swamp

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 Florida Forever 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 Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) and the Division of Recreation and Parks, (DRP) Florida Department of Environmental Protection (area near Lake Louisa State Park). The FWC will monitor compliance with any less-than-fee purchase agreement.

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.

FNAI Elements	
<i>Clasping warea</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
22 elements known from project	

Group A/ Less Than Fee Group B/Full Fee

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 are 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. The less than fee parcel qualifies as a wildlife management area. The amount and nature of public use will be negotiated with the landowners.

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. Specifically in the Lake Louisa area, the Bradshaw ownership (acquired) is the most important tract. Black Bear

Placed on list	1992
Project Area (Acres)	147,111*
Acres Acquired	21,217
at a Cost of	\$52,779,344
Acres Remaining	125,894
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$139,529,007
*Phase 1 only	

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.

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, the Overstreet and portions of the Jahna ownerships (11,383 acres) were transferred to the Less-Than-Fee category. A conservation easement for the Jahna tract should be completed in 2001 and theDOF is negotiatiing on the Overstreet tract.

Coordination

The Green Swamp Land Authority has acquired 17,948 acres within the project boundary and expended \$13,848,442. The SWFWMD has acquired considerable acreage adjacent to and partly within the overall project boundary.

Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the Green Swamp Florida Forever 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 Florida Forever project has the size and wildlife resources to qualify as a wildlife management area.

Manager The Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) is recommended as the man-

ager 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, with Sections 3,4, and5, T24S, R26E being the southern extent of its management.

Conditions affecting intensity of management

The primary management tools in the area to be managed by FWC 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

Green Swamp - Group A/ Less Than Fee

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. FWC 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. FWC also plans to provide high-quality habitat and protection for listed wildlife species. FWC will keep public facilities to a minimum—hiking and horseback trails in upland areas, and

Group B/Full Fee

perhaps interpretive centers and wildlife observation towers in selected areas.

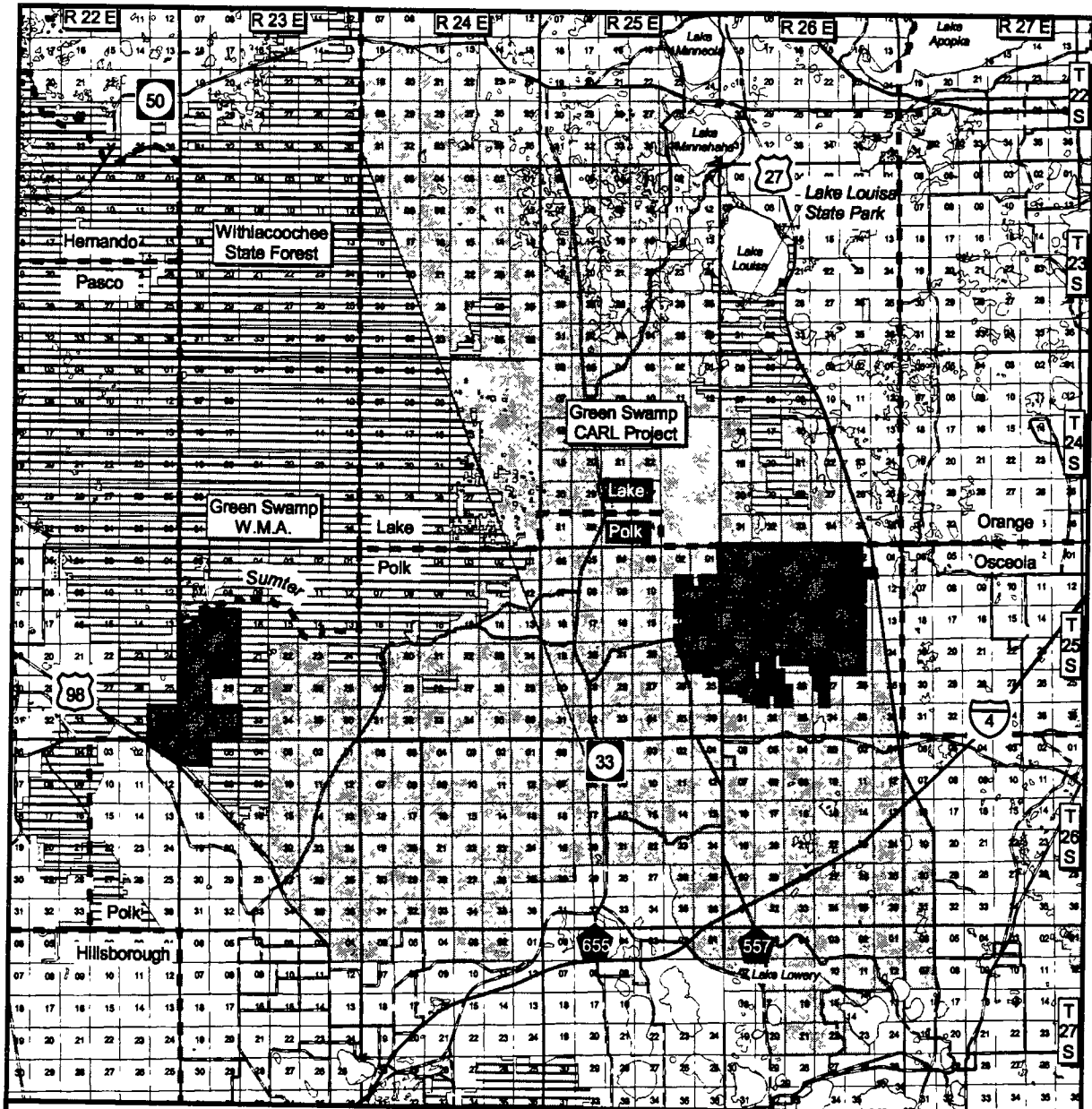
Revenue-generating potential FWC expects no significant revenue from this project initially, but will continue to offer hunting opportunities. For the area next to Lake Louisa State Park, the Division of Recreation and Parks also expects no significant revenue to be generated initially. After acquisition, 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/FWC

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

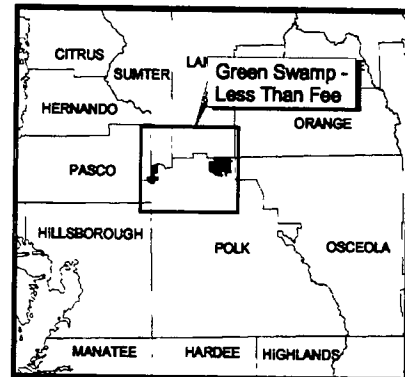
Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	SPTF/CARL	SPTF/CARL	SPTF/CARL
Salary	\$103,834	\$106,949	\$110,157
OPS	\$12,254	\$12,000	\$12,000
Expense	\$19,268	\$22,000	\$22,000
OCO	\$29,807	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$135,356	\$140,949	\$144,157



Green Swamp - Less Than Fee

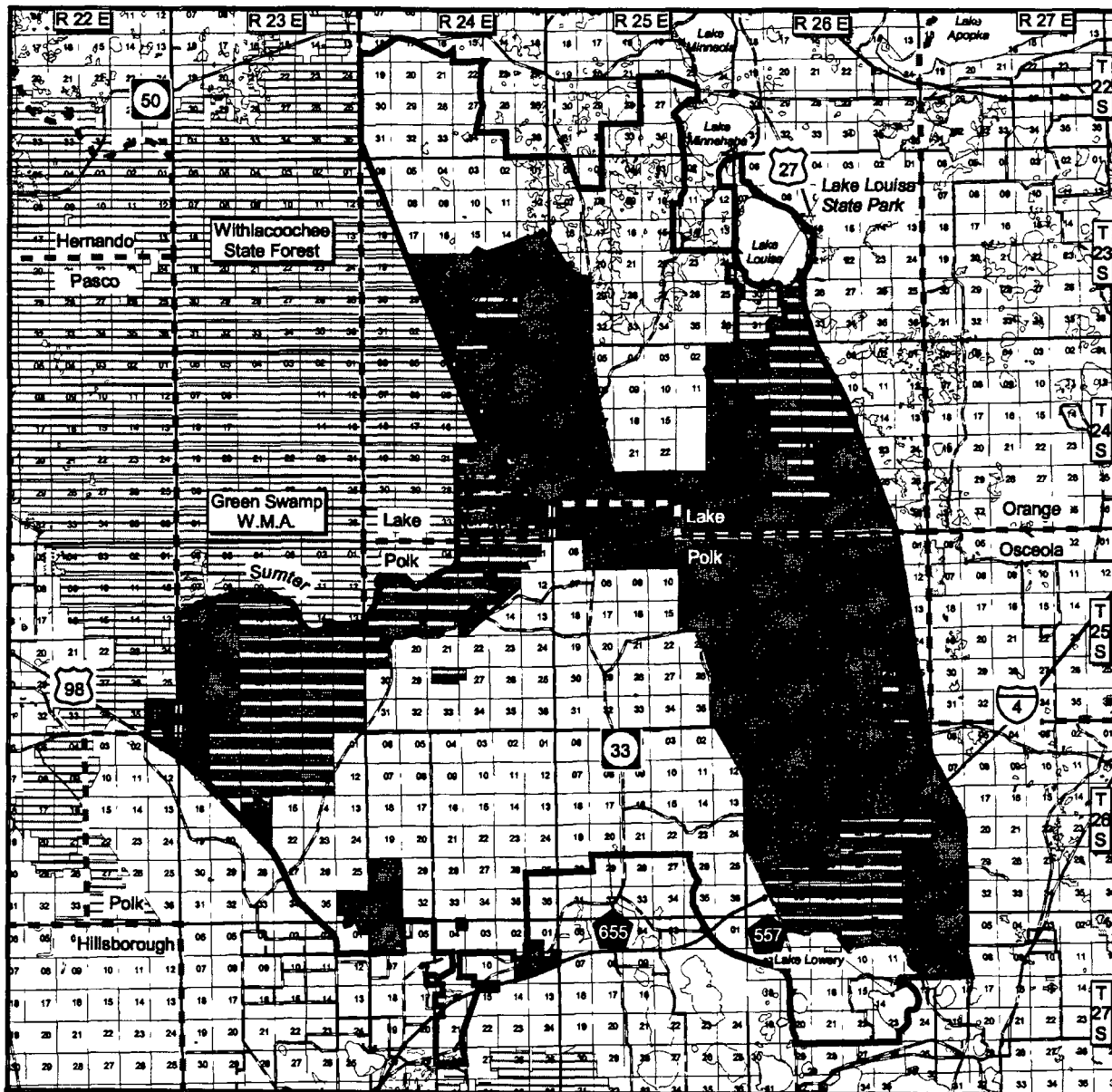
LAKE, POLK COUNTIES

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



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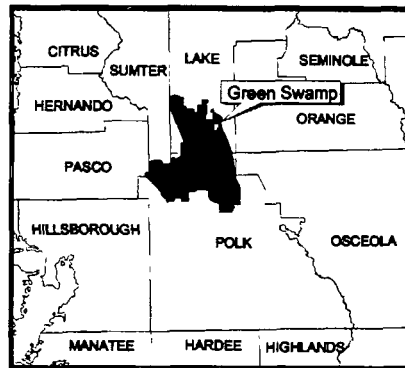
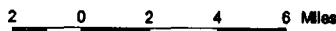




Green Swamp

LAKE, POLK COUNTIES

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



Ichetucknee Trace

Columbia County

**Group A
Full Fee**

Purpose for State Acquisition

North and east of Ichetucknee Springs, a dry valley—the Ichetucknee Trace—marks the route of a major 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 and sinks in the Trace threaten to rupture the conduit and pollute the spring water. The Ichetucknee Trace project will protect the water quality of the springs by removing the threat of further mining and groundwater contamination at six sites along the Trace. It also will provide the public with a park and a fishing area.

Manager

Columbia County, the Division of Recreation and Parks (DRP), and Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC).

General Description

The project includes two active limerock mines and five other sinkhole sites along the Trace. Over 80 percent of the 450-acre limerock mine has no natural communities on it, but a small area of upland mixed forest and floodplain forest remains northeast of the mines. The majority of the areas around the five sinkholes are highly disturbed, but includes some fair quality forests. No rare plants or animals are known from the project. The mines are believed to lie over a significant geologic feature, a major conduit to Ichetucknee Springs. The purchase of these mines and sinks will help protect the water supply to Ichetucknee Springs.

FNAI Elements	
SANDHILL	G2G3/S2
XERIC HAMMOCK	G?/S3
2 elements known from project	

Public Use

This project qualifies as a fish management area, recreation parks, and geologic sites. With appropriate contouring, the water-filled mine pits could serve as a recreational fishery or fish hatchery and as a county park.

Acquisition Planning and Status

The essential parcels are Anderson Mining and Kirby ownerships and all parcels within the addition. The Council amended the boundary to add 636 acres in 1999. This project was ranked for the first time on December 5, 1996. In January, 2000, the Board of Trustees (BOT) authorized the DSL to purchase 60 acres outside the project boundary. If the 60 acres tract is acquired, the Acquisition and Restoration Council (ARC) and ultimately the BOT will consider whether to retain ownership or designate the tract surplus.

On July 29, 1999, the Council added 636 acres (Rose Sink, Saylor Sink (acquired), ClayHole Creek and the addition to the State Park) to the project.

On July 18, 2000 the Council added 200 acres to the project.

Coordination

There are no acquisition partners for this project at this time.

Placed on list	1997
Project Area (Acres)	1,326
Acres Acquired	437
at a Cost of	\$23,183,774
Acres Remaining	889
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of \$702,690	

Ichetucknee Trace - Group A/Full Fee

Management Policy Statement

The primary objective of management of the Ichetucknee Trace 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 and by preventing groundwater contamination through the major sinkholes along the Trace. Achieving this objective will help to ensure that the public can continue to enjoy recreation in the scenic springs and spring run. It will also provide additional recreational opportunities and geologic education.

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; restrict the use of fertilizers, herbicides, and gasoline-powered boats to protect water quality; 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 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 and five sinkholes in the Ichetucknee Trace, a dry valley that indicates the course of an underground conduit to Ichetucknee Springs, and therefore 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 DRP is recommended as lead manager for the site adjacent to the existing state park, and Columbia County is recommended as lead manager for the other five sites. The FWC is recommended as co-manager on the limerock mine site.

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 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 DRP, the County, and the FWC 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

Ichetucknee Trace - Group A/Full Fee

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 mul-

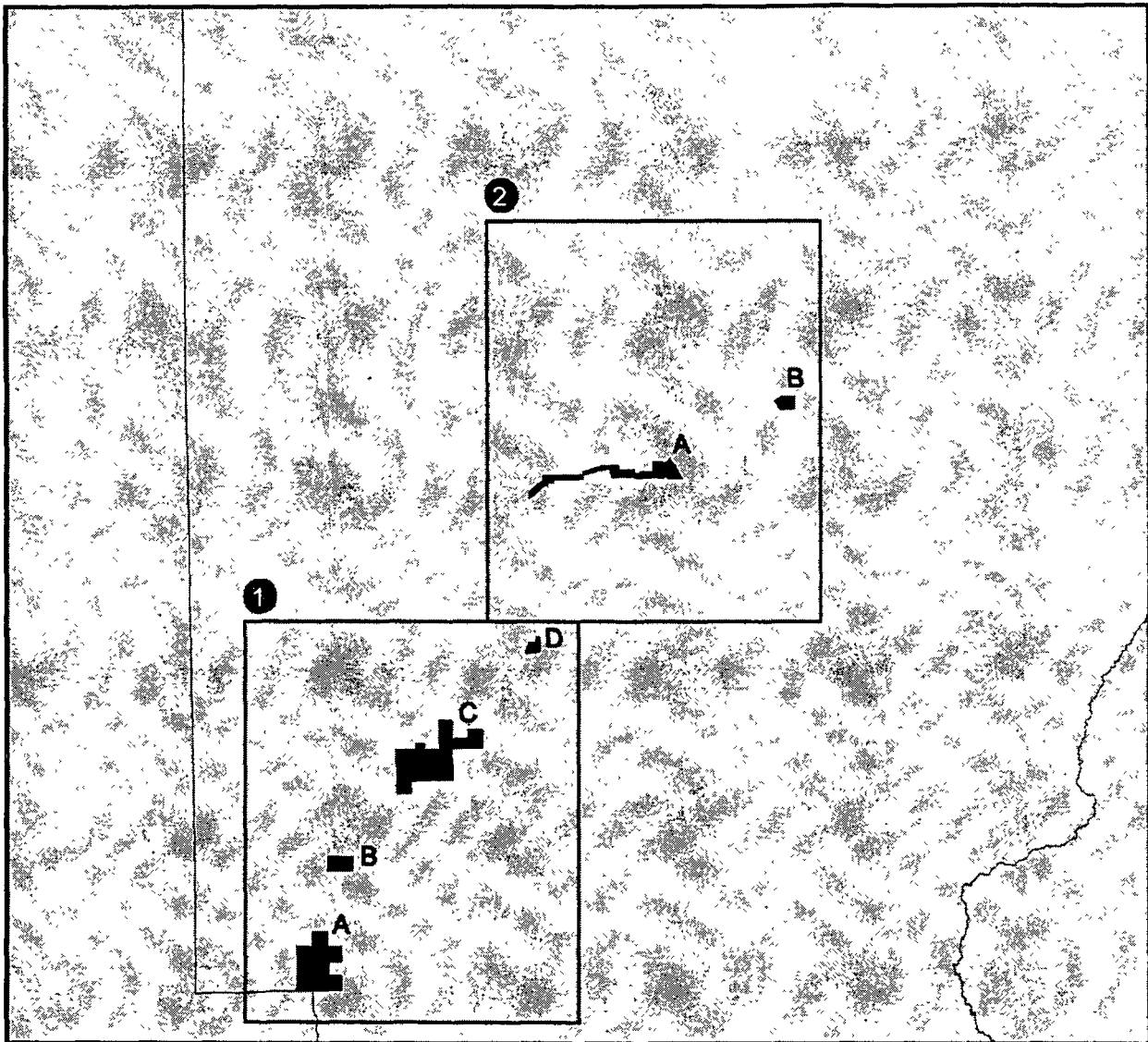
iple recreational uses will also be implemented and all management activities will stress protection of water quality in the mine pits. Future infrastructure may include a handicapped fishing pier, docks for canoes and small boats, an education/information pavilion and designated hiking/biking trails.

Revenue-generating potential Some potential for sale of timber exists on this property. Additional revenue-generating potential would be the sale of fishing licenses, special use or entrance fees.

Cooperators in management activities The DRP, County, and FWC will cooperate with various offices of the Department of Environmental Protection and local government agencies in managing the area.

Management Cost Summary/FWC

Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL, SGTF	Recurring 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 Overview

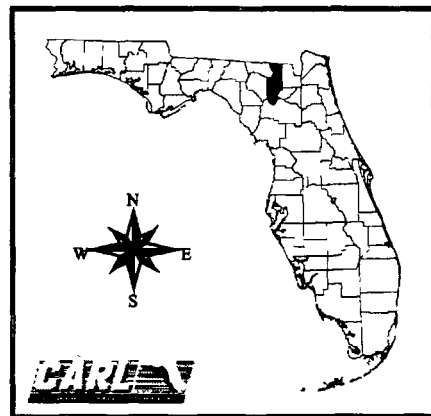
COLUMBIA COUNTY

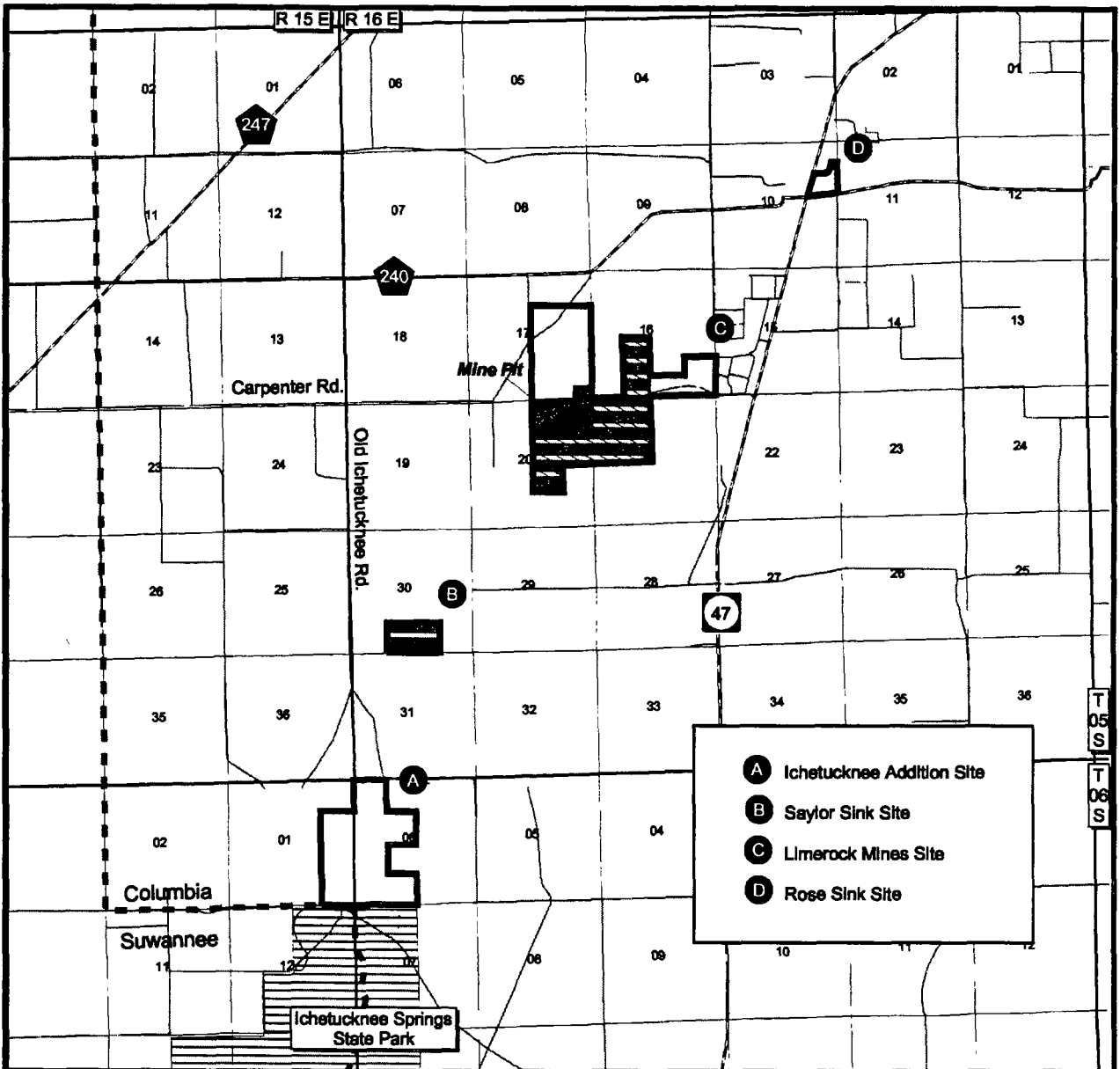
Map Sheet 1

- A. Ichetucknee Addition Site
- B. Saylor Sink Site
- C. Limerock Mines Site
- D. Rose Sink Site

Map Sheet 2:

- A. Clayhole Sink / Clayhole Creek Site
- B. Clayhole Creek - East of 441 Site



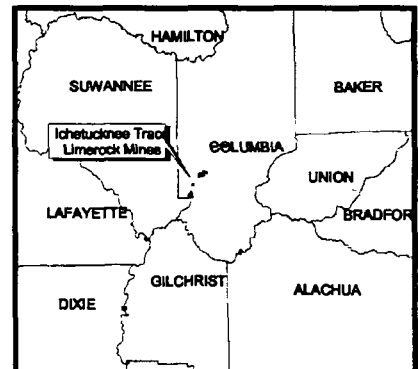
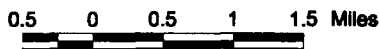


Ichetucknee Trace : Map Sheet 1

COLUMBIA COUNTY

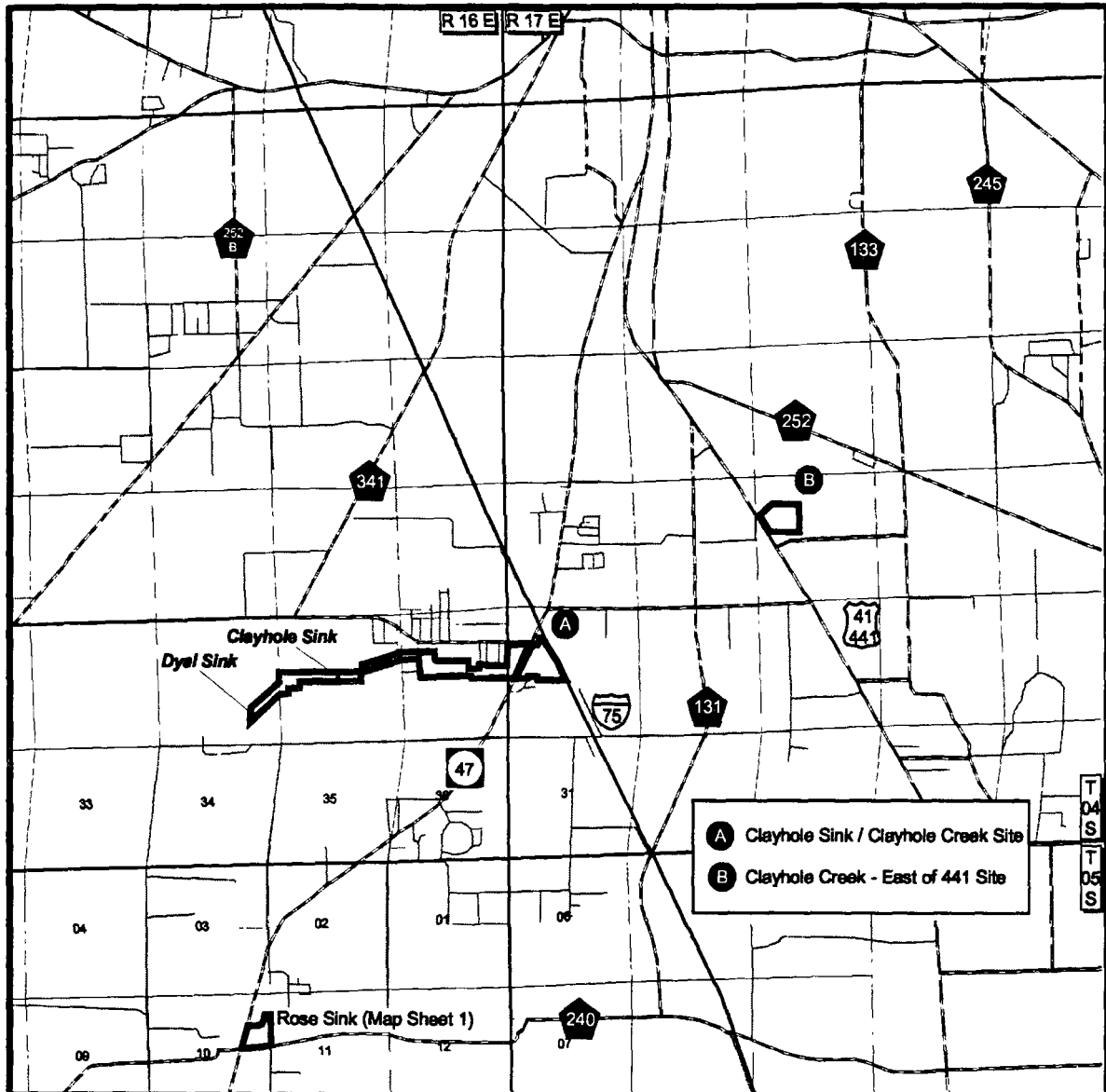
- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project

Anderson Mining Corporation, Inc.



Map Date: Feb 2001









Ichetucknee Trace - Group A/Full Fee

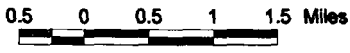
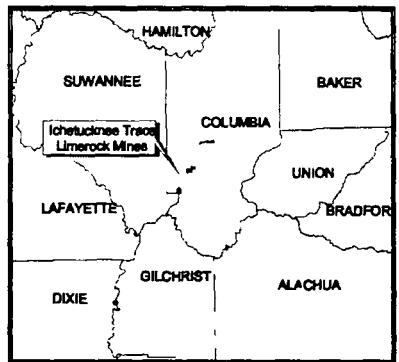


A Clayhole Sink / Clayhole Creek Site
B Clayhole Creek - East of 441 Site

Ichetucknee Trace : Map Sheet 2

COLUMBIA COUNTY

-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  CARL Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project



Map Date: August 1999

Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem

Lake, Osceola, Highlands, and Polk Counties

Group A

Full Fee

Less Than Fee

Small Holdings

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 project is designed to protect the best remaining tracts of this scrub and the ecosystems associated with it, thereby preserving numerous endangered species and allowing the public to see

Full Fee FNAI Elements	
Lake Wales Ridge tiger beetle	G1/S1
<i>Wedge-leaved button-snakeroot</i>	G1/S1
<i>Scrub lupine</i>	G1/S1
<i>Scrub bluestem</i>	G1/S1
<i>Clasping warea</i>	G1/S1
<i>Carter's warea</i>	G1G2/S1S2
<i>Perforate reindeer lichen</i>	G1/S1
<i>Scrub mint</i>	G1/S1
55 elements known from sites	
Less Than Fee 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	
Small Holdings 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 warea</i>	G1/S1
<i>Avon Park rabbit-bells</i>	G1/S1
<i>Highlands scrub hypericum</i>	G2/S2
55 elements known from project	

Full Fee Placed on list	1992*
Project Area (Acres)	22,993
Acres Acquired	12,943
at a Cost of	\$40,699,773
Acres Remaining	10,045
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of \$ 1,424,335	
*Lake Wales Ridge sites and Warea Archipelago combined in 1994.	

Less Than Fee 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	

Small Holdings Placed on list	1992
Project Area (Acres)	17,689
Acres Acquired	9,272
at a Cost of	\$21,783,291
Acres Remaining	8,417
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of \$11,379,784	

Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem - Group A/Full Fee Less Than Fee Small Holdings

examples of the unique original landscape of the ridge.

Managers

Division of Recreation and Parks (DRP), Florida Department of Environmental Protection (Lake June West); Division of Forestry (DOF), Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (Lake Walk-in-Water, Hesperides and five Warea sites) and the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) (remaining sites). The Division of Forestry will monitor the less than fee portion.

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 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 lake-front, 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. Seventy-five 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.

The Boy Scouts and Morgan less than fee parcels qualify as state forests. The amount and nature of public use will be negotiated with the landowners.

Acquisition Planning and Status

Full Fee

The Nature Conservancy (TNC) is an intermediary in the majority of the ridge sites. Lake Walk-in-Water (8,615 acres): major owner, Alico, has been acquired; contracts have been approved/negotiations ongoing on other relatively large tracts; TNC working with Morgan (less-than fee) on details of less-than fee agreement. Lake June West (831 acres): acquired. Gould Road (419 acres): major ownership acquired; discussions ongoing with owner of smaller inholding. Henscratch Road (2,869 acres): largest tracts acquired by the Southwest Florida Water Management District and CARL; TNC plans to negotiate a few other relatively large tracts in 1999. Silver Lake (2,020 acres): largest tracts acquired. Lake McLeod (55 acres): at least 45 acres acquired by USFWS. Mountain Lake Cutoff (217 acres): negotiations ongoing with owner of the one large tract. Lake Blue (65 acres): negotiations ongoing with owner of major tract. Hesperides (2,696 acres): negotiations ongoing with Boy Scouts West (less-than-fee) and Babson; acquisition of most other tracts dependent upon acquisition of these ownerships. Horse Creek (1,325 acres): South Florida Water Management District has acquired the major ownerships within this site. Trout Lake (65 acres): appraisal completed. Eagle Lake (10 acres): removed from list - developed. Ridge Scrub (80 acres): on hold pending reanalysis by FNAI. McJunkin Ranch (750 acres): action pending resolution of litigation.

Priority phasing for the Warea Archipelago sites is: Scofield Sandhill (120 acres): negotiations scheduled to begin in early 1999 on both ownerships. Lake Davenport (500 acres): appraisals on hold pending reanalysis of site. Flat Lake (120 acres): acquired. Castle Hill (75 acres): negotiations unsuccessful with major owner. Purchase of other tracts contingent on major owner. Ferndale Ridge (104 acres): removed from list due to site fragmentation and habitat destruction. Sugarloaf

Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem - Group A/Full Fee Less Than Fee Small Holdings

Mountain (52 acres): southernmost tract acquired by St. Johns River Water Management District. TNC has had no success with other large ownership at northern end; still trying to get responses from owners of small tracts in between.

Small Holdings

Carter Creek (4,630 acres): largest ownership acquired, approximately 50% of the subdivided area acquired, a few large ownerships on western project boundary also remain. Flamingo Villas

(1,420 acres): USFWS acquired approximately 600 acres. Holmes Avenue (1,269 acres): approximately half of the site has been acquired, multiple ownerships remain. Sunray (1,970 acres): negotiations have begun on major owners. Avon Park

Lakes (225 acres): subdivided, TNC projects a three-year 70% success rate. Highlands Park Estates (232 acres) subdivided, acquisition activity not yet begun. Sun N Lakes South (570): over 200 acres acquired, remaining developed and fragmented. Lake Apthorpe (2,503 acres): larger ownerships acquired/being negotiated, several lots important for management acquired as well.

At the November 18, 1994, LAMAC meeting, the Council added 76 acres to the Gould Road site and added 400 acres to the Silver Lake site. The Council also added a new site McJunkin Ranch (1,860 acres).

On July 14, 1995, LAMAC added 850 acres to the project boundary (Holmes Avenue—70 acres and Lake Apthorpe—780 acres).

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.

In 1996, the Council transferred two ownerships - Boy Scouts West in Hesperides and Morgan in Lake Walk-in-Water - to the Less-Than-Fee category.

At the December 5, 1997, LAMAC meeting, the Council approved a proposal submitted by the TNC to delete approximately 3,724 acres from the project boundary - entire 104 acre Ferndale Ridge site, 50 acres from Castle Hill, entire 10 acre Eagle Lake site, 177 acres from Hesperides, 1,070 acres from Sun Ray/Hickory Lake (small parcels), 1,116 acres from Henscratch Road, 66 acres from Lake June West, 145 acres from Holmes Avenue (small parcels) and 1,110 acres from McJunkin Ranch. The estimated tax assessed value of the deletion is approximately \$5,036,700.

At the October 15, 1998, LAMAC meeting, the Council approved the addition of the following tracts to the list of essential parcels: approximately 320 acres of the Saddleblanket Resorts II ownership in Lake Walk-in-Water, and approximately 3,200 acres (two large ownerships) in Highlands Ridge.

Coordination

The 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.

Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem - Group A/Full Fee Less Than Fee Small Holdings

Full Fee

Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystems 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 full fee 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 DRP is the recommended manager for the Lake June West site, DOF is the recommended manager for Lake Walk-in-Water, Hesperides and the Warea sites and The FWC 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.

Less Than Fee & Small Holdings

Management Prospectus

Qualifications for state designation The forest resources of the Lake Walk-in-Water, and Hesperides sites make them desirable for use as state forests.

The small parcels 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 Division of Forestry is the recommended manager for the Lake Walk-in-Water, and Hesperides sites.

The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWCC) is recommended as the project manager for the small parcels.

Conditions affecting intensity of management

This project is a high-need 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.

Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem - Group A/Full Fee Less Than Fee Small Holdings

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.

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
TOTAL	\$206,614	\$134,575

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)

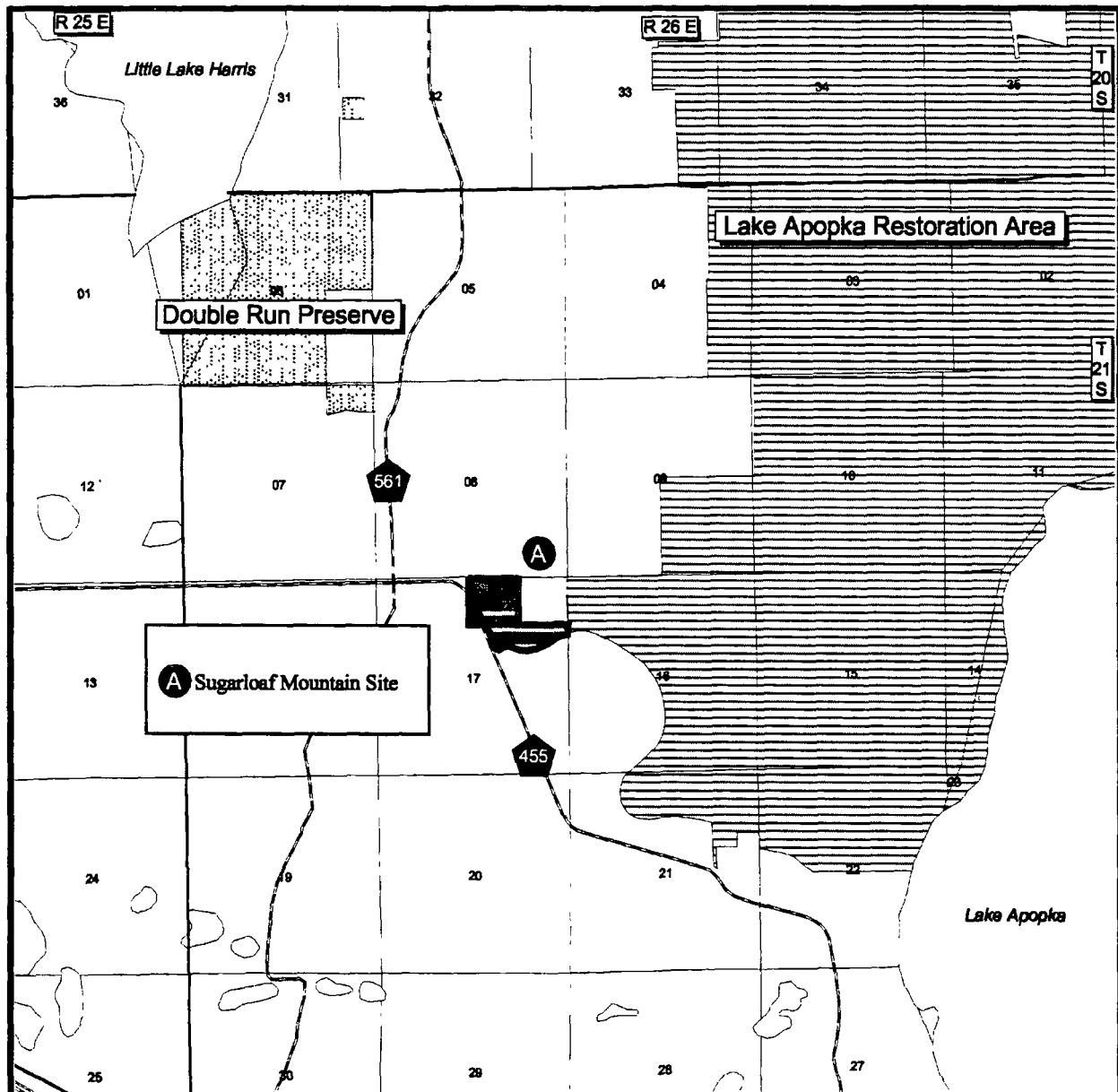
Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$63,440	\$63,440
OPS	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$20,000	\$17,000
OCO	\$111,700	\$10,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$195,140	\$90,440

Management Cost Summary/FWC

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 (previously Lake Arbuckle State Forest and Walk-in-the-Water)

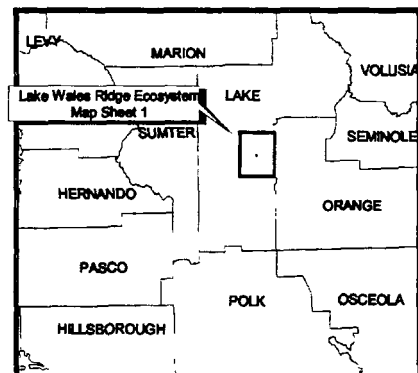
Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$53,587	\$66,768	\$68,771.04
OPS	N/A	N/A	N/A
Expense	\$48,480	\$29,215	\$124,720.50
OCO	\$44,728	\$39,020	\$74,498.25
FCO	N/A	N/A	N/A
TOTAL	\$146,795	\$144,893	\$267,989.79

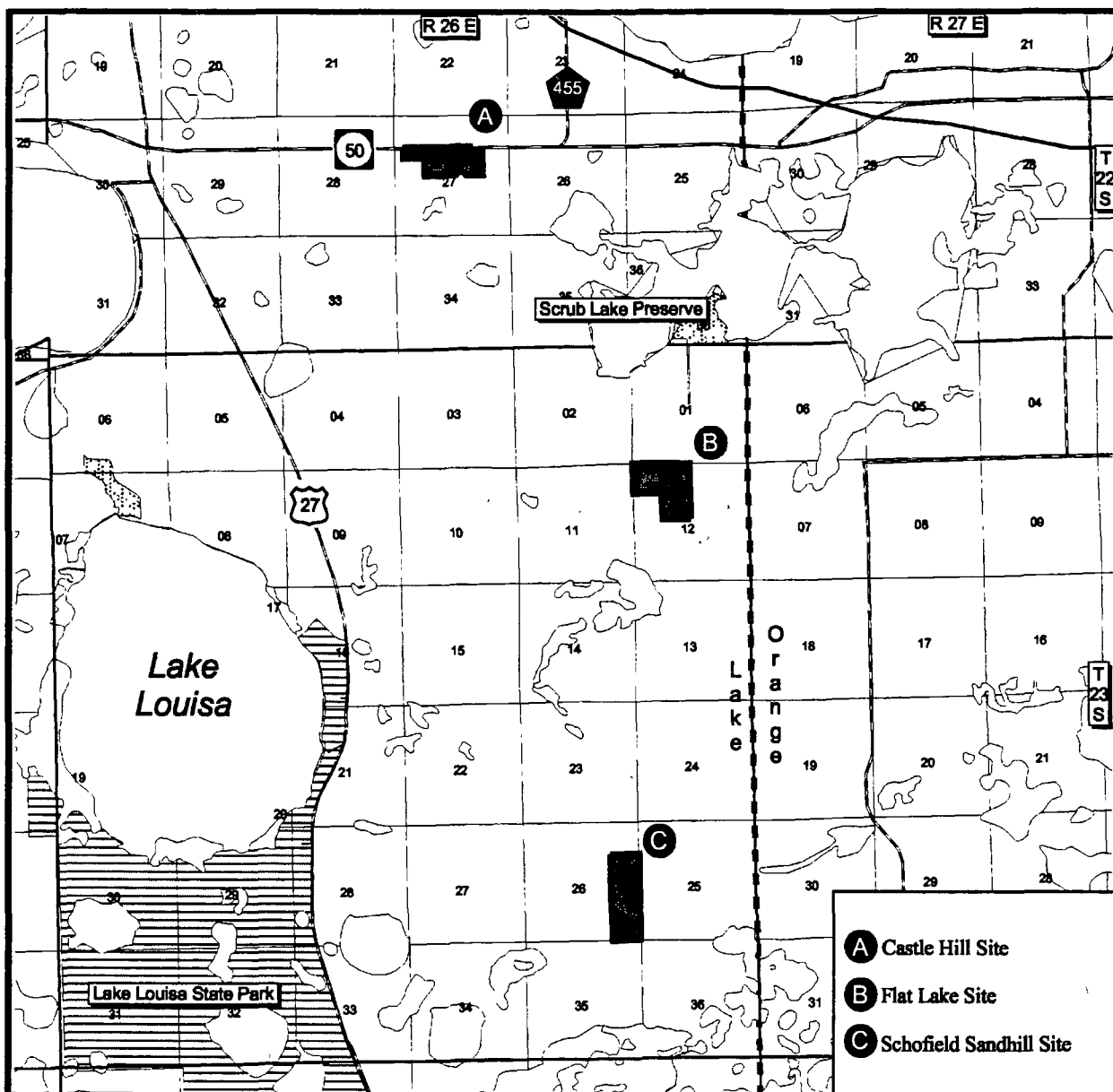


Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem: Map Sheet 1

LAKE COUNTY

-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  CARL Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project





- A** Castle Hill Site
- B** Flat Lake Site
- C** Schofield Sandhill Site

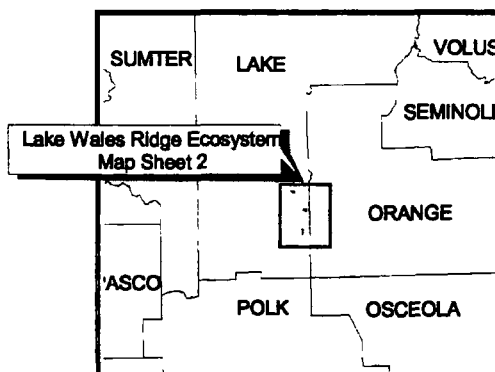
Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem: Map Sheet 2

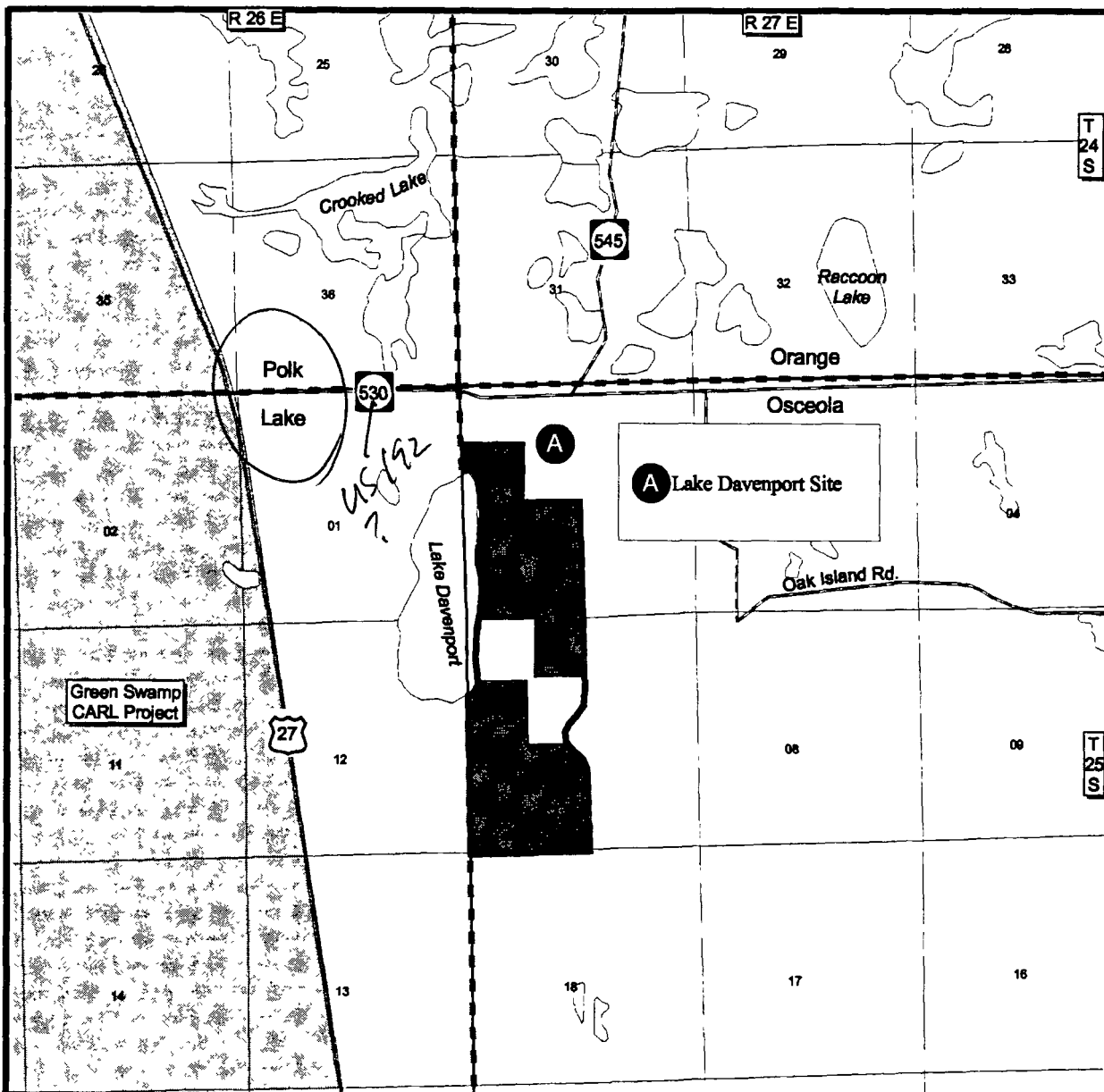
LAKE COUNTY

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project











0.7 0 0.7 1.4 Miles

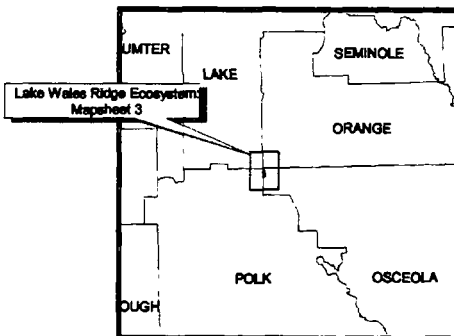


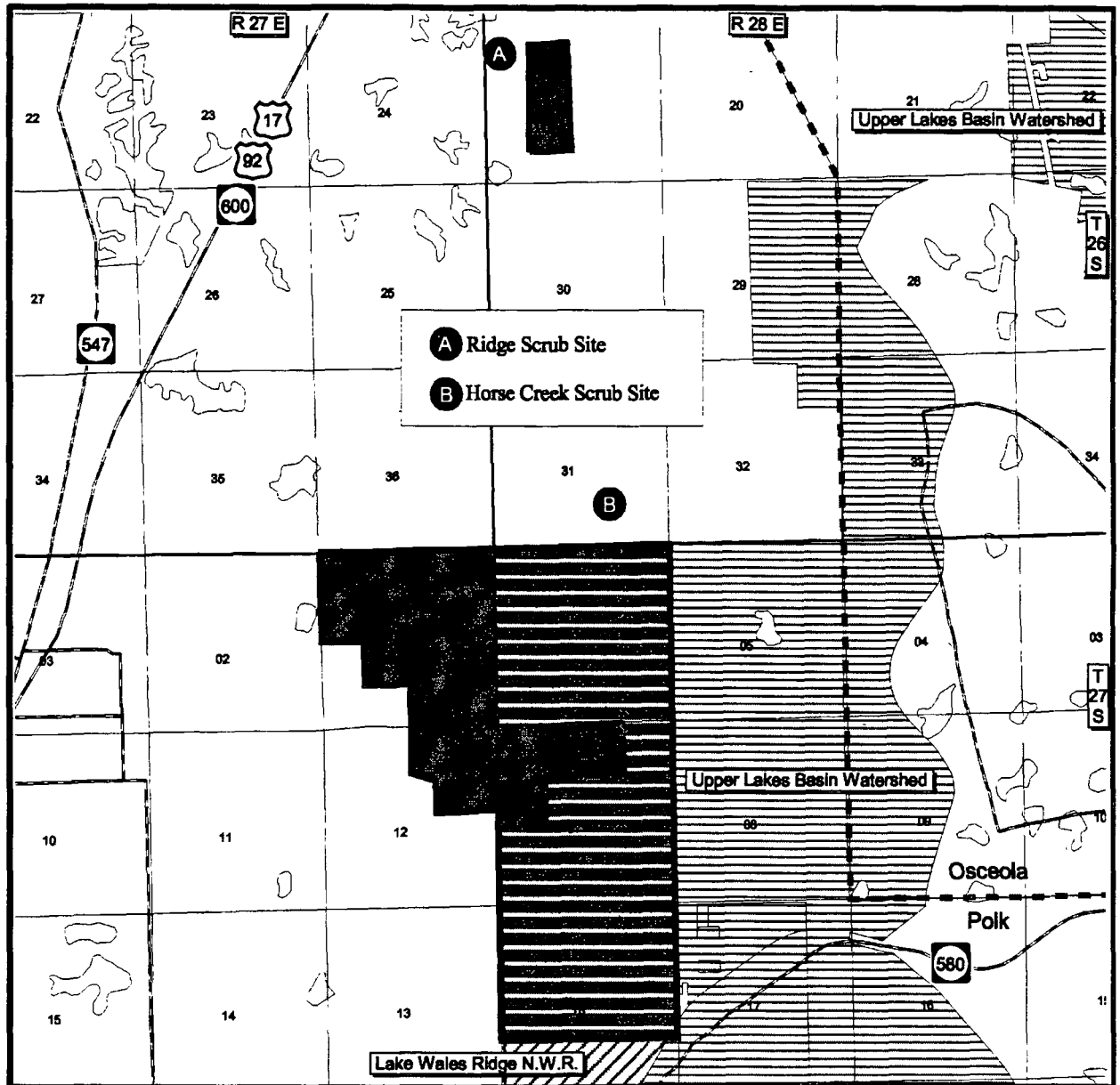


Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem: Map Sheet 3

OSCEOLA COUNTY

-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  CARL Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project

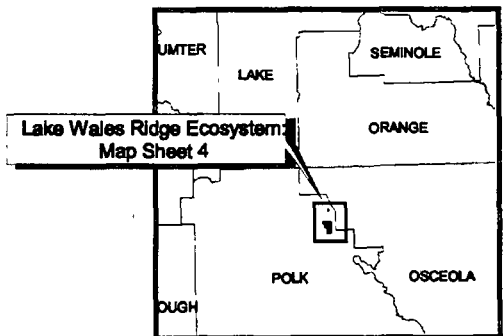


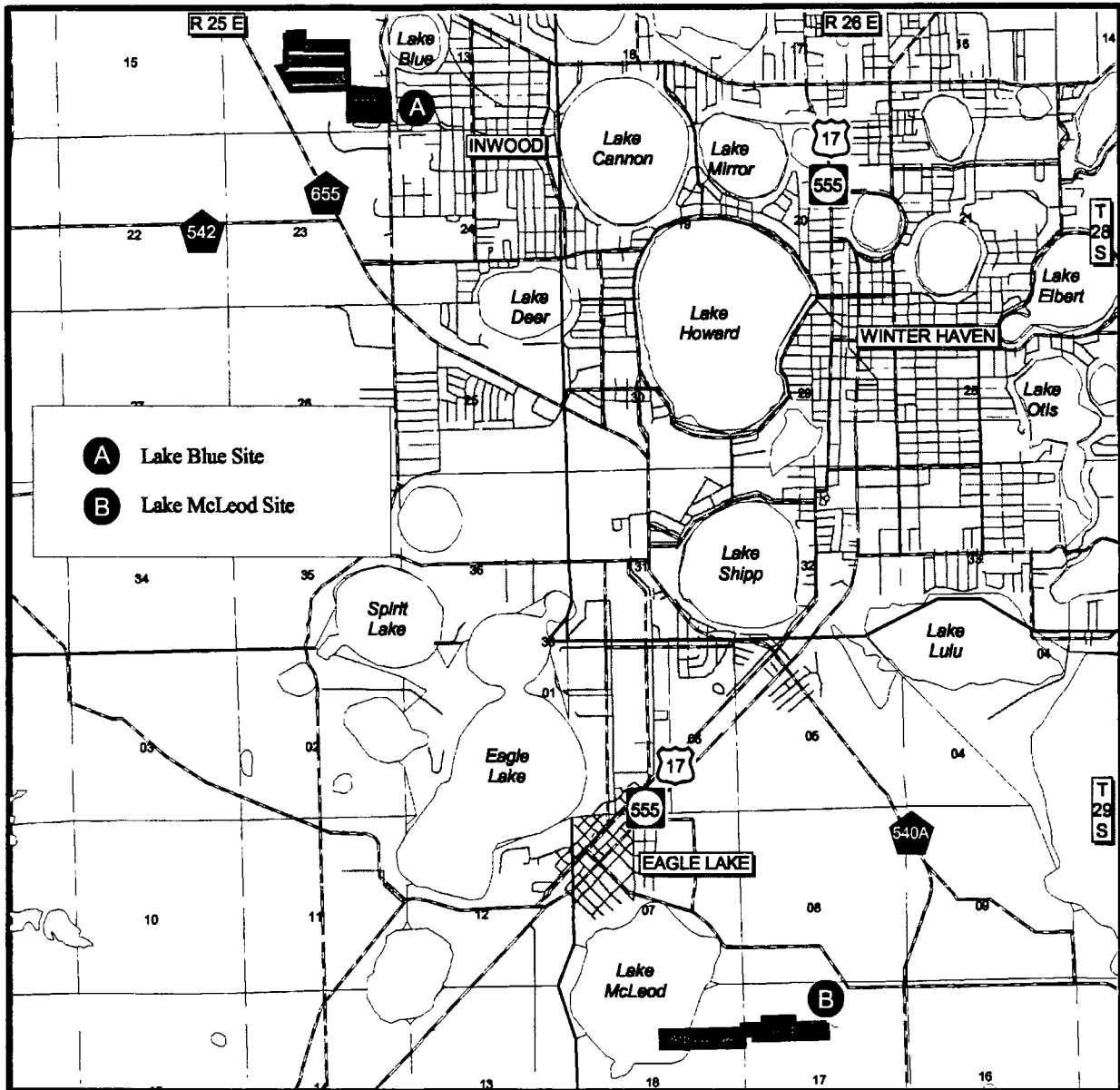


Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem: Map Sheet 4

POLK COUNTY

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project

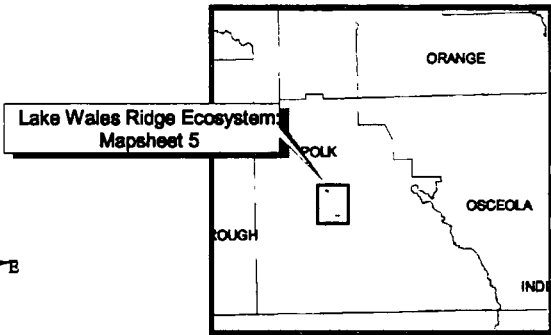


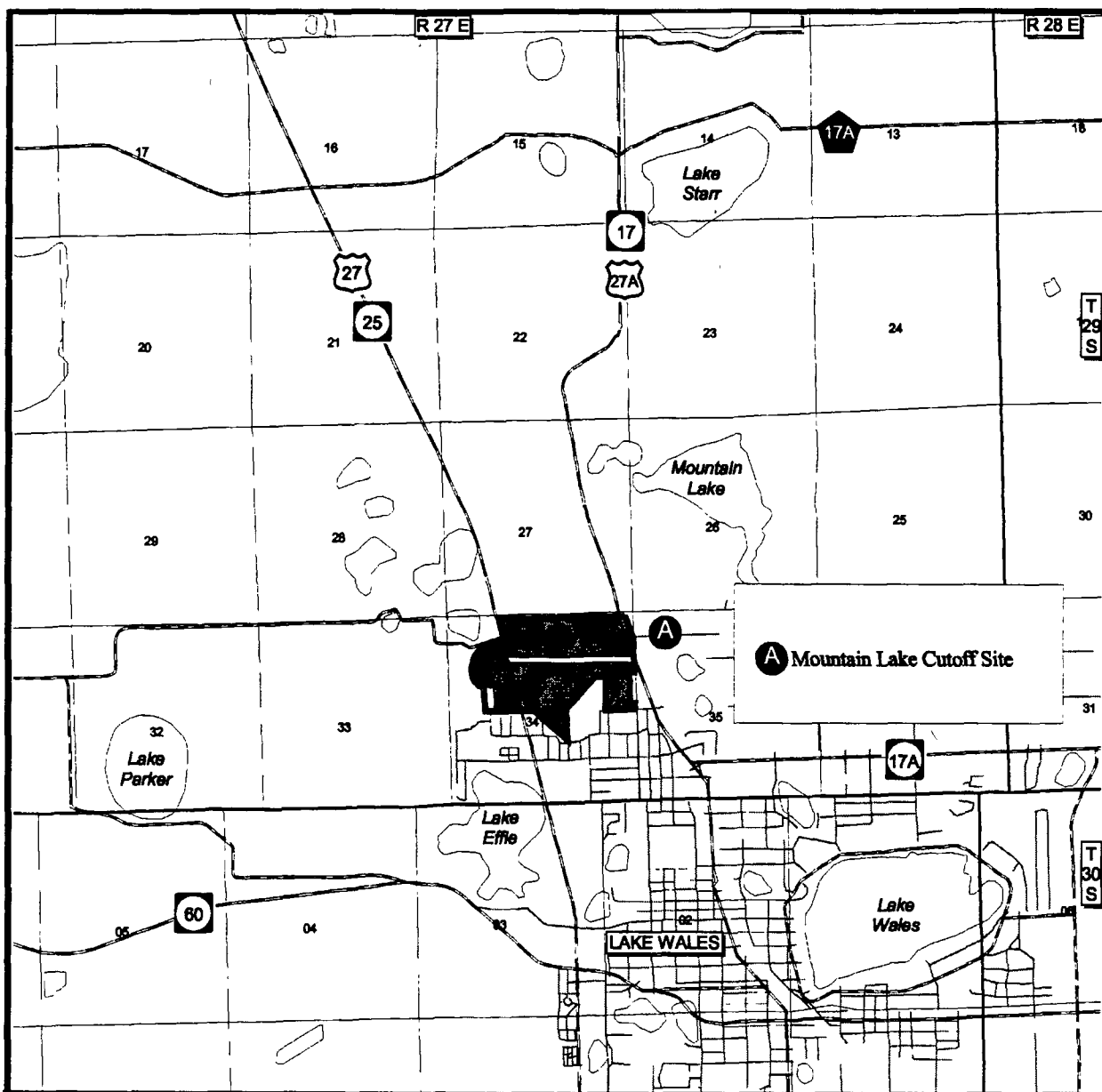


Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem: Map Sheet 5

POLK COUNTY









- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project

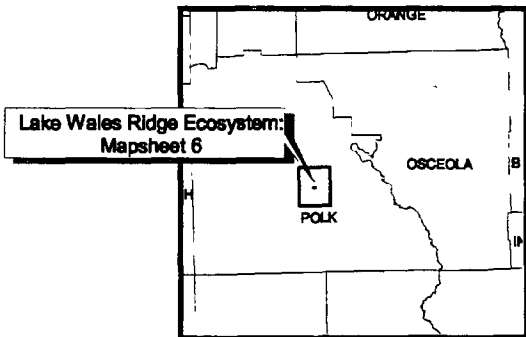


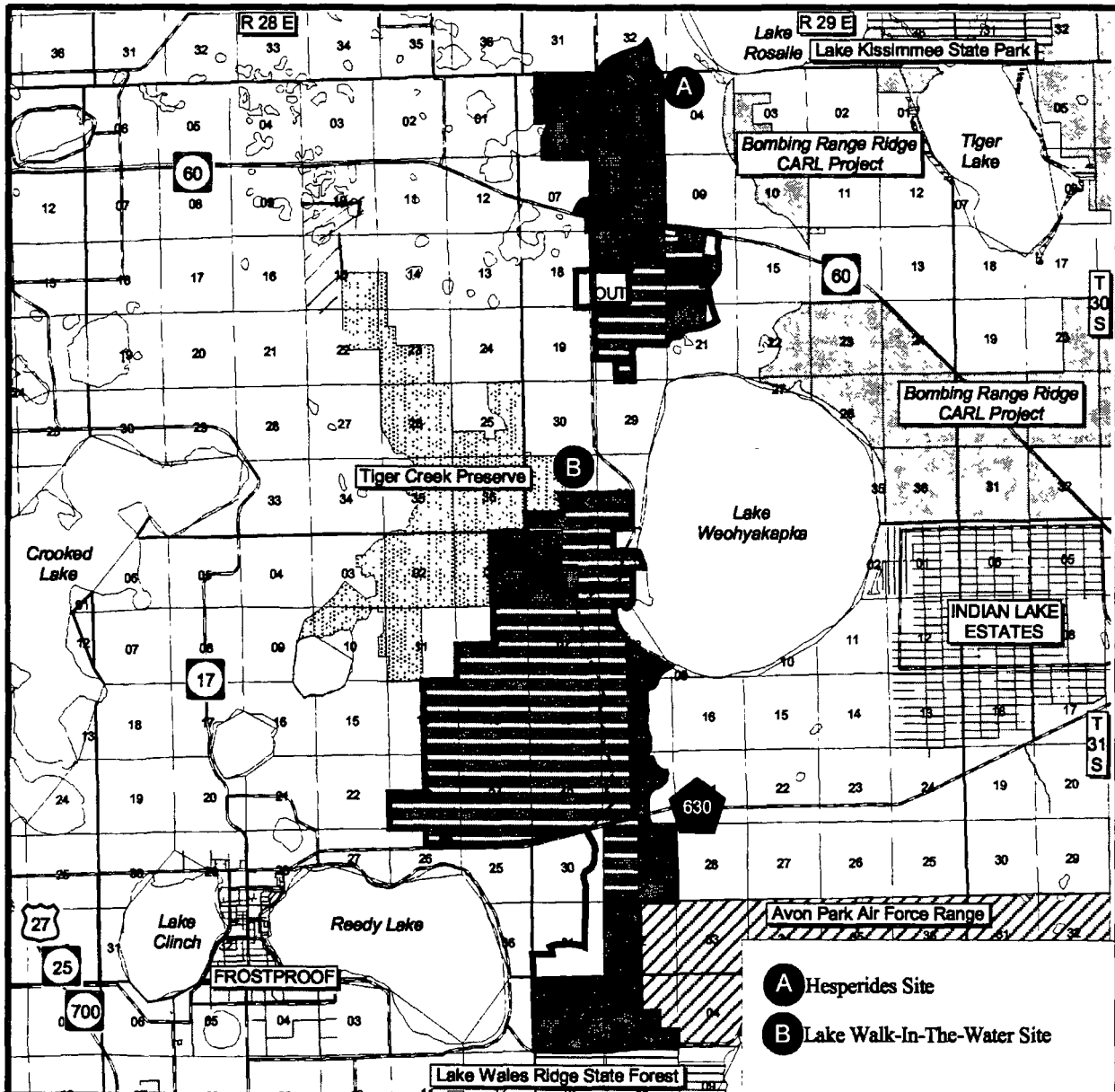


Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem: Map Sheet 6

POLK COUNTY

-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  CARL Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project

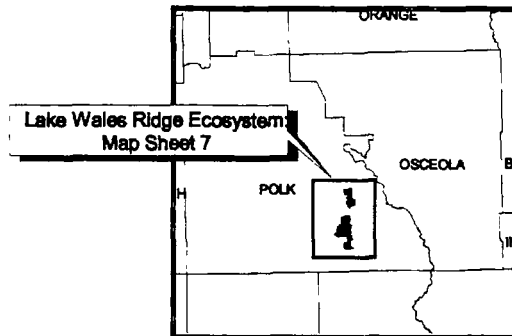


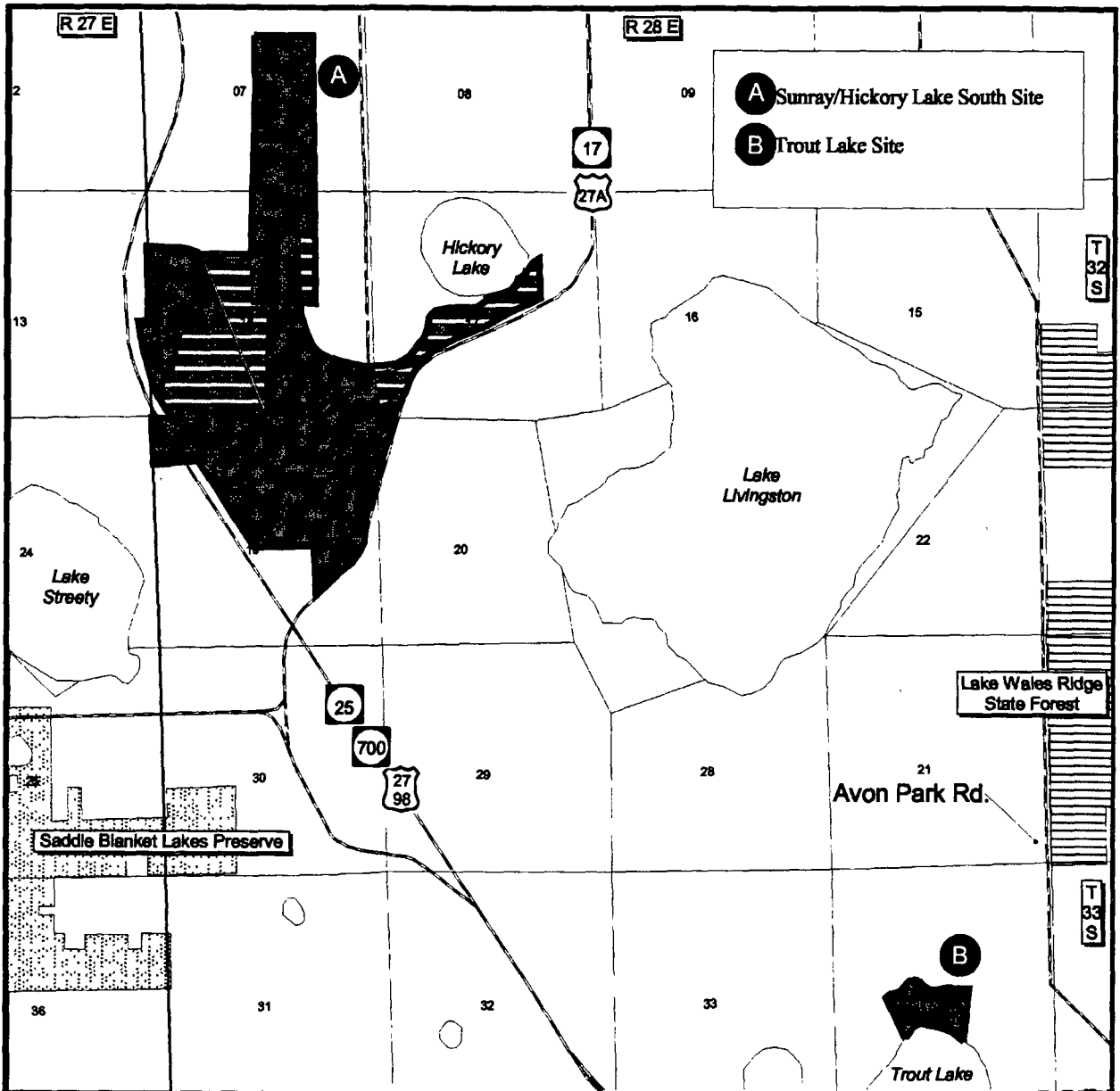


Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem: Map Sheet 7

POLK COUNTY

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project

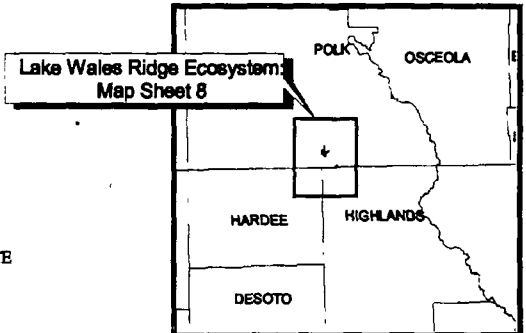


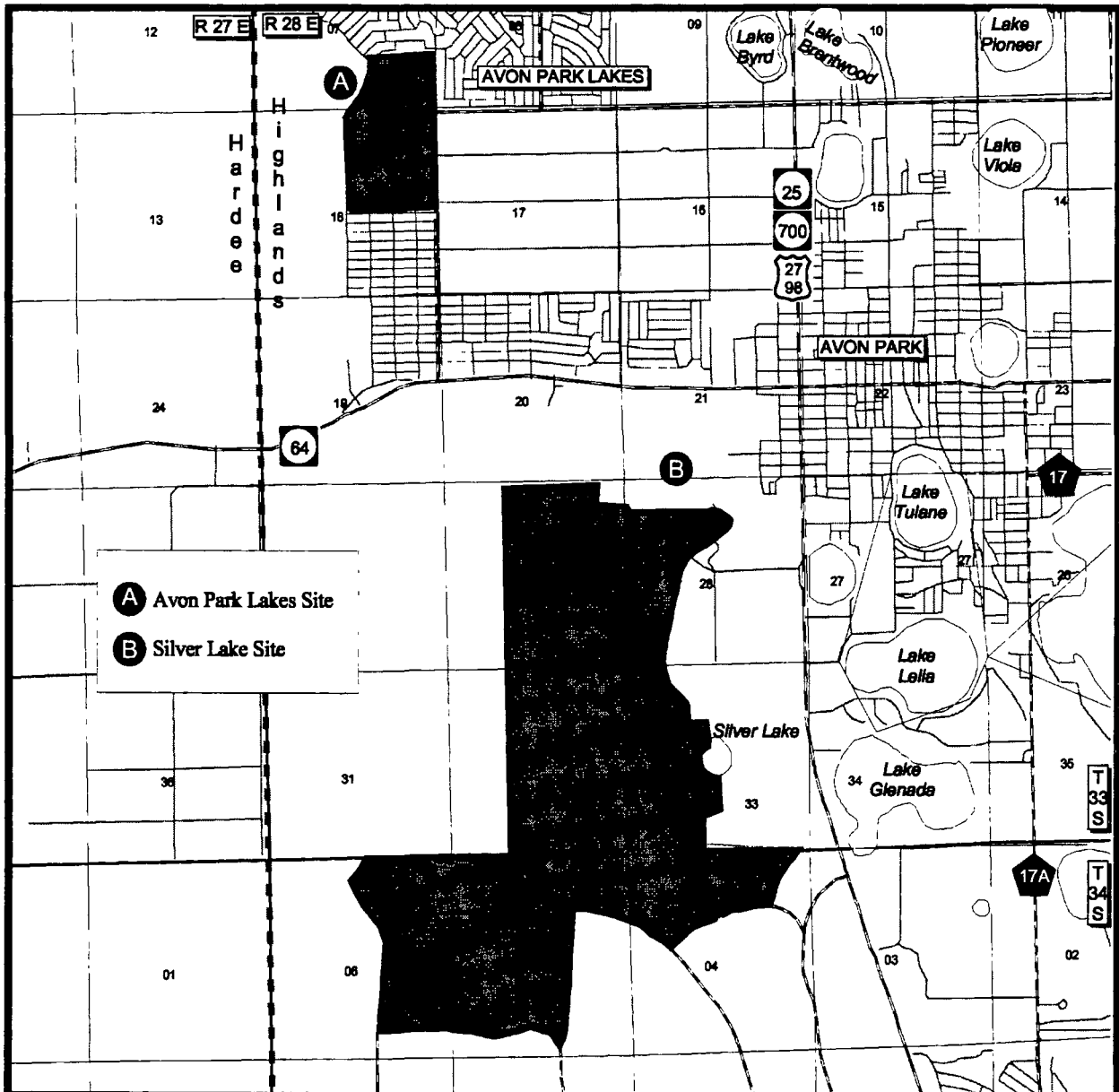


Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem: Map Sheet 8

POLK COUNTY









- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project

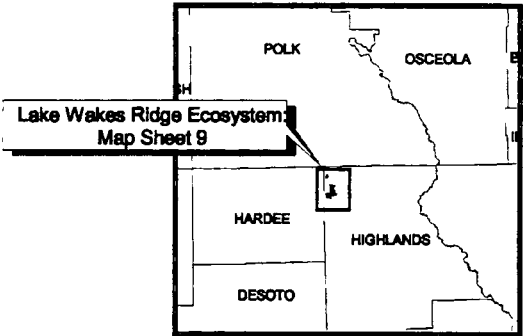


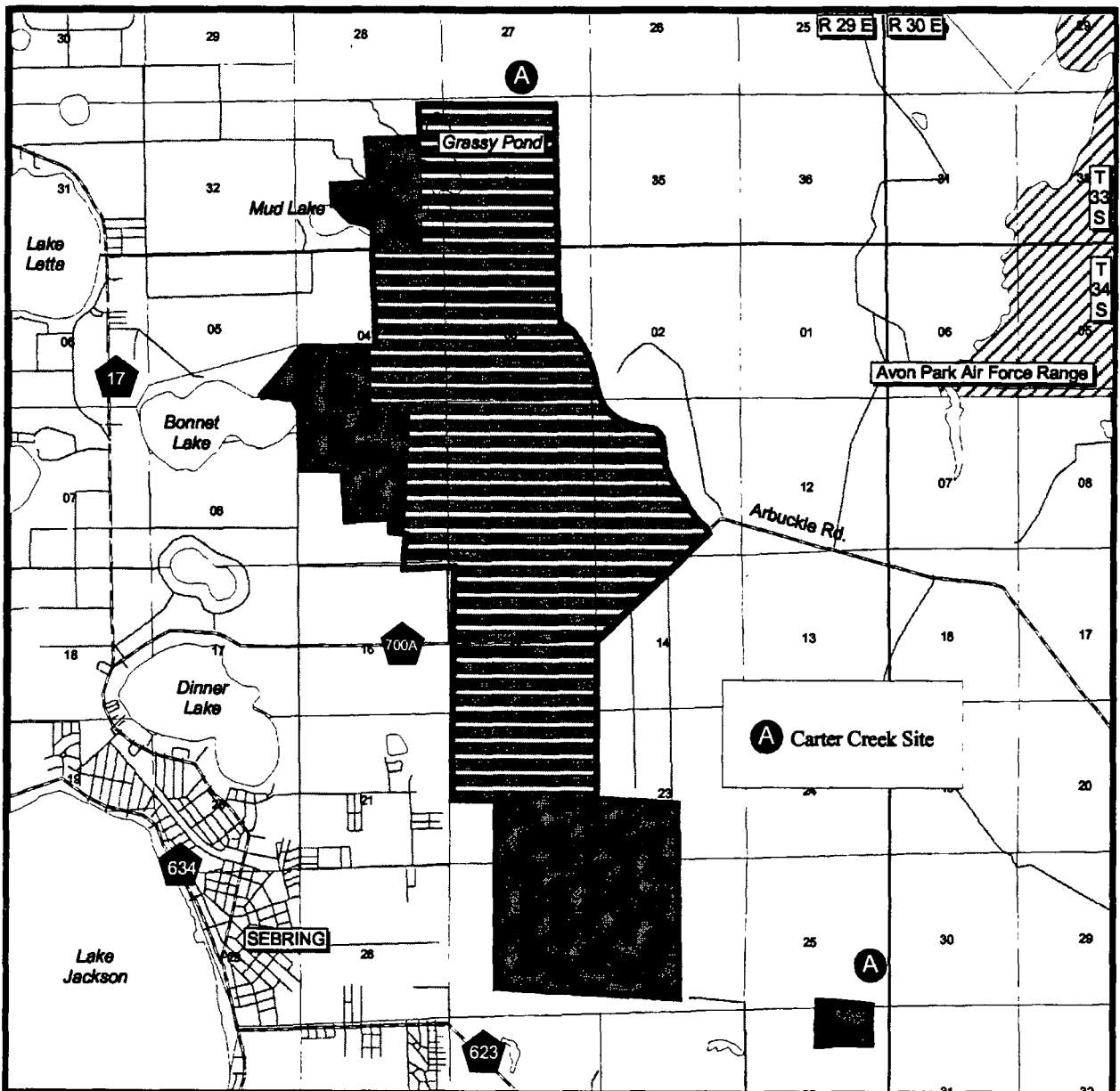


Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem: Map Sheet 9

HIGHLANDS COUNTY









-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  CARL Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project

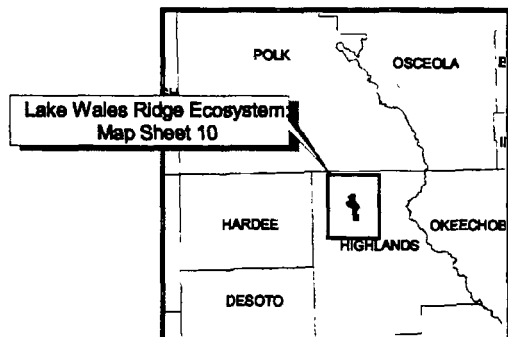




Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem: Map Sheet 10

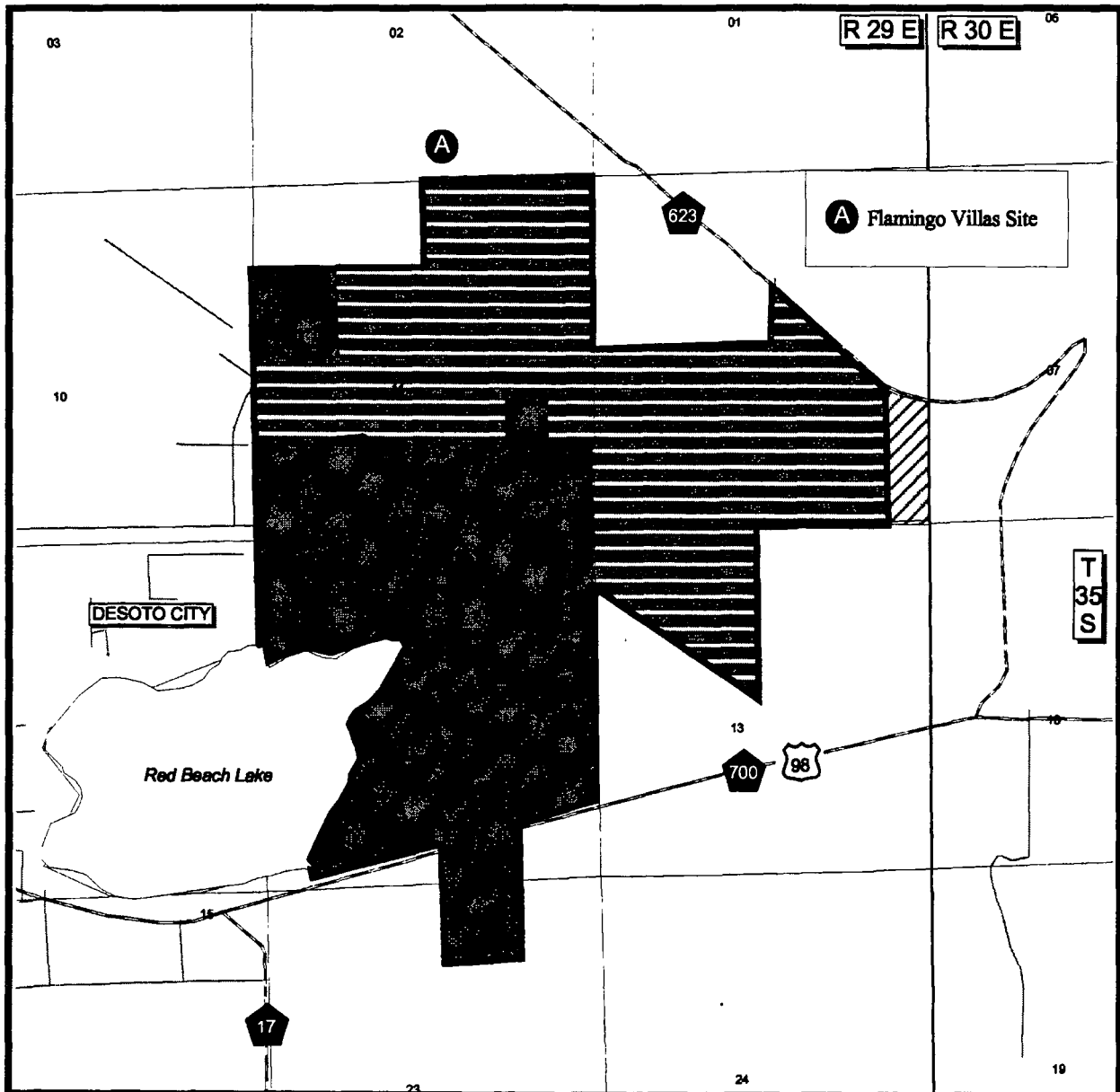
HIGHLANDS COUNTY

-  Acquired (Scattered Lots Remain to be Acquired)
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  CARL Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project











0.8 0 0.8 1.6 Miles

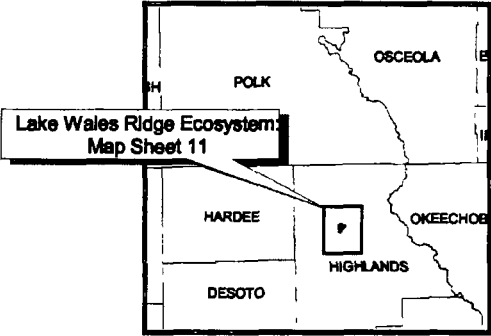


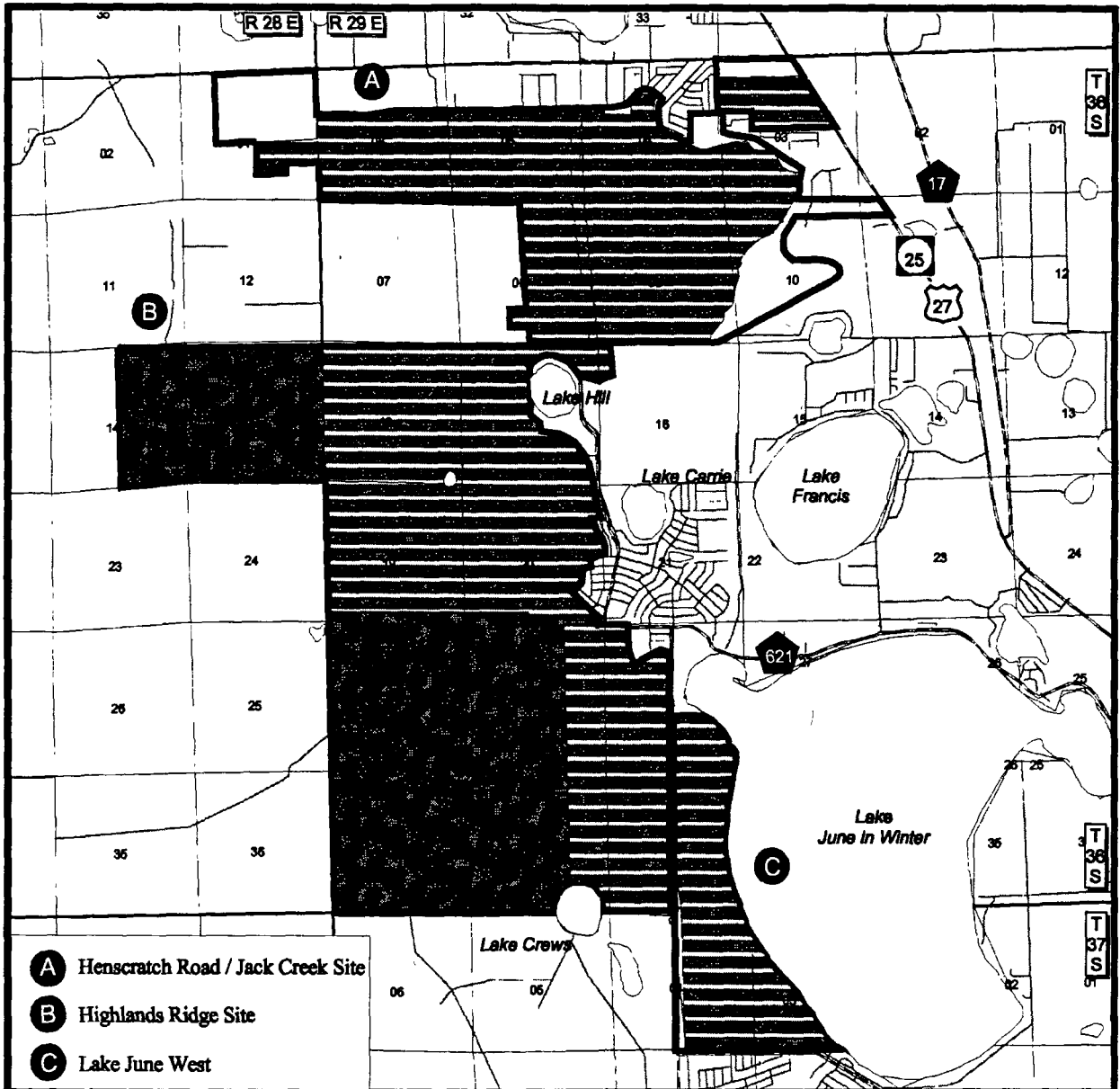


Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem: Map Sheet 11

HIGHLANDS COUNTY

-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  CARL Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project



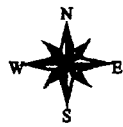
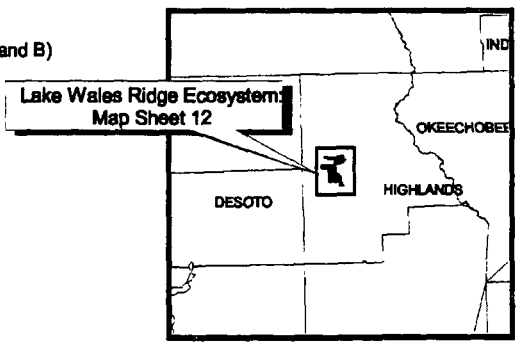


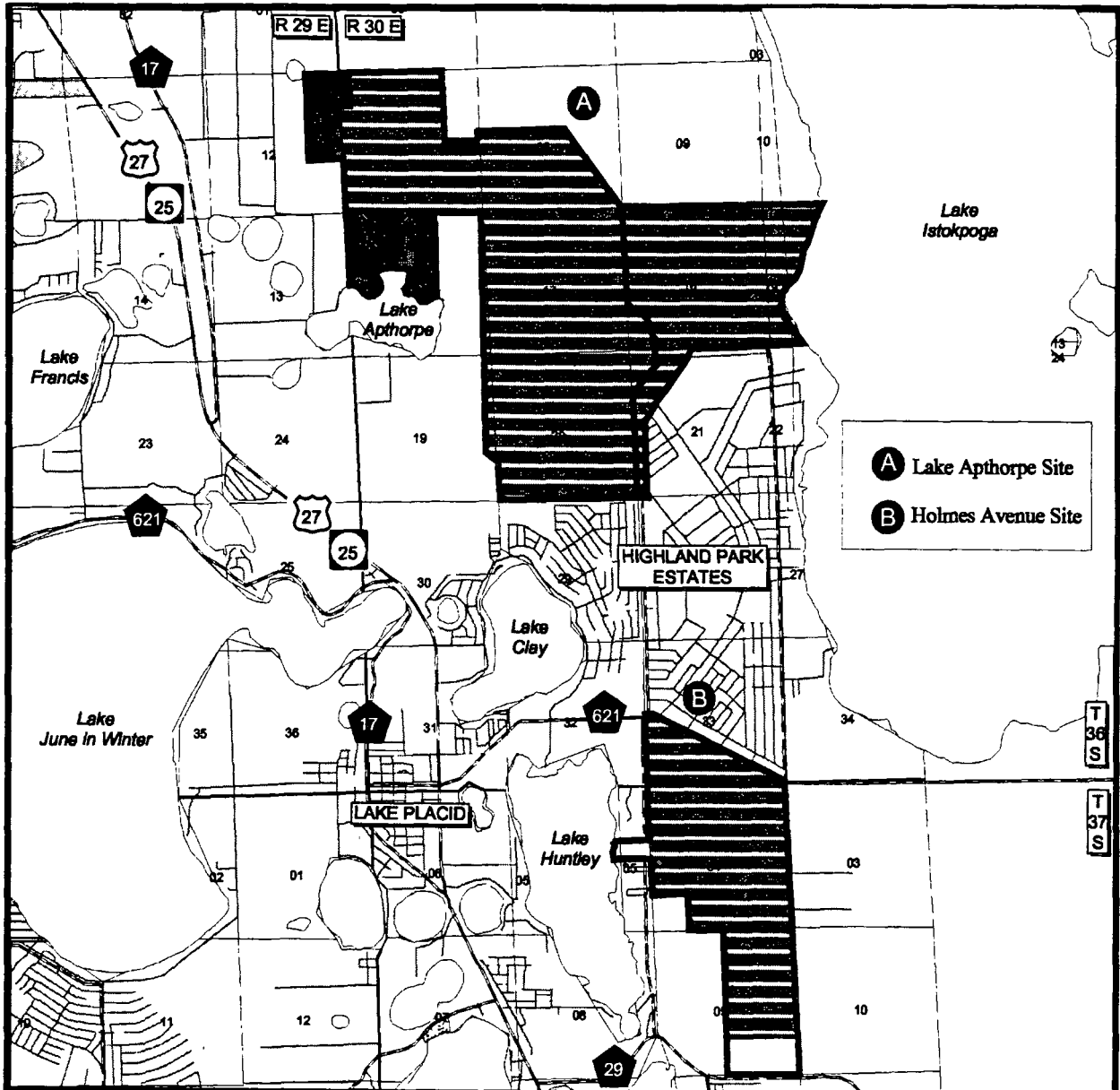
- A** Henscratch Road / Jack Creek Site
- B** Highlands Ridge Site
- C** Lake June West

Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem: Map Sheet 12

HIGHLANDS COUNTY









- Acquired (Scattered Lots Remain to be Acquired in Sites A and B)
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project

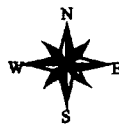
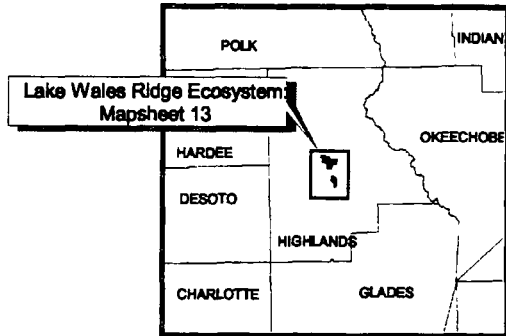


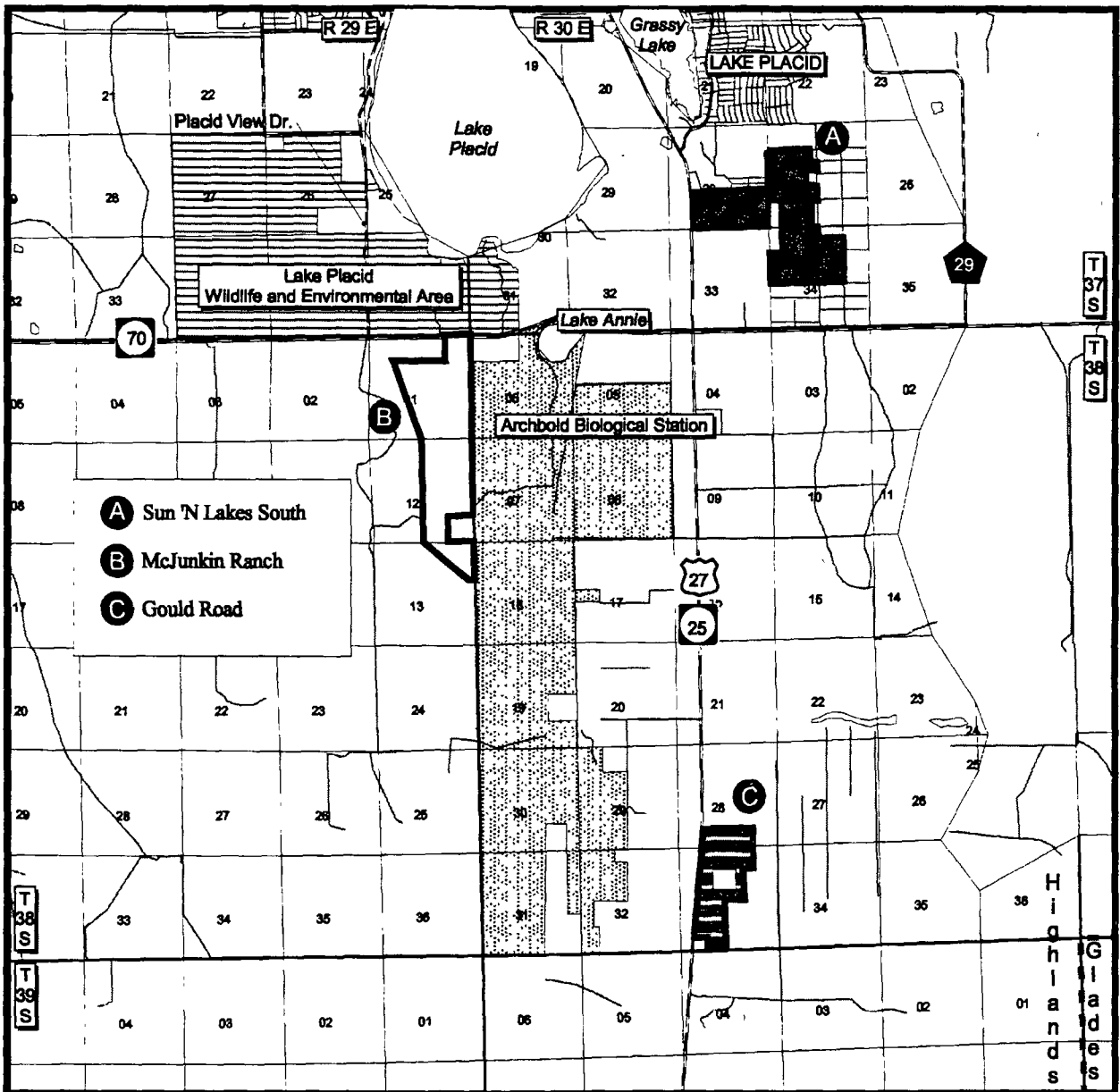


Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem: Map Sheet 13

HIGHLANDS COUNTY









-  Acquired (Scattered Lots Remain to be Acquired)
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  CARL Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project

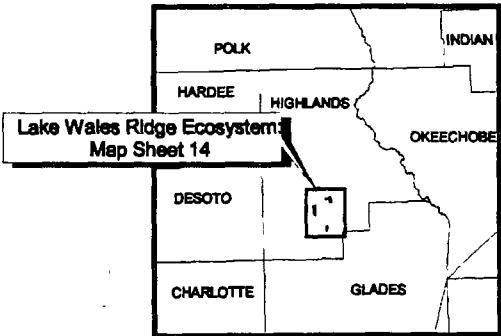




Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem: Map Sheet 14

HIGHLANDS COUNTY

-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  CARL Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project



Longleaf Pine Ecosystem

**Group A
Full Fee**

Hamilton, 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 two 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.

Bell Ridge: The primary 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. The Bell Ridge is a small xeric upland physiographic feature lying just north of the much larger Brooksville Ridge. The gently rolling hills and ridges of the Bell Ridge represent relict beach dunes now at elevations of 60-100 feet and consist of excessively well-drained sands of generally low fertility. It is predominantly sandhill of variable quality. The Bell Ridge Sandhills can be expected to support most of the fauna, both game and nongame, typical

of sandhill habitat. Evidence of one rare species, the gopher tortoise was

Manager

Division of Forestry (DOF), Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (Ross Prairie, Blue Spring Longleaf).

Bell Ridge: The DOF will manage the project under a multiple use management regime consistent with the State Forest system.

General Description

Longleaf Pine Ecosystem sites (Ross Prairie Sandhill, Ross Prairie Addition, Bell Ridge, 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 20 plants, animals, and natural communities listed by Florida Natural Areas Inventory. Archaeological sites are known from the Ross Prairie site. These sites are vulnerable to logging and fire suppression as well as development.

Public Use

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

Acq. Plan + Status?

FNAI Elements	
<i>Longspurred mint</i>	G1/S1
SCRUB	G2/S2
SANDHILL	G2G3/S2
<i>Giant orchid</i>	G2G3/S2
<i>Incised groove-bur</i>	G3/S2
Florida scrub-jay	G3/S3
Short-tailed snake	G3/S3
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
Red-cockaded woodpecker	G3/S2
30 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1993
Project Area (Acres)	20,406
Acres Acquired	9,657
at a Cost of	\$30,408,180
Acres Remaining	10,749
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$26,775,131

Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the Longleaf Pine Ecosystem 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 and Ross Prairie sites, and their size and diversity, make them suitable for state forests.

Manager DOF

Conditions affecting intensity of management

On the Blue Spring tract, 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.

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

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.

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.

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

Longleaf Pine Ecosystem - Group A/Full Fee

Bell Ridge:

Management Policy

The primary objective of management of the Bell Ridge Sandhills is to protect and restore the threatened Sandhill natural community. A secondary objective is to provide resource-based recreational activities that are compatible with protection of the natural and cultural resource values of the project.

The site will be managed under the multiple-use concept—management activities will be directed first toward conservation of resources and second toward integrating carefully controlled consumptive uses. Managers will control access to the proposal; thoroughly inventory the resources; restore hydrological disturbances; conduct prescribed burning of fire-dependent communities in a manner mimicking natural lightning-season fires, using existing firelines, natural firebreaks, existing roads, or foam lines for control, when possible; strictly limit timber harvesting in mature stands; and monitor management activities to ensure that they are actually conserving resources. Managers will 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 proposal includes over 3,000 acres of relatively undisturbed land adjacent to an existing area of conservation lands. It consequently appears to have the size and location to achieve its primary and secondary objective.

Management Prospectus

Management Goals

The Bell Ridge Sandhill encompasses approximately 3,500 acres in Gilchrist, Florida. The site is located approximately 9 miles north east of Trenton, seven miles east of Bell, seventeen miles north of the Watermelon Pond Unit of Goethe State Forest, and twenty miles west of Gainesville. The DOF proposes to

manage the project under a multiple use management regime consistent with the State Forest system, and in a manner designed to accomplish the acquisition goals and measures for this project as approved by the Acquisition and Restoration Council. These goals and measures are hereby incorporated by reference.

The primary land management goal for the DOF 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 DOF management activities on this project.

Qualifications for State Designation

The major community represented on this project is sandhill. The project's size and diversity makes it desirable for use and management as a State Forest. Management by the DOF as a State Forest is contingent upon the state acquiring fee simple title to the entire project and obtaining some level of legal public access to the site, which is likely since the eastern and northern property boundaries are county maintained graded roads.

Conditions Affecting Intensity of Management

There are portions of the parcel that have been disturbed that will require restoration efforts. There is at least one linear facility that bisects the parcel, which will be an area of management concern for monitoring unauthorized uses and introduction of invasive exotic species. The sandhill community is considered imperiled and as such may be sensitive to certain uses and the intensity of use. As such, water resource development projects, water supply development projects, stormwater management projects and any additional linear facilities, other than those that already exist on the project, are considered incompatible with this type of ecosystem and with the resource values on this project. The adjacent residential developments will pose a management concern associated with prescribed burning, public use, unauthorized uses, and other natural resource management activities. There are areas that have

refuse and debris and which should be removed prior to closing on the core parcel. Other than those above-mentioned points, there are no other known major disturbances that will require extraordinary attention. The level of management intensity and related management cost is expected to be moderately high initially to establish this as a state forest.

Timetable for Implementing Management

Once the core area is acquired and assigned to the Division of Forestry, public access will be provided for low intensity outdoor recreation activities. The Division of Forestry proposes to manage the site as a new unit of the State Forest system, and the Waccasassa Forestry Center personnel will carry out initial management activities and coordinate public access and use. The Division of Forestry will cooperate with and seek the assistance of other state agencies, local government entities and interested parties as appropriate.

Initial and intermediate management efforts will concentrate on site security, public and fire management access, resource inventory, reforestation of areas where off-site species have been harvested, natural regeneration of the native species in the areas with low densities, and any restoration activities. Steps will be taken to insure that the public is provided appropriate access while simultaneously affording protection of sensitive resources. There are many roads throughout the property, and as such a road plan will need to be developed to determine those to be used for vehicular use by the public, those that are required for administrative use, and unnecessary access points and roads that should be closed. An inventory of the site's natural resources and threatened and endangered flora and fauna will eventually be conducted to provide a 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. Any existing 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.

Portions of the area can sustain an all season prescribed burning program utilizing practices which incorporate recent research findings. The objective is to eventually establish an all season prescribed burning program on all of the fire dependent community types. 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. 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 and enhance and maintain biodiversity.

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. Recreation and administrative 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

Longleaf Pine Ecosystem - Group A/Full Fee

environment. It is anticipated that interpretative and user services recreational facilities will be developed and the use of low impact, rustic facilities will be stressed. High impact, organized recreation areas are not planned 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.

Florida Forever Performance Measures

The DOF has reviewed the project and believes that following Florida Forever Performance Measures appear to apply to this parcel:

- Measure G1: Acres acquired that are available for sustainable forest management.
- Measure G2: Acres of state owned forestland managed for economic return in accordance with current Best Management Practices (BMPs).
- Measure G4: Percentage and number of acres identified for restoration actually restored by reforestation. **Note:** In some areas, this may be accomplished by natural regeneration in areas of low density and once off-site species are harvested.

There is the possibility that other measures apply, however, that may be determined by an inventory of the resources on the project.

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. Due to the existing condition of the timber resource on the property, revenue generating potential of this project is expected to be medium.

Capital Project Expenditures

There are capital project expenditures that are going to be needed on this parcel and they are listed below. They include relocation of the Trenton Work Center to this site to provide site management, security and public service. The existing Trenton Work Center is currently leased from the private sector and this lease is due to expire in 2005. It is not anticipated that the lease will be renewed. The existing house and barn on the property can be used for these facilities so that the expense associated with it can be reduced, although, they will require renovation. Reinforcing the fencing in the areas of residential development will be necessary to clearly establish the boundary with resources that cannot be easily burned or altered. It is anticipated that some of the existing roads will be used as multi-use trails for hiking, horse back riding and off road biking. As such, visitor services in the disturbed area will be provided.

Management Costs and Sources of Revenue

It is anticipated that management funding will come from the CARL trust fund. Budget needs for interim management are estimated as follows.

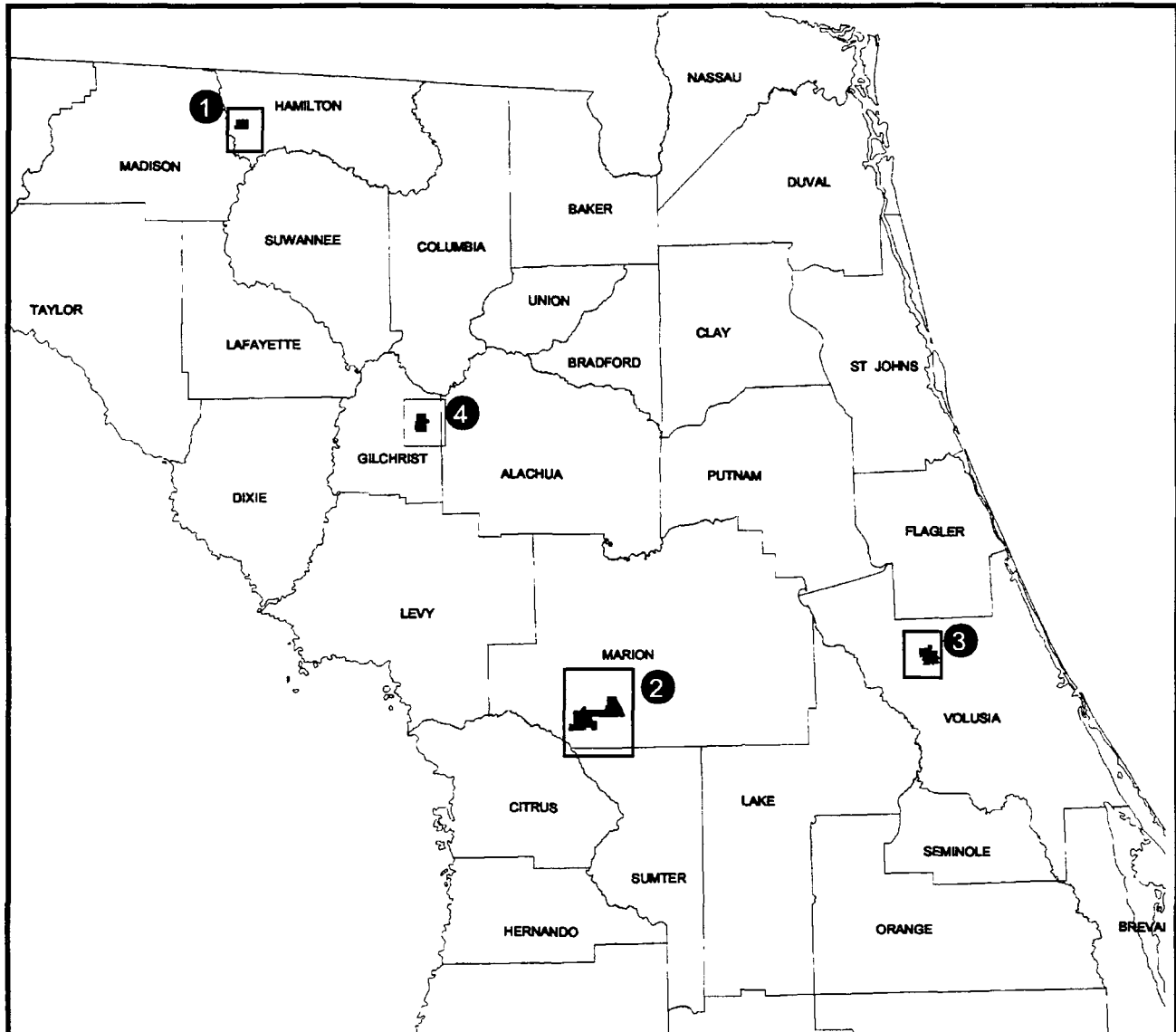
**Longleaf Pine Ecosystem:
Management Cost Summary/DOF**

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/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

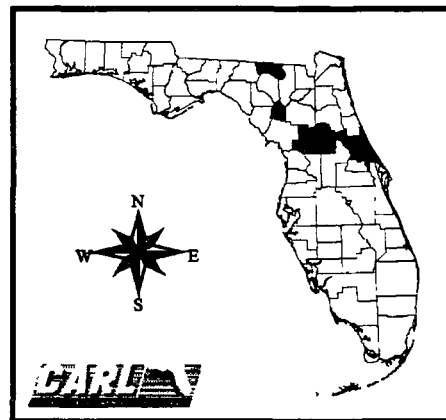
Longleaf Pine Ecosystem - Group A/Full Fee



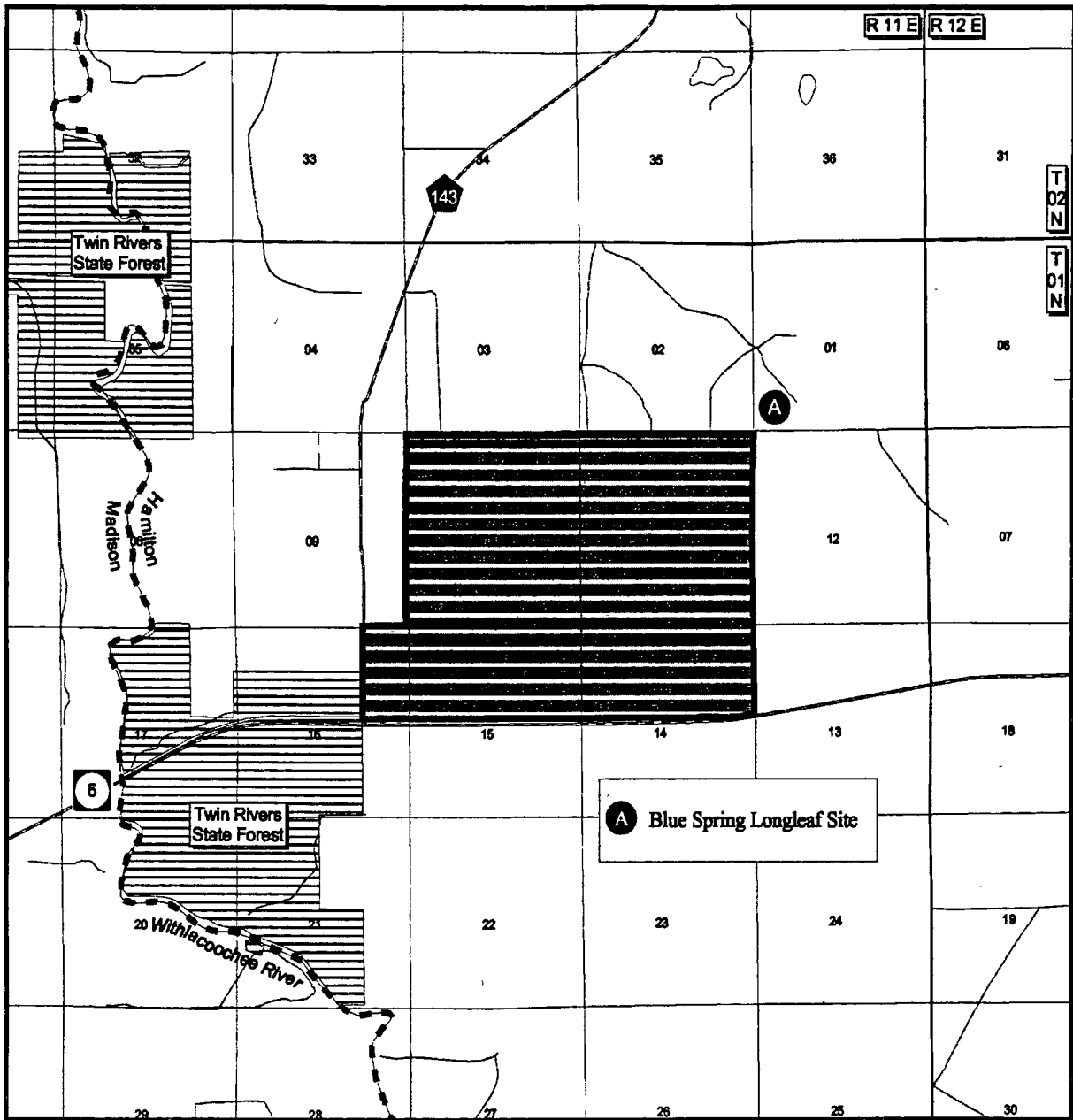
Longleaf Pine Ecosystem Overview

GILCHRIST, HAMILTON, MARION, VOLUSIA COUNTIES

- Map Sheet 1:
 - A. Blue Springs Longleaf Project
- Map Sheet 2:
 - A. Ross Prairie Sandhill Project
- Map Sheet 3:
 - A. Deland Ridge Project
- Map Sheet 4:
 - A. Bell Ridge Sandhills Site



Longleaf Pine Ecosystem - Group A/Full Fee



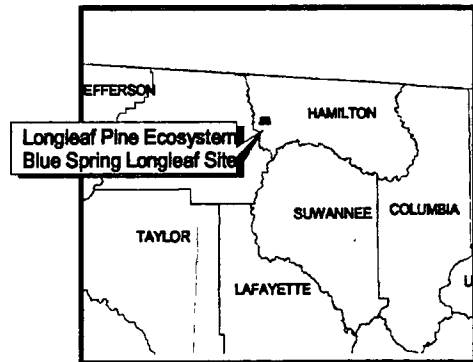
Longleaf Pine Ecosystem: Map Sheet 1 of 4

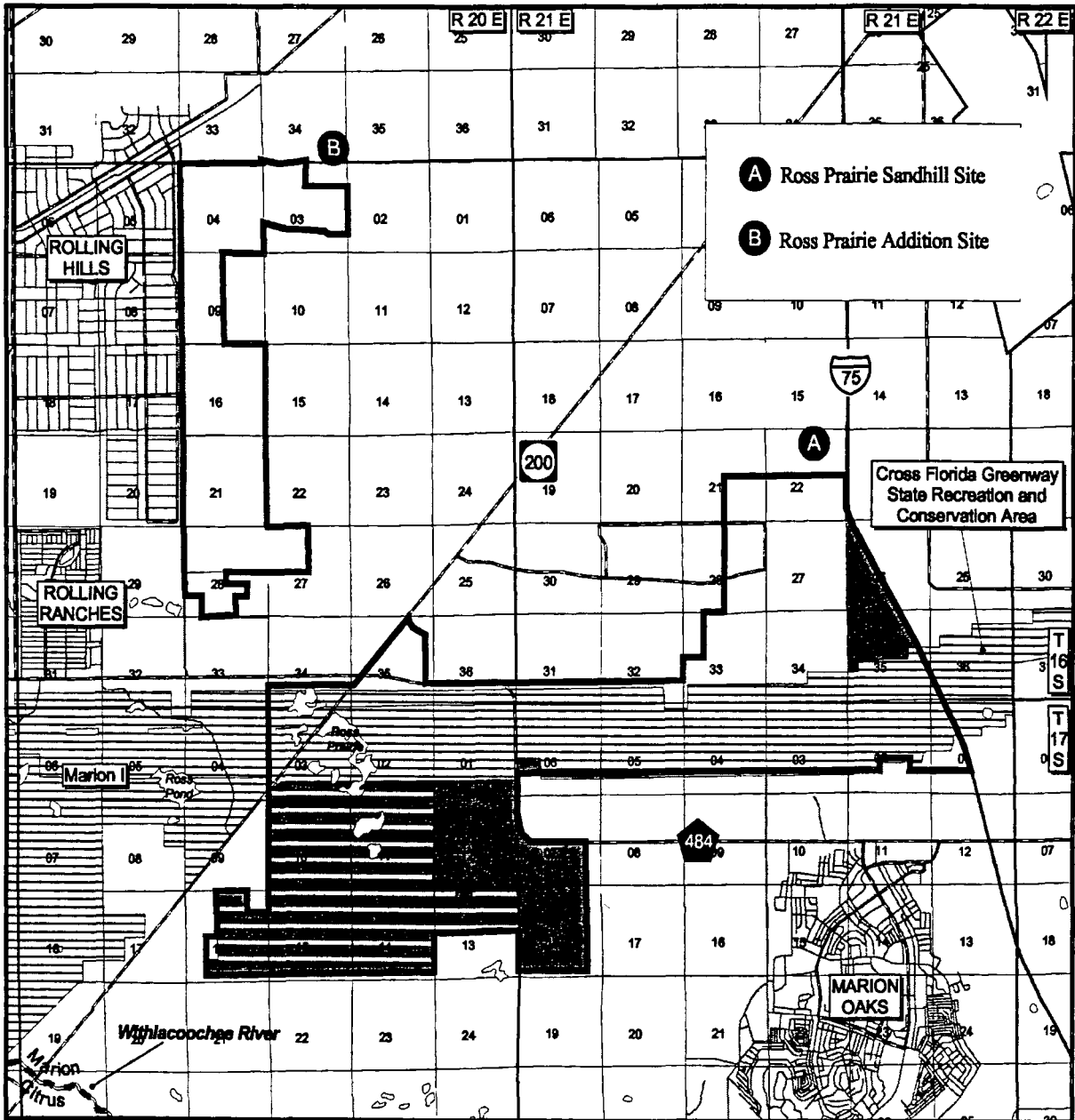
HAMILTON COUNTY

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



0.3 0 0.3 0.6 0.9 Miles

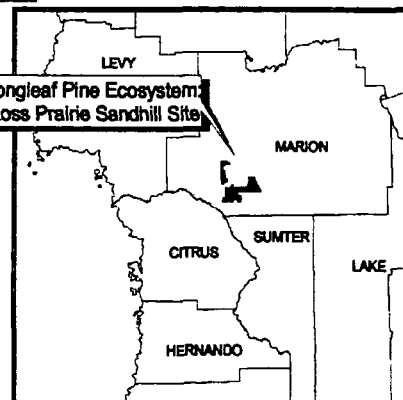




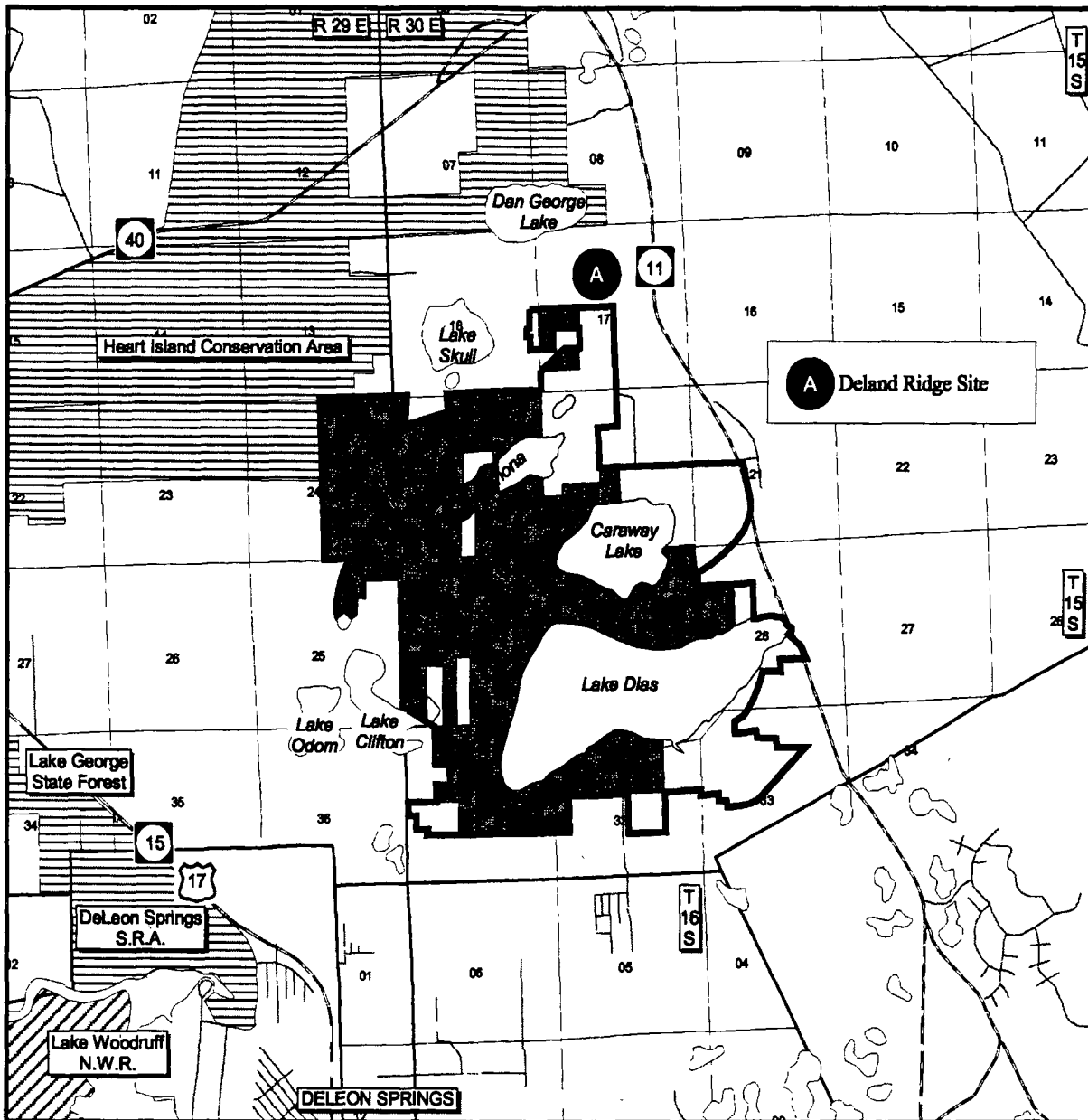
Longleaf Pine Ecosystem: Map Sheet 2 of 4

MARION COUNTY

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project











Longleaf Pine Ecosystem - Group A/Full Fee



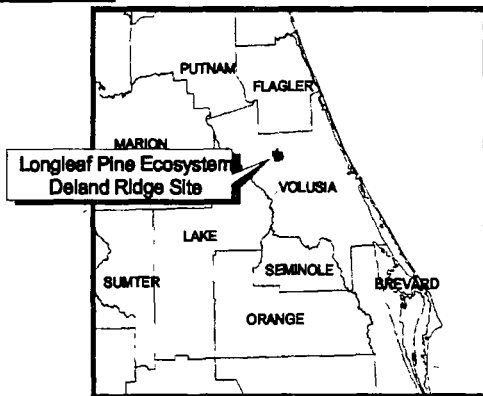
Longleaf Pine Ecosystem: Map Sheet 3 of 4

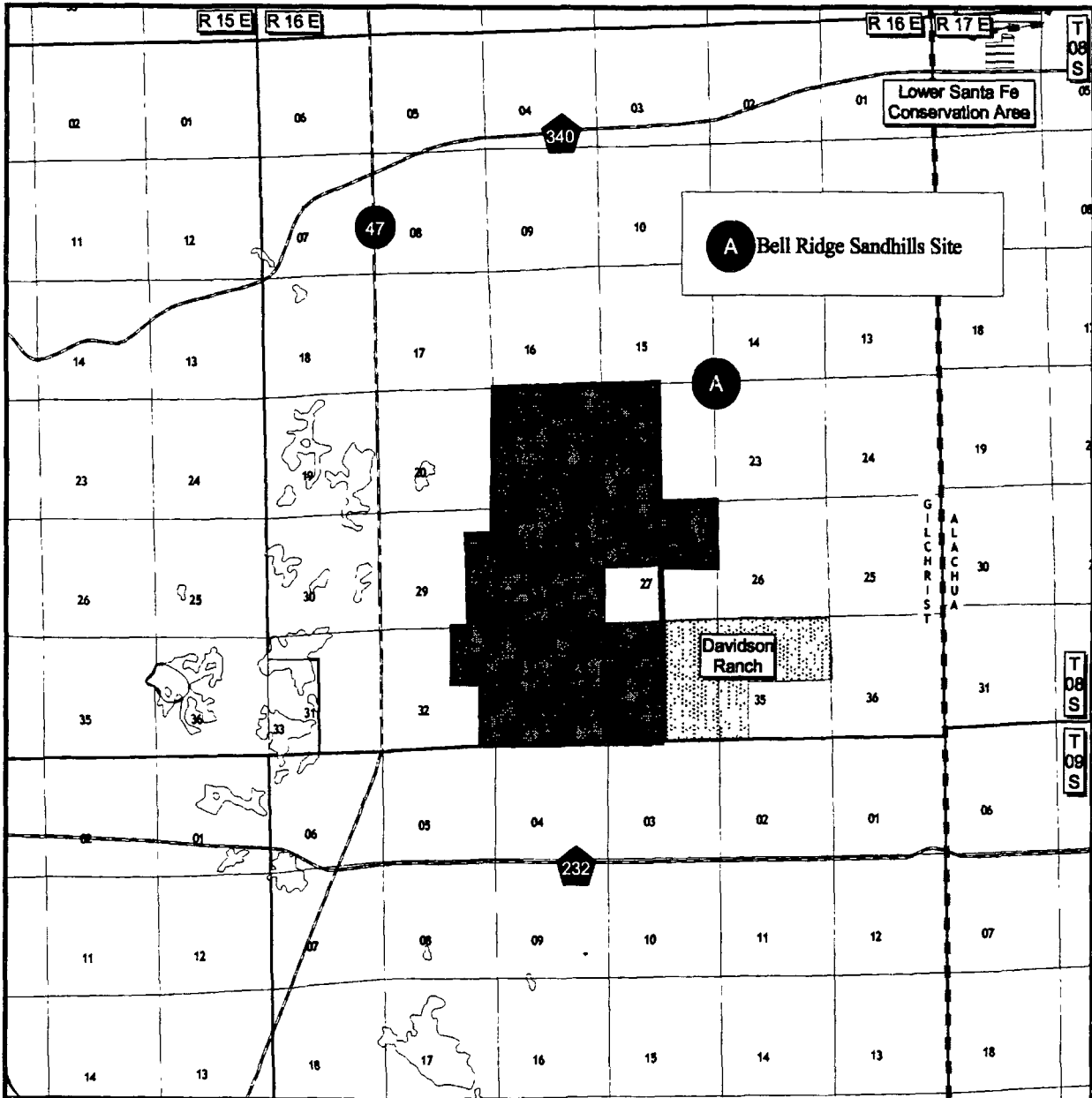
VOLUSIA COUNTY

-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  CARL Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project











0.7 0 0.7 1.4 Miles

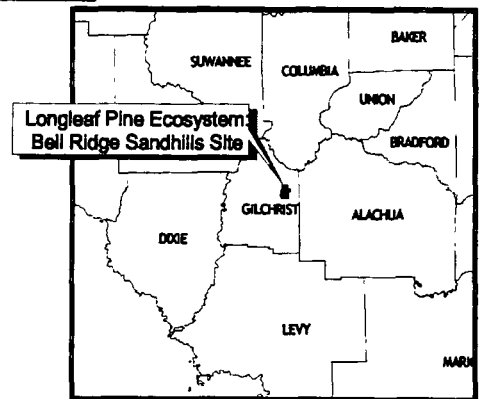




Longleaf Pine Ecosystem: Map Sheet 4 of 4

GILCHRIST COUNTY

-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel
-  CARL Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project



McKeithen Site

Group A Less Than Fee

Columbia County

Purpose for State Acquisition

This project would help protect the McKeithen Site Archaeological Site and allow the public to experience these important cultural remains. This is the principal purpose of the proposal, however, the site does support a mixture of natural and disturbed communities that are of ecological value. Chief among these is a high quality Upland Mixed Forest bordering a small Blackwater Stream (Orange Creek).

