

Green Swamp

Partnerships and Regional Incentives

Lake, Pasco and Polk Counties

<i>Year Added to Priority List</i>	2015
<i>Project Acres</i>	269,287
<i>Acquired Acres</i>	115,056
<i>Cost of Acquired Acres</i>	\$60,573,086
<i>Remaining Project Acres</i>	154,231
<i>2023 Assessed Value of Remaining Acres</i>	\$2,608,700,147

Purpose for State Acquisition

The mosaic of cypress swamps, pine forests and pastures known as the Green Swamp is vital to the water supply of central Florida. The Green Swamp gives rise to four major river systems and is important for maintaining the flow of water from the Floridan Aquifer. By preserving the combination of land uses in the region, the Green Swamp will protect the Floridan Aquifer and several rivers, preserve a large area for wildlife to inhabit and use as wildlife corridors, and provide areas for public recreation in the rapidly growing region between Tampa and Orlando.

General Description

The Green Swamp is a critical hydrological resource. It encompasses the headwaters of four major rivers – the Withlacoochee, Ocklawaha, Hillsborough and Peace rivers – and has the highest groundwater elevation in Florida. It is critical to the recharge of the Floridan Aquifer and has been designated as an Area of Critical State Concern. The Green Swamp has the size and the wildlife resources to qualify as a wildlife management area, thereby preserving a large area for wildlife and public recreation in the part of the state between Tampa and Orlando. The area is a complex ecosystem of disturbed uplands and wetlands intermixed with high-quality swamps. It is estimated that 90 percent of the native upland vegetation in the project has been disturbed by agriculture and development, but the project does contain some uplands with 15 distinct natural communities and other community types. These include scrub, sandhill and pine flatwoods, which are natural communities underrepresented in state conservation holdings.

Geographically, the Green Swamp project is located within the Green Swamp Area of Critical State Concern but does not include the entire Area of Critical State Concern. The project extends from the southwest corner of the city of Clermont, west and south to U.S. Highway 98, south to Polk City, almost to Haines City on the southeast side and east to Lake Louisa State Park.

Biologically, at least six rare plant species and 17 rare animal species have been documented within the project boundary. Based on habitat, there is potential for 35 rare species to occur within the project, especially within the Pine Island Recharge section. Historically, a total of 23 sites are listed in the Florida Master Site files in the project area. Extensive lakes and wetlands suggest a moderate to high potential



for archeological and historical sites that have not yet been discovered in the portion of the project formerly identified as the Pine Island Recharge area, which is bordered in the southeast by Hilochee Wildlife Management Area, and to the northeast by Lake Minnehaha. State Road 50 serves as the northern border of the project.

FNAI Element Occurrence Summary

<u>FNAI Elements</u>	<u>Score</u>
Eastern indigo snake	G3/S2?
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
Florida mouse	G3/S3
Swallow-tailed kite	G5/S2
Bald eagle	G5/S3
Florida black bear	G5T4/S4
Arogos skipper	G2G3T1T2/S2
<i>scrub buckwheat</i>	G4T2?/S2
<i>redmargin zephyrlily</i>	G2G3/S2S3
Berry's skipper	G2/S3
Peninsular floater	G2G3/S2S3
Short-tailed hawk	G4G5/S1

Public Use

Portions of the project will become a wildlife management area and a state park, providing activities such as hunting, hiking and nature appreciation. The project will also include numerous conservation easements. For the less-than-fee acquisitions, the degree and type of public use will be negotiated with the landowners and is expected to be minimal. Monitoring easements and agreements will be done by the Division of State Lands. The project may also help complete the Florida National Scenic Trail, a statewide non-motorized trail that crosses several Florida Forever project sites.

Acquisition Planning

1992

In 1992, a large Green Swamp project was added to the Conservation and Recreational Lands list. The project was associated with the Green Swamp Land Authority, which worked with the Southwest Florida Water Management District on acquired lands within the boundary.

1995

On October 10, 1995, Lake Louisa and Green Swamp Mitigation Bank (1,007 acres) was approved with a conservation easement held by the St. Johns River Water Management District.

1999

In 1999, the Green Swamp Land Authority’s responsibilities were transferred to DEP.

In 1999, Florida Audubon Society established Boggy Marsh Sanctuary (62 acres), all of which would be in the project boundary when the project was started.

In March 1999, Polk County acquired Gator Creek Reserve (592 acres) with Florida Communities Trust funding, all of which would be in the project boundary when the project was started.





2001

On December 7, 2001, Polk County acquired Lake Bonnet Marsh (159 acres), all of which would be in the project boundary when the project was started.

2002

On February 28, 2002, Polk County and the Southwest Florida Water Management District acquired Lake Lowery Marsh (397 acres), all of which would be in the project boundary when the project was started.

In October 2002, Polk County acquired 494 acres to add to Gator Creek Reserve, all of which would be in the project boundary when the project was started.

2006

In March 2006, Polk County acquired 1,622 acres to add to Gator Creek Reserve, all of which would be in the project boundary when the project was started. Florida Communities Trust reimbursed Polk County for the purchase.

2007

On September 7, 2007, Lake County acquired The Pasture (823.21 acres).

2008

On August 8, 2008, Hammock Lake Mitigation Bank (819 acres) was issued with a conservation easement held by the Southwest Florida Water Management District, all of which would be in the project boundary when the project was started.

2011

In 2011, the project was reduced in size to eliminate isolated and otherwise unmanageable parcels and divided into four projects: Green Swamp-Hilochee Corridor, Green Swamp-Peace River Headwaters, Green Swamp-Pine Island Recharge and Green Swamp-Withlacoochee Headwaters. The four projects were placed on the Florida Forever Priority List, and the single Green Swamp project was removed from the list. The current Green Swamp project comprises less acreage than the original 1992 Green Swamp project.

