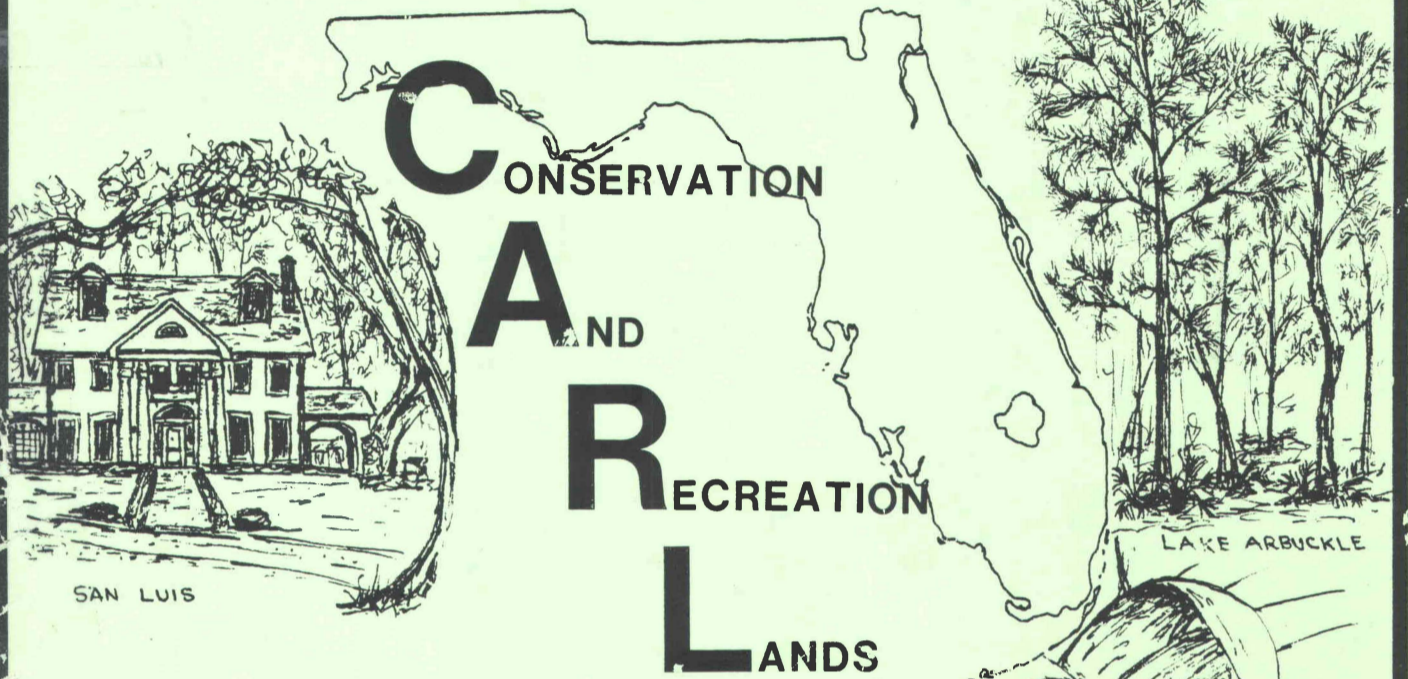


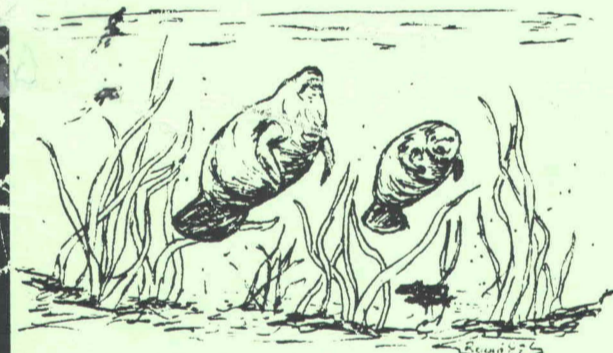
WAKULLA SPRINGS

GUANA RIVER



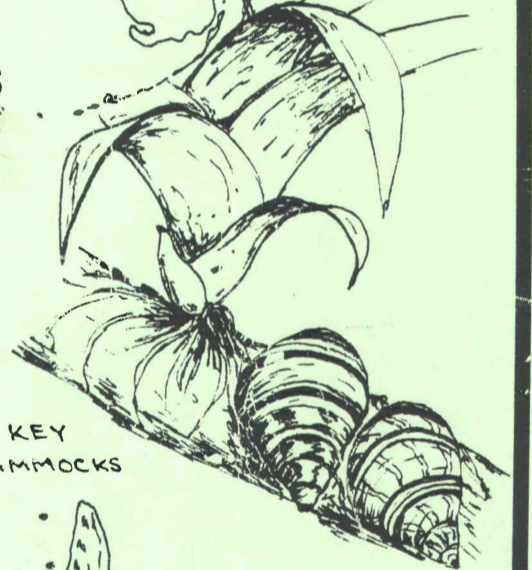
SAN LUIS

LAKE ARBUCKLE

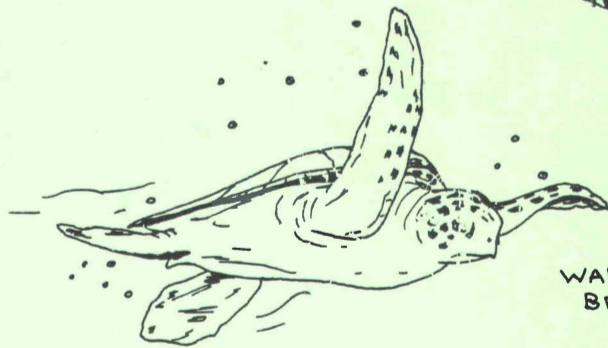


CRYSTAL RIVER

NORTH KEY
LARGO HAMMOCKS



GARCON
POINT



WABASSO
BEACH

1988 ANNUAL REPORT

of the

CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS PROGRAM

CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS ANNUAL REPORT

August 9, 1988

Prepared for the

Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund

Governor	Bob Martinez
Secretary of State	Jim Smith
Attorney General	Bob Butterworth
State Comptroller	Gerald Lewis
State Treasurer	Bill Gunter
Commissioner of Agriculture	Doyle Conner
Commissioner of Education	Betty Castor

by the

Land Acquisition Selection Committee,
Liaison Staff,
and
The Division of State Lands

ABSTRACT

The 1988 Conservation and Recreation Lands (CARL) Annual Report was prepared pursuant to Rule 18-8, F.A.C., and Chapter 259, F.S. It includes the 1988 CARL Annual Priority List of 69 projects. The Land Acquisition Selection Committee added nine (9) new projects to the 1988 Interim CARL Priority List and modified the boundaries of four (4) of the existing CARL projects. Four (4) projects which were included on the 1988 Interim CARL Priority List are recommended to be removed by the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund.

Brief summaries of all 69 projects on the 1988 Annual CARL Priority List are included in the Annual Report. Descriptions of past program accomplishments, CARL program procedures, activities of the Board, the Legislature, the Selection Committee and the Department of Natural Resources during Fiscal Year 1987-1988, and other CARL matters are also included in the 1988 CARL Annual Report.

This report was prepared by the Evaluation Section, Bureau of Land Acquisition, Division of State Lands, Department of Natural Resources, under the guidance of the Land Acquisition Selection Committee, Mr. Percy W. Mallison, Jr., and Mr. Charles Hardee. The CARL liaison staff also provided invaluable assistance in preparing this report.

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* These projects will be added at their assigned priorities to the list when their boundary maps are completed.

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INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

As one of the fastest growing states in the nation, Florida is experiencing many of the side effects that accompany rapid population growth. Most importantly, the State's unique and diverse natural resources, which attract millions of visitors annually, are disappearing at an alarming rate as more and more areas are being developed to accommodate the growing population. The State of Florida, however, is strongly committed to conserving its natural heritage, and has instituted several major land acquisition programs for that purpose.

One of the most important State land acquisition programs is the Conservation and Recreation Lands (CARL) program. Established in 1979 by the Florida Legislature, the CARL program has two primary purposes. First, it incorporated the 1972 Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL) program, whose primary purpose was the conservation of lands that:

1. contained naturally occurring and relatively unaltered flora or fauna, representing a natural area unique to, or scarce within, a region of Florida or larger geographic area;
2. contained habitat critical to, or providing significant protection for, endangered or threatened species of plant or animal; or
3. contained an unusual, outstanding, or unique geologic feature.

The second purpose of the CARL program is to acquire other lands in the public interest. These include lands that are purchased:

1. for use and protection as natural floodplain, marsh or estuary, if the protection and conservation of such lands are necessary to enhance or protect water quality or quantity or to protect fish or wildlife habitat which cannot adequately be accomplished through local, state and federal regulatory programs;
2. for use as state parks, recreation areas, public beaches, state forests, wilderness areas, or wildlife management areas;
3. for restoration of altered ecosystems to correct environmental damage that has already occurred; or
4. for preservation of significant archaeological or historical sites.

A major component of the 1979 CARL legislation was the separation of powers, responsibilities and duties for administering the CARL program among three public entities: the Land Acquisition Selection Committee, the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund, and the Division of State Lands of the Department of Natural Resources. Generally, the Selection Committee chooses the property to be acquired, the Division of State Lands negotiates the acquisition, and the Board of Trustees oversees the activities taking place under the CARL program and allocates money from the CARL Trust Fund.

The Selection Committee has sole responsibility for the evaluation, selection and ranking of State land acquisition projects on the CARL priority list. The Selection Committee is composed of the following, or their designees:

- ♦ Executive Director of the Department of Natural Resources
- ♦ Secretary of the Department of Environmental Regulation
- ♦ Director of the Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services
- ♦ Executive Director of the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission
- ♦ Director of the Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State
- ♦ Secretary of the Department of Community Affairs

The Selection Committee, with the assistance of staff (Table 1), annually reviews all CARL applications, decides which applications should receive further evaluation through the preparation of detailed resource assessments, determines the final project boundaries through the project design process, and establishes the priority ranking of CARL projects (See Pages 12-17).

The Governor and Cabinet, as the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund, are responsible for approving, in whole or in part, the list of acquisition projects in the order of priority in which such projects are presented. In other words, the Board can strike individual projects from the Selection Committee's list, but they can neither add projects to the list nor change a project's priority ranking. The Board also controls all allocations from the CARL Trust Fund, including funding for boundary maps and appraisals, as well as payments for option contracts or purchase agreements. They also have the final word on leases and management plans for lands purchased through the CARL program, as well as all Rules which govern the program.

The Division of State Lands provides primary staff support to the CARL program. They prepare or obtain boundary maps, title work and appraisals for all CARL projects and are charged with negotiating their purchase on behalf of the Board. The Division also provides staff support for administering all leases and management plans for lands acquired through the CARL program.

Table 1: Land Acquisition Selection Committee Members and CARL Liaison Staff Members

LAND ACQUISITION SELECTION
COMMITTEE MEMBERS

LIAISON STAFF MEMBERS

Chair 1987-88

Mr. Harold Mikell
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PAST ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Land Acquisitions: Fiscal Years 1981-1987

On December 16, 1980, the Board of Trustees approved the first CARL priority list of 27 projects submitted by the Selection Committee. Subsequently, the Board has approved ten CARL priority lists. Six of these were submitted with CARL Annual Reports, while four priority lists were submitted with CARL Interim Reports (Table 2). The seven annual CARL priority lists that were approved by the Board from 1980 through 1987 and the 1988 Interim CARL priority list are presented in Addendum I.

Table 2: Dates that Previous CARL Priority Lists were Submitted to and Approved by the Board

<u>Committee Reports</u>	<u>Board Approval Date</u>
First Report	12-16-80
Annual Report	7-20-82
Annual Report	7-03-83
Interim Report	2-24-84
Annual Report	7-03-84
Interim Report	1-29-85
Annual Report	7-02-85
Interim Report	1-07-86
Annual Report	7-01-86
Annual Report	8-04-87
Interim Report	3-08-88

The acquisitions during Fiscal Years 1981-1987 under the CARL program are impressive (Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6; Addendum VII). It includes such unique areas as Mahogany Hammock on North Key Largo, the Andrews Tract along the Suwannee River in Levy County, buffer lands for Rookery Bay and Charlotte Harbor in southwest Florida, the coastal dunes of Guana River in St. John's County and the historically significant Fort San Luis and the Grove in Tallahassee (Figure 1). During Fiscal Years 1981-1987, over 100,000 acres of Florida's diminishing natural areas, forests, wetlands, fish and wildlife habitat, endangered and threatened species habitat, springs, and historic and archaeological sites have been acquired with over \$150 million from the CARL Trust Fund (Table 3). The Board also approved several option contracts prior to July 1, 1987. When these option contracts close, over 6,000 additional acres worth over \$9 million will have been acquired (Table 4).

When you add projects purchased through CARL's predecessor, the \$200 million EEL bond fund, the list of accomplishments is even more impressive (Table 3). Approximately 390,000 acres of land were purchased with EEL funds, including such areas as Rock Springs Run State Reserve, Big Cypress National Preserve, Paynes Prairie State Preserve, Cayo Costa State Park and Cape St. George State Reserve (Tables 5 and 6, Figure 1).

Table 3: CARL and EEL Acquisitions Summary

Fiscal Year	Acreage*	CARL Trust Fund**	EEL Trust Fund***
1972-80	370,382	-0-	\$175,033,408
1980-81	71	\$ 22,946	\$ 697,500
1981-82	851	\$ 6,561,875	\$ 579,450
1982-83	15,385	\$ 7,350,462	\$ 18,004,481
1983-84	42,213	\$ 19,932,936	\$ 5,685,161
1984-85	44,240	\$ 56,384,337	-0-
1985-86	10,174	\$ 25,678,649	-0-
1986-87	9,930	\$ 42,358,297	-0-
1987-88	32,487	\$ 54,351,673	-0-
TOTAL	558,219	\$212,644,642	\$200,000,000

* Includes both CARL and EEL acreages acquired. The entire acreages for tracts which were purchased via two or more option payments are generally included in the year that the first option payment was made.

** Generally does not include incidental expenses, such as the cost of boundary maps and appraisals, unless these costs were included with the final purchase price.

*** EEL expenditures for 1972-80 was determined by subtracting expenditures during 1980 through 1984 from the total \$200 million bond issue.

Table 4: Outstanding Options/Agreements Authorized by Board prior to July 1, 1987.

Project Name*	Date Authorized	Acreage	Amount
Canaveral Industrial Park	12-16-86	2,666	\$ 953,425
Cayo Costa Island	05-20-86	0.32	5,600
Cayo Costa Island	09-04-86	4.96	256,550
Cayo Costa Island	03-17-87	0.32	2,400
Fakahatchee Strand	10-07-86	700	500,000
Homosassa Springs	11-18-86	150	3,449,600
North Peninsula	04-02-87	13.2	418,500
Peacock Slough	05-19-87	40	42,500
Rookery Bay	05-22-84	13.5	91,800
Rotenberger	06-16-87	10	4,500
Spring Hammock	12-02-86	0.69	10,700
Spring Hammock	02-17-87	3.75	30,600
Spring Hammock	06-16-87	279.42	2,547,670
Spring Hammock	06-02-87	5	46,464
St. Johns River (Forest Est.)	01-21-86	2,260	881,400
South Savannas	12-16-86	3.4	9,500
TOTALS		6,150.56	\$9,251,209

* numbers in parenthesis indicates number of options/agreements authorized when more than one on that date.

** indicates that parcel is being acquired by installments, of which this is the second option payment.

FIGURE 1
 CARL AND EEL PROJECTS
 COMPLETED OR PARTIALLY ACQUIRED
 (6-30-88)

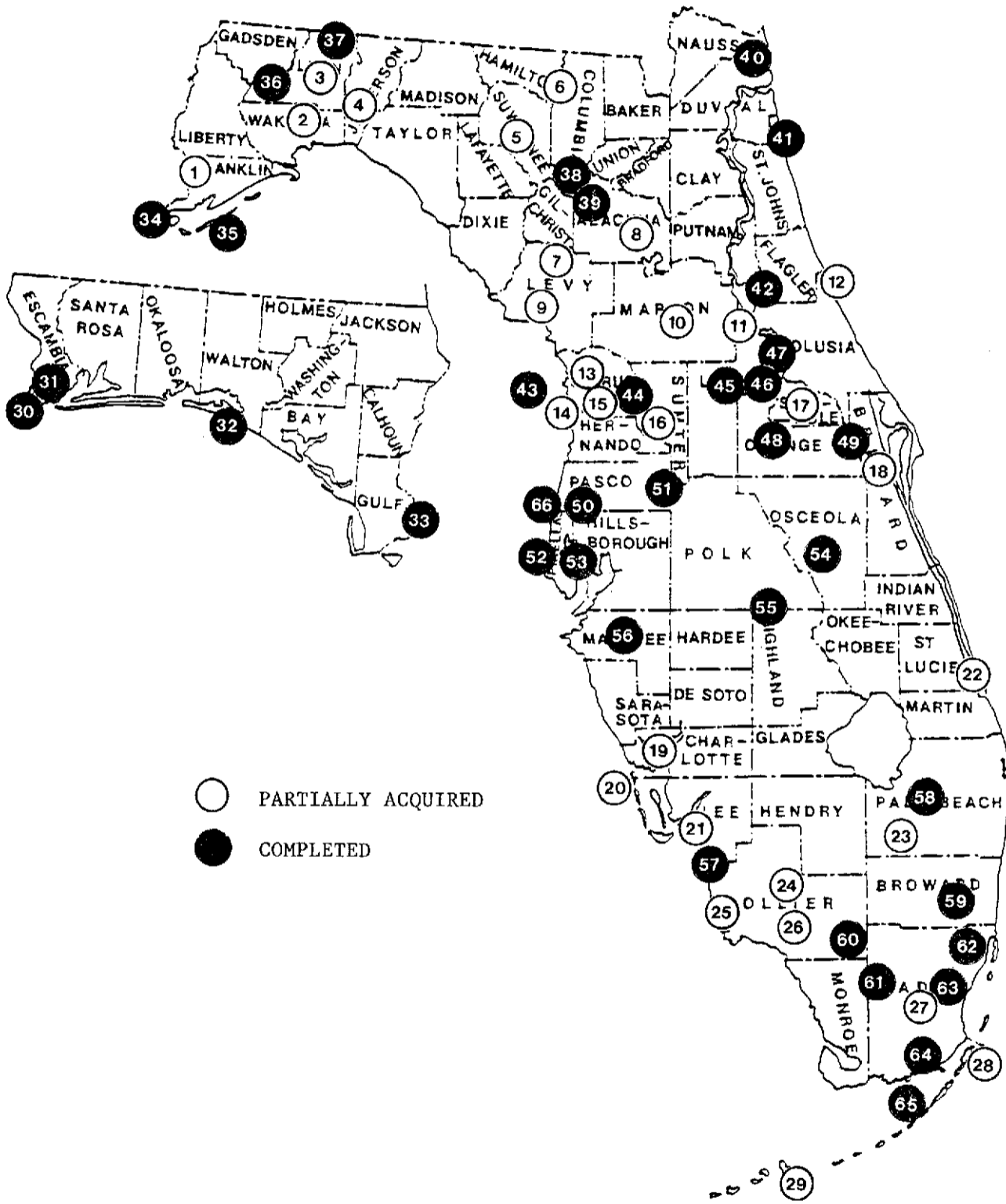


Table 5: CURRENT CARL PROJECTS UNDER ACQUISITION (open circles)

Map No.	Project	County	Funds Expended*	Acquired***
1.	Lower Apalachicola	Franklin	9,601,450.00	33,492.46
2.	Wakulla Springs	Wakulla	7,150,000.00	2,902.00
3.	DeSoto Site	Leon	1,400,000.00	4.83
4.	Lower Wacissa/Aucilla	Jefferson	4,637,589.00	13,179.00
5.	Peacock Slough	Suwannee	738,789.00	280.00
6.	Brown/Big Shoals	Hamilton	4,871,742.00	2,683.00
7.	Andrews	Levy	4,847,115.00	2,838.80
8.	Paynes Prairie/Murphy-Deonna	Alachua	**1,418,000.00	18,026.17
9.	Cedar Key Scrub	Levy	1,543,604.00	4,988.00
10.	Silver River	Marion	11,151,798.00	2,322.02
11.	St. Johns River Forest Estates/ Fechtel Ranch	Lake	881,400.00	2,260.00
12.	North Peninsula	Volusia	13,200,417.00	1,036.02
13.	Crystal River	Citrus	914,773.00	2,380.00
14.	Chassahowitzka Swamp	Hernando	3,461,190.00	15,422.00
15.	Hoosassa Springs	Citrus	3,449,600.00	150.00
16.	Withlacoochee EEL Inholding/ Mondello/Cacciatore/Jumper Creek	Sumter	2,150,000.00	10,148.18
17.	Spring Hammock	Seminole	5,508,470.00	692.32
18.	Canaveral	Brevard	953,425.00	2,666.00
19.	Charlotte Harbor	Charlotte	8,070,838.00	17,141.21
20.	Cayo Costa	Lee	18,472,362.57	1,046.82
21.	Estero Bay	Lee	8,474,750.00	5,178.00
22.	South Savannas	St. Lucie/ Martin	5,473,367.00	3,568.01
23.	Rotenberger/Holey Land	Palm Beach	9,117,598.50	14,792.89
24.	Save Our Everglades	Collier	6,155,363.00	9,076.22
25.	Rookery Bay	Collier	6,190,171.00	1,149.85
26.	Fakahatchee Strand	Collier	12,571,339.00	670.05
27.	Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands	Dade	*CO*	
28.	North Key Largo Hammocks	Monroe	32,966,493.00	1,326.10
29.	Big Pine Key/Coupon Bight	Monroe	477,573.00	65.40

Table 6: COMPLETED CARL AND EEL PROJECTS (closed circles)

30.	Perdido Key State Reserve	Escambia	8,057,800.00	247.03
31.	Escambia Bay Bluffs	Escambia	394,250.00	16.10
32.	Grayton Dunes	Walton	**2,375,250.00	800.19
33.	M.K. Ranch	Bald	2,923,153.00	8,792.60
34.	Cape St. George State Reserve	Franklin	8,838,000.00	2,294.59
35.	St. George Island, Unit 4	Franklin	1,076,912.00	75.00
36.	The Grove	Leon	2,295,000.00	10.35
37.	Fort San Luis	Leon	1,025,000.00	49.72
38.	River Rise State Preserve	Alachua/ Columbia	4,598,957.00	4,182.00
39.	San Felasco Hammock State Preserve	Alachua	7,077,193.25	5,461.00
40.	Nassau Valley State Reserve	Nassau	232,524.25	639.50
41.	Guana River	St. Johns	**25,000,000.00	4,800.00
42.	Volusia Water Recharge Area	Volusia	3,743,800.00	6,665.00
43.	Stoney Lane	Citrus	635,130.00	1,749.00
44.	Tsala Apupka	Citrus	*WMD*	
45.	Lower Wekiva River State Reserve	Lake	3,749,927.20	4,531.70
46.	Rock Springs Run State Reserve (Consolidated Ranch)	Orange	7,632,115.00	8,735.99
47.	Stark Tract	Volusia	3,003,900.00	719.44
48.	Lake Forest	Orange	*WMD*	
49.	Tosohatchee State Reserve	Brevard	16,000,000.00	28,000.00
50.	Bower Tract	Hillsborough	5,491,500.00	1,596.00
51.	Little Gator Creek	Pasco	1,175,000.00	565.00
52.	Gateway	Pinellas	1,533,162.00	725.84
53.	Weeden Island State Preserve	Hillsborough	6,000,000.00	616.03
54.	Prairie Lakes St. Pres. & Three Lakes Wildlife Mgmt. Area	Deeola	20,439,386.88	51,485.00
55.	Lake Arbuckle	Polk	8,849,820.00	13,746.00
56.	Manatee Estech	Manatee	*FO*	
57.	Barefoot Beach	Collier	**3,910,000.00	156.45
58.	White Belt Ranch	Palm Beach/ Martin	*WMD*	
59.	Westlake	Broward	11,945,375.00	588.92
60.	Big Cypress National Preserve	Collier	**40,000,000.00	547,000.00
61.	East Everglades-Aerojet	Palm Beach	10,574,560.00	17,280.00
62.	Babies By The Sea	Dade	5,620,397.73	180.00
63.	Deering Hammock	Dade	19,210,675.00	347.22
64.	ITT Hammock	Dade	6,111,500.00	692.34
65.	Windley Key Quarry	Monroe	2,225,000.00	28.00
66.	Coopers Point	Pinellas	*CTY/CO*	

* Including options approved but not yet closed (as of June 30, 1988).

Also includes EEL funds spent. Does not include funds spent for boundary maps and appraisals.

** Does not include LATF, SDC, WMD, local government, or Federal funds spent or to be spent.

*** Not including donations or exchanges.

WMD = Acquired by WMD.

CO = Acquired by County.

CTY/CO = Joint Acquisition of City and County.

CARL Acquisitions/Option Agreements: July 1, 1987 to June 30, 1988

The list of accomplishments under the CARL program continued during Fiscal Year 1987-1988 with the acquisition of 32,486.5 acres that cost \$50,669,398 (Table 7), while final option payments in the amount of \$3,682,275 were made during the year on another 2,716.8 acres (these acreages are generally included in prior years analyses (Table 3); total payment for this acreage was \$5,651,495). Major acquisitions or closings during Fiscal Year 1987-1988 included Port Bougainville and the Knight property within the North Key Largo Hammocks, Wakulla Springs in Wakulla County, Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks in Jefferson County, Alligator Creek within the Charlotte Harbor project, Stoney Lane in Citrus County, and major parcels within the Save Our Everglades, Rotenberger, and Fakahatchee projects. Additionally, the Board approved option contracts to secure another 119 parcels in Fiscal Year 1987-88 (Table 8). When these parcels close, the State will have purchased another 13,624 acres for \$17,860,674 (Table 8, Addendum VII). Thus, the sum total of CARL acquisitions and Board approved option contracts during the eight years that the program has operated amounts to 155,233 acres at an anticipated final cost of nearly \$240 million.

Table 7: CARL Acquisitions Closed: July 1, 1987 to June 30, 1988.

<u>Project Name*</u>	<u>Date Closed</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Cost</u>
Brown/Big Shoals (Option 2)	02-06-88	2,683	\$3,168,275
Charlotte Harbor (Alligator Creek)	12-17-87	840	2,954,882
Cayo Costa Island (3)	11-05-87	0.48	20,900
Cayo Costa Island	03-14-88	0.16	28,000
Cayo Costa Island	03-25-88	0.16	3,900
Cayo Costa Island	04-06-88	0.16	39,000
Cayo Costa Island	04-26-88	0.16	28,000
Cayo Costa Island	04-28-88	0.16	8,050
Cayo Costa Island	06-14-88	0.16	28,000
Fakahatchee Strand	03-15-88	110.72	48,431
Fakahatchee Strand	04-23-88	75.12	34,006
Fakahatchee Strand	04-29-88	30.48	13,143
Fakahatchee Strand	05-24-88	302.45	136,216
North Key Largo Hammock (2)	06-15-88	132.35	1,122,527
North Key Largo Hammock	06-17-88	431	22,800,375
North Peninsula (Rabi Option 2)	04-05-88	33.8	514,000
Rotenberger	10-29-87	4,470	2,235,000
Rotenberger	03-28-88	10	4,800
Save Our Everglades	08-03-87	7,627.36	4,576,416
Spring Hammock	12-01-87	234.6	705,600
Spring Hammock (4)	12-31-87	46.8	591,859
Stark Tract	05-27-88	719.44	3,003,900
Stoney Lane	04-08-88	1,373.77	498,857
Wakulla Springs	12-01-87	2,902	7,150,000
Wacissa/Aucilla River	01-21-88	13,179	4,637,536
TOTALS		35,203	\$54,351,673

Table 8: Outstanding Options/Agreements Authorized by Board of Trustees
from July 1, 1987 to June 30, 1988.

<u>Project Name*</u>	<u>Date Authorized</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Cayo Costa Islands	11-03-87	0.16	\$ 5,750
Cayo Costa Islands (3)	03-22-88	0.64	42,875
Cayo Costa Islands	04-12-88	0.32	9,200
Cayo Costa Islands (3)	04-26-88	1.28	49,400
Cayo Costa Islands (5)	05-10-88	4.16	129,725
Cayo Costa Islands (7)	06-14-88	2.16	66,650
Coupon Bight (2)	02-23-88	1.80	79,400
Coupon Bight (4)	03-08-88	0.37	23,880
Coupon Bight (1)	03-22-88	2.77	80,390
Coupon Bight (3)	04-26-88	2.42	89,944
Coupon Bight (3)	05-24-88	1.92	66,459
Crystal River	03-22-88	737.20	582,123
DeSoto Site	06-28-88	4.83	1,400,000
Estero Bay (Estero Bay Trust)	12-15-87	4,518.00	5,000,000
Estero Bay (Windsor Stevens/ Stardial)	03-08-88	660.00	3,474,750
Fakahatchee Strand (4)	12-15-87	12.22	3,335
Fakahatchee Strand	01-26-88	25.12	5,194
Fakahatchee Strand (33)	04-12-88	74.42	36,887
Fakahatchee Strand	05-10-88	32.00	14,401
Fakahatchee Strand (3)	06-28-88	7.52	3,382
North Key Largo Hammocks	05-10-88	.93	9,450
North Key Largo Hammocks	05-24-88	8.39	138,105
North Peninsula	11-27-87	15.20	160,150
Rookery Bay	02-23-88	347.72	2,900,000
Rotenberger (13)	01-26-88	36.88	16,596
Rotenberger	03-22-88	1.25	563
Rotenberger	10-06-87	10.00	4,500
Rotenberger	03-22-88	2.50	1,125
Rotenberger (9)	05-24-88	16.25	7,312
Save Our Everglades	06-28-88	1,448.86	1,578,949
South Savannas	06-28-88	45.00	307,325
South Savannas	01-26-88	8.50	32,300
Spring Hammock	08-25-87	52.94	938,475
Spring Hammock	12-15-87	19.60	69,000
Spring Hammock	03-08-88	19.72	69,000
Spring Hammock	02-23-88	1.90	121,130
Spring Hammock (4)	06-14-88	29.76	319,942
TOTALS		13,624	\$17,860,674

* numbers in parenthesis indicates number of options/agreements authorized when more than one on that date.

CURRENT CARL PROGRAM PROCEDURES

Several major refinements of the CARL program have occurred over the past few years. During the 1984-5 CARL evaluation cycle, a new "project design" process was initiated, which was further developed during the past three years into what is now the **Resource Planning Boundary and Project Design Process**. This intensive method of analyzing projects proposed for acquisition helps to insure that significant natural resources in the vicinity of a proposed project are included in the final project boundaries. It also attempts to identify and solve as many technical problems as possible before appraisal, boundary mapping, and the actual acquisition of a project occur.

Each project is first evaluated by biologists, cultural resource experts and land management specialists to determine the optimum boundaries necessary to preserve important natural communities and other resource values. At the same time, projects are evaluated for their public accessibility and recreational opportunities. If a project continues to receive the necessary support, it is then examined by an interdisciplinary team of land planners, real estate appraisers and land acquisition agents. They develop project recommendations which consider: the resources to be protected, the projected cost of acquisition, existing protective regulations, the possibility of coordination with other public or private land acquisition agencies, and the feasibility of protecting at least part of the project area by acquiring less than fee simple title. Finally, the project planning team makes recommendations on the sequence of acquiring land within the project area.

Also in 1984, as part of this increased emphasis on project and systems planning and design, the Governor and Cabinet asked the Land Acquisition Selection Committee to develop a strategic, long-range plan for land preservation in Florida. This plan would include not only the CARL goals and criteria, but also those of federal programs, other State programs, and private sector groups such as the Nature Conservancy and the Trust for Public Land. The final product, the **Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan (FSLAP)**, is the second major refinement of the CARL program and was approved by the Governor and Cabinet on July 1, 1986. As a result, all projects recommended under the CARL, Land Acquisition Trust Fund (LATF) or Save Our Coast (SOC) programs are evaluated for conformance with FSLAP and the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan.

A summary of the FSLAP's five general guidelines and sixteen specific objectives under nine major resource categories (ranging from freshwater resources to historical resources) is included in Addendum IV. By thoroughly evaluating projects for their conformance with FSLAP's guidelines and objectives, the project selection and ranking process will avoid undue subjectivity. The FSLAP was utilized this year by the Land Acquisition Selection Committee to assist them in their selection and ranking decisions.

Another major improvement over the past few years has been the integration of the **Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI)** into the CARL evaluation and priority ranking process. The FNAI is a cooperative effort between the State of Florida and The Nature Conservancy, an international nonprofit organization that is dedicated to preserving the world's biotic diversity. Funded through the CARL program since 1981, the FNAI maintains a comprehensive database on the status, distribution, and management of exemplary biotic communities, rare and endangered plants and animals, aquatic and marine habitats, geological and other natural features found within the State of Florida. The FNAI database has three principle components:

1. manual files of element occurrences, research reports and related materials that describe the locations and management concerns for monitored species and communities;
2. map files of specific or general locations of monitored species and communities; and
3. computer files of the most significant information for easy and accurate retrieval.

The FNAI database system is an ongoing, cumulative process in which information is continually updated and refined as additional data become available and the status of elements change. It is particularly important in a rapidly developing state like Florida that the assessment of ecological resources is always current and increasingly precise.

The information and expertise provided by the FNAI through its contractual agreement with the State of Florida, Department of Natural Resources is indispensable for identifying areas of potential State acquisition by analyzing their natural attributes, vulnerability and endangerment. Crucial tasks in the evaluation process that are performed in whole or in part by the FNAI include:

1. an initial review of all CARL applications for their natural resource values (Addendum V);
2. the preparation of acquisition proposals for unique natural areas within the State;
3. the preparation of natural resource assessments for all acquisition projects assigned for full review;
4. the development of initial resource planning boundaries for all projects assigned for full review;
5. assistance in designing projects and recommending acquisition priorities or phases; and
6. other natural resource evaluations for the CARL program.

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

Summary of the CARL Evaluation, Selection and Ranking Process

Figure 2 (Page 14) illustrates the current process for evaluating, selecting and ranking CARL proposals. Some modification of this process has been recommended by the Selection Committee (see page 35). A brief explanation of the steps, as identified in Figure 2, is provided below:

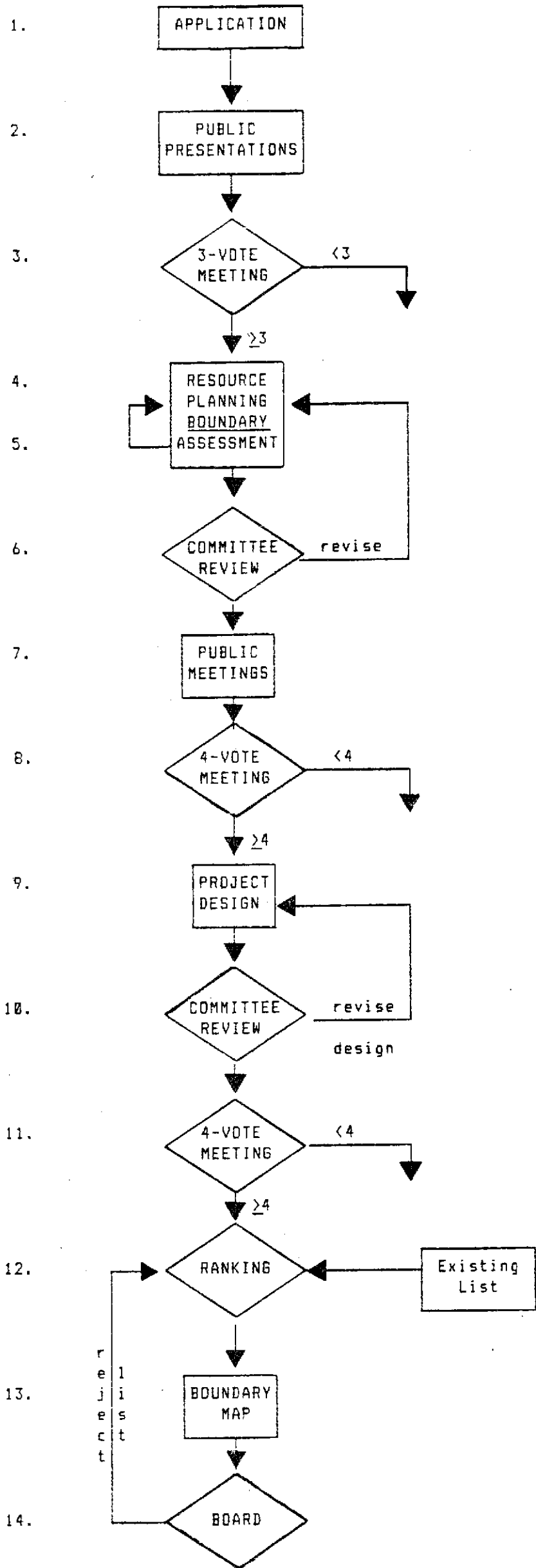
1. Acquisition Proposal Form

Filed on form 18-1A, which may be obtained from the Evaluation Section, Division of State Lands, proposal forms must be received on or before January 31 to be considered during current CARL cycle. Late applications are considered during the next cycle, unless they are accepted out-of-cycle by an affirmative vote of four or more Committee members. Proposals are accepted from any source, which generally includes state agencies, local governments, conservation organizations, land owners, realtors, etc. Proposals may be rejected if incomplete, but the sponsor is first notified and provided the opportunity to supply the essential information.

2. Public Presentations

Project sponsors or their designees are encouraged to provide oral testimony and visual or written materials in support of proposed projects at public meetings held in Tallahassee. Each project sponsor is given fifteen minutes for presentation. Committee members may request additional information from sponsors.

FIGURE 2



3. 3-Vote Meeting

After reviewing applications (including an analysis by the Florida Natural Areas Inventory) and public testimony, the Committee votes to determine which proposals will be subjected to the full review process. Proposals that receive three or more votes are considered further; proposals receiving less than three votes may be considered during a subsequent cycle if reconsideration is requested in writing. [Note: proposed rule revisions would require four votes at this stage.]

4. Resource Planning Boundary

Proposals voted to full review are first analyzed for their major resource attributes as indicated by the submitted materials. A statement of each project's public purpose and resource-based goals is developed by the Evaluation Section and reviewed by Committee staff. Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI) examines proposals, particularly maps showing boundaries, to determine the need for boundary additions or deletions based upon existing information within the FNAI Database, general topography, aerial photography, and knowledgeable sources. The FNAI Resource Planning Boundary (RPB) and supporting documentation are then circulated to Committee staff members for review by them and appropriate field staff. Suggested revisions to the FNAI RPB are submitted by staff with written justification for boundary modifications. The resultant RPB developed by Committee staff is used to determine the project area to be thoroughly assessed, which generally encompasses the maximum RPB.

5. Assessment

The area within the RPB is assessed for the following:

- a. General location and size of project.
- b. Natural resources, including community types, endangered and threatened species, other plants and animals, forest resources, geologic resources, water resources, etc.
- c. Archaeological and historical resources.
- d. Outdoor recreational potential, including both active and passive forms of recreation.
- e. Conformance with Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan, Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan, and State Lands Management Plan.
- f. Vulnerability and endangerment.
- g. Acquisition category: Environmentally Endangered Lands or Other Lands.
- h. Ownership patterns and ease of acquisition
- i. Estimated cost with respect to availability of other funding, alternative acquisition techniques, management costs, etc.
- j. Suitability and proposed use, including functional usability, manageability, and designated management agencies.
- k. Precise location relative to urban areas, Areas of Critical State Concern, and other public lands.

Each agency represented on the Committee and the FNAI is assigned lead responsibility for the completion of appropriate portions of each assessment. Staff members or their designees conduct on-site evaluations of each proposed project. The assessment may suggest further revisions to the RPB or to the proposed purpose and resource-based goals. Assessments are compiled by the Evaluation Section and then distributed to all Committee members, staff, and the FNAI for review.

6. Committee Review

Each project assessment, including the final RPB, is evaluated by the Committee to determine if it accurately and adequately assesses the merits and faults of a proposed project. The Committee may direct staff to modify the assessment or RPB for any project proposal before approval.

7. Public Hearings

Following Committee approval of the project assessments, project sponsors are sent notices of forthcoming public hearings to be held at several locations throughout the state. These hearings are scheduled to obtain additional oral testimony on the project proposals, as well as testimony on projects which are currently on a CARL Priority List. All public hearings are announced at least 30 days in advance in newspapers of general circulation throughout the state, and at least 7 days in advance in the Florida Administrative Weekly. Additionally, notices are mailed to all legislators, county planning departments, and others on the CARL mailing list that is maintained by the Evaluation Section.

8. 4-Vote Meeting

After reviewing public testimony and other pertinent information, the Committee votes to determine which of the assessed projects to consider further. Assessed projects receiving four or more votes are considered further; projects receiving fewer than four votes may be considered during a subsequent cycle if reconsideration is requested in writing.

9. Project Design

The RPB approved by the Committee is the starting point for the Project Design. The RPB is based predominantly on resource concerns, while the Project Design analyzes ownership patterns, regulatory controls, alternative acquisition techniques, and related factors which may affect boundary considerations and the ease of acquisition. The initial draft of the Project Design is prepared by a team composed of representatives of three Bureaus within the Division of State Lands: Land Acquisition, Survey and Mapping, and Appraisal, as well as a representative from the proposed management agency. Primary considerations during the Project Design include:

- a. Cost-benefit analysis and recommendation.
- b. Sovereignty and existing public ownership.
- c. Private ownerships and prospective development plans which endanger resource values.
- d. Information on trends regarding future development, including zoning changes, annexations, and extension of utilities.
- e. Coordination with the land acquisition programs of other agencies or organizations (e.g., federal, other state, water management districts, local governments, The Nature Conservancy, the Trust for Public Lands, and others).

The draft Project Design is then submitted to the FNAI, the Committee staff, and to the proposed management agencies for final review and for recommendations on acquisition phasing. A time sequence for acquisition is recommended in order to acquire the most critical parcels first, with primary consideration given to resource management concerns and parcels' endangerment and vulnerability. Additionally, acquisitions which exceed budgetary limitations can be divided, according to relative resource importance, into phases that coincide with fiscal years.

10. Committee Review

Each Project Design, including the design map, proposed phasing, and recommended acquisition techniques, is evaluated by the Committee to determine if any modifications are required.

11. Second 4-Vote Meeting

After the Committee approves each Project Design, the Committee votes to determine which projects shall become CARL projects. Only projects that receive four or more votes at this step will become CARL projects. Projects receiving fewer than four votes may be reconsidered during a subsequent cycle if requested in writing. (Note: proposed rule revisions would eliminate a formal vote at this stage.)

12. Ranking Projects

Before the Committee ranks projects, public meetings (see step 7) are held to gather public testimony on the existing CARL Priority List. The Committee reviews information obtained during the public meetings along with other information before ranking projects. Projects are ranked by one of several means:

- a. The entire list, including newly approved projects, are independently ranked by each committee member. The independent ranks are then combined for each project, and the projects are ranked from lowest total score to highest.
- b. New projects are ranked as above and then added to the bottom of a previously approved CARL Priority List.
- c. New projects are independently ranked by each committee member. An average rank score is calculated for each new project to determine where they will be inserted into the existing list of projects, and then the entire list is renumbered.
- d. Projects with exceptional resource value, those that are especially endangered by development, or those providing bargain sale opportunities may be reranked or inserted into the list at an appropriate rank by affirmative vote of four or more committee members.

13. Boundary Map

Before a project can be officially placed on a CARL Priority List it must have a Boundary Map completed which conforms to State standards. Boundary Maps generally show ownership boundaries, jurisdictional lines, and sovereignty lines. The Bureau of Survey and Mapping solicits bids for most boundary mapping projects, which includes title work.

14. Submission to Board

The Committee's CARL Priority List is submitted to the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund (i.e., the Governor and Cabinet) along with the CARL Annual Report during the first Board meeting in July. [Note: the 1988 Legislature changed the submission date to the first Board meeting in February (see page 33).] The Board may approve the list or strike individual projects from the list, but they cannot otherwise alter the priority ranking of projects. The Board must act upon the Committee's list within 45 days of its submission to them. Interim lists may be developed at any time if requested by four or more members of the Committee. Interim lists are treated in the same manner as the Annual CARL Priority List.

SUMMARY OF SELECTION COMMITTEE ACTIONS - FISCAL YEAR 1987-88

The Land Acquisition Selection Committee held thirteen (13) meetings during Fiscal Year 1987-88* (Table 9 and Addendum II). Seven (7) of these meetings included public hearings in which the general public, particularly sponsors of CARL proposals, were invited to speak. Three of the Selection Committee meetings also included State Recreation and Parks Land Acquisition Program (SOC and LATF) agenda items.

Table 9: Selection Committee Meeting Dates: Fiscal Year 1987-88*

<u>Date</u>	<u>Agenda</u>	<u>Location</u>
♦ 08-31-87	CARL	Tallahassee
♦ 09-01-87	CARL/LATF/SOC	Tallahassee
10-13-87	CARL/LATF	Tallahassee
11-19-87	CARL/LATF/SOC	Tallahassee
♦ 02-02-88	CARL	Tallahassee
02-12-88	CARL	Tallahassee
♦ 03-14-88	CARL	Ft. Lauderdale
♦ 03-16-88	CARL	Ocala
♦ 03-18-88	CARL	Tallahassee
04-01-88	CARL	Tallahassee
05-06-88	CARL	Tallahassee
06-03-88	CARL Workshop	Tallahassee
♦ 06-22-88	CARL	Tallahassee

NOTE: Meeting Summaries included in Addendum II.

* Excludes July 1, 1987. meeting which was scheduled to conduct Fiscal Year 1986-87 business.

♦ Public hearings scheduled to receive public testimony.

All Selection Committee meetings were advertised in the Florida Administrative Weekly as required by statute. Agendas for five (5) public hearings (for receiving testimony on proposals being assessed and projects on a preliminary priority list) were also advertised in prominent newspapers throughout the state. Additionally, all county governments, many city governments, state legislatures, regional planning councils, water management districts, conservation organizations, and many other interested individuals were notified of forthcoming meetings and their agendas via a mailing list (>700) which is maintained by the Evaluation Section, Division of State Lands. Brief summaries of Selection Committee meetings are included in Addendum II, while voting and ranking sheets for the major Selection Committee actions are included in Addendum III.

Four of the most important Selection Committee meetings, overall, occurred on October 13, November 19, 1987, February 12, and June 22, 1988. On October 13, 1987, the Committee voted to assess 28 of the 71 CARL applications considered for fiscal year 1987-88 (Table 10; see also Addenda III and V). In addition to these 28, staff was instructed to prepare an additional assessment of the Seminole Indian Lands (Broward County) during the November 19, 1987, meeting (Table 11). The Selection Committee also requested that three of these assessments be expedited and included on the 1988 Interim Priority List. They included: DeSoto Site (Leon County), Fort George Island (Duval County), and Seminole Indian Lands (Broward County). The remaining 26 project assessments were prepared by staff and considered by the Committee initially on April 1, 1988; but, because of a procedural technicality, these assessments were not formally adopted by the Committee until June 22, 1988 (Figure 3).

Table 10: CARL Applications Reviewed During Fiscal Year 1987-88

A. Applications Approved for Full Review (Assessment)		
Project Name	Project Number	County
Prairie Creek	870731-01-1	Alachua
Brevard Turtle Beaches	870731-05-1	Brevard
Pine Island Ridge	870630-06-1	Broward
Seminole Indian Lands†	800509-50-1	Broward
Black Creek Forest	870731-10-1	Clay
Golden Gate Addition	860801-11-1	Collier
Fort George Island	870731-16-1	Duval
Bald Point Road Tract	870721-19-1	Franklin
Chassahowitzka Swamp Addition	870731-27-1	Hernando
Chassahowitzka & Weeki Wachee Wetlands	860730-27-1	Hernando
Holmes Avenue Scrub	870731-28-1	Highlands
Ybor City Addition	870814-29-1	Hillsborough
Wabasso Beach	870731-31-2	Indian River
Letchworth Mounds	870729-33-1	Jefferson
Silver Glen Springs	870731-35-2	Lake/Marion
DeSoto Site††	870729-37-1	Leon
Emerson Point	870729-41-1	Manatee
Seabranh Property	870729-43-1	Martin
Boot Key	870730-44-1	Monroe
North Layton Hammock	870731-44-2	Monroe
Ohio Key South	870713-44-1	Monroe
Ramrod Key	840111-44-1	Monroe
Sugarloaf Hammock	870731-44-1	Monroe
Tree of Life Tracts	870730-44-2	Monroe
North Port Marina/St. Lucie River	870731-56-1	St. Lucie
Lower Econlockhatchee River	870731-59-1	Seminole/Volusia
Goldy and Bellemead	811001-64-1	Volusia
Tomoka State Park Addition	870730-64-1	Volusia
Deer Lake Parcel	860801-66-1	Walton
B: Applications Not approved for Full Review		
Kanapaha Prairie	870731-01-2	Alachua
Pinhook Swamp	860805-02-1	Baker
Panama City Beach	870603-03-1	Bay
Buck Creek	850801-08-2	Charlotte
Charlotte Harbor Addition†††	870701-08-1	Charlotte
Black Creek Bog	870731-10-1	Clay
Arch Creek Park Addition	841003-13-1	Dade
Miami Linear Canal Park	860826-13-1	Dade
Broward Islands	860731-16-1	Duval
Fishing Hole Site	870603-16-1	Duval
Canoe Creek Campsite	870728-17-1	Escambia
Corry Tract (UF)	860731-19-1	Franklin
Port St. Joe Bayfront	870731-23-1	Gulf
Fisheating Creek Tract	870729-28-1	Highlands
Winter Beach Scrub Tract	870731-31-1	Indian River
Wekiva Park Estates	870731-35-1	Lake
Corkscrew Conservation Area	870727-36-1	Lee
Demere Landing Site	870813-36-1	Lee
Eestero Bay Addition	870731-36-1	Lee
Little Pine Island Pass	870803-36-1	Lee
Lake Overstreet	870624-37-1	Leon
Atsena Otie Key	870430-38-1	Levy
Big Bay Lake	870416-38-1	Levy
Chambers Island	820407-38-1	Levy
Wingate Creek Addition	870729-41-2	Manatee
Lake Weir Property	870731-42-1	Marion
Rodriguez Key	821116-44-1	Monroe
Sunset Hammock	861001-44-1	Monroe
Little Tiger Island	870731-45-1	Nassau
Okeechobee Battlefield	870803-47-1	Okeechobee
Reedy Creek Swamp	870731-49-1	Osceola
CRA Mangrove Project	870730-50-1	Palm Beach
Highland Beach	870617-50-1	Palm Beach
New River (Brown Estate)	870901-51-1	Pasco
Crooked Lake Pines	870730-53-1	Polk
Lakela's Mint	840831-56-1	St. Lucie
Pond Creek Corridor	861010-57-1	Santa Rosa
Rain Forest/Lake Panasoffkee	870729-60-1	Sumter
Withlacoochee River/Princess Lake	840829-60-1	Sumter
Running Springs Bluff	870721-61-1	Suwannee
Ponce DeLeon Springs Addition	870603-64-1	Volusia
Strickland Bay Buffer	870730-64-2	Volusia
Pine Log Swamp	870804-67-1	Washington

† No formal application; prepared at the request of the Committee and Board.

†† Application not received, but summary of proposal presented 5-29-87.

††† Parcels already within a CARL project.

FIGURE 3
 PROJECTS ASSESSED DURING
 F.Y. 1987-88

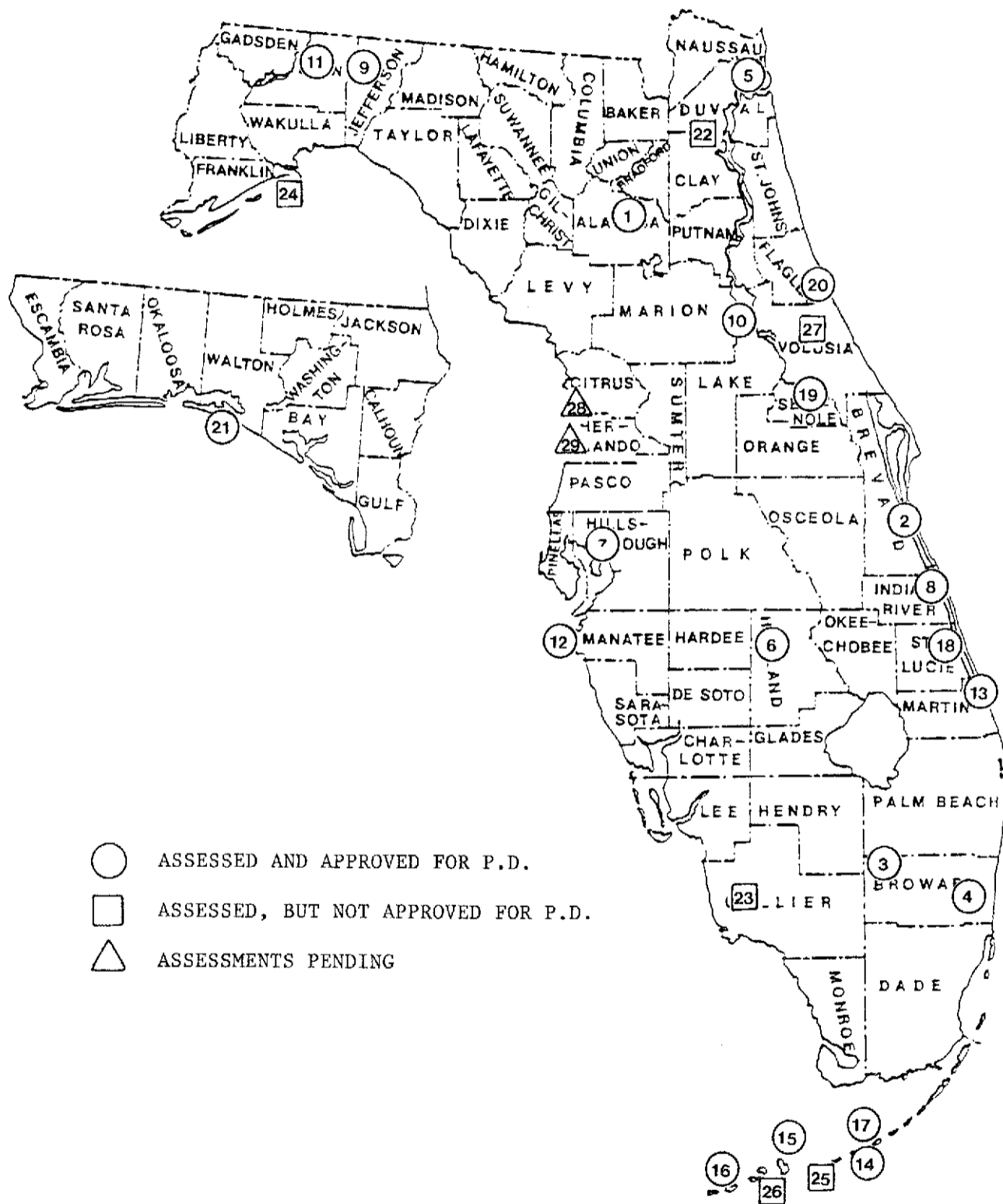


Table 11: Project Assessments Prepared and Reviewed by the Land Acquisition Selection Committee During Fiscal Year 1987-88.

A. Project Assessments Approved for Preparation of Project Designs (circles)

Map# #	Project Name	County	Date Approved
1.	Prairie Creek	Alachua	05-06-88
2.	Brevard Turtle Beaches	Brevard	05-06-88
3.	Seminole Indian Lands	Broward	02-02-88
4.	Pine Island Ridge	Broward	05-06-88
5.	Fort George Island	Duval	02-02-88
6.	Holmes Avenue Scrub	Highlands	05-06-88
7.	Ybor City Addition	Hillsborough	05-06-88
8.	Wabasso Beach	Indian River	05-06-88
9.	Letchworth Mounds	Jefferson	05-06-88
10.	Silver Glen Springs	Lake/Marion	05-06-88
11.	DeSoto Site	Leon	10-13-87
12.	Emerson Point	Manatee	05-06-88
13.	Seabranh Property	Martin	05-06-88
14.	North Layton Hammock	Monroe	05-06-88
15.	Ohio Key South	Monroe	05-06-88
16.	Sugarloaf Hammock	Monroe	05-06-88
17.	Tree of Life Tracts	Monroe	05-06-88
18.	North Fork St. Lucie River	St. Lucie	05-06-88
19.	Lower Econlockhatchee River	Seminole	05-06-88
20.	Goldy/Bellemead	Volusia	05-06-88
21.	Deer Lake Parcel	Walton	05-06-88

B. Project Assessments NOT Voted to Project Design (squares)

Map #	Project Name	County	Date Considered
22.	Black Creek Forest	Clay	05-06-88
23.	Golden Gate Addition	Collier	05-06-88
24.	Bald Point Road Tract	Franklin	05-06-88
25.	Boot Key	Monroe	05-06-88
26.	Ramrod Key	Monroe	05-06-88
27.	Tomoka State Park Addition	Volusia	05-06-88

C. Final Action on Project Assessments Pending (triangle)

Map #	Project Name	County	Date Deferred
28.	Chassahowitzka Swamp Addition	Hernando	06-22-88
29.	Chassahowitzka and Weeki Wachee Coastal Wetlands	Hernando	06-22-88

* Numbers correspond to figure 3.

On November 19, 1987, February 12, 1988, April 1, 1988, and June 22, 1988, the Committee reviewed 25 project designs and voted to add 22 of these projects to the CARL Priority List (Figure 4). One of these, Seminole Indian Lands, was added to an existing CARL Project (Rotenberger) by modifying its boundary. Final consideration for the Yamato Scrub project design was deferred to a subsequent Committee meeting as was done last fiscal year for the Apalachicola Historic Working Waterfront project design. The Selection Committee also prepared project designs for five (5) older projects and revised the project boundaries of four (4) of the existing CARL projects (Table 12).

Table 12: Project Designs Prepared and Reviewed During Fiscal Year 1987-88

A. Project Designs Approved by Selection Committee (circle)			
Map No.*	Project Name	County	Date**
1.	Paynes Prairie***	Alachua	06-22-88
2.	Brevard Turtle Beach	Brevard	06-22-88
3.	Seminole Indian Lands	Broward	02-12-88
4.	Pine Island Ridge	Broward	06-22-88
5.	Charlotte Harbor***	Charlotte/Lee	06-22-88
6.	St. Martins River Marshes	Citrus	06-22-88
7.	Deering Estate Addition	Dade	11-19-87
8.	Cedar Point****	Duval	11-19-87
9.	Ft. George Island	Duval	02-12-88
10.	Princess Place	Flagler	06-22-88
11.	Waccasassa Flats	Gilchrist	02-12-88
12.	Chassahowitzka Swamp***	Hernando	02-12-88
13.	Highlands Hammock Addition	Highlands	04-01-88
14.	Cockroach Bay Islands	Hillsborough	11-19-87
15.	Wabasso Beach	Indian River	06-22-88
16.	El Destino	Jefferson	11-19-88
17.	DeSoto Site	Leon	11-19-87
18.	Andrews Tract***	Levy	06-22-88
19.	Rainbow River	Marion	11-19-87
20.	Curry Hammock	Monroe	11-19-87
21.	Little Torch Key****	Monroe	11-19-87
22.	North Layton Hammock	Monroe	06-22-88
23.	Ohio Key South	Monroe	06-22-88
24.	Three Lakes/Prairie Lakes Addition	Osceola	06-22-88
25.	Wetstone/Berkovitz	Pasco	11-19-87
26.	North Fork St. Lucie River	St. Lucie	06-22-88
27.	South Savannas***	St. Lucie/Martin	06-22-88
28.	Garcon Point	Santa Rosa	11-19-87
29.	Goldy/Bellemead	Volusia	06-22-88
30.	Mashes Sands Addition****	Wakulla	11-19-87
B. Project Designs Modified by the Selection Committee (triangle)			
31.	Estero Bay Buffers	Lee	06-22-88
32.	Coupon Bight	Monroe	06-22-88
33.	Rotenberger	Palm Bch/Broward	02-12-88
11.	Waccasassa Flats	Gilchrist	06-22-88
C. Final Action on Project Designs Deferred or Pending (square)			
34.	Apalachicola Historic Waterfront	Franklin	05-11-87
35.	Yamato Scrub	Palm Beach	02-12-88
D. Boundary Modifications Considered but Deferred (square)			
36.	Save Our Everglades (Golden Gate Estates)	Collier	06-22-88
37.	Miami Rockridge Pinelands	Dade	06-22-88
38.	B.M.K. Ranch	Lake/Orange	06-22-88
39.	Seminole Springs	Lake	06-22-88
40.	Silver River	Marion	12-08-87
E. Boundary Modification Considered but Rejected (hexagon)			
41.	Goodwood Plantation	Leon	09-01-88
42.	Manatee Estech	Manatee	02-02-88

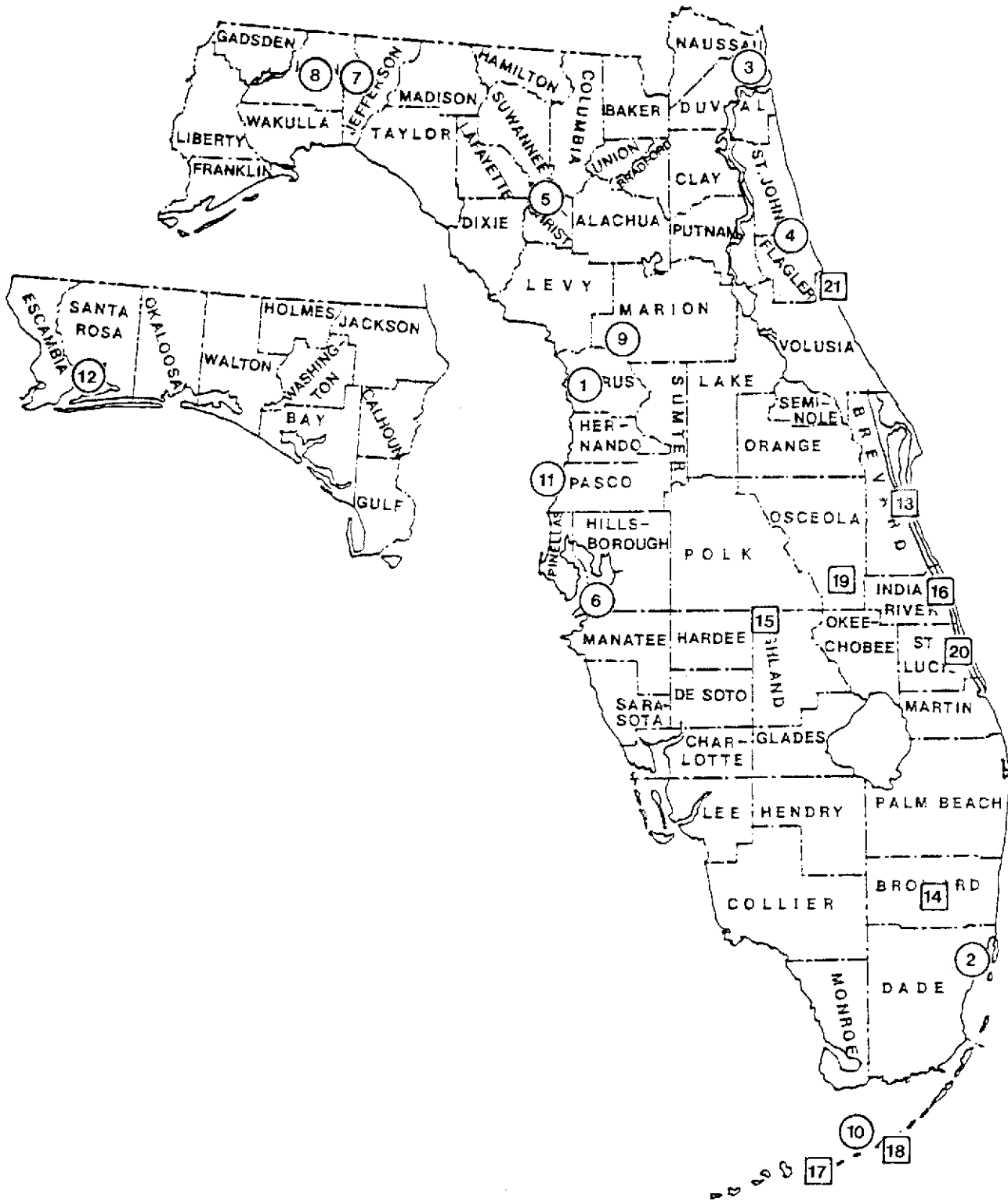
* Numbers correspond to figure 4.

** Date of approval consideration, or last modification of project design.

*** Older CARL project that previously had not been subjected to project design.

**** Project design approved, but project did not receive sufficient votes for addition to CARL priority list.

FIGURE 5
 PROJECTS ADDED TO THE CARL PRIORITY
 LIST SINCE AUGUST 1987



On February 12, 1988, the Selection Committee reranked the 1987 CARL priority list by inserting twelve (12) new projects into the list (Table 13-A, Figure 5) and recommending the removal of seven (7) projects from the list (Table 14-A, Figure 6). Thus, the final 1988 Interim CARL Priority List recommended by the Selection Committee and approved by the Board on March 8, 1988, contained 64 projects (see Addendum I, page 392).

On June 22, 1988, the Committee added nine (9) new projects to the CARL priority list (Table 13-B, Figure 5, Addendum III). They then reranked the entire list of 70 CARL projects. Three projects that were on the 1988 Interim CARL list were not ranked because the Committee had previously recommended their removal (Table 14-B, Figure 6). Another project, the Stark Tract, was reranked, but it was subsequently removed from the list because acquisition had been completed. Thus, the 1988 CARL Priority List recommended by the Land Acquisition Selection Committee is composed of 69 projects (See page 41 and Figure 7).

Table 13: Projects Added to the 1987 CARL Priority List

A: Projects Approved by the Board on March 8, 1988 (Circles)

MAP NO.*	PROJECT NAME	COUNTY
1.	St. Martins River Marshes	Citrus
2.	Deering Estate Addition	Dade
3.	Fort George Island	Duval
4.	Princess Place	Flagler
5.	Waccasassa Flats Forest	Gilchrist
6.	Cockroach Bay Islands	Hillsborough
7.	El Destino	Jefferson
8.	DeSoto Site	Leon
9.	Rainbow River	Marion
10.	Curry Hammocks	Monroe
11.	Wetstone/Berkovitz	Pasco
12.	Garcon Point	Santa Rosa

B: New Projects Ranked by Committee on June 22, 1988 (Squares)

13.	Brevard Turtle Beaches	Brevard
14.	Pine Island Ridge	Broward
15.	Highlands Hammock Addition	Highlands
16.	Wabasso Beach	Indian River
17.	North Layton Hammock	Monroe
18.	Ohio Key South	Monroe
19.	Three Lakes/Prairie Lakes Addition	Osceola
20.	North Fork St. Lucie River	St. Lucie
21.	Goldy/Bellemead	Volusia

* Numbers correspond to figure 5.