Manager

Florida Museum of Natural History will monitor the conservation easement placed on the property.

Public Use

The small size of the fee portion of the proposal limits the diversity and quantity of recreational opportunities. The site's important resource is cultural. Further study will determine the degree and nature of suitable cultural interpretation. Opportunities afforded the public could be limited to simple signage or extended to more substantial visitor facilities. Picnicking would be a suitable secondary usage.

Less-than-fee acquisition has been recommended for the remainder of the ownership. Public use in this area would depend on what the owner is willing to allow. If so willing, the additional acreage could provide space for the development of a short recreation trail tied in with the cultural site.

Acquisition Planning and Status

This project is proposed as a Less-than-fee acquisition. The original proposal comprised 64 acres under a single ownership. During the resource assessment the remainder of the ownership (250 acres) was included in the Resource Planning Boundary at the request of the owner. The addition represents all of the landowners holdings in the general area.

Coordination

There are no acquisition partners at this time.

Management Policy

The primary objective of management of the McKeithen Site proposal is to protect the archaeological sites associated with the property, while also conserving and restoring the natural communities along the banks of Orange Creek. A secondary objective is to provide cultural interpretation and educational opportunities, including research and potentially recreational activities, such as nature tours, hiking, photography and picnicking that are compatible with protection of the natural and cultural resource values of the project.

The proposal should be managed under the multiple-use concept whenever possible - management activities should be directed first

FNAI Elements	
Florida scrub jay	G3/S3
Florida grasshopper sparrow	G5T1/S3
Crested caracara	G5/S2
Eastern indigo snake	G4T3/S3
<i>Edison's ascyrum</i>	G2/S2
Red-cockaded woodpecker	G3/S2
Swallow-tailed kite	G4/S2S3
25 elements known from parcels	

Placed on list	2001
Project Area (Acres)	314
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	314
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$0

toward conservation of resources and second toward integrating carefully controlled consumptive uses. Managers should control access to the project, thoroughly inventory the resources, and monitor management activities to ensure that they are actually conserving both the archaeological and natural resources. Managers should limit the number and size of educational and recreational facilities, ensure that they avoid the most sensitive resources, and situate them in already disturbed areas when possible.

Management Policy Statement

The primary goal of management of the project is to preserve significant archaeological or historical sites.

Management Prospectus

Florida Museum of Natural History will monitor the conservation easement placed on the property. The management goals for the McKeithen Site in as much as will be possible under a conservation easement, will be threefold. First, to preserve, protect and maintain in perpetuity the prehistoric and archaeological resources of the site. Next, to enhance conservation and protection of the upland mixed forest bordering Orange Creek.. Lastly, to provide recreational activity areas that may include walking trails as well as educational and research opportunities.

McKeithen Site - Group A/Less Than Fee

Qualifications for state designation The significant archaeological site on this project qualifies it as a state historical site.

Manager The Division of Recreation and Parks is recommended as manager.

Conditions affecting intensity of management The McKeithen Site project will be a low-need management area with emphasis on cultural resource preservation, interpretation and education, together with compatible public recreational use and development.

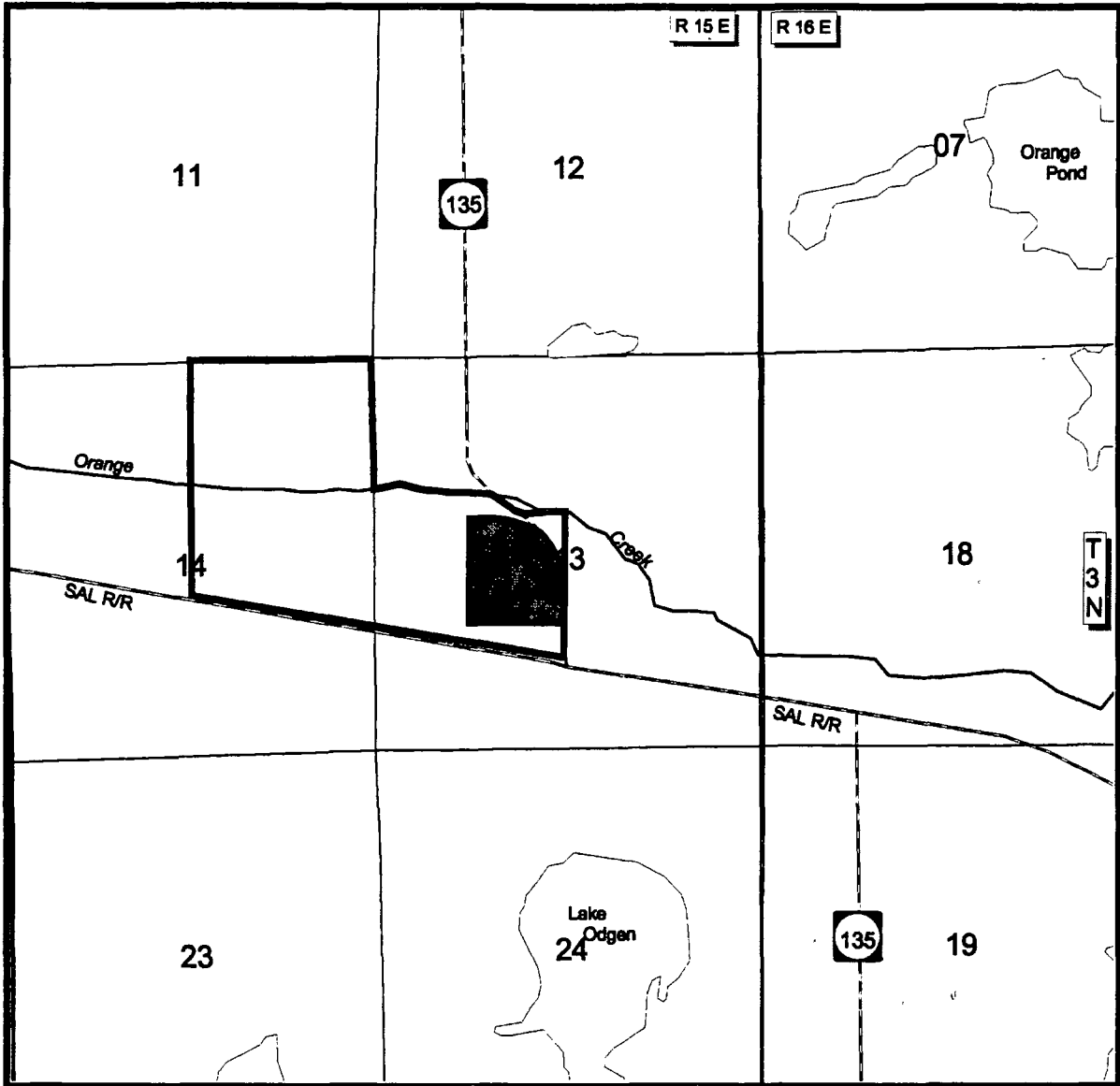
Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure Within the first year after the project is placed under a monitor agreement by the Museum of Natural History, management activities will concentrate on site security, natural and cultural resource protection, and the development of a plan for long-term public use and resource management.

Revenue-generating potential 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.

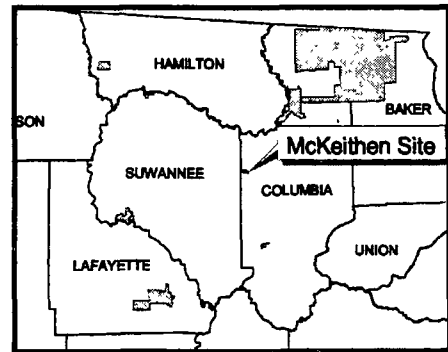
Management costs and sources of revenue The McKeithen Site will seek funding through both public and private (foundations, corporations, and individuals) grant sources to support management activities.

McKeithen Site - Group A/Less Than Fee



McKeithen Site
Columbia County

-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  CARL Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project



Millstone Plantation

**Group A
Less Than Fee**

Leon County

Purpose for State Acquisition

The proposal includes part of Lake McBride, which is reported to have low nutrient and pollutant levels and a nesting pair of bald eagles. According to the Nature Conservancy, the lakes of Leon County comprise one of the most important groups of solution lakes in the northern hemisphere. Most of these lakes hold sinkholes that breach the Floridian aquifer so it is important that they are afforded some protection from runoff.

Manager (Monitor)

The Apalachee Land Conservancy

General Description

The property consists of a mosaic of vegetated communities, a deeply incised Seepage Stream, some open pasture and a portion of Lake McBride. It falls within the "Red Hills" physiographic region, which consists of pine-dominated uplands and numerous karst sinkholes and lakes. It ranges in elevation from 140 to 225 feet above sea level, and is a critical recharge area for the Floridan aquifer. The Seepage Stream and karst lake serve as breeding, nesting and foraging areas for numerous wildlife species. The lands of Millstone Plantation are rich in archaeological sites recorded in The Division of Historic Resources Master Site File.

Public Use

Visitation of the project will be by invitation for environmental and cultural learning purposes on a limited basis. A limited walking trail exists throughout the project.

Acquisition Planning and Status

The project consists of approximately 190 acres and one owner. The landowner is willing to consider a conservation easement with limited public access. The public access would include access for public education for school children, environmental researchers, organic agriculturist, artists and writers. The money from the conservation easement will go for management and outreach programs for the Millstone Institute. The entire parcel is essential.

Coordination

The Trust for Public Lands will be the intermediary for acquisition of the conservation easement.

On April 6, 2001, the Acquisition and Restoration Council placed this project on the new Florida Forever list.

FNAI Elements	
Florida scrub jay	G3/S3
Florida grasshopper sparrow	G5T1/S3
Crested caracara	G5/S2
Eastern indigo snake	G4T3/S3
<i>Edison's ascyrum</i>	G2/S2
Red-cockaded woodpecker	G3/S2
Swallow-tailed kite	G4/S2S3
25 elements known from parcels	

Placed on list	2001
Project Area (Acres)	190
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	190
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$184,365

Millstone Plantation - Group A/Less Than Fee

Management Policy Statement

Millstone Plantation is proposed as a less-than-fee acquisition; therefore, specific management activities and public access would be limited by the terms of the purchase. A conservation easement would preclude the eventual development pressure from the Tallahassee area. The Millstone Institute of Preservation, Inc., a Florida not-for-profit, was founded in 1995 to promote the use of the property for educational purposes. The Institute has and will continue to sponsor scientific aquatic research of Lake McBride and its surrounding area. It is expanding its nature trails and implementing a management plan for the property that will include longleaf pine and native groundcover restoration on the uplands, wildlife habitat management, wetlands management and enhancement and the protection of the many historical century-old live oaks. Further archaeological investigations and surveys are also planned.

Management Prospectus

The Millstone Plantation Florida Forever project encompasses nearly 200 acres in northwestern Leon County, at the southern edge of the Red Hills region. Millstone is a highly significant archaeological site containing Florida Master Site File sites representing a continuous pattern of settlement for over 10,000 years, including the Paleo-Indian, Early Archaic, Late Archaic, Deptford, Weeden Island, Fort Walton, Apalachee, Spanish Mission, Seminole, English, and Colonial periods. The Millstone Plantation House, an example of late 19th century Colonial revival architecture, and related structures and out-buildings, are also of great historical significance, eligible for listing as a National Register of Historic Site. The Millstone project also includes significant shoreline on Lake McBride, (Class III. Waters of the State) one of the last unpolluted Sinkhole or Clastic Upland Lakes in Leon County, and Millstone Creek, a Seepage Stream, which form the headwaters of the Lake Lafayette Basin. Millstone encompasses significant recharge areas for the Floridan Aquifer. Additionally, the project contains a Basin Swamp and Upland Mixed Forest

and Upland Pine Forests suitable for restoration. Primary goals of management of the Millstone Plantation project are: investigation, protection, interpretation, and educational activities for the site's archaeological resources; conservation and protection of and continued aquatic, biological, and geologic research into the waters of Lake McBride and Millstone Creek; conservation, protection, sustainable management and restoration of the Upland Pine Forests; and historic preservation, restoration, and interpretation of the Millstone Plantation House and related structures

Qualifications for state designation Due to the site's unique archaeological resources representing a continuous pattern of human settlement and the importance of the Millstone Plantation House and related structures, the site may qualify for designation as a State Historical Site.

Manager The Apalachee Land Conservancy would be responsible for the monitoring and enforcing of the conservation easement.

Management goals The primary management goal of Millstone Plantation is continued protection, preservation, investigation, and interpretation of the property's rich archaeological resources and stabilization, preservation, and restoration of the Millstone Plantation House and related structures. The Institute will also continue efforts to foster the protection of the water quality of Lake McBride and Millstone Creek and continue aquatic research, as well as begin restoration of the project's natural upland communities. Central to all of these efforts is continuation of the Institute's public education activities and community outreach programs, including continued limited public access to the property for outdoor educational and recreational activities.

Conditions affecting intensity of management The greatest challenge facing the management of Millstone is the tremendous amount of archaeological resources on the property. Developing a plan for ongoing systematic survey,

Millstone Plantation - Group A/Less Than Fee

investigation, and interpretation of the site's archaeological resources will be essential. The proximity of highways and residential and commercial development to the site may pose fire and smoke management problems for restoration of Millstone's natural communities. Due to development pressure in the Lake McBride Basin, accelerating the timeline for aquatic research is important.

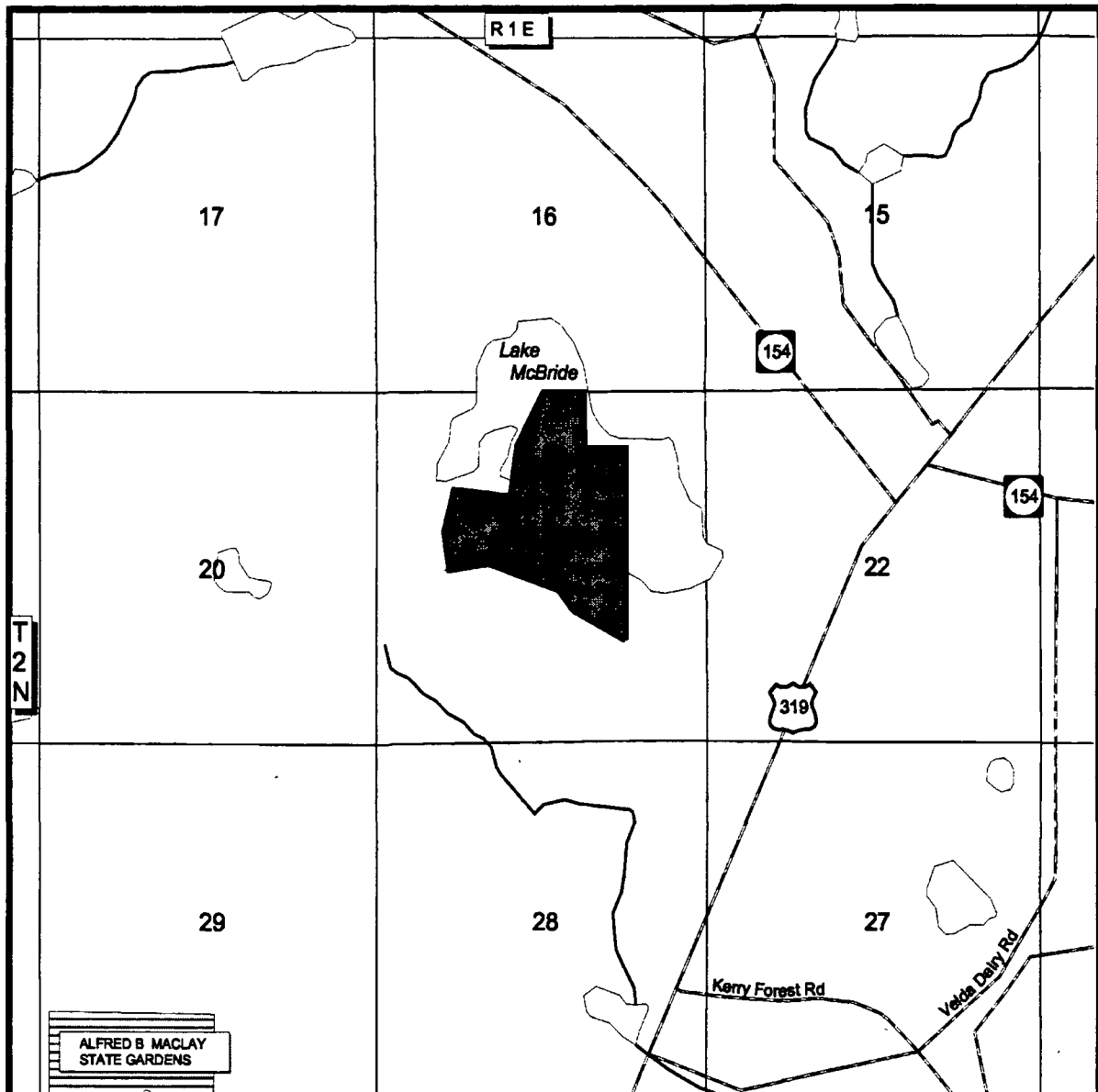
Timetable for implementing management

Archaeological surveys and investigation are ongoing; initial management activities should concentrate on identifying and researching these resources. In subsequent years, the Institute plans to implement a management plan for the property that will include longleaf pine and native groundcover restoration on the uplands, wildlife management, wetlands management, and enhancement and protection of the many century-old live oaks on the property. Restoration of natural communities will require eradication of

exotic and pest plants (Chinese tallow, Japanese climbing fern, and tropical soda apple), as well as prescribed burning and re-vegetation. The Institute has and will continue to sponsor scientific aquatic research into Lake McBride. Existing nature trails on the property will be improved and expanded to enhance public access. The Institute will also continue and expand its existing public education programs, including traditional, sustainable, organic agricultural practices and North Florida farm arts, such as spinning and weaving. Plans will also be made for historically accurate and appropriate preservation and restoration of the Millstone Plantation House and related structures.

Management costs and sources of revenue The Millstone Institute will seek funding through both public and private (foundations, corporations, and individuals) grant sources to support management activities.

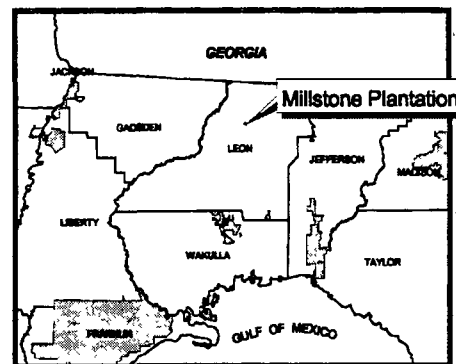
Millstone Plantation - Group A/Less Than Fee



Millstone Plantation

Leon County

-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  CARL Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project



Northeast Florida Blueway

Duval County

**Group A
Full Fee**

Purpose for State Acquisition

Estuarine Tidal Marsh covers nearly two-thirds of the proposal. This extensive natural community appears to be of high quality. The salt marsh, with its numerous small creeks, is very important as a nursery for aquatic species and as prime feeding and nesting areas for a variety of avifauna, some of them rare and endangered. Although the remaining marsh is generally in good condition, development and non-point source pollution threaten its health.

Maritime hammocks are important resting and feeding areas for migrating songbirds. The Pablo Creek marshlands are important habitat for many other rare species, most notably wood stork, and possibly Worthington's marsh wren and MacGillivray's seaside sparrow.

Manager

The City of Jacksonville

General Description

The project is comprised primarily of estuarine tidal marshes interspersed with slightly elevated islands, bordered on the east and west by flatwoods and hammocks. Higher lands generally hold maritime hammocks and xeric hammocks, whereas lower elevations are made up of hydric hammocks and mesic and wet flatwoods. According to FNAI seven rare/endangered species are recorded with the project area. The project area contains at least

FNAI Elements	
MacGillivray's seaside sparrow	G4T2/S1
Great Egret	G5/S4
Marsh Wren	G5T3/S2
Little Blue Heron	G5/S4
Snowy Egret	G5/S3
<i>Estuarine Tidal Marsh</i>	G4/S4
<i>Maritime Hammock</i>	G4/S2
<i>Mesic/Wet Flatwoods</i>	G?/S4
20 elements known from project	

14 sites listed in the Division of Historical Resources' Florida Master Site File.

Public Use

This project would support primitive camping opportunities in association with canoeing and kayaking taking place within the waterway and associated creeks. Some of the larger parcels may have potential for archaeological interpretation and nature study trails, depending on the ability of the public to gain access.

Acquisition Planning and Status

The project consists of approximately 7,000 acres. The City of Jacksonville – through the Preservation Project Jacksonville – is projecting the land acquisition cost of the Northeast Florida Blueway project to be about \$36 million. As a bargain-shared program, the City of Jacksonville has tentatively budgeted \$18 million for Blueway acquisitions. The City of Jacksonville has agreed to pay for a mean high water survey up front as the first step in identifying critical parcels that could be developed. In addition, the City and the Trust for Public Land, who is working with the city on the Blueway, have begun identifying parcels on aerial photographs that appear developable and may not have significant state sovereign lands issues. The entire project is essential.

Coordination

The City of Jacksonville is an acquisition partner.

Placed on list	2001
Project Area (Acres)	7,000
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	7,000
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$15,700,00

Northeast Florida Blueway - Group A/Full Fee

The City of Jacksonville has contacted FEMA and they are willing to contribute \$250,000 towards acquisition. Florida Communities Trust has already contributed acquisition funds with the City for several parcels, the SJRWMD has purchased some

conservation easements and the Jacksonville Transportation Authority has mitigation funds to contribute towards acquisition. The Trust for Public Land will be the intermediary for negotiations.

Management Policy Statement

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 the 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. Finally, to preserve significant archaeological or historical sites.

Management Prospectus

Management goals The Northeast Florida Blueway planning boundary encompasses 7,250 acres of estuarine tidal marsh and maritime hammock in the Intracoastal Waterway from the St. Johns River south to the St. Johns County line in Jacksonville. The area is developing rapidly and, as a result, the uplands are disappearing quickly. It is the goal of the Preservation Project, the city's land acquisition program, to protect and preserve the existing habitat and waterway, as it exists today. The City of Jacksonville, through the Florida Communities Trust program and with other cities, has purchased five critical tracts along the Intracoastal Waterway effectively eliminating four proposed or permitted subdivisions.

With the assistance of the Florida Conservation and Recreations Lands Program, the City of Jacksonville intends to continue the initiative.

The City of Jacksonville proposes to manage the lands in accordance with the standards of the Acquisition and Restoration Council.

It is the goal of the City of Jacksonville to manage individual sites to conserve, protect or restore important ecosystems while providing

opportunities for natural-resource-based recreation.

Intensity of management Initial management efforts will concentrate on site security, resource inventory, removal of trash and limited access public access to the property. Steps will be taken to ensure that the public is provided appropriate access while simultaneously affording protection of sensitive resources.

The Preservation Project Jacksonville, Mayor John Delaney's land acquisition program, will be responsible for developing and implementing the management plans for the Blueway properties. The Preservation Project has set aside \$950,000 to hire a program manager to develop and implement management plans. Initial responses are due to the City March 2.

As properties are acquired, the City will inventory natural resources and develop first a plan to protect and restore resources, including the removal of invasive and exotic species, before developing access plans. Individual property management plans will be part of a system-wide approach for managing public lands acquired with City or Florida Forever funds.

System-wide planning will also allow the City to direct recreational resources to appropriate properties while protecting others.

Along with resource protection planning, the City will provide resource-based recreational opportunities. Those include trails for walking and canoeing and kayak launches. Picnic areas will be included. Parking will be confined to already disturbed areas.

Northeast Florida Blueway - Group A/Full Fee

The City will promote environmental education at appropriate sites, but any facilities will be "low-impact." High impact facilities will be discouraged because of possible adverse effects on the natural environment. Unnecessary roads, fire lines and hydrological disturbances will be abandoned and/or restored to the greatest extent possible.

System-wide management Although not required, the City of Jacksonville commits to submitting management plans for city-controlled properties in the Blueway to the Acquisition and Restoration Council for review and comment, even though properties may have been acquired with other sources. Doing so will ensure that the Preservation

Project takes a system-wide approach to managing Blueway properties.

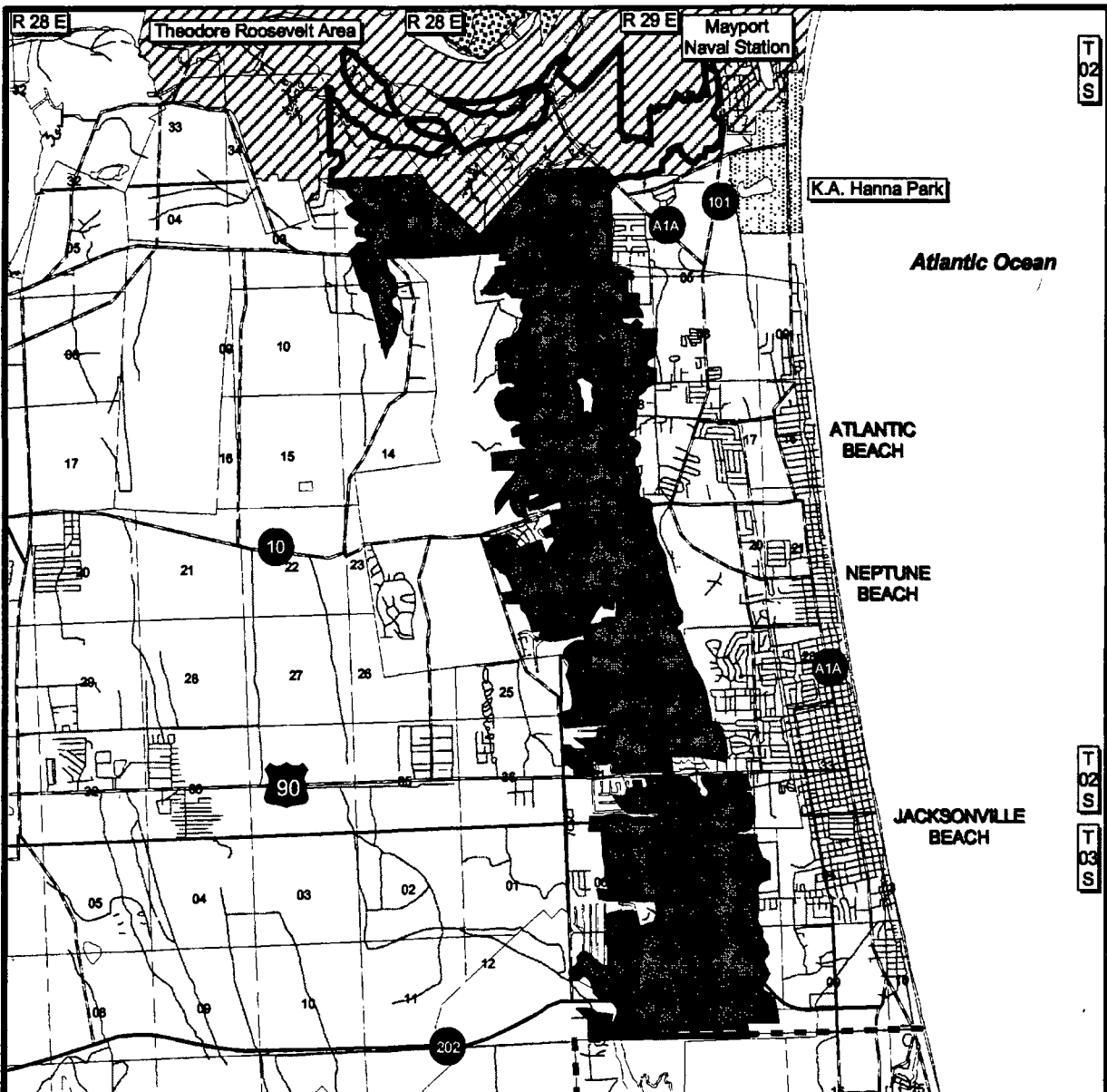
The Blueway also includes a substantial amount of property owned by other government agencies. It is not the intent that the City or State acquires these properties. However, it is hoped that the Blueway boundary will be the catalyst for a voluntary, joint management approach to publicly owned lands within the corridor. Other agencies that own lands within the Blueway include the U.S. Navy, the National Park Service, Florida Inland Navigation District, the cities of Jacksonville Beach and Atlantic Beach, the City of Jacksonville, the Jacksonville Electric Authority and the St. Johns River Water Management District.

Management Costs and Sources of Revenue

Projected annual cost (FY 2001):

Management plans/resource inventory:	\$ 200,000
Security:	\$ 25,000
Invasion/exotics control:	\$ 25,000
One-time capital outlay	<u>\$2,500,000</u>
	\$2,750,000

Northeast Florida Blueway - Group A/Full Fee



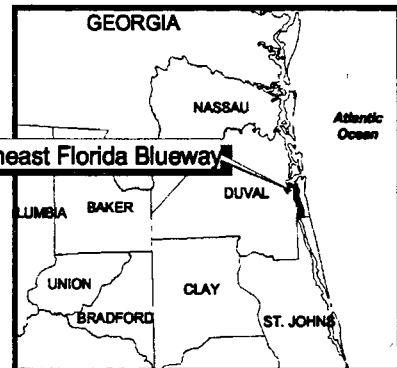
Northeast Florida Blueway

DUVAL COUNTY

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



2 0 2 Miles



Map Date: Feb 2001

Pal-Mar

Palm Beach and Martin Counties

**Group A
Full Fee**

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 Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) (west of I-95) and Division of Recreation and Parks (DRP), 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 (acquired), Pal-Mar Water Control District (acquired), Lara and Florida National Bank.

Phase II consists of subdivided areas and a corridor to Jonathan Dickinson State Park.

On October 21, 1999, the Council added 1,280 acres to the project boundary as essential parcels.

FNAI Elements	
Florida panther	G4T1/S1
Snail kite	G4?T1/S1
<i>Florida threeawn</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)	35,409
Acres Acquired	12,737
at a Cost of	\$1,442,750
Acres Remaining	22,672
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$31,961,160

Pal-Mar -Group A/Full Fee

Coordination

South Florida Water Management District, Palm Beach and Martin Counties are acquisition partners in this project.

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 Jonathan 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 FWC is recommended as Manager for the area west of I-95. The DRP 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 FWC), 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.

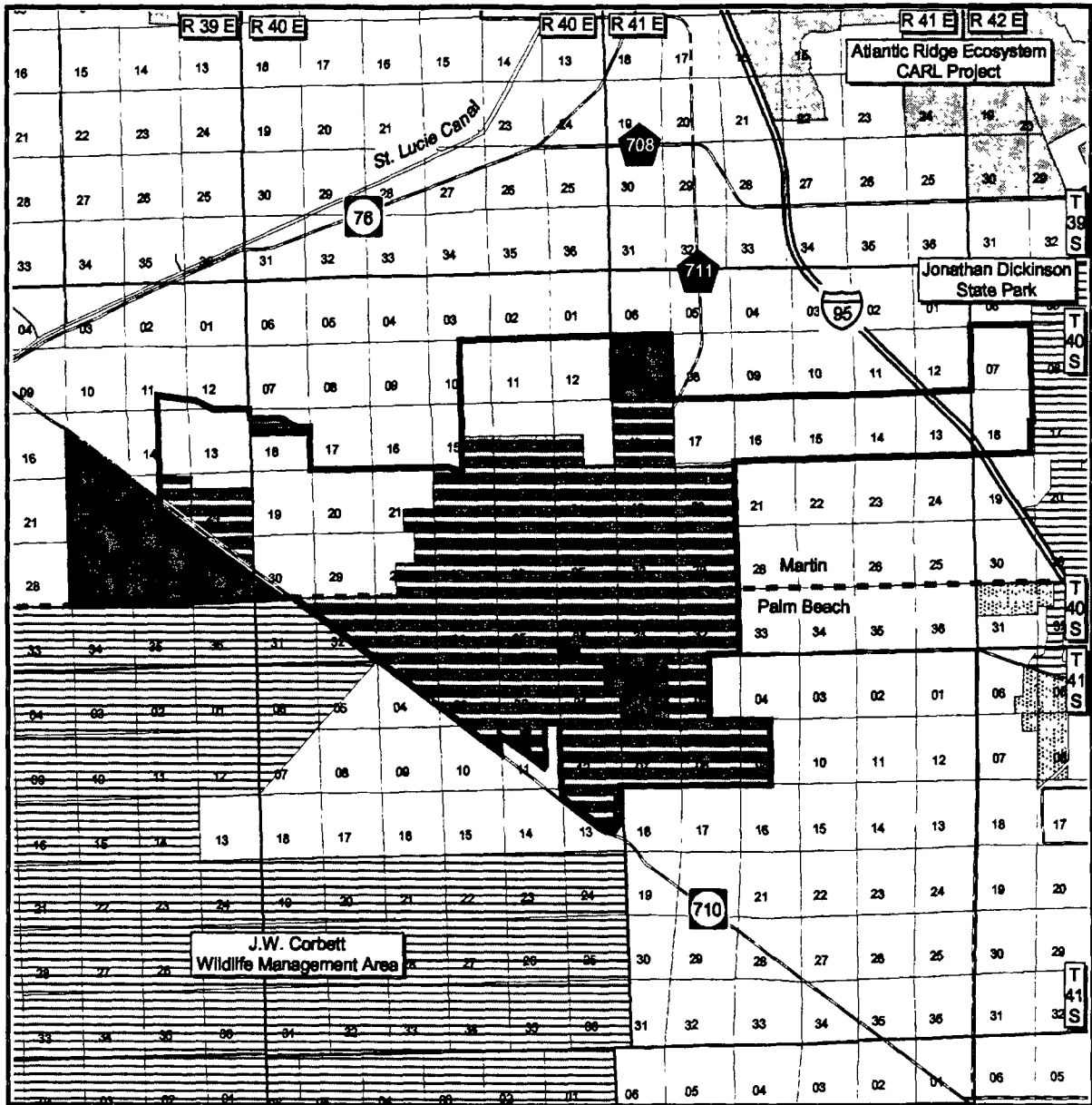
Cooperators in management No local governments or others are recommended for cooperating in management of this project area.

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
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$61,852	\$4,640

Management Cost Summary/FWC

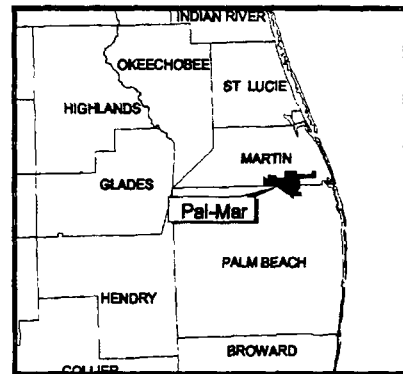
Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$0	\$0	\$45,000
OPS	\$0	\$0	\$5,000
Expense	\$0	\$0	\$30,000
OCO	\$0	\$0	\$30,000
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$0	\$0	\$110,000



Pal-Mar

MARTIN, PALM BEACH COUNTIES

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



Panther Glades

Hendry County

**Group A
Full Fee
Less Than Fee**

Purpose for State Acquisition

The proposal consists of a landscape mosaic of forested uplands interspersed among forested wetland communities. The ecosystem encompassed by the proposal is a large landscape and watershed in south-central Hendry County that includes portions of both the Big Cypress and Kissimmee Billy Strand. The Panther Glades proposal is important to many wildlife species, particularly those that require extensive areas of habitat to maintain viable populations.

Manager

The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) is recommended as lead manager. The Division of Forestry, Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (DOF) is recommended as a cooperating agency.

General Description

The project is a mosaic of forested uplands interspersed among forested wetland communities. The ecosystem encompassed by the proposal is a large landscape and watershed in south-central Hendry County that includes portions of both the Big Cypress and Kissimmee Billy Strand. The Panther Glades proposal is important to many wildlife species, particularly those that require extensive areas of habitat to maintain viable populations. The far west southern boundary shares one mile with a part of Save Our Everglades

project site and the eastern third of the south boundary borders the Big Cypress Seminole Indian Reservation.

Public Use

The Panther Glades proposal encompasses a wide range of natural resources. A majority of owners wish to sell conservation easements, but a few wish to sell fee title. Less-than-fee acquisition areas may have no, or at best very limited, public recreation depending on whether public access is allowed. However, fee acquisition areas have the potential for varied natural resource recreation such as hunting, hiking, picnicking, camping, nature study trails, horseback riding trails, freshwater fishing and bicycle riding trails.

For fee areas, environmental education and potentially ecosystem tourism tied in with nearby public lands may be accommodated. Ecosystem tourism may be appealing to landowners willing to consider conservation easements. Cabins may be appropriate in both cases, particularly if overnight accommodations are to be a part of environmental and ecosystem tourism programs. Further study will need to be accomplished to determine the desirability of cultural resource interpretation.

FNAI Elements	
Great Egret	G5/S4
Crested Caracara	G5/S2
Little Blue Heron	G5/S4
Snowy Egret	G5/S4
Tricolored Heron	G5/S4
<i>Hand fern</i>	G5/S2
<i>Mock vervain</i>	G3/S3
<i>Delicate ionopsis</i>	G4G5/S1
23 elements known from project	

Placed on list	2001
Project Area (Acres)	21,000
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	21,000
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$3,947,680

Acquisition Planning and Status

This project was ranked for the first time on April 6, 2001. Acquisition activities have not been initiated.

Coordination

There are no acquisition partners for the project at this time. All possible efforts should be made to coordinate phases of acquisition with the FWC and SFWMD.

Management Policy

The principal purposes of the project are to protect significant natural habitat important to the Florida panther and numerous other species of concern, as well as to preserve the hydrological connection with protected lands to the south. This part of the state is rapidly being converted to agricultural and residential/commercial uses.

The project should be managed under the multiple-use concept whenever possible -management activities should be directed first toward conservation of resources and second toward integrating carefully controlled consumptive uses. Managers should control access to the project; thoroughly inventory the resources; and monitor management activities to ensure that they are actually conserving both the archaeological and natural resources. Managers should limit the number and size of educational and recreational facilities, ensure that they avoid the most sensitive resources, and site them in already disturbed areas when possible.

Management Prospectus

Management Goals The following purposes should guide development of management goals: (1) assessment of current land use and natural resources to determine existing conditions and future requirements for inventory and monitoring; (2) conservation, protection, and restoration of cultural resources, landscapes, forests, water resources, and other elements important to ecosystem functions; (3) conservation, protection and restoration of the characteristic biological diversity original to natural communities, including protection of, maintenance, or enhancement of conditions for rare, threatened and endangered species; (4) development and adaptation of project plans, procedures and techniques for improved success in meeting management goals, including

the Florida Panther Habitat Preservation Plan; and (5) establishment of multiple-use natural resource-based recreational opportunities that are mutually compatible, and which are consistent with the other resource conservation purposes and management goals for the area.

Qualification for State Design The Panther Glades project has the resource diversity to qualify as a wildlife and environmental area.

Conditions Affecting Intensity Of Management

An estimated 70% of the project area is proposed for less-than-fee purchase. Therefore, management levels and types will be in accordance with the terms and distribution of less-than-fee ownership. Biotic surveys should be a priority, since there are potentially many taxa of rare or listed species. Some portions of the Panther Glades project include lands that are low-need tracts, requiring basic resource management including the frequent use of prescribed fire where appropriate. However, since 42% of the uplands have been developed for agriculture or other purposes, significant restoration activities are proposed for the acreage on which the fee title is acquired. The primary management needed for perpetuation of the less disturbed natural communities would involve hydrological restoration, re-establishment of native groundcover, exotic vegetation control, prescribed fire and control of conservation-compatible access by the user community.

Proposed uses of the area would include opportunities for hunting, camping, hiking, environmental and cultural resource education, and other natural resource-based recreational activities. Since the principal purposes of the acquisition project are to protect habitat for the Florida panther and other species of concern,

Panther Glades - Group A/ Full Fee

management goals will be oriented to conservation and protection of these species, and to education and regulation of the user community. Development of facilities, as on all wildlife management areas, would be kept to the minimum level necessary to assure a high quality recreational experience, and any such development would be confined to areas of previous disturbance.

Restoration activities would be guided by established procedures and techniques, improved through use of adaptive management themes, and will emphasize re-establishment of native plant communities on pasturelands and hydrological restoration, pending detailed analysis of the necessity and feasibility of such activities. Infestations of invasive exotic species, including *Melaleuca* and Brazilian pepper, occur locally within the area. Therefore, efforts to eradicate or control such infestations will be undertaken to reduce the potential for further spread.

Timetable For Implementing Management Provisions

During the first year after acquisition, emphasis will be placed on site security, posting boundaries, relationships with stakeholders, public use assessments, fire management, resource inventories, exotic species control and removal of refuse. An easement documentation report will be prepared for the less-than-fee portion of the project. A conceptual management plan, to be developed by the FWC in coordination with a stakeholder-based management advisory group, shall specify the management goals and objectives necessary to accomplish the purposes which the management area is to serve.

Longer-range activities would focus on implementing goals and objectives specified in the conceptual management plan. Such goals and objectives should address, at a minimum: prescribed fire, habitat restoration, protection or propagation of critical habitat for listed species, and expanding recreational opportunities. Essential roads would be stabilized and maintained for public and management access. Floral and faunal inventories and evaluations of the efficacy of management projects would be continually updated

Less Than Fee

by FWC biologists and would be supplemented as available with data from other sources. Easement monitoring efforts will ensure that natural resource values are maintained. Timber resources consist of South Florida slash pine in areas of mesic flatwoods. Pursuant to wildlife habitat management objectives, sustainable timber harvests will be conducted using acceptable silvicultural practices in consultation with the DOF.

Environmentally sensitive areas will be identified and appropriate protective measures will be implemented on 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 security and management of the property.

Estimate Of Revenue-Generating Potential

Currently, forest products production is limited on the project area. Revenue would be generated from sales of hunting licenses, fishing licenses, wildlife management area stamps and other special hunting stamps. Some revenues might also be realized from other nature-based recreational opportunities, and cattle-grazing contracts. Since very little of the project is currently suitable for forest products production, future revenue from timber resources will depend upon appropriate plant-community and hydrological restoration. Since approximately 70% of the tract will be acquired less-than-fee, revenue generation will likely be limited to the area owned in fee.

Recommendations As To Other Governmental Agency Involvement

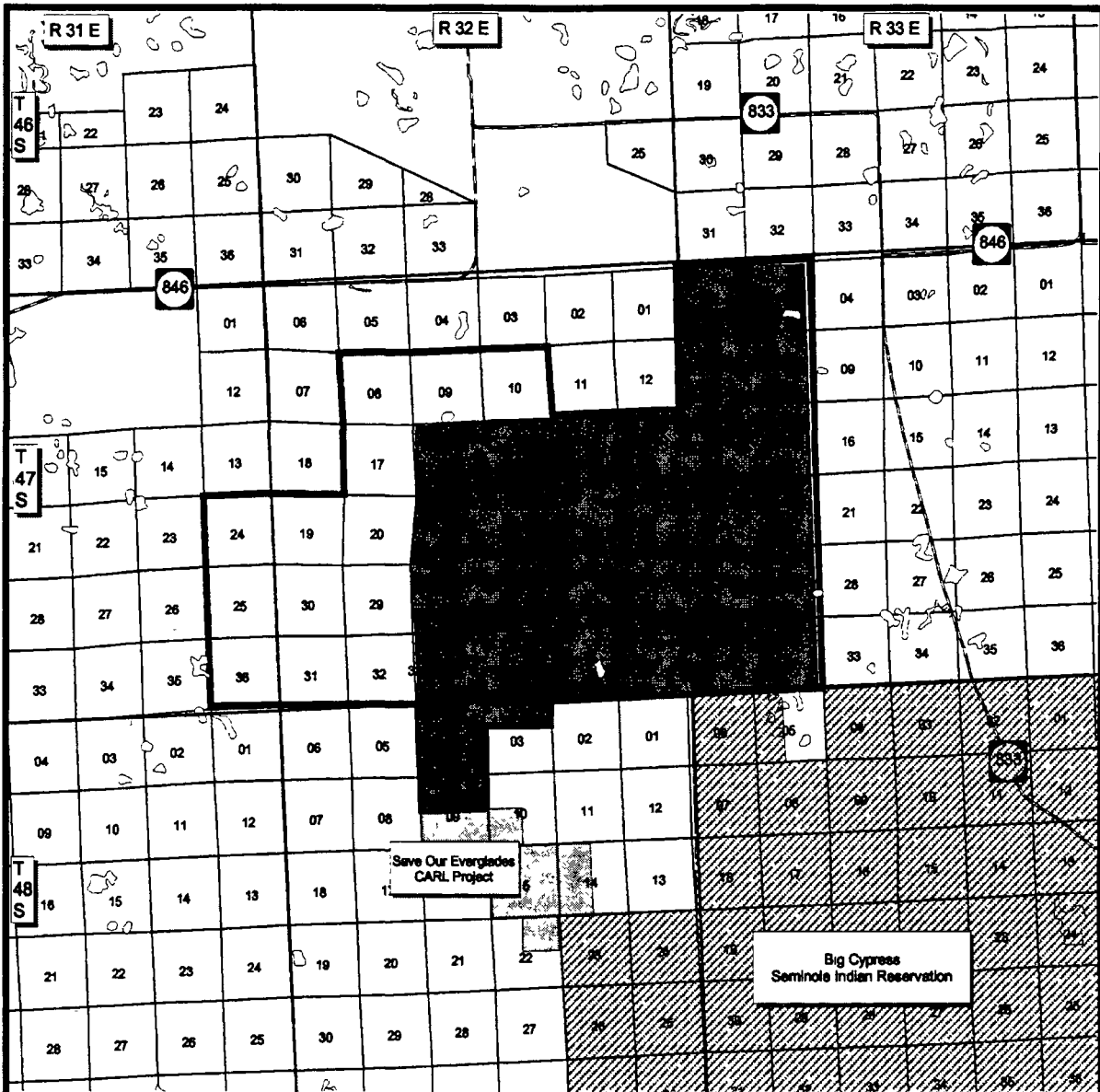
The FWC shall cooperate with federal, state, and local governmental agencies, and non-governmental organizations, to the greatest extent possible in the interest of serving management purposes of mutual interest. It is anticipated that the FWC shall be in greatest need of assistance and cooperation from the following: (1) Florida Division of Forestry; (2) South Florida Water Management District; (3) the Florida Natural Areas Inventory; (4) the Florida Division of

Historical Resources; (5) U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service; and (6) the Natural Resource Conservation Service. Such assistance shall relate to management of biological resources, cultural resources, fire, timber and water.


Revenue Sources and Management Costs

Category	Start up	Recurring
Resource Management	\$ 251,328	\$ 211,961
Administration	76,448	76,448
Support	135,451	22,386
Capital Improvements	659,684	53,130
Visitor Services/Recreation	77,200	4,484
Law Enforcement	<u>13,830</u>	<u>13,830</u>
Total	\$1,213,942	\$ 382,240

The FWC will require two positions (FTEs) to manage this area. The FWC will contract with various private entities to procure services and materials to conduct resource management, capital improvements and visitor services on the area. Funding sources include the CARL Trust Fund and Florida Forever Trust Fund.

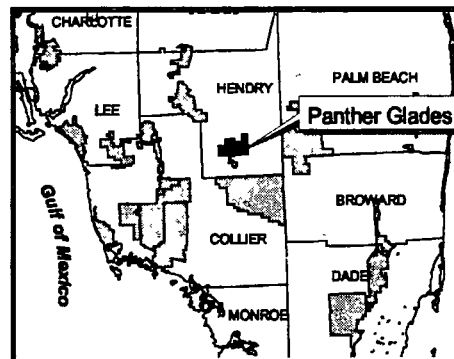


Panther Glades
Hendry County

-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  CARL Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project



0 1 2 3 4 Miles



Pierce Mound Complex

**Group A
Full Fee**

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

Office of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas (CAMA), Florida Department of Environmental Protection. The Division of Recreation & Parks (DRP) will manage the Orman site.

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. This 280 acre tract is being negotiated by the Nature Conservancy.

On June 27, 2000 the Council added 10 acres, the Orman site, to the project boundary. This tract has been acquired.

On April 6, 2001, the Council transferred this project to the full fee group.

Coordination

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	G?/S4
HYDRIC HAMMOCK	G?/S4
MARITIME HAMMOCK	G4/S3
ESTUARINE TIDAL MARSH	G4/S4
6 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1994
Project Area (Acres)	569
Acres Acquired	1.38
at a Cost of	\$810,000
Acres Remaining	568
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of \$1,011,804	

Pierce Mound Complex - Group A/Full Fee

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 CAMA, 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 infra-

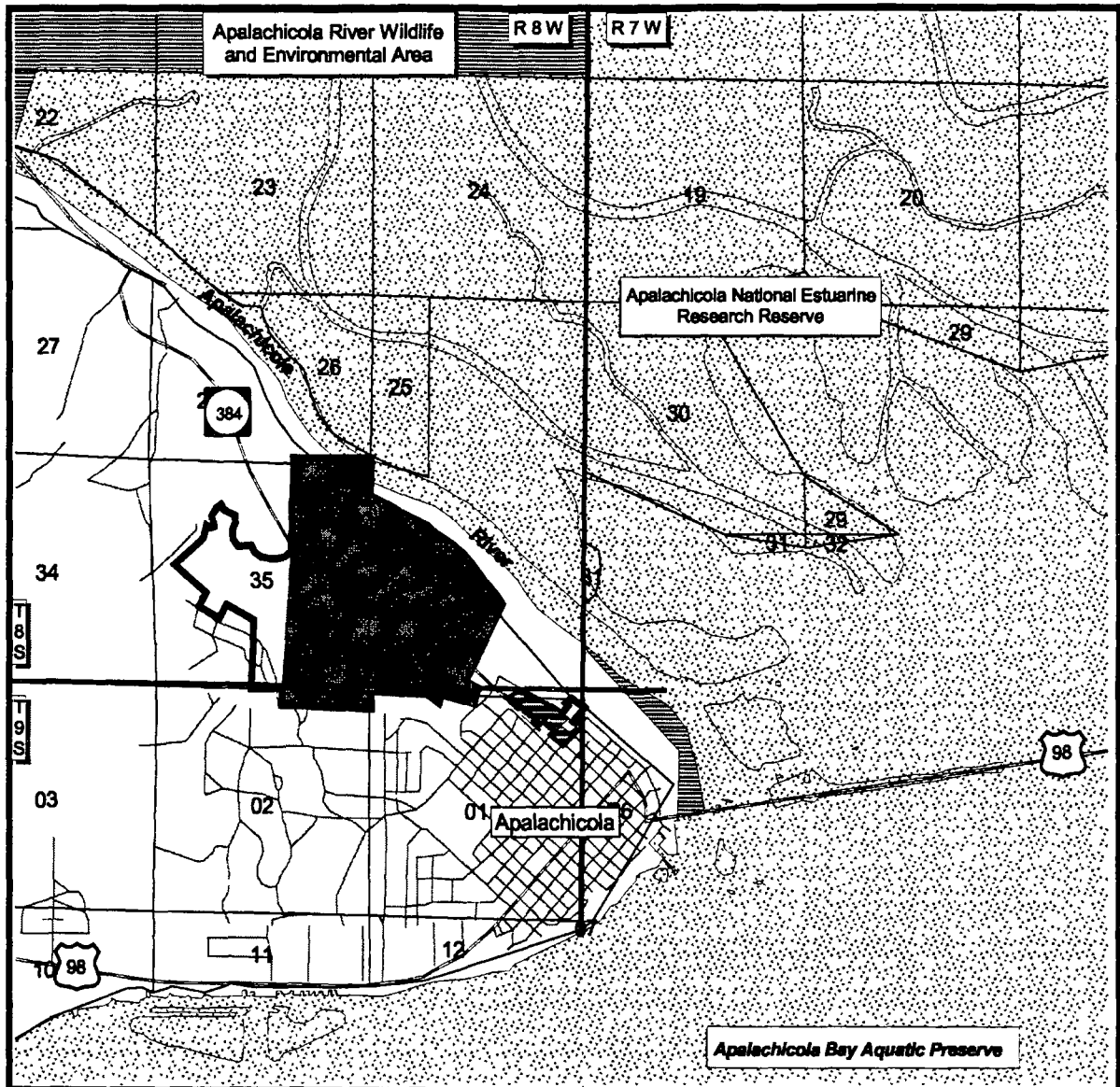
structure Within the first year after acquisition, initial or intermediate activities will concentrate on site security, resource inventory, and removal of existing trash. The CAMA will provide appropriate access to the public while protecting environmental and archaeological resources on-site. Management 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) combines 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/CAMA

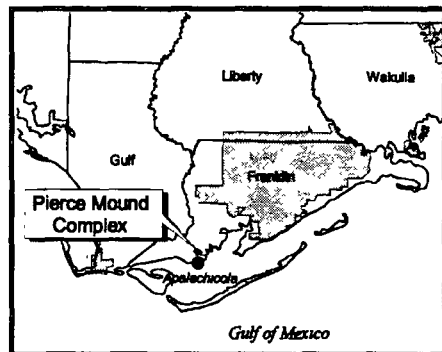
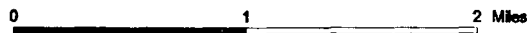
Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$0	\$8,000
OPS	\$14,500	\$6,500
Expense	\$0	\$6,500
OCO	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$50,000	\$0
TOTAL	\$64,500	\$21,000



Pierce Mound Complex

Franklin County

-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  Carl Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project



Save Our Everglades

Collier and Hendry Counties

Group A Small Holdings

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.

Manager

National Park Service (Big Cypress Addition), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Florida Panther National Wildlife Refuge), Division of Forestry (all of the Golden Gate Estates South, less that portion east of the the Fakaunion Canal to be managed by the Division of Recreation and Parks), And the Division of Recreation and Parks (that portion of the Golden Gate Estates South lying east of the Fakaunion Canal, less the old resort hotel, its associated compound and the sewage treatment plant.

General Description

This project includes important hydrological connections among Big Cypress National Preserve,

FNAI Elements	
<i>Tampa vervain</i>	G1/S1
<i>Coastal vervain</i>	G2/S2
Florida panther	G4T1/S1
<i>Narrow-leaved Carolina scalystem</i>	G4T2/S2
Florida black bear	G5T2/S2
Florida sandhill crane	G5T2T3/S2S3
SHELL MOUND	G3/S2
Bald eagle	G3/S2S3
24 elements known from project	

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.

The National Park Service continues to pursue consolidation efforts in the Big Cypress Preserve

Placed on list	1984
Project Area (Acres)	222,691
Acres Acquired	190,435
at a Cost of	\$81,602,366
Acres Remaining	32,256
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$28,707,840

Addition. The CARL Program continues to focus on acquiring land in Golden Gate Estates South. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has acquired and manages 28,410 acres (including Collier Exchange lands). The CARL Program was approved to receive \$25 million of Federal "Farm Bill" funds for the Golden Gate portion of this project. All of the acreage in this project is considered "essential".

Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the Save Our Everglades 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 National Park Service (Big Cypress Addition), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Florida Panther National Wildlife Refuge), Division of Forestry (all of the Golden Gate Estates South, less that portion east of the the Fakaunion Canal to be managed by the Division of Recreation and Parks), And the Division of Recreation and Parks

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.

(that portion of the Golden Gate Estates South lying east of the Fakaunion Canal, less the old resort hotel, its associated compound and the sewage treatment plant.

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 the local water management district will probably conduct these activities. 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 Panther 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 was burned 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

Save Our Everglades - Small Holdings/Group A

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 fast 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 Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, Florida Department of Environmental Protection, South Florida Water Management District, Florida Division of Forestry, CREW, Collier County, and the National Park Service are cooperators in the Florida Panther National Wildlife Refuge.

Save Our Everglades - Small Holdings/Group A

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

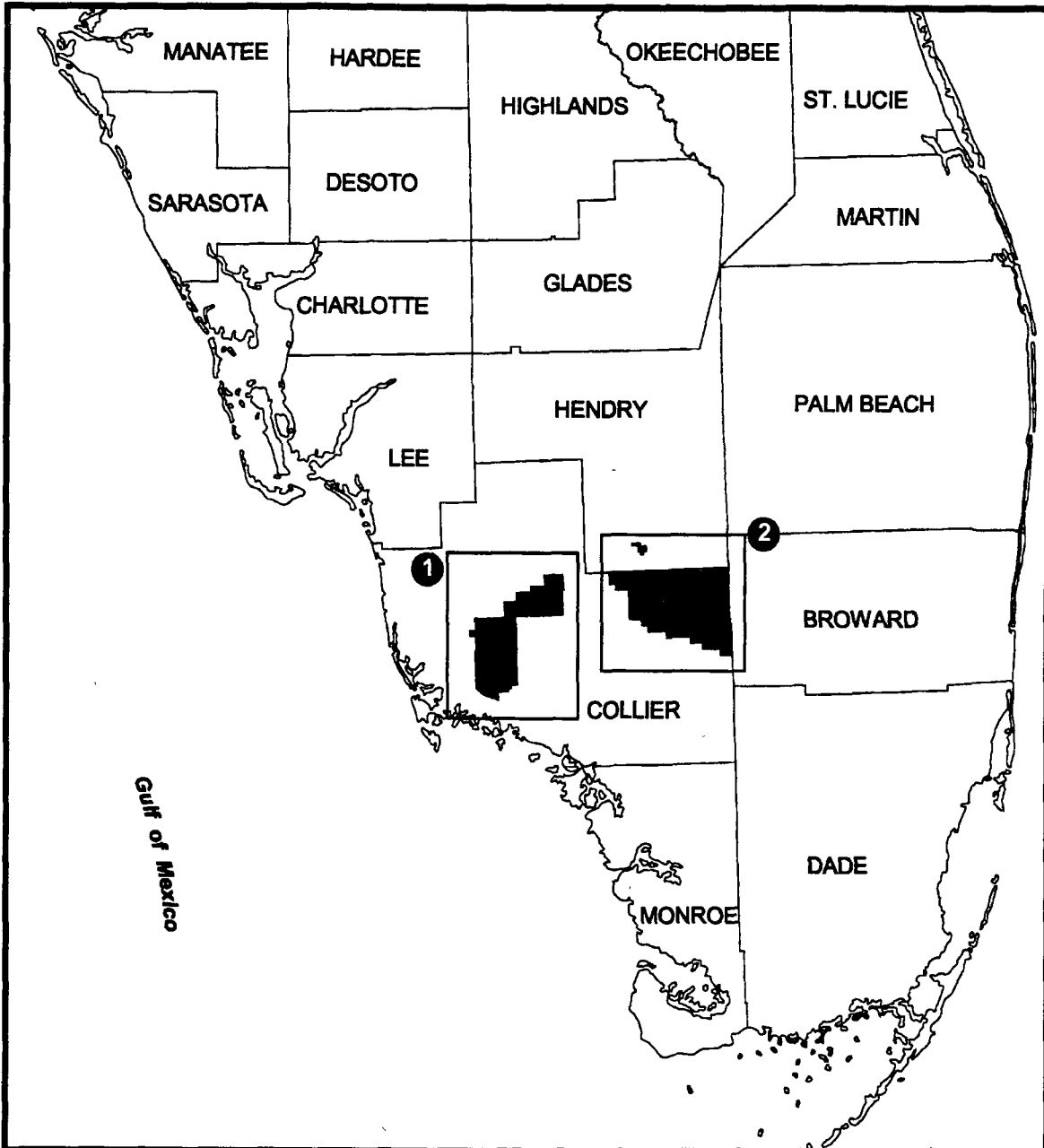
Management Cost Summary/SFWMD

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

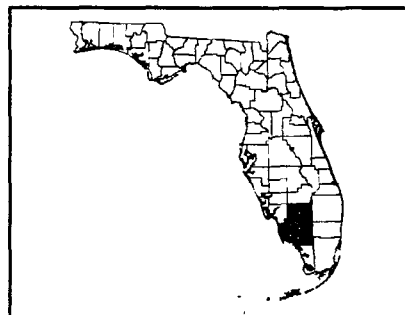
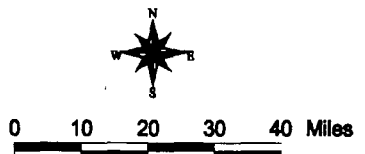
Save Our Everglades - Small Holdings/Group A

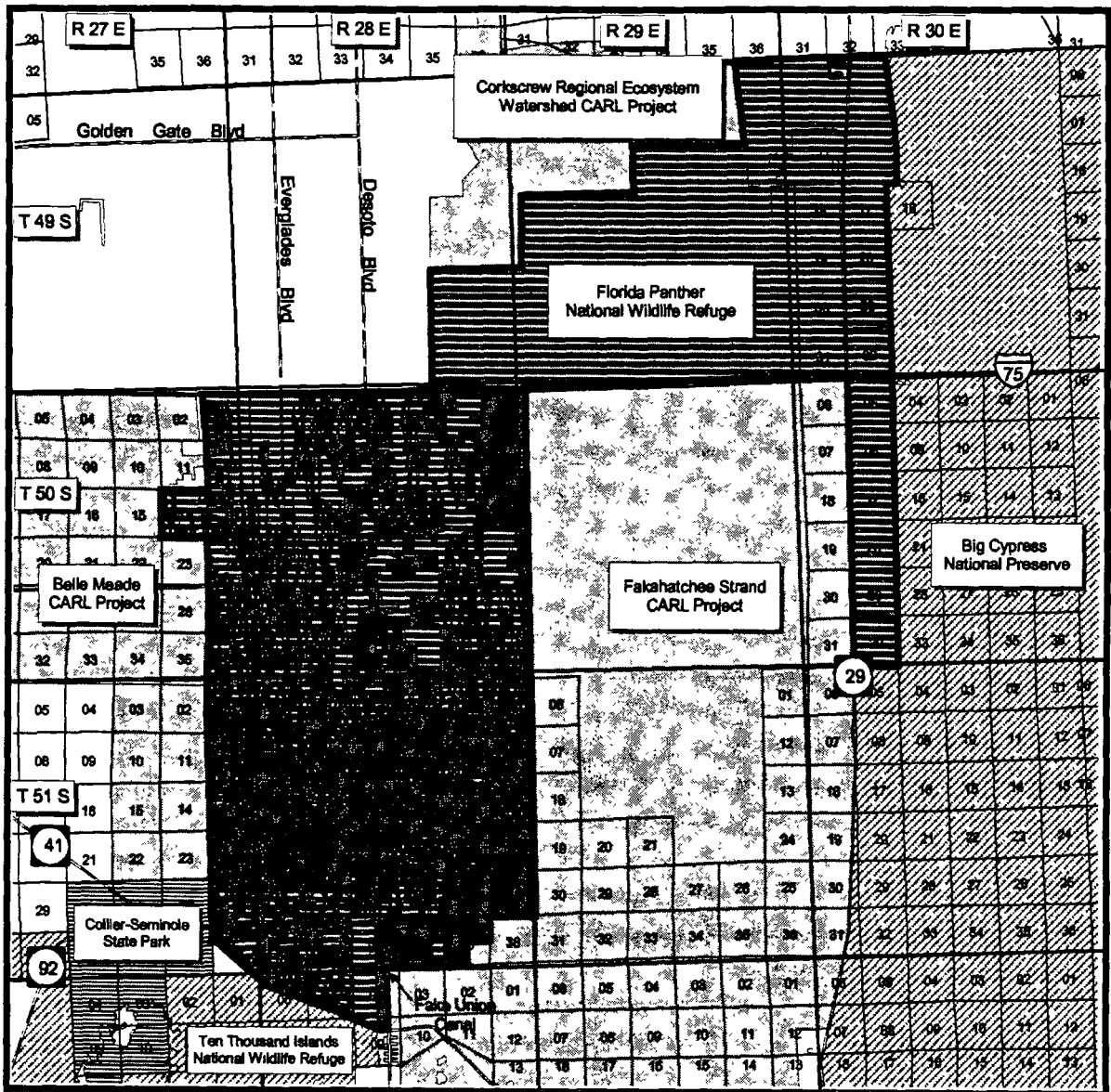


Save Our Everglades: Overview

Collier/Hendry Counties

- 1. Map Sheet 1
- 2. Map Sheet 2





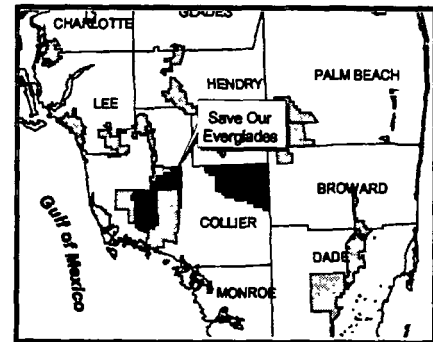
Save Our Everglades: Map sheet 1

Collier County

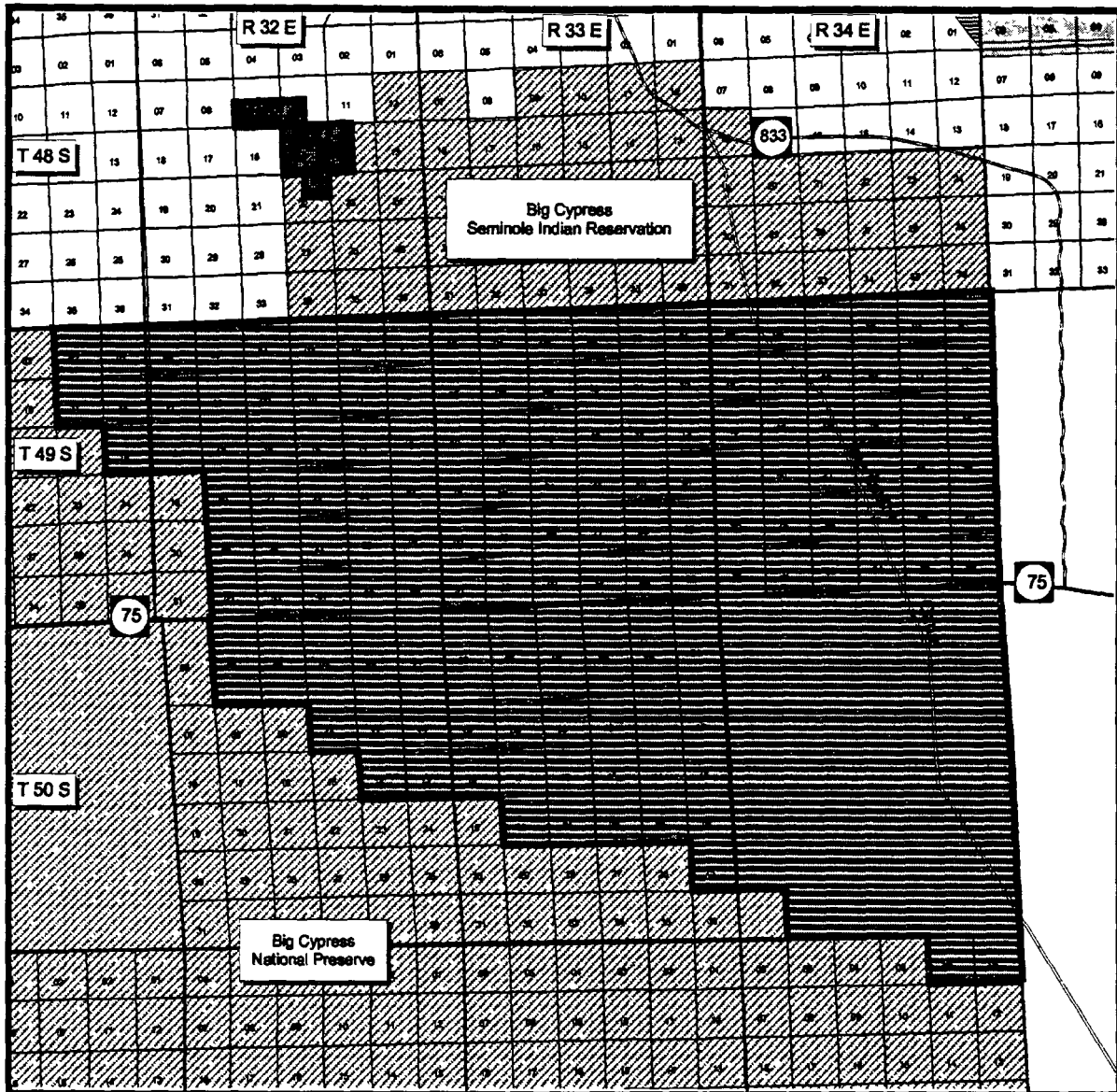
-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  Carl Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project



0 1 2 3 4 Miles








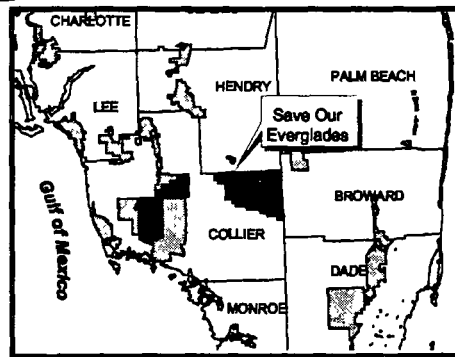
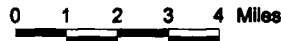
Save Our Everglades - Small Holdings/Group A



Save Our Everglades: Map Sheet 2

Collier/Hendry Counties

-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  Carl Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project



South Walton County Ecosystem

Group A Small Holdings

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 (DRP), Florida Department of Environmental Protection (Topsail Hill, Grayton Beach and Deer Lake), and Division of Forestry (DOF), 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 criti-

cally 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, six rare animal species, and 14 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,

FNAI Elements	
<i>Panhandle spiderlily</i>	G1Q/S1
<i>Southern milkweed</i>	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
33 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1995*
Project Area (Acres)	22,036
Acres Acquired	20,204
at a Cost of	\$184,991,505
Acres Remaining	1,832
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$8,095,243

* Point Washington and Topsail Hill projects combined in 1995

South Walton County Ecosystem - Small Holdings/Group A

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 1,150 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 the trail/greenway.

Topsail: most tracts have been acquired but the remainder are extremely vulnerable. 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 Beach: a small 20-acre inholding remains to be acquired in the Grayton Beach State Recreation Area. Not included in the totals on the previous page are the acres acquired (1,129) and funds spent (\$38,709,943) for the acquisition of the state recreation area.

On December 9, 1999, the Council added 90 acres to the project boundary as essential parcel. The addition included several hundred feet on Choctawhatchee Bay.

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 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 DOF is managing the majority of the project. The DRP 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 DRP 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 DOF 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 accesses, 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

South Walton County Ecosystem - Small Holdings/Group

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 DRP 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 DOF 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 DRP expects no significant revenue to be generated 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.

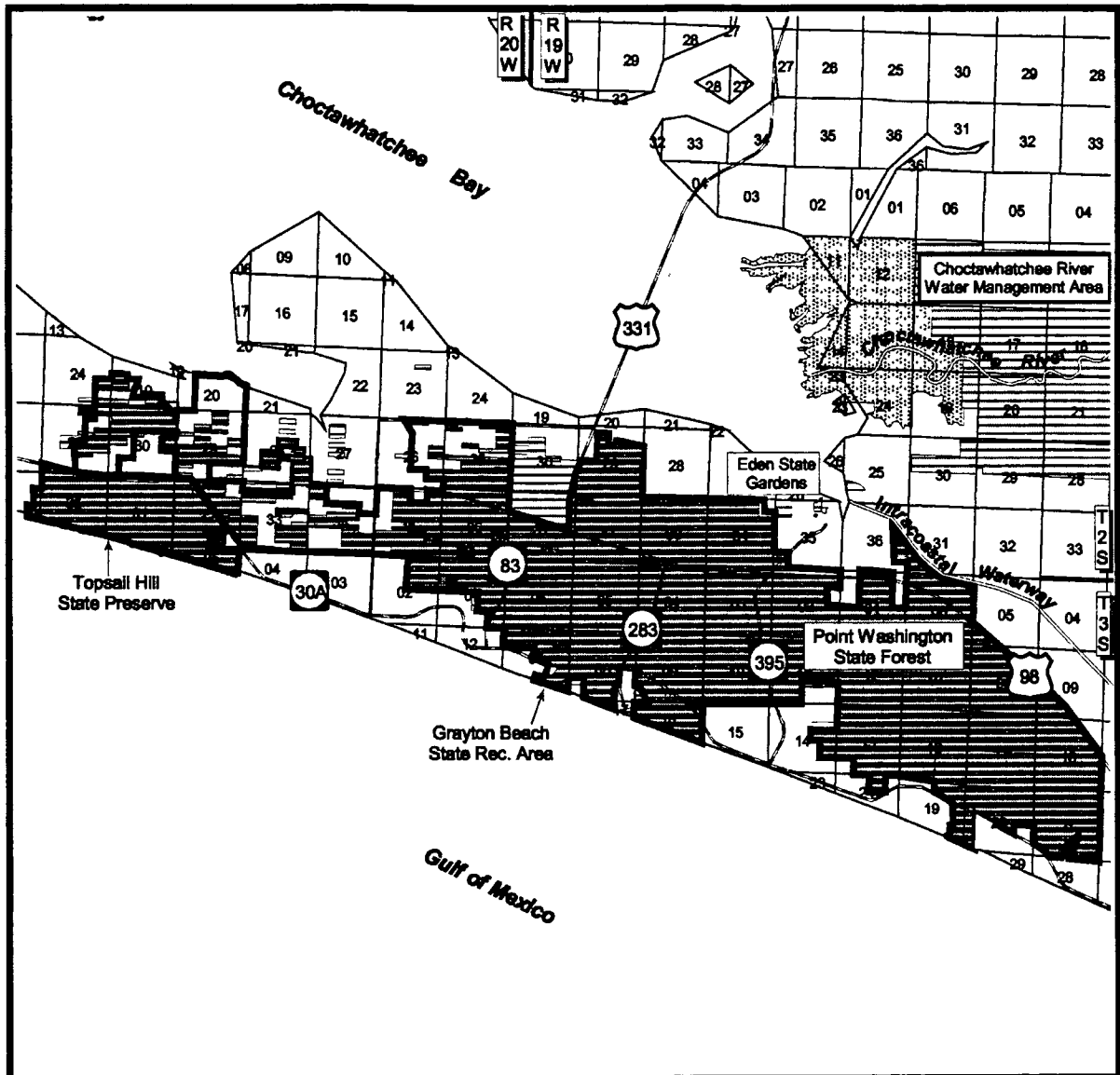
Cooperators in management activities The DOF will cooperate with and seek the assistance of other state agencies, local governments and interested parties as appropriate. The DRP does not recommend that any local governments or others assist in management of the Deer Lake, Grayton Beach or Topsail Hill tracts.

Management Cost Summary/DRP		
Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	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/DRP			
Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	SPTF/ CARL	SPTF/ CARL	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	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97
Source of Funds	CARL/GR	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$61,016	\$99,676	\$102,667
OPS	\$0	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$48,550	\$68,152	\$45,777
OCO	\$89,702	\$11,500	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$199,348	\$179,328	\$148,444

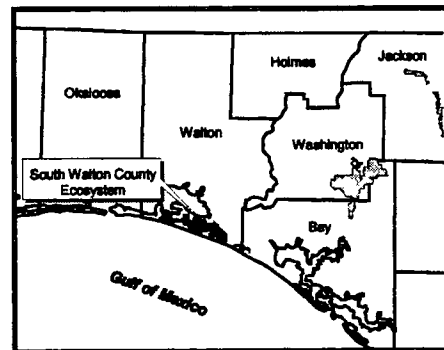
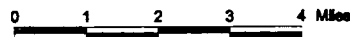
South Walton County Ecosystem - Small Holdings/Group A



South Walton County Ecosystem

Walton County

-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  Carl Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project



St. Joe Timberland

**Group A
Full Fee**

Multi-Counties

Purpose for State Acquisition

The St. Joe Company is one of the largest land-owners in Florida. The St. Joe Timberlands project will consolidate the St. Joe ownerships already included in other projects, thus helping to preserve large undeveloped tracts of land for native plants and animals and giving the public an opportunity to experience large natural areas throughout north Florida.

Manager

The sites will be managed by various agencies. See the summaries for the projects listed below.

General Description

The St. Joe Timberlands project includes the St. Joe Company ownerships in the following projects: Apalachicola River (Sweetwater Creek 7,040 acres, Gadsden Glades 360 acres, and Aspalaga Landing 600 acres sites); Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem (Tico site 1,780 acres); Dickerson Bay/Bald Point (Bald Point site 3,840 acres); Florida's First Magnitude Springs (River Sink 40 acres and St. Marks 700 acres springs sites); Lake Powell 600 acres; St. Joe Bay Buffer 250 acres; Sand Mountain 1,680 acres; Tates Hell/Carrabelle Tract 16,000 acres; Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks 19,840 acres; and Wakulla Springs Protection

Zone 2,240 acres. The sites lie in the Panhandle from Bay and Washington County to Taylor County, except for the Tico site in Brevard County. They include samples of almost all the natural communities of north and central Florida, from scrub to swamps and springs. See the general descriptions for the projects listed above.

Public Use

The sites are designated for various public uses. See the summaries for the projects listed above.

Acquisition Planning and Status

The project includes multiple parcels and one owner, St. Joe Company.

On December 9, 1999, the Council approved the creation of St. Joe Timberland project, and added 1,318 acres to the boundary as essential parcels (Lake Wimico site).

On August 22, 2000, the Acquisition and Restoration Council added 1,593 acres (Wacissa/Aucilla site) and 12,360 (Lake Wimico site) to the project.

Coordination

See the summaries and maps for the projects listed under General Description.

FNAI Elements
See St. Joe ownership in each of the projects listed under General Description.

Placed on list	2000
Project Area (Acres)	70,241
Acres Acquired	8,841
at a Cost of	\$16,314,728
Acres Remaining	61,400
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$37,758,191

Tates Hell/Carrabelle Tract

**Group A
Full Fee**

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 Tates 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 (DOF), 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 Tates 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 23 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.

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
47 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1992
Project Area (Acres)	198,901
Acres Acquired	158,756
at a Cost of	\$101,046,567
Acres Remaining	40,145
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$12,314,091

Coordination

The NW Florida Water Management District, the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC), the DOF, and the US Forest Service are participants in the acquisition of this project. The NFWFMD provided 50% of the funding for acquisition of the 24,500 acre Glawson tract. The

FWC 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 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

structure 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.

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.

Approximately 25,000 acres of the project have been purchased and assigned to the DOF for management. The DOF 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 accesses, 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.

Manager The US 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.

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 man-

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 infra-

Tates Hell/Carrabelle Tract - Group A/Full Fee

agement and public access. The Division will promote environmental education.

Revenue-generating potential In cooperation with the FWC, 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.

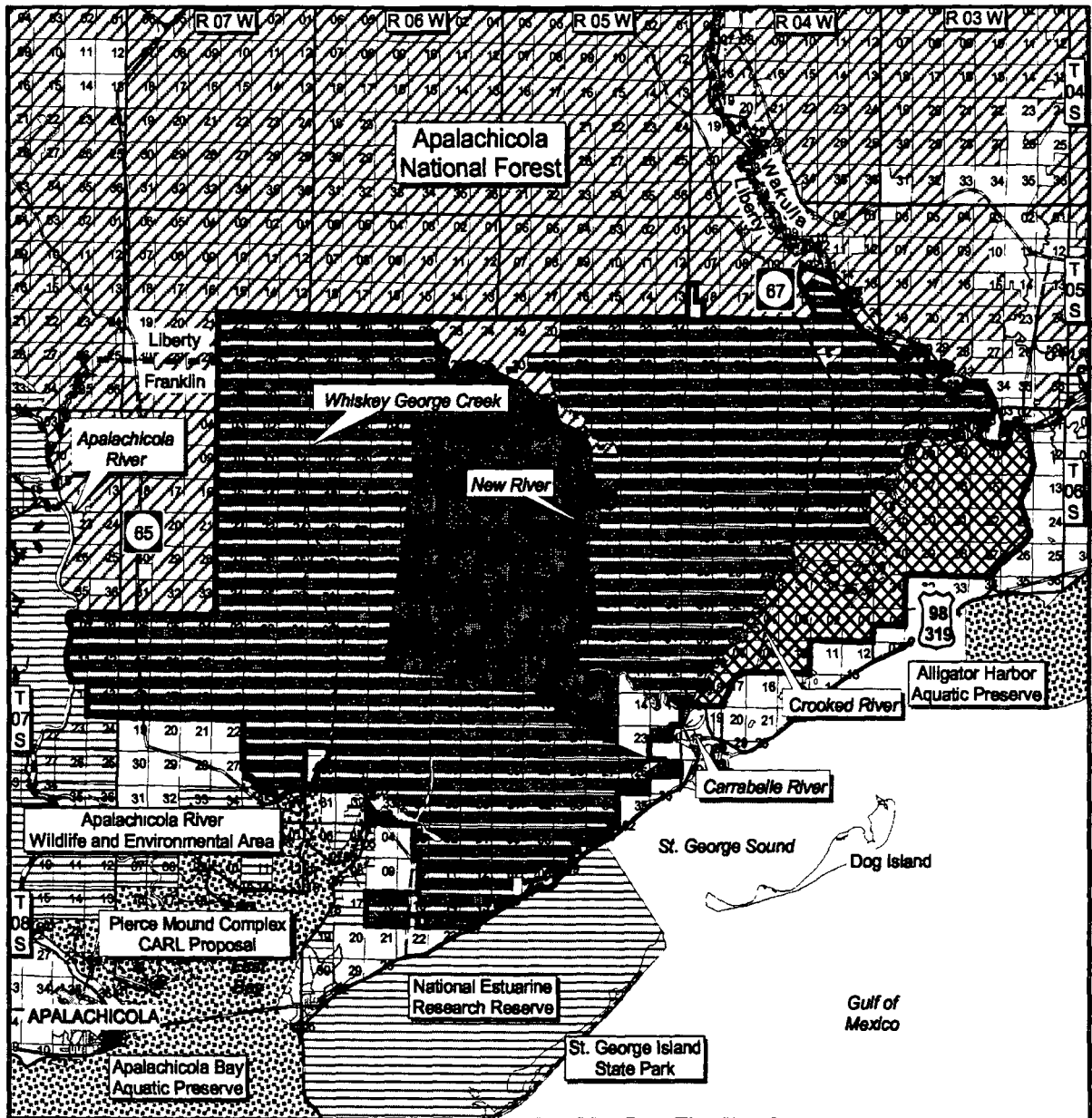
Cooperators in management activities Franklin County could be involved in the management of the New River area. The DOF will cooperate with and seek the assistance of other state agencies, local government entities and interested parties as appropriate.

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
TOTAL	\$1,065,175	\$547,237	\$1,505,868.50

Management Cost Summary/USFS

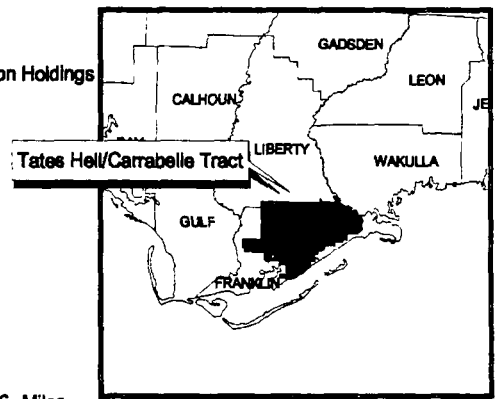
Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	Federal	Federal	Federal
Salary	\$15,000	\$2,000	\$2,000
OPS	\$0	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$1,000	\$0	\$0
OCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$16,000	\$2,000	\$2,000



Tates Hell/Carrabelle Tract

FRANKLIN COUNTY

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land or Management
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project
- St. Joe Corporation Holdings (estimated)



2 0 2 4 6 Miles



Twelvemile Slough

**Group A
Full Fee**

County

Purpose for State Acquisition

The most prominent feature of the proposal is the Twelvemile Slough. Swale, or "river of grass" natural community, forms the broad band of emergent sedges, grasses, and herbs that runs east through the southern part of the proposal. Twelvemile Slough proposal is important to many wildlife species, particularly those that require extensive areas of habitat to maintain viable populations.

Manager

The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) is recommended as lead manager. The Division of Forestry, Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (DOF) is recommended as a cooperating agency.

General Description

The drainage basin of the proposal flows into the Okaloacoochee Slough project acquired by the South Florida Water Management District and the DOF. The Okaloacoochee Slough and its associated watershed ultimately flow into the Fakahatchee Strand.

Public Use

The Twelvemile Slough is primarily a wetland system joining with the Okaloacoochee Slough that

could provide excellent opportunities for wildlife and natural resource observation. To achieve maximum potential for these activities, however, airboats and other motorized equipment that disrupt the quiet atmosphere of the site or infringe on the sensitivity of the wetlands should not be allowed. This is not to say that a manager should not be allowed to make appropriate use of such equipment in a controlled fashion, if such were to enhance management and public use programs without causing undue damage or disruption. Other natural resource-based recreational opportunities supportable on the project would include picnicking, camping, nature study trails, hiking trails and non-boat freshwater fishing. Hunting might also be considered appropriate if further review of the effect of hunting on observable wildlife indicates this activity will not have an adverse impact on this activity.

Acquisition Planning and Status

This project was ranked for the first time on April 6, 2001. Acquisition activities have not been initiated.

Coordination

The South Florida Water Management District, Twelve Mile Slough, Save Our Rivers project includes the Roberts ownership. There may be some potential for cost sharing with the District.

FNAI Elements	
Roseate Spoonbill	G5/S2
Limpkin	G5/S3
Great Egret	G5/S4
Crested Caracara	G5/S2
Little Blue Heron	G5/S4
Snowy Egret	G5/S4
Tricolored Egret	G5/S4
<i>Carter's Lrge-flowering flax</i>	G2T2/S2
23 elements known from project	

Placed on list	2001
Project Area (Acres)	14,000
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	14,000
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of \$1,384,030	

Management Policy Statement

The principal purposes of the project are to protect significant natural habitat important to the Florida panther and numerous other species of concern, as well as to preserve the hydrological connection with protected lands to the east and south.

The project should be managed under the multiple-use concept whenever possible -management activities should be directed first toward conservation of resources and second toward integrating carefully controlled consumptive uses. Managers should control access to the project, thoroughly inventory the resources, and monitor management activities to ensure that they are actually conserving both the archaeological and natural resources. Managers should limit the number and size of educational and recreational facilities, ensure that they avoid the most sensitive resources, and site them in already disturbed areas when possible.

Management Prospectus

This project is part of the larger Okaloacoochee (OK) Slough wetlands that partially serve as the headwaters of the Fakahatchee Strand State Preserve and the Big Cypress National Preserve. The land in this project serves to protect or recharge groundwater, and is important habitat for the Florida Panther, snail kite and many other wildlife species. Strategic habitat conservation areas (SHCAs) for some of these species comprise roughly a quarter of the project lands. The entire length of the eastern boundary of the project area is contiguous with the 32,162-acre Okaloacoochee Slough State Forest/Wildlife Management Area.

Management Goals

The following purposes should guide development of management goals: (1) assessment of current land use and natural resources to determine existing conditions and future requirements for inventory and monitoring; (2) conservation, protection, and restoration of cultural resources, landscapes, forests, water resources, and other elements important to ecosystem functions; (3) conservation, protection and restoration of the characteristic

biological diversity original to natural communities, including protection of, maintenance, or enhancement of conditions for rare, threatened and endangered species; (4) development and adaptation of project plans, procedures and techniques for improved success in meeting management goals, including the Florida Panther Habitat Preservation Plan; and (5) establishment of multiple-use natural resource-based recreational opportunities that are mutually compatible, and which are consistent with the other resource conservation purposes and management goals for the area.

The following purposes should guide development of management goals: (1) assessment of current land use and natural resources to determine existing conditions and future requirements for inventory and monitoring; (2) conservation, protection, and restoration of cultural resources, landscapes, forests, water resources, and other elements important to ecosystem functions; (3) conservation, protection and restoration of the characteristic biological diversity original to natural communities, including protection of, maintenance, or enhancement of conditions for rare, threatened and endangered species; (4) development and adaptation of project plans, procedures and techniques for improved success in meeting management goals, including the Florida Panther Habitat Preservation Plan; and (5) establishment of multiple-use natural resource-based recreational opportunities that are mutually compatible, and which are consistent with the other resource conservation purposes and management goals for the area.

Qualifications for State Designation

The Twelvemile Slough project has the resource diversity to qualify as a wildlife and environmental area.

Conditions Affecting Intensity Of Management

Biotic surveys should be a priority, since there are potentially many taxa of rare or listed species. Some portions of the Twelvemile Slough proposal include lands that are low-need tracts, requiring

Twelvemile Slough- Group A/Full Fee

basic resource management including the frequent use of prescribed fire where appropriate. However, since 57% of the uplands have been developed for agriculture or other purposes, significant restoration activities are proposed for at least some of this acreage. The primary management needed for perpetuation of the less disturbed natural communities would involve hydrological restoration, re-establishment of native groundcover, exotic vegetation control, prescribed fire and control of conservation-compatible access by the user community.

Proposed uses of the area would include opportunities for hunting, camping, hiking, environmental and cultural resource education, and other natural resource-based recreational activities. Since the principal purposes of the acquisition project are to protect habitat for the Florida panther and other species of concern, management goals will be oriented to conservation and protection of these species, and to education and regulation of the user community. Development of facilities, as on all wildlife management areas, would be kept to the minimum level necessary to assure a high quality recreational experience, and any such development would be confined to areas of previous disturbance. Restoration activities would be guided by established procedures and techniques, improved through use of adaptive management themes, and will emphasize re-establishment of native plant communities on pasturelands and hydrological restoration, pending detailed analysis of the necessity and feasibility of such activities. Infestations of invasive exotic species, including Brazilian pepper, water hyacinth and tropical soda apple, occur locally within the area. Therefore, efforts to eradicate or control such infestations will be undertaken to reduce the potential for further spread.

Timetable For Implementing Management Provisions During the first year after acquisition, emphasis will be placed on site security, posting boundaries, relationships with stakeholders, public use assessments, fire management, resource inventories, exotic species control and removal of

refuse. A conceptual management plan, to be developed by the FWC in coordination with a stakeholder-based management advisory group, shall specify the management goals and objectives necessary to accomplish the purposes which the management area is to serve.

Longer-range activities would focus on implementing goals and objectives specified in the conceptual management plan. Such goals and objectives should address, at a minimum: prescribed fire, habitat restoration, protection or propagation of critical habitat for listed species, and expanding recreational opportunities. Essential roads would be stabilized and maintained for public and management access. Floral and faunal inventories and evaluations of the efficacy of management projects would be continually updated by FWC biologists and would be supplemented as available with data from other sources. Timber resources consist of South Florida slash pine in areas of mesic flatwoods. Pursuant to wildlife habitat management objectives, sustainable timber harvests will be conducted using acceptable silvicultural practices in consultation with the Division of Forestry.

Environmentally sensitive areas will be identified and appropriate protective measures will be implemented on 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 security and management of the property.

Estimate Of Revenue-Generating Potential

Currently, forest products production is limited on the project area. Revenue would be generated from sales of hunting licenses, fishing licenses, wildlife management area stamps and other special hunting stamps. Some revenues might be realized in the future from other nature-based recreational opportunities, and cattle-grazing contracts. Approximately 13% of the Twelvemile Slough Acquisition Project consists

Twelvemile Slough- Group A/Full Fee

of pine flatwoods that could be managed to offset operational costs. However, future revenue from timber resources will depend on appropriate plant-community and hydrological restoration.

Recommendations As To Other Governmental Agency Involvement The FWC shall cooperate with federal, state, and local governmental agencies, and non-governmental organizations, to the greatest extent possible in the interest of serving

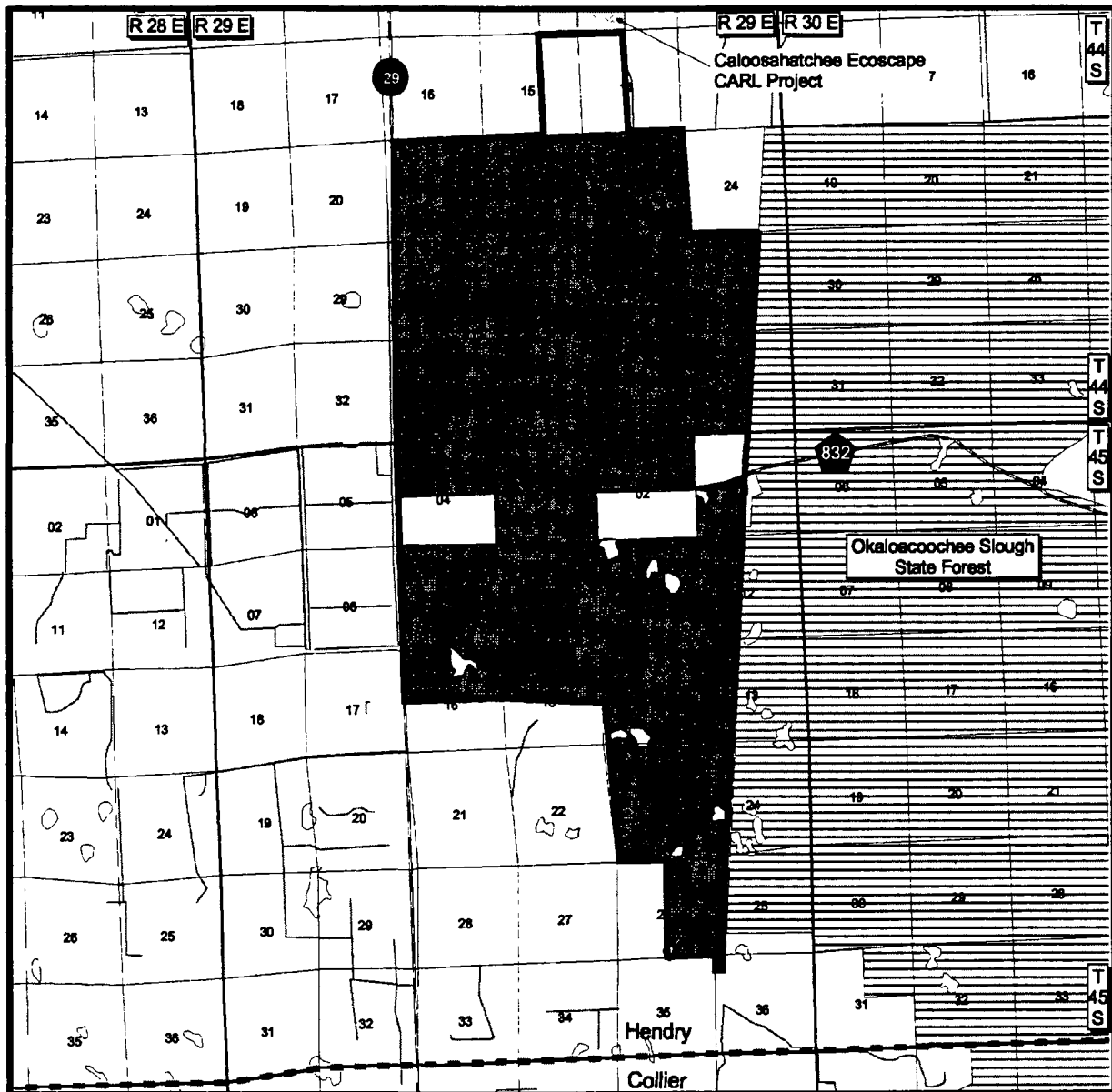
management purposes of mutual interest. It is anticipated that the FWC shall be in greatest need of assistance and cooperation from the following: (1) Florida Division of Forestry; (2) South Florida Water Management District; (3) the Florida Natural Areas Inventory; (4) the Florida Division of Historical Resources; (5) U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service; and (6) the Natural Resource Conservation Service. Such assistance shall relate to management of biological resources, cultural resources, fire, timber and water.

Management Cost Summary/DOF

Category	Startup	Recurring
Resource Management	\$ 273,692	\$ 328,199
Administration	125,926	125,926
Support	106,207	25,441
Capital Improvements	565,196	51,763
Visitor Services/Recreation	192,565	10,323
Law Enforcement	<u>9,350</u>	<u>9,350</u>
Total	\$1,272,936	\$ 551,002









The FWC will require three positions (FTEs) to manage this area. The FWC will contract with various private entities to procure services and materials to conduct resource management, capital improvements and visitor services on the area. Funding sources include the CARL Trust Fund and Florida Forever Trust Fund.

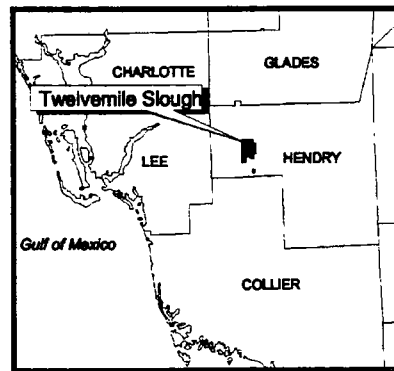
Twelvemile Slough- Group A/Full Fee



Twelvemile Slough

HENDRY COUNTY

-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  CARL Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project



Map Date: FEB 2001

Wakulla Springs Protection Zone

**Full Fee
Group A**

Wakulla County

Purpose for State Acquisition

Just south of Tallahassee, Wakulla Springs - 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 (DRP), Department of Environmental Protection; Division of Forestry (DOF), Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services; and the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC). 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, in-

cluding 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 may degrade the quality of 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. The McBrides Slough tract has been mapped previously as a DRP Inholdings and Additions project.

On October 15, 1998, the LAMAC revised the designation of the following area to essential: approximately 1,004 acres that would connect the Ferrell tract with the Apalachicola National Forest.

Coordination

There are 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)	7,964
Acres Acquired	3,289
at a Cost of	\$6,994,678
Acres Remaining	4,675
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$3,262,452

Wakulla Springs Protection Zone - Group A/Full Fee

Management Policy Statement

The primary objective of management of the Wakulla Springs Protection Zone 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 DOR will manage areas south of State Road 267 and west of State Road 61, except for that portion of the Ferrell property in sections 22 and 27, T2S, R1W, consisting of approximately 120 acres of agricultural fields. The FWC is recommended as lead manager for the part of the Ferrell property described above. The DOF 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. Fish and Wildlife Conservation 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 non-game 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 DOF, 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.

Wakulla Springs Protection Zone - Group A/Full Fee

The DOF 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.

C. Fish and Wildlife Conservation 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 FWC, 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 DOF. These practices will include reforestation of cleared pinelands and natural regeneration of pine plantations.

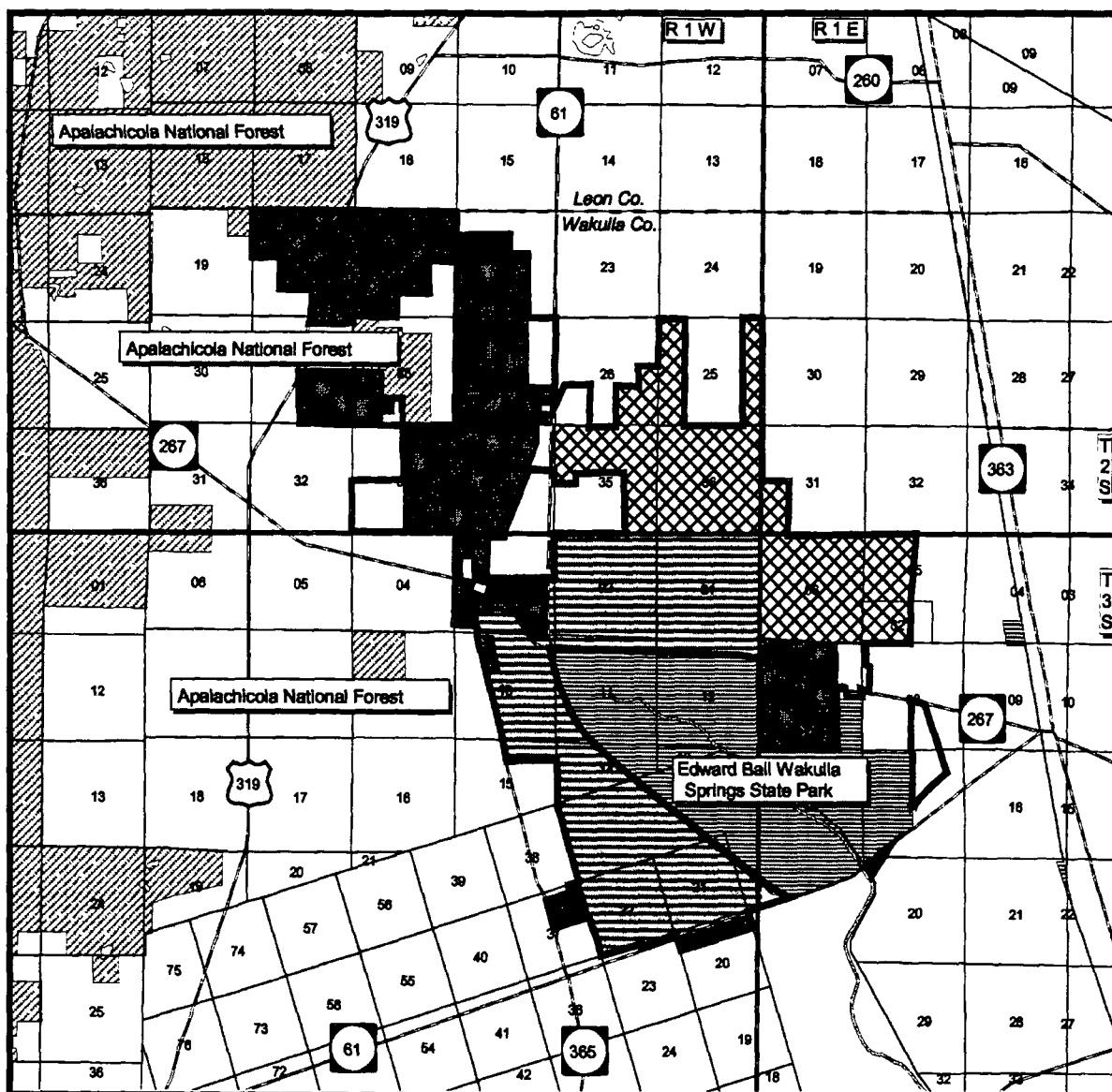
Environmentally sensitive areas such as sinkholes will be identified and appropriate protective measures will be implemented to those areas. Unnecessary roads, fire lanes and hydrological disturbances will be abandoned or restored as practical. Minimal infrastructure development will be required to allow public access, provide facilities for the public, provide security and manage of the property.

Revenue-generating potential The DRP 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 FWC 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 DRP 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 DOF and the FWC will also cooperate with other state and local governmental agencies in managing the area.










Management Cost Summary/DRP			Management Cost Summary/DOF		Management Cost Summary/FWC		
Category	Startup	Recurring	Category	Startup	Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL	Source of Funds	CARL	Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$48,840	\$48,840	Salary	\$65,343	Salary	\$37,170	\$74,340
OPS	\$10,000	\$10,000	OPS	\$0	OPS	\$7,000	\$7,000
Expense	\$86,342	\$6,342	Expense	\$90,000	Expense	\$45,000	\$60,000
OCO	\$58,956	\$0	OCO	\$129,000	OCO	\$38,500	\$38,500
FCO	\$0	\$0	FCO	\$0	FCO	\$75,000	\$0
TOTAL	\$204,138	\$65,142	TOTAL	\$284,343	TOTAL	\$202,670	\$179,840

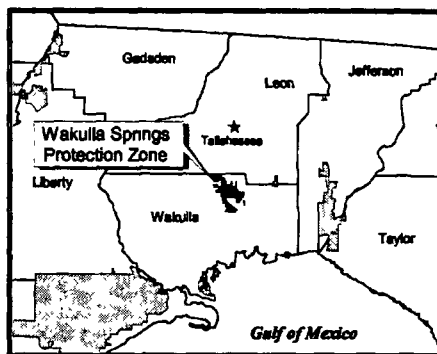
Wakulla Springs Protection Zone - Group A/Full Fee



Wakulla Springs Protection Zone

Leon/Wakulla County

-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  Carl Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project
-  St. Joe Timberland Holdings



Wekiva-Ocala Greenway

**Group A
Full Fee**

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 Wekiwa Springs State Park, Rock Springs Run State Reserve, the Lower Wekiva River State Reserve, 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 (DRP), Florida Department of Environmental Protection (BMK Ranch, Seminole Springs, St. Johns River and portions of the Wekiva-Ocala Connector); Division of Forestry (DOF), 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 50-75 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

This project includes the former Seminole Springs/Woods, Wekiva-Ocala Connector, St. Johns River, and BMK Ranch projects. The projects were combined in 1995.

Seminole Springs/Woods: Seminole Springs—core tracts include 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
Florida scrub jay	G3/S3
SPRING-RUN STREAM	G2/S2
Eastern indigo snake	G4T3/S3
Bald eagle	G3/S2S3
33 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1995
Project Area (Acres)	68,904
Acres Acquired	37,705
at a Cost of	\$99,851,554
Acres Remaining	31,199
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of \$21,776,902	

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 (acquired by SJRWMD), Southland Gardens (contingent upon the acquisition of Harper and Fisch), Clemmons (acquired), Blaskovic, Kittridge (acquired). Core Tracts East—Stetson University (acquired), Stein, Lenholt Farms, Francolino, Jung, and Hollywood Pines, Inc.

St. Johns River and BMK Ranch: New Garden Coal is the largest ownership remaining to be acquired.

On October 30, 1995, the Council added approximately 5,616 acres to the project boundary, and removed phasing. All tracts are considered to be essential.

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

At the July 18, 1997, LAMAC meeting, the Council approved a 128-acre addition. 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.

Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the Wekiva-Ocala Greenway 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-re-

On December 3, 1998, the Council added 1,507 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.

Coordination

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

In 1994, the Wekiva River Basin Working 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.

source-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 DOF proposes to manage the Seminole Springs and western connector portions of the project. The remainder will be managed by the DRP. The DRP may elect to assume manage-

Wekiva-Ocala Greenway - Group A/Full Fee

ment 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 DOF, 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.

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 DOF 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 DRP, 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 DOF will cooperate with and seek the assistance of other state agencies, local government entities and interested parties as appropriate. The DRP recommends no local governments or others for management of its project area.

Wekiva-Ocala Greenway - Group A/Full Fee

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

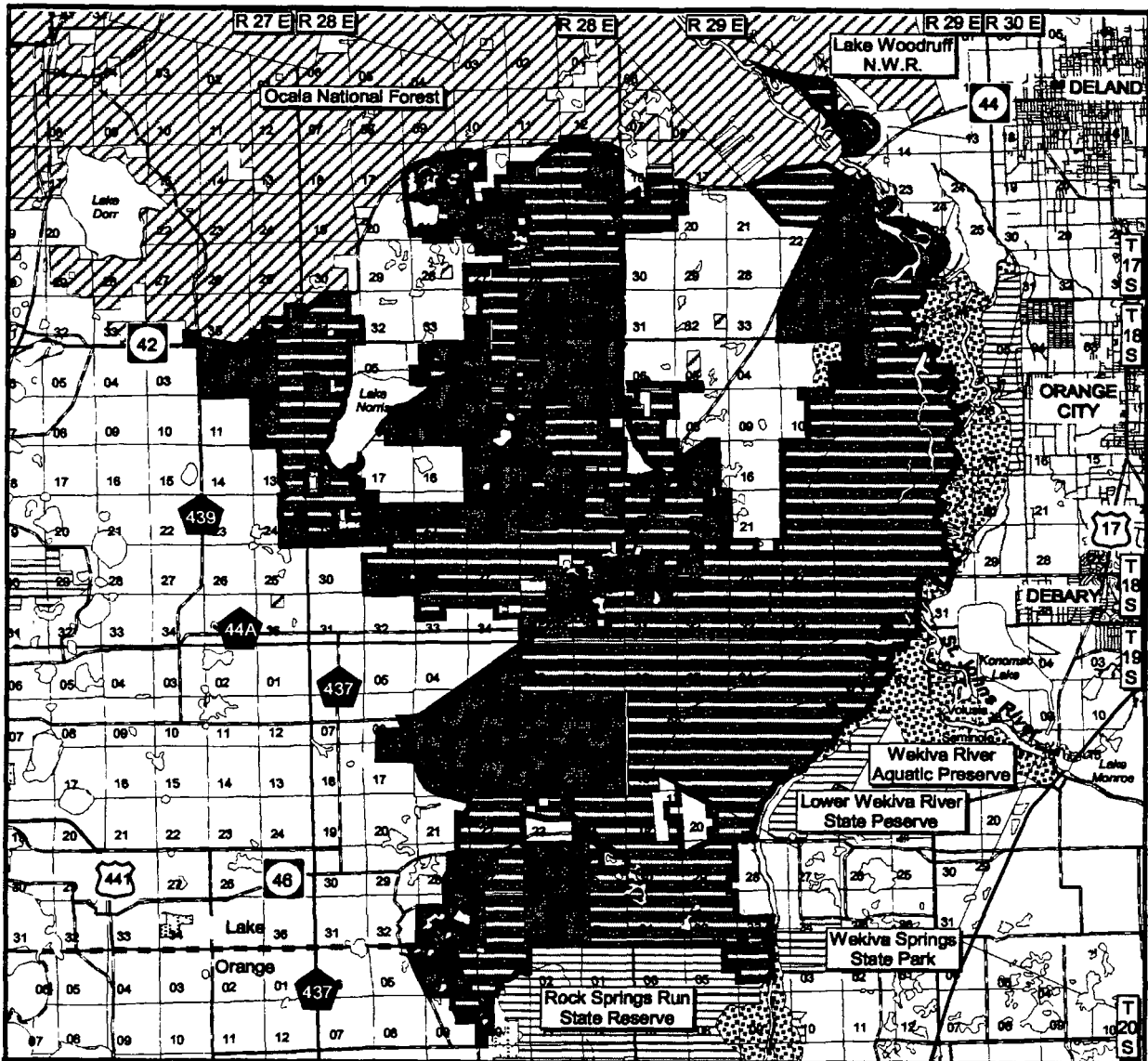
Management Cost Summary/DOF (Seminole State Forest)

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

Wekiva-Ocala Greenway - Group A/Full Fee



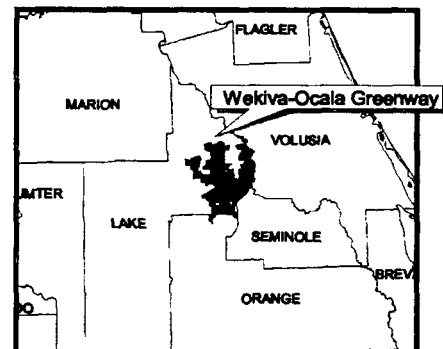
Wekiva-Ocala Greenway

LAKE, ORANGE, VOLUSIA COUNTIES

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project

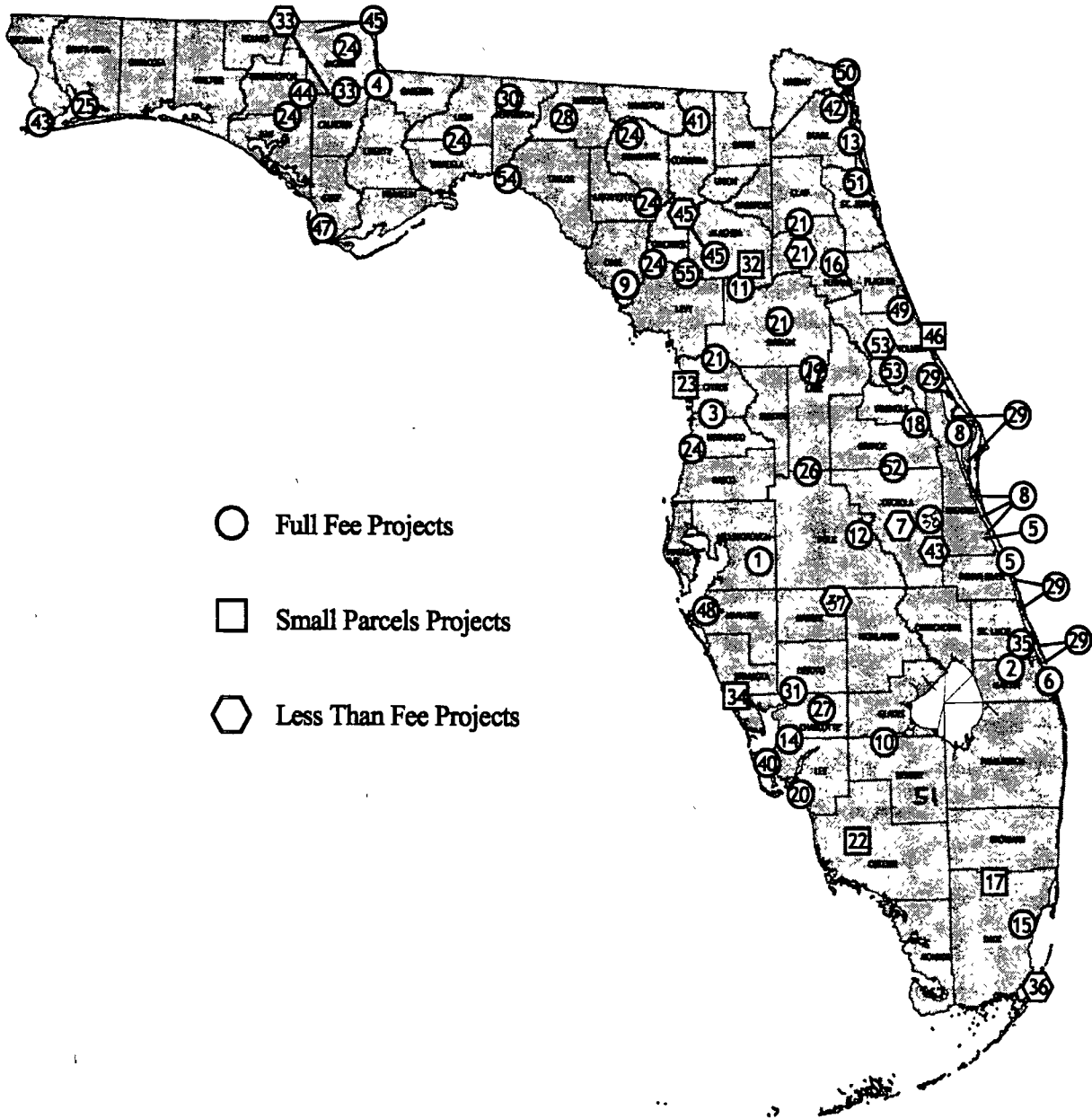


1 0 1 2 3 Miles



Group B

Figure 4: Florida Forever Group B Projects - 2000/2001



- Full Fee Projects
- Small Parcels Projects
- ⬡ Less Than Fee Projects

Florida Forever
Five Year Plan

Group B

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55. Watermelon Pond (Full Fee)	428

Alderman's Ford Addition

**Group B
Full Fee**

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.

On October 21, 1999, added 250 acres to the project boundary as essential parcels.

Coordination

Hillsborough County is an acquisition partner and has committed to acquiring at least 50% of the project.

The Division of State Lands is currently processing a contract to reimburse the county for 50% of the acquisition of the Sheldon and Joo tracts.

FNAI Elements	
<i>Florida golden aster</i>	G1/S1
SPRING-RUN STREAM	G2/S2
SANDHILL	G2G3/S2
UPLAND HARDWOOD FOREST	G?/S3
FLOODPLAIN FOREST	G?/S3
MESIC FLATWOODS	G?/S4
XERIC HAMMOCK	G?/S3
10 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1991
Project Area (Acres)	1,329
Acres Acquired	716*
at a Cost of	\$6,424,000*
Acres Remaining	613
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of \$33,202,600	
* by Hillsborough Co.	

Alderman's Ford Addition - Group B/Full Fee

Management Policy Statement

The primary goal of management of the Alderman's Ford Addition 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 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 program criteria.

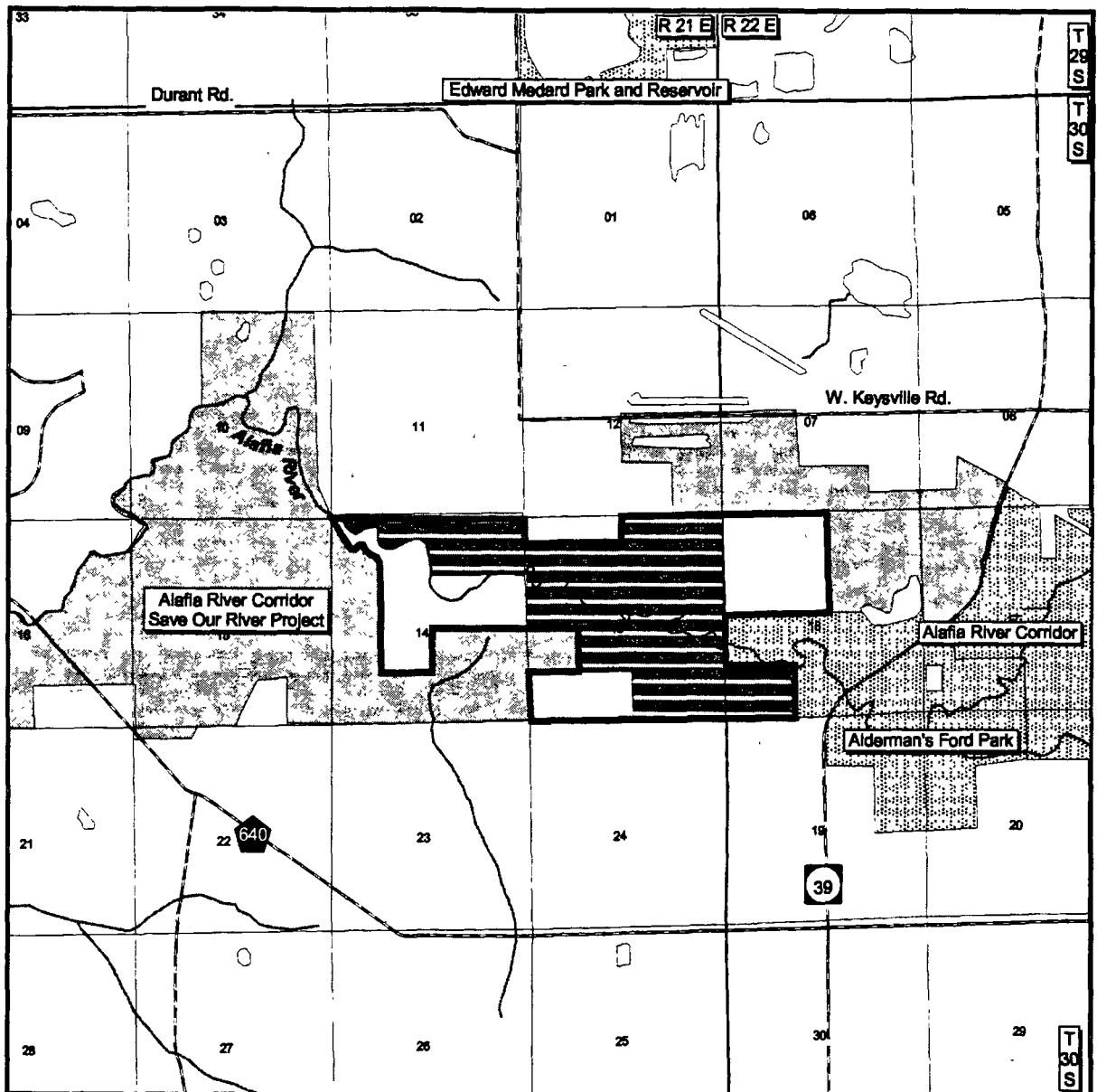
Long-range plans for this property are being directed toward restoration of disturbed areas and the perpetuation and maintenance of natural plant communities. Current management activities include prescribed burning and planting of longleaf pine trees in pasture areas.