2015

In December 2015, the Acquisition and Restoration Council combined the four Green Swamp projects on the Florida Forever Priority List and created a single Green Swamp project. The 266,895-acre project was placed in the Partnerships and Regional Initiatives category.

2017

On June 8, 2017, Hilochee Mitigation Bank (879.3 acres) was approved.

On July 26, 2017, Crooked River Mitigation Bank (322.13 acres) was approved with a conservation easement held by the Southwest Florida Water Management District.

2018

On February 25, 2018, the Southwest Florida Water Management District and DEP acquired a conservation easement on Crooked River Mitigation Bank.

On April 13, 2018, the Southwest Florida Water Management District established a conservation easement on Hilochee Mitigation Bank.





As of 2018, approximately 4,111 acres of the Southwest Florida Water Management District's Green Swamp conservation easements are inside the project boundary.

Hilochee Corridor

General Description

The Green Swamp-Hilochee Corridor portion is the easternmost of the four sub-units in the Green Swamp Florida Forever Project. Covering 91,456 acres in northern Polk and southern Lake counties, it has 5,138 parcels with multiple owners. About 39 percent of the lands within its boundary (36,000 acres) have been acquired for conservation.

Hydrologically and geologically, this section of the Green Swamp is split north to south into two major drainage basins. The western basin drains north and west to the Withlacoochee River, and the eastern basin drains north and east into the Palatka River and ultimately into the St. Johns River. Another sliver of the area joins the drainage basin to the Kissimmee River drainage to the east and south. For the most part, elevations range between 120 and 175 feet above mean sea level. The marshes and swamps are generally lower than 120 feet mean sea level.

Five rare plants and 10 rare animal species are documented within the boundary. From an urban planning perspective, the area has a moderate potential for being developed, subdivided or losing significant natural attributes or open spaces. The potential for development and loss of open space is highest on the uplands adjacent to the U.S. 27 corridor on the Lake Wales Ridge.

Management Policy Statement

Green Swamp-Hilochee Corridor is planned to be managed to conserve and protect lands within areas of critical state concern; conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered or threatened species; provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural, resource-based recreation; and conserve, protect, manage or restore important ecosystems, landscapes and forests in a manner to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources that local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect.

The 84-acre portion of the Green Swamp-Hilochee Corridor within the optimum boundary of Lake Louisa State Park will be managed consistent with the goals and objectives in the park's approved Unit Management Plan. General management recommendations are restoration and enhancement of natural systems, maintenance of water quality and public resource-based recreational use and resource education and interpretation. The Division of Recreation and Parks anticipates any shift from protection and restoration efforts with limited public uses to a broader public use with more infrastructure will require a greater intensity of management.

Manager(s)

The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission is recommended as the manager for most of the area acquired in fee simple. The Division of Recreation and Parks will manage the Overstreet Ranch area and the area within the optimum boundary of Colt Creek State Park and Lake Louisa State Park. Land purchased in less-than-fee will be monitored by the Division of State Lands.

Archeological and historic sites will be managed in coordination with the Division of Historical Resources.





MANAGEMENT PROSPECTUS

Qualifications for State Designation

The Hilochee Corridor has the size and wildlife resources to qualify as a wildlife management area. Its variety of land uses helps protect the Floridan Aquifer and the headwaters of several rivers that start in the region. The corridor preserves a large area for wildlife and provides areas for public recreation in a fast-growing region between Tampa and Orlando.

Conditions Affecting Intensity of Management

The Hilochee Corridor requires resource-management methods for its natural areas, including prescribed fire where appropriate. Other areas may require ecological restoration of ground cover, control of invasive species and reforestation. These will be especially important to achieve the objectives of conserving habitats and populations of imperiled or rare species. Because of the importance of landscape ecology, a land use change near a managed area may affect efforts to reach resource conservation goals of the area, and the overall effectiveness of the necessary resource-management. Biotic monitoring is necessary to achieve resource-management goals. Infrastructure development will be appropriate to allow public access, and to provide facilities, security and property management.

Management Implementation, Public Access, Site Security and Protection of Infrastructure

When acquired, the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission will develop a management plan describing the goals and objectives to implement future resource management. The plan would also establish current and future roles of cooperating entities. Long-range goals will stress ecosystem management and protecting and managing rare or imperiled species. The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission will assess wildlife resources and provide planning support to enhance rare and imperiled species management and recovery of imperiled species. Prescribed fire and other resource-management activities will maintain and restore natural communities and vegetation to benefit native wildlife. Essential roads will be maintained, and unnecessary roads, fire lanes and hydrologic disturbance will be abandoned or restored as practical. Generally, development of facilities is to be kept to the minimum level necessary to assure protection of resources and to ensure the recreational experience. Where possible, such development would be confined to areas of previous disturbance. The Division of Recreation and Parks' resource management activities in the first year will concentrate on site security, protecting natural and cultural resources and developing a resource inventory. Particular emphasis will be given to the monitoring of public land and water-use planning and regulatory activities to ensure that adequate consideration is given to maintaining the quality of the water resources and any adjacent lake or other waters designated as Outstanding Florida Waters.

Revenue-generating Potential

Revenue could include sales of various permits and recreation use fees, and fees from ecotourism activities if such activities could be economically developed. The long-term value of this ecosystem to human health and local and regional land and water resources are thought to be significant. The Division of Recreation and Parks expects no significant revenue to be generated from the property immediately





after fee title acquisition, and the amount of any future revenue will depend on the nature and extent of public use and development.

Cooperators in Management Activities

The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission will cooperate in managing the Hilochee Corridor with the Southwest Florida Water Management District, Florida Forest Service and Lake and Polk counties.