FIGURE 6
 PROJECTS REMOVED SINCE
 AUGUST 1987

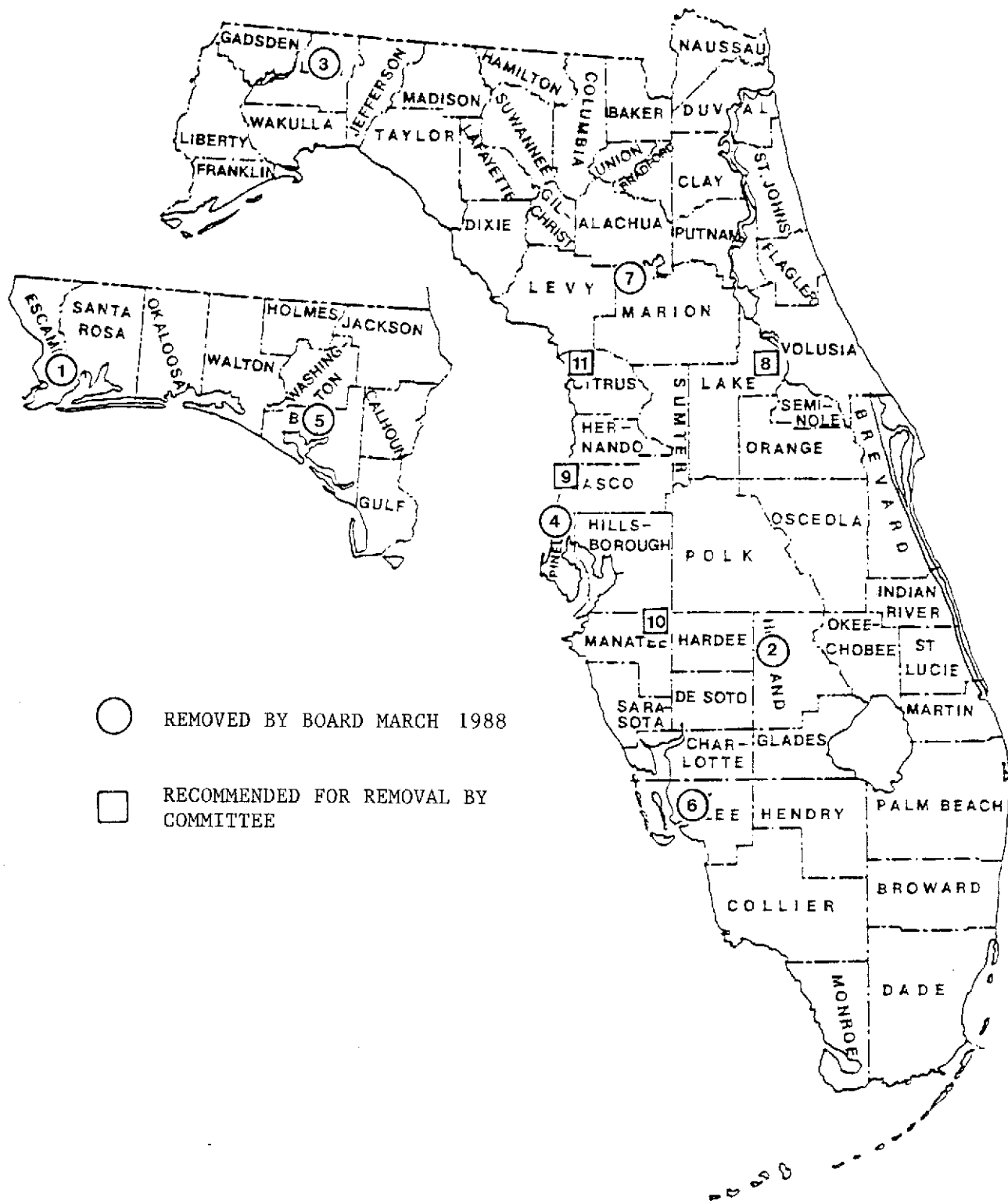


Table 14: A: Projects Removed from the 1987 CARL Priority List by the Board on March 8, 1988

MAP NO.	PROJECT NAME	YEAR LISTED*	ACREAGE ACQUIRED	ACREAGE REMAINING	TAX VALUATION	OWNERS REMAINING	APPRAISAL DATES**	NEGOTIATION TIME***	LAST-BEST OFFER	COMMENTS APPLIED
1	Escambia Bay Bluffs	82	16.10	3	1,258,000	1	5/83	23 months	11/86	...sufficient project area had been acquired to satisfy the primary acquisition objectives. The City of Pensacola had originally committed to condemn the remaining parcels but then decided not to pursue eminent domain and recommended that the project be removed from the CARL list.
2	Bluehead Ranch	85	0	40,329	3,600,000	1	none	---	---	...new owner purchased property after it was placed on CARL list. He was unwilling to sell under any circumstances, and staff did not recommend eminent domain.
3	Goodwood	84	0	20	550,000	1	none	---	---	...owner would not allow appraisers on the property. On 9/17/87 a letter was sent to the owner notifying him of the staff's recommendation that the project be removed from the list. No response was received.
4	Cooper's Point	84	---	300	87,000	4	8/85 11/86	17 months	1/86	...owner was unwilling to sell at price offered. After unsuccessful state negotiations, the City of Clearwater and Pinellas County acquired the project.
5	Emerald Springs	82	0	1,000	6,370,000	3	7/83	24 months	11/83	...owner was unwilling to sell at price offered, and staff did not recommend eminent domain.
6	Sandpiper Cove	85	---	1,000	5,829,000	9	2/86	17 months	5/87	...property that remained in project was either completely protected by court order, or entirely mangrove wetlands.
7	Saason Point	85	133.83	620	57,000	7	10/86	---	---	...The Board of Trustees rejected the negotiated agreement to acquire this property, and did not direct renegotiation.

B: Projects Recommended by the Land Acquisition Selection Committee for Removal from the CARL Priority List

8.	Stark Tract	86	1,320	0	964,000	1	5/87	6 months	1/88	...project has been purchased in its entirety.
9.	Cotee Point	84	0	90	2,109,000	4	6/86	90 days	9/86	...owner unwilling to sell at price offered, and staff does not recommend eminent domain.
10.	Manatee Estech	85	---	10,500	9,045,000	1				...project has been acquired by Manatee County, which has withdrawn its request for partial reimbursement.
11.	Stoney-Lane	84	1,750	0	600,000	1	10/85	10 months	11/86	...project has been purchased in its entirety.

* Year project was first placed on CARL priority list.

** If more than one date, the subsequent dates are for reappraisals.

*** Number of months the project was actively negotiated.

Map No. - Refers to identification number in Figure _____.

FUTURE OF THE CARL PROGRAM

Many activities of the Board, the Committee, the Department of Natural Resources, and the Florida Legislature during this and previous fiscal years will have or have had a pronounced effect on the CARL program. Some of these activities were discussed previously (e.g., see pages 12-13). The following represents a synopsis of the major legislation, Board and Committee actions, and the Department of Natural Resources and the Division of State Lands policies and procedures which affect the CARL program.

Major Actions During Prior Fiscal Years

† Probably the most important action in recent years was the restructuring of the CARL funding base by the 1987 legislature which provided a more stable and increasing funding source. Since its inception the CARL Trust Fund has derived its income from excise taxes on the severance of minerals (primarily phosphate), oil, gas, and sulfur. With the recent decline in phosphate production, however, the CARL Trust Fund was threatened with a reduction in proceeds at the same time that conservation and recreation land acquisition demands were increasing. Under the Chapter 87-96, Florida Laws, the CARL Trust Fund receives the following proceeds:

- July 1, 1987, to July 31, 1987 - 9.8 percent of the excise tax on documents as defined in Chapter 201, Florida Statutes.
- Beginning August 1, 1987 - 9.2 percent of the excise tax on documents as defined in Chapter 201, Florida Statutes.
- Beginning July 1, 1989 - the first \$10 million in revenue from the excise tax on severance of phosphate rock as defined in Section 211.3103, Florida Statutes.

Additionally, the \$40 million limit on the annual allocation to the CARL Trust Fund was removed so that the CARL Trust Fund can now accrue funds in excess of \$40 million. With the revised funding source the CARL Trust Fund credits should exceed \$40 million annually by 1989-90, if not sooner. (Table 15).

FISCAL YEAR	A: Trend Analysis			B: Cycle Analysis		
	Documentary		Total	Documentary		Total
	Stamp Tax	Phosphate		Stamp Tax	Phosphate	
1987-88	39.4	0.0	39.4	39.4	0.0	39.4
1988-89	39.6	0.0	39.6	39.6	0.0	39.6
1989-90	43.9	10.0	53.9	43.9	10.0	53.9
1990-91	47.2	10.0	57.2	47.4	10.0	57.4
1991-92	51.1	10.0	61.1	50.0	10.0	60.0
1992-93	55.5	10.0	65.5	54.6	10.0	64.6
1993-94	60.2	10.0	70.2	62.3	10.0	72.3
1994-95	65.1	10.0	75.1	66.2	10.0	76.2
1995-96	70.5	10.0	80.5	67.6	10.0	77.6
1996-97	76.0	10.0	86.0	73.2	10.0	83.2
1997-98	81.8	10.0	91.8	83.9	10.0	93.9
1998-99	88.1	10.0	98.1	90.9	10.0	100.9
1999-2000	94.5	10.0	104.5	91.6	10.0	101.6

* Based on May 6, 1988 Revenue Estimating Conference

† Another very important action taken by the 1986 and 1987 Legislatures was to amend chapters 253 and 375, Florida Statutes, to allow bonding of CARL funds. Under the provisions of paragraph 253.023(2)(b), Florida Statutes, up to \$20 million of the CARL Trust Fund may be used annually to pay debt service and related costs for bonds to acquire lands on the CARL priority list. This provision was utilized by the Board on March 17, 1987 to request the issuance of the first \$35 million in CARL bonds.

Table 16 : A: Management Costs for Completed CARL and EEL Projects

Map No.##	Project	County	Managing Agency	Management Expenses	
				FY-1987-88	FY-1988-89
38.	River Rise State Preserve	Alachua/Columbia	DNR	(O'Leno State Park#)	
39.	San Felasco Hammock State Preserve	Alachua	DNR	\$118,708	\$120,500
49.	Tosohatchee State Reserve & WMA	Brevard	GFC/DNR	184,986	171,542
59.	Westlake	Broward	COUNTY	NA	NA
43.	Stoney Lane	Citrus	DNR	NA	NA
57.	Barefoot Beach	Collier	DNR	0	0
60.	Big Cypress National Preserve	Collier	NPS	NA	NA
63.	Deering Hammock	Dade	COUNTY	NA	NA
62.	Gables By The Sea	Dade	COUNTY	NA	NA
64.	ITT Hammock	Dade	COUNTY	NA	NA
31.	Escambia Bay Bluffs	Escambia	PENSACOLA	NA	NA
30.	Perdido Key State Reserve	Escambia	DNR	75,225	75,225
34.	Cape St. George State Reserve	Franklin	DNR	34,647	52,985
35.	St. George Island, Unit 4	Franklin	DNR	(St. Geo. Island State Park#)	
33.	M.K. Ranch	Gulf	DOF	(Lower Apalachicola#)	
50.	Bower Tract	Hillsborough	COUNTY	NA	NA
53.	Weeden Island State Preserve	Hillsborough	DNR	60,082	92,709
45.	Lower Mekiva River State Reserve	Lake	DNR	47,995	156,379
37.	Fort San Luis	Leon	DHR	208,900	209,615
36.	The Grove	Leon	DHR	15,326	18,000
65.	Windley Key Quarry	Monroe	DNR	0	0
40.	Nassau Valley State Reserve	Nassau	DNR	18,600	20,340
46.	Rock Springs Run State Res. & WMA	Orange	GFC/DNR/DOF	91,548	108,547
54.	Prairie Lks/3-Lks St Pres.& WMA	Osteola	DOF/DNR/GFC	211,571	184,792
61.	East Everglades-Aerojet	Palm Beach	GFC	2,962	71,973
51.	Little Gator Creek	Pasco	GFC	6,334	38,882
66.	Coopers Point	Pinellas	COUNTY	NA	NA
52.	Gateway	Pinellas	COUNTY	0	0
55.	Lake Arbuckle	Polk	DOF/GFC	111,258	89,896
41.	Guana River	St. Johns	GFC/DNR/DOF	592,061	424,311
47.	Stark Tract	Volusia	DNR	NA	NA
42.	Volusia Water Recharge Area	Volusia	DOF/GFC	19,203	21,168
32.	Grayton Dunes	Walton	DNR	(Grayton Beach SRA#)	

B: Management Costs for Current CARL Projects Under Acquisition

8.	Paynes Prairie/Murphy-Deconna	Alachua	DNR	420,656	420,778
18.	Canaveral	Brevard	DNR	NA	NA
19.	Charlotte Harbor	Charlotte	DNR	33,206	37,098
13.	Crystal River	Citrus	DNR	13,624	15,740
15.	Homosassa Springs	Citrus	COUNTY	NA	NA
26.	Fakahatchee Strand	Collier	DNR	242,108	285,783
25.	Rookery Bay	Collier	DNR	62,477	65,601
24.	Save Our Everglades	Collier	GFC/DNR/DOF	NA	NA
1.	Lower Apalachicola	Franklin	DOF/GFC/DNR	119,097	157,788
6.	Brown/Big Shoals	Hamilton	DOF/DNR	2,097	6,258
14.	Chassahowitzka Swamp	Hernando/Citrus	DOF/GFC	11,974	117,300
4.	Lower Wacissa/Aucilla	Jefferson	DOF	0	4,324
11.	St. Johns River	Lake	DNR/GFC/DOF	NA	NA
20.	Cayo Costa	Lee	DNR	202,275	194,716
21.	Esterp Bay	Lee	DNR	NA	NA
3.	DeSoto Site	Leon	DNR	NA	NA
7.	Andrews Tract	Levy	GFC	51,167	74,714
9.	Cedar Key Scrub	Levy	GFC/DNR	27,033	35,906
10.	Silver River	Marion	DNR	50,690	207,838
29.	Big Pine Key/Coupon Bight	Monroe	DNR	19,680	21,220
28.	North Key Largo Hammocks	Monroe	DNR	0	111,467
23.	Rotenberger/Holey Land	Palm Beach	GFC	12,282	33,900
22.	South Savannas	St. Lucie/Martin	DNR	34,348	41,538
17.	Spring Hammock	Seminole	COUNTY	NA	NA
16.	Withlacoochee EEL Inholding	Suwannee	DOF/GFC	7,984	18,094
5.	Peacock Slough	Suwannee	DNR	58,336	158,120
12.	North Peninsula	Volusia	DNR	(Flagler Beach SRA#)	
2.	Wakulla Springs	Wakulla	DNR	615,793	588,752
TOTALS				\$3,784,233	\$4,453,799

NA - Not Available

DNR - Department of Natural Resources

DOF - Division of Forestry, Department of Agriculture

GFC - Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission

DHR - Division of Historical Resources, Department of State

NPS - National Park Service

CARL/EEL acquisition managed as part of a larger unit.

- See Figure 1, page 8

- ♦ The 1986 Legislature also amended subsection 253.023(10) to require that 10% of the moneys annually credited to the CARL Trust Fund be reserved for management, maintenance, and capital improvements. For Fiscal Year 1987-88, the Legislature appropriated nearly \$2.3 million from the CARL Trust Fund purposes, while for Fiscal Year 1988-89 they appropriated nearly \$3.3 million for management, administration, and related costs (see Table 18). Other state, federal and local revenue sources (e.g., General Revenue, Land Acquisition Trust Fund, Incidental Trust Fund, and State Game Trust Fund) supplemented the CARL funds or constituted the primary management funds. Estimated management costs for EEL and CARL are reported in Table 16.
- ♦ The 1987 Legislature also extended the expiration date to September 1, 1993, for exercising eminent domain for several CARL projects (Table 17), while the Board directed the Department of Natural Resources to proceed with condemnation of lands within the Rotenberger project and, via the Florida Department of Transportation, the Save Our Everglades project.

Table 17: CARL Projects with Legislative Condemnation Authority

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Fla. Law</u>
39	Charlotte Harbor	Charlotte/Lee	87-28
4	Fakahatchee Strand	Collier	87-28
19	Rookery Bay*	Collier	87-28
26	Save Our Everglades	Collier	87-323**
61	Barnacle Addition	Dade	87-323
51	Julington/Durbin Creeks	Duval	87-28
40	Cayo Costa/North Captiva	Lee	87-28
45	Estero Bay***	Lee	87-28
53	Josslyn Island	Lee	87-28
59	Rotenberger	Palm Beach/Broward	87-28
UR	Coopers Point****	Pinellas	87-28
54	North Peninsula Tract	Volusia	87-323

- * except 1985 and 1986 project design additions.
- ** Authority also granted under 380.055(7), F.S.
- *** Mound Key State Archaeological Site only.
- **** project removed from CARL list by Board March 8, 1988; acquired by city and county.

- ♦ On November 5, 1985, the Board approved a policy that would effectively suspend the State's acquisition efforts for projects in which a governmental action (e.g., a zoning change or permit approval) inflated the value of that property subsequent to the projects placement on a state acquisition list. Acquisition efforts may resume if the property owner agrees that appraisals will be based on the highest and best use of the property at the time the project was placed on the acquisition list. The Department of Natural Resources was directed by the Board on May 20, 1986 to formally advise them of activities of this nature.
- ♦ As directed by the Board in 1984, the Department of Natural Resources and the Selection Committee have continued to refine and standardize the project design process. These efforts have been greatly enhanced by subscription to the Real Estate Data, Inc. (REDI) service and the purchase of an engineering printer. Long-term, strategic guidance for land acquisition throughout the state has been strengthened through the adoption and implementation of the Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan; approved by the Board on July 1, 1986. The documentation of significant plants, animals, and natural communities within proposed acquisition areas continues to improve with the further integration of Florida Natural Areas Inventory information.

- ◆ During Fiscal Year 1986-87, Committee staff revised the organizational outline for preparing assessments of CARL applications that received three or more votes from the Land Acquisition Selection Committee. The revised outline for assessments corresponds closely with the guidelines and objectives described in the Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan and, therefore, facilitates the conformance evaluation process that is conducted on all new proposals.
- ◆ Better coordination with local governments was initiated in 1986 and 1987 by including county commissions, county planning departments, regional planning councils, water management districts, and state legislatures on the CARL mailing list which is maintained by the Evaluation Section to inform recipients of forthcoming Selection Committee meeting agendas and related CARL matters. To achieve better coordination with State agencies, the Florida Department of Transportation, and field offices of the Department of Natural Resources and the Department of Environmental Regulations were also included on the CARL mailing list.

1988 Legislation

Four bills that directly influence the CARL program and three bills that may indirectly influence the CARL program were promulgated by the 1988 Legislature and signed into law by Governor Martinez:

Chapter 88-555 (Senate Bill 1F):

- ◆ The 1988 General Appropriations Act, as signed by the Governor, appropriates from the CARL Trust Fund nearly \$49.5 million for land acquisition and nearly \$3.3 million for management, administration, and other costs (Table 18).

Table 18: General Appropriations from CARL (Senate Bill 1F)

<u>App. #</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Amount</u>
1440	State Lands (Salaries and Benefits)	\$ 31,956
1442	State Lands (Expenses)	24,091
1445	State Lands (Natural Areas Inventory)	319,650
1448	Transfer to DHR (San Luis Fort and Mission)	204,364
1449	Transfer to DOF (Incidental Trust Fund)	141,771
1450	Transfer to GFC (Management of CARL Lands)	1,127,490
1475	Recreation and Parks (Salaries and Benefits)	698,118
1477	Recreation and Parks (Expenses)	378,576
1480	Recreation and Parks (Operating Capital Outlay)	338,123
1878	State Lands (Fixed Capital Outlay, Land Acquisition)	49,456,586
SUBTOTAL (Management, etc.)		\$ 3,264,139
SUBTOTAL (Land Acquisition)		\$ 49,456,586
TOTAL CARL Trust Fund Appropriations		\$ 52,720,725

Chapter 88-121 (House Bill 1265)

- ◆ The Wekiva River Protection Act, among many other provisions, creates subsection 369.307(5), Florida Statutes, which directs the Department of Natural Resources to proceed to negotiate the acquisition of CARL projects within the Wekiva River Protection Area (see map on page 48).

Chapter 88-387 (House Bill 1559)

- ♦ Amends subsection 253.023 (8), Florida Statutes, to allow CARL projects that are 90% complete (i.e., at least 90% of the acreage of a project has been purchased) to be removed from the CARL priority list. The remaining acreage within the project boundary may continue to be purchased pursuant to Chapter 253, Florida Statutes.
- ♦ Inserts a new paragraph (b) in subsection 253.025 (8), Florida Statutes, to allow the Board or any state agency to contract for real estate acquisition services. These may include, but are not limited to, contracts for real estate commission fees.
- ♦ Amends paragraph 253.025(8)(d) [now (8)(e)1.], Florida Statutes, to allow exceptions to the maximum state purchasing price when: (a) negotiations over a period of two years have been unsuccessful, and (b) the parcel is within the top five projects on a priority list and either includes substantial upland habitat of endangered or threatened species or is located within an area of critical state concern. The purchase price for parcels that qualify under this paragraph may not exceed 125% of the state appraised value and must be approved by at least five members of the Board.
- ♦ Further amends paragraph 253.025(8)(d) [now (8)(e)2.], Florida Statutes, to limit to 150% of the state appraised value the maximum purchase price of parcels acquired via a joint acquisition by a state agency and a local government or other entity apart from the state.
- ♦ Revises paragraph 259.035(2)(a), Florida Statutes, to change the submittal time for the CARL priority list from the first Board meeting in July to the first Board meeting in February of each year.

Chapter 88-274 (House Bill 717)

- ♦ The Emergency Archaeological Property Acquisition Act of 1988 creates section 253.027, Florida Statutes, establishing a program to protect archaeological properties of major statewide significance from destruction as a result of imminent development, vandalism, or natural events. This program provides a rapid method of acquisition for a limited number of specifically designated properties.
- ♦ Annually sets aside \$2 million of the CARL Trust Fund for the purposes of emergency archaeological acquisition. Set aside funds not spent or obligated by the end of the third quarter of the fiscal year revert for general CARL acquisition purposes.
- ♦ Eligibility requirements include: (a) major statewide significance; (b) irretrievably lost if not acquired; (c) on the CARL list or complies with criteria for inclusion on the list; (d) no other immediate funding sources available; (e) not otherwise protected by local, federal, or state laws; and (f) not inconsistent with the state comprehensive plan and the state land acquisition program.
- ♦ Funds may not be spent for excavation or restoration of properties acquired, but funds may be spent for preliminary surveys to determine if a site meets the eligibility requirements above. Up to \$100,000 may be spent to inventory and evaluate archaeological and historical resources on properties purchased or proposed for purchase.
- ♦ Establishes procedures for initiation of purchase through written requests filed with the Division of State Lands and the Division of Historical Resources, and establishes procedures for Board review of requests for purchase.
- ♦ Allows the Board to waive or limit appraisal and survey requirements when necessary to effectuate a purchase. Alternative acquisition techniques (less-than-fee) may be used if they allow the preservation of the archaeological resource. Also allows, by reference, the purchase price to exceed the state appraised maximum value.

Chapter 88-357 (House Bill 946)

- ♦ Amends subsection 253.03(13), Florida Statutes, to allow the Board to retain title to lands obtained under the Florida RICO Act (Chapter 895, Florida Statutes) if these lands protect or enhance floodplains, marshes, estuaries, lakes, rivers, wilderness areas, wildlife areas, wildlife habitat or other environmentally sensitive natural areas or ecosystems; or if they contain significant archaeological or historical sites. Property obtained under this provision would be controlled, managed and disposed of in accordance with Chapter 253, Florida Statutes.
- ♦ Funds expended from the Forfeited Property Trust Fund to procure these lands would be reimbursed by funds from the Land Acquisition Trust Fund, or other appropriate fund designated by the Board. The investigative agency and law enforcement agencies could also be reimbursed for expenses, costs and attorneys' fees.

Chapter 88-315 (House Bill 183)

- ♦ Amends sections 125.355 and 166.045, Florida Statutes, to allow counties and municipalities greater flexibility in procedures for acquiring real property for a public purpose.

Chapter 88-318 (House Bill 274)

- ♦ Amends sections 215.82 and 218.37, Florida Statutes, modifying procedures for validating bonds issued pursuant to Chapter 259, Florida Statutes, or Article XII of the State Constitution.

Board of Trustees Activities: Fiscal Year 1987-88

In addition to the contract closings, option agreements and other CARL matters involving the Board that were discussed previously (page ___), the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund also participated in several other activities that significantly affect the CARL program:

- ♦ On January 26, 1988, they authorized the issuance of \$35 million, Series A, CARL Bonds. These funds were used to acquire Port Bougainville within the North Key Largo project, and two parcels within the Estero Bay project.
- ♦ On January 12, 1988, the Board reviewed the current status of the Save Our Everglades program. They directed the Selection Committee to reevaluate its ranking of the East Everglades CARL project, and they directed the DNR to proceed with eminent domain condemnation of 35 acres within the Holey Land tract (Rotenberger) and to move ahead with acquisitions within the Rotenberger, Save Our Everglades, Fakahatchee Strand and East Everglades CARL projects. The Board again reviewed the status of the Save Our Everglades program on April 12, 1988. Additionally, Governor Martinez issued Executive order 88-25 on January 21, 1988, directing his agencies, and requesting other state agencies, federal agencies, and local governments to take certain actions to protect and restore the Everglades region.
- ♦ On May 28, 1988, the Board approved a policy regarding alternative and incompatible uses of state lands managed for conservation and recreation purposes. The policy addressed procedures for appropriately assessing uses that would be contrary to or in conflict with the purposes for which the land was purchased or that would diminish the ecological, conservation, or recreational values of the land.
- ♦ On June 28, 1988, the Board directed the Department of Natural Resources to evaluate submerged lands in Apalachicola Bay that have been leased to private individuals to determine if these leases could be acquired under the CARL program. They further directed the committee to consider an expansion of the boundaries of Apalachicola River and Bay, Phase I, to include the submerged lands in question.

- ♦ On February 4, 1988, Governor Martinez issued Executive Order 88-26 establishing the Wekiva River Task Force, whose responsibilities included an analysis of state land acquisition plans for the Wekiva River basin. The Task Force Report to the Governor identified additional areas in the vicinity of current CARL projects that should be included for acquisition under the CARL program (see also page 32).
- ♦ On December 2, 1987, the Cabinet held a Workshop to discuss the proposed procedures for transferring the remaining Save Our Coast (SOC) projects for consideration under the CARL program. A best case scenario for the SOC/CARL transition was presented to the Board by Mr. Don Duden, Assistant Executive Director for the Department of Natural Resources. Mr. Duden, placed emphasis on the potential growth of the CARL priority list to more than 100 projects, unless some tough decisions are made to substantially reduce the size of the list.

General Activities of the Selection Committee: Fiscal Year 1987-88

In addition to Selection Committee activities presented on pages 18-27, the Selection Committee has also been involved with several other CARL related activities:

- ♦ CARL application form 18-1A is being revised by Committee staff so that the information received will correspond more closely with the Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan objectives and guidelines. These revisions will also require applicants to submit the essential information required for thorough evaluation of proposals and for the eventual preparation of project designs. Once implemented, these revisions should increase substantially the efficiency and accuracy of the CARL evaluation and selection process.
- ♦ The method of assessing CARL proposals was revised so that each agency is assigned to independently evaluate their respective areas of expertise for each CARL proposal assessed. Thus, each assessment has become a composite analysis of all the agencies represented on the Committee. Similarly, the method of preparing project designs is being modified to increase interagency involvement at this level, and the goals and objectives under the Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan are being reevaluated to determine the adequacy of the criteria used to subjectively rate the relative importance of CARL projects and proposals.
- ♦ On June 22, 1988, the Committee revised Rule 18-8, F.A.C., to comply with revisions in the Florida Statutes, to conform with current Selection Committee procedures, and to improve the CARL evaluation and selection process. Major revisions which were approved by the Committee included: (1) changing the deadline for proposals from August 1 of each year to January 31; (2) requiring four votes instead of three to prepare an assessment, and (3) requiring five votes instead of four to prepare an interim CARL report. On April 1, 1988, the Committee also reviewed but did not act on rule revisions that were proposed by the Beach Access Advisory Committee.
- ♦ On February 2, 1988 the Evaluation Section provided the Committee with a brief summary of the CARL project design process and its interrelationship with the systems approach to evaluating and designing CARL projects. In this regard, Dr. Steven Christman presented the results of his study of Florida's ancient scrub (Lake Wales's Ridge), the habitat of many endemic plants and animals.
- ♦ On April 1, 1988 the Executive Director of the Monroe County Land Authority provided a brief summary of the 1986 Legislation (Section 380.0661, F.S.) establishing a Florida Keys land acquisition program, and a brief update of the proposed rule and priority list for the Monroe County Land Authority.

- ♦ On June 3, 1988, the Division of State Lands hosted a workshop for the Land Acquisition Selection Committee and liaison staff at the Marjory Stoneman Douglas Building. The purpose of this workshop was to discuss the Department of Natural Resources internal policies and procedures regarding the selection and acquisition of CARL projects. A brief overview of the CARL program process, the status of the top CARL projects, the negotiations policies implemented by the Department of Natural Resources, and the selection of management agencies for CARL projects was presented by division staff.
- ♦ To initiate the eventual transfer of some Save Our Coast (SOC) projects to the CARL program, the Committee voted to accept SOC project assessments as CARL applications on November 19, 1987. On April 1, 1988, the Committee approved a schedule for evaluating and selecting which SOC projects to transfer to CARL, as well as a schedule for preparing 1987-88 project designs and evaluating new proposals. Staff would prepare 1987-88 project designs (Table 19) and would begin the SOC evaluation in August 1988, with final Committee action scheduled by December 1988. Approved SOC projects completed CARL project designs could be included on the 1989 CARL Annual Report, which will be submitted to the Board in February 1989. In order for staff to accomplish these goals within the established deadline, the Committee directed staff not to evaluate new and reconsidered CARL applications until after January 31, 1989.

Table 19: Project Designs Assigned for Fiscal Year 1988-89

<u>Project Name</u>	<u>County</u>
Prairie Creek*	Alachua
Apalachicola River & Bay, Phase II	Calhoun/Franklin/Gadsden/ Gulf/Jackson/Liberty
Save Our Everglades	Collier
Miami Rockridge Pinelands	Dade
Julington/Durbin Creeks	Duval
Apalachicola Historic Working Waterfront	Franklin
Holmes Avenue Scrub	Highlands
Ybor City	Hillsborough
Letchworth Mounds	Jefferson
Seminole Springs (Wekiva River System)	Lake
BMK Ranch (Wekiva River System)	Lake
Silver Glen Springs	Lake/Marion
Emerson Point	Manatee
Silver River	Marion
Seabranck	Martin
Sugarloaf Hammock	Monroe
Tree of Life Tracts	Monroe
Yamato Scrub	Palm Beach
Lower Econlockhatchee	Seminole/Volusia
Peacock Slough	Suwannee
Big Bend	Taylor/Dixie
Deer Lake	Walton

* Incorporated into Paynes Prairie Project Design, approved June 22, 1988.

Department of Natural Resources Activities: Fiscal Year 1987-88

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

- ♦ The DNR continued to refine its procedures for evaluating, selecting and ranking CARL projects. The DNR CARL advisory committee which is composed of Division Directors and other DNR staff, met several times to discuss CARL issues and to recommend DNR positions, policies and votes as a member of the Land Acquisition Selection Committee. The CARL evaluation matrix (Addendum IV), the Florida Natural Areas Inventory evaluation matrix (Addendum V) and other pertinent information were used to guide the DNR advisory committee through the CARL decision making processes.

- The DNR implemented "negotiations criteria" to direct staff mapping, appraisal and acquisition efforts towards the top priority projects, unless project lands can be purchased at a state bargain or qualify under one of six other exemptions (Addendum VI). The DNR also adopted criteria for recommending the removal of certain projects from the CARL priority list, and they established policies to support as a member of the Land Acquisition Selection Committee. Public hearings were held in Orlando and Tallahassee on August 12 and 14, 1987, respectively, to take public testimony on the DNR proposals. Synopses of the comments received during these public hearings were included in Addendum V of the 1988 Interim CARL Report. Additionally, the Selection Committee reviewed and discussed the DNR policies during four meetings (9-1-87, 10-13-87, 11-19-87, 04-01-88 and 05-06-88) and a Committee workshop, while the Board briefly reviewed the DNR policies during their meeting on September 9, 1987.
- The DNR's Bureau of Land Acquisition also coordinated four CARL workshops and several coordination meetings in fiscal year 1987-88. Two of the workshops were discussed previously (See pages 35 and 36). The remaining workshops and coordination meetings are summarized below:

 - On November 12-13, 1987, a two day workshop was held at Wakulla Springs State Park to enhance coordination of land acquisition efforts among state, federal, regional and nonprofit organizations. Participants included Selection Committee Staff, State Acquisition agents, and representatives of The Nature Conservancy, the Trust for Public Lands and other conservation organizations, the U.S. Park Service, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Water Management Districts, as well as the Florida Department of Transportation, the Regional Planning Councils, and others.
 - On December 4, 1987, the Division of State Lands staff hosted a workshop for the Cabinet Aides at Wakulla Springs State Park. The agenda included items on DNR policies and procedures for all stages of the CARL program, including land selection, mapping, appraisal and acquisition. Particular emphasis was placed on problem areas within the current procedures and their potential solutions.
 - On April 19, 1988 the Evaluation Section Administrator met at the Florida State Museum in Gainesville with representatives of The Nature Conservancy to review and develop land acquisition plans for conserving Florida's endangered scrub communities.
 - On May 25, 1988 Division of State Lands staff met with staff of the U.S. Department of Interior, National Park Service, to review and coordinate land acquisition plans for the addition to the Big Cypress National Preserve, which is within the Save Our Everglades CARL project boundaries. On May 26, and May 27, 1988 the DNR staff met with local landowners within Golden Gate Estates South and separately with fifteen representatives of state, federal, and local agencies and conservation organizations to discuss the State's land acquisition and restoration plans for that portion of the Save Our Everglades project. A boundary modification is being considered by staff.
 - On June 7, 1988 Bureau of Land Acquisition staff, in conjunction with most liaison staff members, met in Jacksonville with the Jacksonville Environmental Lands Selection Committee to discuss the county's proposed redesign of the Julington-Durbin Creeks CARL project.

- On September 23, 1987, and April 12, 1988, the DNR staff met with representatives of the Orlando/Orange County Expressway Authority and the Environmental Advisory Team for the Orlando Beltway to coordinate roadway planning activities with CARL acquisition plans. Similarly, the DNR staff continued to closely coordinate with the Florida DOT to acquire parcels within the Save Our Everglades CARL project. Continued close coordination with these agencies and others is planned so that solutions to transportation problems are developed, to the greatest degree possible, to be compatible with the State's conservation and recreation goals and objectives.

- ♦ The Bureau of Land Acquisition, Division of State Lands continued to develop and update computer databases for routinely tracking all steps in the evaluation, selection, mapping, appraisal, and acquisition processes. The use of these databases should substantially increase the efficiency of the CARL program and the accuracy of the information disseminated.

- ♦ Another improvement in the acquisition process, which is being studied, will simplify and make less costly the initial preparation of boundary maps. After the Land Acquisition Selection Committee approves a final project design, the Bureau of Survey and Mapping will, in certain cases, prepare a one sheet aerial map of the entire project area showing ownership lines and estimated acreages. This map will be based on information developed during the project design process and on county tax aeriels and maps, when available. After approval of the CARL priority list by the Board, the Bureau will obtain a more comprehensive map, suitable for appraisal purposes, for a portion of the project area coinciding with the acquisition phasing recommendations in the project design. This new procedure will help prevent the possibility of boundary maps and appraisals becoming outdated before negotiations can begin. It will also continue to fulfill the statutory requirements for the completion of boundary maps before projects can be officially placed on the CARL priority list (Section 259.035(2)(a), F.S.).

CONCLUSION

The State of Florida has one of the most aggressive conservation and recreation land acquisition programs in the United States of America. In the past twenty years Florida has spent over \$800 million to conserve lands for environment, recreational and related purposes. It has accomplished this admirable feat through several programs, including the Environmentally Endangered Lands, Outdoor Recreation, Save Our Coasts, Save Our Rivers, and Conservation and Recreation Lands (CARL) programs. The CARL program alone is responsible for the acquisition of nearly 150,000 acres at a cost of over \$200 million since 1980. The vivid success of the CARL program can be seen throughout Florida in such areas as North Key Largo Hammocks, Cayo Costa Island, Lake Arbuckle, Guana River, Fort San Luis, and Escambia Bay Bluffs, to name a few.

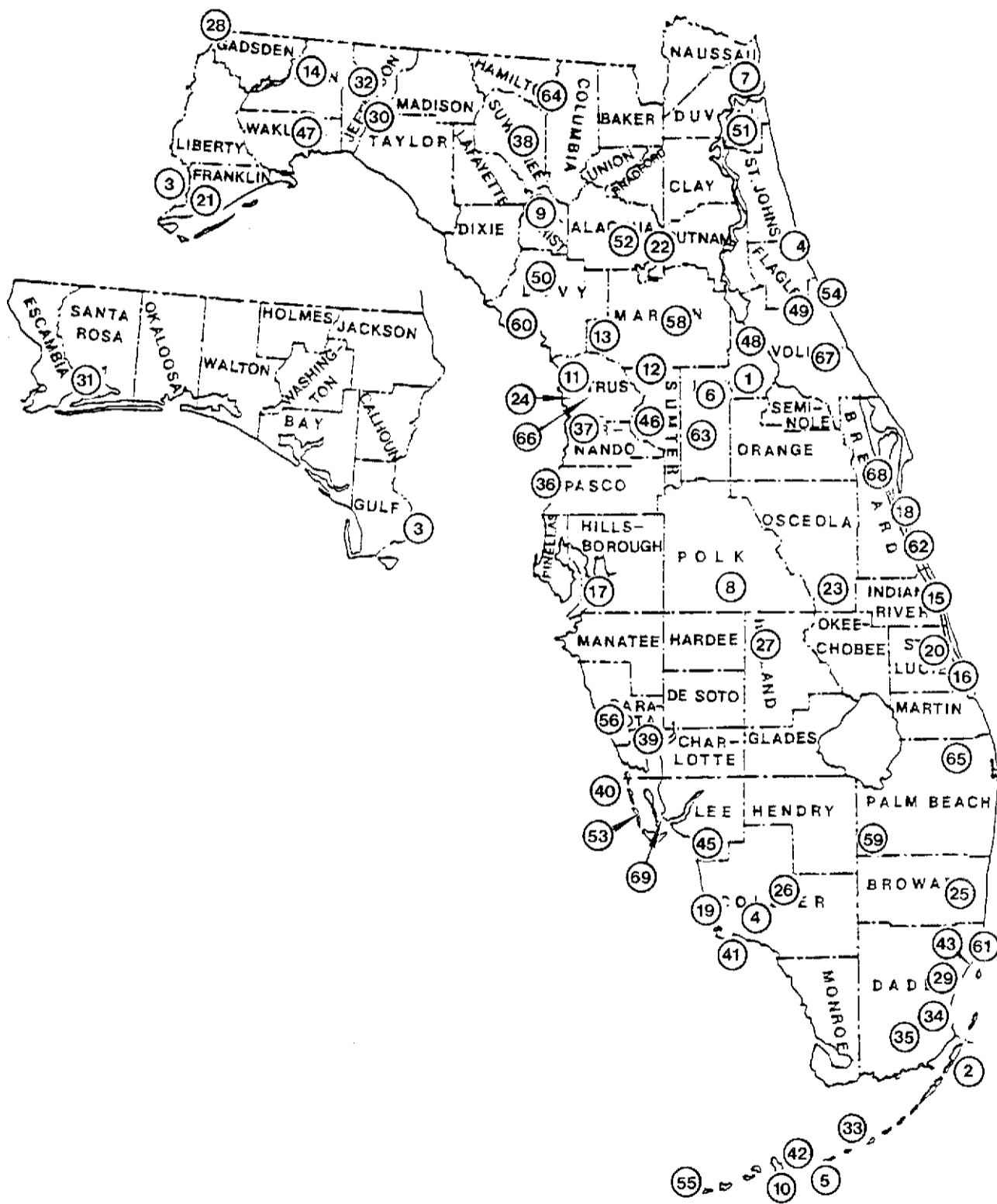
The CARL program has evolved substantially since its inception in 1979. In general, it has grown much more complex in order to equitably consider and evaluate the numerous CARL applications and proposals received annually. The necessity for further land acquisition, and especially acquisition on such a highly selective basis, confronts Florida's CARL program with two major problems. First is the matter of cost: virtually all land in Florida today is expensive, and the long-range cost trend will continue to be upward. Moreover, the areas in which land acquisition is most urgently needed are often the more heavily populated parts of the State - where the real estate market is more active, and where land prices are already at a premium. The second problem is that of competition for these choice lands. It is closely related to the first problem, as other land uses and land speculation generally increase property values. However, the problem of competition for lands is even more critical than that of cost, because the results are usually irrevocable - once a prime conservation area is developed for residential, industrial, or commercial uses, it is effectively lost forever as a possible conservation and recreation land.

The increased funding that was authorized by the 1987 Florida Legislature and the issuance of \$35 million in CARL bonds by the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund are clear indications of their commitment to the acquisition of conservation and recreation lands. These commitments, albeit admirable, will be inadequate, as the 1988 CARL list includes properties whose cumulative tax value is more than \$324 million. This amount could easily translate into more than \$1 billion in real estate on the 1988 list. Additionally, the proposed transfer of many Save Our Coast projects to the CARL and SDC program may add another 15 - 20 projects to the CARL list. Many of these projects are extremely expensive because of their coastal location. Thus, another \$100 million in tax value or about \$300 million or more in real estate could be added to the CARL list as early as February 1989. With an average projected income of \$54.5 million annually over the next ten years, some of which will be used for management, the demands for CARL funds will far exceed the supply, and many worthy CARL projects will be lost forever to other uses.

The improvements in the CARL program that were initiated by the Board, the Selection Committee, and the Department of Natural Resources are clear indications of the need to continually reevaluate the State's immediate concerns and procedures for conserving its dwindling natural and cultural resources. The development pressures under which these resources are continually subjected are intensifying, as the population within the State of Florida continues to grow at an alarming rate of over 1,000 new residents each day. The CARL program, alone, can not compete with these ever increasing pressures. Thus, the concerted efforts of state, federal and local governments, and of private non-profit organizations such as The Nature Conservancy and the Trust for Public Lands, are required in order to accomplish the goals and objectives of the CARL program.

FIGURE 7

PROJECTS ON THE 1988 PRIORITY LIST



CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS (CARL) PRIORITY LIST - June 22, 1988

1.	Seminole Springs/Woods (Lake County).....	45
2.	North Key Largo Hammocks (Monroe County).....	51
3.	Apalachicola River & Bay, Phase I (Franklin County).....	57
4.	Fakahatchee Strand (Collier County).....	67
5.	Curry Hammock (Monroe County).....	73
6.	B.M.K. Ranch (Lake/Orange Counties).....	77
7.	Fort George Island (Duval County).....	81
8.	Saddle Blanket Lakes Scrub (Polk County).....	85
9.	Waccasassa Flats (Gilchrist County).....	89
10.	Coupon Bight (Monroe County).....	93
11.	Crystal River (Citrus County).....	97
12.	Carlton Half-Moon Ranch (Sumter County).....	103
13.	Rainbow River (Marion County).....	107
14.	DeSoto Site (Leon County).....	111
15.	Wabasso Beach (Indian River County).....	115
16.	South Savannas (St. Lucie/Martin Counties).....	119
17.	Cockroach Bay Islands (Hillsborough County).....	125
18.	Brevard Turtle Beaches (Brevard County).....	129
19.	Rookery Bay (Collier County).....	133
20.	North Fork St. Lucie/North Port Marina (St. Lucie County).....	139
21.	Lower Apalachicola (Franklin County).....	143
22.	Lochloosa Wildlife (Alachua County).....	147
23.	Three Lakes/Prairie Lakes (Osceola County).....	153
24.	St. Martins River (Citrus County).....	159
25.	Pine Island Ridge (Broward County).....	163
26.	Save Our Everglades (Collier County).....	167
27.	Highlands Hammock (Highlands County).....	173
28.	Gadsden County Glades (Gadsden County).....	177
29.	Miami Rockridge Pinelands (Dade County).....	181
30.	Wacissa and Aucilla River Sinks (Jefferson County).....	187
31.	Garcon Point (Santa Rosa County).....	193
32.	El Destino (Jefferson County).....	197
33.	North Layton Hammock (Monroe County).....	201
34.	Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands (Dade County).....	205
35.	East Everglades (Dade County).....	211
36.	Wetstone/Berkovitz (Pasco County).....	217
37.	Chassahowitzka Swamp (Hernando/Citrus Counties).....	221
38.	Peacock Slough (Suwannee County).....	227
39.	Charlotte Harbor (Charlotte/Lee Counties).....	231
40.	Cayo Costa Island (Lee County).....	235
41.	Horr's Island (Collier County).....	241
42.	Ohio Key South (Monroe County).....	245
43.	Deering Estate Addition (Dade County).....	249
44.	Princess Place (Flagler County).....	253
45.	Estero Bay (Lee County).....	257
46.	Withlacoochee (Sumter County).....	261
47.	Wakulla Springs (Wakulla County).....	267
48.	St. Johns River (Lake County).....	273
49.	Goldy/Bellemead (Volusia County).....	277
50.	Andrews Tract (Levy County).....	281
51.	Julington/Durbin Creeks (Duval County).....	285
52.	Paynes Prairie (Alachua County).....	289
53.	Josslyn Island (Lee County).....	293
54.	North Peninsula (Volusia County).....	297
55.	Key West Salt Ponds (Monroe County).....	301
56.	Warm Mineral Springs (Sarasota County).....	307
57.	Spring Hammock (Seminole County).....	311
58.	Silver River (Marion County).....	315
59.	Rotenberger/Seminole Indian Lands (Palm Beach/Broward Counties).....	319
60.	Cedar Key Scrub (Levy County).....	323
61.	The Barnacle Addition (Dade County).....	327
62.	Mullet Creek Islands (Brevard County).....	331
63.	Emeralda Marsh (Lake County).....	335
64.	Big Shoals Corridor (Hamilton/Columbia Counties).....	339
65.	Old Leon Moss Ranch (Palm Beach County).....	345
66.	Homosassa Springs (Citrus County).....	349
67.	Volusia EEL Addition (Woody Property) (Volusia County).....	353
68.	Canaveral Industrial Park (Brevard County).....	357
69.	Galt Island (Lee County).....	361

Table 20: Cumulative Values and Acreages

	PROJECT	COUNTY	REMAINING ACREAGE	REMAINING TAX VALUE	CUMULATIVE TAX VALUE	CUMULATIVE ACREAGE
MR	1 SEMINOLE SPRINGS	Lake	9,200	\$10,323,000	\$10,323,000	9,200
	2 NORTH KEY LARGO	Monroe	1,920	\$15,772,000	\$26,095,000	11,120
	3 APALACHICOLA RIVER & BAY, PHASE I	Franklin	552	\$4,235,000	\$30,330,000	11,672
SOE	4 FAKAHATCHEE STRAND	Collier	27,400	\$10,960,000	\$41,290,000	39,072
	5 CURRY HAMMOCK	Monroe	390	\$5,196,000	\$46,486,000	39,462
MR	6 B.M.K. RANCH	Lake/Orange	5,850	\$5,517,000	\$52,003,000	45,312
‡	7 FORT GEORGE ISLAND	Duval	900	\$5,137,000	\$57,140,000	46,212
	8 SADDLE BLANKET LAKES SCRUB	Polk	753	\$298,000	\$57,438,000	46,965
	9 MACCASASSA FLATS	Gilchrist	44,846	\$6,183,000	\$63,621,000	91,811
	10 COUPON BIGHT	Monroe	628	\$1,126,000	\$64,747,000	92,439
	11 CRYSTAL RIVER	Citrus	5,113	\$4,911,000	\$69,658,000	97,552
	12 CARLTON HALF-MOON RANCH	Suwanee	9,500	\$635,500	\$70,313,500	107,052
	13 RAINBOW RIVER	Marion	1,440	\$2,652,000	\$72,965,500	108,492
	14 DESOTO SITE	Leon	5	\$1,250,000	\$74,215,500	108,497
	15 WABASSO BEACH	Indian River	110	\$7,566,000	\$81,781,500	108,607
	16 SOUTH SAVANNAS	St. Lucie/Mart.	2,243	\$10,928,000	\$92,709,500	110,850
‡	17 COCKROACH BAY ISLANDS	Hillsborough	730	\$233,000	\$92,942,500	111,580
	18 BREVARD TURTLE BEACHES	Brevard	12	\$2,160,000	\$95,102,500	111,592
	19 ROOKERY BAY	Collier	10,853	\$13,756,000	\$108,858,500	122,445
	20 NORTH FORK ST. LUCIE	St. Lucie	1,350	\$6,006,000	\$114,864,500	123,795
70%	21 LOWER APALACHICOLA	Franklin	7,400	\$1,886,000	\$116,750,500	131,195
	22 LOCHLOOSA WILDLIFE	Alachua	31,000	\$13,689,000	\$130,439,500	162,195
	23 THREE LAKES/PRAIRIE LAKES	Osceola	55,360	\$35,276,000	\$165,715,500	217,555
	24 ST. MARTINS RIVER	Citrus	11,068	\$5,270,000	\$170,985,500	228,623
‡	25 PINE ISLAND RIDGE	Broward	111	\$2,165,000	\$173,150,500	228,734
SOE	26 SAVE OUR EVERGLADES	Collier	174,756	\$6,000,000	\$179,150,500	403,490
	27 HIGHLANDS HAMMOCK	Highlands	5,571	\$1,958,000	\$181,108,500	409,061
	28 GADSDEN COUNTY GLADES	Gadsden	1,800	\$456,000	\$181,564,500	410,861
	29 MIAMI ROCKRIDGE PINELANDS	Dade	175	\$2,179,000	\$183,743,500	411,036
70%	30 MACISSA AND AUCILLA RIVER SINKS	Taylor/Jeffers.	7,080	\$319,000	\$184,062,500	418,116
	31 GARCON POINT	Santa Rosa	2,560	\$1,800,000	\$185,862,500	420,676
	32 EL DESTINO	Jefferson	4,100	\$625,000	\$186,487,500	424,776
	33 NORTH LAYTON HAMMOCK	Monroe	94	\$747,000	\$187,234,500	424,870
	34 TROPICAL HAMMOCKS OF THE REDLANDS	Dade	213	\$7,991,000	\$195,225,500	425,083
	35 EAST EVERGLADES	Dade	75,570	\$15,114,000	\$210,339,500	500,653
	36 WETSTONE/BERKOVITZ	Pasco	3,460	\$3,228,000	\$213,567,500	504,113
70%	37 CHASSAHWITZKA SWAMP	Hernando/Citrus	6,700	\$4,632,000	\$218,199,500	510,813
	38 PEACOCK SLOUGH	Suwannee	580	\$358,000	\$218,557,500	511,393
70%	39 CHARLOTTE HARBOR	Charlotte	5,356	\$2,302,000	\$220,859,500	516,749
70%	40 CAYD COSTA ISLAND	Lee	446	\$6,187,000	\$227,046,500	517,195
70%	41 MORRS ISLAND	Collier	192	\$7,686,000	\$234,732,500	517,387
	42 OHIO KEY SOUTH	Monroe	21	\$175,000	\$234,907,500	517,408
‡	43 DEERING ESTATE ADDITION	Dade	27	\$571,000	\$235,478,500	517,435
	44 PRINCESS PLACE	Flagler	1,849	\$1,941,000	\$237,419,500	519,284
	45 ESTERO BAY	Lee	7,525	\$24,897,000	\$262,316,500	526,809
	46 WITHLACOOCHEE	Suwanee	3,900	\$5,604,000	\$267,920,500	530,709
70%	47 WAKULLA SPRINGS	Wakulla	465	\$282,000	\$268,202,500	531,174
MR	48 ST. JOHNS RIVER	Lake	8,290	\$1,022,000	\$269,224,500	539,464
‡	49 GOLDY/BELLEHEAD	Volusia	716	\$445,000	\$269,669,500	540,180
70%	50 ANDREWS TRACT	Levy	1,200	\$242,000	\$269,911,500	541,380
‡	51 JULINGTON/DURBIN CREEKS	St. Johns/Duval	3,300	\$2,792,000	\$272,703,500	544,680
70%	52 PAYNES PRAIRIE	Alachua	6,390	\$7,624,000	\$280,327,500	551,070
	53 JOSSLYN ISLAND	Lee	48	\$35,000	\$280,362,500	551,118
70%	54 NORTH PENINSULA	Volusia	135	\$1,523,000	\$281,885,500	551,253
‡	55 KEY WEST SALT PONDS	Monroe	397	\$5,509,000	\$287,394,500	551,650
‡	56 WARM MINERAL SPRINGS	Sarasota	76	\$680,000	\$288,074,500	551,726
70%	57 SPRING HAMMOCK	Seminole	240	\$2,170,000	\$290,244,500	551,966
70%	58 SILVER RIVER	Marion	105	\$2,507,000	\$292,751,500	552,071
SOE	59 ROTENBERGER/SEMINOLE IND. LANDS	Palm Beach	20,200	\$4,540,000	\$297,291,500	572,271
	60 CEDAR KEY SCRUB	Levy	1,850	\$684,000	\$297,975,500	574,121
	61 THE BARNACLE ADDITION	Dade	7	\$3,463,000	\$301,438,500	574,128
‡	62 MULLET CREEK ISLANDS	Brevard	200	\$131,000	\$301,569,500	574,328
	63 EMERALDA MARSH	Marion/Lake	7,500	\$14,477,000	\$316,046,500	581,828
70%	64 BIG SHOALS CORRIDOR	Hamilton/Colua.	395	\$103,000	\$316,149,500	582,223
	65 OLD LEON MOSS RANCH	Palm Beach	3,300	\$1,335,000	\$317,484,500	585,523
70%	66 HOMOSASSA SPRINGS	Citrus	30	\$575,000	\$318,059,500	585,553
	67 VOLUSIA EEL ADDITION (WOODY PROP.)	Volusia	980	\$210,000	\$318,269,500	586,533
	68 CANAVERAL INDUSTRIAL PARK	Brevard	2,500	\$5,717,000	\$323,986,500	589,033
	69 GALT ISLAND	Lee	390	\$437,000	\$324,423,500	589,423

SOE - Project being acquired with SOE set aside funds.

70% - Project is at least 70% acquired.

‡ - Local funds committed.

MR - Nekiva River Projects.

PROJECT SUMMARIES

The following project analyses summarize the information that is detailed more fully in the assessments and project designs for those projects which were recommended by the Land Acquisition Selection Committee for the 1988 Conservation and Recreation Lands (CARL) Priority List. Each project summary contains: project name, county, acreage, tax assessed value, and map. The summaries also list or briefly describe each project's: (1) proposed public purpose for acquisition, (2) manager, (3) proposed use, (4) location, (5) resources, (6) ownership, (7) vulnerability and endangerment, (8) acquisition planning, (9) estimated costs, (10) local and general support, and (11) proposed management practices. Additionally, some summaries include categories entitled "Eminent Domain" and "Other" for projects which have Legislative authority for condemnation and for those with significant additional information, respectively. The following represents a brief explanation of each of the categories contained in the project analyses:

Acreage - is the number of acres remaining in the project area which have been boundary mapped but are not yet purchased or under option to be purchased.

Tax Assessed Value - reflects the county's assessed value of the acreage not yet purchased or under option to be purchased. Most values are the most recent tax assessed values. Values for larger acreage tracts and those with multiple owners and recorded and unrecorded subdivisions are sometimes estimates. These estimates are based on information from county property appraisers and from average per acre and per lot values from information in project assessments and from the REDI Service, available in the Division of State Lands.

Project Map - illustrates the project boundary, property within the project boundary which is State owned, and property within the boundary which is under option for State acquisition. Property within, adjacent, or near the project area which is owned by another public agency or non-profit organization is also shown.

Recommended Public Purpose - explains which of the two major CARL acquisition categories (Introduction, Page 3) are applicable and the primary reason for acquisition.

Manager - lists the lead and cooperating State or local agencies designated to manage the tract if acquired.

Proposed Use - lists the designation under which the project will be managed. CARL projects may be managed as: State Parks, State Preserves, part of State Aquatic Preserves, State Botanical or Geological Sites, State Recreation Areas, State Archaeological or Historical Sites, Wildlife Management Areas, Wildlife Refuges, and State Forests. Under certain circumstances, they may also be managed as a County or City Nature Park, Environmental Education Center, Etc.

Location - lists the county and general geographic region in which the project is situated, the distance from the nearest metropolitan area, the appropriate Florida Senate and House districts, and Water Management Districts and Regional Planning Council jurisdictions.

Resource Description - contains a brief synopsis of the significant resources on the tract, including natural communities, endangered species, archaeological or historical sites, game and nongame species, hydrological systems, recreational and timber management potential.

Ownership - lists the number of acres acquired by the State and other public and nonprofit organizations, and the number of remaining owners.

Vulnerability and Endangerment - describe the susceptibility of the project to natural and man-made disturbances and the imminence or threat of such degradation.

Acquisition Planning - since the 1984-85 CARL evaluation cycle, the Land Acquisition Selection Committee and its staff have engaged in preliminary project level planning for each project receiving at least three votes and more intensive, comprehensive planning for those receiving at least four votes (See Pages 12-17). Resource planning boundaries and project designs have also been prepared for a few of the older projects on the list (see Table 12). If a project has gone through this planning process, the results are summarized under this heading.

Estimated Costs - reiterates tax assessed value and includes, when available and relevant, tax assessed value when agricultural and greenbelt exemptions are considered. Past and anticipated management and development costs and requested management funds are provided when available.

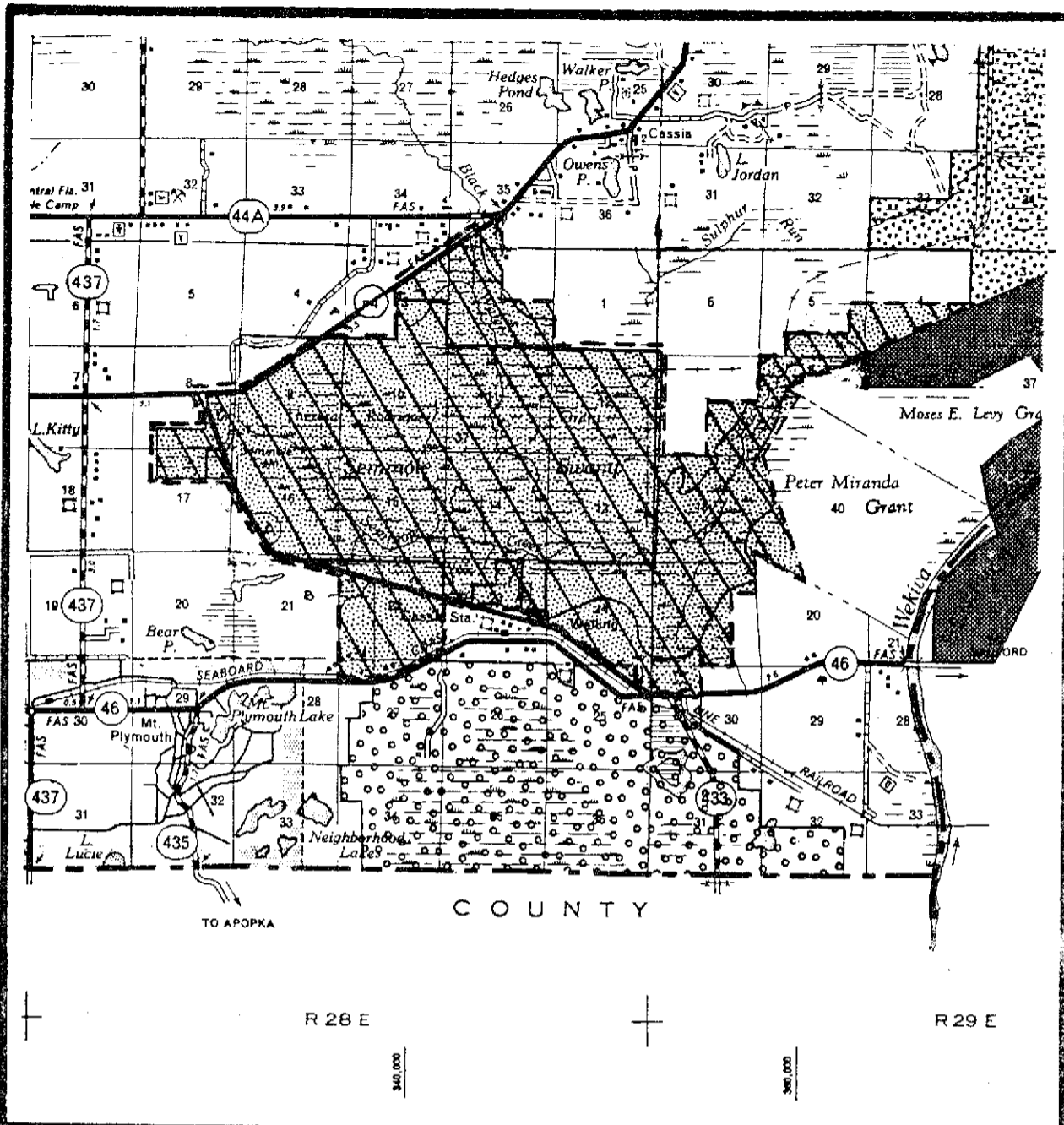
Local Support and General Endorsements - is a tabulation of support letters and resolutions received by the Evaluation Section of the Division of State Lands for each project. A few projects were originally on the Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL) priority list and were also voted to the CARL list. Letters of support which might exist in EEL files were not counted and included.

Eminent Domain - if the Legislature has authorized acquisition of the project by eminent domain, it will be stated under this section.

Other - is a section to inform the reader of useful facts about the project area which are not suitably included under any of the preceding sections.

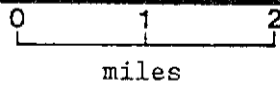
Management Summary - is a brief, preliminary explanation of proposed management practices for the tract if acquired.





#1 SEMINOLE SPRINGS



T. 19 N
T. 18

SEMINOLE WOODS
LAKE COUNTY



-  PROJECT AREA
-  ST. JOHNS RIVER CARL PROJECT
-  BMK CARL PROJECT
-  STATE OWNED



PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#1 Seminole Springs	Lake	9,200	\$10,323,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL) or "other lands," but because of the uniqueness and sensitivity of the springs and ravines, it is recommended that the project be purchased under the EEL category.

MANAGER

The Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services with the Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State, the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources, and the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission cooperating. The western portion of the tract, extending east at least to Messant Spring and Live Oak Hammock may be managed by the Division of Recreation and Parks at some future date. The Division of Forestry, the Division of Historical Resources, and the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission will cooperate.

PROPOSED USE

State Forest Reserve. Portions of the western part of the tract may be developed as a State Park, in the future.

LOCATION

In Lake County, central Florida, approximately 17 miles southwest of DeLand, 11 miles west of Sanford, 26 miles northwest of Orlando and 22 miles east of Leesburg. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 11 and House District 46. It is also within the jurisdictions of the East Central Florida Regional Planning Council and the St. Johns River Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

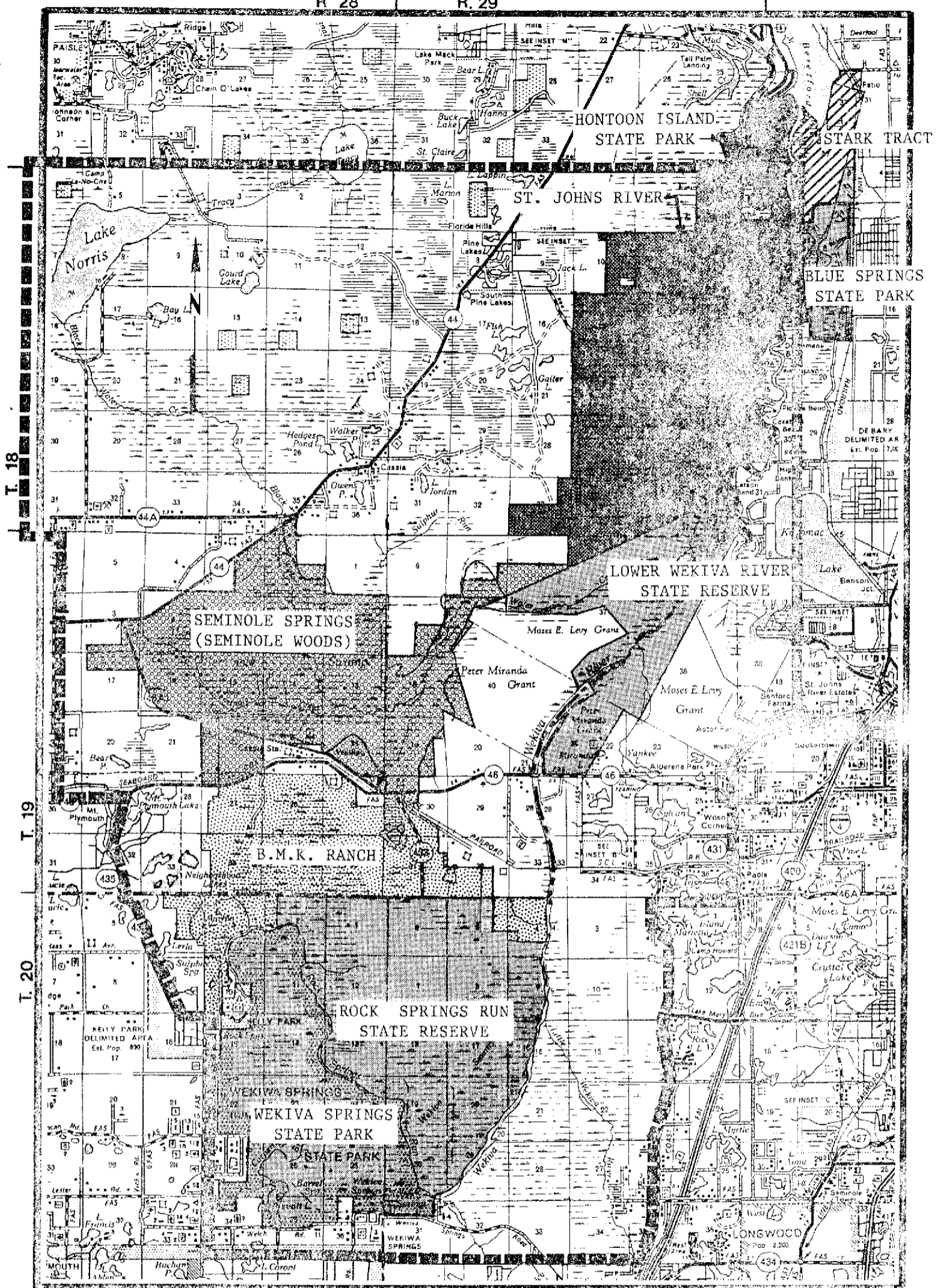
This project has diverse types of natural communities including floodplain swamp, mesic flatwoods, upland mixed forest, hydric hammock, sandhill, scrub and spring-fed streams. The floodplain swamp is the most extensive natural community on the property. Natural areas within the project are generally in good condition, however, ruderal areas, including fields and pasture, orange groves, and planted pines, should be reforested. The good ecological health and great diversity of natural communities provides an environment that supports a sizeable wildlife population. The region is likely to harbor many species of rare animals. There are reported to be from 50 - 75 springs of various sizes on the property. The largest being Seminole Springs, a second magnitude springs which produces a flow of over 30 million gallons of water per day. A number of creeks also originate within or flow across the property. The spring runs and blackwater creeks are tributaries to the St. Johns/Wekiva Rivers.

Although the project area has not been systematically surveyed for cultural resource sites, it is considered to have good potential for archaeological investigations.

The size and diversity of this project make it ideal for a variety of low to moderate intensity recreational activities. Such activities might include hiking, canoeing, camping, backpacking, horseback riding and possibly hunting.

OWNERSHIP

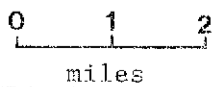
Approximately 32 owners. The major owner (5,600 acres), Mr. Strawn, is a willing seller. The Nature Conservancy is currently negotiating with Mr. Strawn.



CONTIGUOUS C.A.R.L. PROJECTS IN RELATIONSHIP TO

THE WEKIVA AND ST. JOHNS RIVERS

ORANGE, SEMINOLE, LAKE, AND VOLUSIA COUNTIES



WEKIVA RIVER PROTECTION AREA BOUNDARY

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

Under present ownership and use, most of this tract is adequately protected from degradation. However, the biological, geological and hydrological resources of the property are highly susceptible to damage by development and this area of the State is developing at a rapid rate.

The owner is elderly and desires to sell the property; consequently, the tract is under severe developmental pressure. Additionally, limited timber harvesting has occurred recently on some portions of the project.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

On November 21, 1986, the Land Acquisition Selection Committee approved the final project design for Seminole Springs. The project design modified the resource planning boundary by excluding many of the improved residential tracts, squaring boundaries, expanding existing corridors and increasing the protection of the floodplain. Recommended additions included approximately 850 acres; recommended deletions totaled approximately 495 acres.

Acquisition Phasing

- Phase 1. Seminole Springs (Strawn Tract)
- Phase 2. Connecting corridors between Seminole Springs and BMK Ranch
- Phase 3. Other ownerships.

Other Comments

Mr. Strawn, the major owner, is anxious to sell to the State and encourages the State to manage at least part of the tract for the education and rehabilitation of delinquent youths.

The Land Acquisition Selection Committee is currently evaluating the desirability of including the 6,000 acre Wekiva Sulfur Springs Ranch in the project boundary. Only a portion of this ownership is included in the current project.

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value, approximately \$10,323,000, for project area is based on value per acre for major ownership, Strawn.

Management Funds Requested by the Division of Forestry for Fiscal Year 1988-89.

<u>Expenses</u>	<u>Salary</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$9,250	\$3,558	\$12,808

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	3
Letters of general support.....	2372
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	4
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	7

OTHER

A map on the preceding page illustrates the juxtaposition of Hontoon Island State Park, Blue Springs State Park, Lower Wekiva River State Reserve, Rock Springs Run State Reserve, Wekiva Springs State Park, BMK Ranch, Seminole Springs, and St. Johns River.

This project is within the area designated in the Governor's Wekiva River Initiative. The Wekiva River Task Force recommendations resulted in 1988 legislation instructing the negotiations of all CARL projects in the Wekiva River area. Seminole Springs is one such project.