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/Hillsborough County

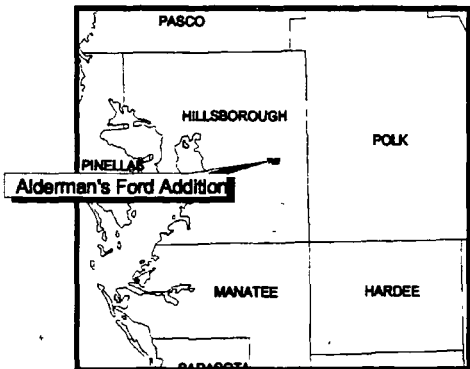
Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	Ad Valorem	Ad Valorem	Ad Valorem
Salary	\$18,000	\$19,000	\$19,000
OPS	\$7,000	\$7,320	\$7,500
Expense	\$0	\$0	\$0
OCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$25,000	\$26,320	\$26,500



Alderman's Ford Addition

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY

-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  CARL Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project



Allapattah Flats - Group B/Full Fee

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 DOF, including extensive efforts to reestablish the basic pineland structural habitat to the impacted areas.

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 ac-

cess, provide facilities for the public, and provide security and management of the property.

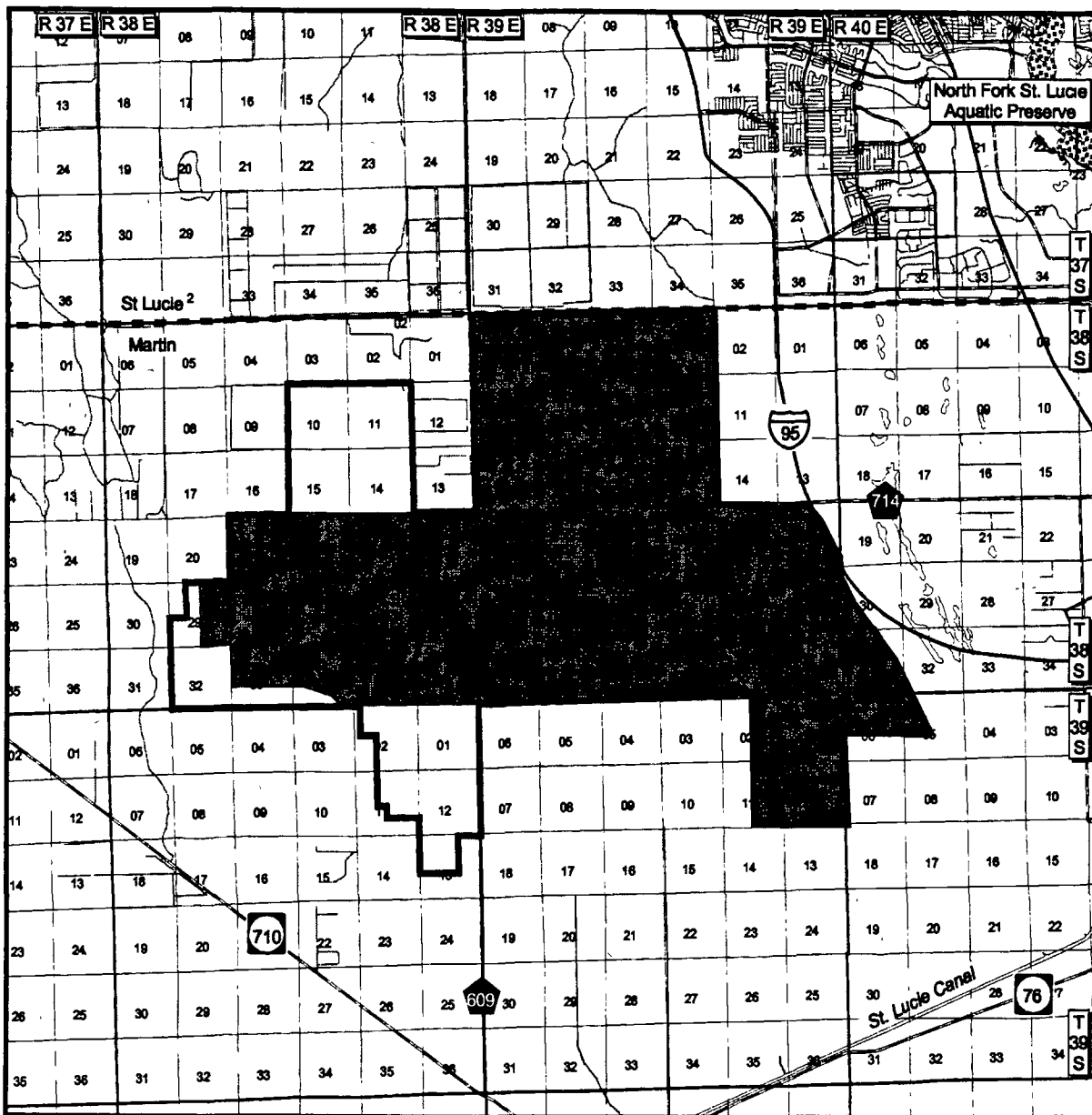
Infrastructure development for fisheries improvement will be limited to the artificial lake or nearby disturbed sites.

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 FWC will cooperate with other state and local governmental agencies in managing the area.





Management Cost Summary/FWC

Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$212,374	\$237,269
OPS	\$15,000	\$16,000
Expense	\$408,000	\$285,700
OCO	\$292,600	\$150,000
FCO	\$10,000	\$50,000
TOTAL	\$927,974	\$738,969



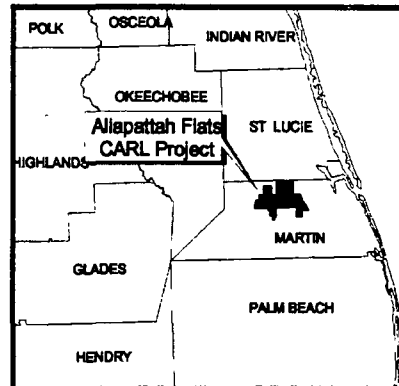
Allapattah Flats

MARTIN COUNTY

-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  CARL Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project



1 0 1 2 3 Miles



Annutteliga Hammock - Group B/Full Fee

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 DOF's management activities on this project.

Once the core area is acquired and assigned to the DOF 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 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. Fish and Wildlife Conservation 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

Annutteliga Hammock - Group B/Full Fee

will be implemented to assure the areas are protected from abuse.

Revenue-generating potential

A. Division of Forestry

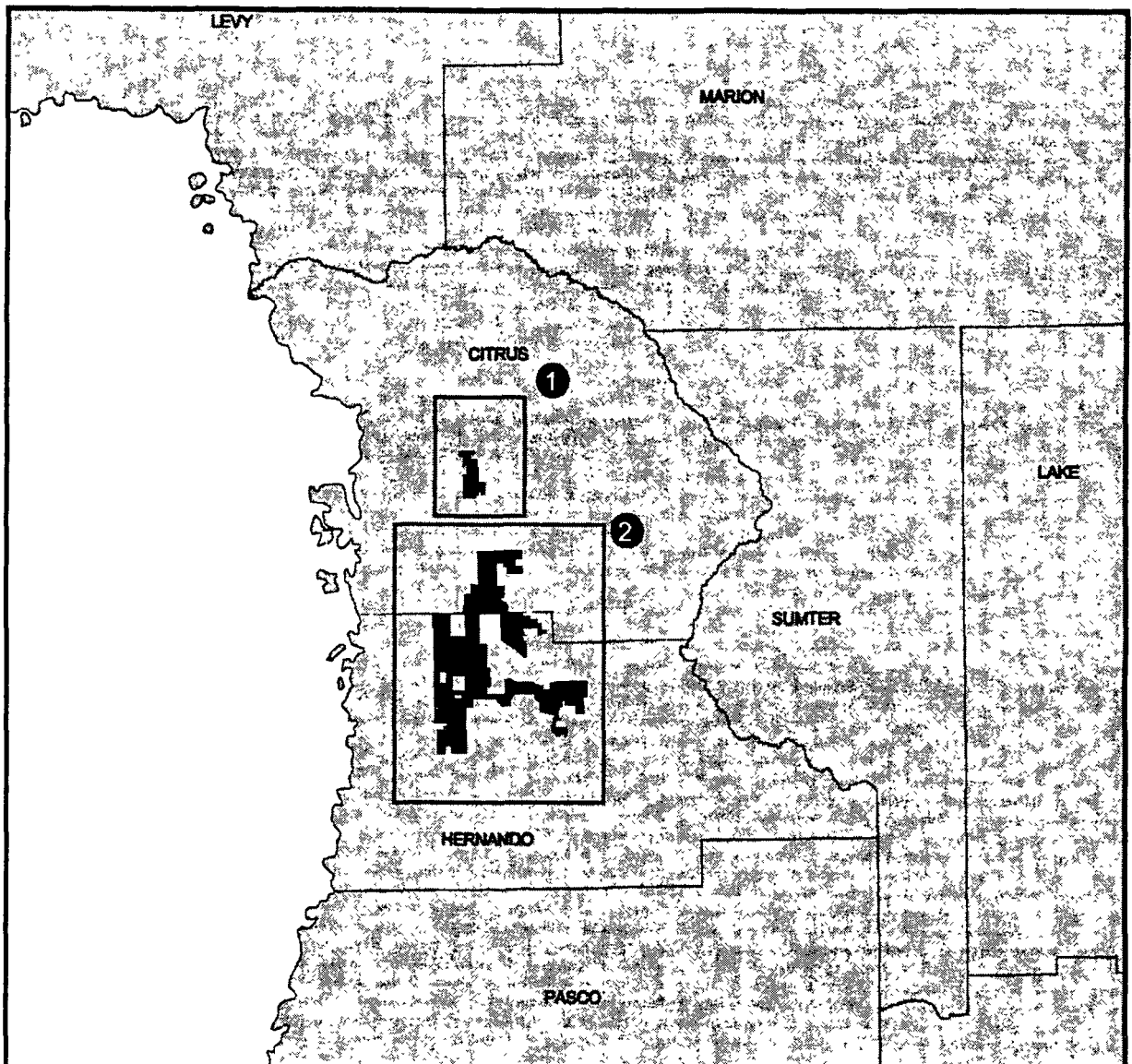
The Division will sell timber as needed to improve or maintain desirable ecosystem conditions. Revenue from these sales will vary, but the revenue-generating potential of this project is expected to be low to moderate.

B. Fish and Wildlife Conservation 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.

Annutteliga Hammock - Group B/Full Fee

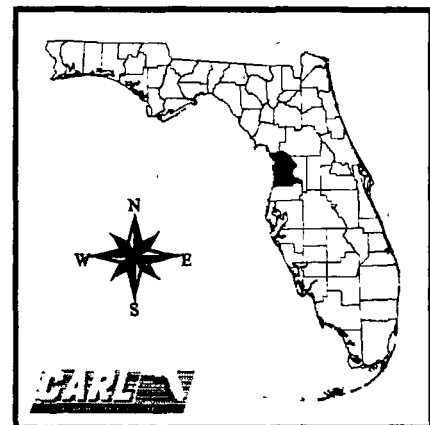
Management Cost Summary/DOF			Management Cost Summary/FWC		
Category	Startup	Recurring	Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL	Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$85,020	\$85,020	Salary	\$78,353	\$78,353
OPS	\$0	\$0	OPS	\$10,500	\$5,250
Expense	\$25,000	\$25,000	Expense	\$52,500	\$42,000
OCO	\$116,800	\$10,000	OCO	\$124,000	\$10,000
FCO	\$0	\$0	FCO	\$150,000	\$0
TOTAL	\$226,820	\$120,020	TOTAL	\$404,958	\$135,603

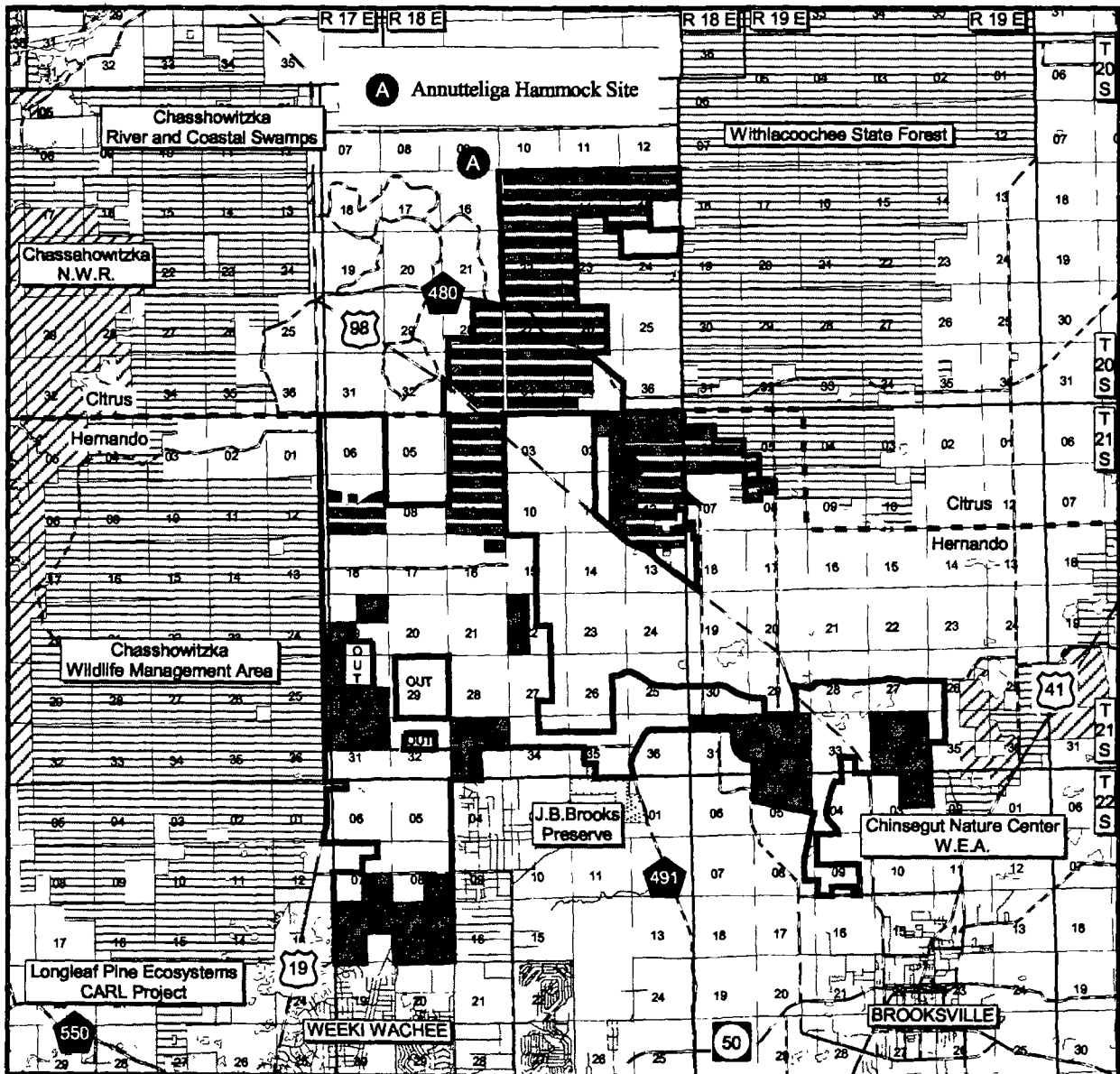


Annutteliga Hammock Overview

CITRUS, HERNANDO COUNTIES

- Map Sheet 1:
 - A. Lecanto Sandhills Site
- Map Sheet 2:
 - A. Annutteliga Hammock Site





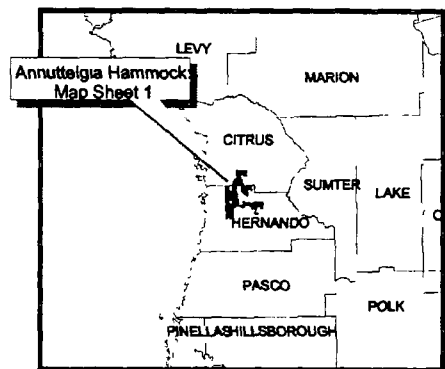
Annutteliga Hammock: Map Sheet 1

HERNANDO, CITRUS COUNTIES

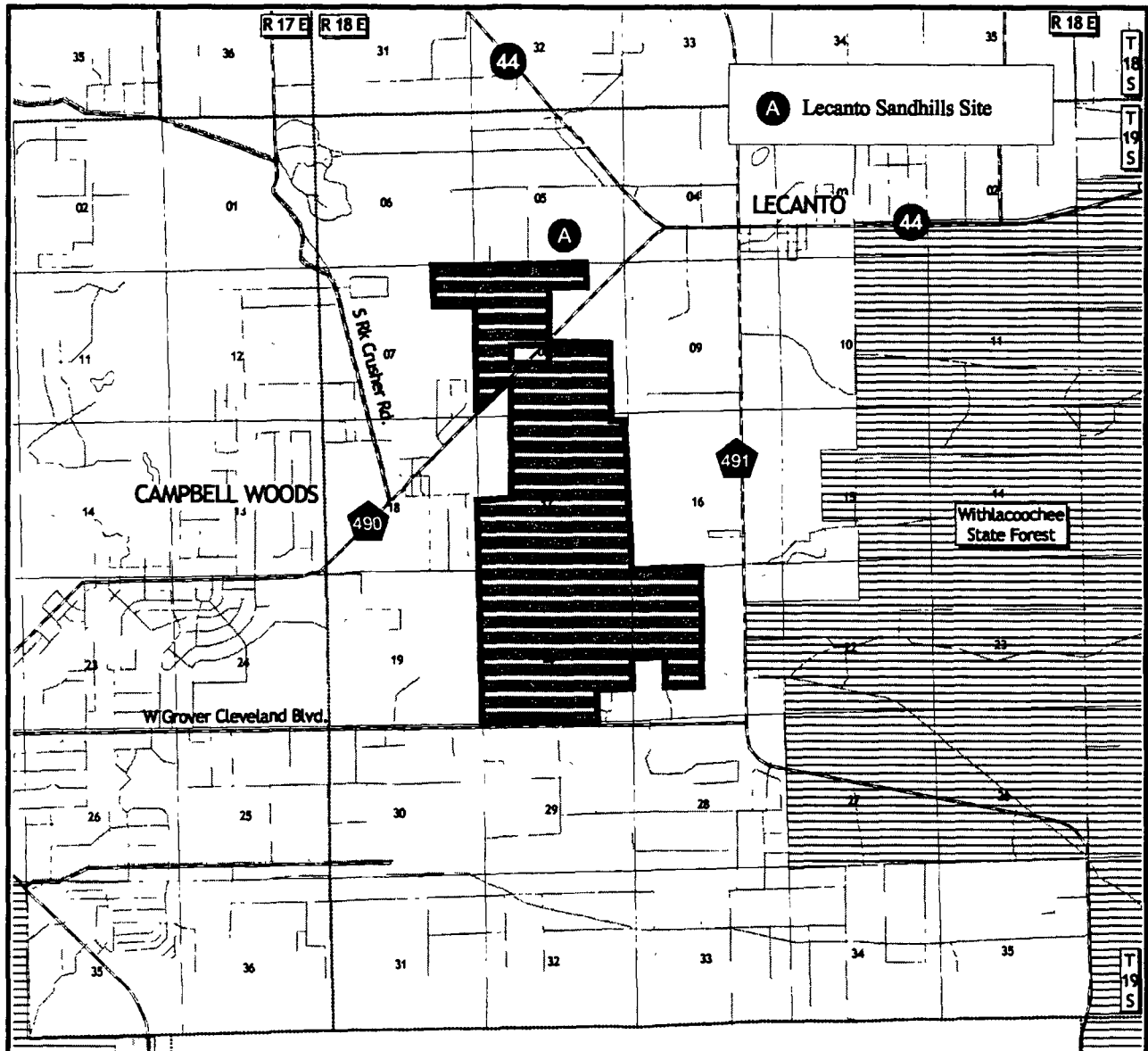
- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



1 0 1 2 3 Miles



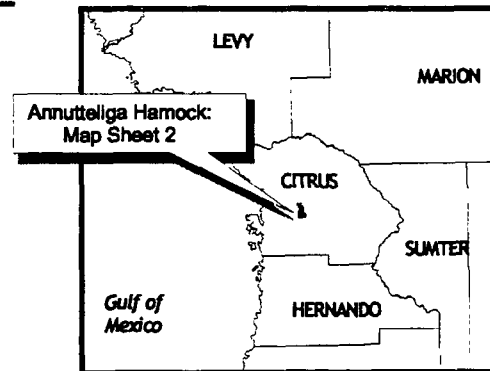
Annutteliga Hammock - Group B/Full Fee



Annutteliga Hammock: Map Sheet 2

CITRUS COUNTY

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



Apalachicola River - Group B/Full Fee

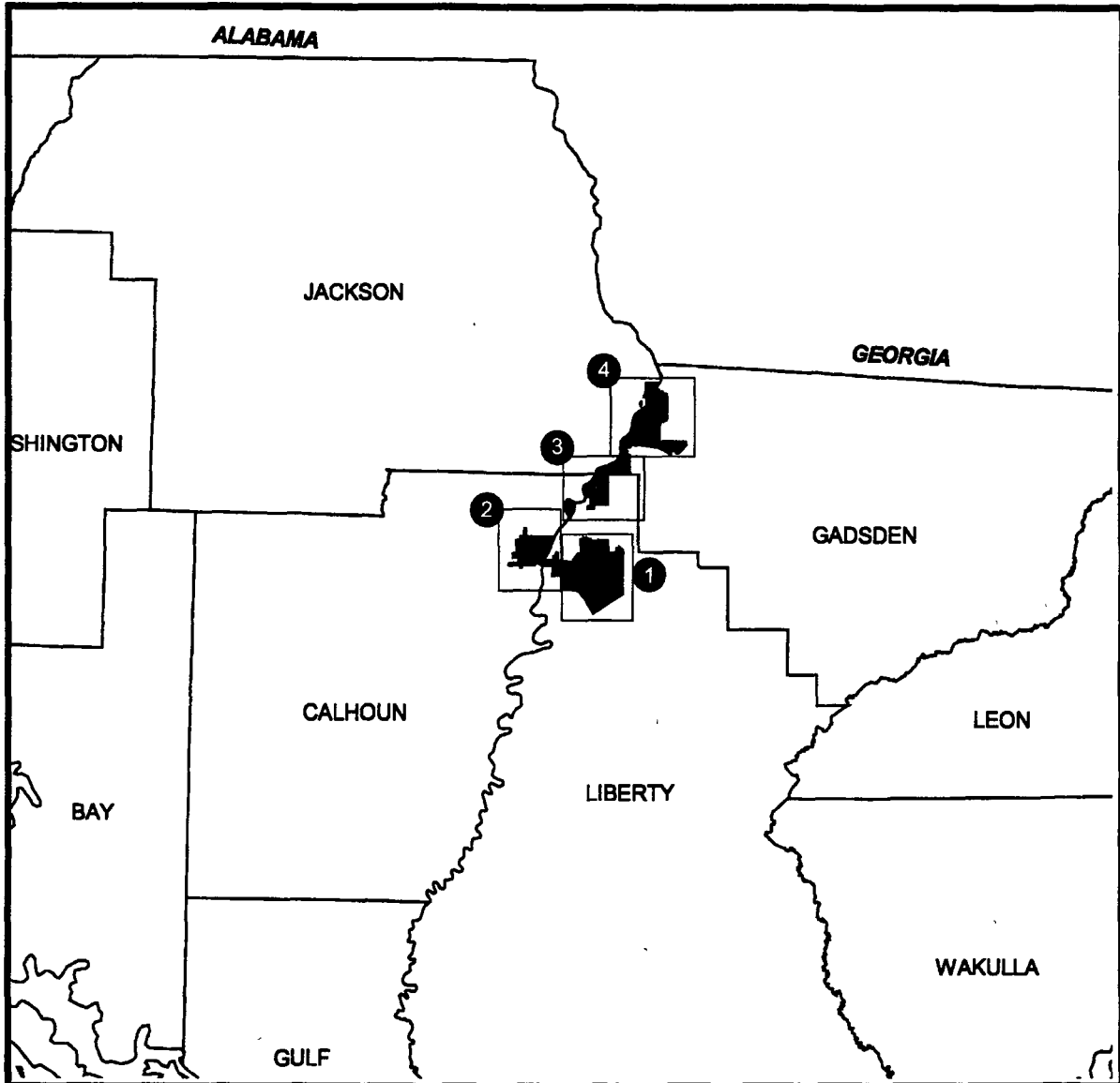
Revenue-generating potential No significant revenue is expected to be generated initially after the lands are placed under management of the DRP. It will probably be several years before any significant public facilities are developed. The

degree of future revenue generated will depend on the nature and extent of public use and facilities. **Cooperators in management activities** 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	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
TOTAL	\$248,296	\$167,769



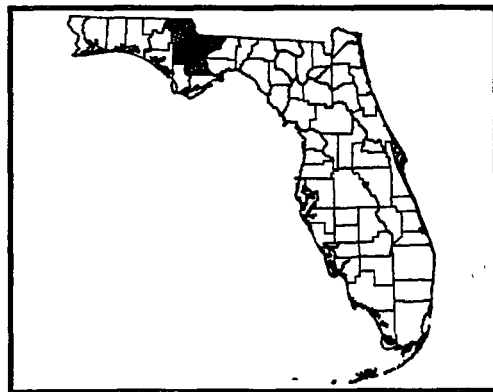
Apalachicola River: Overview

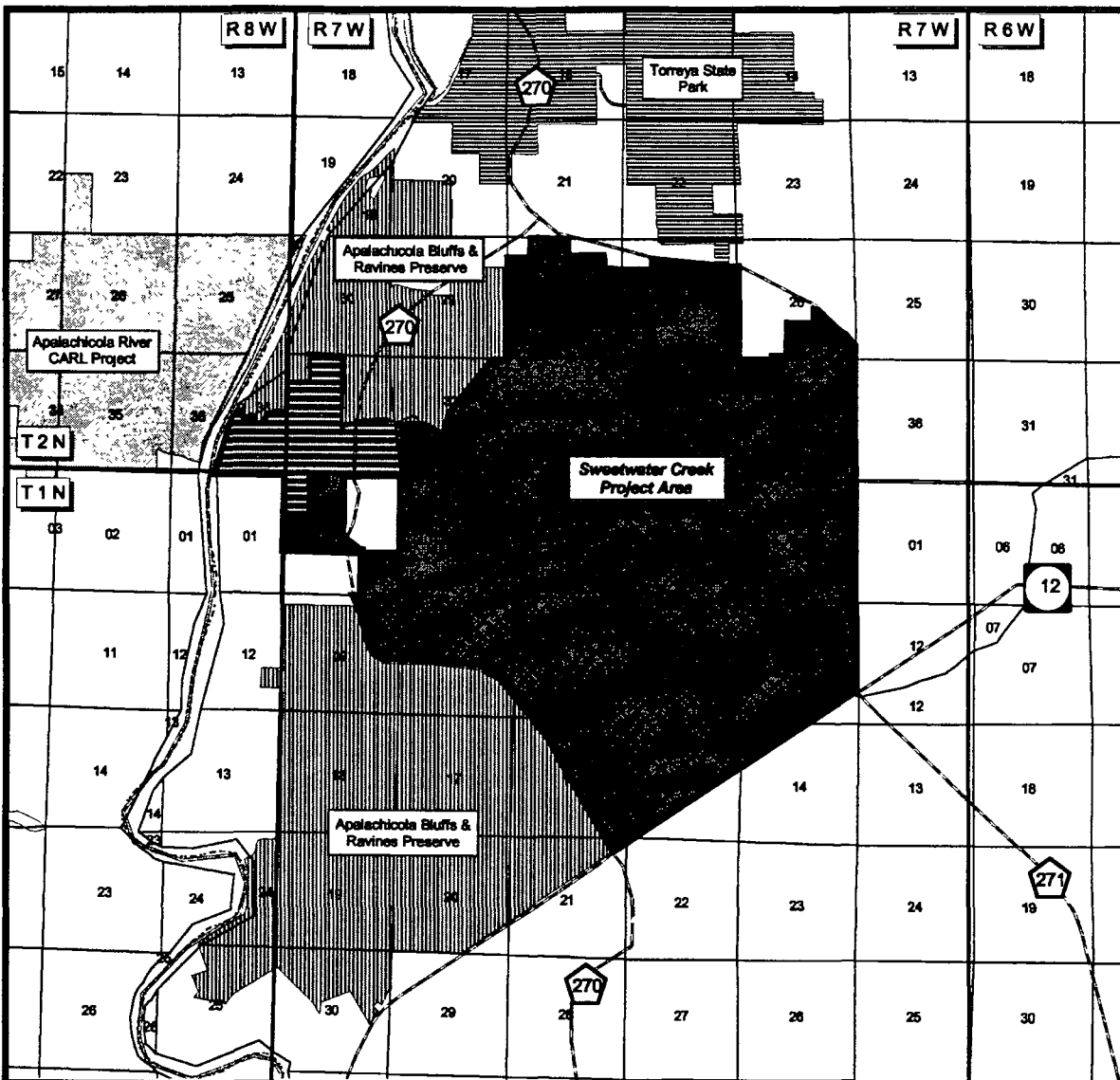
Gadsden, Calhoun, Jackson, Liberty Counties

- Map Sheet 1:
Sweetwater Creek Site
- Map Sheet 2:
Atkins Site
- Map Sheet 3:
Aspalaga Site
- Map Sheet 4:
Gadsden Glades Site



0 5 10 15 Miles



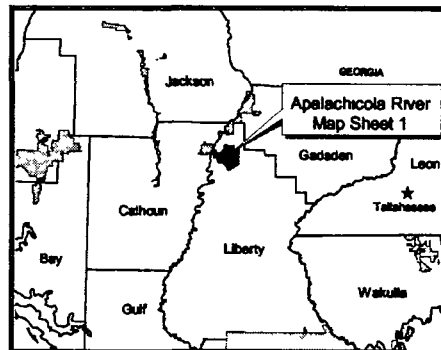


Apalachicola River: Map Sheet 1

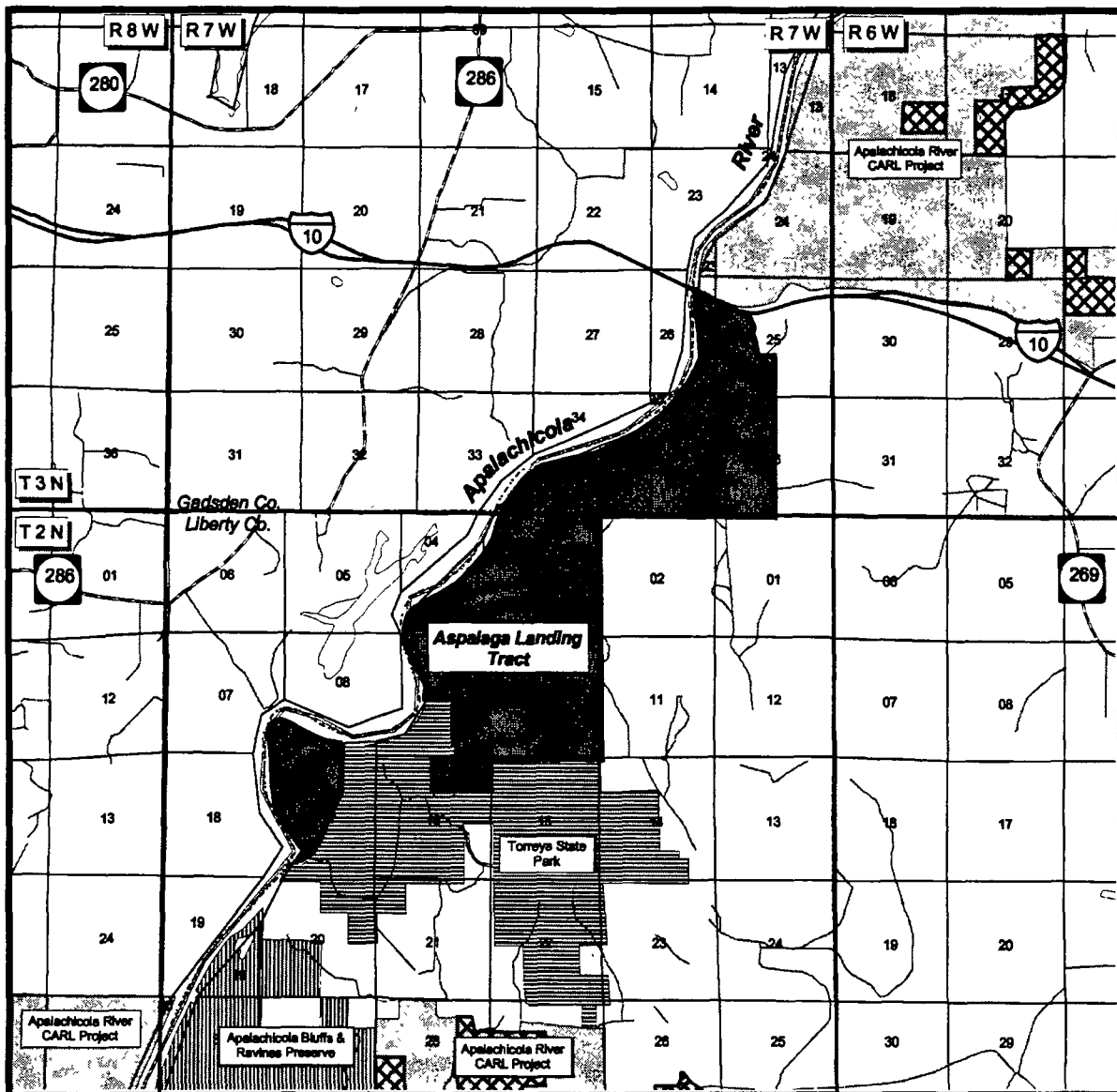
Liberty County

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Carl Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project

St. Joe Corporation Holding (Estimated)












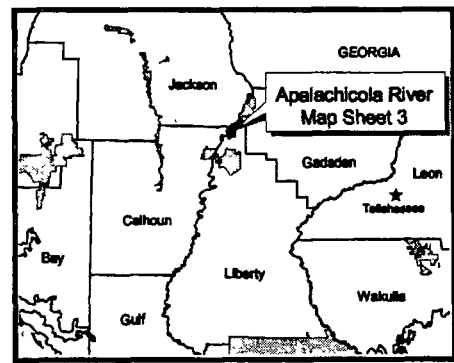
Apalachicola River - Group B/Full Fee

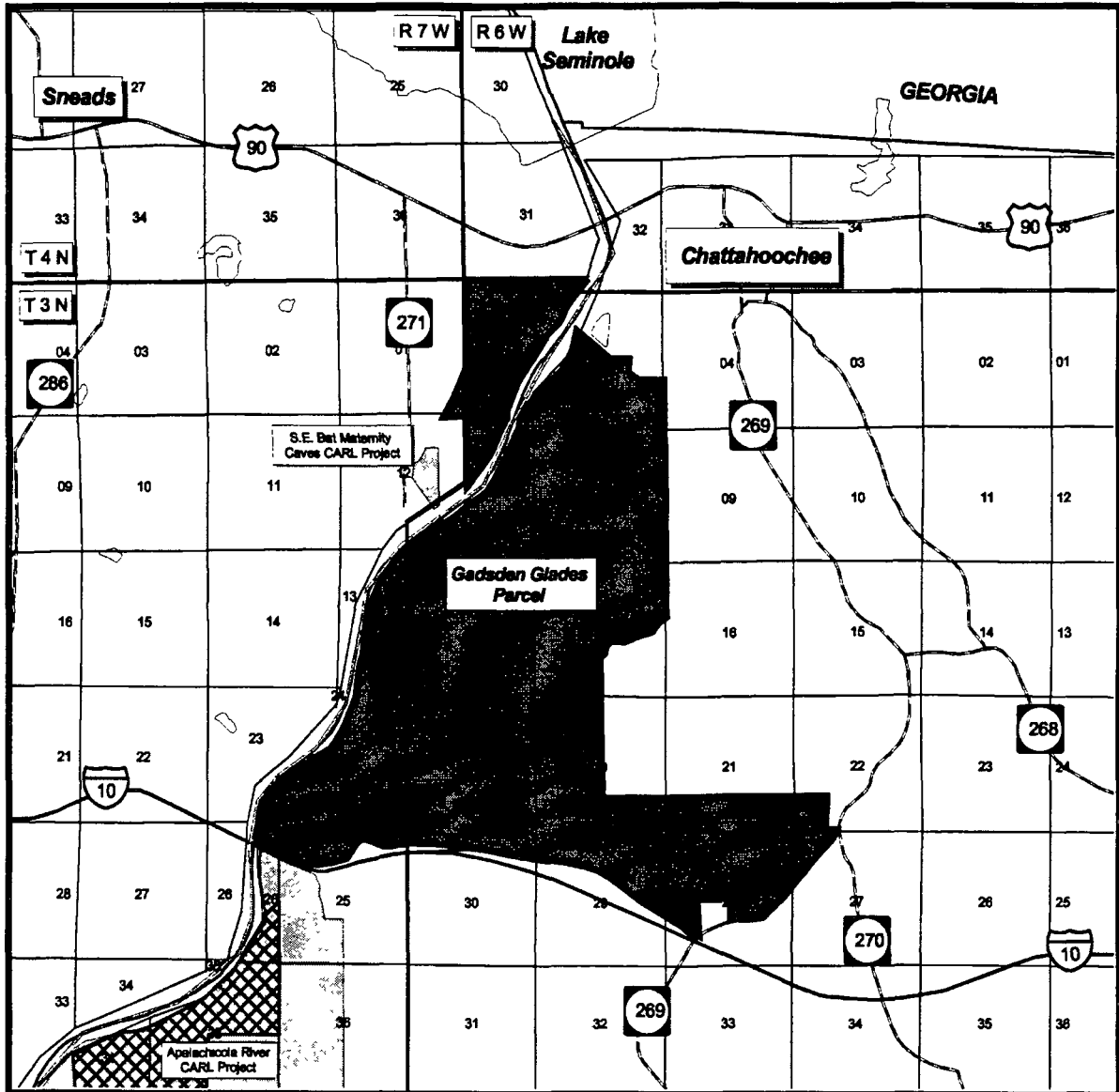


Apalachicola River: Map Sheet 3

Gadsden County










-  Acquired
 -  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
 -  Carl Project Boundary
 -  Federal Land
 -  Local or Private Managed Area
 -  State Land
 -  State Aquatic Preserve
 -  Other CARL Project
-  St. Joe Corporation Holding (Estimated)





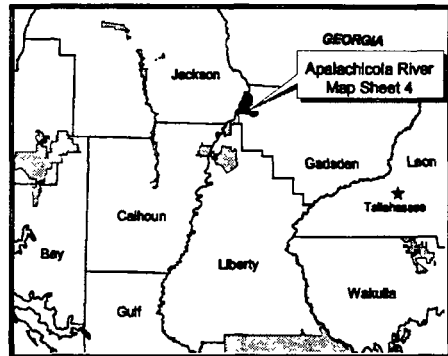
Apalachicola River: Map Sheet 4

Gadsden/Jackson Counties

-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  Carl Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project
-  St. Joe Corporation Holding (Estimated)



0 1 2 Miles



Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge

**Group B
Full Fee**

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, this 20-mile stretch of beach in Brevard and Indian River Counties is the second most significant nesting area for Loggerhead sea turtles in the world, one of the most significant nesting areas for Green Turtles in the western hemisphere, and an occasional nesting area for the Leatherback, the largest and rarest sea turtle. 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 (DRP), Department of Environmental Protection, the U.S. Fish and 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 habi-

tat. 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

This project is at a negotiation impasse because the negotiations on the remaining essential or core parcels have been unsuccessful and have reached an impasse (or the owners are not willing to consider a sale to the state). 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

FNAI Elements	
<i>Devil's shoestring</i>	G1Q/S1
<i>Coastal vervain</i>	G2/S2
<i>Prickly-apple</i>	G2G3/S2S3
SHELL MOUND	G3/S2
Loggerhead turtle	G3/S2
Green turtle	G3/S2
Leatherback turtle	G3/S2
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
15 elements known from site	

Placed on list	1991
Project Area (Acres)	1,023
Acres Acquired	524
at a Cost of	\$35,650,365
Acres Remaining	499
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$22,275,000*

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

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.

On April 6, 2001, the Council transferred this project to the full fee from the negotiated impasse group. Several offers have been made to remaining owners, who are unwilling sellers.

On January 25, 2001, the Acquisition and Restoration Council added 5 acres to the project.

Coordination

This project was developed in conjunction with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). In 2000, the federal government approved \$2 mil-

lion 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.

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.

Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge 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 and 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, mod-

erate-need and high-need tracts as defined by 259.032 (11)(c) F.S. About 30% of the lands are low-need, 50% moderate-need and 20% high-need properties.

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 Service or local governments. The Florida Division of Recreation and Parks ex-

Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge - Group B/Full Fee

pects 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 edu-

cation 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 volunteer warden program has been proposed to involve the local community in

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

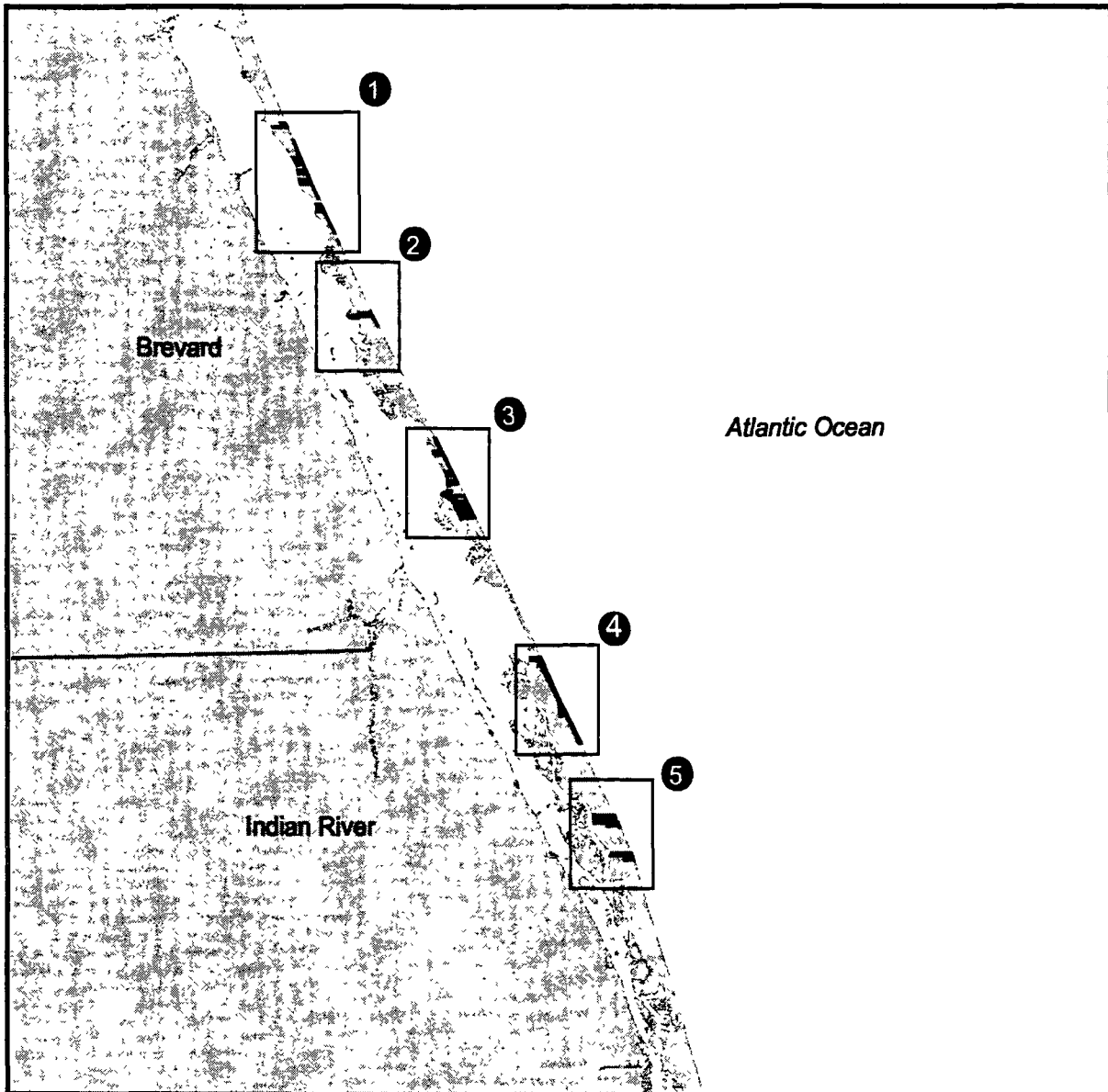
Management Cost Summary/Brevard County

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)

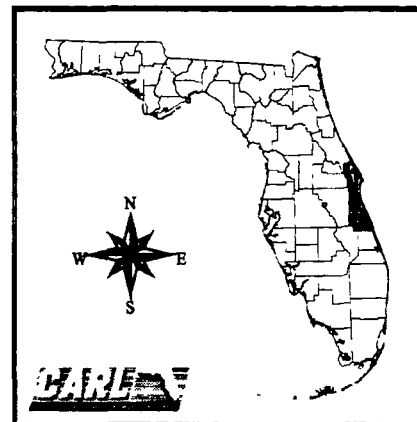
Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	SPTF	SPTF	SPTF
Salary	\$564,489	\$581,424	\$598,866
OPS	\$63,602	\$55,000	\$55,000
Expense	\$145,616	\$144,000	\$144,000
OCO	\$10,805	\$24,188	\$24,188
HOSP	\$7,785	\$7,785	\$7,875
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$792,386	\$812,487	\$812,929



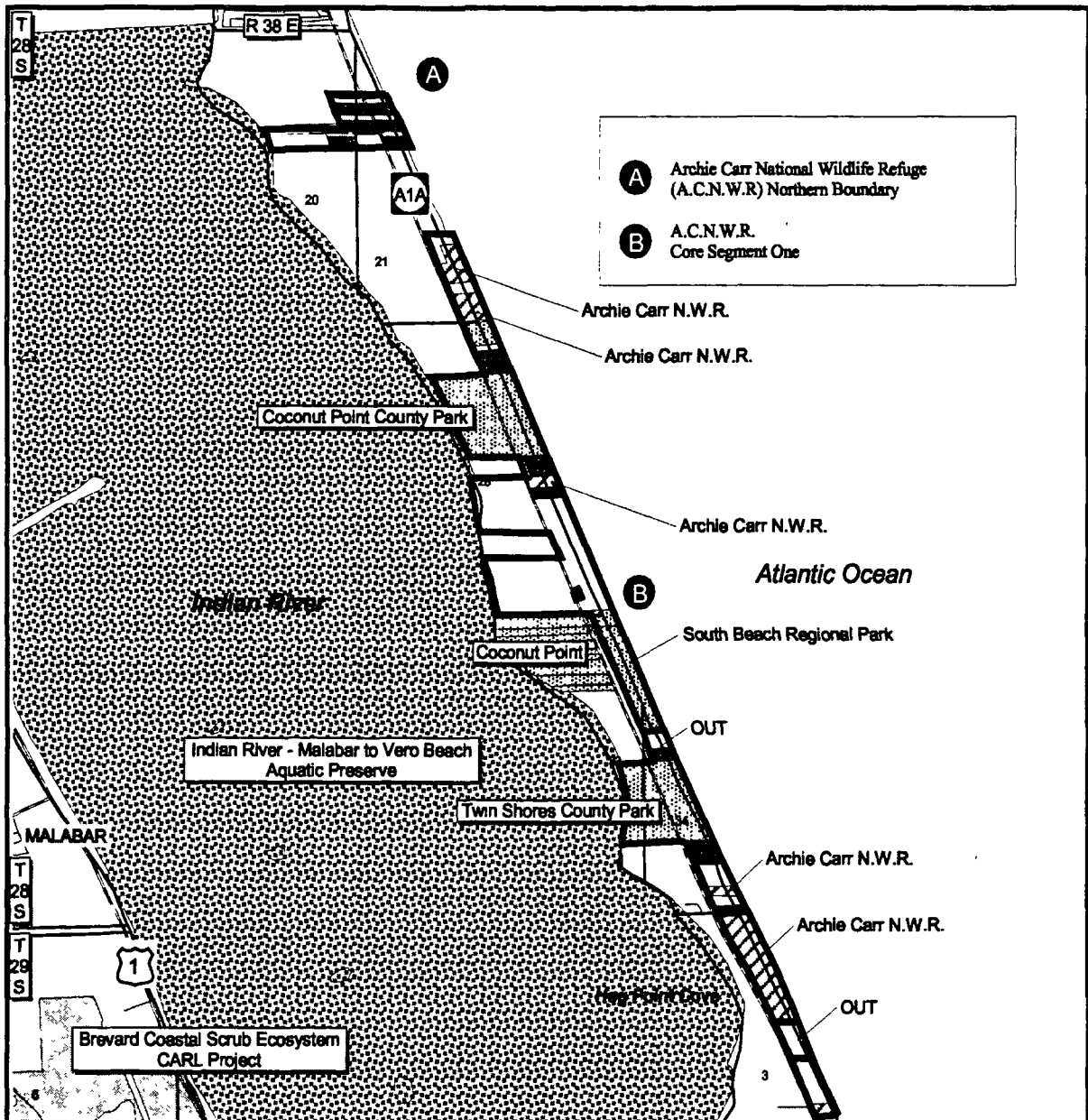
Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge Overview

BREVARD, INDIAN RIVER COUNTIES

- Map Sheet 1:
 - A. Archie Carr N.W.R - Northern Boundary
 - B. Archie Carr N.W.R.- Core Segment 1
- Map Sheet 2:
 - A. Archie Carr N.W.R.- Core Segment 2
- Map Sheet 3:
 - A. Archie Carr N.W.R.- Core Segment 3
- Map Sheet 4:
 - A. Archie Carr N.W.R.- Core Segment 4 - Southern Boundary
- Map Sheet 5:
 - A. Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge



Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge - Group B/Full Fee



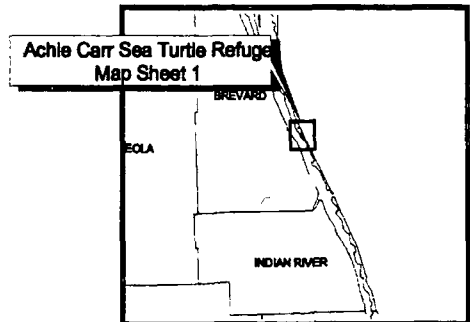
Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge: Map Sheet 1 of 5

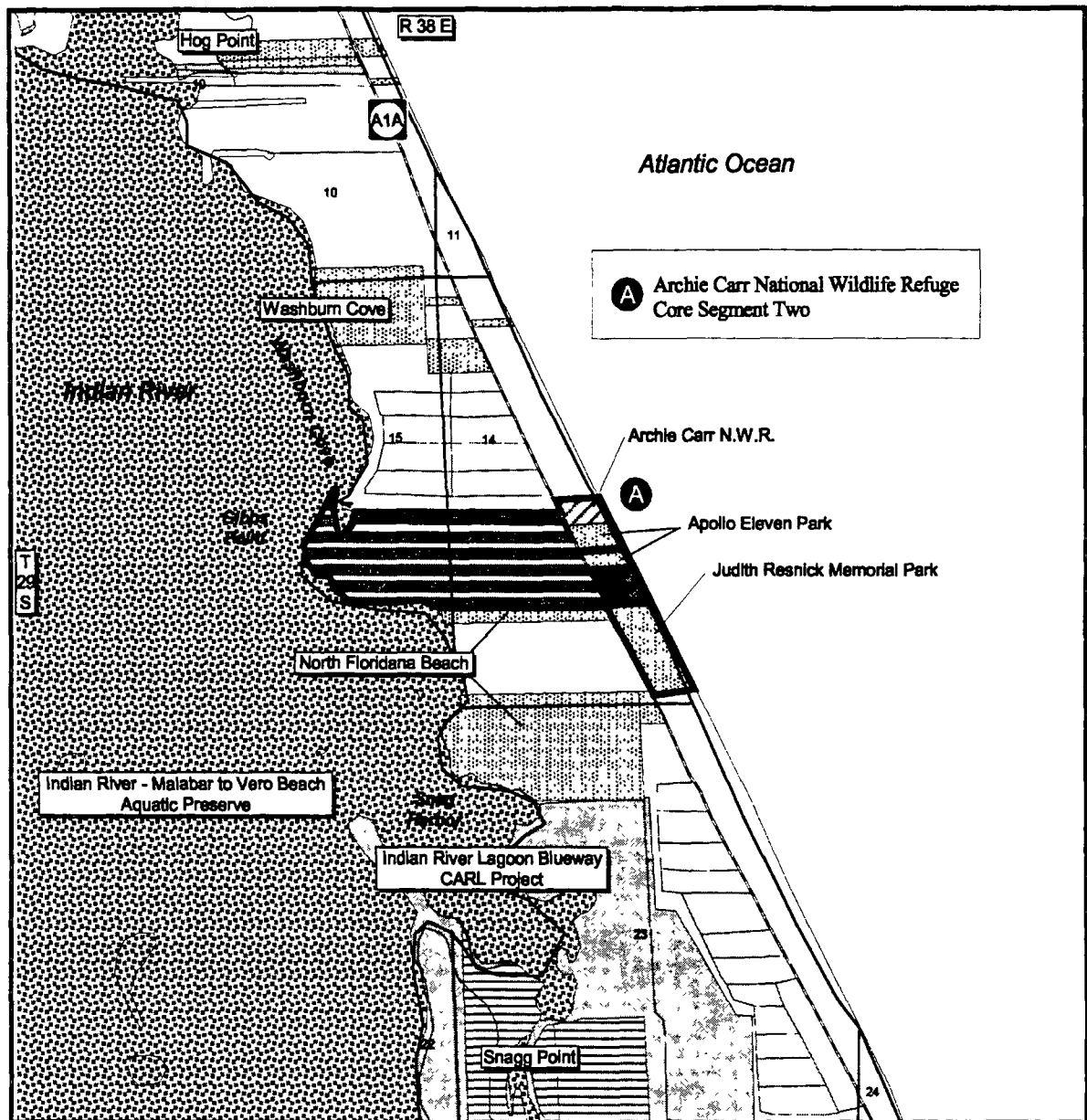
BREVARD COUNTY

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



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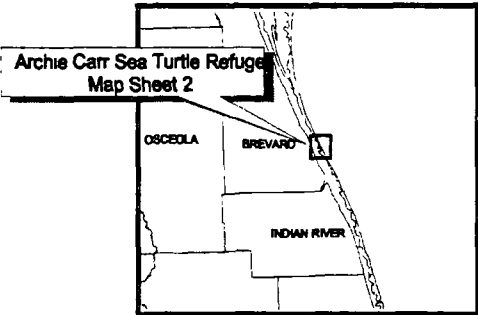
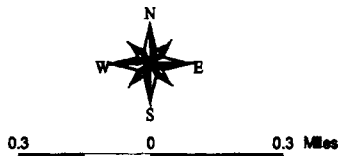




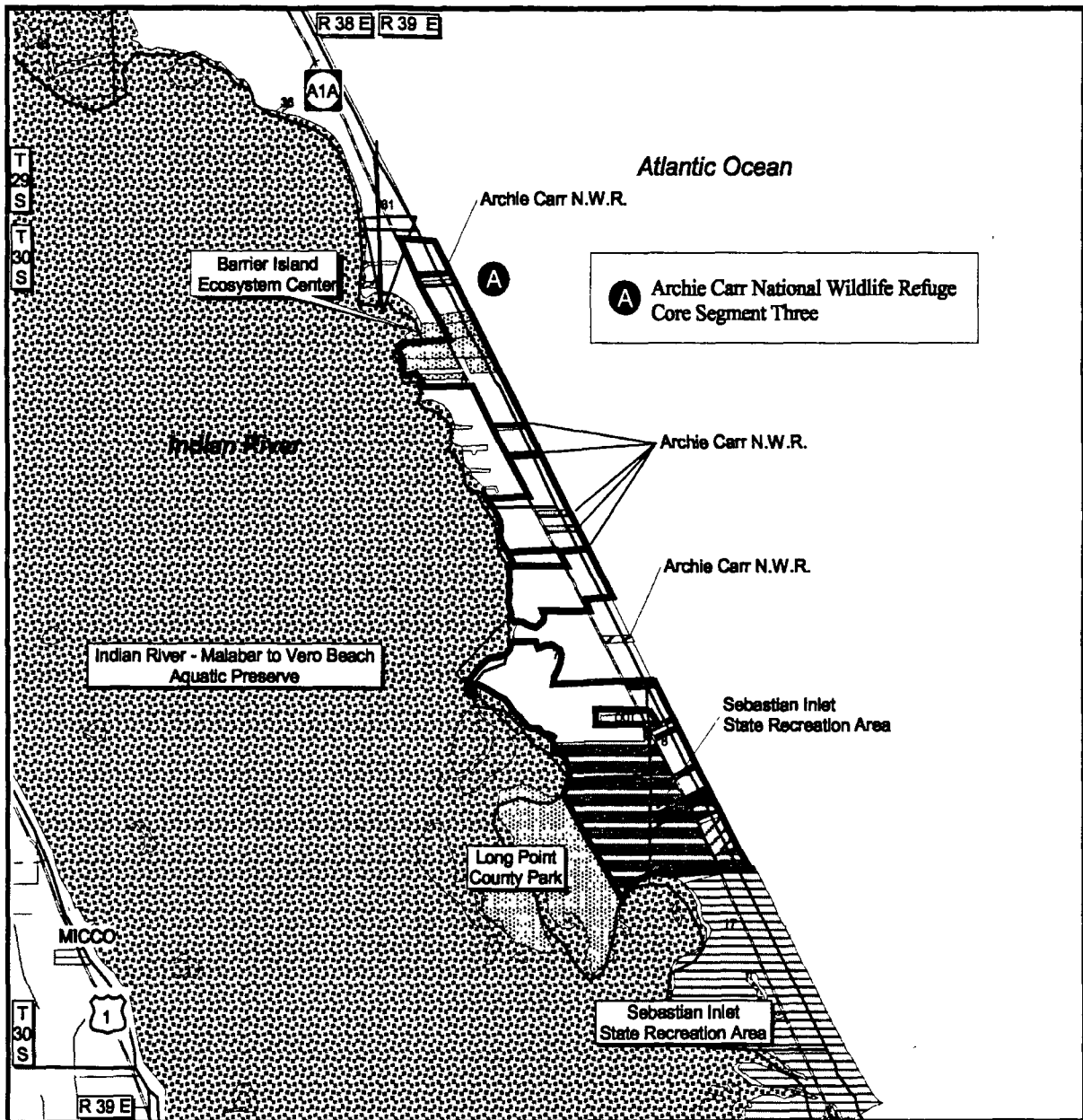
Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge: Map Sheet 2 of 5

BREVARD COUNTY

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



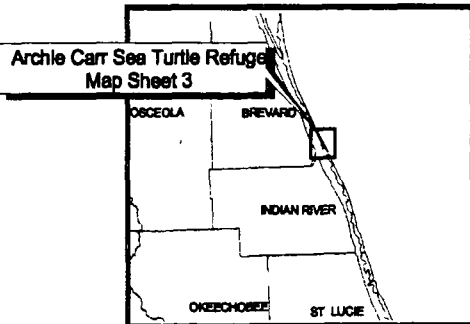
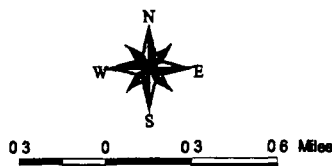
Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge - Group B/Full Fee

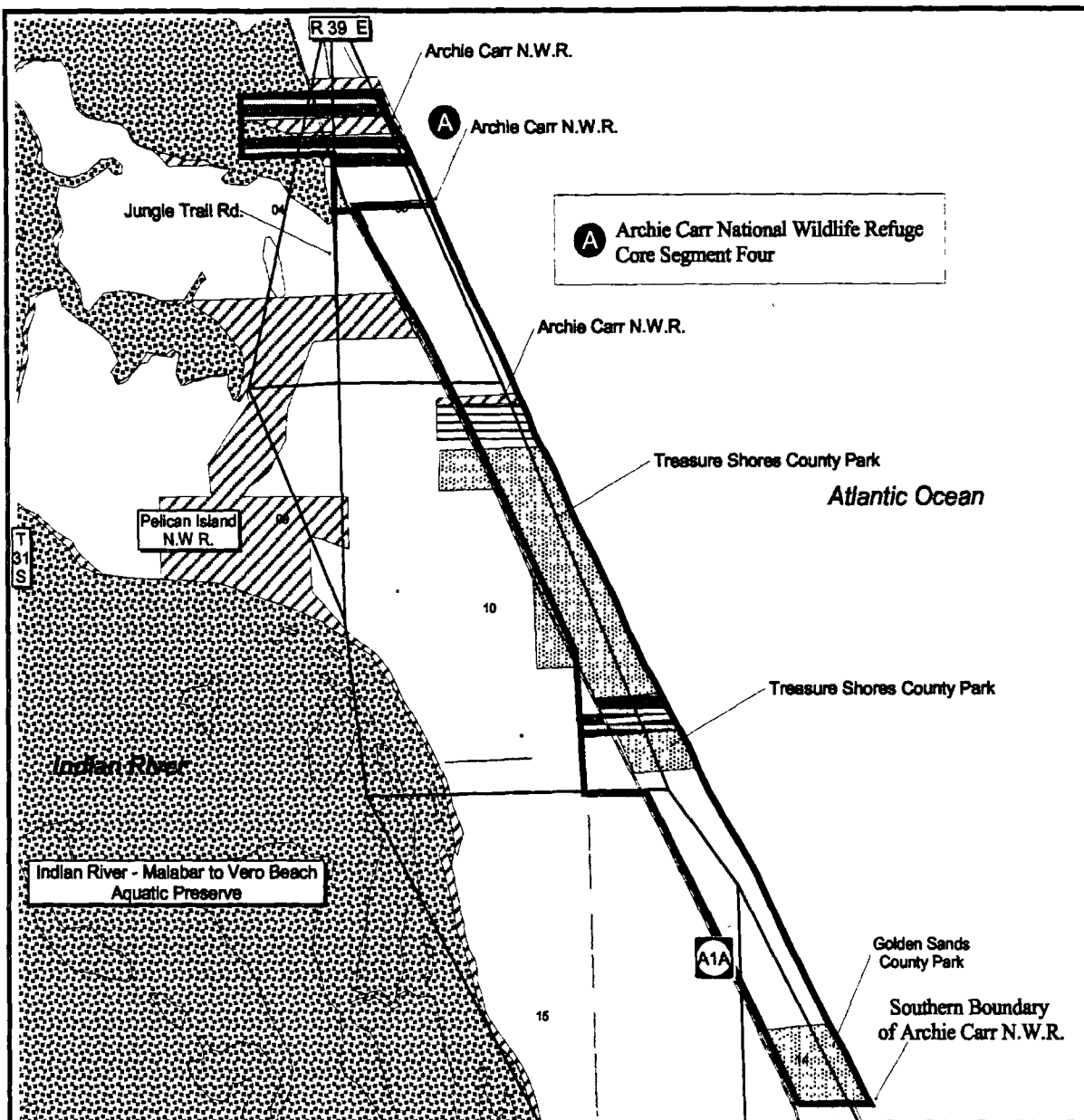


Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge: Map Sheet 3 of 5

BREVARD COUNTY

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project

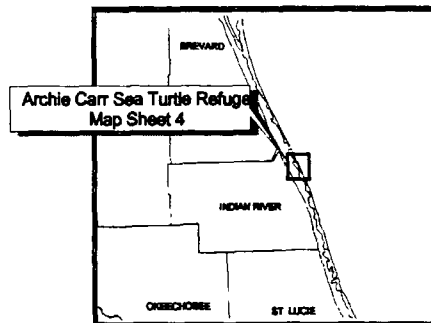
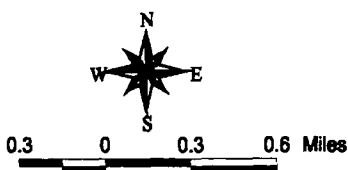




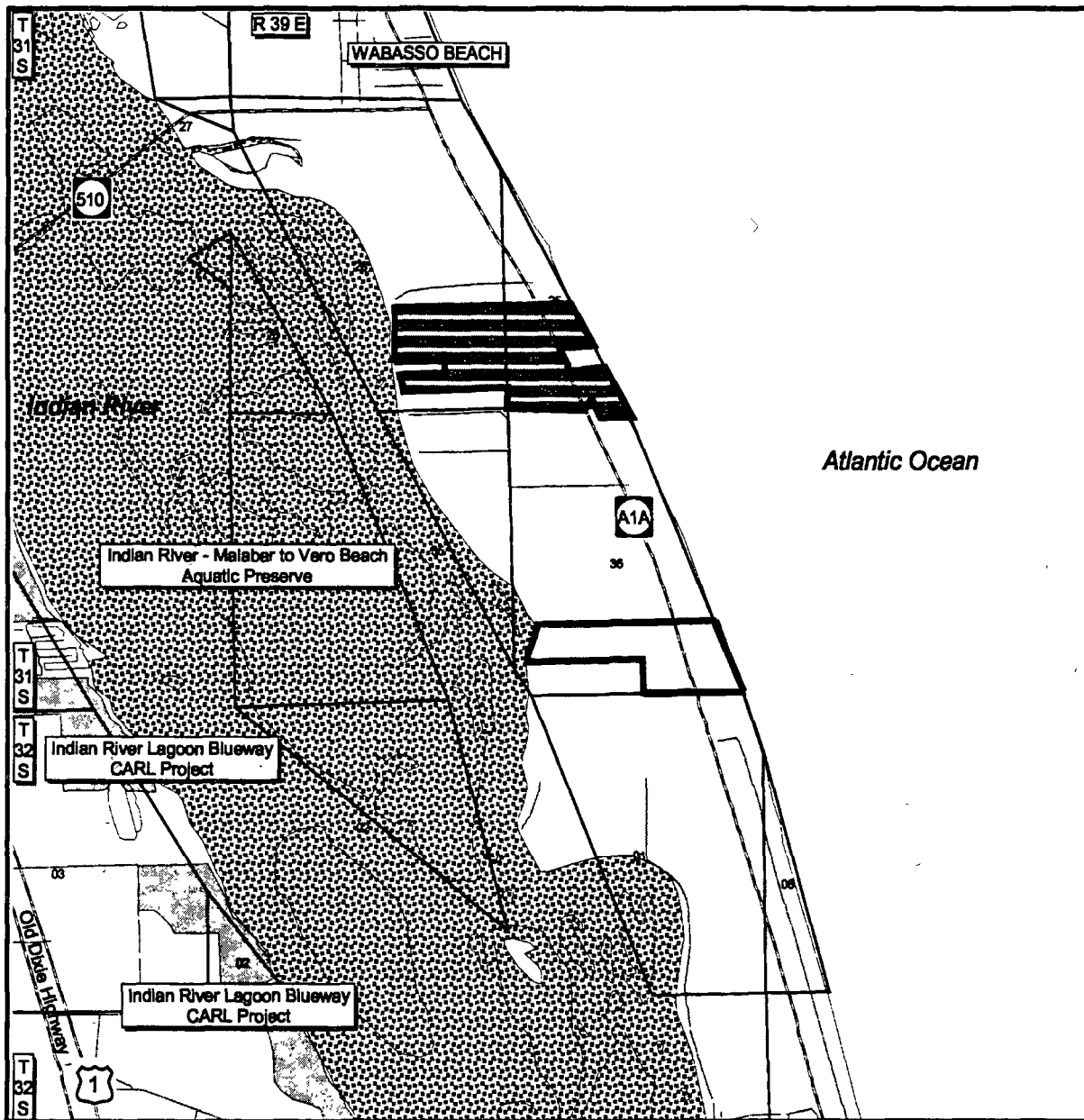
Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge: Map Sheet 4 of 5

INDIAN RIVER COUNTY

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project









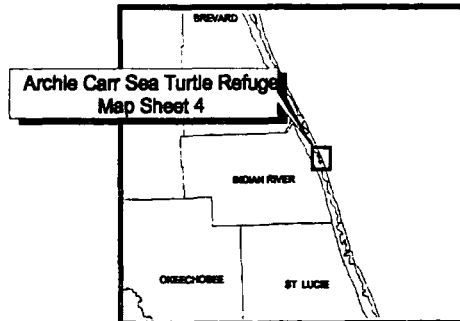
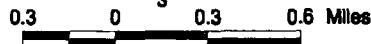
Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge - Group B/Full Fee



Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge: Map Sheet 5 of 5

INDIAN RIVER COUNTY

-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  CARL Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project



Atlantic Ridge Ecosystem

**Group B
Full Fee**

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 (DRP), 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.

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 Commercial Bank Medalist (acquired under contract by SFWMD). Mobil-Seawind (acquired) 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 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 threeawn</i>	G2/S2
SCRUB	G2/S2
<i>Pine pinweed</i>	G2/S2
Florida sandhill crane	G5T2T3/S2S3
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)	15,032
Acres Acquired	5,971
at a Cost of	\$38,215,961
Acres Remaining	9,061
With Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$71,427,700

Atlantic Ridge Ecosystem - Group B/Full Fee

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.

On October 15, 1998, LAMAC designated the Phase II corridor to Jonathan Dickinson State Park as essential.

On October 21, 1999, the Council added 598 acres to the project boundary as essential parcels.

On August 22, 2000 the Acquisition and Restoration Council added 1,920 acres to the project.

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 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 DRP

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 might be additional needs for management of public use activities and facilities.

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

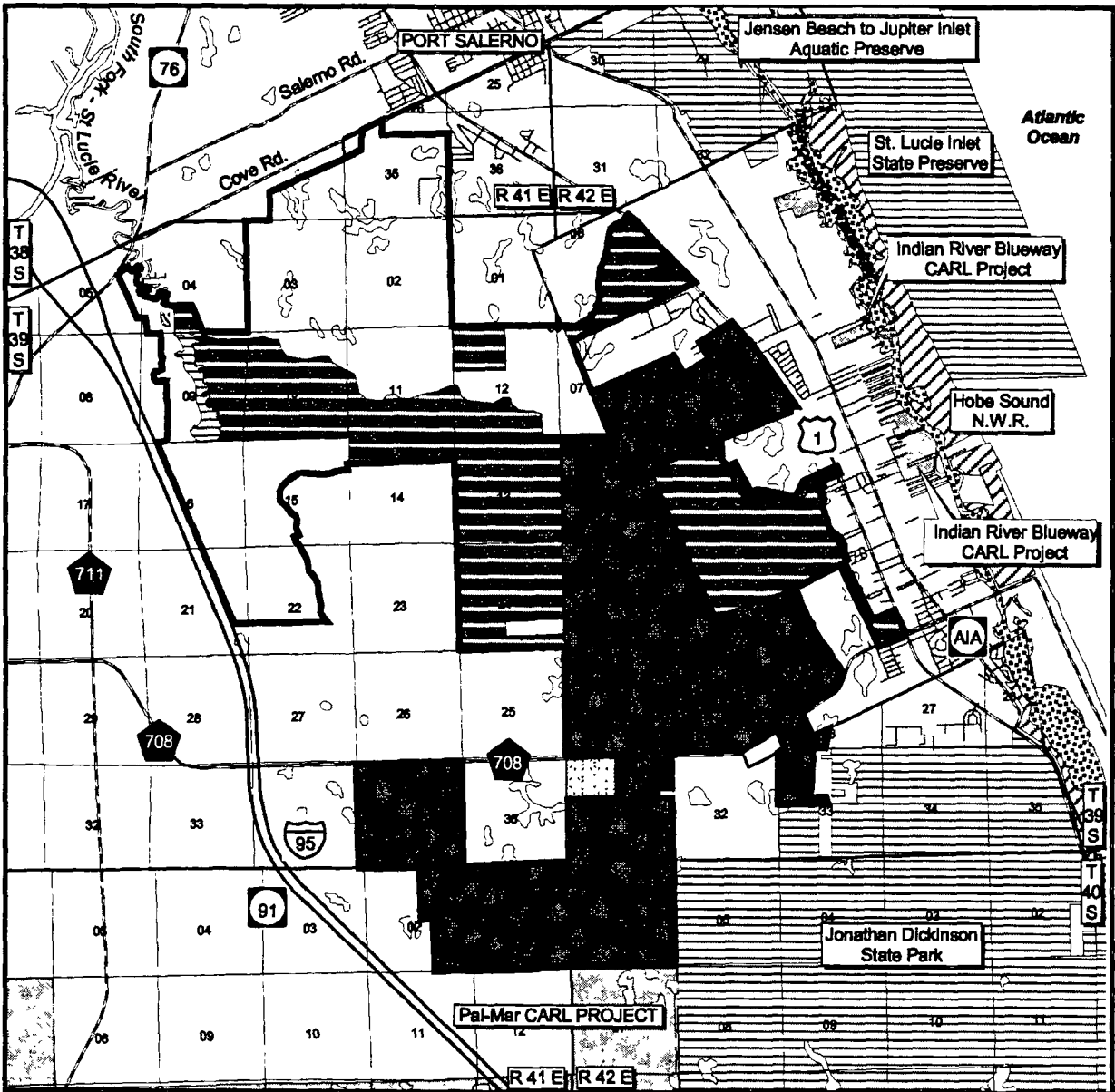
Within the first year after acquisition, management activities will concentrate on site security, natural resource protection, and efforts toward the development of a plan for long-term public use and resource management consistent with the stated goals and objectives of the approved Atlantic Ridge Ecosystem 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

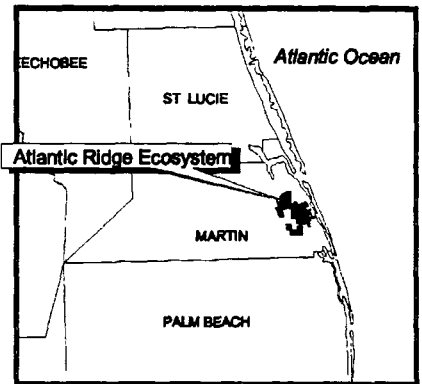
Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$52,994	\$52,994
OPS	\$8,000	\$8,000
Expense	\$26,307	\$26,307
OCO	\$129,212	\$1,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$216,132	\$88,301



Atlantic Ridge Ecosystem

MARTIN COUNTY

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



Big Bend Swamp/Holopaw Ranch

**Group B
Less Than Fee**

Osceola County

Purpose for State Acquisition

Many kinds of wildlife live in the expanses of palmetto prairies, pine flatwoods, and cypress swamps in Osceola County. The Big Bend Swamp project will acquire certain rights from landowners to maintain a link of natural lands between the Bull Creek and Three Lakes Wildlife Management Areas, and help to ensure the survival of caracara, red-cockaded woodpeckers, sandhill cranes, and other wildlife that require these large natural areas.

Manager (Monitor)

Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) (lead); Division of Forestry, (DOF) Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (cooperating).

General Description

The Big Bend Swamp project includes a diverse sample of the natural environments of central Florida. Natural communities on the project are in good condition because the uplands have been burned regularly. Mesic flatwoods and dry prairie cover 40% of the project. These communities are interrupted by Big Bend Swamp, which is a large cypress-dominated strand swamp, and smaller dome swamps, depression marshes, wet prairies, and hydric hammocks. Fire-suppressed scrub

also occurs in patches. Disturbed areas, largely improved pasture or sod farms, cover 18% of the project.

No FNAI-listed plants are known from the project, but the Big Bend Swamp may be particularly important for up to 30 rare animal species that require large areas of flatwoods, prairie, and wetlands, such as red-cockaded woodpeckers, Florida sandhill cranes, Florida grasshopper sparrows, Sherman's fox squirrels, swallow-tailed kites, and crested caracaras.

Public Use

This project is designated as a wildlife management area, with uses such as hunting, hiking, and wildlife observation. Public use will depend on agreements with landowners.

Acquisition Planning and Status

Essential parcels are Bronson, Partin, Ridgewood Ranch, Oberry, Gannarelli, Whaley, Lee Ranch, and Smith. Conservation easements are proposed for the majority of the tracts. Appraisal mapping was initiated on several large ownerships in 2000.

Coordination

There are no acquisition partners at this time.

FNAI Elements	
SCRUB	G2/S2
Eastern indigo snake	G4T3/S3
Short-tailed hawk	G4?/S3
DRY PRAIRIE	G2/S2
Gopher Tortoise	G3/S3
11 elements known from parcel	

Placed on list	2000
Project Area (Acres)	54,425
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	54,425

with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of \$28,190,776

Management Policy Statement

The Big Bend Swamp/Holopaw Ranch Lands project includes nearly 50,000 acres and is comprised of a mosaic of upland and wetland natural communities that serve as important integral portions of a large south-central Florida natural area. These communities include cypress strands, mesic flatwoods, dome swamp, wet prairie, scrub and baygall. Ownership and management of these communities is important to the protection of the natural system comprising the Kissimmee River Basin and will form important adjunct lands for a public lands complex already under management (or proposed for management) by FWC. Additionally, this complex of natural communities serves as important habitat for such listed bird species as the Florida grasshopper sparrow, the Florida sandhill crane, red-cockaded woodpecker, American swallow-tailed kite, and is of special importance to the burrowing owl. Most of the characteristic vertebrates of the Kissimmee Basin require vast tracts of land to support viable populations. This project, though largely contemplated for less-than-fee purchase, consists of a variety of wetland and upland habitats that support a broad diversity of wildlife, both common and rare. Several islands of scrub provide habitat for such species as gopher tortoises and Florida scrub jays. The Big Bend Swamp / Holopaw Ranch proposal has the resource diversity to qualify as a wildlife management area, and portions of the project have the potential to provide the public with opportunities for activities such as hunting, hiking and wildlife observation. The FWC is recommended as lead manager, with the DOF as cooperating managers.

Management Prospectus

Management goals and multiple-use activities contemplated Priority will be given to conservation and protection of native wildlife species' habitats, and especially to that of threatened and endangered species. Management actions on fee simple acquisitions will be designed to conserve, protect, and restore important ecosystems and plant communities. FWC will work with landowners on less-than-fee purchases to oversee con-

servation easement provisions negotiated for the Trustees' by the Division of State Lands and FWC. The lands within this project will provide a variety of multiple-use activities including hunting, fishing, camping, boating, hiking, horseback riding, environmental education, ecotourism and other natural resource-based recreational activities, as well as the opportunity to generate revenues from timber management, cattle-grazing and public recreational uses.

Conditions affecting the intensity of management

The lands within this proposal are generally considered to be low-need tracts, requiring basic resource management, including the use of frequent prescribed fire. However, special precautions and frequent coordination will be necessary for any contemplated hydrological and plant community restoration projects, and for prescribed burning activities, since ranchers and other landowners will continue to maintain a presence on many of these properties. Additionally, if negotiated provisions allow, some low-level public-use activities may be allowed on lands acquired under conservation easements.

Timetable for implementing management, protecting infrastructure and ensuring security

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, restoring fire regimes, and establishing relationships with adjacent landowners. A management plan for the tract will be prepared, to include formation of an appropriate Management Advisory Group that includes stakeholders in the management of these lands.

Long-range activities on the property will include securing and stabilizing roads for public access, developing hiking / horseback riding trails, and developing camping and nature interpretive programs that key on facilities being provided on the adjacent Three Lakes WMA. An all-season prescribed burning program will be established using both aerial and ground ignition techniques. Whenever possible, existing roads, trails and fire-

Big Bend Swamp/Holopaw Ranch - Group B/Less Than Fee

breaks will be used to control both prescribed and natural fires. Infrastructure development will be kept to the minimum required to allow public access, provide facilities and manage the property.

Also for the long-term, FWC will seek to maintain and establish rapport with landowners adjacent to the WMA; provide technical assistance and advice in order to assure the welfare of ecosystem components such as wetlands, and establish working relationships with local representatives of regulatory agencies (i.e., Water Management Districts, counties, DEP, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, etc.) so that if conflicts arise solutions can be quickly sought.

Floral and faunal inventories will be continually updated by Commission biologists through opportunistic observations and systematic surveys. Inventory data will be supplemented as available with data from other sources which may include, but not be limited to, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Division of Recreation and Parks, Division of Forestry, Florida Natural Areas Inventory, The Nature Conservancy, Water Management Districts, or other private contractors.

Over the long-term, some previously-disturbed sites will be restored or managed to specifically benefit wildlife species that thrive in early successional plant communities. Selected sites may be planted with native or non-invasive agronomic plants to: (1) provide dove hunting opportunities, (2) provide high quality forage for quail, dove, deer, and wild turkey, and / or (3) to enhance wildlife viewing opportunities.

Estimates of revenue-generating potential Much of the proposed area consists of present or former ranch lands and mesic flatwoods with scattered longleaf or slash pine. Some revenues might be generated on fee-simple portions of the acquisition through judicious stocking of cattle, or through timber management by means of a wildlife-oriented forest management plan developed with the assistance of the Division of Forestry. Also, fees could be established for touring the area to view the plant and animal communities through ecotourism programs being developed on the adjacent WMA. A \$25 wildlife management area stamp would be required to hunt on the portions of the area acquired in fee simple. For areas where only conservation easements are acquired, FWC will be bound by negotiations between landowners and the Division of State Lands. However, if negotiated provisions allow, there may be some opportunities on these lands for generating revenues from low-level hunting activities such as quota hunts, or special-opportunity hunts.

Recommendations for other governmental agency involvement The FWC will cooperate with other state and local governmental agencies in managing the area, but will seek special assistance from the Florida Division of Forestry in management of forest resources and implementation of prescribed burning programs.

Revenue sources, management costs and employees needed Funding of requisite positions, OPS, expenses and OCO would come from the Conservation and Recreation Lands (CARL) Trust Fund, and the State Game Trust Fund as needed. Since these lands are adjacent to an existing land complex being managed by FWC, initial staffing would be limited to one Biological Scientist III and one Fish and Wildlife Technician.

Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem

**Group B
Full Fee**

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 Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) will manage the six sites added in 1996.

General Description **Small Holdings**

The project includes twenty 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 eight 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

Full Fee 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	

	Full Fee
Placed on list	1993*
Project Area (Acres)	22,858
Acres Acquired	6,843**
at a Cost of	\$13,204,927
Acres Remaining	16,015
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$49,932,030

* Original project

** Includes acreage acquired by Brevard County & SJRWMD

Small Holdings FNAI Elements	
SCRUB	G2/S2
Florida scrub-jay	G3/S3
<i>Curtiss' milkweed</i>	G3/S3
<i>Large-flowered rosemary</i>	G3/S3
SCRUBBY FLATWOODS	G3/S3
WET FLATWOODS	G3/S3
Bald eagle	G4/S3
DEPRESSION MARSH	G4?/S3
12 elements known from project	

	Small Holdings
Placed on list	1993*
Project Area (Acres)	11,124
Acres Acquired	637
at a Cost of	\$2,740,537
Acres Remaining	10,487
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$35,897,001

* Original project

Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem -Group B/Full Fee Small Holdings

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. 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 (removed from boundary 12/19/00) consists of 52 acres and two owners—Nelson and SR 405 Ltd.

On July 14, 1995, the LAMAC approved the addition of four sites to the project boundary—Dicerandra Scrub, Malabar Scrub Sanctuary, Canova Beach Scrub (removed from boundary 12/19/00) and Jordan Boulevard. The county has acquired the Dicerandra and Malabar sites.

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, Wickham Road (removed from bound-

ary 12/19/00) is 822 acres, Micco Expansion is 1,833 acres. The project was re-named Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem at the December 5, 1996, LAMAC meeting.

The small holdings consists of four sites. The Valkaria Site is approximately 2,764 acres with multiple owners. The South Babcock site is 445 acres and contains multiple ownerships. The Grissom Parkway is 2,962 acres and the Ten Mile Ridge site is 529 acres. On December 3, 1998, the Council transferred the four sites from the Bargain group. Several of the sites are under active negotiations.

On December 19, 2000, the Acquisition and Restoration Council added 9,528 acres to the project (Malabar expansion and Valkaria/Micco expansion). The Canova Beach, Condev and Wickham Road sites (1,874 acres) were removed from the boundary. The sites are being developed or have become isolated or have had some habitat fragmentation.

Coordination

Brevard County is an 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 projects.

Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem 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 project as a wildlife and environmental area.

Manager Brevard County proposes to manage the six original sites of the Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem Project. The Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission will manage the six sites added in 1996.

Conditions affecting intensity of management

The Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem 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 infra-

structure 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 a core area for resource protection, identification of passive recreation areas, and the development of innovative environmental education programs.

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 distur-

bances will be identified as areas for restoration. Firebreaks will be cleared where necessary. Infrastructure development will be confined to already disturbed areas and will be low-impact.

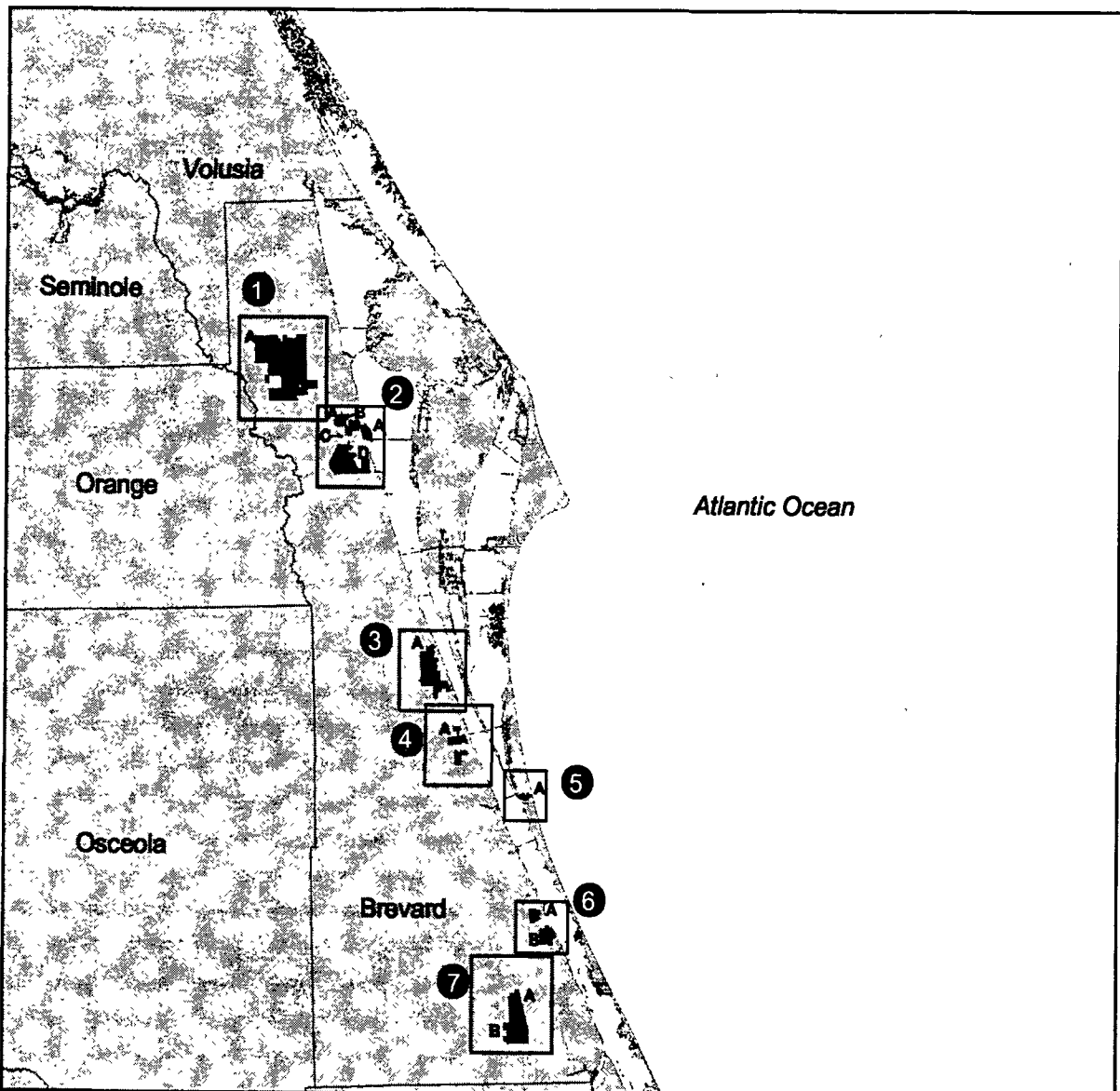
Revenue-generating potential No significant revenue sources are anticipated at this time. Mitigation agreements with USFWS have generated some funds for management within the Valkaria Core area. Implementation and funding of the Scrub Conservation and Development Plan provide a potential source of management 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, FWC, and others) to implement a quality management program for scrub communities.

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

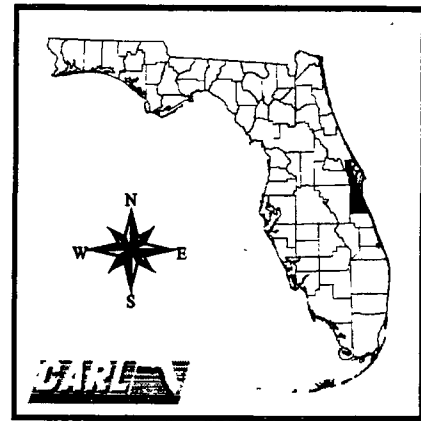
Category	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97
Source of Funds	County	County	County/Grant
Salary	\$0	\$3,500	\$8,750
OPS	\$0	\$0	\$35,000
Expense	\$500	\$1,000	\$0
OCO	\$0	\$0	\$60,000
FCO	\$0	\$125,700	\$120,000
TOTAL	\$500	\$130,200	\$213,750

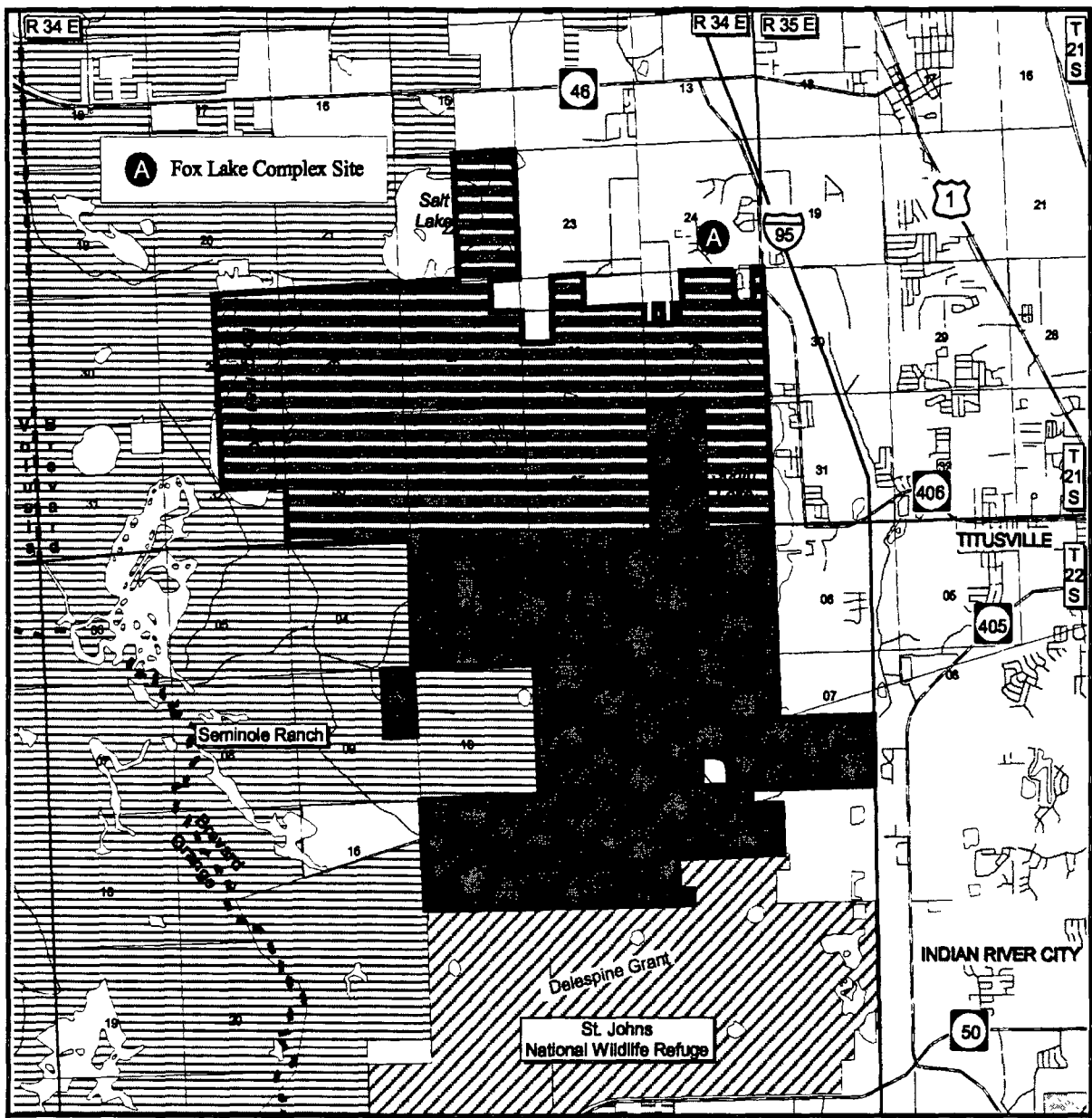


Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem - Bargain/Shared Overview

BREVARD COUNTY

- Map Sheet 1
 - A. Fox Lake Complex Site
- Map Sheet 2:
 - A. Titusville Wellfield Site
 - B. Dicerandra Scrub Site
 - C. Condev Site
 - D. Ticco Site
- Map Sheet 3:
 - A. Rockledge Site
- Map Sheet 4:
 - A. Wickham Road Wellfield Site
- Map Sheet 5:
 - A. Canova Beach Site
- Map Sheet 6:
 - A. Malabar Scrub Sanctuary Site
 - B. Jordan Blvd. Site
- Map Sheet 7:
 - A. Micco Expansion Site
 - B. Micco Scrub Site



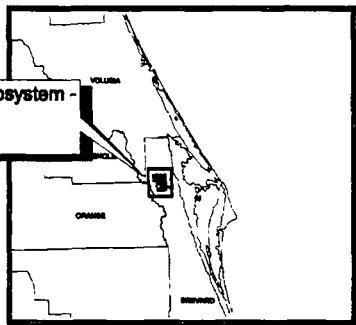


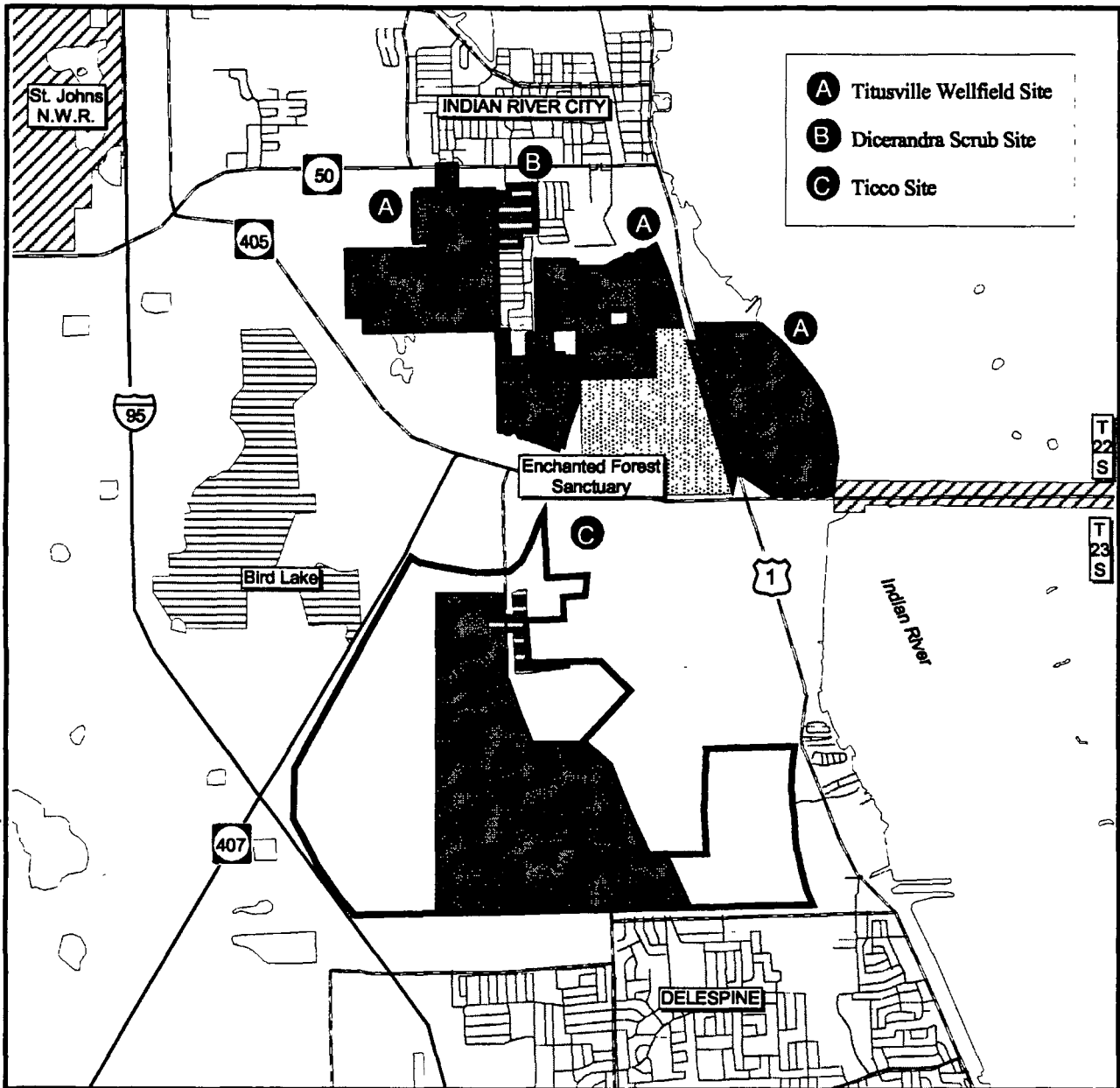
**Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem -
Bargain/Shared : Map Sheet 1 of 6**

BREVARD COUNTY

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project

Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem -
Bargain/Shared:
Map Sheet 1

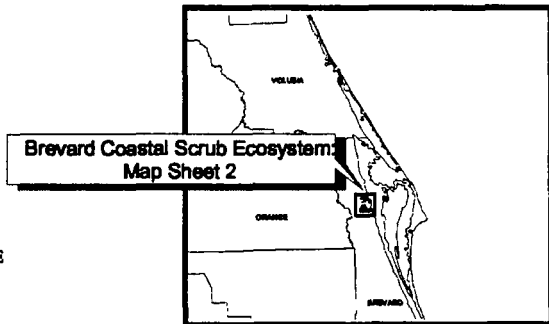
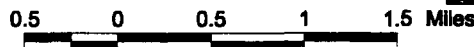


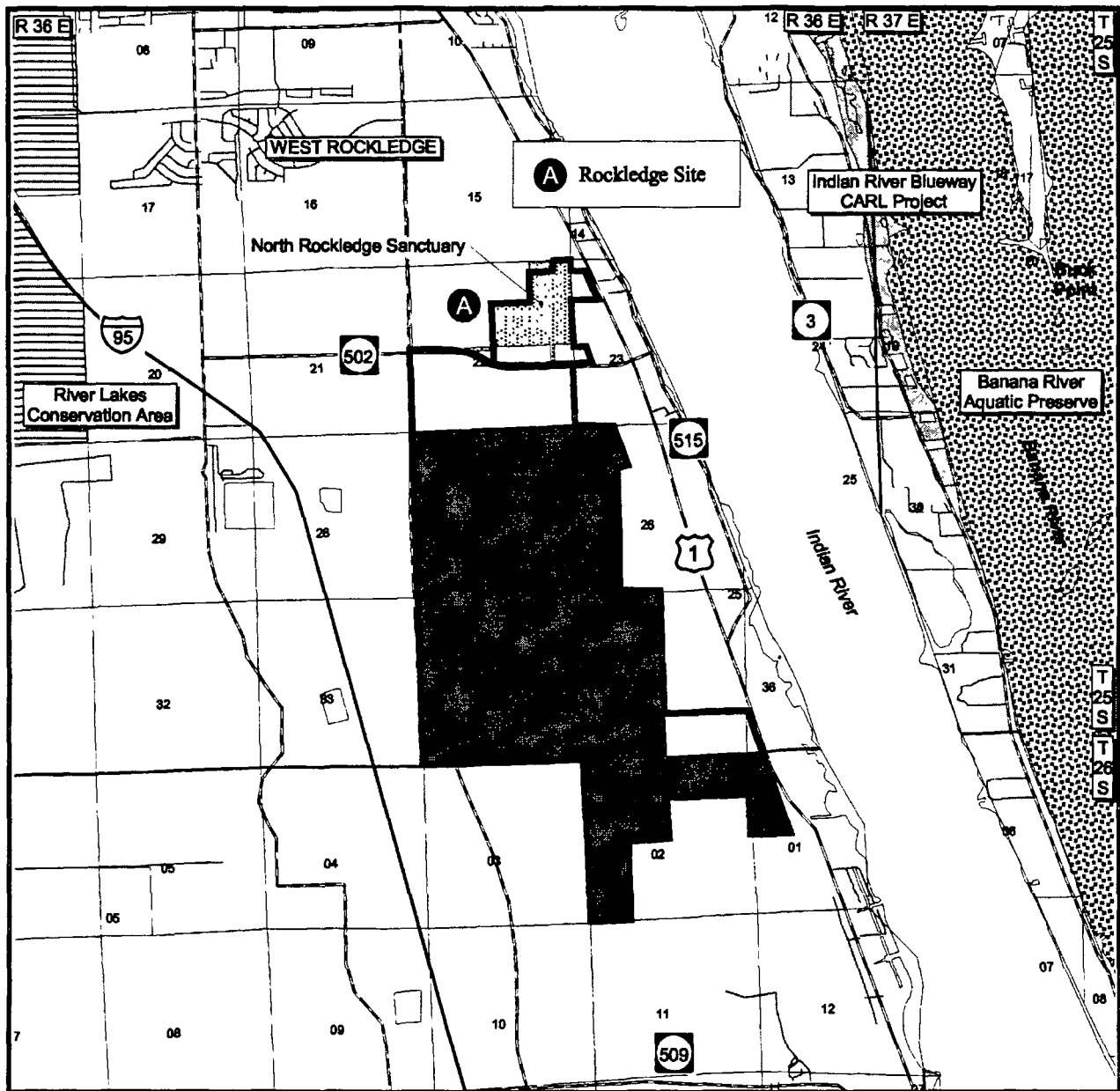


Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem: Map Sheet 2 of 6

BREVARD COUNTY









- Acquired
- Essential Parcel
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project

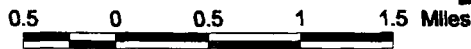
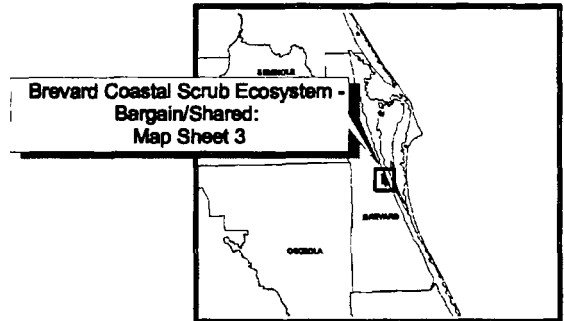


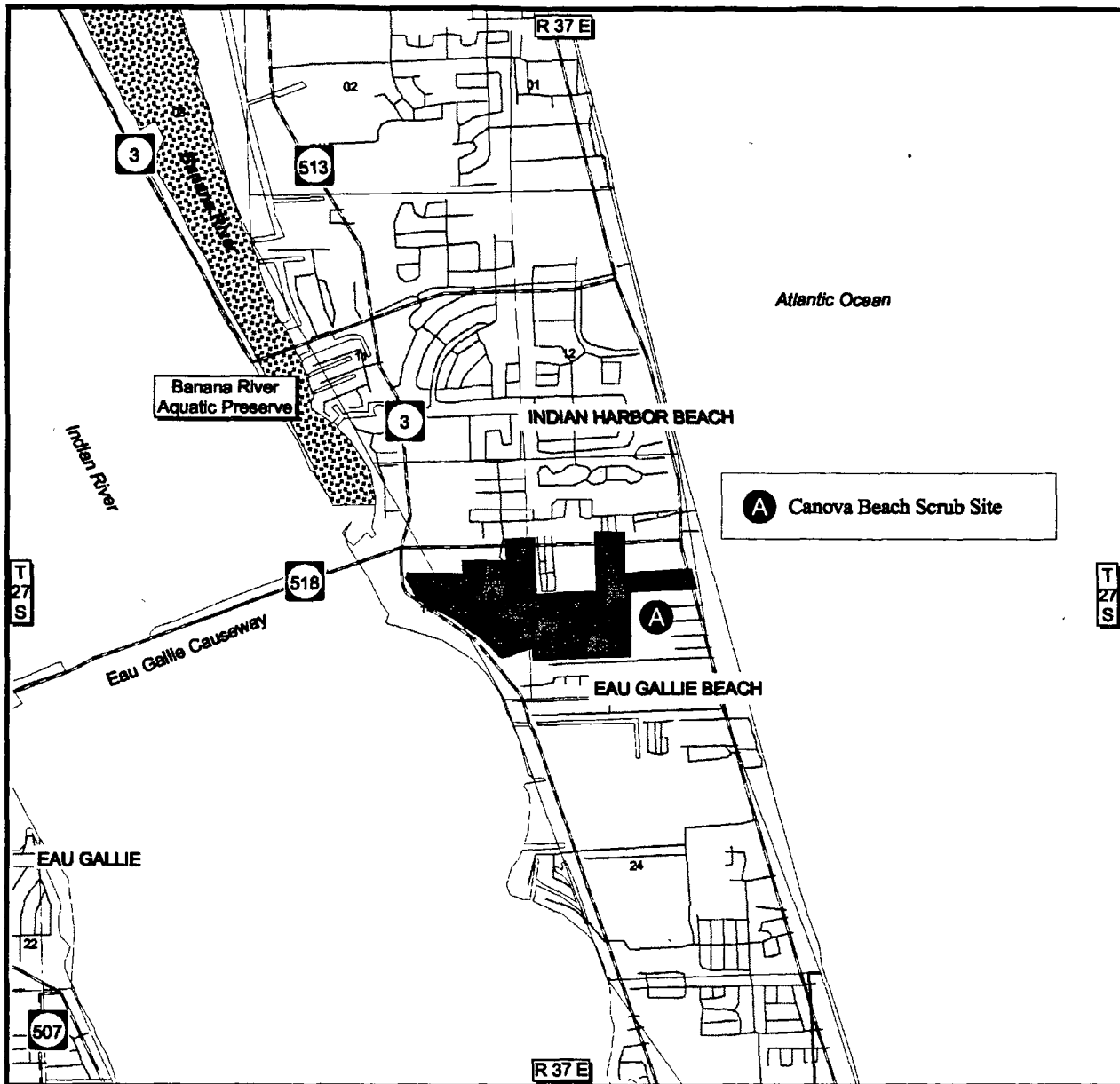


Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem : Map Sheet 3 of 6

BREVARD COUNTY



-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  CARL Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project



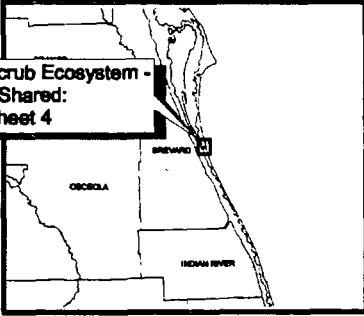


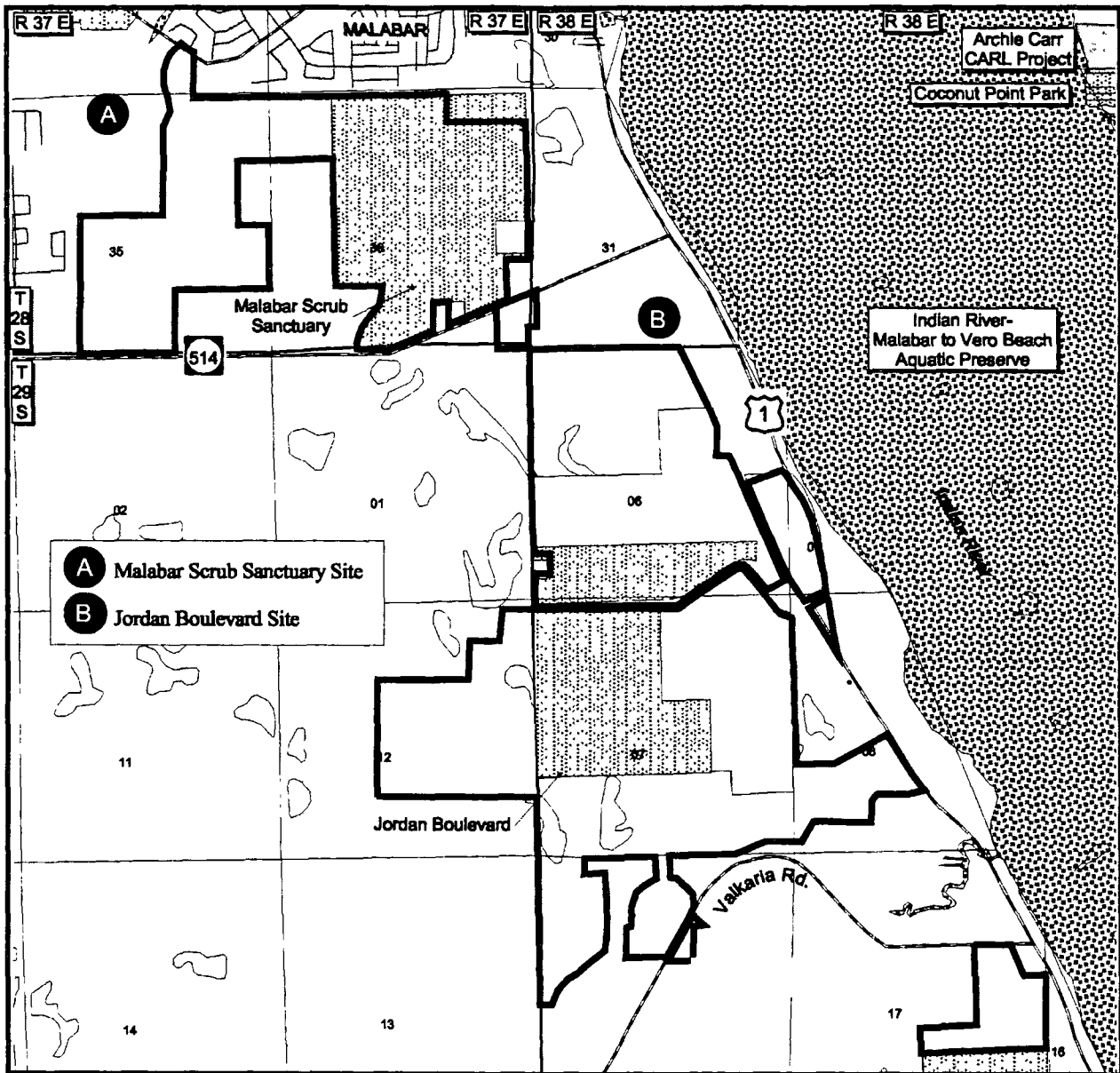
Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem : Map Sheet 4 of 6

BREVARD COUNTY

-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  CARL Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project






Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem -
Bargain/Shared:
Map Sheet 4





Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem: Map Sheet 5 of 6

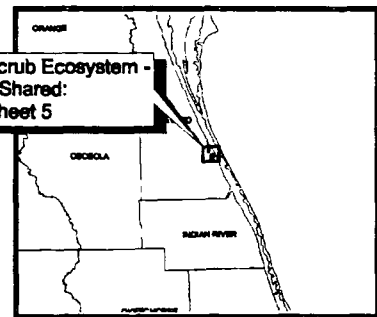
BREVARD COUNTY

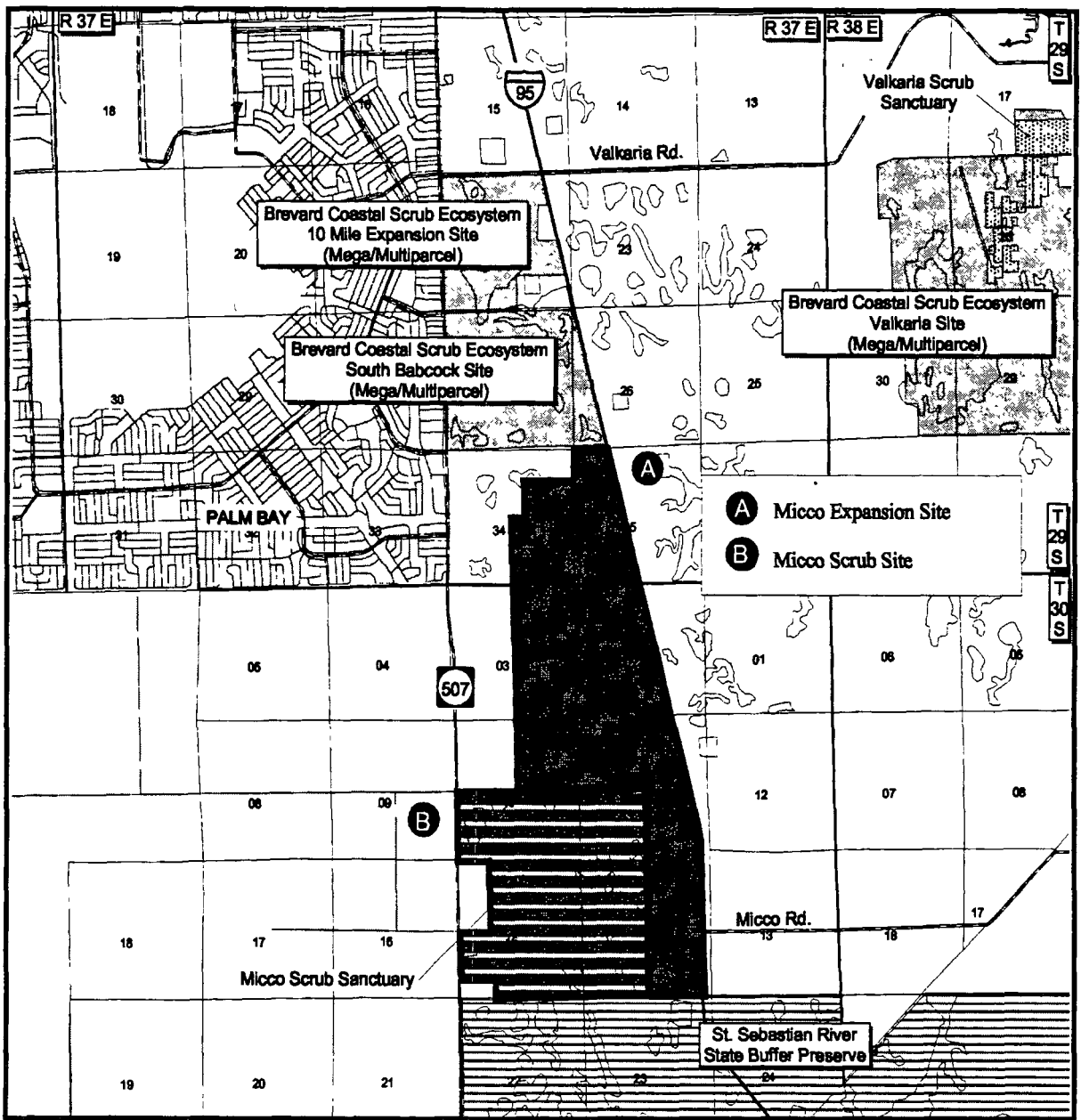
-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  CARL Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project



0.5 0 0.5 Miles

Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem -
Bargain/Shared:
Map Sheet 5

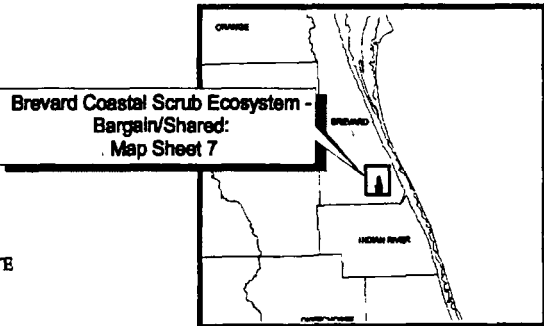


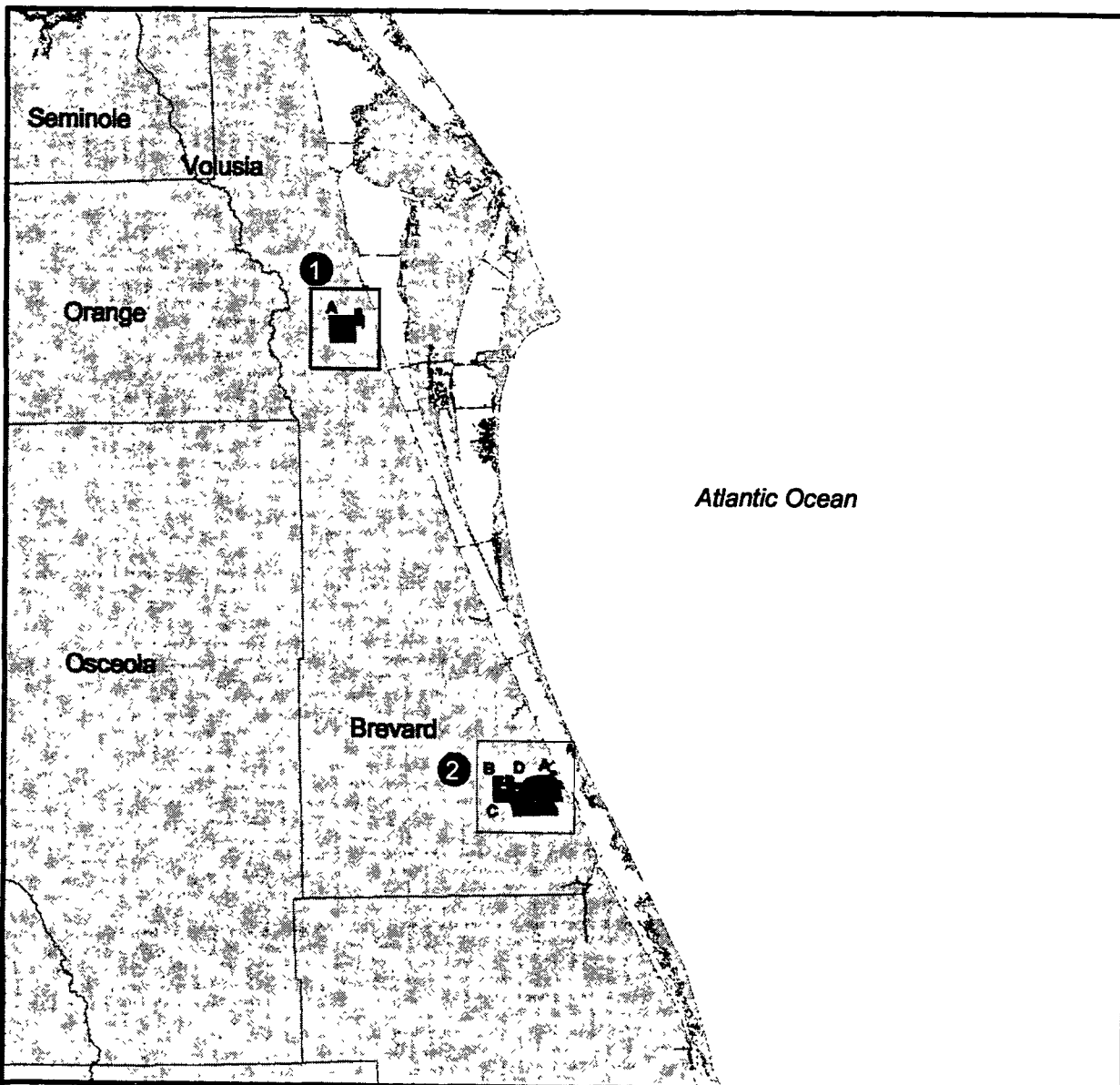


Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem - Bargain/Shared: Map Sheet 6 of 6

BREVARD COUNTY

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project





Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem - Small Holding Overview

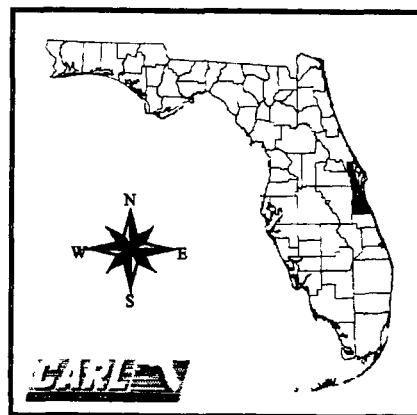
BREVARD COUNTY

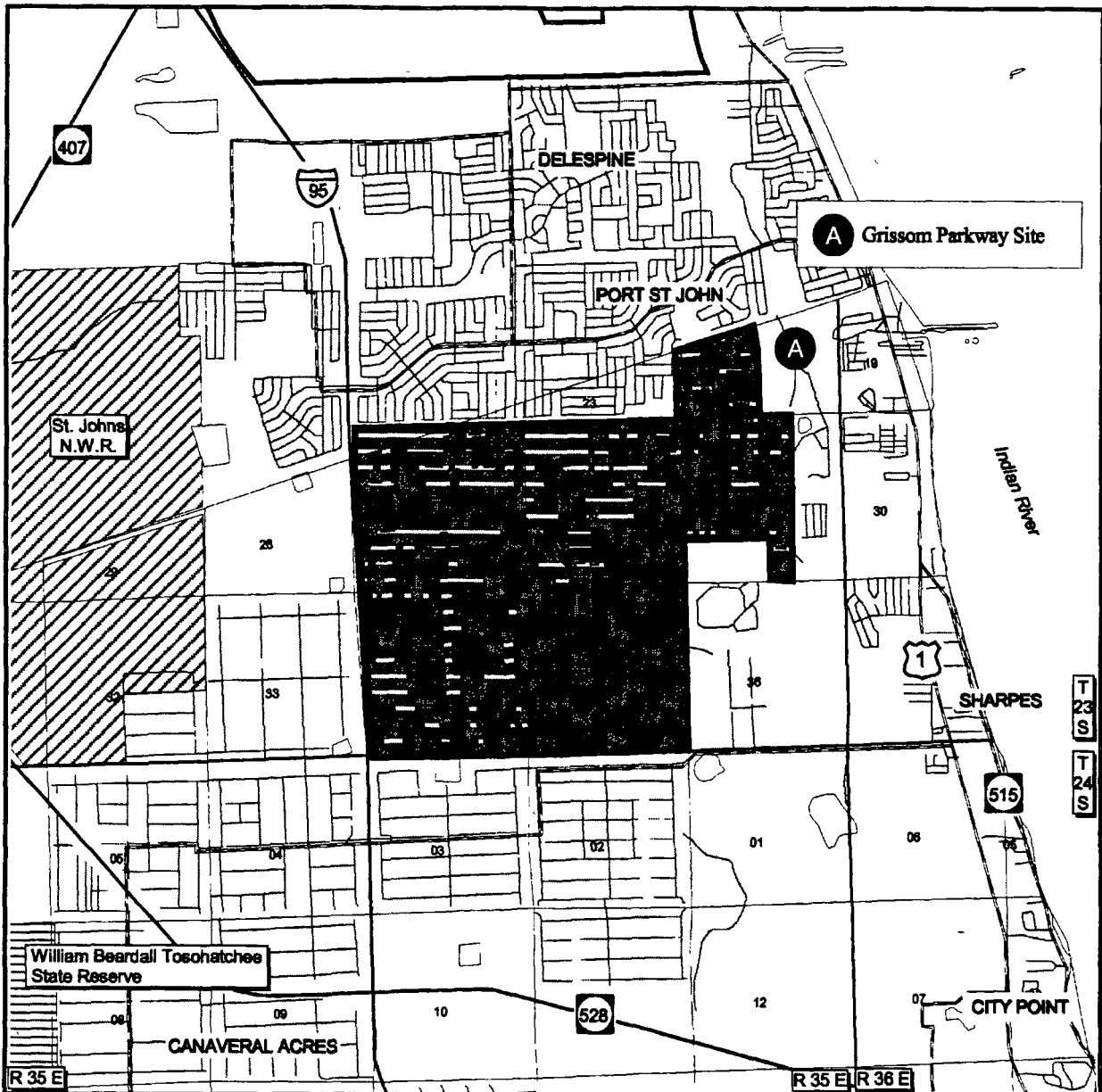
Map Sheet 1:

- A. Grissom Parkway Site

Map Sheet 2:

- A. Valkaria Site
- B. 10 Mile Ridge Expansion Site
- C. South Babcock Site
- D. Valkaria / Micco Expansion

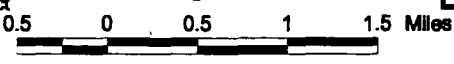
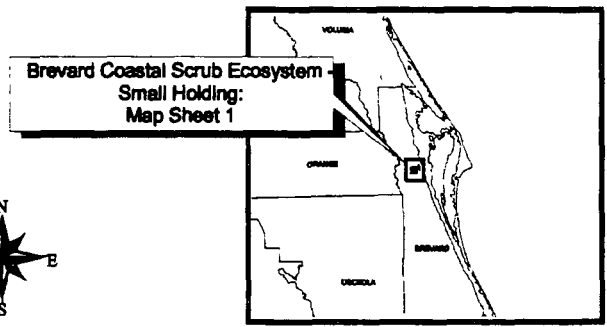


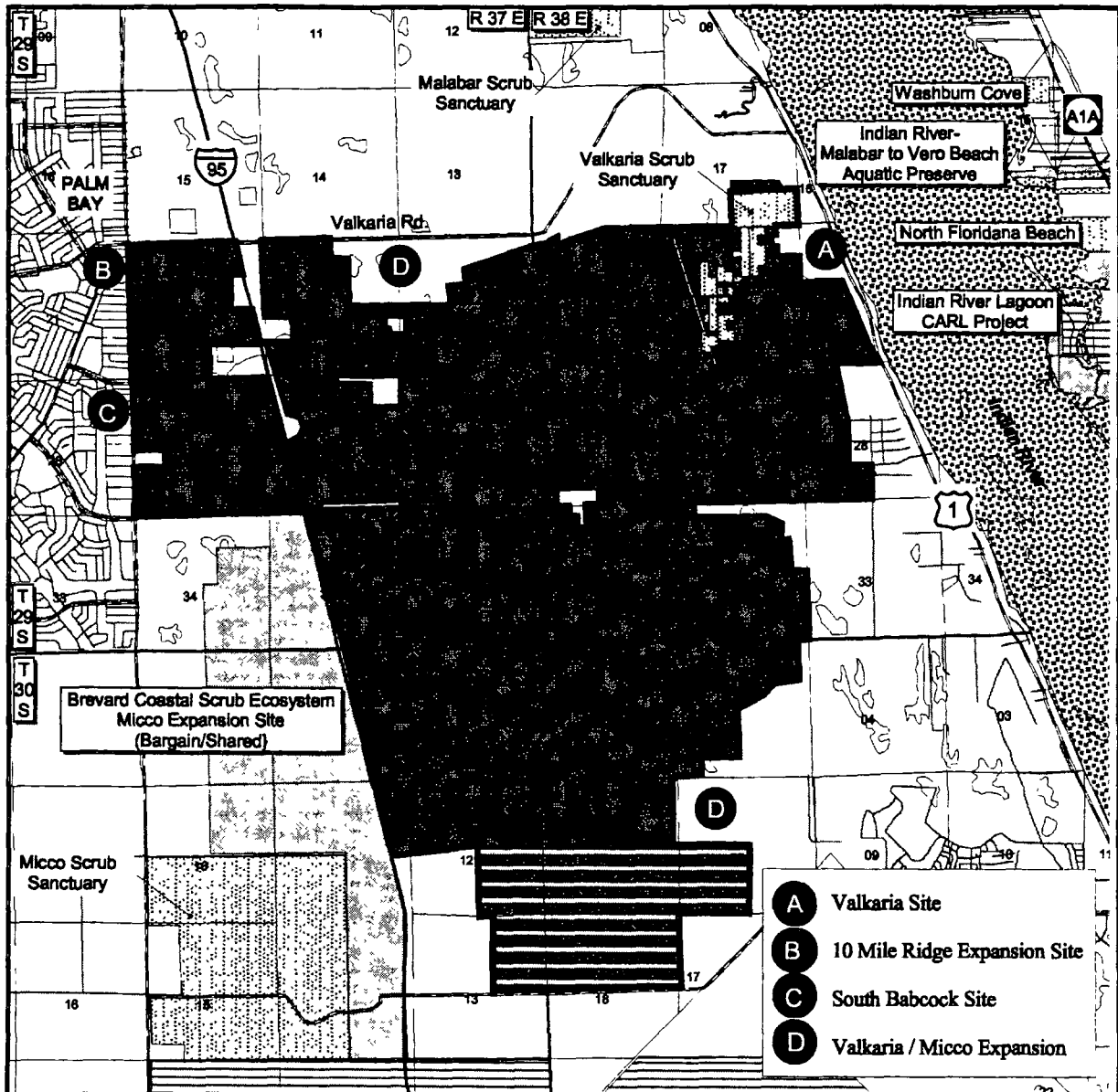


**Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem
Small Holding: Map Sheet 1**

BREVARD COUNTY

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project

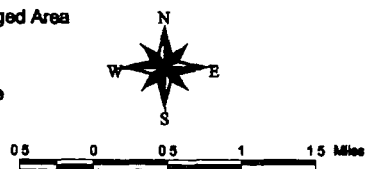
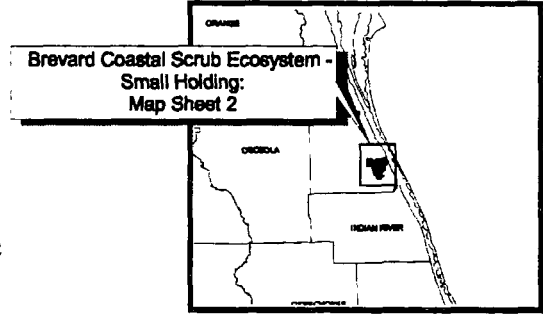




**Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem -
Small Holding: Map Sheet 2**

BREVARD COUNTY

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



California Swamp

**Group B
Full Fee**

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 Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC)

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 other land acquisition 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 areas 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 States Timber/PCA.