Management Cost Summary

<u>FWC</u>	<u>2011</u>
Resource Management	
Exotic Species Control	\$37,186
Prescribed Burning	\$111,221
Cultural Resource Management	\$1,794
Timber Management	\$7,176
Hydrological Manager	\$193,739
Other	\$805,332
<i>Resource Management Subtotal</i>	<i>\$1,156,448</i>
Administration	
General Administration	\$10,636
<i>Administration Subtotal</i>	<i>\$10,636</i>
Support	
Land Management Planning	\$103,285
Land Management Reviews	\$20,133
Training/Staff Development	\$5,339
Vehicle Purchase	\$68,433
Vehicle Operation/Maintenance	\$53,816
Other	\$13,274
<i>Support Subtotal</i>	<i>\$264,280</i>
Capital Improvements	
New Facility Construction	\$89,694
Facility Maintenance	\$311,312
<i>Capital Improvements Subtotal</i>	<i>\$401,006</i>
Visitor Services/Recreation	
Info/Education/Operations	\$60,032
<i>Visitor Services/Recreation Subtotal</i>	<i>\$60,032</i>
Law Enforcement	
Resources Protection	\$40,501
<i>Law Enforcement Subtotal</i>	<i>\$40,501</i>
TOTAL	\$1,932,903

Source: Management Prospectus as originally submitted





Peace River

General Description

The Peace River portion is 39,977 contiguous acres and is composed of 15 distinct natural communities and other landcover. It is primarily basin swamps, depression marshes, pine flatwoods, pastures and other agricultural lands. Pine flatwoods are underrepresented in state conservation holdings. About 51 percent of the area is in natural condition, while 49 percent is disturbed (ruderal, improved and semi-improved pasture and about 400 acres of pine plantation). Geographically, it is between Dean Still Road and Interstate 4. It is bounded on its east, north and west sides by the Hilochee Corridor and the Withlacoochee River Headwaters. State Road 33 bisects the proposal from north to south. Old Grade Road (County Road 557) serves as the area's eastern edge.

Hydrologically, most of the site is within the south Withlacoochee River watershed and drains northward. The land is mostly flat, ranging between 120 and 130 feet above mean sea level, though in the northwest corner, where the land slopes down towards the river, the elevation drops to 115 mean sea level. Most of the area (99 percent or more) meets the Florida Forever Measures Evaluation for Surface Water Protection and Aquifer Recharge.

There are 15 archaeological sites, one historic structure and one resource group listed in the Florida Master Site files. The hydrology and minimal elevation changes suggest a low potential for significant archaeological and historical sites that have not been discovered.

No rare species have been documented in the area but based on habitat there is potential for several rare species to occur in the area. About 98 percent of the area meets the Florida Forever Measures Evaluation for Ecological Greenways, and 82 percent is within the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission's Strategic Habitat Conservation Area.

From an urban planning perspective, the Peace River portion has a moderate potential for being developed or subdivided, and a moderate-low potential for loss of significant natural attributes or open spaces. The current and future land uses are mostly agricultural and rural residential.

A disjunct portion of Hilochee Wildlife Management Area, some of General James A. Van Fleet State Trail, DEP's Green Swamp Land Authority land protection agreements and Green Swamp conservation easements are within the boundary.

Management Policy Statement

Green Swamp lands acquired through alternatives to fee-simple should be managed to conserve and protect lands within areas of critical state concern; conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered or threatened species; and conserve, protect, manage or restore important ecosystems, landscapes and forests in a manner that enhances or protects significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources.

MANAGEMENT PROSPECTUS

Qualifications for State Designation

Green Swamp is essential to a clean, adequate water supply for Central Florida.





Conditions Affecting Intensity of Management

The intensity of management will be decided in the negotiation of the agreement or conservation easement.

Management Implementation, Public Access, Site Security and Protection of Infrastructure

The landowner will provide security and infrastructure protection.

Revenue-generating Potential

There is no revenue-generating potential for this portion of the Green Swamp.

Management Costs and Sources of Revenue

The Division of State Lands is responsible for periodic monitoring of land use agreements and conservation easements.

Pine Island Recharge

General Description

The Pine Island Recharge area has 13 distinct natural communities and other landcover types. Natural communities make up about half of the proposal, and various types of agricultural, rural residential and mined lands make up the remainder. The natural communities are almost entirely wetlands. Several large lakes and numerous basin swamps and depression marshes are interspersed in a complex mosaic with the disturbed landcover types. Geographically, the Pine Island Recharge Area is south of State Road 50, north of County Road 474, and west of Lake Minnehaha and Lake Louisa. Much like the Hilochee Corridor, it is bounded to the west, south and southeast by two other portions of the Green Swamp Florida Forever project (Green Swamp-Hilochee Corridor and Green Swamp-Withlacoochee River Headwaters). Its boundary is contiguous with five publicly managed conservation areas. Hydrologically, it is split lengthwise (north south) into two major drainage basins. Almost three-quarters of the area is in the Ocklawaha River watershed, draining east and northeast. The remaining quarter is in the Withlacoochee River watershed which drains west. The northern portion of the Pine Island Recharge includes an area identified as the Groveland Karst Region; it is sandhill karst with solution basins, a region of the most active collapsed sinkhole development, and the principal recharge area of the Floridan Aquifer. Most of the area (98 percent) meets the Florida Forever Measures Evaluation for Aquifer Recharge. It is located within an Area of Critical State Concern.

Eight archaeological sites are listed in the Florida Master Site files within the area, but its extensive lakes and wetlands suggest a moderate to high potential for significant archaeological and historical sites that have not been discovered yet.