#1 SEMINOLE SPRINGS

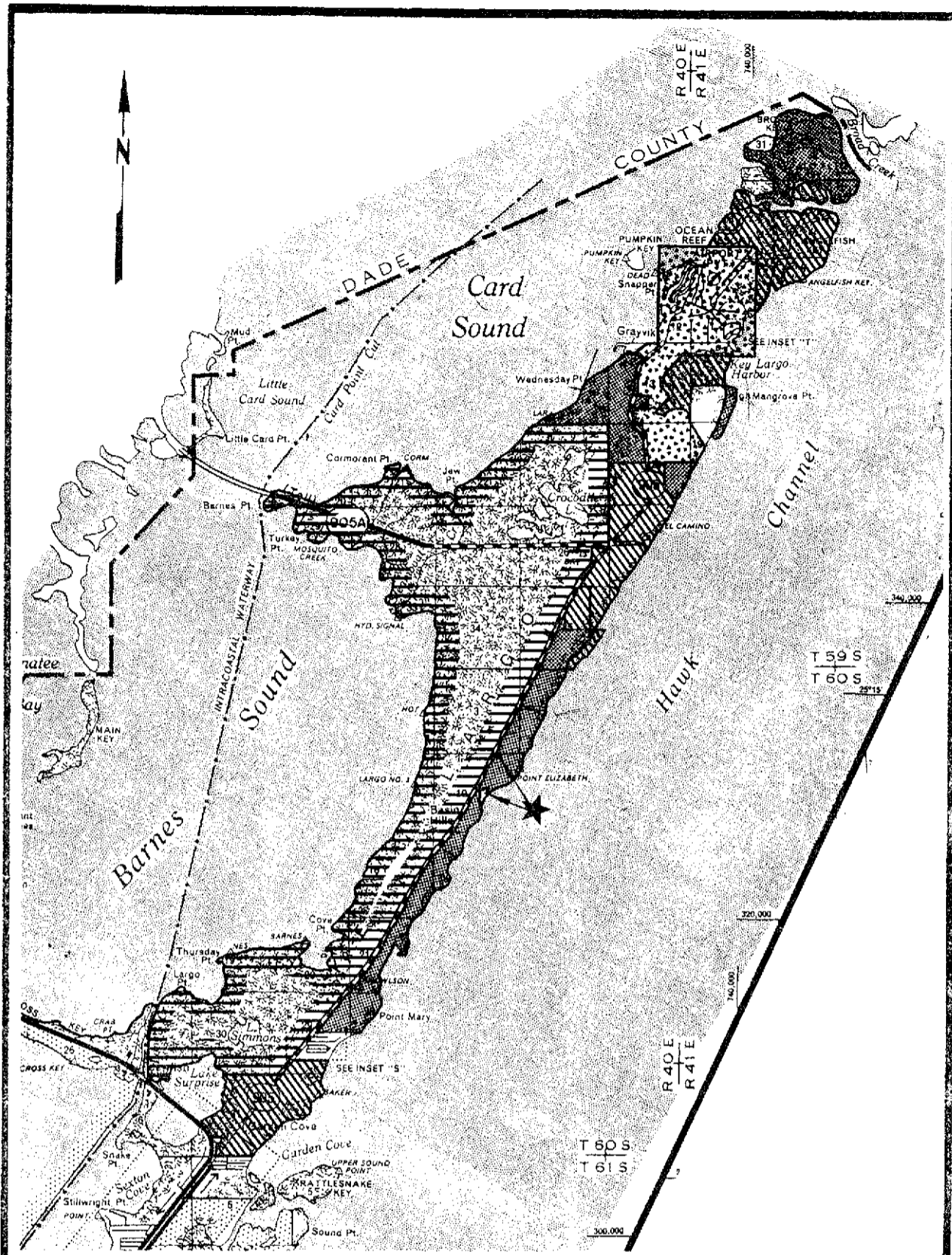
MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

This tract has sufficient size and habitat diversity to support a variety of multiple-use activities. It is accessible from State Roads 44, 46, and 46A, and has an existing road system that would facilitate public access.

The Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services is recommended as the lead manager for the majority of the tract. Cooperating managers should be the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources, the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, and the Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State. Provision should be made for future transfer of management jurisdiction to the Department of Natural Resources for a relatively small western portion necessary to further the State Park system and meet identified regional recreation needs.

The Seminole Springs property should be managed under multiple-use concepts with special care taken to insure that any fragile or sensitive ecosystems are protected. Consideration should be given to a variety of compatible uses, including selective timber management, wildlife habitat improvement, recreational activities and environmental education. Management emphasis should be placed on restoration of altered sites, and recreational activities should stress protection and enjoyment of natural features, especially the uniqueness and sensitivity of the springs and ravines

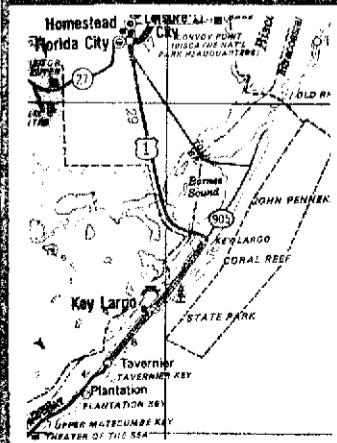
#2 NORTH KEY LARGO HAMMOCKS



1 MILE

NORTH KEY LARGO HAMMOCKS

MONROE COUNTY



PROJECT AREA

STATE OWNED

CROCODILE LAKE N.W.R. BOUNDARY

OCEAN REEF RESORT



PROJECT AREA UNDER OPTION

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#2 North Key Largo Hammocks	Monroe	1,920	\$15,772,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL). This acquisition is essential for the protection of the best remaining examples of tropical rockland hammock in the United States and for the endangered plant and animal species for which this area provides habitat. Acquisition will also help preserve the unique offshore coral reef.

MANAGER

The Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources.

PROPOSED USE

Portions to be used as buffer for and as an addition to John Pennekamp Coral Reef State Park. Other portions to be managed as a State Botanical Site or State Preserve.

LOCATION

In Monroe County, island of Key Largo, from the juncture of U.S. 1 and County Road 905 north approximately six miles. Eastern boundary is Atlantic Ocean, western boundary is County Road 905. Also includes Palo Alto Key and several smaller privately owned keys just south of the Monroe County line. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 39 and House District 120. It is also within the jurisdictions of the South Florida Regional Planning Council and the South Florida Water Management Districts.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

Natural communities include tidal mangrove swamp, coastal rock barren, and rockland hammock. The majority of this property is hammock or upland.

North Key Largo Hammocks is the best example of tropical rockland hammock that remains in the United States. This rapidly disappearing natural community type supports numerous plant and animal species that have very limited distributions and are considered rare and endangered. The project also has over ten miles of shoreline that directly influence the adjacent waters of John Pennekamp Coral Reef State Park. The preservation of the project area in its natural condition will significantly aid in the maintenance of high water quality that is necessary to support the living reefs of the State Park.

OWNERSHIP

Approximately 1,332 acres have been acquired, including the Mahogany Hammock. There are more than 100 owners remaining. Port Bougainville, in the southern portion of the project area, is the largest purchase of this past fiscal year. The Knight and Thompson tracts were other significant purchases.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

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

Adjacent areas are being developed as multi-family housing, and portions of the project area itself are slated for a planned unit development. Dumping of garbage and poaching of native species have been damaging to this biological community.

#2 NORTH KEY LARGO HAMMOCKS

ACQUISITION PLANNING

On March 21, 1986 the Land Acquisition Selection Committee approved the project design for North Key Largo Hammocks Addition and also voted to combine the existing North Key Largo Hammocks project with the North Key Largo Hammocks Addition.

Acquisition Phasing

The following recommendations on acquisition phasing were approved by the Land Acquisition Selection Committee as part of the project design for North Key Largo Hammocks Addition.

Phase I. All parcels in previous project area before project design additions (including Gong, Driscoll, Key Largo Foundation and Toppino).

Phase II. All contiguous tracts extending from the southern boundary of the current North Key Largo Hammocks CARL project (Dilworth ownership) southward to the Gulf Stream Shores outparcel. It is recommended that acquisition staff pursue contiguous ownerships in a north-south direction, such that the northern most of these parcels (Knight tract) is acquired first, and the southern most (adjacent to Gulf Stream Shores) is acquired last.

The Florida Natural Areas Inventory also recommends that special attention be given to acquisition of mature rockland hammocks in the following groups of parcels, ranked in order of their ecological value.

- a) Parcels #47 through 52
- b) Parcels #54 through 56
- c) Parcels #60 and #61
- d) Parcels #19 through 46

Phase III. Islands at the northern end of Key Largo, with Palo Alto Key being the largest and ecologically most valuable.

Phase IV. Submerged tracts.

Phase V. Port Bougainville/Garden Cove.

The acquisition of Port Bougainville/Garden Cove is recommended as a last phase, preferably through less than fee simple techniques, of which purchase and resale with restrictions may be the most appropriate. The Land Acquisition Selection Committee further directs that any opportunity to obtain Port Bougainville/Garden Cove under financially advantageous terms to the State should merit the advancement of Port Bougainville/Garden Cove to Phases I through III.

ESTIMATED COST

Estimated tax assessed value is approximately \$15,772,000.

Management funds requested by the Division of Recreation and Parks for Fiscal Year 1988-89:

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$58,253	\$8,064	\$45,150	\$111,467

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	6
Letters of general support.....	737
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	7
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	53

OTHER

This project is within a Chapter 380 area of Critical State Concern. It is also adjacent to a waterbody classified under the Special Waters Category of Outstanding Florida Waters.

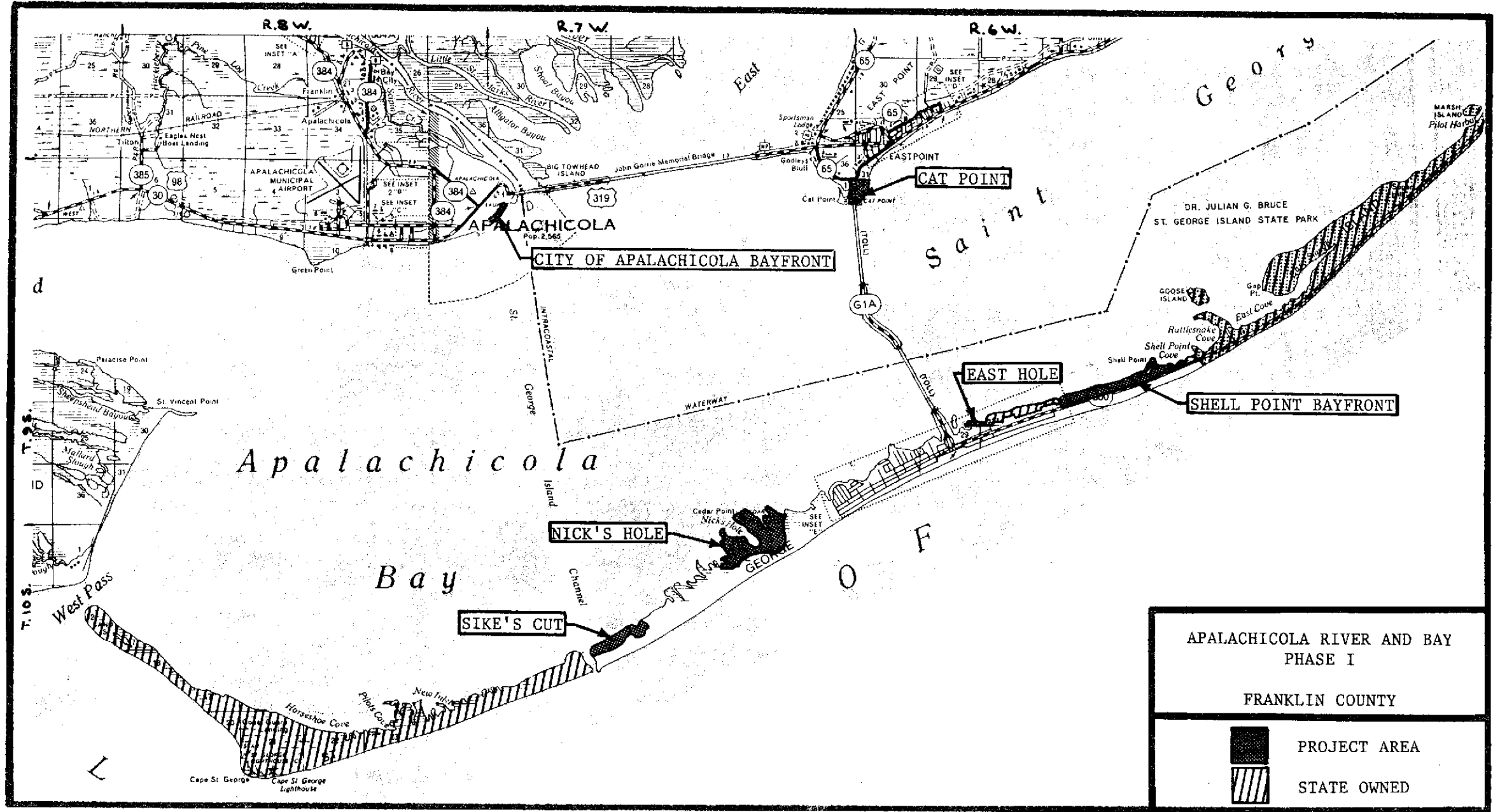
MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The proposed project contains most of the undisturbed natural shore and hammock on North Key Largo. Not only will the acquisition preserve the unusual natural resources and numerous endangered species of plants and animals, it will also enhance the protection of the marine environment of John Pennekamp Coral Reef State Park from potential pollution by uplands development. The disturbed area is relatively small in comparison to the entire project. These areas could be rehabilitated and returned to a natural system or used for recreational facilities.

The sensitive nature of this project will limit recreational opportunities to less intensive activities, such as nature appreciation, photography, and hiking. The quality of these experiences should be excellent.



The proposed tract of property would also fill the voids needed to provide improved protection to the waters of John Pennekamp Coral Reef State Park. Part of the project area includes lands already purchased and designated to be managed as a State Botanical Site. Portions of the remainder of the unpurchased lands should therefore be managed by the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources with the Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State cooperating, as an addition to the Botanical Site or as a State Preserve. Other portions should be managed as part of the John Pennekamp Coral Reef State Park.

#3 APALACHICOLA RIVER AND BAY



**APALACHICOLA RIVER AND BAY
PHASE I**

FRANKLIN COUNTY

	PROJECT AREA
	STATE OWNED

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSSED VALUE
#3 Apalachicola River and Bay	Franklin (Phase I)	552 (Phase I)	\$ 4,235,000 (Phase I)

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL) and as "other lands." Categorization will be recommended by a multi-agency staff on a tract by tract basis.

Phase I qualifies as an EEL. This acquisition would provide significant added protection for the sensitive estuarine systems of Apalachicola Bay.

MANAGER

Portions of lands encompassed in this project will be managed under the principles of multiple-use, while other portions will be managed under single-use principles. Agencies involved in management include the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources, the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, and the Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services. The Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State will act as a cooperating manager on tracts with significant historical resources. The Northwest Florida Water Management District, which has purchased or is purchasing substantial tracts within this project, will also be involved in its management.

Phase I will be managed by the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources.

PROPOSED USE

The diversity of resources within this project lends itself to a varied management approach. Some sites are appropriate to be managed as Preserves, Reserves, Wildlife Management Areas, and/or State Parks. The appropriate uses will be recommended by a multi-agency staff on a tract by tract basis.

Phase I is proposed as an addition to the Apalachicola National Estuarine Research Reserve.

LOCATION

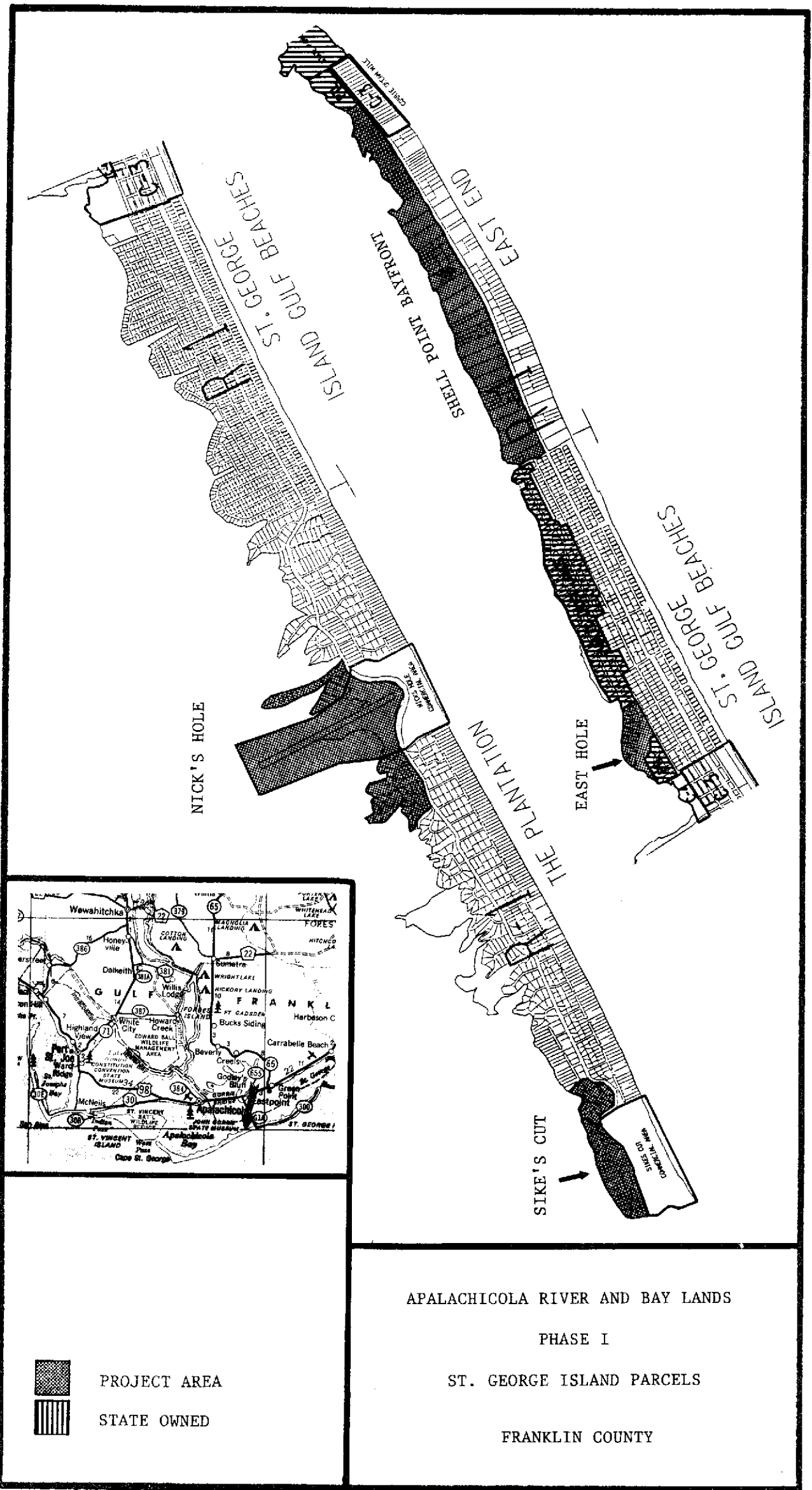
The project forms a corridor of varying width along the Apalachicola River in northwest Florida. Parts of six counties (Franklin, Gulf, Liberty, Calhoun, Gadsden, and Jackson) are included.

Phase I includes bayfront parcels in Franklin County that directly influence the water quality of the estuary.

Phase I lies within Florida's Senate District 3 and House Districts 8 and 9. It also lies within the jurisdictions of the Apalachee Regional Planning Council and the Northwest Florida Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

This large and varied project contains some of Florida's most outstanding natural and historical resources. The project area encompasses many different types of natural communities, some of which are among Florida's most threatened (e.g., bluffs, glades, and slope forests). Almost all of these communities are in excellent condition and, in many cases, provide the best remaining examples in the State. Several geological features that are unique in the State of Florida are found within the project boundary, i.e., the bluffs, ravines and steepheads. The project area harbors a great many plant and animal species that are considered rare and endangered in Florida, and several that are endangered nationally. Biologists recognize the region as one of very high endemism, supporting plants and animals found nowhere else. The relatively pristine nature of the project area provides excellent wildlife habitat that helps preserve





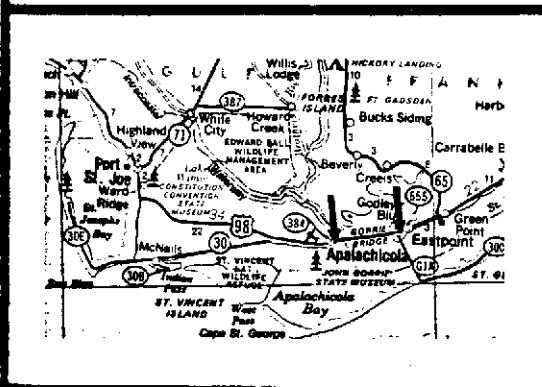
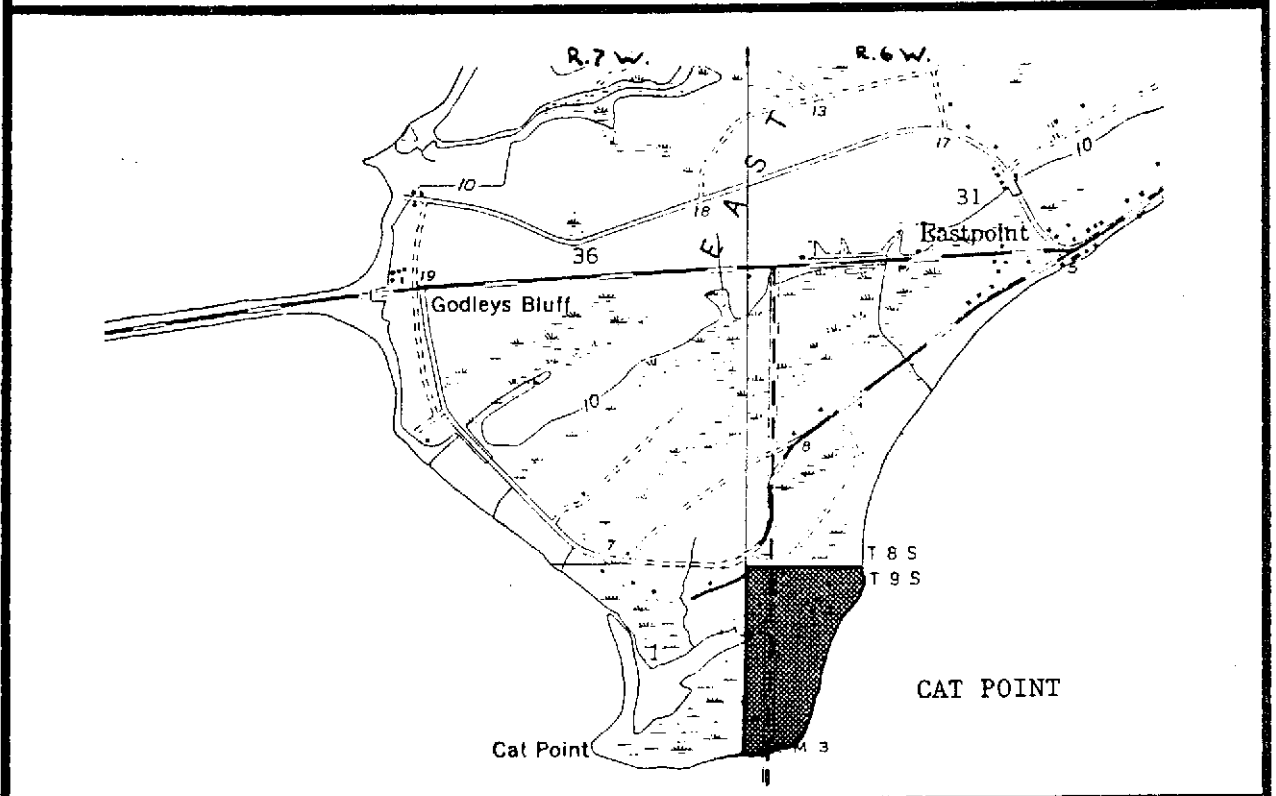
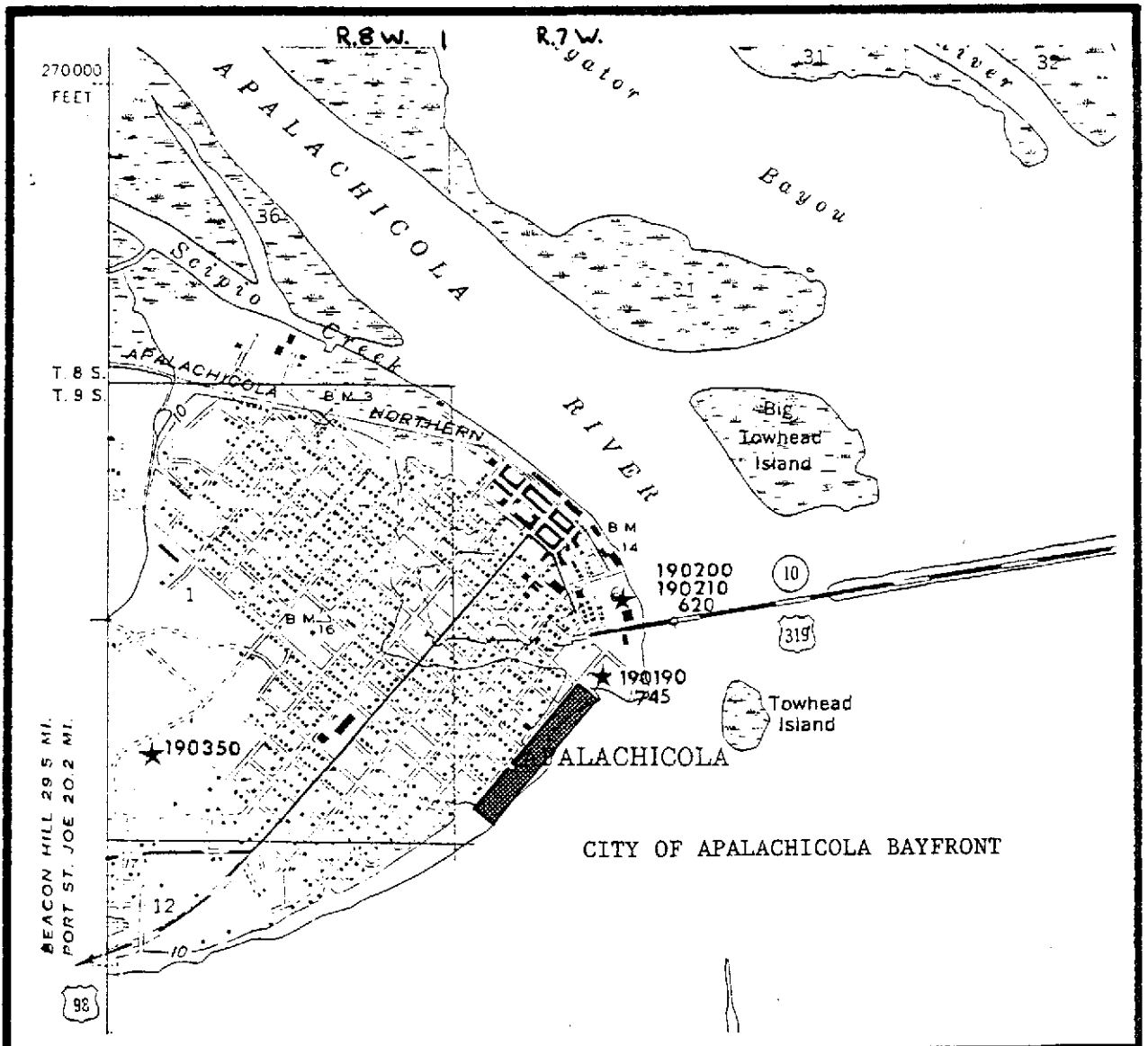
APALACHICOLA RIVER AND BAY LANDS

PHASE I

ST. GEORGE ISLAND PARCELS

FRANKLIN COUNTY

-  PROJECT AREA
-  STATE OWNED



APALACHICOLA RIVER AND BAY
PHASE I

CITY OF APALACHICOLA BAYFRONT
AND CAT POINT PARCELS

FRANKLIN COUNTY



PROJECT AREA

#3 APALACHICOLA RIVER AND BAY

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION (Continued)

the diversity of Florida's game and nongame species. The bay-estuary at the mouth of the Apalachicola River supports an exceptionally productive biological system that is commercially important and provides the economic base of Franklin County.

This project is considered very significant from an archaeological and historical perspective. There are already dozens of sites known to exist in the project area, and literally hundreds of sites representing a wide range of site types could probably be found through a systematic cultural resource survey.

The project area currently provides a tremendous recreation opportunity and would be greatly expanded through State acquisition.

OWNERSHIP

Portions of the entire River and Bay project area are already in state ownership including M-K Ranch (CARL), Torreya State Park (pre-1963 acquisition) and portions of the Lower Apalachicola project (EEL and CARL). The Alum Bluff Nature Preserve owned by The Nature Conservancy (TNC) is also within the project area. TNC will soon be closing on an 2,000± acre addition to Torreya State Park. The Lower Apalachicola and Gadsden County Glades projects, both current CARL projects are also within the resource planning boundary. The Northwest Florida Water Management District has been very active in land acquisition along the Apalachicola River and has purchased 35,509 acres to date.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

Most of the project area is inherently susceptible to environmental degradation by virtue of its floodplain/wetlands nature. Development in these areas could adversely affect the water quality of the Apalachicola River and/or Bay. The upland sites are also sensitive to development and many current land use practices. The bluffs and ravines area of the Apalachicola River are particularly sensitive to any disturbances that alter the unique microclimate which is largely responsible for the area's biological significance. Over-development of the coast, particularly areas directly fronting Apalachicola Bay, could reduce the biological productivity of this important estuarine system. The wilderness quality of the project would be seriously compromised by even slight development in the most remote areas.

The project area is mostly rural and is not immediately threatened by commercial or residential development; however, current land use practices (e.g., agriculture and silviculture) do pose a significant threat to some of the rarest natural communities such as slope forests and upland glades. Also, the coastal regions are experiencing substantial development pressure.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

In November, 1986, the Land Acquisition Selection Committee approved the preliminary boundary for this project (See Map, Page 314). Because of the large size of the area in the identified boundary, the Selection Committee decided to approve only portions of the area in the project design (called Phase I). The remaining areas identified in the resource planning boundary are to be considered for inclusion in the project design at a later date. On July 1, 1987, the Selection Committee approved Phase I of the Apalachicola River and Bay project design. The following is a summary of recommendations on acquisition phasing and techniques.

1. Develop a system-wide management plan subject to the approval of CARL managing agencies for all State owned lands encompassed in the Apalachicola River and Bay Lands project. Cooperative management agreements should be negotiated with the Water Management District and other public agencies and nonprofit organizations.
2. Consider portions of the Chipola River Basin as a potential CARL project at some time in the future.

ACQUISITION PLANNING (Continued)

3. Phase I priority order:

- A. Nick's Hole: fee simple acquisition of Sandpiper Village, Pelican Point and the commercial area north of Leisure Lane with the option to sell back with restrictions.
- B. Cat Point: fee simple acquisition of 115 acres.
- C. East Hole: fee simple acquisition of 25 acres.
- D. Shell Point Bayfront: fee simple acquisition of undeveloped bayfront lots between existing State ownerships.
- E. Apalachicola Bayfront: fee simple acquisition of undeveloped bayfront lots on Bay Avenue between Battery and Lafayette Parks.
- F. Sike's Cut: fee simple acquisition of undeveloped lots in Oyster Bay Village, Heron Bay Village, and lots 21 through 23 in Bay Cove Village. If recreation is the primary acquisition objective, acquisition should be contingent upon assured public access.

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value for Phase I is approximately \$4,235,000.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	3
Letters of general support.....	2
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	1
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	2

OTHER

This project is within a Chapter 380 area of Critical State Concern. It is also adjacent to a waterbody classified under the Special Waters Category of Outstanding Florida Waters.

As growth and development have accelerated in the State of Florida, some notable regions have emerged as especially deserving of protection as natural sanctuaries. The Apalachicola River and associated natural areas is one of these notable regions. The State has had a strong commitment to preserve the outstanding natural resources of the Apalachicola River system. A brief account of this area's acquisition history is presented below.

Beginning in 1972, the State acquired 1,963 acres of land on the eastern end of St. George Island through the Land Acquisition Trust Fund.

Cape St. George Island (2,400 acres) was acquired by the State in 1977 through the EEL program. Acquisition also began on the Lower Apalachicola project (29,000 acres) in 1977 through EEL. Additions to the Lower Apalachicola project were a part of the first CARL list approved by the Governor and Cabinet in 1980. The additions were ranked at #2 on that acquisition priority list.

The Governor and Cabinet, recognizing the significance of the natural resources of the Apalachicola River system, requested in 1983 that the Department of Natural Resources develop a long-term acquisition plan to fully protect the river and bay system. The plan was completed in May 1984.

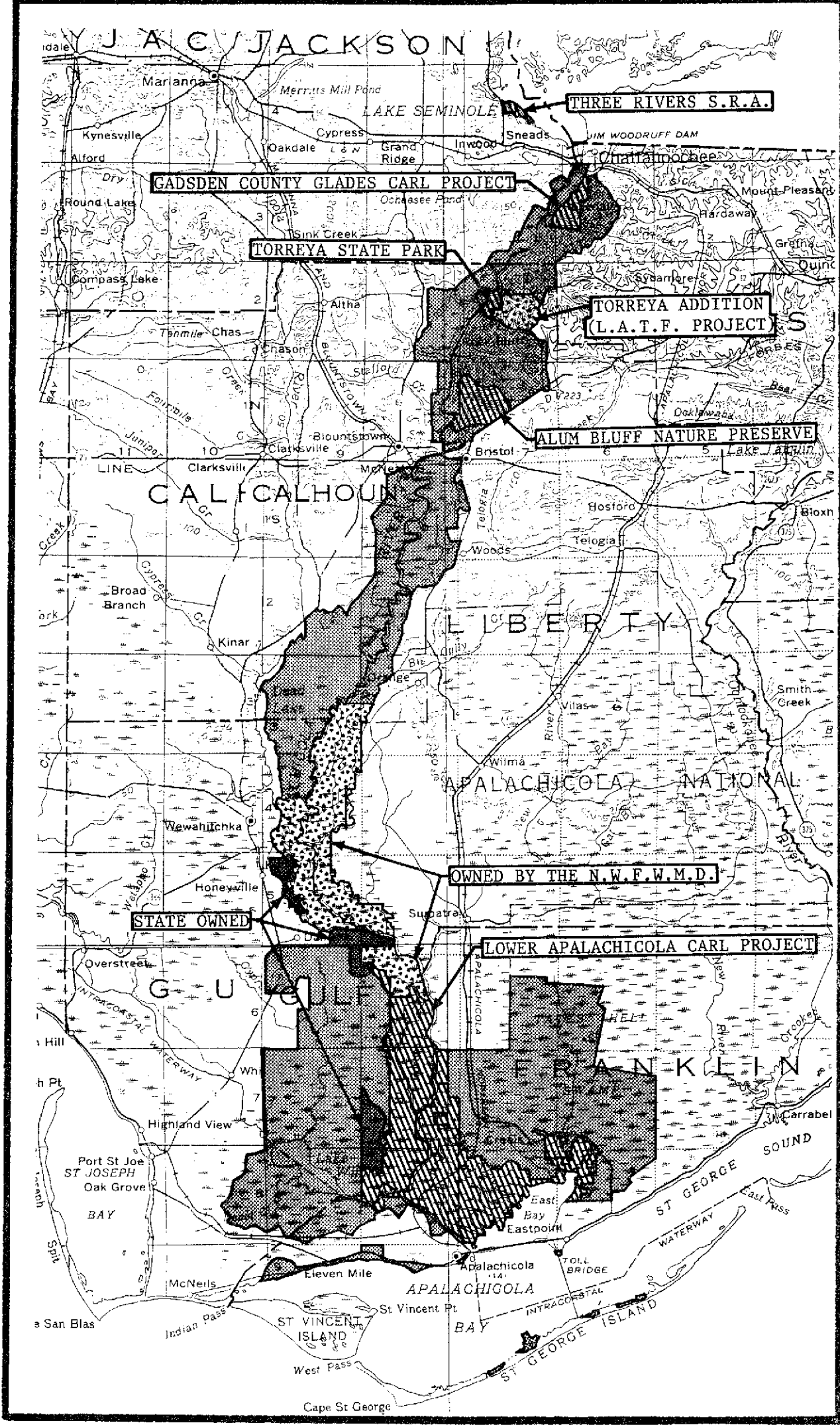
Pursuant to the recommendations outlined in the acquisition plan, a diverse assemblage of staff met in June 1985 to initiate the development of the Apalachicola River and Bay CARL project. Technical staff of the Land Acquisition Selection Committee began an exhaustive evaluation of the proposed project area in August 1985 after the project was formally

APALACHICOLA RIVER AND BAY

JACKSON/GADSDEN/CALHOUN/LIBERTY
GULF/FRANKLIN COUNTIES



PROJECT AREA
(ALL BUT PHASE I
YET TO BE MAPPED)



OTHER (Continued)

received into the CARL program. The project assessment and preliminary boundary recommendations (resource planning boundary) were approved by the Selection Committee in November, 1986. Work then immediately began on a project design.

The Northwest Florida Water Management District was a participant in the development of the Apalachicola River and Bay resource planning boundary and shared extensive ownership and mapping information of this area with the CARL staff. The District, through the Save Our Rivers Program has purchased 35,509 acres in the floodplain from Southwest Florida Industries.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

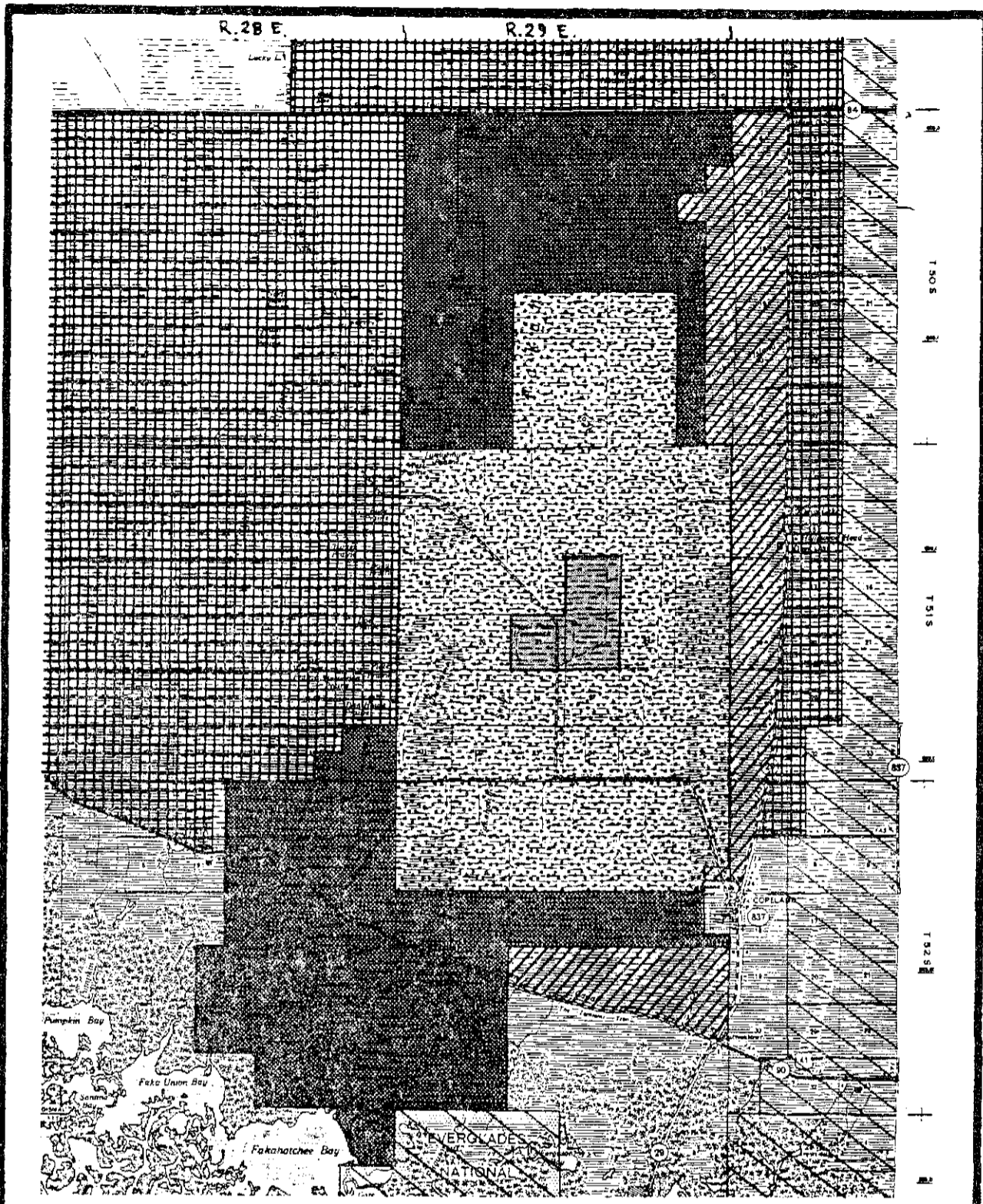
The Apalachicola River and Bay project is an eclectic assemblage of tracts that truly represent some of the finest and most significant natural areas of Florida. The management of these tracts will depend upon the specific characteristics and resources of each site. Proposed uses include Preserve, Reserves, Wildlife Management Areas, and State Parks. Managing agencies will include the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources, the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, and the Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services. The Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State will act as a cooperating manager at sites of historical significance. The Northwest Florida Water Management District will manage a large portion of the river floodplain that is encompassed by the project boundary; however, the lands acquired by the District are not a part of the official CARL project.

The lands in this project function as a system of intricately interrelated parts. Because the project is a system, it would be improper to manage individual tracts independently of each other. Recognizing this fact, the Land Acquisition Selection Committee has recommended that a system wide management plan be developed for the Apalachicola River and Bay project. This management scheme incorporates the management of specific-use sites (e.g., a State Park or Wildlife Management Area) into the overall plan designed to preserve the proper functioning of the entire system.

The management of lands within Phase I concentrates on preserving the buffer/filter functions of lands that are so critical to the maintenance of high water quality in Apalachicola Bay. Basically this involves maintaining the land in a natural condition. Archaeological sites may of course be excavated to provide information on the cultural resources. The bayfront property in the City of Apalachicola may be used in conjunction with another CARL project, the Apalachicola Historic Waterfront, but no ancillary uses may in any way degrade water quality.

Phase I lands will be managed as additions to the Apalachicola National Estuarine Research Reserve under the authority of the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources.

#4 FAKAHATCHEE STRAND



FAKAHATCHEE STRAND

COLLIER COUNTY



SAVE OUR EVERGLADES PROJECT AREA



STATE OWNED



FEDERAL OWNED



COUNTY OWNED (MANAGED BY STATE)

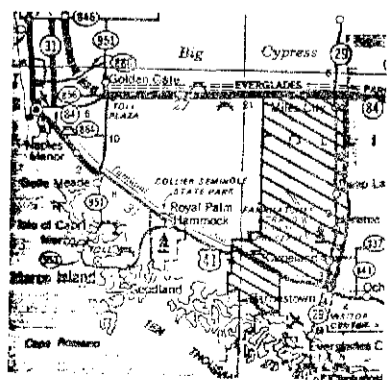
FAKAHATCHEE STRAND PROJECT AREA:



MIXED OWNERSHIP (STATE AND PRIVATE) RECOMMENDED FOR STATE PURCHASE



PRIVATELY OWNED RECOMMENDED FOR STATE PURCHASE



PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#4 Fakahatchee Strand	Collier	27,400	\$10,960,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL). The biological resources of the strand are unique and irreplaceable. Preservation of the Strand could be of critical importance to the supply of fresh water for domestic use in south Florida and for its natural systems. Acquisition will also provide additional habitat for endangered species.

MANAGER

The Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources.

PROPOSED USE

Addition to the Fakahatchee Strand State Preserve.

LOCATION

In Collier County, southeast Florida, approximately 25 miles east of west-southwest Naples. Stretching from State Road 84 (Alligator Alley) south to U.S. 41 (Tamiami Trail). Big Cypress National Preserve and the CARL Save Our Everglades project form eastern and western boundaries. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 38 and House District 75. It is also within the jurisdictions of the Southwest Florida Regional Planning Council and the South Florida Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

Fakahatchee Strand is probably the best example of strand swamp found in the United States. Strand swamp is a shallow, forested depression that accumulates standing water; it is usually linear to oblong in shape, and is characteristically dominated by cypress trees. The unique physical character of the Fakahatchee Strand creates a habitat that supports profuse populations of rare plant species, many of which are found nowhere else in this country. The Strand harbors the largest concentration and the greatest diversity of native orchids in North America. The area also supports several rare and endangered animal species, and is the only area the core of the current range of the Florida panther. The Fakahatchee Strand is linked hydrologically to the Everglades system and is particularly important to the estuarine ecosystem of the Ten Thousand Islands area.

The Fakahatchee Strand has several archaeological sites and has excellent potential for future archaeological investigations.

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

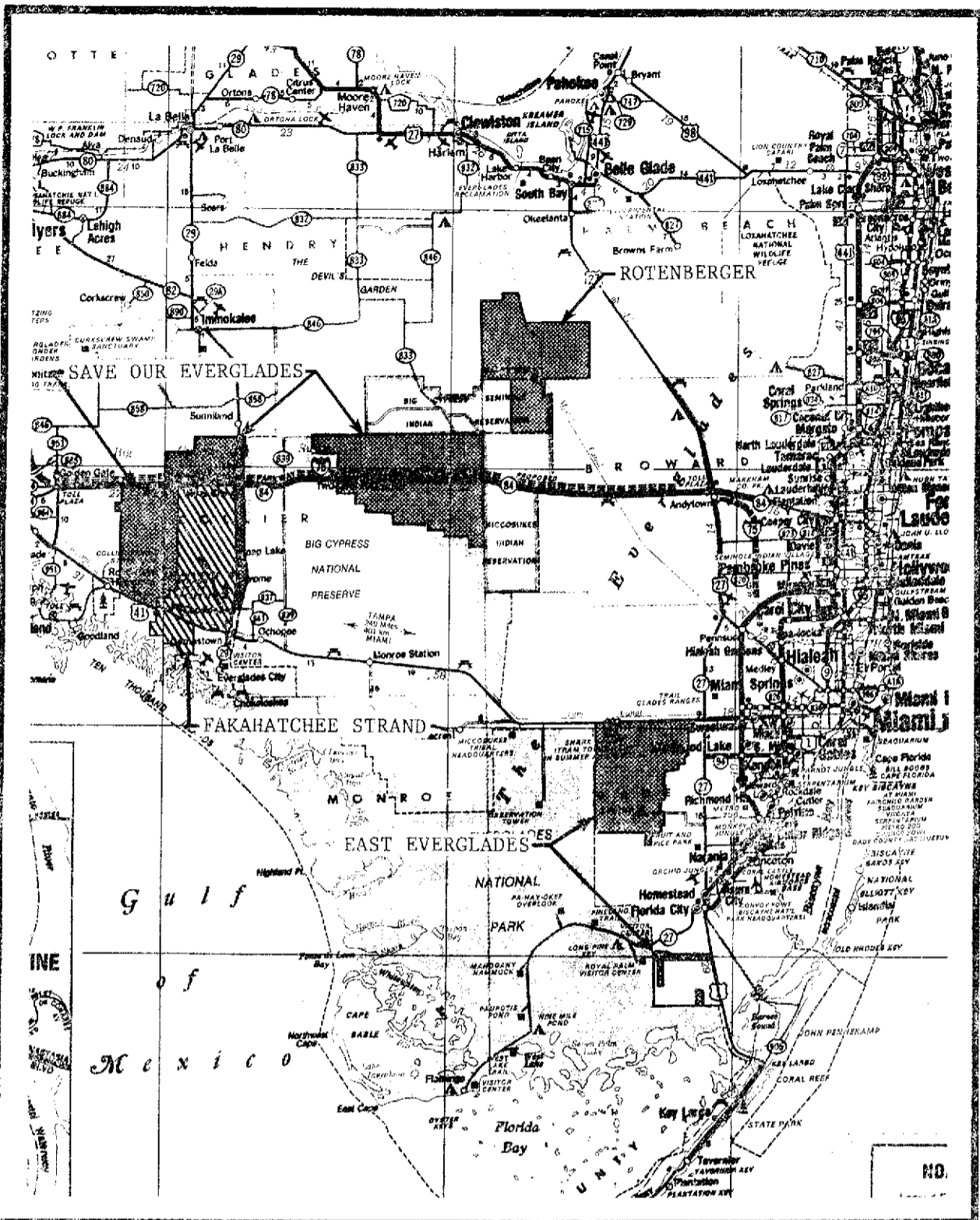
OWNERSHIP

Almost 35,000 acres, the Fakahatchee State Preserve, was purchased under the EEL program; approximately 11,600 acres (179 parcels) have been acquired under CARL. Best estimate of the number of remaining owners is approximately 8,800. The Department of Transportation is in the process of acquiring access rights along Alligator Alley, the northern boundary of this project.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

Very vulnerable to changes in water levels and inappropriate public use.

Problems of piecemeal public ownership create endangerment from current unmanaged uses within the Strand.



PROJECTS OF THE EVERGLADES SYSTEM

<u>PROJECT</u>	<u>COUNTY</u>
ROTENBERGER	PALM BEACH
SAVE OUR EVERGLADES	COLLIER
FAKAHATCHEE STRAND	COLLIER
EAST EVERGLADES	DADE

ACQUISITION PLANNING

Although no formal project design has been initiated for the Fakahatchee Strand project, priority areas have been identified. The acquisition staff is concentrating on acquiring the lots along Janes Scenic Drive, lots along the old logging trams, and on willing sellers.

ESTIMATED COST

Value of \$10,960,000 is an estimate based on the 1986 tax assessed values for average sized parcels within the project area.

Management Funds Expended by the Department of Natural Resources for Fiscal Year 1987-88

<u>Salary</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expense</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>FCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$108,451	\$8,000	\$62,319	\$7,585	\$55,753	\$242,108

Funds Requested for Fiscal Year 1988-89

<u>Salary</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expense</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$163,530	\$2,600	\$72,894	\$46,759	\$285,783

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS*

Resolutions.....	0
Letters of general support.....	5
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	0
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.....	3

* Older EEL files are not included in these totals.

EMINENT DOMAIN

Reauthorized and extended by the 1987 Legislature.

OTHER

Funds have been approved by the Governor and Cabinet to appraise the west corridor of state road 29 from I-75 to the Tamiami Trail (U.S. 41). With over 8,800 parcels remaining to be acquired it is estimated it will take at least 15 to 25 years to complete if negotiated with current staff. Since 1988 legislation granted the DNR the ability to contract out for real estate services, the acquisition of this project may be more expedient. Fakahatchee Strand is within a Chapter 380 area of Critical State Concern.

The Save Our Everglades Initiative was introduced by the office of the Governor in 1985 and has continued as a priority of the current administration. Quarterly reports on the status of protection efforts in the Everglades are issued quarterly.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The proposed purchase of numerous out parcels within Fakahatchee Strand State Preserve under the CARL program will be managed as portions of the Preserve by the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources.

All of the proposed purchases are within the optimum boundaries of the Preserve, and their acquisition is necessary for adequate levels of management, protection, and security to be provided to the Preserve's unique natural resources.

The addition of the various small (lot size) acquisitions within the Strand should not require additional management funds.

#5 CURRY HAMMOCK

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#5 Curry Hammock	Monroe	390	\$5,196,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL). The biological resources are unique and irreplaceable. Acquisition would protect at least two very rare natural communities as well as several rare and endangered plant and animal species.

MANAGER

The Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources.

PROPOSED USE

State Park or Preserve with emphasis on passive recreation.

LOCATION

In Monroe County, south Florida, middle Keys, at approximately mile marker 55. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 39 and House Districts 120. It is also within the jurisdictions of the South Florida Regional Planning Council and the South Florida Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

The project is primarily comprised of Rockland Hammock and Estuarine Tidal Swamp Natural Communities. Smaller amounts of Coastal Berm and Coastal Rock Barren are present. Of particular note is the outstanding example of palm hammock, a type of Rockland Hammock, which is very rare and poorly represented in the few other existing localities. Unusual geological formations help create an environment that supports these unique plant associations. Several rare and endangered plant and animal species are known from the project area. The project is one of few undisturbed upland sites that remains in the Middle Keys.

Curry Hammock is considered to have moderate potential for the presence of significant cultural resources. Most known archaeological sites in the Keys have been found in hammocks.

Although the undisturbed hammock communities are too sensitive to support active recreation, these areas do have excellent potential for more passive types of recreation such as bird-watching, hiking, and nature appreciation/interpretation. A disturbed area on Little Crawl Key has been included in the project as a location for the development of recreation-oriented facilities and/or a potential site for active recreation such as improved camping.

OWNERSHIP

There are 4 owners in this project: Lamar Louise Curry - 147 acres, School of the Ozarks, Inc. - 218 acres, Stanley W. Switlik - 20 acres, Marathon Garden Club - 2 acres.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

The upland portions of the Curry Tract are extremely vulnerable to changes resulting from human activities such as wood collecting and trash dumping. It is also vulnerable to fires.

The zoning on the upland portion of the key is SR (Suburban Residential) and up to 10 units per acre are potentially permissible. The palm hammock might be protected by open space ratios of .9 but some development could occur. The hardwood hammock might be classified as being only of moderate quality under criteria established in Chapter 9, Section 8, of the new Monroe County Comprehensive Plan, with an open space ratio of .6 permitted. This would permit up to 40% of the tract to be cleared (1987 Project Assessment).

#5 CURRY HAMMOCK

ACQUISITION PLANNING

The final project design for the Curry Tract was approved by the Land Acquisition Selection Committee on November 19, 1987. It recommended few changes from the resource planning boundary. Approximately 60 acres were deleted to exclude development and to form a manageable boundary.

A two acre tract owned by the Marathon Garden Club is recommended for less than fee-simple acquisition. Acquisition phasing is as follows:

- Phase I. Curry and School of the Ozarks tracts
- Phase II. Switlik tract
- Phase III. Marathon Garden Club (right of first refusal)

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value is approximately \$5,196,000. Value for entire tract based on assessed value per acre for the Curry Tract. Tax assessed value for Curry alone is \$3,221,240.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	0
Letters of general support.....	0
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	0
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	4

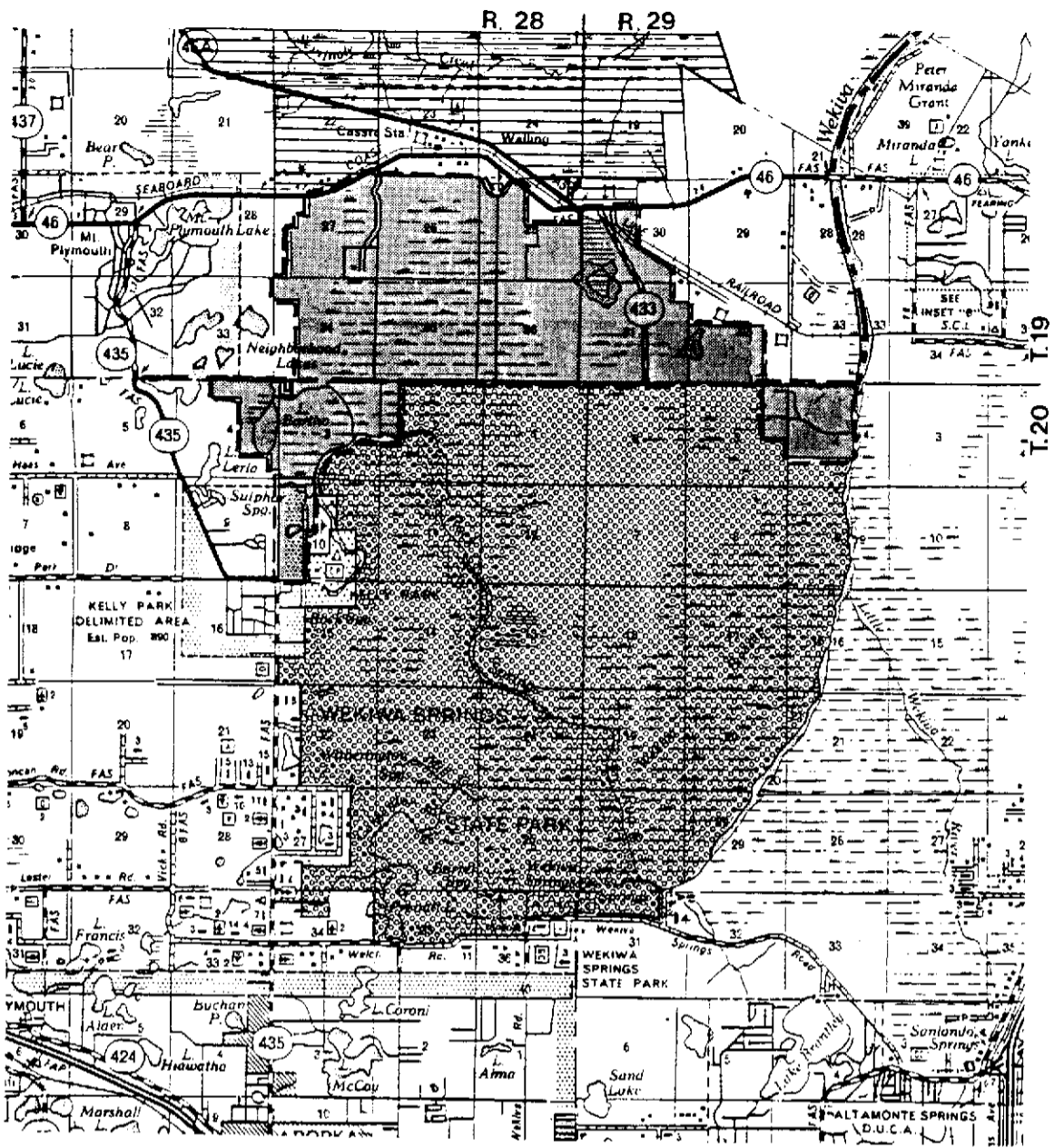
OTHER

This project is within a Chapter 380 area of Critical State Concern. It is also within the South Florida Regional Planning Council and the South Florida Water Management District.

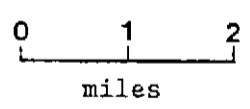
MANAGEMENT SUMMARY




It is anticipated that this project will be managed by the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources as a State Preserve or State Park under single-use management concepts. The primary management objective will be the preservation of the rare natural communities. Ancillary benefits derived from this management will be the protection of significant cultural resource sites and the availability of resource-based recreation. Recreational opportunities, however, must be compatible with the primary management objective of resource protection. This restriction requires recreation in the undisturbed natural areas to be less intensive, and limited to such activities as hiking, photography, and nature appreciation. A disturbed area on Little Crawl Key provides an ideal location for the development of facilities and for more active recreational use.

#6 B.M.K. RANCH



BMK RANCH
LAKE/ORANGE COUNTY



-  PROJECT AREA
-  STATE OWNED
-  SEMINOLE WOODS CARL PROJECT

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#6 B.M.K. Ranch	Lake Orange	5,850	\$ 5,517,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL). Acquisition of this project would help create a corridor and preserve habitat for endangered and threatened species, would aid in management of existing State owned lands, and would aid in the preservation of the water quality of a major river system.

MANAGER

The Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources.

PROPOSED USE

Addition to Rock Springs Run State Reserve.

LOCATION

In Lake and Orange Counties in central Florida, near Orlando. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 11 and House District 46. It is also within the jurisdictions of the East Central Florida Regional Planning Council and the St. Johns River Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

This project contains a variety of upland and wetland natural communities, including hydric hammock, pine flatwoods, sandhill, and depression marsh scrub are predominant in the project area. These wetland and upland community associations provide natural habitat for such rare and threatened species as the Florida black bear, Florida scrub jay, Sherman's fox squirrel, Florida scrub lizard and gopher tortoise. Throughout the year, the Florida sandhill crane and the woodstork are frequently seen utilizing the marshes and grassy ponds on this tract. The floodplain swamps and hydric hammocks along the Wekiva River provide wetland habitat for such species of birds as the white ibis, little blue heron, great egret, tricolored heron, and limpkin. These communities are relatively undisturbed and in very good ecological health. The project also includes excellent aquatic resources including river frontage on Rock Springs Run (1.5 miles) and the Wekiva River (0.75 miles). The maintenance of the project area in a natural condition will preserve the remaining watershed of Rock Springs Run, and help maintain the high water quality of both of these streams.

This project provides excellent recreational opportunities in a rapidly growing metropolitan region. Recreational activities might include canoeing, swimming, camping, fishing, hiking, horseback riding and possibly hunting.

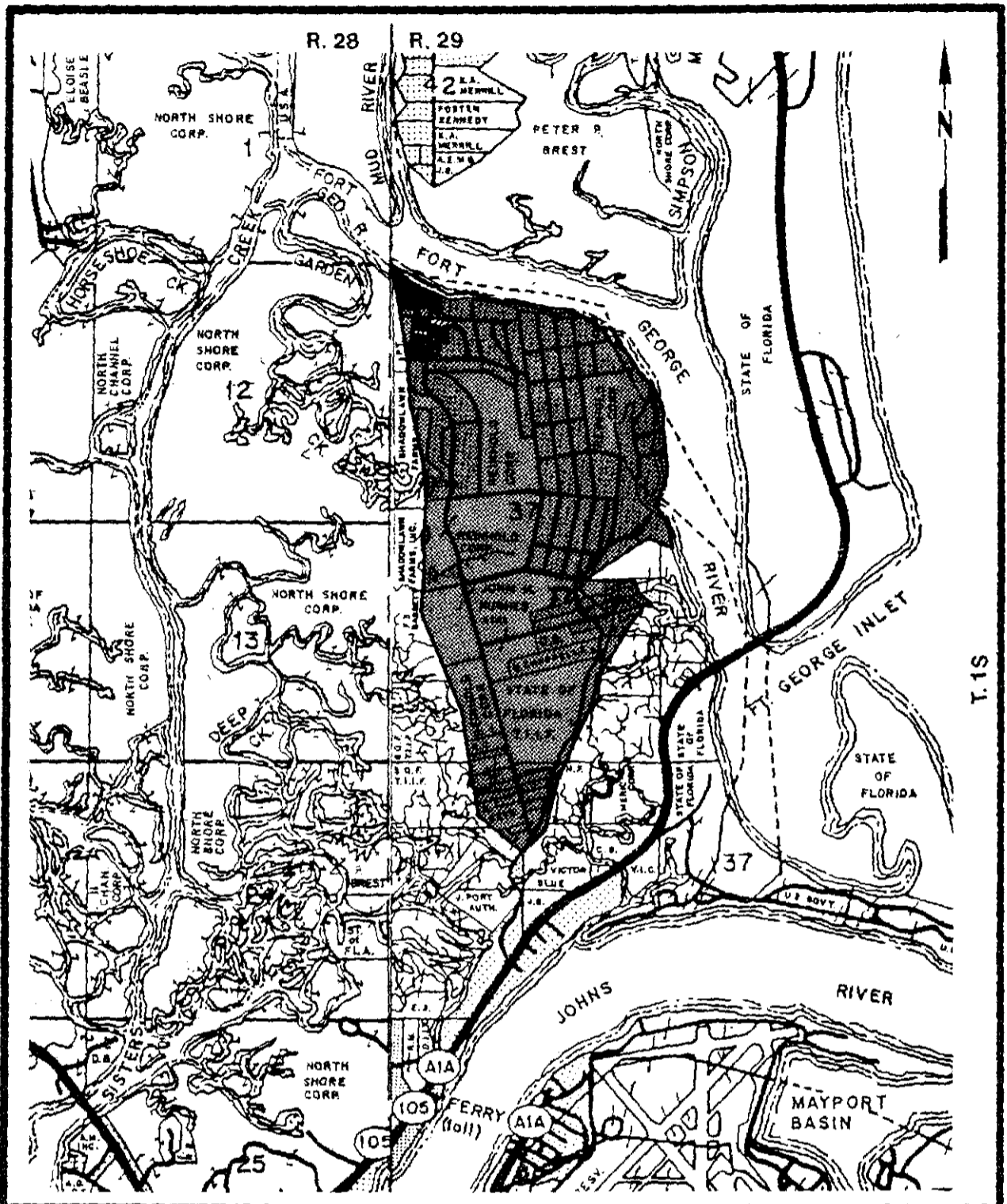
OWNERSHIP

There are approximately 49 owners. B.M.K. Ranch (approximately 2,700 acres) is the primary owner.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

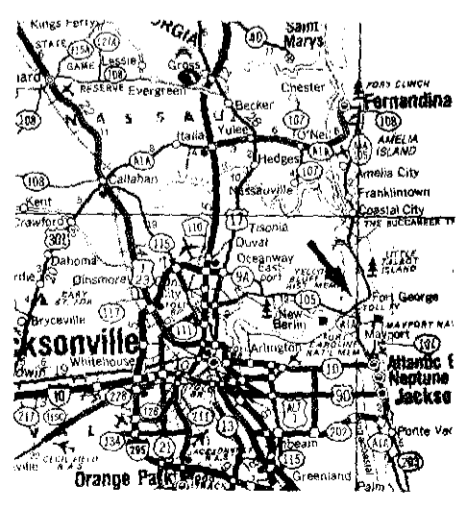
The abundant water resources are susceptible to degradation by development near aquatic systems. Upland development would have a detrimental effect on many wildlife species. Timber removal is another possible threat.




Development pressures are very high near the urban center of Orlando, especially in such desirable locations as those provided by the B.M.K. Ranch. A portion of this project is within the Wekiva Falls Development of Regional Impact (DRI) currently going through the permitting process.



1 MILE

FORT GEORGE ISLAND
DUVAL COUNTY



-  PROJECT AREA
-  STATE OWNED
-  L.A.T.F. PROJECT

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PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#7 Fort George Island	Duval	900	\$5,137,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies for purchase under the "other lands" category. The primary acquisition objective would be the protection of significant archaeological and historic sites. Acquisition would also protect at least two unusual plant species and would provide compatible recreational opportunities.

MANAGER

The Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources with the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission and the Division of Historical Resources as cooperating managers.

PROPOSED USE

It is likely that the project area will be managed in conjunction with the Kingsley Plantation State Historic Site and the Rollins Bird and Plant Sanctuary.

LOCATION

In Duval County on the northeastern Florida coast, approximately 15 miles from downtown Jacksonville. This project is within Florida's Senate District 7 and House District 16. It is also within the jurisdictions of Northeast Florida Regional Planning Council and the St. Johns River Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

Most of the island is made up of upland mixed forest, estuarine tidal marsh, maritime hammock, and shell mound natural communities. These communities are in good condition. Natural areas harbor several rare and endangered plant and animal species. Notably, some plant species are at the extreme limits of their geographical range. The project is adjacent to the Aquatic Preserve. Over fifteen percent of Fort George Island is comprised of disturbed environments.

Fort George Island has exceptional archaeological and historical value. Cultural resource surveys have identified at least twenty-six sites on the island. These sites include shell middens, the site of a late prehistoric Indian village, the remains of a Spanish mission (considered a major archaeological resource), and others.

Recreational opportunities must be compatible with protection of the significant cultural resources and with the preservation of the island's natural values. The project has excellent potential to provide controlled access to, and interpretation of, the numerous cultural resource sites. The project's close proximity to Little Talbot Island State Park and the as yet undeveloped Big Talbot Island State Park diminishes any real need for additional recreational sites; therefore, there is a flexibility to develop the island as much, or as little for recreational use as is desired, as long as the primary objective of protecting the cultural resource sites and the significant natural resources is maintained.

OWNERSHIP

Fairfield Communities, Inc. is the major owner. According to the Duval County property appraiser's records there are 56 other owners on the island not including the state of Florida. Fairfield's rezoning application indicates 67 other owners. This project excludes lots of acreage tracts within the Kingsley Plantation Addition, a Land Acquisition Trust Fund (LATF) project.

#7 FORT GEORGE ISLAND

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

The archaeological, historical and botanical resources of the island are very vulnerable to further human disturbance. Over 15% of the project area has already been altered by the construction of an 18-hole golf course, a church, and 19 private residences.

Fairfield Communities, Inc., the major owner of the island, is planning an intensive development which includes construction of single and multi-family residences, commercial space, and a marina, as well as a major expansion of the existing golf course. Even if Fairfield Communities, Inc. does not complete its plans, the proximity of the tract to the rapidly growing urbanized areas of Jacksonville makes probable the development of the site in the near future. The Dames Point Bridge, nearing completion will greatly increase development pressure in this part of Duval County (1988 Project Assessment)

ACQUISITION PLANNING

On February 2, 1988, the Land Acquisition Selection Committee approved the project design for Fort George Island. It was included as part of the 1988 CARL Interim Report which was approved by the Governor and Cabinet on March 8, 1988. There were no additions or deletions from the committee's resource planning boundary, which included all the uplands but excluded the spoil area at the southern end of the island, ownership of which is currently under litigation.

Ft. George is within the Timucuan Ecological and Historical Preserve, created by federal legislation sponsored by Senator Charles Bennett. Funds to acquire this preserve have not yet been allocated.

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value is approximately \$5,137,000.

Estimated management costs have not yet been determined.