Coordination

The SRWMD is currently negotiating the purchase of this project.

FNAI Elements	
Florida black bear	G5T2/S2
SINKHOLE LAKE	G3/S3
FLOODPLAIN SWAMP	G?/S4?
HYDRIC HAMMOCK	G?/S4?
BASIN MARSH	G?/S4
Gulf salt marsh mink	G5T3/S3
Texas anemone	G4?/S2
11 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 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 FWC 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.

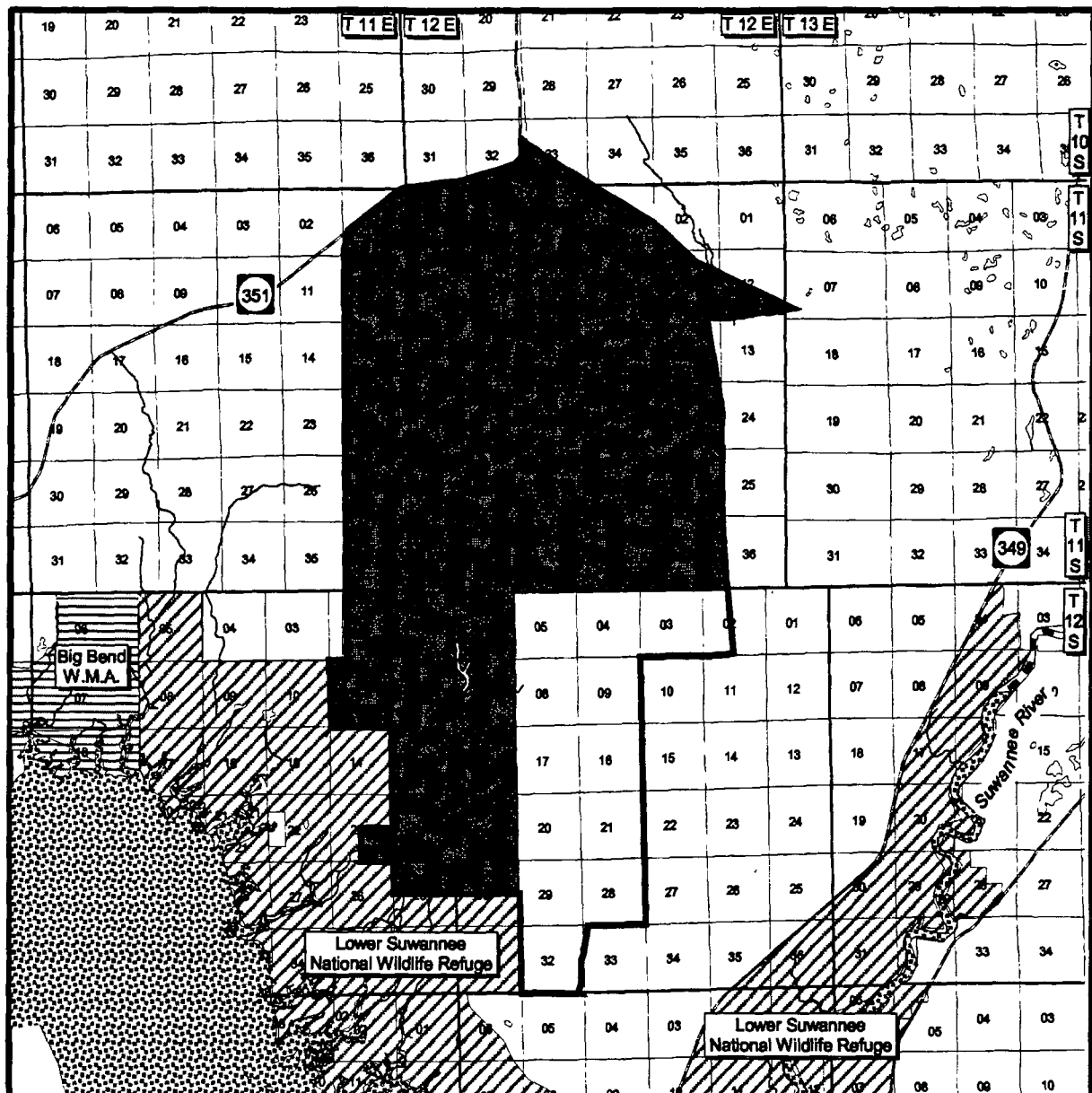
Timetable for Implementing Management During the first year following acquisition, FWC would concentrate management efforts to post and secure the property, inventory natural and cultural resources, and initiate the planning process. Subsequent management efforts would focus upon fire management, establishing public recreational opportunities, restoration of pine flatwoods, and continued natural resource inventories. Under this management concept, FWC 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/FWC

Category	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Source of Funds		
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

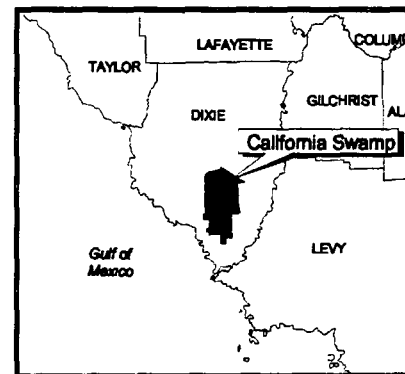
California Swamp - Group B/Full Fee



California Swamp

DIXIE COUNTY

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



Caloosahatchee Ecoscape

Glades and Hendry Counties

**Group B
Full Fee**

Purpose for State Acquisition

In order to preserve Florida panthers and black bears large landscape linkages of land must be protected. Although large areas are protected to the south within Big Cypress National Preserve and Everglades National Park, both the panther and bear populations are dependent on much of the proposed ranch land in Hendry County. This project connects at its southern boundary by an abandoned rail corridor with the Okaloacoochee Slough project.

Managers

Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC).

General Description

The project encompasses a mosaic of wet prairies, cypress basin and dome swamp, mesic flatwoods, wet flatwoods, depressional marches and scrub. The majority of the natural communities on the properties have been impacted by clearing and drainage from improved pasture development or farming. Despite the disturbed plant communities, the project provides important habitat for a variety of listed wildlife species. Most of the land is within the Barron Water Control Dis-

trict and canals have altered the natural hydrology to the extent that no significant natural water resources remain. Eleven archaeological sites are known from the project area, some with material dated to the Archaic period.

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

The three largest ownerships, IMC Agrico, Floriland Dairy (Milicevic), and Atlantic Gulf Communities are the essential parcels. The owners of the Floriland Dairy tract (Milicevic) have indicated they would consider negotiating a Less-Than-Fee sale at some time in the future.

On March 26, 1999, the Council added 2,400 acres to the project.

Coordination

There are no acquisition partners at this time.

FNAI Elements	
Florida panther	G5T1/S1
Wood stork	G4/S2
Florida scrub-jay	G3/S3
Crested caracara	G5/S2
Florida sandhill crane	G5T2T3/S2S3
Bald eagle	G4//S3
Yellow-crowned night-heron	G5/S3?
18 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1998
Project Area (Acres)	17,791
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	0
Acres Remaining	17,791
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of \$18,435,776	

Caloosahatchee Ecoscape - Group B/Full Fee

Management Policy Statement

The project area has been highly impacted by timbering and other clearing for farming and grazing. A management goal will be to restore and maintain native plant and animal communities to the extent feasible. A secondary goal will be to provide compatible nature-based recreational opportunities such as hunting, fishing, camping, hiking and nature study.

Management Prospectus

Qualifications for state designation The project will provide a refuge for threatened animals like the Florida panther and black bear, sandhill crane, wood stork, and crested caracara, and a variety of other endangered species, as well as species of special concern. It will 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 is also within an area where the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission has conducted significant panther and bear research.

Manager Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission.

Conditions affecting intensity of management Hydrologic manipulation and conversion of native range to improved pastures will necessitate habitat restoration. Urbanization within and adjacent to the proposed project boundary will require that any large-scale controlled burning ef-

forts be coordinated between appropriate state and federal agencies and the local affected residents.

Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure During the first year after acquisition, posting the boundary, erecting entrance signs and resource inventory will be a priority. A conceptual management plan will also be written. Location and control of exotic plant species will be ongoing. The long-term management goals shall be to restore and maintain native plant and animal communities to the extent feasible, with a secondary goal of providing compatible nature-based recreational opportunities such as hunting, fishing, camping, hiking and nature study. Establishment of access and other facilities necessary for approved nature-based recreational activities will be developed as funding permits.

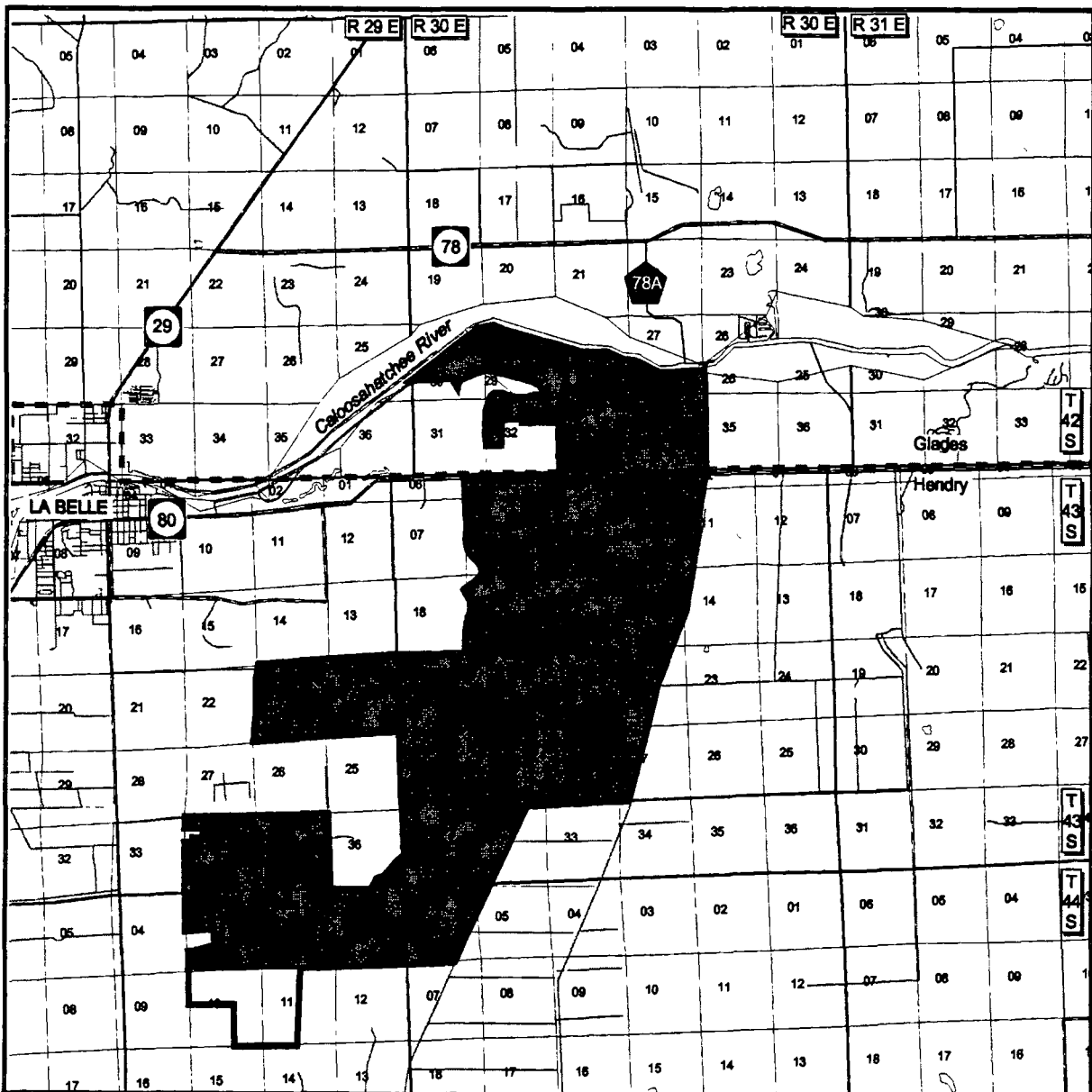
Revenue-generating potential This property has historically provided timber and cattle production. Potential revenue sources may include hunting, fishing, eco-tourism, cattle grazing and sustainable timber production.

Cooperators in management activities The FWC will cooperate with other federal, state and local governmental agencies and non-profit organizations in managing the area. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers presently maintains a campground and the locks at Ortona, along the northeastern corner of the Caloosahatchee Ecoscape project boundary.

Management Cost Summary/FWC









Category	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	CARL/SGT*	CARL/SGTF
Salary	\$136,392	\$140,483
OPS	\$7,912	\$8,149
Expense	\$40,000	\$45,000
OCO	\$261,000	\$51,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$445,304	\$244,632

*State Game Trust Fund



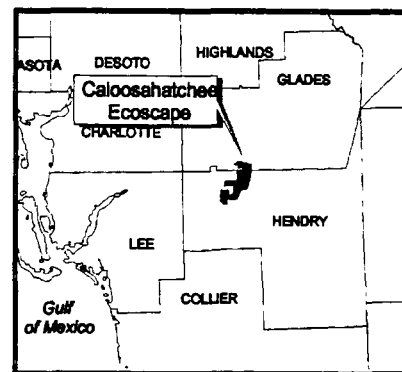
Caloosahatchee Ecoscape

HENDRY, GLADES COUNTIES

-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  CARL Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project



1 0 1 2 3 4 Miles



Carr Farm/Price's Scrub

**Group B
Full Fee**

Alachua County

Purpose for State Acquisition

The Carr Farm/Price's Scrub in southwestern Alachua County includes Scrub, Upland Mixed Forest, Scrubby Flatwoods, Wet Flatwoods, Depression Marsh, Marsh Lake and Sinkhole Lake. This Scrub is one of the northernmost examples of the community in peninsular Florida. Sandhill cranes have been seen on the Carr Farm as have bald eagles and swallow-tailed kites. Kestrels have been found using experimental nest boxes close to the project site along CR 320. Wood storks (presumably from the River Styx rookery) have been observed feeding on the site, and gopher tortoises are present. The area is expected to provide good habitat for the gopher frog and other declining amphibians because it has so many isolated seasonal ponds in proximity to extensive upland habitat. Indigo snakes have been observed in the vicinity.

Manager

The Division of Recreation and Parks (DRP)

General Description

The Carr Farm/Price's Scrub in Alachua and Marion counties consists of three tracts totaling 1260 acres owned by the family of the zoologist, Archie Carr. The property lies in the Fairfield Hills physiographic unit and is underlain by the Miocene Hawthorne Formation of sandy clay mixed with phosphatic pebbles, capped in places by a sandy Plio-Pleistocene deposit. The property is

predominantly Upland Mixed Forest on the northern half, and Scrub and Wet Flatwoods on the southern half. The division between hardwood-dominated communities in the northern half and the pine-dominated communities in the southern half is marked by a change in soil types. Soil types having subsoils of sandy clay loam mixed with phosphatic pebbles are found in the north below the 170-foot contour; types with purely sandy subsoils are found in the south above the 170-foot contour. The property slopes from south to north, from an elevation of 200 feet on the southern boundary to 90 feet on the northeastern border. Topography of the southern half is flat, with an imperceptible downward slope to the north, whereas the northern portion consists of rolling hills with steep slopes separated by ponds and depression marshes.

Public Use

The varied topography and resources of the site would provide opportunities for limited freshwater fishing and canoeing, primitive camping, nature trails, hiking trails, bicycle riding trails and horseback riding trails. Picnicking and environmental education would also be suitable for this property. The Carr Farm site has potential for interpretation of the life and times of one of the leading naturalists of Florida, Archie Carr.

FNAI Elements	
Big Brown Bat	G5/S3
Swallow-tailed Kite	G4/S2S3
Bald eagle	G3/S2S3
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
Scrubby	G3/S3
Depressed Marsh	G4/S3
Pond Spice	G3/S2
Florida Spring-Pod	G3/S2
?? elements known from project	

Placed on list	2001
Project Area (Acres)	1,260
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	1,260
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$ 370,450

Acquisition Planning and Status

This project was ranked for the first time on April 6, 2001. Acquisition activities have not been initiated.

Coordination

The office of Greenways and Trails has listed

Price's Scrub on their acquisition list as part of the Marion County Greenway. Alachua County cannot commit funds at time, but is willing to consider funding toward the project at some time in the future. Mitigation funds from DOT may be available through the Southwest Florida Water Management District.

Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management are to conserve and protect environmentally unique and irreplaceable land that contain native, relatively unaltered flora and fauna representing a natural area unique to, or scarce within, a region of the state or a larger geographic area. To conserve and protect significant habitat for several rare 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 project has a number of historic and archaeological sites, including the home site of Archie and Marjorie Carr. As such, the project would qualify as a state historic site. The natural resource portions of the project will provide a variety of resource-based recreational opportunities to compliment the cultural-resource aspect of the site.

Conditions Affecting Intensity of Management The project will be a high need management area. Public recreational use and development of compatible cultural and resource-based facilities will be an integral aspect of management. The close proximity of I-75 and the long years since the scrub, scrubby flatwoods and wet flatwoods have

burned will require more intensive preparation to burn in the short-term.

Timetable for Implementing Management

Upon fee acquisition, management will concentrate on site security and development of a cultural and natural resource inventory. Hunting will not be allowed. Access to and within the project will be confined to designated points and routes. In the short-term, low-intensity, non-facility related outdoor recreation will be provided as soon as practical to allow for compatible public access. Emphasis will be given to developing a short-term burn program to begin restoration efforts in the scrub, scrubby flatwoods and wet flatwoods. Long-term management will include a range of resource-based recreation and associated facilities, together with resource management goals.

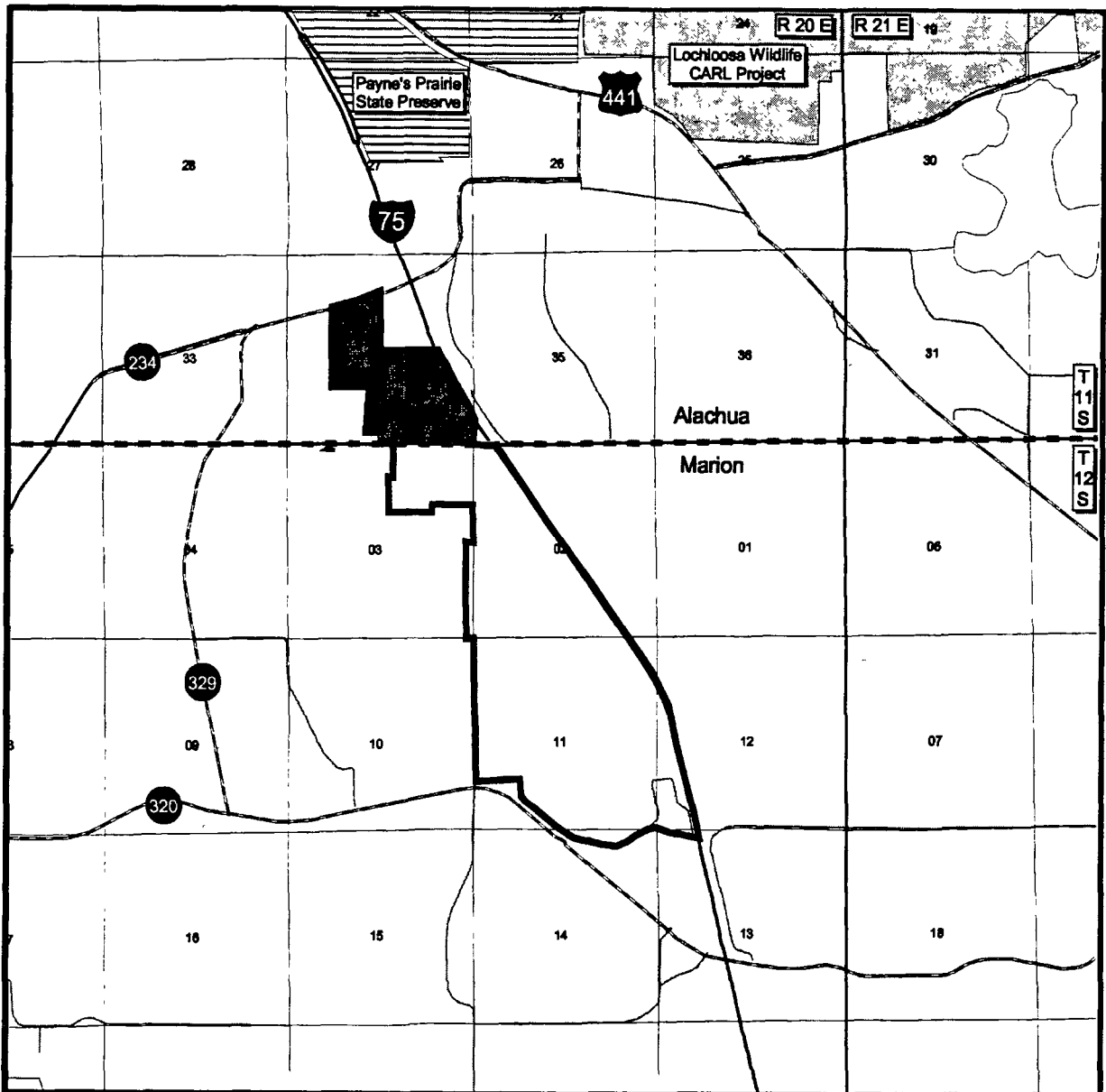
Revenue Generating Potential The DRP expects no significant revenue from this property immediately after acquisition and the amount of any future revenue will depend on the nature and extent of public use and facilities development.

Cooperators in management activities The DRP 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 lands for state park purposes.









Management Costs and Sources of Revenue

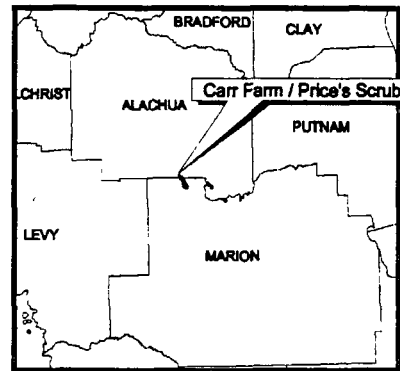
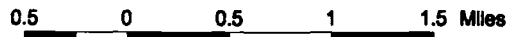
Category	Startup	Recurring
FCO	\$298,000	
OCO	124,000	
Expense		\$ 28,000
OPS		15,000
FTE		87,500
Total	\$422,000	\$130,000

Carr Farm/Price's Scrub - Group B/Full Fee



Carr Farm / Price's Scrub
ALACHUA, MARION COUNTIES

-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  CARL Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project



Map Date: NOV 2000

Catfish Creek

Polk County

Group B Full Fee

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 Catfish Creek project, with its scrub ridges overlooking the nearly pristine shore of Lake Pierce, will protect an especially scenic example of Lake Wales Ridge scrub and its associated ecosystems and allow the public to enjoy camping, fishing, and swimming in this unique and beautiful natural area. It will also protect an important archaeological site on Lake Pierce.

Manager

The Division of Recreation and Parks (DRP), Department of Environmental Protection will manage the project, less that portion known as Snodgrass Island.

General Description

Catfish Creek is a diverse natural area extending over high scrub ridges, interspersed with lakes, next to the pristine shore of Lake Pierce. Natural communities include sandhill, scrub, scrubby flatwoods, mesic flatwoods, xeric hammock, bottomland hardwood forest, basin swamp, sandhill upland lake, wet flatwoods, blackwater stream,

seepage slopes, and floodplain swamp, all in excellent condition. The tract harbors at least 19 rare plant and animal species state listed as endangered or threatened. Rare or endangered animal species include the bald eagle, wood stork, gopher tortoise, and scrub jay. The 1993 addition on Snodgrass Island contains a potentially important archaeological site. The project is threatened by agriculture and eventual residential development.

Public Use

This project is designated for use as a state preserve, with such uses as hiking, camping, fishing and nature study.

Acquisition Planning and Status

Phase I: (essential) Rolling Meadows (acquired), TNC (acquired) and Palo Alto (acquired); Phase II: Imagination Farms, Progress Homes (acquired) and K-Rocker. Phase III: Section two which is subdivided (state has acquired all of section consolidated by Bowen).

On October 21, 1999, the Council added 6,991 acres and designated as essential.

Coordination

TNC sponsored this project, assisted in providing information in the preparation of the project, and in discussions with some of the major landowners.

FNAI Elements	
SCRUB	G2/S2
<i>Britton's bear-grass</i>	G2/S2
<i>Lewton's polygala</i>	G2/S2
<i>Cutthroat grass</i>	G2/S2
<i>Scrub plum</i>	G2G3/S2
SANDHILL UPLAND LAKE	G3/S2
Florida scrub lizard	G3/S3
<i>Pygmy fringe-tree</i>	G3/S3
20 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1990
Project Area (Acres)	11,280
Acres Acquired	4,370
at a Cost of	\$9,169,990
Acres Remaining	6,910
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$6,702,061

Catfish Creek - Group B/Full Fee

Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the Catfish Creek 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 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 of the project, less that portion known as Snodgrass Island.

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

Acquisition Planning

Phase I consists of approximately 2700 acres, already under a conservation easement with the St. Johns River Water Management District. This tract excludes 55 acres along the highway that the owner says he will not sell at this time. The conservation easement includes a provision where fee title can be acquired upon the death of the owner.

Phase II will be fee simple acquisitions.

Coordination

The City of Jacksonville and the St. Johns River Water Management District are partners.

For Phase II, the City of Jacksonville will partner with the State. The Trust for Public Lands will be the intermediary.

Management Policy Statement

The goals of management of the Cedar Swamp 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, in Phase II, to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation.

Management Prospectus

Management goals

There are two distinct management strategies for the Phase II properties based on the current characteristics of the property:

1. Watershed protection. Because the City of Jacksonville will not own all of the properties within the watershed, its management strategy will be confined to eliminating exotic and invasive species and providing adequate buffers from development.

The City of Jacksonville anticipates working with adjacent landowners and the St. Johns Water Management District, through its existing easements, to develop a comprehensive strategy

to adequately protect the watershed, including elimination of exotics and buffering runoff from surrounding subdivisions.

The City of Jacksonville will also seek permission, where it's appropriate, to develop walking/running trails in the corridors. If the corridors are too narrow, then resource protection will be the first concern.

2. Small scale environmental restoration and natural-resource-based recreation. Much of Phase II is in various states of harvesting and managing pine plantation. The initial management efforts in these areas will concentrate on site security, resource inventory and an immediate development of a fire suppression strategy. The City of Jacksonville proposes to timber where appropriate, eliminate exotic species and reintroduce native species in a small-scale habitat restoration. Any large-sale restoration would be impractical because of the density of nearby development and the size of the transportation corridors that run through the property. In addition, there are a series of decades old 100-foot wide drainage easements that have changed the historic character of the property in some places. The drainage ditches could not be filled without damaging adjacent properties. So the City of Jacksonville will focus its efforts on a small-scale restoration that will allow for the protection of existing species such as the gopher tortoise.

Acquisition of Phase II properties will ensure the City of Jacksonville will meet its 2010 Comprehensive Plan goals for "active/passive"

Cedar Swamp - Group B/Full Fee

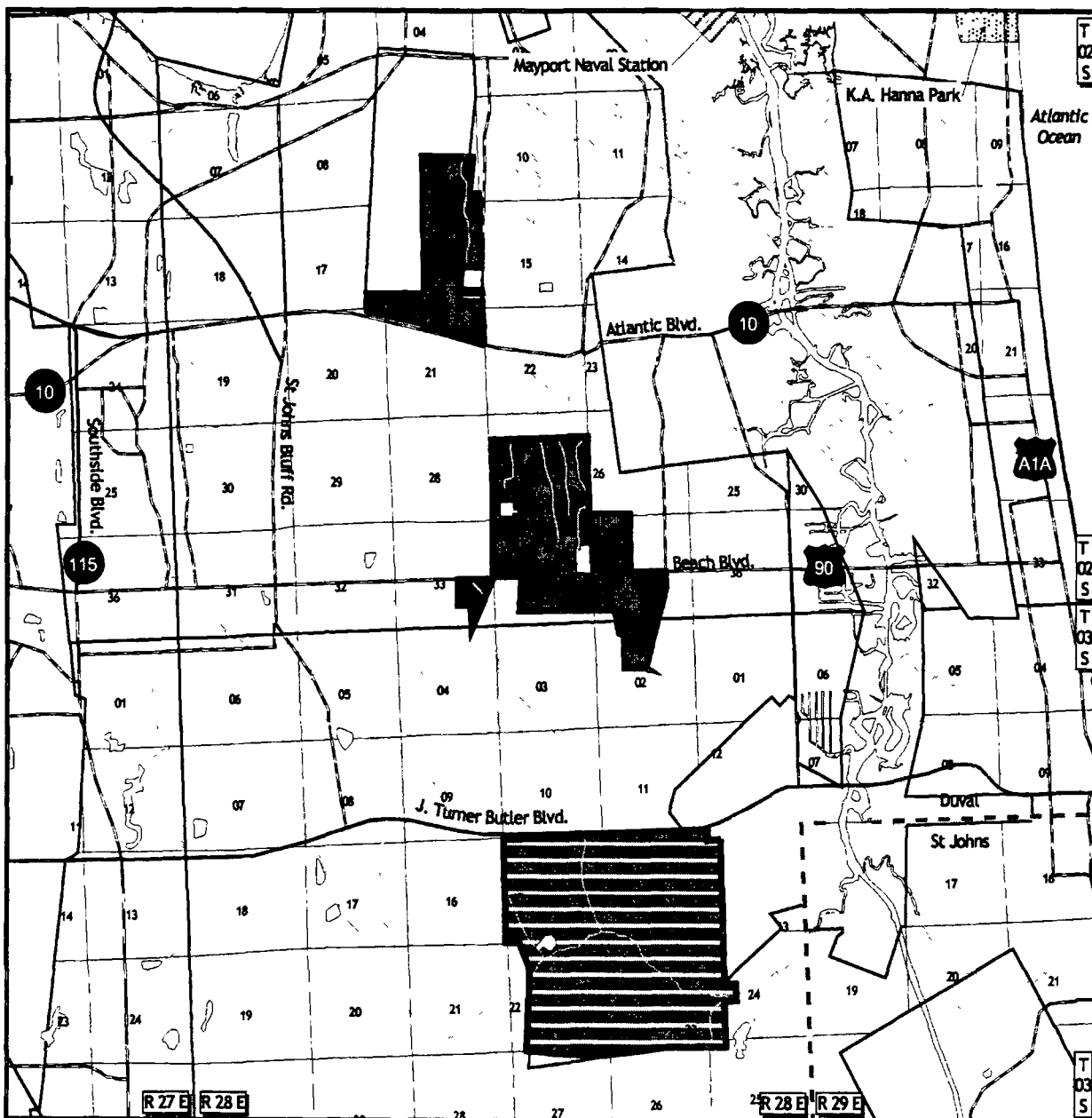
recreation. It's anticipated that Phase II will serve as passive parkland for an additional 32,000 persons. The acquisition will ensure the city meets its level of service requirements for parks and trails. The recreation opportunities that will be developed on Phase II will be consistent with a nature-based resource program.

In addition, the Phase II properties are within walking distance of two elementary schools and a middle school. In addition, the Duval County School Board will build two more schools,

including a high school, on land adjacent to Phase II. The schools have projected enrollments of more than 8,500 students.

Management responsibilities

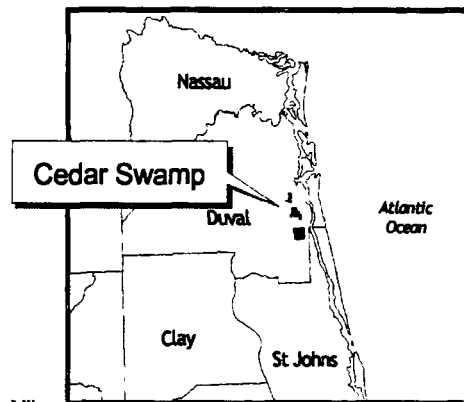
The City of Jacksonville will be responsible for the management of the Phase II properties. Any facilities on the site will be low-impact and unnecessary roads, fire lines, and, where practical, hydrological disturbances will be abandoned and/or restored to the greatest extent possible.



Cedar Swamp

DUVAL COUNTY

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



Map Date: September 2001

Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods

**Group B
Full Fee**

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 Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC).

General Description

This project encompasses the largest remaining tract of intact pine flatwoods in southwestern Florida. Old-growth South Florida slash pine forests 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 is designated as a wildlife management area, with such uses as hiking, environmental education and hunting.

Acquisition Planning and Status

Phase I tracts include Ansin (essential—acquired), Zemel (essential—Phase I acquired), Bower (essential), Section 20 SE of Burnt Store Marina Road and Section 24.

On October 15, 1998, LAMAC removed 165 acres and added them to the Charlotte Harbor project.

On February 11, 1999, the Council added 333 acres, and on October 21, 1999, added 1,793 acres as essential parcels.

Coordination

The FWC is acquiring small inholdings in the project.

FNAI Elements	
Beautiful pawpaw	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
Florida beargrass	G3/S3
18 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1992
Project Area (Acres)	19,361
Acres Acquired	12,775
at a Cost of	\$9,406,530
Acres Remaining	6,586
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$8,929,040

Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods 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 Babcock-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 Babcock-Webb WMA.

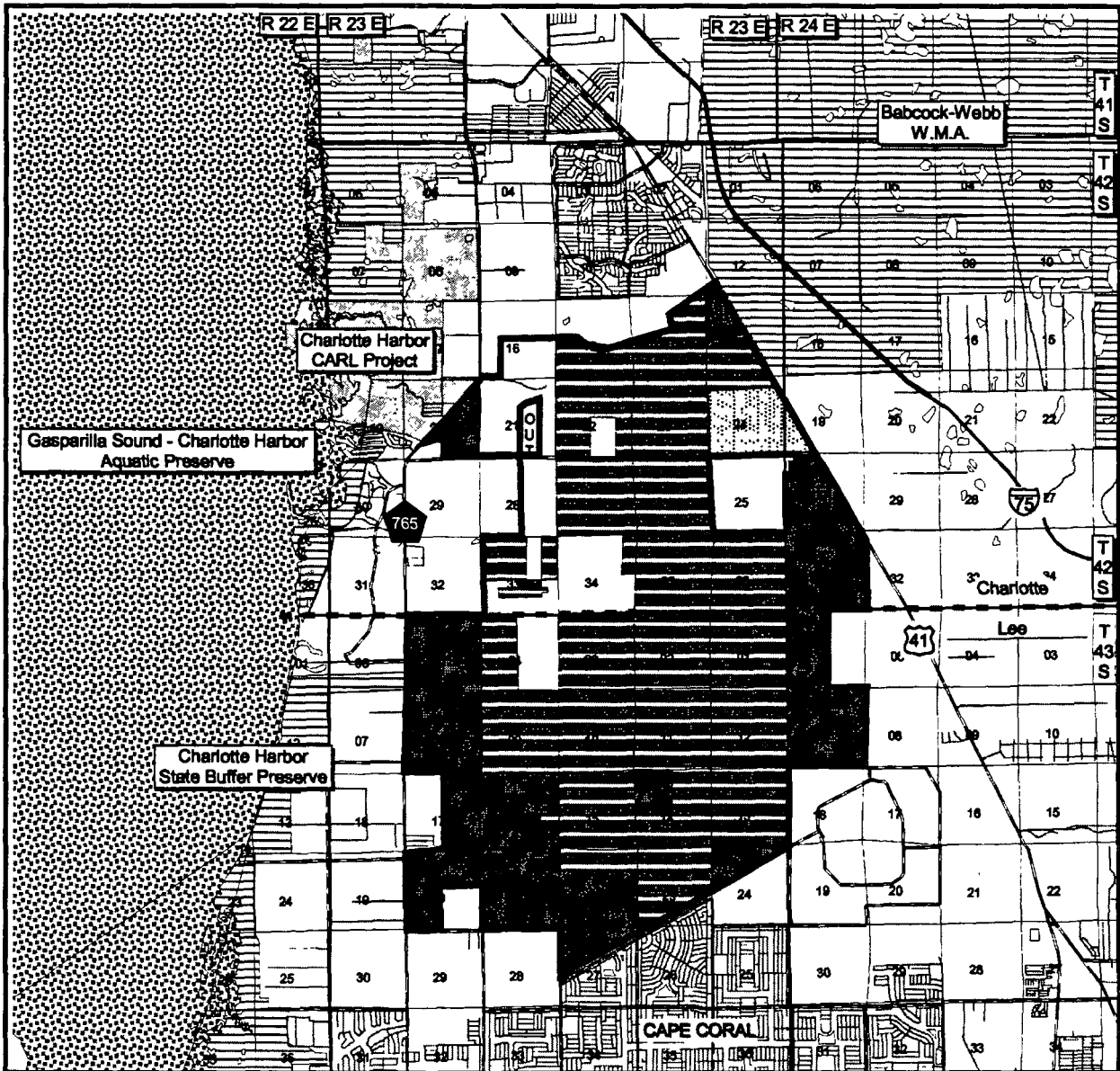
Revenue-generating potential Though this property contains significant timber resources, the timber revenue potential is low. There is little or no market for South Florida Slash Pine timber in Southwest Florida (in fact, very little timber market at all). Nevertheless, the potential for generating recreational 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/FWC









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
OCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$64,202	\$64,202	\$69,500

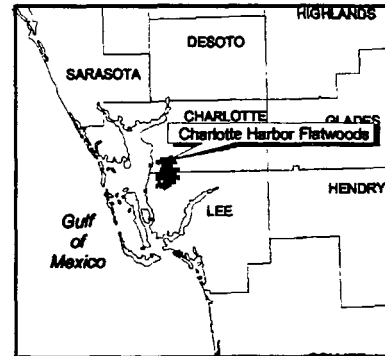
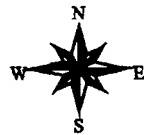
Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods - Group B/Full Fee



Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods

CHARLOTTE, LEE COUNTIES

-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  CARL Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project



Dade County Archipelago

**Group B
Full Fee**

Miami-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

Miami-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 51 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 ecosys-

tems. 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

Miami Rockridge Pinelands and Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands were combined to form Dade County Archipelago in 1994.

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, Madden's. All sites are essential. Dade County has acquired acreage in Holiday and Lucille Hammocks.

Miami Rockridge Pinelands

Phasing of the pineland sites in order of priority: Site 12 (partially acquired), Site 2 (partially acquired), Site 6, Site 15 (majority acquired in 1992), Site 14, Site 13 (partially acquired), 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

FNAI Elements	
<i>Florida thoroughwort</i>	
<i>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
53 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1994
Project Area (Acres)	856
Acres Acquired	761*
at a Cost of	\$31,215,961*
Acres Remaining	95
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$1,565,333

* includes acquisitions by Dade County.

Dade County Archipelago - Group B/Full Fee

Ludlam Pineland (10 acres) was added in 1994. Dade County has acquired the tract. All sites are essential.

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.

The sites added are: Boystown (acquired—77 acres), 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 348 acres at a cost of \$21,889,314 within the project.

Management Policy Statement

The primary objective of management of the Dade County Archipelago 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,

Coordination

Dade County is the 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.

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

Dade County Archipelago - Group B/Full Fee

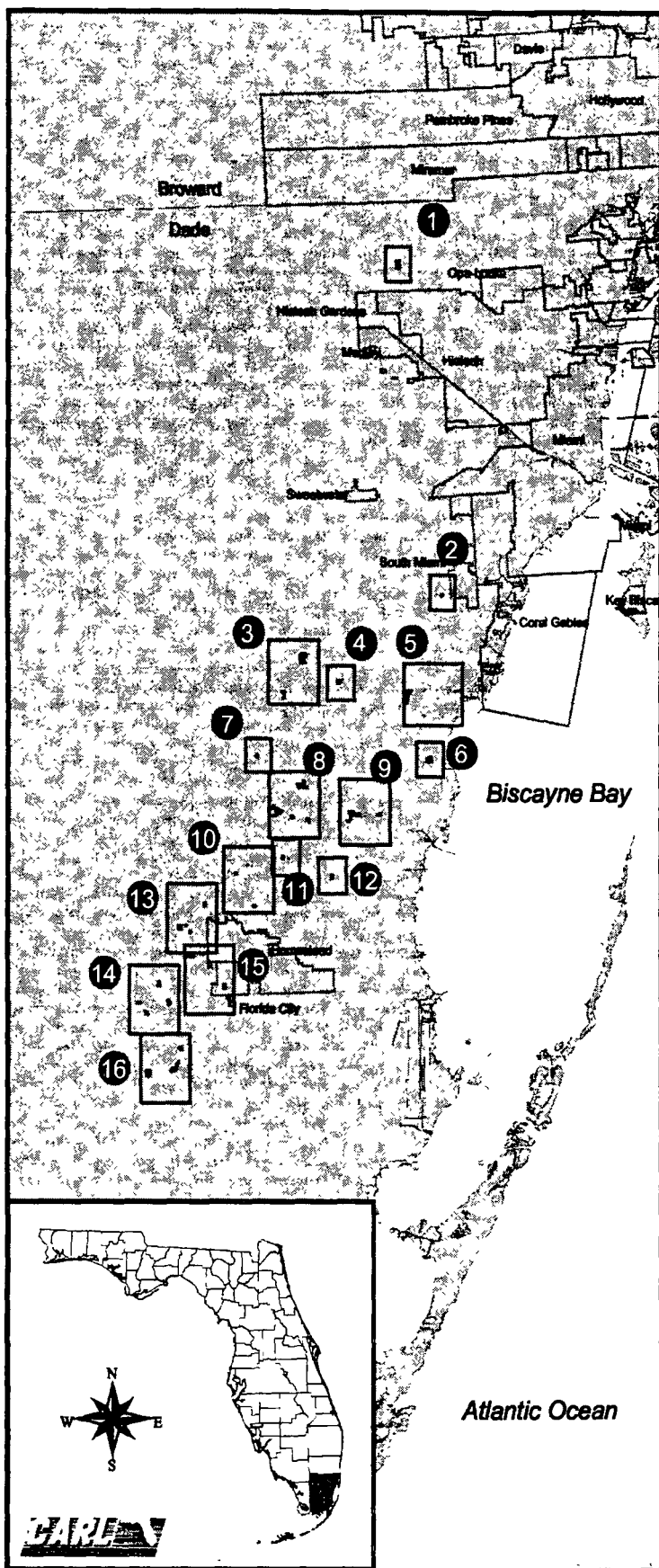
protection of threatened and endangered species. The resource inventory will be used to identify sensitive areas that need special attention, protection or management. Unnecessary roads, firelines

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

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

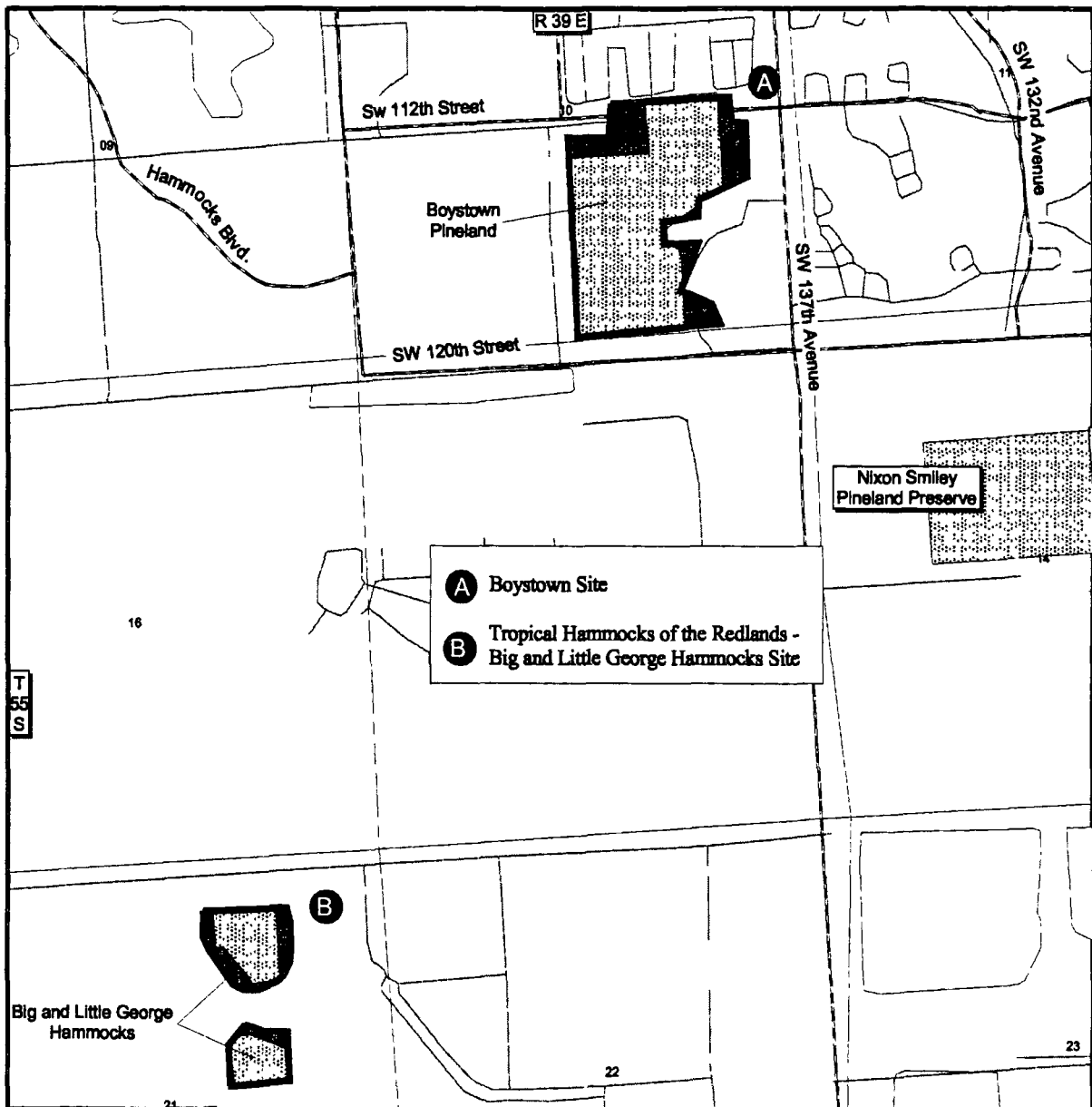
Dade County Archipelago - Group B/Full Fee



Dade County Archipelago Overview

DADE COUNTY

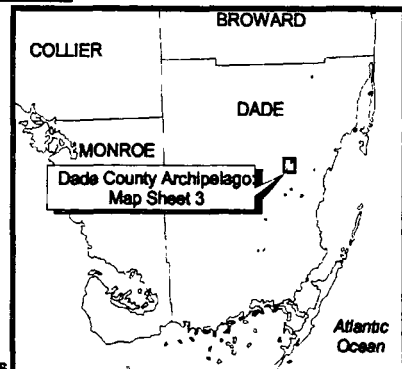
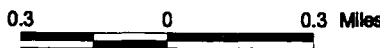
- Map Sheet 1:
 - A. Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands - Madden's Hammock Site
- Map Sheet 2:
 - A. Miami Rockridge Pinelands - Site 1
- Map Sheet 3:
 - A. Boystown Site
 - B. Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands - Big and Little George Hammocks Site
- Map Sheet 4:
 - A. Tamiami Addition Site
- Map Sheet 5:
 - A. Miami Rockridge Pinelands - Site 2
 - B. Miami Rockridge Pinelands - Ludlam Pineland Site
- Map Sheet 6:
 - A. Whispering Pines Site
- Map Sheet 7:
 - A. Wilkins Pierson Pineland Site
- Map Sheet 8:
 - A. Miami Rockridge Pinelands - Site 7
 - B. Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands - Castellow Hammocks Site
 - C. Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands - Silver Palm Hammock Site
 - D. Miami Rockridge Pinelands - Site 8
- Map Sheet 9:
 - A. Miami Rockridge Pinelands - Site 6
 - B. Goulds Addition Site
 - C. Hardin Hammock Site
- Map Sheet 10:
 - A. Owaisa Bauer Addition Site
 - B. Bauer Drive Pineland Site
 - C. Miami Rockridge Pinelands - Site 12
- Map Sheet 11:
 - A. Miami Rockridge Pinelands - Site 9
- Map Sheet 12:
 - A. Miami Rockridge Pinelands - Site 10
- Map Sheet 13:
 - A. Miami Rockridge Pinelands - Site 13
 - B. Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands - Meissner Addition
 - C. Fuchs Hammock Site
 - D. Miami Rockridge Pinelands - Site 14
- Map Sheet 14:
 - A. Miami Rockridge Pinelands - Site 16
 - B. Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands - Lucille Hammock Site
 - C. Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands - Loveland Hammock Site
 - D. Navy Wells #39 Site
- Map Sheet 15:
 - A. Navy Wells #2 Site
 - B. Miami Rockridge Pinelands - Site 15
 - C. Navy Wells #23 Site
- Map Sheet 16:
 - A. Round Hammock Site
 - B. Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands - Holiday Hammock Site
 - C. Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands - Southwest Hammock Site



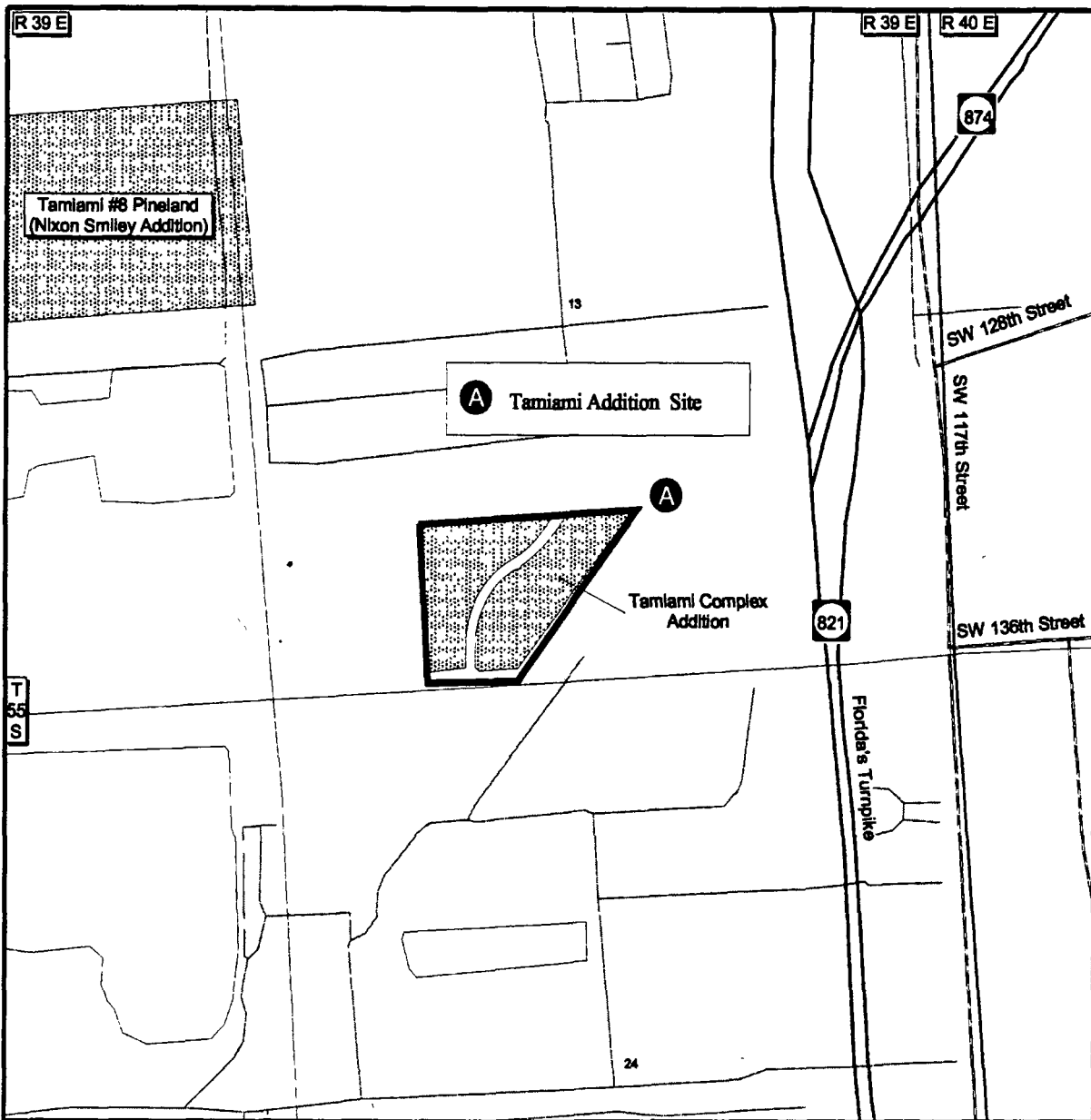
Dade County Archipelago: Map Sheet 3 of 16

DADE COUNTY

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



Dade County Archipelago - Group B/Full Fee



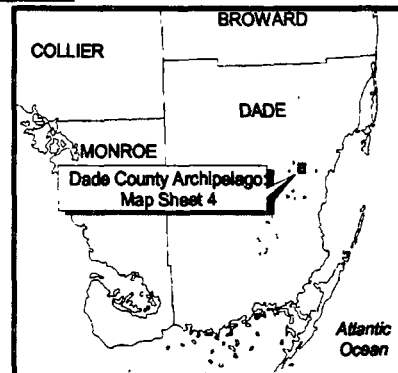
Dade County Archipelago: Map Sheet 4 of 16

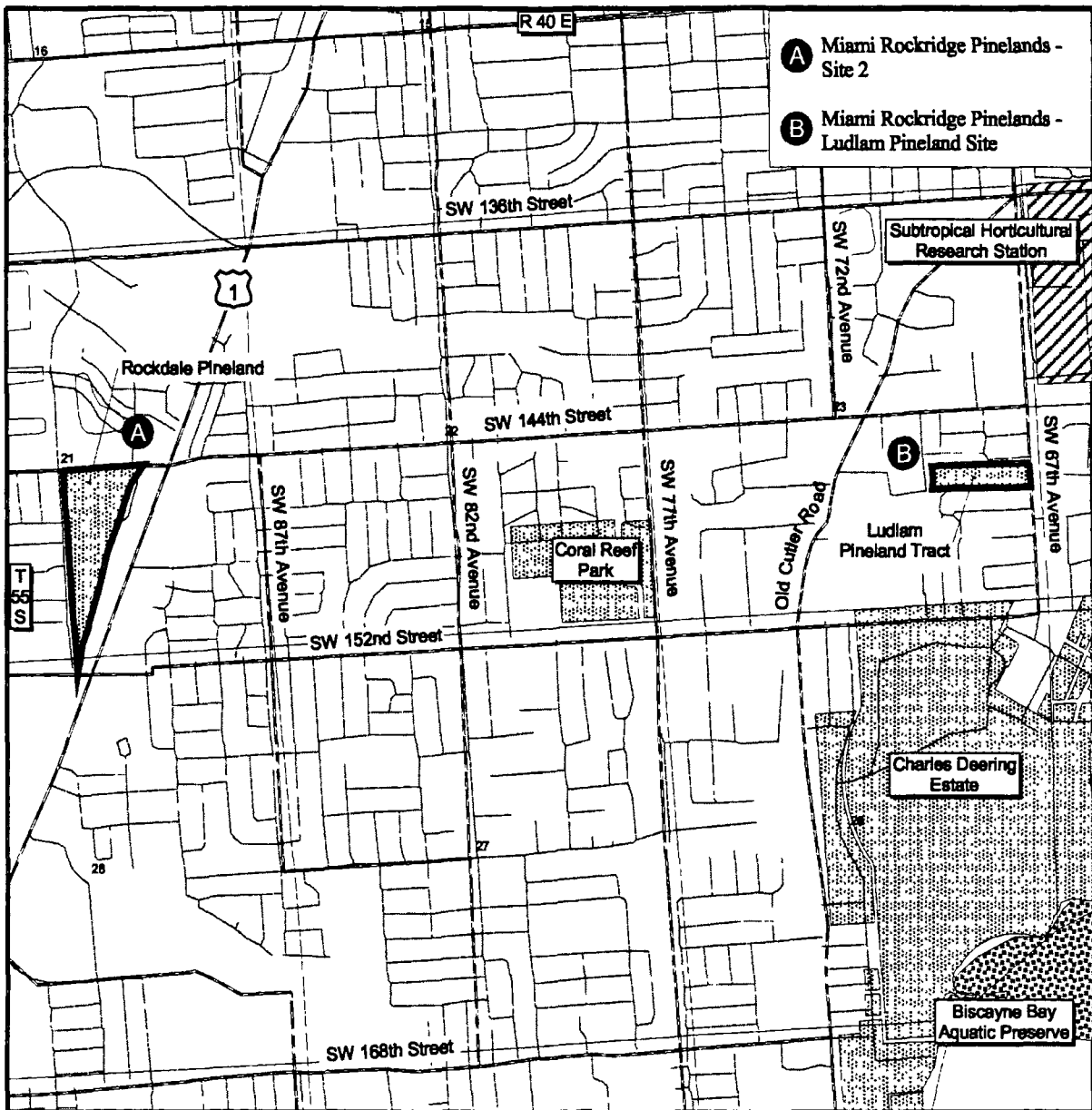
DADE COUNTY

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



0.2 0 0.2 Miles





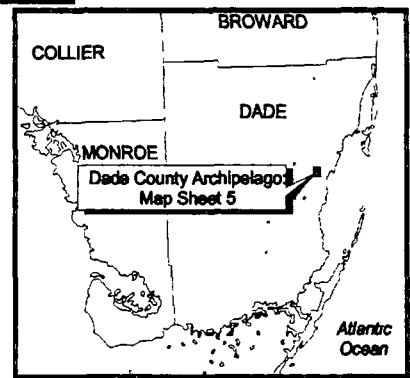
Dade County Archipelago: Map Sheet 5 of 16

DADE COUNTY

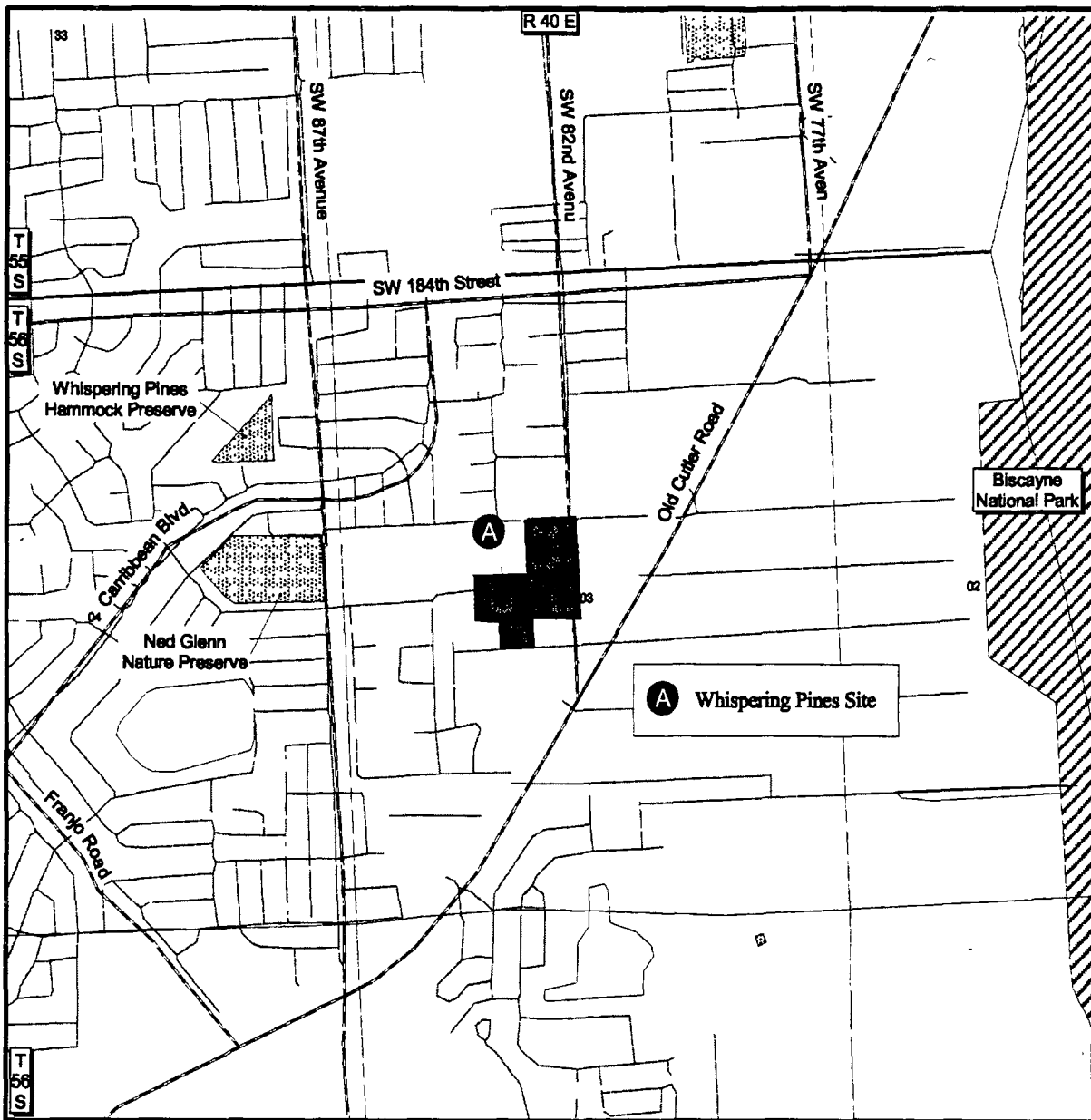
- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



0.25 0 0.25 Miles



Dade County Archipelago - Group B/Full Fee



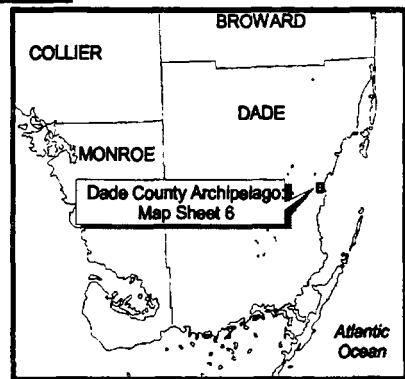
Dade County Archipelago: Map Sheet 6 of 16

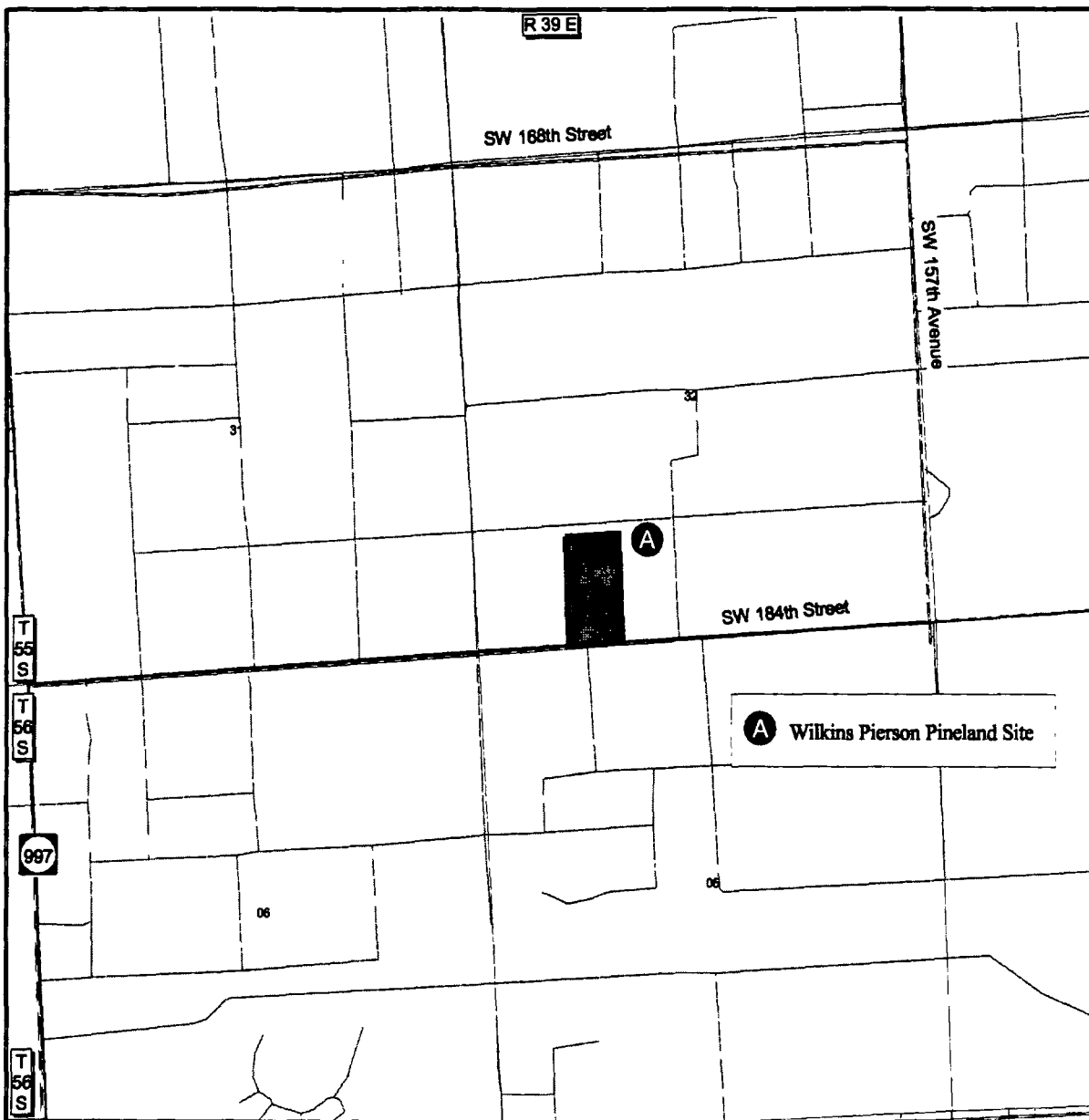
DADE COUNTY

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



0.2 0 0.2 Miles





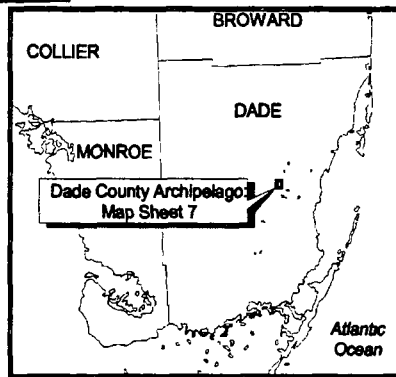
Dade County Archipelago: Map Sheet 7 of 16

DADE COUNTY

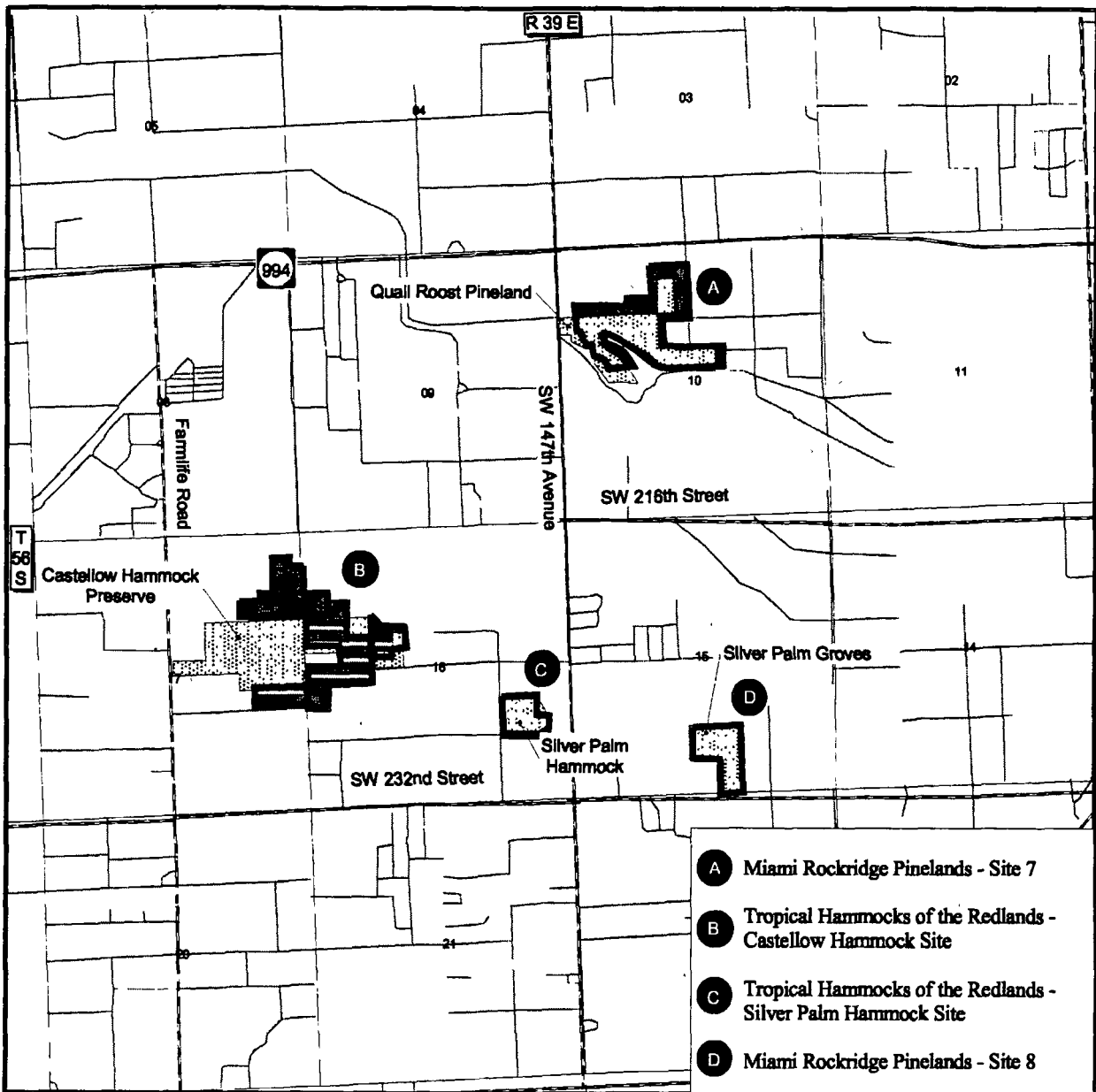
- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



0.2 0 0.2 Miles



Dade County Archipelago - Group B/Full Fee



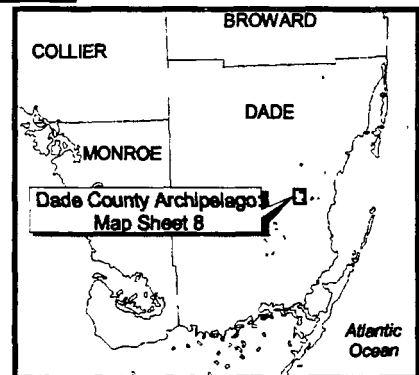
Dade County Archipelago: Map Sheet 8 of 16

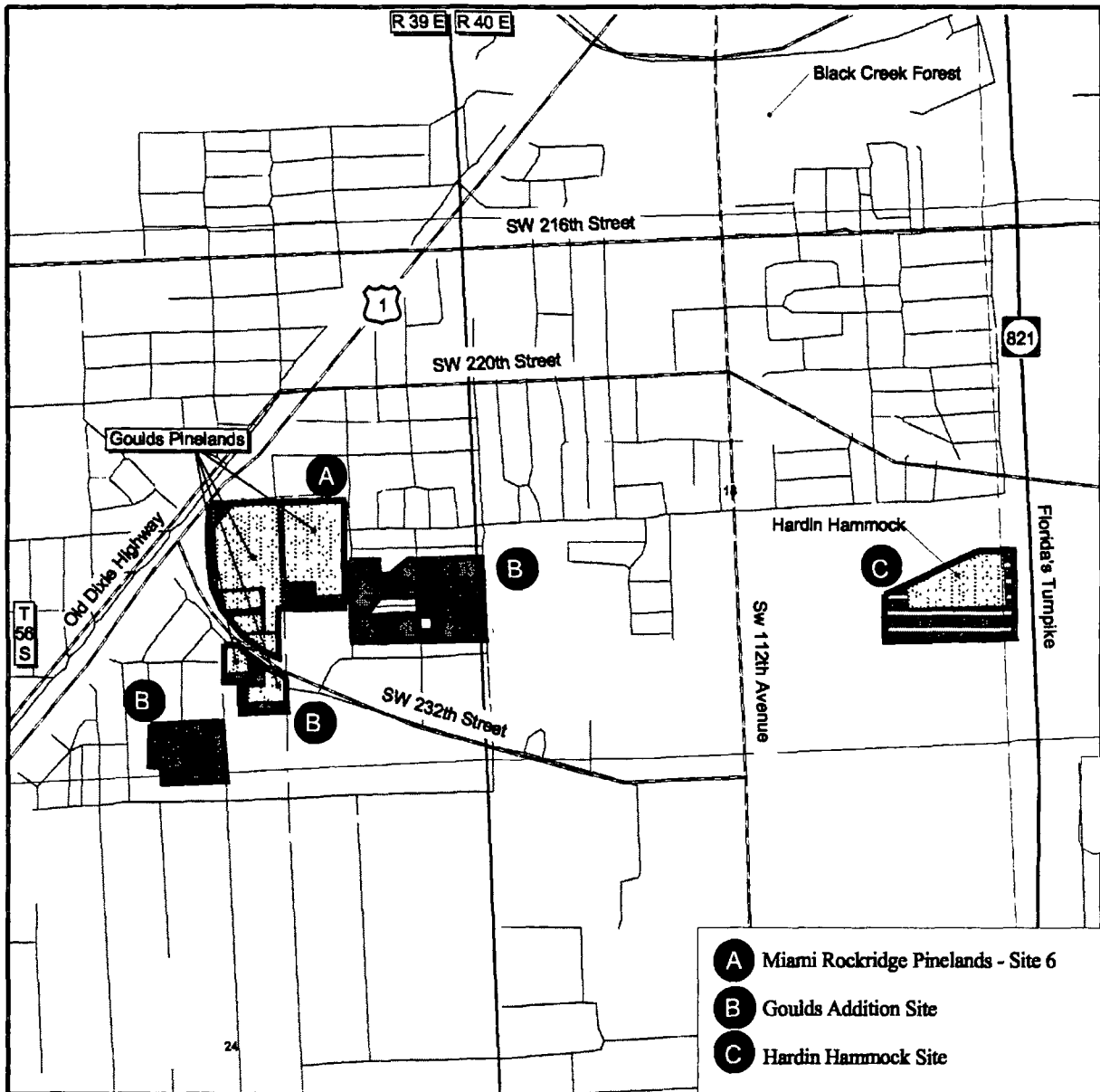
DADE COUNTY

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



0.5 0 0.5 Miles



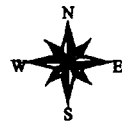


- A** Miami Rockridge Pinelands - Site 6
- B** Goulds Addition Site
- C** Hardin Hammock Site

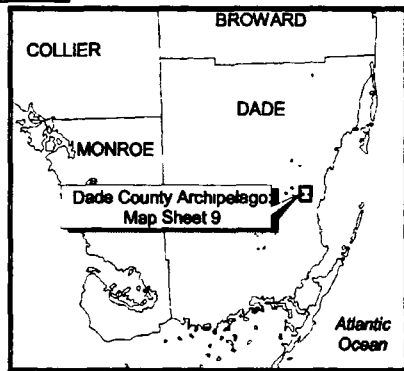
Dade County Archipelago: Map Sheet 9 of 16

DADE COUNTY

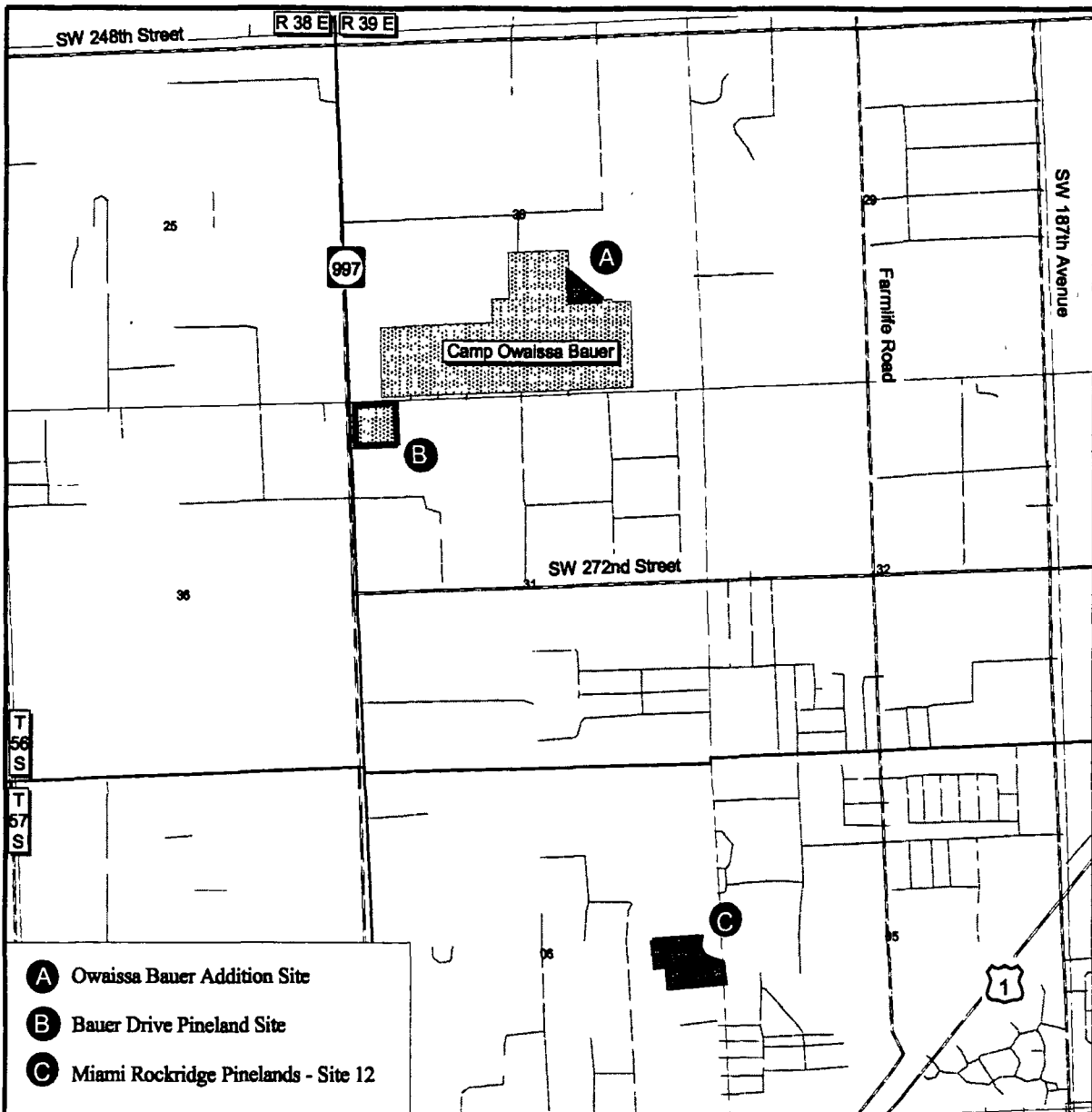
- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



0.25 0 0.25 Miles



Dade County Archipelago - Group B/Full Fee



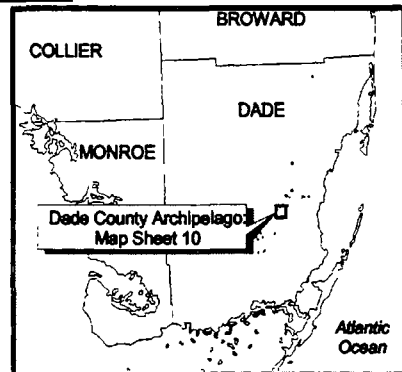
Dade County Archipelago: Map Sheet 10 of 16

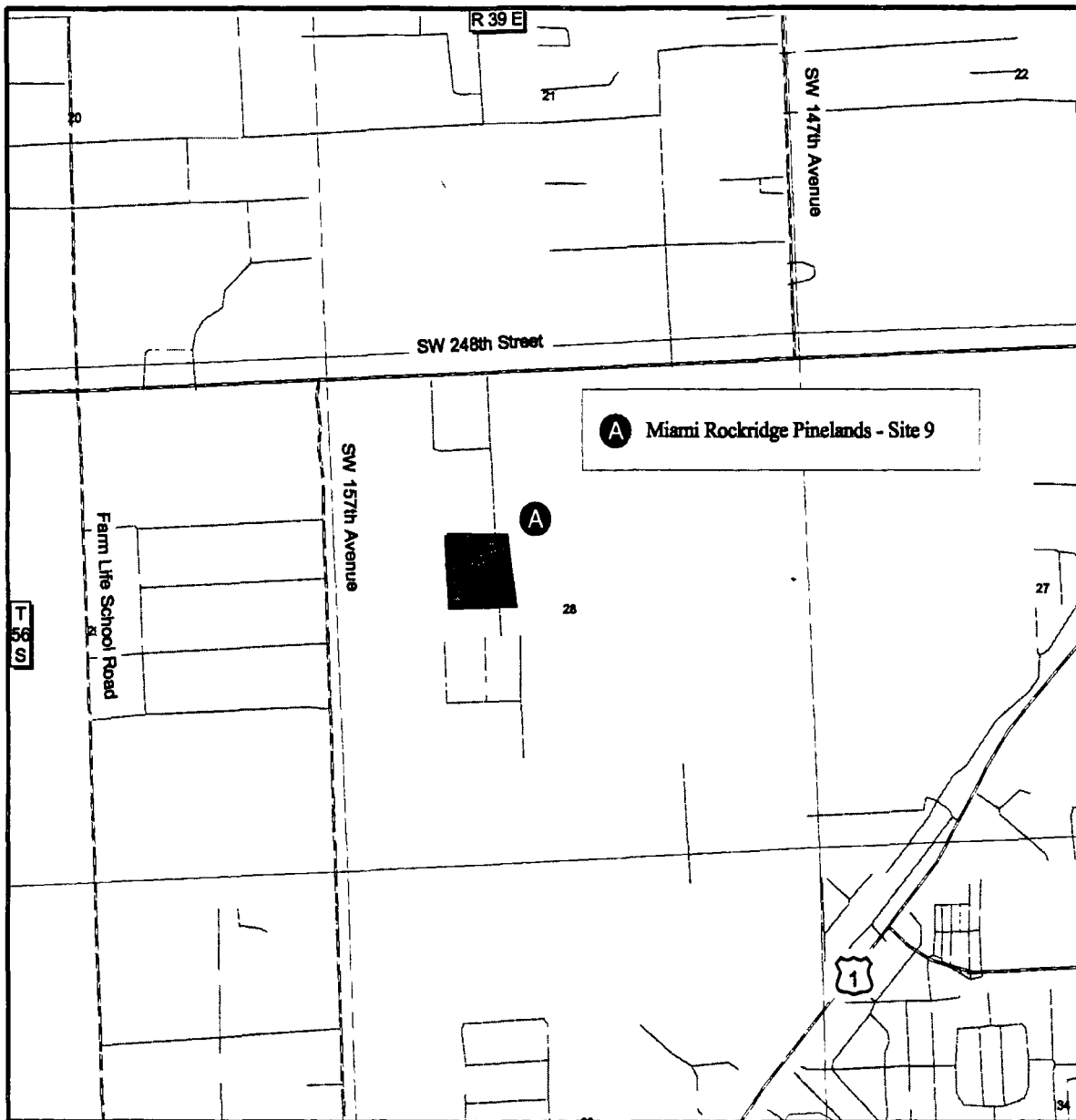
DADE COUNTY

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project






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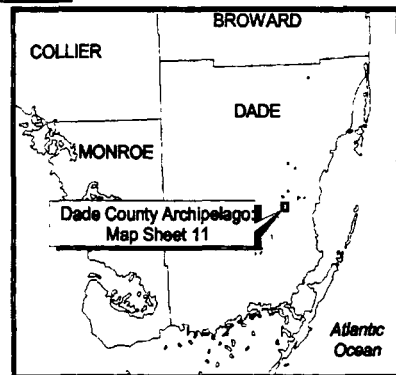




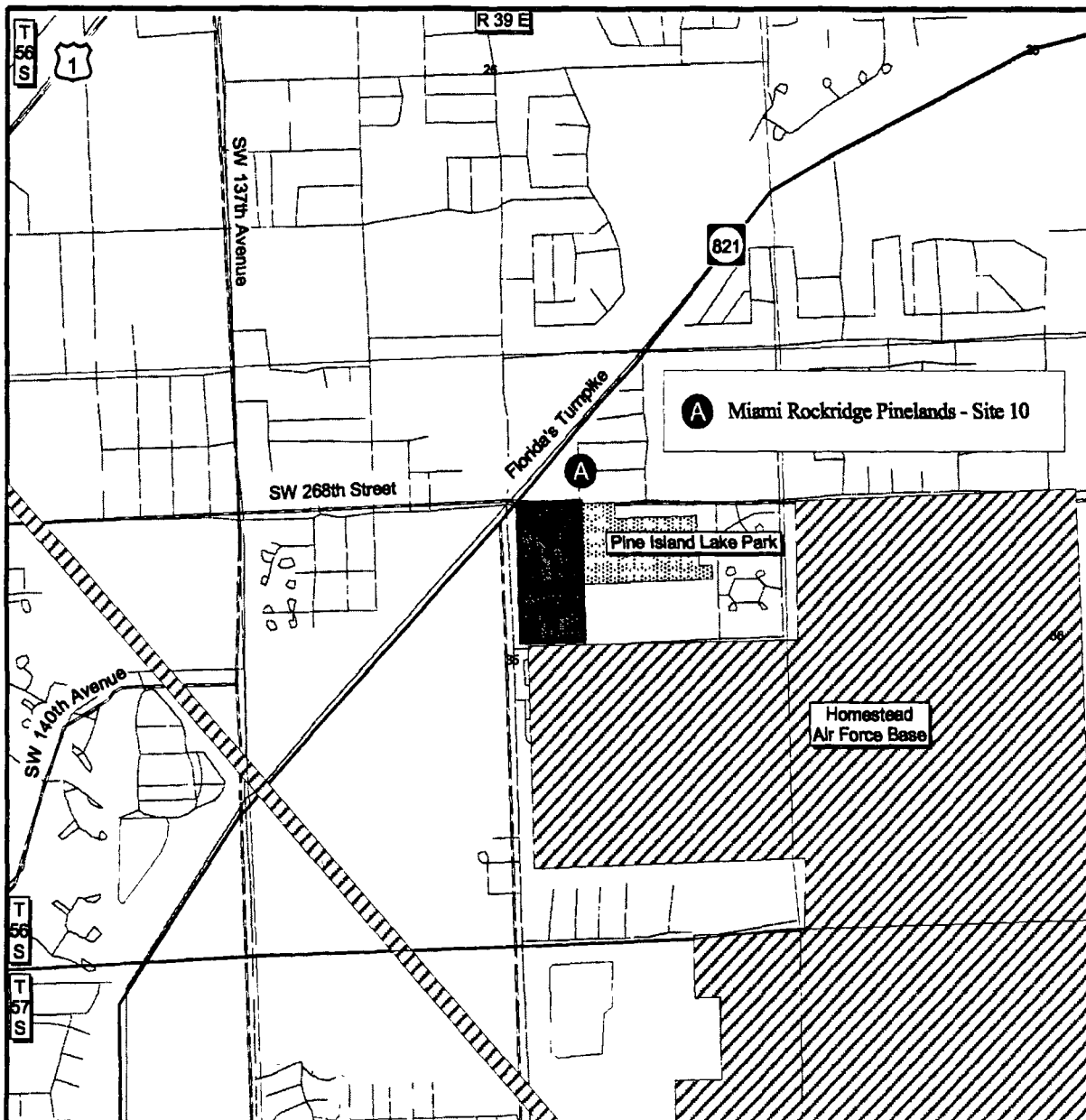
Dade County Archipelago: Map Sheet 11 of 16

DADE COUNTY

-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  CARL Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project



Dade County Archipelago - Group B/Full Fee



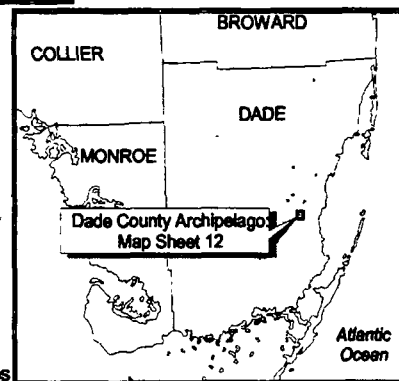
Dade County Archipelago: Map Sheet 12 of 16

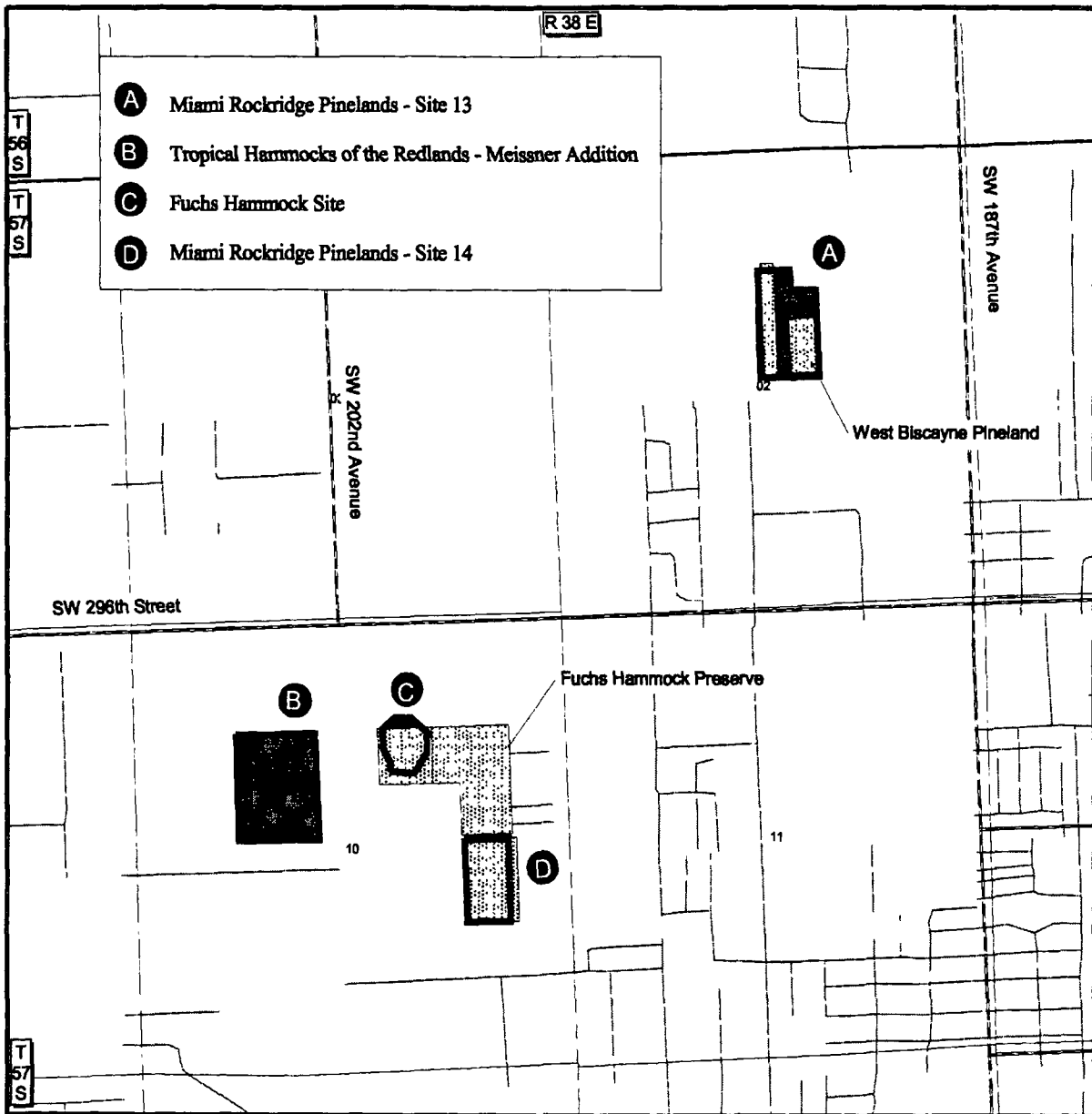
DADE COUNTY

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project








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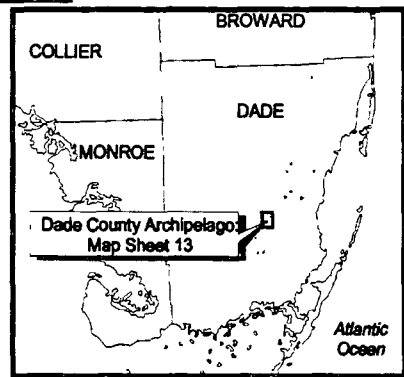




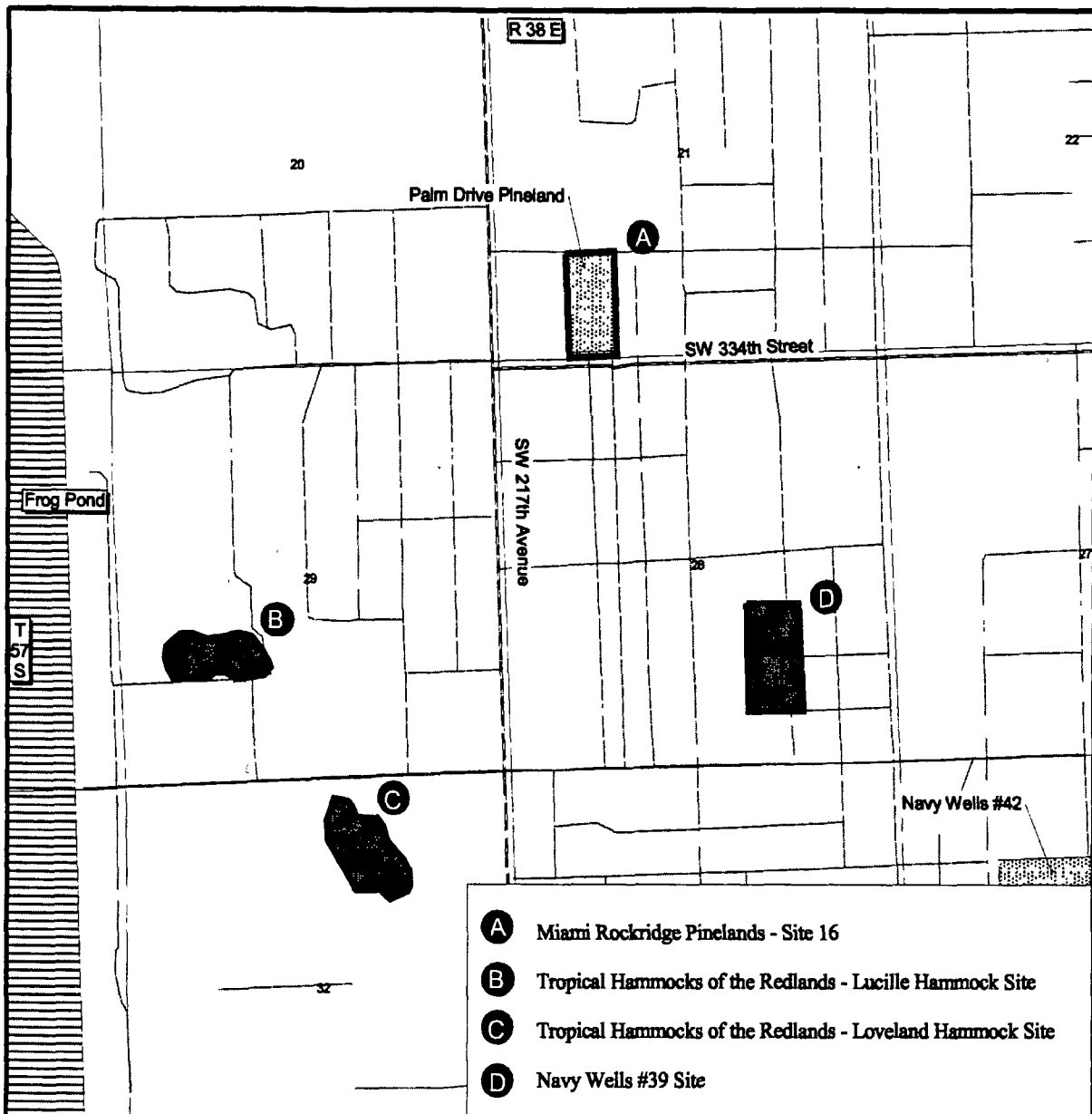
Dade County Archipelago: Map Sheet 13 of 16

DADE COUNTY

-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  CARL Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project



Dade County Archipelago - Group B/Full Fee

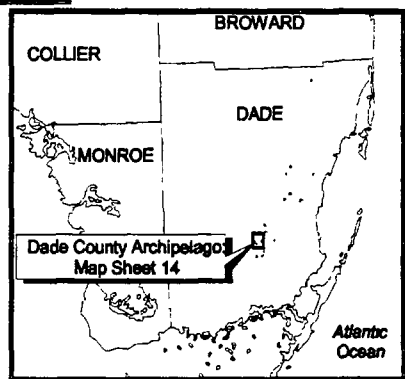
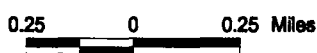


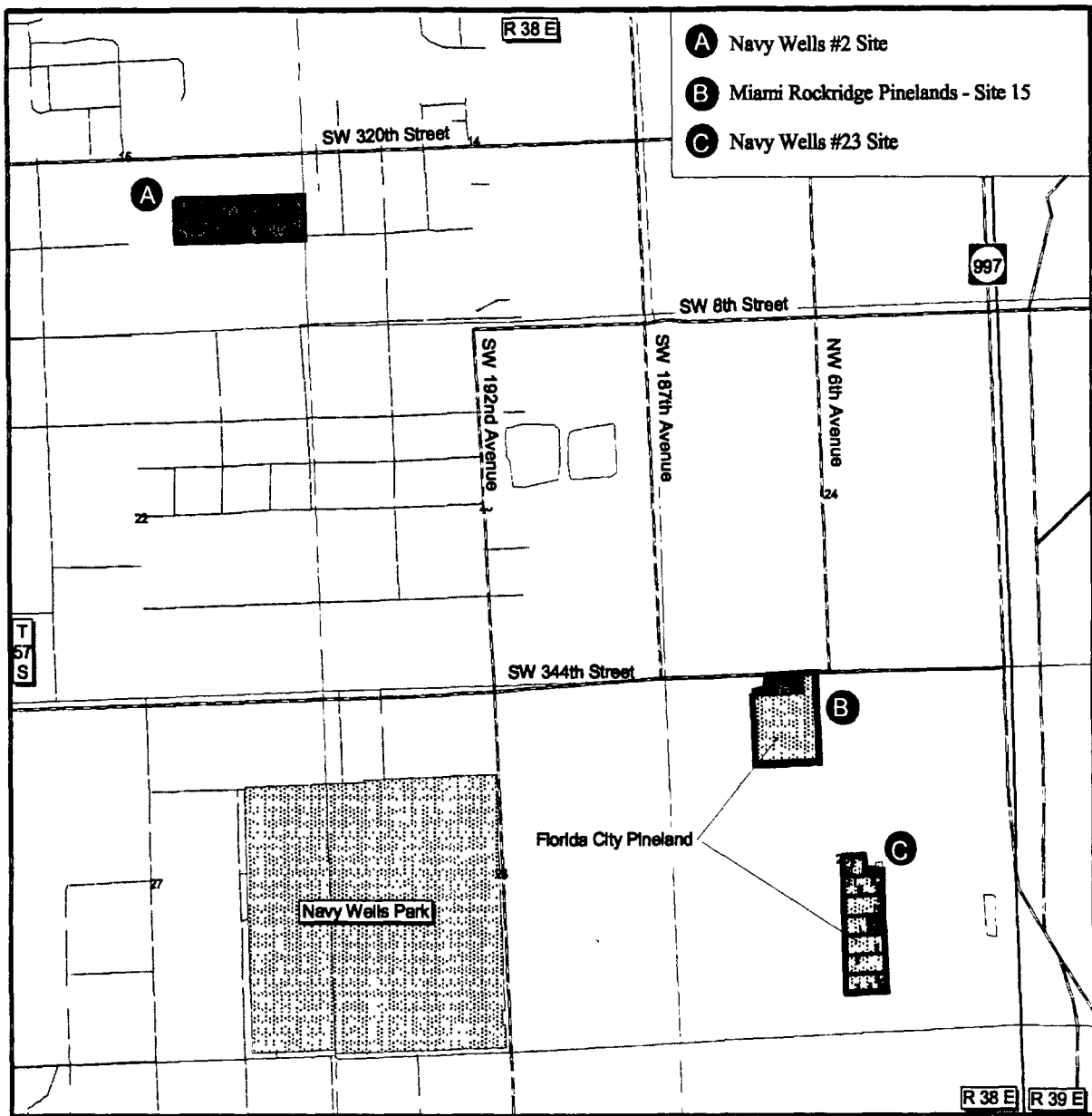
- A** Miami Rockridge Pinelands - Site 16
- B** Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands - Lucille Hammock Site
- C** Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands - Loveland Hammock Site
- D** Navy Wells #39 Site

Dade County Archipelago: Map Sheet 14 of 16

DADE COUNTY









- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project

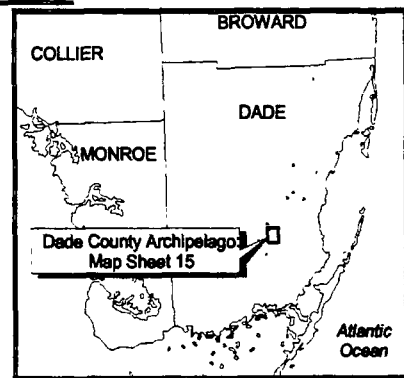
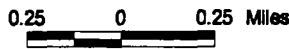




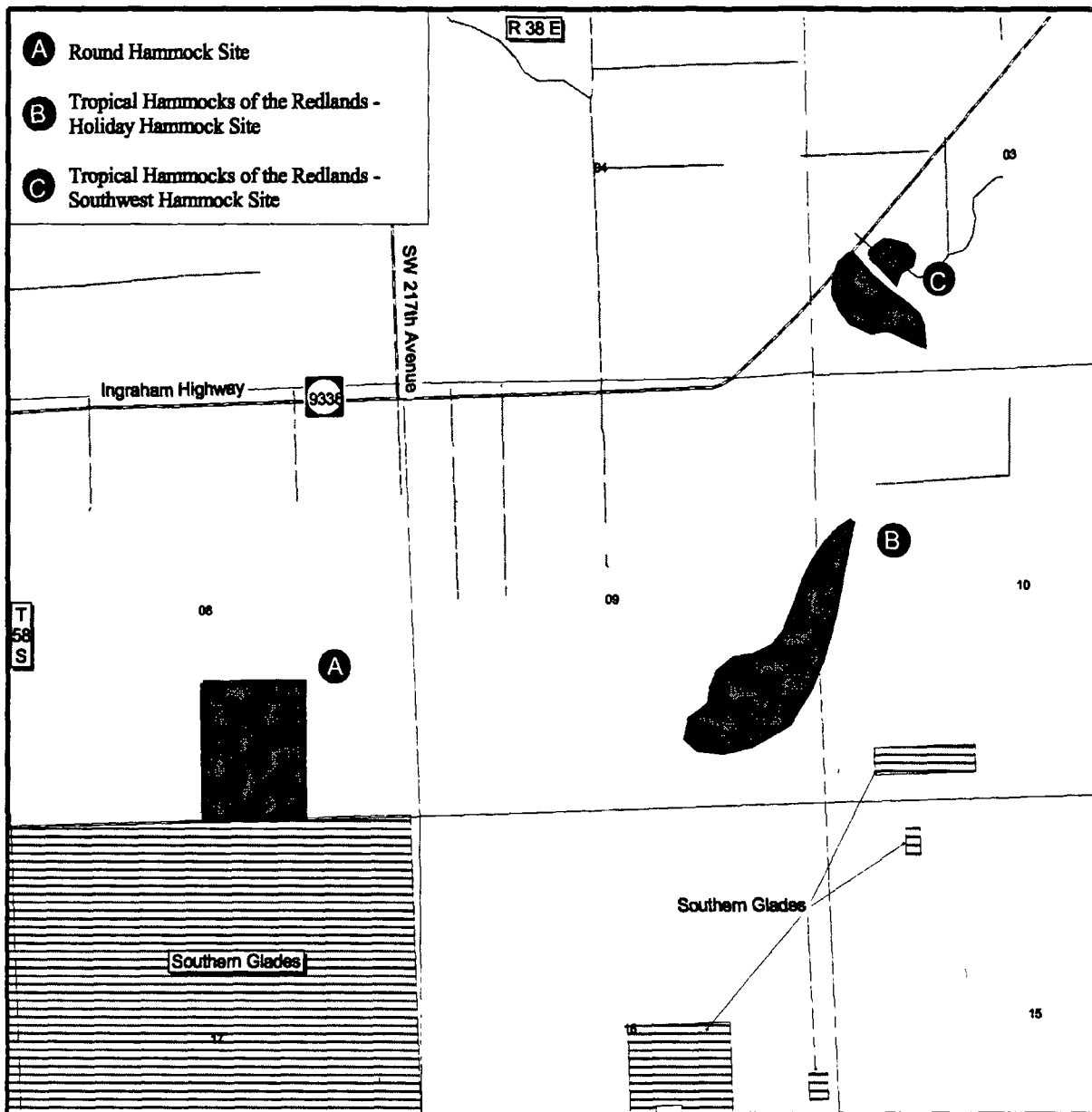
Dade County Archipelago: Map Sheet 15 of 16

DADE COUNTY

-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  CARL Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project



Dade County Archipelago - Group B/Full Fee



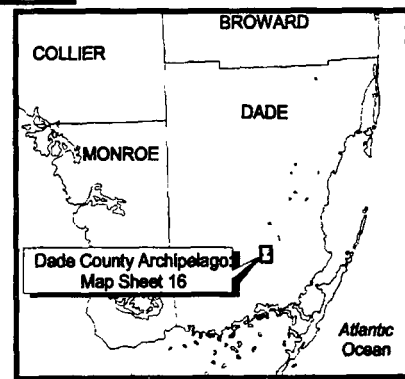
Dade County Archipelago: Map Sheet 16 of 16

DADE COUNTY

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



0.25 0 0.25 Miles



Dunn's Creek

**Group B
Full Fee**

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 (DRP), 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 archaeologi-

cal 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 (essential): Former Sam Kaye tract (3/5 interest owned by The Nature Conservancy (TNC) for resale to state-under contract). Phase II: remaining tracts on the southwest side of the creek—approximately eight ownerships.

On October 15, 1998, the Council designated an additional 1,037 acre tract (Johnson-Malphurs, Inc.) essential.

Coordination

TNC has consolidated 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.

FNAI Elements	
Rafinesque's big-eared bat	G3G4/S3?
SCRUB	G2/S2
West Indian manatee	G2?/S2?
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
SINKHOLE LAKE	G3/S3
SANDHILL	G?/S2
UPLAND HARDWOOD FOREST	G?/S3
XERIC HAMMOCK	G?/S3
SEEPAGE STREAM	G4/S3
9 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1991
Project Area (Acres)	10,992
Acres Acquired	9,404*
at a Cost of	\$1,743,280*
Acres Remaining	1,518
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$1,247,796

* Includes acreage acquired with funds spent by SJRWMD.

Dunn's Creek - Group B/Full Fee

Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the Dunn's Creek 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 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 DRP 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.

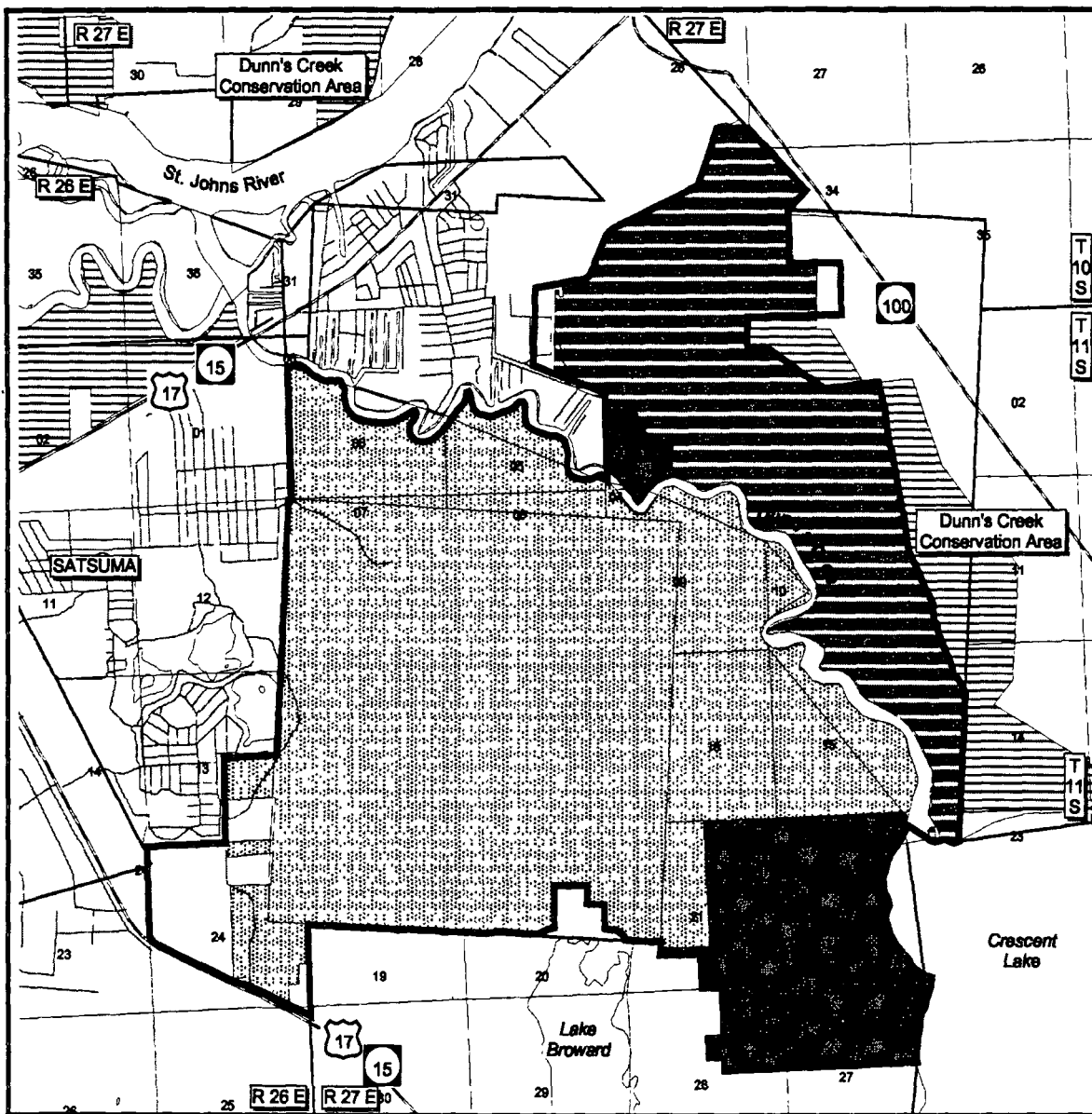
Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure Within the first year after acquisition, management activities will concentrate on site security, natural and cultural resource protection, and efforts toward the development of a plan for long-term public 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
TOTAL	\$224,344	\$155,716



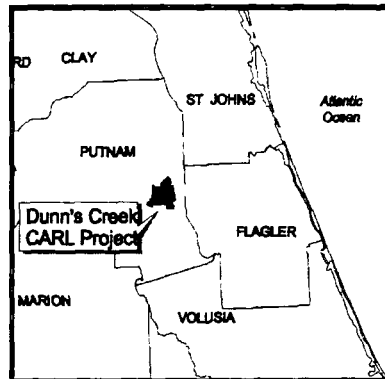
Dunn's Creek

PUTNAM COUNTY

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



0.4 0 0.4 0.8 1.2 Miles



East Everglades

Group B Small Holdings

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 legislature 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 the 70,000 acres that was added to the Everglades National Park by the Everglades Expansion Act. The SFWMD has acquired all but approximately 500 acres in the C-111 canal area. All of the acreage in this project is considered "essential".

FNAI 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)	194,883
Acres Acquired	90,825
at a Cost of	\$175,073,375
Acres Remaining	104,058
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of \$67,637,700	

East Everglades - Small Holdings/Group B

On March 15, 1996, the Council added 66,400 acres to the project boundary.

On October 15, 1998, the Council added approximately 5,830 acres to the project boundary at the request of the SFWMD, and deleted 13,142 acres.

Coordination

South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) and the National Park Service are acquisition partners. Resolutions in support of this project include a joint federal/state acquisition resolution from the Governor and Cabinet.

Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the East Everglades 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 portion of this project to be managed by The National Park Service. The management cost summary for the park service is listed below. The remainder of this project is to be managed by the South Florida Water Management District.