Few rare species have been documented within the area. Based on habitat, there is potential for all 36 of the rare species identified for the original Green Swamp project to occur here.

About 94 percent of the area meets the Florida Forever Measures Evaluation for Ecological Greenways and 10 percent is within a Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission Strategic Habitat Conservation Area.





From an urban planning perspective, Pine Island Recharge has a moderate potential for being developed or subdivided or losing significant natural attributes or open spaces. Development potential is higher on the north side near Groveland and Clermont. The current and future land uses are mostly agricultural and low-density residential, but a portion of the area just south of Groveland is designated for one dwelling unit per five acres.

Management Policy Statement

The Green Swamp lands acquired through alternatives to fee-simple should be managed to conserve and protect lands within areas of critical state concern; conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered/threatened species; and conserve, protect, manage or restore important ecosystems, landscapes and forests in a manner that enhances or protects significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources.

MANAGEMENT PROSPECTUS

Qualifications for State Designation

The Green Swamp-Pine Island Recharge Area land is essential to a clean, adequate water supply for Central Florida.

Conditions Affecting Intensity of Management

The intensity of management will be decided in the negotiation of the agreement or easement.

Management Implementation, Public Access, Site Security and Protection of Infrastructure

The landowner will provide security and infrastructure protection.

Revenue-generating Potential

There is no revenue-generating potential for the Pine Island Recharge area.

Management Costs and Sources of Revenue

The Division of State Lands is responsible for periodic monitoring of land use agreements and conservation easements.

Withlacoochee River Headwaters

General Description

The Withlacoochee River Headwaters consists of 103,458 acres composed of 13 distinct natural communities and four other landcover types. The natural communities include pine flatwoods, scrub and sandhill. About 61 percent of the area is in natural condition, while 39 percent is disturbed with most in improved and semi-improved pasture and smaller acreages in ruderal and pine plantation. The area is located between State Road 50 on the north and U.S. 98 on the south. Its northwestern boundary is contiguous with the Withlacoochee State Forest and the Southwest Florida Water Management District-managed Green Swamp land. To the east and the south are the other three sections of the Green Swamp Florida Forever project. The western two-thirds are characterized by low, rolling limestone plains. The land surface of the remaining third is comprised of sandhills and karst solution features with the Green Swamp region in the southeast being lower and closer to the water table.





Hydrographically, most of this portion of the overall Green Swamp Florida Forever project is within the Withlacoochee River watershed as well as an Area of Critical State Concern.

. A small portion along the southern boundary is within the Hillsborough River watershed to the southwest. The Withlacoochee River bisects the area along the Lake-Polk County line; the river westward forms a significant portion of the western boundary. Elevations range from knolls greater than 140 feet above mean sea level to less than 100 feet above mean sea level, but most of the area is below 115 feet mean sea level. Six rare plants and 17 rare animals are documented as occurring within this portion of the Green Swamp project, mostly associated with existing conservation lands in the southwestern part.

From an urban planning perspective, the Withlacoochee River Headwaters has moderate potential for being developed, subdivided or losing significant natural attributes or open spaces. Development potential is higher on the south end, in the vicinity of Lakeland and Polk City.

Management Policy Statement

The Withlacoochee River Headwaters area will be managed to conserve and protect lands within areas of critical state concern; conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered or threatened species; provide areas, including trails, for natural resource-based recreation; and conserve, protect, manage or restore important ecosystems, landscapes and forests in a manner that enhances or protects significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish and wildlife resources that local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect.

MANAGEMENT PROSPECTUS

Qualifications for State Designation

The Withlacoochee River Headwaters has the size and wildlife resources to qualify as a wildlife management area. Its mosaic of land uses would help protect the Floridan Aquifer and the headwaters of several rivers that start in the region. It would preserve a large area for wildlife and provide areas for public recreation in a fast-growing region between Tampa and Orlando.

Conditions Affecting Intensity of Management

For Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission-managed lands, environmentally sensitive areas such as erosion-prone sites, important habitats, and outstanding natural areas and wetlands would be identified, appropriately managed and protected, if acquired.

The Green Swamp-Withlacoochee River Headwaters includes natural areas requiring application of resource management methods, such as prescribed fire, where appropriate. Other areas may require restoring ground cover, controlling invasive species and reforestation. Such resource management actions may be necessary to accomplish restoration to attain a specific desired, future condition. This is especially important for conservation of habitats and populations of imperiled or rare species. Due to the importance of landscape ecology, land use changes in the vicinity of a managed area may affect attainment of resource conservation goals for the area and the overall effectiveness of necessary resource management projects. Continued biotic monitoring is necessary for the accomplishment of natural resource management goals. Also, development of facilities is to be kept to the minimum level necessary to assure protection of the resources and compatible recreational experiences. To the extent possible, any such development would be confined to areas of previous disturbance. The Division of Recreation and





Parks' management costs will increase when parcels near Colt Creek State Park are acquired and will increase over time as work shifts from protection and restoration to broader public use. Florida Forest Service restoration efforts will focus on introducing prescribed fire, removing off-site pine species and exotic species, restoring native groundcovers and possibly wetlands.

Management Implementation, Public Access, Site Security and Protection of Infrastructure

If acquired, a management plan will be developed by the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission describing the management goals and objectives necessary for resource management. The management plans will establish the current and future roles of cooperating entities including governmental agencies, non-governmental organizations and other stakeholders.

Long-range plans would stress ecosystem management and the protection and management of rare and imperiled species. If acquired, quantified vegetation management objectives may be developed to guide management for actively managed natural communities. The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission would assess the condition of wildlife resources and provide planning support to enhance rare and imperiled species management and recovery of imperiled species within the land acquired within the Withlacoochee River Headwaters and managed by the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission. Prescribed fire and other resource management activities will maintain and restore natural communities and vegetation types to benefit native wildlife resources.