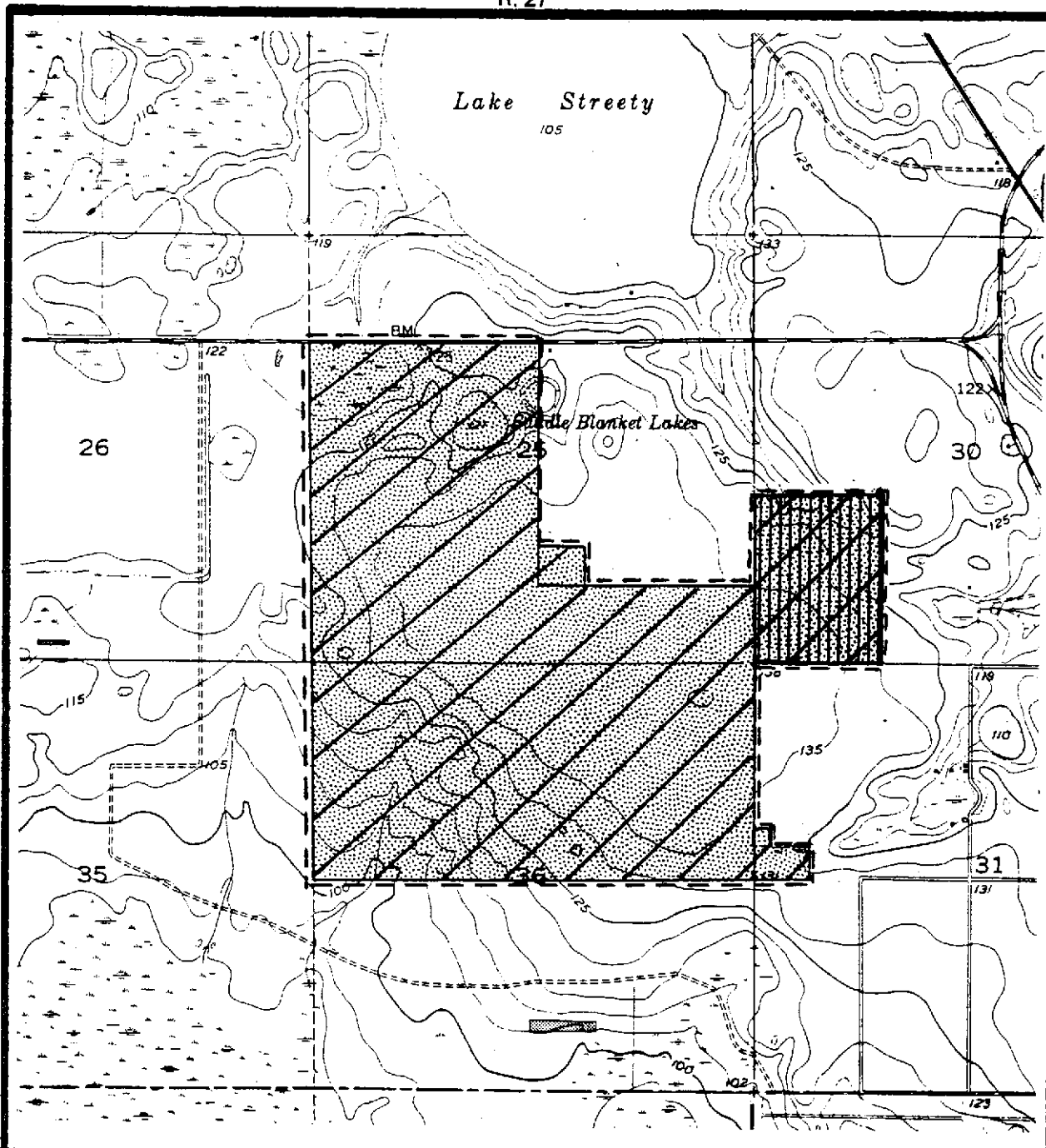
LOCAL SUPPORT

Resolutions.....	4
Letters of general support.....	67
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	5
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	3

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

It is anticipated that this project will be managed by the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources as a State Preserve or State Park under single-use management concepts. The Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State and the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission have been designated as cooperating managing agencies. The primary management objectives for this project are the protection of the significant cultural resources and the preservation of significant natural features. The project also has the potential to provide substantial recreational opportunities that are compatible with the preservation of all significant resources. The island's system of roads and mosaic nature of disturbance create a condition ideal for recreational development. The project could support improved and primitive camping; interpretational displays of cultural and natural resources; and a connecting network of hiking, bike, and horseback riding trails. State ownership and management of the entire island would enhance the manageability of two current state ownerships on the island: Kingsley Plantation State Historic Site and Rollins Sanctuary.

#8 SADDLE BLANKET LAKES SCRUB



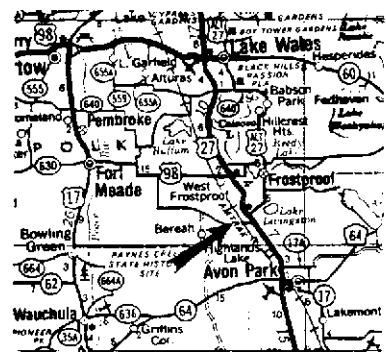
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SADDLE BLANKET LAKES SCRUB

POLK COUNTY



miles



PROJECT AREA



PURCHASED BY TNC



PROJECT BOUNDARY

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#8 Saddle Blanket Lakes Scrub	Polk	753	\$ 298,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL). Acquisition would preserve one of the best examples of scrub communities remaining in Florida.

MANAGER

The Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources.

PROPOSED USE

State Preserve or State Botanical Site.

LOCATION

In south-central Polk County, central Florida, approximately 15 miles north of Sebring, between Frostproof and Avon Park. The parcel is just south of Avon Park Cut-off Road about one mile east of U.S. 27. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 13 and House District 43. It also lies within the jurisdictions of the Central Florida Regional Planning Council and the Southwest Florida Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

This project provides one of the finest examples of scrub forest that remains in Florida. This natural community type, once abundant, has been reduced to scattered isolated patches and is rarely found in good ecological health. The Saddle Blanket Lakes Scrub is an excellent example of original natural Florida due to its large size and excellent condition. Thirteen rare plants and animals that are unique to the scrublands occur within the project site - a very high concentration for a single site. Other minor communities include mesic flatwoods and bay swamp with a small seepage stream on the west side, a small depression marsh in the east-central area and two sandhill lakes near the north boundary. The Saddle Blanket Lakes Scrub is a good representative example of original natural Florida due to its size and excellent condition.

Recreation in this project should be limited to low intensity uses that will not disturb the character of the landscape (e.g., photography and nature appreciation).

OWNERSHIP

Approximately 75 percent of the project involves three major owners, one of which is the Nature Conservancy. There are 20 other minor owners.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

Scrub is very susceptible to degradation from development. The sensitive plant-life is easily damaged by off-road traffic, even heavy foot traffic can be harmful.

Development pressure is high in this region and scrub is oftentimes considered ideal for residential development and citriculture.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

On January 10, 1986, the Land Acquisition Selection Committee approved the project design for Saddle Blanket Lakes Scrub. The project design process deleted a small part of the project area which was disturbed with improvements and added two pieces of high quality scrub. One was a recent purchase of the Nature Conservancy.

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value is approximately \$298,000.

Estimated management costs have not yet been determined.

#8 SADDLE BLANKET LAKES SCRUB

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	0
Letters of general support.....	2
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	1
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	12

OTHER

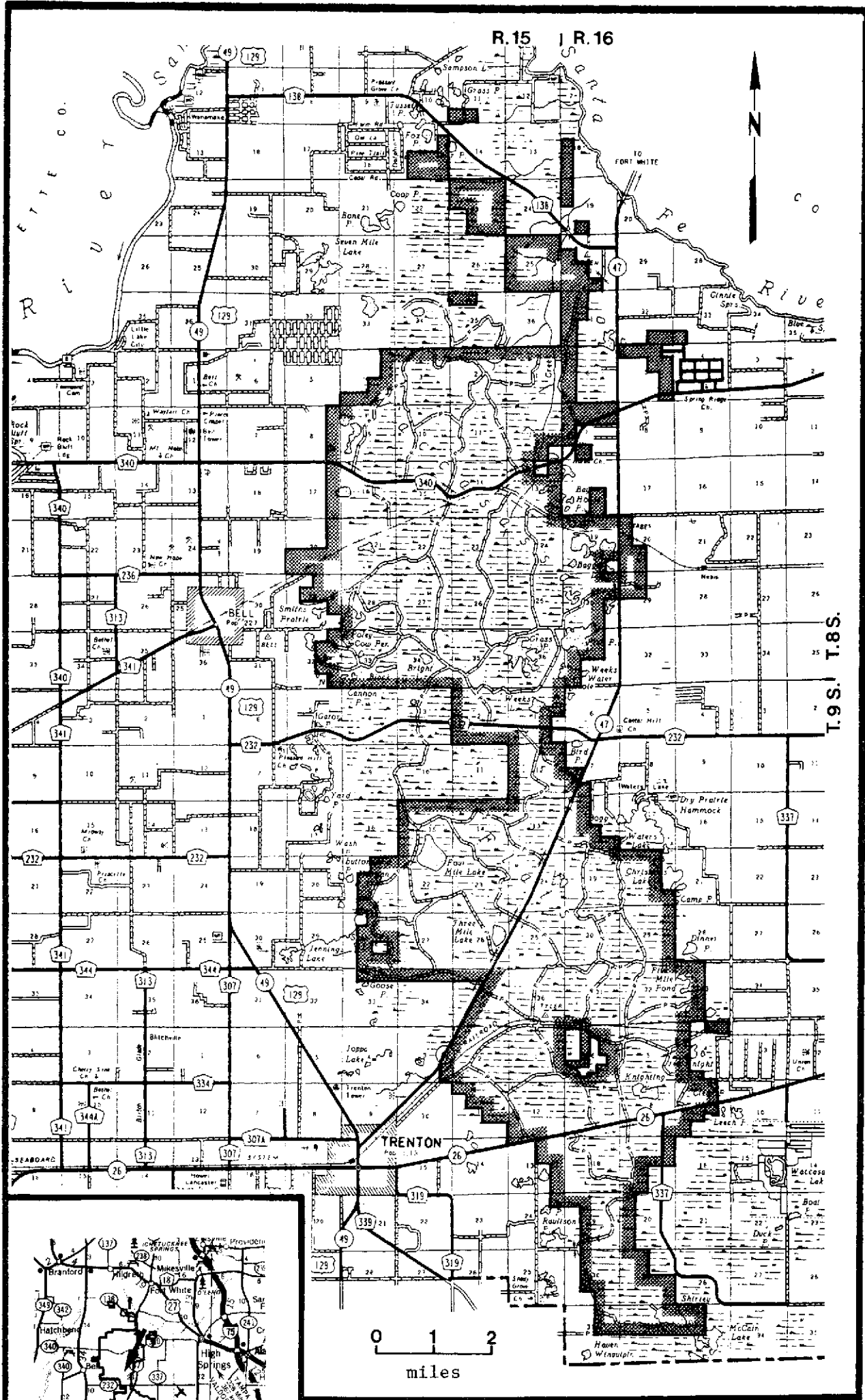
The Nature Conservancy is currently negotiating with one of the other major owners.

The Polk County Board of County Commissioners recently denied a request for upzoning within the project area.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

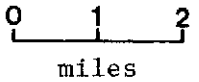
Management responsibility for this property should be assigned to the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources. Due to its unique and fragile environment, it should be managed as a State Preserve allowing nonconsumptive, passive recreation only. Activities such as nature appreciation, interpretation, hiking, and primitive camping appear to be compatible.

#9 WACCASASSA FLATS



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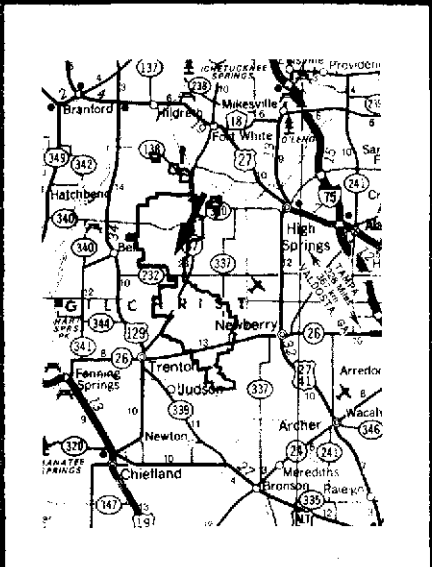
R. 15 | R. 16



WACCASASSA FLATS
GILCHRIST COUNTY



PROJECT AREA
PHASE I



PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#9 Waccasassa Flats	Gilchrist	44,846*	\$6,183,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as "other lands". Acquisition would provide a substantial area for active and passive recreation and would provide an excellent potential for realizing income from timber management. Acquisition would also protect portions of the watersheds and recharge areas of significant river systems.

MANAGER

The Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services with the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission cooperating.

PROPOSED USE

State Forest

LOCATION

Gilchrist County, north Florida, approximately 30 miles west of Gainesville. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 6 and House District 11. It also lies within the jurisdictions of the North Central Florida Regional Planning Council and the Suwannee River Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

This project is predominantly comprised of commercial pine plantation. Pine stands are interspersed among numerous cypress ponds, depression marshes, hydric hammock, and other wetland natural communities. Several relatively large lakes (the largest is 150 acres), small areas of upland hardwood forest, sandhill, and other minor natural communities contribute to the natural diversity of the project. The project area is considered to be a watershed of the Suwannee, Santa Fe and Waccasassa Rivers.

This project has the size and diversity to support a wide variety of active and passive recreational activities. These activities might include picnicking, camping, fishing, hunting, boating, horseback riding, hiking, bird-watching, nature appreciation and photography.

OWNERSHIP

There are two owners in Phase I of the project area which is the portion of the project recommended for immediate boundary mapping and acquisition. Both owners are willing sellers. Phases II and III include an additional 41 ownerships and 11,204 acres, but are, not included in the project boundaries at this time.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

The vegetative and hydrological resources of this parcel are highly susceptible to damage by residential development. Site modifications necessary for the development of residential or business structures would damage vegetation on the uplands and wetlands, and would adversely affect water quality. Development of the uplands would increase runoff, would increase water levels in the wetlands and would contribute to the eutrophication of the numerous lakes on the tract.

All of Phase I of this project (44,846 acres) was formerly owned and managed by ITT Rayonier as their Gilchrist Forest. The southern half of Rayonier's property was sold in 1985, as part of a general phase-out of their operations in the region. The new owners of the southern parcel apparently plan to market the merchantable timber and sell the property for development. The northern portion of Phase I of the project is still owned by Rayonier and is currently advertised for sale.

* Phase I only; Phases II and III comprise an additional 11,204 acres.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT (Continued)

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

ACQUISITION PLANNING

The Waccasassa Flats project design was first approved by the Land Acquisition Selection Committee on February 12, 1988 but was further modified on June 22, 1988. The project design modified the resource planning boundary by dividing the project in phases and recommending that only Phase I be immediately boundary mapped, appraised and negotiated. Phase I consists of approximately 44,846 acres and two owners. Phases II and III contain an additional 11,204 acres and 41 owners. The mapping, appraisal and acquisition of Phases II and III should be dependant on the acquisition of the two major owners in Phase I.

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value for Phase I, the portion of the project recommended for immediate acquisition, is approximately \$6,183,000. Tax assessed value for Phases II and III is approximately \$1,937,000.

Estimated management costs have not yet been determined.

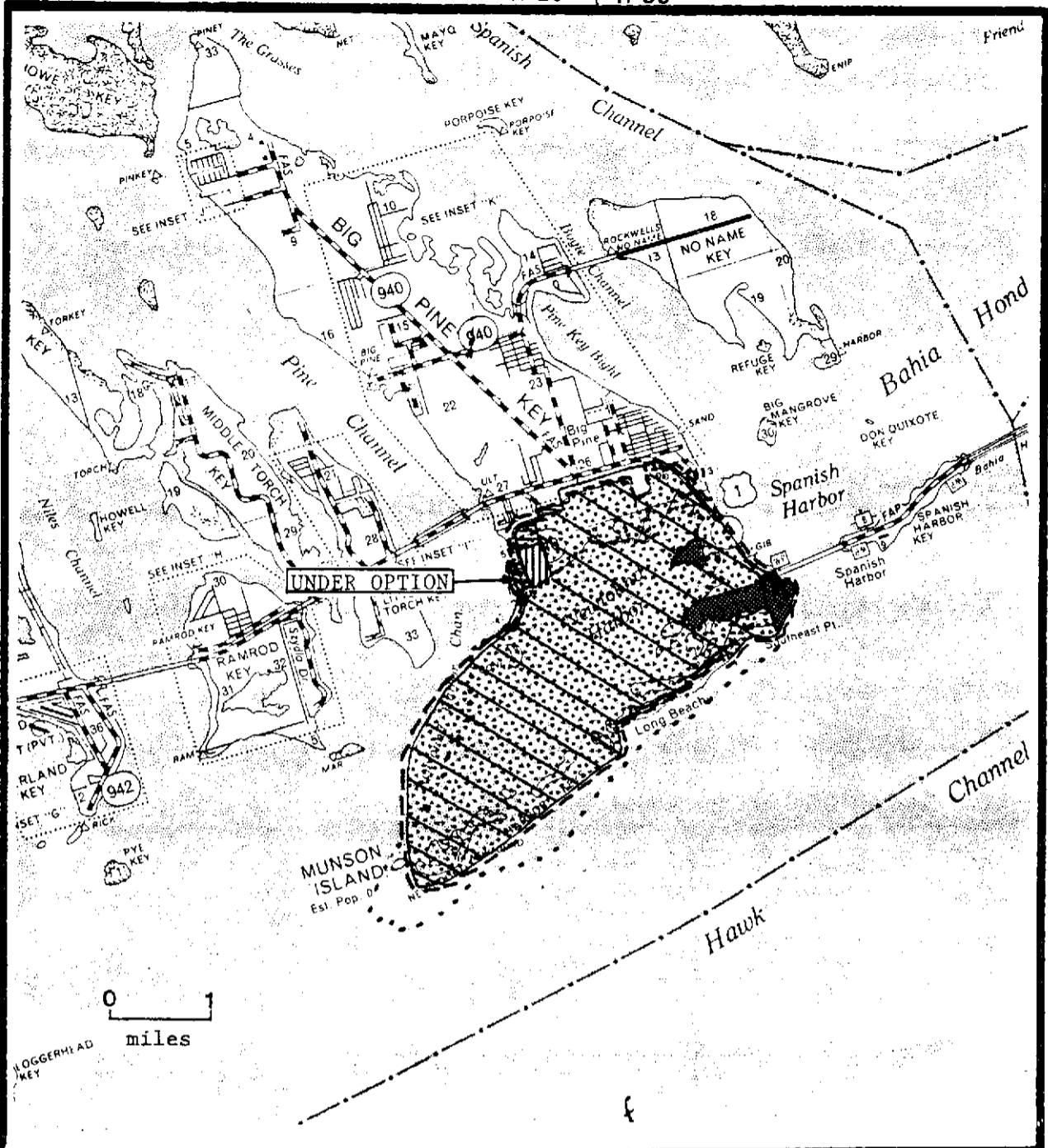
LOCAL SUPPORT

Resolutions.....	3
Letters of general support.....	3655
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	5
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	21

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

This project will be managed by the Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services as a State Forest. The Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission has been recommended as a cooperating managing agency. The project is of sufficient size, character, and quality to support a variety of multiple use activities. The tract's productivity and diversity can be improved by thinning pine plantations, lengthening timber rotations, encouraging natural regeneration, increasing wildlife management activities, and restoring natural habitats. The Waccasassa Flats project is well suited for timber production, wildlife management, outdoor recreation, educational and scientific activities, and resource protection.

#10 COUPON BIGHT



BIG PINE KEY/COUPON BIGHT

MONROE COUNTY



PROJECT AREA



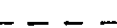
STATE OWNED



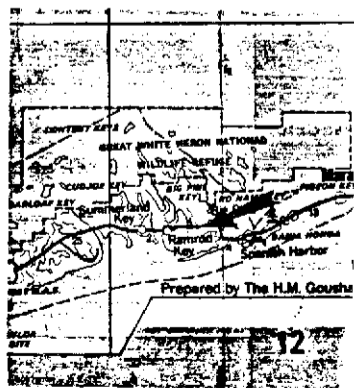
FEDERAL LANDS



AQUATIC PRESERVE BOUNDARY



PROJECT BOUNDARY



PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#10 Coupon Bight	Monroe	628	\$ 1,126,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL). Acquisition would preserve the environmentally unique and irreplaceable resources and would protect an aquatic preserve.

MANAGER

The Division of Recreation and Parks or the Division of State Lands of the Department of Natural Resources. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has purchased and is currently managing parts of the project area as part of the National Key Deer Refuge.

PROPOSED USE

Addition and buffer for the Coupon Bight Aquatic Preserve.

LOCATION

In Monroe County, Florida Keys, Southeast Big Pine Key. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 39 and House District 120. It is also within the jurisdictions of the South Florida Regional Planning Council and the South Florida Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

A diversity of natural communities, both wetland and upland, are represented on this parcel including tidal swamp, coastal berm, pine rocklands, rockland hammock and coastal strand. Numerous threatened and endangered species of plants and animals occur on the property. The coastal berm is host to Garber's spurge (Chamaesyce garberi) which is known from only a few sites in the world. This area is also utilized by the Florida key deer, an endangered species. The project is in close proximity to the Key Deer National Wildlife Refuge.

The project can provide recreational opportunities that are compatible with the primary acquisition objective of resource protection (e.g., nature appreciation and photography).

OWNERSHIP

There are approximately 170 owners; approximately 100 are within three undeveloped subdivisions. The U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, with the assistance of the Trust for Public Lands, has acquired the Strachley Tract, approximately 45 acres. Another 45 acres, adjacent to the Aquatic Preserve on the northern portion of the tract, have been purchased under CARL.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

It is very unlikely that the environmental integrity of the project would be maintained if developed. Even limited use of certain areas would probably prevent Key deer from utilizing potential habitats.

Development pressure is very high in the Florida Keys. Predictions place Big Pine Key within the top three candidates for the most populated key in Monroe County. Acquisition of this tract would preserve a portion of this fast growing area. Protection of the waters of Coupon Bight Aquatic Preserve is another important reason for acquiring the property.

Portions of the project, including Munson Island in the southwestern project area and an automobile salvage yard in the northern part of the project area have been removed by the selection committee because of expanded development and undesirable uses of the sites.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

In January 1986, the Land Acquisition Selection Committee approved the project design for Coupon Bight Aquatic Preserve Buffer. The project design altered the resource planning boundary by excluding altered areas with substantial improvements. Some disturbed areas were left in the project boundary if the areas provided important buffer. The additions are minor adjustments to the resource planning boundary and added more protection for the Aquatic Preserve and dunes systems. Three submerged, conveyed tracts were also added to the project boundary.

Acquisition Phasing

- Phase I. Strachley Tract and Brothers Tract (original proposal).
- Phase II. Developable Uplands.
- Phase III. Jurisdictional wetlands, assuming adequate regulations of development by county and State regulatory agencies.

On June 22, 1988, the Land Acquisition Selection Committee modified the project boundary by deleting three sites: Munson Island, an auto salvage yard, and five lots associated with the Seacamp facility.

ESTIMATED COST

Assessed value of \$1,126,000, is based on average 1985 tax assessed values for the typically sized lots and larger acreage tracts within the project area.

Estimated management costs have not yet been determined.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	2
Letters of general support.....	7
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	11
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	4

OTHER

This project is within a Chapter 380 area of Critical State Concern. It is also adjacent to a waterbody classified under the Special Waters Category of Outstanding Florida Waters.

Coordination

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is considering the inclusion of a substantial portion of this project as desirable additions for the National Key Deer Wildlife Refuge. Congress appropriated \$2 million in 1987 to buy up to 1,500 acres on No Name Key and Big Pine Key for the expansion of the refuge. CARL's number 1 priority within this project, the Strachley Tract, is already acquired and under such management by the Service. State and federal acquisition agents should continue to plan and work together to bring the remainder of this project under public management.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Management responsibility for the 735 acre project should be assigned to the Division of Recreation and Parks or the Division of State Lands of the Department of Natural Resources. The project should be incorporated into the Coupon Bight Aquatic Preserve. The area should be managed as an ecological buffer zone for the Aquatic Preserve. Passive recreational use consistent with the resource protection goals of the acquisition should be allowed.

The U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service is managing the Ocean Bluff/Strachley Tract as part of the adjacent Key Deer National Wildlife Refuge.

#11 CRYSTAL RIVER

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#11 Crystal River	Citrus	5,113	\$ 4,911,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL). Acquisition would help protect the water quality of a significant bay and rivers system and would protect habitat for endangered species.

MANAGER

The Division of Recreation and Parks or Division of State Lands of the Department of Natural Resources with the Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State cooperating.

PROPOSED USE

Addition to Crystal River State Reserve.

LOCATION

In Citrus County, Florida's west coast, southwest of Kings Bay and the Crystal River. General area is west and southwest of the City of Crystal River. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 4 and House Districts 11 and 26. It is also within the jurisdictions of the Withlacoochee Regional Planning Council and the Southwest Florida Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

This project provides protection of a major winter refuge for the endangered manatee and is a prime nesting location for bald eagles and ospreys. Natural communities within the project area, which includes the headwaters of Crystal River, are in good condition and include: floodplain marsh, freshwater tidal swamp, tidal marsh and upland hammock along this river system.

The project area includes an impressive array of archaeological remains including significant aboriginal and Spanish artifacts, as well as human skeletal remains. The Crystal River area was a major trade center for prehistoric people as early as 500 B.C.

This project has areas suitable for fishing, canoeing, hiking, camping, nature photography and interpretive trails. However, recreational development must be closely coordinated with the preservation of critical manatee habitat.

OWNERSHIP

Approximately 2,337 acres have been acquired under EEL and CARL programs. There are approximately 50 owners remaining to be purchased. An option contract has been secured for Suncoast Shores, a sizable ownership and crucial parcel on the southern boundary of this project area. Negotiations are almost exhausted on the Crystal Cove portion of the project area.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

More intensive development of property along the Crystal/Salt River Corridors and adjacent uplands would inevitably impact water quality and delicate manatee habitat. Development of small islands within the marsh system could also degrade the natural artesian aquifer lying at or near the surface of most of the project area.

The Crystal River area is rapidly growing. Parts of King's Bay, the Crystal and Salt River Corridors and their associated tributary and marsh systems, have already been developed, permitted for development or disturbed.

#11 CRYSTAL RIVER

ACQUISITION PLANNING

On March 21, 1986 the Land Acquisition Selection Committee voted to combine the Crystal River II project, the Crystal Cove project, and the Crystal River State Reserve project. The project map illustrates the entire project area and also the following project design acquisition phasing recommendations:

1. Crystal River II
2. Crystal Cove
3. Crystal River State Reserve
 - a) Fort Island Mounds and the Hollins Corporation, projects added to the 1984-85 CARL list.
 - b) Partially developed tracts between Crystal Cove and the State Reserve on the northern shore of the River, which directly impact on the water quality of the Crystal River/Kings Bay System, and from which unlimited boat access could become a major problem.
 - c) Properties adjoining and immediately south of the confluence of the Crystal and Salt Rivers.
 - d) Mullet Key, a project added to the 1984-85 CARL list.
 - e) Other parcels bordering State Road 44.
 - f) Properties in the northwestern region of the project design, including estuarine marsh and upland buffers north of the river, extending north and west to the power plant discharge channel.

Included within the overall Crystal River Project Design are areas in which less than fee simple acquisition techniques may be effectively used to accomplish preservation and protection goals. Examples of alternative protection methods could include:

1. Conservation easements.
2. Donation and leaseback.
3. Purchase and leaseback.
4. Purchase and resell, with restrictions.
5. Cooperative agreements.
6. Exchanges.
7. Regulatory control.
8. Purchase and/or transfer of development rights.

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value is approximately \$4,911,000.

Funds requested by the Division of Recreation and Parks for Fiscal Year 1987-88.

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>FCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$17,416	\$2,536	\$46,750	\$208,000	\$274,702

Funds Authorized and Expended for Fiscal Year 1987-88.

<u>Authorized</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>Total Expended</u>
\$13,624	State Park Trust Fund	\$8,500	\$5,124	\$13,624

Funds Requested for Fiscal Year 1988-89

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Total</u>
*	\$9,000	\$500	\$6,240	\$15,740

* One Full Time Employee is paid out of the Bureau of Aquatic Preserves as the manager of the St. Martins Marsh Aquatic Preserve.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	5
Letters of general support.....	882
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	4
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	9

OTHER

This project is within a Chapter 380 Growth Management Agreement Area. It is also adjacent to a waterbody classified under the Special Waters Category of Outstanding Florida Waters.

Coordination

Congress, in 1987, appropriated \$650,000 to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to purchase 806 acres for the expansion of the Crystal River National Wildlife Refuge.

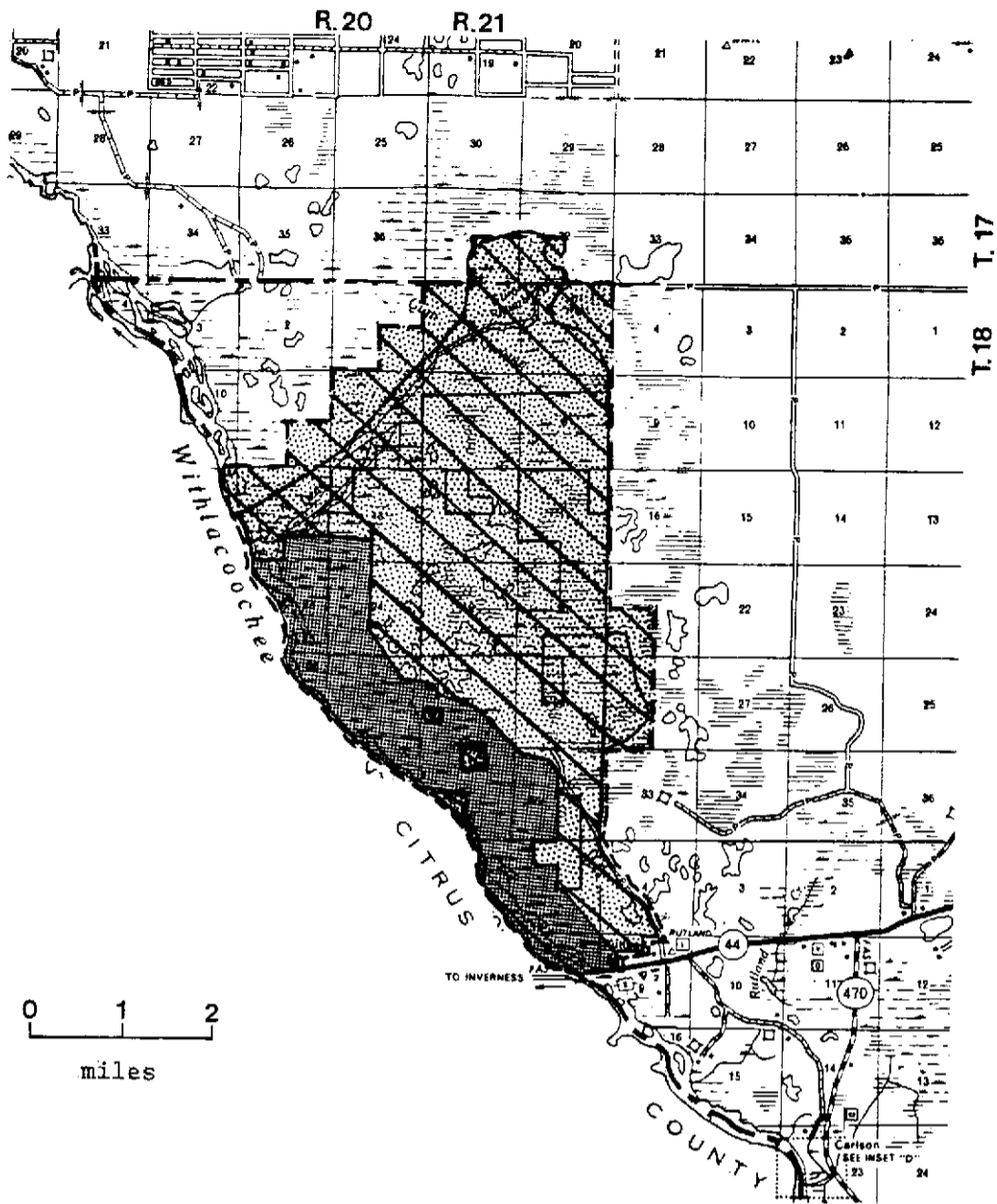
MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

This acquisition will enhance the protection of the water quality of the Crystal River, a natural winter haven for the endangered manatee. The receiving estuarine waterbody, containing the St. Martin's Marsh Aquatic Preserve, will also benefit.

The Conceptual Management Plan recommends that management responsibility for this property be assigned to the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources. Note: Many management responsibilities for the Crystal River State Reserve have been transferred to the Division of State Lands through departmental reorganization. The Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State has a direct management role relating to the archaeological and historical resources. The property will be managed as a State Reserve, with primary emphasis upon the protection and perpetuation of the natural communities, archaeological and historical resources, geological features, and natural animal diversity. Special emphasis will be given to the protection and maintenance of endangered and threatened species.

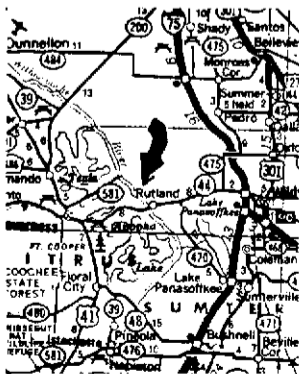
Public use of this property is anticipated, and will be encouraged to the extent that it does not conflict with the maintenance of the natural and cultural values. Specific anticipated uses include fishing, nature study, hiking, canoeing, and primitive camping. Acquisition is expected to have little impact upon the traditional commercial uses of the adjacent waters, which specifically include fishing and crabbing.

#12 CARLTON HALF MOON RANCH



N

CARLTON HALF MOON RANCH
SUMTER COUNTY



PURCHASED BY THE SOUTHWEST
FLORIDA W.M.D.



PROJECT AREA

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#12 Carlton Half Moon Ranch	Sumter	9,500	\$ 655,500

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as "other lands." This project offers excellent passive and active outdoor recreational opportunities. Acquisition would also preserve high quality floodplain habitat.

MANAGER

Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission. The Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State, the Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, and the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources cooperating.

PROPOSED USE

Wildlife Management Area.

LOCATION

In northwestern Sumter County, central Florida, along the Withlacoochee River. Approximately 20 miles west of Leesburg. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 11 and House District 47. It is also within the jurisdictions of the Withlacoochee Regional Planning Council and the Southwest Florida Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

The Carlton Half Moon Ranch is comprised of a variety of upland and wetland natural communities including hardwood swamp, maidencane ponds, pine flatwoods, oak hammock, spring-fed stream, and wet prairie. The most notable of these is the large area of floodplain swamp along the Withlacoochee River. Approximately 2000 acres of the project area is in improved pasture. The diversity of habitats is reflected in excellent populations of wildlife. The project includes Gum Springs (a second magnitude spring), its spring run, and over six miles of frontage on the Withlacoochee River. The maintenance of the floodplain swamp community in a natural condition will help to preserve the water quality of the Withlacoochee River.

Although the project area has not been systematically surveyed for cultural resource sites, Seminole Indians were active in this general area and the project is considered to have potential for archaeological discoveries.

The Carlton Half Moon Ranch offers excellent opportunities for a variety of outdoor recreational activities that might include hunting, fishing, canoeing, swimming, hiking, camping, and nature appreciation.

OWNERSHIP

There are approximately 17 owners. The Carltons are the major owners, with approximately 7,900 acres, and are willing sellers. The Southwest Florida Water Management District has purchased approximately 3,000 acres of the floodplain (closed December 19, 1986) along the Withlacoochee River north to Gum Slough.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

Approximately one-third to one-half of the project area is river floodplain and would be subject to the dredge and fill permitting authorities of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers or the Florida Department of Environmental Regulation. Therefore, it would be probable that little or no development would be allowed within these wetlands. The upland communities and isolated ponds and wetlands are not so protected and are vulnerable to conversion to other land uses, such as residential development. Such development would not likely be intense over the tract, since nearly all of the property is severely limited for septic tanks because of soils limitations (dominated by soils which are usually flooded or by soils which are subject to flooding or poor percolation).

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT (Continued)

Although the present owners of the Carlton Half Moon Ranch do not have any development plans for the property, they are interested in selling the property in the near future. Several potential buyers have been shown the tract, and at least one has expressed an interest in developing the property. Development zoned for 5+ acre tracts has been approved (and nearly sold out) adjacent to the property.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

On November 21, 1986, the Land Acquisition Selection Committee approved the project design for Carlton Half Moon Ranch. The final boundary configuration consists of minor changes which squared off boundaries and included more floodplain along Gum Slough.

Owners of property encompassing Seven Sisters Springs, the northwestern portion of Gum Slough and the Gum Slough floodplain appear to be open to negotiations of a conservation easement. Approximately 1,000 acres of the 1,360 acres added to the resource planning boundary are contemplated for less than fee simple acquisition.

ESTIMATED COST

A value of \$655,500 for entire tract is based on 1985 assessed value per acre for the Carlton ownership.

Start up Management costs for road improvement, timber management, and reforestation is estimated to be approximately \$150,000.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	0
Letters of general support.....	2
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	0
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	1

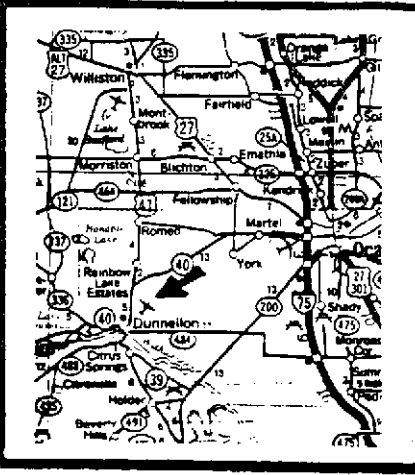
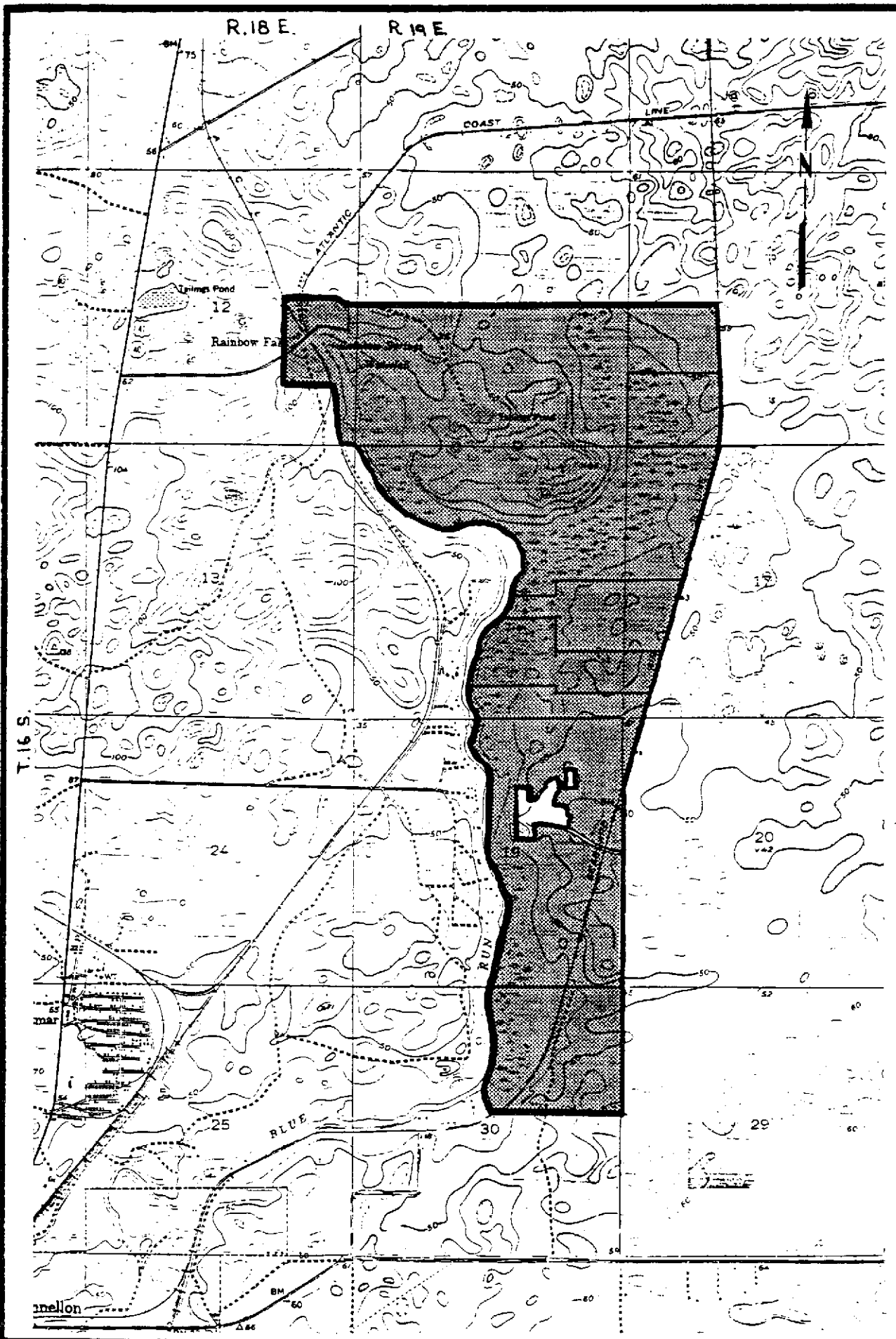
MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The Carlton Half Moon Ranch consists of approximately 8,000 acres located in Sumter County along the Withlacoochee River. The ranch presently is managed for cattle and wildlife and includes over 20 miles of cross fencing and cattle pens, an equipment barn, and several wells.

The property should be managed by the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission as a wildlife management area and for protection of the Withlacoochee River and Gum Slough, in cooperation with the Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, the Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State, and the Southwest Florida Water Management District (which has previously acquired the 3,000 acre floodplain portion of the project). Although the primary use of the property in the past has been hunting, the Carlton Half Moon Ranch also offers excellent opportunities for a variety of outdoor recreational activities including hiking, camping, wildlife photography, fishing, and nature study. The Withlacoochee River and Gum Slough offer good fishing and canoeing, and Gum Springs could offer good swimming opportunity. The existing remains of logging trams extending into and along the river floodplain could provide good hiking trails for wildlife viewing and nature interpretation.

Because of existing improvements to the property relative to fencing, access is already largely controlled, start-up costs for management of the property should be modest. The present road system would need some improvement, and some timber management practices and reforestation would be necessary to reestablish some native habitats.

#13 RAINBOW RIVER



RAINBOW RIVER
MARION COUNTY



PROJECT AREA



PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#13 Rainbow River	Marion	1,440	\$2,652,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as "other lands". Acquisition would provide an extremely scenic area for active and passive recreation, and would protect a unique spring and river system.

MANAGER

The Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources.

PROPOSED USE

State Park

LOCATION

Marion County, north central Florida, just northeast of Dunneilon off U.S. 1. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 4 and House District 25. It is also within the jurisdictions of the Withlacoochee Regional Planning Council and the Southwest Florida Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

This project includes Rainbow Springs which is the headwaters of the Rainbow River. Rainbow Springs is a first magnitude spring and has the fourth largest discharge of all springs in the state. Water quality of the springs is considered excellent. The project also includes uplands surrounding the headsprings, approximately three miles of the six mile spring run, and land on the east side of the river. The tract is comprised of floodplain swamp, floodplain forest, sandhill, and xeric uplands natural communities. Several rare animal species, including bald eagles and manatees, are reported from the area.

There are three known archaeological sites within the project area. The most significant of these sites is a prehistoric (Archaic) Indian village. The project is considered to be important archaeologically and has good potential for further investigations.

This project has excellent recreational potential. The clear waters of the spring run and clean, white sand bottom create an attractive setting in which to participate in numerous recreational activities that could include picnicking, hiking, camping, swimming, canoeing, or nature appreciation. Existing structural improvements in the project, including a campground, could be easily converted to state use.

OWNERSHIP

There are two primary owners, Rainbow Springs Inc., and Terry Roberts. Other members of the Roberts family also own several parcels in the project area. There are approximately 4 other minor owners. Terry Roberts, the project sponsor, is a very willing seller. Representatives of Rainbow Springs Inc. have also been in contact with the Selection Committee and the Department of Natural Resources and are willing to discuss the possibility of selling.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

Since the project area is very picturesque, encompassing high bluffs, a first magnitude spring and spring run, it is highly vulnerable to human disturbance. The maintenance of the good to excellent water quality of the Rainbow River is probably dependent upon restricting the further expansion of housing construction around the springhead and the river.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT (Continued)

The west side of the river has been developed with single family homes and a large residential development, the Rainbow Springs Inc. DRI, is underway to the north and west of the spring. The DRI includes the area around the springhead and approximately the northern third of the river on the east side. The Florida Department of Transportation is also considering as one of several options crossing the Rainbow River with a turnpike extension which would run northwest from Wildwood to Lebanon Station, connecting to U.S. 19. If this project is not acquired by the state, it will be a totally developed area in the near future with obvious ramification for water quality and public access.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

The project design for Rainbow River was approved by the Land Acquisition Selection Committee on November 19, 1987. Deletions included a pine plantation in the southern portion of the project and single family homes in the same vicinity.

The preferable means of protecting the project south of Sateke Village is by acquiring a conservation easement along the river equal to a 500 foot buffer. If this buffer is not negotiable, then the DSL should try to acquire fee-simple title to this portion of the project.

Acquisition Phasing

- Phase I Rainbow Springs Inc. concurrent with Robert's ownership above Sateke Village.
- Phase II Robert's ownership below Sateke Village.
- Phase III Remaining owners.

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value is approximately \$2,652,000.

The Division of State Lands has a half-time manager assigned to the Rainbow River Aquatic Preserve.

LOCAL SUPPORT

Resolutions.....	0
Letters of general support.....	20
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	3
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	0

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

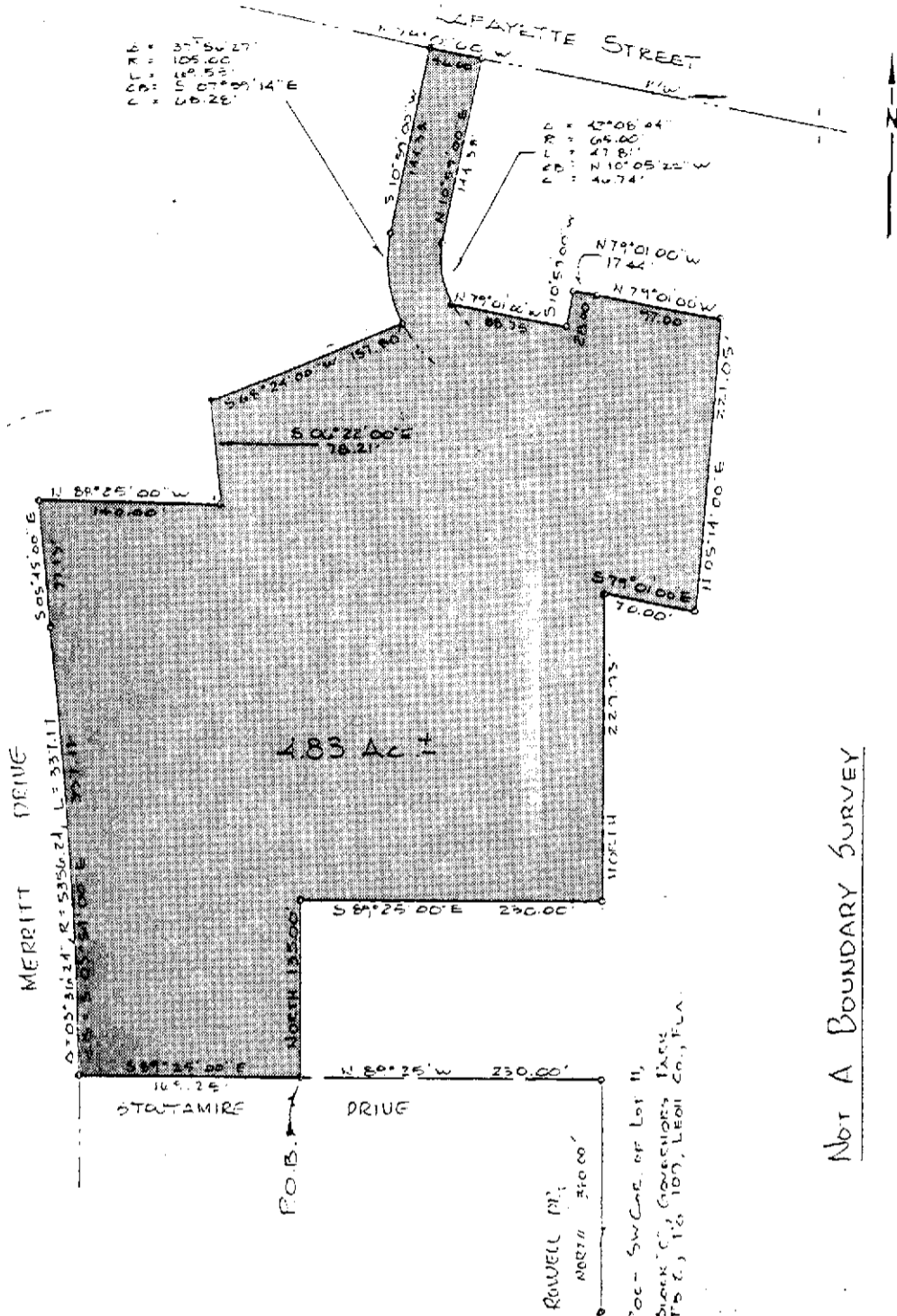
The Rainbow River project will be managed by the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources as a State Park under single-use management concepts. The primary management objective will be to provide resource-based recreation that is fully compatible with the maintenance of the exceptional natural features which are of statewide significance. The project will be able to support a broad range of recreational activities, both active and passive.

The eight buildings and other "improvements" within the project area could easily be incorporated into state management of the site as a state park. Improvements include an entrance building, lodge, restrooms, several minor buildings, a campground, and paved parking area. The buildings, especially the lodge, are architecturally styled to complement the natural surroundings. The lodge sits atop a high bluff overlooking the headsprings.

The Division of State Lands of the Department of Natural Resources has primary management responsibility for the Rainbow River Aquatic Preserve, which includes the spring and its run.

#14 DESOTO SITE

T.1N R.1E S31

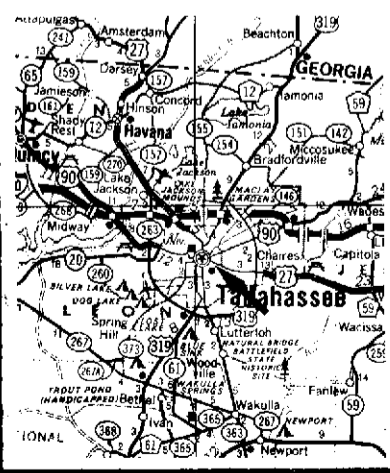


Not A Boundary Survey

Loc - SW Corner of Lot 11,
Block 'C', Governors Park
P.O. Box 107, Leon Co., Fla.

100 feet

DESOTO SITE
LEON COUNTY



PROJECT AREA

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#14 DeSoto Site	Leon	5	\$1,250,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as "other lands". Acquisition will protect a nationally significant archaeological and historical site.

MANAGER

Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources and the Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State.

PROPOSED USE

State Archaeological and Historical Site.

LOCATION

Leon County, northwest Florida, three-quarters of a mile east of the Florida State Capitol. The project is within Florida's Senate District 5 and House District 10. It is also within the jurisdictions of the Apalachee Regional Planning Council and the Northwest Florida Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

The Spanish expedition led by Hernando DeSoto is of historic significance, because it was the first major expedition by Europeans to explore the interior of the Southeastern United States. This project is the only positively identified DeSoto encampment (1539-1540) that is known. In addition to the nationally significant DeSoto encampment, this site also includes other significant cultural resources: the Late Fort Walton period remains of an Indian village, possibly a part of the La Tama Mission site, and the Governor John Martin House.

Recreational opportunities will center around the significant cultural value of this site. Current plans include a major interpretive center for the DeSoto Trail system to be located at the John Martin House.

OWNERSHIP

The Trust for Public Lands (TPL) has purchased the tract. The state will be closing on an option contract with the TPL in the very near future.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

Because of the intense publicity the DeSoto encampment site has received, it is particularly vulnerable to vandalism. In addition, the DeSoto Site is located in a growing urban area subject to strong development pressures. In fact, before its purchase by TPL, it was to be developed as an office park (1987 Project Assessment).

The project's preservation will be assured upon closing of the option contract between the state and the TPL.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

The Land Acquisition Selection Committee approved the project design for the DeSoto Tract on November 19, 1987. The final boundary recommendations remained unchanged.

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value is approximately \$1,250,000.

#14 DESOTO SITE

LOCAL SUPPORT

Resolutions.....	1
Letters of general support.....	247
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	4
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	18

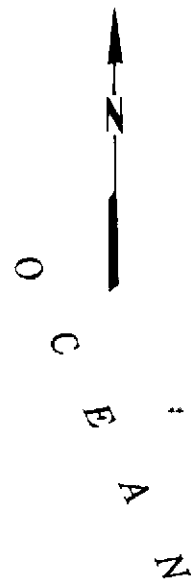
MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

This project will be managed for the preservation and interpretation of the significant cultural resources. Suggested uses include development of the John Martin House as a staffed interpretive center for the DeSoto Trail and the Winter Encampment Site and as a facility for archaeological research into the Early Contact period in Northwest Florida.

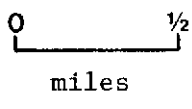
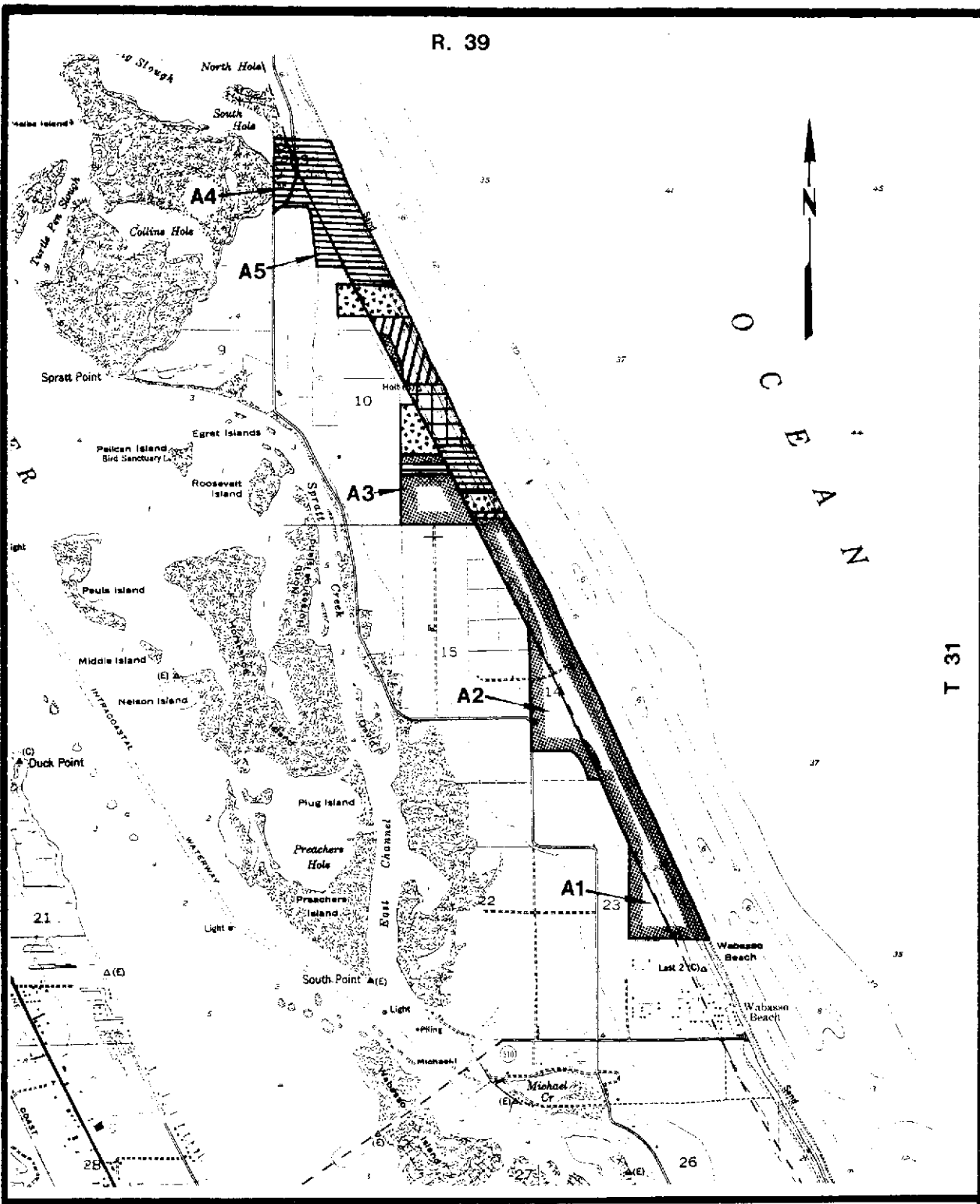
The lead managing agency should be the Department of Natural Resources, Division of Recreation and Parks. The Department of State, Division of Historical Resources should assist as a cooperating managing agency.

#15 WABASSO BEACH

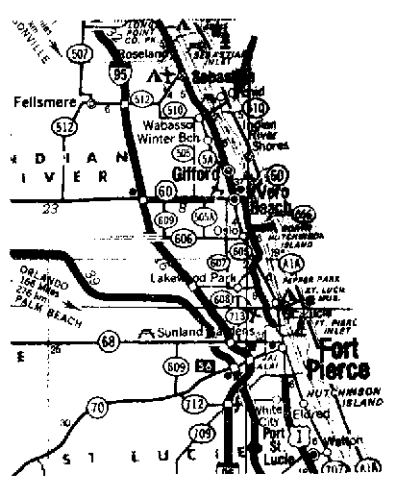
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WABASSO BEACH
INDIAN RIVER COUNTY



-  PROJECT AREA PHASE I
-  PROJECT AREA PHASE II
-  STATE OWNED
-  S.O.C. PROJECTS
-  COUNTY OWNED

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#15 Wabasso Beach	Indian River	110*	\$7,566,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL) Acquisition. Acquisition would protect a critically endangered species and preserve a sizable stretch of undeveloped beachfront. Acquisition would also preserve two rare natural communities and several rare plant and animal species.

MANAGER

Division of Recreation and Parks, the Department of Natural Resources, perhaps in conjunction with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

PROPOSED USE

Preservation area for threatened and endangered sea turtles with compatible recreational activities.

LOCATION

Northern Indian River County, Florida's east coast, approximately 45 miles south of Cape Canaveral. The project lies within Florida's Senate District 16 and House District 78. It is also within the jurisdictions of the Treasure Coast Regional Planning Council and the St. Johns River Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

This project would consolidate several small public ownerships and add to them substantially, forming over three and one-half miles of contiguous, undeveloped Atlantic Coast shoreline. Natural communities are in good condition and include coastal strand and maritime hammock, but the primary significance of this tract is its value as sea turtle nesting habitat. One threatened and two endangered species of sea turtles utilize this area for nesting. The tract supports approximately eight percent of all loggerhead turtle nesting in Florida. The project also supports several other rare plant and animal species.

The project can provide excellent recreational opportunities even though such activities must be carefully controlled to protect sea turtle nests and to avoid disruption of nesting activities. Possible recreational usages include swimming, beach combing, fishing, surfing, picnicking and nature appreciation.

OWNERSHIP

There are approximately 12 owners in Phase I which consists of 110± acres, and approximately 53 owners in Phase II, which contains 250± acres. Over 50% of Phase I is in one ownership.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

The sensitive, changeable nature of the beach and coastal strand communities make them highly vulnerable to degradation resulting from human interference. Unfortunately, the esthetic qualities of this environment make it extremely endangered by residential, commercial, and business development.

Current zoning within this project allows densities of up to 6 units per acre east of A1A and 1 unit per 5 acres west of A1A. There are 3 approved residential developments and 1 approved commercial/recreational development within the project boundary east of A1A. The county is currently reviewing a request for an upzoning west of A1A.

* Phase I

#15 WABASSO BEACH

Further development pressure will undoubtedly continue. Indian River County experienced a 67.8% increase in growth from 1976-1986, 10th among all Florida counties.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

The Land Acquisition Selection Committee approved the Wabasso Beach project design on June 22, 1988. The project design divided the project into two acquisition phases.

Phase I consists of parcels north of the north boundary of Section 15, T31S, R39E, east of A1A. When the ownership of any of the above parcels extends to the west side of A1A and the owner is unwilling to sell only that portion of his property east of A1A, then the entire ownership east and west of A1A should be purchased.

Phase II includes parcels south of the southern boundary of Section 10, T31S, R39E, including hammocks A1 and A2, as designated by the Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI), west of A1A. It also includes hammocks A3, A4, and A5, also west of A1A, if these hammocks were not acquired under the circumstances described in the previous paragraph. Phase II should not be boundary mapped and appraised at this time.

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value for Phase I (current project) is approximately \$7,566,000. Tax assessed value for Phase II is approximately \$17,375,000.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	3
Letters of general support.....	511
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	6
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	5

OTHER

This project is located within the Hutchinson Island Resource Planning and Management Area.

Coordination

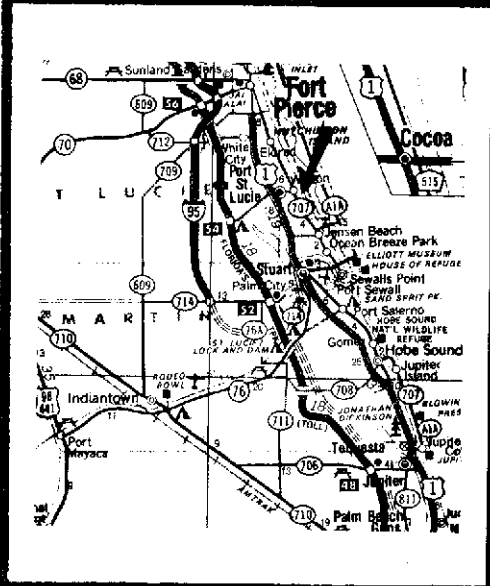
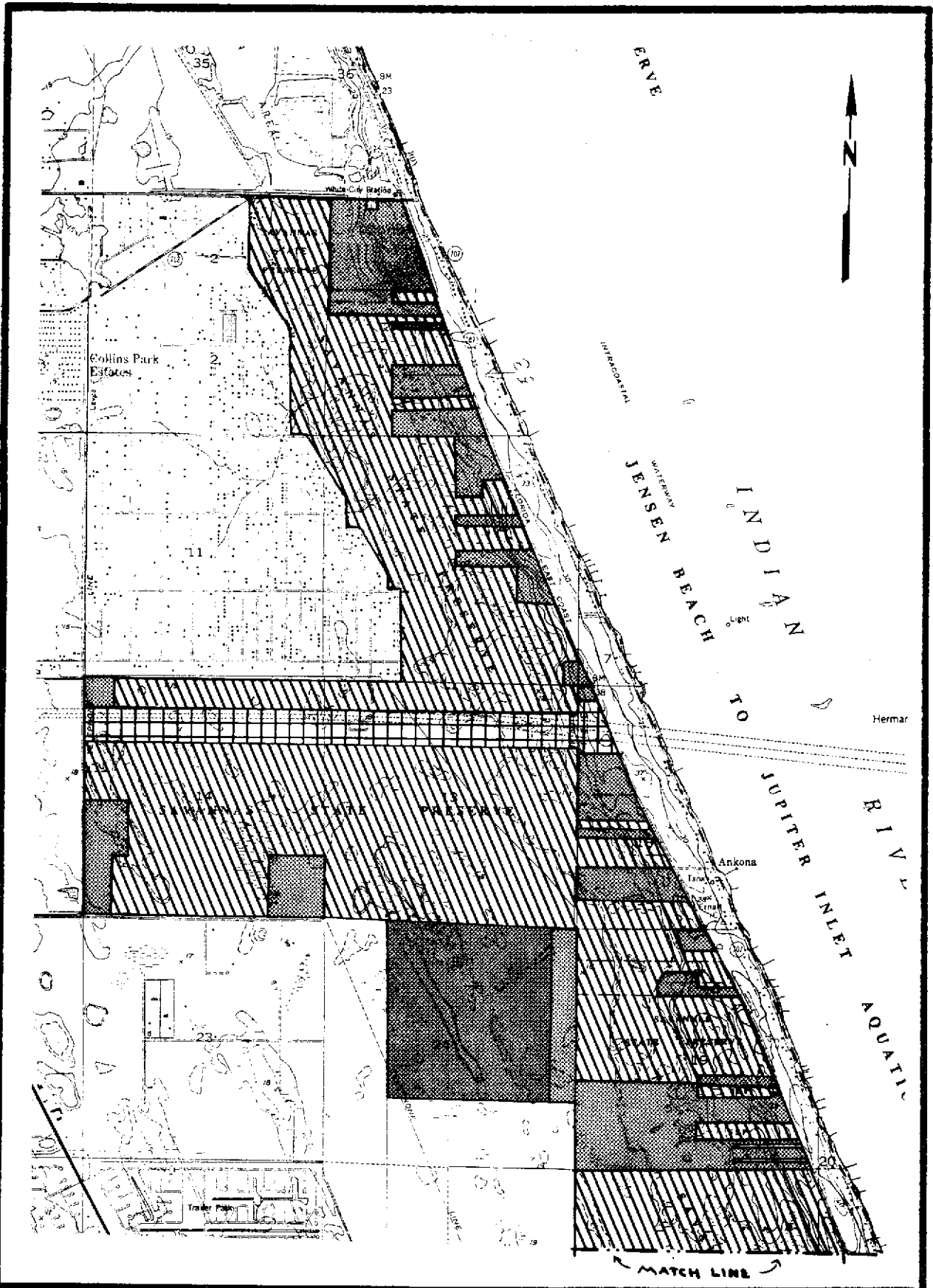
The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is considering the expansion of the Pelican Island National Wildlife Refuge. The proposed expansion appears to include a small part of the northernmost Phase I boundary extending west of A1A. State and federal acquisition agents should plan and work together to bring this project under public management.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY




It is recommended that this project be managed by the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources under single-use management concepts with the primary objective of preserving the very important sea turtle nesting habitat and other significant natural features. The tract can support some recreation, but only types that are fully compatible with sea turtle nesting.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has expressed an interest to assist in the acquisition and management of this tract. State and federal efforts are being coordinated in this regard.

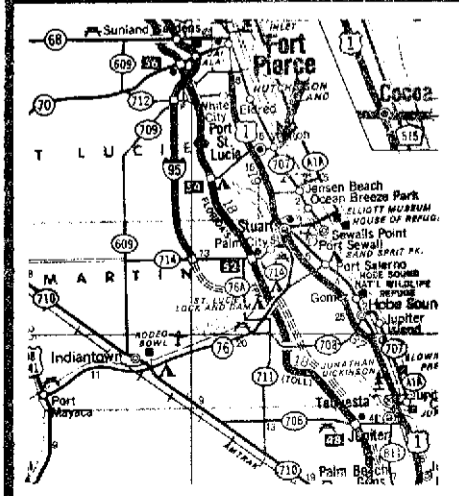
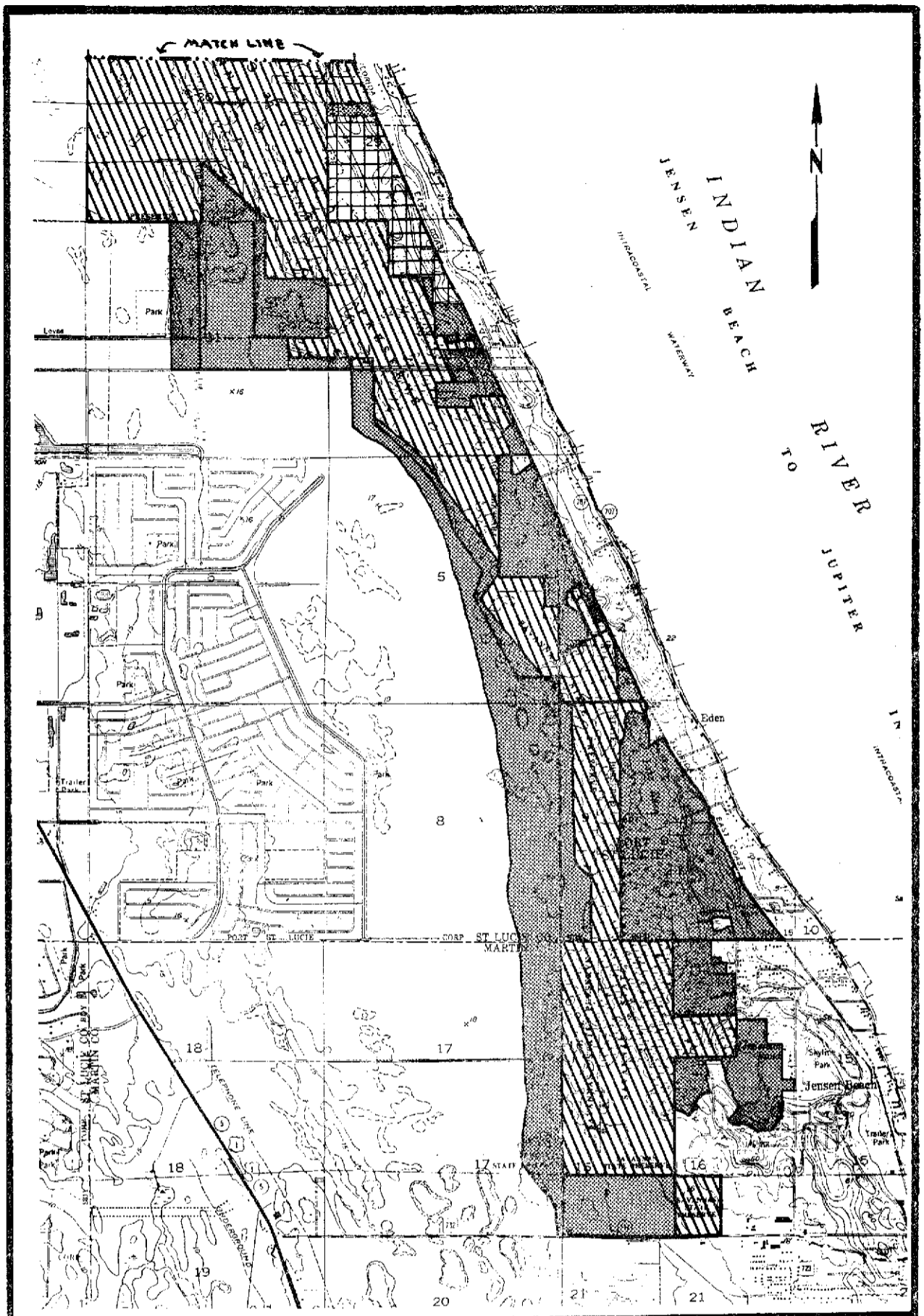
#16 SOUTH SAVANNAS






SOUTH SAVANNAS
MARTIN/ST. LUCIE COUNTY

-  PROJECT AREA (LESS THAN FEE)
-  PROJECT AREA
-  STATE OWNED

0 1/2
miles



SOUTH SAVANNAS
MARTIN/ST. LUCIE COUNTY

	PROJECT AREA (LESS THAN FEE)
	PROJECT AREA
	STATE OWNED

0 ————— 1/2
miles

Map 2 of 2

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#16 South Savannas	Martin St. Lucie	2,243	\$10,928,000*

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL). Acquisition of this project would help to protect a freshwater marsh and an associated upland natural community unique to southeast Florida coasts.