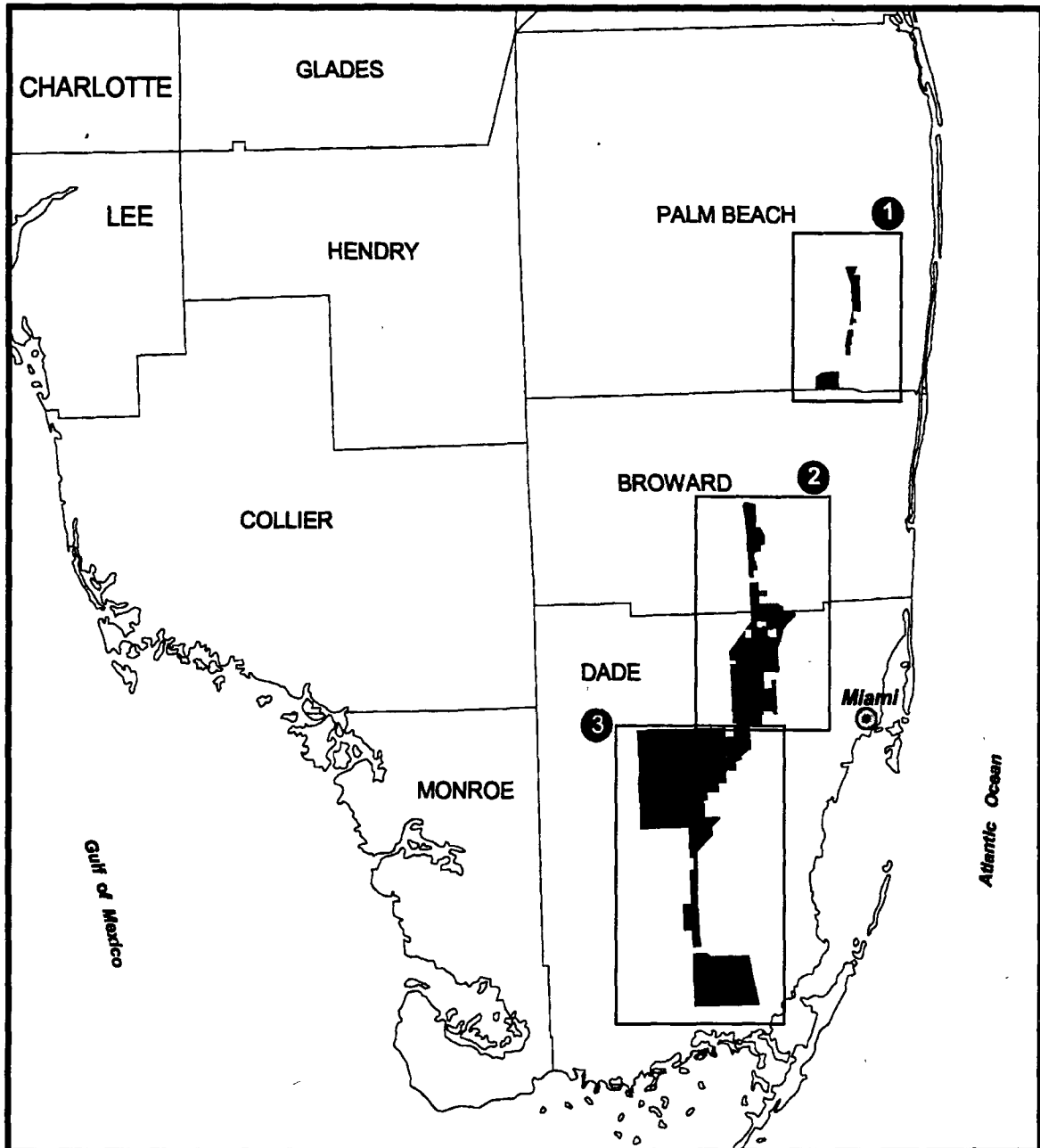
Management Cost Summary/NPS

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 - Small Holdings/Group B



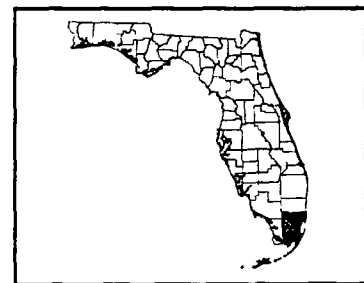
East Everglades: Overview

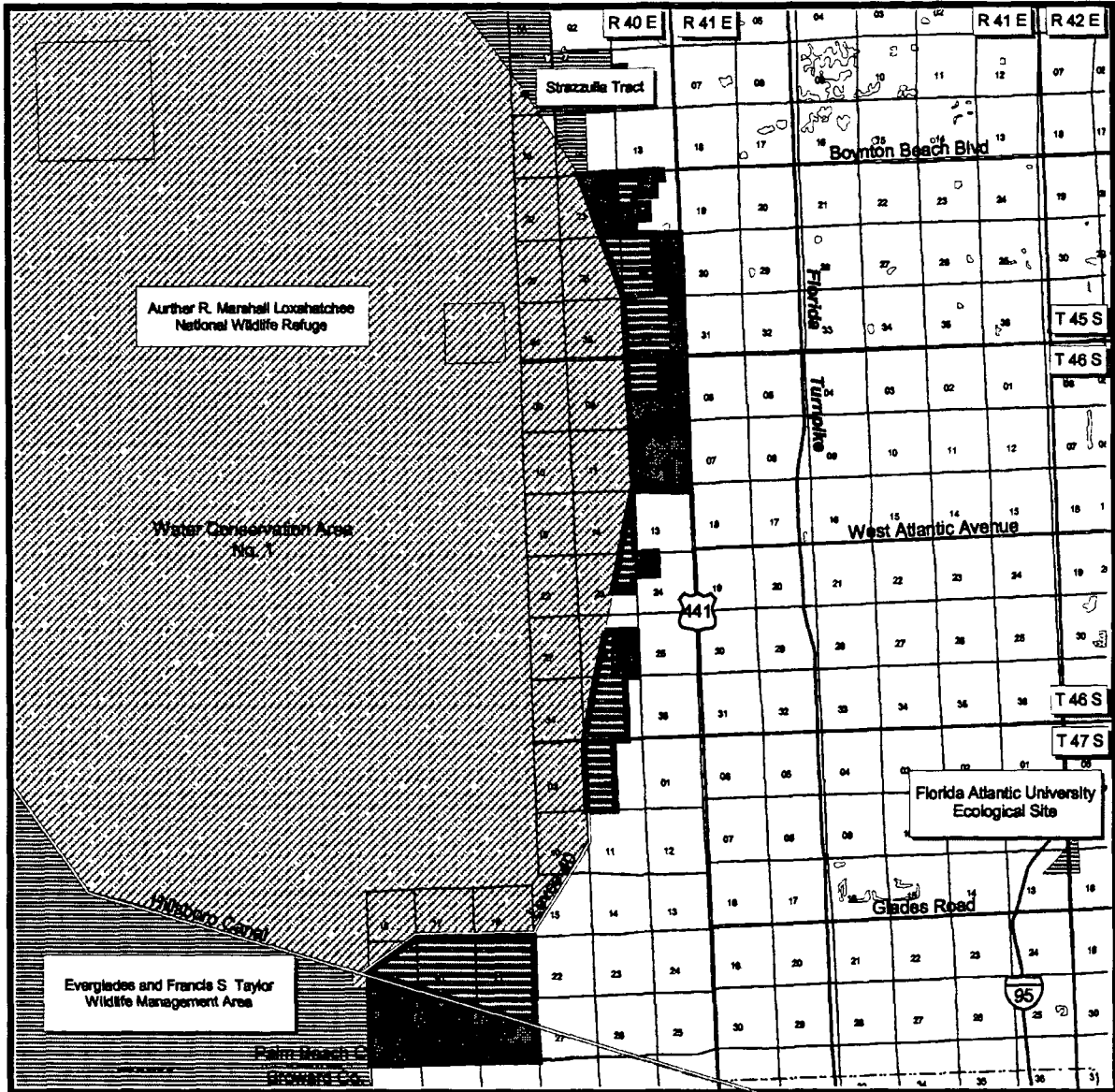
Dade, Broward Counties

1. Map Sheet 1
2. Map Sheet 2
3. Map Sheet 3



0 5 10 15 20 Miles





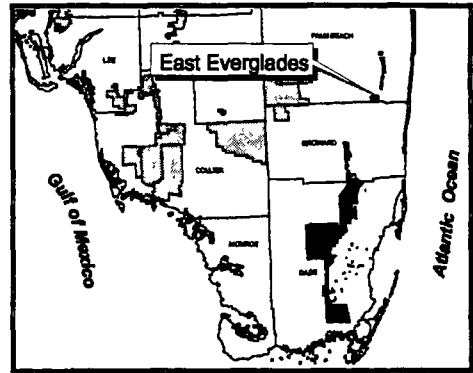
East Everglades: Map sheet 1

Palm Beach County

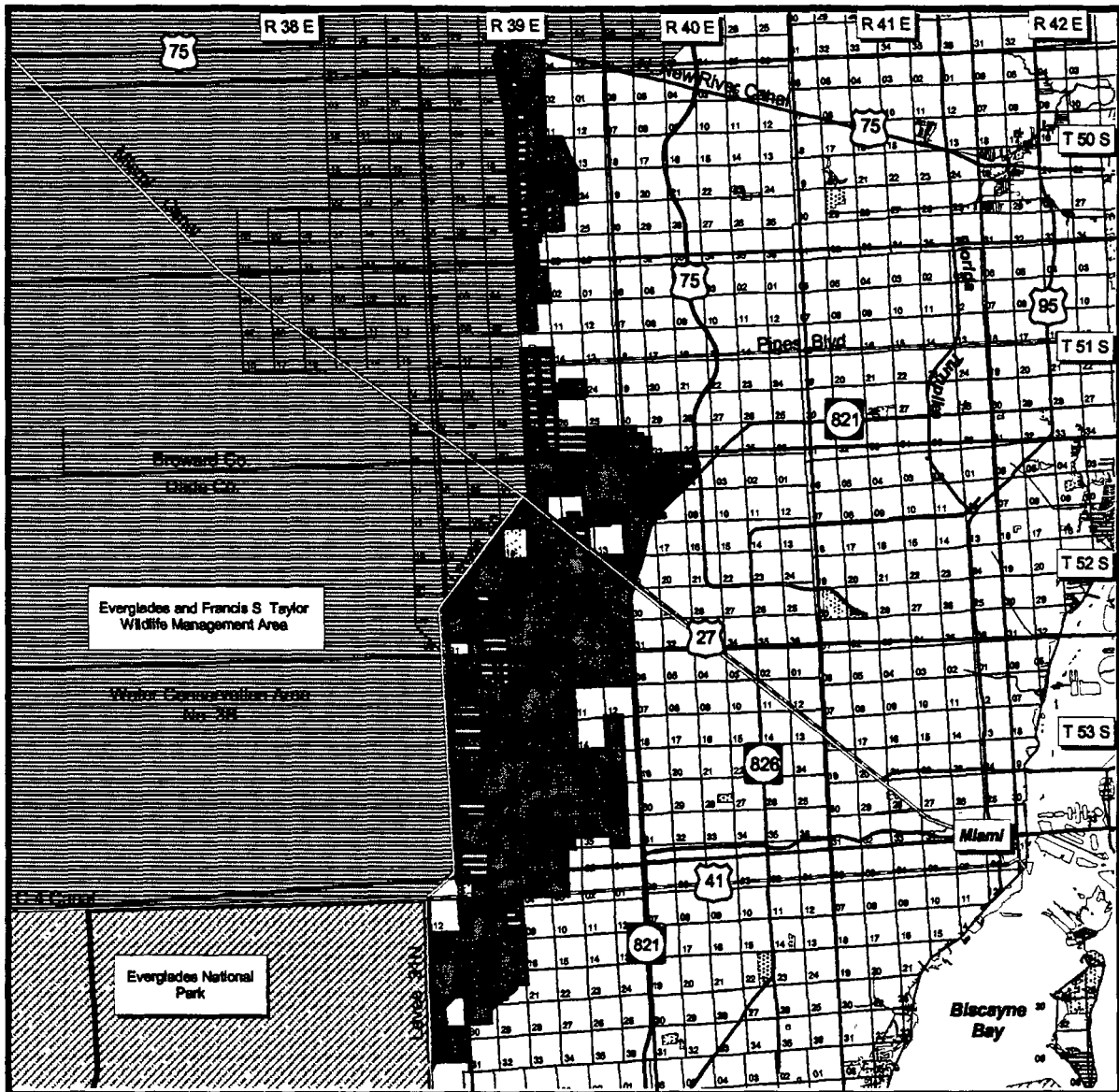
-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  Carl Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project



0 1 2 3 4 Miles



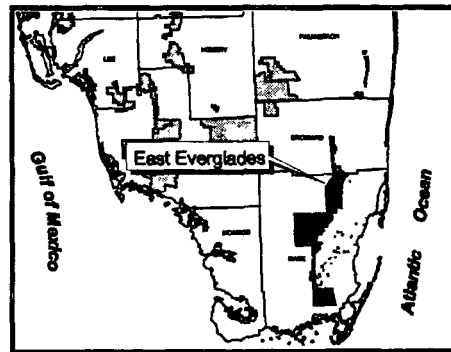
East Everglades - Small Holdings/Group B

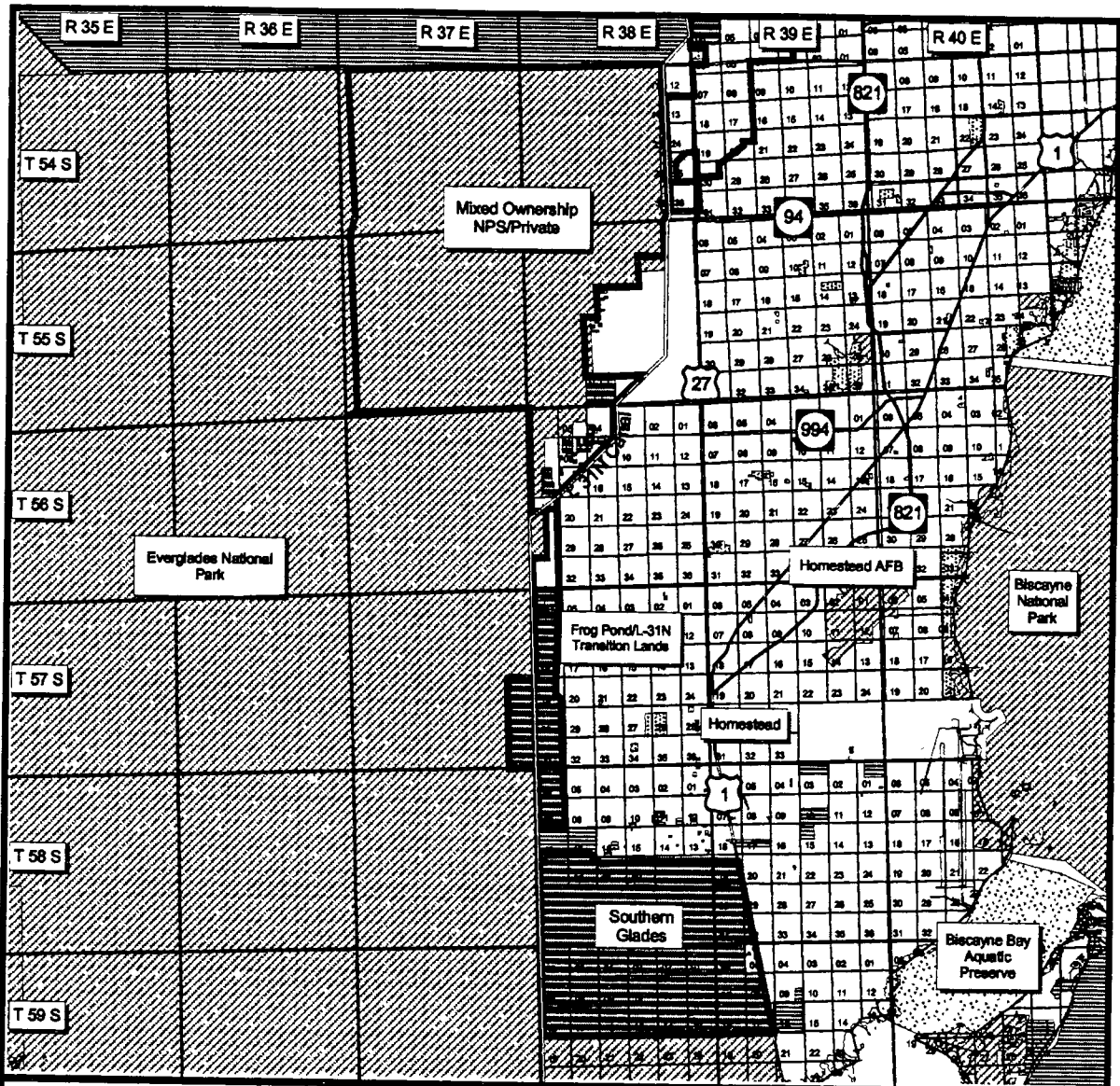


East Everglades: Map Sheet 2

Broward, Dade Counties









-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  Carl Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project

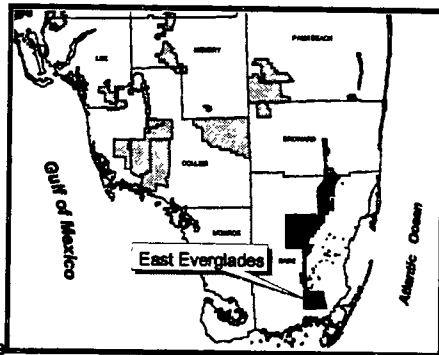
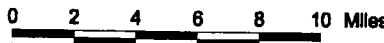




East Everglades: Map Sheet 3

Dade County

-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  Carl Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project



Econ-St. Johns Ecosystem

**Group B
Full Fee**

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 (DOF), 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; grazing and clearcutting have also impacted natural

areas. 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 (essential): 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 1: Demetree, the largest ownership buffering portions of both sides of river (essential—acquired—shared acquisition with the district). Phase II: Other large tracts including Kilbee (essential—acquired by district), Yarborough (essential), Clonts, Jones and others.

On January 17, 1990, LAMAC eliminated all phasing.

Coordination Placed on list

1994*

Project Area (Acres)

27,652**

Acres Acquired

9,296**

at a Cost of

\$21,002,597

Acres Remaining

18,356

with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of \$15,272,192

* 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.

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	G?/S4?
16 elements known from project	

The St. Johns River Water Management District is an acquisition partner in this project as are both Seminole and Orange Counties. The district's ex-

penditures are reflected in the table on the previous page.

Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the Econ-St Johns Ecosystem 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 DOF 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 accesses, 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.

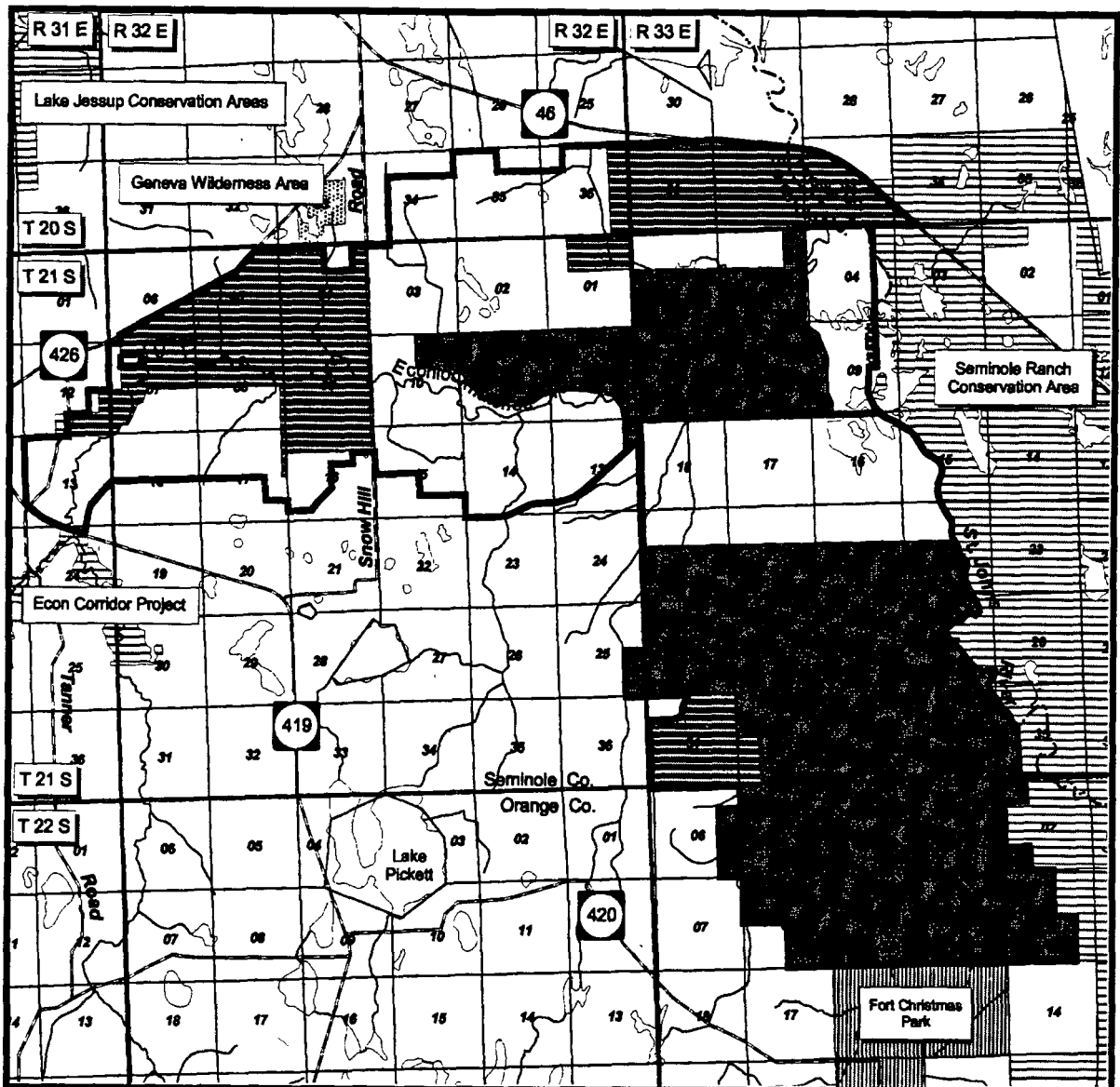
Revenue-generating potential The DOF will sell timber as needed to improve or maintain desirable ecosystem conditions. These sales will provide a variable source of revenue, but the revenue-generating potential for this project is expected to be low.

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
TOTAL	\$70,720	\$76,215	\$73,000

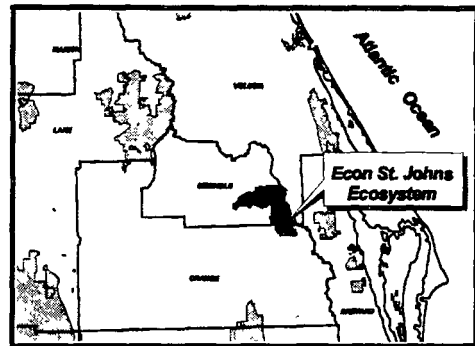
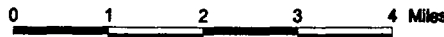
Econ-St. Johns Ecosystem - Group B/Full Fee



Econ - St. Johns Ecosystem

Seminole/Orange Counties

-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  Carl Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project



Emeralda Marsh

**Group B
Full Fee**

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

Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC).

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 (essential): 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.

Resolutions in support of this project include: St. Johns River Water Management District declaring support for the shared acquisition.

FNAI Elements	
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
11 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	\$5,506,690
*by SJRWMD	

Emeralda Marsh - Group B/Full Fee

Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the Emeralda Marsh 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 FWC

Conditions affecting intensity of management

The highly developed agricultural operations and presence of a "town" within the project will un-

doubtedly 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.

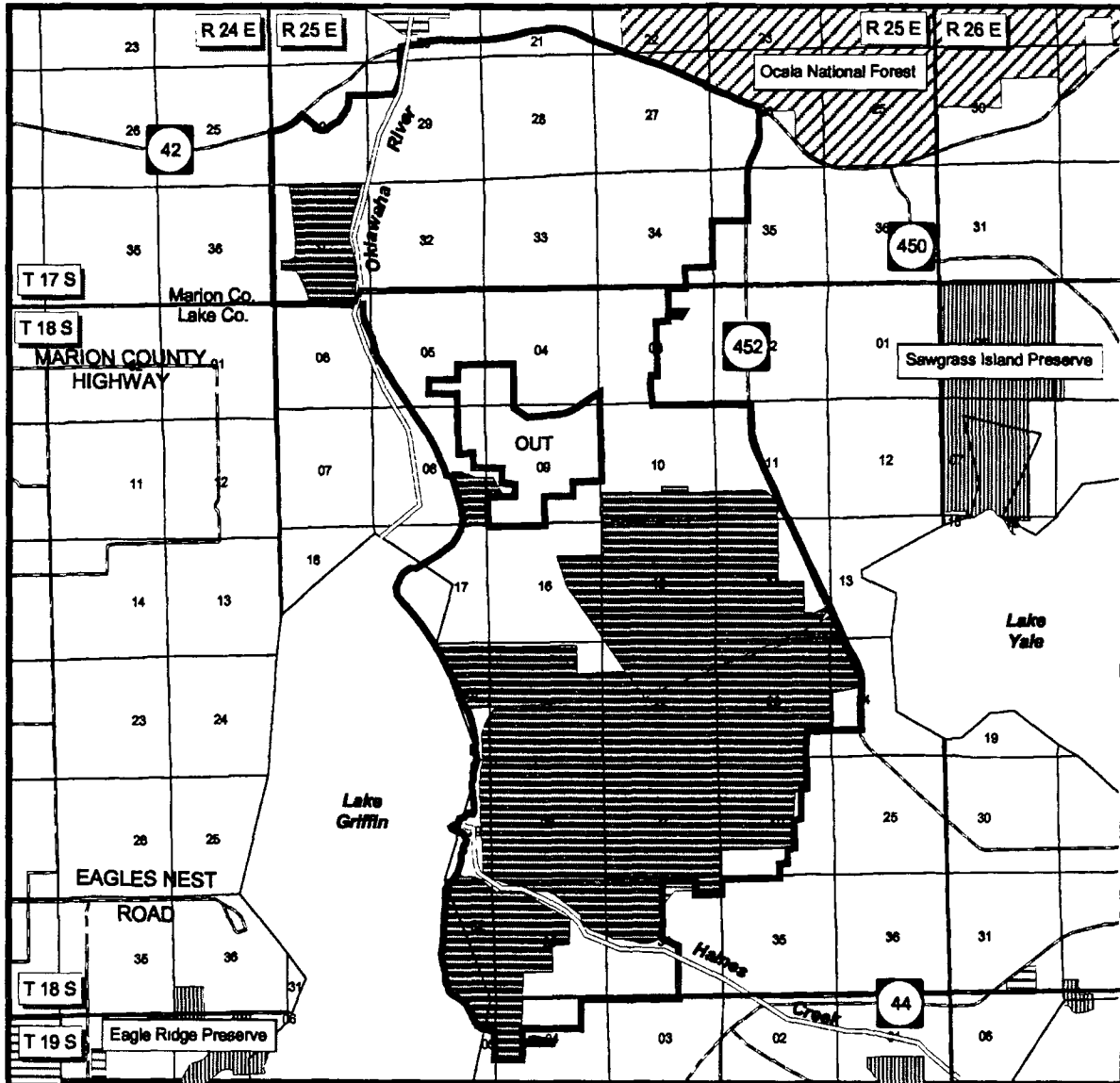
Cooperators in management St. Johns River Water Management District will cooperate on water manipulation schedules and hydrological restoration efforts.

Management Cost Summary/FWC

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
TOTAL	\$0	\$134,387	\$126,541




Management Cost Summary

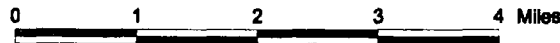
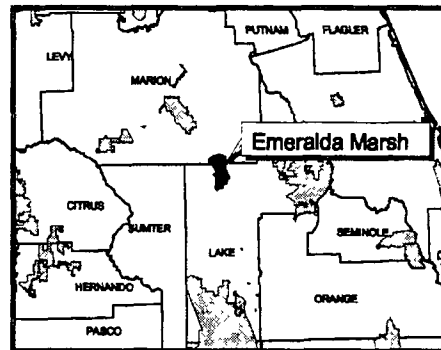
Category	1996/97	1997/98
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$0	\$45,000
OPS	\$0	\$5,000
Expense	\$0	\$15,000
OCO	\$0	\$31,200
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$0	\$96,200



Emeralda Marsh

Lake/Marion Counties

-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  Carl Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project



Estero Bay

**Group B
Full Fee**

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. Important archaeological remains of the Calusa Indians dot the area. The Estero Bay 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

Office of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas (CAMA), 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. 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.

FNAI Elements	
Sanibel lovegrass	G2/S2
West Indian manatee	G2/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
Roseate spoonbill	G5/S2S3
23 elements known from project	

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.

On October 15, 1998, the LAMAC revised the designation of the following parcels to essential: Boone, Haywood/Staffile Trust, Zemel, TNC, Rubin, Kagin, Bigelow, C. Bigelow, Cape Corp., ADP Chimney, Marsh and Chitwood, Francisco, Goldberg, and Helmerich.

On February 5, 1998, and March 20, 1998, the Council added 302 acres and 1,586 acres, respectively. The Council deleted 932 acres at the March meeting.

On October 17, 2000, The Acquisition and Restroation Council added 160 acres to the project. The additions were made to complete ownerships that were partially included.

Placed on list	1985
Project Area (Acres)	16,900
Acres Acquired	6,557
at a Cost of	\$9,161,050
Acres Remaining	10,343
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$18,302,675

Coordination

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

Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the Estero Bay 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 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 project will be included in the Estero Bay Buffer Preserve and managed by the Department of Environmental Protection's CAMA. 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

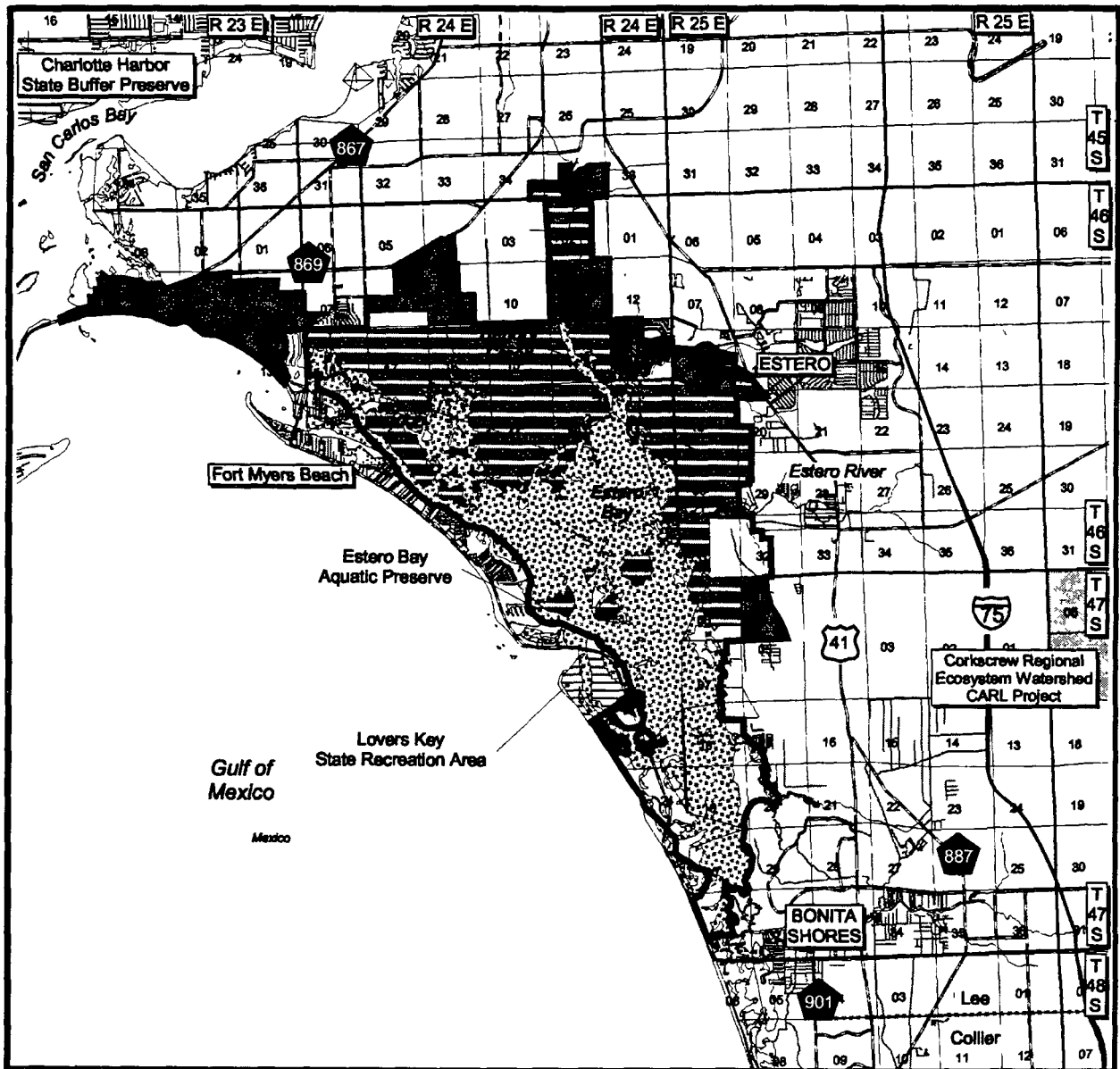
Long-range goals will be established by the management plan for this property and will provide for ecological restoration and habitat maintenance. Prescribed and natural fires will be used to maintain natural communities with particular emphasis on the requirements of listed species. The resource inventory 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/CAMA






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
TOTAL	\$85,638	\$99,846	\$184,004.95

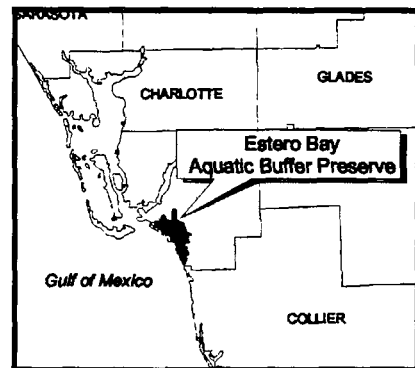
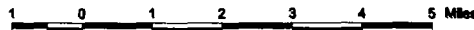
Estero Bay - Group B/Full Fee



Estero Bay Aquatic Preserve Buffer

LEE COUNTY

-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  CARL Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project



Etoniah/Cross Florida Greenway

Putnam, Marion, and Citrus Counties

**Group B
Full Fee
Less Than Fee**

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.

Full Fee 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
26 elements known from project	

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	

Manager

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

DOF will monitor compliance with the terms of any less-than-fee purchase agreement.

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

Full Fee:

Placed on list	1995*
Project Area (Acres)	47,217
Acres Acquired	21,262
at a Cost of	\$21,888,968
Acres Remaining	25,955
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$21,193,037

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

Less Than Fee:

Placed on list	1997
Project Area (Acres)	18,146
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	18,146
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$12,410,237

Etoniah/Cross Florida Greenway - Group B/Full Fee Less Than Fee

original Etoniah/Cross Florida Greenway project is 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.

Acquisition Planning and Status

Etoniah Creek

Phase I tracts (essential) include Stokes and Agricola, formerly Deltona (acquired), Union Camp, Manning (acquired) and Interlachen Lake Estates Subdivision. Life-of-the-South (Odom) is also an essential tract. Phase II includes other large ownerships, such as Roberts, as well as other smaller tracts and subdivisions.

Cross Fl Greenway

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

Cross Fl Greenway Phase II

The priority tract (essential) within this portion of the project is the Inglis Island site (acquired by the Office of Greenways and Trails).

On December 7, 1995, the Council approved the addition of 2,664 acres to the project boundary. The addition included lakeshore 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 the canal easement areas is also a priority.

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

On October 15, 1998, the Council designated as essential an additional 9,870 acres - Georgia-Pacific and seven smaller tracts in a corridor between two already acquired tracts, and portions of the Roberts ownership.

On August 22, 2000, the Acquisition and Restoration Council (ARC) added 2,110 acres (Florida Power ownership along the Cross Florida Greenway State Recreation and Conservation areas) to the project.

On January 25, 2001, ARC added 1,543 acres to the project (boundary in the Deep Creek area).

Coordination

The SJRWMD was the intermediary in the acquisition of the Manning tract and has provided information and expertise on several other tracts. The Office of Greenways and Trails used additions and in-holding funds to acquire Inglis Island. 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 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 DOF proposes to manage the 57,000-acre Etoniah Creek portion of the project and the OGT 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 DOF 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 accesses, 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 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 DOF 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 devel-

Etoniah/Cross Florida Greenway - Group B/Full Fee Less Than Fee

oped 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 DOF 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.

Full Fee:

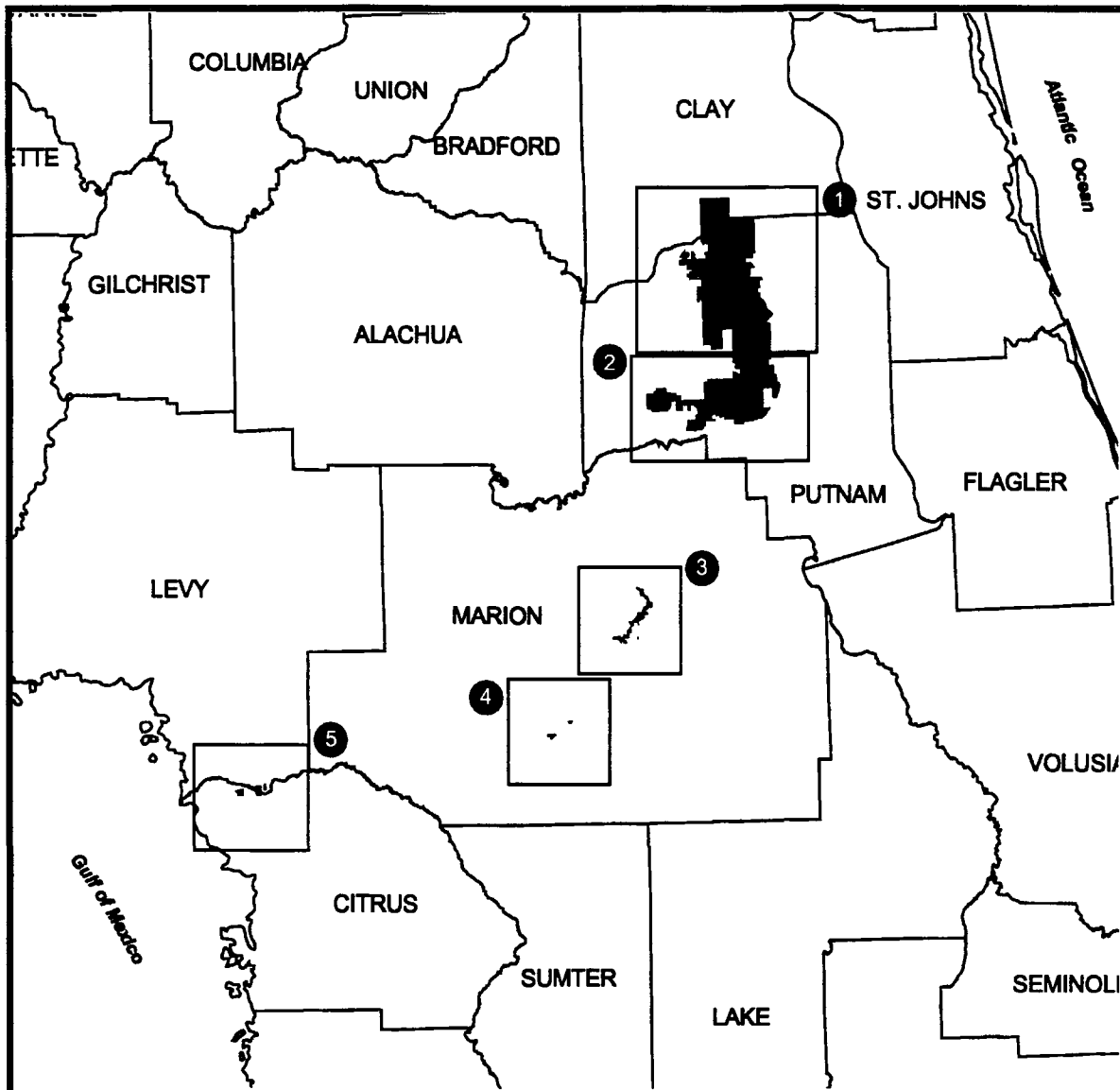
Management Cost Summary/OGT

Category Source of Funds	Startup LATF	Recurring 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 Source of Funds	1996/97 CARL	1997/98 CARL	1998/99 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

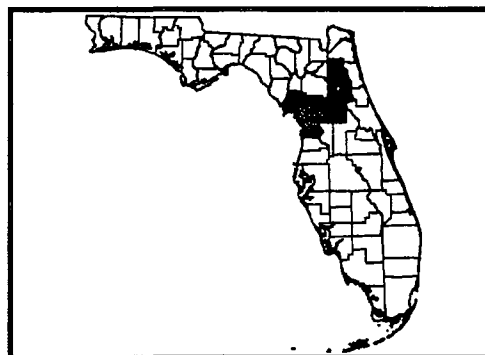
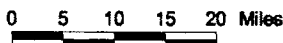
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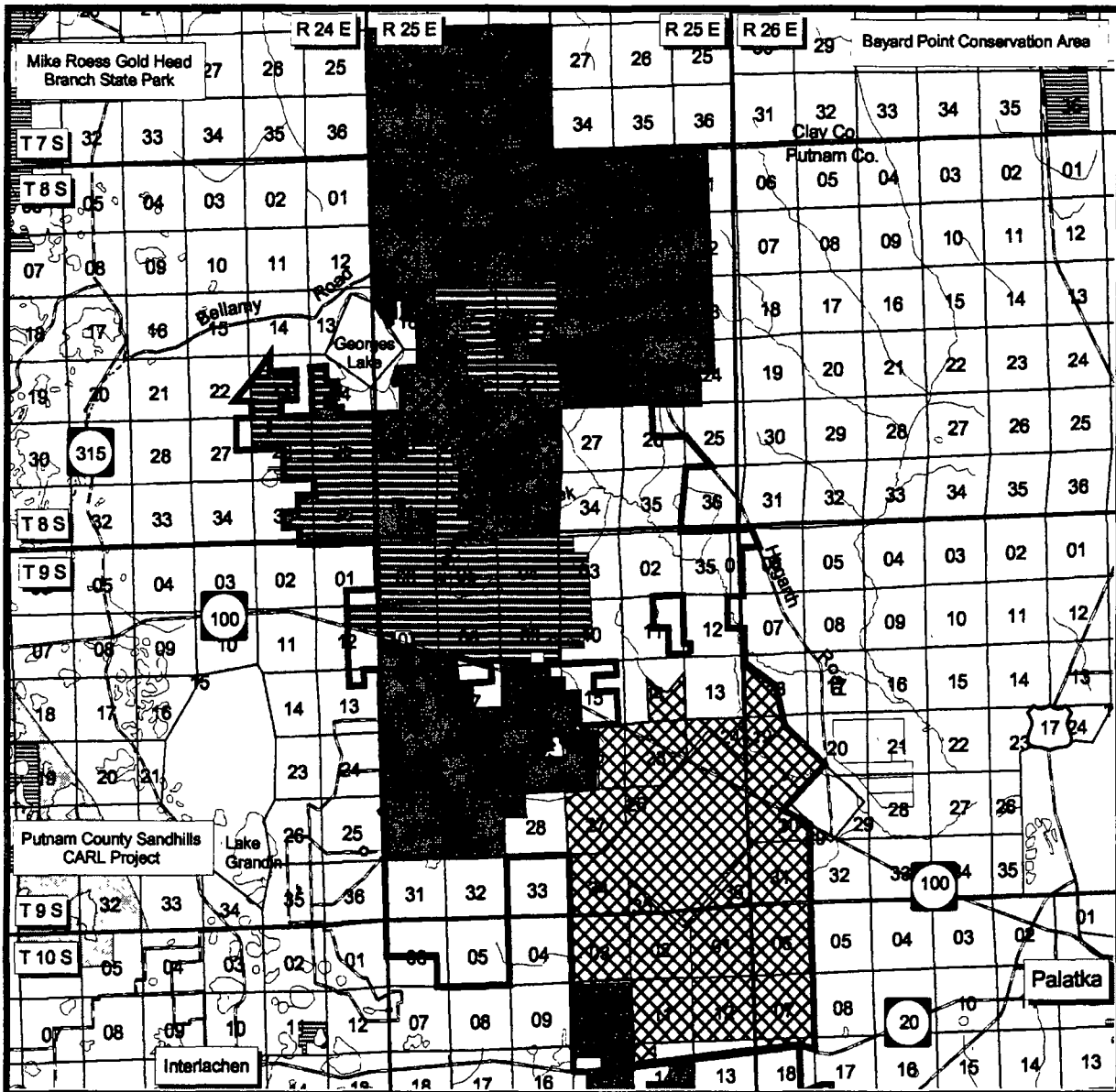
Etoniah/Cross Florida Greenway: Overview

Putnam, Clay, Marion, Citrus, Levy Counties

- 1. Map Sheet 1
- 2. Map Sheet 2
- 3. Map Sheet 3
- 4. Map Sheet 4
- 5. Map Sheet 5










Etoniah/Cross Florida Greenway - Group B/Full Fee Less Than Fee



Etoniah/Cross Florida Greenway: Map Sheet 1

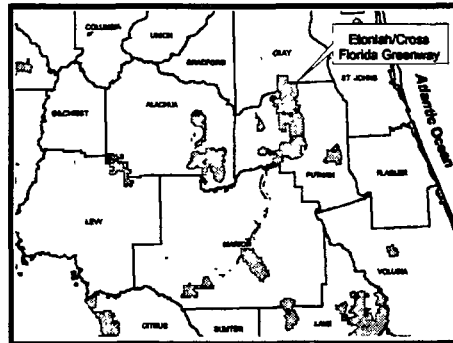
Clay/Putnam Counties

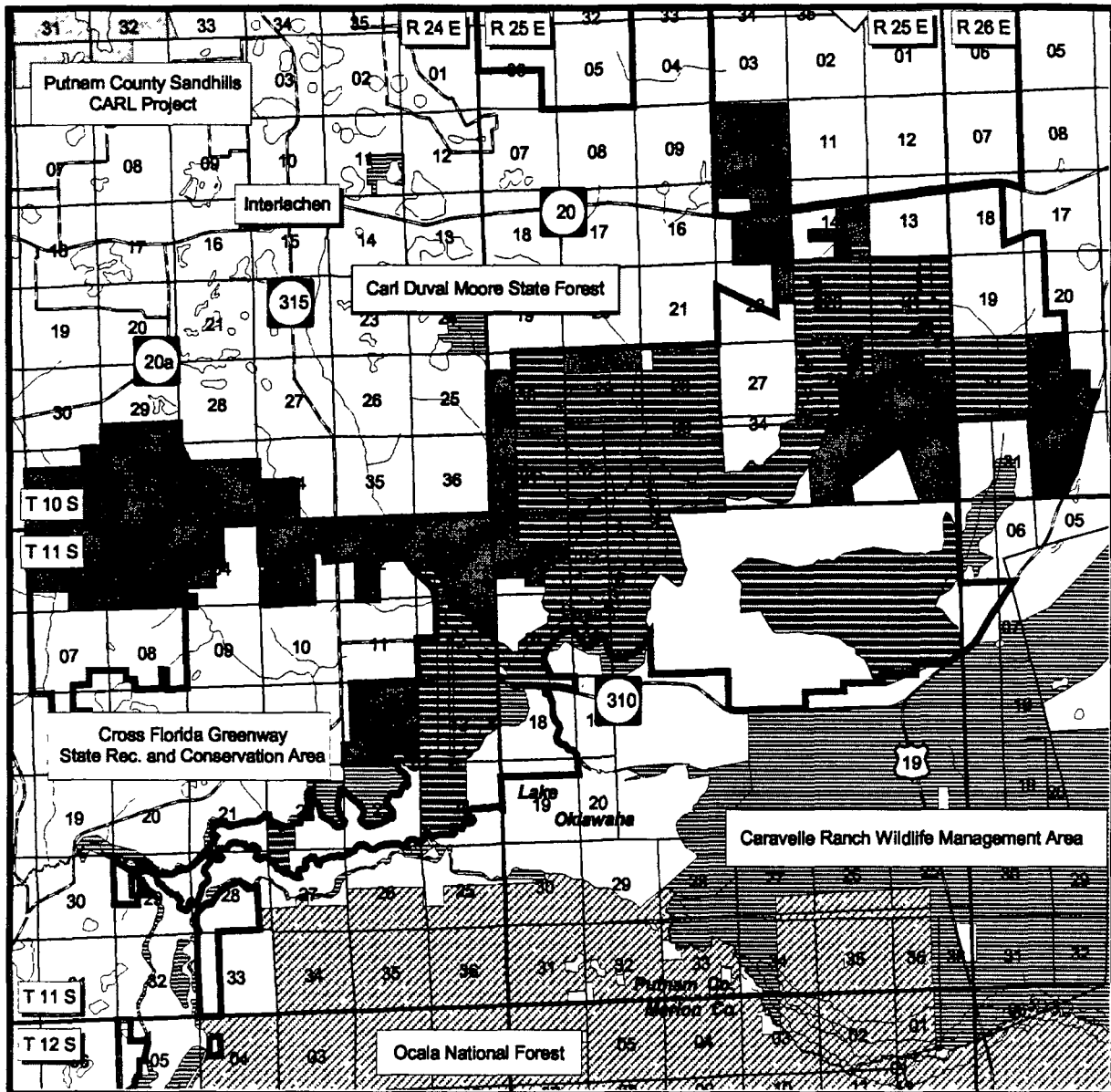
-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  Carl Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project

 Less Than Fee











0 1 2 3 4 Miles

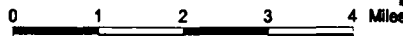
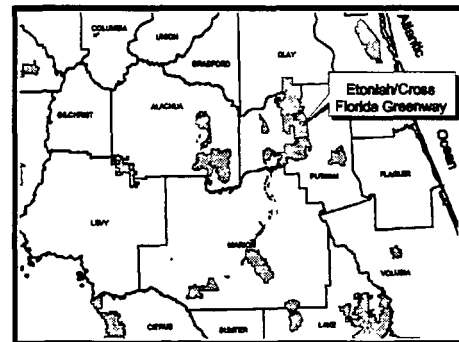


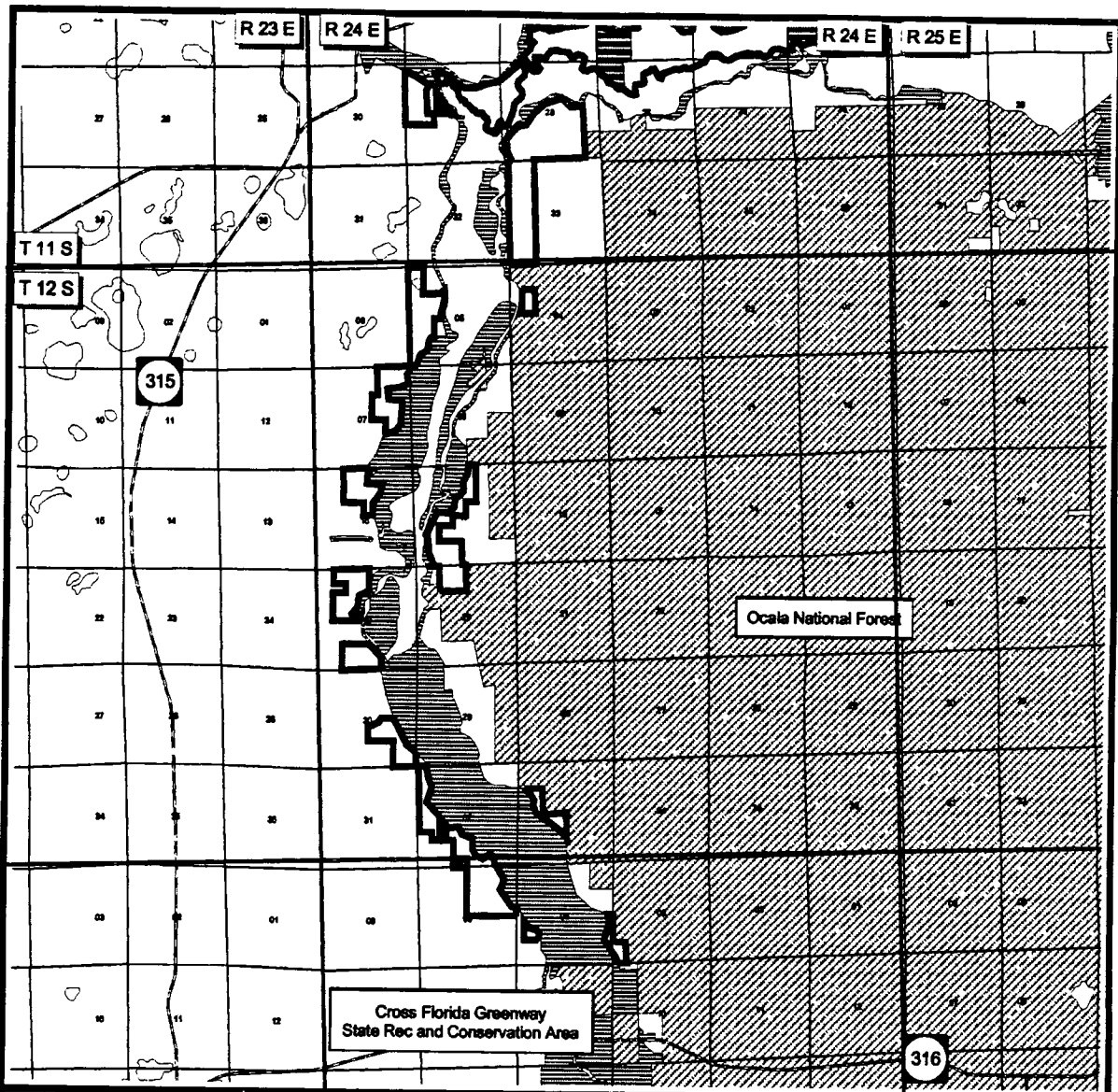


Etoniah/Cross Florida Greenway: Map Sheet 2

Putnam County

-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  Carl Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project

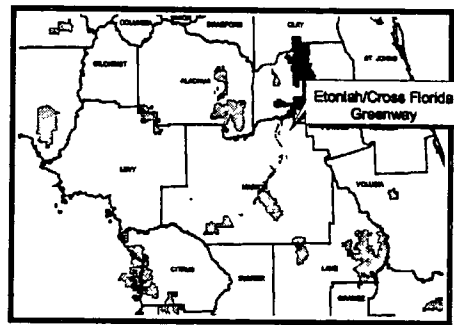


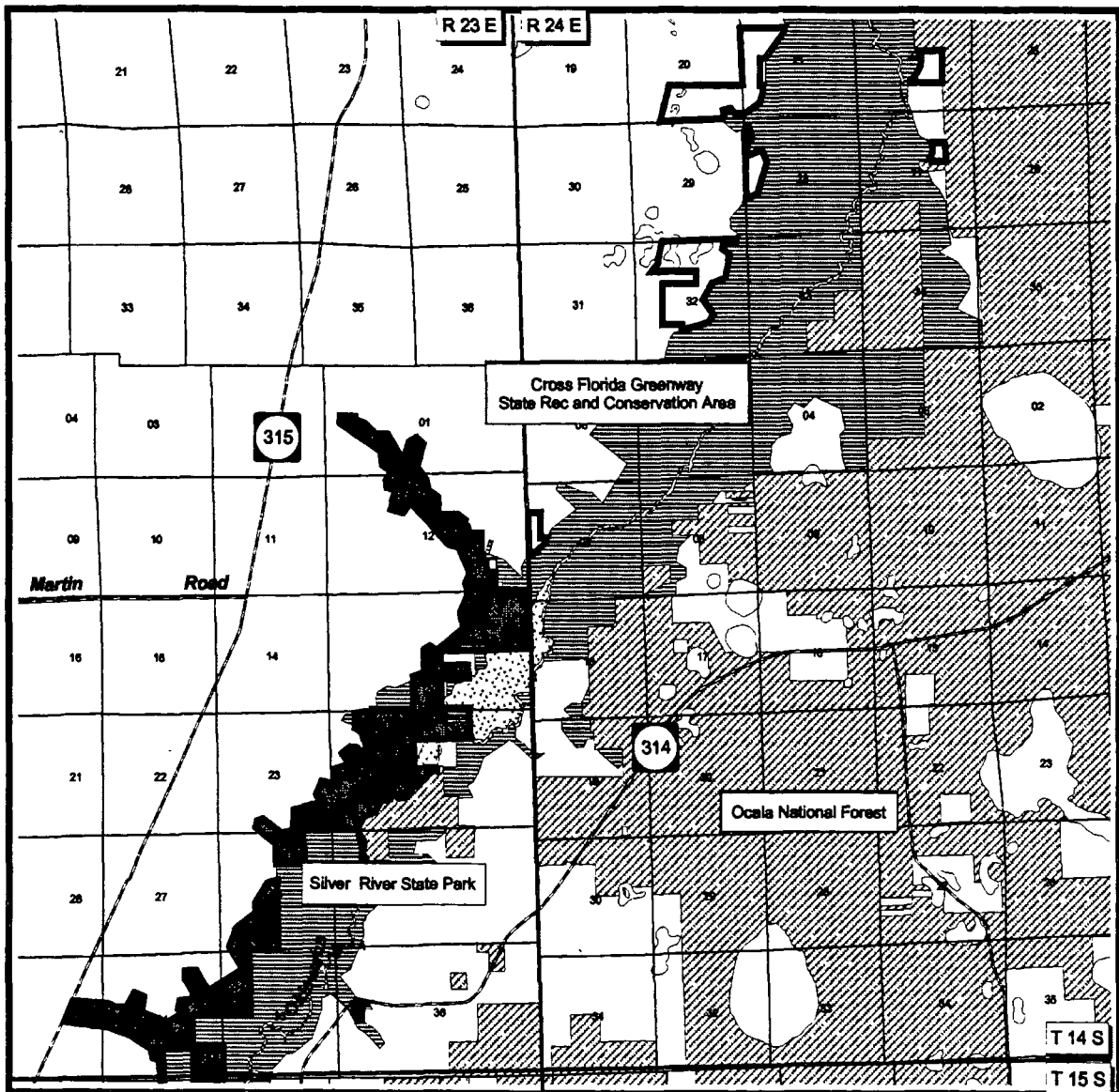


Etoniah/Cross Florida Greenway: Map Sheet 3

Marion County

-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  Carl Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project

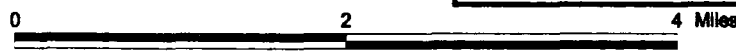
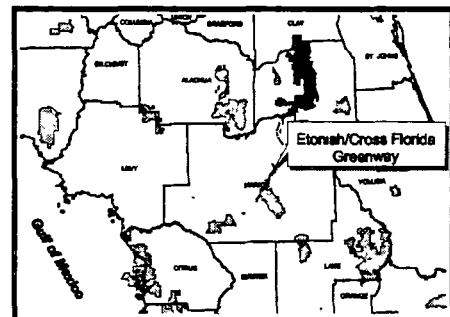


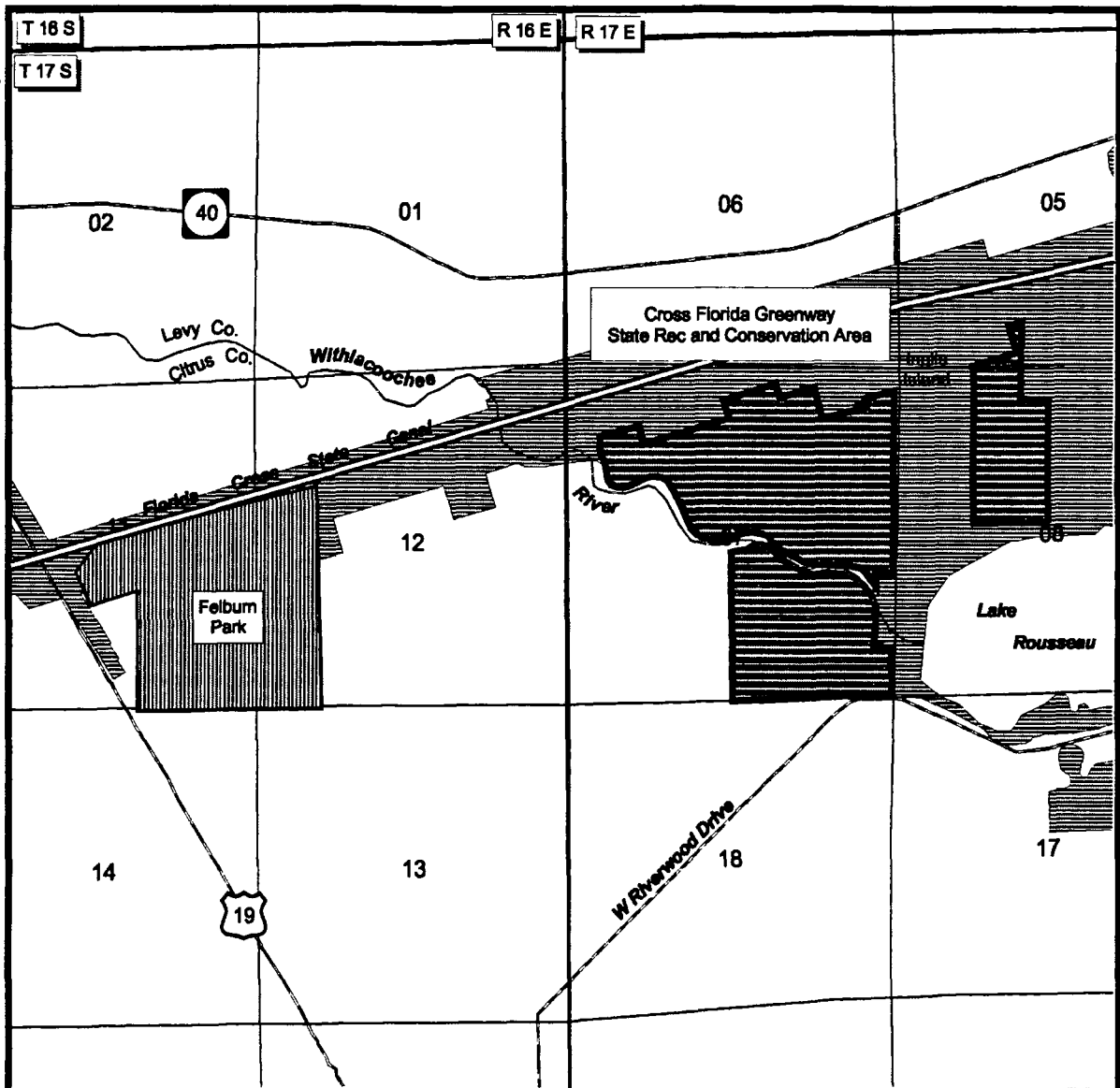


Etoniah/Cross Florida Greenway: Map Sheet 4

Marion County

-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  Carl Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project

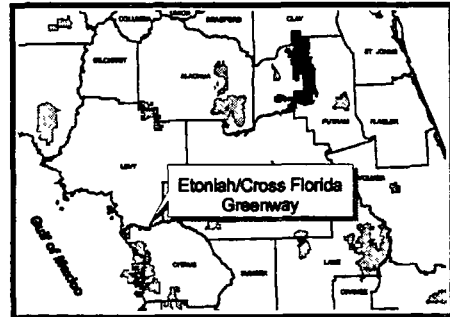




Etoniah/Cross Florida Greenway: Map Sheet 5

Citrus/Levy Counties

-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  Carl Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project



Fakahatchee Strand

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 (DRP), 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

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
41 elements known from project	

Group B Small Holdings

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. All of the acreage in this project is considered “essential”.

On March 20, 1998, the Council added approximately 5,857 acres to the project boundary.

On July 18, 2000, the Council added 10 acres to the project.

Coordination

There are no acquisition partners at this time.

Placed on list	1980
Project Area (Acres)	80,332
Acres Acquired	63,338
at a Cost of	\$21,277,373
Acres Remaining	16,994
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$4,469,422

Fakahatchee Strand - Small Holdings/Group B

Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the Fakahatchee Strand 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 DRP, 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

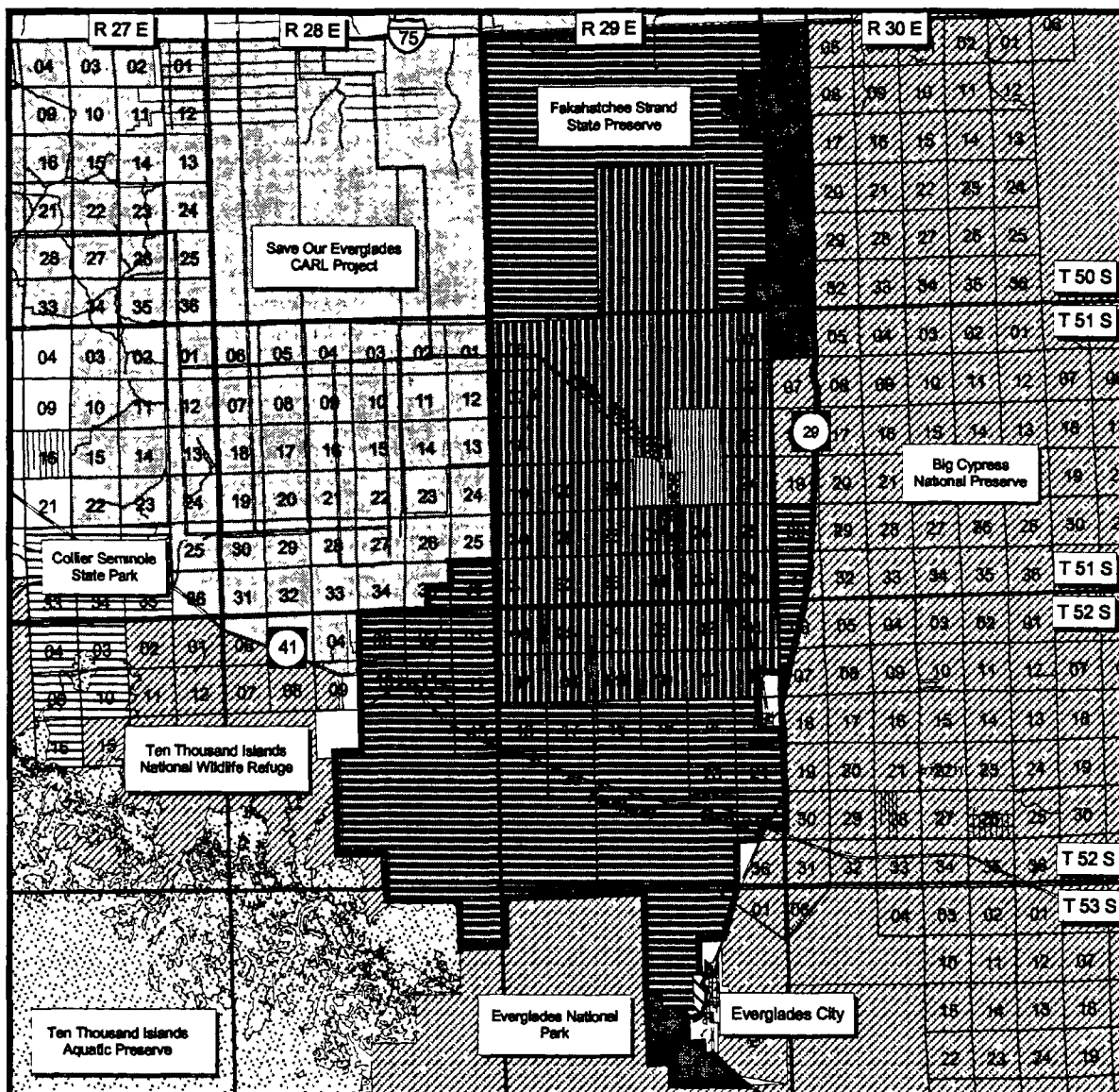
Immediately after being brought under the management of the Division of Recreation and Parks, each parcel management activities will concentrate on site security, natural and cultural resource protection, and inclusion in a plan for long-term public use and resource management of the overall preserve.

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
Source of Funds	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



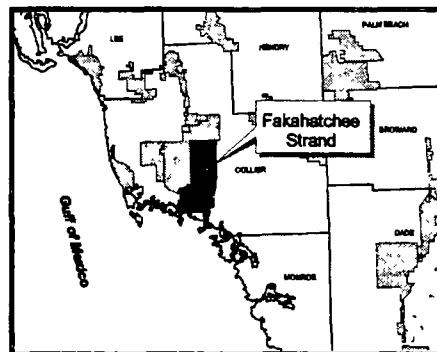
Fakahatchee Strand

Collier County

-  Acquired
-  Mixed Ownership State and Private
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  Carl Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  County Land
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project



0 1 2 3 4 Miles



Florida Springs Coastal Greenway

Citrus County

**Group B
Small Holdings**

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

Office of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas (CAMA) (Crystal River and St. Martins River); Division of Forestry (DOF) (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 con-

tains some pine plantations. The St. Martins River tract is predominantly hydric hammock, bottom-land 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 a 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 (~14,040 acres) Phase I: Large

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	27,222
at a Cost of	\$47,925,599
Acres Remaining	13,744
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$7,339,296

* Crystal River and St. Martins projects combined in 1995.

Florida Springs Coastal Greenway - Small Holdings/Group B

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.

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-acre Villa Sites Add. to Homosassa Sub in Section 34, also the 134-acre Johnson parcel in Section 7. All 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 October 30, 1996, LAMAC transferred this project to the Substantially Complete Category.

At the March 14, 1997, LAMAC meeting, the council approved a request by the owner to add 80 acres addition to the project with a tax-assessed value of \$64,000.

On October 15, 1998, the Council designated an additional 156 acres "essential". Previous essential parcels included land acquired as of January 26, 1995, and the Black ownership (in former Homosassa Reserve project).

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 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 Greenway 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 CAMA, Department of Environmental Protection, is recommended as the lead manager for the Crystal River and St. Martins River tracts. The DOF will manage the Homosassa Reserve tract.

Conditions affecting intensity of management

Portions of the Florida Springs Coastal Greenway 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. CAMA and DOF will provide access to the public while protecting

Florida Springs Coastal Greenway - Small Holdings/Group B

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 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 assess-

ment 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 DOF 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.

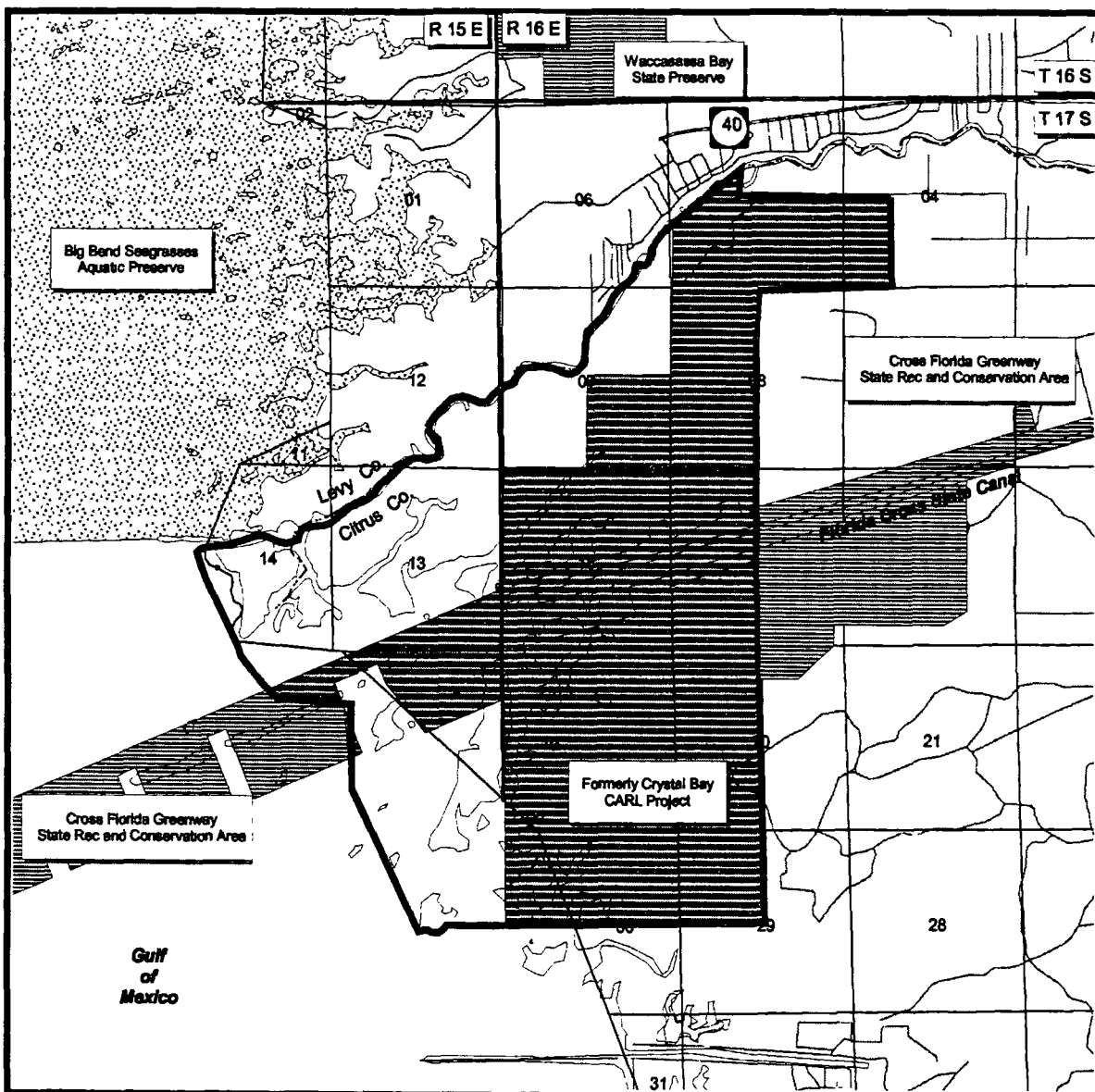
Cooperators in management activities The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission is recommended as a cooperating manager for hunts to eliminate feral hogs and to manage certain species. Because of the proximity of certain parcels to the Cross Florida Greenway and the Crystal River National 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 DOF will also cooperate with other state agencies, local governments and interested parties as appropriate.

The DOF is managing the Homosassa Reserve tract as an addition to the Withlacoochee State Forest.

Management Cost Summary/DMR






Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	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	\$9,579	\$40,000.00	\$61,906.69
FCO	\$0	\$0.00	\$0.00
TOTAL	\$335,581	\$395,066.50	\$525,101.95

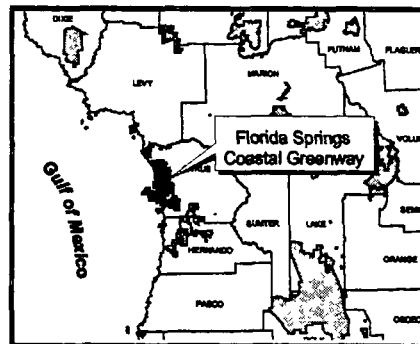
Florida Springs Coastal Greenway - Small Holdings/Group B



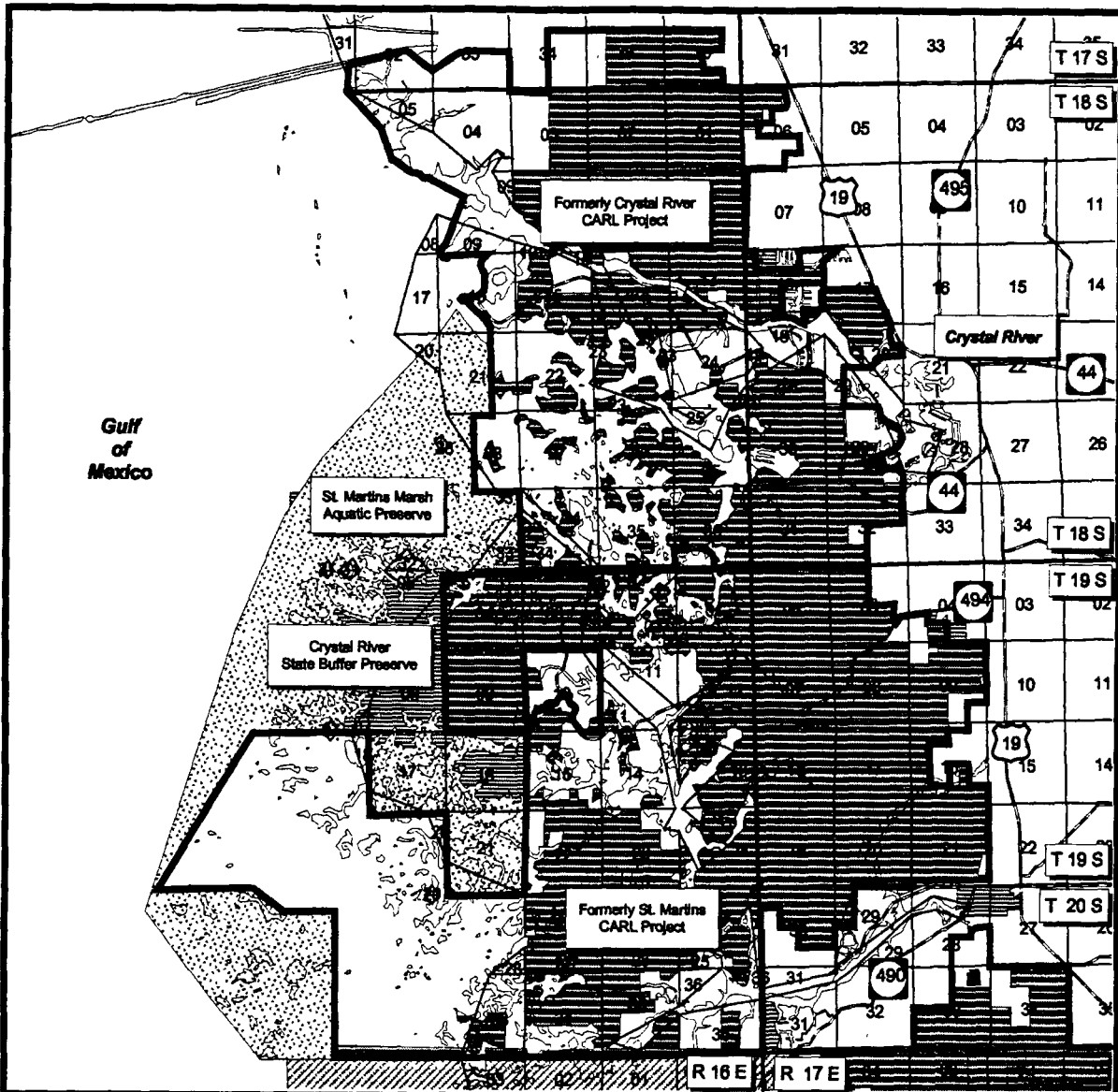
Florida Springs Coastal Greenway: Map sheet 1

Citrus County

-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  Carl Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project











Florida Springs Coastal Greenway - Small Holdings/Group B



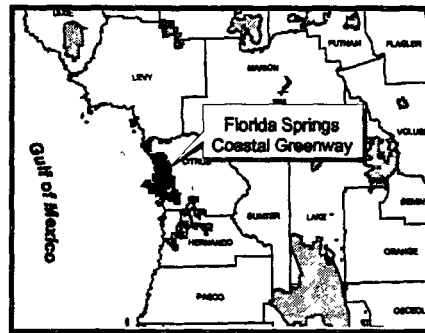
Florida Springs Coastal Greenway: Map Sheet 2

Citrus County

-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  Carl Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project



0 1 2 Miles



Florida's First Magnitude Springs
Leon, Wakulla, Levy, Bay, and Washington Counties

Group B
Full Fee

Refer to Florida's First Magnitude Springs
Group A/Full Fee

Page 50

Garcon Ecosystem

Santa Rosa County

**Group B
Full Fee**

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

Office of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas (CAMA), Department of Environmental Protection. The Northwest Florida Water Management District will manage the southern portion.

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

LAMAC combined Prairies of Garcon and Garcon Point projects and renamed them Garcon Ecosystem in 1994.

Garcon Point - consists of approximately 21 owners. Phase I: FDIC (acquired by Northwest Florida 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.

On February 5, 1998, the Council added approximately 845 acres to the project boundary, which will be managed by the NFWFMD.

Acquisition work is ongoing on priority tracts within the connecting corridor.

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>Kral's yellow-eyed grass</i>	G3?/S1
18 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1995
Project Area (Acres)	8,446
Acres Acquired	3,713*
at a Cost of	\$4,746,175*
Acres Remaining	4,733
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$4,455,980

* By NFWFMD

Coordination

In November 1995, the Northwest Florida Water Management District accepted \$1,025,350 of miti-

gation funds from the Santa Rosa Bridge Authority to acquire land (Jenkins) within the project bound-ary.

Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the Garcon Ecosystem 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.

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.

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.

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.

Manager The Department of Environmental Protection, CAMA 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.

Revenue-generating potential No revenue is expected to be generated for some years.

Conditions affecting intensity of management The Garcon Ecosystem Project includes lands that require prescribed fire management.

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.

Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure Within the first year after acquisition, initial or

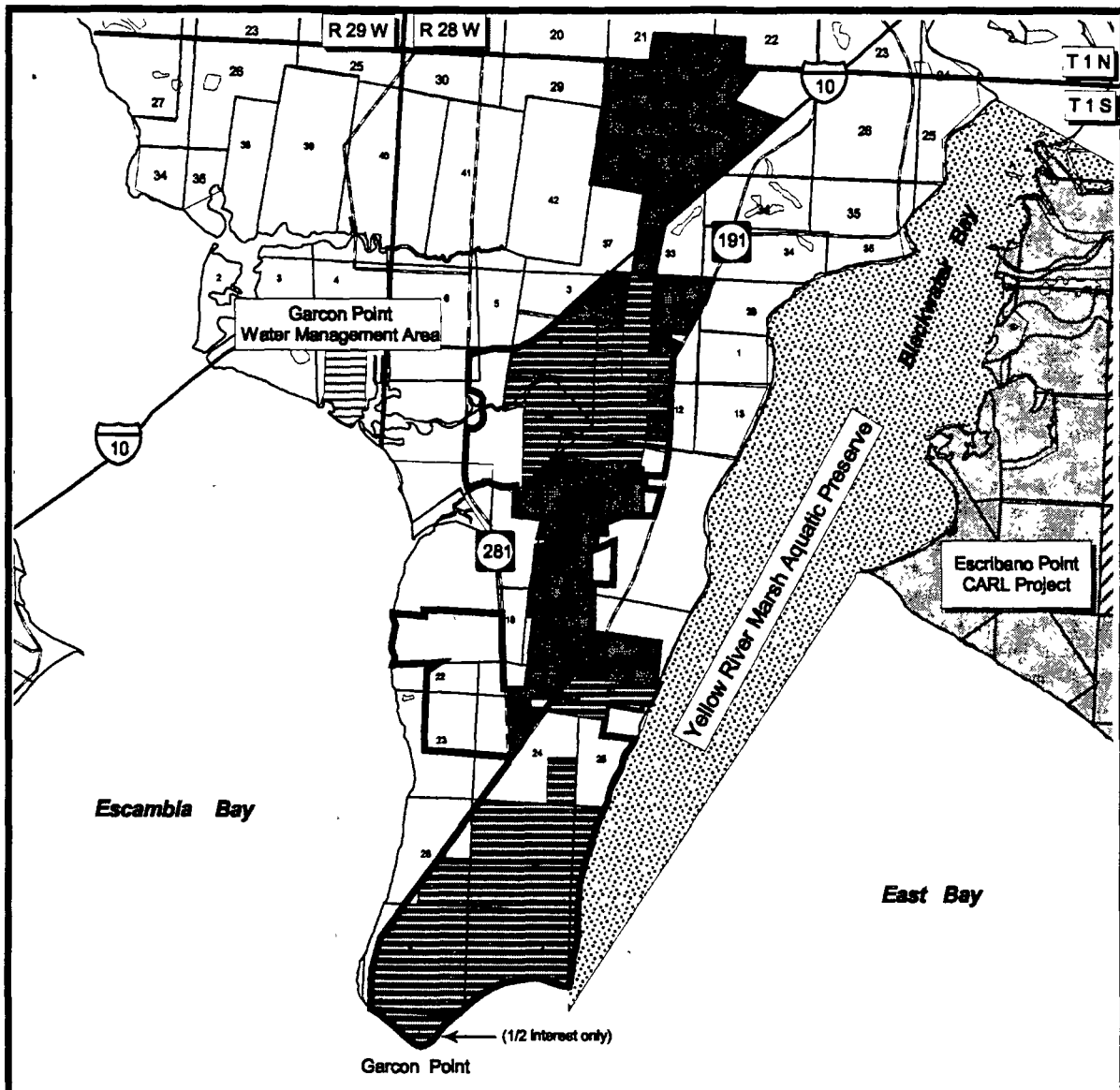
Management Cost Summary/NFWMD

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
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$5,000
TOTAL	\$5,928	\$13,500	\$18,680

Management Cost Summary/CAMA









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
FCO	\$50,000	\$0
TOTAL	\$172,000	\$107,000

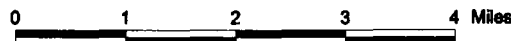
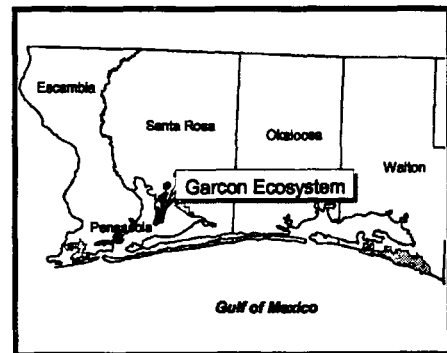
Garcon Ecosystem - Group B/Full Fee



Garcon Ecosystem

Santa Rosa County

-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  Carl Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project



Green Swamp

Lake and Polk Counties

**Group A
Group B
Less Than Fee**

Refer to Green Swamp Group A

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Hall Ranch

Charlotte County

Group B

Full Fee

Purpose for State Acquisition

Inland from the rapidly growing coast of south-west 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

Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC).

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 is at negotiated impasse because negotiations on the essential or core parcel have been unsuccessful and have reached an impasse (or the owners are not willing to consider a sale to the state).

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.

On April 6, 2001, the Council transferred this project to the “B” Grouping. The Negotiation Impasse category is no longer a category for listing.

Coordination

The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation 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 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 FWC 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 FWC, 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

Hall Ranch - Group B/Full Fee

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, and provide security and management of the property.

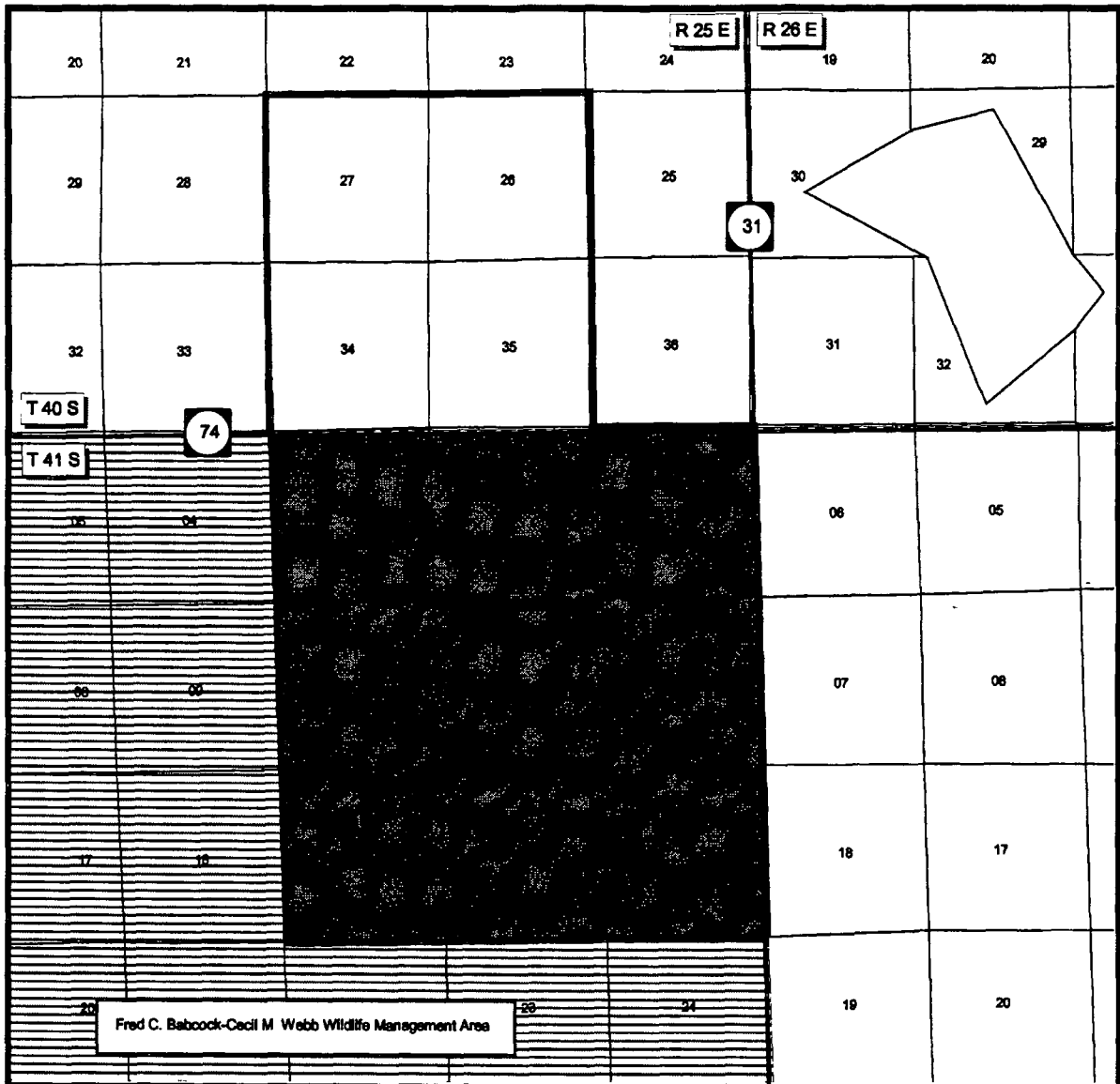
Revenue-generating potential About 62% of the Hall Ranch consists of pine flatwoods that could be managed to offset operational costs. Future revenue from timber resources will depend on

successful 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 FWCC will cooperate with other state and local government agencies in managing the area.

Management Cost Summary/FWCC

Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL, SGTF	Recurring 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



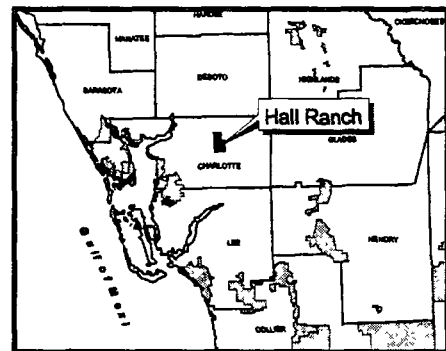
Hall Ranch

Charlotte County

-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  Carl Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project



0 1 2 Miles



Hixtown Swamp

**Group B
Full Fee**

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

Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC).

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 (essential): Mitchell (aka Musselwhite), G&G, Miller, Collins, Genecer, Muggee and Gillman (contingent upon 50% donation). Negotiation with the Mitchell ownership appears to have reached an impasse.

Coordination

Suwannee River Water Management District is an acquisition partner.

FNAI Elements	
<i>Incised groove-bur</i>	G3/S2
BOG	G7/S3
UPLAND HARDWOOD FOREST	G7/S3
BASIN SWAMP	G7/S4?
BASIN MARSH	G47/S3
BAYGALL	G47/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 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 FWC will manage the project.

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.

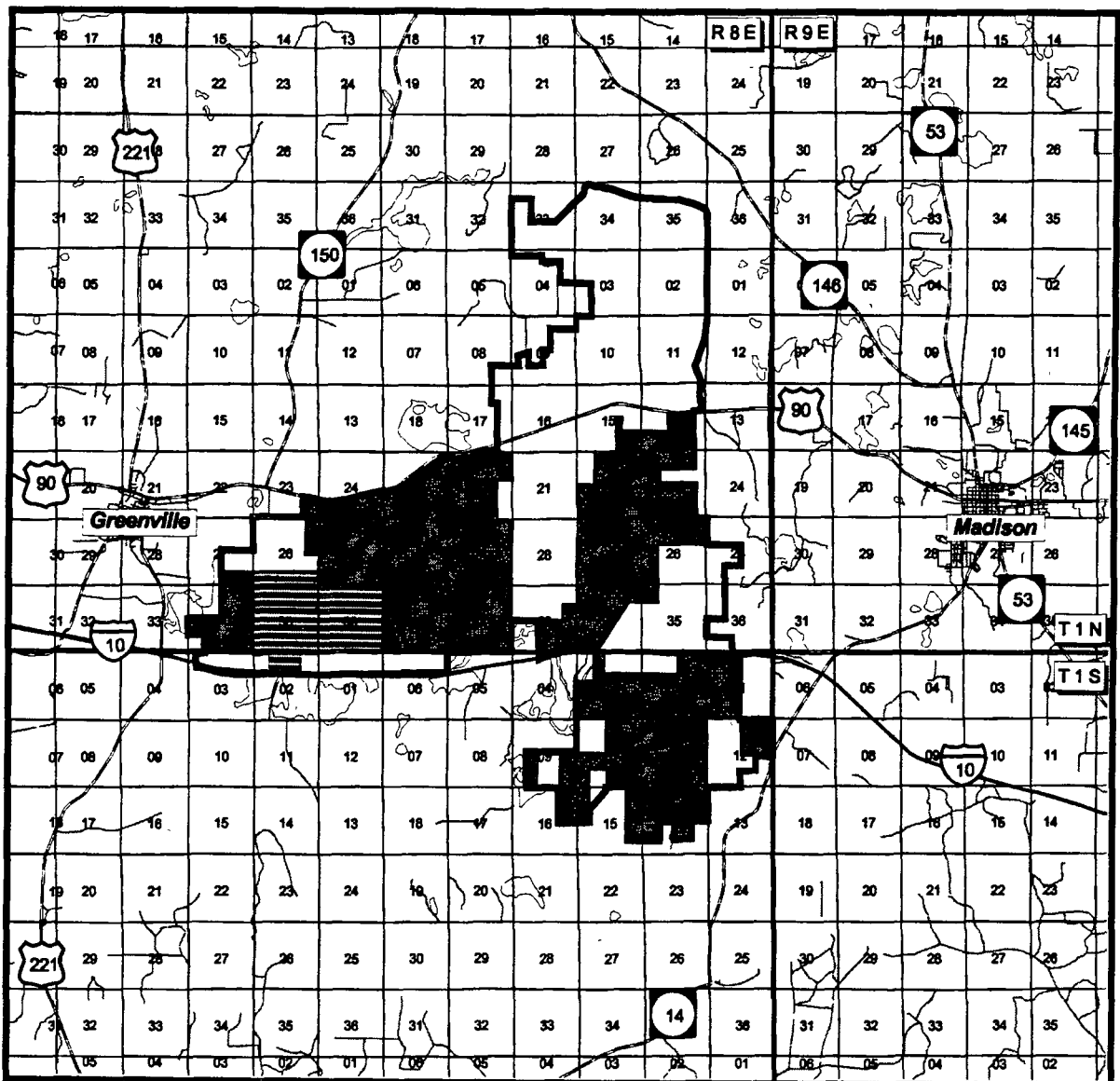
Revenue-generating potential No significant revenue is expected to be generated initially. As public use increases, modest revenue may be generated.

Cooperators in management activities The Division of Forestry is recommended as a cooperator to assist in reforestation of the upland areas.

Management Cost Summary/FWC

Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring 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
TOTAL	\$355,800	\$236,500

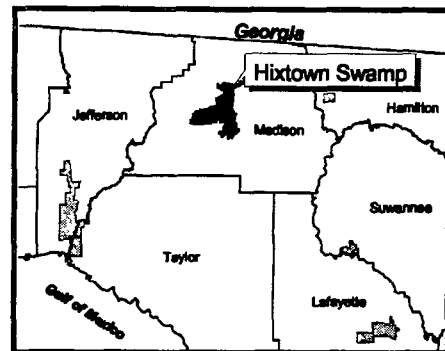
Hixtown Swamp - Group B/Full Fee



Hixtown Swamp

Madison County

-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  Carl Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project



0 1 2 3 4 5 6 Miles



Indian River Lagoon Blueway

**Group B
Full Fee**

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, Office of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas (CAMA) as a buffer to adjacent aquatic preserves. Other agencies participating as cooperating Managers are Brevard County EEL's Program, Brevard Mosquito Control, and Indian River Mosquito Control. Several of the previously listed cooperating Managers are currently managing some of the tracts within the project boundaries. The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission wishes to participate in the management of some sites (including Phase II sites). Additionally the SJRWMD and SFWMD will likely be cooperating Managers on some sites as part of their SWIM programs.

The Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission will manage that part of the project that was formally the North Indian River Lagoon project.

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.

FNAI Elements	
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?
9 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1998
Project Area (Acres)	25,458
Acres Acquired	2,397*
at a Cost of	\$3,961,500
Acres Remaining	23,061
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$36,504,092

*Acquired by SJRWMD and Brevard County

Indian River Lagoon Blueway - Group B/Full Fee

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 a buffer to the aquatic preserves.

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. All parcels are essential.

Coordination

Acquisition of this project will be a coordinated effort between directly involved local govern-

ments 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 tracts in Brevard and Indian River County. A "161" agreement has been formalized for the tracts in the St. Johns River WMD.

On June 17, 1999, the Council added 42 acres to the project boundary as essential parcels.

In 1999, North Indian River Lagoon was combined with this project.

On December 9, 2000 the Acquisition and Restoration Council added 186 acres to the project. The additional acres represent two new sites (Gomez and Hobe Sound) and an expansion of the Snagg Point site.

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.

Management Prospectus

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 CAMA will serve as the project Manager. The Office 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 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 Office of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas management approach or capabilities. Such parcels may be more appropriately managed directly by the interested agency.

Indian River Lagoon Blueway - Group B/Full Fee

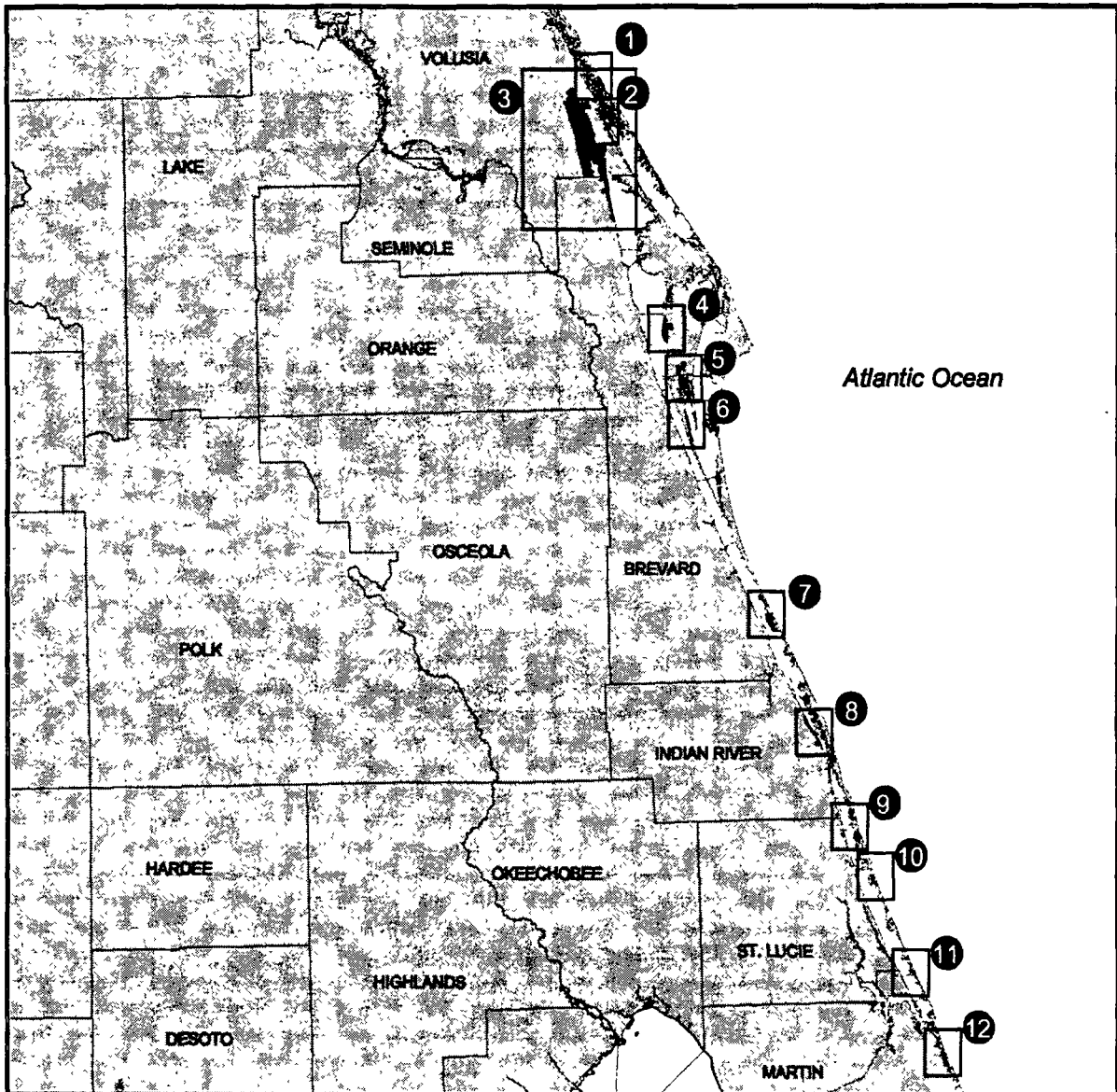
Management Cost Summary/OCAMA

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 Mullet Creek Islands.

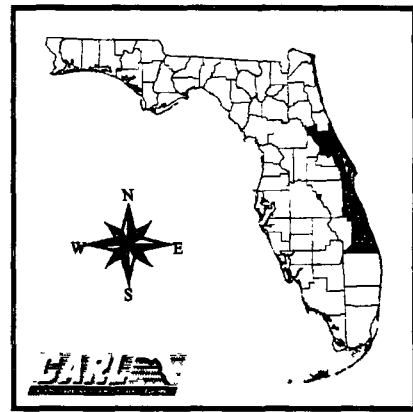


Indian River Lagoon Blueway Overview

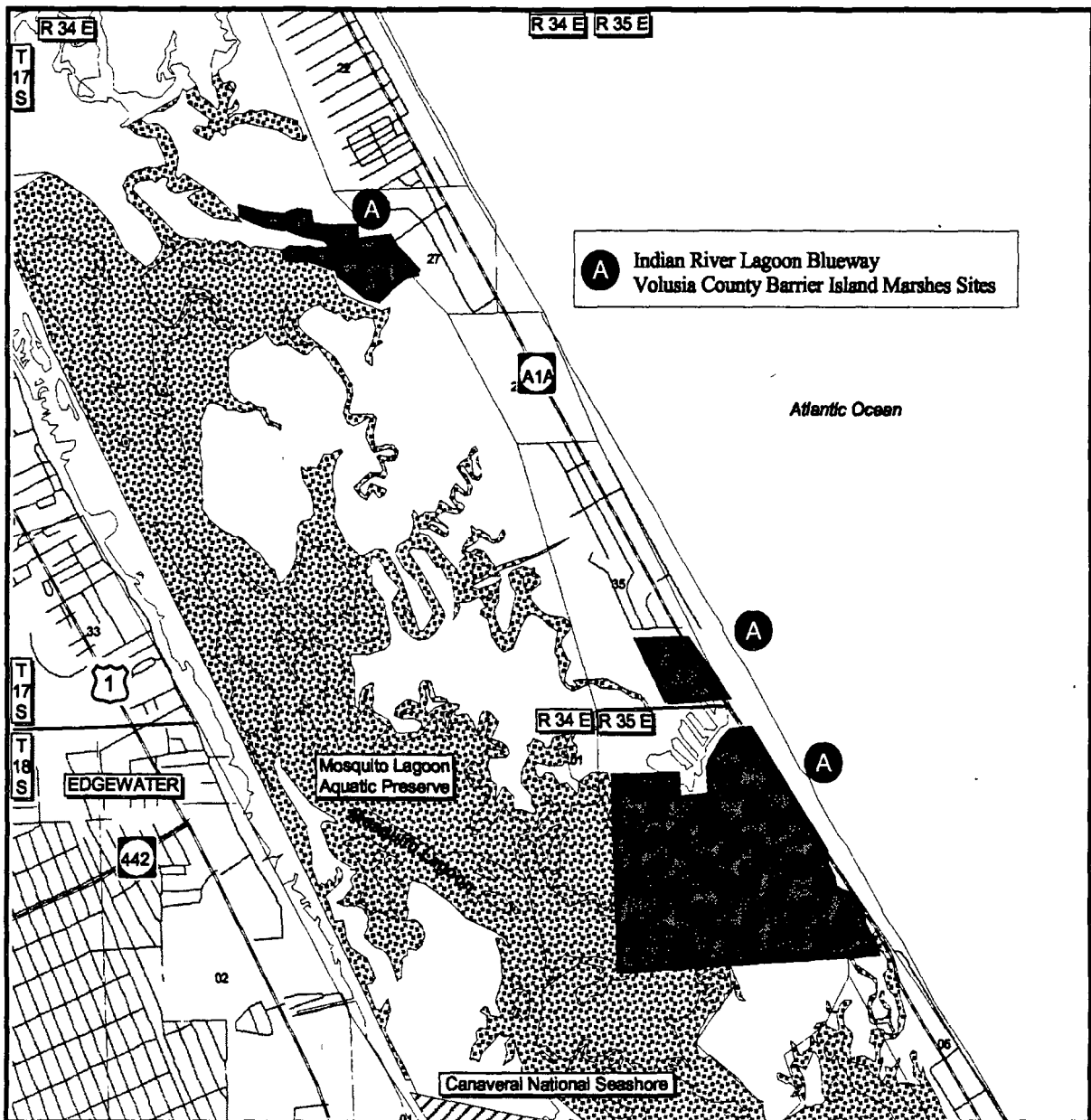
VOLUSIA, BREVARD, INDIAN RIVER, ST. LUCIE AND MARTIN COUNTIES

- Map Sheet 1: Volusia County
 - A. Barrier Island Marshes Sites
- Map Sheet 2: Volusia County
 - A. Edgewater Sites
 - B. Oak Hill Site
- Map Sheet 3: Volusia, Brevard Counties
 - A. North Indian River Lagoon Site
- Map Sheet 4: Brevard County
 - A. Pine Island Site
- Map Sheet 5: Brevard County
 - A. Sykes Creek Sites
 - B. East Merritt Island Sites
- Map Sheet 6: Brevard County
 - A. East Merritt Island Sites
- Map Sheet 7: Brevard County
 - A. Hog Point Site
 - B. Washburn Cove
 - C. Snagg Point Site
 - D. Mullet Creek Site

- Map Sheet 8: Indian River County
 - A. Morgan's Impoundment Site
 - B. Winter Beach Marsh Site
- Map Sheet 9: Indian River, St. Lucie Counties
 - A. Oyster Bar Impoundment Site
 - B. Avalon Site
 - C. Queens Island Site
 - D. Pappas Site
- Map Sheet 10: St. Lucie County
 - A. Bear Point Site
- Map Sheet 11: Martin County
 - A. Jensen Site
- Map Sheet 12: Martin County
 - A. Gomez Site
 - B. Corset Island Site
 - C. Palmer Sound Site



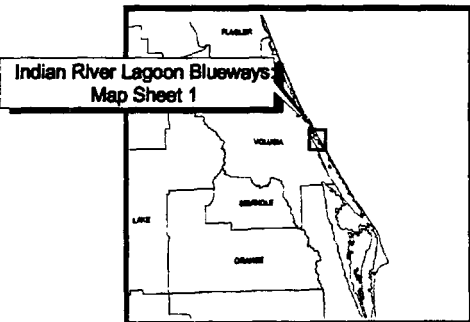
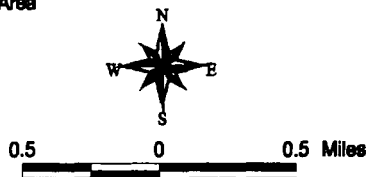
Indian River Lagoon Blueway - Group B/Full Fee



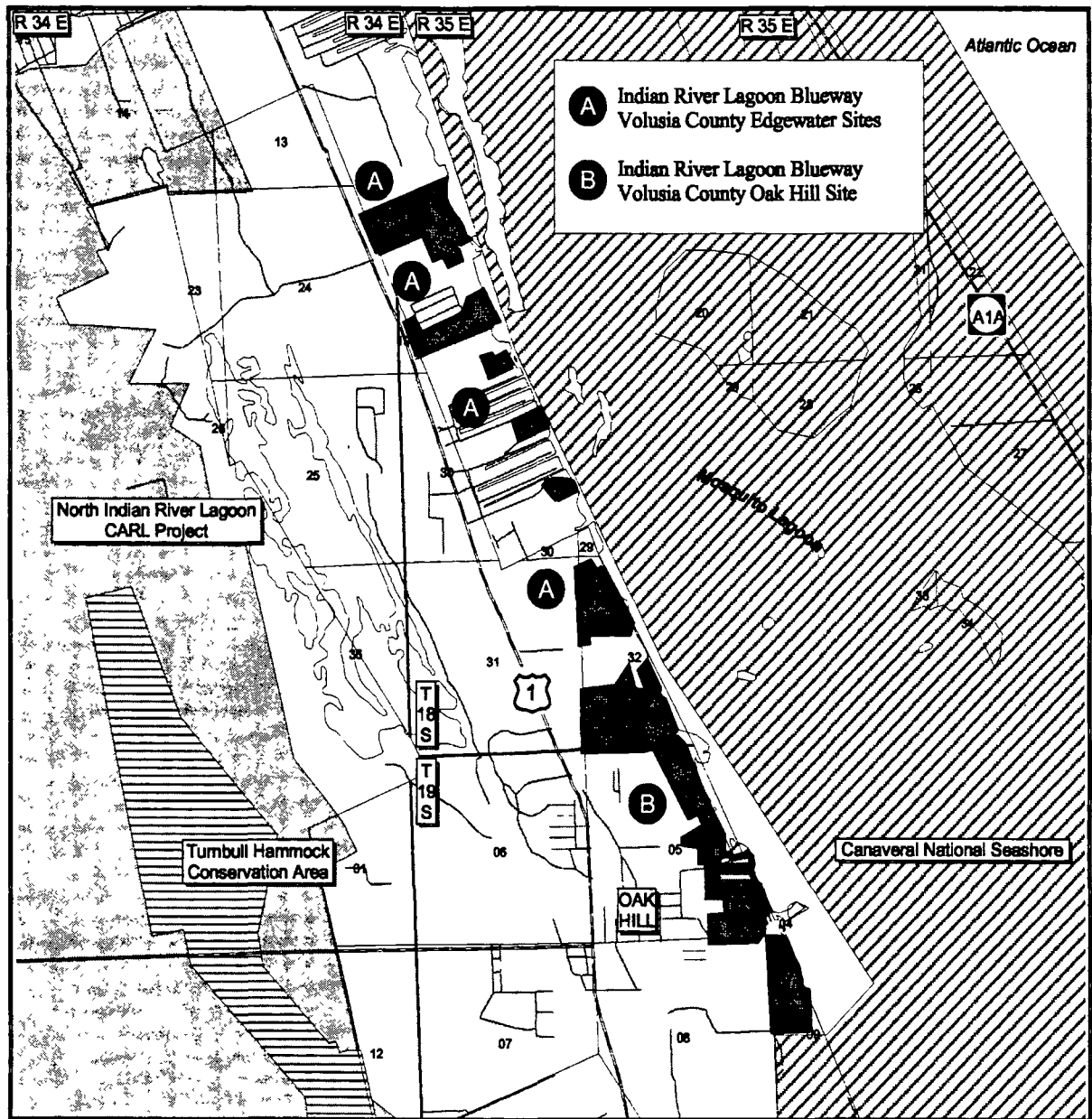
Indian River Lagoon Blueway: Map Sheet 1 of 12

VOLUSIA COUNTY

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



Indian River Lagoon Blueway - Group B/Full Fee



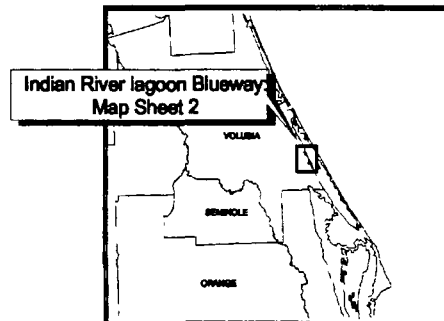
Indian River Lagoon Blueway: Map Sheet 2 of 12

VOLUSIA COUNTY

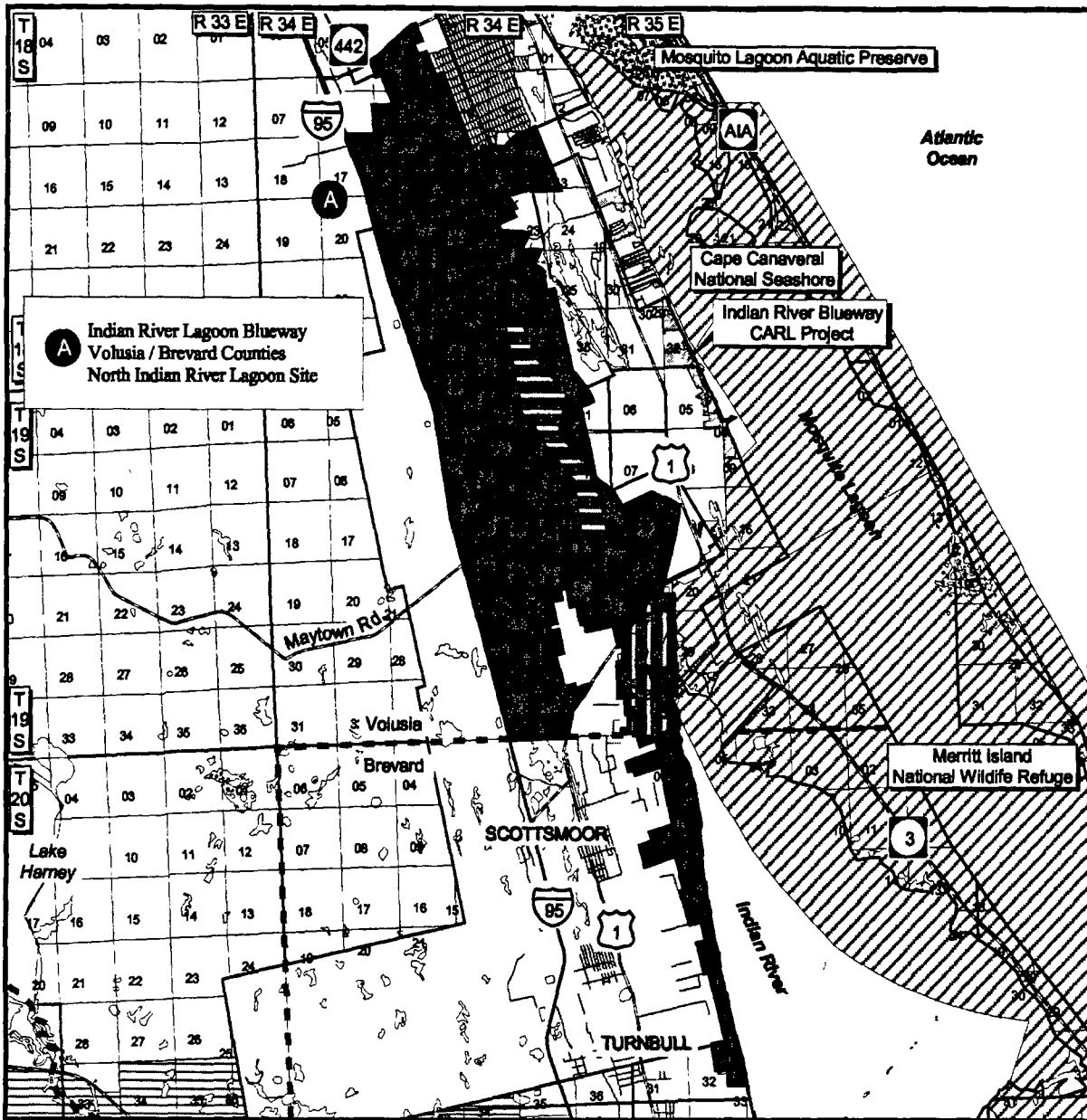
- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



0.5 0 0.5 Miles



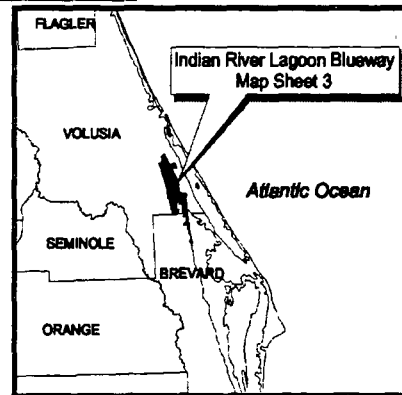
Indian River Lagoon Blueway - Group B/Full Fee

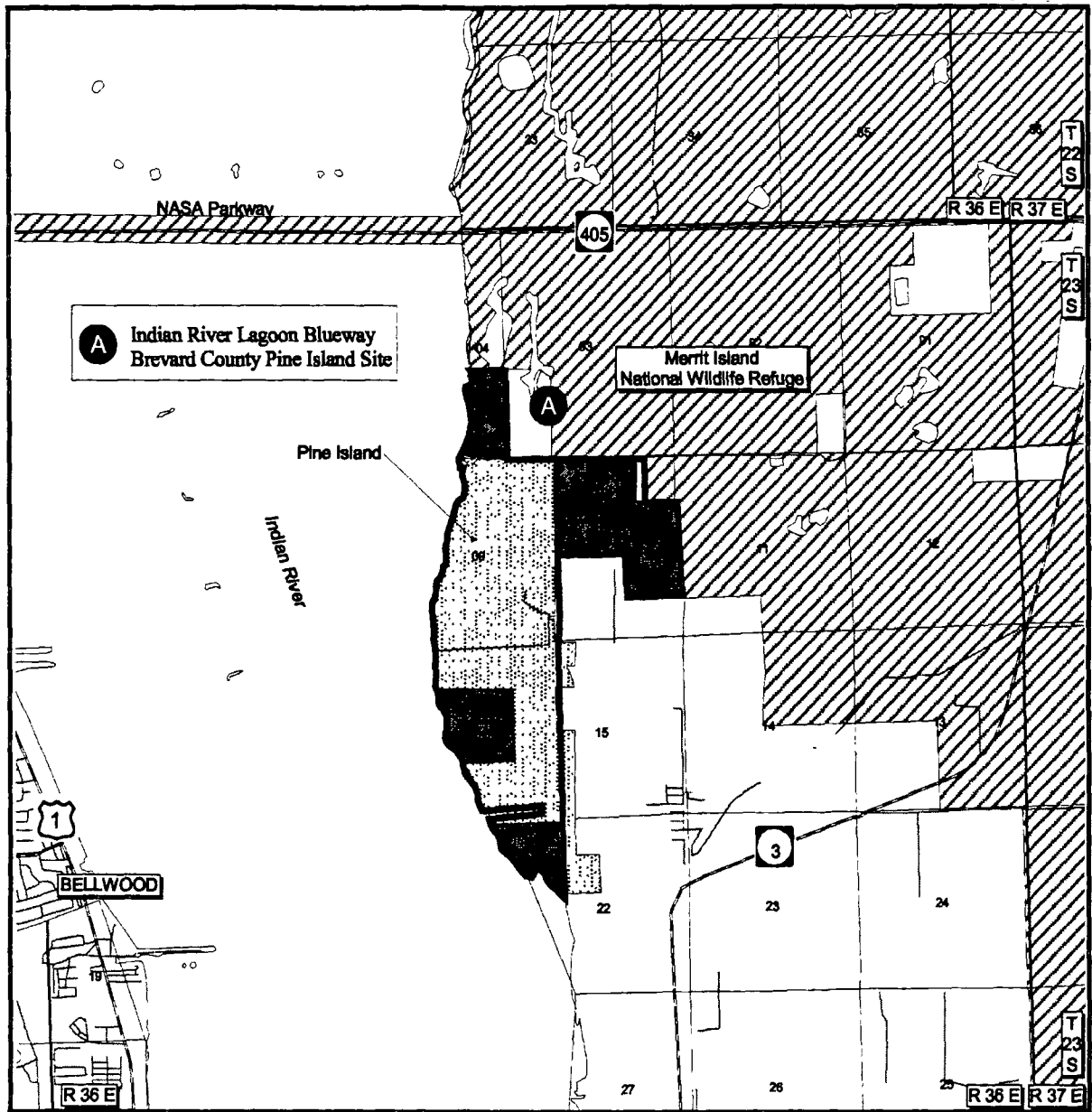


Indian River Lagoon Blueway: Map Sheet 3 of 12

VOLUSIA, BREVARD COUNTIES









- | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| | Acquired | | Acquired By USFWS |
| | Essential Parcel(s) Remaining | | |
| | CARL Project Boundary | | |
| | Federal Land | | Local or Private Managed Area |
| | State Land | | |
| | State Aquatic Preserve | | Other CARL Project |
| | | | |

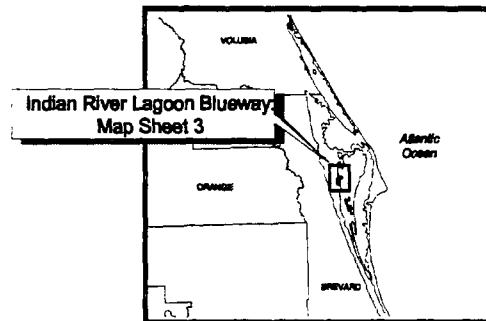




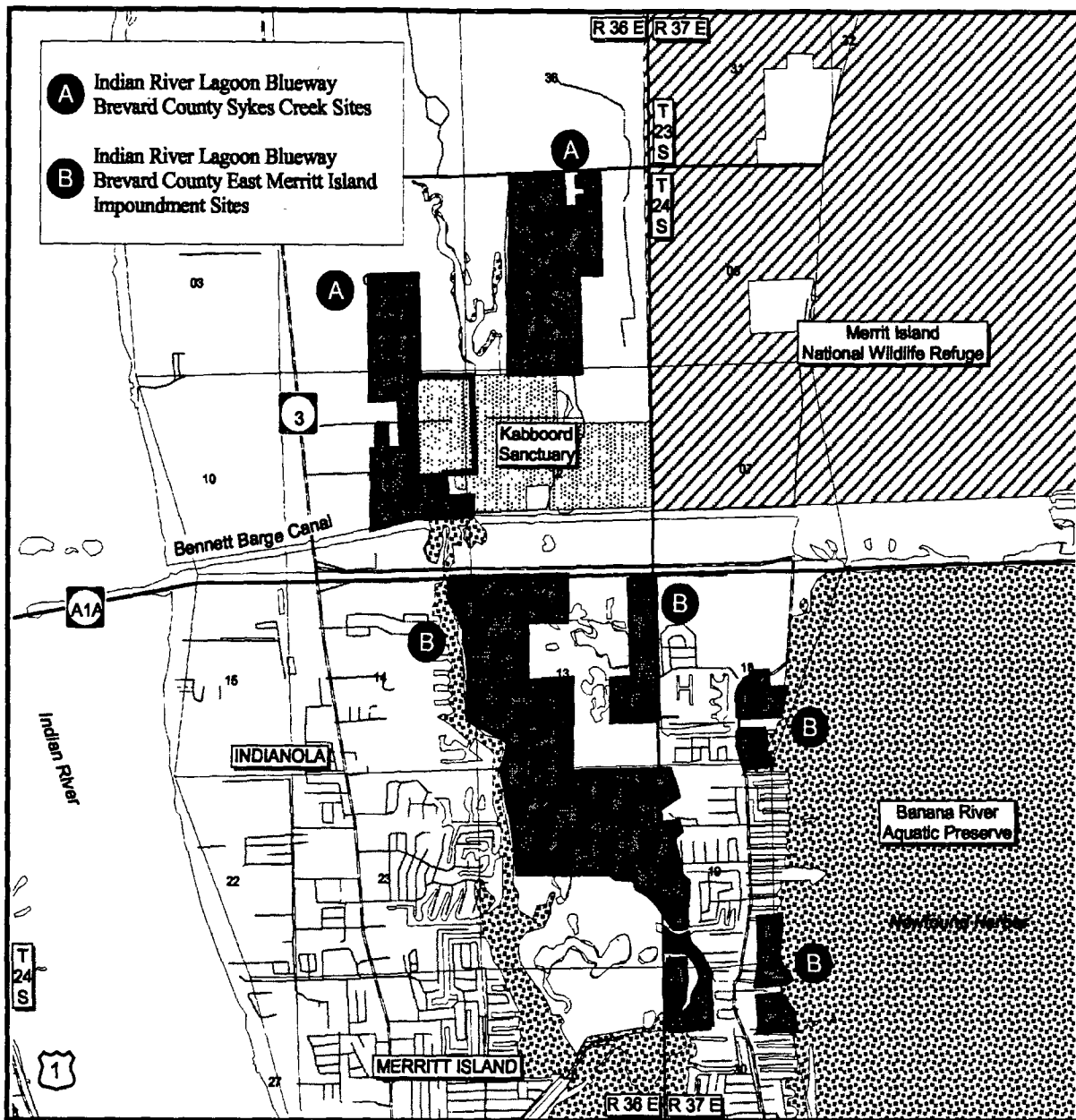
Indian River Lagoon Blueway: Map Sheet 4 of 12