Programs providing multiple fish and wildlife based public outdoor recreational uses will be considered for implementation if land within the Withlacoochee Headwaters is acquired. These potential public outdoor fish- and wildlife-based recreational uses will enhance public understanding of the region while providing recreation. Essential roads will be maintained to provide all weather public access and management operations. Unnecessary roads, fire lanes and hydrological disturbances will be abandoned or restored as practical.

Infrastructure development will be appropriate to allow public access and provide facilities, security and management of the property. Archaeological and historic sites would be managed in coordination with the Division of Historical Resources. The Division of Recreation and Parks will develop short-term management goals of security, protection of resources and resource inventory for its parcels. The Florida Forest Service proposes to manage parcels within the optimum boundary of the Withlacoochee State Forest as a state forest. Burn goals of the Florida Forest Service will be to eventually establish an all-season prescribed burning program.

Revenue-generating Potential

Revenue from Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission-managed conservation lands, such as an acquisition within the Withlacoochee River Headwaters for a wildlife management area, could include selling permits and recreation fees, and ecotourism activities. The long-term value of ecosystem services to local and regional land and water resources, and to human health, are thought to be significant. The Division of Recreation and Parks expects no significant revenue immediately after acquisition. Future revenue will depend on the nature and extent of public use.





Cooperators in Management Activities

The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission will cooperate with other governmental agencies including the Southwest Florida Water Management District, St. Johns River Water Management District, Florida Forest Service, and Lake, Pasco and Polk counties in management of the property. The Division of Recreation and Parks plans to cooperate with state agencies in their management.

Management Costs and Sources of Revenue*

Below is the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission’s estimate of costs to operate/manage the area yet to be acquired within the Green Swamp-Withlacoochee River Headwaters that is outside the Colt Creek State Park and the Withlacoochee State Forest optimal boundaries. Costs listed below are projected estimates necessary to fully implement management activities within the area and reflect an estimate of the potential annual operating budget.

Management Cost Summary

<u>FFS</u>	<u>2011</u>
Salary (4 FTE positions)	\$132,141
Expense	\$315,000
Operation Capital Outlay	\$188,600
TOTAL	\$635,741

Source: Management Prospectus as originally submitted

Management Cost Summary

<u>DRP</u>	<u>2011</u>
Salary (1 FTE position)	\$33,000
Expense	\$10,000
Operating Capital Outlay	\$25,000
Outsourcing	\$0
TOTAL	\$68,000