MANAGER

The Division of State Lands of the Department of Natural Resources with the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission and the Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State.

PROPOSED USE

Addition to the South Savannas State Reserve.

LOCATION

In Martin and St. Lucie Counties, coastal area of Southeast Florida. Approximately 30 miles north of West Palm Beach. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 27 and House District 79. It is also within the jurisdictions of the Treasure Coast Regional Planning Council and the South Florida Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

This project comprises the last relatively undisturbed example of coastal freshwater marsh in south eastern Florida. The project area also includes a small area of sand pine scrub and several other natural communities. These communities are in excellent condition and support a great diversity of wildlife, some of which are rare and endangered in Florida.

This project can support a range of recreational activities that are compatible with the primary acquisition objective of resource protection.

OWNERSHIP

Approximately 3,500 acres were purchased under the EEL program, over 100 owners remaining. Negotiations are very active. Four option contracts consisting of 56.50 acres have been acquired since November, 1986.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

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

Perimeter areas (especially on the west) are already scheduled for development.

Acquisition Planning

On June 22, 1986 the Land Acquisition Selection Committee approved the South Savannas Project Design. Ten parcels and portions of three parcels totaling 65.56 acres were deleted and 49 properties totaling 724 acres were added. Of this addition, 289.34 acres will likely be donated to the state. Also of the 1,620.12 acres of private land currently within the CARL boundary, 128.9 acres might be acquired by dedication and 181.2 acres may be able to be managed through a management agreement. It is recommended that the Department of Natural Resources coordinate land purchases with the Trust for Public Lands and the South Florida Water Management District when appropriate. The South Savannas project is complex but a number of current initiations are striving to simplify it.

Acquisition Phasing

It is recommended that this project be acquired in one phase. However, the sand mine area should not be appraised or negotiated until the completion of mining activities.

* Does not include assessed value of donation.

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value is approximately \$10,928,000.

Management Funds Expended by the Department of Natural Resources for Fiscal Year 1987-88.

<u>Source</u>	<u>Salaries</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expense</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
SPTF	\$23,24820	\$13,020	\$11,000	\$100	\$34,348

Funds Requested for Fiscal Year 1988-89.

<u>FTE</u>	<u>Salaries</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expense</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
1	\$23,248	\$6,240	\$11,550	\$500	\$41,538

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	4
Letters of general support.....	92
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	19
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	9

Note: Older EEL files are not included in these totals.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

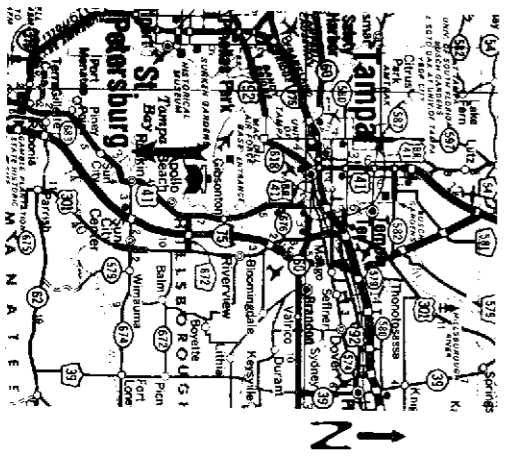
The primary goal of resource management for the EEL part of Savannas is to preserve and perpetuate the natural resources of the area, and secondarily to provide for public use of the area for activities that are compatible with the primary goal.

The Savannas State Reserve Management Plan prescribes resource management objectives, policies, and procedures designed to accomplish these goals. The major objectives for resource management include: maintenance of the natural hydrological regime of the freshwater marsh; protection of the plant communities and associated wildlife, including endangered, threatened, or species of special concern; preservation of archaeological and historical sites that may be found; and preservation of the aesthetic amenities of the Savannas. Management measures designed to meet these objectives include: regulation of drainage into and from the Savannas, state acquisition of nonstate owned lands within the Savannas, maintenance of plant and animal habitats through a controlled burn program, eliminating encroachments and abusive uses, and removal of exotic species.

Public use of the Savannas includes resource based activities that will have minimal impact on the environmental attributes of the area. Activities considered most suitable include: nature study, canoeing, fishing picnicking, natural scenery appreciation, and scientific research. Hunting has also been considered, but this use of the Reserve will require further study before being allowed.

The Division of State Lands of the Department of Natural Resources has been appointed to serve as lead agency for the management of the Savannas State Reserve. Agencies participating on a cooperative level with Reserve management include the Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State (assistance in managing any archaeological/ historical resources) and the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission (assessing game resources and the feasibility of hunting in the Reserve).

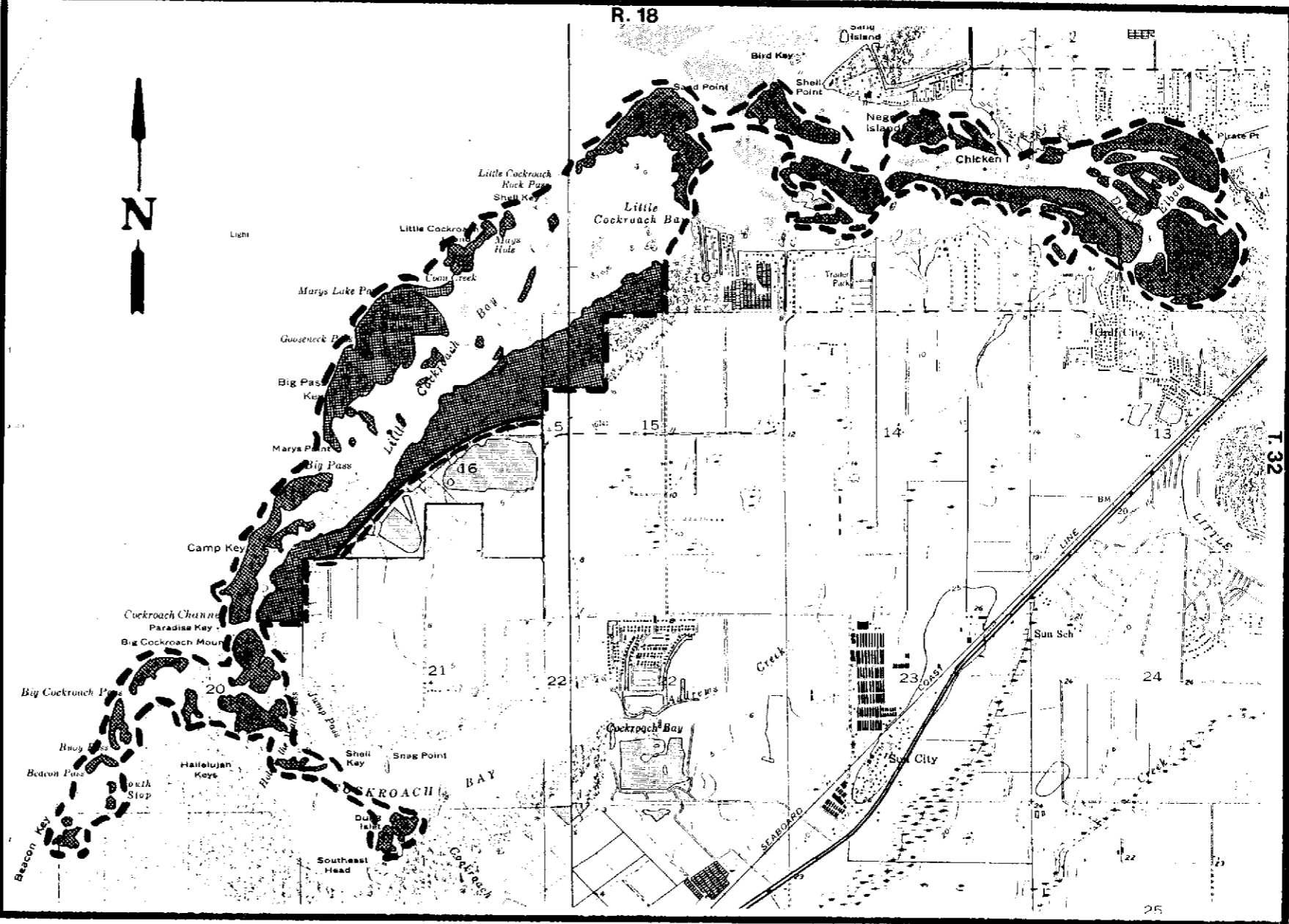
#17 COCKROACH BAY ISLANDS



PROJECT AREA



COCKROACH BAY
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY



PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#17 Cockroach Bay Islands	Hillsborough	730	\$233,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL). Acquisition would protect a relatively naturally occurring and unaltered biological system. Acquisition would also help protect habitat for endangered and threatened species as well as preserve significant archaeological sites.

MANAGER

Division of State Lands of the Department of Natural Resources. Parts of the project area, however, could be appropriately managed by Hillsborough County.

PROPOSED USE

Managed as part of the Cockroach Bay Aquatic Preserve.

LOCATION

Southwest Hillsborough County, near Ruskin. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 72 and house District 62. It is also within the jurisdictions of the Tampa Bay Regional Planning Council and the Southwest Florida Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

This project includes a group of small-to-medium sized islands in the mouth of the Little Manatee River and extending to Cockroach Bay. It also includes a mainland fringe that directly fronts the bay. Most of the islands and mainland fringe are vegetated with mangroves and are subject to periodic tidal wash; slightly elevated areas are comprised of coastal berm, maritime hammock, and shell mound natural communities; and an upland portion of Goat Island was created by spoil deposition. This project is one of few intact natural shorelines in the Tampa Bay area. The project area supports good populations of many bird species, including several that are considered rare or endangered. The surrounding offshore area is undisturbed, highly productive marine habitat. Waters adjacent to the project are within the Cockroach Bay Aquatic Preserve.

There are two documented archaeological sites within the project. These sites represent the northernmost communities of an extremely large prehistoric Indian population significantly different from other cultural groups of the Tampa Bay area. The presence of these sites is considered very important archaeologically.

Recreation within the project is limited due to the lack of upland sites. The landward edge of the mainland portion of the project could be developed for educational activities and possible recreation such as camping, picnicking, nature study and photography. Goat Island, although isolated from the mainland, is also suitable for these kinds of recreational activities. The mangrove islands and shoreline provide opportunities for birdwatching and snorkeling in the adjacent estuary. The primary recreational significance of this project, however, lies in its ecological value in relation to the extensively utilized fishery. Detrital input, and buffer and filtration functions enhance the water quality and productivity of this system.

OWNERSHIP

There are two major owners. The Leiseys own the mainland portion of the tract. The Whitikers own most of the islands. Cockroach Island (Indian Key), the location of the primary archaeological site, is owned by Symmes. The Whitikers and Leiseys are willing sellers. Symmes has not been contacted recently. He was an unwilling seller when the Cockroach Island was previously on the CARL list in 1981 and 1982, which was the reason for its removal from the list in 1983. The Tampa Bay Port Authority owns all the submerged land in Hillsborough County.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

The wetlands associated with this project on the mainland and the islands would be severely impacted by dredging and filling activities and probably affected as well by development on immediately adjacent uplands. The primary archaeological site on Indian Key (Cockroach Island) is very vulnerable to human disturbance and vandalism. Other areas within the project are also susceptible to degradation from human occupation, and are sensitive to invasion of exotic vegetation.

A plan to develop the mainland portion of this project with a marina and residential and commercial units was recently denied, but zoning does permit low density residential development on at least one of the islands with substantial uplands. It likely would be difficult to obtain permits, however, for access, construction, water treatment and other activities related to development on most of the islands because of the lack of uplands and because of the proximity to Outstanding Florida Waters (DFW) and the Cockroach Bay Aquatic Preserve. Although the Cockroach Shell Mound is isolated from the mainland, the middens are being destroyed by treasure collectors. Well traveled trails are established to the mount summit. Other islands with a small beach are frequented by boaters and a few non-substantial buildings have been constructed as fish camps, but no significant impact is apparent.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

The project design for the Cockroach Bay project was approved by the Land Acquisition Selection Committee on November 19, 1987. The final boundaries excluded the upland portions of the Leisey Tract, disturbed with borrow lakes and spoil, with the exception of the unexcavated archaeological site.

The recommended acquisition phasing is as follows:

- Phase I. Islands
- Phase II. Mangroves
- Phase III. Uplands associated with unexcavated archaeological site.

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value is approximately \$233,000.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	2
Letters of general support.....	59
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	4
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	14

OTHER

Project is within and adjacent to the Cockroach Bay Aquatic Preserve, which was extended by the 1988 legislature to include a new western boundary at 2,000 feet above the mean high water (mhw) line and a new eastern boundary to SR 301, including the whole mouth of the Little Manatee River.

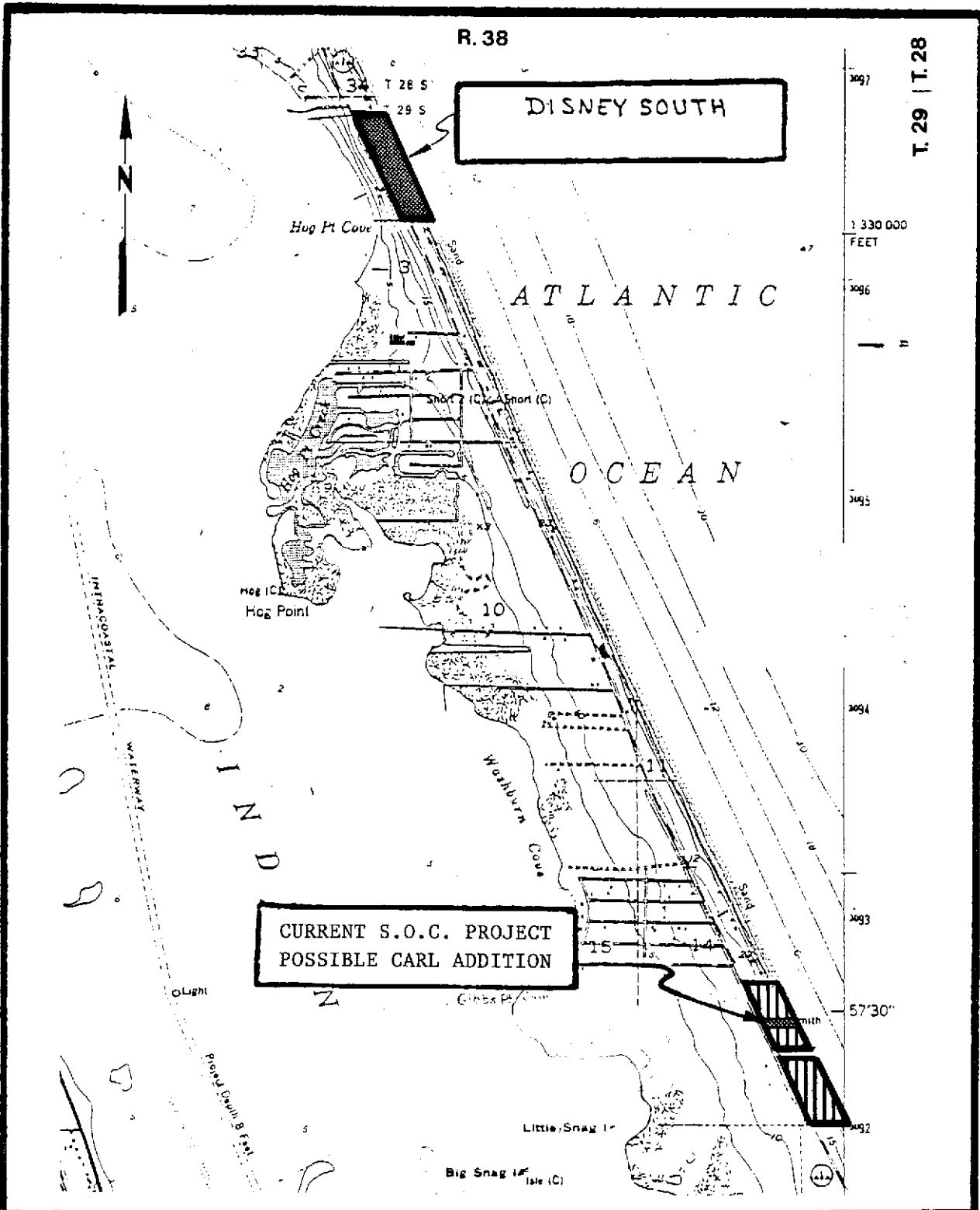
Acquisition of privately owned submerged lands and islands located within the boundaries of the aquatic preserve, particularly those at the mouth of the Little Manatee River and those along the coast of Cockroach Bay, is specifically endorsed in the Cockroach Bay Aquatic Preserve Management Plan approved by the Governor and Cabinet.

Hillsborough County has committed \$1 million towards the acquisition of this project.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

This project will be managed by the Division of State Lands of the Department of Natural Resources as an addition to the Cockroach Bay Aquatic Preserve. The project should be managed under single-use management concepts with the primary objectives of (1) protecting the water quality of the aquatic preserve by maintaining the project area in a substantially natural condition, and (2) preserving the significant archaeological sites for professional investigation.

#18 BREVARD TURTLE BEACHES



PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#18 Brevard Turtle Beaches	Brevard	12	\$2,160,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as "Environmentally Endangered Lands". Acquisition would preserve a naturally occurring, relatively unaltered natural system and would help protect an endangered species.

MANAGER

Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources or, alternatively, Brevard County through a sublease from the Division of Recreation and Parks.

PURPOSED USE

Preservation of sea turtle nesting sites and limited recreational activities compatible with nesting.

LOCATION

Southeastern Brevard County, on Florida's east central coast, approximately 12 miles north of Melbourne. This project is located within Florida's Senate District 16 and House District 32. It is also within the jurisdictions of the East Central Florida Regional Planning Council and the St. Johns River Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

This project includes almost one-half mile of undisturbed beachfront on the Atlantic Coast. This tract supports the densest concentration of loggerhead turtle nesting in the Western Hemisphere (700-1,000 nest per mile). The endangered green turtle and leatherback turtle also utilize these beaches for nesting. Several other rare plant and animal species are known from this site as well.

Recreational opportunities must be restricted to protect turtle nests and nesting activities. The project should still be able to support carefully regulated activities such as swimming, beach combing, fishing, surfing, picnicking, and nature appreciation.

OWNERSHIP

One owner - Compass Rose Corp. (Disney). Disney is a willing seller.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

The sensitive, changeable nature of the beach and coastal strand communities make them highly vulnerable to degradation resulting from human interference. The esthetic qualities of this environment make it extremely endangered by residential, commercial and business development.

The land use designation for this area is residential which allows densities of up to 4 units per acre. Development west of the Disney tract includes three single family residences. A number of new residences are also under construction. Bordering the project to the north is a small motel and to the south, a single family residence. Higher densities are noted further north and south of the project. The growth rate in Brevard County is relatively high compared to other counties, as it had a 30.8% increase in population from 1980 to 1986. The county is ranked 11th in density of population per square mile.

Disney has investigated the feasibility of developing this tract in the past and will again in the future if it is not publicly acquired.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

The Brevard Turtle Beaches Project Design was approved by the Land Acquisition Selection Committee on June 22, 1988. With the exception of the Disney tract, all the parcels submitted in the proposal were within the SOC Brevard County Beaches boundaries. Furthermore, all the parcels, with the exception of the Diocese of Orlando tract (in SOC's Site I), have been purchased by the state or Brevard County or are under option for purchase. Therefore, all parcels but the Disney tract were deleted.

Since the Diocese of Orlando tract is a SOC parcel not yet purchased or under option, it is recommended that it be evaluated for possible inclusion on the CARL list when the Selection Committee formally considers the transfer of all SOC projects to the CARL priority list.

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value for the Disney parcel is approximately \$2,160,000.

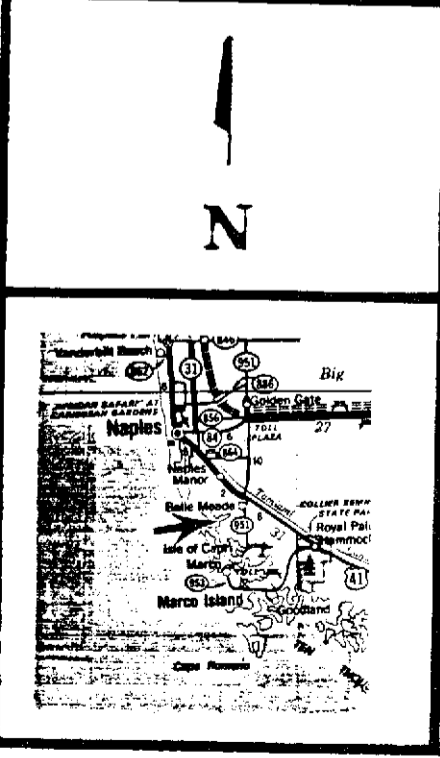
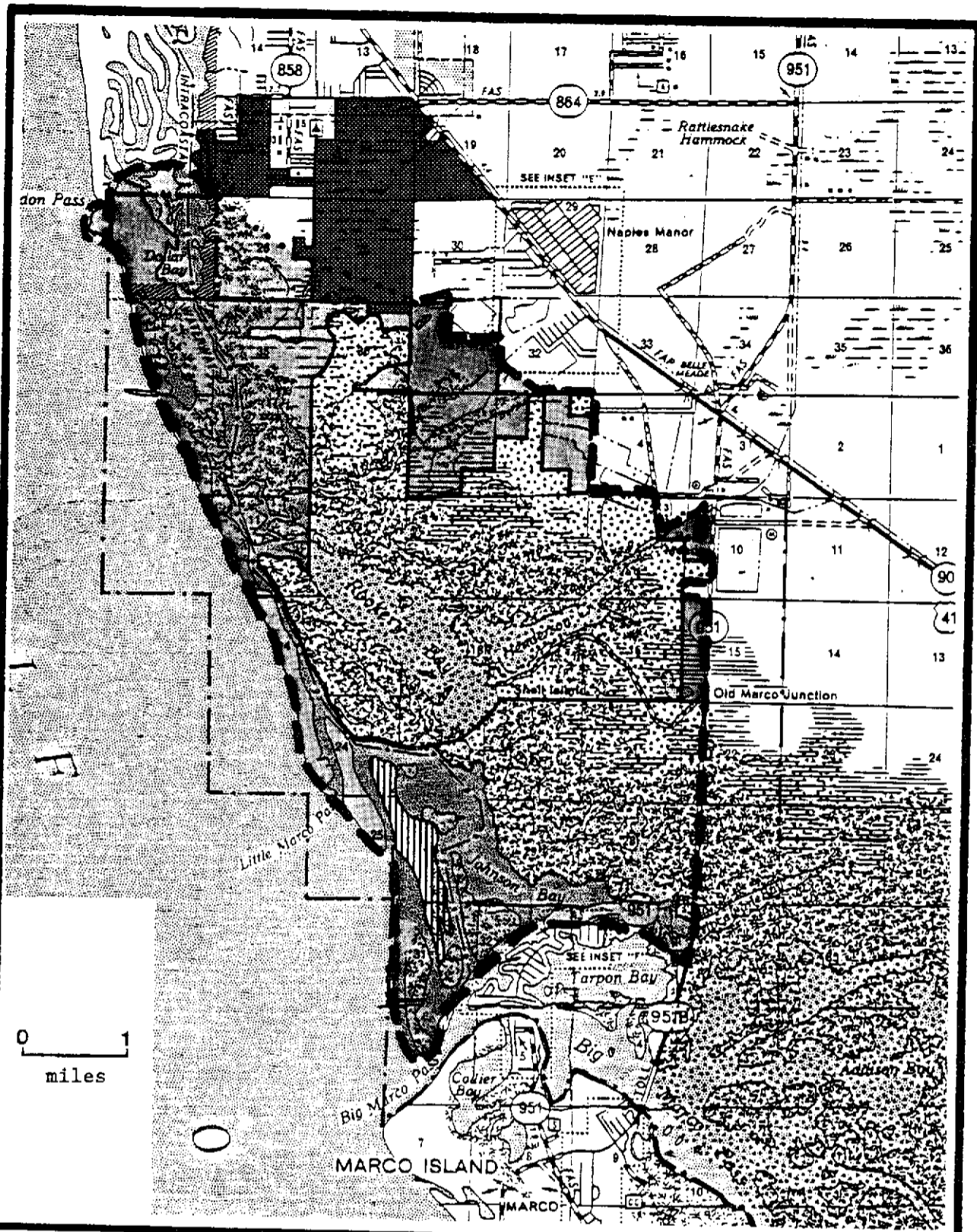
LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	1
Letters of general support.....	510
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	2
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	2





MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

It is recommended that this project be managed by the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources, the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission cooperating, under single-use management concepts. An alternative arrangement would lease the tracts to Brevard County for management at county expense. The lease should pass through the Division of Recreation and Parks and the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission to ensure that the state's management objectives are satisfied. Preserving the sea turtle nesting sites, while also providing limited recreational opportunities that are compatible with nesting, are the primary objectives.

#19 ROOKERY BAY



ROOKERY BAY
COLLIER COUNTY

	PUBLIC LANDS
	PROJECT AREA
	UNDER OPTION
	COLLIER DEVELOPEMENT CORPORATION (D.R.I.)
.....	NO ACQUISITION UNTIL COMPLETION OF D.R.I.
———	N.E.S. BOUNDARY
- - - - -	AQUATIC PRESERVE BOUNDARY
- - - - -	PROJECT BOUNDARY

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#19 Rookery Bay	Collier	10,853	\$13,756,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL) and "other lands." Acquisition would protect and preserve estuarine and aquatic preserve systems, which provide habitat for endangered species. Acquisition would also provide recreational opportunities.

MANAGER

The Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources. Policy and management direction are provided by a management committee consisting of the Department of Natural Resources, The Conservancy, Inc., and the National Audubon Society. The Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State is a cooperating manager.

PROPOSED USE

As a buffer to the Rookery Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve and the Rookery Bay Aquatic Preserve.

LOCATION

In Collier County, along Florida's southwest coast, approximately 25 miles south of Naples, including Keywadin and Canon Islands. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 38 and House District 75. It also lies within the jurisdictions of the South Florida Water Management District and the Southwest Florida Regional Planning Council.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

This project provides an outstanding example of a subtropical estuarine system. The natural communities associated with the estuary are relatively undisturbed and range from mangrove and marsh to flatwoods and maritime hammock. As part of the national estuarine research reserve system, Rookery Bay is representative of the West Indian biogeographic type.

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

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

OWNERSHIP

Ten parcels have been acquired, totaling approximately 800 acres. Approximately 200 parcels remain to be acquired. A substantial portion of Canon Island is under option.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

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

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

ACQUISITION PLANNING

The Rookery Bay project design was approved by the Land Acquisition Selection Committee on November 8, 1985, and approved by the Governor and Cabinet as part of the January 7, 1986, Interim Report. The preceding map illustrates the project boundary.

Portion of the boundary crossing the Collier Development Corporation DRI has not yet been finalized.

#19 ROOKERY BAY

ACQUISITION PLANNING (Continued)

The project design recommended use of less than fee simple acquisition where appropriate; and the following acquisition phasing:

- Phase I. Option Contracts which are currently under negotiation within the Rookery Bay project approved in July 1985.
- Phase II. Canon Island, Johnson Island.
- Phase III. Unpurchased lands included in the Rookery Bay project as of July 1985.

NOTE: Lands along Shell Island Road in Section 15, Township 51 South, Range 26 East should be the highest priority within this phase.
- Phase IV. Other lands added in project design, but not approved in July 1985; except lands in Sections 22 and 27, Township 50 South, Range 25 East, which had not been included as of July 1985.
- Phase V. Sections 22 and 27, Township 50 South, Range 25 East which had not been included as of July 1985.

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value is approximately \$13,756,000.

Funds Expended for Fiscal Year 1987-88.

	<u>QPS</u>	<u>Expense</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
State* (DNR**)	\$7,046	\$ 8,273	\$3,000	\$18,315
Federal	9,680	26,482	8,000	44,162

Management Funds Requested for Fiscal Year 1988-89 - 5% increase.

* Figures listed are latest allocations per category.

** These funds are for managing the estuarine research reserves.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS*

- Resolutions..... 2
 - Letters of general support..... 348
 - Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials..... 1
 - Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations. 16
- * Older EEL files are not included in this total.

EMINENT DOMAIN

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

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Pursuant to the purposes of its designation as a National Estuarine Research Reserve, the primary management goal for Rookery Bay is to preserve and promote the natural estuarine system as a site for coastal ecosystem research and environmental education projects. A secondary goal of management is to identify and encourage public recreational activities in the Reserve which are compatible with the primary goal. Management activities will be in conformance with the philosophies of state lands management and the National Estuarine Research Reserve program.

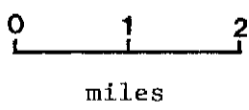
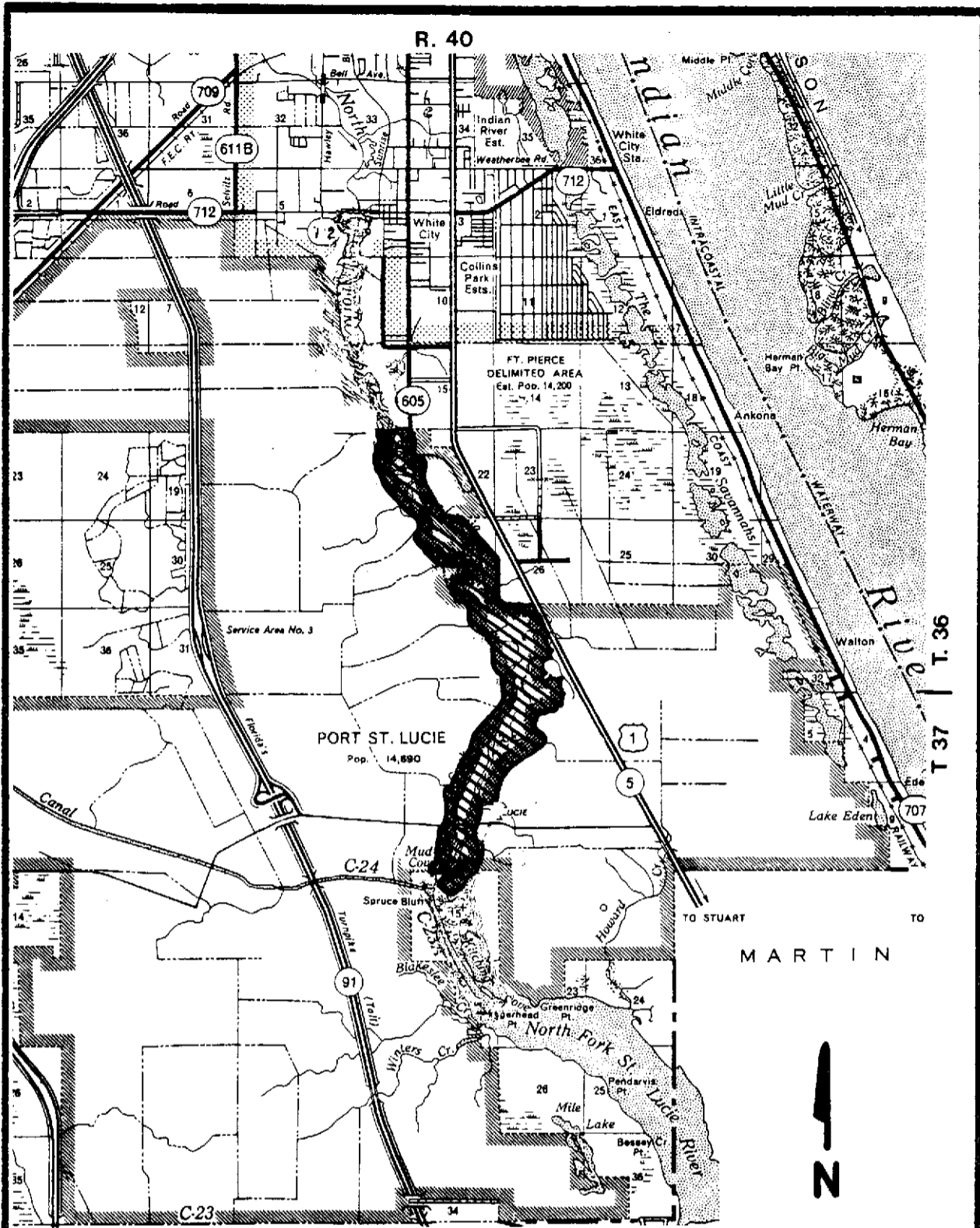
MANAGEMENT SUMMARY (Continued)

The management plan describes the objectives and administrative policies developed to achieve the aforementioned goals at Rookery Bay. The objectives of resource management and protection pertain to maintenance of natural community associations through use of appropriate management procedures (e.g., control burning), environmental monitoring (e.g., water quality), and restoration, where necessary and practical. The objectives of the scientific research program concern identification of subjects needing investigation, encouraging professional scientists to conduct studies in the Reserve, and integrating new information into the resource management and education programs. The objectives of the environmental education program are to inform the public and governmental agencies, through field trips, lectures, and brochures, of the dynamic, but fragile, interrelationships of coastal ecosystems to promote their wise use and protection. Resource compatible recreational activities are also encouraged. These activities presently include fishing, boating, bird watching, and nature photography.

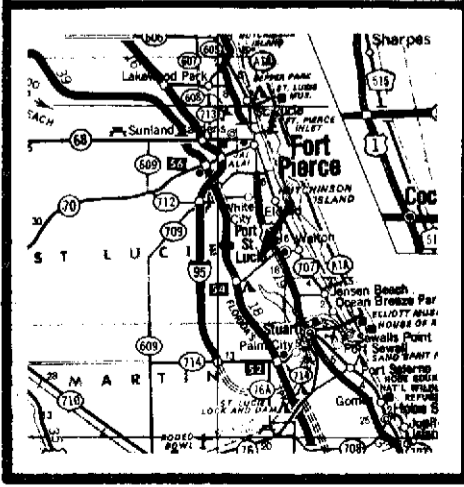
The various Research Reserve programs are not mutually exclusive; success of one enhances the success of the others. Information from the research program benefits the resource management and education programs by producing new information; the education program can be incorporated into various recreational activities such as nature trails; successful resource management maintains the site for research, education, and recreation.


Management and administration of the Reserve are under the supervision of the Division of State Lands of the Department of Natural Resources. Input into Reserve management and policy direction is provided by a three member Reserve management board consisting of representatives of the Department of Natural Resources, The Conservancy, Inc., and the National Audubon Society. The Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State cooperates in Research Reserve efforts to protect and preserve archaeological and historical resources within Reserve boundaries. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management also provides input into Reserve management as coordinator of activities in the National Estuarine Research Reserve program. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration has also awarded the Department of Natural Resources matching grants to assist in Reserve land acquisition, initiate operations, initiate monitoring program, and develop education activities.

#20 NORTH FORK ST. LUCIE RIVER



NORTH FORK ST. LUCIE RIVER
ST. LUCIE COUNTY



 PHASE I

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#20 North Fork St. Lucie River	St. Lucie	1,350*	\$6,006,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as "other lands". Acquisition would enhance public recreational opportunities in an area of rapid population growth. Acquisition would also help protect a river corridor, and several rare and threatened plant and animal species.

MANAGER

Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources. Parts of the project area may be subleased to the local governments.

PROPOSED USE

The majority of the project area, especially the wetlands and the communities transitional to uplands, should be managed to intensify protection of the North Fork St. Lucie Aquatic Preserve. Suitable upland areas can be managed as local recreational sites.

LOCATION

St. Lucie County, Florida's central southeastern coast, less than 4 miles southeast of Ft. Pierce. The project lies within Florida's Senate District 27 and House District 78. It also lies within the jurisdictions of the Treasure Coast Regional Planning Council and the South Florida Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

This project forms a narrow, approximately eight mile long corridor along the North Fork St. Lucie River. The waterway has been channelized in the past and traces of this history are evident in some places. Natural communities are comprised largely of wetlands with some developable uplands also present. Rare and threatened plant and animal species occur within the project. The project area has a direct influence on the water quality of the North Fork St. Lucie River Aquatic Preserve.

Although there are no known archaeological or historical sites within the project area, the project is considered to have moderate potential for sites to be discovered.

The scenic character and close proximity of the project to a large urban population give it a significant recreational value. The project could support boating, fishing, camping, hiking, bike riding, horseback riding, picnicking, and nature appreciation.

OWNERSHIP

Phase I consists of one major owner, General Development Corporation (GDC), and 2 minor owners. GDC is a willing seller.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

The water quality of this portion of the North Fork St. Lucie River and the river's associated wetlands are very vulnerable to further development on adjacent uplands.

Current zoning designations within the project would allow low to moderate density residential development on the uplands. The major owner, GDC, is actively seeking to develop much of this property and has applications for development approval and rezoning applications presently being processed. Aerial photographs indicate that development is adjacent to much of the river corridor that has been proposed for acquisition (1987 Project Assessment).

* Phase I

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT (Continued)

The population density for St. Lucie County is in the medium range when compared to other counties, ranking number 17. However, the growth rate was quite high between 1976 and 1986 as the population increased 66.7%, 12th among all Florida counties.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

The North Fork St. Lucie project design was approved by the Land Acquisition Selection Committee on June 22, 1988.

The project design recommendations altered the resource planning boundary by deleting residential development areas zoned by the county or city for preservation, conservation and recreation. The Sharette DRI, in the northern third of project area, was placed in Phase II.

Phase I consists of 1,350 acres of the GDC ownership and 2 other minor owners. Only Phase I should be boundary mapped, appraised, and negotiated at this time.

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value for Phase I is approximately \$6,006,000.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	0
Letters of general support.....	17
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	0
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	3

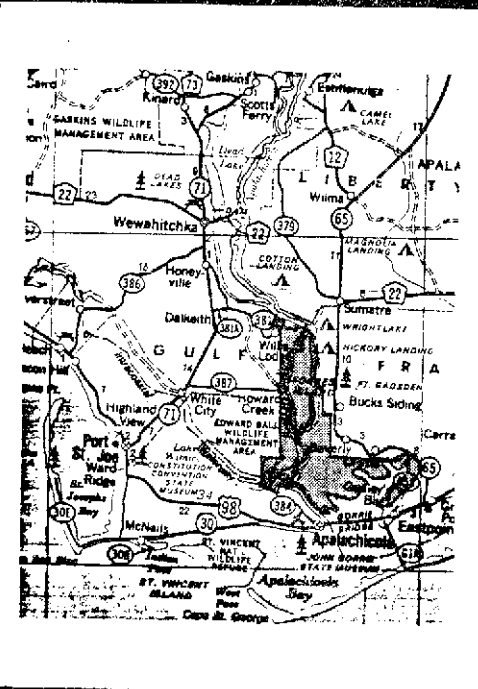
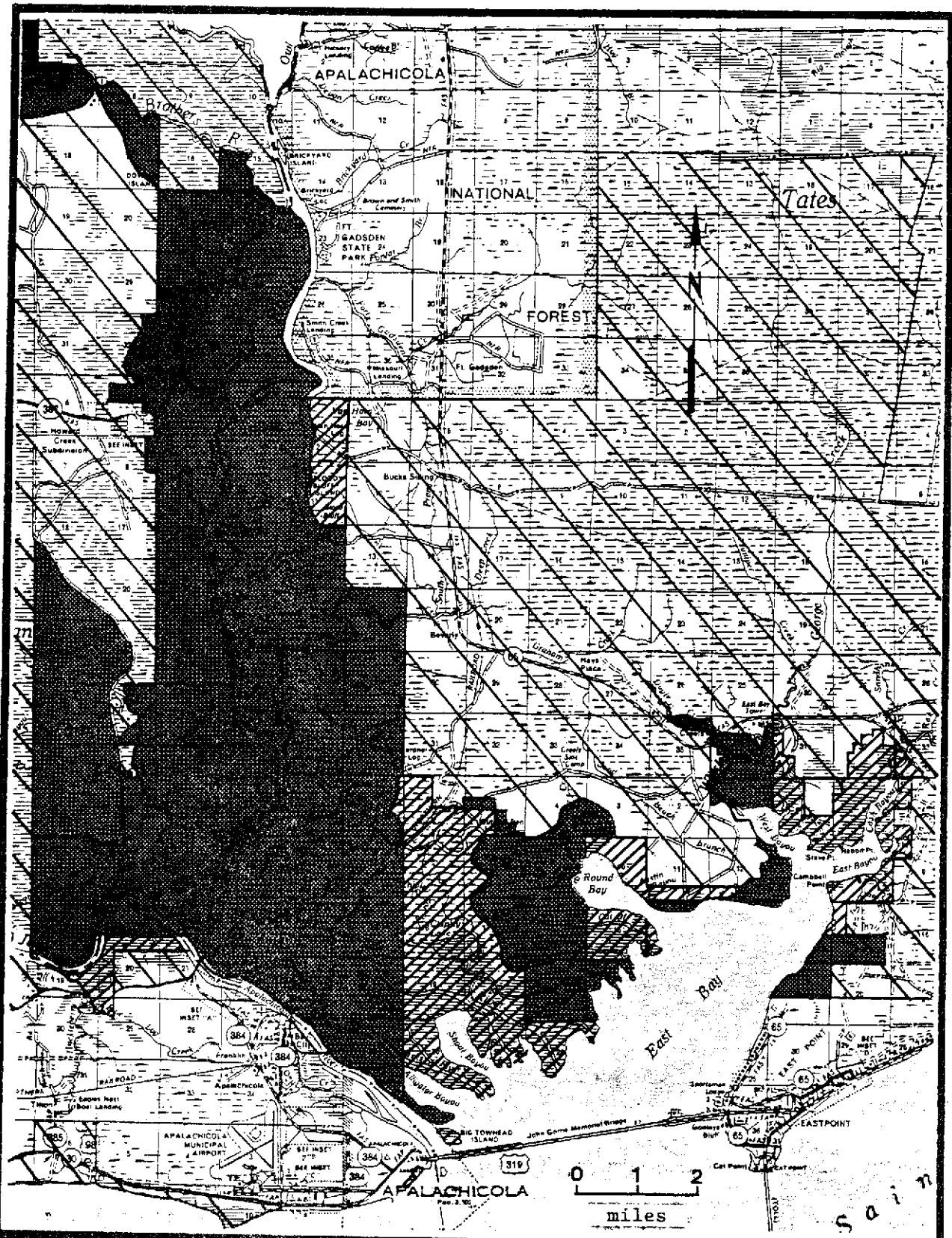
OTHER

The Trust for Public Lands (TPL) is an intermediary in the acquisition of this project and has negotiated a contract with the major owner in Phase I.




MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The majority of the project area, especially the wetlands and communities transitional to wetlands (e.g., hydric hammock), should be managed by the Division of State Lands of the Department of Natural Resources to enhance the protection of the North Fork St. Lucie River Aquatic Preserve. Suitable upland areas may be leased through the Department of Natural Resources to local entities for management. Passing the lease through the Department of Natural Resources should ensure that the primary single-use management goal of resource protection with compatible recreation is maintained.

#21 LOWER APALACHICOLA



LOWER APALACHICOLA
FRANKLIN COUNTY

	STATE OWNED
	PROJECT AREA
	APPALACHICOLA RIVER AND BAY CARL PROJECT

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#21 Lower Apalachicola	Franklin	7,400	\$ 1,886,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL) and "other lands," since portions of the project would protect a floodplain, marsh, and estuary, and other portions would be suitable for outdoor recreation.

MANAGER

The Division of State Lands of the Department of Natural Resources.

PROPOSED USE

Addition to and buffer for the Apalachicola National Estuarine Research Reserve and Aquatic Preserve.

LOCATION

In Franklin County, northwest Florida, approximately 60 miles southwest of Tallahassee. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 3 and House Districts 8 and 9. It is also within the jurisdictions of the Apalachee Regional Planning Council and the Northwest Florida Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

This project provides an essential addition to existing State owned lands on the lower Apalachicola River that were acquired through the Environmentally Endangered Lands program. The maintenance of the marsh and floodplain in a natural condition provides significant protection to the Apalachicola estuary - the most productive bay/estuary in the State.

OWNERSHIP

There were 28,000± acres purchased under the EEL program. There are approximately twelve remaining owners.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

This entire proposal is part of a fragile and delicate balance of ecosystems and is extremely vulnerable. Most of the project area is inherently susceptible to environmental degradation by virtue of its predominantly floodplain/wetlands nature. Disruption of existing natural systems through development or indiscriminate forestry management could: alter the nutrient load of the river and bay, introduce damaging amounts of sediment and agricultural chemicals into aquatic systems, change the salinity of the bay, or many other alterations which could be potentially detrimental to the delicate balanced ecosystem that drives the Apalachicola Bay estuary.

There are no known developments planned for this tract but silviculture in the upland watershed is common.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

Project lies within the Apalachicola River and Bay resource planning boundary (see map on page 66). See also page 63, Apalachicola River and Bay project summary under OTHER.

ESTIMATED COST

Assessed tax value in 1986 was approximately \$1,886,000.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS*

Resolutions.....	0
Letters of general support.....	1
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	0
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.....	0

* Older EEL files are not included in these totals.

OTHER

This project is within a Chapter 380 area of Critical State Concern. It is also adjacent to a waterbody classified under the Special Waters Category of Outstanding Florida Waters and is within an Aquatic Preserve.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

In accordance with its designation as a National Estuarine Research Reserve, the primary management goals for the Apalachicola River and Bay are to (1) preserve and perpetuate the natural resources, and (2) promote the Reserve as an ideal site for both scientific research and public environmental education projects. The management program will also encourage those public recreational and consumptive activities in the Reserve which are compatible with the primary management goals. The management program will be in conformance with the state lands management plan and National Estuarine Research Reserve program policy.

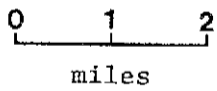
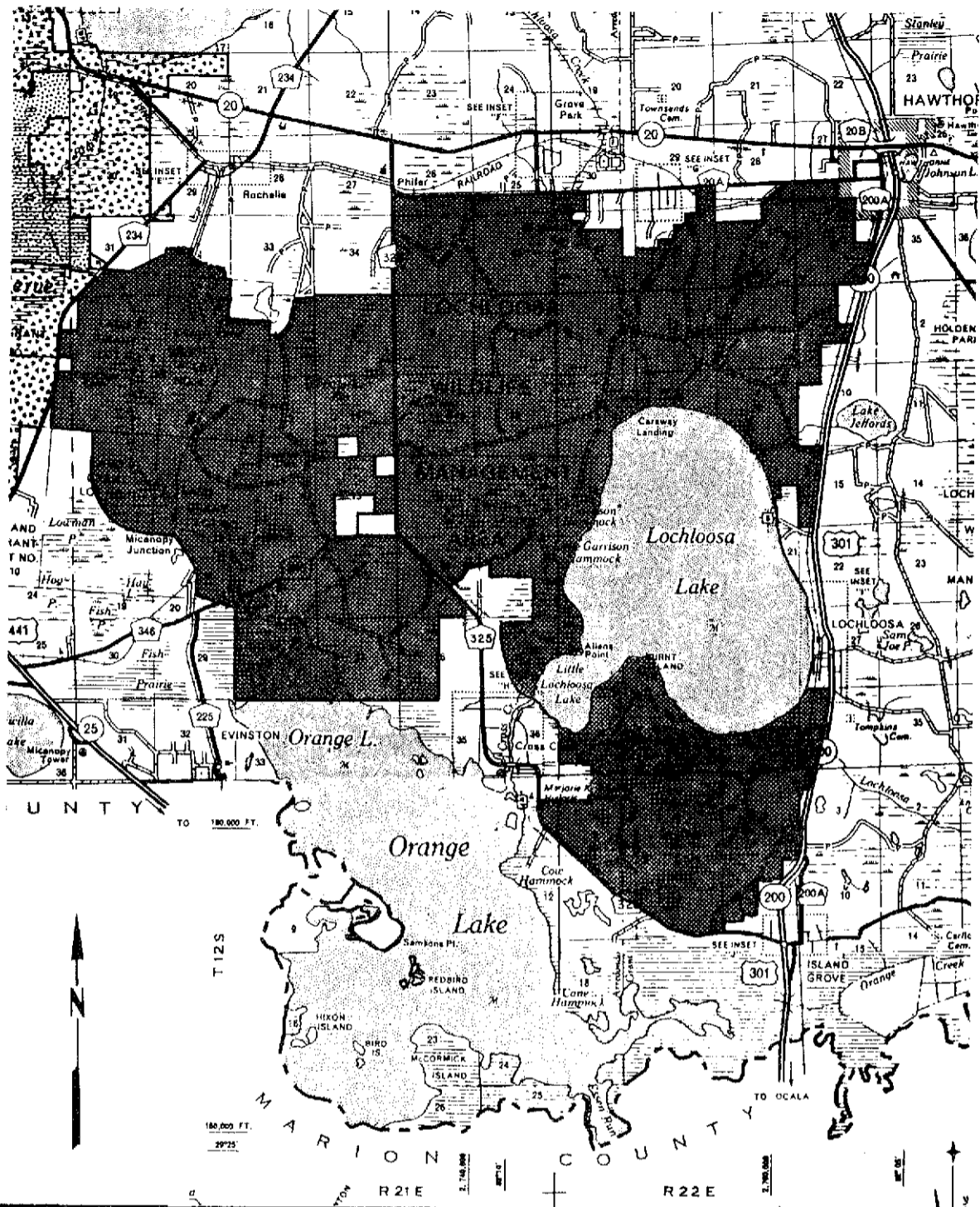
The management plan for the Reserve describes the objectives, administrative policies, and programs developed to achieve the aforementioned goals. Reserve resource management will be developed and accomplished through the cooperative efforts of the many local, state, and federal agencies having vested interests in all or part of the designated area. These agencies include Franklin County and local resource users, the Department of Natural Resources, the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, the Department of Environmental Regulation, the Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, the Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State, the Florida State University, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. Input from each of the aforementioned agencies was received during development of the management plan. Each of these groups also has the opportunity to provide further input into Reserve management via a six member advisory Reserve Management Committee consisting of one representative from the Department of Natural Resources, Department of Environmental Regulation, Franklin County, local resource users and the scientific community.

Reserve designation was conferred on the Bay and Lower River area by the National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration of the U.S. Department of Commerce, which also awarded the Department of Natural Resources matching grants to assist in the acquisition of Reserve lands and initiate operations.

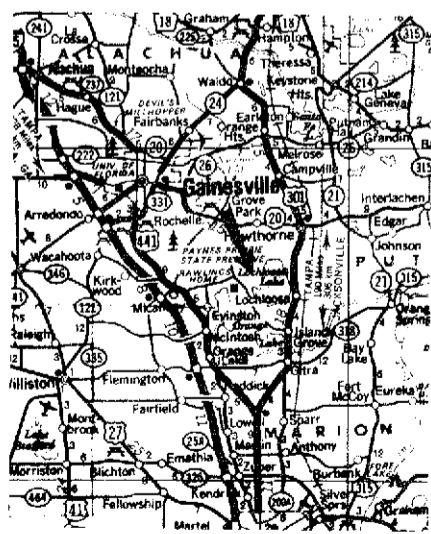
The objectives of resource management and protection pertain to preserving the natural community associations and hydrological regime through use of appropriate management procedures (e.g., control burning, reseeding areas, exotic species control, vehicular traffic control), restoration techniques as necessary, and practical (e.g., reforestation, removal of barriers to water flow) and environmental monitoring (e.g., water quality). The scientific research program is principally concerned with gaining new information on the dynamic interaction of the River, Bay, and Gulf to enhance management of the area.




Currently a variety of public recreational and commercial opportunities occur within the Reserve area. These include, but are not limited to, boating, swimming, hiking, fishing, nature study, bird watching, primitive camping, oystering, crabbing, and shrimping. The environmental education program is aimed at persons interested in such opportunities in the sanctuary environment. Through such informative vehicles as field trips, brochures, and seminars, the public will gain a better understanding of the need for a successful management program and the value of the irreplaceable resources they have.

#22 LOCHLOOSA WILDLIFE



LOCHLOOSA WILDLIFE
ALACHUA COUNTY



-  STATE OWNED
-  PROJECT AREA
-  PAYNES PRAIRIE PROJECT

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#22 Lochloosa Wildlife	Alachua	31,000	\$13,689,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as "other lands." Acquisition would provide an area for active and passive recreation as well as an excellent potential for providing income from timber management. Additionally, acquisition will provide protection of a significant watershed by maintaining hydrological connections and wetland integrity within this drainage basin. It will also protect several archaeological sites on the property.

MANAGER

The Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services with the Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State, the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, and the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources cooperating.

PROPOSED USE

The majority of the tract will be managed as a State Forest. The property is currently under the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission Wildlife Management Program. If it is acquired, the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission will continue to be actively involved in its management. Portions of the tract may be managed as archaeological interpretive sites, while other portions may be more suitably managed for outdoor recreation.

LOCATION

In the southeastern corner of Alachua County, north central Florida, approximately nine miles southeast of Gainesville, four miles northeast of Micanopy, and borders the town of Hawthorne. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 6 and House District 23. It is also within the jurisdictions of the North Central Florida Regional Planning Council and the St. Johns River Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

Approximately sixty-two percent of the project area is comprised of commercial pine plantation. A general estimate of the pineland's potential for income production indicates that the tract has the ability to pay its own management costs. The remainder of the tract is in natural condition, and the biological communities are in good health. The area is an excellent wildlife habitat and extensively utilized by a wide array of wildlife including numerous rare and endangered plant and animal species (e.g., there are sixteen active bald eagle nests in the project). The project is an important watershed; most of the shore of Lochloosa Lake and several small streams are included in the project area.

There are twelve known archaeological sites in the project area, and potential for archaeological investigations is excellent.

The project has been recommended for multiple-use management and would provide a wide array of outstanding recreational opportunities.

OWNERSHIP

There are approximately 17 private owners within the project boundary. The major owner (24,000± acres) was Owens-Illinois. Owens-Illinois has sold its interest to Great Northern (Nekoosa) Timber Company. Approximately 4,000 acres are owned by the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission and the Federal Government.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

The vegetative and hydrological resources of this parcel are highly susceptible to damage by residential development. Site modifications necessary for the development of residential or business structures would damage vegetation on the uplands and wetlands and adversely affect water quality. Development on the uplands would increase runoff and water levels in the wetlands and would contribute to the degradation of Orange and Lochloosa Lakes.

Owen-Illinois, the previous largest single landowner, had plans to develop a major portion of the area. The potential for development still exists. As urban sprawl continues to radiate from Gainesville and Ocala, the pressure to develop this property will obviously increase.

ESTIMATED COST

Assessed value for 1984 was approximately \$13,689,000. Tax assessed value, taking into consideration agricultural exemptions, was approximately \$2,618,000.

Projected Management Expenses by the Division of Forestry.

<u>Salaries and Expenses</u>	<u>Equipment</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$63,000	\$21,000	\$84,000

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	2
Letters of general support.....	8
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	7
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	5

OTHER

The Governmental Affairs Department of the University of Florida has recently organized an Alachua County Task Force to preserve the County's conservation and recreation lands. One of the initial goals is to raise money for acquisition and preservation through passing a bonding referendum. This could mean that the County may be able to assist financially with the acquisition of this project.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The Lochloosa CARL project, comprised of an interlocking system of forests and wetlands bordering Lochloosa and Orange Lakes, has excellent potential for multiple-use by the public.

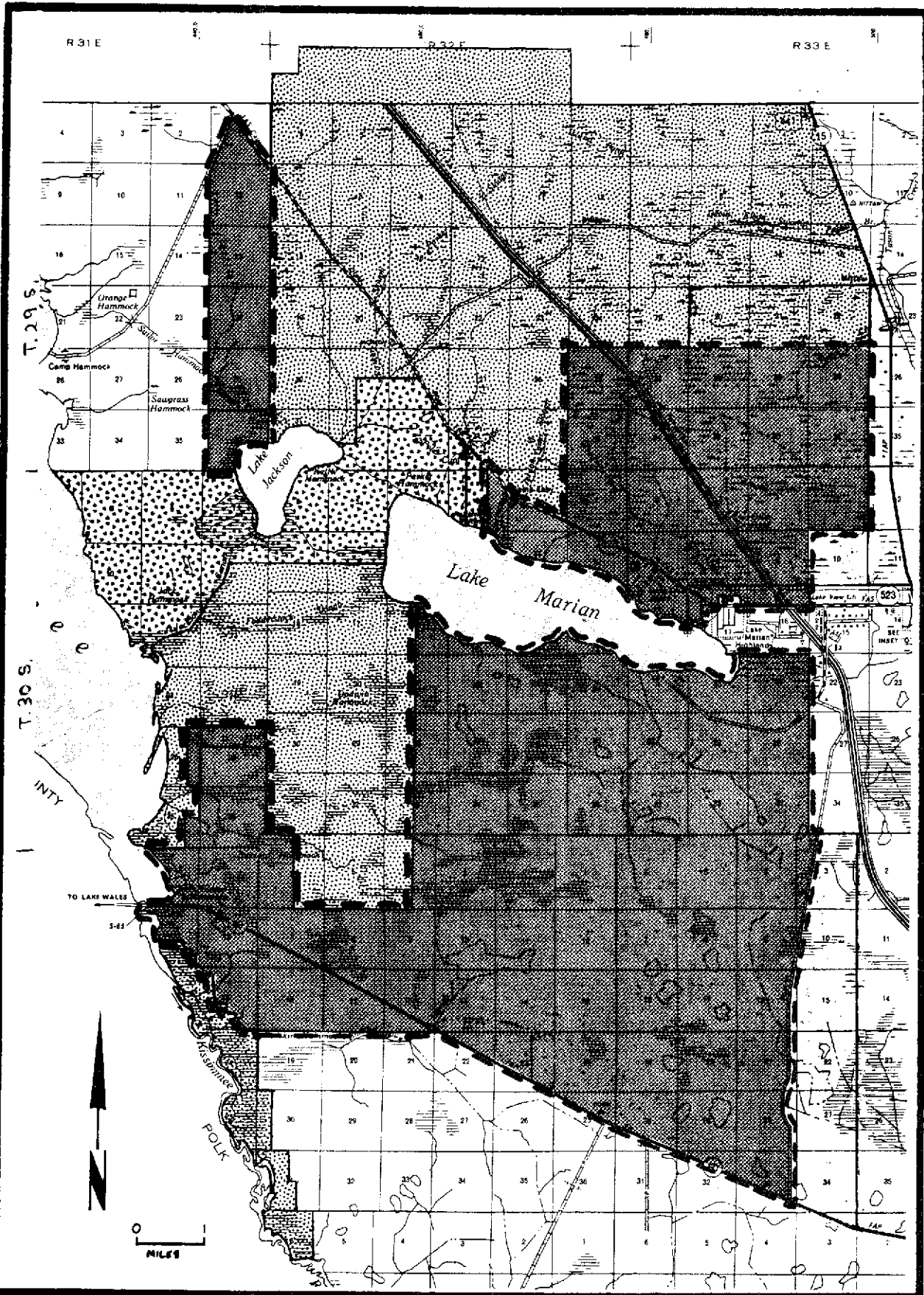
This project has outstanding potential for recreational use by the public. It has been used for hunting and fishing for a number of years and is currently under the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission's Wildlife Management Area Program. Under State ownership, a wider variety of multiple uses, both active and passive, could be allowed. Twelve archaeological and historical sites have also been recorded within the project boundaries and potential exists for the occurrence of many more unrecorded sites.

The Lochloosa Tract should be managed with the goal of providing maximum multiple-use benefits for the public while simultaneously protecting any rare, fragile, or sensitive resources. Potential exists for a variety of consumptive and nonconsumptive activities, including wildlife management and hunting, timber management, fishing, camping, bird watching, boating, canoeing, picnicking, nature photography, and hiking.

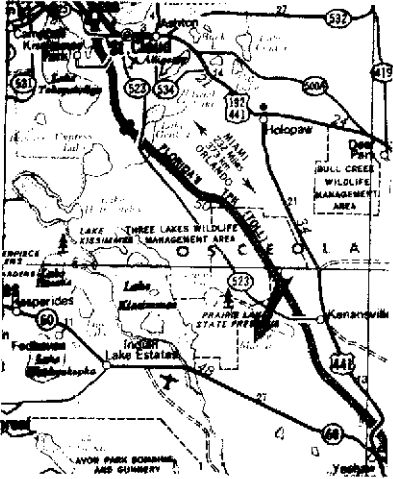
MANAGEMENT SUMMARY (Continued)


It is recommended that this parcel be managed as a multiple-use project with the Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services as lead agency with the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources, and the Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State as cooperating managers.



#23 THREE LAKES/PRAIRIE LAKES




THREE LAKES / PRAIRIE LAKES
OSCEOLA COUNTY



-  PROJECT AREA

- STATE OWNED:
-  THREE LAKES WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA
-  PRAIRIE LAKES ST. PRESERVE

-  PROJECT BOUNDARY

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#23 Three Lakes/Prairie Lakes Addition	Osceola	55,360*	\$35,276,000**

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL). Acquisition would protect habitat critical to endangered and threatened species.

MANAGER

Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission and the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources.***

PROPOSED USE

The part of the project area south of SR 523 bordering the northern shore of Lake Marion and the additions northwest of Lake Jackson should be managed as part of Prairie Lakes State Preserve. The remainder of the tract, lying north and south of Lake Marion should be managed as part of Three Lakes Wildlife Management Area.

LOCATION

Osceola County, in central Florida, just east of Lake Kissimmee and west of Kenansville. The project lies within Florida's Senate District 12 and House District 77. It also lies within the jurisdictions of the Central Florida Regional Planning Council and the South Florida Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

This project is comprised of expansive tracts of dry prairie and mesic flatwoods with numerous small ponds, marshes, and cypress strands interspersed. Extensive shoreline on three relatively large lakes adds to the natural diversity of the project. A large percentage of this acreage is utilized for low intensity cattle husbandry. The project area and adjacent state-owned lands support an extraordinary number of rare and endangered animal species, including one of the densest aggregations of nesting bald eagles in North America. The project area and adjacent state-owned lands have been selected as part of an international program to reintroduce the endangered whooping crane to Florida, and are considered the best potential site for reintroduction.

This project is considered to have moderate potential for archaeological investigation.

Recreational potential is high and would include such activities as camping, fishing, hunting, boating, hiking, nature appreciation, and photography. Opportunities to observe and photograph bald eagles may be unexcelled in Florida. All recreation must be compatible with resource protection.

OWNERSHIP

There are approximately 22 owners in the project area, but only two major owners. Both major owners, Adams Ranch, Inc. and Northern Trust Bank of Florida (Lucky L Ranch) are recommended for less than fee-simple acquisition.

- * Acreage based on estimate derived from counting sections and portions of sections included in final boundary and multiplying by 640. Information from property appraiser's office indicate acreage equal to approximately 27,350.
- ** Actual protection costs should be much lower, since negotiation of easements and management agreements are recommended for all but approximately 2,200 acres of the project.
- *** Ongoing discussions between the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission (GFC) and the Department of Natural Resources indicate that the GFC will be the lead manager on the entire tract.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

Most of this site is currently used for cattle ranching, though at relatively low levels compared to most traditional farms with better pasture. The wildlife value of the major portions of the tract is dependent upon the remaining ponds, marshes and strands and on stable land use patterns. The property is very vulnerable to further draining, more intensive ranching practices, and conversion to other more detrimental uses.

During the period 1957-1967 native range in Osceola County was reduced from 333,000 acres to 127,000 acres, a trend which has continued over the past 20 years. Sod farming is also an expanding industry in the immediate vicinity; a portion of the project was deleted from the final boundary because of its conversion to such practices. Citrus groves dot the area around the site and can be expected to continue to encroach if further drainage and more mild winters coincide. The most potential damage could occur, however, from development of the property into residential housing and RV parks. A current proposal to build an RV park on the site immediately north of Lake Marion has apparently been approved by the county. Additional development is extremely likely on the shores of Lake Marion and perhaps Lake Jackson.

While Osceola County is ranked 37th in population density of Florida's 67 counties, its population growth increased 115.5% from 1976-1986, ranking it third in population growth for the same period. One of the proposed routes for the high speed rail system cuts through the Three Lakes project area and the owners of Deseret Ranch, just northeast of the project, are requesting a stop at Yeebow Junction a few miles southwest of the project. If this becomes an actuality, then potential for development and growth in this area will dramatically increase.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

The Three Lakes/Prairie Lakes Addition project design was approved by the Land Acquisition Selection Committee on April 1, 1988. The project design altered the resource planning boundary by deleting three sections on the northeastern boundary which were transferred to the state by the federal government and are being managed by the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission. Also deleted were approximately six sections on the eastern boundary currently being prepared for sod farming. Other modifications included the deleting of state-owned property inadvertently included and the addition of undeveloped property northeast of Lake Marion and on the project's western boundary.

Most of the project, all but approximately 2,200 acres, should be protected by acquiring less than fee-simple title. Acquisition phasing is as follows:

1. Conservation easements or owner contact agreements with major owners concurrent with
Fee simple acquisition of the northwestern Lake Jackson buffer and the northern shore of Lake Marion buffer along with other ownerships (other than Adams and Kolbegard) fronting any part of Lake Marion concurrent with
Access easement (fee simple if easement unnegotiable) over Hancock and Latt Maxcy ownerships along western project boundary.
2. Conservation easements or owner contact agreements with other minor owners of acreage tracts.
3. Owners in undeveloped subdivisions.

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value is approximately \$35,276,000.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	0
Letters of general support.....	14
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	0
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	18

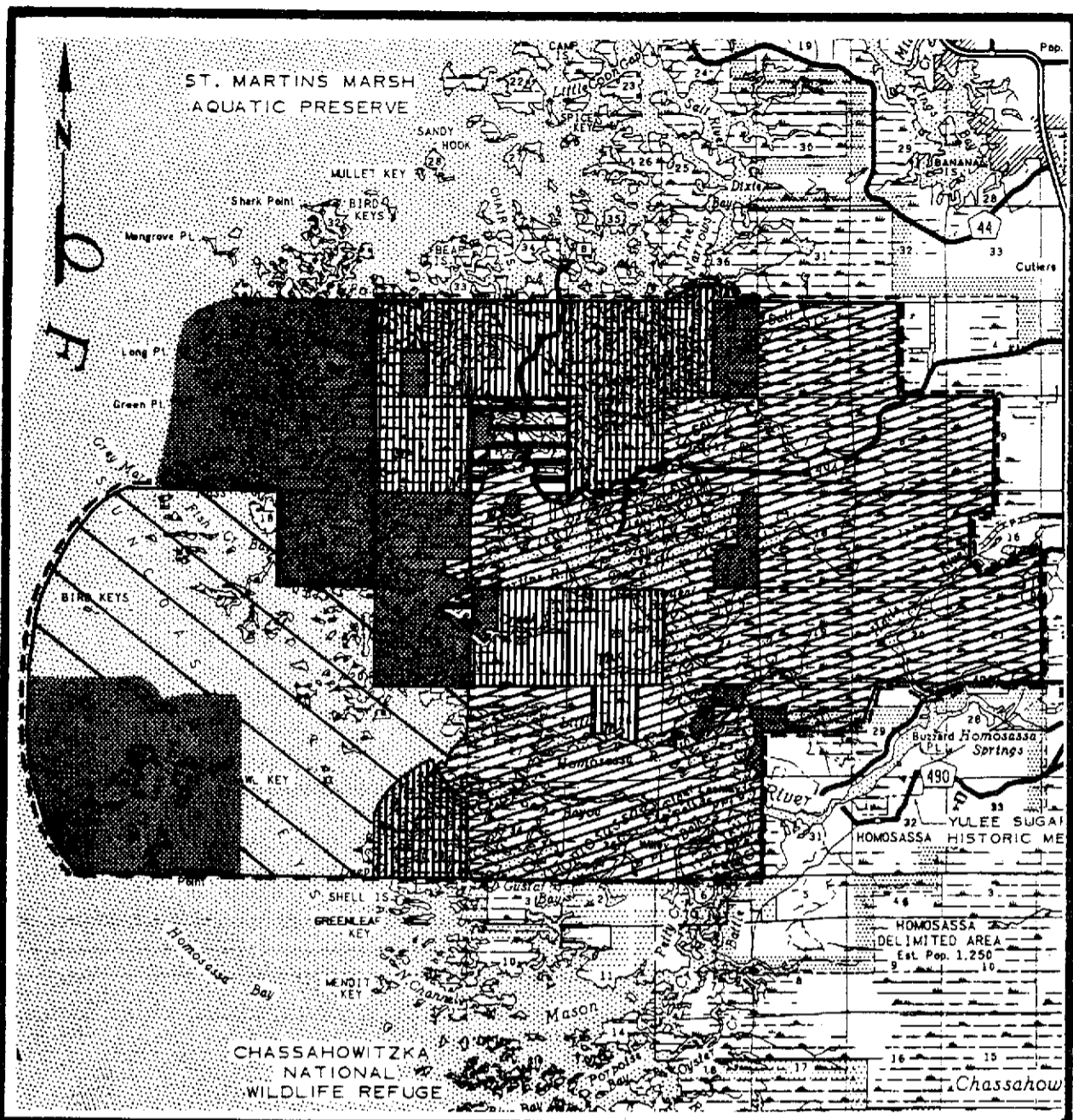
MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

This project should be managed with the primary objective of maintaining or enhancing biological diversity, with particular emphasis on special species. A master management plan should be developed to direct management functions for the project area.

The project was designed to achieve its management goals largely through less than fee-simple acquisition. Only 2,200 acres have been recommended for fee-simple acquisition. A master management plan should address and refine the project design recommendations for less than fee-simple acquisition techniques [e.g., conservation easements should specify allowable uses and quantify such uses when necessary (how many head of cattle per acre?, etc.)].