BREVARD COUNTY

-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  CARL Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project



Indian River Lagoon Blueway - Group B/Full Fee



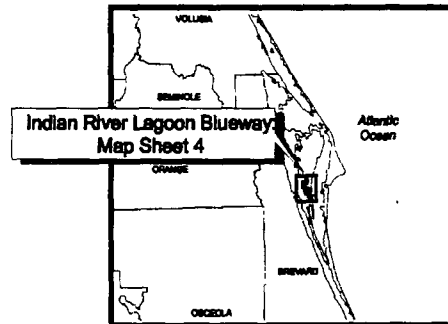
Indian River Lagoon Blueway: Map Sheet 5 of 12

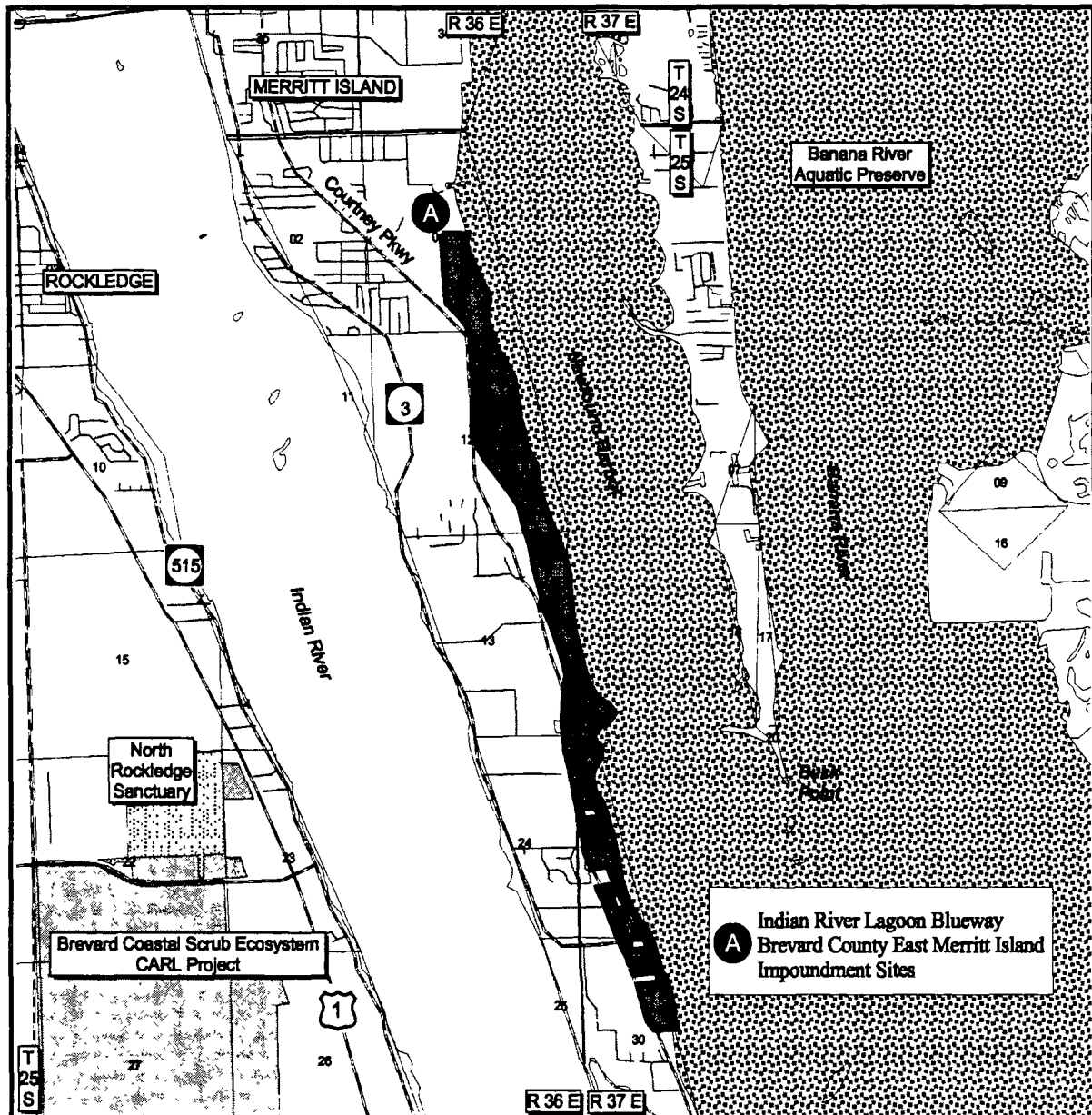
BREVARD COUNTY

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



0.5 0 0.5 Miles

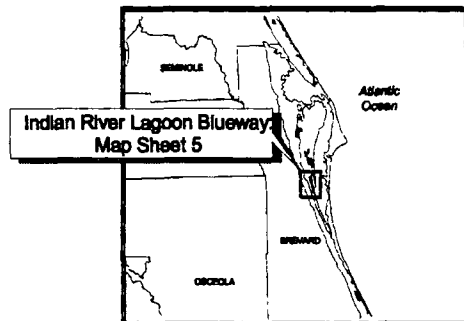
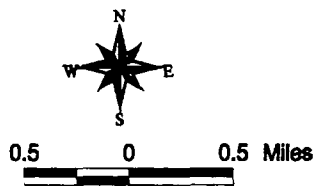




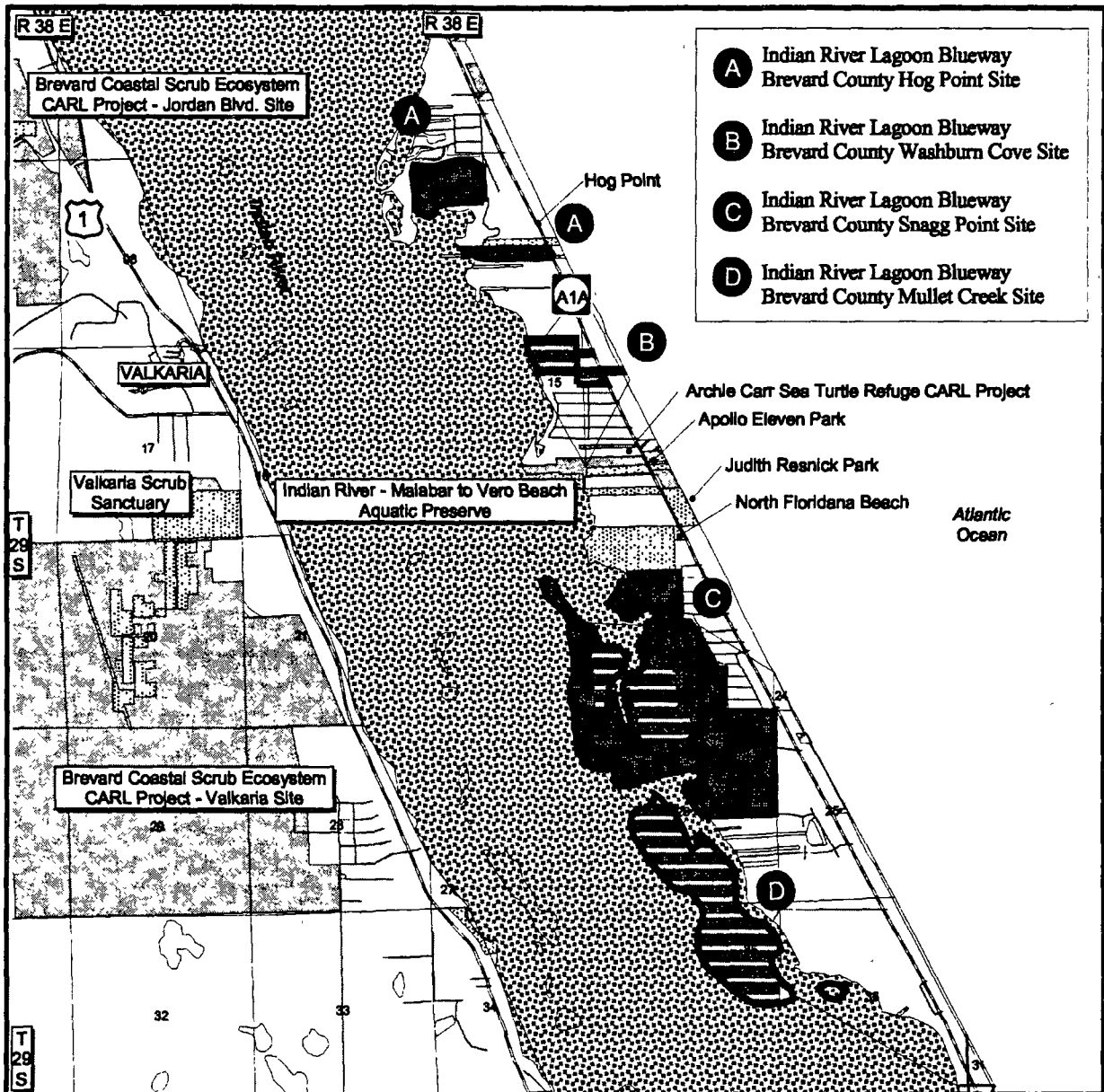
Indian River Lagoon Blueway: Map Sheet 6 of 12

BREVARD COUNTY

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



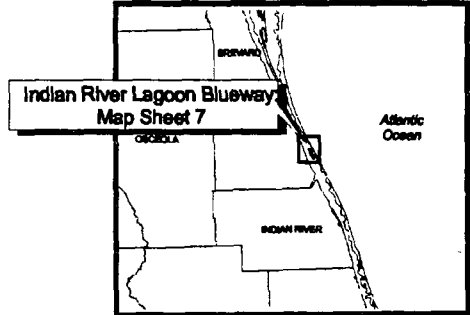
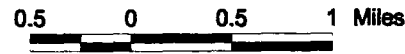
Indian River Lagoon Blueway - Group B/Full Fee

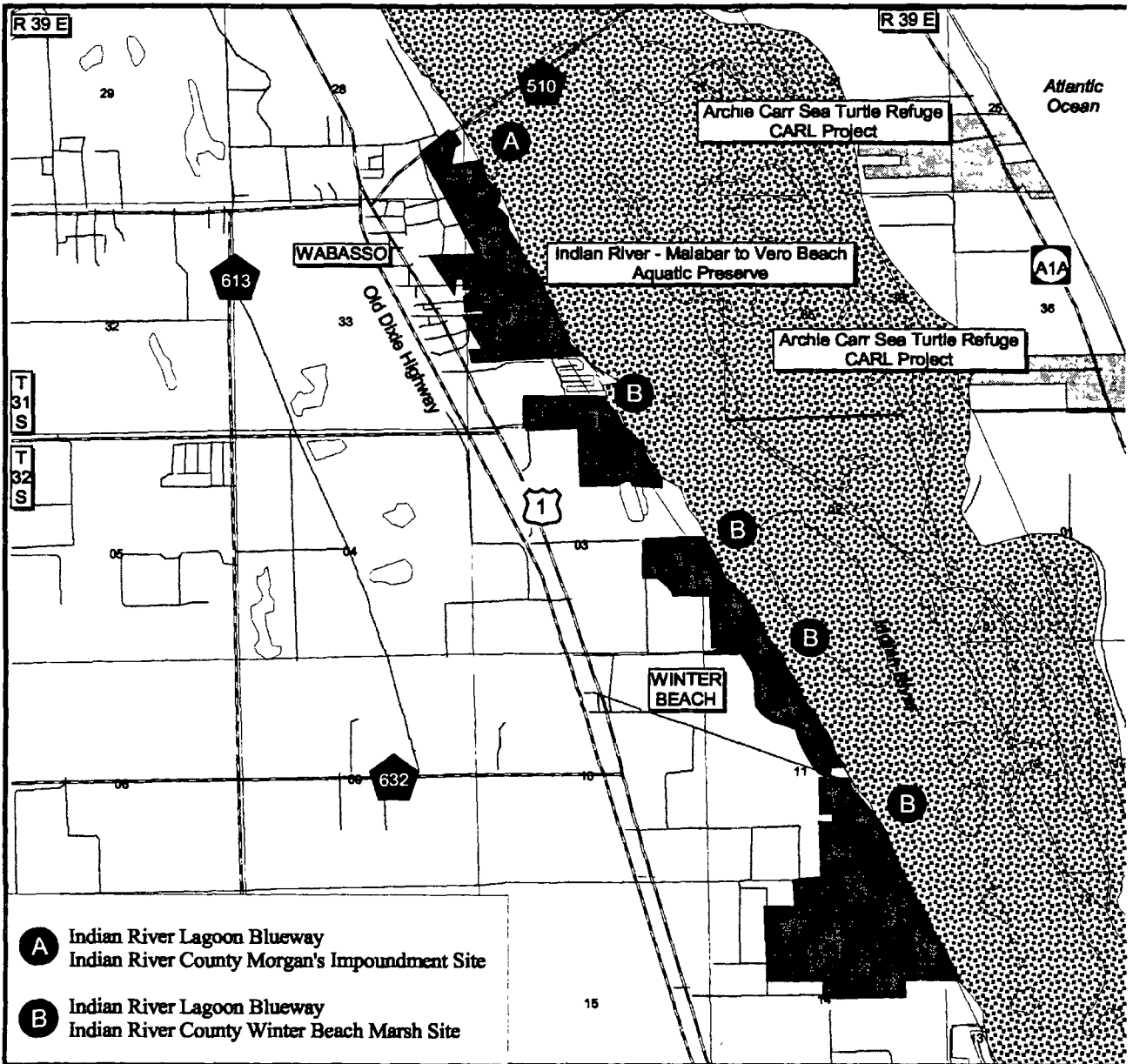


Indian River Lagoon Blueway: Map Sheet 7 of 12

BREVARD COUNTY

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project





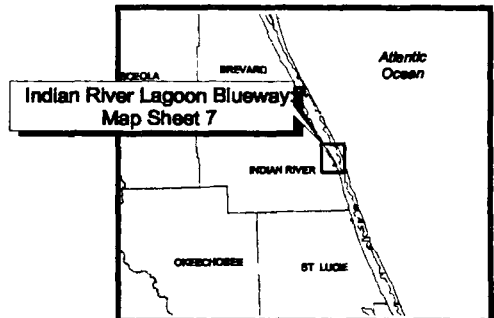
Indian River Lagoon Blueway: Map Sheet 8 of 12

INDIAN RIVER COUNTY

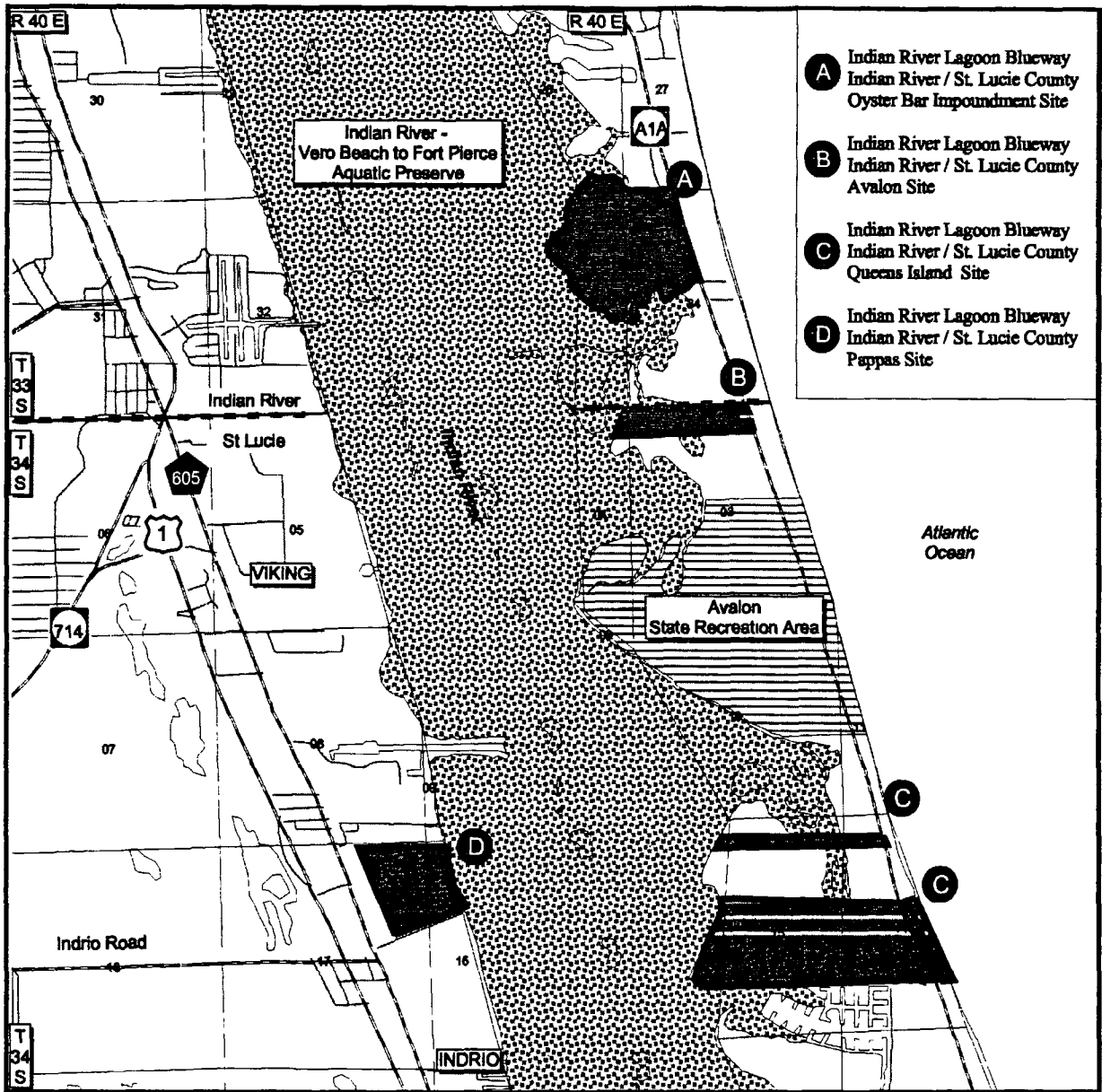
- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



0.5 0 0.5 Miles



Indian River Lagoon Blueway - Group B/Full Fee



- A** Indian River Lagoon Blueway Indian River / St. Lucie County Oyster Bar Impoundment Site
- B** Indian River Lagoon Blueway Indian River / St. Lucie County Avalon Site
- C** Indian River Lagoon Blueway Indian River / St. Lucie County Queens Island Site
- D** Indian River Lagoon Blueway Indian River / St. Lucie County Pappas Site

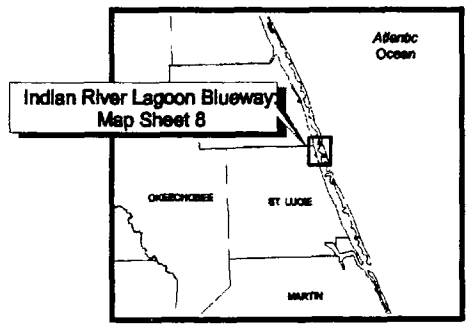
Indian River Lagoon Blueway: Map Sheet 9 of 12

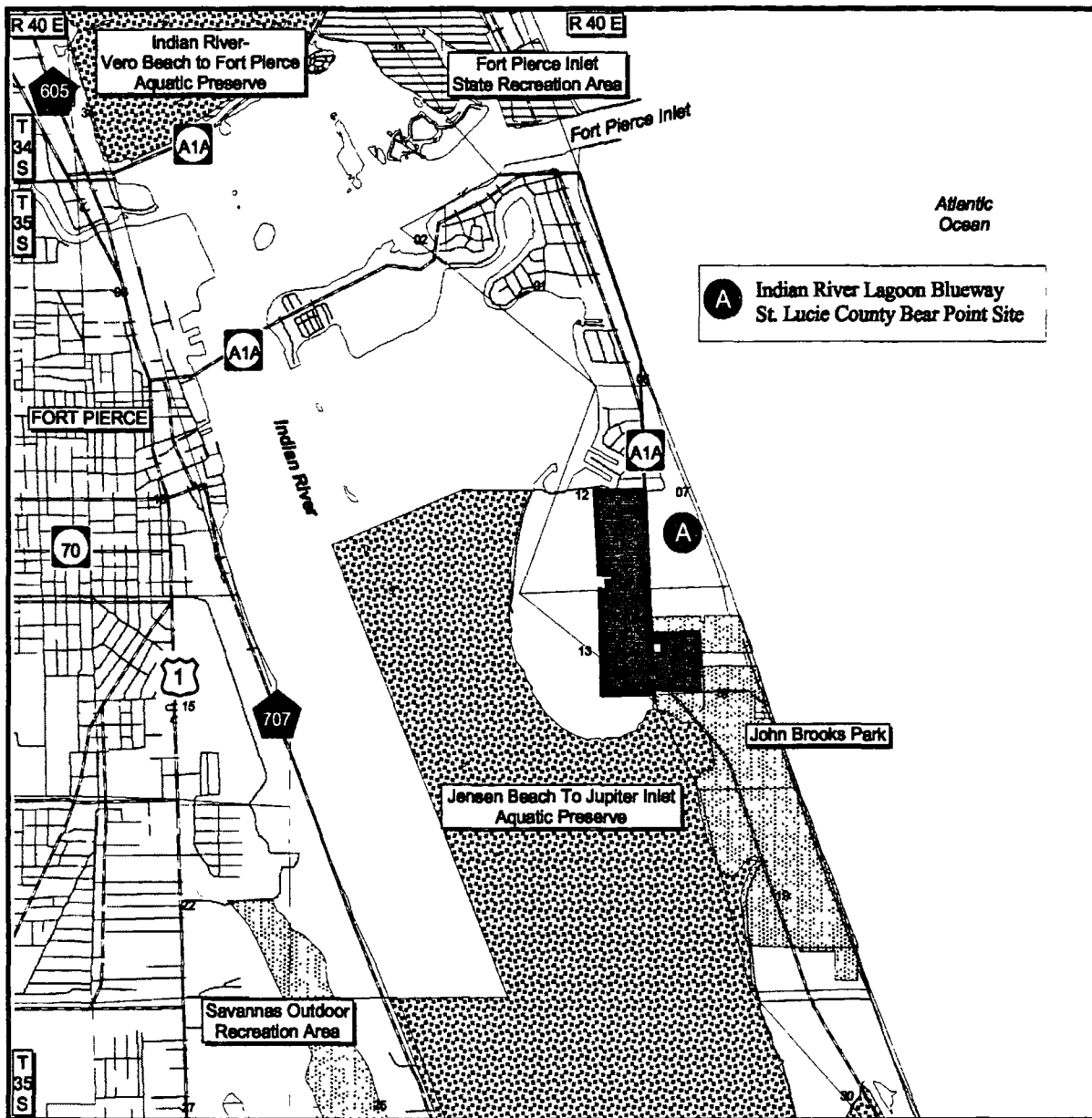
INDIAN RIVER, ST LUCIE COUNTIES

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



0.5 0 0.5 Miles



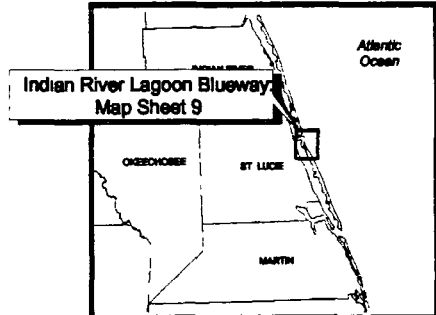


A Indian River Lagoon Blueway
St. Lucie County Bear Point Site

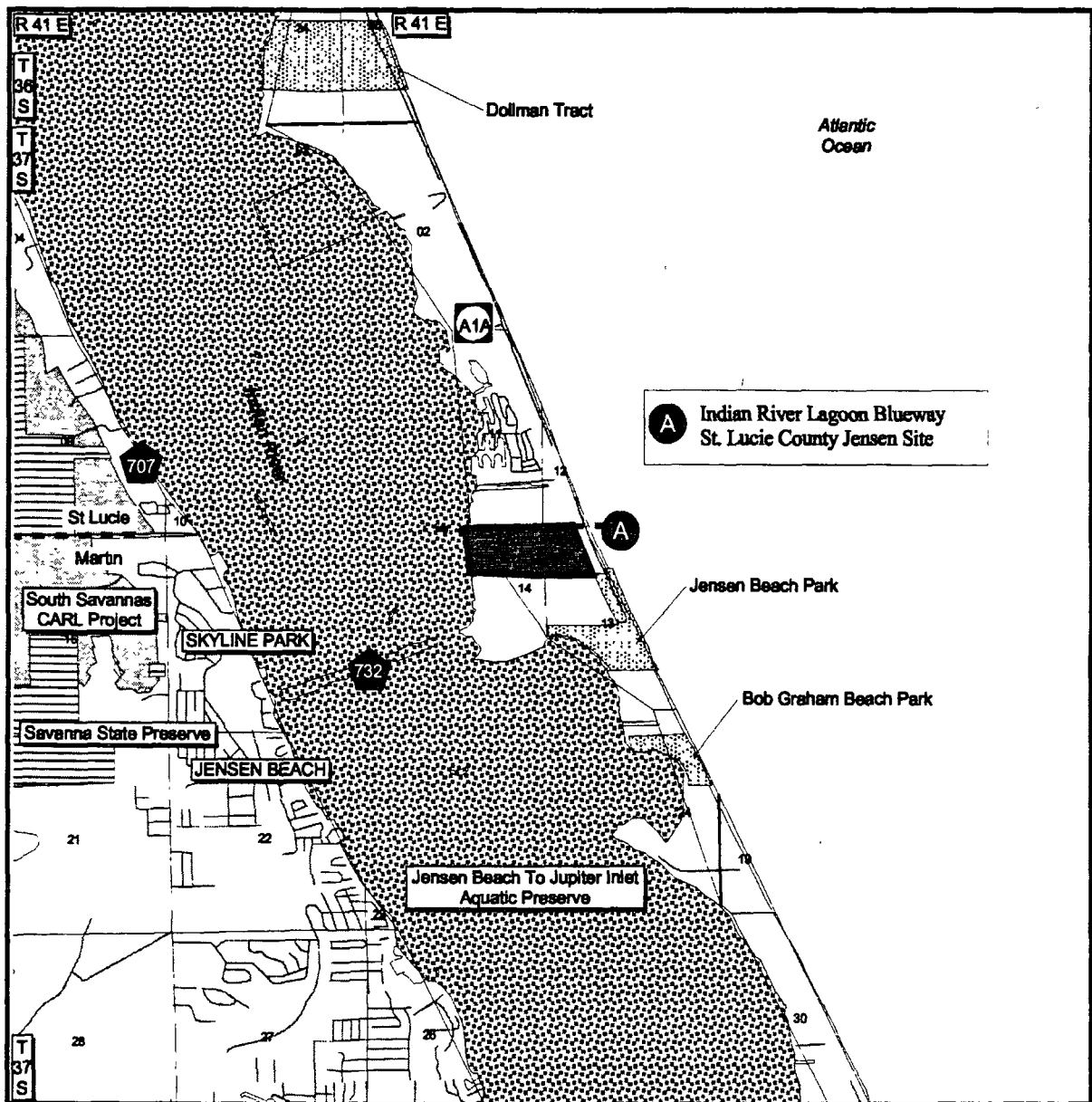
Indian River Lagoon Blueway: Map Sheet 10 of 12

ST LUCIE COUNTY

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



Indian River Lagoon Blueway - Group B/Full Fee

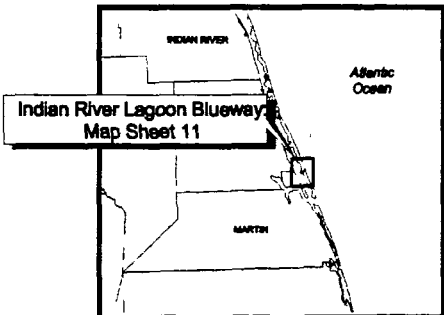
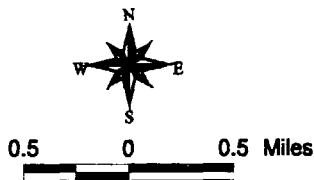


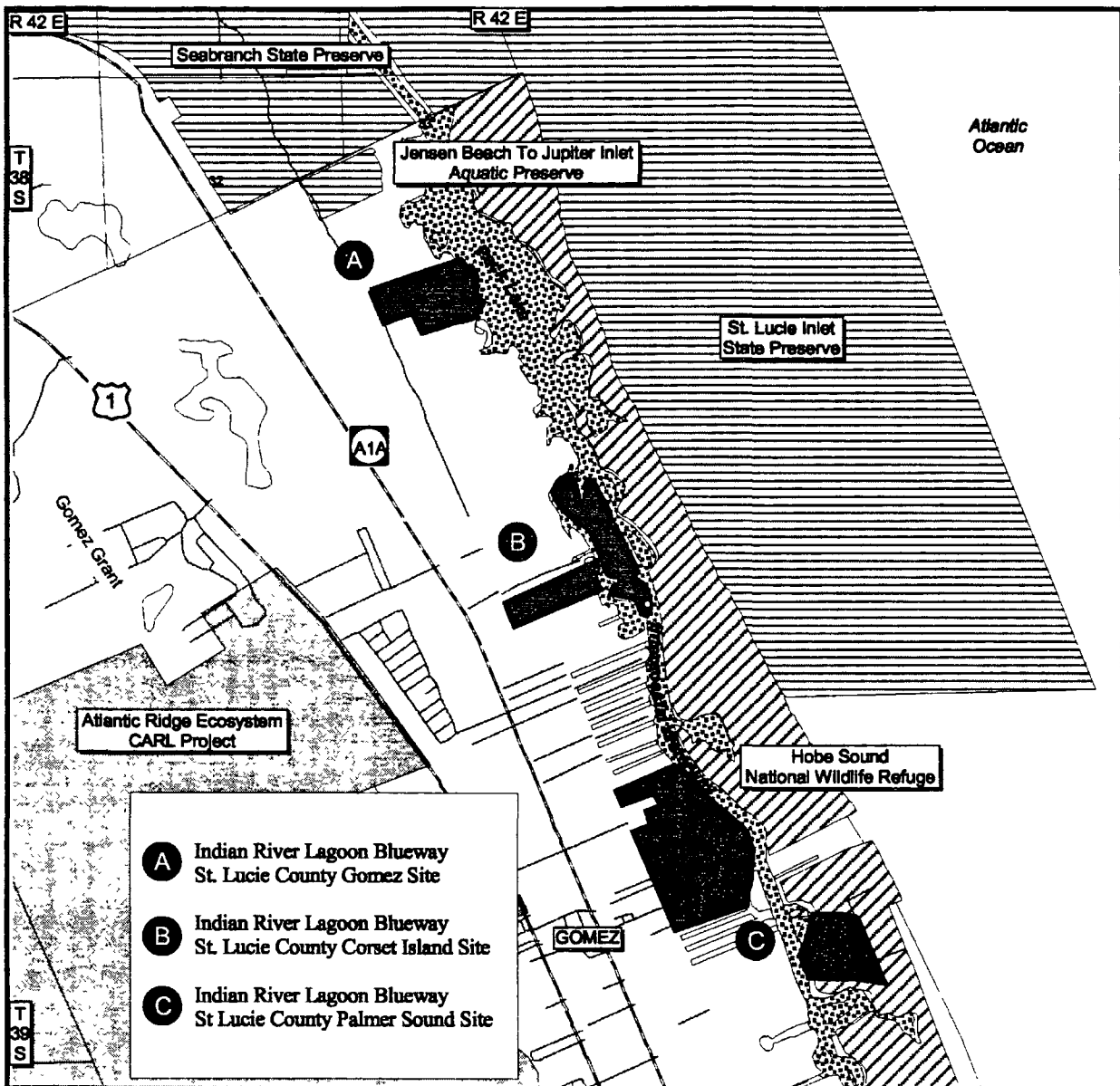
A Indian River Lagoon Blueway
St. Lucie County Jensen Site

Indian River Lagoon Blueway: Map Sheet 11 of 12

MARTIN COUNTY









- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project





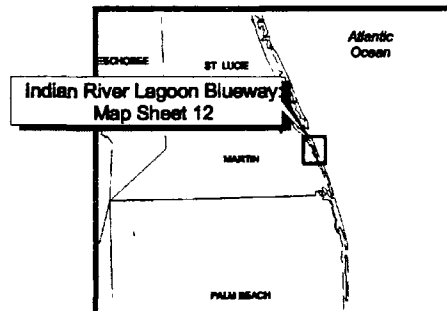
Indian River Lagoon Blueway: Map Sheet 12 of 12

MARTIN COUNTY

-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  CARL Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project



0.5 0 0.5 Miles



Letchworth Mounds

Jefferson County

**Group B
Full Fee**

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 (DRP), 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

This project is at negotiated impasse because the negotiations on the remaining essential or core parcels have been unsuccessful and have reached an impasse (or the owners are not willing to consider a sale to the state).

Project consists of two ownerships. The Letchworth ownership has been acquired. The remaining ownership, Old Field Limited, is an unwilling seller.

Coordination

There are no acquisition partners at this time. The DRP would try and acquire the remaining parcel should the owner wish to reconsider a sale to the state.

FNAI Elements	
FLOODPLAIN FOREST	G?/S3
BLACKWATER STREAM	G4/S2
UPLAND MIXED FOREST	G?/S4
FLOODPLAIN SWAMP	G?/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	

Letchworth Mounds - Group B/Full Fee

Management Policy Statement

The primary goal of management of the Letchworth Mounds 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 DRP will be the 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 DRP, 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.

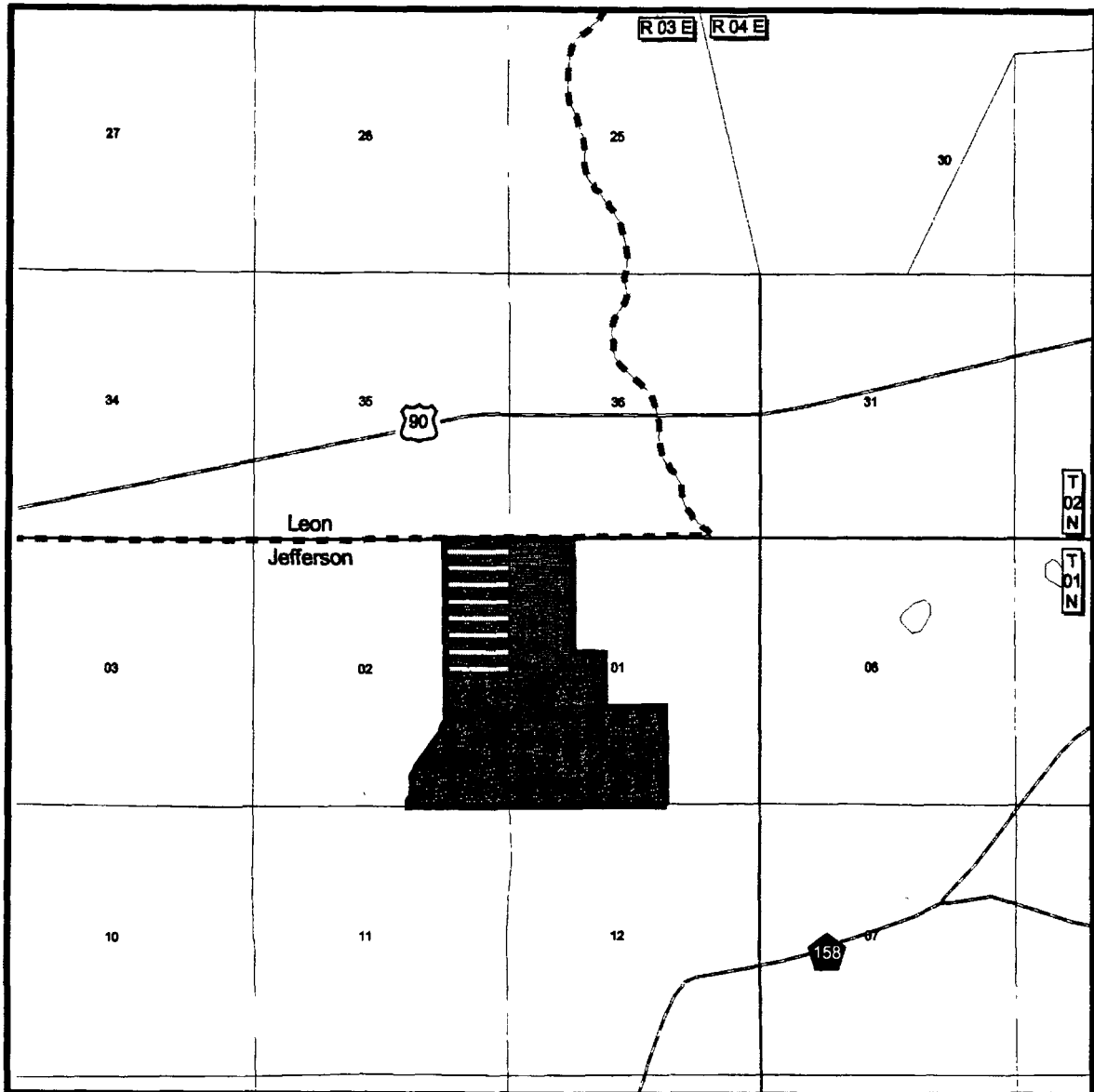
Revenue-generating potential No significant revenue is expected to be generated initially. The amount of any future revenue generated will depend on the nature and extent of public use and facilities.

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

Management Cost Summary








Category	Startup	1995/96
Source of Funds	CARL	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

Letchworth Mounds - Group B/Full Fee



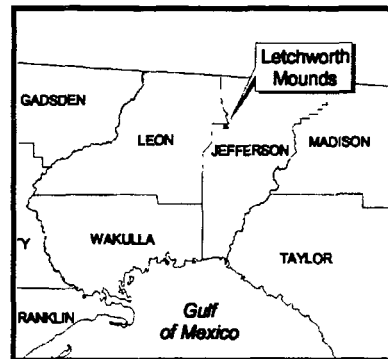
Letchworth Mounds

JEFFERSON COUNTY

-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  CARL Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project



0.3 0 0.3 0.6 Miles



Liverpool Park

**Group B
Full Fee**

DeSoto and Charlotte Counties

Purpose for State Acquisition

The swampy banks of the lower Peace River, where it approaches Charlotte Harbor, preserve traces of a rich history; the river itself is a haven for manatees. The Liverpool Park project will protect the ruins of the town of Liverpool and its 19th-century phosphate industry, provide additional protection to manatees, and give the public a place to enjoy the natural beauty of the river and to learn about its history.

Manager

DeSoto County.

General Description

The project includes Liverpool Island, 2.5 miles of frontage on the blackwater Peace River and another 1 mile of frontage on Hunters Creek, a river channel that cuts off Liverpool Island. Hydric hammock covers much of the property, with estuarine tidal marsh and mangrove swamp on the river and long-unburned mesic flatwoods and scrub on the higher parts. The river here is a foraging, resting and calving area for manatees, and its swamps are roosting and feeding areas for wading birds. The ruins of the town of Liverpool on the site hold traces of the first plant to process pebble phosphate in Florida. Residential development seriously threatens the property.

Public Use

The project is designated for use as a park. Interpretation of the cultural history of the site will be

a major emphasis. The project is also suitable for activities like nature appreciation, picnicking, primitive camping, and boat tours.

Acquisition Planning and Status

All parcels are identified as essential. For access and initial development, the Krauss and Wright parcels should be purchased first. The project has been mapped and appraised. The Wright ownership was recently acquired by Krauss.

Coordination

The Southwest Florida Water Management District has included the property in its Peace River Corridor Save Our Rivers project and will share in a 50-50 funding partnership.

Management Policy Statement

The primary goal of management of the Liverpool Park project is to protect the historical ruins of the former town of Liverpool while also conserving and restoring the natural communities along the shores of the Peace River, thereby providing additional protection to the Florida manatee. A secondary goal is to provide locally-based recreational activities, such as nature tours, that are compatible with protection of the natural and cultural resources of the project.

The project should be managed under the multiple-use concept whenever possible—management activities should be directed first toward conservation of resources and second toward integrating

FNAI elements	
Manatee	G2/S2
One element known from project	

Placed on list	1998
Project Area (Acres)	630
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	630
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of \$1,301,240	

Liverpool Park - Group B/Full Fee

carefully controlled consumptive uses. Managers should control access to the project; thoroughly inventory the resources; restore hydrological disturbances; conduct prescribed burning of the fire-dependent pine flatwoods in a manner mimicking natural lightning-season fires, using existing firelines, natural firebreaks, existing roads, or foam lines for control when possible; strictly limit timber harvesting in old-growth stands; and monitor management activities to ensure that they are actually conserving 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 over 600 acres of relatively undisturbed land along the Peace River and will complement adjacent and nearby conservation areas. In consequence has the size and location to achieve its primary objective.

Management Prospectus

Introduction The proposed project has been named Liverpool Park. The project includes over 600 acres of relatively undisturbed lands along the Peace River and Hunter Creek, a tributary of the Peace River. DeSoto County is interested in the protection of the historical ruins along with the conservation and restoration of the natural lands.

Purpose DeSoto County has approached the DeSoto County Historical Society to manage the cultural resources of Liverpool Park. The Society needs a permanent location for their small library and historical collections; therefore, the Society was offered the option to locate their new museum on this property, if they would be responsible for the management of the park. The DeSoto County Historical Society will also be responsible for fundraising for the museum.

The goal of this project is to allow the residents of and visitors to DeSoto County to understand more about the history that is present in the County. The County will commit to protecting and managing for species that have been officially recognized as either endangered, threatened, or of special concern. The variety of plants and animals create many

possibilities for the park. It is an objective of the County to keep the ecosystems present on this site as natural as possible. The County proposes to educate people about the park and the area by using local naturalists and historians that are familiar with the animals, plant life, the phosphate ruins, as well as the history of the Town of Liverpool. Through education, those visiting the park will be better aware of their surroundings and hopefully keep the amount of disturbance to a minimum. The County's main objective is to provide a park that encourages passive use by the public. The construction of facilities will be kept to a minimum.

Site Development, Improvements and Access The physical improvements that are currently being considered include parking spaces, widening of existing nature trails and the creation of new ones if necessary, interpretive signs and exhibits, a museum with wheelchair access, restoration of phosphate ruins, restrooms and picnic areas. Any nature trails that are cut or expanded will avoid any area of special concern for listed plant or animal species. All nature trails will consider the needs of those in wheelchairs. The phosphate ruins would simply be cleaned to resemble how they looked a century ago.

The construction of the museum, restrooms and parking area will most likely be on 1 to 2 acres of land. The County will site these in one of the cleared pasture land. This way the disturbance to the land and the costs, could be kept to a minimum. Picnic areas will be scattered throughout the park, off the nature trails, and will not create a disruption to the environment.

There are several overgrown roads, some which date back many years, that cut through the property towards the river. The County plans to continue using these roads for access and to make them more accessible, by cutting back the weeds and perhaps doing some grading. Bicycle racks will be provided at the museum. As well, a couple of the nature trails that are not ideal walking trails will be set aside for bicycle traffic only. There will be no sidewalks provided in Liverpool Park.

Archaeological and Historical Resource Protection The Calusa and later Seminole Indian tribes used this land for hunting, fishing and agricultural

purposes. Although no burial or ceremonial mounds have been found to date, there is a tall species of *Opuntia*, prickly pear cactus, growing on the southwest side of Liverpool island. This cactus is fairly common on some of the shell mounds, such as Mound Key and Cayo Pelau Mound, in Charlotte County. Indians used the fruit for food and could possibly have planted the cactus there.

Two significant events that occurred on this site potential for historical and archeological research, development and restoration. One was the development of the Town of Liverpool by John Cross, an Englishman; hence the name Liverpool, for a port in England. The later development was a plant to process pebble phosphate, mined north of Liverpool along the Peace River. Both these events occurred in the late 1800's. The site of the old town and the site of the phosphate ruins are both located on the proposed park site bordering Hunter Creek, tributary of the Peace River. Anything discovered through research on the site would go on display in the museum, where it will be managed by the DeSoto County Historical Society. The Florida Master Site File does not contain any listings for the project. However, the project area has not undergone a comprehensive archaeological survey. The interpretive signs and exhibits describing the different plant and animal species in the park, will be located on the nature trails throughout the park. There will also be local naturalists and historians available to give tours to those that are interested. The County will promote the park to the area schools as an educational field trip. The amount of people allowed at one time would be controlled, so as to minimize disturbance to the area. As the manager, the DeSoto County Historical Society

would be responsible for scheduling and running these different types of programs.

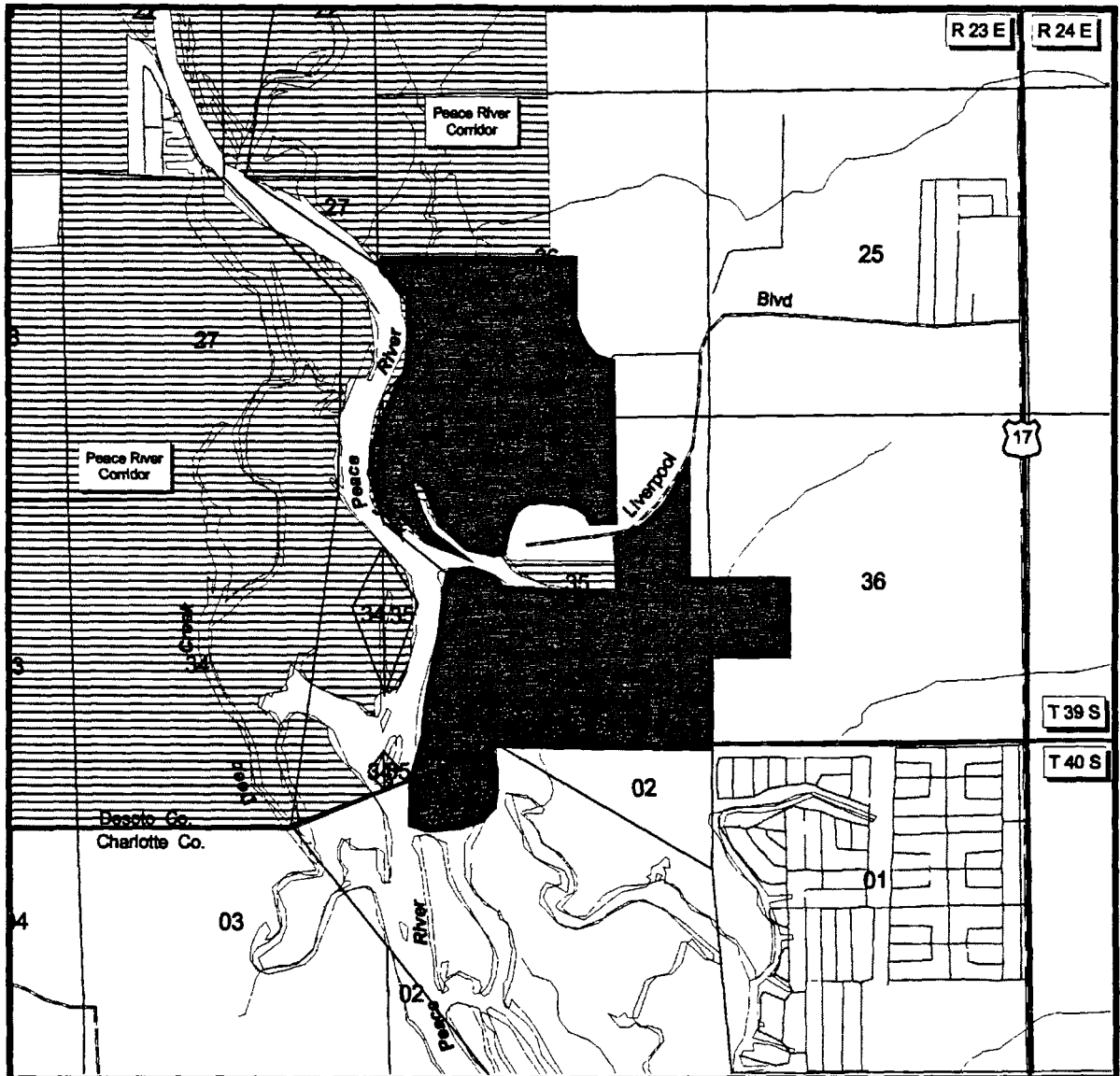
Greenway Management The proposed Peace River Corridor SOR/P2000 project area includes approximately 35 miles of the Peace River, beginning at the Charlotte/DeSoto County line and extending upstream to Zolfo Springs in central Hardee County. Liverpool Park is located within this proposed project area. The district has already acquired approximately 2,000 acres to the west of the project site and has contacted some property owners in the project site about acquiring their land. The project site is also part of the Conservation Land Use Overlay district. This is an area along the banks of the four major waterways in the County, where development is to be kept to a minimum, according to the DeSoto County Comprehensive Plan.

Coordination The County has contacted the Southwest Florida Water Management District, the cooperator on this project. The County has also contacted the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission for information on the area. The County will continue coordinating with the different agencies, and will seek advice on management and restoration activities, to best protect the natural and cultural resources of this project area.

Preliminary Cost Estimates and Funding Source The DeSoto County Historical Society will be in charge of raising the funds for construction of the museum. The County will most likely be involved in providing maintenance in the form of debris cleanup and garbage removal. Since the Historical Society will be managing the park, they will be in charge of maintenance and staffing issues.






Monitoring Monitoring will be done by the DeSoto County Historical Society since they will be on site on a daily basis.

Liverpool Park - Group B/Full Fee



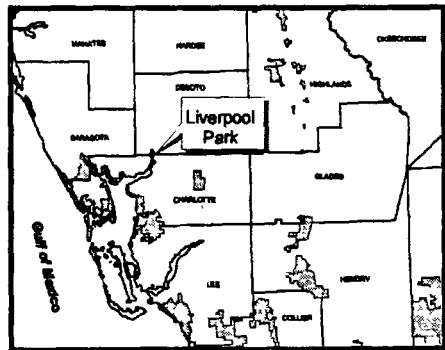
Liverpool Park

Desoto/Charlotte Counties

-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  Carl Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project



0  1 Miles



Lochloosa Wildlife

Group B Small Holdings

Alachua County

Purpose for State Acquisition

The large lakes, flatwoods, and prairies in south-east 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 Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC).

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 loose-coiled snail. Nineteen other rare or endangered species of ani-

mals 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 an acquisition partner. The district's expenditures are reflected in the table below.

Resolutions in support of this project include: 93-023: 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
15 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1994
Project Area (Acres)	33,357
Acres Acquired	26,943*
at a Cost of	\$6,524,446*
Acres Remaining	6,414
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$5,147,285
*by SJRWMD	

Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the Lochloosa Wildlife 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 FWC is recommended as the project Manager.

Conditions affecting intensity of management
The Lochloosa Wildlife tract is an area in immi-

nent 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.

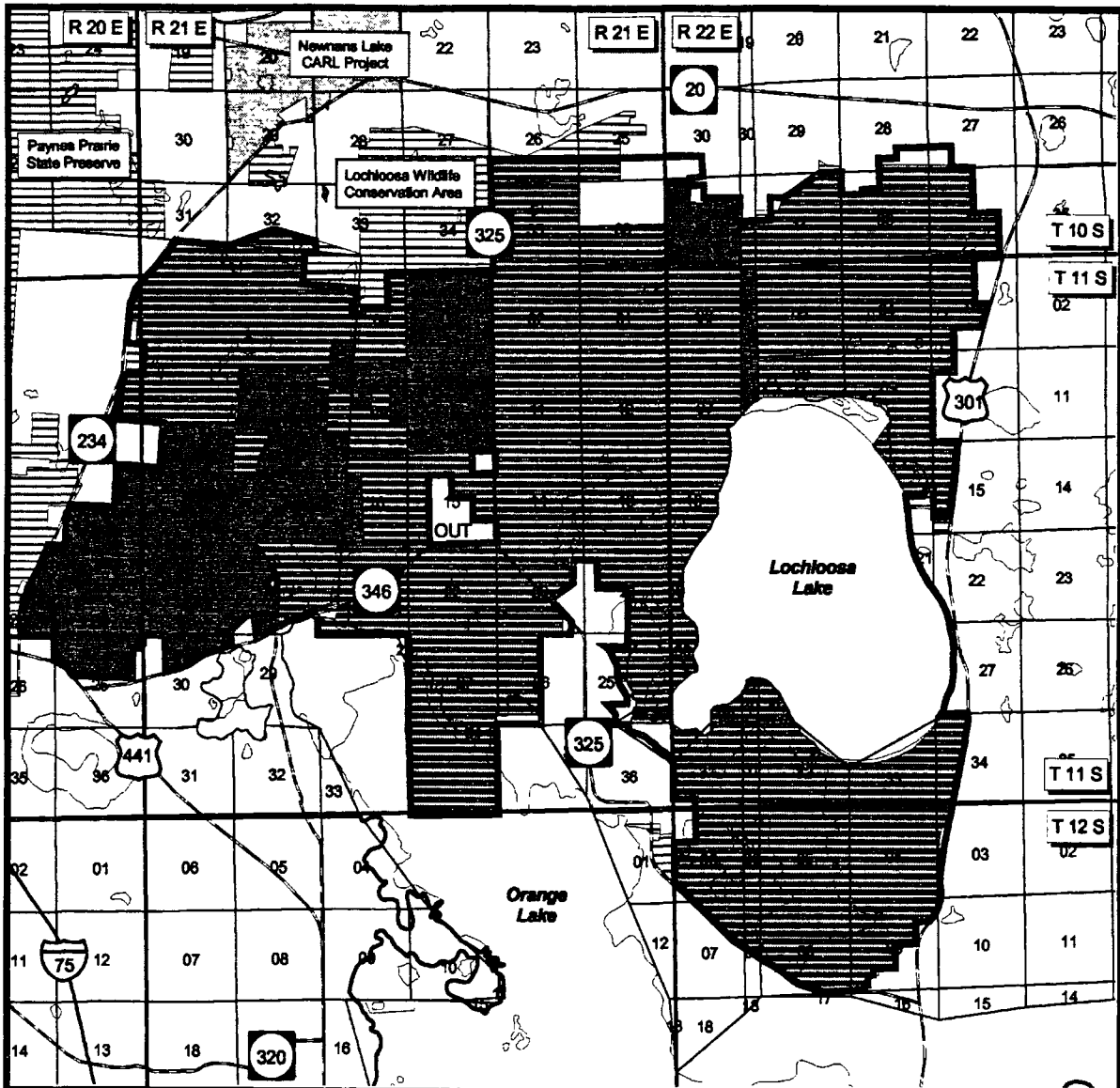
Cooperators in management activities The Division of Forestry is recommended as a cooperator to assist with forest management.

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/FWC








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

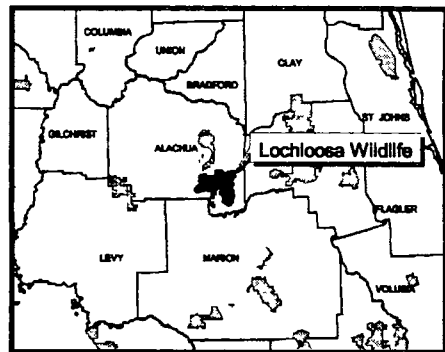
Lochloosa Wildlife - Small Holdings/Group B



Lochloosa Wildlife

Alachua County

-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  Carl Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project



Middle Chipola River

Calhoun and Jackson Counties

Group B

Full Fee

Less Than Fee

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.

Manager

The Division of Recreation and Parks (DRP), Department of Environmental Protection, will manage (1) that portion of the project lying between Florida Caverns State Park and the SR 167 bridge and (2) an approximate 7-mile section of the project known as the McRae Property that lies adjacent to and north of "Look and Tremble Shoals".

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.

FNAI Elements	
<i>Dye-flower</i>	G1G2/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
Dougherty Plain cave crayfish	G2/S2
40 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1996*
Project Area (Acres)	8,819
Acres Acquired	463
at a Cost of	\$743,600
Acres Remaining	8,356
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$5,806,553

* Project combined with Waddells Mill Pond (1991) Dec. 1996

Acquisition Planning and Status

Middle Chipola: Essential tracts are Land (acquired), Trammell (impasse), and Florida Public Utilities Co. (acquired).

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

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.

In 1996, the Council combined the Middle Chipola project with the Waddells Mill Pond project, and added 170 acres to the Middle Chipola boundary.

Management Policy Statement

The primary objectives of management of the Middle Chipola River 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 fire-

On December 5, 1996, the Council transferred the Rex Lumber/McRae (impasse), Trammell, Myers, Manor, Myrick and Waddell Plantation ownerships (3,633 acres) to the Less-Than-Fee category. None of the less than fee parcels have been acquired.

On February 11, 1999, the Council added 5 acres. The addition includes two entrances to the Hollow Ridge Cave system and is adjacent to other public land.

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 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. The district will retain title to the Mutual Life Insurance Company parcels. There are no acquisition partners for the less than fee portion.

breaks 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 comple-

Middle Chipola River - Group B/Full Fee Less Than Fee

ment the park in its resource and management goals.

Manager The DRP will manage (1) that portion of the project between Florida Caverns State Park and SR 167 bridge and (2) an Approximately 7-mile section of the project know as the McRae Property that lies adjacent to and north of "Look and Tremble Shoals"

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 of that portion of the project to be managed by the DRP, as described under "Manager" above, 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.

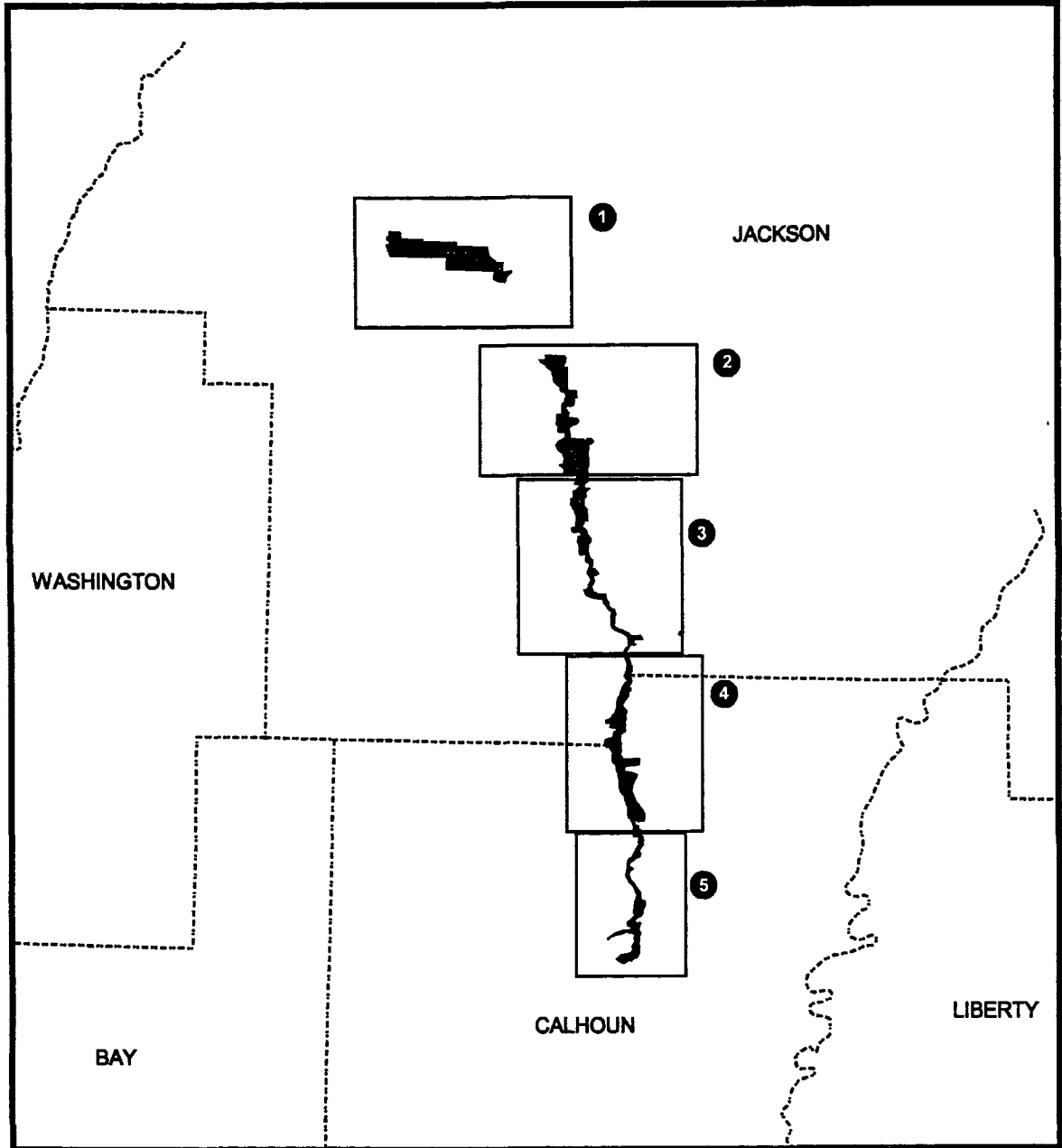
Restoration and maintenance of natural communities will be incorporated into long range management efforts and disturbed areas will be restored to conditions that would be expected to occur in natural systems, to the extent practical. The Division will encourage resource-based recreation and environmental 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 Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission on wildlife issues will be enlisted as needed.

Management Cost Summary/DRP

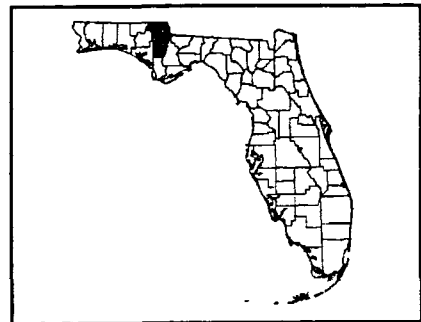
Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$9,750	\$9,750
OPS	\$2,400	\$2,400
Expense	\$6,700	\$6,700
OCO	\$5,600	\$1,000
FCO	\$15,600	\$0
TOTAL	\$40,050	\$19,850



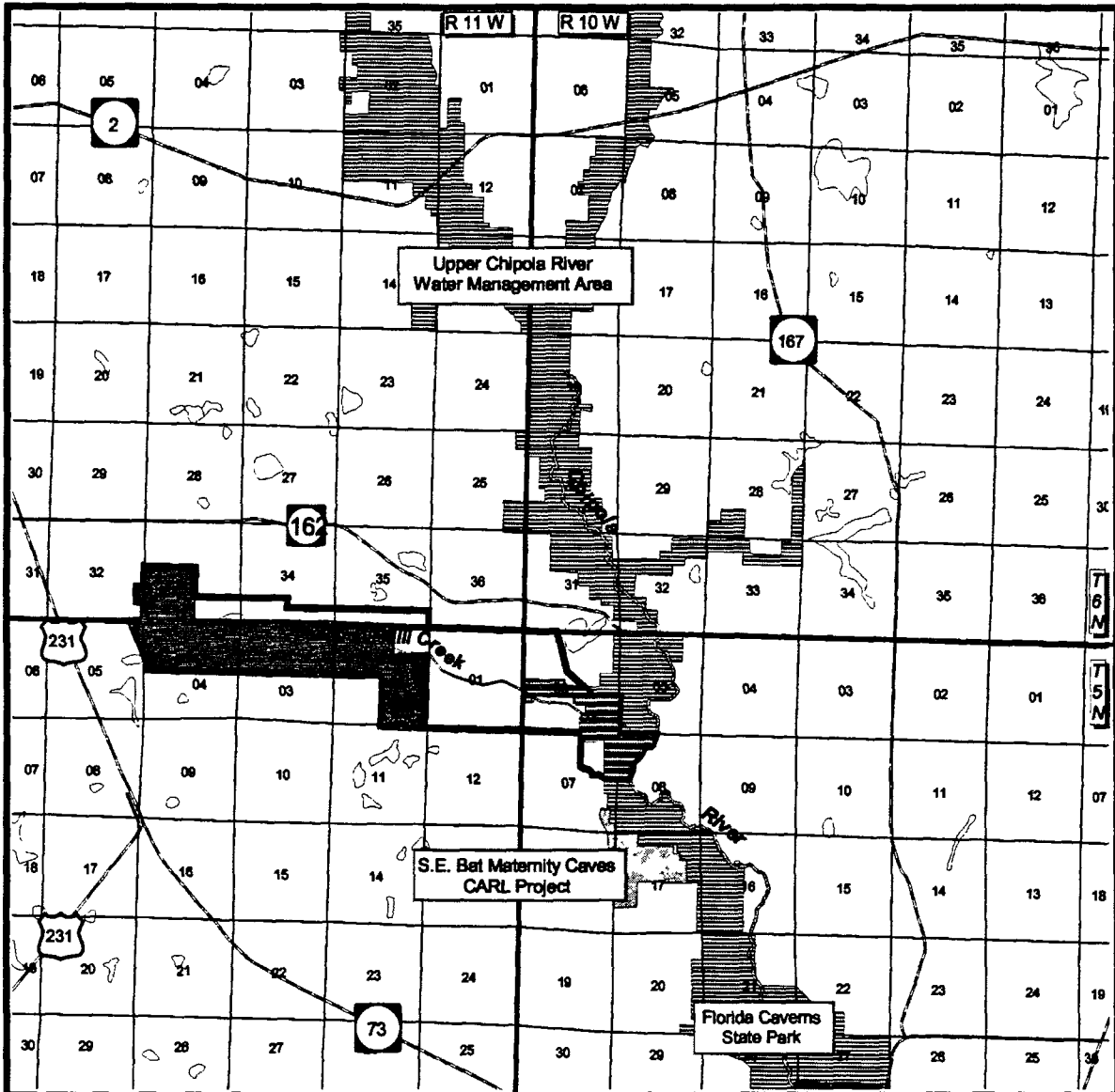
Middle Chipola River Overview

Jackson/Calhoun Counties

- 1. Map Sheet 1
- 2. Map Sheet 2
- 3. Map Sheet 3
- 4. Map Sheet 4
- 5. Map Sheet 5









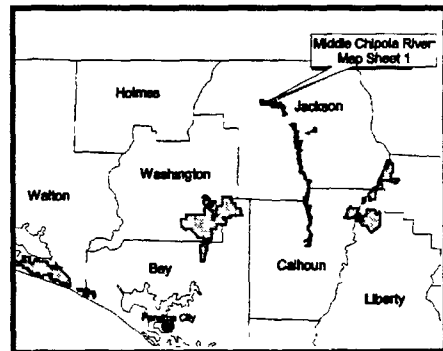
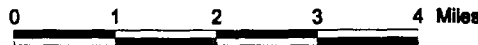
Middle Chipola River - Group B/Full Fee Less Than Fee

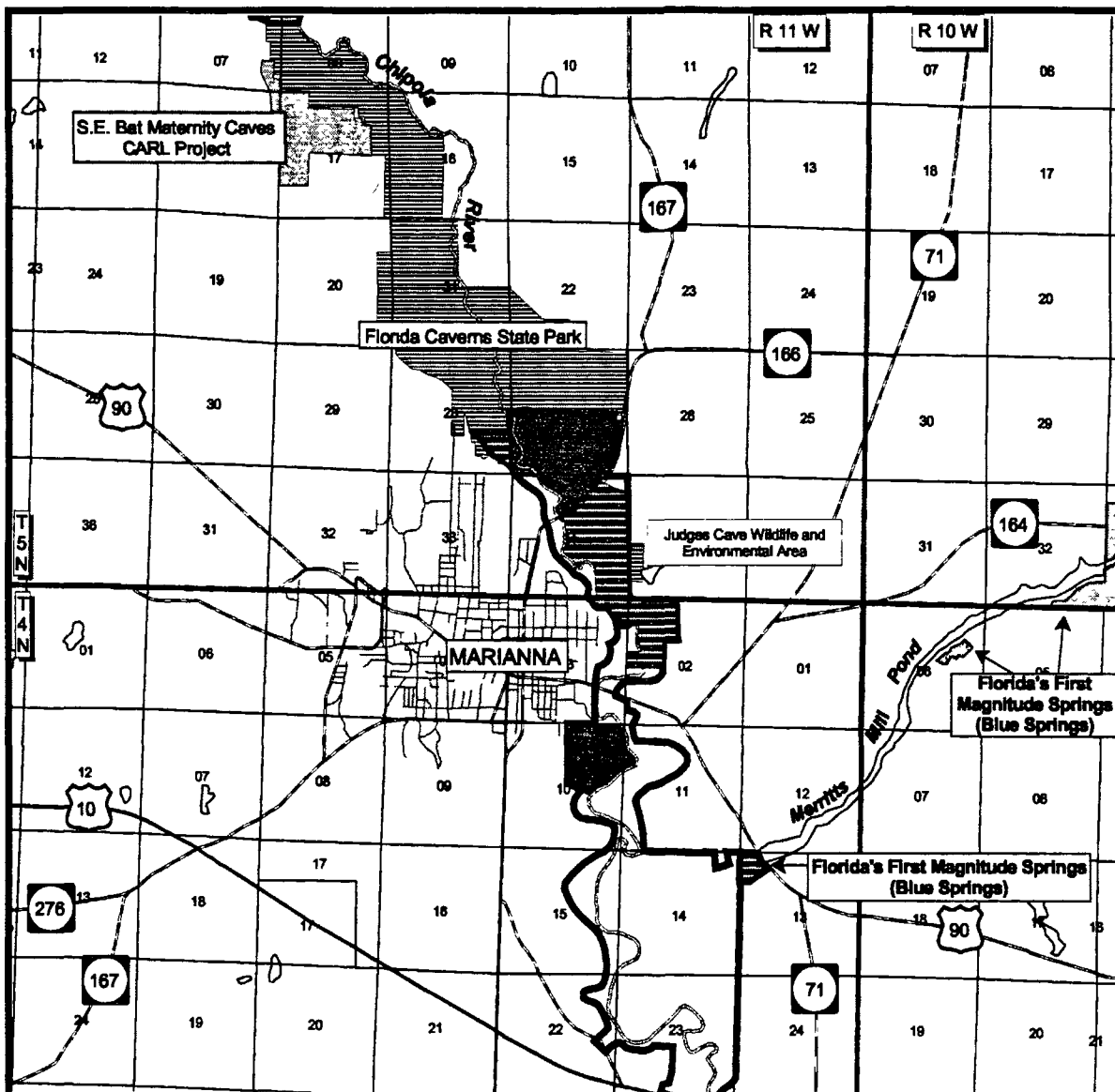


Middle Chipola River: Map sheet 1

Jackson County

-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  Carl Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project

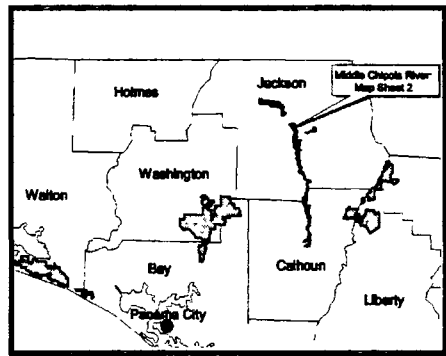




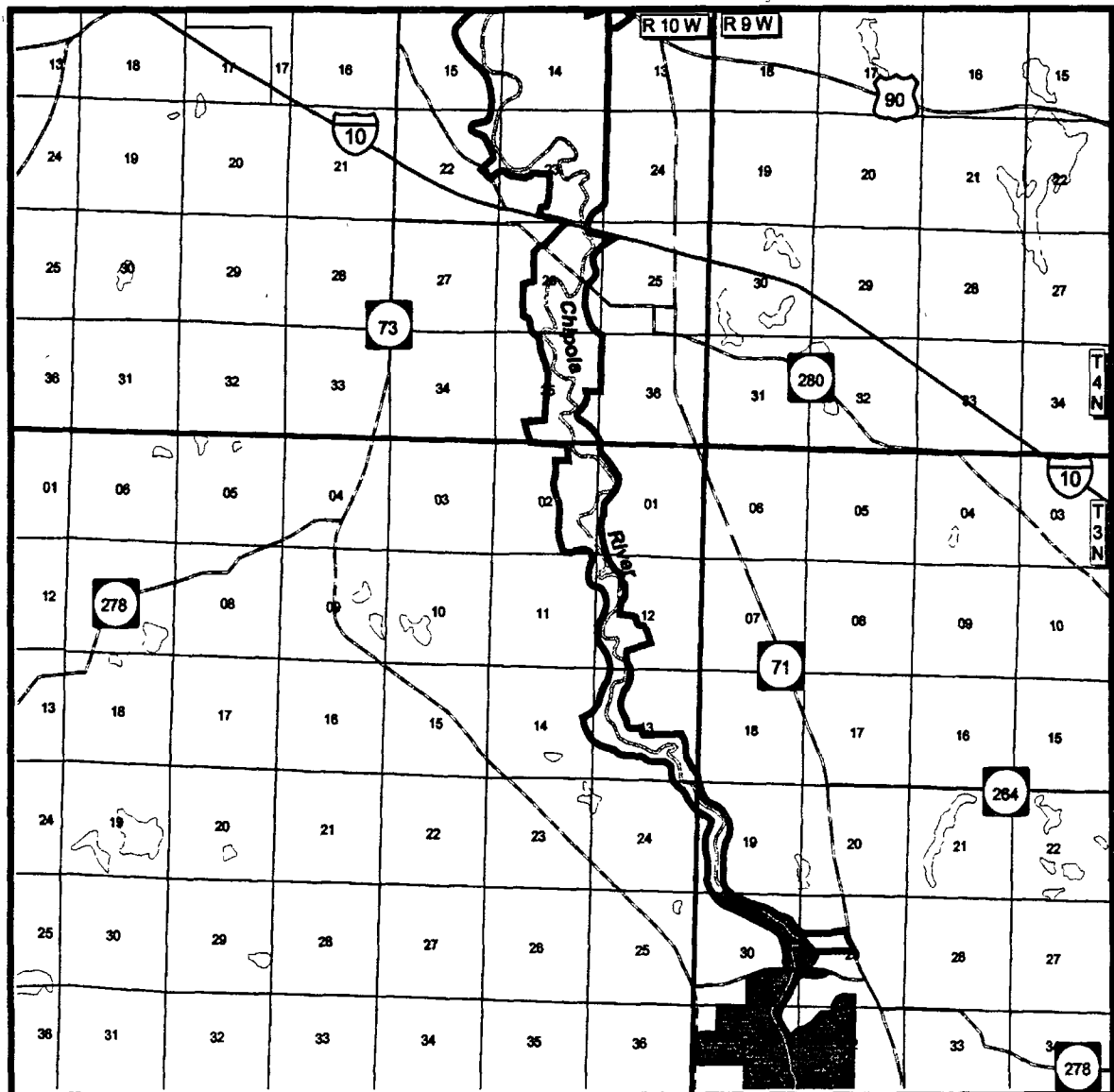
Middle Chipola River: Map Sheet 2

Jackson County

-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  Carl Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project





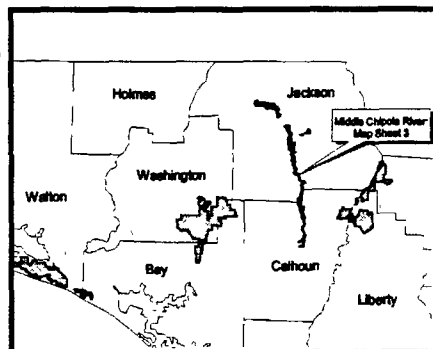
Middle Chipola River - Group B/Full Fee Less Than Fee



Middle Chipola River: Map Sheet 3

Jackson County







-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  Carl Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project

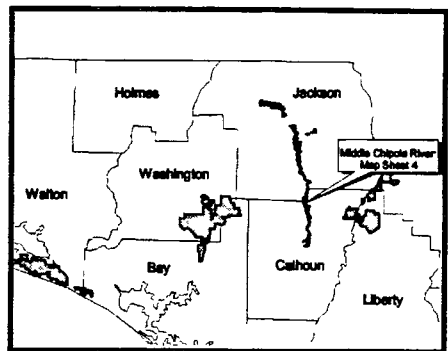
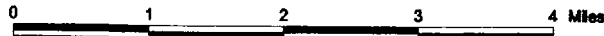




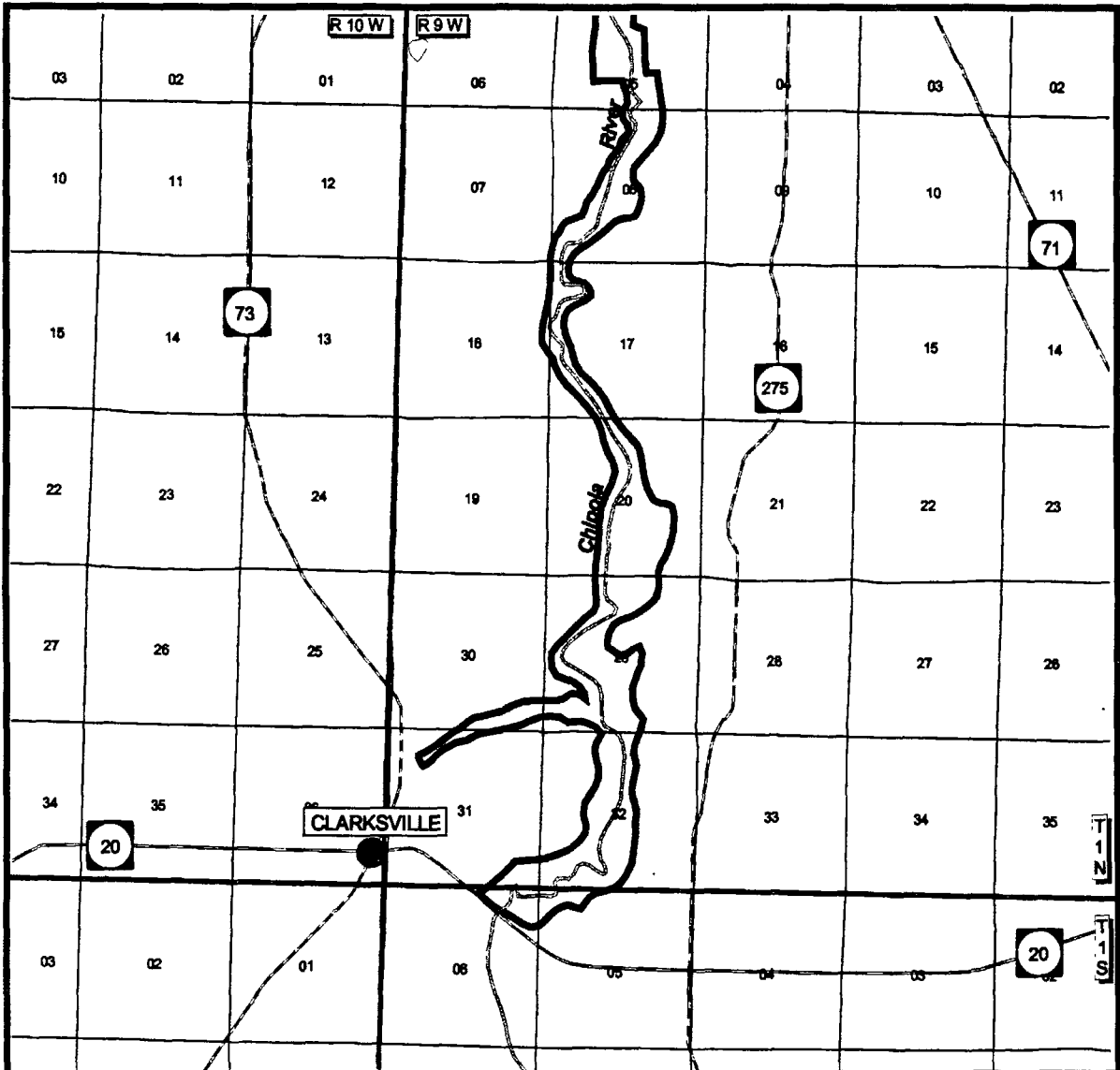
Middle Chipola River: Map Sheet 4

Jackson/Calhoun Counties

-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  Carl Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project











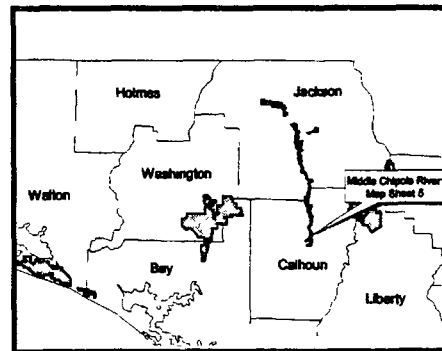
Middle Chipola River - Group B/Full Fee Less Than Fee



Middle Chipola River: Map Sheet 5

Calhoun County

-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  Carl Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project



Myakka Estuary

Sarasota and Charlotte Counties

Group B Small Holdings

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 (DOF), Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (west side) and Office of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas (CAMA), 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 (unwilling seller but for wetlands).

On October 15, 1998, the Council designated an additional 1,390 acres as "essential".

Coordination

An 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	G?/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

Myakka Estuary - Small Holdings/Group B

Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the Myakka Estuary 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 DOF proposes to manage approximately 12,800 acres lying north and west of highway 776 and CAMA 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 DOF and CAMA 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 DOF'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 CAMA 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 Office will emphasize the requirements of listed species. Infrastructure will include the minimum amount of facilities for management and public access.

Revenue-generating potential The DOF 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.

Myakka Estuary - Small Holdings/Group B

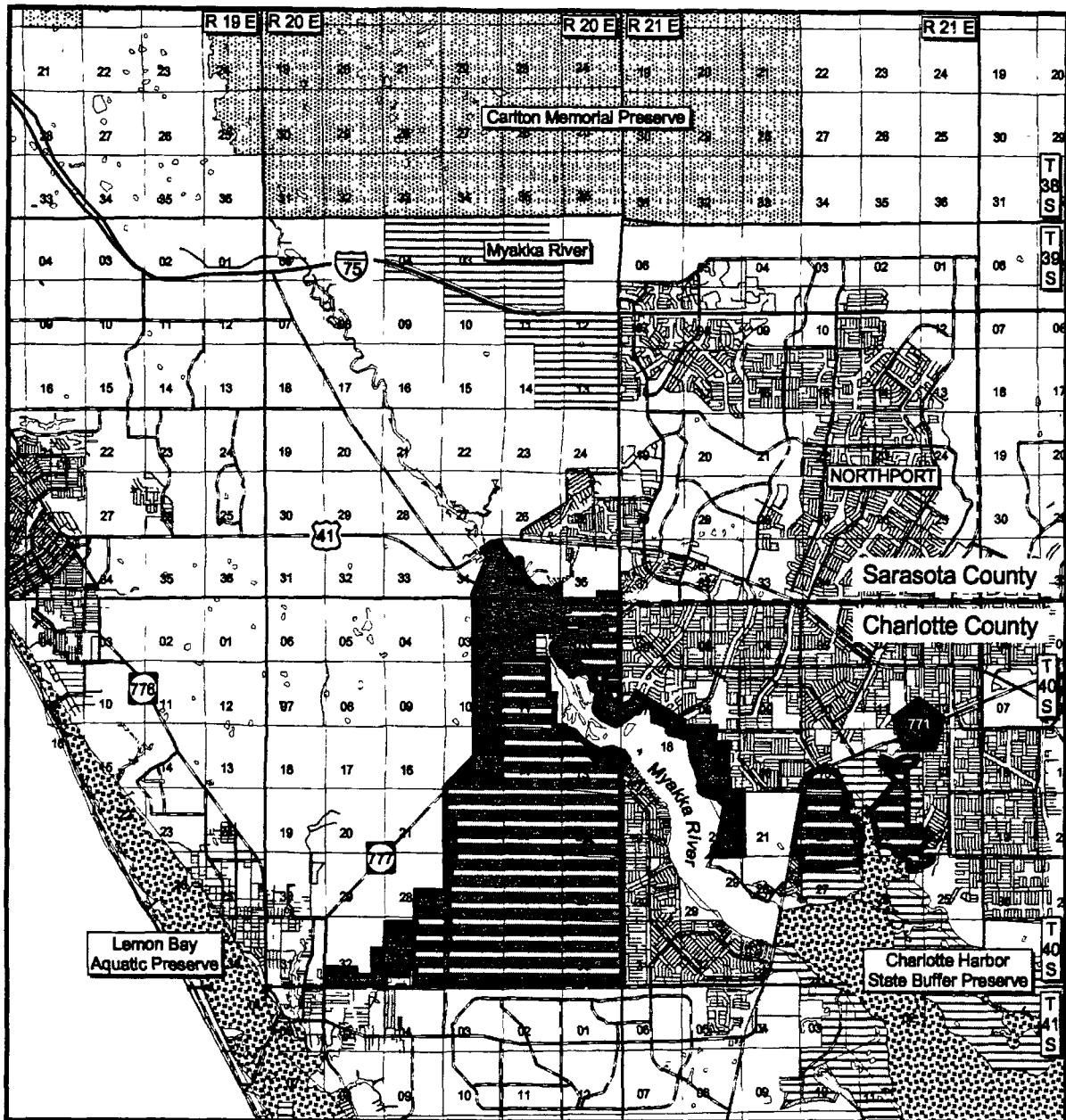
Management Cost Summary CAMA

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

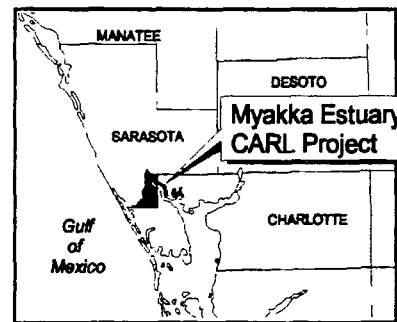
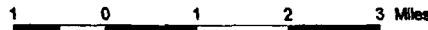
Myakka Estuary - Small Holdings/Group B



Myakka Estuary

SARASOTA, CHARLOTTE COUNTIES

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



North Fork St. Lucie River

**Group B
Full Fee**

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

Office of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas (CAMA), 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.

FNAI Elements	
<i>Tiny polygala</i>	G1/S1
SCRUB	G2/S2
West Indian manatee	G2?/S2?
SANDHILL	G2G3/S2
ESTUARINE TIDAL SWAMP	G3/S3
BLACKWATER STREAM	G4/S2
FLOODPLAIN FOREST	G?/S3
HYDRIC HAMMOCK	G?/S4?
9 elements known from project	

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) formerly GDC (acquired) and two other minor owners, Evans and Winn. Phase II consists of the ownerships within the Sharette DRI.

An addition evaluated and approved in 1996 consists of 1,534 acres. Essential parcels in the addition are Atlantic Gulf, Wild, Miller, Strazulla, Petravice, Becker, Terpening, Evans, Childers, Terrain, and Geiger.

On July 18, 2000, the Acquisition and Restoration Council added 115 acres to the project. The addition consolidated several ownerships that had been partially included in the project boundary.

Placed on list	1988*
Project Area (Acres)	2,984
Acres Acquired	2,004
at a Cost of	\$2,963,997
Acres Remaining	980
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$6,407,270
*Original North Fork St. Lucie project	

North Fork St. Lucie River - Group B/Full Fee

Coordination

St. Lucie County and South Florida Water Management District are 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 acres marina property to the county.

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 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 project, by preserving the floodplain along the river, qualifies as a buffer preserve for the North Fork St. Lucie River Aquatic Preserve.

Manager The CAMA is the recommended lead Manager of the buffer preserve.

Conditions affecting intensity of management The North Fork St. Lucie River 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.

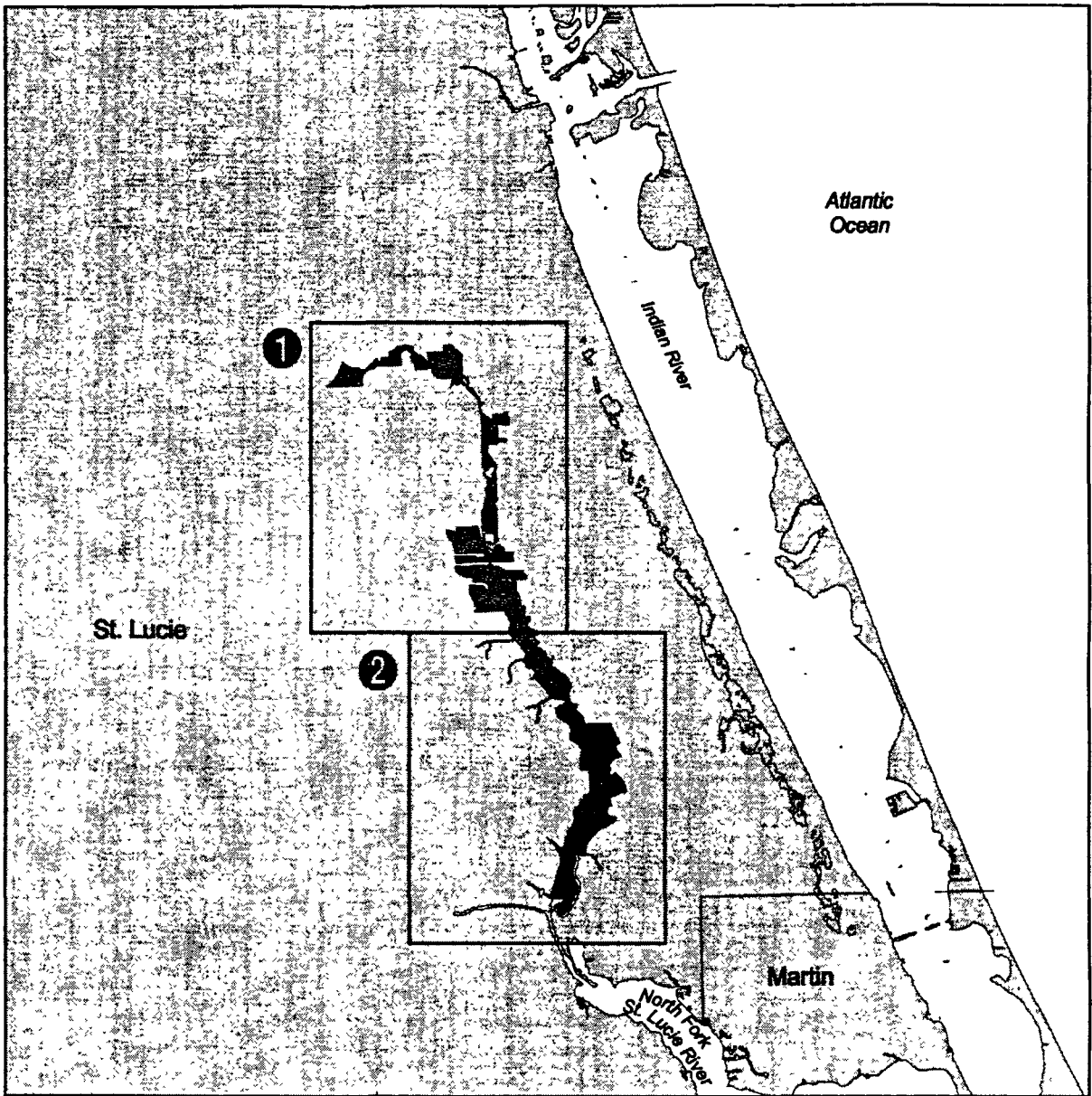
Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure Long-range plans for this property, beginning one year after acquisition, will generally be directed toward the removal of exotic species, restoration of disturbed areas, and the maintenance of natural 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/CAMA

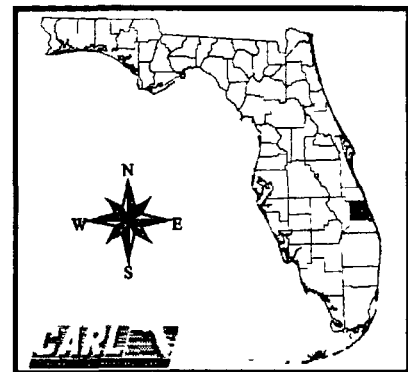
Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	CARL/LATF	CARL/LATF	CARL/LATF
Salary	\$16,500	\$16,995	\$50,504.85
OPS	\$26,898	\$28,100	\$43,489.45
Expense	\$9,835	\$11,000	\$17,024.34
OCO	\$0	\$2,500	\$3,869.17
Special	\$0	\$19,926	\$19,926.00
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0.00
TOTAL	\$53,233	\$78,521	\$134,813.81



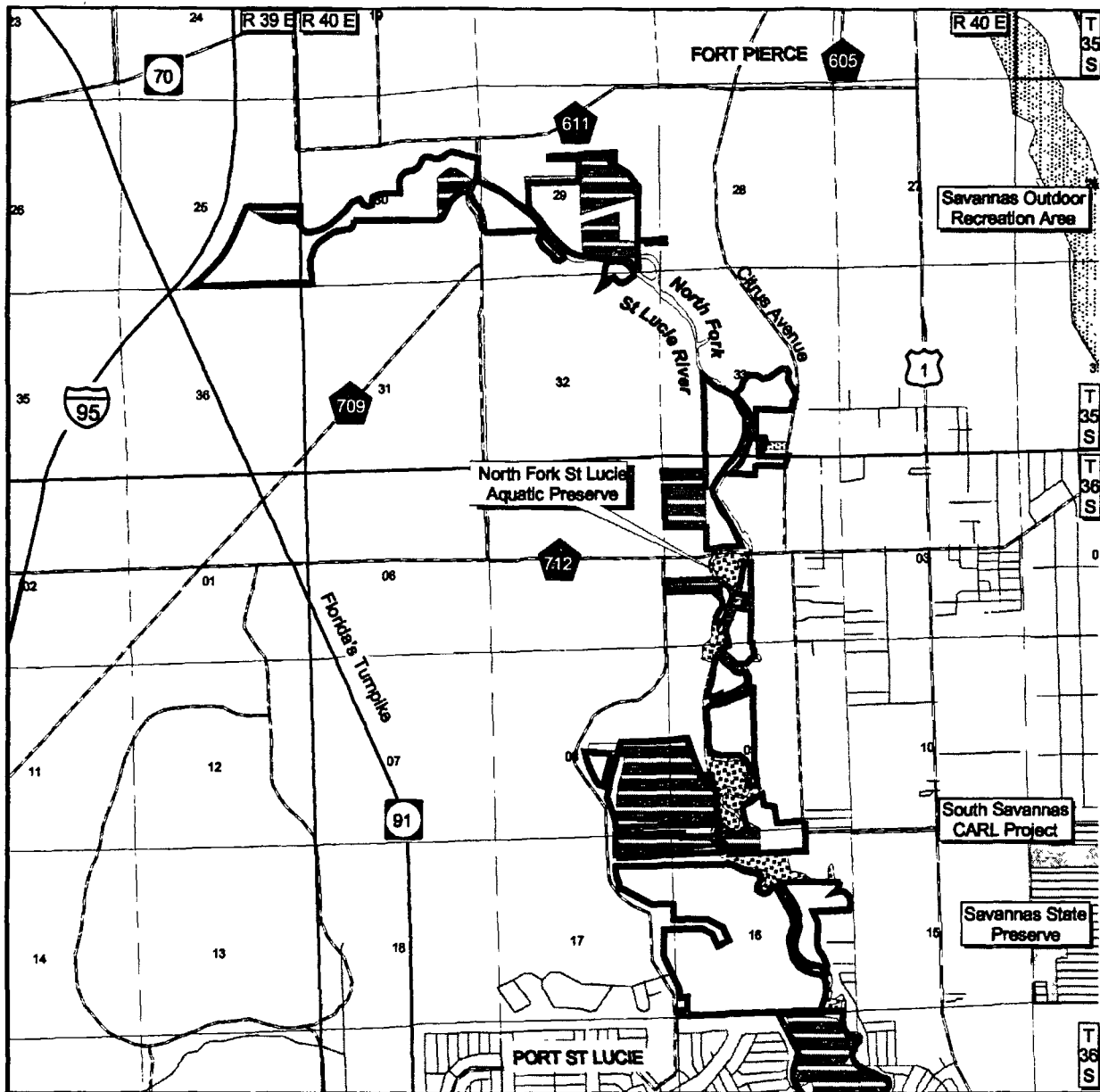
North Fork St. Lucie River Overview

ST LUCIE COUNTY

- Map Sheet 1:
A. Northern Half of Project
- Map Sheet 2:
B. Southern Half of Project











North Fork St. Lucie River - Group B/Full Fee



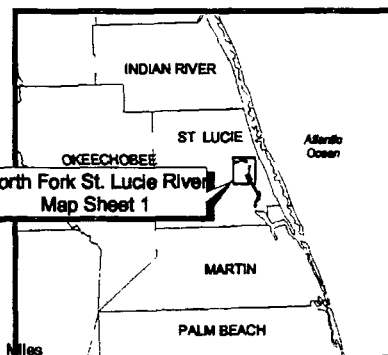
North Fork St. Lucie River: Map Sheet 1 of 2

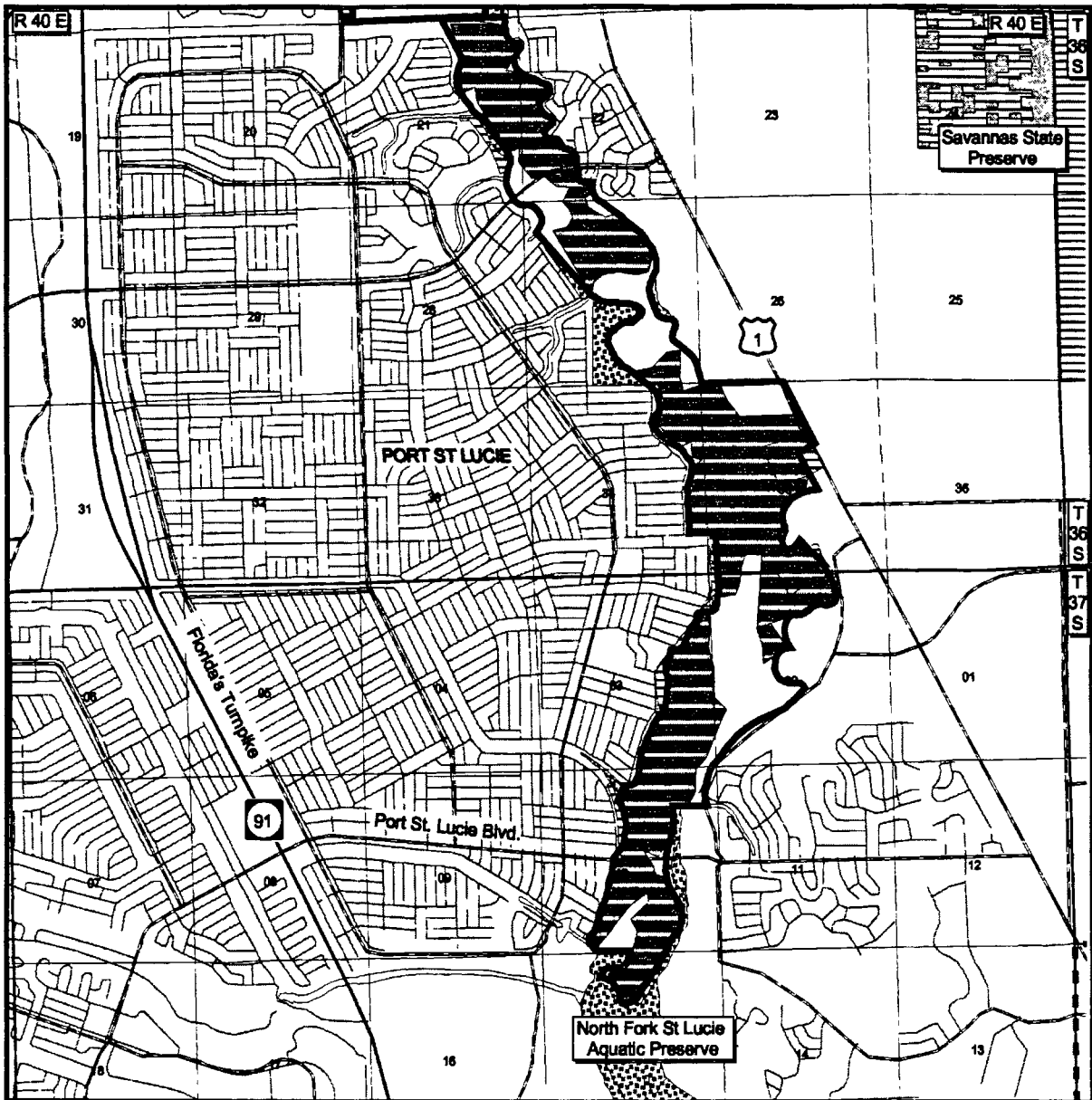
ST. LUCIE COUNTY

-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  CARL Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project











0.6 0 0.6 1.2 Miles





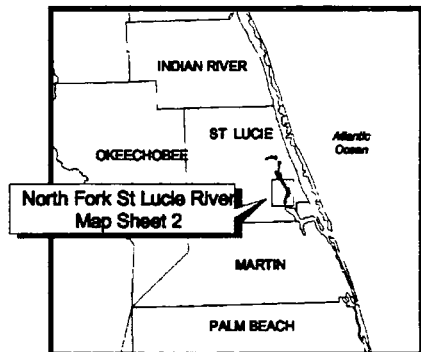
North Fork St. Lucie River: Map Sheet 2 of 2

ST. LUCIE COUNTY

-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  CARL Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project



0.6 0 0.6 1.2 Miles



North Key Largo Hammocks

Monroe County

Group B Small Holdings Less Than Fee

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

Division of Recreation and Parks (DRP), Florida Department of Environmental Protection will manage the small parcels and monitor the less-than-fee parcels.

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.

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 plants 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.

Public Use

This project is designated for use as a botanical site, with such uses as hiking and nature appreciation. The amount and nature of public use will be negotiated with the owner for the less than fee parcel.

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.

FNAI Elements	
PINE ROCKLAND	G1/S1
<i>Mahogany mistletoe</i>	G7/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	G7/S2
42 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1983
Project Area (Acres)	4,513
Acres Acquired	4,269
at a Cost of	\$73,110,967
Acres Remaining	244
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$2,631,083

North Key Largo Hammocks - Group B/Small Holdings Less Than Fee

All tracts owned by willing sellers have been acquired. The Governor and Cabinet have authorized condemnation of the remainder of the project. Proceedings are in progress.

On March 10, 1995, LAMAC approved the addition of 3.25 acres to the project boundary.

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 the 4.7-acre Sea Critters (Kaufman/Maxwell) ownership, to the Less-Than-Fee acquisition category. Negotiations are ongoing on the portion of the tract containing tropical hammock, approximately 2.5 acres.

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

There are no acquisition partners at this time.

Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the North Key Largo Hammocks 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 re-

sources 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 DRP 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.

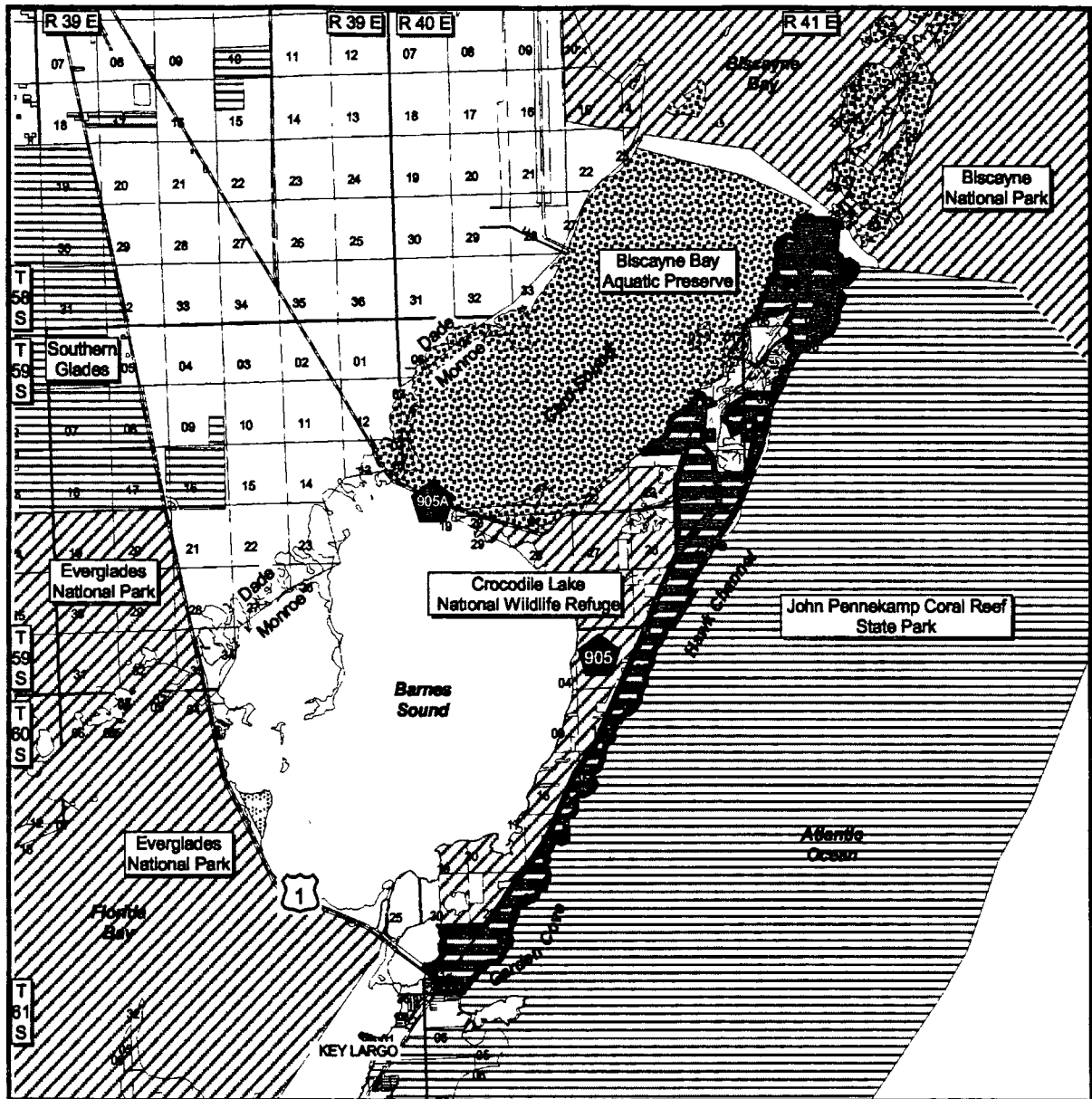
Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure Future acquisitions will be incorporated

North Key Largo Hammocks - Group B/Small Holdings Less Than Fee

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

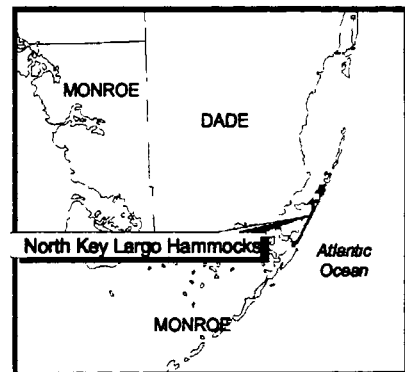
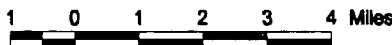
North Key Largo Hammocks - Group B/Small Holdings Less Than Fee



North Key Largo Hammocks

MONROE COUNTY

-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  CARL Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project



Old Town Creek Watershed

**Group B
Less Than Fee**

Hardee and Polk Counties

Purpose for State Acquisition

The Old Town Creek Watershed proposal is proposed as a less-than-fee-acquisition. A primary purpose of less-than-fee acquisitions is to preserve existing, low intensity use of large tracts of private land, where such protection will complement management objectives on adjacent public conservation land. Management objectives would be directed to conserve the mosaic of natural habitats and improved/working landscapes that constitute the Old Town Watershed, and protect significant habitat for native species or rare species, and integrate carefully controlled consumptive uses.

Manager (Monitor)

The conservation easement will be monitored by the Nature Conservancy.

General Description

The northeastern corner of the site includes part of the Lake Wales Ridge, a physiographic region of the state that is rich in rare plant and animal species. The site supports many natural communities characteristic of south-central Florida. Although a large percentage of the former flatwoods have been converted to improved pasture, they nevertheless remain important for several rare animals in the region.

Public Use

Most of the project is proposed as a less than fee acquisition. The property is a working ranch and the owner has indicated that unsupervised public access would not be desirable, but occasional visitation on a prearranged basis may be possible for natural resource education and nature appreciation purposes.

The owner has indicated a willingness to consider a fee sale of the scrub in the north part of the project. This area is adjacent to The Nature Conservancy's Saddle Blanket Lake Preserve, which allows public visitation. If this scrub area were managed as an extension of that preserve, nature appreciation, natural resource education and nature trails could be made more readily available.

Acquisition Planning and Status

The essential parcel is Crews. The SWFWMD is an acquisition partner.

On April 6, 2001, the Acquisition and Restoration Council placed this project on the new Florida Forever list.

Coordination

This project has been submitted to SWFWMD for a Save Our Rivers proposal.

FNAI Elements	
Bachman's Sparrow	G3/S3
SE American Kestral	G5T3/S3
Gopher Tortoise	G3/S3
Cutthroat Grass	G2/S3
Pigmy Fringe Tree	G3/S3
Scrubby	G3/S3
Scrub Holly	G5T3/S3
?? elements known from parcels	

Placed on list	2001
Project Area (Acres)	6,695
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	6,695
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$788,200

Management Prospectus

Qualifications for state designation: Protecting this area will benefit the public in at least three major ways - 1) This project consists of a matrix of wetland and upland habitats, including a globally imperiled natural community, that supports a variety of common and rare plant and animal species and is of a size to qualify as a wildlife management area; 2) Protecting the watershed and natural habitats surrounding Old Town Creek, which feeds into Charlie Creek and ultimately into the Peace River, from continued conversion to more intensive uses, particularly dairies or residential development, will help protect the water quality within the region; 3) The ranches in this region contain large areas of natural lands that should be protected if an ecological connection between the Big Cypress and the Osceola National Forest/Okefenokee Swamp is to be achieved.

Manager (Monitor): The Nature Conservancy, Southwest Florida Water Management District or Florida Park Service (Highlands Hammock State Park)

Conditions affecting intensity of management: This less-than-fee project includes lands requiring monitoring only. The Crews Ranch is a working cattle ranch that is and will continue to be managed by the private land owner. The Nature Conservancy and other land managing agencies will provide management advice and guidance to

Expected costs to monitor easement:
Approximately \$1000

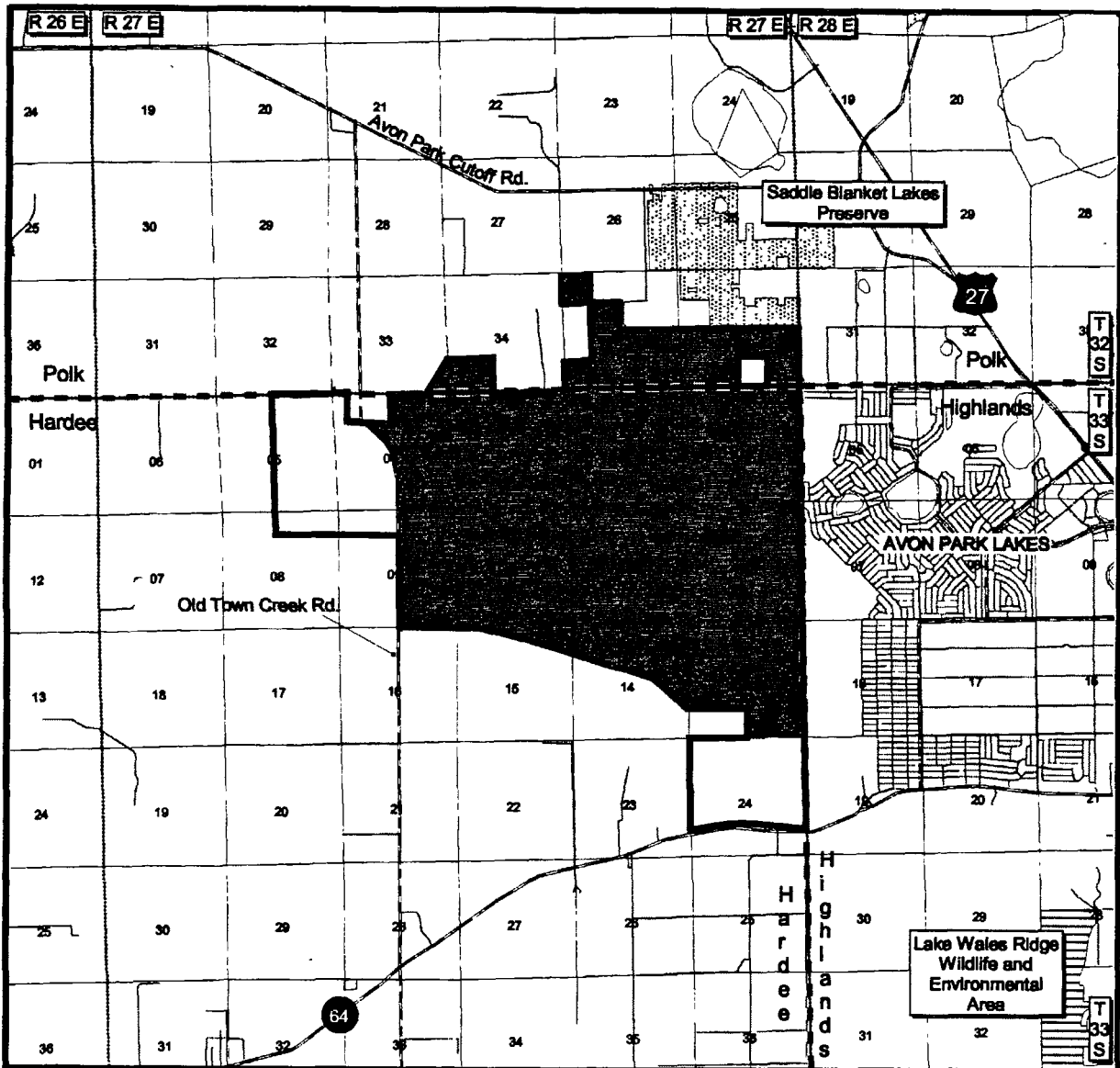
the landowner as necessary to maintain and enhance the resource management program.

Timetable for implementing management, protecting infrastructure and ensuring security: During the first year after acquisition, management activities will focus on securing and posting the property and developing a management plan. Existing management activities will continue throughout the management planning process. The property owner will develop a management plan which will include fire management, exotic control and restoration components. Prior to the development of the management plan, the tract's natural resources and threatened/endangered plants and animals and any archaeological and cultural sites will be inventoried and mapped (Easement Documentation Report) to provide the basis for the management plan. Protection and security of infrastructure and the property will be the responsibility of the private landowner.









Revenue-generating potential: It is not anticipated or expected that any revenue will be generated from this easement.

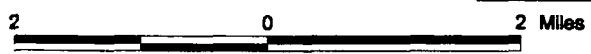
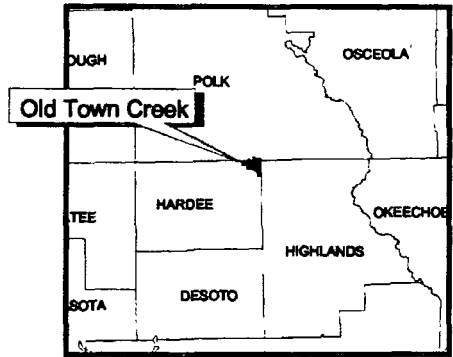
Cooperators in management activities: No cooperators are recommended for this site. However, consultation with the Southwest Florida Water Management, The Nature Conservancy and the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission could be helpful to the landowner.

Old Town Creek Watershed - Group B/Less Than Fee



Old Town Creek POLK, HARDEE COUNTIES

-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  CARL Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project



Map Date: NOV 2000

Osceola Pine Savannas

**Group B
Full Fee**

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

Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC).

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 are those owned by Robertson, McNamara, Equitable Life (acquired), Donovan, Montsococa, Redding, Keen, Kennedy, Henderson, Campos and the Mormon Church. Canaveral Acres Subdivision is also essential to acquire when Dr. Broussard consolidates a significant number of parcels.

Appraisal mapping is complete on the essential tracts with the exception of the Mormon Church parcel (largest southernmost tract).

On October 15, 1998, the Council designated two additional parcels "essential": a 229-acre tract adjacent to the Equitable ownership and a 17-acre tract between two other large tracts.

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	19,007
at a Cost of	\$16,889,954
Acres Remaining	23,284
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$17,858,828

Osceola Pine Savannas - Group B/Full Fee

Coordination

St. Johns River Water Management District and the FWC have acquired over 19,007 acres (Triple N Ranch) in the northern one-third of the project area. The FWC has also acquired 1,920 acres adjacent to the southern boundary and has com-

pleted a 1,921-acre acquisition centrally located within the project boundary. They have also acquired a large "essential" tract in the central portion of the project (Equitable Life).

Management Policy Statement

The primary objective of management of the Osceola Pine Savannas 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 FWC 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

Osceola Pine Savannas - Group B/Full Fee

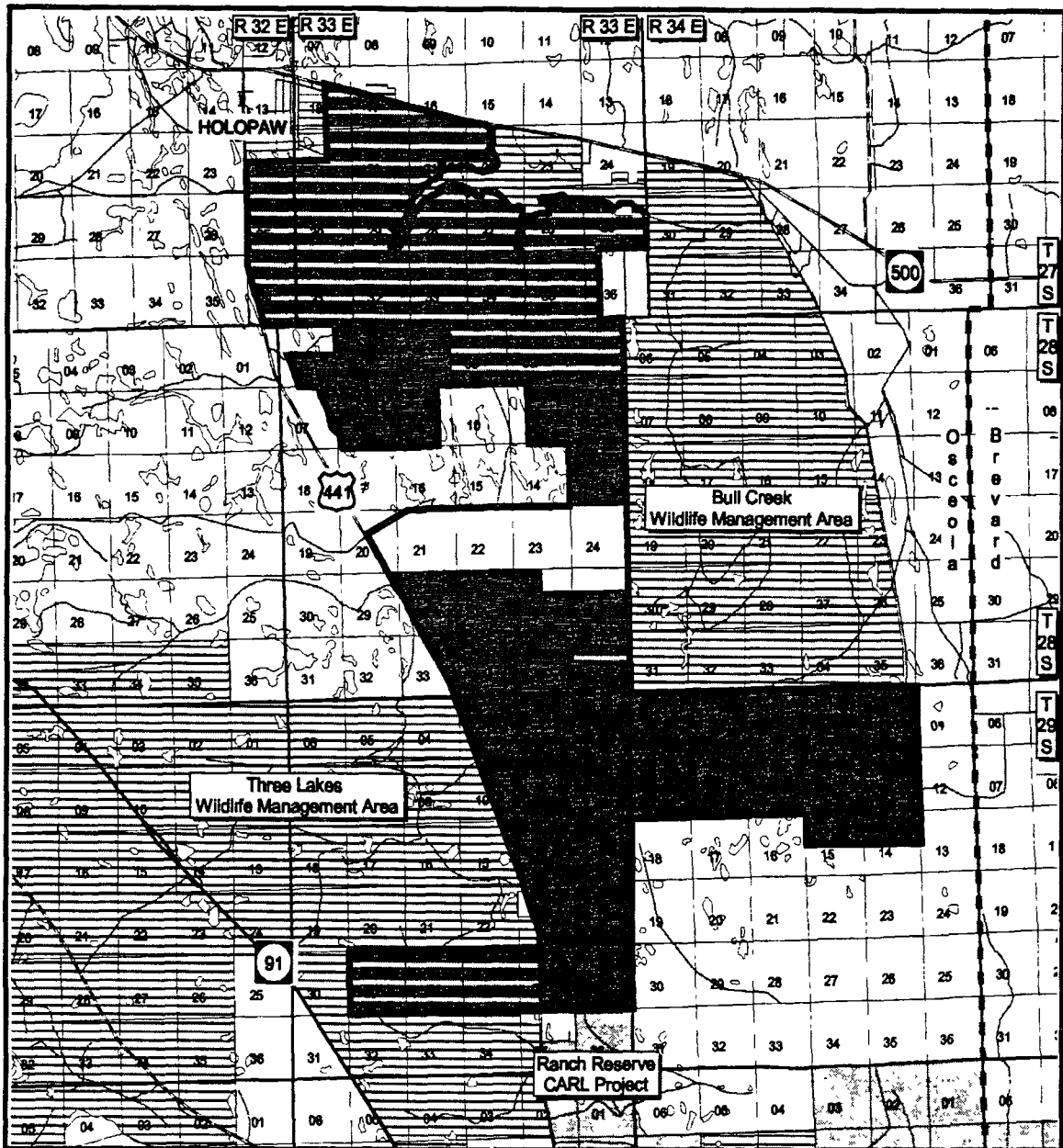
should range between 500 and 550 permits per hunt. A \$25 management area stamp would be required to hunt on the area. A management area stamp could also be required for all users. Additional revenue would be generated by sales of hunting licenses and special hunting stamps (i.e., archery stamp, turkey 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.

Management Cost Summary/FWC

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
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$130,118	\$584,658	\$521,238

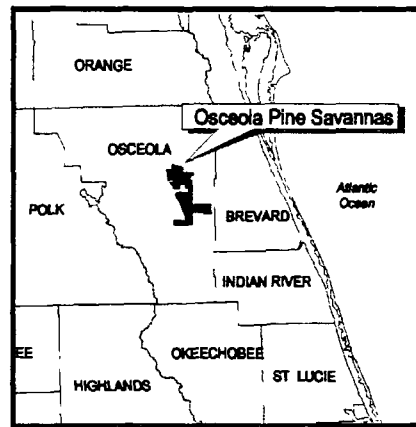
Osceola Pine Savannas - Group B/Full Fee



Osceola Pine Savannas

OSCEOLA COUNTY

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



Perdido Pitcher Plant Prairie

**Group B
Full Fee**

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 (DRP), 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 and Henning. The Perdido Bay Partnerships has been acquired. 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. One of the primary ownerships—Trilogy Corp. (Tarkiln Bayou)—has been acquired by the Nature Conservancy as well as other large ownerships. Acquisition work is proceeding on other priority areas.

On October 15, 1998, the Council redefined the essential parcels to include all areas but “A” (see Project map.)

FNAI Elements	
<i>Large-leafed jointweed</i>	G2/S2
<i>White-top pitcher plant</i>	G3/S3
<i>Sweet pitcher-plant</i>	G3/S3
<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)	7,164
Acres Acquired	3,677
at a Cost of	\$24,207,066
Acres Remaining	3,487
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of \$	782,280

Perdido Pitcher Plant Prairie - Group B/Full Fee

On December 3, 1998, the Council approved the addition of approximately 385 acres in section 11 with an estimated tax assessed value of \$380,371.

Coordination

The Nature Conservancy is an intermediary, working on the state's behalf, in this project.

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 DRP is recommended as manager.