Source: Management Prospectus as originally submitted



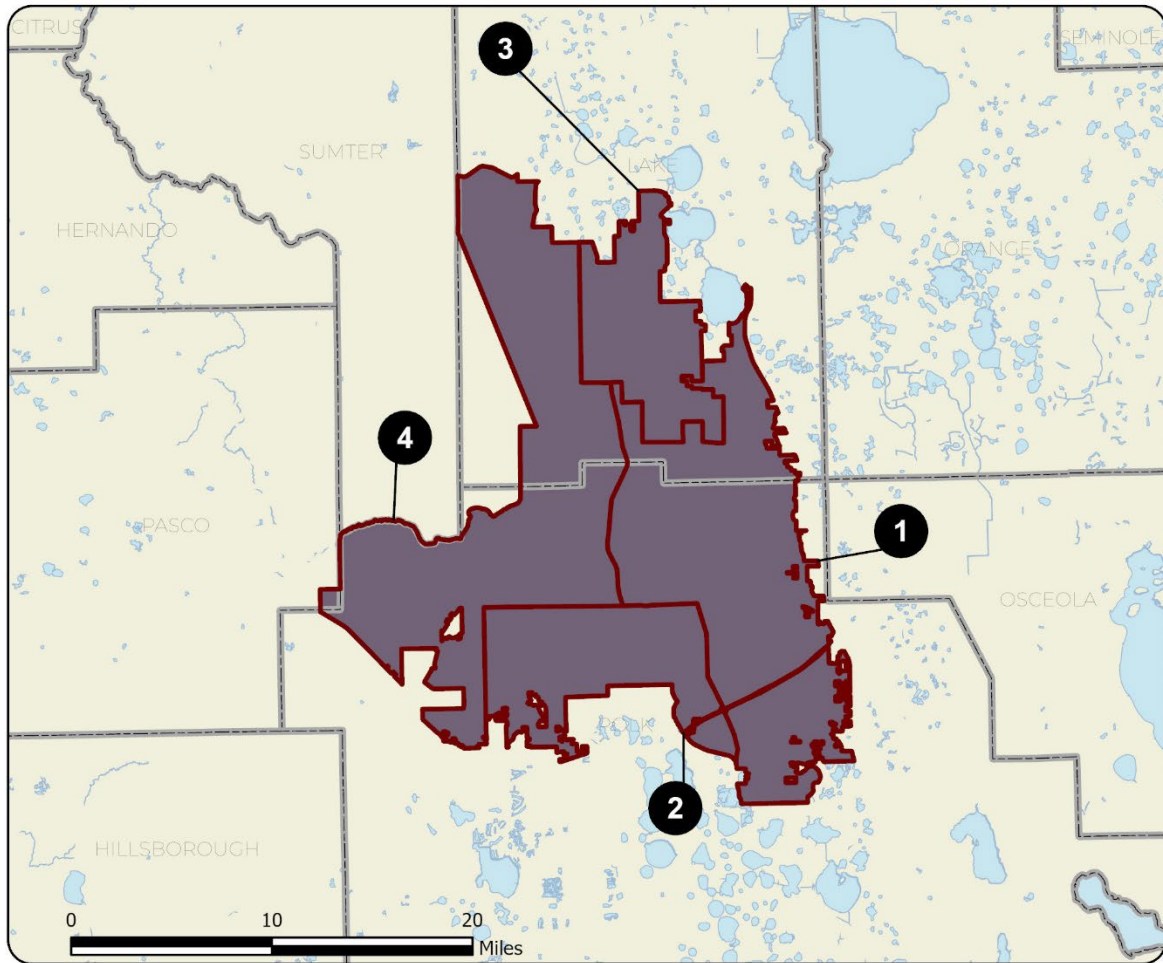


Management Cost Summary

<u>FWC</u>	<u>2011</u>
Resource Management	
Exotic Species Control	\$37,186
Prescribed Burning	\$111,221
Cultural Resource Management	\$1,794
Timber Management	\$7,176
Hydrological Manager	\$193,739
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<i>Resource Management Subtotal</i>	<i>\$1,156,448</i>
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Support	
Land Management Planning	\$103,285
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Capital Improvements	
New Facility Construction	\$89,694
Facility Maintenance	\$311,312
Capital Improvements Subtotal	\$401,006
Visitor Services/Recreation	
Info/Education/Operations	\$60,032
<i>Visitor Services/Recreation Subtotal</i>	<i>\$60,032</i>
Law Enforcement	
Resources Protection	\$40,501
<i>Law Enforcement Subtotal</i>	<i>\$40,501</i>
TOTAL	\$1,932,903

Source: Management Prospectus as originally submitted



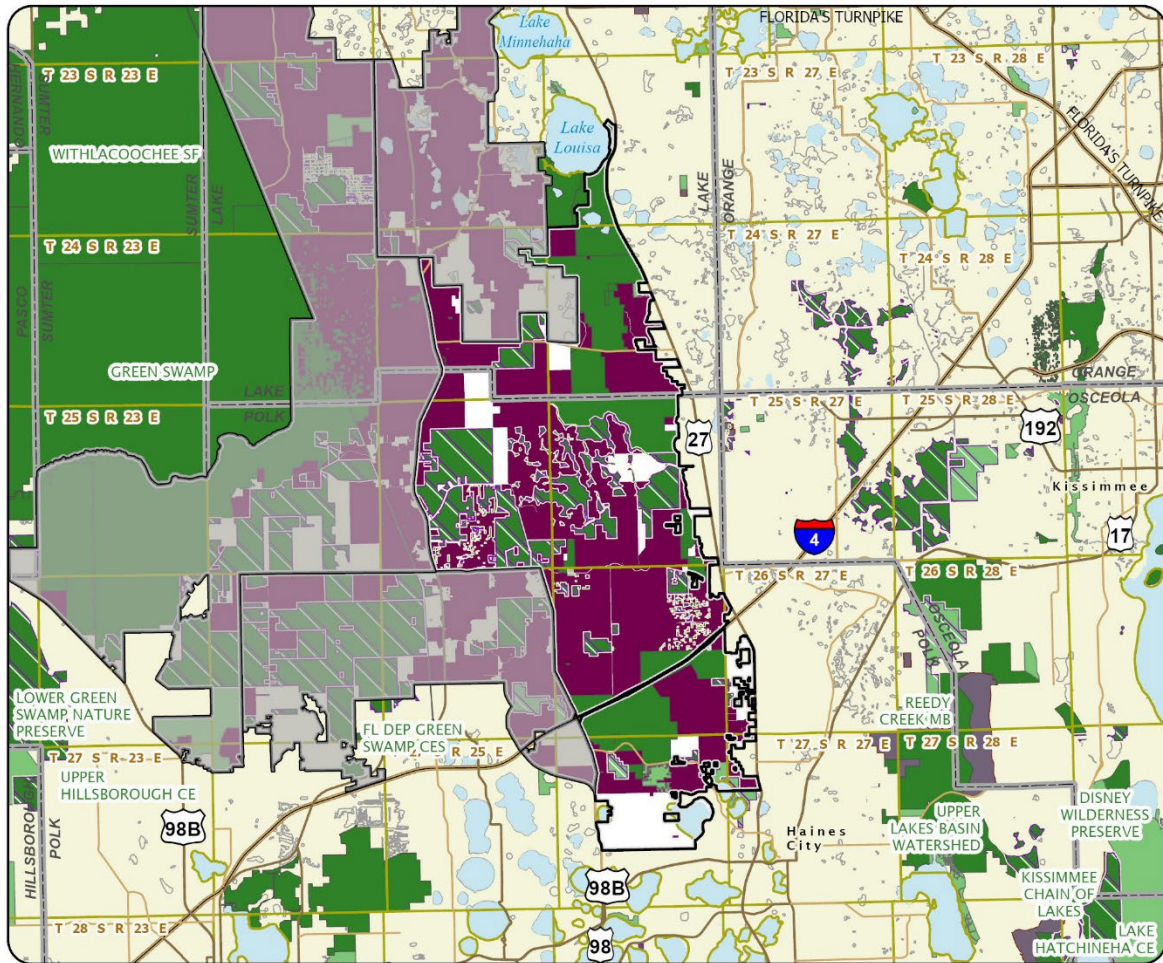


GREEN SWAMP: OVERVIEW

LAKE, PASCO, AND POLK COUNTIES

- Map 1 Hilochee Corridor
- Map 2 Peace River Headwaters
- Map 3 Pine Island Recharge Area
- Map 4 Withlacoochee River Headwaters