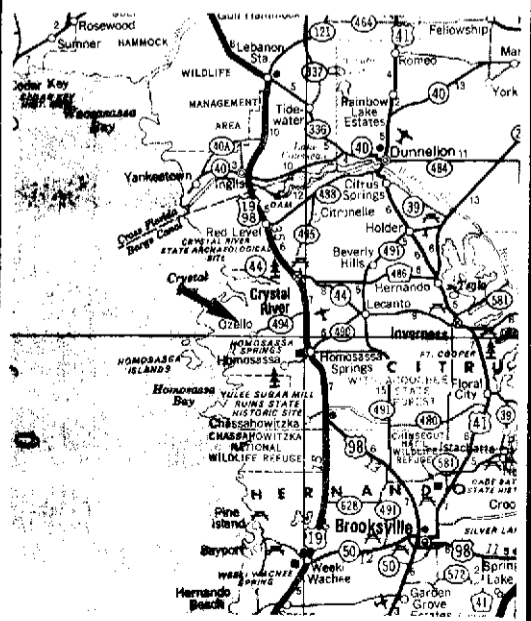
Management responsibility for this project should be divided between the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission and the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources. The project assessment stipulates that the part of the project lying south of County Road 523 bordering the north shores of Lake Marion and the addition northwest of Lake Jackson should be managed under single-use concepts by the Division of Recreation and Parks as part of Prairie Lakes State Preserve. The remainder of the project should be managed for multiple-use as part of the Three Lakes Wildlife Management Area (GFWFC). However, recent discussions between the Department of Natural Resources and the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission indicate that management of the entire tract will be by the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission initially.


#24 ST. MARTINS RIVER




1 MILE

ST. MARTINS RIVER
CITRUS COUNTY




 STATE/FEDERAL/NATURE CONSERVANCY LANDS

ACQUISITION PRIORITIES:

 AREA I (CURRENT PROJECT AREA)

 AREA II

 AREA III

 OUT

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#24 St. Martins River	Citrus	11,068*	\$5,270,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL). Acquisition would protect the relatively undisturbed and diverse habitats associated with three coastal spring-fed rivers and numerous creeks. Acquisition would also protect endangered, rare, threatened and unusual plant and animal species.

MANAGER

Division of State Lands of the Department of Natural Resources.

PROPOSED USE

Managed as part of the St. Martins Marsh Aquatic Preserve.

LOCATION

Citrus County, on Florida's west central coast between Crystal River and Homosassa Springs. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 4 and House District 26. It is also within the jurisdictions of the Southwest Florida Water Management District and the Withlacoochee Regional Planning Council.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

This project is predominantly comprised of hydric hammock, bottomland forest, salt marsh, mangrove islands, and spring-run streams. These natural communities are in good to excellent condition and support healthy populations of wildlife, including some species that are considered rare or endangered (e.g., bald eagles, wood storks, and manatee). This project borders, and has a direct influence on, the St. Martins Marsh Aquatic Preserve.

Several archaeological sites are reported for the project area and there is good potential that others could be discovered through a systematic cultural survey.

This project provides excellent recreational opportunities which could include boating, fishing, camping, swimming, picnicking, nature study, and photography.

OWNERSHIP

There are approximately 18 owners in Phase I of the project area. Ten of these owners control tracts of at least 400 acres each. All but one of these large ownerships are under listing agreements authorizing sale to the state. A law firm has been retained to ensure that these major ownerships can be conveyed to the state in one closing.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

The project area lies within the physiographic region defined by Citrus County as Terraced Coastal Lowlands. This area is highly unsuitable for development because the fractured limestone shelf, underlying this area and even outcropping in places, allows almost immediate exchange with the artesian aquifer.

Citrus County has attempted to severely restrict new high density development within this region in its Comprehensive Plan. Some substantial development permits, however, have been grandfathered, and encroachments such as housing developments and mobile home parks impact

* Phase I

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT (Continued)

parts of the undeveloped project area closest to US 19. Vacation homes and fish camps occur along the lower reaches of the Homosassa River. A power line running along a sizeable length of the St. Martin and Homosassa Rivers will probably assure the eventual development of substantial portions of this biologically productive estuarine environment if it is not publicly acquired.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

The St. Martins River project design was approved by the Land Acquisition Selection Committee on February 12, 1988. The final project boundaries were designed with the intent to exclude industrial and commercial development, developed subdivisions, and other substantial, habitable housing. Priority areas were developed which initially emphasized protection of an upland/wetland corridor between the Crystal River and St. Martins projects and the protection of the main river corridors. Only this Phase I portion of the project area should be boundary mapped, appraised, and acquired at this time. After successful completion of Priority 1, Priority 2 should be begun, then Priorities 3 and 4.

Acquisition Priorities:

1. Large ownerships, \geq 40 acres, within Area I.
2. Other ownerships within Area I and large ownerships, \geq 40 acres, within Area II.
3. Other ownerships within Area II.
4. Ownerships in Area III.

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value for Phase I is approximately \$5,270,000.

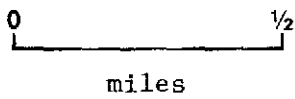
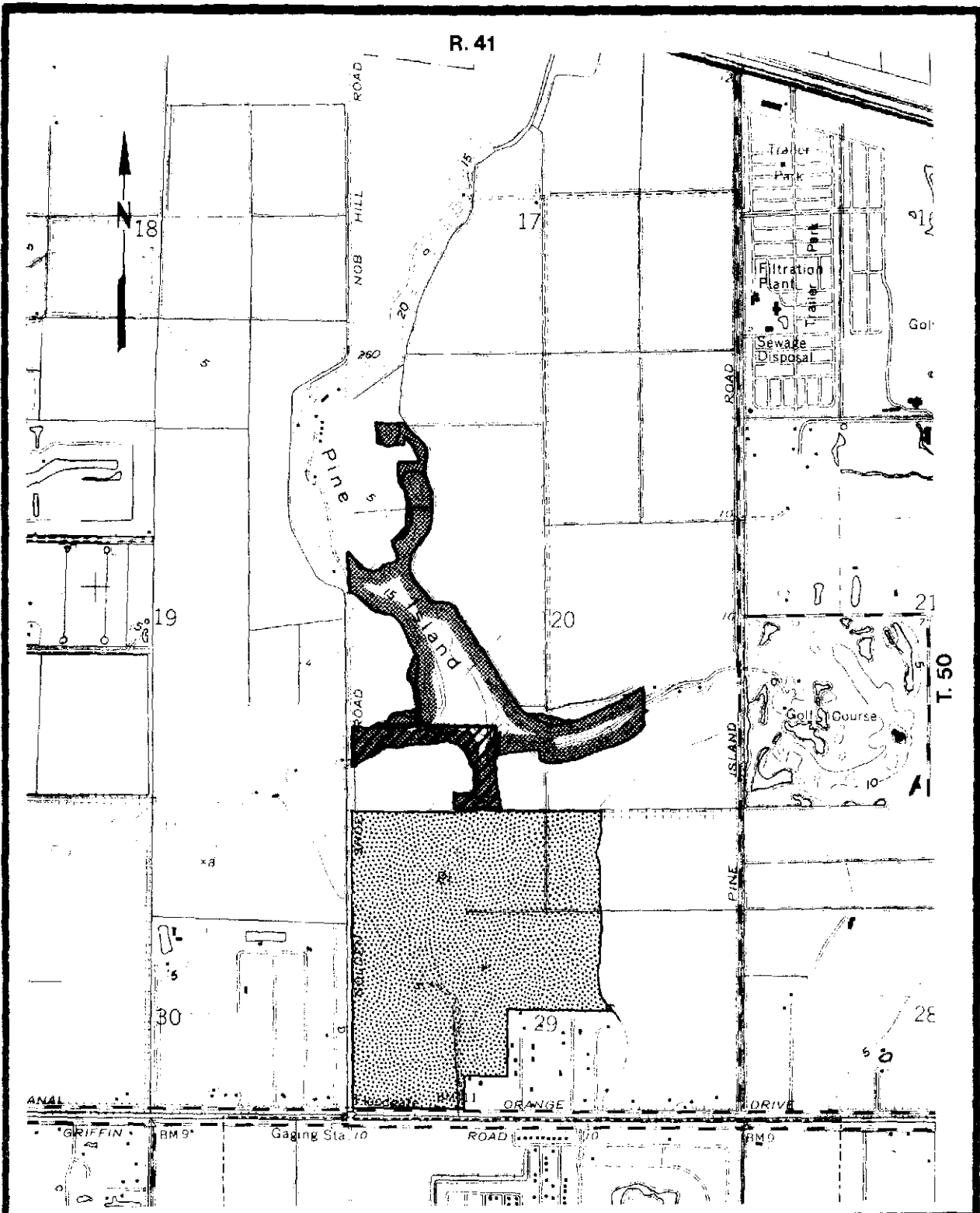
LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	0
Letters of general support.....	503
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	4
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	1

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The St. Martins River project is to be managed by the Division of State Lands of the Department of Natural Resources as an addition to the St. Martins Marsh Aquatic Preserve. The primary management objective for the project is the preservation of the naturally occurring and relatively unaltered flora and fauna. The preservation of the tract in a substantially natural condition will provide additional, important benefits: protection of habitat for endangered or threatened species, protection of water quality in the Aquatic Preserve, and protection of significant archaeological sites.

W25 PINE ISLAND RIDGE



PINE ISLAND RIDGE

BROWARD COUNTY



PROJECT AREA



TO BE DONATED



TREE TOPS PARK (COUNTY OWNED)

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#25 Pine Island Ridge	Broward	111	\$2,165,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as "other lands". Acquisition would primarily protect significant archaeological and historical resources.

MANAGER

Broward County through sublease from Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources.

PROPOSED USE

Archaeological/Historical Interpretive Site in conjunction with compatible recreational uses.

LOCATION

Broward County, Florida's southeast coast, south of SR 84 and west of the Florida Turnpike. This project is within Florida's Senate District 30 and House District 96. It is also within the jurisdictions of the South Florida Regional Planning Council and the South Florida Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

This project occupies a Pleistocene sand dune ridge that abruptly rises twenty-five feet above the surrounding plain to a maximum height of twenty-nine feet above sea level. The site has a long history of human occupation and disturbance which has diminished its natural resource values. The project area includes some very large south Florida slash pine and live oak trees in the overstory with an interesting mix of native subtropical trees and shrubs in the understory.

This project has high archaeological and historical value. There are seven archaeological sites recorded within the Pine Island Ridge project area, and the tract was occupied by Seminole Indians through the early 20th century. The project is the site of the Second Seminole War Battle of Pine Island in 1838.

Recreational activities must be compatible with the protection of significant cultural resources. The project can provide picnicking, hiking, bike riding, nature study, and photography.

OWNERSHIP

Two owners. Sea Ranch Properties, Inc. is the major owner and is a willing seller of most of the property included in the final boundary. It is unknown whether Sea Ranch is willing to sell the 10+ non-ridge acreage. Broward County, through a development agreement, obtained a 14 acre parcel which will be donated to the state.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

The Broward County Land Use Plan (1977) identified Pine Island Ridge as a unique natural area. In 1981, the Conservation Element of the county comprehensive plan designated the property as a Local Area of Particular Concern.

The Broward County Land Use Plan and the Town of Davie Future Land Use Element have been amended and now permit 3.6 residential units per acre, an increase from the previous one unit per acre designation. A rezoning request has been approved which will allow the planned residential development and implementation of the comprehensive plan amendments. Approximately 25% of the project area will retain the older zoning of one unit per acre.

#25 PINE ISLAND RIDGE

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT (Continued)

Residential development occurs on three sides of the Sea Ranch property; and, with its new zoning, the property immediately adjacent to Pine Island Ridge could be developed within the near future.

Although the population growth rate in Broward County was relatively slow between 1980 and 1986, when compared to other counties, Broward is one of the most densely populated counties in the state ranking second behind Pinellas County.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

The Pine Island Ridge Project Design was approved by the Land Acquisition Selection Committee on June 22, 1988 and did not significantly alter the resource planning boundary. The 6.9 acre entrance feature and the 2.5 acre adjacent parcel were deleted and approximately 10 acres of non-ridge land was added to the project area.

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value is approximately \$2,165,000.

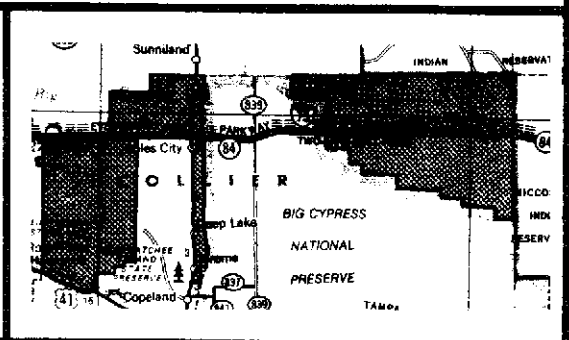
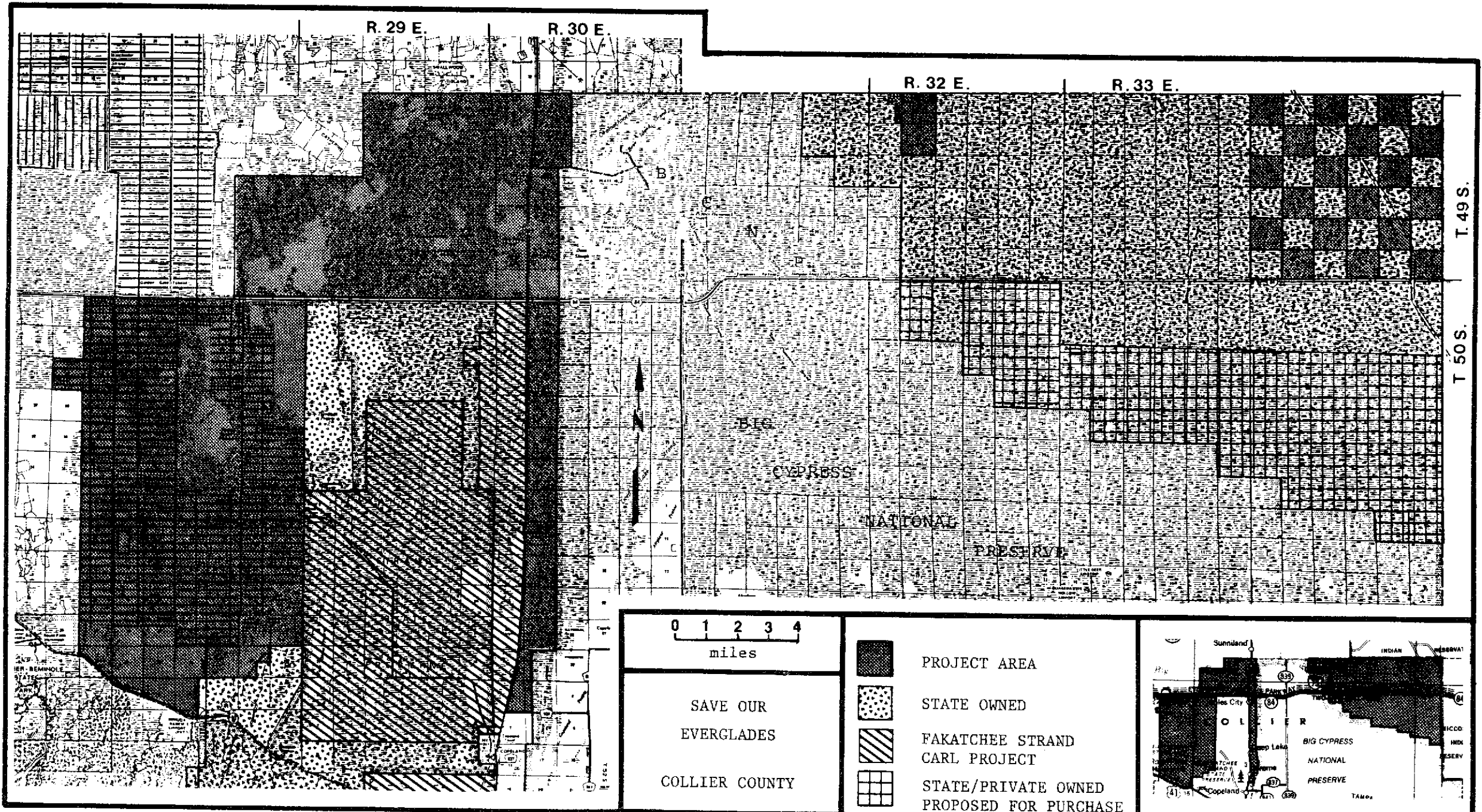
LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	1
Letters of general support.....	53
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	0
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	2

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The Pine Island Ridge project will be leased to Broward County for management at county expense. The lease should pass through the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources to ensure that the acquisition objectives that were defined for this project are satisfied. The tract should be managed with the primary goal of preservation of significant cultural and natural resources; however, recreational activities that are fully compatible with this preservation goal should be allowed. The presence of an adjacent 250 acre county park (Tree Tops Park) adds to the value of this project in terms of access, maintenance, and recreational potential. The Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State should advise the Division of Recreation and Parks in developing the pass-through lease regarding archaeological and historical resources.

#26 SAVE OUR EVERGLADES



PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#26 Save Our Everglades	Collier	174,756	\$ 6,000,000*(CARL) (\$89,647,000 Total)

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL). Acquisition of this project will help protect the water resources and the unique biological communities of the Florida Everglades - Big Cypress Ecosystem, including the headwaters of Fakahatchee Strand.

MANAGER

The Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources or the National Park Service or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, with the Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State, the Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service cooperating.

PROPOSED USE

Additions to the Fakahatchee State Preserve, the Florida Panther National Wildlife Refuge and, the Big Cypress National Preserve.

LOCATION

In Collier County, south Florida, east of Naples. The project is north and south of Alligator Alley, adjacent to the Fakahatchee Strand project area. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 38 and House District 75. It is also within the jurisdictions of the Southwest Florida Regional Planning Council and the South Florida Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

This project provides a very important hydrological connection with several significant natural areas: Big Cypress National Preserve, Fakahatchee Strand State Preserve and Everglades National Park. The project area serves as the headwaters of the largest strand swamp in the nation - the Fakahatchee Strand. Besides performing essential hydrological functions for other significant natural areas, the Save Our Everglades project is an excellent natural area itself. Natural community types existing on the property include cypress forest, pine forest, hammock, mixed swamp forest, wet and dry prairies and freshwater marsh. The project area is known to support many endangered, threatened or rare species including a large variety of rare orchids and other epiphytes, as well as the endangered Florida panther.

Although the project area has not been systematically surveyed for cultural resource sites, it is believed to have good potential for archaeological investigations.

The project can provide a range of recreational opportunities that are compatible with the primary acquisition objective of natural resource protection.

OWNERSHIP

It is estimated that there are at least 23,000 owners in the project area. Golden Gate Estates, 41,000± acres, has over 22,000 owners. 98% of Golden Gate remains to be purchased, Acquisition staff is currently negotiating with willing sellers. Barron Collier Enterprises and Collier Enterprises own over 100,000 acres.

* CARL financial contribution is being reanalyzed. Preliminary calculations indicate a tax value for the CARL portion of the project area of approximately \$25,319,000.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

The ecological character and unique resources within the Save Our Everglades CARL project are extremely sensitive, and are vulnerable to a variety of activities. Drainage and other physical disruptions to the hydrology of the area can cause significant shifts in vegetative composition by changing inundation periods, fire regimes, or soil properties. Construction of access roads not only has the potential for changing surface sheet-flow patterns, but also brings a greater disturbance to wildlife and places greater stresses on endangered plant and animal populations. The small size, and limited distribution of these populations makes them particularly vulnerable to disturbance.

The project area can be considered endangered by a number of human activities. The presence of mineral deposits such as limestone and peat provides incentive for exploitation of these resources. Although no specific plans for mining are known for the project area, such activities could occur possibly in association with existing limestone mines north of the Northern Fakahatchee Strand parcel near Copeland. Oil and gas exploration and development is occurring in the Big Cypress Area as a highly regulated activity, and it would probably occur on the Save Our Everglades project whether it is acquired or not. Well-site access roads and pipelines have the potential for ecological damage if not sited, constructed, operated or removed properly.

ESTIMATED COST

Remaining total tax assessed value is approximately \$89,647,000.
Estimated CARL contribution is approximately \$6,000,000* (See footnote on last page).

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	0
Letters of general support.....	7
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	2
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	0

EMINENT DOMAIN

The Florida Legislature has specifically provided the power of eminent domain for acquisition of lands within this critical area (Chapter 380.055(7), Florida Statutes). Eminent domain authority was extended to 1993 by the 1987 Legislature.

OTHER

This project is within a Chapter 380 area of Critical State Concern.

The new federal Big Cypress Addition Act (Public Law 100-301) provides assistance by the federal government in acquiring approximately 146,000 acres of this project. The State of Florida will be reimbursed an amount equal to 80% of the total cost to the State of Florida of acquiring such lands.

The Save Our Everglades Initiative was introduced by the office of the Governor in 1985 and has continued as a priority of the current administration. Reports on the status of protection efforts in the Everglades are issued quarterly.

OTHER (Continued)**Coordination**

This acquisition is a joint endeavor of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the National Park Service, the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) and the CARL program. The National Park Service and the FDOT in conjunction with CARL have purchased or have under contract approximately 9,320 acres in the easternmost portion of the Big Cypress Addition. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has purchased or has under contract approximately 25,000 acres in the westernmost portion of the Big Cypress Addition. Most of the remaining acreage in the westernmost portion consists of the one mile strip east of SR 29 which also extends south of the Ally. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has some parcels in this strip north of the Ally under contract. The majority of this one mile strip, however, is owned by the Colliers and is proposed as part of the Collier exchange being negotiated by the National Park Service.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The Save Our Everglades project is located in Collier County and consists of four parcels totaling approximately 209,000 acres. The eastern-most parcel, the "Big Cypress Connection," consists of 123,937 acres located in the northeast corner of Collier County and is bounded along the east line and along the south and west by the Big Cypress National Preserve. A second parcel is 36,139 acres and is located in the northern Fakahatchee Strand north of State Road 84 and west of the Big Cypress Preserve. A third parcel, consisting of approximately 41,000 acres, is located south of State Road 84, and runs along the western boundary of Fakahatchee Strand State Preserve. This parcel includes the Golden Gate Estates subdivision. The fourth parcel is a one mile wide strip of approximately 8,000 acres lying east of State Road 29, which would join the Big Cypress National Preserve with the Fakahatchee Strand CARL project and the second parcel of this project. Acquisition of this project will provide buffers or additions to existing federal and State ownerships in the area including the Big Cypress Preserve and the Fakahatchee Strand State Preserve, and will provide for protection of the hydrological resources important to the Everglades National Park. Acquisitions will also become part of the Florida Panther National Wildlife Refuge.

The Save Our Everglades project should be acquired as an Environmentally Endangered Land and managed as a multiple-use area with primary management being oriented toward resource protection. Allowable uses that should be considered include hunting, fishing, hiking, camping, and nature appreciation. Lead managers for this project should be the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources (Fakahatchee), the National Park Service (Big Cypress Connection), and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Florida Panther National Wildlife Refuge) with the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, and the Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State cooperating.

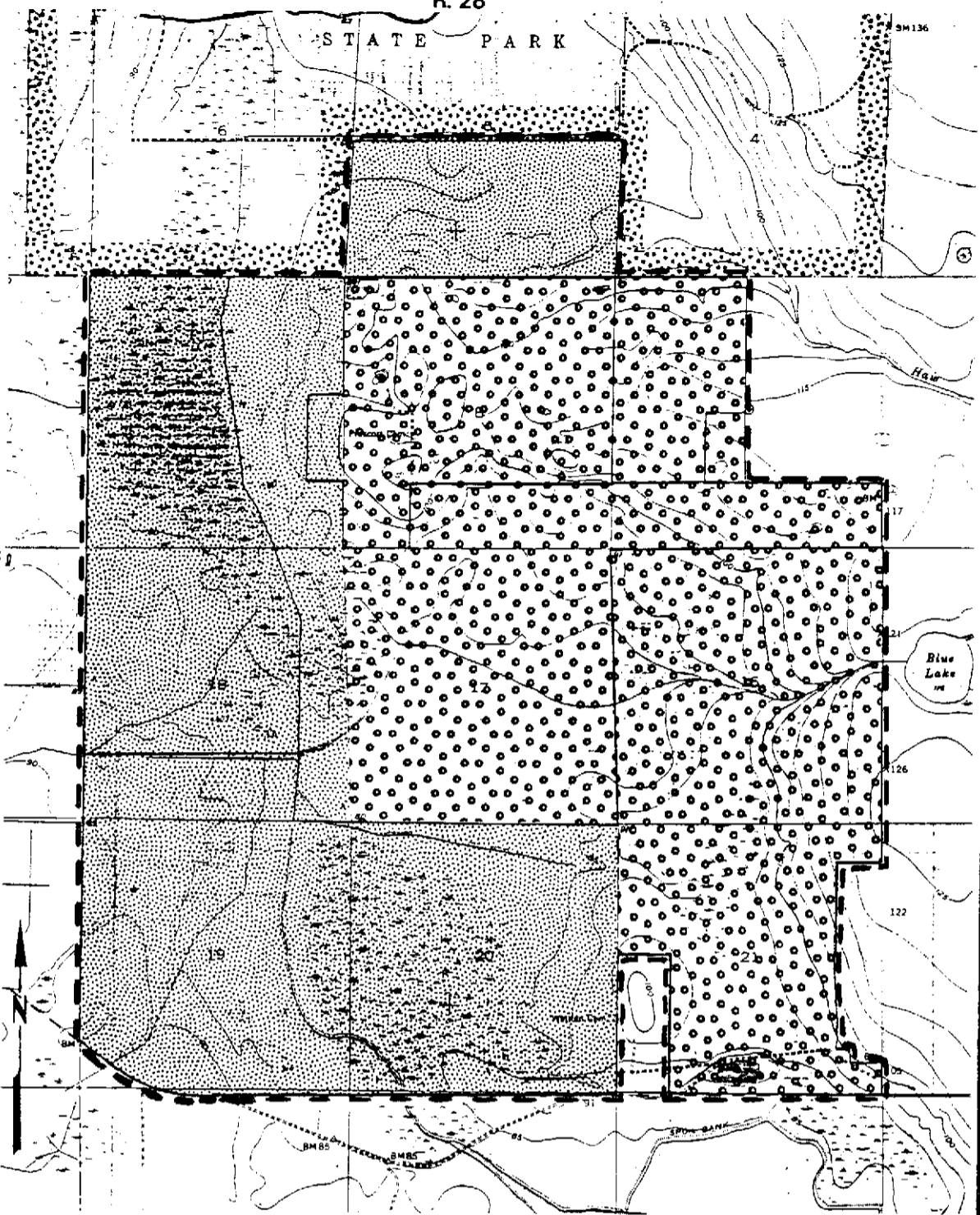
#27 HIGHLANDS HAMMOCK STATE PARK ADDITION

R. 28

STATE PARK

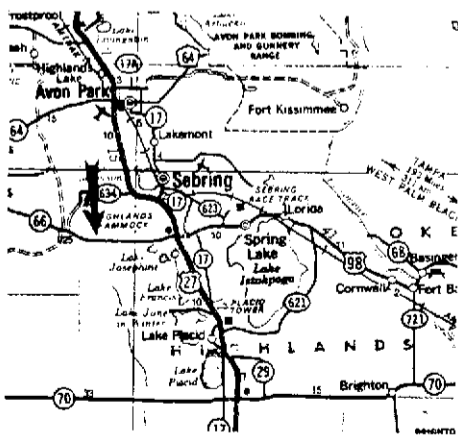
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HIGHLANDS HAMMOCK ADDITION
HIGHLANDS COUNTY



- PHASE I
- PHASE II
- STATE PARK BOUNDARY
- PROJECT BOUNDARY

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#27 Highlands Hammock State Park Addition	Highlands	5,571	\$1,958,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL). Acquisition would provide significant protection for endangered species and would protect watershed quality.

MANAGER

Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources.

PROPOSED USE

State Park Addition

LOCATION

Highlands County, south central Florida, approximately 4 1/2 miles southwest of U.S. 27 and Sebring. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 13 and House District 76. It also lies within the jurisdictions of the Central Florida Regional Planning Council and the Southwest Florida Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

This project is comprised of generally good quality scrub, scrubby flatwoods, xeric hammock, mesic flatwoods, baygall, and basin swamp natural communities. The project also includes some relatively minor areas where the natural vegetation has been disturbed. The basin swamp is of particular importance because of hydrological connections with Highlands Hammock State Park. The diversity of natural communities supports good populations of wildlife, including several threatened species.

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

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

OWNERSHIP

There are approximately 10 owners in the entire project area. Iris Young owns all but approximately 728 acres of the 4 1/2 sections of Phase I and is a willing seller. Part of Phase II is in receivership, so there could be a good possibility of acquiring it. Livingston a major owner in Phase II has many of the other parcels in Phase II under option and is a willing seller.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

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

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

Because the location of the area is in close proximity to the rapidly expanding City of Sebring, it is potentially a prime area for development of private and commercial housing. Development of these types are currently present in close proximity to the area.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

The Highland Hammock Project Design was approved by the Land Acquisition Selection Committee on April 1, 1988. The resource planning boundary was refined by the addition of approximately 40 acres to the northeastern part of the project area and the deletion of approximately 60 acres in the southeastern part of the project. The area deleted was predominantly pasture and citrus.

Less than fee-simple acquisition

Iris Young, the major owner, has indicated she would prefer to keep all property east of Charlie Bowlegs Creek, but that a conservation easement or life estate might be negotiable. Preferable means of protection is by purchasing the fee simple title.

Phasing

1. Sections 5, 7, 18, 19, 20
2. Sections 8, 9, 16, 17, 21

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value is approximately \$1,958,000.

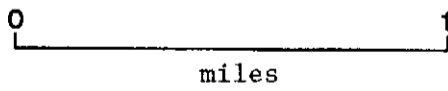
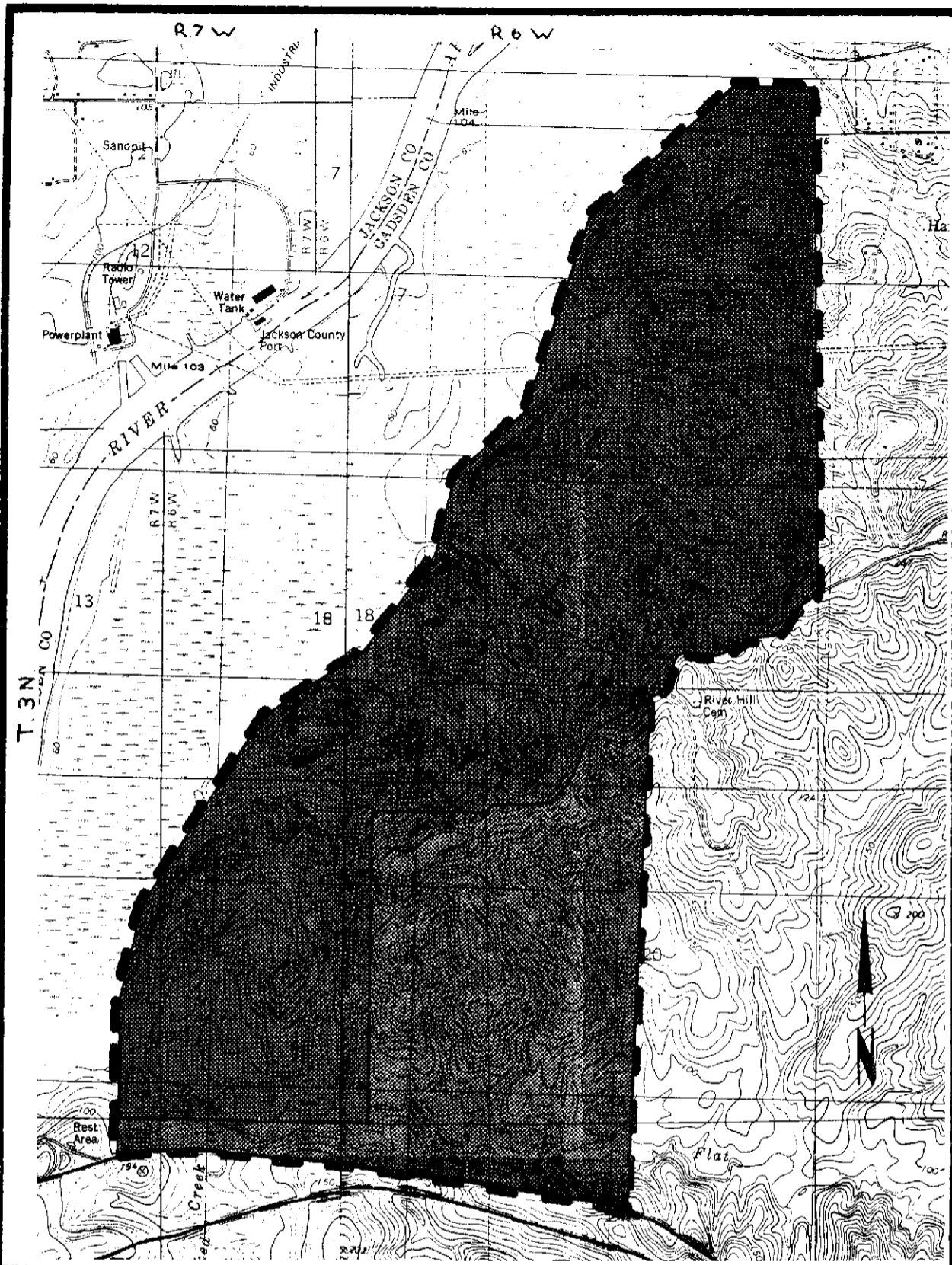
LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	1
Letters of general support.....	297
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	6
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	20

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

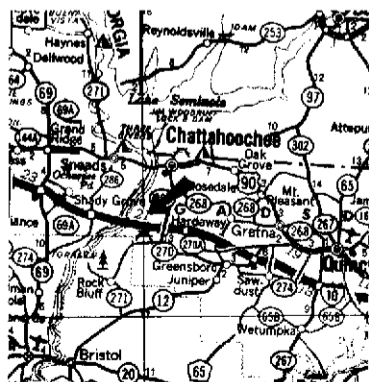
The project will be managed by the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources as a contiguous addition to Highlands Hammock State Park. The addition includes the headwaters of Charley Bowlegs Creek which runs through the park. Maintenance of the tract in a substantially natural condition will ensure the continued high quality of water flowing into the park. The primary management objective is the preservation of significant natural features, while at the same time permitting a full program of compatible recreational activities.

#28 GADSDEN COUNTY GLADES



GADSDEN COUNTY GLADES

GADSDEN COUNTY



■ PROJECT AREA

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#28 Gadsden County Glades	Gadsden	1,800	\$ 456,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL). Acquisition would protect at least four natural communities, two of which are among the rarer and more endangered in Florida, and associated endemic and disjunct plant species.

MANAGER

The Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources with the Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services and the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission cooperating.

PROPOSED USE

State Botanical Site or State Preserve with compatible recreational activities.

LOCATION

In Gadsden County, northwest Florida Panhandle, immediately east of Apalachicola River Floodplain, north of I-10 and just southwest of Chattahoochee. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 2 and House District 8. It also lies within the jurisdictions of the Apalachee Regional Planning Council and the Northwest Florida Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

This project comprises much of the known Florida occurrence of the upland glade natural community type. The project also includes some excellent examples of other upland mesic natural communities such as slope forest. Upland glade and slope forest are considered to be among the rarer and more endangered natural communities in Florida. These natural communities support disjunct populations of plant species that usually range to the north and west; many of these species are rare throughout their range. Several very rare plants occur within the project such as the federally endangered Florida torrey tree (Torreya taxifolia).

Although no systematic archaeological survey has ever been conducted for the project area, surveys in the general area suggest a fairly heavy site density.

Recreational opportunities would be limited to low intensity activities to preserve the unique character of the project area (e.g., hiking, photography, and nature appreciation).

OWNERSHIP

Five owners of large parcels and about six owners of small parcels.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

The Gadsden County Glades are highly susceptible to man-induced degradation. Vehicular and foot traffic have already compromised the quality of several Upland Glades. Given the small populations of the rare plant species known from the site, a single unscrupulous or unknowing plant collector could eliminate a species from Florida. Timber removal has been conducted without knowledge of the other natural resources on the site, resulting in clear-cutting and subsequent erosion of some very high quality Seepage Slopes and Upland Glades. The relative maturity of the forests on the site and the dependence of the rare plants and Natural Communities on a specific set of hydrological, geological, and microclimatological conditions render the entire system highly endangered and vulnerable.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT (Continued)

Given the relatively mature state of the timber, and the increased rate at which timber harvest and conversion to pine plantations has recently progressed in the area, it is almost certain that the natural resources will be significantly degraded in the very near future. Some development at the southern city limit of Chattahoochee is occurring just north of the proposed project boundary.

Acquisition Planning

This project was included within the overall Apalachicola River and Bay resource planning boundary.

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value is \$456,000.

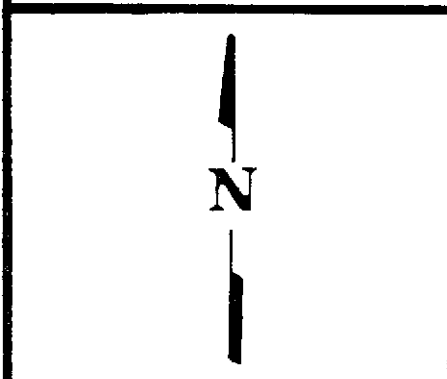
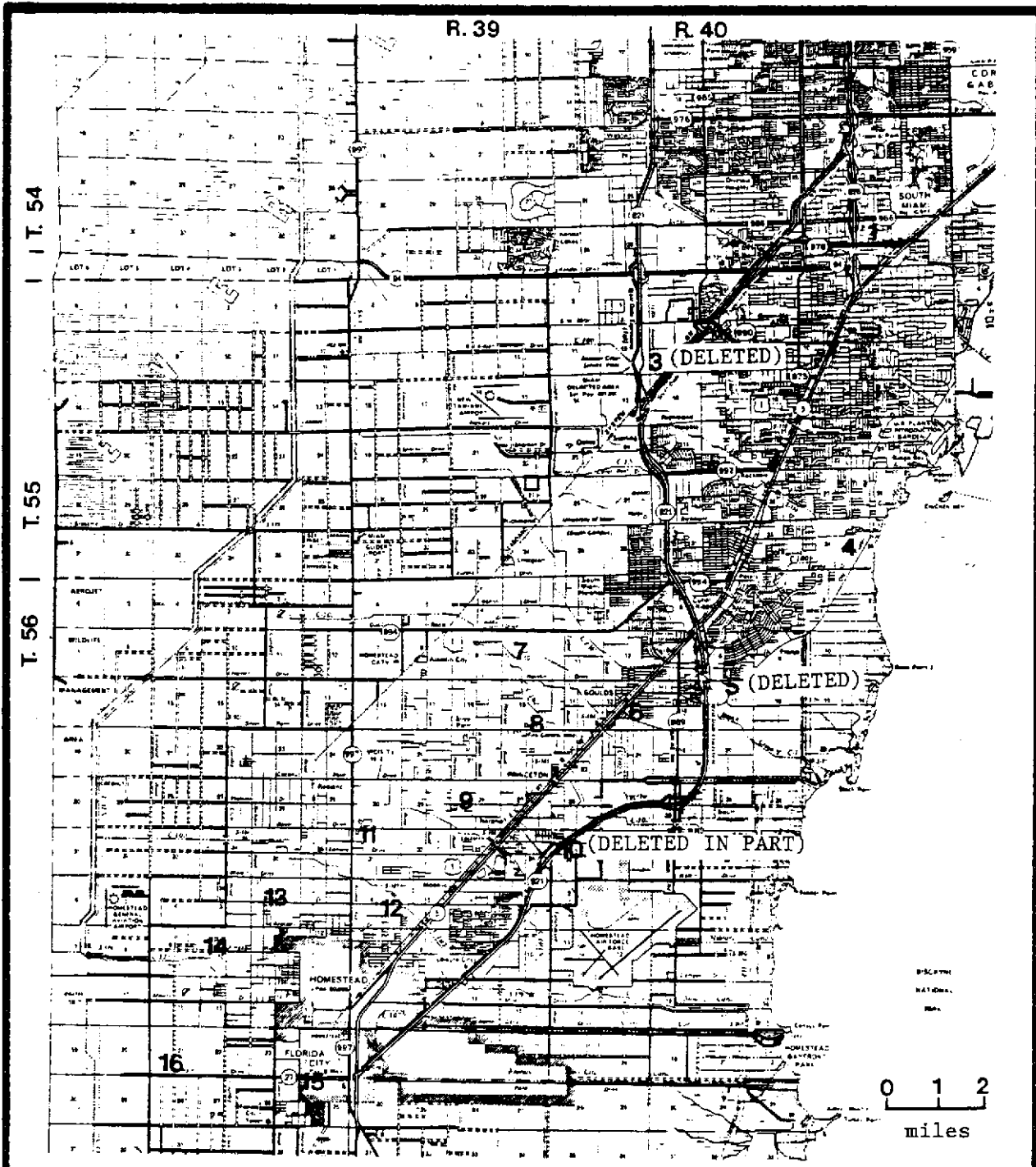
LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	0
Letters of general support.....	1
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	0
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	0

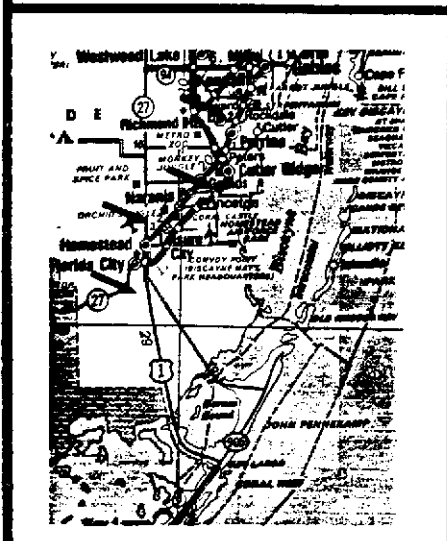
MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

This project is proposed for acquisition as EEL to be managed as a State Botanical Site or State Preserve. The primary acquisition objective is the preservation of the rare upland glade and slope forest natural community types. Management of the project will focus on the maintenance of conditions that optimally support the unusual natural communities. This should not involve any intensive management techniques. The natural communities are basically self-maintaining; however, controlled burning or hand removal of hardwoods may be necessary to prevent the surrounding forest from encroaching into the open spaces of the glades. The vulnerability of the natural communities necessitates that recreational activities be strictly regulated to avoid excessively disturbing the site. Activities that should be permitted include scientific research, hiking, photography, and nature appreciation. More intensive activities should be carefully evaluated to determine if they are appropriate before being allowed.

#29 MIAMI ROCKRIDGE PINELANDS



MIAMI ROCKRIDGE PINELANDS
DADE COUNTY



SITES # 1 - 16

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#29 Miami Rockridge Pinelands	Dade	175	\$ 2,179,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL). Acquisition would protect a large number of rare, endangered, threatened and endemic plant species and would also preserve water recharge areas.

MANAGER

Dade County in coordination with the Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.

PROPOSED USE

Biological Preserves. Those Pine Rocklands adjacent to Old Cutler Hammock Environmental Education Center, Fuchs Hammock Environmental Study Area and Camp Owaissa Bauer would be additions to the interpretive functions of those areas.

LOCATION

In Dade County, south Florida, metro Miami - Homestead urban area. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 39 and House Districts 119 and 120. It is also within the jurisdictions of the South Florida Regional Planning Council and the South Florida Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

This project is comprised of the best remaining examples of the highly endangered pine rockland natural community type. These tropical pinelands occur exclusively on the Miami Ridge and have been dramatically reduced in acreage by development. Numerous rare and endangered plant species and several animal species - many of which are found nowhere else - occur in the pinelands.

Recreational opportunities would be limited to low intensity activities that would not be harmful to the unique flora.

OWNERSHIP

There are approximately 18 owners and 53 parcels.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

The 14 pineland sites are considered upland and developable. All sites are zoned residential (up to six lots per acre) or agricultural (could be cleared for crops or one house per five acres). The trees and endemics are also sensitive to nearby development. Soils are thin over the rocky base and the root systems are sensitive to disturbance.

The record of development in the pinelands and their consequent disappearance leaves no doubt as to their endangerment. Pinelands, outside the Everglades National Park, once totaled over 160,000 acres but have been reduced, by 1978, to 3,951 acres.

In 1984 Dade County conducted a forest inventory which evaluated approximately 5,000 acres of pinelands and hammocks areas of two acres or larger. This survey resulted in the identification of 2,737 acres of pinelands which qualified as environmentally sensitive. A more detailed analysis of the quality and manageability of the identified acreage resulted in the selection of the 14 subject sites which comprise 175 acres of the most valuable and threatened privately owned pinelands in Dade County. The largest of these is currently being developed.

#29 MIAMI ROCKRIDGE PINELANDS

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT (Continued)

Since 1975 it has been estimated that 48 percent of the Miami Rockridge Pinelands have been destroyed. At this current rate of destruction, all privately owned pinelands in the environmentally sensitive category would be developed in the next 10 to 15 years. This trend is not expected to slow down due to the upland characteristics of the rockridge sites which are desirable locations for development activities. Thus, these sites must be considered extremely endangered.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

On November 12, 1986, the Land Acquisition Selection Committee approved the final project design for Miami Rockridge Pinelands. The project design deleted two sites from the project area because of extensive alterations to the sites. A substantial portion of another site was also deleted for the same reason. These modifications reduce the total acreage of the resource planning boundary by 43 acres and reduced the number of discrete sites to 14.

Recommended Phasing

- Phase 1. Site 11
- Phase 2. Site 12
- Phase 3. Site 2
- Phase 4. Site 4
- Phase 5. Site 6
- Phase 6. Site 15
- Phase 7. Site 14
- Phase 8. Site 13
- Phase 9. Site 8
- Phase 10. Site 1
- Phase 11. Site 16
- Phase 12. Site 7
- Phase 13. Florida Natural Areas Inventory addition to Site 10
- Phase 14. Site 9

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value is approximately \$2,179,000.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	0
Letters of general support.....	12
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	0
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	0

OTHER

Site 11, the first acquisition priority and the largest of the tracts, has been bulldozed and prepared for development.

The Florida Department of Transportation has recently negotiated a contract with the owner of Site 2 to purchase a right of way which transects the hammock.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

As a result of the distribution of the proposed pineland preserves throughout a wide range of areas in the County with diverse land uses, it has been proposed that the sites be managed at different levels of intensity. Sites closest to urban populations will be managed to allow controlled interpretive and limited passive recreational opportunities, while more remote pinelands will be maintained as environmentally endangered land preserves. All of the pineland sites will be managed by the Dade County Park and Recreation Department in conformance with the State's Environmentally Endangered Lands Plan and State Lands Management Plan.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY (Continued)

It is anticipated that the subject parcels would be fenced to prohibit illegal dumping and uncontrolled access, vandalism and the removal of endemic species. Public access would be limited to controlled interpretive uses where appropriate. Likewise, steps will be taken to maintain the high quality and integrity of the pinelands by preventing the intrusion of exotic species. In addition to Dade County Parks, the Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services will be asked to help in the management of the pineland preserves by conducting periodic controlled burns of the properties to encourage pineland growth and eliminate the threat of understory hardwoods and exotic species.

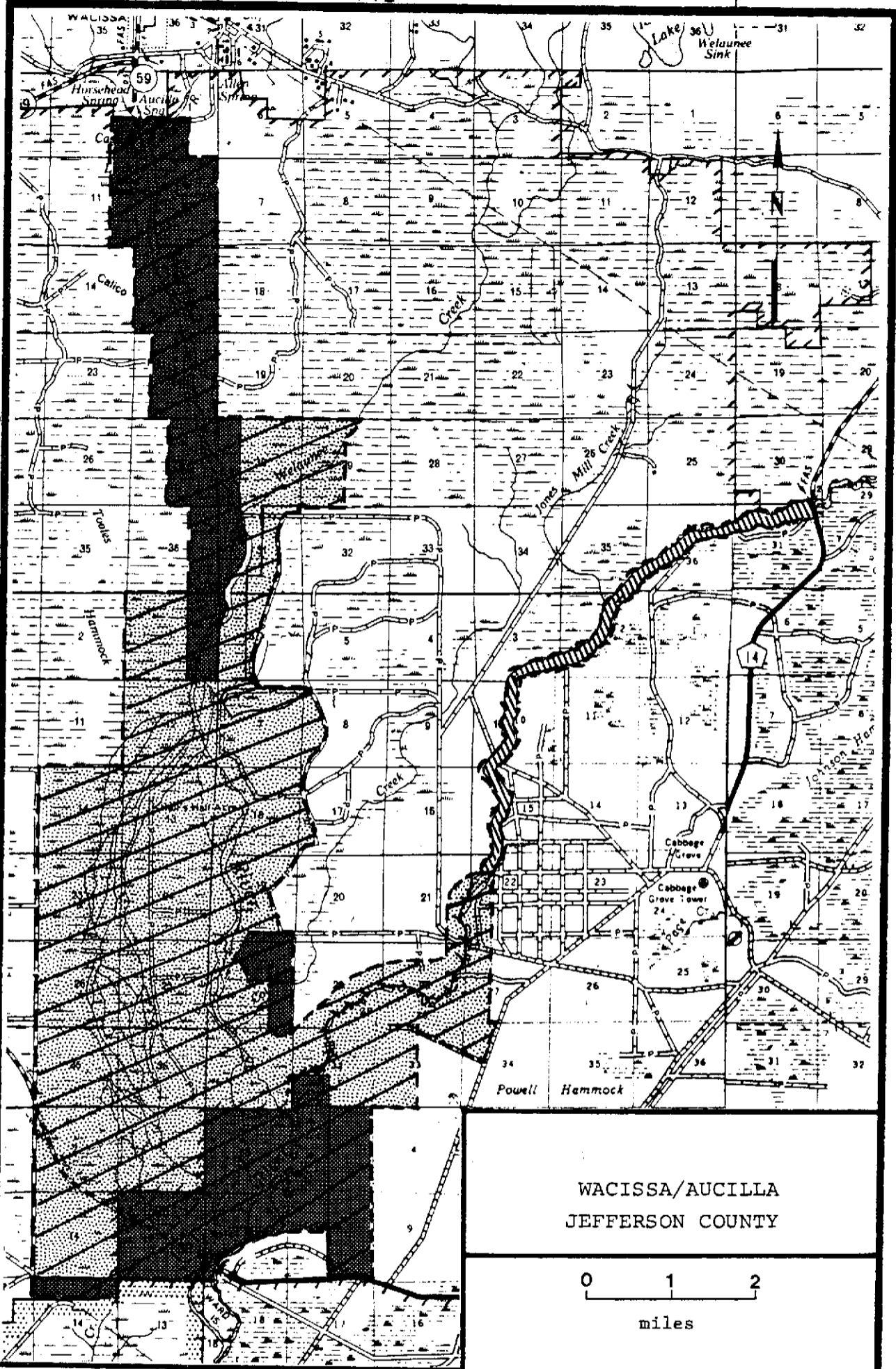
#30 WACISSA AND AUCILLA RIVER SINKS

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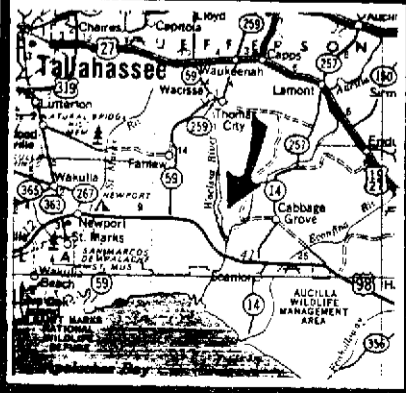
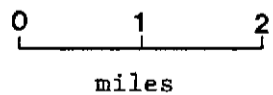
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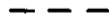
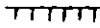
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T. 3 S



WACISSA/AUCILLA
JEFFERSON COUNTY



-  STATE OWNED
-  PROJECT AREA
-  PROJECT AREA (TO BE MAPPED)
-  PROJECT BOUNDARY
-  AUCILLA (WMA)

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#30 Wacissa and Aucilla River Sinks	Jefferson Taylor	7,080*	\$ 319,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as "other lands." Closing of existing option contract will place into public ownership land which is a natural floodplain, which preserves a very significant number of archaeological sites and which supports twelve major natural communities. Acquisition of the remainder of the site will protect a springhead, other portions of an undeveloped river corridor, wetlands and an area already in use by the public for recreation.

MANAGER

Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission and the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources with the Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services and the Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State cooperating.

PROPOSED USE

Continued management as a Wildlife Management Area. Parts of the project area are also suitable for management as a State Park. Certain sites may also be developed into interpretive archaeological sites.

LOCATION

In Jefferson and Taylor Counties, in Florida's Panhandle, approximately 23 miles southeast of Tallahassee. Town of Wacissa is located near the head springs, and the Gulf of Mexico is three miles south of the project. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 5 and House District 12. It also lies within the jurisdictions of the Apalachee and North Central Florida Regional Planning Councils and the Northwest Florida and Suwannee River Water Management Districts.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

This project encompasses much of two river systems, a blackwater stream, the Aucilla, and a spring (first magnitude)-fed stream, the Wacissa. Both these river corridors are in good condition and are popular canoe trails. Ten different natural communities occur within the project creating a very diverse natural area. Some of these communities such as aquatic caves and sinkholes are rare and threatened in our state. Although the surrounding areas are part of a commercial timber operation, the natural resources at the site remain in good condition. The natural communities provide excellent wildlife habitat and support an abundance of water birds and other wild animals. The project boasts several unique geological features including the Aucilla River Sinks; an area in which the Aucilla River alternately flows through subterranean passageways and then reappears at the surface.

There are numerous aboriginal sites along both rivers and the project offers excellent potential for archaeological investigations.

The project offers excellent opportunities for recreational activities, especially those associated with the rivers (e.g., canoeing, fishing, swimming, nature appreciation, and picnicking).

OWNERSHIP

Approximately 13,179 acres representing approximately two-thirds of the project area have been purchased from the Nature Conservancy. There are two other major owners and a few minor ones, not including those owners associated with the conservation easement.

* Part of this acreage includes the conservation easement along the Aucilla which will be boundary mapped at a later date.

#30 WACISSA AND AUCILLA RIVER SINKS

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

Much of the area has been logged in the past, but only very small areas have been converted to pine plantations. Rock mining occurs in the area. The water resources are subject to degradation. Many archaeological sites have been disturbed by unauthorized excavation.

The forested communities are still in good condition, even after logging, and no intensification of forestry practices is anticipated by the owners. River frontage is always susceptible to development.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

On March 21, 1986, the Land Acquisition Selection Committee approved the project design for Lower Wacissa River and Aucilla River Sinks, resulting in a project area of approximately 20,258 acres.

Resource planning boundary/project design additions included: the addition of the upper segment of the Wacissa River, the addition of the major river rises between the original project boundary and Nuttall Rise, the lower slave canal and wetlands connecting the western project area to the Aucilla River, the addition of undeveloped coastal hydric hammock, the addition of the 150 acre Goose Pasture for recreational purposes, and a six mile corridor along the Aucilla River.

Less Than Fee Simple Acquisition

- Staff recommends less than fee simple acquisition for Goose Pasture. Buckeye is receptive to leasing this area to the State for recreational purposes.
- Staff recommends protecting the corridor along the Aucilla River by attempting to acquire conservation easements.
- Owner contact agreement for the Yeager parcel in the short term, with application of fee or less than fee acquisition in the long term.

Acquisition Phasing

- Phase I. Buckeye ownership - original proposal.
- Phase II. (a) Northern additions to original proposal.
(b) Conservation easement on Aucilla.
- Phase III. Southern additions to original proposal.
- Phase IV. Yeager ownership.

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value of remaining acreage is estimated to be \$319,000.

Management Funds requested by the Department of Natural Resources for Fiscal Year 1987-88.

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>FCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$48,056	\$36,482	\$158,875	\$340,000	\$583,413

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	0
Letters of general support.....	0
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	2
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.....	1

OTHER

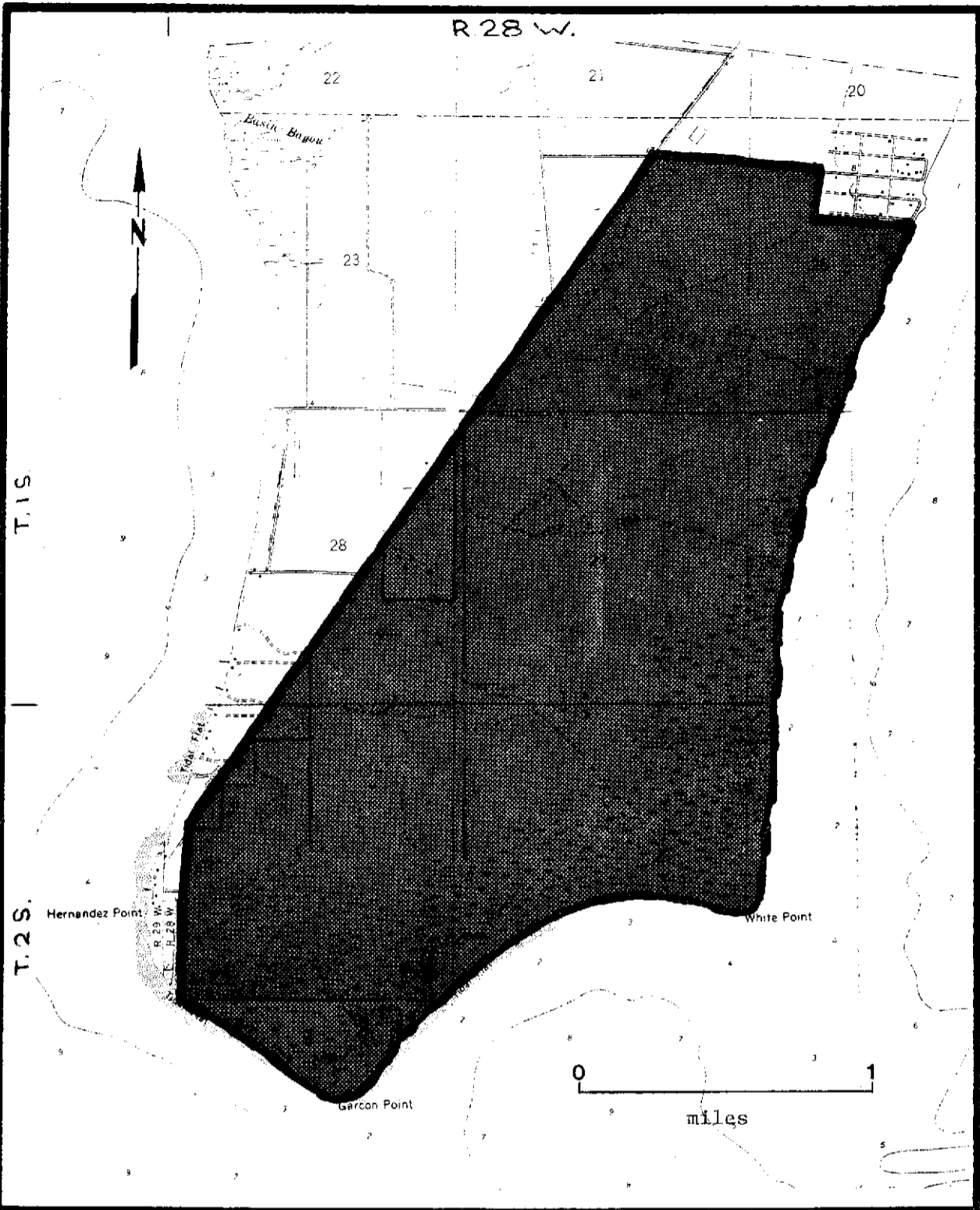
This project includes a waterbody classified under the Special Waters Category of Outstanding Florida Waters.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The project area is currently heavily used for recreation. Most of it is within the Aucilla Wildlife Management Area. The Wacissa River is a part of the State canoe trail system and the Florida Trail follows the Aucilla River sinks through the area. There is a county park at the head springs, a privately maintained public access point at Goose Pasture, and a public boat ramp at Nuttall Rise. Hunting, fishing, boating, canoeing, swimming, hiking, camping, and just about all types of active and passive outdoor recreation occur on the site and should continue after acquisition. A multiple use management policy is recommended for the project. The Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission or the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources should be lead agency with the Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State and the Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services cooperating.

Development and management costs should be low. If the existing public access points to the rivers are maintained, additional river access points may not be needed. Upland use facilities (camping, trails, road maintenance, etc.) should be all that is required. Development and use should be managed so as to protect the natural resource values, especially the river systems.

#31 GARCON POINT



GARCON POINT
SANTA ROSA COUNTY



■ PROJECT AREA

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#31 Garcon Point	Santa Rosa	2,560	\$1,800,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL). Acquisition would protect a rare and unique natural community and its associated component species.

MANAGER

Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources.

PROPOSED USE

State Preserve.

LOCATION

Santa Rosa County, in the northwest Florida panhandle, approximately 10 miles east-northeast of Pensacola. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 2 and House District 4. It also lies within the jurisdictions of the West Florida Regional Planning Council and the Northwest Florida Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

Natural communities occurring within this project are in good to excellent condition and include wet prairie, estuarine tidal marsh, and wet flatwoods. The wet prairie is one of the few outstanding examples of pitcher plant prairie that remains in the state. This prairie community is characteristically species-rich and at this site included orchids and insectivorous plants such as pitcher plants, sundews, butterworts, and bladderworts. Especially significant is the large population of white-topped pitcher plants (*Sarracenia leucophylla*), State listed as endangered. The tract harbors several other rare plant species as well. The project is adjacent to an Aquatic Preserve.

At least four areas of archaeological and historical significance have been reported within the project area. Evidence suggests that this area was the location of two Indian villages displaced from the Tallahassee area by the British.

The project has good potential for mostly passive recreation. The tract could support hiking, picnicking, fishing, bird-watching, nature study, and photography while simultaneously protecting the sensitive biological resources.

OWNERSHIP

There are approximately 21 owners. The major owner, First American Bank and Trust, is a willing seller.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

This project area is very susceptible to alteration from ditching, plant collecting and development. There is evidence of ditching in portions of the Wet Prairie, but, on the whole, the tidal marsh and prairie areas are untouched. Plant collection pressure in these types of areas is usually high and as the site becomes more widely known it is likely that this pressure would increase in the prairie. Several jeep trails are used to access the site but off-trail activity is slight.

Although the landward extent of the waters of the state has not been formally determined by the Department of Natural Resources, these areas have not been considered jurisdictional under non-binding permitting reviews. These wetlands are under federal wetland jurisdiction. A permit

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT (Continued)

has recently been recommended for issuance by the Army Corp of Engineers for development over the objections of other federal agencies on a site in this peninsula area that reportedly includes pitcher plant prairie. The entire area has since been recommended for a federal pre-assessment review in order to better establish the value of these lands but the review has not yet been initiated.

Under these circumstances, these lands are very susceptible to development. Pensacola is nearby (15 miles by road) and the Garcon Point area is experiencing an increase in the development of small subdivisions. A study is currently being conducted to determine if construction of a toll bridge, which would make landfall at Garcon Point, is feasible.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

The Garcon Point Project Design was approved by the Land Acquisition Selection Committee on November 19, 1987. There were few changes to the resource planning boundary. One single-owner parcel of 60 acres was added. Appraisals should not consider the timber value of this addition.

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value is approximately \$1,800,000.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	0
Letters of general support.....	0
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	3
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	0

OTHER

The Nature Conservancy is paying for a boundary map for this project, will purchase it, and hope to sell it to the state in a timely manner.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

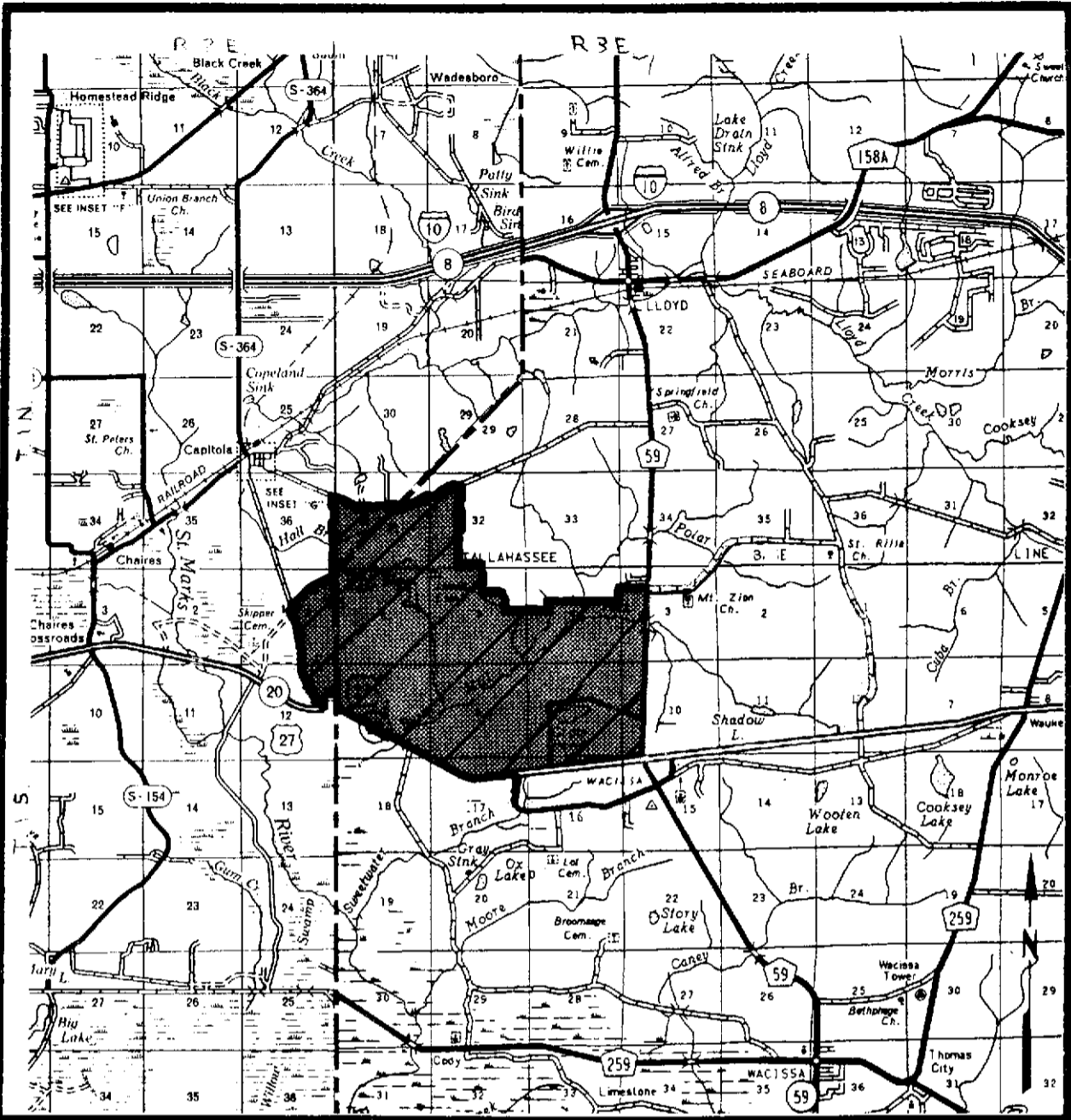
This project will be managed by the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources as a State Preserve or State Botanical Site. The primary management objective will be the maintenance and preservation of the natural communities, especially the fragile wet prairie.

The ecological integrity of wet prairie is strongly influenced by hydrology and fire. No management activities should be allowed that disrupt the natural hydrology of the wet prairie system. Maintenance of this natural community will also require prescribed burns to prevent invasion by woody species and to release essential nutrients.

The project will be able to support limited recreation that is compatible with the sensitive biological resources. The northeast corner of the project includes a graded area with paved and dirt roads that would most appropriately accommodate visitor parking and any recreational facilities. A narrow beach berm is found most of the length of the shoreline. The construction of several small bridges to span tidal creeks would allow users to hike the entire perimeter of the project.

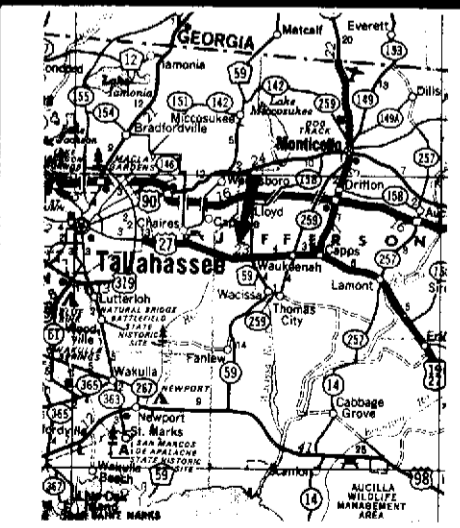
The project area has long been used for educational and research activities; these uses should continue to be allowed where appropriate.

#32 EL DESTINO



1 MILE

EL DESTINO PLANTATION
JEFFERSON COUNTY



PROJECT AREA

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#32 El Destino	Leon/Jefferson	4,100	\$625.000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as "other lands". Acquisition would provide the public with active outdoor recreational activities. Acquisition would also protect a significant archaeological and historical site.

MANAGER

Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, with the Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services and the Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State cooperating.

PROPOSED USE

Wildlife Management Area.

LOCATION

Western Jefferson and Eastern Leon counties, approximately 8 miles east of Tallahassee on U.S. 27. This project is within Florida's Senate District 5 and House District 11. It is also within the jurisdictions of the Apalachee Regional Planning Council and the Northwest Florida Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

Natural communities in this project are generally in fair condition and include upland pine forest, upland mixed forest, and bottomland forest. The project also includes some relatively small areas of planted pine, agricultural fields, and man-made ponds. Burnt Mill creek, a small blackwater stream of good quality flows several miles across the project area. In recent years the property has been intensively managed as a private hunting preserve. This has resulted in good populations of small game, especially quail. The tract also supports a diverse and abundant number of nongame wildlife species.

This project includes at least two areas of archaeological/historical significance. The tract is the location of a 17th century Spanish mission, one of eighteen Franciscan missions established in the Province of Apalachee between 1633 and 1683. Also, the property has been utilized as a plantation since 1828.