Conditions affecting intensity of management

The Perdido Pitcher Plant Prairie 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

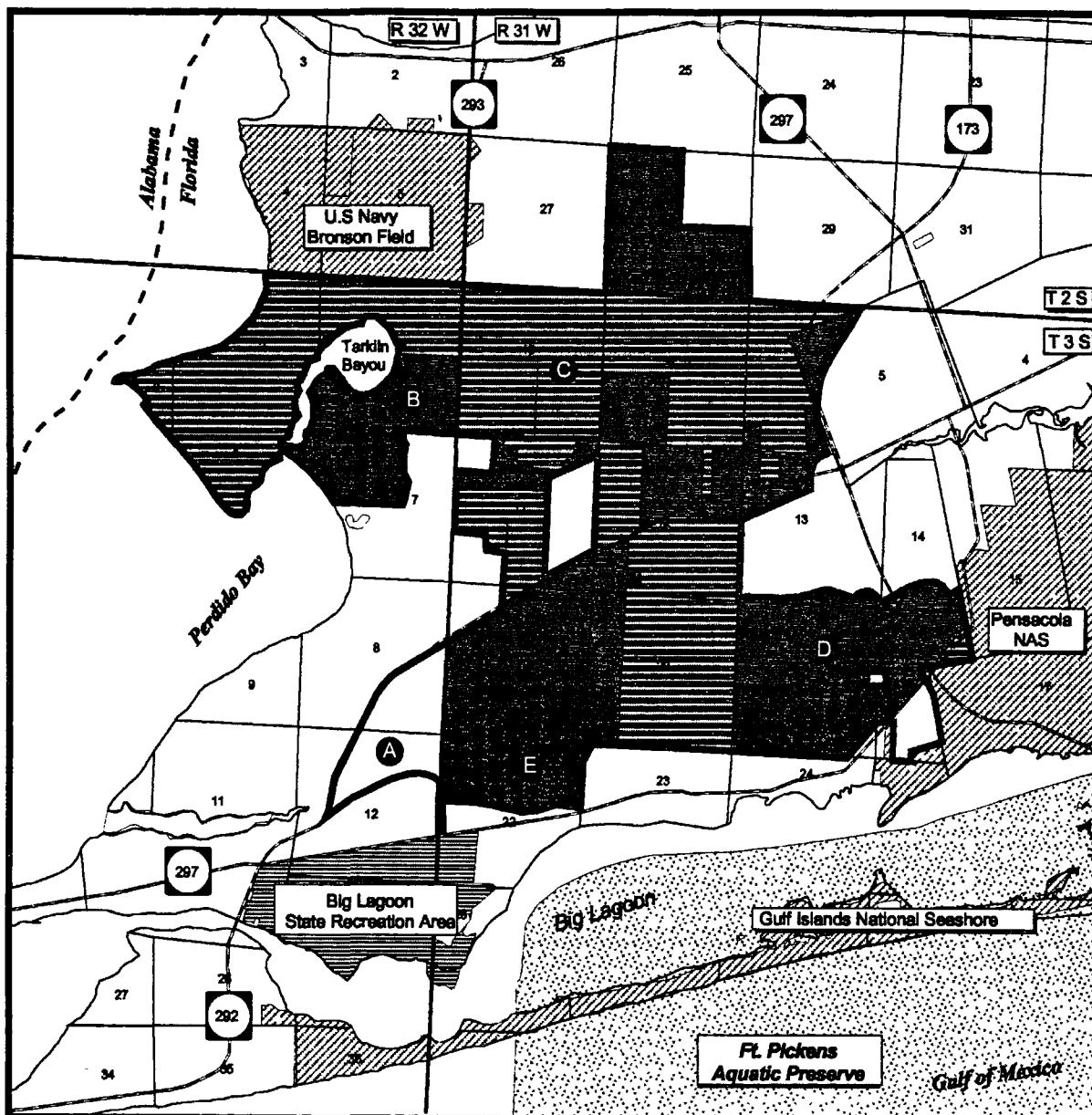
Within the first year after acquisition, management activities will concentrate on site security, natural and cultural resource protection, and efforts toward the development of a plan for long-term public use and resource management consistent with the stated goals and objectives of the approved Perdido Pitcher Plant Prairie 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/DRP

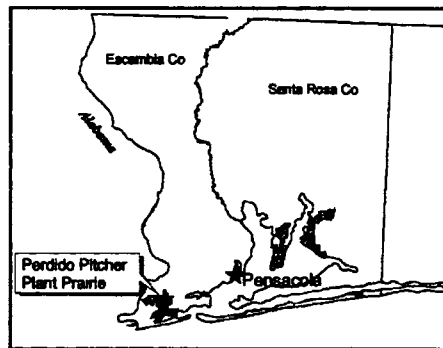
Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$50,515	\$50,515
OPS	\$10,000	\$10,000
Expense	\$61,307	\$61,307
OCO	\$106,000	\$1,000
FCO	\$178,000	\$0
TOTAL	\$405,822	\$122,822



Perdido Pitcher Plant Prairie

Escambia County

-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  Carl Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project



Pineland Site Complex

**Group B
Full Fee**

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: American Bible Church, Sapp, Samadani, 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. Negotiations with landowners have been ongoing pending resolution of title and survey issues..

On October 15, 1998, the LAMAC revised the designation of the following parcels to essential: The Cloisters and Jessy Chris.

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
ESTUARINE TIDAL MARSH	G4/S4
Roseate spoonbill	G5/S2S3
7 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1996
Project Area (Acres)	250
Acres Acquired	10
at a Cost of	\$669,000
Acres Remaining	240
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$1,773,465

Pineland Site Complex - Group B/Full Fee

Management Policy Statement

The primary objective of management of the Pineland Site Complex 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.

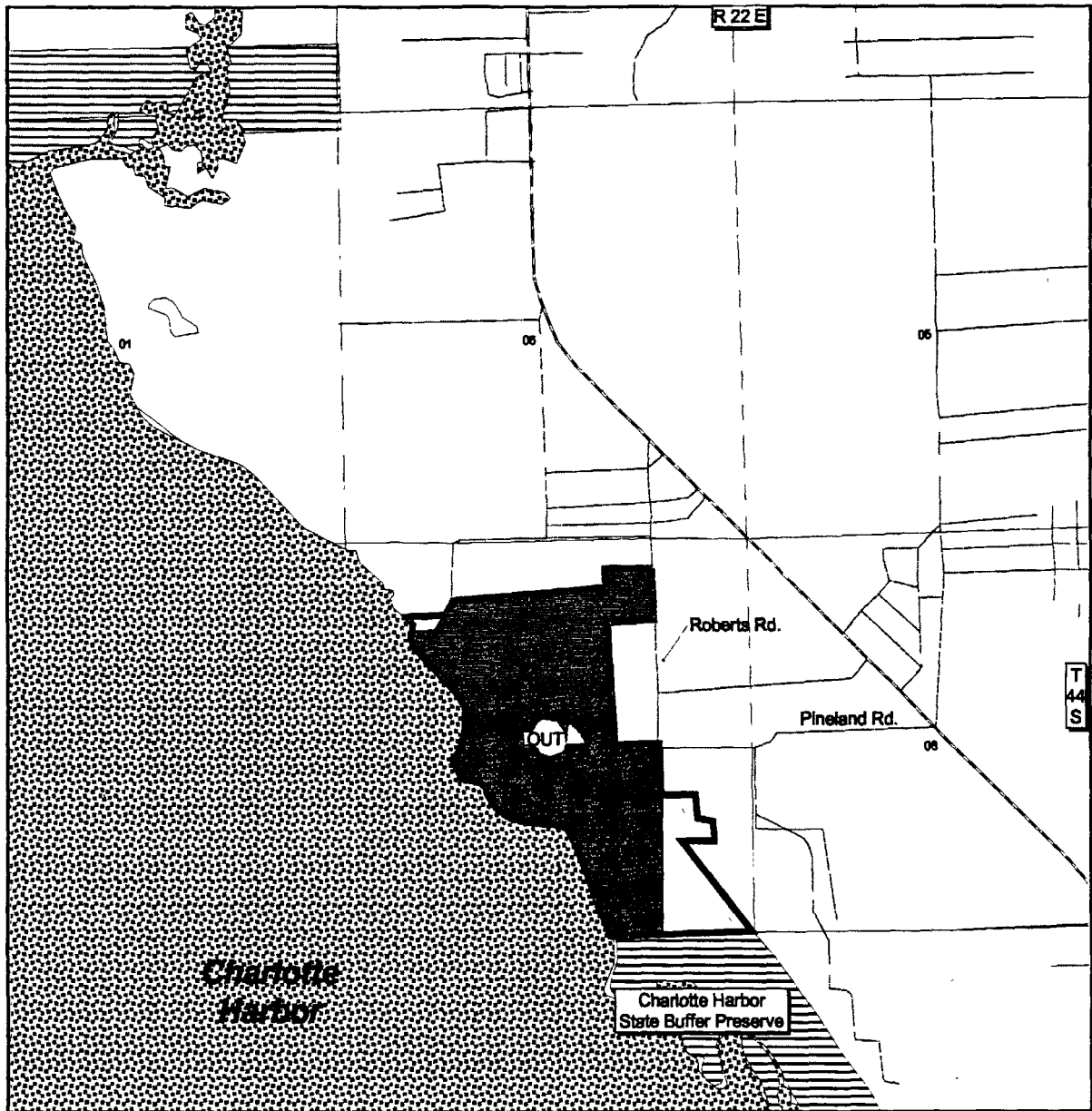
Revenue-generating potential In addition to the income produced by the invested endowed funds, the Center's director will be responsible for bringing in grant funds from public and private sources and for establishing and maintaining reciprocal relationships with local and regional schools, colleges, 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	Development	Implementation
Source of Funds	Grants	Grants	Grants
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

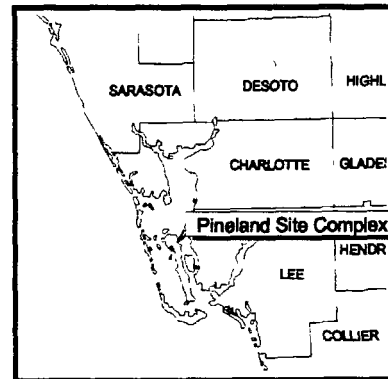
Pineland Site Complex - Group B/Full Fee



Pineland Site Complex

LEE COUNTY

-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  CARL Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project



Pinhook Swamp

**Group B
Full Fee**

Suwannee, Columbia and Baker Counties

Purpose for State Acquisition

Pinhook Swamp: 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. Mary's 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.

Suwannee Buffers (Deep Creek Site): 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 Negotiation Impasse project will protect two natural areas along the river or its tributaries, 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

Pinhook Swamp: United States Forest Service (USFS) and The Division of Forestry (DOF), Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.

Division of Recreation and Parks (DRP), Florida Department of Environmental Protection (southern Deep Creek); the DOF (northern Deep Creek).

Pinhook Swamp: FNAI Elements	
Florida black bear	G5T2/S2
Florida sandhill crane	G5T2T3/S2S3
FLOODPLAIN FOREST	G?/S3
FLOODPLAIN SWAMP	G?/S4?
WET PRAIRIE	G?/S4?
BLACKWATER STREAM	G4/S2
Many-lined salamander	G5/S1
10 elements known from project	

Suwannee Buffers: FNAI Elements	
Wood stork	G4/S2
Suwannee bass	G2G3/S2S3
Spotted bullhead	G3/S3
Suwannee cooter	G5T3/S3
White ibis	G5/S4
Snowy egret	G5/S4
Little blue heron	G5/S4
Great egret	G5/S4
9 elements known from project	

General Description

Pinhook Swamp: 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

Placed on list	1992
Project Area (Acres)	125,515
Acres Acquired	93,560
at a Cost of	\$59,994,771
Acres Remaining	31,955
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$20,948,239

Pinhook Swamp - Group B/Full Fee

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.

The Deep Creek Drainage Tract protects buffer areas of four tributaries of the Suwannee River and much of the watershed of Deep Creek and severs a corridor between the Osceola National Forest, Big Shoals State Park, and Suwannee River Water Management District lands along the River.

Public Use

The Pinhook Swamp is designated as a forest with such uses as fishing, hunting, canoeing, camping and hiking.

The Deep Creek site will be designated for use as a state park and a state forest, with such public uses as fishing, boating, hunting, camping, hiking and environmental education.

Acquisition Planning and Status

Progress is ongoing on a proposed United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service and state of Florida exchange involving a portion of the recently acquired Rayonier tract.

Pinhook Swamp: Phase I (essential) 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 project for exchange purposes.

On August 22, 2000, the Acquisition and Restoration Council added 25,000 acres to the Pinhook Swamp project

At the April 6, 2001, Council meeting, the Suwannee Buffers, Deep Creek Site was combined with the Pinhook Swamp Project.

Coordination

Pinhook Swamp is a shared acquisition with the USFS. TNC is an intermediary in the purchase of some tracts for the federal government.

The Deep Creek site is on the Suwannee River Water Management District five-year plan for land acquisition.

Management Policy Statement

Pinhook Swamp: The primary goals of management of the Pinhook Swamp 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

Suwannee Buffers (Deep Creek): The primary goals of management of this part 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, 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

Pinhook Swamp:

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 The DOF and the United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service are the recommended Managers.

Conditions affecting intensity of management Pinhook is a low-need (moderate need) tract.

Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure A portion of the site would immediately fall under the National Forests in Florida's

Land and Resource Management Plan (Forest Plan) and a portion under state protection. 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 Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission this area may one day provide revenues from quota hunts. The Forest Service and DOF will soon be working with this agency to obtain a projected revenue. State and National Forest user fees are other sources of revenue.

Cooperators in management activities The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission and the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, which manages the Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge adjacent to Pinhook's northern boundary, will be cooperators in managing the area.

Suwannee Buffers:

Qualifications for state designation The southern part of the Deep Creek Drainage tract has unique resources that qualify it as a unit of the state park system. The project's size and diversity also makes it highly desirable for use and management as a state forest.

Manager The DRP is recommended as Manager of Deep Creek. The DOF is recommended as Manager of the northern three-quarters of the Deep Creek Drainage tract.

Conditions affecting intensity of management The southern portion of the Deep Creek Drainage tract is a high-need management area including public recreational use and development compatible with resource management. On the areas to be managed by the DOF 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 devel-

Pinhook Swamp - Group B/Full Fee

opment of a plan for long-term public use and resource management.

The DOF will provide public access for low-intensity, non-facilities-related outdoor recreation. Initial activities will include securing the site, providing public and fire management accesses, 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 DOF 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 DOF 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.

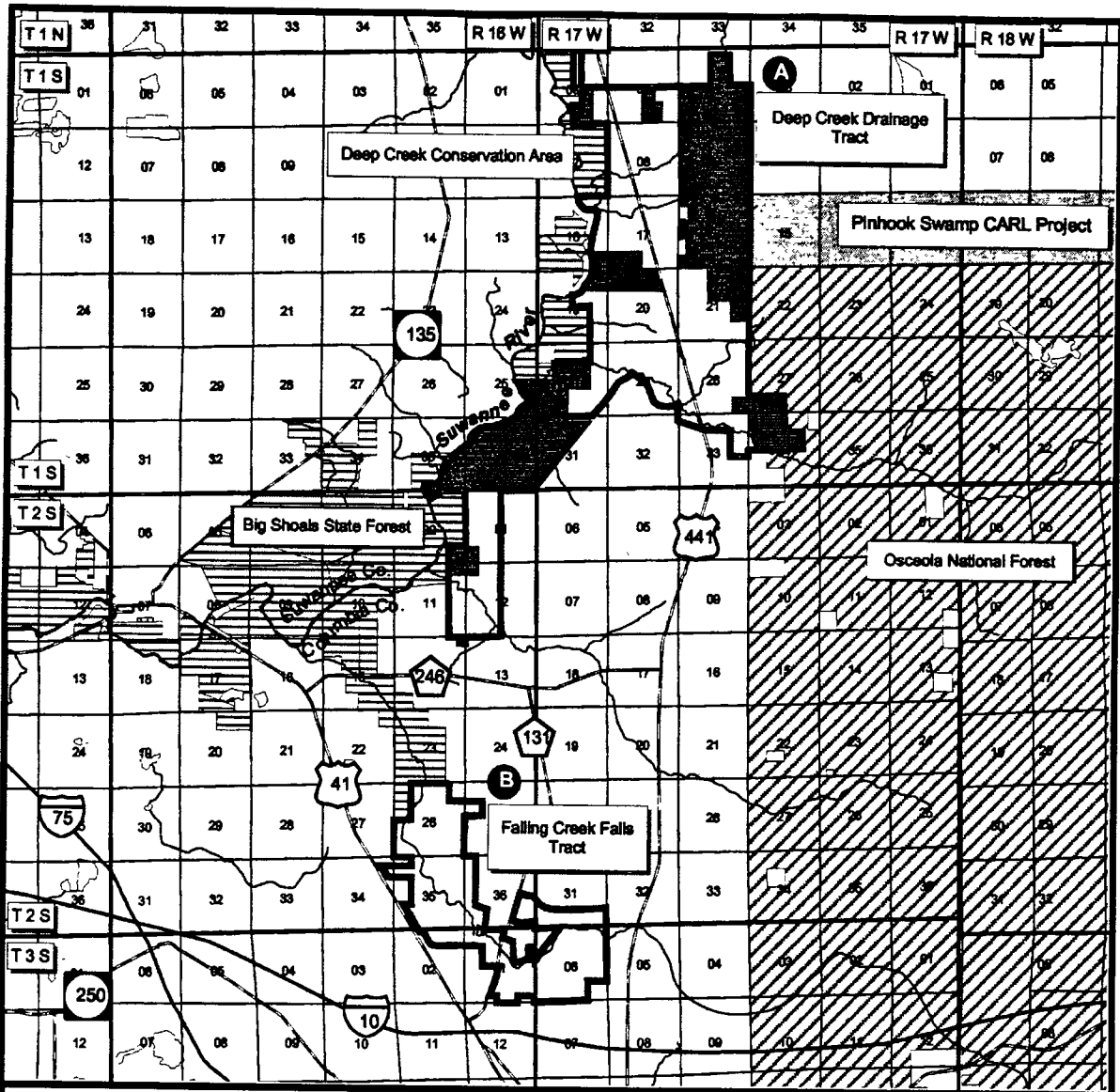
Management Cost Summary/DRP

Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$22,167	\$22,167
OPS	\$14,560	\$14,560
Expense	\$11,400	\$11,400
OCO	\$55,000	\$1,000
FCO	\$85,000	\$0
TOTAL	\$188,127	\$49,127

Management Cost Summary/DOF


Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$28,140	\$28,140
OPS	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$13,000	\$5,000
OCO	\$81,100	\$2,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$122,140	\$35,140

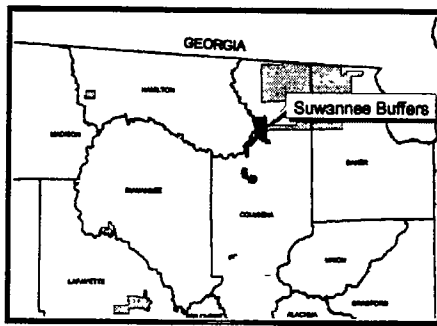
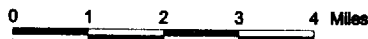
Pinhook Swamp - Group B/Full Fee



Suwannee Buffers

Columbia County

-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  Carl Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project



Pumpkin Hill Creek

**Group B
Full Fee**

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

Office of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas (CAMA), 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

FNAI Elements	
SANDHILL	G2G3/S2
SCRUBBY FLATWOODS	G3/S3
WET FLATWOODS	G?/S4?
Wood stork	G4/S2
MARITIME HAMMOCK	G4/S3
ESTUARINE TIDAL MARSH	G4/S4
DOME SWAMP	G4?/S3?
Black-crowned night-heron	G5?/S3?
10 elements known from project	

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 (essential) 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.

On October 15, 1998, the Council designated an additional 1,419 acres essential, including Sample Swamp, City National, Beasley, Wingate, and two small "connecting" parcels.

Placed on list	1994
Project Area (Acres)	31,927
Acres Acquired	3,806*
at a Cost of	\$9,387,230*
Acres Remaining	28,121
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of \$15,984,371	

*includes expenditures of SJRWMD

Pumpkin Hill Creek - Group B/Full Fee

On October 17, 2000 the Acquisition and Restoration Council added 18,995 acres to the project.

Coordination

St. Johns River Water Management District and the City of Jacksonville are acquisition partners.

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 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, Office of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas, is recommended as the lead Manager.

Conditions affecting intensity of management The Pumpkin Hill Creek Project generally in-

cludes lands that are "low-need" tracts, requiring basic resource management and protection.

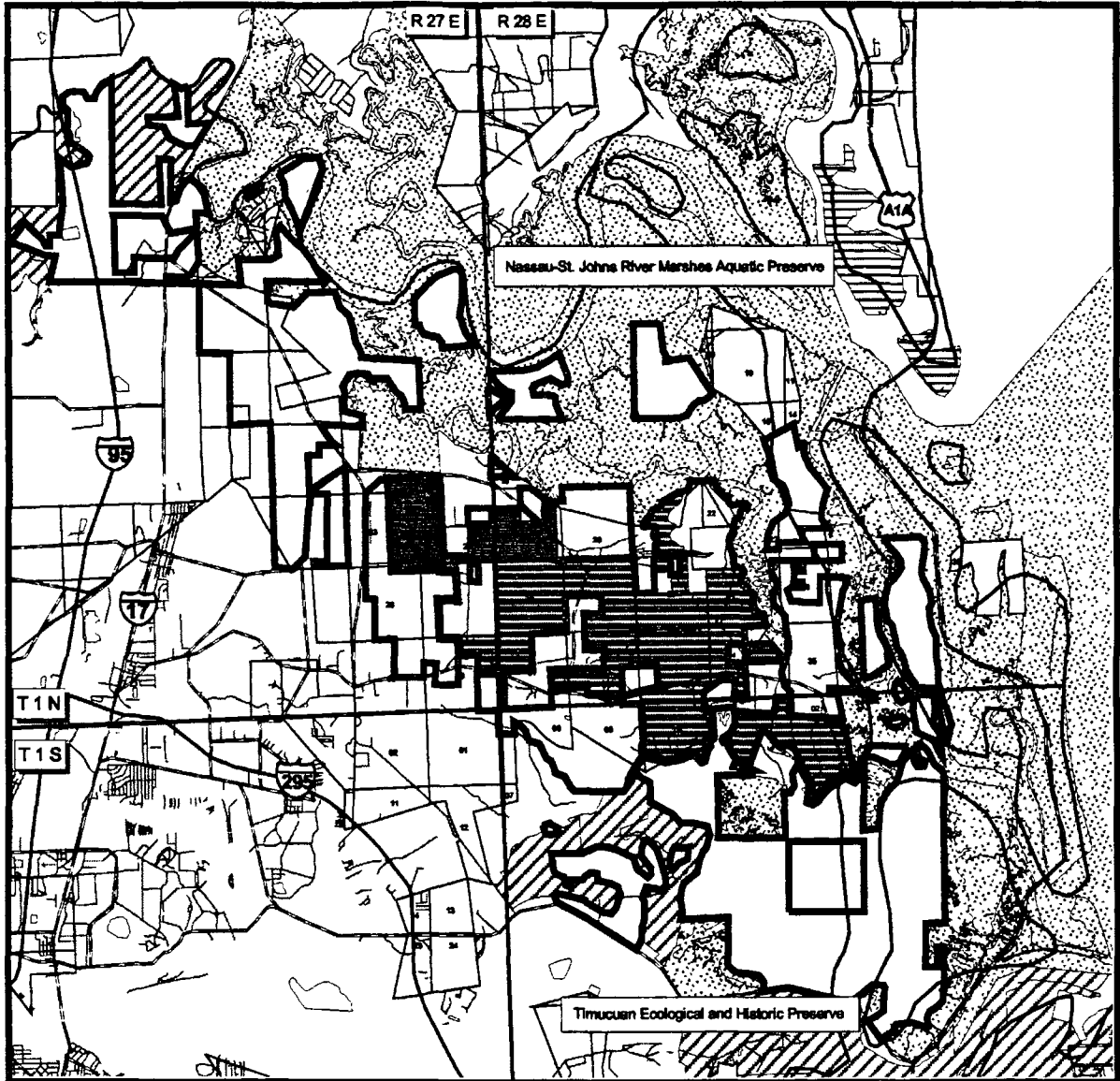
Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure Long-range plans for this project will generally be directed toward restoring disturbed areas to their original conditions, as far as possible, as well as protecting threatened and endangered species. An 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/CAMA

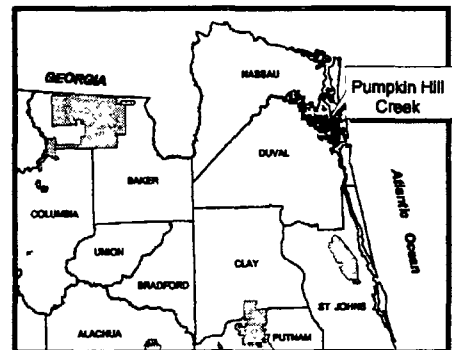
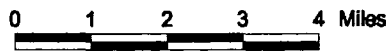
Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	CARL/LATF	CARL/LATF	CARL/LATF
Salary	\$58,516	\$60,271.50	\$62,079.65
OPS	\$21,521	\$18,500.00	\$28,631.85
Expense	\$14,289	\$16,000.00	\$24,762.68
OCO	\$3,167	\$0	\$0.00
Special	\$10,005	\$0	\$0.00
FCO	\$0	\$25,000.00	\$50,000.00
TOTAL	\$107,498	\$119,771.50	\$165,474.18



Pumpkin Hill Creek

Duval County

-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  Carl Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project



Ranch Reserve

Brevard and Osceola Counties

Group B Less Than Fee

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 Fish and Wildlife Conservation 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.

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
18 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1997
Project Area (Acres)	35,300
Acres Acquired	20,053*
at a Cost of	\$10,773,500*
Acres Remaining	15,247
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$11,566,678
*by SJRWMD	

On December 5, 1996, LAMAC transferred the remaining ownerships within the Ranch Reserve project boundary—Campbell (acquired), Mills (under negotiation), Kelly/Bronson and Kaup—to the Less-Than-Fee group.

Management Policy Statement

The primary objective of management of the Ranch Reserve 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-cocked woodpecker, sandhill crane, and many others.

The project should be managed to foster, preserve and protect in perpetuity the natural, ecological, wildlife and plant life features and values of the property and to prevent any use of the property that will significantly impair its conservation values. The conservation easement allows the landowner to continue to use the property for commercial cattle operation, hunting, fishing and other activities that are not inconsistent with the terms of the conservation values of the property.

The project includes 35,300 acres of contiguous property, including nearly 23,800 acres of the highest-quality land in the 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.

Coordination

St. Johns River Water Management District is an acquisition partner with the state and has acquired substantial acreage within the project 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.

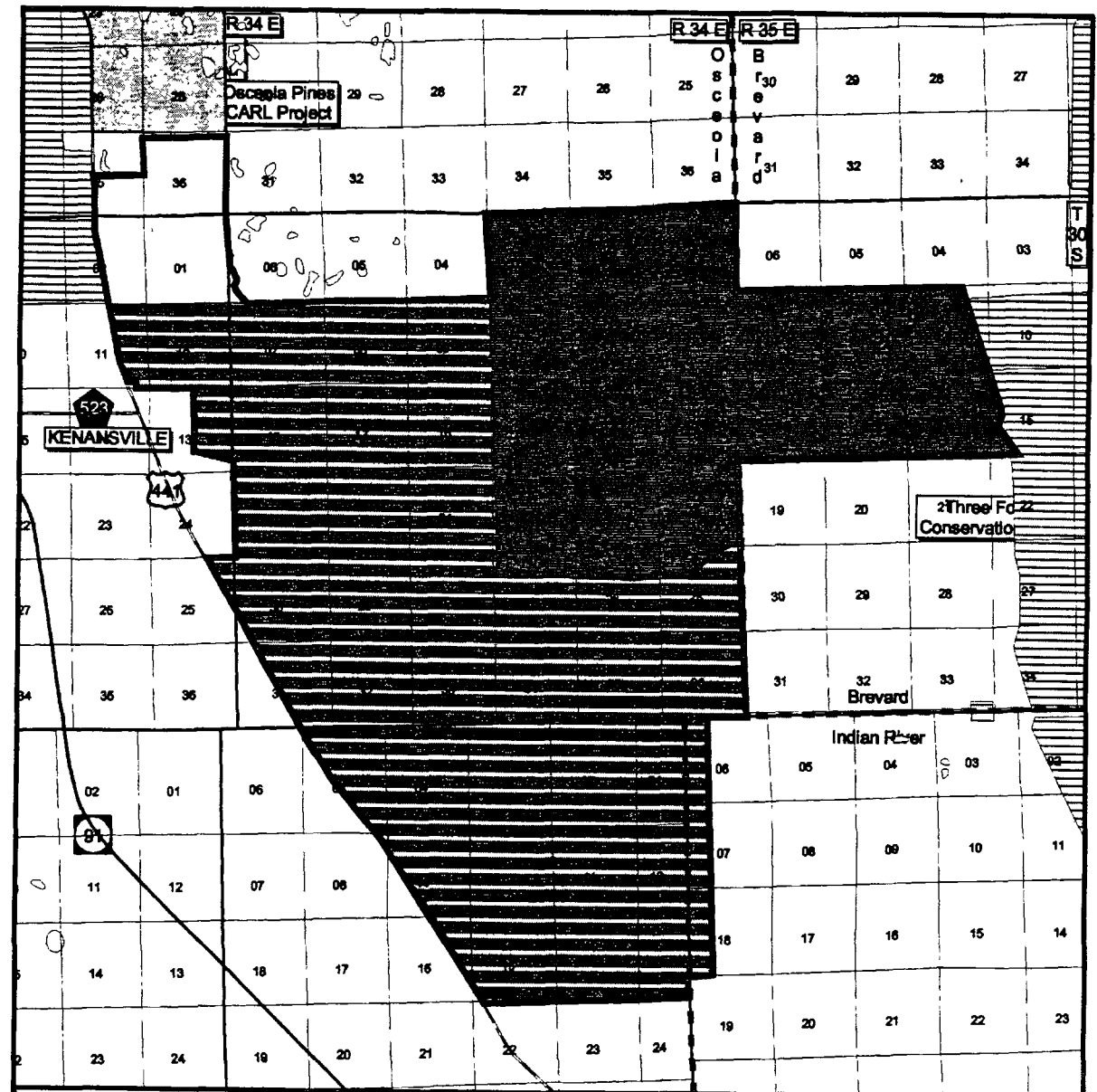
Revenue-generating potential The underlying fee ownership will remain with the present landowners, so no public revenue is anticipated from this area.

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.

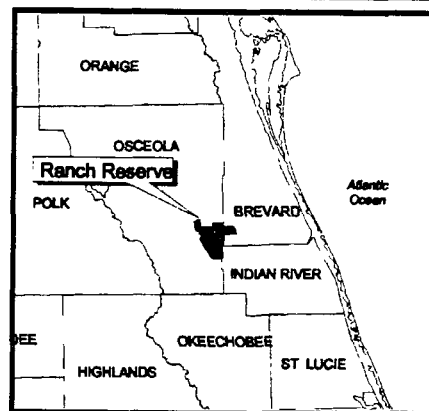
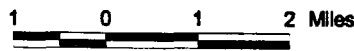
Ranch Reserve - Group B/Less Than Fee



Ranch Reserve

BREVARD, INDIAN RIVER, OSCEOLA COUNTIES

-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel
-  CARL Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project



Sand Mountain

**Group B
Full Fee**

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 pine plantations and residential developments have replaced most of the sandhill. 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 (DOF), 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

This project is at negotiated impasse because the negotiations on the remaining essential or core parcels have been unsuccessful and have reached an impasse (or the owners are not willing to consider a sale to the state).

The larger longleaf pine sandhill tracts (essential)—Deltona, St. Joe and John Hancock Mutual Life Ins. Co.—should be acquired first. The Northwest Florida Water Management District has acquired the Rosewood ownership in Phase II and a portion of the Deltona ownership.

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
28 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1994
Project Area (Acres)	31,056
Acres Acquired	18,894
at a Cost of	\$23,215,062
Acres Remaining	12,162
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of \$12,162,000	

Sand Mountain - Full Fee/Group B

On December 3, 1998, the Council transferred this project to the Negotiation Impasse group.

Coordination

The Northwest Florida Water Management District is CARL's acquisition partner.

Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the Sand Mountain 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 DOF 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 accesses, 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 has been cleared and planted in sand pine and requires 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. Infrastructures 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 project boundary. The District will cooperate with the DOF in the management of this corridor. The DOF will also cooperate with and seek the assistance of other state agencies, local government entities and other interested parties as appropriate.

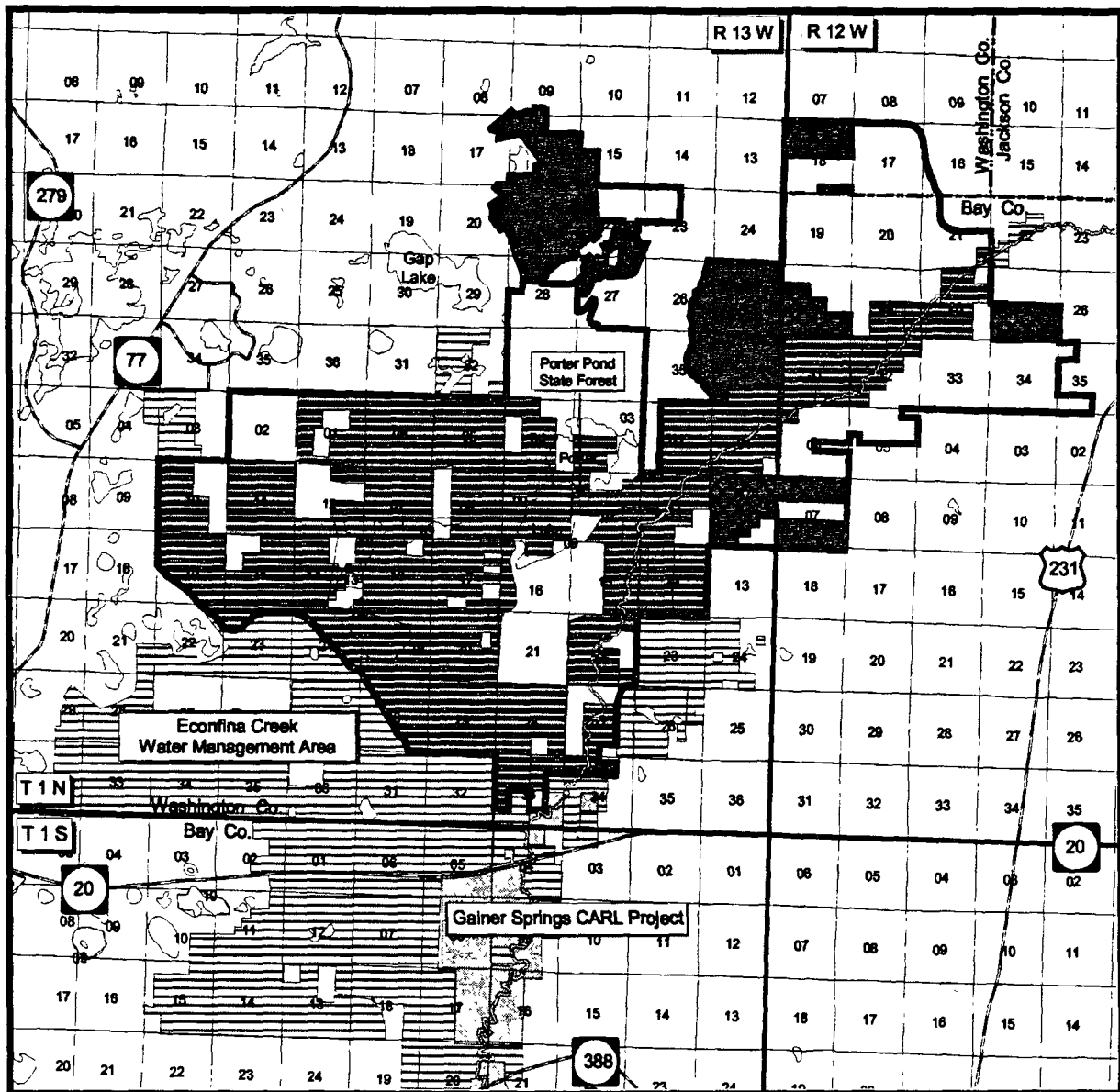
Management Cost Summary/DOF

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/NFWWMD









Category	1996/97	1997/98	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 - Full Fee/Group B



Sand Mountain

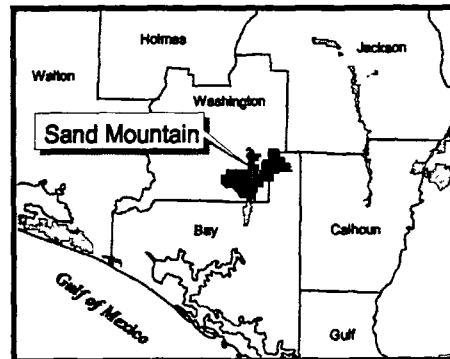
Washington/Bay Counties

-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  Carl Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project

 St. Joe Timberland Holdings



0 1 2 3 4 Miles



Southeastern Bat Maternity Caves

Alachua, Citrus, Jackson, Marion, and Sumter Counties

Group B

Full Fee

Less Than Fee

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 Priority project will limit access to six 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

Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) will manage the full fee acquisitions and monitor the less than fee.

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 six 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 vegeta-

tive communities, but the Gerome's Cave site has an outstanding example of Upland Hardwood Forest, the Jennings's 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. Grant's Cave, the less than fee parcel, 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

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's Cave—Vacant.

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

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 columbine</i>	G5T1/S1
TERRESTRIAL CAVE	G3/S1
Southeastern bat	G4/S?
22 elements known from sites	

Placed on list	1994
Project Area (Acres)	731
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	731
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$1,931,170

SE Bat Maternity Caves - Group B/Full Fee

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, consisting of two ownerships, to the Less-Than-Fee category.

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,

Less Than Fee

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.

Coordination

The Northwest Florida Water Management District will be an acquisition partner on the Gerome's Cave site. There are no acquisition partners for the less-than-fee parcels.

Management Policy Statement

The primary goal of management of the Southeastern Bat Maternity Caves project is to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species and 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 FWC 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 con-

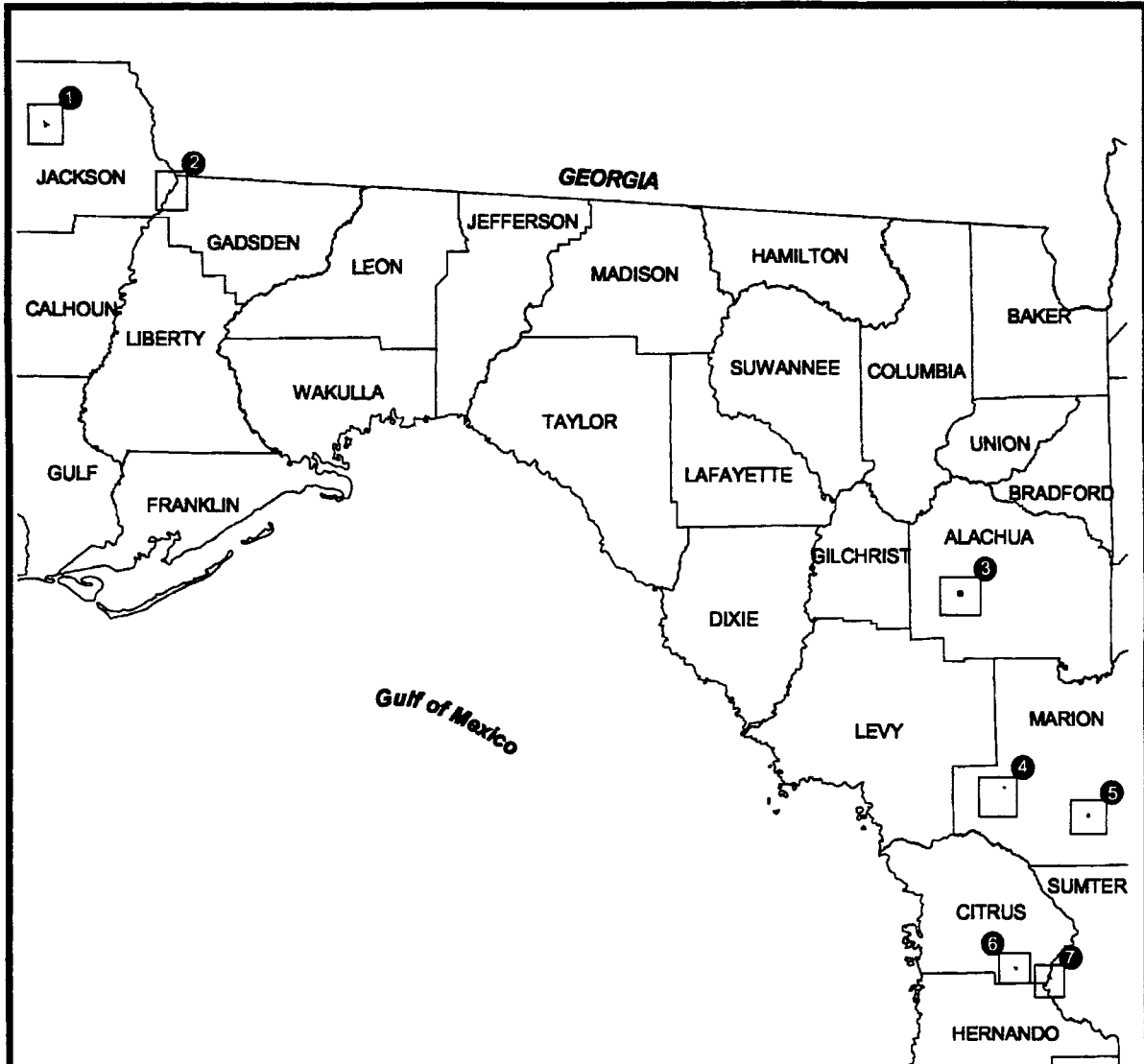
centrate on securing each cave site with chain link fencing, posting signs, and removing trash and debris from the caves and surrounding areas. Each cave also will be monitored to determine its current usage by bats and each site's natural resources, including listed species of flora and fauna, will 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

Management Cost Summary/FWC

Category	Startup Source of Funds	Recurring 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



Southeastern Bat Maternity Caves: Overview

Alachua, Citrus, Jackson, Marion, Sumter Counties

Map Sheet 1: Germones Cave

Map Sheet 2: Sneeds Cave

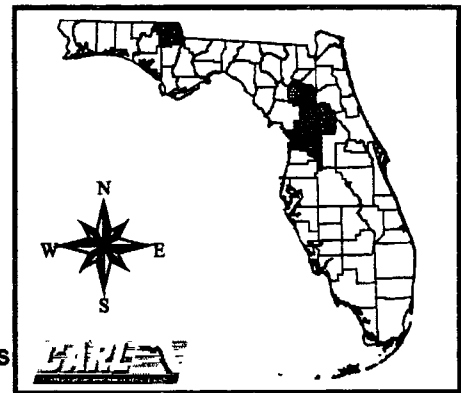
Map Sheet 3: Grants Cave

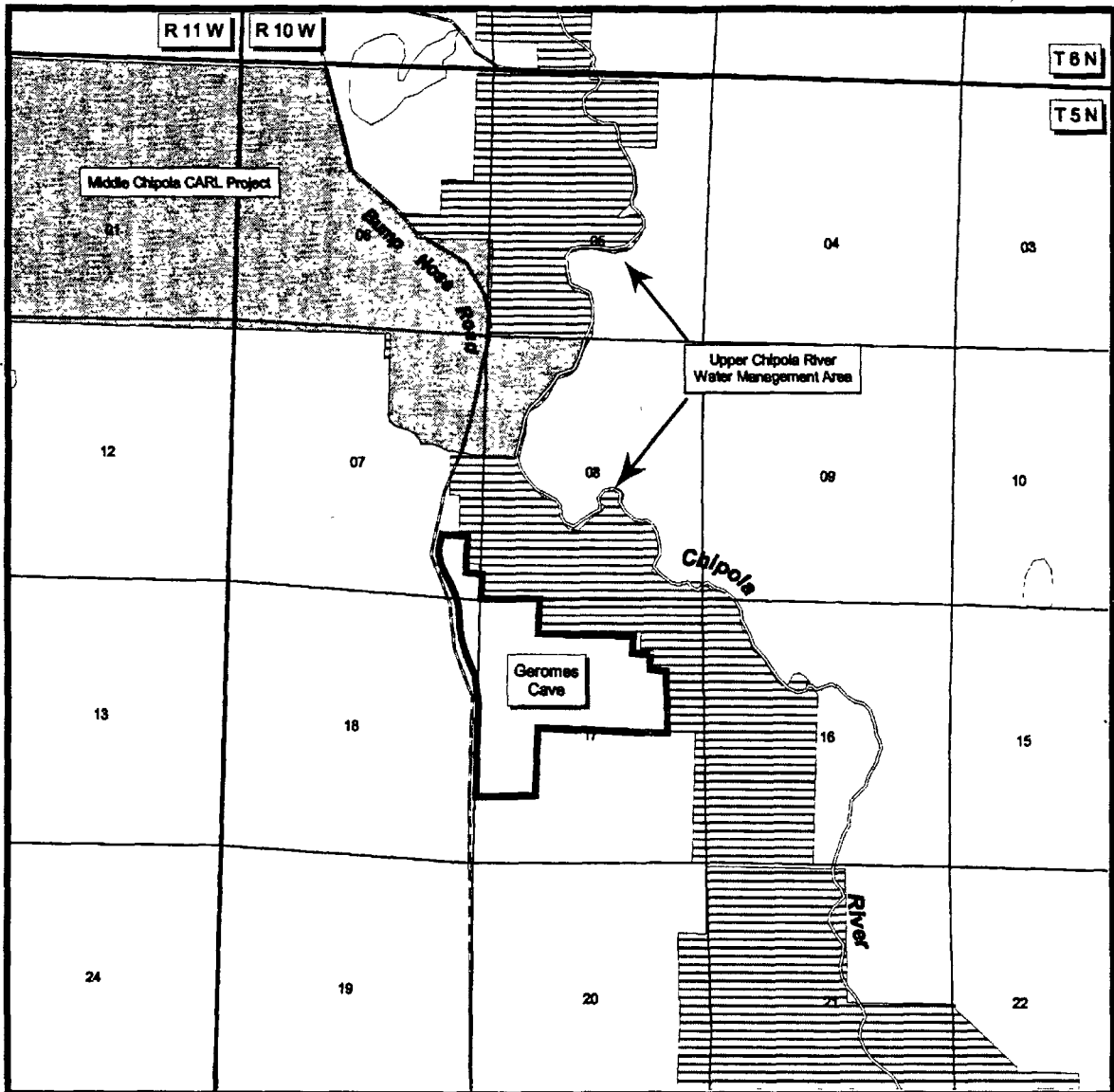
Map Sheet 4: Jennings Cave

Map Sheet 5: Catacombs Cave

Map Sheet 6: Sweet Gum Cave









Map Sheet 7: Sumter Co. Cave

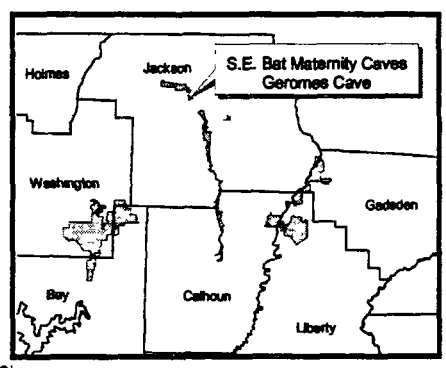
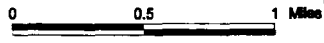


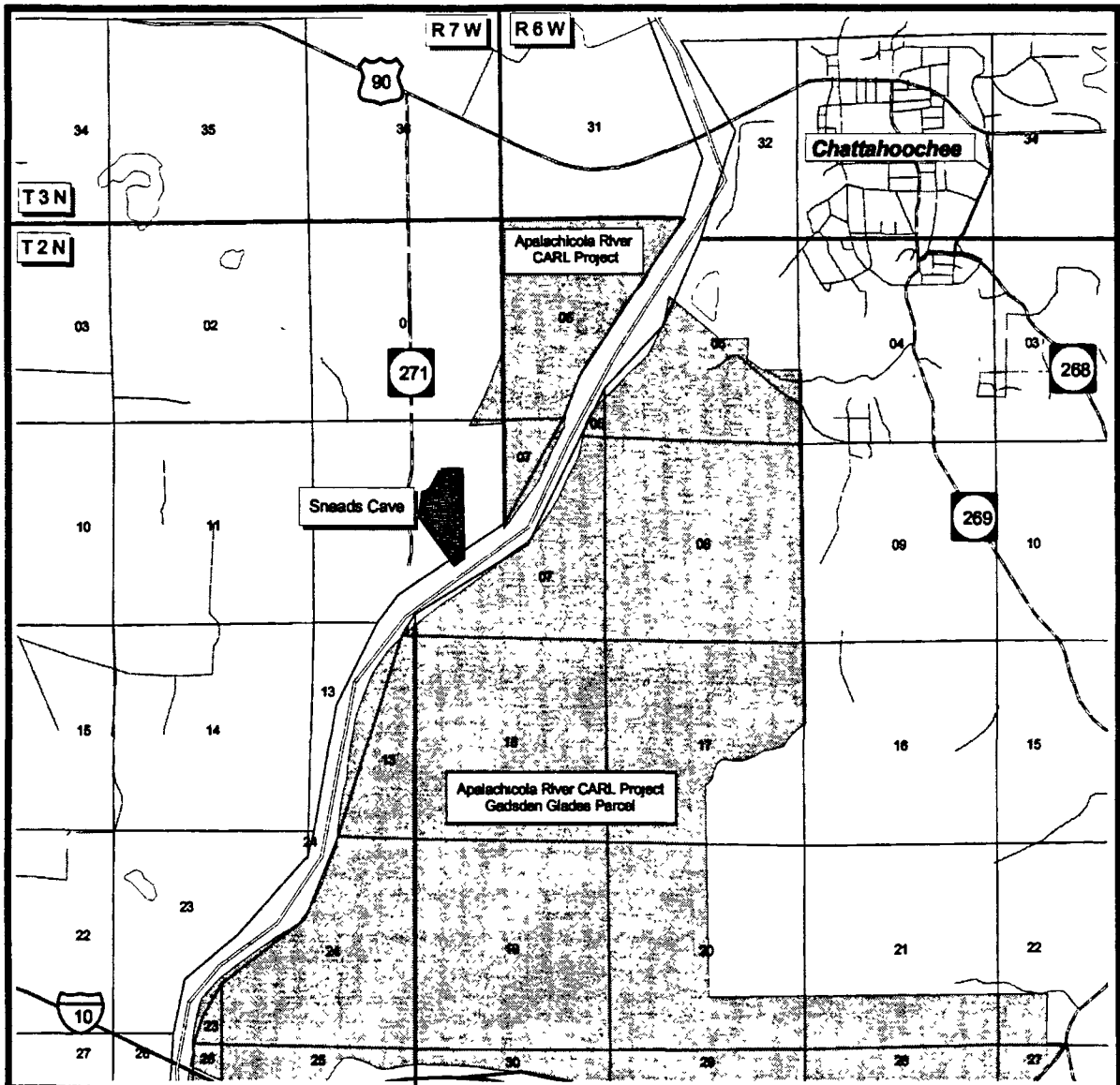


Southeastern Bat Maternity Caves: Map Sheet 1

Jackson County

-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  Carl Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project

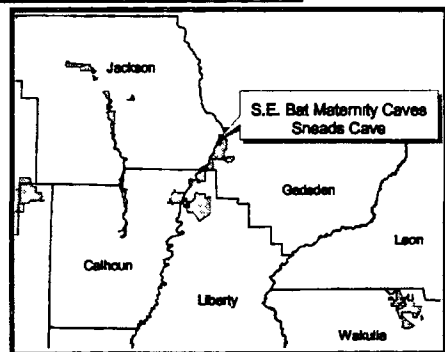


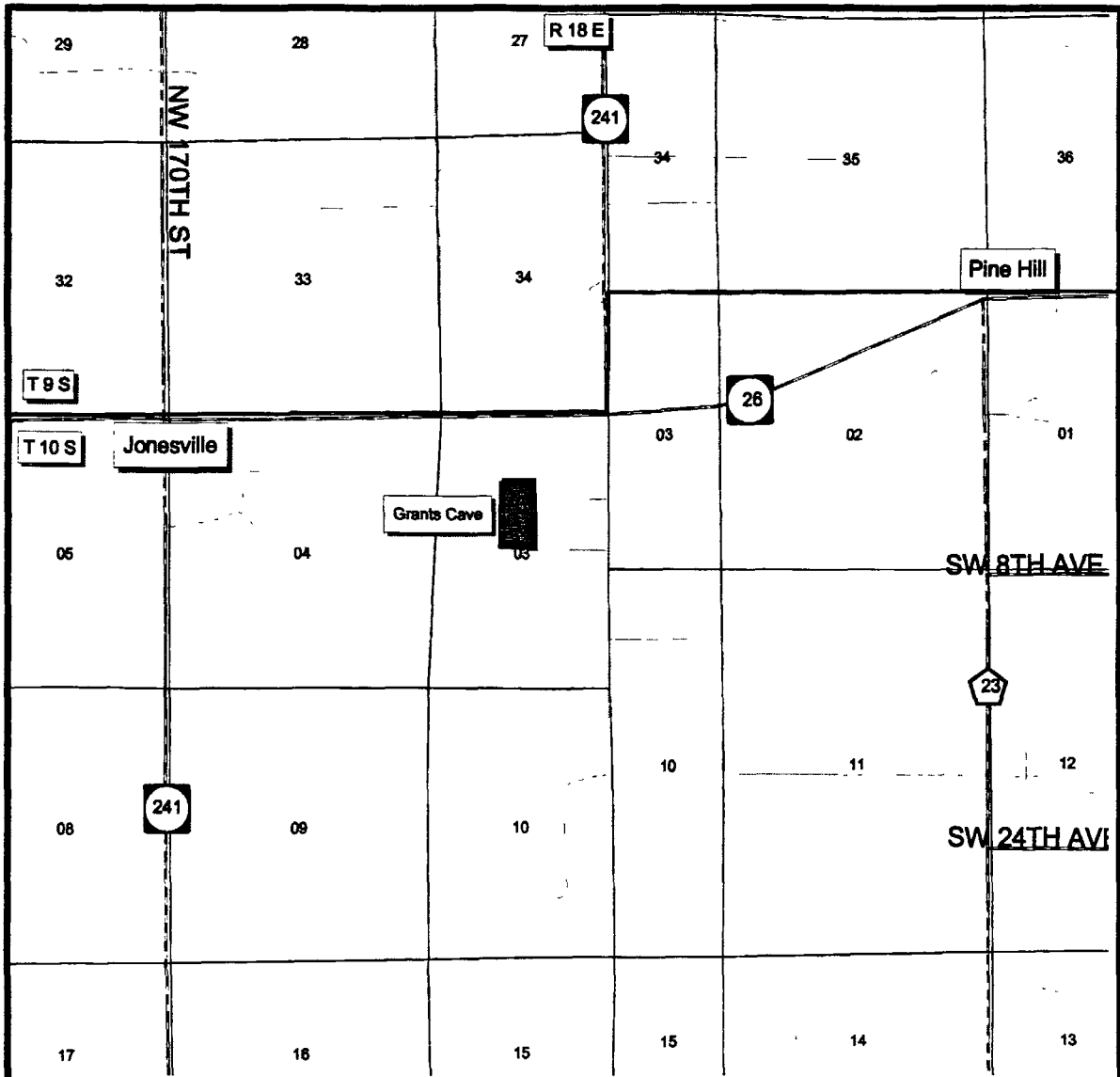


Southeastern Bat Maternity Caves: Map Sheet 2

Jackson County

-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  Carl Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project

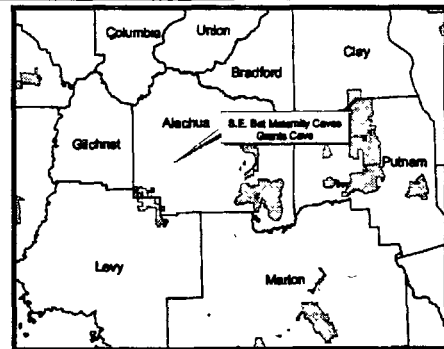
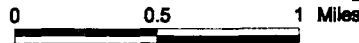
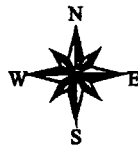


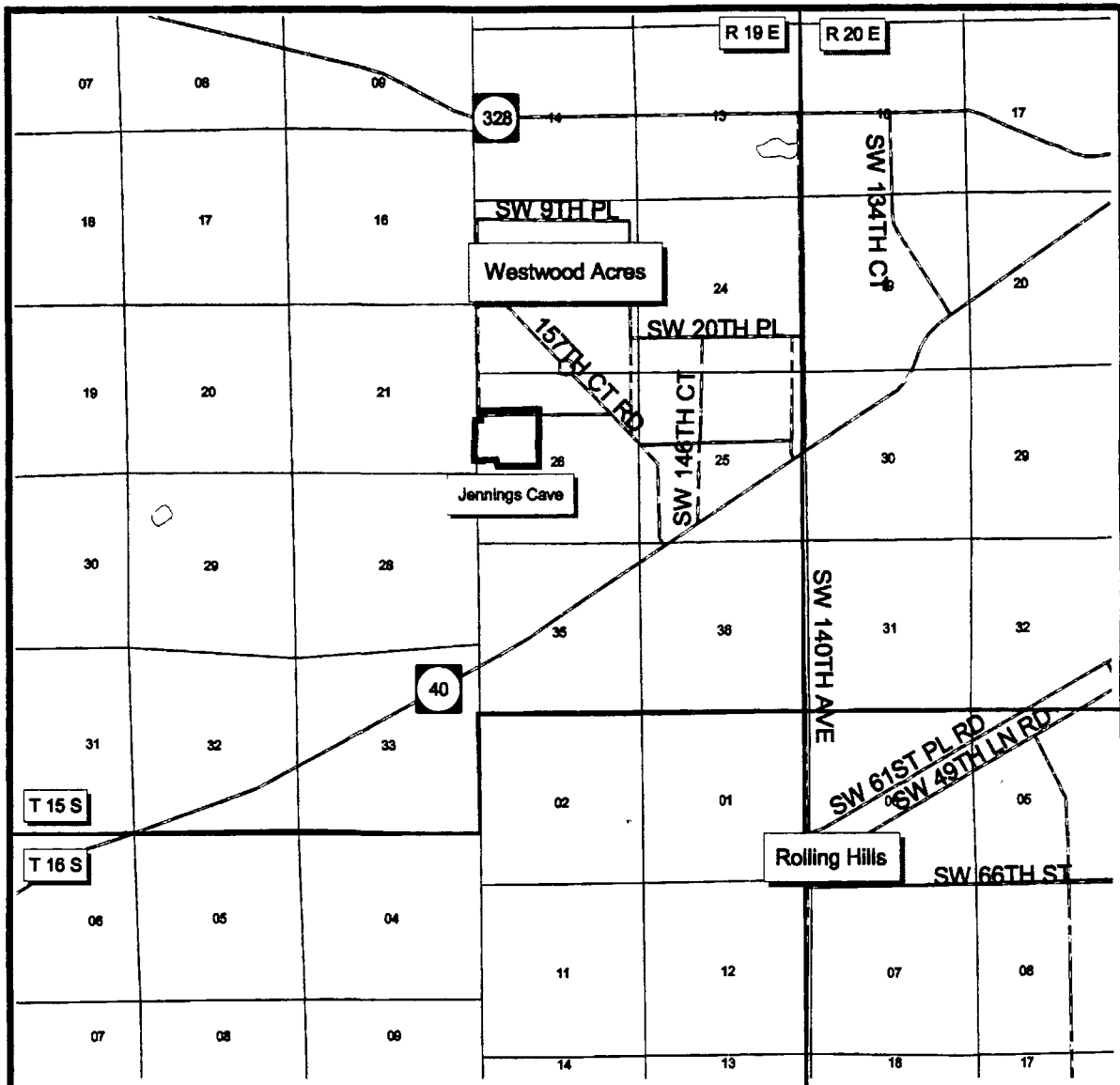


Southeastern Bat Maternity Caves: Map Sheet 3

Alachua County

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Carl Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project

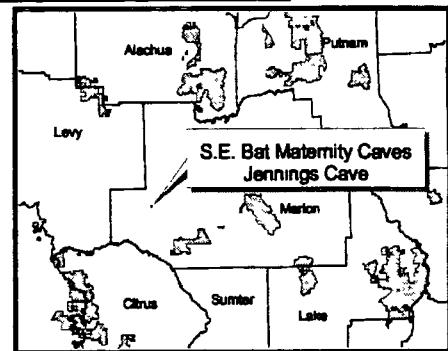


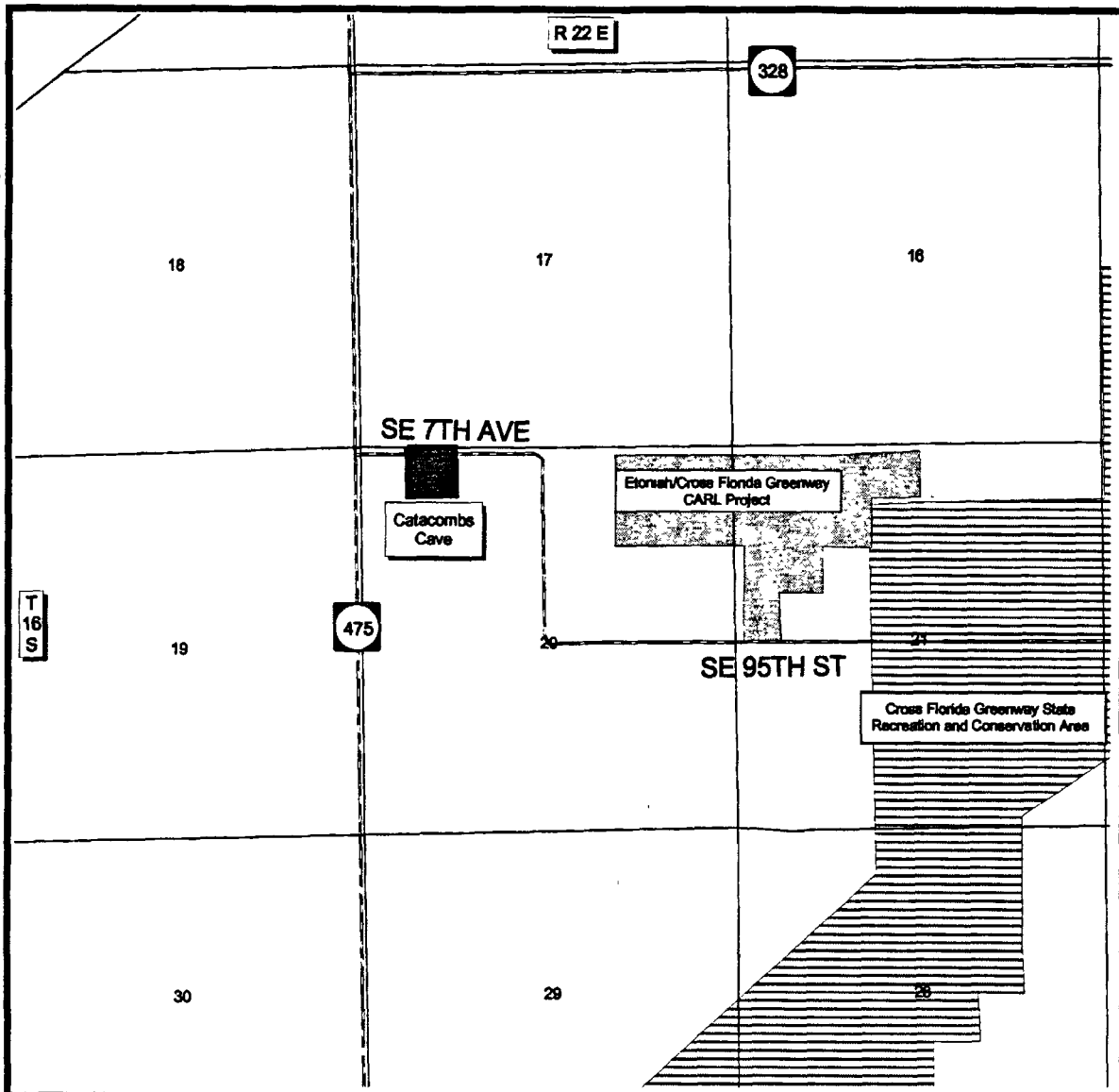


Southeastern Bat Maternity Caves: Map Sheet 4

Marion County



-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  Carl Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project

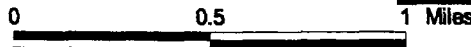
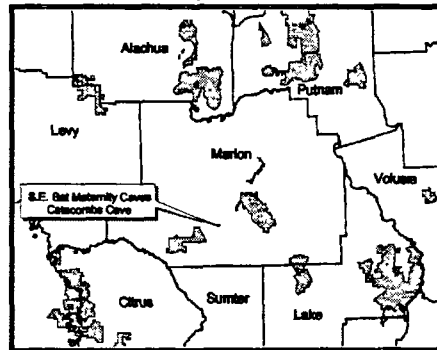


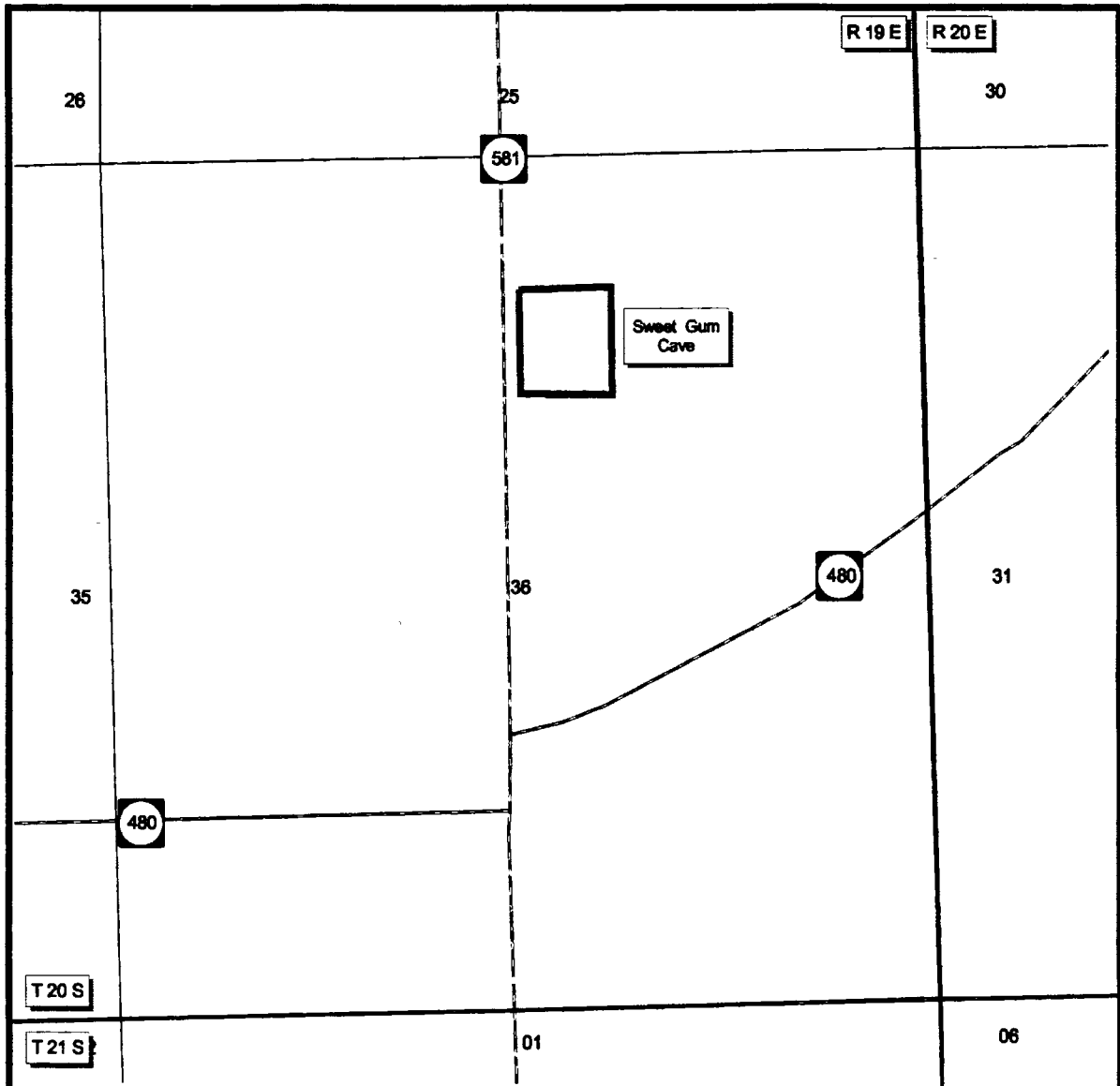


Southeastern Bat Maternity Caves: Map Sheet 5

Marion County


-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  Carl Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project

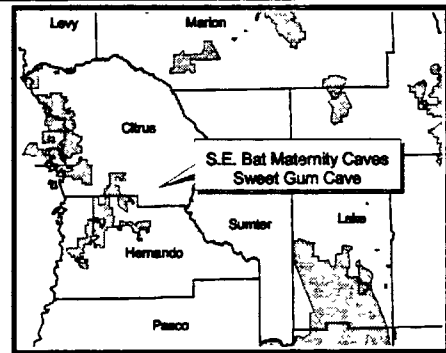


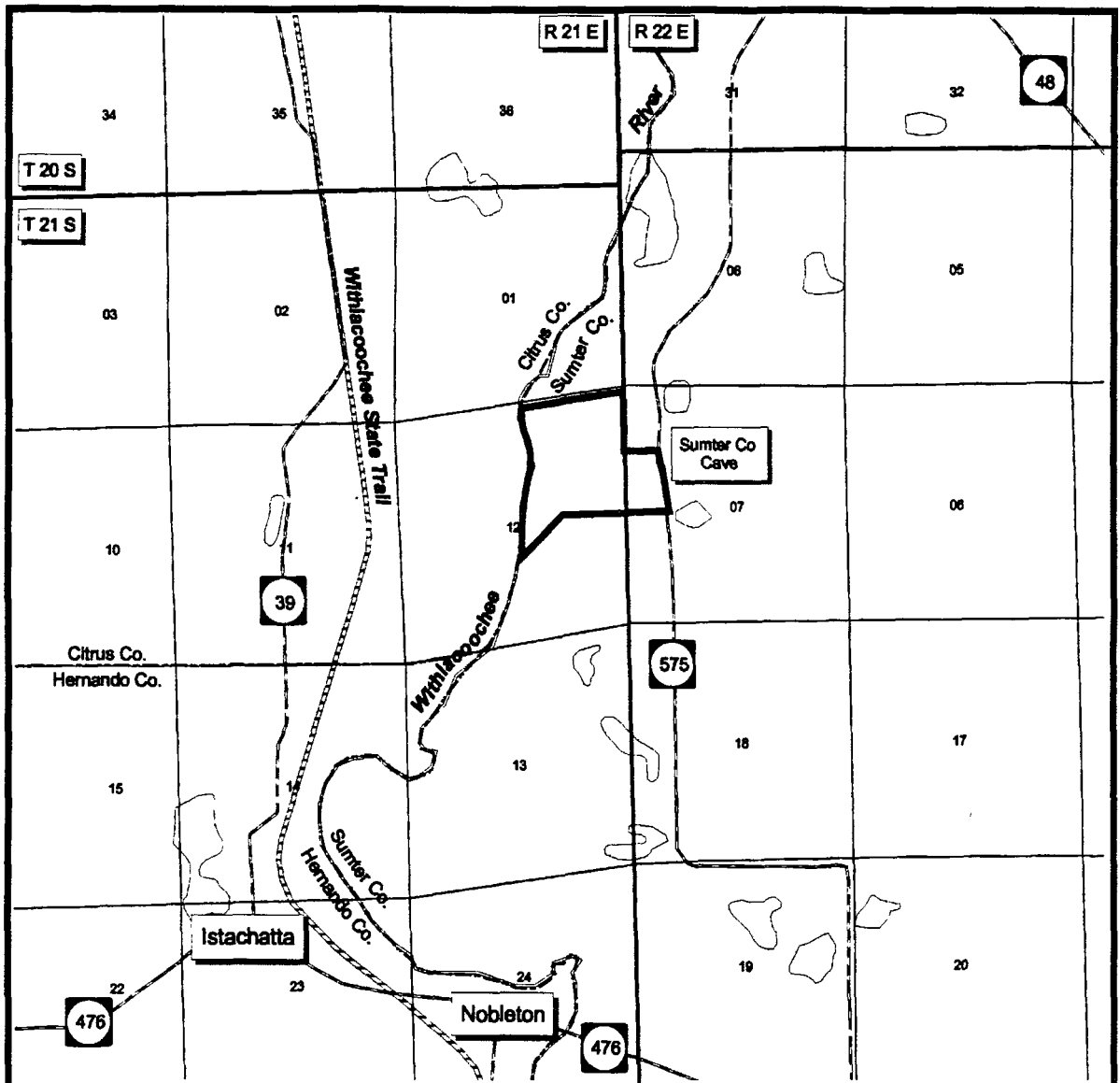


Southeastern Bat Maternity Caves: Map Sheet 6

Citrus County





-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  Carl Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project

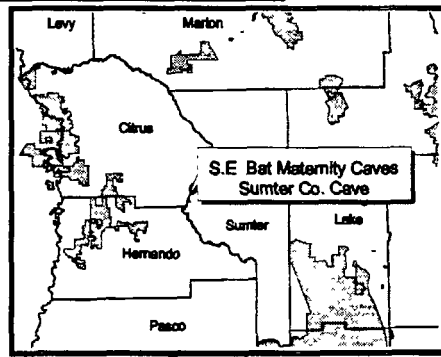




Southeastern Bat Maternity Caves: Map Sheet 7

Sumter County

-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  Carl Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project



Spruce Creek

Volusia County

Group B Small Holdings

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 18th-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, the Diocese of Orlando and Bolt tracts, are essential and have been acquired. The state and county acquired approximately 1,152 acres of the original Spruce Creek

FNAI Elements	
SCRUB	G2/S2
SCRUBBY FLATWOODS	G3/S3
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
MESIC FLATWOODS	G?/S4
XERIC HAMMOCK	G?/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)	2,074
Acres Acquired	1,796
at a Cost of	\$9,320,639
Acres Remaining	278
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$1,107,231
* Combined with Spruce Creek Addition in 1994	

Spruce Creek - Small Holdings/Group B

project. Negotiations are ongoing with several remaining landowners.

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 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

On October 15, 1998, the Council designated the remainder of the project essential.

Coordination

Volusia County is a partner in the acquisition of this tract and has committed to manage it.

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.

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 pro-

Spruce Creek - Small Holdings/Group B

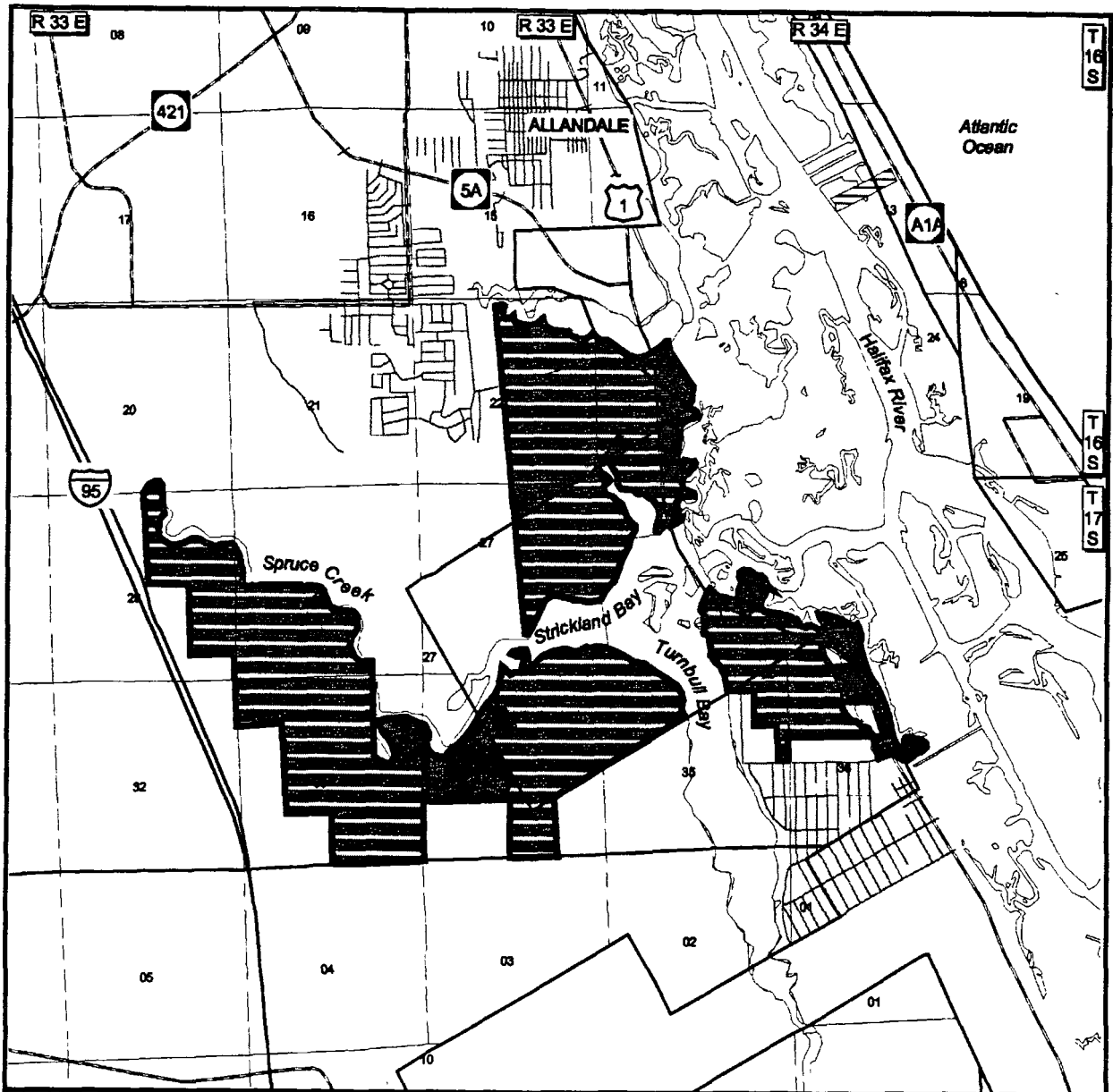
tection of the creek including sponsoring OFW status in 1986. The Southeast Volusia Historical Society and Volusia Anthropological Society have had long-standing interest in protection and inter-

pretation 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









Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	Volusia County	Volusia County	Volusia County
Salary	\$6,240	\$6,240	\$6,240
OPS	\$0	\$0	\$7,712
Expense	\$0	\$0	\$0
OCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$6,240	\$6,240	\$13,952

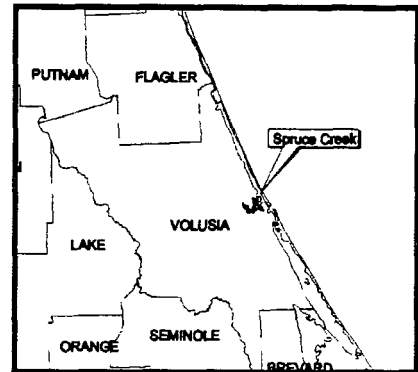
Spruce Creek - Small Holdings/Group B



Spruce Creek

VOLUSIA COUNTY

-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  CARL Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project



St. Joseph Bay Buffer

Gulf County

**Group B
Full Fee**

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

Office of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas (CAMA), 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 preserve, allowing such uses as hiking, fishing, canoeing and swimming.

Acquisition Planning and Status

Phase I (essential): All ownerships except subdivision lots in Section 23 at southern boundary. Phase II (essential): All other ownerships. Acquisition of Deal (Richardson Hammock) and the remainder of Treasure Shores II still viable. Preliminary acquisition work initiated on remainder of project with the exception of the St. Joe ownership.

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>	G2/S2
<i>Chapman's rhododendron</i>	G1Q/S1
SCRUB	G2/S2
<i>Tropical waxweed</i>	G1/S1
<i>Southern milkweed</i>	G2/S2
26 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1990
Project Area (Acres)	5,378
Acres Acquired	2,115
at a Cost of	\$12,647,382
Acres Remaining	3,263
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$1,462,345

St. Joseph Bay Buffer - Group B/FullFee

On July 14, 1995, the Council added Blacks Island (11 acres).

On October 15, 1998, the Council approved the inclusion of lots in section 23 as "essential", in effect designating the entire project "essential".

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 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 CAMA, Department of Environmental Protection.

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

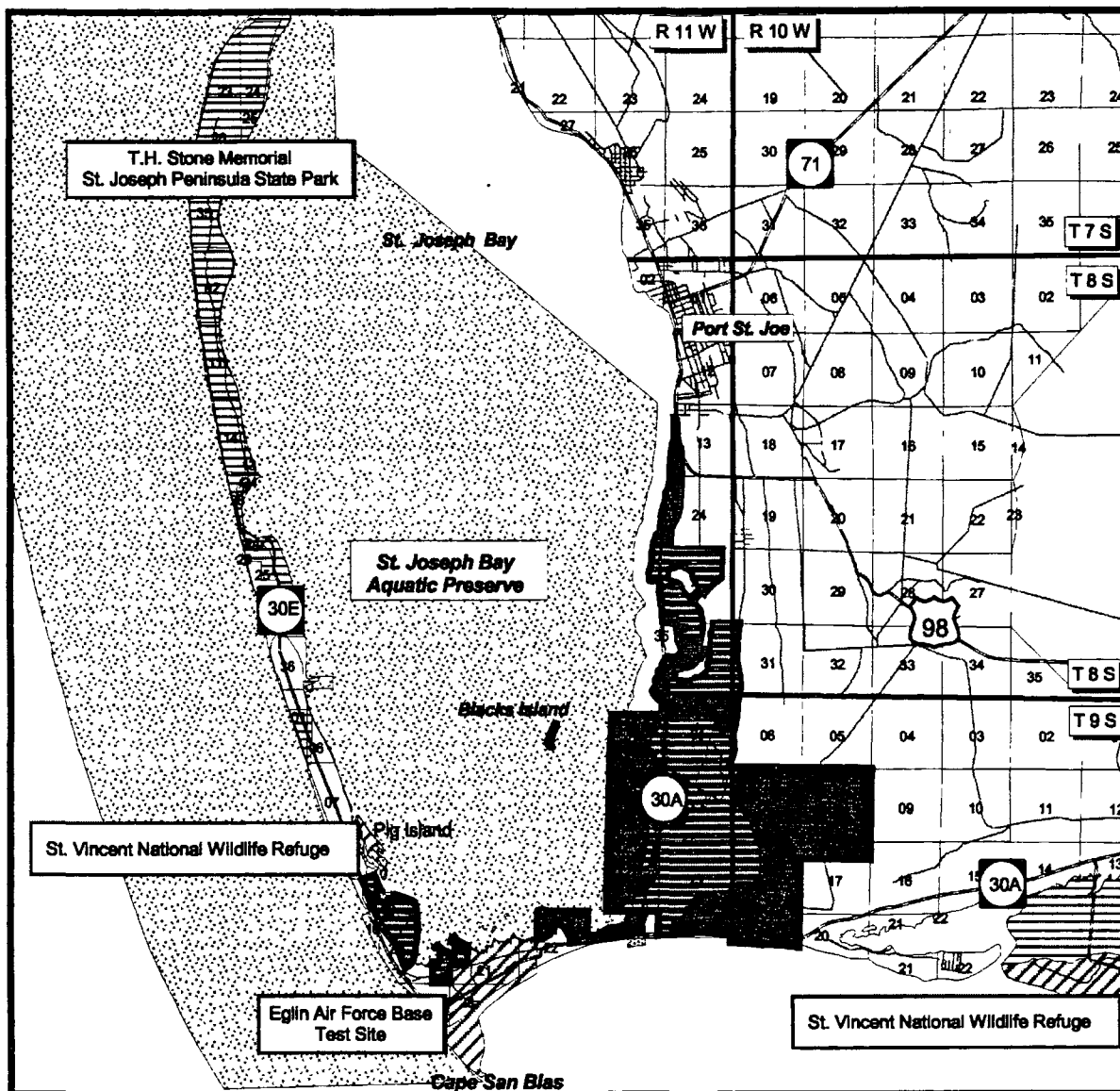
Long-range plans for this property involve its use for research and education and the fulfillment of the management requirements determined by first-year analysis.

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

Cooperators in management activities The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commis-










Management Cost Summary/CAMA

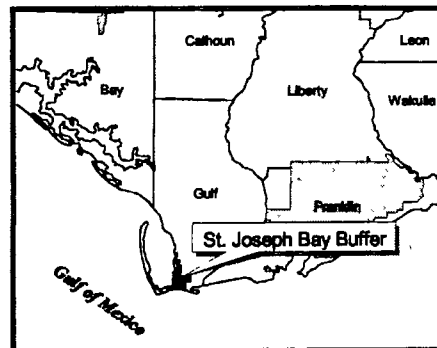
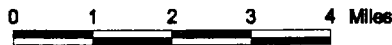
Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	CARL/LATF	CARL/LATF	CARL/LATF
Salary	\$8,250	\$8,497.50	\$8,752.43
OPS	\$0	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$7,218	\$8,500.00	\$13,155.17
OCO	\$18,305	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$50,000
TOTAL	\$33,773	\$16,997.50	\$71,907.60



St. Joseph Bay Buffer

Gulf County

-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  Carl Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project
-  St. Joe Corporation Holding (Estimated)



Terra Ceia

Manatee County

**Group B
Full Fee**

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

Office of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas (CAMA), 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 are Hendry Corp., Reeder, Schater, Huber, Blalock, and First Union/Larson. The largest tract, Terra Ceia Isles, was pre-acquired by SWFWMD. The District will reimburse the district for half of the acquisition cost. Acquisition work is ongoing on other essential parcels.

On October 15, 1998, the Council designated an additional 843 acres “essential.”

Coordination

Southwest Florida Water Management District (SWFWMD) is an acquisition partner.

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	
Manatee	G2/S2
ESTUARINE TIDAL SWAMP	G3/S3
COASTAL STRAND	G3?/S2
<i>Hairy beach sunflower</i>	G5T2/S2
<i>Banded wild-pine</i>	G4/S3
MARITIME HAMMOCK	G4/S3
XERIC HAMMOCK	G?/S3
American alligator	G5/S4
8 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1996
Project Area (Acres)	4,325
Acres Acquired	3,152*
at a Cost of	\$1,937,000
Acres Remaining	1,173
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$2,185,809
*by SWFWMD	

Management Policy Statement

The primary objective of management of the Terra Ceia 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 single-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 Project qualifies as a state buffer preserve to protect the resources of the Terra Ceia Aquatic Preserve.

Manager The CAMA is recommended as the lead Manager.

Conditions affecting intensity of management The Terra Ceia 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 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.

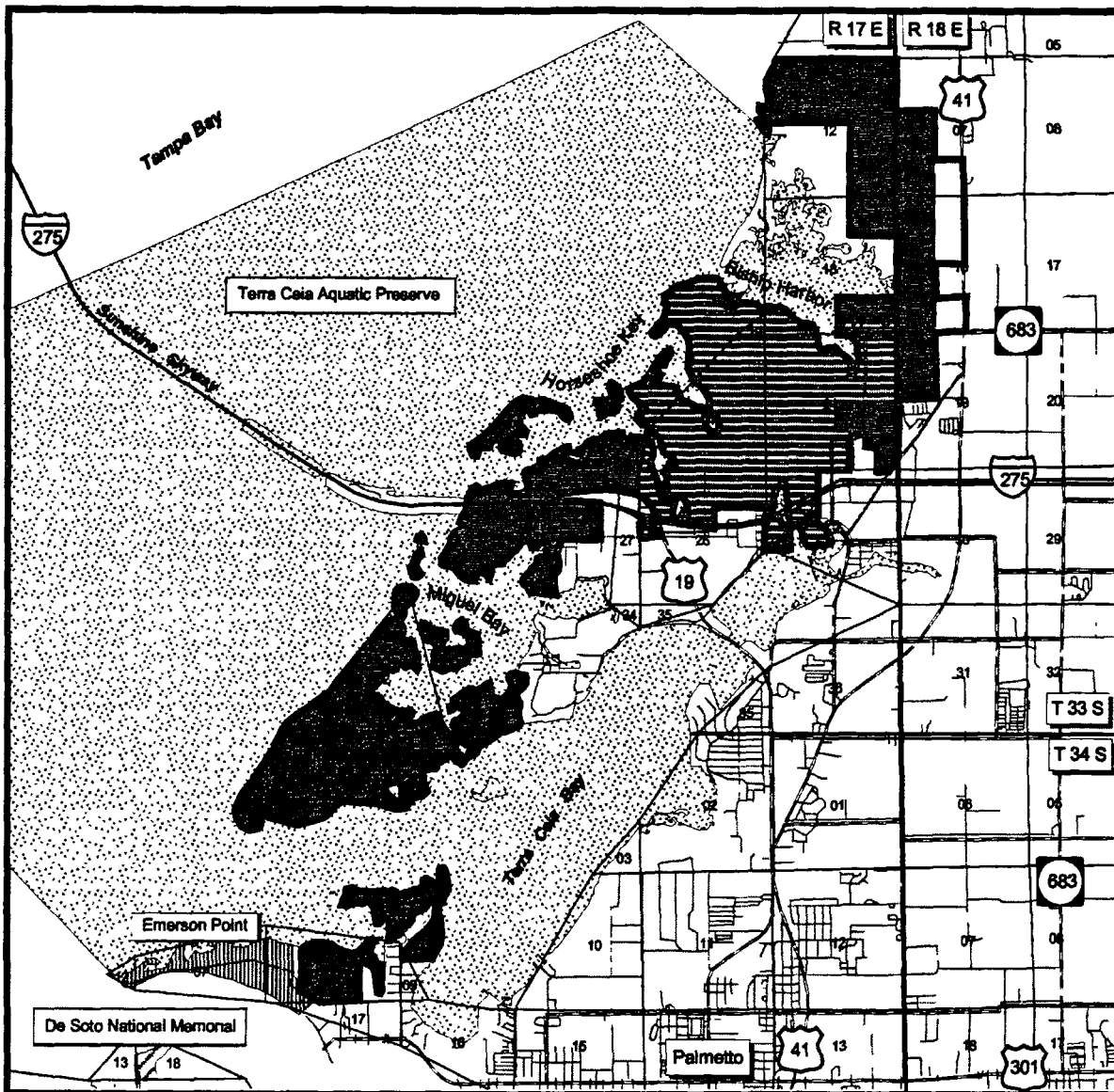
Within the first year after state acquisition, initial and intermediate activities will concentrate on the site security of the mainland property and resource inventory. The site's natural resources will be inventoried and a management plan will be formulated.

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/CAMA

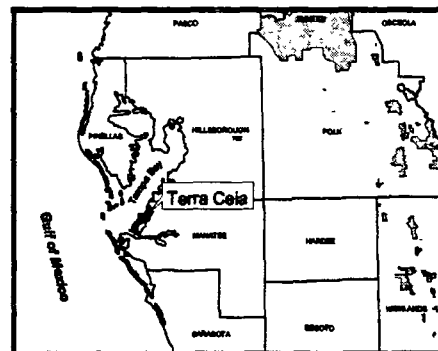
Category	Startup CARL	Recurring LATF
Salary	\$0	\$8,752
OPS	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$0	\$0
OCO	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$50,000	\$0
TOTAL	\$50,000	\$8,752



Terra Ceia

Manatee County

-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  Carl Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project



Three Chimneys

**Group B
Full Fee**

Purpose for State Acquisition

An old live-oak hammock in the City of Ormond Beach protects the remains of a British sugar and rum factory from the 1700's. The Three Chimneys project will protect the hammock and these remains—some of the few from the British period in Florida—and will give the public an opportunity to see and learn about this site.

Manager

Ormond Beach Historical Trust.

General Description

High-quality, old-growth hydric hammock, dominated by live oak, laurel oak, sweetgum, hackberry, elm, cabbage palm, and other trees, occupies nearly all the site. No FNAI-listed plants or animals are known from the site, but migrating songbirds may use the hammock as a stopover. The site includes the ruins of a sugar and rum factory from the 18th-century British period, with two

of the original three chimneys remaining. Few sites from Florida's British period are now publicly owned. There are also early 20th-century remains on the site.

The site is vulnerable to further neglect and is surrounded by development. It is in danger of development.

Public Use

This project is designated as a state historic site, with uses such as historic interpretation and possibly picnicking or walking.

Acquisition Planning and Status

The project includes eight parcels and five owners. The Segev parcel is essential.

Coordination

There are no acquisition partners at this time.

Management Prospectus

Qualifications for State-designation The Three Chimneys project, designated 8 Vo196, encompasses 54.5 acres of land currently owned by four private owners. Prehistoric Indian middens have been unearthed on the property as well as an historic coquina repository. Likewise, archaeological ruins of America's first rum distillery (circa 1764) have been excavated and over 50 large trees and rare plants identified which will enhance the qual-

ity of the project. The tract is a mature mosaic hardwood hammock of massive live oaks—some up to 22 feet in circumference and over 200 years old—elms, hickories and magnolias located on the north side of State Road (SR) 40, or West Grenada Boulevard, in urban Ormond Beach, Volusia County, Florida.

Consisting of jurisdictional wetlands with elevations of 4-7 feet, the proposed park is situated one mile west of US 1. The site was originally includ-

FNAI Elements	
HYDRIC HAMMOCK	G?/S4?
1 element known from project	

Placed on list	2000
Project Area (Acres)	54
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	54
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$1,120,248

Three Chimneys - Group B/Full Fee

ed in King George III's 20,000 acre land grant to Richard Oswald, dated Wednesday, July 23, 1763, and it was the first settlement in what was to become Ormond Beach. The subject area is the only large green space remaining in the six miles between I-95 and the Atlantic Ocean, a rapidly developing commercial and residential district.

This Management Prospectus is based on a 1995 archaeological study paid for by the Ormond Beach Historical Trust (OBHT) and city of Ormond Beach, aerial photographs, a site visit by FNAI ecologist Dr. A. Johnson on May 19, 1999, and a July 7, 1999 Preservation Plan prepared by Dr. L. Wayne of SouthArc in Gainesville. In addition to the unique historic ruins and large trees, introduced exotics include air potato, bamboo, camphor, Chinese tallow, grapefruit and Cherokee rose. The invasive exotics will be removed, (see ¶ 4 below).

The size and diverse resources of the Three Chimneys site will provide a much-needed green-space buffer of state-owned lands in a busy commercial corridor which conforms with the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan developed pursuant to §375.021, the state management plan §253.03(7), state land acquisition plan §259.04(1)(a), and, lastly, the site qualifies under Rule 18-8.009(6)(c). Once the state obtains title to the property, the OBHT is recommended as lead manager. The Division of Recreation and Parks and Department of Environmental Protection is recommended as the cooperating manager.

Management Goals The management goals of the Three Chimneys project are threefold. First, to stabilize, preserve, restore, protect, maintain, interpret and manage in perpetuity the prehistoric middens and archaeological resources of the site, dating from the British Period. The OBHT aims to enhance public education, visitor appreciation and simultaneously allow compatible passive guest access. Sun-driven salt intrusion and tree root-caused damage has caused significant decay at Three Chimneys and must be stopped immediately. Next, it is our goal to enhance conservation

and protection and perpetuate an irreplaceable old-growth hardwood forests, a natural hammock growing ever more scarce in Florida today. This action will include the development of a plan to protect and restore surface water resources and encourage wild life. Lastly, we will provide recreational activity areas and walking trails to be connected to the state/county/city and East Coast Greenway Association's (ECGA) network of hiking/biking trails extending along the east coast of America, Maine to Key West and promote this first settlement of slaves in Volusia County.

Conditions Affecting Intensity of Management

Although most of the Three Chimneys Project includes a hardwood hammock that is a low-need tract requiring only basic resource management and protection, there is a more costly aspect to this proposal. The archaeological areas containing extant ruins, has a subsurface nail scatter, glass and metal objects to be studied. In addition, areas around the prehistoric Indian middens and coquina pits will require prudence to preserve their intrinsic value and shelter them, in tact, for future generations to experience. These factors will result in higher than typical costs than that of management of only a state forest devoid of an archaeological site.

Timetable for Implementing Management

Within a year after the 54.5 acres is acquired and assigned to the OBHT to manage, initial activities will concentrate on site security from vandals and looters, i.e., installing a security fence around the boiling house, two-kettle distillery and large upright chimney and Indian midden. The site will immediately be nominated to the National Register of Historic Places. Additionally, removing tree roots, stumps and all encroaching vegetation from the masonry ruins will begin at once. Deteriorated masonry joints will be re-pointed with tabby or mortar of matching composition and colors and root-damaged sections of the distillery will be reconstructed by a trained mason. A temporary protective roof will be installed over all ruins once they have been stabilized. A dilapidated 20th-century farm house and out buildings will be removed

Three Chimneys - Group B/Full Fee

along with all other trash, and an open cesspool will be filled. A resource inventory will be completed using the OBHT's Preservation Plan, completed by SouthArc, Inc. in June, 1999. This Plan also identified many biologic species on the site. Invasive exotic plants such as air potato, Chinese tallow, camphor and bamboo will be removed. Public and fire management access will be addressed.

As soon as possible, the OBHT will provide appropriate, albeit limited, access to the public while protecting sensitive resources and site work continues.

Future goals include firmly establishing and promoting Three Chimneys as a heritage resource similar to those found in St. Augustine and at Bulow State Park. This work will begin by the cataloging of recovered material and documenting of the completed professional archaeologist's excavations since 1995 along the south side of the boiling house; excavations north of the boiling house to identify pier locations of other structures such as the grinding mill and fermentory; investigation of the existing well to identify any old well beneath it and placing on-site signage with pictures, schematic drawings and interpretive displays, to be installed along with a demonstration cane field and miniature sugar works, a living history display, in an area used as cattle pasture 30 years ago. Other on-site usages will include building a vandal-proof Interpretive Center, parking lot, picnic area/playground, nature trails and an earthen berm along SR 40 to buffer the site from traffic noise.

Finally, Three Chimneys will be tied into the East Coast Greenway Association's network of hiking/biking trails.

Revenue Generating Potential The approximate tax value of the 54.5-acre parcel in the project is \$1.3 million, indicative of its choice location in the busy commercial corridor of Ormond Beach. This high value also has a positive advantage. The Three Chimneys Park will be the eighth state-owned Florida British Period site and a valued addition to this inventory of cultural resources as it is located in an urban location. A similar-sized historic park in Barberville, 25 miles to the west on SR 40, attracts over 31,000 visitors a year. Given Three Chimneys locale and tremendous educational opportunities for central Florida-area school children and tourists, substantial visitors' revenues are anticipated.

There will be a small amount of revenue obtained from stumpage sold in areas designated for public parking and picnic grounds.

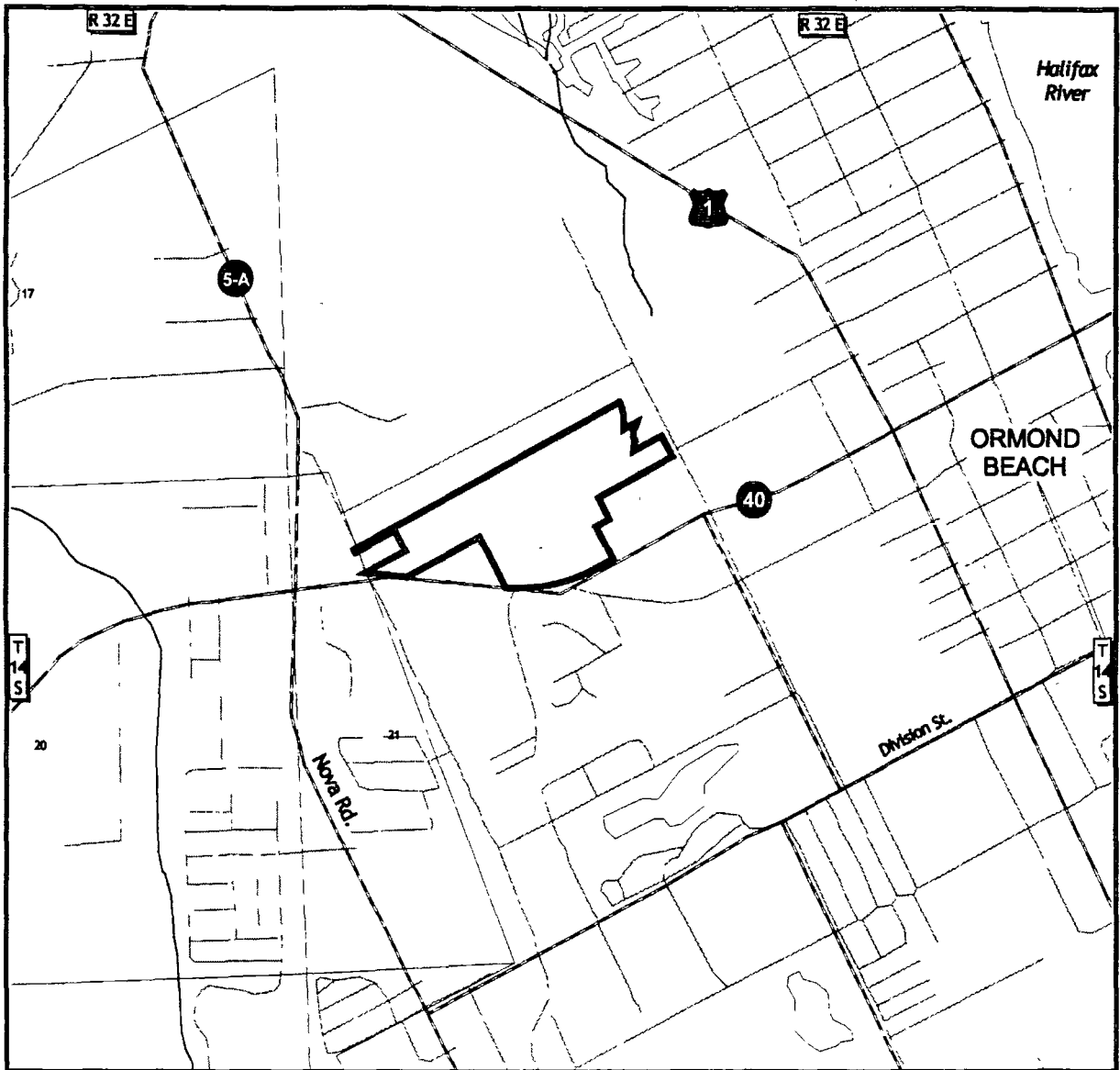
Management Costs and Sources of Revenue It is anticipated that management funding to accomplish the project's goals will come from the CARL trust fund.

The new mayor and commissioners of Ormond Beach have indicated a positive attitude toward assisting the OBHT with the development and management of Three Chimneys.









Management Cost Summary

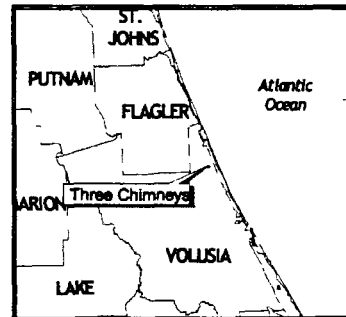
Salary (2 FTE)	\$62,000
OCO - Park design	\$100,000
Expenses stabilizing ruins	\$10,000
Fixed capital - Parking lots, trails	\$500,000
Total	\$672,000

Three Chimneys - Group B/Full Fee



Three Chimneys
VOLUSIA COUNTY

-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  CARL Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project



0.2 0 0.2 Miles



Tiger Island/Little Tiger Island

**Group B
Full Fee**

Nassua County

Purpose for State Acquisition

The acquisition of the Tiger and Little Tiger Island proposal would provide a missing link in a network of national and state preserves and parks that stretch from St. Andrews Sound in Georgia to the St. Johns River in Florida. Roughly three-quarters of the proposal appears to be estuarine tidal marsh along the St. Mary's River, Amelia River, and a network of smaller connecting rivers and creeks. The remainder primarily represents upland maritime hammock on the elevated islands in the extensive tidal marsh ecosystem. The marsh and adjoining sand and mud flats are important feeding and nesting areas for many species of shorebirds, wading birds, and songbirds. A recent survey by FNAI biologists showed Little Tiger Island to have one of the highest nesting concentrations of Worthington's marsh wren and MacGillivray's seaside sparrow along the Florida Coast. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has proposed to designate the Cumberland Sound side of Tiger and Little Tiger Islands as critical habitat for the wintering populations of the piping plover. The Tiger Islands have been occupied since aboriginal times and archaeological excavations in the area show that pottery-making aboriginal populations inhabited the coastal islands as early as the second millennium B.C.

Manager

Division of Recreation and Parks (DRP),
Department of Environmental Protection.

FNAI Elements	
Roseate spoonbill	G5/S2
Great egret	G5/S4
Piping plover	G3/S2
White Ibis	G5/S4
<i>Southern lip fern</i>	G5/S3
<i>Atlantic Coast Fl Lantana</i>	G2T2/S2
<i>Terrestrial peperomia</i>	G5/S2
23 elements known from project	

General Description

Natural communities include: Estuarine Tidal Marsh, Maritime Hammock, Coastal Strand and Beach Dune The Tiger Islands have been occupied since aboriginal times. Archaeological excavations in the area show that pottery-making aboriginal populations inhabited the coastal islands as early as the second millennium B.C. The primary problems on the islands have been rampant looting of archaeological sites.

Public Use

Potential recreational or other public uses of the land include: walking trails, picnicking, primitive camping, shoreline fishing and environmental education.

The surrounding marshes with their intertwining creeks could provide a system of canoe or kayak trails. The islands could be a part of that trail system for primitive overnight visitation and provide limited trails on each.

Acquisition Planning and Status

All parcels are considered essential except the east half of New Island, which has been used as a spoil site. The west half of the island was donated to the state by The Nature Conservancy in the 70's.

Placed on list	2001
Project Area (Acres)	1,260
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	1,260
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$ 68,835

Tiger Island/Little Tiger Island - Group B/Full Fee

Coordination

The City of Fernandino is going to vote in April for a \$6 million bond initiative for conservation lands and Nassau County will have a November initiative for \$3 million a year bond issue to be

spent on conservation lands. They may be willing to contribute some funding. The Sierra Club in Nassau County will be lobbying Nassau County and the City of Fernandina to help fund the acquisition of the project.

Management Policy

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 the 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. Finally, to preserve significant archaeological or historical sites.

Timetable for Implementing Management Upon fee acquisition, management will concentrate on site security and development of a resource inventory. As a part of Fort Clinch State Park, hunting, an activity presently allowed on the uplands, will not be allowed. Access to the islands will be confined to designated points and routes. Low-intensity, non-facility related outdoor recreation will be provided to allow for compatible public access. Long-term management may include a range of resource-based recreational and associated facilities. High impact recreational areas will be discouraged because of possible adverse effects on the natural systems.

Management Prospectus

Qualifications for State Designation Composed of a number of islands interspersed within a salt march system just west of Fort Clinch State Park and partially adjacent to Fort Clinch State Park Aquatic Preserve, the project has the capacity to provide protection of marine communities and provide resource-based recreational opportunities. As such the project would be suitable as an extension of Fort Clinch State Park.

Revenue Generating Potential The DRP expects no significant revenue from this property immediately after acquisition and the amount of any future revenue will depend on the nature and extent of public use and facilities developed.

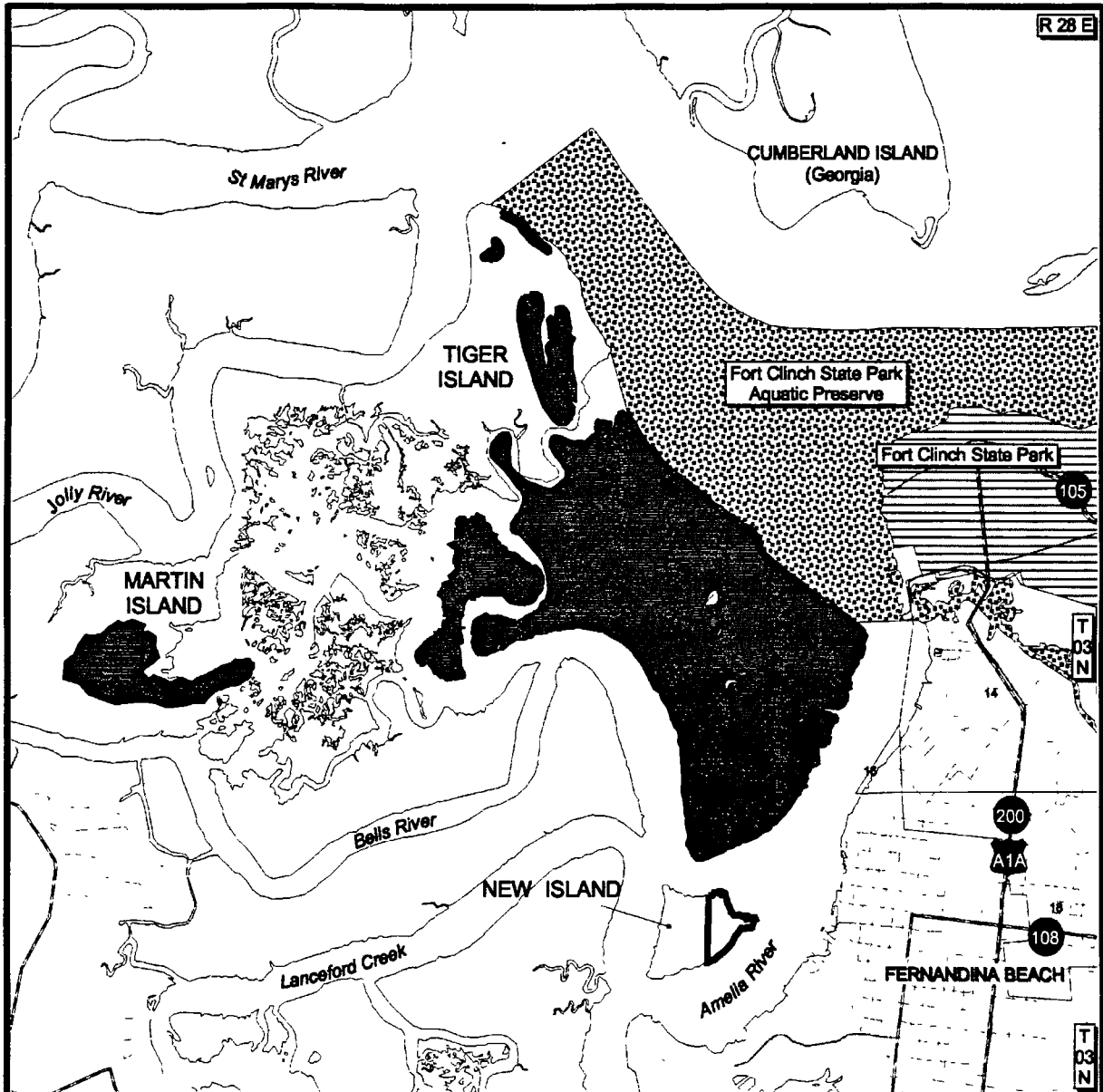
Conditions Affecting Intensity of Management

The project will be a high need management area. Public recreational use and development of compatible facilities on the islands will be an integral aspect of management.

Cooperators on management activities The DRP 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.

Management Costs and Sources of Revenue

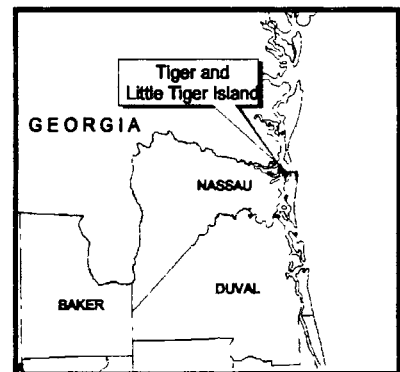
Category		
Source of Funds	Startup	Recurring
Expense	\$20,000	\$25,000
OCO	50,000	22,000
OPS	4,500	32,500
Total	\$79,500	\$79,500



Tiger and Little Tiger Island

NASSAU COUNTY

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



Map Date: Feb 2001

Twelve Mile Swamp

St. Johns County

Group B Full Fee

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

St. Johns Water Management District will manage until the land use agreement is terminated, at which time it will be managed by the Division of Forestry (DOF), 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 horse-back riding.

Acquisition Planning and Status

The Cummer Trust ownership has been acquired. The project consists of approximately 22 other smaller tracts.

On July 18, 2000 the Acquisition and Restoration Council added 2,900 acres to the project. The boundary addition includes a relatively small portion of the Commer Trust ownership outside the original boundary.

Coordination

The St. Johns River Water Management District is an acquisition partner.

FNAI Elements	
Bartram's ixia	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)	29,215
Acres Acquired	21,931
at a Cost of	\$20,168,630
Acres Remaining	7,284
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$1,012,865

Twelve Mile Swamp - Group B/Full Fee

Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the Twelve Mile Swamp 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 project make it desirable for management as a state forest.

Manager The SJRWMD is recommended as Manager until the termination of the land use agreement, at which time it will be managed by the DOF.

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 DOF will provide public access for low intensity, non-facilities-related outdoor recreation. Initial activities will include securing the site, providing public and fire management accesses, 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. Infrastructures will primarily be located in disturbed areas and will be the minimum required for management and public access. The Division will promote environmental education.

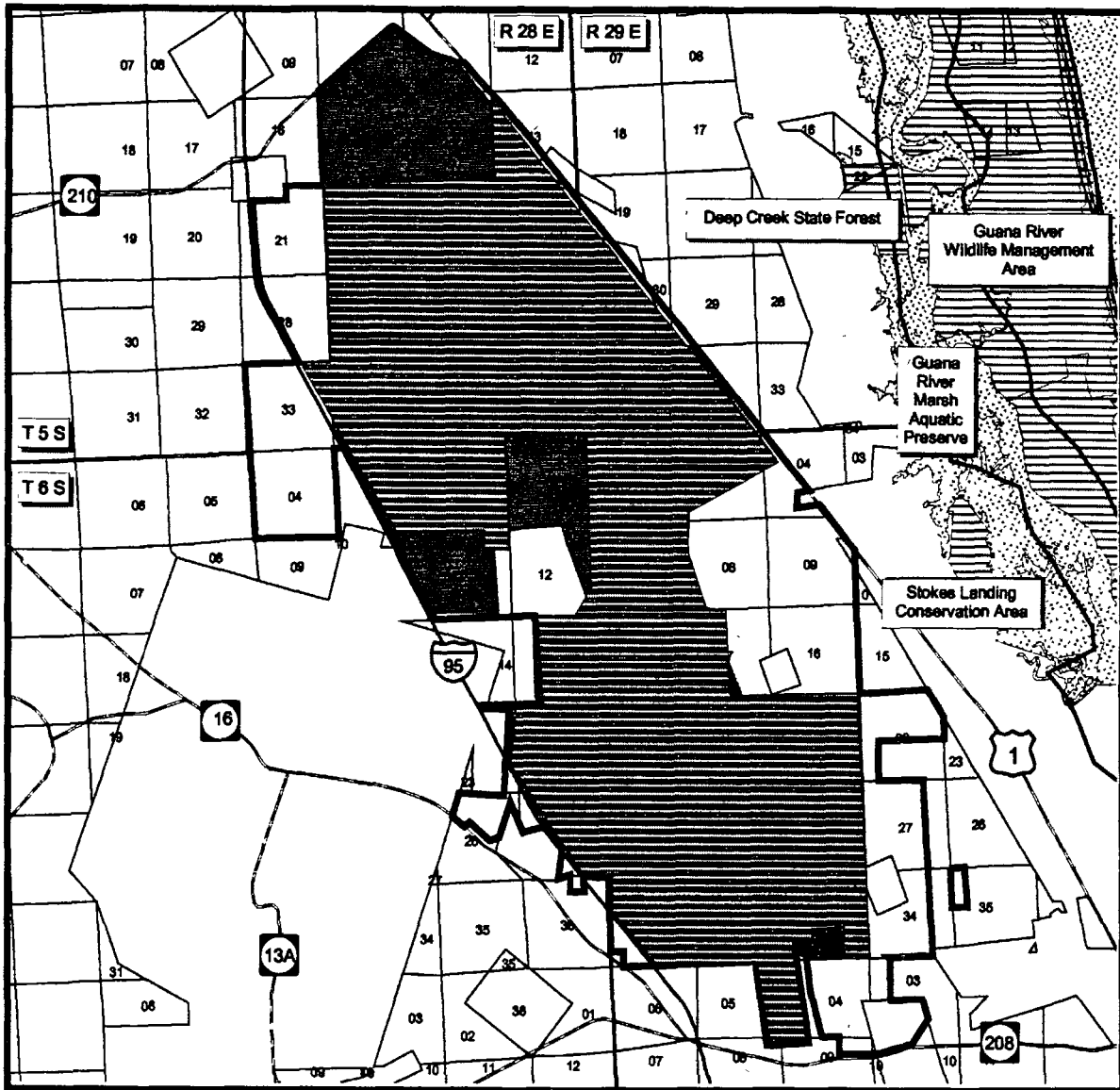
Revenue-generating potential The DOF will sell timber as needed to improve or maintain desirable ecosystem conditions. These sales will provide a variable source of revenue, but the revenue-generating potential for this project is expected to be low.

Cooperators in management activities The DOF 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	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	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

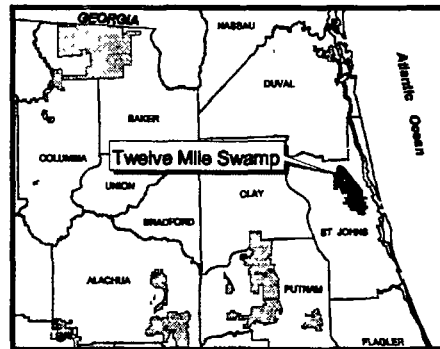
Twelve Mile Swamp - Group B/Full Fee



Twelve Mile Swamp

St. Johns County

-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  Carl Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project



0 1 2 3 4 Miles



Upper Econ Mosaic

Osceola and Orange Counties

**Group B
Full Fee**

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, cacacara, 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 (DOF), 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, Sherman'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.

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 St. Johns River Water Management District is negotiating with the Holland ownership.

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

Upper Econ Mosaic - Group B/Full Fee

Management Policy Statement

The primary objectives of management of the Upper Econ Mosaic 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 con-

Upper Econ Mosaic - Group B/Full Fee

ditions 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. 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 prima-

rily 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.

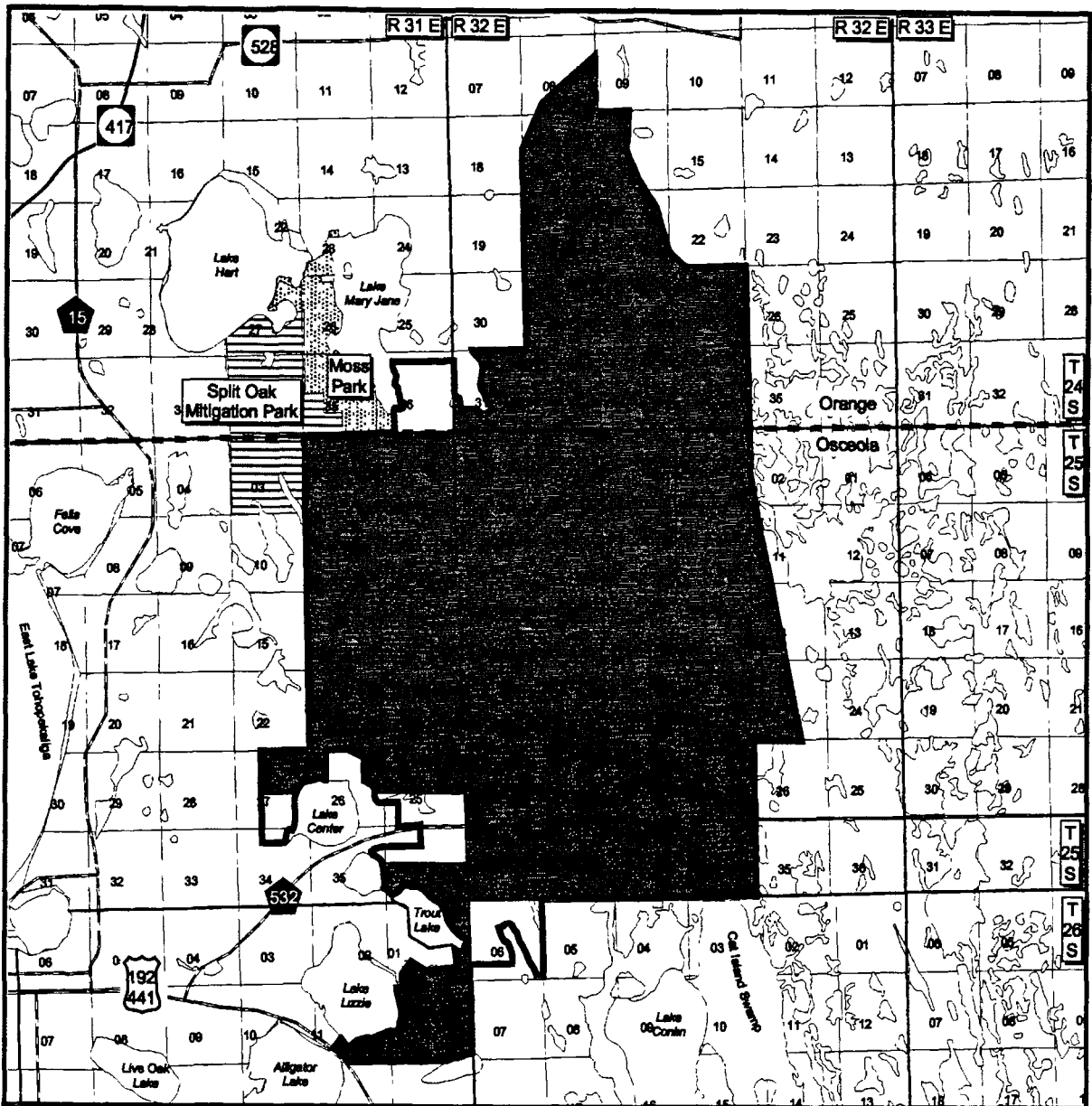
The Division will promote recreation and environmental education in the natural environment. Due to the wet nature of the project, it is not anticipated that recreational facilities will be developed. However, if it is determined that facilities are needed, the use of low impact, rustic facilities will 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	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	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

Upper Econ Mosaic - Group B/Full Fee



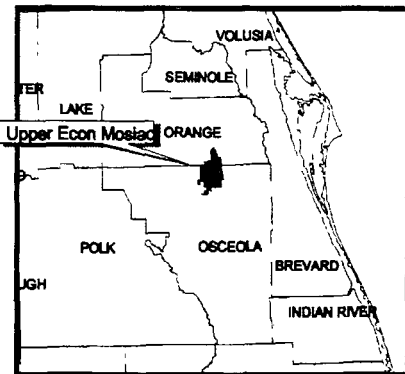
Upper Econ Mosaic

ORANGE, OSCEOLA COUNTIES

-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  CARL Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project



0.8 0 0.8 1.6 2.4 Miles



Volusia Conservation Corridor

**Group B
Full Fee**

Volusia County

Less Than Fee

Purpose for State Acquisition

The opportunity exists to conserve a continuous corridor of environmentally significant land from the Tiger Bay State Forest, through the central wetlands and flatwoods of Volusia County, to the marshes of the St. Johns River. A significant portion of the land in the project serves as habitat for endangered, threatened species and serves to protect natural communities that are listed by the FNAI as critically imperiled, or rare, or as excellent quality occurrences of natural communities. The northern border of the proposal adjoins the Port Orange wellfield, an approximately 13,000-acre natural area composed of similar habitats owned jointly by the City of Port Orange and Volusia County. This wellfield in turn adjoins Tiger Bay State Forest to the north, a roughly 23,000-acre tract of similar habitats which continues north to SR40. Together these parcels preserve a natural landscape of swamps and flatwoods that is home to several endemic plant species, as well as populations of Florida black bear and numerous wading birds.