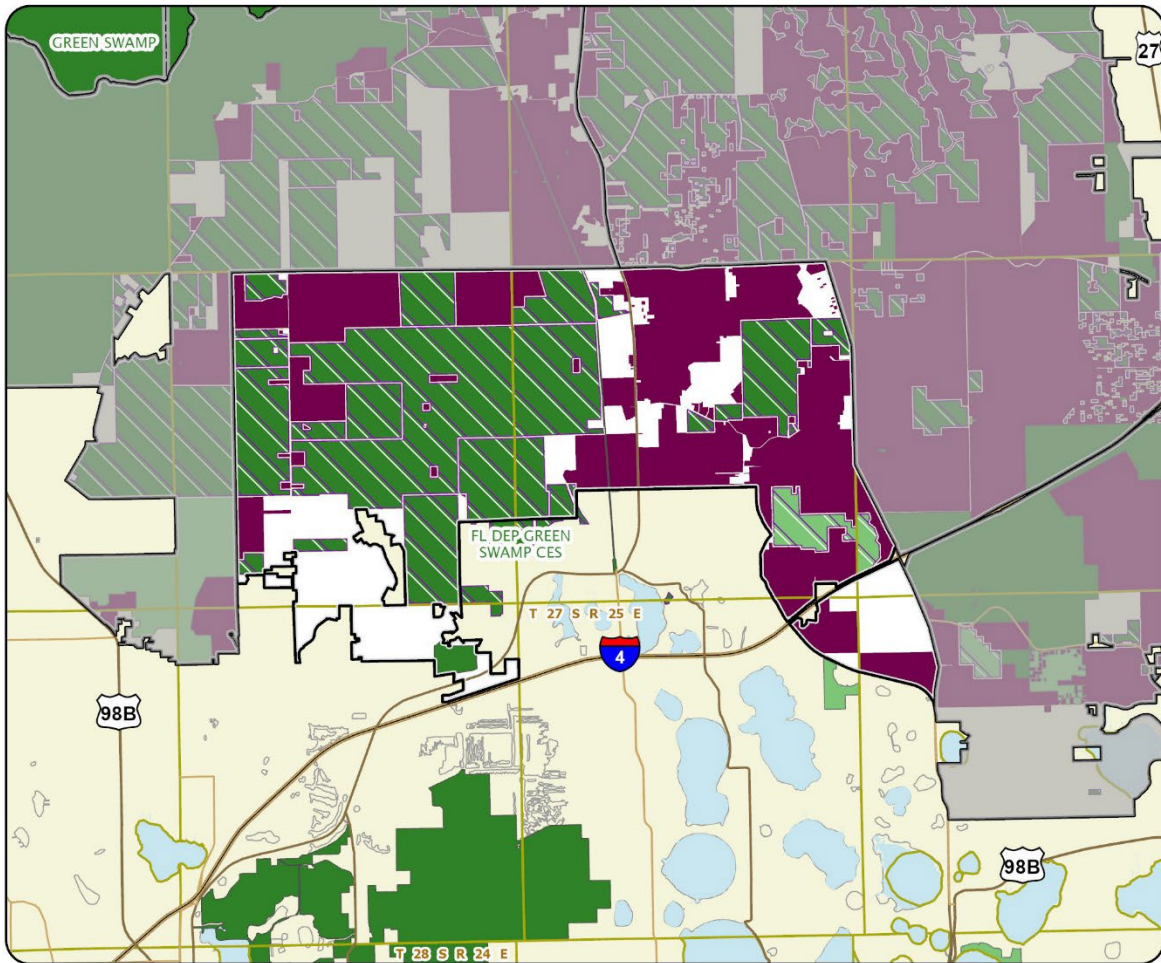




GREEN SWAMP HILOCHEE CORRIDOR

LAKE AND POLK COUNTIES

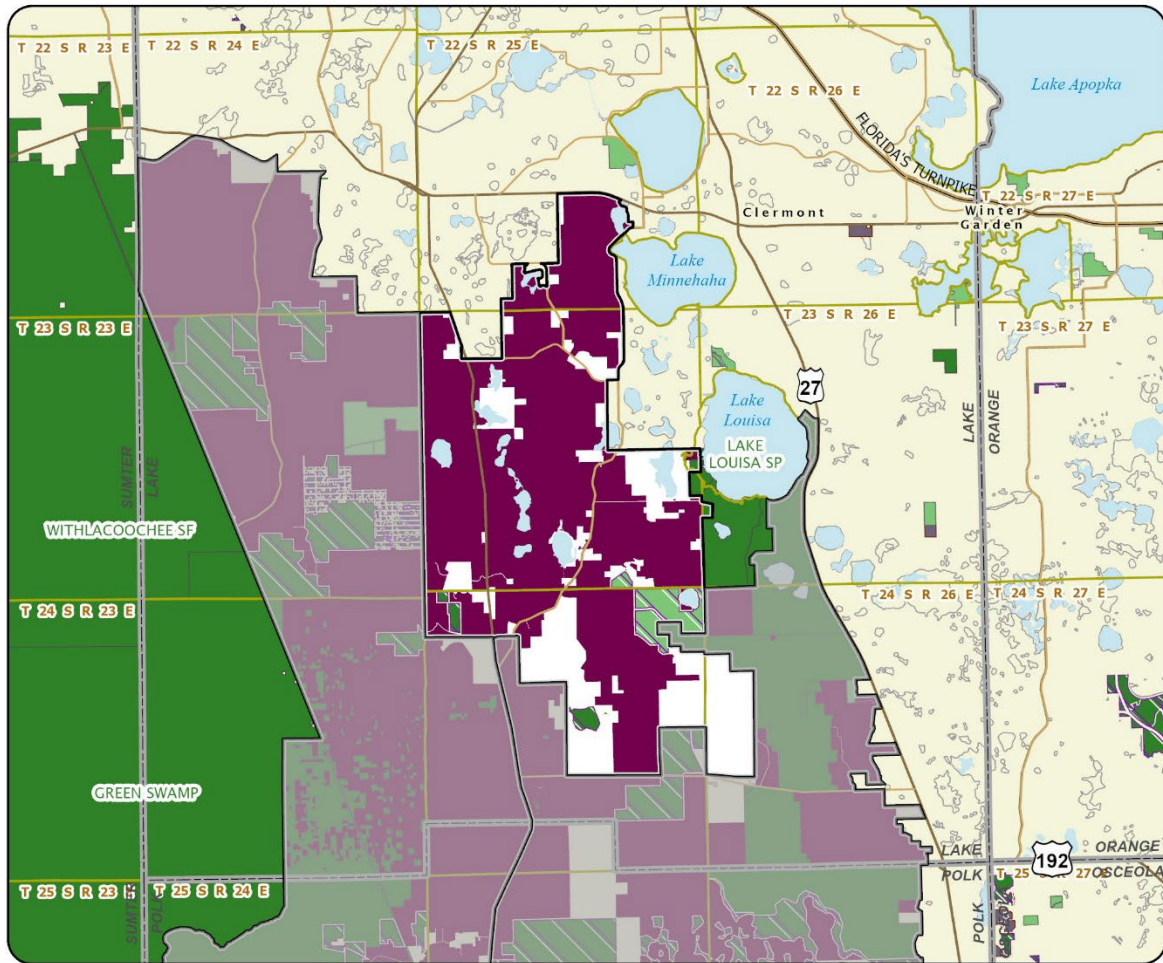




GREEN SWAMP PEACE RIVER HEADWATERS

POLK COUNTY

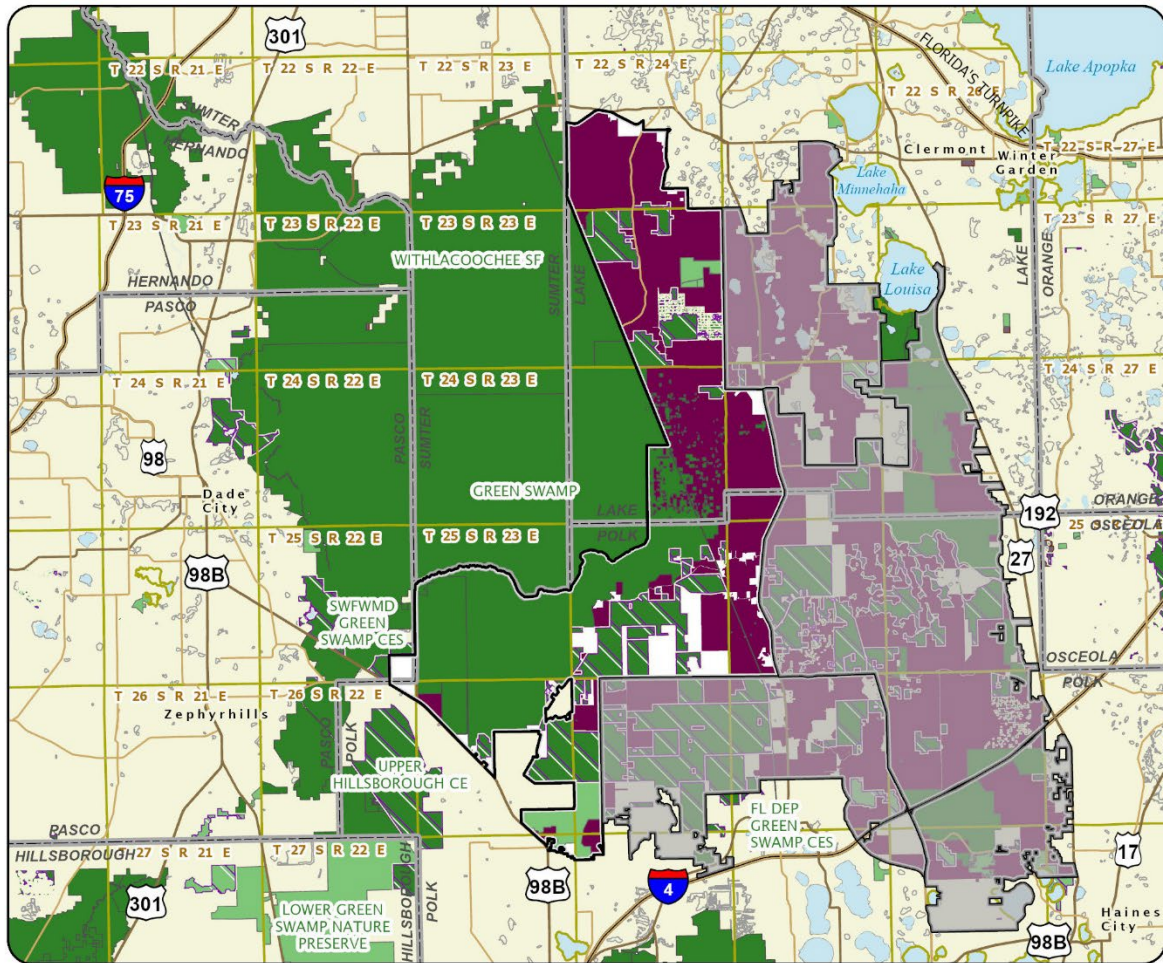




GREEN SWAMP PINE ISLAND RECHARGE AREA

LAKE COUNTY





GREEN SWAMP WITHLACOOCHEE RIVER HEADWATERS

LAKE, PASCO, POLK, AND SUMTER COUNTIES

-  Florida Forever Project Boundary
-  Essential Parcels Remaining
-  Other Florida Forever Projects
-  State Conservation Lands
-  Other Conservation Lands
-  Less-Than-Fee Acquisition
-  State Aquatic Preserve