The large size and diversity of this project make it ideal for a variety of active and passive recreational activities. It is especially suitable for hunting and horseback riding. Other recreational opportunities could include fishing, swimming, camping, hiking, nature appreciation, and photography.

OWNERSHIP

There are two owners. One 400 acre ownership includes the plantation buildings and Crow Pond. This owner has an option to acquire an additional 950 acres within the project boundary. Both owners are willing sellers.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

The El Destino Plantation property is moderately vulnerable to typical uplands development impacts which could occur if the property were developed for residential or commercial use. Since one of the main values of the property is that it offers a good example of a north Florida quail plantation, it is susceptible to changes in management which would reduce the incident of fire. Although such management could reduce the suitability of the area for quail hunting, it would not affect the overall environmental value of the tract significantly, and could enhance values for certain other outdoor recreational activities. The conversion of additional forested areas to row crop agriculture could also occur, which could affect the environmental and recreational quality of the property.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT (Continued)

Despite its relatively close location with respect to Tallahassee, the El Destino Plantation does not appear greatly endangered at this time. Although a portion of the property has recently been sold, the owners apparently intend to maintain the present management concept and intensity in terms of controlled burning, timber management and harvest and agricultural production. There are no known development plans for the property, and it is probable that the owners will maintain the property as a quail-hunting plantation operation, thereby, preserving its current environmental and recreational values.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

The El Destino Project Design was approved by the Land Acquisition Selection Committee on November 19, 1987. A 317 acre tract south of U.S. 27 was deleted. On February 12, 1988, the Selection Committee also deleted the 2,500 acre Ingles tract east of SR 59.

Phasing

Acquisition should move from the largest parcel to the smallest.

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value is approximately \$625,000.

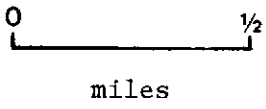
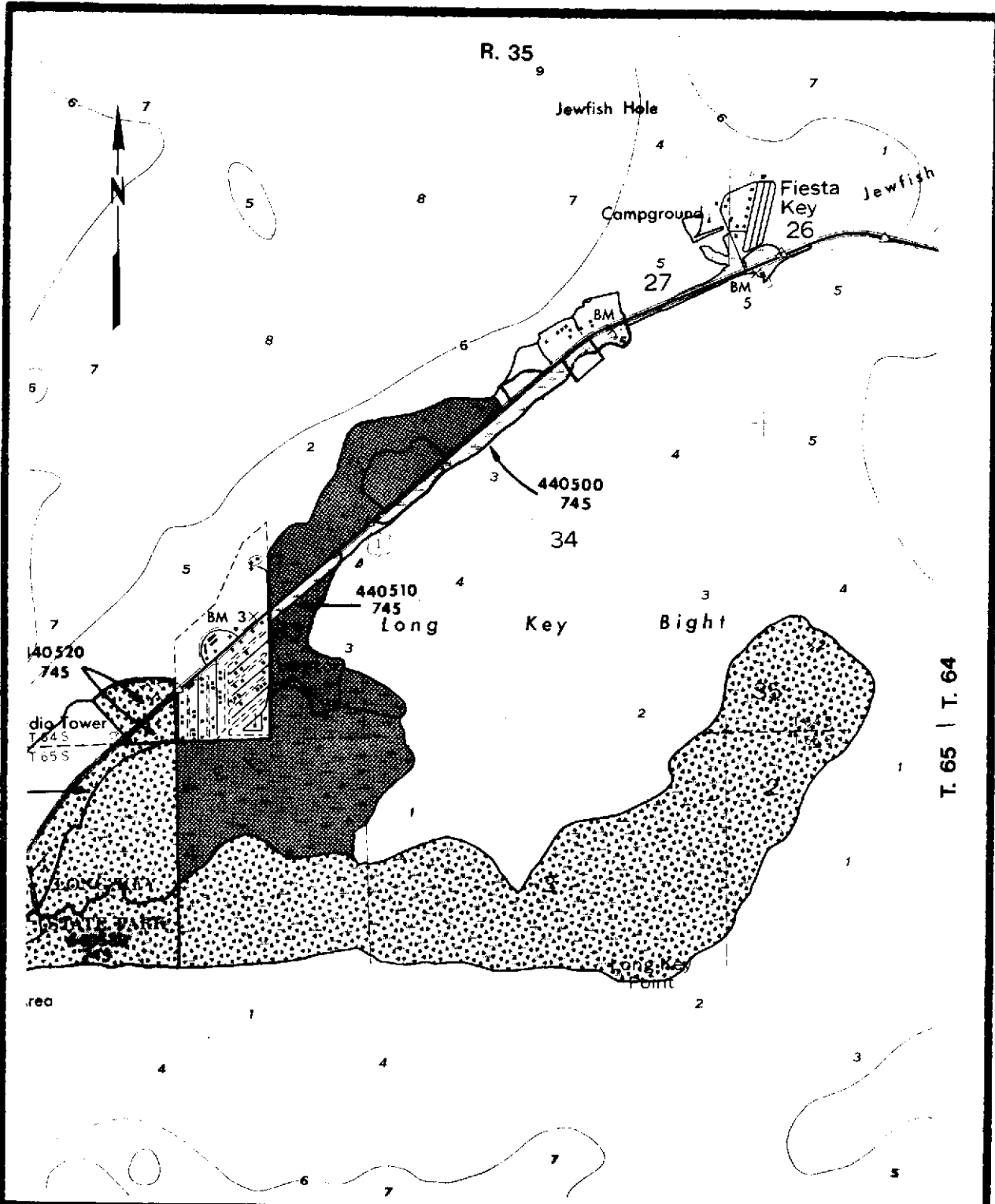
LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	0
Letters of general support.....	292
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	0
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	1

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

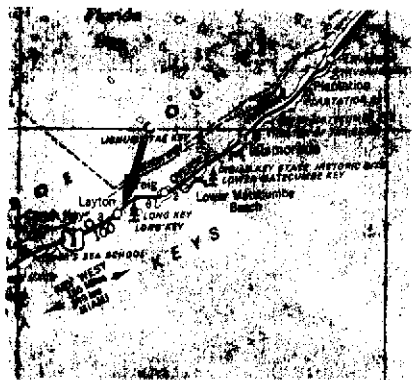
This project will be managed by the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission as a Wildlife Management Area. The Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services and the Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State have been recommended as cooperating managing agencies. This project will be managed as a multiple-use area consistent with the protection of its high resource values. Consumptive uses of fish and wildlife, such as fishing and hunting, will be allowed. Archaeological and historical sites will be conserved and protected. Preliminary management objectives emphasize low intensity multiple-uses featuring hunting in a high quality environment.



#33 NORTH LAYTON HAMMOCK



NORTH LAYTON HAMMOCK

MONROE COUNTY



-  PROJECT AREA
-  STATE OWNED

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#33 North Layton Hammock	Monroe	94	\$747,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL). Acquisition would protect a native, relatively unaltered biological system which includes rare and endangered plant and animal species.

MANAGER

Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources.

PROPOSED USE

Managed as part of the Long Key State Recreation Area with emphasis on the preservation of the botanical resources.

LOCATION

Monroe County, South Florida, on Long Key, across the road and adjacent to Long Key State Recreation Area. It is also adjacent to the incorporated city of Layton. This project is within Florida's Senate District 39 and House District 120. It is also within the jurisdictions of the South Florida Regional Planning Council and the South Florida Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

This project is predominantly comprised of wetland natural communities; however, the upland natural communities are among the rarest in Florida. The rockland hammock, coastal berm, and rock barren natural communities harbor several threatened elements of Florida's tropical flora including the federally endangered Key tree cactus (*Cereus robinii*). The site contains a significant assemblage of rare tropical species.

Recreational activities must be fully compatible with the protection of the rare and sensitive biological resources. Nature trail walks, bird-watching, nature study and photography are the most appropriate activities.

OWNERSHIP

There are approximately 16 owners and 23 tax parcels, according to information from the property appraiser's office supplied by The Nature Conservancy. Preliminary research by the Title Section of the Bureau of Survey and Mapping, however, indicates that most of the land south of U.S. 1 which was added to the resource planning boundary is state owned either by instrument or by sovereignty. If this is accurate, then the project consists of approximately 15 owners and 20 parcels. Leisure Life Sales, Inc., the owner of the primary tract, has been contacted by The Nature Conservancy and is willing to participate in negotiations.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

Current county zoning would allow one dwelling unit per acre within the project area. With the high demand for residential and commercial property in the Florida Keys, development pressures on upland hammocks become very intense. There are no known development plans within the project area at this time.

Although the population density in Monroe County is only in the medium range, almost all that population is in the Keys. The growth rate for the county between 1976 - 1986 was 14.5%.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

The North Layton Hammock Project Design was approved by the Land Acquisition Selection Committee on June 22, 1988. Modifications to the resource planning boundary included additions to take in all of the major ownership north of U.S. 1, and the deletion of a two parcel five acre tract on the eastern boundary, also north of U.S. 1.

Less than fee-simple

Any area south of U.S. 1, not in state ownership, should be acquired by donation, if possible.

Phasing

- Phase I. Acquisition of the rockland hammock and adjoining borrow pit north of U.S. 1; one owner, Leisure Life Sales, Inc.
- Phase II. Acquisition of the parcels neighboring the rockland hammock.
- Phase III. Acquisition of remaining parcels.

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value is approximately \$747,000.

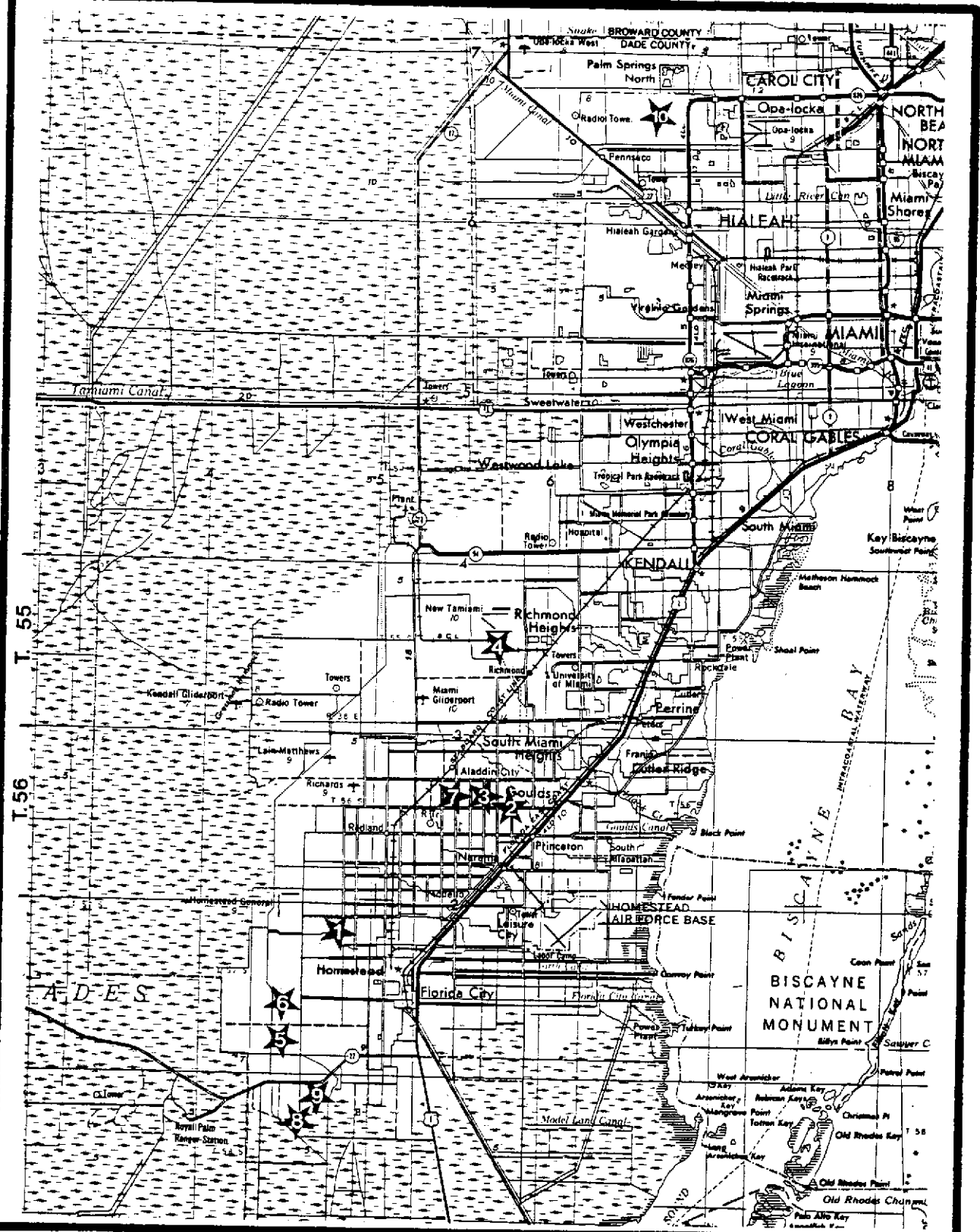
LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	1
Letters of general support.....	0
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	0
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	2

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

This project will be managed by the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources with the primary objective of preserving the rare biological resources. Limited passive recreation that is fully compatible with this objective will be allowed. The project is in close proximity to Long Key State Recreation Area and would appropriately be managed in conjunction with the State Recreation Area; however, it should be emphasized that the management objective for North Layton Hammock stresses preservation more than recreation because of the exceptional value and sensitivity of the biological resources.

#34 TROPICAL HAMMOCKS OF THE REDLANDS



TROPICAL HAMMOCKS OF
THE REDLANDS
DADE COUNTY

- | NAME OF PROPERTY |
|--------------------------------|
| 1. Meissner Hammock |
| 2. Silver Palm Hammock |
| 3. Ross Hammock |
| 4. Big & Little George Hammock |
| 5. Loveland Hammock |
| 6. Lucille Hammock |
| 7. Castellow Hammock Ext. |
| 8. Holiday Hammock |
| 9. Southwest Island |
| 10. Madden's Hammock |



PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#34 Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands	Dade	213	\$ 7,991,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL). Acquisition would protect the best of the few remaining tropical hardwood hammocks in Dade County and associated rare and endangered species.

MANAGER

Dade County.

PROPOSED USE

Preserve or Botanical Site.

LOCATION

In Dade County, south Florida. All of the sites are located in the greater Miami/Homestead area. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 39 and House Districts 119 and 120. It also lies within the jurisdictions of the South Florida Regional Planning Council and the South Florida Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

This project includes some of the most outstanding examples of rockland hammock that remain in Florida. The ten sites in the project were selected specifically to preserve a broad array of plants and animals typical of this natural community. The project harbors numerous plant species that are rare and endangered, and several animal species that are also rare.

Many of the hammocks also harbor very significant archaeological sites.

Recreational activities would be limited to preserve the character of these sites. Possible recreational activities would include nature appreciation and photography.

OWNERSHIP

There are 24 owners and 10 discrete hammocks.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

The relatively small size (10 to 30 acres) of the parcels allows minor disturbances to have major impacts upon the integrity of the natural systems. Envasion by exotics is also a possible threat.

According to a 1984 inventory of forest lands in Dade County conducted by the Dade County Department of Environmental Resource Management, only 2,000 acres, or approximately two percent of the original systems, remain outside of Everglades National Park. The remaining acreage is currently being reduced by urban and agricultural development at such a rate that all of the hammock areas would be eliminated by the year 2000. Illegal collection of rare species and the removal of trees for firewood also pose significant threats to tropical rockland hammocks.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

On March 21, 1986, the Land Acquisition Selection Committee approved the project design for Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands. The project design process only slightly altered the resource planning boundaries of two of the hammock areas. An addition was made to improve access for management purposes and a deletion was made which removed disturbed acreage.

ACQUISITION PLANNING (Continued)

Acquisition Phasing

- Phase 1. Silver Palm
- Phase 2. Castellow Extension
- Phase 3. Loveland
- Phase 4. Big & Little George
- Phase 5. Meissner
- Phase 6. Ross
- Phase 7. Southwest Island
- Phase 8. Holiday
- Phase 9. Lucille
- Phase 10. Madden's Hammock

ESTIMATED COST

Assessed value is approximately \$7,991,000. Tax assessed value, taking into consideration agricultural exemptions, is approximately \$3,884,000.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	0
Letters of general support.....	2
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	1
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	1

OTHER

Project boundaries were revised by the Land Acquisition Selection Committee in November, 1986, to include the Madden's Hammock CARL project.

The Nature Conservancy has purchased one of the three parcels of the Silver Palm Hammock, has an option on a second and will resell to the state. The Department of Natural Resources has advertised for appraisals on this hammock.

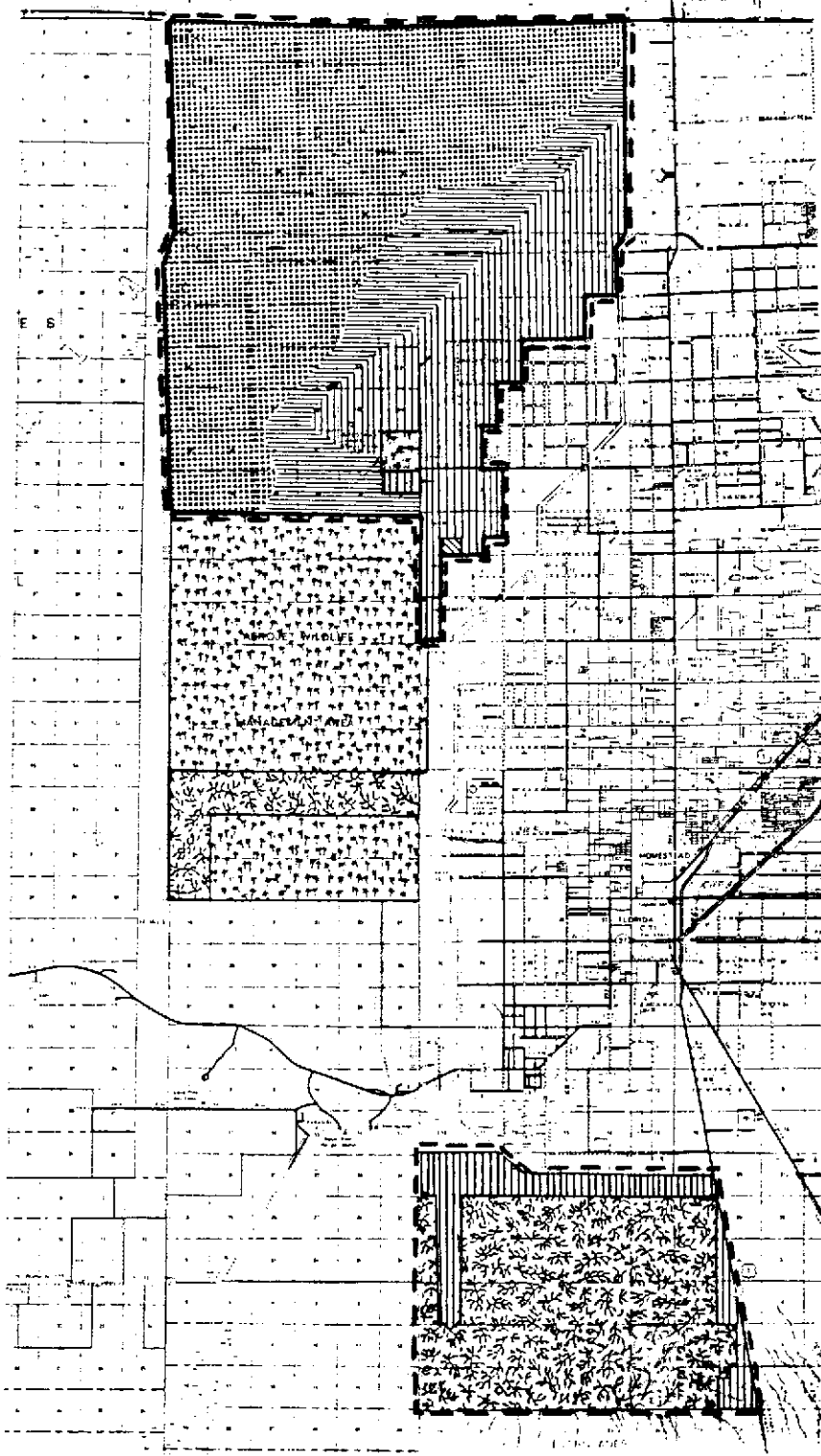
Dade County has paid for title work on all hammocks.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Eleven individual hammocks, comprising 140± acres of endangered tropical hammocks represent the best of what remains in Dade County and contain a variety of rare and endangered plants and animals. Due to the unique characteristics of these endangered hammocks, Dade County has proposed that the Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands be maintained as environmentally endangered land preserves. The actual management of these areas will be performed by the Dade County Park and Recreation Department in conformance with the State's Environmentally Endangered Lands Plan as well as the State Management Plan. It is anticipated that the subject parcels would be fenced to prevent illegal dumping and uncontrolled access. Public access would be limited to controlled interpretive uses. Additionally, steps will be taken to maintain the high quality and integrity of the hammock areas by preventing the intrusion of exotic species.


The primary focus of the proposed management plan will be to reduce unauthorized intrusion, vandalism and the removal of endemic species and to provide limited access for interpretive uses.


#35 EAST EVERGLADES





EAST EVERGLADES
DADE COUNTY

RECOMMENDED BOUNDARY: EVERGLADES
NATIONAL PARK/EAST EVERGLADES PLANNING
AND MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

 1ST PRIORITY

 2ND PRIORITY

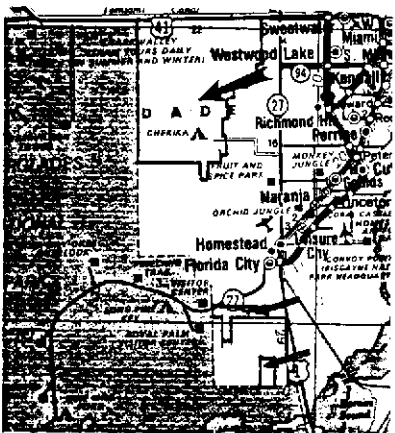
 3RD PRIORITY

 WMD OWNED

 STATE OWNED

— BOUNDARY MAPPED BY DNR

- - - PROJECT BOUNDARY



PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#35 East Everglades	Dade	75,570	\$15,114,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as "other lands." Acquisition will help protect the water quality and quantity of two bay systems. Acquisition will also enable the restoration of traditional South Florida drainage patterns and help protect Everglades National Park.

MANAGER

Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, South Florida Water Management District, the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources, the Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, and the Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State. Management will be closely coordinated with the Everglades National Park and Dade County.

PROPOSED USE

Portions of the project area may be managed in conjunction with the Everglades National Park, parts may continue in agricultural use, parts may be managed for the benefit of fish and wildlife and public recreation. All uses are to be compatible with the primary goal of restoration of biological and hydrological resources.

LOCATION

In western Dade County, adjacent to and east of the Everglades National Park. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 40 and House District 120. It also lies within the jurisdictions of the South Florida Water Management District and the South Florida Regional Planning Council.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

The East Everglades acquisition project comprises a total area of 97,120 acres in western Dade County. The project is divided into two separate areas: a northern area comprising approximately 70,000 acres, and a southern area comprising approximately 27,120 acres (see map, part 2). Both areas border the Everglades National Park and are considered critical to the park's ecosystems. East Everglades serves as a water storage area. The water storage capacity helps to prevent excessive flooding, and serves as a recharge area for well fields in south Dade County. The project area encompasses the habitats of numerous rare and endangered species.

Although the project area has not been systematically surveyed for cultural resource sites, it is considered to have potential for archaeological investigations.

The primary public purpose of restoring natural hydrological and biological systems takes precedence over intensive recreational use. The area can support hunting, fishing, camping, hiking, nature study, and photography.

OWNERSHIP

There are well over 100 owners in the project area. The South Florida Water Management District has purchased 21,549 acres to date in the southernmost 27,120 acres, and is proceeding by eminent domain to acquire an additional 700 acres. These 700 acres should be closed in early 1989.

The Aerojet Wildlife Management Area, between the northern and southern parts of the project area, was purchased in 1983 with EEL and CARL funds.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

The Everglades natural communities are extremely sensitive to disruption by man. Artificial manipulation of water levels can be devastating to natural systems in and out of the project area.

Acquisition priority based in part on endangerment have been recommended

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT (Continued)

by an East Everglades technical committee. The highest development pressures (residential and agricultural) are adjacent to those areas that have already been developed.

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value is approximately \$15,114,000.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	0
Letters of general support.....	9
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	11
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	4

OTHER

This project is within a Chapter 380 Resource Planning and Management Area with Management Plans Adopted. It is also a joint project between the CARL program and the South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD). The SFWMD is successfully negotiating additions and inholdings in the southernmost part of the project area. Priority areas 1 and 2 in the northernmost part of the project are also in the SFWMD's five year acquisition plan.

This project qualifies for purchase with the Save Our Everglades set aside money, of which \$3,212,365 is unencumbered.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The proposed acquisition is for the purpose of furthering the objectives adopted by the Everglades National Park - East Everglades Resource Planning and Management Committee as set forth by the Governor on February 7, 1984. These objectives include: restoring as much as practicable, the natural sheet flow of water to the Everglades National Park through the Shark River Slough; ensuring that the quality of water flowing into the park and into the Biscayne aquifer is not degraded due to development practices in the East Everglades; ensuring that the quality and quantity of water entering Florida Bay will allow for rejuvenation of the estuarine systems and restoration of their productivity; allowing for adequate flood protection measures for residential and agricultural areas within the East Everglades; and ensuring that future development in Dade County does not affect the viability of the natural ecosystems in the East Everglades and the Everglades National Park.

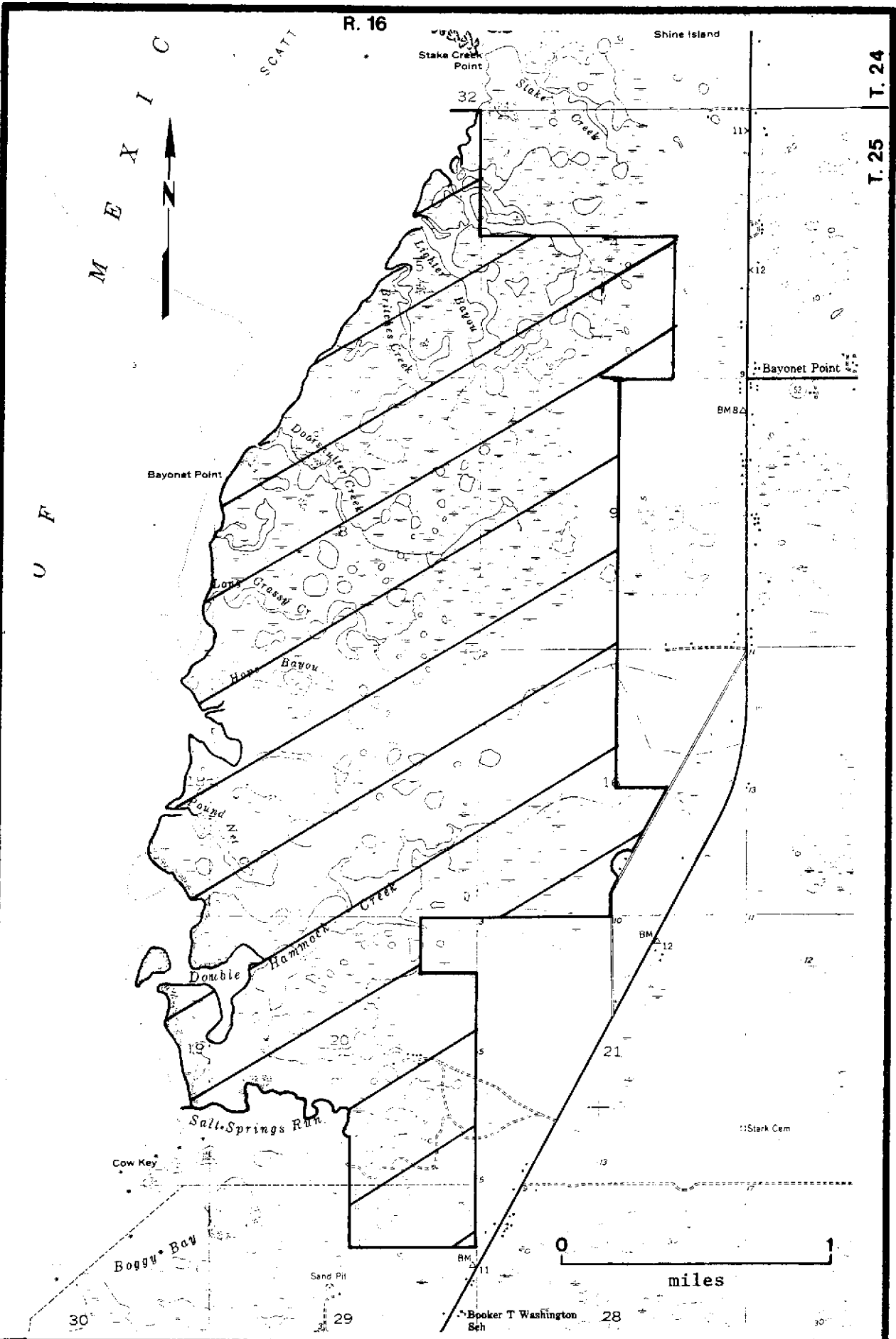
Management of lands within the East Everglades will involve the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, the South Florida Water Management District, the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources, the Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, and the Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State. Management of these lands will be closely coordinated with the Everglades National Park and Dade County. East Everglades presents a large (76,300 acres) and complex management problem. As more information is obtained, better resource-based management plans will be implemented and provide optimum management of this diverse region. Current management will be guided by the fourteen policies adopted by the Everglades National Park - East Everglades Resource Planning and Management Committee and approved by the Governor and Cabinet which are:

1. Resource management priorities for publicly-owned lands in the East Everglades should be compatible with restoration of sheet flow through the Northeast Shark River Slough to the Everglades system and be consistent with the program.
2. High priority should be given to protection of Dade County's water supply.
3. Lands that were purchased with State or other public funds should be managed for their natural hydrological and biological values as a primary purpose.

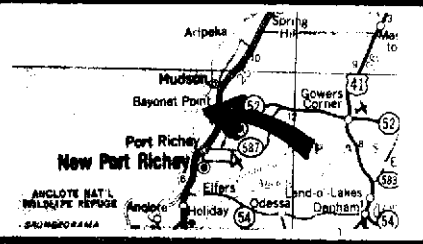
MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

4. Lands designated as Management Area 3B in the Management Plan for the East Everglades that are in agriculture at the time of purchase may be made available for agricultural use under management of the State.
5. Lands should be managed so as to prevent encroachment by and spread of exotic plant species.
6. Public recreation access should be permitted and encouraged but only to the extent it does not result in the degradation of hydrological and biological resources on those publicly owned lands or adversely impact the management of the Everglades National Park or the restoration of sheetflow.
7. Fish and wildlife should be managed within the constraints of natural hydrological regimes and historic fish and wildlife communities.
8. Recreational uses should include use of airboats in designated areas only. Off-road use of vehicles should be prohibited.
9. It is important to involve conservation and environmental groups, the agricultural industry, and the general public in preparation of a management plan for these lands.
10. Public lands adjacent to the Everglades National Park should be managed so as to preserve and enhance wildlife and wetlands values consistent with management goals of the Park.
11. Location and design of a new wellfield in the East Everglades should not adversely affect restoration of sheetflow through the Northeast Shark River Slough to the Everglades national Park or the preservation and enhancement of wildlife and wetland values of publicly owned lands.
12. No permanent hunting camps or structures should be allowed and existing ones should be phased out on publicly owned lands in the East Everglades in accordance with the management plan for the area.
13. The development of a management plan for the publicly owned lands in the East Everglades should address the existing uncontrolled use of the area for target shooting.
14. In order to reduce adverse environmental impacts to the area, and to protect against serious wildfires, Context Road should be closed or removed.

#36 WETSTONE/BERKOVITZ



WETSTONE
PASCO COUNTY



 PROJECT AREA

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#36 Wetstone/Berkovitz	Pasco	3,460	\$3,228,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL). Acquisition would protect a relatively unaltered biological system representative of the Pasco-Hernando county Gulf coast.

MANAGER

Pasco County through a pass-through lease from the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources.

PROPOSED USE

County Park for preservation purposes and passive recreational activities.

LOCATION

Pasco County, on Florida's west coast, between Port Richey and Hudson. This project is within Florida's Senate District 4 and House District 49. It is also within the jurisdictions of the Tampa Bay Regional Planning Council and the Southwest Florida Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

This project occupies approximately four miles of undisturbed, low-energy coastline on the Gulf of Mexico. Natural communities are in good condition and include estuarine tidal marsh, wet flatwoods, and maritime hammock. Bayonet Point appears to provide important habitat for local wildlife, especially birds. A pair of nesting bald eagles has been documented on site. The tract is one of only two large undeveloped coastal tracts in Pasco County.

This project offers recreational opportunities that are becoming increasingly scarce in Pasco County. The tract could provide hiking, bird-watching, nature study, photography, and fishing opportunities.

OWNERSHIP

There are two major owners, Werner/Day, Trustees Wetstone and Berkovitz, and a few smaller parcels on the extreme northern and southern project boundaries. Both major owners are willing sellers.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

Much of the original application- the Wetstone Tract is probably within the permitting jurisdiction of the Department of Environmental Regulation and would require dredge and fill permits to develop. At the present time it is reasonable to assume that little development would be permitted in this wetland portion. The hammocks and other upland areas face no such restrictions and should be considered developable, with a qualification for the hammock islands, whose development would probably entail access roads across the jurisdictional tidal marsh and might therefore be limited.

The 100-year flood event would be expected to produce a storm surge of 12-19 feet above mean sea level on this tract, sufficient to flood the entire project area. Most of the tract is also within the velocity-zone, where wave action could be expected during the 100-year storm. Structures built on this tract, if they are to receive federal flood insurance, would need to be elevated on pilings above the expected 100-year storm surge. This would mean at least a 15-foot elevation above mean sea level for all but the easternmost portions of the tract.

The Pasco County coast is developing rapidly. Any developable land near the Gulf and U.S. 19, such as Bayonet Point, should be considered endangered.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

The Wetstone/Berkovitz Project Design was approved by the Land Acquisition Selection Committee on November 19, 1988. The resource planning boundary was altered by the addition of 200+ acres to the northern boundary, assuming these parcels are not county owned, and the addition of 300+ acres to the southern boundary. Approximately 40 acres in section 16 on the southeastern boundary were deleted. The southern boundary excludes the Pasco County Environmental Center, approximately 10-12 acres.

Phasing

- Phase I. Werner/Day Trustees (Wetstone) and Berkovitz.
- Phase II. Remaining owners.

ESTIMATED COST

Estimated tax assessed value is approximately \$3,228,000.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	1
Letters of general support.....	1
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	0
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	0

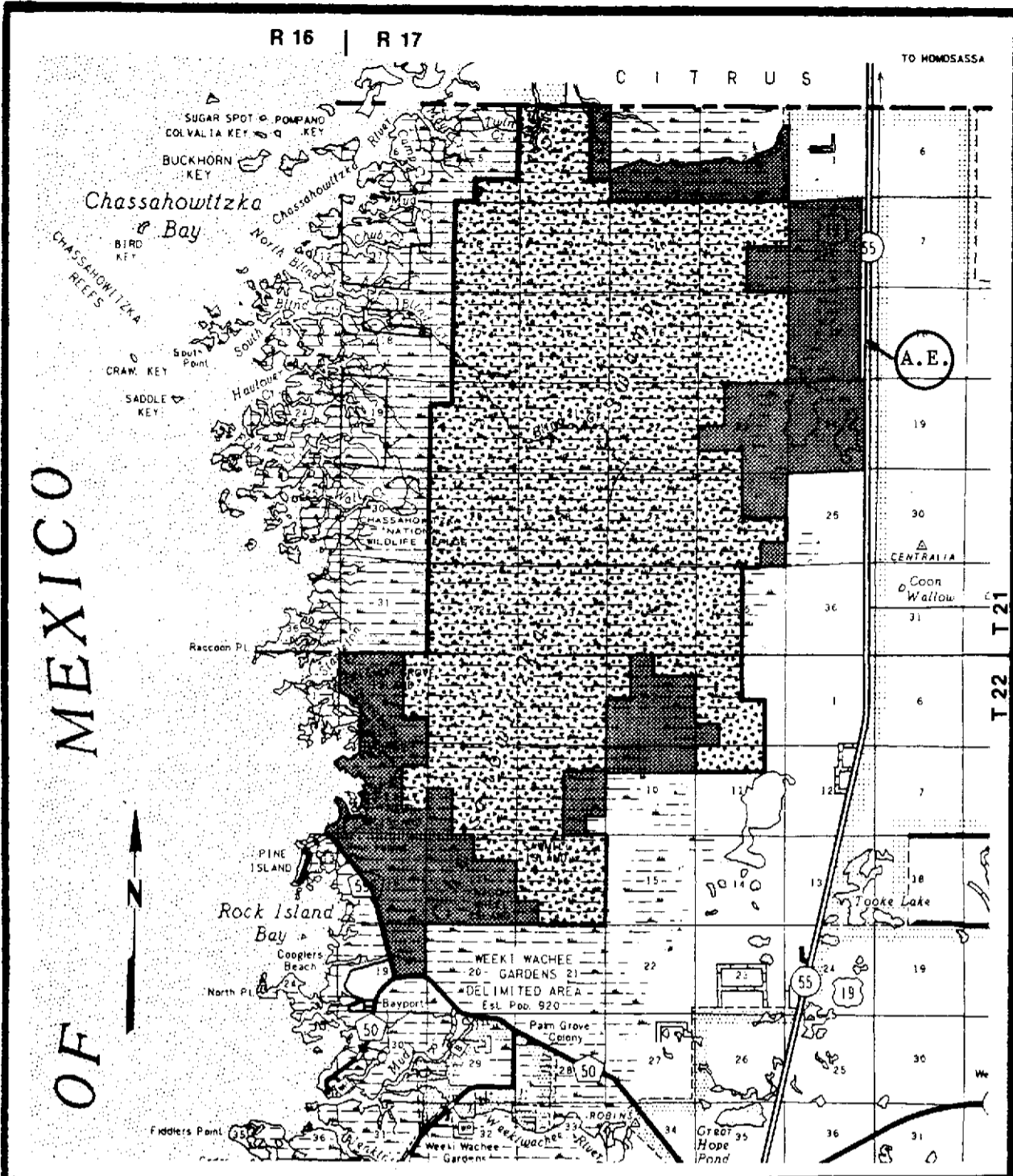
OTHER

Pasco County has pledged to contribute 50% towards the acquisition of the original application, the Wetstone tract.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Pasco County has expressed an interest in managing this property as an environmental preserve. The project is recommended to be leased to the county for management at county expense. The lease will pass through the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources to ensure that the management objective of preserving the natural character of the tract while simultaneously providing compatible recreational opportunities is satisfied. The project is not being acquired for the development of ball fields or similar activities that could degrade the natural resources. The limited development of boardwalks to improve access should be allowed if planned to minimize disturbance of the site.

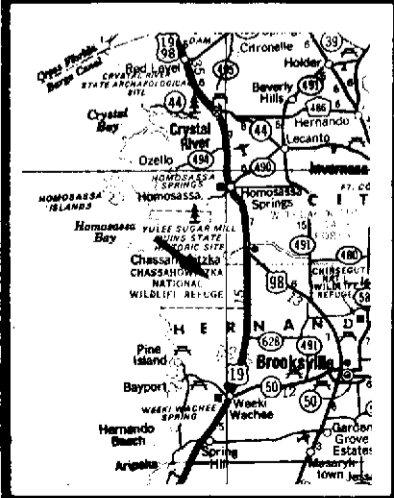
#37 CHASSAHOWITZKA SWAMP



CHASSAHOWITZKA SWAMP

HERNANDO COUNTY

1 MILE



STATE OWNED

PROJECT AREA



(ACCESS EASEMENT)

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#37 Chassahowitzka Swamp	Hernando	6,700	\$ 4,632,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL). Acquisition of the remainder of this project would enhance the protection of the largest coastal hardwood swamp remaining along the Gulf Coast, south of the Suwannee River.

MANAGER

Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission with the Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, the Department of Natural Resources, the Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State, and Citrus County cooperating.

PROPOSED USE

Addition to the Chassahowitzka Wildlife Management Area.

LOCATION

In Hernando County on Florida's west coast between the Homosassa and Weeki Wachee Springs. Within 60 miles of Tampa and 90 miles of Orlando. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 4 and House District 47. It is also within the jurisdictions of the Withlacoochee Regional Planning Council and the Southwest Florida Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

This project is the largest remaining coastal hardwood swamp along the Gulf Coast south of the Suwannee River. This large area is also one of few coastal natural areas with both freshwater and tidal communities intact and functioning as a system. It has been recognized by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as a unique wildlife ecosystem of national significance. The area supports a diversity of wildlife species including the Florida black bear and other rare and endangered species. Community types within the project include floodplain swamp, sandhill, mesic flatwoods, cypress ponds and tidal marsh.

This project is believed to have excellent potential for archaeological investigations.

Chassahowitzka Swamp has been recommended for multiple use management and can support a wide variety of recreational activities (e.g., hunting, fishing, camping, hiking and boating).

OWNERSHIP

Approximately 16,000 acres acquired under the Conservation and Recreation Lands program. Approximately 6,700 acres and 26 owners remain. Approximately 45% of the project area is in three ownerships.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

The area is moderately vulnerable, and could be impacted by timbering, drainage, limerock mining, and residential development.

Development in the transition areas has begun.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

The original Chassahowitzka Swamp project was modified through a project design evaluation which was approved in February 1988. Changes were made to gain better access, to provide protection for endangered and threatened wildlife species, and to protect the high quality of wetlands through acquisition or through protection of buffer zones which assist in wetland and aquifer recharge.

#37 CHASSAHOWITZKA SWAMP

ESTIMATED COST

Assessed value is estimated to be approximately \$4,632,000. Value for entire project area is based on 1987 tax assessed value.

Funds Expended by the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission for Fiscal Year 1987-88 from CARL.

<u>Source</u>	<u>Salary</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>Total</u>
CARL	\$6,760	\$2,889	\$9,649

Management Funds Requested for Fiscal Year 1988-89

<u>DPS</u>	<u>Salary</u>	<u>Expense</u>	<u>OCD</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$7,000	\$19,890	\$87,390	\$3,020	\$117,300

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	2
Letters of general support.....	18
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	2
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	2

OTHER

This project is within a Chapter 380 Growth Management Agreement Area.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The Chassahowitzka Swamp tract will be managed as a multiple-use area consistent with the protection of its high resource values. The Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission will have lead management responsibilities, with the Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, the Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State, and the Department of Natural Resources cooperating.

The following is a brief outline of recommended activities and objectives for management of the Chassahowitzka tract.

1. The tract will be managed to maintain water quality and natural hydroperiods, and to protect and enhance wildlife habitat values.
2. Native plant communities will be maintained or restored. This may require some reforestation through tree planting, timber stand improvement, and controlled burning of pine uplands and sawgrass marsh.
3. Surveillance and monitoring of native wildlife shall be conducted annually.
4. Consumptive uses of fish and wildlife such as hunting and fishing shall be allowed consistent with protection of the resources.
5. Nonconsumptive uses relating to fish and wildlife resources such as camping, nature appreciation, hiking, picnicking, and boating shall be encouraged.
6. Archaeological and historic sites will be conserved and protected from destruction through other management activities or vandalism and shall be regulated by the Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State. Research is discouraged, where such research would involve excavation or destruction of the resource.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY (Continued)

7. Field surveys may be conducted to identify the potential endangerment of historic sites due to activities requiring land surface alteration.
8. The Citrus County Department of Parks and Recreation has expressed a desire to operate an existing campground with a convenience store, parking lot, boat ramp and overnight hook-up facilities for mobile camper trailers.

In summary, the proposed tract would be managed for low intensity, multiple uses featuring fishing, hunting, research, boating, camping and nature appreciation. The purchase of any or all of this tract would have a primary role of ensuring the protection and ecological integrity of the Chassahowitzka region and provide additional recreational opportunities for Florida's rapidly increasing population. Hunting, fishing and most traditional uses are compatible with management objectives. Research in all phases of environmental, wildlife, fishery, botany and the natural sciences is encouraged.

Existing equipment and facilities will be used until a comprehensive management plan is developed. Site security will be provided by existing law enforcement personnel and technical personnel assigned to the area.

A full time wildlife biologist and a technical assistant are needed to design and plan for future management activities, to monitor wildlife populations, to control user access and to serve as coordinator with local officials and general public.

#38 PEACOCK SLOUGH

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#38 Peacock Slough	Suwannee	580*	\$ 358,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL). Acquisition of the remaining parcels of this project would preserve second growth and old growth forests of excellent quality and would provide protection of the slough, a tributary of the Suwannee River.

MANAGER

Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources.

PROPOSED USE

State Park or Preserve.

LOCATION

In Suwannee County, north Florida, six miles north of Mayo, two miles east of Luraville, and 16 miles from Live Oak. Gainesville and Perry are each about 50 miles away. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 5 and House District 12. It is within the jurisdictions of the North Central Florida Regional Planning Council and the Suwannee River Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

The 860 acre Peacock Slough project protects a nationally significant example of karst topography and its flora and fauna in a contiguous, relatively undisturbed landscape. The karst region includes two major springs and five major sinks and siphons. Peacock Springs is a 2nd magnitude spring. The approximately five miles of underwater caves is one of the longest known in the United States. This underwater system provides critical habitat for several endangered animals endemic to the karst areas of north Florida.

The project also contains mature, second growth and old growth forest stands representing four major natural community types. The contiguity of the wetland and terrestrial plant communities combined with their relatively undisturbed, natural condition contributes to the overall biotic diversity as well as providing habitat for several species of rare plants and animals.

The area around Peacock Springs is archaeologically rich. Artifacts recovered from the sites in the Peacock Springs area indicate human occupation dating from the Archaic period (ca. 6500 B.C. - 1000 B.C.) to Historic times. Sites from the earlier Paleo-Indian period can also be expected there, although none have been yet located.

The Peacock Slough underwater cave system is heavily utilized by scuba divers. It is anticipated that this activity will continue. Future recreational use of the site would be balanced with the preservation of the cultural sites and natural resources.

OWNERSHIP

280 acres have been acquired. Approximately five owners remain.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

Pollution and overuse could jeopardize the aquatic environment and associated cave fauna.

Plans for development have already been prepared and one of the owners has indicated he will proceed with development unless the property is acquired.

* 253 acres of this total acreage will be officially added to CARL list when boundary mapped.

#38 PEACOCK SLOUGH

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value for 1986 is approximately \$198,000, but the real value probably exceeds \$250,000.

Funds Expended by the Department of Natural Resources for Fiscal Year 1987-88.

<u>Source</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
SPTF & CARL	\$25,385	\$10,000	\$22,951	\$58,336

Management Funds Requested for Fiscal Year 1988-89.

<u>FTE</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>Salaries</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
2	\$31,370	\$35,175	\$91,575	\$158,120

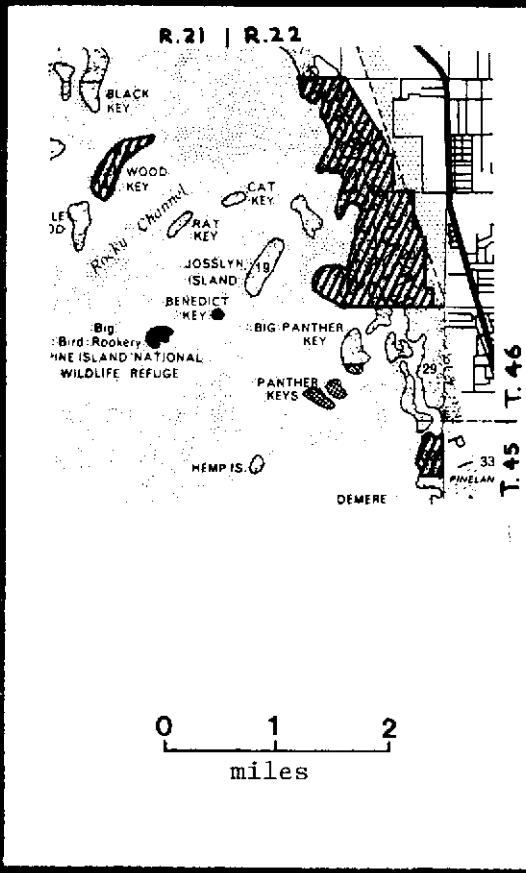
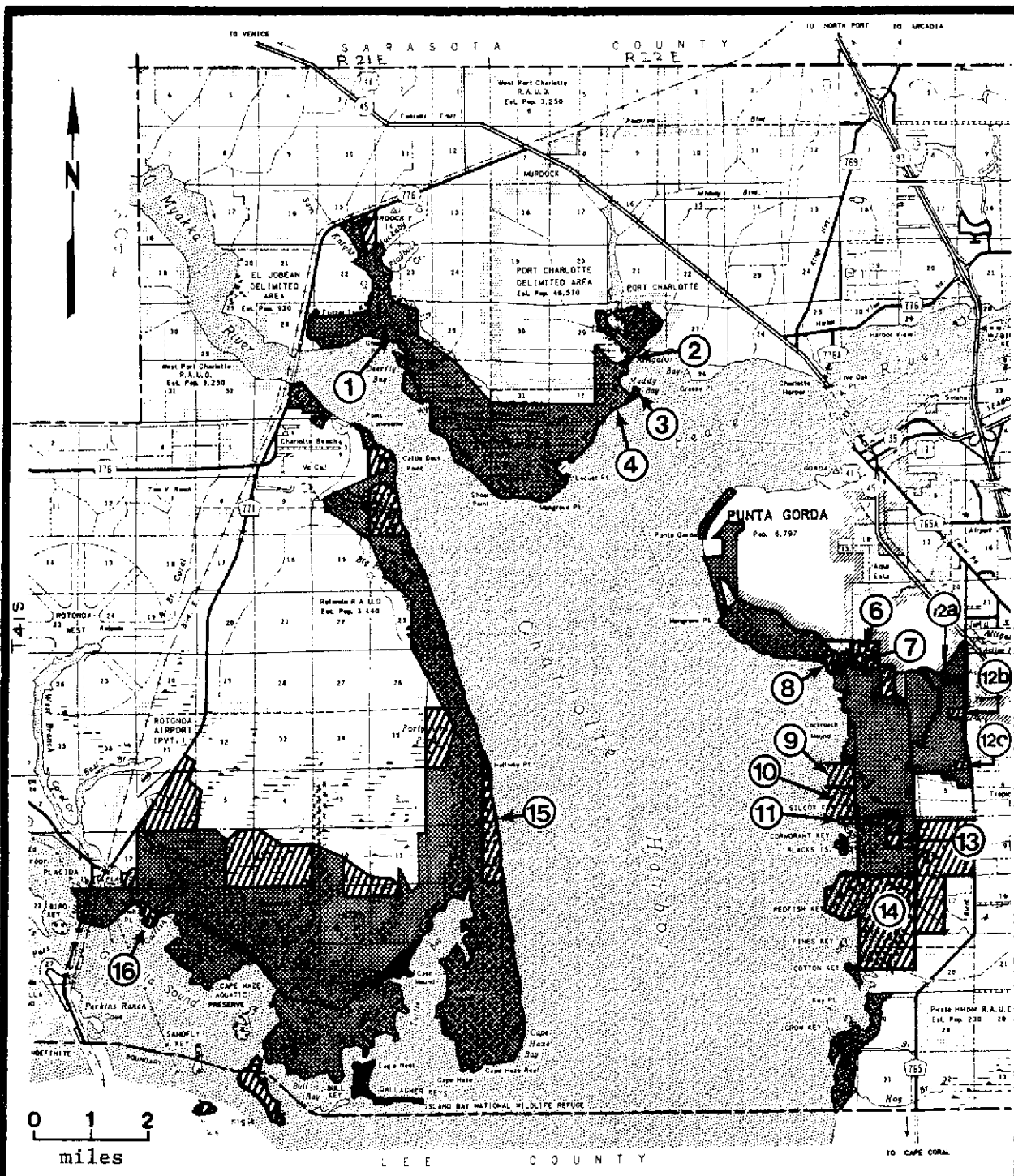
LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	0
Letters of general support.....	1
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	1
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	0

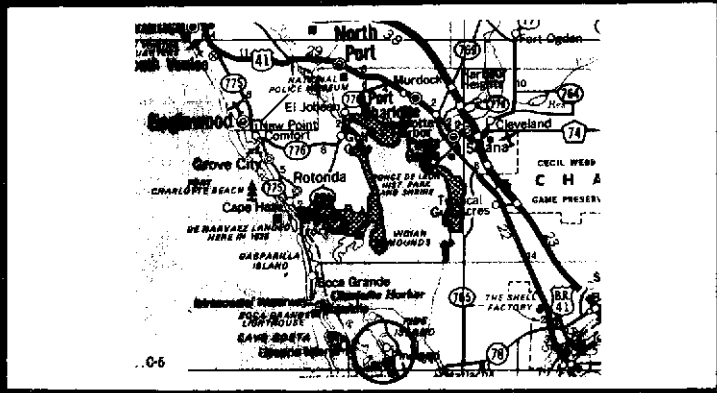
MANAGEMENT SUMMARY





Peacock Slough is frequently used for recreation, primarily cave diving and associated camping. Fishing and other recreational pursuits associated with springs and sinkholes also occur. The project is proposed as a State Park or Preserve with limited recreational development, primarily cave diving, camping and nature appreciation. The Department of Natural Resources is proposed as the lead managing agency, with cooperating agencies including the Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State, and perhaps the Suwannee River Water Management District.

#39 CHARLOTTE HARBOR



CHARLOTTE HARBOR
 CHARLOTTE COUNTY



-   PROJECT AREA
-  STATE OWNED
-  FEDERAL OWNED

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#39 Charlotte Harbor	Charlotte	5,356	\$ 2,302,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL). It completes the land acquisition project begun under the EEL program and adds an upland buffer for the environmental interpretation of one of the most biologically productive estuaries in Florida.

MANAGER

The Division of State Lands of the Department of Natural Resources.

PROPOSED USE

Addition to the Charlotte Harbor State Reserve and upland buffer for several state aquatic preserves.

LOCATION

In Charlotte County, along Florida's southwest coast, between Port Charlotte and Fort Myers, approximately 20 miles north of Fort Myers. This project lies within Florida's Senate Districts 24, 25, and 38 and House District 72. It is also within the jurisdictions of the Southwest Florida Regional Planning Council and the Southwest Florida Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

The Charlotte Harbor estuarine system is considered to be one of the most productive bay/estuary systems in Florida. This project provides an essential addition to lands previously acquired through the EEL program. Most of the lands are wetlands, i.e., mangrove, salt marsh, salt flats, etc., and directly influence the water quality of Charlotte Harbor.

The project area contains two recorded archaeological sites.

This project can provide a variety of recreational opportunities that are compatible with the primary acquisition objective of natural resource protection.

OWNERSHIP

Approximately 16,700 acres were purchased under the EEL program. Twenty-five property owners remain, of which nine were added in a June 1988 project design. The Trust for Public Lands is working to acquire several parcels with the intent to sell to the state.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

The project lands are moderately vulnerable compared with other types of ecosystems in the State. They are vulnerable to nearby dredging, interference with the flow of water and nutrients from adjacent uplands, and, of course, bulkheading and filling.

State and Federal regulatory agencies are currently doing a reasonable job of protecting coastal wetlands, but it is very unlikely that they could preserve the Charlotte Harbor mangrove fringe in the face of the intense development pressures occurring there.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

The Charlotte Harbor project was reevaluated in the spring of 1988 to enhance its manageability by modifying the project boundary. A project design, approved by the Land Acquisition Selection Committee in June 1988, retained sixteen of the seventeen out parcels from the original project (2,215 acres) and added another ten parcels in nine ownerships (3,141 acres) for a cumulative total of 5,356 acres. The project design primarily included estuarine wetlands that are considered critical to the ecological integrity of the Charlotte Harbor estuarine system, as well as other lands intended to improve the protection and recreational value of existing state owned lands.

#39 CHARLOTTE HARBOR

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value was approximately \$2,302,000.

Funds Expended by the Department of Natural Resources for Fiscal Year 1987-88.

<u>Source</u>	<u>Salaries</u>	<u>Expense</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
SPTF	\$18,243	\$9,650	\$5,313	\$33,206

Management Funds Requested for Fiscal Year 1988-89.

<u>Salary</u>	<u>Expense</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>DPS</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$18,243	\$10,615	\$2,000	\$6,240	\$37,098

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS*

Resolutions.....	5
Letters of general support.....	19
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	3
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.....	9

* Older EEL files are not included in these totals.

EMINENT DOMAIN

Reauthorized and extended to 1993 by the 1987 Legislature.

OTHER

This project is within a Chapter 380 Resource Planning and Management Area with Management Plans Adopted, and is within the study area for the Charlotte Harbor Committee, a resource planning and management committee appointed under the authority of Chapter 380. The Charlotte Harbor Committee endorsed the purchase of the original acreage purchased under the EEL program.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The Charlotte Harbor State Reserve, bought with EEL funds, is located within or adjacent to the boundaries of the Gasparilla Sound/Charlotte Harbor, Cape Haze, and Matlacha Pass Aquatic Preserves. Therefore, management of the State Reserve will coincide with the management objectives and policies set forth in the Charlotte Harbor Aquatic Preserve Management Plan, adopted by the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund (Governor and Cabinet) on May 18, 1983. Summarily, the basic goals of resource management for the Reserve are: to conserve the natural value of the Reserve and enable visitors to see and study a sample of the State's unique resources; to enhance protection and preservation of the wetland resources of the adjacent Aquatic Preserve; to protect and preserve naturally occurring plant and animal species and their habitats, particularly any rare, threatened, or endangered species; to restore communities altered by man, to the greatest extent possible; to protect archaeological/historical resources; to enhance public understanding and appreciation for the elements of natural diversity within the Reserve.

Public uses will be limited to resource-based activities having minimal impacts on the environmental purpose of the property. Public uses may include: outdoor recreation activities (e.g., nature study, hiking, primitive camping, swimming, fishing, and picnicking); scientific research that will aid in the preservation of the biological and cultural values of the Reserve; education programs designed to enhance public knowledge of the resources.

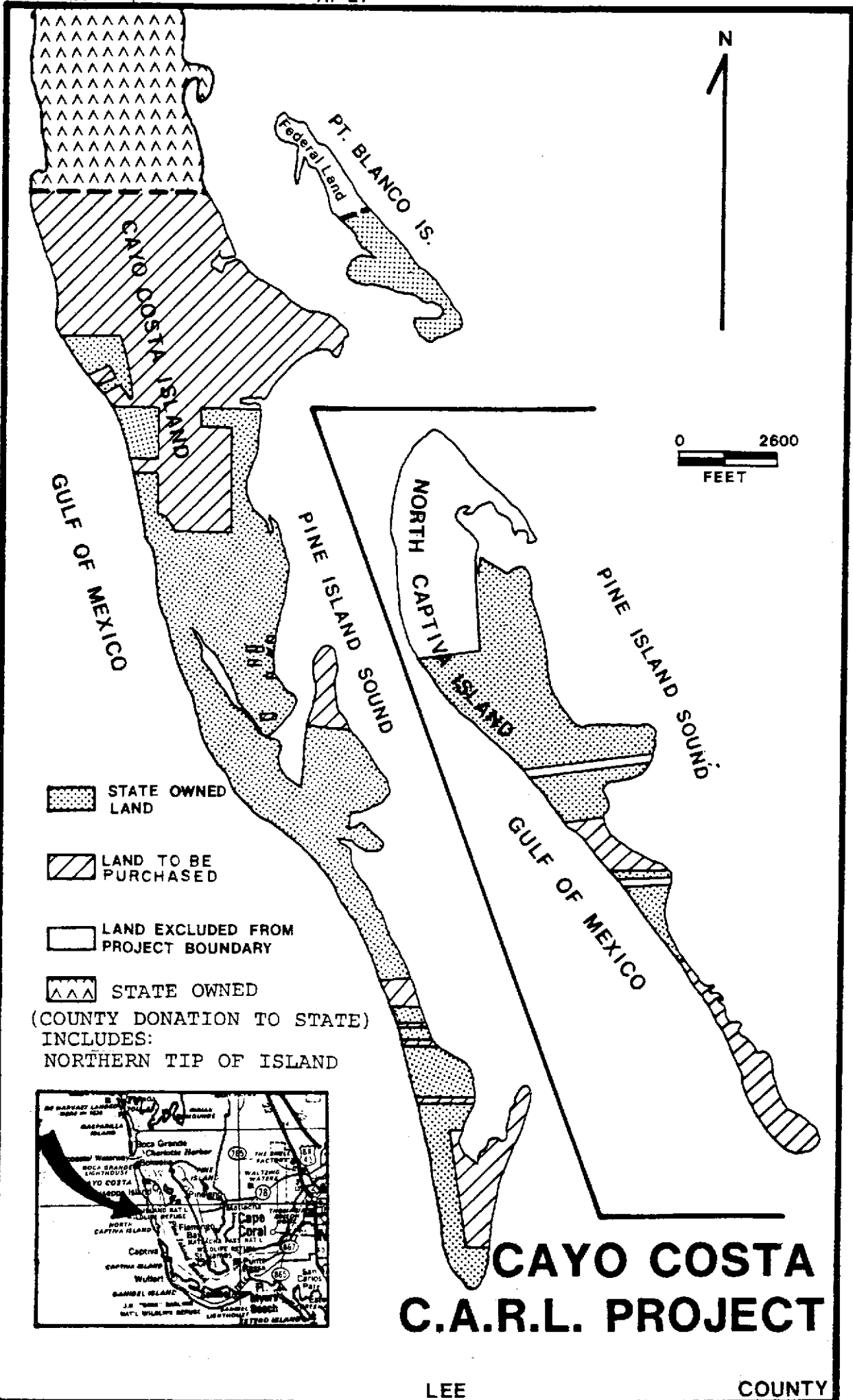
Management of Charlotte Harbor State Reserve has been assigned to the Division of State Lands of the Department of Natural Resources. A cooperative management role for the protection of archaeological and other cultural resources in the Reserve will be provided by the Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State.





#40 CAYO COSTA ISLAND

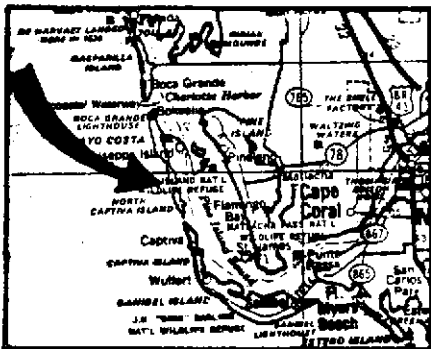
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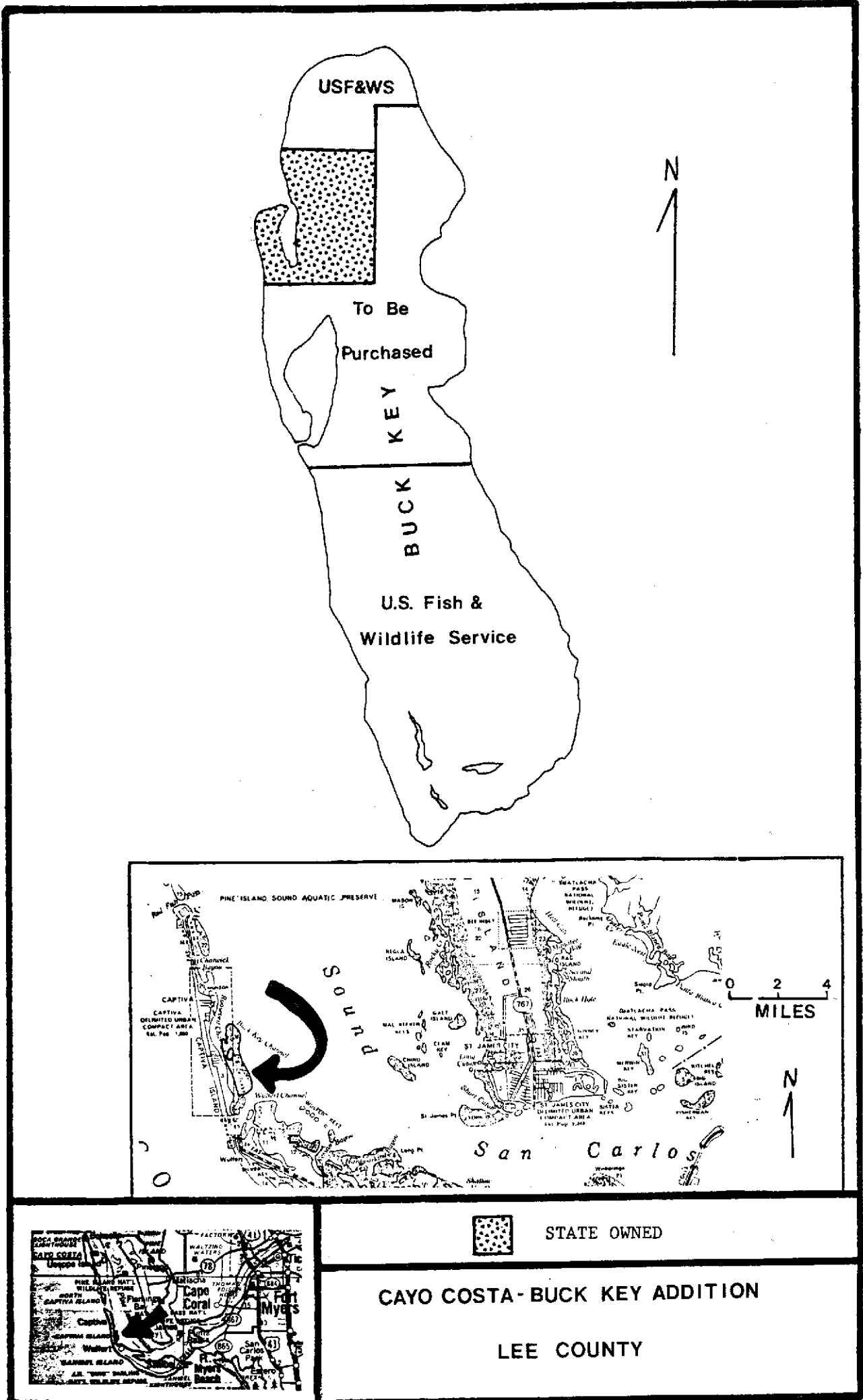
-  STATE OWNED LAND
-  LAND TO BE PURCHASED
-  LAND EXCLUDED FROM PROJECT BOUNDARY
-  STATE OWNED (COUNTY DONATION TO STATE) INCLUDES: NORTHERN TIP OF ISLAND



CAYO COSTA C.A.R.L. PROJECT

LEE

COUNTY

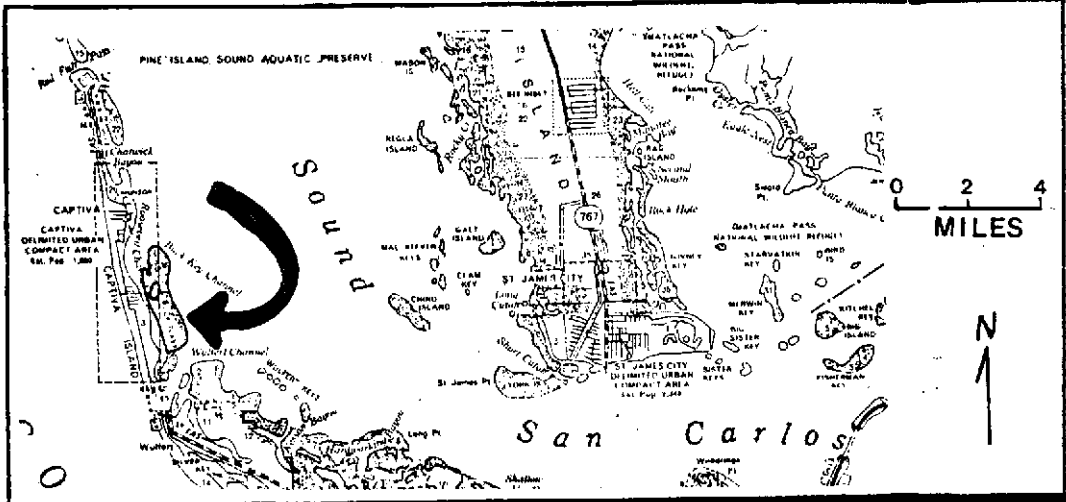


USF&WS

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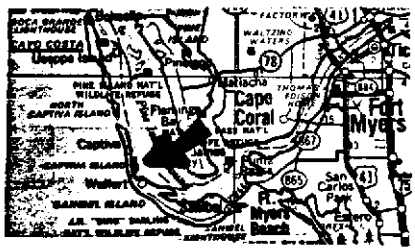
U.S. Fish &
Wildlife Service



STATE OWNED

CAYO COSTA - BUCK KEY ADDITION

LEE COUNTY



PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#40 Cayo Costa Island	Lee	446	\$ 6,187,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL). Acquisition of this project is for the preservation of endangered native plant communities and protection of a coastal barrier island.

MANAGER

The Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources.

PROPOSED USE

As an addition to the Cayo Costa State Park for preservation and for passive recreation. Buck Key should be managed as part of the Ding Darling National Wildlife Refuge.

LOCATION

In Lee County, on Florida's southwest coast, approximately 20 miles west-northwest of Fort Myers, between Gasparillo Island and Fort Myers. Includes the barrier island of Cayo Costa and portions of North Captiva and Buck Key. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 25 and House District 74. It is also within the jurisdictions of the Southwest Florida Regional Planning Council and the South Florida Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

Cayo Costa and North Captiva Islands are part of a small chain of barrier islands that provide protection for Charlotte Harbor. The Charlotte Harbor estuarine system is one of Florida's most productive estuaries. The maintenance of Cayo Costa and North Captiva Islands in a natural condition would provide significant additional protection for the bay. The natural communities, some of which are unique to these islands, are in excellent condition and exhibit good species diversity, including some very unusual species for Florida.