Manager

St. Johns River Water Management District

General Description

The property is generally low and wet, consisting of alternating flatwoods and swamp, which occupy

the northwest/southeast-trending ridge and swale topography that borders the eastern edge of the DeLand Ridge. It includes the parallel, southward-flowing drainages of Deep Creek and Lake Ashby canal, which empty into the St. Johns River. Natural communities include: Basin Swamp and Hydric Hammock, Mesic flatwoods, Scrub, and Dome Swamp.

Public Use

The Volusia Conservation Corridor is proposed for partial fee title acquisition and partial less-than-fee acquisition.

Fee acquisition areas have the potential of providing a variety of resource-based outdoor recreation opportunities such as, but not necessarily limited to, hiking, nature study, horseback riding, bicycling, camping, picnicking, freshwater fishing and hunting. Further review may reflect cabins to be suitable, particularly if a combination of lands is acquired that would allow for a more complete park or environmental education center atmosphere.

Acquisition Planning and Status

The following parcels are essential: Leffler Co., Lefils Corporation, Julia Menard, GJPS Lukas Inc., Jonathan S. Lukas, Gertrude G. Lukas, Donald Ray Fore, Norman N. Fore, Marvin Kelley Fore, Mark Fore et al., Lynda Russell Schroeder, and JAS

FNAI Elements	
Bachman's Sparrow	G3/S3
Florida Black Bear	G3/S4
Bald eagle	G4/S3
Florida Sandhill Crane	G5T2T3/S2S3
Woodstork	G4/S2
Florida three-awned Grass	G3/S3
Large flowered rosemary	G3/S3
?? elements known from project	

Placed on list	2001
Project Area (Acres)	36,000
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	36,000
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$ 20,409,507

Volusia Conservation Corridor - Group B/Full Fee/Less Than Fee

Properties LTD. The LeFils Corporation, Marvin Fore, Donald Fore, Louis & Melissa Tulp, JAS properties and Lukas are interested in conservation easements.

Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the Volusia Conservation Corridor project are: to conserve and protect significant water resources in a priority water resource caution area; and to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant timber, recreation, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect.

Management Prospectus

Qualifications for state designation The need to protect water resources within the caution area, combined with the restorable pine plantations, make it desirable for management by the St. Johns River Water Management District.

Manager The St. Johns River Water Management District is recommended as Manager.

Conditions affecting intensity of management

The wildfires of 1998 did impact properties within the boundaries of the project, but most of the affected areas have been salvaged and replanted. Consequently, there are no known major disturbances that will require extraordinary attention so management intensity is expected to be typical for water management district lands.

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

Once the core area is acquired, the St. Johns River Water Management District will provide public access for low intensity, non-facilities-related outdoor recreation. Initial activities will include

Coordination

The SJRWMD and Volusia County will be acquisition partners. Volusia County passed two bond measures in 2000 that will generate approximately \$80 million for open space land acquisition, historic preservation and improvements over the next twenty years.

securing the site, providing public and fire management accesses, inventorying resources, and removing trash. The District 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 wildfire and will 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. Infrastructures will primarily be located in disturbed areas and will be the minimum required for management and public access.

Revenue-generating potential The District 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.

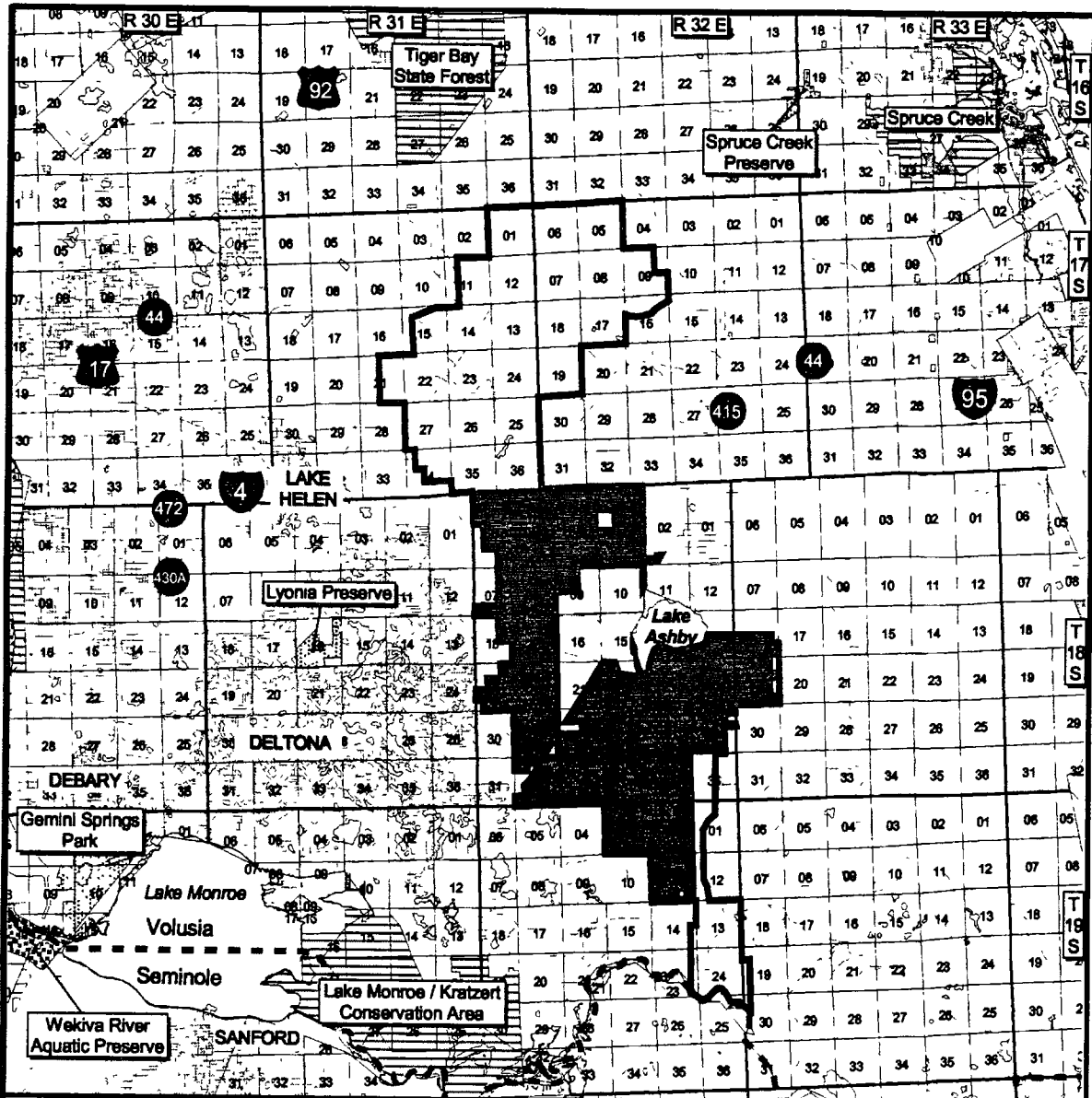
Cooperators in management activities The District will cooperate with Volusia County and seek the assistance of other state agencies, local government entities and interested parties as appropriate.

Volusia Conservation Corridor - Group B/Full Fee/Less Than Fee

Management Cost Summary/SJRWMD

Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	WMLTF	WMLTF
Salary	\$45,000	\$45,000
OPS	0	0
Expense	80,000	80,000
OCO	20,000	60,000
FCO	100,000	0
TOTAL	\$345,000	\$185,000

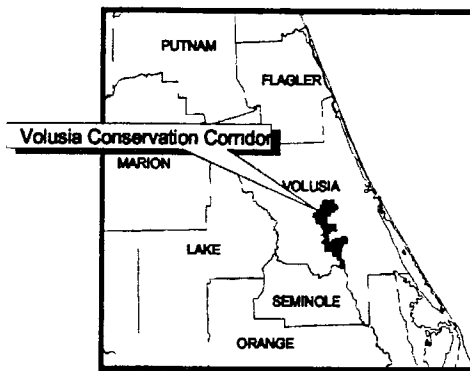
Volusia Conservation Corridor - Group B/Full Fee/Less Than Fee



Volusia Conservation Corridor

VOLUSIA COUNTY

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



Map Date: MAR 2001

Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks

**Group B
Full Fee**

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

Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC).

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 (essential): Buckeye Cellulose ownership - original proposal (acquired); Phase II(essential): (a) Northern additions to original proposal. (b) Conservation easement on Aucilla; Phase III: Southern additions to original proposal; Phase IV: Yeager ownership.

Portions of the original project owned by the St. Joe Company were removed and placed in the new (2000) St. Joe Timberlands project. The St. Joe parcels are currently being negotiated.

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)	50,568
Acres Acquired	22,021
at a Cost of	\$20,952,264
Acres Remaining	28,547
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of \$13,212,600	

Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks - Group B/Full Fee

Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks 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 FWC 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 mea-

asures and a need to focus on control of public access.

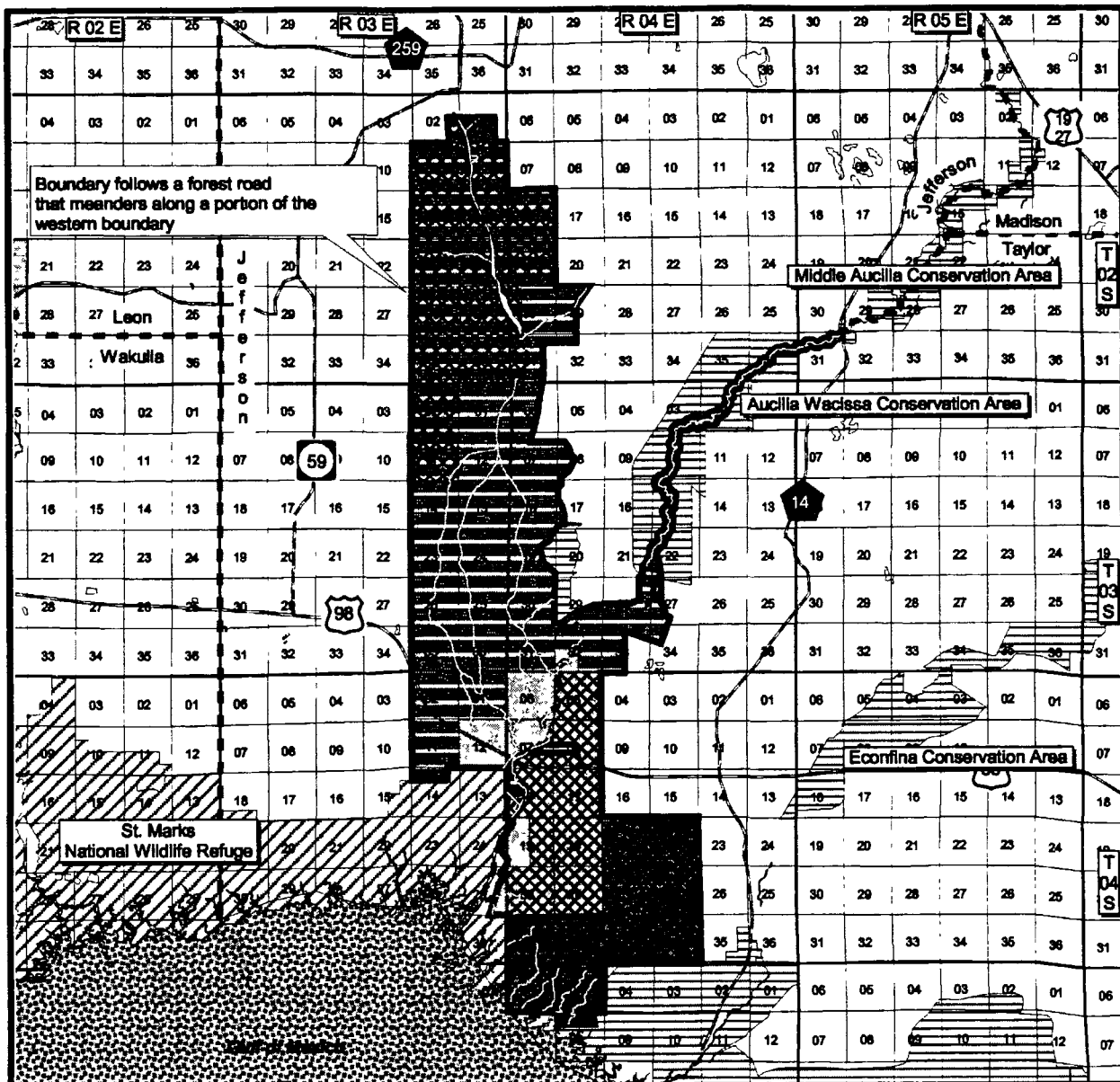
Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure Most public-access points are already in place, including a county park at the head spring of the Wacissa. Therefore, immediate management control could be assumed by FWC. First-year activities would include 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/FWC

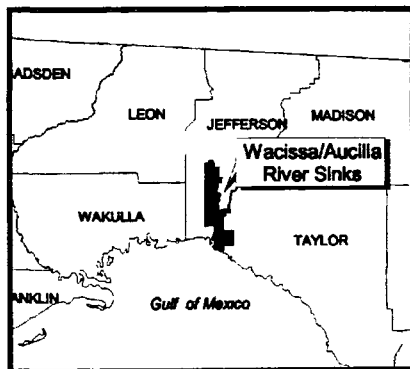
Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$0	\$11,133	\$63,575
OPS	\$0	\$0	\$5,500
Expense	\$126	\$2,000	\$25,000
OCO	\$0	\$0	\$83,600
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$126	\$13,133	\$177,675



Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks

JEFFERSON, TAYLOR COUNTIES

-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  CARL Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project
-  St. Joe Corporation Holdings (estimated)



Watermelon Pond

Alachua and Levy Counties

**Group B
Full Fee**

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 groundwater supply of the county, and for the public to enjoy for years to come.

Manager

Division of Forestry (DOF), 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, horse-back riding and camping.

Acquisition Planning and Status

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

On October 15, 1998, the Council designated the unsubdivided portion of section 36 and 11 other "corridor" parcels as essential. The DOF is negotiating the purchase of two tracts centrally located within the project boundary.

Coordination

There are 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) Phase I Only	16,600 8,250
Acres Acquired at a Cost of	5,016 \$3,851,019
Acres Remaining Phase I Only	11,584 3,234
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of Phase I Only	\$8,715,289 \$2,389,592

Watermelon Pond - Group B/Full Fee

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 project make it desirable for management as a state forest.

Manager The DOF 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.

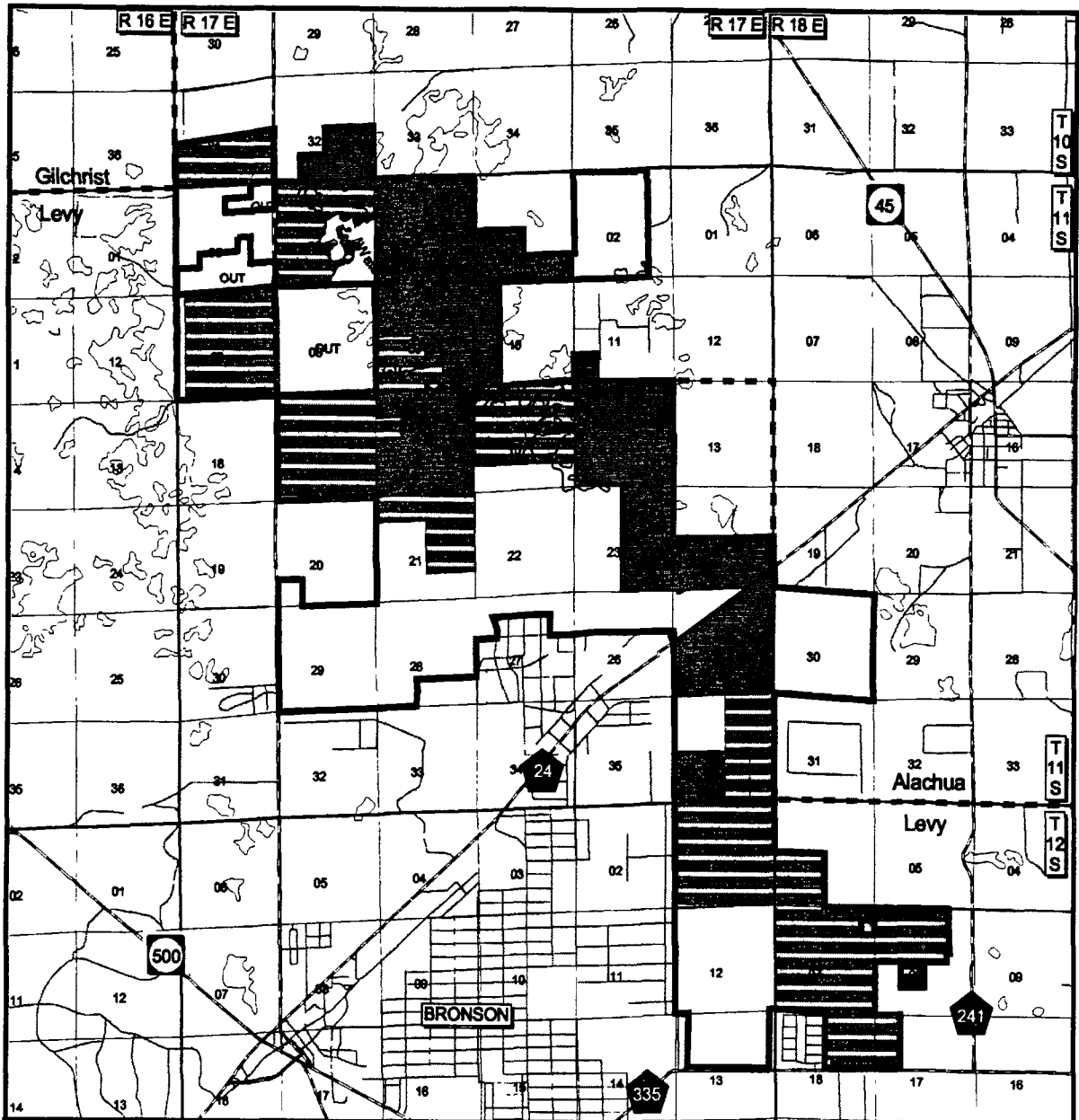
Revenue-generating potential The DOF will sell timber as needed to improve or maintain desirable ecosystem conditions. These sales will provide a variable source of revenue, but the revenue-generating potential for this project is expected to be low to moderate.

Cooperators in management activities The DOF 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

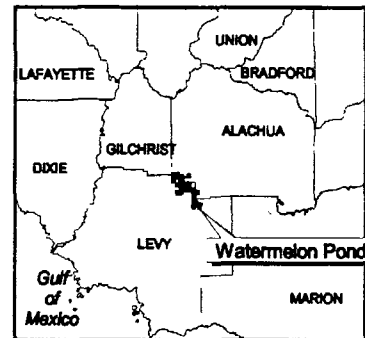
Watermelon Pond - Group B/Full Fee



Watermelon Pond

LEVY, ALACHUA COUNTIES

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



Addenda

**Florida Forever
Five Year Plan**

Addenda

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Addendum 1: Ranking History for All CARL/Florida Forever Projects (1987-2001)

Project Name	Priority Rank by Year															
	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95 ^c	96 ^c	97 ^c	98	99	00	01	
Alderman's Ford Addition	-	-	-	-	54	73	73	73	29B	32B	34B	34B	30B	21B	B	
Alford Arm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13B	-	
Allapattah Flats	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15B	14B	13B	8N	B	
Andrews Tract ^{B,D}	31	50	28	38	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Annutteliga Hammock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20P	4P	4P	5P	4P	3P	B	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8L	7L	-	-	-	
Apalachicola Bay (added to Apalachicola River) ^D	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Apalachicola River	-	-	-	-	24	10	15	12	15P	25P	25P	25P	23P	21P	B	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9L	10L	8L	8L	-	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15N	
Apalachicola River & Bay (renamed Apalachicola River)	3	3	4	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge	-	-	-	-	8	7	5	4	3P	2P	2P	7P	2N	1N	B	
Atlantic Ridge Ecosystem	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14B	2B	2B	8B	8B	3B	B	
Atsena Otie Key	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	32P	42P	-	-	-	-	-	
Avalon Tract ^D	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Bald Point Road ^B	-	-	57	73	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Balm-Boyette Scrub ^D	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Barnacle Addition, The ^B	-	-	37	61	80	56	63	77	8	88	21B	26B	29B	29B	26B	19B
Beaverdam / Sweetwater Creeks ^A	ranked #26 in 1982; added to Apalachicola River in 1994															
Belle Meade	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	46	4B	3P	3P	2P	2P	5P	A	
Big Bend Coast Tract	-	-	19	22	33	60	66	70	10S	10S	11S	-	-	-	-	
Big Bend Swamp/Holopaw Ranch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5L	B	
Big Mound Property (added to Estero Bay)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Big Shoals Corridor / Brown Tract ^{A,D}	22	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Blackwater River (renamed Juniper Creek Watershed)	-	-	-	12	58	56	13	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Bluehead Ranch	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
B.M.K. Ranch (added to Wekiva-Ocala Greenway)	38	6	3	3	3	66	78	87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Bombing Range Ridge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9P	7P	11P	A	
Bower Tract ^{A,D}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5B	6B	6B	4B	B	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8M	7M	B	
Brevard Turtle Beaches (added to Archie Carr S.T.R.) ^B	-	-	18	23	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
California Swamp	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30P	31P	33P	31P	32P	B	
Caloosahatchee Ecoscape	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26P	24P	31P	B	
Canaveral Industrial Park (renamed St. Johns Riv. Marshes) ^B	47	68	77	88	91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cape Haze/Charlotte Harbor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3B	3B	4S	A	
Caravelle Ranch ^D	-	-	-	55	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Carr Farm/Price's Scrub	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	B	
Carlton Half-Moon Ranch ^B	26	12	5	69	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Catfish Creek	-	-	-	9	5	6	6	8	10P	18P	22P	27P	25P	22P	B	
Cayo Costa Island / North Captiva Island ^A	15	40	37	53	56	61	65	69	5M	6M	6M	6M	6M	6M	-	
Cedar Key Scrub / Cedar Key Additions ^{A,B}	345	60	61	71	73	71	70	50	31P	31P	-	-	-	-	-	
Cedar Swamp	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	B	
Charlotte Harbor ^A	8	39	39	50	48	32	51	53	5S	5S	3S	3S	3S	5S	-	
Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods	-	-	-	-	-	20	20	21	17P	16P	14P	13P	11P	10P	B	
Chassahowitzka Swamp ^A	23	37	16	41	36	69	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cockroach Bay Islands ^{A,B}	-	17	31	33	80	80	81	89	31B	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Consolidated Ranch / Wekiva River ^A	ranked #17 in 1982, #11 in 1983, #12 in 1984															
Cooper's Point	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed	-	-	-	-	50	52	43	31	12B	9B	8B	11B	10B	5B	A	
Cotee Point	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Coupon Bight / Key Deer	14	10	12	10	9	13	22	26	2M	2M	2M	2M	2M	2M	A	
Cross Florida Greenway (added to Etoniah/Cross-Fl. Grwy.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	29P	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cypress Creek	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16B	15B	9N	-	
Crystal Cove (added to Crystal River)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Crystal River (added to Florida Springs Coastal Greenway) ^A	7	11	13	47	32	38	8	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Crystal River State Reserve (added to Crystal River)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Curry Hammock ^D	-	5	9	11	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Addendum 1: Ranking History for All CARL/Florida Forever Projects (1987-2001) (continued)

Project Name	Priority Rank by Year															
	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95 ^c	96 ^c	97 ^c	98	99	00	01	
Dade County Archipelago	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22B	5B	3B	2B	2B	1B	B	
Deer Lake Parcel (added to Point Washington) ^B	-	-	68	74	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Deering Hammock / Deering Estate Addition ^D	-	43	48	46	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
DeSoto Site ^D	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Devils Hammock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37P	28B	-	-	-	-	
Dickerson Bay / Bald Point-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15P	12P	10P	13P	A	
Dog Island ^A	ranked #32 in 1982															
Dunn's Creek	-	-	-	-	40	53	38	38	23B	13B	9B	17B	16B	10B	B	
East Everglades ^A	53	35	46	43	44	54	64	74	6M	3M	4M	3M	3M	4M	B	
Econ-St. Johns Corridor (added to Econ-St. Johns Ecosys.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Econ-St. Johns Ecosystem-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15B	27B	25B	26B	23B	16B	B	
El Destino ^B	-	32	64	86	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Emerald Springs (added to Fl.1st Magnitude Springs in 1991) ^A	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Emeralda Marsh ^B	46	63	78	84	88	63	60	58	28B	-	32B	32B	28B	20B	B	
Emerson Point ^D	-	-	15	26	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Enchanted Forest	-	-	-	-	41	45	74	83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Escambia Bay Bluffs ^A	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Escribano Point	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	37P	38P	33P	30P	28P	28P	-	
Estero Bay Aquatic Preserve Buffer ^B	32	45	58	62	62	74	69	65	22P	19P	6P	11P	9P	8P	B	
Etoniah Creek (added to Etoniah / Cross Florida Greenway)	-	-	-	-	-	37	24	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Etoniah / Cross Florida Greenway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11P	12P	7P	18P	16P	14P	B	
Everglades Agricultural Restoration Area	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10L	9L	8L	9L	B	
Fakahatchee Strand ^A	2	4	6	4	17	26	46	56	3M	5M	5M	5M	5M	5M	B	
Fechtel Ranch (added to St. Johns River Forrest Estates)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Fisheating Creek	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1L	A	
Florida Keys Ecosystem	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5P	4P	4P	3P	2P	A	
Florida Springs Coastal Greenway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2S	20P	4P	6S	6S	3S	B	
Florida's First Magnitude Springs	-	-	-	-	26	15	10	11	14P	13P	13P	19P	17P	15P	A	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10B	10B	-	-	4N	3N	B	
Fort George Island ^B	-	7	7	49	86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Fort San Luis ^{A,D}	ranked #16 in 1982															
Freedom Tower	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3P	1N	4N	-	
Gadsden County Glades (added to Apalachicola River)	28	43	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Galt Island	52	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Garcon Ecosystem	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27P	12P	12B	12B	11B	8B	B	
Garcon Point (added to Garcon Ecosystem)	-	31	38	40	42	51	54	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Gasparilla Island Port Property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Gateway ^{A,D}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Gills Tract ^D	-	-	55	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Golden Aster Scrub	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	33B	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Goldhead Branch Addition	-	-	-	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Goldy / Bellemead ^B	-	49	59	60	71	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Goodwood	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Grayton Dunes ^{A,D}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Green Swamp ^A	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	20	18P	15P	20P	20P	18P	25P	B	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1L	1L	1L	2L	A	
Grove, The (a.k.a. Governor Collins' Mansion) ^A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Guana River	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Hall Ranch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18B	24B	20B	12N	B	
Hammocks of Lower Keys (added to Fl. Keys Ecosystem)	-	-	-	-	-	44	31	27	16P	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2B	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Heather Island	-	-	-	24	31	34	40	42	16B	25B	28B	30B	7N	11N	-	
Highlands Hammock Addition	-	27	14	13	16	18	32	33	24P	27P	-	-	-	-	-	
Hixtown Swamp	-	-	-	-	-	-	56	54	27B	28B	31B	27B	24B	18B	B	
Holmes Avenue Scrub (added to Lake Wales Ridge Ecosys.) ^B	-	-	70	81	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Homosassa Reserve / Walker Property	-	-	-	-	14	17	58	77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(added to Florida Springs Coastal Greenway)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Addendum 1: Ranking History for All CARL/Florida Forever Projects (1987-2001) (continued)

Project Name	Priority Rank by Year															
	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95 ^c	96 ^c	97 ^c	98	99	00	01	
Homosassa Springs ^D	40	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Horr's Island / Barfield Bay25	30	41	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Horse Creek Scrub (added to Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem)	-	-	-	-	39	42	25	23	3B	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Horton Property ^A	ranked #26 in 1980															
Hutchinson Island-Blind Creek ^A	-	-	-	-	-	78	77	86	41P	19B	6B	9B	-	-	-	
Ichetucknee Trace Limerock Mines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29P	34P	32P	17P	A	
Indian River Lagoon Blueway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15B	14B	9B	B	
ITT Hammock ^{A,D}	ranked #5 in 1980															
Jordan Ranch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24B	8B	-	-	-	-	
Josslyn Island ^{A,D}	139	53	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Julington / Durbin (Creeks) Peninsula ^{A,B}	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	29B	-	
Jupiter Ridge	-	-	-	-	49	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Key West Customs House ^D	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Key West Salt Ponds ^B	34	55	75	89	87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Kissimmee Prairie / River Ecosystem	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6B	-	-	-	-	
Lake Arbuckle ^A	1-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Lake Forest	5-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Lake George	-	-	-	25	29	29	32	7S	7S	7S	-	-	-	-	-	
Lake Powell	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25P	6P	8P	10P	8P	5N	-	-	
Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem	-	-	-	-	5	4	3	2P	1P	1P	1P	1P	1P	1P	A	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1M	1M	1M	1M	1M	1M	A	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1B	1P	2L	4L	4L	3L	A	
Largo Narrows ^A																
Latt Maxcy Tract ^A	ranked #8 in 1980															
Letchworth Mounds	-	-	60	19	13	68	82	91	42P	43P	36P	36P	9N	10N	B	
Levy County Forest / Sandhills	-	-	-	16	6	4	57	71	8S	9S	9S	-	-	-	-	
Little Gator Creek / Wood Stork Rookery ^A	ranked #13 in 1980 and #10 in 1982															
Liverpool Park	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31B	22B	B	
Lochloosa Wildlife ^B	12	22	32	67	79	-	-	61	20B	24B	27B	28B	25B	8S	B	
Longleaf Pine Ecosystem	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	6B	9P	11P	14P	12P	12P	A	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3N	2N	-	
Lower Apalachicola (added to Apalachicola Bay) ^A	4	21	24	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Lower Econlockhatchee River	-	-	44	39	35	39	53	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	(added to Econ-St.Johns Ecosystem)															
Mallory Swamp	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6L	6L	-	-	
Manatee Estech	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Maritime Hammock Initiative	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	35	13B	11B	11B	-	-	-	-	
Mashes Sands ^A	ranked #27 in 1982 and #29 in 1983															
McKeithan Site																A
M.K. Ranch (added to Apalachicola Bay) ^A																
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	21P	19P	23P	B	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5L	3L	3L	6L	B	
Millstone Plantation																A
Mullet Creek Islands ^B	43	62	74	65	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Myakka Estuary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	11B	8S	8S	8S	8S	7S	B	
Myakka Prairies / MacArthur Tract ^A	-	-	-	-	-	36	39	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
New Mahogany Hammock (added to N. Key Largo Hammocks) ^A	ranked #22 in 1980, #15 in 1982 & #8 in 1983															
Newnan's Lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	36P	32P	27P	19B	18B	14B	-	
North Beach ^A	ranked #29 in 1982															
North Fork St. Lucie River / North Port Marina	-	20	29	29	52	81	83	92	11S	2S	-	18B	17B	12B	B	
North Indian River Lagoon (added to Indian River Lagoon Blueway)	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	41	17B	20B	22B	25B	22B	-	-	
North Key Largo Hammocks ^A	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1S	1S	1S	1S	1S	1S	B	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3L	8L	7L	10L	B	

Addendum 1: Ranking History for All CARL/Florida Forever Projects (1987-2001) (continued)

Project Name	Priority Rank by Year															
	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95 ^c	96 ^c	97 ^c	98	99	00	01	
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 ^{A,D}	24	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Northeast Blueway																A
Oaks, The ^A	ranked #25 in 1980															
Ohio Key South ^B	-	42	65	76	85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Okaloacoochee Slough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21B	14B	13B	12B	-	-	
Old Leon Moss Ranch ^B	51	65	83	87	93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Old Town Creek																B
Oscar Scherer Addition ^D	-	-	-	25	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Osceola Pine Savannas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23P	22P	24P	22P	20P	26P	B	
Owens-Illinois Property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Pal-Mar	-	-	-	-	-	48	47	24	9B	3B	1B	1B	1B	2B	A	
Panther Glades - Full Fee																A
Panther Glades - Less Than Fee																A
Paynes Prairie (Additions) ^A	48	52	35	54	43	50	26	39	3S	3S	6S	-	-	-	-	
Peacock Slough ^B	29	38	49	63	57	58	30	37	18B	23B	21B	22B	-	-	-	
Perdido Pitcher Plant Prairie	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28P	28P	9P	6P	5P	4P	B	
Pierce Mound Complex	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19P	36P	34P	35P	8N	13N	A	
Pineland Site Complex	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10P	17P	15P	20P	B	
Pine Island Ridge ^D	-	25	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Pineola Fern Grotto	-	-	-	-	-	-	63	64	34P	33P	-	-	-	-	-	
Pinhook Swamp	-	-	-	-	-	25	35	48	25B	15B	10B	10B	9B	7B	B	
Placid Lakes Tract (added to Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem) ^D	-	-	-	-	18	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Point Washington (added to South Walton County Ecosystem)	-	-	-	-	-	55	34	29	6S	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ponce de Leon ^A	ranked #24 in 1980															
Princess Place ^B	-	44	79	85	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Pumpkin Hill Creek	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	19B	22B	17B	20B	19B	11B	B	
Putnam County Sandhills	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30P	31P	29P	14N	-	
Rainbow River ^B	-	13	10	8	77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ranch Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4L	2L	2L	4L	B	
Rookery Bay (Additions II added to Rookery Bay in 1983) ^A	6	19	30	32	19	9	9	9	8P	8P	16P	4S	4S	-	-	
Rotenberger / Holey Land / Seminole Indian Lands	42	59	55	58	65	64	67	75	7M	7M	7M	7M	7M	-	-	
Saddle Blanket Lakes Scrub	17	8	8	5	7	8	14	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
St. Augustine Beach ^B	-	-	66	78	83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
St. George Island, Unit 4 ^A	ranked #9 in 1980 and #7 in 1982															
St. Joe Timberland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7P	A	
St. Johns River (added to Wekiva-Ocala Greenway) ^{A,B}	27	48	50	64	67	72	75	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
St. Johns River Marshes (a.k.a. Canaveral Industrial Park) ^B	47	68	77	88	91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
St. Joseph Bay Buffer	-	-	-	23	27	16	16	18	21P	17P	21P	15P	13P	9P	B	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6L	-	-	-	-	
St. Martins River (added to Florida Springs Coastal Greenway)	-	24	33	7	11	11	50	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
St. Michael's Landing ^B	-	-	72	80	72	67	68	73	39P	40P	-	-	-	-	-	
Samson Point	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
San Felasco Hammock (Addition) ^{A,D}	-	-	-	45	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sand Mountain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	7B	17B	23B	21B	5N	7N	B	
Sandpiper Cove	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Save Our Everglades	18	26	22	21	29	35	52	62	4M	4M	3M	4M	4M	3M	A	
Scrub Jay Refugia (added to Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosys.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	30	5B	7B	-	-	-	-	-	
Seabranche ^D	-	-	41	44	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sebastian Creek	-	-	-	15	10	14	12	16	4B	4B	7B	5S	5S	-	-	
Seminole Springs/Woods (added to Wekiva-Ocala Greenway)	20	1	2	1	1	2	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Shell Island ^A	ranked #10 in 1980, #35 in 1982 & #30 in 1983															
Silver Glen Springs ^B	-	-	71	83	92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Silver River ^D	25	58	47	52	47	47	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Six Mile Cypress Swamp ^A	ranked #20 in 1980															

Addendum 1: Ranking History for All CARL/Florida Forever Projects (1987-2001) (continued)

Project Name	Priority Rank by Year														
	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95 ^c	96 ^c	97 ^c	98	99	00	01
South Savannas ^A	10	16	20	30	28	33	42	43	4S	4S	5S	7S	7S	-	-
Southeastern Bat Maternity Caves - Full Fee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	26P	29P	28P	29P	27P	27P	B
Southeastern Bat Maternity Caves - Less Than Fee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7L	5L	5L	7L	B
South Walton County Ecosystem	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6S	2S	2S	-	-	A
Spring Hammock ^{A,B}	15	57	36	70	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spruce Creek	-	-	-	28	46	46	-	-	6B	18B	19B	4B	4B	6S	B
Stark Tract	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stoney-Lane ^D	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sugarloaf Hammock (added to Hammocks of Lower Keys) ^B	-	-	62	68	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suwannee Buffers	-	-	-	-	-	21	21	15	8B	14B	16B	23B	20B	17B	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6N	6N	-
Tate's Hell Carrabelle Tract-	-	-	-	-	24	19	17	9P	10P	18P	24P	22P	24P	-	A
Terra Ceia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13B	7B	7B	6B	B
Three Chimneys	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19P	B
Three Lakes / Prairie Lakes Addition ^{A,D}	-	23	25	31	38	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tiger Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	B
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	16	34	45	57	51	65	46	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(added to Dade County Archipelago)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tsala Apopka Lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Twelve Mile Slough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A
Twelve Mile Swamp	-	-	-	-	-	70	72	76	30B	31B	33B	31B	27B	15B	B
Upper Black Creek	-	-	-	37	21	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Upper Econ Mosaic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23P	26P	28P	26P	30P	B
Volusia County Corridor - Full Fee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	B
Volusia County Corridor - Less Than Fee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	B
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	9	30	27	18	34	22	23	66	35P	34P	32P	32P	30P	29P	B
Waddell's Mill Pond (added to Middle Chipola River) ^B	-	-	-	-	61	41	62	63	30P	39P	-	-	-	-	-
Wakulla Springs (added to Wakulla Springs Protection Zone) ^B	13	47	42	75	89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wakulla Springs Protection Zone	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19P	23P	21P	18P	A
Warea Archipelago	-	-	-	-	-	55	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Warm Mineral Springs	33	56	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Watermelon Pond	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	12P	14P	12P	16P	14P	16P	B
Wekiva-Ocala Connector (added to Wekiva-Ocala Greenway)	-	-	-	36	30	23	18	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wekiva-Ocala Greenway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7P	7P	7P	8P	6P	6P	A
Wekiva River Buffers ^B	-	-	-	77	78	79	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Lake ^{A,D}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wetstone / Berkovitz ^B	-	36	51	51	55	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
White Belt Ranch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Windley Key Quarry ^{A,D}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Withlacoochee EEL Additions ^{A,B}	35	46	53	66	74	59	71	78	9S	11S	10S	-	-	-	-
Woody Property ^B	49	67	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yamato Scrub	-	-	-	-	-	43	76	90	32B	33B	-	-	-	-	-
Ybor City Addition ^{B,D}	-	-	18	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yellow River Ravines	-	-	-	-	-	49	49	33P	35P	-	-	-	-	-	-

Addendum 1: Ranking History for All CARL/Florida Forever Projects (1987-2001) (continued)

Footnotes:

- A** 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.
- B** Projects ranked greater than 60 in 1989, 1990, and 1991 were not included on the priority list approved by the Board of Trustees.
- C** Projects ranked in one or more of six groups in 1986-2000:
 - P = Priority Project
 - B = Bargain/Shared Project
 - M = Mega/Multiparcel Project
 - S = Substantially Complete Project
 - L = Less-Than-Fee Project
 - N = Negotiation Impasse Project
- D** Project 90% or more complete and qualifies for funding pursuant to Section 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 ARC Meetings - 2000/2001 Evaluation Cycle

Date	Major Actions Taken
5/22/2000	<p>ARC Council/Staff Meeting, Tallahassee, FL. Overview presentation to Council of the following : ARC, the sunshine law, travel reimbursements, the history of Florida's land acquisition program, acquisition program description, management program descriptions. Approved ARC meeting dates for June through September. The consideration to use state property in Monroe County for a wastewater treatment facility was withdrawn from the agenda.</p>
6/27/2000	<p>ARC Council Meeting/Public Hearing, Tallahassee, FL. Approved a request to convey 50 acres to the City of Belle Glade for expansion of its industrial park. Approved a boundary amendment to the Pierce Mound Complex, Franklin County. Approved the proposal for DSL staff to evaluate projects on the CARL list using Florida Forever goals, measures and criteria. Deferred a Conservation Status Report by FNAI until the July 18, 2000, ARC Council meeting. Public testimony was received for the following new acquisition proposals: Carr Farms/Price's Scrub, Winsberg Farm Wetland Restoration, McKeithen site, Volusia Conservation Corridor, Old Town Creek Watershed, Northeast Florida Blueway, Millstone Plantation, Panther Glades, Twelve Mile Slough, Bell Ridge Sandhill and Cedar Swamp. Discussed the draft surplus criteria, the final draft will be submitted to ARC when completed by the team.</p>
7/17/2000	<p>ARC Public Hearing/Staff Meeting, Tallahassee, FL. Public testimony was taken and discussion followed on the following boundary amendments: Twelve Mile Swamp, Belle Meade, North Fork St. Lucie, Ichetucknee Trace, Pal-Mar, and Pumpkin Hill Creek. The selection of acquisition proposals to receive full review and assessment during the 2000 evaluation cycle was discussed. The addition of the Cedar Swamp proposal to the 2000 CARL priority list was considered.</p>
7/18/2000	<p>ARC Council Meeting, Tallahassee, FL. FNAI made a presentation of the Conservation Status Report. Approved a boundary addition of 2,900 acres to the Twelve Mile Swamp CARL project boundary with the modification that the manager would review surplus options, and DOF would reconsider their roles as manager at the appropriate time. Approved the boundary addition of 200 acres to Ichetucknee Trace and further directed staff to research the geology of the site. The Council cautioned that only the portion of the addition that is determined to be directly related to the underground water conduit be acquired. Approved the boundary addition of 101 acres to Fakahatchee Strand and a 115 acre addition to North Fork St. Lucie. Deferred action on the following boundary amendments: Belle Meade for six months and Pal Mar until staff can evaluate and report on the viability of the connector. Council directed staff to prepare an abbreviated project assessment and design for the proposed boundary amendment for Pumpkin Hill Creek. The following new proposals received yes votes, moving them on to the assessment phase: Balm Scrub, Millstone Plantation, Old Town Creek Watershed, Volusia Conservation Corridor, Northeast Florida Blueway, Tiger, Little Tiger Island, Carr Farms/Price's Scrub, Bell Ridge Sandhill, Twelve Mile Slough, Panther Glades, Cypress Creek, McKeithen Site. Approved the Cedar Swamp proposal for further evaluation and directed staff to prepare a project assessment and design for consideration in September.</p>
8/21/2000	<p>ARC Public Hearing/Staff Meeting, Tallahassee, FL. Public testimony was taken on the following management plans: Goethe State Forest, Cary State Forest, Myakka State Forest, Two Mile Prairie, Enchanted Forest Sanctuary, Amelia Island State Recreation Area, Topsail Hill State Preserve, Ichetucknee Springs State Park, and Emerson Point Conservation Park. Public testimony was taken on the following land management issues: Request for a conveyance of 300 acres of state-owned land in Union County, to the New river Solid Waste Association, and a request for a surplus land designation for a 40 acre parcel of state-owned land in Pasco County. The following boundary amendments were discussed: Etoniah/Cross Florida Greenway, Florida's First Magnitude Springs-Cypress Spring, Indian River Lagoon Blueway, Atlantic Ridge, St. Joe Timberland, Pinhook Swamp, and the Wakulla Springs Protection Zone.</p>

Addendum 2: Summaries of ARC Meetings - 2000/2001 (continued)

Date	Major Actions Taken
8/22/2000	<p>ARC Council Meeting, Tallahassee, FL. Jim Stevenson made a Florida springs Presentation. Approved the Goethe State Forest land management plan. Postponed action on the following management plans until September: Cary State Forest, Myakka State Forest, Two Mile Prairie, Enchanted Forest Sanctuary, Amelia Island State Recreation Area, Topsail Hill State Preserve, Ichetucknee Springs State Park, and Emerson Point Conservation Park. Approved the request to convey 300 acres of state-owned land in Union County to the New River Solid Waste Association subject to an acceptable agreement between New River Solid Waste, Department of Corrections and Department of Environmental Protection. Approved the surplus land designation for a 40 acre parcel of state-owned land in Pasco County. Approved the following boundary amendments: Etoniah/Cross Florida Greenway, Florida's First Magnitude Springs-Cypress Spring, Atlantic Ridge, St. Joe Timberlands (both additions), and Pinhook Swamp. Deferred the boundary amendments for Wakulla Springs Protection for six months and Indian River Lagoon Blueway for no more than two months.</p>
10/16/2000	<p>ARC Public Hearing/Staff Meeting, Tallahassee, FL. Public testimony was taken on the following management plans: Lignumvitae Key State Botanical Site, Fakahatchee Strand State Preserve, Fannin Springs State Recreation Area, T.H. Stone Memorial St. Joseph Peninsula State Park, Andres Wildlife Management Area, Juno Dunes Natural Area, Blackwater State Forest, Seminole State Forest, Lake Talquin State Forest, Pine Log State Forest, and Shell Key Preserve. Public testimony was taken on the following boundary amendments: Estero Bay and Pumpkin Hill. Other land management issues discussed: The request to convey 80 acres to an adjacent landowner in Alachua County, the request to exchange of .04 acres of state-owned property for .04 acres of private property in Brevard County, the request to surplus 4.45 acres of state-owned land in Dade county, exchange of 1.54 acres of State land for 2.28 acres owned by the City of Deland, and the exchange 3.013 acres of State land for land owned by Gulf Coast Community College in Bay County. Approved the Cedar Swamp CARL project and let Council make recommendation for ranking using the Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan Evaluation Matrix as recommended by staff. Other discussion items: Agency management planning, Ichetucknee Trace update, and land management review findings.</p>
10/17/2000	<p>ARC Council Meeting, Tallahassee, FL. Information copies of the Criteria for declaring conservation lands as surplus were provided to Council. Chairman Stuhs directed staff to draft a letter to the BOT, requesting a delay in presenting the guidelines so that the ARC members could participate. Discussion items: Management plan formatting and the Ichetucknee Trace progress report. Approved the following management plans: Cary State Forest, Myakka State Forest, Two Mile Prairie, Enchanted Forest Sanctuary, Amelia Island State Recreation Area, Topsail Hill State Preserve, Ichetucknee Springs State Park, Emerson Point Conservation Park, and Shell Key Preserve. Approved the following management issues: The request to convey 80 acres in Alachua County, the request to exchange .04 acre in Brevard County, surplus of 4.45 acres in Dade County, exchange of 1.54 acres in Volusia County, exchange of 3.013 acres in Bay County. Approved the following boundary amendments: Estero Bay and Pumpkin Hill. Approved the project assessment and project design and staff recommended ranking of the Cedar Swamp project. Approved the CARL Interim Report. Information item: Land Management Review Team findings.</p>
12/18/2000	<p>ARC Public Hearing/Staff Meeting, Tallahassee, FL. Public testimony was taken on the following management plans: DeLeon Springs State Recreation Area, Sebastian Inlet State Recreation Area, Rookery Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve, Spring Hammock Preserve, blind Creek Park, Three Lakes Wildlife Management Area, Half Moon Wildlife Management Area, Caloosahatchee Regional Park, and Joe Budd Wildlife Management Area plan amendment. Other land management issues recommended for approval: Request to declare 0.52 acres of state-owned property as no longer needed for conservation purposes and</p>

Addendum 2: Summaries of ARC Meetings - 2000/2001 (continued)

Date	Major Actions Taken
	to exchange it for 1.03 acres of private property in Marion County, request to exchange state-owned land in Jonathan Dickinson State Park in Martin County, request to convey 13.55 acres of lake bottom to a private landowner in Polk County, request to convey 12 acres to St. Lucie County, and the request to convey the Sanchez House to the City of St. Augustine in St. Johns County. Boundary amendments recommended for approval: Fisheating Creek, Brevard Coastal Scrub, and Indian River Lagoon Blueway.
12/19/2000	<p>ARC Council Meeting, Tallahassee, FL. Gary Knight made a presentation on FNAI's role in conducting ecological inventories on state lands as it relates to land management planning. Approved the following management plans: Lignumvitae Key State Botanical Site, Fakahatchee Strand State Preserve, Fannin Springs State Recreation Area, T.H. Stone Memorial St. Joseph Peninsula State Park, Andrews Wildlife Management Area, Juno Dunes Natural Area, Blackwater State Rorest, Seminole State Forest, Lake Talquin State Forest, and Pine Log State Forest. Approved the following land management issues: 0.52 acres of state-owned property as no longer needed for conservation purposes and to exchange it for 1.03 acres of private property in Marion County, request to convey 12 acres to St. Lucie County, and the request to convey the Sanchez House to the City of St. Augustine in St. Johns County. Approved the request to exchange land in Jonathan Dickinson State Park with Martin County, except for the easement, with conceptual approval of the easement pending the survey and final design. This was amended to indicate that the Council is looking for assurances of habitat impact minimization, while maintaining stormwater treatment standards. Approved the request to convey 13.55 acres of lake bottom to a private landowner in Polk County contingent upon the land being used for stormwater retention and wetland creation (including floodplain). Approved the following boundary amendments: Fisheating Creek, Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem, and Indian River Lagoon Blueway.</p>
1/24/2001	<p>ARC Public Hearing/Staff Meeting, Tallahassee, FL. Public testimony was taken on the following management plans: Bill Baggs-Cape Florida State Recreation Area, Bald Point State Park and Spruce Creek Preserve. Public testimony was taken on the following land management issues: Request to exchange 5.36 acres of State land for land owned by Jaymar Farms Inc., the item was deferred; Request to ensure that a 5-acre easement to the St. Johns Water Management District for stormwater retention purposes is in compliance with the Incompatible Use of natural Resource Lands Policy; Request for a Utility Easement and Exchange on Lower Apalachicola Wildlife and Environmental Area; Consideration of (1) an exchange of 3.16 acres of state-owned lands in Jonathan Dickinson State Park with Martin County for 6.59 acres; (2) a request for a 32.92 acre, non-exclusive easement for storm water treatment to Martin County; and (3) Council review of compliance with the Board of Trustees' Incompatible Use Policy; Request to ensure that a .6 acre addition to a Navy facility for a two-story concrete building and 100-foot radio tower is in compliance with the Incompatible Use of Natural Resources Lands Policy; Request to exchange 12 acres of state-owned land for at least 24 acres owned by the St. Joe Company in the City of Panama City Beach. Public testimony was taken on the following boundary amendments: Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge; and Etoniah-Cross Florida Greenway. Public testimony was taken on the following land acquisition issues: The 12 new proposals under consideration for addition to the 2001 Priority List; Proposed schedule for land acquisition rule development. There was discussion of the following items: The current methodology used to assign management responsibilities for new acquisition projects and site inspections for new projects being evaluated.</p>
1/25/2001	<p>ARC Council Meeting, Tallahassee, FL. The following 5-year management plans were approved: DeLeon Springs State Recreation Area (Volusia County); Sebastian Inlet State Recreation Area (Brevard and Indian River County); Rookery Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve (Collier County); Spring Hammock Preserve (Seminole County); Blind Creek Park (St. Lucie County); Three Lakes Wildlife Management Area (Osceola County); Half Moon Wildlife</p>

Addendum 2: Summaries of ARC Meetings - 2000 (continued)

Date	Major Actions Taken
	<p>Management Area (Lake County); Caloosahatchee Regional Park (Lee County); and Joe Budd Wildlife Management Area Plan Amendment (Gadsden County). Other land management issues approved: Request to ensure that a 5-acre easement to the St. Johns River Water Management District for stormwater retention purposes is in compliance with the Incompatible Use of Natural Resource Lands Policy; Request for a Utility Easement and Exchange on Lower Apalachicola Wildlife and Environmental Area (Gulf County); Consideration of (1) an exchange of 3.16 acres of state-owned lands in Jonathan Dickinson State Park with Martin County for 6.59 acres; (2) a request for a 32.92 acre non-exclusive easement for storm water treatment to Martin County; and (3) Council review of compliance with the Board of Trustee' Incompatible Use Policy; Request to ensure that a .6 acre addition to a Navy facility for a two-story concrete building and 100-foot radio tower is in compliance with the Incompatible Use of Natural Resources Lands Policy; Request to exchange 12 acres of state-owned land for at least 24 acres owned by the St. Joe Company in the City of Panama City Beach. The Council deferred the request to exchange 5.36 acres of State land for land owned by Jaymar Farms Inc. The Council approved the Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge boundary amendment. The Council also approved the Etoniah – Cross Florida Greenway boundary amendment contingent upon encumbrances being satisfied, the addition not being declared essential and the property not being purchased until adjacent land within the CARL boundary is purchased in fee simple. The following 2000 Project Assessments were selected to proceed in the evaluation process (i.e., Project Design preparation) under the Program during the 2000 evaluation cycle for potential addition to the 2001 Florida Forever Priority List: Carr Farms/Price's Scrub, McKeithen Site, Northeast Florida Blueway, Bell Ridge Sandhill, Old Town Creek Watershed, Twelve Mile Slough, Millstone Plantation, Tiger and Little Tiger Island, and Volusia County Corridor. Ms. Eva Armstrong addressed the Council on the proposed schedule for land acquisition rule development. The following items were discussed: Surplus Criteria – Discussion of Council members' comments or input on the draft Criteria for Declaring Conservation Lands as Surplus, provided to ARC in October; Florida Forever-Discussion of the Florida Forever Program Goals and Performance Measures, developed by the Florida Forever Advisory Council and provided to ARC in December; The Role of Council Members in Project Assessments.</p>

**Addendum 3: Voting Records of Acquisition and Restoration Council—2000
1st Five Vote for initiation of Project Assessment for 2000 Proposals - July 18, 2000**

County Proposal Name	DEP	DHR	Swain	DOF	Walters	FWC	Sessions	DCA	Moller	SELECT
Alachua/Marion County										
1. Carr Farms/Price's Scrub	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	YES
Columbia County										
2. McKeithen Site	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	YES
Duval County										
3. NE Florida Blueway - Phase 1	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	YES
Gilchrist County										
4. Bell Ridge Sandhill	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	YES
Hardee/Polk County										
5. Old Town Creek Watershed	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	YES
Hendry County										
6. Panther Glades	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	YES
7. Twelve mile Slough	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	YES
Hillsborough County										
8. Balm Scrub	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	NO
Leon County										
9. Millstone Plantation	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	YES
Martin/ Palm Beach County										
10. Cypress Creek	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	NO
Nassau County										
11. Tiger and Little Tiger Island	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	YES
Volusia County										
12. Volusia County Corridor	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	YES
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**Addendum 3: Voting Records of Acquisition and Restoration Council—2000
2nd Five Vote for initiation of Project Design for 2000 Proposals - January 25, 2001**

County Project Name	DEP	DHR	Swain	DOF	Walters	FWC	Sessions	DCA	Moller	SELECT
Alachua/Marion County										
1. Carr Farms/Price's Scrub	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	YES
Columbia County										
2. McKeithen Site/	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	YES
Duval County										
3. NE Florida Blueway - Phase I	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	YES
Gilchrist County										
4. Bell Ridge Sandhill	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	YES
Hardee/Polk County										
5. Old Town Creek Watershed	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	YES
Hendry County										
6. Panther Glades	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	YES
7. Twelve mile Slough	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	YES
Hillsborough County										
8. Balm Scrub	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	NO
Leon County										
9. Millstone Plantation	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	YES
Martin/ Palm Beach County										
10. Cypress Creek	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	NO
Nassau County										
11. Tiger and Little Tiger Island	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	YES
Volusia County										
12. Volusia County Corridor	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	YES
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**Addendum 3: Acquisition & Restoration Council 2001 Florida Forever List
Vote Sheet to Establish Group A & B April 6, 2001**

Project Name	Subgroup	Group	Score	DOS	DOF	Walters	DEP	Moller	Swain	FWC	Sessions	DCA
Alderman's Ford Addition	Full Fee ¹	B	3			A	A					A
Allapattah Flats	Full Fee	B	1					A				
Annuteliga Hammock	Full Fee	B	2	A					A			
Apalachicola River	Full Fee	B	5	A		A			A		A	A
Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge	Full Fee	B	2							A		A
Atlantic Ridge Ecosystem	Full Fee ¹	B	3				A		A			A
Belle Meade	Full Fee	A	7	A	A		A	A		A	A	A
Big Bend Swamp /Holopaw Ranch	Less Than Fee	B	2		A					A		
Bombing Range Ridge	Full Fee	A	8	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	
Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosys.	Full Fee ¹	B	6		A	A			A	A	A	A
Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosys.	Small Parcels	B	4			A			A	A	A	
California Swamp	Full Fee	B	1	A								
Cabosahatchee Ecoscape	Full Fee	B	6				A	A	A	A	A	A
Cape Haze / Charlotte Harbor	Small Parcels	A	8	A	A	A	A		A	A	A	A
Carr Farm /Price's Scrub	Full Fee	B	3	A		A					A	
Catfish Creek	Full Fee	B	5		A		A		A	A		A
Cedar Swamp	Full Fee ¹	B	2			A		A				
Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods	Full Fee	B	3			A	A					A
Corkscrew Reg. Eco. Watershed	Full Fee ¹	A	9	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Coupon Bight / Key Deer	Small Parcels	A	7		A	A	A		A	A	A	A
Dade County Archipelago	Full Fee ¹	B	6		A	A			A	A	A	A
Dickerson Bay / Bald Point	Full Fee	A	7	A		A	A		A	A	A	A
Dunn's Creek	Full Fee ¹	B	2				A		A			
East Everglades	Small Parcels	B	3				A	A		A		
Econ-St. Johns Ecosystem	Full Fee ¹	B	0									
Emerald Marsh	Full Fee ¹	B	0									
Estero Bay	Full Fee	B	5		A	A	A	A				A
Etoniah / Cross Fla. Greenway	Less Than Fee	B	5		A	A	A		A	A		
Etoniah / Cross Fla. Greenway	Full Fee	B	4		A	A	A		A			
Fakahatchee Strand	Small Parcels	B	6		A	A			A	A	A	A
Fisheating Creek	Less Than Fee	A	9	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Florida Springs Coastal Greenway	Small Parcels	B	2				A				A	
Fla.'s First Magnitude Springs	Full Fee	B	3				A				A	A
Fla.'s First Magnitude Springs	Full Fee	A	7	A	A		A	A	A		A	A
Florida Keys Ecosystem	Full Fee	A	8	A	A	A	A		A	A	A	A
Garcon Ecosystem	Full Fee ¹	B	1				A					
Green Swamp	Less Than Fee	A	9	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Green Swamp	Full Fee	B	1					A				
Hall Ranch	Full Fee	B	0									
Hixtown Swamp	Full Fee ¹	B	0									
Ichetucknee Trace	Full Fee	A	7		A		A	A	A	A	A	A
Indian River Lagoon Blueway	Full Fee ¹	B	6				A	A	A	A	A	
Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem	Less Than Fee	A	9	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem	Small Parcels	A	9	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem	Full Fee	A	9	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A

**Addendum 3: Acquisition & Restoration Council 2001 Florida Forever List
Vote Sheet to Establish Group A & B April 6, 2001 (continued)**

Project Name	Subgroup	Group	Score	DOS	DOF	Walters	DEP	Moller	Swain	FWC	Sessions	DCA
Letchworth Mounds	Full Fee	B	0									
Liverpool Park	Full Fee ¹	B	0									
Lochloosa Wildlife	Small Parcels	B	3	A				A	A			
Longleaf Pine Ecosystem	Full Fee	A	7	A	A	A			A	A	A	A
McKeithan Site	Less Than Fee	A	8	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	
Middle Chipola River	Less Than Fee	B	1	A								
Middle Chipola River	Full Fee	B	2			A	A					
Millstone Plantation	Less Than Fee	A	7	A		A	A	A		A	A	A
Myakka Estuary	Small Parcels	B	4				A		A		A	A
North Fork St. Lucie River	Full Fee ¹	B	2			A	A					
North Key Largo Hammocks	Less Than Fee	B	5			A	A		A		A	A
North Key Largo Hammocks	Small Parcels	B	6	A		A	A		A		A	A
Northeast Florida Blueway	Full Fee ¹	A	7	A	A	A		A		A	A	A
Old Town Creek	Less Than Fee ¹	B	1				A					
Osceola Pine Savannas	Full Fee	B	1						A			
Pat-Mar	Full Fee ¹	A	7			A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Panther Glades	Full Fee	A	9	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Panther Glades	Less Than Fee	A	9	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Perdido Pitcher Plant Prairie	Full Fee	B	6		A		A		A	A	A	A
Pierce Mound Complex	Full Fee	A	7	A		A	A		A	A	A	A
Pineland Site Complex	Full Fee	B	6	A	A	A				A	A	A
Pinhook Swamp	Full Fee ¹	B	6	A	A		A			A	A	A
Pumpkin Hill Creek	Full Fee ¹	B	4			A	A	A		A		
Ranch Reserve	Less Than Fee	B	0									
Sand Mountain	Full Fee	B	1						A			
Save Our Everglades	Small Parcels	A	8	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		A
Southeast Bat Maternity Caves	Full Fee	B	1						A			
Southeast Bay Maternity Caves	Less Than Fee	B	4		A	A			A			A
South Walton County Ecosystem	Small Parcels	A	8	A	A		A	A	A	A	A	A
Spruce Creek	Small Parcels	B	4	A		A	A					A
St. Joe Bay Buffer	Full Fee	B	6	A		A	A	A	A		A	
St. Joe Timberland	Full Fee	A	9	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Tate's Hill / Carrabelle Tract	Full Fee	A	7		A	A		A	A	A	A	A
Terra Ceia	Full Fee ¹	B	2	A			A					
Three Chimneys	Full Fee	B	0									
Tiger Island	Full Fee	B	3	A					A		A	
Twelve Mile Slough	Full Fee	A	7		A		A	A	A	A	A	A
Twelve Mile Swamp	Full Fee ¹	B	1									A
Upper Econ Mosaic	Full Fee	B	0									
Volusia County Corridor	Full Fee ¹	B	0									
Volusia County Corridor	Less Than Fee	B	0									
Wacissa / Aucilla River Sinks	Full Fee	B	4	A					A		A	A
Wakulla Springs Protection Zone	Full Fee	A	8	A	A	A	A	A	A		A	A
Watermelon Pond	Full Fee	B	3	A	A				A			
Wekiva-Ocala Greenway	Full Fee	A	7	A	A	A			A	A	A	A

Addendum 4: Natural Resources Evaluation Matrix for 2000 Florida Forever Projects

McKeithen Site: Columbia County
Biological Conservation Priority: Low

Natural Resources Description: The McKeithen Site was proposed to protect archaeological resources that occur in three mounds and a surrounding village. The original proposed area is a wooded slope above a small creek (Orange Creek). The higher portion of the site supports about 26 acres of cutover sandhill and the lower portion supports an equivalent area of upland hardwood forest. Twelve acres are disturbed and occupied by grassland and shrubland. There are no rare species recorded in the FNAI database on the site, although the proposal reports gopher tortoises and Sherman's fox squirrels as occurring on site. According to a 1989 Florida Department of Transportation aerial photograph, the site is adjacent to about 100 acres of similar upland hardwood forest across Orange Creek to the northwest, and about 250 acres of disturbed sandhill to the east; these parcels could be considered for addition to the proposal as a buffer or for passive recreational purposes.

Scientific name	Common name	Global	State	Federal	State
Rare Animals reported on site:					
<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	<i>gopher tortoise</i>	G3	S3	N	LS
<i>Sciurus niger shermani</i>	<i>Sherman's fox squirrel</i>	G5T2	S2	N	LS

Nearby Conservation Lands: There are no conservation lands within 5 miles of the McKeithen Site. Conservation lands within 10 miles are 5 tracts along the Suwannee River managed by the Suwannee River Water Management District (Big Shoals, Deep Creek, Swift Creek, Suwannee Valley, Stephen Foster Culture Center), Osceola National Forest, and the Suwannee Buffer CARL project.

Northeast Florida Blueway, Phase I: Duval County and St. Johns County
Biological Conservation Priority: Medium

Natural Resources Description: The Northeast Florida Blueway's project boundaries encompass the undeveloped uplands and wetlands along both sides of Pablo creek, in a corridor that extends from the St. John's river south to approximately 1/4 mile south of toll road 202. The northernmost portion of the project boundary overlaps with lands within the Mayport Naval Station and the Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve. Approximately 80% of the project area consists of saltwater and brackish marshes (60%), and open water associated with Pablo Creek. Within the marshlands there are numerous small tidal creeks and sparsely scattered, small natural islands and spoil islands that support shrublands and hydric hammocks. The remainder of the project encompasses relatively small natural areas that exist between the creek and residential developments. These areas support natural communities of maritime hammocks (6%) and mesic/wet flatwoods (6%). The lands surrounding the natural areas consist of low, medium and high density residential developments.

Scientific name	Common name	Global	State	Federal	State
Rare plants on site:					
<i>Cheilanthes microphylla</i>	southern lip fern	G5	S3	N	LE
<i>Forestiera godfreyi</i>	Godfrey's privet	G3	S2S3	N	LE
<i>Lantana depressa</i> var. <i>floridana</i>	Atlantic coast Florida lantana	G2	T2S2	N	LE
<i>Peperomia humilis</i>	terrestrial peperomia	G5	S2	N	LE
<i>Spiranthes polyantha</i>	green ladies' tresses	G3G5	S1S2	N	LE
Rare animals on site:					
<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	Gopher tortoise	G3	S3	N	LS
<i>Cistothorus palustris griseus</i>	Worthington's marshwren	G5	S2	N	LS
<i>Ardea alba</i>	great egret	T3	G5S4	N	N
<i>Mycteria americana</i>	wood stork	G4	S2	LE	LE
<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	black-crowned night-heron	G5	S3S4	N	N
<i>Sterna antillarum</i>	least tern	G4	S3	N	LT
Rare animals near site:					
<i>Ammodramus maritimus macgillivraii</i>	Macgillivray's seaside Sparrow	G4T2	S1	N	N
<i>Egretta thula</i>	snowy egret	G5	S4	N	LS
<i>Egretta caerulea</i>	little blue heron	G5	S4	N	LS

Addendum 4: Natural Resources Evaluation Matrix for 2000 Florida Forever Proposals (continued)

Northeast Florida BlueWay, Phase I: Continued

Scientific name	Common name	Global	State	Federal	State
<i>Egretta tricolor</i>	tricolored heron	G5	S4	N	LS
<i>Eudocimus albus</i>	white ibis	G5	S4	N	LS
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	bald eagle	G4	S3	LT	LT
<i>Haematopus palliatus</i>	American oystercatcher	G5	S3	N	LS
<i>Mycteria americana</i>	wood stork	G4	S2	LE	LE
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	osprey	G5	S3	N	N
<i>Passerina ciris</i>	painter bunting	G5	S3	N	N
<i>Trichechus manatus</i>	West Indian manatee	G2	S2	LE	LE

Nearby conservation lands: The project is a southern continuation of the large managed area mosaic of the Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve, Mayport Naval Station, and the Nassau River-St. Johns River Marshes Aquatic Preserve. Cedar Swamp CARL proposal is to the south.

Bell Ridge Sandhills: Gilchrist County

Biological Conservation Priority: Medium

Natural Resources Description: The Bell Ridge Sandhill project is predominantly sandhill of variable quality, but much of which quite good. The Bell Ridge itself is a small xeric upland physiographic feature lying just north of the much larger Brooksville Ridge. Most of the natural land cover of the Bell Ridge has been converted to agricultural use (and increasingly to rural residential use). The gently rolling hills and ridges of the Bell Ridge represent relict beach dunes now at elevations of 60-100 feet and consist of excessively well-drained sands of generally low fertility.

Natural communities present and their estimated size within the proposed boundaries are Sandhill, 53% (1600 acres); Upland Mixed Forest, 3% (90 ac); Xeric Hammock, 2% (60 ac); Depression Marsh, 1% (8 ac); and Sinkhole, <1% (2 ac). Some of the Upland Mixed Forest may not be the natural condition for the acreage that it occupies, but rather represent disturbed/successional sandhill following clearing and fire exclusion. Additionally, approximately 41 % (1240 ac) is agriculture (chiefly pine plantation on former Sandhill) or disturbed land (wildlife food plots, residential/farm) not readily assignable to a natural community.

Scientific name	Common name	Global	State	Federal	State
Rare Animals on site:					
<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	gopher tortoise	G3	S3	N	LS
<i>Falco sparverius paulus</i>	southeastern American kestrel	G5T3T4	S3?	N	LT
<i>Sciurus niger shermani</i>	Sherman's fox squirrel	G5T2	S2	N	LS
Rare Animal Occurrences nearby:					
<i>Speotyto cunicularia floridana</i>	Florida burrowing owl	G4T3	S3	N	LS
<i>Aimophila aestivalis</i>	Bachman's sparrow	G3	S3	N	N

Nearby conservation lands: The Nature Conservancy's 720-acre Davidson Ranch Preserve, previously purchased from Mrs. Galloway, is immediately contiguous (separated by unpaved road) with the southeastern edge of the proposal. No other conservation lands are within 3 miles. Many protected tracts occur within 12 miles, but these have little relevance to the resources of the Bell Ridge Sandhill. These include several conservation lands along the Santa Fe River 3.5-5 miles to the north (Ichetucknee and Santa Fe Springs Conservation Areas, Poe Springs Park, River Rise State Preserve) and along the Suwannee River approximately 10 miles to the west (Hatchbend and Wannee Conservation Areas). San Felasco State Preserve lies approximately 12 miles to the east, and Dudley Farm State Historic Site 10 miles to the southeast.

Addendum 4: Natural Resources Evaluation Matrix for 2000 Florida Forever Proposals (continued)

Balm Scrub: Hillsborough County
Biological Conservation Priority: Medium

Natural Communities in order of extent are mesic flatwoods (645 acres), hydric hammock (310 acres), depression/basin marsh (150 acres), scrub (130 acres) and xeric hammock (40 acres). Abandoned row crop fields (175 acres) and improved pasture (145 acres) are present on areas that formerly supported mesic flatwoods. The communities apparently have received little management attention other than burning in some of the flatwoods (unimproved pasture) for cattle forage. Roads, ditches and improved areas have fragmented the site. Several exotic plant species are present, but not extensively. The county currently is in the process of restoring areas recently used for row crop agriculture, and plans to create a wetland for cleaning off-site runoff before allowing it to feed into Bullfrog Creek.

Scientific name	Common name	Global	State	Federal	State
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Rare Animal Occurrences on site:

<i>Drymarchon corais couperi</i>	eastern indigo snake	G4T3	S3	LT	LT
<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	gopher tortoise	G3	S3	N	LS
<i>Sciurus niger shermani</i>	Sherman's fox squirrel	G5T2	S2	N	LS

Rare Plants observed on site:

<i>Chrysopsis floridana</i>	Florida golden aster	G1	S1	LE	LE
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Nearby conservation lands: Balm-Boyette Scrub (approximately one mile to the northeast); Little Manatee Corridor (approximately two miles to the south); Little Manatee River State Park (approximately five miles to the southwest); Bullfrog Creek Scrub (approximately two miles west); Golden Aster Scrub (approximately four miles northwest).

Cedar Swamp: Duval County
Biological Conservation Priority: Medium

The Cedar Swamp project consists of three disjunct sections owned by George H. Hodges, Jr. The proposal has ecological and conservation significance as it supports good to high quality sandhill and mesic flatwoods natural communities that are in the rapidly developing Southside metropolitan area of the City of Jacksonville/Duval County. The site is located about six miles east of downtown Jacksonville and about four miles west of the Atlantic Ocean. Phase 1 is the most ecologically intact tract with many mature longleaf pines and is located south of the intersection of Hodges Boulevard and J. Turner Butler Boulevard. Phase 2 consists of two variously disturbed tracts located between one and a half and six miles north of Phase 1. Portions of Phase 2 have been impacted by pine plantations, agriculture, or land clearing. Major east-west highways dividing the project are J. Turner Butler Boulevard, Beach Boulevard, and Atlantic Boulevard. The parcels are threatened by numerous, rapidly expanding residential developments in this mostly urban area.

Natural communities present and their estimated size within the proposed boundaries are Mesic/Wet Flatwoods- 40% (2,000 acres); Sandhill- 12% (600 acres); Hardwood Hammock- 8% (400 acres); Floodplain Swamp- 7% (350 acres); Upland Mixed Forest- 6% (300 acres); Floodplain Marsh- 4% (200 acres); Scrubby Flatwoods- <1% (30 acres). The condition of the natural communities on site appears to be generally good in Phase 1 south of J. Turner Butler Boulevard and good to fair in Phase 2. Additionally, approximately 8% (400 acres) is agriculture or disturbed land not assignable to any natural community. No rare plants were observed or reported to occur on Cedar Swamp CARL Proposal lands.

Scientific name	Common name	Global	State	Federal	State
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Rare Animal Occurrences on site:

<i>Aimophila aestivalis</i>	Bachman's sparrow	G3	S3	N	N
<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	gopher tortoise	G3	S3	N	LS
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	osprey	G5	S3S4	N	N
<i>Passerina ciris</i>	painter bunting	G5	S3	N	N
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	red-cockaded woodpecker	G3	S2	LE	LT
<i>Sciurus niger shermani</i>	Sherman's fox squirrel	G5T2	S2	N	LS
<i>Sterna antillarum</i>	least tern	G4	S3	N	LT
<i>Ursus americanus floridanus</i>	Florida black bear	G5T2	S2	N	LT

Rare Animals reported on site:

<i>Alligator mississippiensis</i>	American alligator	G5	S4	T(S/A)	LS
<i>Drymarchon corais couperi</i>	eastern indigo snake	G4T3	S3	LT	LT
<i>Elanoides forficatus</i>	swallow-tailed kite	G4	S2S3	N	N
<i>Speotyto cunicularia floridana</i>	Florida burrowing owl	G4T3	S3	N	LS
<i>Aphelocoma coerulescens</i>	Florida scrub-jay	G3	S3	LT	LT

Addendum 4: Natural Resources Evaluation Matrix for 2000 Florida Forever Proposals (continued)

Cedar Swamp: Duval County Continued

Scientific name	Common name	Global	State	Federal	State
<i>Egretta caerulea</i>	little blue heron	G5	S4	N	LS
<i>Eudocimus albus</i>	white ibis	G5	S4	N	LS
<i>Mycteria Americana</i>	wood stork	G4	S2	LE	LE

Nearby conservation lands: Northeast Florida Blueway, Phase 1 is another year 2000 CARL proposal approximately two miles down Pablo Creek (1.25 miles directly east) from the Cedar Swamp CARL Proposal. The blueway proposal encompasses the undeveloped uplands and wetlands along both sides of Pablo Creek from the St. Johns River to just south of J. Turner Butler Boulevard. The northernmost portion of the project would overlap with lands within the Mayport Naval Station and the Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve.

Old Town Creek Watershed: Hardee and Polk County

Biological Conservation Priority: Medium-High

Natural Resources Description: The northeastern corner of the site includes part of the Lake Wales Ridge, a physiographic region of the state that is rich in both rare plant and animal species. The site supports many natural communities characteristic of south-central Florida including hydric hammock (28%), mesic flatwoods, (26%), wet flatwoods (5%), baygall (3%), scrub (<2%), upland mixed forest (<2%; including mesic hammock), depression marsh (<2%), dome swamp (<1%), and sandhill (<1%). A large percentage of the former flatwoods have been converted to improved pasture, covering approximately 33% of the proposed area. Many rare plant species have been reported for the site. Most of these are associated with the scrub habitat on or adjacent to the Lake Wales Ridge.

Scientific name	Common name	Global	State	Federal	State
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Rare Animal Occurrences on site:

<i>Aimophila aestivalis</i>	Bachman's sparrow	G3	S3	N	N
<i>Falco sparverius paulus</i>	southeastern American kestrel	G5T3T4	S3?	N	LT
<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	gopher tortoise	G3	S3	N	LS
<i>Grus canadensis pratensis</i>	Florida sandhill crane	G5T2T3	S2S3	N	LT
<i>Sceloporus woodi</i>	scrub lizard	G3	S3	N	N

Rare Animals reported on site:

<i>Alligator mississippiensis</i>	American alligator	G5	S4	T(S/A)	LS
<i>Drymarchon corais couperi</i>	eastern indigo snake	G4T3	S3	LT	LT
<i>Elanoides forficatus</i>	swallow-tailed kite	G4	S2S3	N	N
<i>Speotyto cunicularia floridana</i>	Florida burrowing owl	G4T3	S3	N	LS
<i>Aphelocoma coerulescens</i>	Florida scrub-jay	G3	S3	LT	LT
<i>Egretta caerulea</i>	little blue heron	G5	S4	N	LS
<i>Eudocimus albus</i>	white ibis	G5	S4	N	LS
<i>Mycteria Americana</i>	wood stork	G4	S2	LE	LE
<i>Sciurus niger shermani</i>	Sherman's fox squirrel	G5T2	S2	N	LS

Rare Plants observed on site:

<i>Panicum abscissum</i>	cutthroat grass	G2	S2	N	LE
<i>Chionanthus pygmaeus</i>	pigmy fringe tree	G3	S3	LE	LE
<i>Persea humilis</i>	scrub bay	G3	S3	N	N
<i>Ilex opaca var. arenicola</i>	scrub holly	G5T3	S3	N	N
<i>Bonamia grandiflora</i>	scrub morning glory	G3	S3	LT	LE
<i>Prunus geniculata</i>	scrub plum	G2G3	S2S3	LE	LE
<i>Conradina brevifolia</i>	short-leaved rosemary	G2Q	S2	LE	LE
<i>Polygonella myriophylla</i>	Small's jointweed	G3	S3	LE	LE

Rare Plants reported on site:

<i>Crotalaria avonensis</i>	Avon Park rabbit bells	G1	S1	LE	LE
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Nearby conservation lands: The Nature Conservancy's Saddle Blanket Scrub Preserve (adjacent to the north); Hichory Lake Scrub County Park (3 miles NE); Lake Wales Ridge Wildlife and Environmental Area (two parcels; 4 miles SE and 5 miles E).

Addendum 4: Natural Resources Evaluation Matrix for 2000 Florida Forever Proposals (continued)

Panther Glades: Hendry County

Biological Conservation Priority: High

Natural Resources Description: The project adjoins a 1,600-acre parcel of Save Our Everglades CARL project and Big Cypress Seminole Indian Reservation on its southern boundary. Panther Glades consists of a mosaic of natural communities including cypress-dominated strand swamp (36%), and approximately 30% comprising prairie hammock (11%), marl prairie (2%), mesic/wet flatwoods (3%), basin marsh, wet prairie, and depression marsh (5%), and sinkhole lake (1%).

Approximately 42% is primarily in pasture or other agricultural uses. Clearing of mesic and wet flatwoods for pasture land is the most prominent impact. Numerous drainage ditches are present. Panther Glades proposal lies within the Strategic Habitat Conservation Area (SHCA) for the Florida panther.

Scientific name	Common name	Global	State	Federal	State
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Rare Animal Occurrences on site:

<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>Eudocimus albus</i>	white ibis	G5	S4	N	LS
<i>Grus canadensis pratensis</i>	Florida sandhill crane	G5T2T3	S2S3	N	LT
<i>Mycteria Americana</i>	woodstork	G4	S2	LE	LE
<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	yellow-crowned night-heron	G5	S3?	N	N
<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	black-crowned night-heron	G5	S3S4	N	N
<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	glossy ibis	G5	S2	N	N
<i>Felis concolor coryi</i>	Florida panther	G5T1	S1	LE	LE
<i>Ursus americanus floridanus</i>	Florida black bear	G5T2	S2	N	LT

Rare Animals near site:

<i>Drymarchon corais couperi</i>	eastern indigo snake	G4T3	S3	LT	LT
<i>Aramus guarana</i>	limpkin	G5	S3	N	LS
<i>Elanoides forficatus</i>	swallow-tailed kite	G4	S2S3	N	N
<i>Ixobrychus exilis</i>	least bittern	G5	S4	N	N
<i>Speotyto cunicularia floridana</i>	Florida burrowing owl	G4T3	S3	N	LS

Rare plants on site:

<i>Cheiroglossa palmata</i>	hand fern	G4	S2	N	LE
<i>Glandularia maritime</i>	coastal vervain	G3	S3	N	LE

Rare plants potentially on site:

<i>Catopsis berteroniana</i>	powdery catopsis	G5?	S1S2	N	LE
<i>Catopsis floribunda</i>	many-flowered catopsis	G3	S1	N	LE
<i>Cyrtopodium punctatum</i>	cow horn orchid	G5	S1	N	LE
<i>Encyclia cochleata</i>	clamshell orchid	G4	S2	N	LE
<i>Epidendrum blancheanum</i>	Acuna's epidendrum	G3G5	SH	N	LE
<i>Epidendrum nocturnum</i>	night-scented orchid	G4G5	S2	N	LE
<i>Guzmania monostachia</i>	Fakahatchee guzmania	G4G5	S1S2	N	LE
<i>Ionopsis utricularioides</i>	delicate ionopsis	G4G5	S1	N	LE
<i>Maxillaria crassifolia</i>	hidden orchid	G4G5	S1	N	LE
<i>Polymrhiza lindenii</i>	ghost orchid	G2G4	S2	N	LE
<i>Tillandsia flexuosa</i>	banded wild-pine	G5	S3	N	LE
<i>Zephyranthes simpsonii</i>	rain lily	G2G3	SH	N	LT

Nearby conservation lands: Okaloacoochee Slough State Forest - ca. 7.5 miles to the northwest; Big Cypress National Preserve - ca. 4.5 miles to the south; Stormwater Treatment Areas - ca. 6 miles to the east; Everglades Agricultural Area - ca. 6 miles to the east; Rotenberger Wildlife Management Area - ca. 10 miles to the east; Twelvemile Slough 2000 CARL proposal - ca. 17 miles to the northwest.

Addendum 4: Natural Resources Evaluation Matrix for 2000 Florida Forever Proposals (continued)

Twelvemile Slough: Hendry County

Biological Conservation Priority: High

Natural Resources Description: The site is adjacent to Okaloacoochee Slough State Forest to the east and approximately 3,300 acres in the southern half of the proposal includes Twelve Mile Slough, an acquisition project of the South Florida Water Management District. Much of the proposal consists of depression marsh/basin marsh and wet prairie herbaceous wetlands interspersed in a matrix of mesic flatwoods and prairie hammocks. The southern portion of the site includes swales and deeper water sloughs characterizing Twelvemile Slough. This slough system and the surrounding upland areas drain into Okaloacoochee Slough, and ultimately south into the Fakahatchee Strand and Big Cypress National Preserve. A large percentage of the uplands, formerly mesic flatwoods and dry prairie, have been converted to improved pasture and to a lesser extent more intensive uses, possibly sod farms. . Natural communities include mesic flatwoods (13%), Slough/swale (12%), Basin Marsh, Depression Marsh, and Wet Prairie (9%), Prairie Hammock (8%), Dome Swamp/Strand Swamp (1%). The remaining 57% is pasture or in other agricultural uses. Hydrological alterations include shallow ditches connecting the wetlands and the larger and deeper Roberts Canal running north-south through the proposal.

Scientific name	Common name	Global	State	Federal	State
Rare Animals on site:					
<i>Ajaia ajaja</i>	roseate spoonbill	G5	S2	N	LS
<i>Aramus guarana</i>	limpkin	G5	S3	N	LS
<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>Eudocimus albus</i>	white ibis	G5	S4	N	LS
<i>Grus canadensis pratensis</i>	Florida sandhill crane	G5T2T3	S2S3	N	LT
<i>Ixobrychus exilis</i>	least bittern	G5	S4	N	LT
<i>Mycteria americana</i>	wood stork	G4	S2	LE	LE
<i>Nyctanassa violacea</i>	yellow-crowned night-heron	G5	S3?	N	N
<i>Nyctanassa violacea</i>	black-crowned night heron	G5	S3	N	N
<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	glossy ibis	G5	S2	N	N
<i>Felis concolor coryi</i>	Florida panther	G5T1	S1	LE	LE
Rare animals near site:					
<i>Aphelocoma coerulescens</i>	Florida scrub-jay	G3	S3	LT	LT
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	bald eagle	G4	S3	LT	LT
Rare plants on site:					
<i>Linum carteri</i> var <i>smallii</i>	Carter's large-flowered flax	G2T2	S2	N	LE
Rare plants near site:					
<i>Cheiroglossa palmata</i>	hand fern	G5	S2	N	LE
<i>Encyclia cochleata</i>	clamshell orchid	G4	S2	N	LE
<i>Epidendrum nocturnum</i>	night-scented orchid	G4G5	S2	N	LE
<i>Polyrhiza lindenii</i>	ghost orchid	G2G4	S2	N	LE
<i>Tillandsia flexuosa</i>	banded wild-pine	G5	S3	N	LE
<i>Zephyranthes simpsonii</i>	rain lily	G2G3	SH	N	LT

Nearby conservation lands: Okaloacoochee Slough State Forest - contiguous on eastern boundary for ca. 7 miles; Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed - ca. 8 miles to the southwest; Florida Panther National Wildlife Refuge - ca. 20 miles to the south; Big Cypress National Preserve - ca. 20 miles to the south; Caloosahatchee Ecoscape CARL project - ca. 1.25 miles to the north; Panther Glades 2000 CARL proposal - ca. 17 miles to the southeast.

Addendum 4: Natural Resources Evaluation Matrix for 2000 Florida Forever Proposals (continued)

Millstone Plantation: Leon County
Biological Conservation Priority: Medium-Low

Natural Resources Description: The Millstone Plantation proposal is a 200-acre tract in the northwestern part of Leon County, Florida. According to the proposal, natural communities on Millstone Plantation include Upland Pine Forest, which comprises the bulk of the site, as well as Upland Mixed Forest, Seepage Stream, Basin Swamp, Dome Swamp, and Sinkhole Lake (Lake McBride). These have all been impacted to a large degree by the historic uses described in the proposal, including agriculture, logging, turpentine, hunting, and owner residence. In recent decades the site has been burned regularly (frequency and season of burn not known), restoring some of the original diversity of the upland communities and providing habitat for some rare animals (see table below). Lake McBride is reported to have low nutrient and pollutant levels. Bald eagles are reported to nest on the north side of Lake McBride. According to the proposal, the site is hydrologically important because it includes the headwaters of the Lafayette Drainage Basin.

No rare plant species are known to occur on site and habitat for species potentially occurring in this part of Leon County, such as Fly's brickell-bush (*Brickellia cordifolia* - G2G3/S2), Florida mountain-mint (*Pycnanthemum floridanum* - G3/S3), mock pennyroyal (*Stachydeoma graveolens* - G2/S2), and Tallahassee hedge-nettle (*Stachys hyssopifolia* var *lythroides*-G5T1/S1), has been degraded by human activity.

Millstone Plantation is somewhat representative of the vast acreage of plantations that occupy much of northern Leon County and adjacent areas in Georgia and Florida and that are disappearing as development pressures intensify in Leon County. However, this site is smaller than most and lacks connection to other managed areas; it has also been more intensively disturbed than many such plantations. It is embedded in an increasingly urbanized area, thereby complicating and compromising the natural resource management activities that would be required to fully restore natural resource values to the site.

Scientific name	Common name	Global	State	Federal	State
Rare animals reported on site:					
<i>Accipiter cooperi</i>	Cooper's hawk	G4	S3?	N	N
<i>Sciurus niger shermani</i>	Sherman's fox squirrel	G5T2	S4	N	N
<i>Alligator mississippiensis</i>	Alligator	G5	S4	T(S/A)	LS

Nearby Conservation Lands: Based on information in the FNAI data base, the following managed areas are located within about 15 miles of the Millstone Plantation CARL acquisition proposal and are managed by the state, federal or local government, water management districts, or by private organizations for conservation of natural or cultural resources: Apalachicola National Forest, Lake Jackson Mounds State Archeological Site, Klapp-Phipps Park, Lake Talquin State Forest, Maclay State Gardens, Piney Z Plantation, Tall Timbers Research Station. Millstone Plantation is not contiguous to any of these sites.

Carr Farm/Price's Scrub: Alachua County and Marion County
Biological Conservation Priority: Medium

Natural Resources Description: The Carr Farm/Price's Scrub site encompasses approximately 1280 acres (based on land ownership data accompanying proposal) along the Alachua-Marion County line, just southwest of Micanopy. Interstate 75 comprises the eastern border of the site (for ca. 2.7 miles). The Alachua County portion of the site is predominantly "Carr Farm," while the Marion County portion comprises "Price's Scrub."

Nearly all of the Marion County portion of the site (Price's Scrub) is included within an FNAI-designated Area of Conservation Interest (ACI). The ACI continues southwestward off-site as Shiloh Forest, an upland mixed forest. Price's scrub includes a mosaic of scrub (G2/S2; one of the most northerly occurrences; 190 acres, or 15% of the site) and scrubby (G3/S3) to wet (G7/S4?) flatwoods with a variety of associated wetlands, including depression marshes (G4/S3), sinkhole lakes (G3/S3), and a seepage stream (G4/S2). The scrub is best characterized as oak scrub with scattered sand pine remaining after the site was logged in the early 1990's. The scrubby flatwoods are dominated by slash pine and a variety of flatwoods shrubs. The major community on the southern half of the site is upland mixed forest (G7/S4), the canopy of which is primarily composed of loblolly pine and sand laurel oak.

The site supports or has the potential to support several rare animals and at least two rare plants (see table below). Though not documented, at least two species of rare amphibians (gopher frog and striped newt) may utilize the site's isolated wetlands for breeding. This should be investigated.

Disturbed areas not referable to any natural community type comprise less than 20% of the total site. They include a large borrow pit at the southeastern corner of the site adjacent to I-75, as well as several improved pastures that comprise an estimated 30% of the Carr Farm and perhaps 75% of the smaller Pierce Jones Farm. Several large buildings are situated in the northernmost clearing. The entire site probably experienced timbering within the last century, with the dense flatwoods having been heavily thinned in 1992. Groundcover of most of Price's Scrub is in good condition, with the exception of a 25-acre area that may have been farmed at one time.

Addendum 4: Natural Resources Evaluation Matrix for 2000 Florida Forever Proposals (continued)

Carr Farm/Price's Scrub: Alachua County and Marion County Continued

The site lies ca. 1.5 miles south of Payne's Prairie State Preserve. The site has the potential to fulfill some landscape linkage goals in addition to on-site protection of natural resources, although the ecological importance of this is unknown at present. The FNAI data base and materials accompanying the proposal include records for the following species.

Scientific name	Common name	Global	State	Federal	State
Rare Plant Occurrences on site:					
<i>Litsea aestivalis</i>	pondspice	G3	S2	N	LE
<i>Matelea floridana</i>	Florida spiny-pod	G2	S2	N	LE
Rare Animal Occurrences on site:					
<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	gopher tortoise	G3	S3	N	LS
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	bald eagle	G4	S3	LT	LT
Rare Animal Occurrences near site:					
<i>Elanoides forficatus</i>	swallow-tailed kite	G4	S2S3	N	N
<i>Grus canadensis pratensis</i>	Florida sandhill crane	G5T2T3	S2S3	N	LT
<i>Eptesicus fuscus</i>	big brown bat	G5	S3	N	N
Rare Animals reported on or near site:					
<i>Alligator mississippiensis</i>	American alligator	G5	S4	T(S/A)	LS
<i>Drymarchon corais couperi</i>	eastern indigo snake	G4T3	S3	LT	LT
<i>Falco sparverius paulus</i>	southeastern American kestrel	G5T3T4	S3?	N	LT
<i>Mycteria americana</i>	wood stork	G4	S2	LE	LE
<i>Ursus americanus floridanus</i>	Florida black bear	G5T2	S2	N	LT

Cypress Creek/Loxahatchee: Martin County and Palm Beach County

Biological Conservation Priority: Medium-High

Natural Resources Description: The Cypress Creek/Loxahatchee proposal comprises 4,352 acres in southeastern Martin County and northeastern Palm Beach County. The site is contiguous with the Jonathan Dickinson State Park to the northeast and the Loxahatchee River Natural Area to the east. It is adjacent to the Pal-Mar boundary to the north. The site has a drainage connection to the Northwest Fork of the Loxahatchee River through Cypress Creek in the northeast. The site is a mosaic of strand swamps/floodplain forest (10%), depression marshes and wet prairie (11%), and mesic and wet flatwoods (50%). It contains one very large, intact cypress strand swamp. The remaining 30% of the site is in agriculture (citrus grove and row crops). The surrounding lands to the northwest, west and south have been converted to residential development.

Scientific name	Common name	Global	State	Federal	State
Potential rare plants:					
<i>Aristida rhizomophora</i>	Florida three-awned grass	G2	S2	N	N
<i>Coelorachis tuberculosa</i>	Piedmont jointgrass	G3	S3	N	LT
<i>Cheiroglossa palmata</i>	hand fern	G4	S2	N	LE
<i>Nemastylis floridana</i>	fall-flowering ixia	G2	S2	N	LE
<i>Peperomia humilis</i>	terrestrial peperomia	G5	S2	N	LE
<i>Tillandsia flexuosa</i> banded	wild-pine	G5	S3	N	LE
Potential rare animals:					
<i>Rana capito</i>	Gopher frog	G3G4	S2	N	LS
<i>Alligator mississippiensis</i>	American alligator	G5	S4	T(S/A)	LS
<i>Crotalus adamanteus</i>	diamondback rattlesnake	G4	S3	N	N
<i>Dryarchon corais couperi</i>	eastern indigo snale	G4T3	S3	LT	LT
<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	gopher tortoise	G3	G3	N	LS
<i>Sciurus niger shermani</i>	Sherman's fox squirrel	G5T3	S3	N	LS
<i>Aimophila aestivalis</i>	Bachman's sparrow	G3	S3	N	N
<i>Egretta thula</i>	snowy egret	G5	S4	N	LS
<i>Egretta caerulea</i>	little blue heron	G5	S4	N	LS
<i>Egretta tricolor</i>	tricolored heron	G5	S4	N	LS
<i>Eudocimus albus</i>	white ibis	G5	S4	N	LS

Addendum 4: Natural Resources Evaluation Matrix for 2000 Florida Forever Proposals (continued)

Cypress Creek/Loxahatchee: Martin County and Palm Beach County Continued

Scientific name	Common name	Global	State	Federal	State
Potential rare animals:					
<i>Mycteria americana</i>	wood stork	G4	S2	LE	LE
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	osprey	G5	S3S4	N	LS*
<i>Grus canadensis pratensis</i>	Florida sandhill crane	G5T2T3	S2S3	N	LT
<i>Picoides villosus</i>	hairy woodpecker	G5	S3?	N	N
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	red-cockaded woodpecker	G3	S2	LE	LT

Nearby conservation lands: Jonathan Dickinson State Park - adjacent to the northeast, separated by I-95; Loxahatchee River Natural Area - adjacent to the southeast; Pal-Mar CARL proposal - adjacent to the north; Pal-Mar Natural Area (state ownership) - approximately 2 miles west; Riverbend Park - approximately 1 mile south; Reese Groves - approximately 1 mile south; Loxahatchee Slough Natural Area - approximately 3 miles south; J. W. Corbett Wildlife Management Area - approximately 7 miles southeast.

**Tiger and Little Tiger Island: Nassau
Biological Conservation Priority: Medium**

Natural Resources Description: The site includes the upland portions of Tiger Island, all of Little Tiger Island and the eastern portion of New Island, a small island south of Little Tiger Island. These islands lie at the mouth of the St. Mary's River between Amelia Island and the Florida mainland, west of Fort Clinch State Park and south of Cumberland Island National Seashore. About 85% of the site (1300 acres) is tidal marsh and tidal creeks. Of the area in uplands, about two thirds (137 acres) supports maritime hammock, with the remainder being divided among mesic flatwoods, coastal strand, and beach dune communities. The marsh and adjoining sand flats are important feeding and nesting areas for many species of shorebirds, wading birds, and songbirds. A recent survey by FNAI biologists showed Little Tiger Island to have one of the highest nesting concentrations of Worthington's marsh wren and MacGillivray's seaside sparrow along the Florida coast (see table below). Additionally, the hammocks provide potential resting and feeding areas for migrating songbirds. The waters east of Little Tiger Island serve as a manatee aggregation site.

Scientific name	Common name	Global	State	Federal	State
Rare Animal Occurrences on site:					
<i>Ammodramus maritimus macgillivrayi</i>	Macgillivray's seaside sparrow	G4T2	S1	N	N
<i>Cistothorus palustris griseus</i>	Worthington's marsh wren	G5T3	S2	N	LS
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	osprey	G5	S3S4	N	N
<i>Passerina ciris</i>	painter bunting	G5	S3	N	N
<i>Sterna antillarum</i>	least tern	G4	S3	N	LT
<i>Trichechus manatus</i>	manatee	G2	S2	LE	LT
Rare Animals reported on site:					
<i>Ajaia ajaja</i>	roseate spoonbill	G5	S2S3	N	LS
<i>Mycteria americana</i>	wood stork	G4	S2	LE	LE

Nearby Conservation Lands: Tiger and Little Tiger Island site enhances the connectivity of the Cumberland Island National Seashore, the Fort Clinch State Park, and the Fort Clinch State Park Aquatic Preserve mosaic. It also provides contiguity with the Nassau River-St. Johns River Marshes Aquatic Preserve to the south. The Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve (which is largely a designated but not acquired area) also lies nearby to the south.

Addendum 4: Natural Resources Evaluation Matrix for 2000 CARL Proposals (continued)

Volusia Conservation Corridor: Volusia County

Biological Conservation Priority: Medium

Natural Resources Description: The site includes both the northwest/southeast-trending ridge and swale topography that borders the eastern edge of the DeLand Ridge and the parallel southward-flowing drainages of Deep Creek (in part) and Lake Ashby which empty into the St. Johns River. The proposal would connect natural lands at the Port Orange wellfield in the north with other natural lands surrounding the Seminole County landfill in the south. Approximately 30% of the site is composed of cut-over wet flatwoods and/or pine plantation; 45% supports wetlands, including basin swamps, cypress domes and their bordering freshwater marshes and hydric hammocks. Two percent of the site consists of undisturbed mesic flatwoods (mostly north of SR 44) and 2% supports scrub. Twenty percent of the site has been disturbed to the extent that natural communities cannot be determined. The FNAI Biological Conservation Priority ranking is based principally on the mesic flatwoods north of SR 44, which have potential to support the federally endangered Rugel's pawpaw. The FNAI database depicts an occurrence of Florida black bear near the site, as well as breeding bird atlas sites (nesting) for Florida sandhill crane, Bachman's sparrow, and bald eagle (see table below). Contiguous with the southeastern side of the proposal is the 1999 Maytown Flatwoods CARL proposal that encompassed 35,000 acres of cypress swamp and flatwoods that parallel the I-95 corridor.

Scientific name	Common name	Global	State	Federal	State
FWCC Breeding Bird Atlas sites:					
<i>Aimophila aestivalis</i>	Bachman's sparrow	G3	S3	N	N
<i>Aphelocoma coerulescens</i>	Florida scrub jay	G3	S3	LT	LT
<i>Grus canadensis pratensis</i>	Florida sandhill crane	G5T2T3	S2S3	N	LT
Rare Animal occurrences near site:					
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	bald eagle	G4	S3	LT	LT
<i>Ursus americanaus floridanus</i>	Florida black bear	G5	S4	T(S/A)	LS
Rare Animal observed on site:					
<i>Mycteria americana</i>	Woodstork	G4	S2	LE	LE
Rare Plant occurrence on site:					
<i>Aristida rhizomophora</i>	Florida three-awned grass	G3	S3	N	LE
<i>Conradina grandiflora</i>	Large-flowered rosemary	G3	S3	N	LE
Rare Plant occurrences near site:					
<i>Deeringothamnus rugelii</i>	Rugel's pawpaw	G1	S1	LE	LE
<i>Nemastylis floridana</i>	fall-flowering ixia	G2	S2	N	LE

Addendum 4: Natural Resources Evaluation Matrix for 2000 Florida Forever Proposals (continued)

Hollywood Beach: Broward County (no on-site assessment)

Biological Conservation Priority: Low

Natural Resources Description: The Hollywood Beach site encompasses approximately 1.5 acres in southeastern Broward County. It consists of 15 vacant beachfront lots south of the A1A bridge across the Intracoastal Waterway at Dania. The site is 0.3 mi south of John U. Lloyd State Recreation Area and 0.05 mi north of North Beach Park (Broward County). From the photographs provided with the proposal, the site consists of beach sand with a few planted non-native palms along the landward edge of the beach. The FNAI database depicts occurrences of three species of endangered beach plants within 1 mile north and south of the site in (see table below); however, heavy foot traffic would probably preclude their colonizing the upper beach at the proposal site. The primary purpose of this proposal is to provide a public beach for urban recreation.

Scientific name	Common name	Global	State	Federal	State
Rare Plant Occurrences near site:					
<i>Argusia gnaphalodes</i>	sea lavender	G4	S3	N	LE
<i>Okenia hypogaea</i>	burrowing four o'clock	G3	S2	N	LE
<i>Lantana depressa</i> var. <i>floridana</i>	Atlantic coast Florida lantana	G2T2	S2	N	LE

Winsberg Farm Wetland Restoration: Palm Beach County (no on-site assessment)

Biological Conservation Priority: Low

Natural Resources Description: The Winsberg Farm Wetland Restoration site lies in the southern portion of Palm Beach County in a suburb of Delray Beach. There are no natural communities or rare species on the proposed area. The site currently supports row-crop agriculture. The creation of a wetland at this site may provide habitat for wading birds; however, the benefit is likely to be insignificant compared to that of the nearby Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge and associated wetlands. Nevertheless, the proposed wetlands could provide important recreation and education opportunities for the area.

Addendum 5: Conservation Land Acquisition Programs of Local Governments

Alachua	2000	\$29	¼ mill ad valorem
Boca Raton	N/A	\$12	¼ mill ad valorem
Brevard	1990	\$55	¼ mill ad valorem
Broward	1989 & 2000	\$75 + \$200 ²	¼ mill ad valorem
Charlotte	1992	\$1.2	¹ / ₂₀ mill ad valorem
Flagler	1988	\$7.8	¹ / ₃ mill ad valorem
Hernando	N/A	\$0.3	annual appropriation
Hillsborough	1987	\$100 + \$21	¼ mill ad valorem
Indian River	1990	\$26	½ mill ad valorem
Jacksonville-Duval	1990 & 2000	\$13.5 + \$0.3 +\$50	water & utility assessment & ½¢ sales tax
Lee	1997	\$77	ad valorem taxes
Leon	2000	\$50	1¢ sales tax
Manatee	1984	\$37	\$500,000 annually
Marion	1989	\$10 (+ \$10)	½ mill ad valorem
Martin	1990 & 1999	\$100 + \$150	⁵ / ₈ mill ad valorem
Miami-Dade	1990	\$80	¾ mill ad valorem
Monroe	N/A	\$1	resort tax & state park surcharge
Orange	N/A	\$25 + \$2	\$2 million utility tax
Palm Beach	1989 & 1999	\$100 + \$150	¼ mill ad valorem
Pinellas	1972, 1981, 1987, 1990 & 2000	\$15.9 + \$7.9 +\$24 + \$35.2 +\$78.4	1 mill + ¼ mill ad valorem + ½ mill ad valorem + 1¢ sales tax & 1¢ sales tax
Polk	1995	\$20	¹ / ₅ mill ad valorem
Sarasota	1999	\$53	¼ mill ad valorem
Seminole	1992	\$20.3	¼ mill ad valorem
St. Lucie	1995	\$20	¼ mill ad valorem
Volusia	1986 & 2000	\$20 + \$40	¼ mill + 2 mill ad valorem

¹ Revenues in millions; non-bonded revenues are *italicized-bold*.

² Additional \$30 million approved for acquiring *active recreational* parks, and another \$170 million approved for capital improvements to construct or improve facilities on existing and new parks.

Addendum 6: Criteria for Consideration of Proposed Boundary Modifications

Proposals for expanding a Florida Forever 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.
7. By majority vote, the Council may direct staff to prepare, revise, or update a project boundary for a project already on the approved list. Modifications to the project boundary must be justified in writing and include an assessment of the resources.

Proposals not meeting one of the six criteria could be considered by the Council as a new proposal during the next Florida Forever evaluation cycle if properly submitted pursuant to Rule 18-24, 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 6: Criteria for Consideration of Proposed Boundary Modifications
(continued)

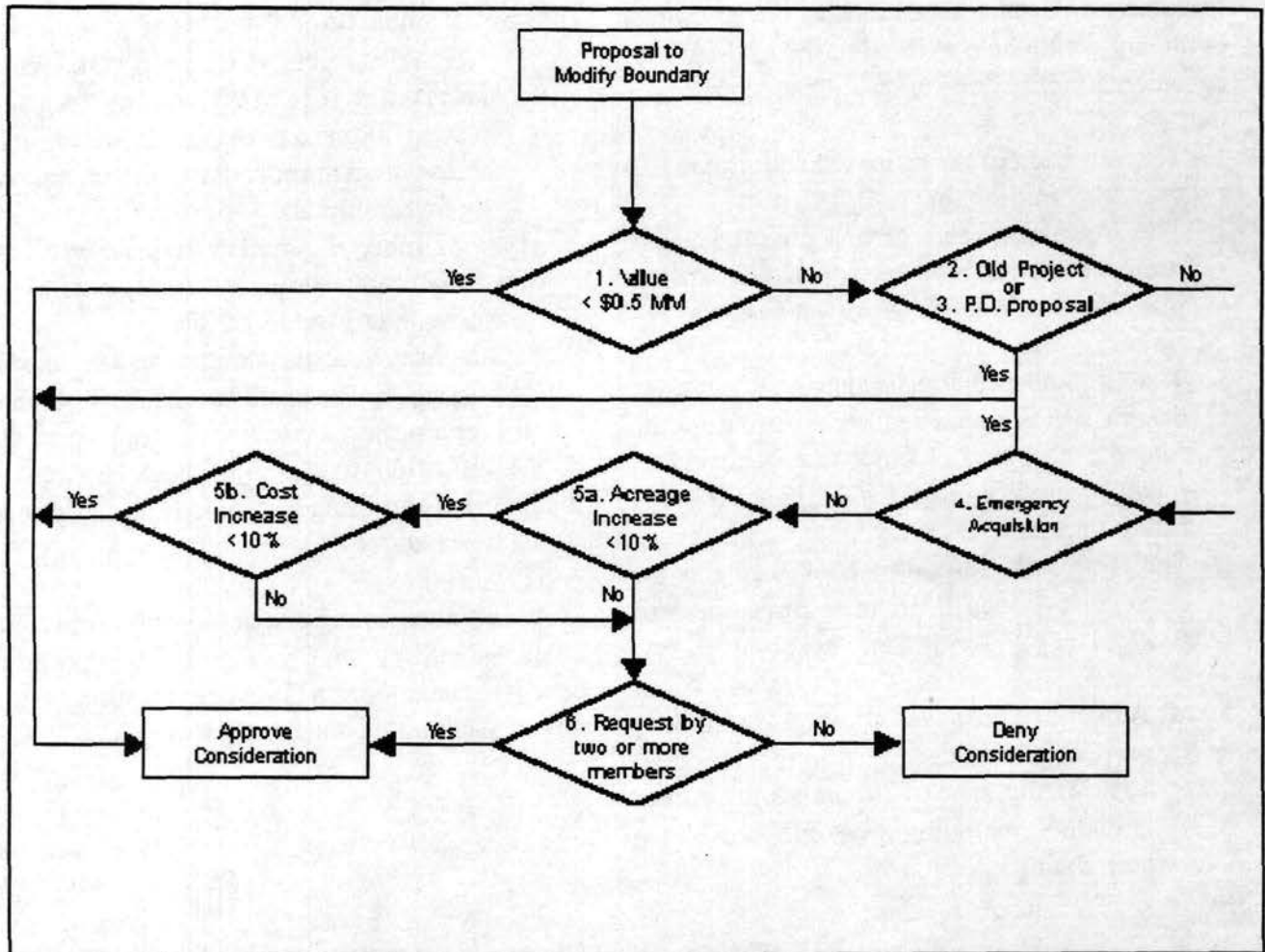


FIGURE 5: Proposed Boundary Modifications Process

Addendum 7: Florida Forever Criteria Matrix

Florida Forever Criteria		A1	A2	A3	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	C1	C2	C3	C4
Group	Full Fee Projects													
A	Belle Meade	n/a	n/a	n/a	X	X	X	X	X	X	n/a	n/a	n/a	O
A	Bombing Range Ridge	n/a	n/a	n/a	X	X	X	X	X	X	n/a	n/a	n/a	X
A	Corkscrew Reg. Eco. Watershed	n/a	n/a	n/a	X	X	X	X	X	X	n/a	n/a	n/a	O
A	Dickerson Bay/Bald Point	n/a	n/a	n/a	O	X	X	X	O	X	n/a	n/a	n/a	O
A	Fla.'s First Magnitude Springs	n/a	n/a	n/a	X	X	X	X	X	X	n/a	n/a	n/a	O
A	Florida keys Ecosystem	n/a	n/a	n/a	X	X	X	X	O	X	n/a	n/a	n/a	O
A	Ichetucknee Trace	n/a	n/a	n/a	O	X	X	X	O	O	n/a	n/a	n/a	O
A	Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem	n/a	n/a	n/a	X	X	X	X	X	X	n/a	n/a	n/a	X
A	Northeast Florida Blueway	n/a	n/a	n/a	X	X	X	X	O	X	n/a	n/a	n/a	O
A	Pal-Mar	n/a	n/a	n/a	X	X	X	X	X	O	n/a	n/a	n/a	O
A	Panther Glades	n/a	n/a	n/a	X	X	X	O	X	O	n/a	n/a	n/a	O
A	Pierce Mound Complex	n/a	n/a	n/a	O	X	X	X	O	O	n/a	n/a	n/a	O
A	St. Joe Timberland	n/a	n/a	n/a	X	X	X	X	X	X	n/a	n/a	n/a	X
A	Tate's Hell/Carrabelle Tract	n/a	n/a	n/a	X	X	X	X	O	X	n/a	n/a	n/a	X
A	Twelve Mile Slough	n/a	n/a	n/a	X	X	X	X	X	X	n/a	n/a	n/a	X
A	Wakulla Springs Protection Zone	n/a	n/a	n/a	X	X	X	X	O	X	n/a	n/a	n/a	O
A	Wekiva-Ocala Greenway	n/a	n/a	n/a	X	X	X	X	X	X	n/a	n/a	n/a	X
B	Alderman's Ford Addition	n/a	n/a	n/a	X	X	X	X	O	O	n/a	n/a	n/a	X
B	Allapattah Flats	n/a	n/a	n/a	X	X	X	X	O	X	n/a	n/a	n/a	X
B	Annutteliga Hammock	n/a	n/a	n/a	X	X	X	X	X	X	n/a	n/a	n/a	O
B	Apalachicola River	n/a	n/a	n/a	X	X	X	X	X	X	n/a	n/a	n/a	X
B	Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge	n/a	n/a	n/a	X	X	X	X	O	X	n/a	n/a	n/a	O
B	Atlantic Ridge Ecosystem	n/a	n/a	n/a	X	X	X	X	X	X	n/a	n/a	n/a	X
B	Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem	n/a	n/a	n/a	X	X	X	X	X	X	n/a	n/a	n/a	X
B	California Swamp	n/a	n/a	n/a	X	X	X	X	X	X	n/a	n/a	n/a	X
B	Caloosahatchee Escoscape	n/a	n/a	n/a	X	X	X	X	X	X	n/a	n/a	n/a	O
B	Carr Farm/Price's Scrub	n/a	n/a	n/a	X	X	X	X	O	X	n/a	n/a	n/a	O
B	Catfish Creek	n/a	n/a	n/a	X	X	X	X	X	X	n/a	n/a	n/a	X
B	Cedar Swamp	n/a	n/a	n/a	X	X	O	X	O	X	n/a	n/a	n/a	O
B	Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods	n/a	n/a	n/a	X	X	X	X	X	X	n/a	n/a	n/a	X
B	Dade County Archipelago	n/a	n/a	n/a	X	X	X	X	O	X	n/a	n/a	n/a	O
B	Dunn's Creek	n/a	n/a	n/a	X	X	X	X	X	X	n/a	n/a	n/a	X
B	Econ-St. Johns Ecosystem	n/a	n/a	n/a	X	X	X	X	X	X	n/a	n/a	n/a	X
B	Emeralda Marsh	n/a	n/a	n/a	X	X	X	X	O	X	n/a	n/a	n/a	X
B	Esteros Bay	n/a	n/a	n/a	X	X	X	X	O	X	n/a	n/a	n/a	O
B	Etonlahi/Cross Fla. Greenway	n/a	n/a	n/a	X	X	X	X	X	X	n/a	n/a	n/a	X
B	Fla.'s First Magnitude Springs	n/a	n/a	n/a	X	X	X	X	X	X	n/a	n/a	n/a	X
B	Garcon Ecosystem	n/a	n/a	n/a	X	X	X	X	O	X	n/a	n/a	n/a	O
B	Green Swamp	n/a	n/a	n/a	X	X	X	X	X	X	n/a	n/a	n/a	X
B	Hall Ranch	n/a	n/a	n/a	X	X	X	X	X	X	n/a	n/a	n/a	O
B	Hixtown Swamp	n/a	n/a	n/a	X	O	X	X	O	O	n/a	n/a	n/a	X
B	Indian River Lagoon Blueway	n/a	n/a	n/a	X	X	X	X	X	X	n/a	n/a	n/a	O
B	Letchworth Mounds	n/a	n/a	n/a	X	X	X	X	O	O	n/a	n/a	n/a	O
B	Liverpool Park	n/a	n/a	n/a	X	X	X	X	O	O	n/a	n/a	n/a	X
B	Middle Chipola River	n/a	n/a	n/a	X	X	X	X	X	X	n/a	n/a	n/a	X
B	North Fork St. Lucie River	n/a	n/a	n/a	X	X	X	X	O	O	n/a	n/a	n/a	X
B	Osceola Pine Savannas	n/a	n/a	n/a	X	X	X	X	X	X	n/a	n/a	n/a	O
B	Pardido Pitcher Plant Prairie	n/a	n/a	n/a	X	X	X	X	O	O	n/a	n/a	n/a	O
B	Pineland Site Complex	n/a	n/a	n/a	X	X	X	O	O	O	n/a	n/a	n/a	O
B	Pinhook Swamp	n/a	n/a	n/a	X	X	X	X	X	O	n/a	n/a	n/a	X

Addendum 7: Florida Forever Criteria Matrix (continued)

Florida Forever Criteria		A1	A2	A3	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	C1	C2	C3	C4
Group	Full Fee Projects													
B	Pumpkin Hill Creek	n/a	n/a	n/a	X	X	X	X	X	O	n/a	n/a	n/a	O
B	Sand Mountain	n/a	n/a	n/a	X	X	X	X	X	X	n/a	n/a	n/a	X
B	Southeast Bat Maternity Caves	n/a	n/a	n/a	X	X	X	X	X	X	n/a	n/a	n/a	X
B	St. Joe Bay Buffer	n/a	n/a	n/a	X	X	X	X	X	X	n/a	n/a	n/a	O
B	Terra Ceia	n/a	n/a	n/a	X	X	X	X	O	X	n/a	n/a	n/a	O
B	Three Chimneys	n/a	n/a	n/a	O	X	O	O	O	O	n/a	n/a	n/a	O
B	Tiger Island	n/a	n/a	n/a	X	X	X	O	X	O	n/a	n/a	n/a	O
B	Twelve Mile Swamp	n/a	n/a	n/a	X	X	X	X	X	O	n/a	n/a	n/a	O
B	Upper Econ Mosaic	n/a	n/a	n/a	X	X	X	X	X	X	n/a	n/a	n/a	X
B	Volusia County Corridor	n/a	n/a	n/a	X	X	X	X	X	X	n/a	n/a	n/a	X
B	Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks	n/a	n/a	n/a	X	X	X	X	X	O	n/a	n/a	n/a	X
B	Water Melon Pond	n/a	n/a	n/a	X	X	X	X	O	X	n/a	n/a	n/a	O
Group	Less Than Fee Projects													
A	Fisheating Creek	n/a	n/a	n/a	X	X	X	X	X	X	n/a	n/a	n/a	X
A	Green Swamp	n/a	n/a	n/a	X	X	X	X	X	X	n/a	n/a	n/a	X
A	Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem	n/a	n/a	n/a	X	X	X	X	X	X	n/a	n/a	n/a	X
A	McKeithen Site	n/a	n/a	n/a	O	O	O	X	O	O	n/a	n/a	n/a	O
A	Millstone Plantation	n/a	n/a	n/a	X	O	O	X	O	O	n/a	n/a	n/a	O
A	Panther Glades	n/a	n/a	n/a	X	X	X	O	X	O	n/a	n/a	n/a	O
B	Big Bend Swamp/Holopaw Ranch	n/a	n/a	n/a	X	X	X	X	X	X	n/a	n/a	n/a	X
B	Etoniah/Cross Fla. Greenway	n/a	n/a	n/a	X	X	X	X	X	X	n/a	n/a	n/a	X
B	Middle Chipola River	n/a	n/a	n/a	X	X	X	X	X	X	n/a	n/a	n/a	X
B	North Key Largo Hammocks	n/a	n/a	n/a	X	X	X	X	O	X	n/a	n/a	n/a	O
B	Ranch Reserve	n/a	n/a	n/a	X	X	X	X	X	X	n/a	n/a	n/a	X
B	Southeast Bat Maternity Caves	n/a	n/a	n/a	X	X	X	X	X	X	n/a	n/a	n/a	X
B	Volusia County Corridor	n/a	n/a	n/a	X	X	X	X	X	X	n/a	n/a	n/a	X
B	Old Town Creek	n/a	n/a	n/a	X	X	X	X	O	O	n/a	n/a	n/a	X
	Small Parcels Projects	n/a	n/a	n/a							n/a	n/a	n/a	
A	Cape Haze/Charlotte Harbor	n/a	n/a	n/a	X	X	X	X	O	X	n/a	n/a	n/a	O
A	Coupon Bight/Key Deer	n/a	n/a	n/a	X	X	X	X	O	X	n/a	n/a	n/a	O
A	Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem	n/a	n/a	n/a	X	X	X	X	X	X	n/a	n/a	n/a	X
A	Save Our Everglades	n/a	n/a	n/a	X	X	X	X	X	X	n/a	n/a	n/a	O
A	South Walton County Ecosystem	n/a	n/a	n/a	X	X	X	X	O	X	n/a	n/a	n/a	O
B	Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem	n/a	n/a	n/a	X	X	X	X	X	X	n/a	n/a	n/a	X
B	East Everglades	n/a	n/a	n/a	X	X	X	X	O	X	n/a	n/a	n/a	O
B	Fakahatchee Strand	n/a	n/a	n/a	X	X	X	O	X	X	n/a	n/a	n/a	O
B	Florida Springs Coastal Greenway	n/a	n/a	n/a	X	X	X	X	X	X	n/a	n/a	n/a	X
B	Lochloosa Wildlife	n/a	n/a	n/a	X	X	X	X	O	X	n/a	n/a	n/a	X
B	Myakka Estuary	n/a	n/a	n/a	X	X	X	X	X	X	n/a	n/a	n/a	O
B	North Key Largo Hammocks	n/a	n/a	n/a	X	X	X	X	O	X	n/a	n/a	n/a	O
B	Spruce Creek	n/a	n/a	n/a	X	X	X	X	O	O	n/a	n/a	n/a	O

Addendum 7: Florida Forever Criteria Matrix (continued)

C5	C6	C7	C8	C9	C10	C11	D1	D2	D3	E1	E2	E3	F1	F2	G1	G2	G3	G4	H1	H2
X	n/a	X	X	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	O	X	n/a	n/a	X	X	X	n/a	O	n/a	n/a	n/a
X	n/a	O	X	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	X	X	n/a	n/a	X	X	X	n/a	X	n/a	n/a	n/a
X	n/a	O	X	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	X	X	n/a	n/a	X	X	X	n/a	X	n/a	n/a	n/a
X	n/a	X	X	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	O	X	n/a	n/a	X	X	X	n/a	O	n/a	n/a	n/a
X	n/a	X	X	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	O	X	n/a	n/a	X	X	O	n/a	O	n/a	n/a	n/a
X	n/a	X	X	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	O	X	n/a	n/a	X	X	O	n/a	O	n/a	n/a	n/a
X	n/a	O	X	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	X	X	n/a	n/a	X	X	X	n/a	X	n/a	n/a	n/a
X	n/a	O	X	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	O	X	n/a	n/a	X	X	X	n/a	O	n/a	n/a	n/a
X	n/a	O	X	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	X	X	n/a	n/a	X	X	X	n/a	X	n/a	n/a	n/a
X	n/a	X	X	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	X	X	n/a	n/a	X	X	X	n/a	X	n/a	n/a	n/a
X	n/a	O	X	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	X	X	n/a	n/a	X	X	X	n/a	X	n/a	n/a	n/a
X	n/a	O	X	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	O	X	n/a	n/a	X	X	X	n/a	O	n/a	n/a	n/a
X	n/a	O	X	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	X	X	n/a	n/a	X	X	X	n/a	O	n/a	n/a	n/a
X	n/a	O	X	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	X	X	n/a	n/a	X	X	X	n/a	X	n/a	n/a	n/a
O	n/a	O	X	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	X	X	n/a	n/a	X	X	X	n/a	X	n/a	n/a	n/a
O	n/a	O	X	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	O	X	n/a	n/a	X	X	X	n/a	O	n/a	n/a	n/a
X	n/a	O	X	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	O	X	n/a	n/a	X	X	X	n/a	O	n/a	n/a	n/a
O	n/a	O	X	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	O	X	n/a	n/a	X	X	X	n/a	O	n/a	n/a	n/a
X	n/a	O	X	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	X	X	n/a	n/a	X	X	X	n/a	X	n/a	n/a	n/a
X	n/a	O	X	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	O	X	n/a	n/a	X	X	O	n/a	O	n/a	n/a	n/a
X	n/a	O	X	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	O	X	n/a	n/a	X	X	X	n/a	O	n/a	n/a	n/a
X	n/a	O	X	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	X	X	n/a	n/a	X	X	X	n/a	X	n/a	n/a	n/a
X	n/a	O	X	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	X	X	n/a	n/a	X	X	X	n/a	X	n/a	n/a	n/a
X	n/a	O	X	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	X	X	n/a	n/a	X	X	X	n/a	X	n/a	n/a	n/a
X	n/a	O	X	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	X	X	n/a	n/a	X	X	X	n/a	X	n/a	n/a	n/a
X	n/a	O	X	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	O	X	n/a	n/a	X	X	O	n/a	O	n/a	n/a	n/a
X	n/a	X	X	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	X	X	n/a	n/a	X	X	X	n/a	X	n/a	n/a	n/a
X	n/a	X	X	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	O	X	n/a	n/a	X	X	X	n/a	O	n/a	n/a	n/a
X	n/a	X	X	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	O	X	n/a	n/a	X	X	O	n/a	O	n/a	n/a	n/a
X	n/a	X	X	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	X	X	n/a	n/a	X	X	X	n/a	X	n/a	n/a	n/a

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