This project contains several archaeological and historical sites, and has fair potential for archaeological investigations.

The project could provide excellent recreational opportunities associated with the beach; e.g., swimming, fishing, and boating. Also, the total acreage is large enough to allow hiking, camping, and nature appreciation.

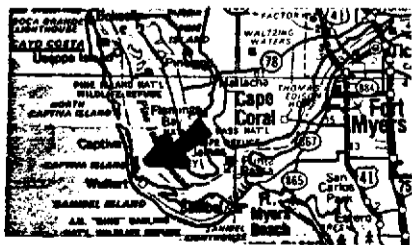
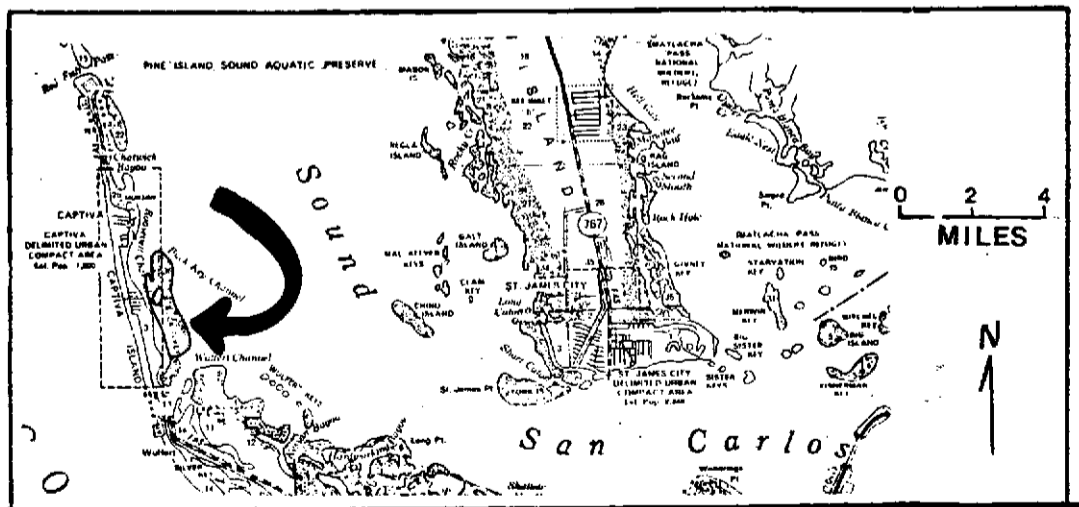
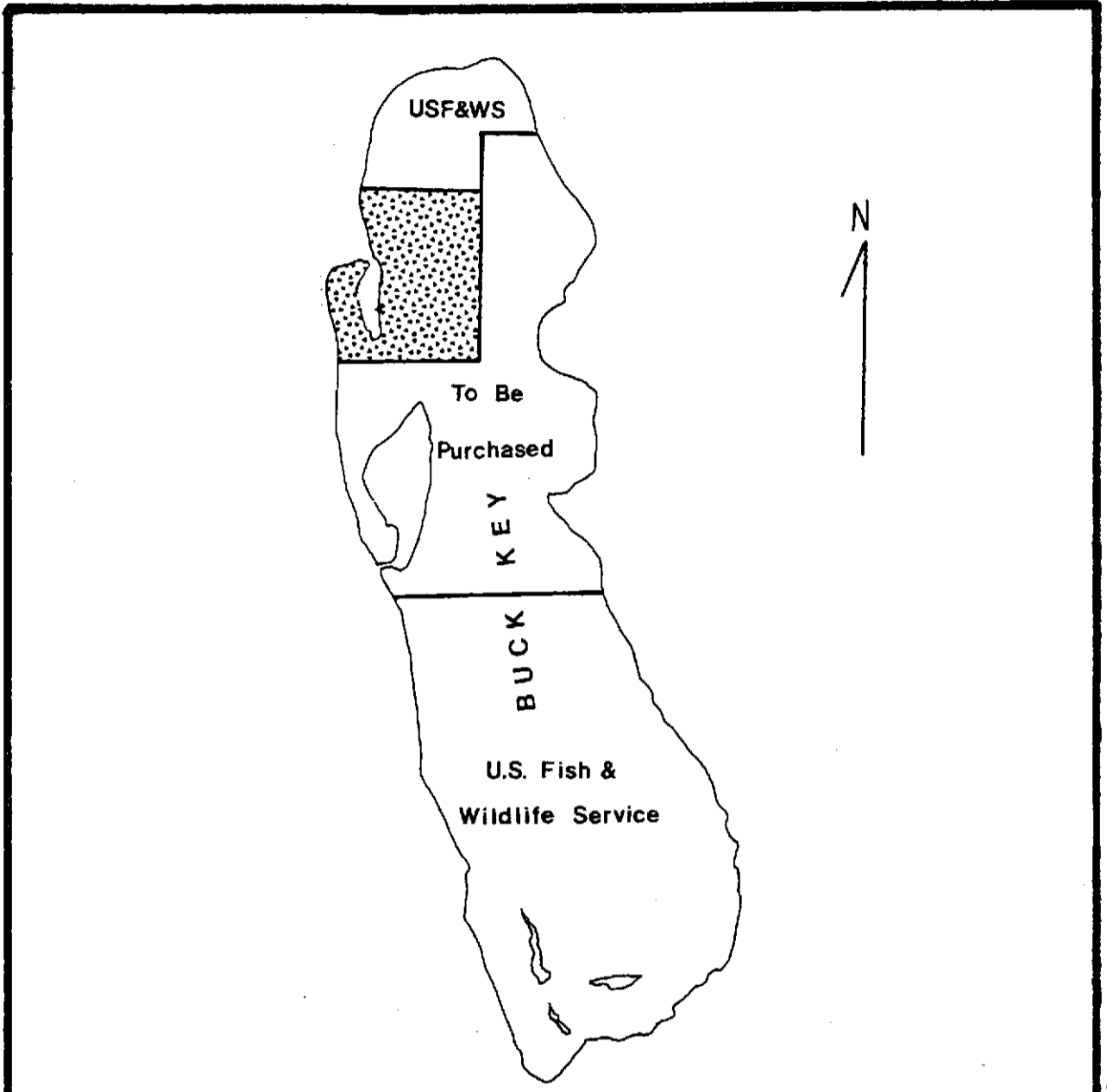
OWNERSHIP

Approximately 1,550 acres acquired under EEL and CARL programs; more than 600 owners remain. Lee County has donated 655 acres on the northernmost section of Cayo Costa to the State.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

Coastal barrier islands are highly vulnerable to impacts from storm activity but are mostly degraded by human disturbance. Because of the esthetic quality and recreational opportunities of the Charlotte Harbor area, Cayo Costa is highly desirable for residential development. Even though the island is only accessible by boat, most of the remaining privately owned acreage is subdivided into lots and small acreage tracts which are still being permitted and built upon.

Lee County is the 12th most densely populated county. The growth rate for 1976-1986 was 68.6%, the 9th most rapidly growing county in the state.



STATE OWNED

CAYO COSTA-BUCK KEY ADDITION

LEE COUNTY

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#40 Cayo Costa Island	Lee	446	\$ 6,187,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL). Acquisition of this project is for the preservation of endangered native plant communities and protection of a coastal barrier island.

MANAGER

The Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources.

PROPOSED USE

As an addition to the Cayo Costa State Park for preservation and for passive recreation. Buck Key should be managed as part of the Ding Darling National Wildlife Refuge.

LOCATION

In Lee County, on Florida's southwest coast, approximately 20 miles west-northwest of Fort Myers, between Gasparillo Island and Fort Myers. Includes the barrier island of Cayo Costa and portions of North Captiva and Buck Key. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 25 and House District 74. It is also within the jurisdictions of the Southwest Florida Regional Planning Council and the South Florida Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

Cayo Costa and North Captiva Islands are part of a small chain of barrier islands that provide protection for Charlotte Harbor. The Charlotte Harbor estuarine system is one of Florida's most productive estuaries. The maintenance of Cayo Costa and North Captiva Islands in a natural condition would provide significant additional protection for the bay. The natural communities, some of which are unique to these islands, are in excellent condition and exhibit good species diversity, including some very unusual species for Florida.

This project contains several archaeological and historical sites, and has fair potential for archaeological investigations.

The project could provide excellent recreational opportunities associated with the beach; e.g., swimming, fishing, and boating. Also, the total acreage is large enough to allow hiking, camping, and nature appreciation.

OWNERSHIP

Approximately 1,550 acres acquired under EEL and CARL programs; more than 600 owners remain. Lee County has donated 655 acres on the northernmost section of Cayo Costa to the State.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

Coastal barrier islands are highly vulnerable to impacts from storm activity but are mostly degraded by human disturbance. Because of the esthetic quality and recreational opportunities of the Charlotte Harbor area, Cayo Costa is highly desirable for residential development. Even though the island is only accessible by boat, most of the remaining privately owned acreage is subdivided into lots and small acreage tracts which are still being permitted and built upon.

Lee County is the 12th most densely populated county. The growth rate for 1976-1986 was 68.6%, the 9th most rapidly growing county in the state.

ESTIMATED COST

Assessed value is approximately \$6,187,000.

Management Funds Expended by the Department of Natural Resources for Fiscal Year 1987-88.

<u>Source</u>	<u>Salary</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>DPS</u>	<u>OCC</u>	<u>Total</u>
SPTF	\$95,966	\$74,392	\$6,000	\$30,917	\$202,275

Funds Requested for Fiscal Year 1988-89.

<u>FTE</u>	<u>Salaries</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>OCC</u>	<u>Total</u>
5	\$98,845	\$68,621	\$6,000	\$21,250	\$194,716

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	5
Letters of general support.....	45
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	8
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	11
* Older EEL files are not included in these totals.	

EMINENT DOMAIN

Reauthorized and extended to 1993 by the 1987 Legislature.

OTHER

This project is within a Chapter 380 Resource Planning and Management Area with Management Plans Adopted.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The Cayo Costa State Park Management Plan has been developed as a tool to effect wise management of the resources of the environmentally endangered lands comprising Cayo Costa State Park, while simultaneously providing for public uses compatible with resource management.



The basic goals of resource management for the Park are: to conserve the natural value of the Park and enable visitors to see and study a sample of the State's unique resources; to preserve and protect naturally occurring plant and animal species and their habitats, particularly those considered rare, threatened, or endangered; to restore communities altered by man; to protect archaeological/historical sites; to enhance public understanding of the importance of barrier island resources. Specific management objectives, policies, and procedures are presented in the plan to achieve each of these goals to the greatest extent possible.

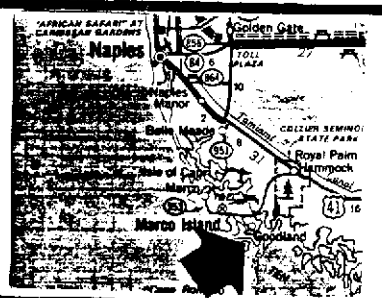
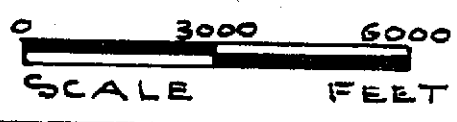
Public uses of the Park are limited to resource based activities that have minimal impact on the environmental attributes of the Park. Included are: outdoor recreation activities (i.e., nature study, hiking, primitive camping, swimming, and picnicking); scientific research which will aid in the preservation of the biological and cultural values of the Park; education programs designed to enhance public knowledge of the resources of the Park (i.e., guided nature tours, exhibits, informational materials, and public presentations).

Management of Cayo Costa State Park has been assigned to the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources. The Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State participates in management of the cultural resources in the Park.

#41 HORRS ISLAND



	PROJECT AREA
	STATE-OWNED



HORRS ISLAND/BARFIELD BAY
COLLIER COUNTY

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#41 Horrs Island	Collier	192	\$ 7,686,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL). Acquisition would protect endangered and threatened species and a variety of natural communities including Tropical Scrub, only found on the sand ridge islands of southwest Florida. Acquisition would also provide protection for an area which is historically and archaeologically rich.

MANAGER

Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources and the Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State.

PROPOSED USE

Interpretive Archaeological and Botanical Site or State Preserve.

LOCATION

In southwest Collier County, south Florida, approximately 15 miles south of Naples. Marco Island is immediately west of the project area. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 38 and House District 75. It also lies within the jurisdictions of the Southeast Florida Regional Planning Council and the South Florida Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

The project area consists of 192 acres of sand ridges and shell mounds within mangrove swamps that form a 5 to 30 foot high backbone for the island. The major natural communities include: tropical maritime hammock, tropical scrub, shell mounds, and tidal mangrove swamp. The tropical scrub is a mix of temperate scrub species and tropical hammock species. It is only found on the sand ridge islands of southwest Florida. The mangrove community is in good condition. The project area supports endangered, threatened or rare species. The coastal sand ridges and their associated vegetation are unusual and limited to southwest Florida. The combination of shell mounds and scrub vegetation is also rare.

The project is archaeologically and historically rich. There are at least twenty-five prehistoric and historic sites. This is a very high site density.

Recreation should be limited to low intensity activities to preserve the outstanding cultural and natural resources.

OWNERSHIP

All of the project area, except for about 40 acres is in one ownership - The Deltona Corporation. The State has already acquired approximately 750 acres of wetlands surrounding Horrs Island in the Deltona Exchange.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

The upland areas are vulnerable to development which could impact the water quality and plant life. Also the archaeological sites are vulnerable to movement of the soil as well as the unique upland communities.

The uplands of the project area are being developed as a residential area. Development plans have been prepared for Horrs Island and the owner is going through the regulatory process for development approval. The property is zoned for a Planned Unit Development (PUD). A bridge is planned to Horrs Island.

#41 HORRS ISLAND

ESTIMATED COST

The \$7,686,000 value is based on information from the Collier County property appraiser's office on the most recent assessments of property in Collier County zoned PUD.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

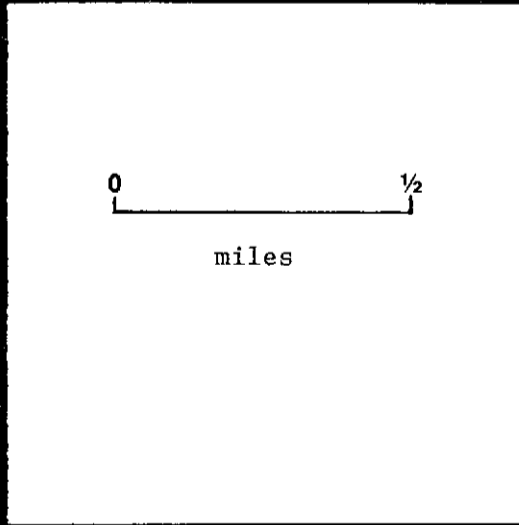
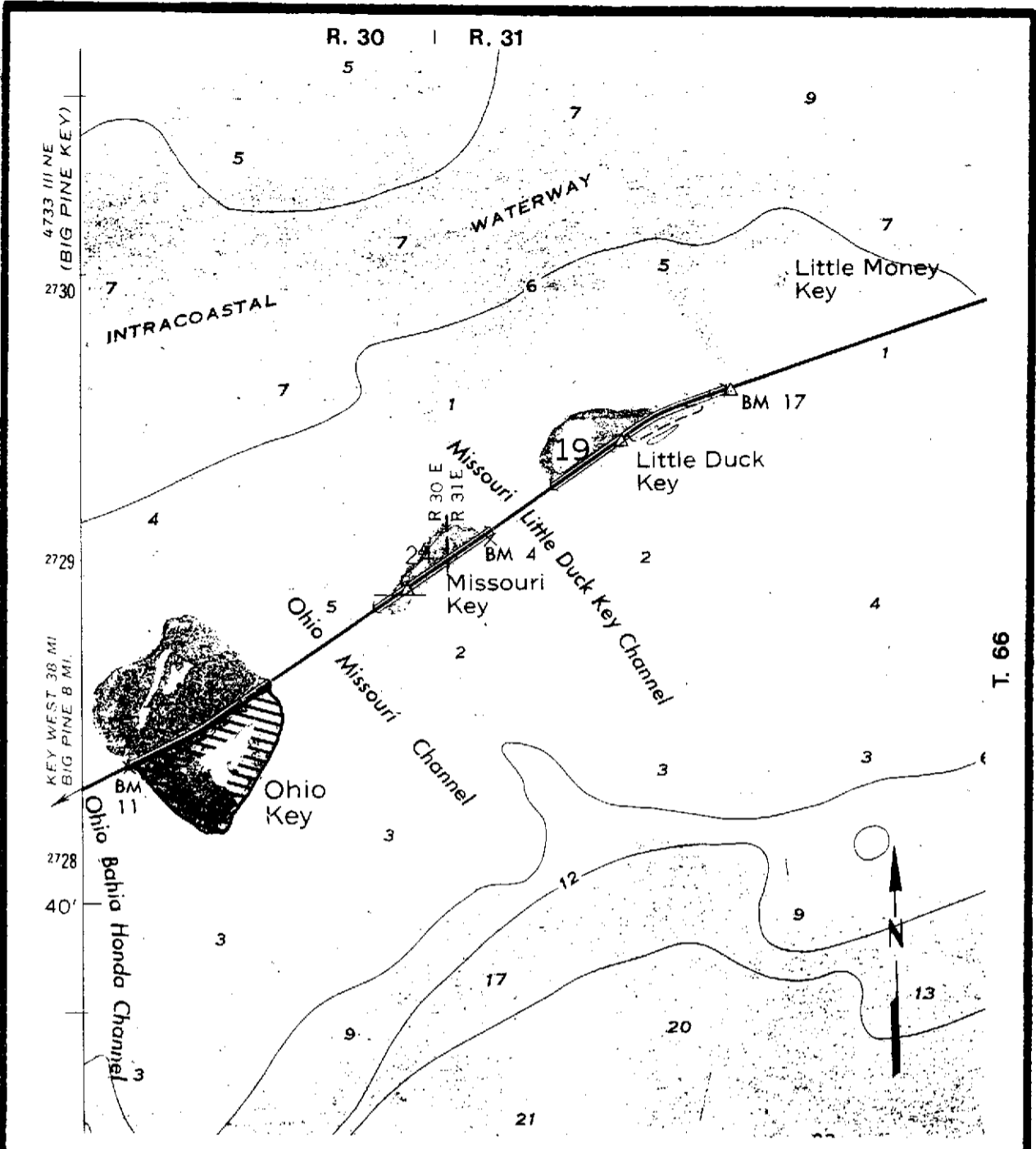
Resolutions.....	0
Letters of general support.....	0
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	0
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	1

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

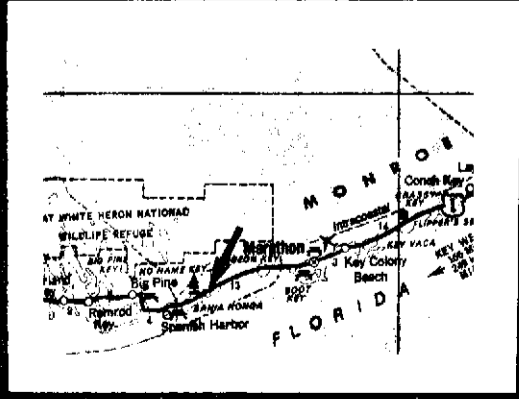
The Horrs Island area is proposed as Environmentally Endangered Land and should be established as a State Preserve/Archaeological Site or State Park. It is a distinct, functioning ecological unit. If access is controlled, very little management of the natural resources will be required. Protection of the archaeological and historical sites is necessary. It is proposed that the Department of Natural Resources and the Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State jointly manage the project and that use be limited to passive recreation and resource interpretation, much like Lignumvitae Key.


Costs for management should be very low. Interpretive facilities will be the major expense. Some type of landing facility will be required on Horrs Island to accommodate whatever level of access is established. Most disturbed communities are the result of historically significant occupation. Therefore, restoration should not be required. Any disturbance resulting from present development plans may need to be restored. Costs for management, maintenance, restoration, etc. should be similar to that of developing Lignumvitae Key as a State Botanical Site.

#42 OHIO KEY SOUTH



OHIO KEY SOUTH
MONROE COUNTY



 PROJECT AREA

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#42 Ohio Key South	Monroe	21	\$175,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL). Acquisition would protect habitat for numerous rare plant and animal species.

MANAGER

Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources.

PROPOSED USE

Preservation of significant biological resources while simultaneously providing compatible recreational opportunities.

LOCATION

Monroe County, South Florida, Florida Keys, approximately 6 miles east of the community of Big Pine. This project is within Florida's Senate District 39 and House District 120. It is also within the jurisdictions of the South Florida Regional Planning Council and the South Florida Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

This project is one of the most important shorebird areas in the Florida Keys. It is considered one of the most outstanding bird-watching areas in the state. The project is predominantly comprised of wetlands which provide excellent feeding grounds for many species of birds. Several rare bird species have been observed utilizing the site. Upland areas are substantially disturbed.

The primary recreational activity provided by this project is bird-watching. The project has excellent interpretive/educational potential as well.

OWNERSHIP

One owner - Sunshine Key Associates Limited Partnership, reportedly reluctant to sell. The Sunshine Key Associates parcel also encompasses a recreational trailer park north of U.S. 1, which is not part of the project area.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

Any uplands in the Florida Keys are very vulnerable to disturbance from development. The habitat and the wildlife this project harbors are also susceptible to impact from incautious human observers. Although this tract is primarily an open tidal flat and designated by Monroe County as an Area of Critical County Concern in the Monroe County Comprehensive Plan, there is sufficient shoreline for Monroe County to allow 20 recreational vehicle (RV) parking spaces or camp sites and a bath house designed to serve the facility. The north side of U.S. 1 is already densely developed into an RV park.

The owner has not made it clear when and if he will develop this site. But he has stated his preference for keeping the property so that the visitors to his campground across the road can take advantage of the bird watching activities of the entire tract. Continued unsupervised human access could degrade the quality of the site for the many endangered and threatened wintering shorebirds.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

The Land Acquisition Selection Committee approved the Ohio Key Project Design on June 22, 1988. There was no change to the resource planning boundary. If the owner is an unwilling seller of his fee simple title, then negotiation of a management agreement to allow some controlled public access is recommended.

42 OHIO KEY SOUTH

ESTIMATED COST

Estimated tax assessed value is approximately \$175,000, but the real cost will probably exceed \$250,000.

Tax information did not distinguish between area north of U.S. 1 and area south of U.S. 1 (project area). Rough estimates for project area based on relative densities of RV spaces on both sides of road.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	0
Letters of general support.....	24
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	0
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	1

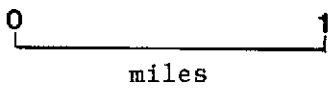
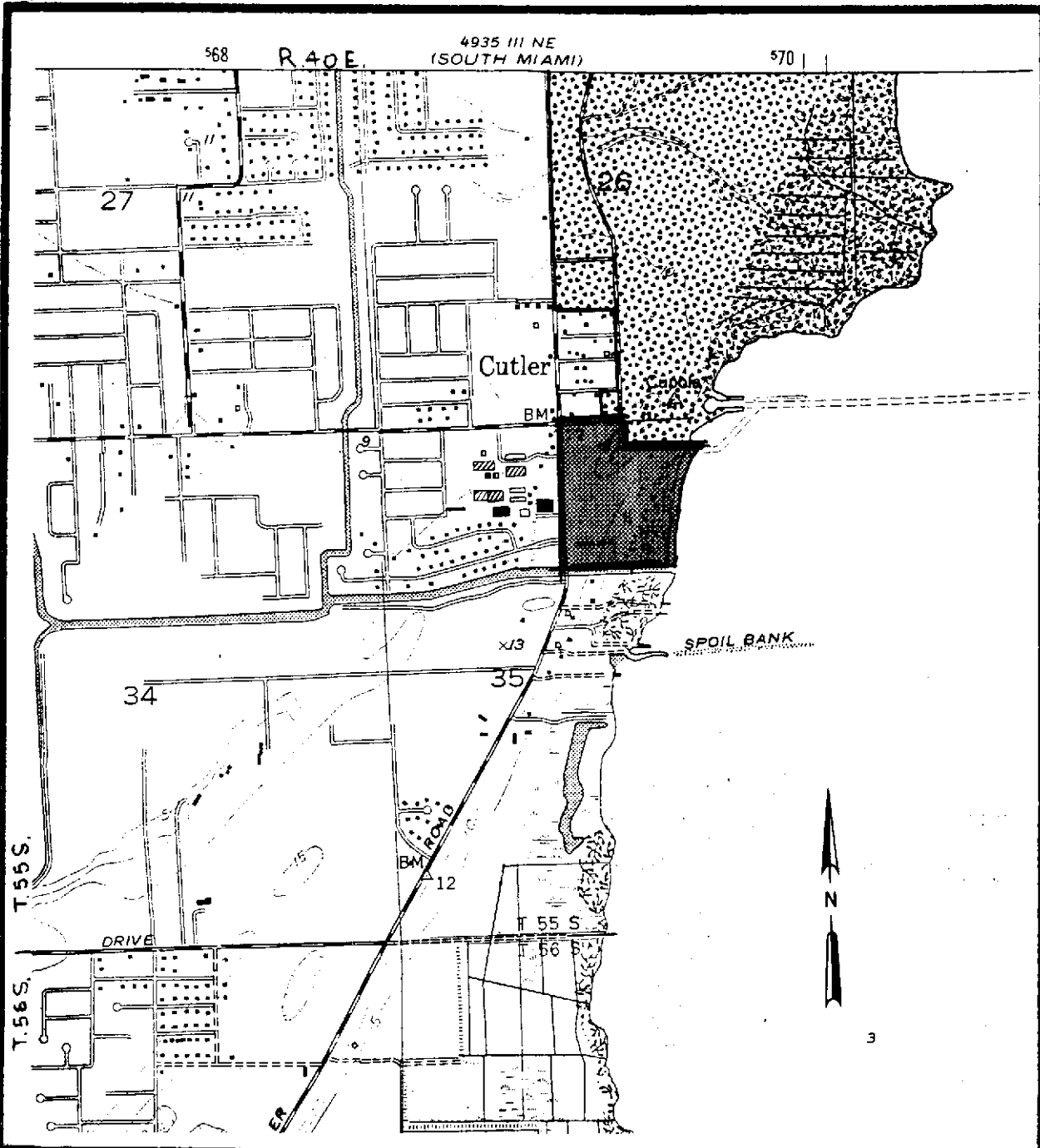
OTHER

The Florida Keys Lands Trust is also interested in preserving this project and has been in contact with the owner.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

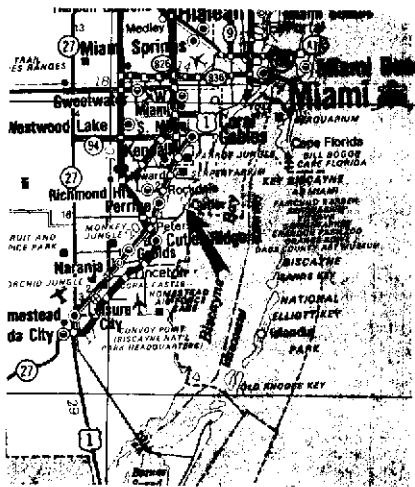
This project should be managed by the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources for the primary purpose of preserving the significant bird feeding, nesting, and roosting area while also providing unobtrusive bird-watching opportunities. There is sufficient upland of a disturbed nature suitable for the development of a small boardwalk/blind. Care should be taken to ensure that bird-watching opportunities are developed to minimize any disturbance of the birds' natural activities. The project has excellent educational potential; there is space to provide an interpretive display for the dissemination of area-specific ornithological information.



#43 DEERING ESTATE ADDITION



DEERING HAMMOCK ADDITION

DADE COUNTY



-  PROJECT AREA
-  STATE OWNED

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#43 Deering Estate Addition	Dade	27	\$571,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as both Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL) and "other lands". Acquisition would protect a naturally occurring and relatively unaltered biological system and would preserve a significant archaeological site.

MANAGER

Dade County through a pass through lease from the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources.

PROPOSED USE

Addition to the Deering Estate and an Archaeological Interpretive Site.

LOCATION

Dade County, South Florida, at the intersection of Southwest 167th Street and Old Cutler Road. This project is within Florida's Senate District 39 and House District 119. It is also within the jurisdictions of the South Florida Regional Planning Council and the South Florida Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

This project is predominantly comprised of tropical rockland hammock and estuarine tidal swamp (mangrove). Rockland hammock is a threatened natural community type comprised of numerous rare plant and animal species. Approximately 50% of the rockland hammock on site burned in Spring 1987. The area is recovering well, but it is unclear what the character of the returning forest will be.

This project includes a significant archaeological site, the Cutler Fossil Site, one of few stratified archaeological sites in North America that contains human remains in association with extinct Pleistocene mammals. Some materials recovered have been dated at approximately 10,000 years old.

Although no active recreation is envisioned for this project, passive recreational activities such as archaeological site visitation and interpretation, nature trail walks, and nature appreciation are planned.

OWNERSHIP

There are three owners: Charles McCormick, Joan Hickley and Charles Schroder. All are heirs of Charles Deering's estate. All are willing sellers.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

Because of the large amount of publicity this archaeological site has received, it is particularly vulnerable to vandalism. In addition, the property is located in a growing urban area which makes it attractive for development.

Almost the entire property is zoned for low density residential development. There is a small tract (1 to 1 1/2 acres) on the northern boundary at the intersection of Old Cutler Road and Southwest 167th Street which is zoned BU (business). A request for an upzoning of the western third of the project area, by a developer with the approval of the owner, was denied by the Dade County Commission in October 1987.

#43 DEERING ESTATE ADDITION

ACQUISITION PLANNING

The Deering Estate Addition Project Design was approved by the Land Acquisition Selection on November 19, 1988. Approximately 1 to 1 1/2 acres was added to the northern project boundary.

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value is approximately \$571,000.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	4
Letters of general support.....	3065
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	9
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	5

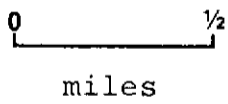
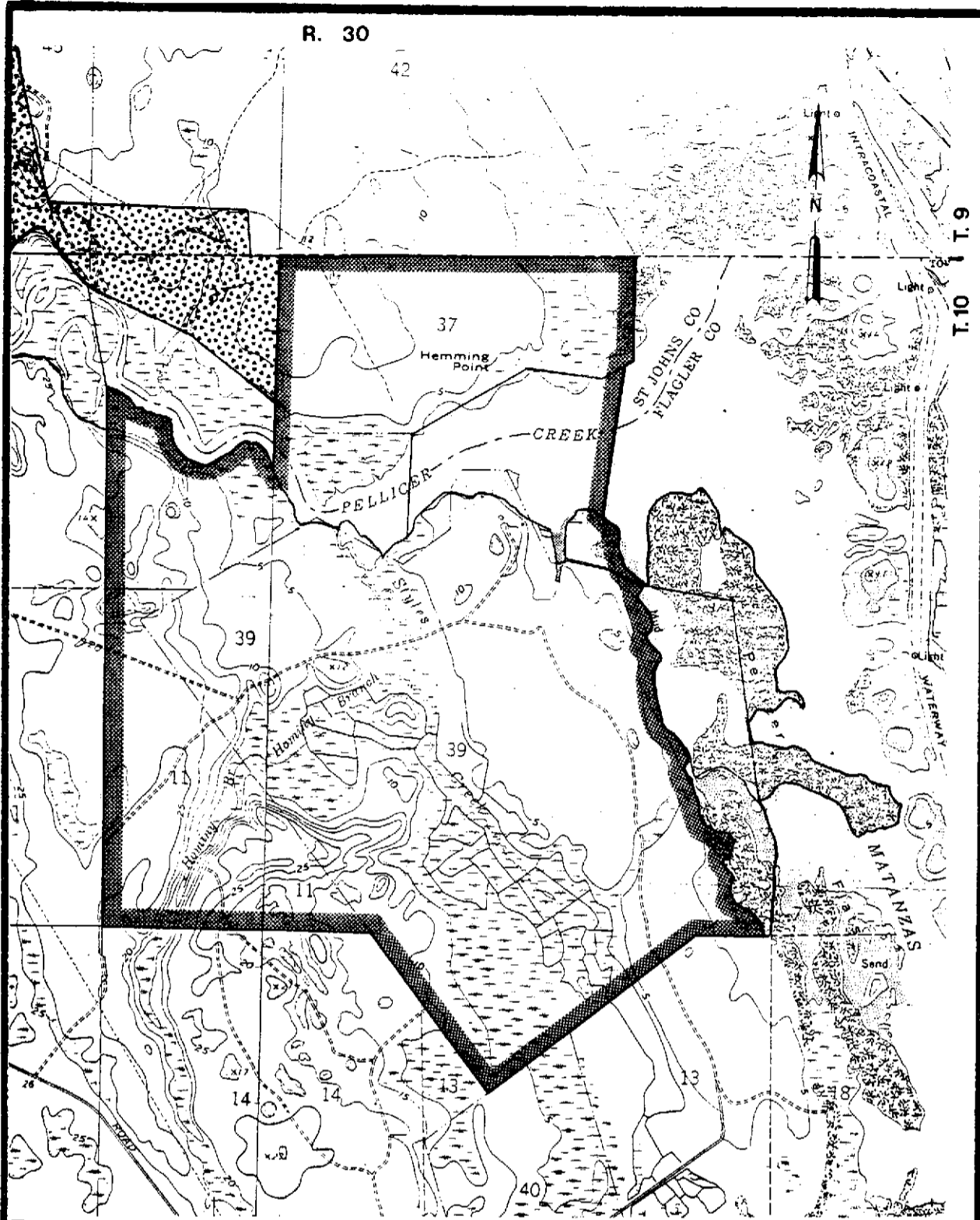
OTHER

Dade County has pledged to contribute 50% to 60% of the acquisition cost.

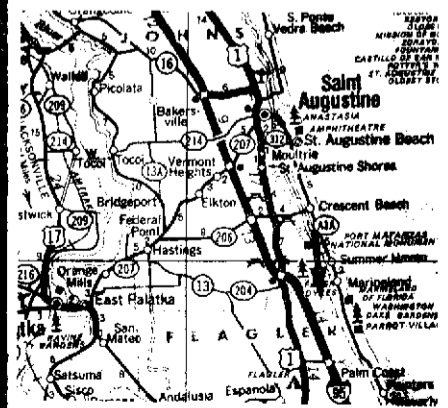
MANAGEMENT SUMMARY



This project was proposed for acquisition as an addition to the state owned Deering Hammock which is currently being managed by Dade County as the Deering Estate County Park. The county proposed the Deering Estate Addition project and is eager to accept management responsibilities for the site. It is, therefore, recommended that this project be leased to Dade County through the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources for management at county expense. The lease should pass through the Division of Recreation and Parks to ensure that the state's management objective of preserving the significant natural and cultural resources while simultaneously providing compatible recreation is satisfied. The Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State should advise the County and the Division of Recreation and Parks regarding the preservation of cultural resources.

#44 PRINCESS PLACE



PRINCESS PLACE
FLAGLER COUNTY



-  PROJECT AREA
-  STATE OWNED

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#44 Princess Place	Flagler	1,849	\$1,941,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as "other lands". Acquisition would preserve a significant historical resource and would help protect an aquatic preserve and an estuarine habitat.

MANAGER

Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources.

PROPOSED USE

State Park.

LOCATION

Northeast Flagler County, on Florida's northeast coast, approximately 17 miles south of St. Augustine. This project is located within Florida's Senate District 9 and House District 22. It is also within the jurisdictions of the Northeast Florida Regional Planning Council and the St. Johns River Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

Natural communities are in generally good condition and include sandhill, estuarine tidal marsh, wet/mesic flatwoods, maritime hammock, and hydric hammock. The project includes 3.2 miles of shoreline on the Matanzas River, and the mouth of Pellicer Creek, an Aquatic Preserve. A bald eagle nest has been documented on site. Much of the project area has suffered some degree of disturbance: the interior salt marsh has been ditched for mosquito control; at least 200 acres have been managed as a pine plantation; large areas have been cleared (although the canopy was left intact in some places) for cattle pasturage; and several residences and associated structures have been constructed. Even with these disturbances, however, the overall character of the tract is scenic.

This project has significant archaeological and historical value. The tract includes a large, relatively undisturbed shell midden and good potential for other archaeological sites along Pellicer Creek and the Matanzas River. The project also includes several historic structures dating from 1886 which are probably eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

This project can provide numerous recreational opportunities in a scenic setting. Recreational activities might include canoeing, fishing, camping, hiking, horseback riding, bike riding, picnicking, and photography.

OWNERSHIP

Two owners - Lewis E. Wadsworth IV, deceased and Corprop A and F Inc. (ITT-Raynier). The representatives of the estate of Lewis E. Wadsworth, the primary tract, are willing sellers. It is unknown whether ITT-Raynier would be willing to sell.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

The vulnerability of the resources of Princess Place is rated as moderate, indicating that although the property has been subject to a variety of human uses including a citrus grove, cattle pasture and pine plantation, it retains a largely natural appearance. The landforms of Princess Place - sand ridges, terraces and drainage ways retain their original topographic condition (except ditches in Styles Creek). With active management, components of altered biological communities can be restored to recreate the original natural landscape.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT (Continued)

The endangerment of Princess Place is high. It is situated on an upland overlooking a scenic creek with access to the Intercoastal Waterway. It lies within the rapid growth centers of St. Augustine and the Palm Coast. There are no formal development plans for the property yet. The primary tract has not been sold or optioned by the Wadsworth Trustees. However, several informal development schemes are being discussed locally. One involves a consortium of approximately 75 investors/owners who would develop a resort of 1 to 2 acres sites leaving the remainder of the property in a relatively natural condition. Flagler County estimates no development pressure on the immediately surrounding property to the year 2000 as long as ITT continues its current timber operations.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

The Princess Place Project Design was approved by the Land Acquisition Selection Committee on June 22, 1988. The Pellicer Creek corridor was excluded as were the islands of Pellicer Flats. The Selection Committee reserves the right to reconsider acquiring a protective buffer along Pellicer Creek at a later date.

Phasing

- Phase I. Wadsworth Estate
- Phase II. Hemming Point, Section 37

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value is approximately \$1,941,000.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	1
Letters of general support.....	41
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	0
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	1

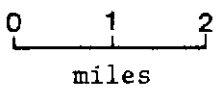
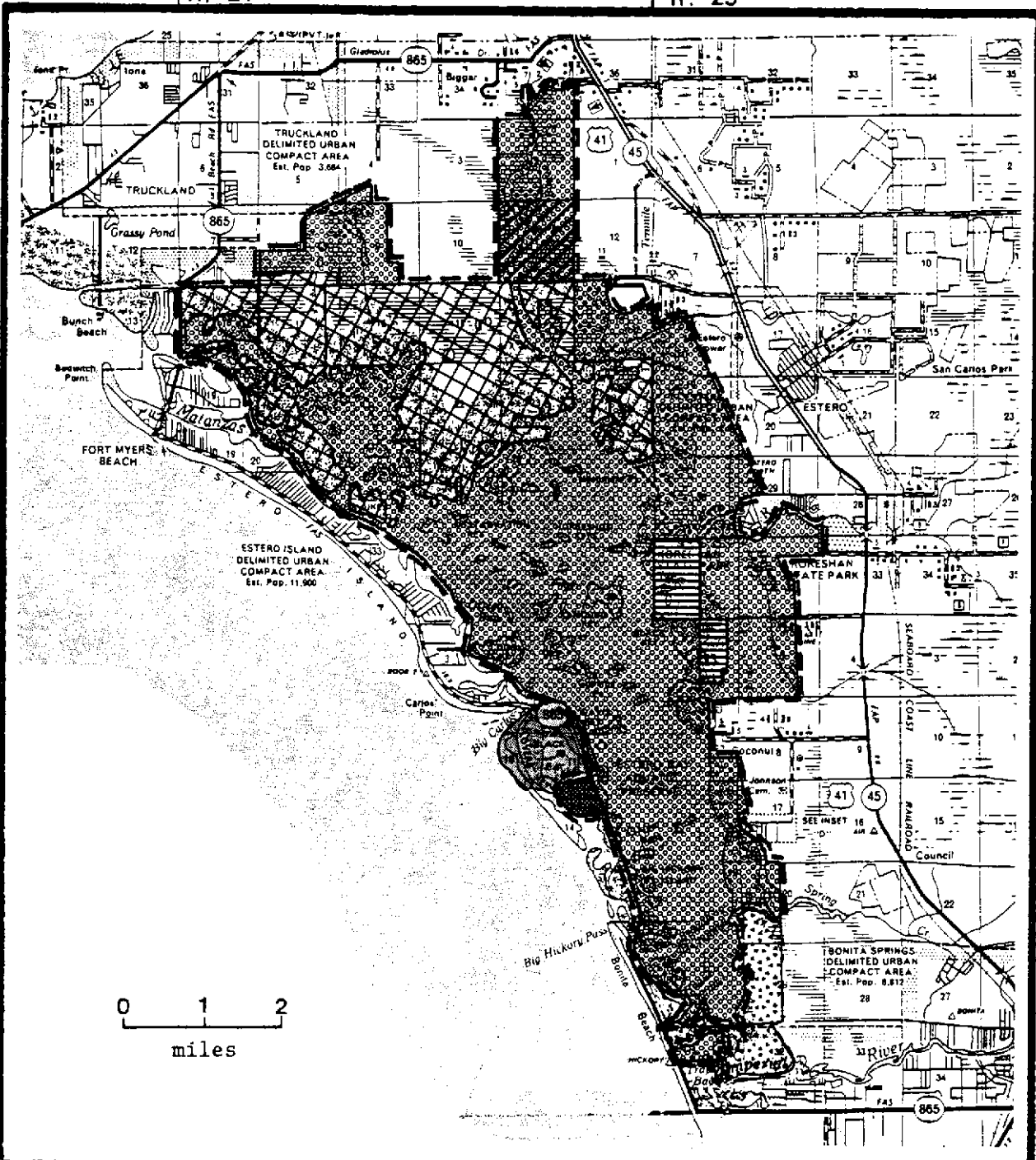
OTHER

Flagler County may be able to make a financial contribution towards acquisition of this project.

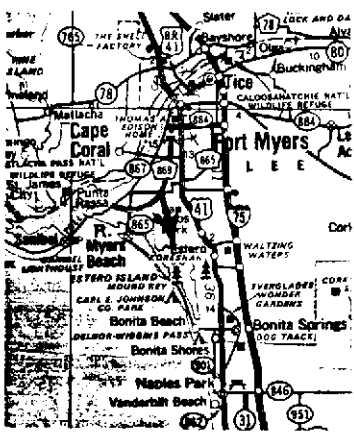
MANAGEMENT SUMMARY









This project will be managed by the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources. The project is of sufficient size and ecological diversity that it should be managed as a State Park. With 3.2 miles of shoreline and a variety of natural systems, Princess Place offers quality, resource-based recreation in a scenic environment. Structures of historic significance should be utilized as interpretive centers. Other improvements can easily be converted into a visitor center/conference facility/office space and ranger residences.

#45 ESTERD BAY



ESTERO BAY AQUATIC PRESERVE BUFFER
LEE COUNTY



-  DELETED FROM PROJECT AREA
-  TNC DONATION
-  PROJECT AREA  UNDER OPTION
-  STATE OWNED
-  COUNTY OWNED
-  NATURE CONSERVANCY PRESERVE
-  PROJECT BOUNDARY

<u>PROJECT NAME</u>	<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)</u>	<u>TAX ASSESSED VALUE</u>
#45 Estero Bay	Lee	7,525	\$24,897,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL). Acquisition would help protect the marine resources of an aquatic preserve. It would also protect archaeological sites as well as bald eagle habitat.

MANAGER

The Division of State Lands of the Department of Natural Resources.

PROPOSED USE

State Reserve in conjunction with the Estero Bay Aquatic Preserve. Public ownership of this coastal zone will protect a substantial amount of environmentally sensitive land and significantly benefit the State's efforts to protect the water quality and aquatic resources in the adjacent Estero Bay Aquatic Preserve.

LOCATION

In Lee County, just north of Ft. Myers Beach and southwest of Ft. Myers. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 38 and House District 74. It also lies within the jurisdictions of the Southwest Florida Regional Planning Council and the South Florida Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

Most of the Estero Bay project area is comprised of wetland natural communities that directly front Estero Bay (e.g., mangrove, salt marsh and salt flats). These communities provide an important nutrient input into the bay, thus contributing substantially to the biological productivity of the area. The bay area supports a diversity of wildlife including the federally endangered bald eagle. The wetlands in a natural condition serve to help maintain high water quality in the Estero Bay Aquatic Preserve.

There are several archaeological sites known from the project area that are attributed to the Calusa Indians and their prehistoric ancestors. Investigation of these sites could bring new insight to their unique and complex society.

The project can provide a variety of recreational opportunities that are compatible with the primary acquisition objective of natural resource protection.

OWNERSHIP

Project area has approximately 102 parcels and 85 owners. The two major owners: the Estero Bay Trust property (approximately 4,700 acres) and the Windsor-Stevens property (approximately 660 acres) are both under contract.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

The interrelated habitats in this proposal are very susceptible to human activities which alter water quality, quantity and natural periodicity.

The site is currently being degraded by off-road vehicular traffic and illegal dumping.

ACQUISITION PLANNING (Continued)

The Land Acquisition Selection Committee approved the final project design for Estero Bay Aquatic Preserve Buffer on March 21, 1986. The project design resulted in additions to the resource planning boundary totaling approximately 185 acres and deletions totaling approximately 445 acres. Additions were made primarily for the purpose of consolidating ownerships and areas which were obviously disturbed and/or developed were deleted. An approved DRI was also deleted from the project area. The entire project design area has been boundary mapped and is, therefore, eligible for inclusion on the CARL priority list.

Acquisition Phasing

- Phase I. Original proposals, Windsor/Stevens and Estero Bay Trust.
- Phase II. Developable uplands from section 19 north.
- Phase III. Developable uplands from section 30 south.
- Phase IV. Wetlands and islands.

ESTIMATED COST

Estimated tax assessed value based on 1985 assessments is approximately \$24,897,000.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	1
Letters of general support.....	46
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	3
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	10

EMINENT DOMAIN

Eminent domain authority was extended until 1993 for Mound Key, an archaeologically significant island within this project.

OTHER

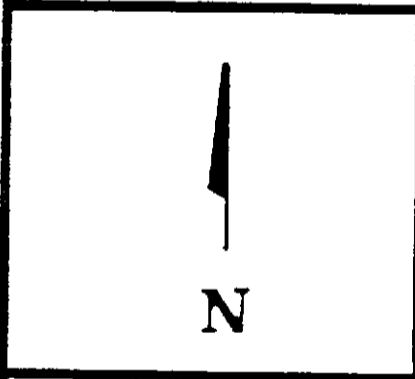
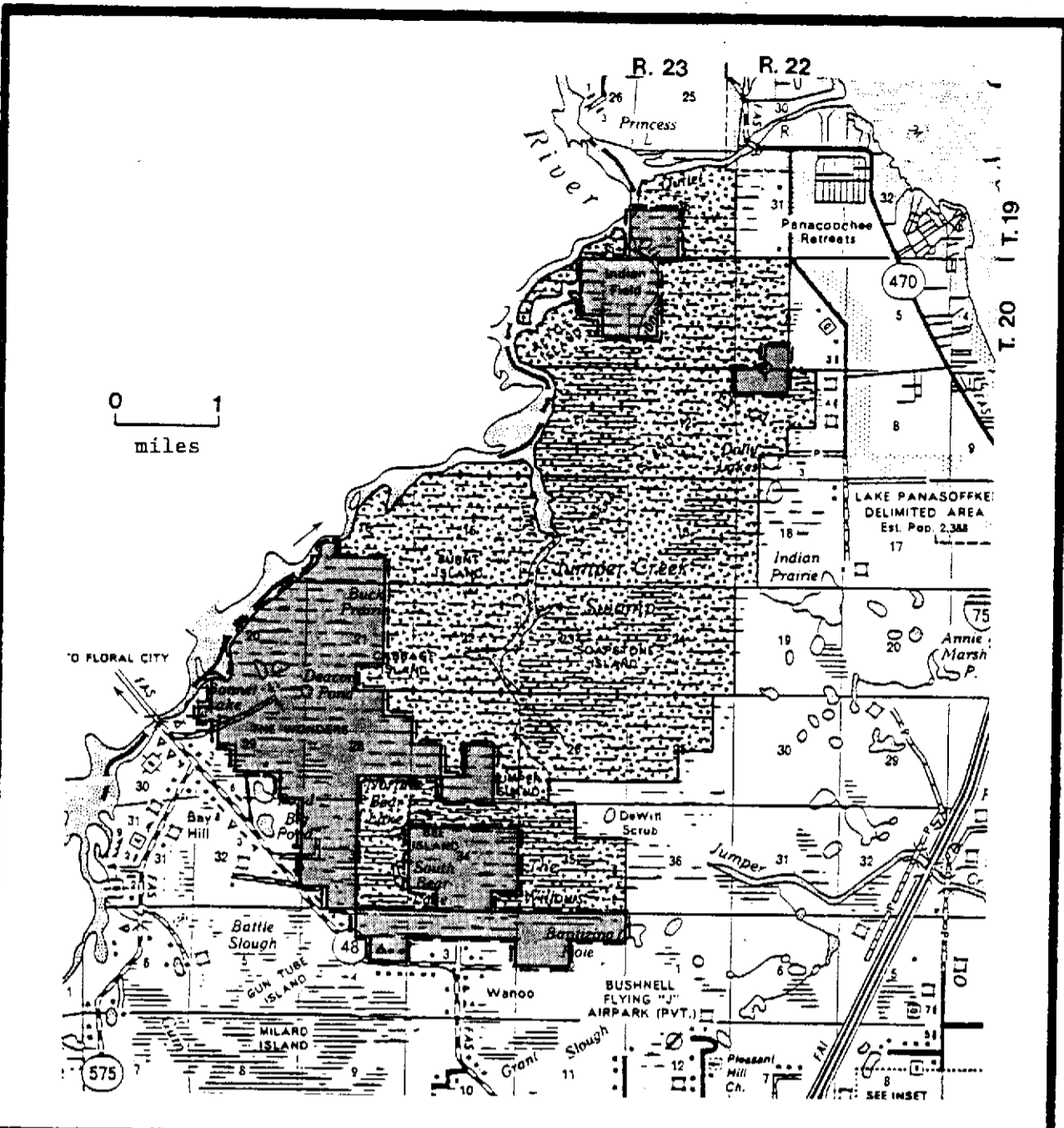
This project is within a Chapter 380 Resource Planning and Management Area with Management Plans Adopted.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Management responsibility for the Estero Bay should be assigned to the the Division of State Lands of the Department of Natural Resources. The area will, thus, be managed as part of the aquatic preserve management program with an emphasis on maintaining the natural, undisturbed wilderness-like condition of the site. The Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State will have a direct role in the management and protection of archaeological and historical resources.



Public use of the aquatic preserve and adjacent buffer area is anticipated and will be encouraged to the extent that it does not conflict with maintenance of the natural and cultural values of the area. Such traditional recreational activities as boating, canoeing, bird watching, fishing and nature appreciation in this area would not be affected. In fact, they would be enhanced by the public ownership and protection of this area.

#46 WITHLACOCHEE



WITHLACOOCHEE
SUMTER COUNTY



	STATE OWNED
	PROJECT AREA

<u>PROJECT NAME</u>	<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)</u>	<u>TAX ASSESSED VALUE</u>
#46 Withlacoochee	Sumter	3,900	\$ 5,604,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL) and as "other lands." Acquisition would help protect the sensitive wetland environment of a river system and provide opportunities for hunting and timber management.

MANAGER

The Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services. The Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission and the Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State cooperating.

PROPOSED USE

Addition to the Jumper Creek unit of Withlacoochee State Forest.

LOCATION

Sumter County, central Florida, approximately 50 miles northeast of Tampa. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 11 and House District 47. It is also within the jurisdictions of the Withlacoochee Regional Planning Council and the Southwest Florida Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

The majority of this tract is comprised of freshwater wetlands; i.e., hydric hammocks, basin and depression marshes, and floodplain swamp. These wetlands provide a significant storage area for surface water and act as a buffer for storm waters. Higher elevations appear as islands amongst the generally low, wet terrain. The natural communities of the project provide habitats for numerous wildlife species.

Although the project area has not been systematically surveyed for cultural resource sites, it is believed to have potential for archaeological investigations.

This project can support a variety of recreational activities that are compatible with the primary objective of protecting the valuable hydrological resources. These activities could include limited hunting, hiking, camping and nature study.

OWNERSHIP

There are approximately 45 owners within the project area. Approximately 10,148 adjacent acres were purchased under the EEL program.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

The hydric communities found on the project area are extremely sensitive and vulnerable. Extensive development could alter traditional water levels, increase surface water runoff, decrease water quality, and increase downstream flooding.

There are no known developments planned for the project area; however, the high growth rate in Sumter County makes future development in the area likely.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

On March 21, 1986 the Land Acquisition Selection Committee approved the project design for Mondello/Cacciatore/Jumper Creek. The resource planning boundary was adjusted primarily to square off boundaries and include entire ownerships when possible without needlessly expanding the project area or deleting areas with significant resource value.

ACQUISITION PLANNING (Continued)

Less Than Fee Simple Acquisition

There is some doubt whether Ned Lovett, a property owner along the western boundary in Sections 28 and 29, Township 21 South, Range 21 East, would be a willing seller. He has indicated, however, the possibility of granting or selling an easement along his existing road, providing access to the western portion of the tract.

Recommended Acquisition Phasing

- Phase I. Original proposals - Mondello and Cacciatore/Jumper Creek and C. B. Jones tract in Section 4, Township 22 South, Range 21 East.
- Phase II. Recommended additions by the Florida Natural Areas Inventory
- Phase III. Inholdings in Withlacoochee EEL project area.

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value for 1986 is approximately \$5,604,000. Tax assessed value, taking into consideration agricultural exemptions, is approximately \$977,000.

Funds expended by the Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services for Fiscal Year 1987-88 on the Withlacoochee EEL Tract.

Funds Authorized

	<u>and Source</u>	<u>Salaries</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>Total</u>
CARL	\$1,333.00	\$1,159.00	\$1,333.00	\$2,492.00
GR	1,159.00			

Funds Requested for Fiscal Year 1988-89.

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$2,524.00	\$7,400.00	\$9,924.00

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	1
Letters of general support.....	0
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	5
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	1

* Older EEL files are not included in these totals.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

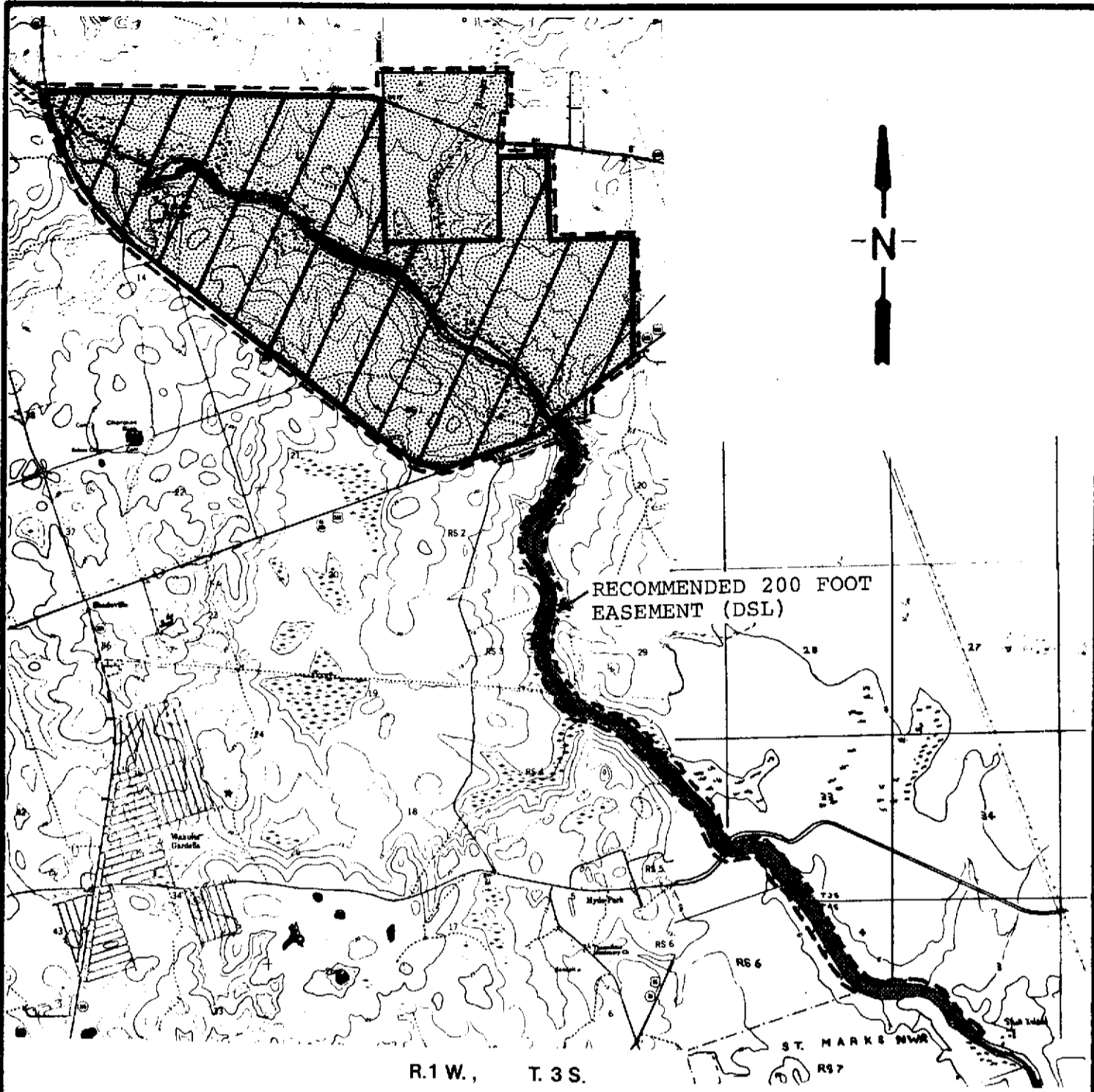
The Withlacoochee project area contains approximately 3,900 acres of inholdings and adjacent lands that are important for preservation and management of the existing Withlacoochee EEL Tract. The inholdings and additions should be managed under multiple-use principles along with the existing EEL Tract. Primary emphasis should be placed on management of natural plant communities, recreation and wildlife management. Consumptive uses on the tract will primarily be limited to hunting and selective timber harvesting. Although restricted somewhat by high water levels, potential does exist for nonconsumptive uses. These activities might include hiking, bird watching, picnicking, camping, and canoeing.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY (Continued)




The lead managing agency has been designated as the Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, with the Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State and the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission cooperating. If purchased, these parcels will be managed along with the Withlacoochee EEL Tract. Capital improvement may include the restoration of an existing access road from the Nathan Kelly parcel at a cost of approximately \$11,560.

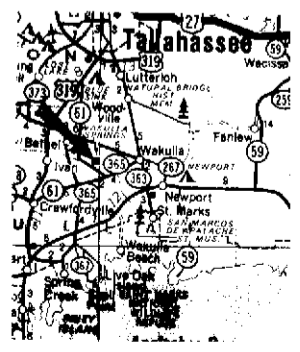
The property will be managed under guidance of the Withlacoochee EEL Management Plan, which has been approved by the Governor and Cabinet. Management will be in conformance with the Environmental Endangered Lands Management Plan and the State Lands Management Plan.

#47 WAKULLA SPRINGS



WAKULLA SPRINGS
WAKULLA COUNTY

-  PROJECT AREA
-  PROJECT AREA (TO BE MAPPED)
-  STATE OWNED



PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#47 Wakulla Springs	Wakulla	465*	\$ 282,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL). State acquisition of the Nemours Foundation ownership has protected a first magnitude spring and a portion of a major Florida river. Acquisition of the remainder of the project area will protect a primary tributary of the river, its associated cave system, and an endangered species. The recommended conservation easement will help preserve the wetland habitat of the remaining river corridor.

MANAGER

The Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources with the Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State, the Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, and the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission cooperating. Florida State University, through a management agreement with the Division of Recreation and Parks, manages the lodge and restaurant facilities.

PROPOSED USE

State Park.

LOCATION

In Wakulla County, in the northwest Florida Pannhandle, approximately 15 miles south of Tallahassee on State Road 61. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 3 and House District 11. It is also within the jurisdictions of the Apalachee Regional Planning Council and the Northwest Florida Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

This project is rich in natural resources. Almost all of the area is forested with communities that have been essentially undisturbed for 50 years. Six types of natural communities are present: aquatic cave, spring run stream, floodplain swamp, floodplain forest, upland hardwood forest, and upland mixed forest. This diversity of natural communities supports an abundance of wildlife, especially along the river corridor. The springs is considered the largest and deepest in the world and is a first magnitude spring. The water quality of the spring and run is excellent.

There are three archaeological/historical sites on the property. The most significant site on the property is the main spring and associated building complex. The spring itself has been recognized as a major paleontological site. One nearly complete mastodon skeleton has been recovered from the spring. The lodge is historically significant because of its attractive architecture and detailing.

Wakulla Springs provides an outstanding array of recreational opportunities. Guided boat tours provide a colorful and educational introduction to the wildlife of the springs and river corridor offering excellent opportunities to view and photograph wildlife. Swimming, hiking, camping, picnicking, and nature appreciation are other available recreational activities. The lodge will continue to provide lodging and meals.

OWNERSHIP

Approximately 2,900 acres were acquired with the assistance of the Northwest Florida Water Management District (NFWMD) and the Nature Conservancy (TNC) from the Nemours Foundation. The State took title and assumed management responsibility on September 30, 1986.

*Remaining acreage associated with conservation easement will be included when boundary mapped.

#47 WAKULLA SPRINGS

OWNERSHIP (Continued)

There are two remaining owners in the McBride Slough area. The river corridor, to be protected through acquiring conservation easements, has not yet been boundary mapped.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

The river and springs are the primary attributes of the property and are highly vulnerable to any but the most subtle development along the banks. Also natural disasters, such as wildfire could cause a destruction of resources.

Being a tract of surpassing natural resource attributes, the Wakulla Springs property is always popular. The remaining areas not under option are desirable for development.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

On January 10, 1986 the Land Acquisition Selection Committee approved the final project design for Wakulla Springs. The project design process added a buffer area of approximately 80 acres, which is part of the purchase agreement with Nemours and is under State management east and adjacent to the McBride Slough addition. A conservation easement along the river corridor linking Wakulla Springs State Park and the St. Marks River National Wildlife Refuge was also approved.

Acquisition Phasing

- Phase I. Nemours Foundation lands north of or bordering County Road 365/U.S. 319.
- Phase II. Conservation Easement, Wakulla River frontage between County Road 365/U.S. 319 and U.S. 90.
- Phase III. Conservation Easement, Wakulla River frontage between U.S. 9B and the Shell Island on the east bank and the St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge on the west bank.

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed values for the two remaining owners (not including the owners associated with the conservation easement) for 1986 was approximately \$282,120.

Management Funds Expended by the Department of Natural Resources for Fiscal Year 1986-87.

<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$211,034	\$138,780	\$137,830	\$487,644

Expended for Fiscal Year 1987-88.

<u>Source</u>	<u>Salary</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expense</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>FCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
CARL	\$363,581	\$9,550	\$142,316	\$87,221	\$13,125	\$615,793

Funds Requested for Fiscal Year 1988-89.

<u>FTE</u>	<u>Salary</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expense</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>FCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
21	\$374,488	\$31,764	\$146,500	\$36,000	0	\$588,752

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	1
Letters of general support.....	1
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	1
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	10

OTHER

This project is adjacent to a waterbody classified under the Special Waters Category of Outstanding Florida Waters.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Present recreational use of the tract is confined to the spring, an adjacent 20 acres of partly cleared high land, and a proximal segment of the Wakulla River. Several hundred acres around the south side of the head spring has been developed into a combined facility with a motel, swimming area, and glass bottom and jungle boat cruises. These existing activities should continue. Further recreation potential includes utilization of other territory to a degree compatible with a plan of use and management. The forested land provides the setting for recreation management, facilities and amenities entirely resource-based and gauged as to intensity to maintain a confinement of all substantial human impact. Camping of the conventional kind and picnicking could be accommodated in one area, primitive camping in another, and nature walks, hiking trails, and photography blinds in select locations. Trails for hiking, the most passive activity, could be established on almost any upland area in the tract without compromising preservation aims. Bicycle paths on selected routes might also be accommodated.

Assessment of historical associations and archaeological features of the tract is a prerequisite to determining its full potential for recreation development. However, well known fossil finds at the spring present potential for public interpretation at the site. There is potential for preservation of the history/archaeology aspect by special facility.

The controlling factor in the tract's visitor capacity is the capacity of water and waterborne recreation zones. That element being developed already and in use now, future capacity is not expected to be dramatically higher.

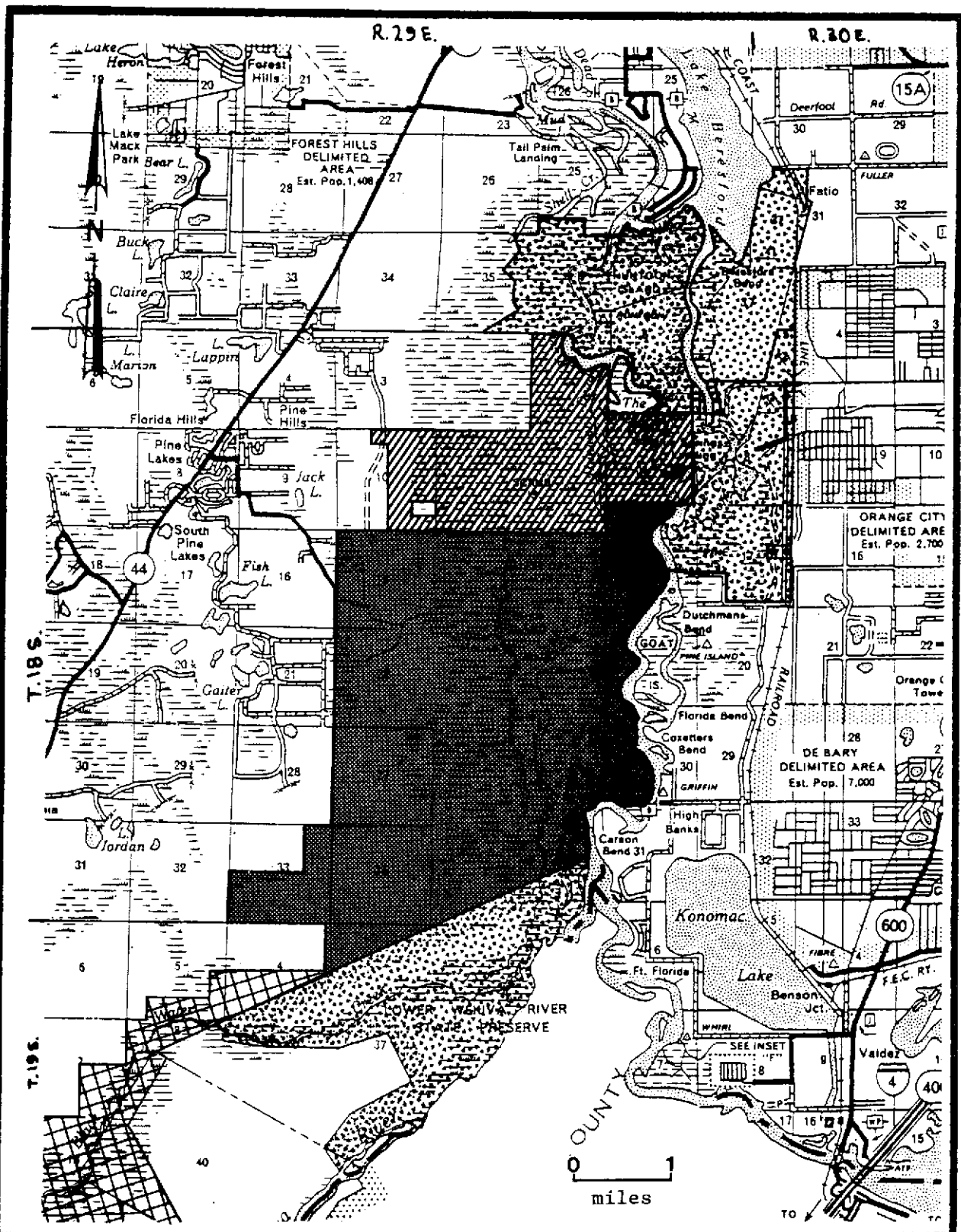
State management should provide for the continuation of swimming and boat trips and for a early determination of the best facilitation of both consistent with the experiences of a high-quality natural feature. It should continue the lodging and dining offering for which the fixtures being acquired are adapted, so long as they are serviceable and can feasibly be operated to offer those accommodations at rates not producing exclusivity. Long-term retention of the lodging-dining facility after the useful life of the existing structures, or possible expansion of the service, should be optional, but any additional land and visitor capacity allowed should be very limited.

The recreation design should confine principal park development to a zone centered in the area of present development south of the spring. It might use wooded land in the designated zone but outside the present sphere of development for campsites of the conventional kind and for any suitable increase of improvement of picnicking areas. It might also entail return of parts of the presently landscaped area to natural growth. All existing facilities, including roadways, should be subject to a unified recreation design as to future siting and appearance.

Use of the bulk of the tract, that outside the zone of principal park development, should be devoted to the very light visitor uses compatible with the imperative of maintaining the complement of natural wildlife important to the park setting and the objective of preserving undisturbed plant communities and endangered or threatened species. Foot trails could reach any place except designated areas of special sensitivity (the immediate borders of the upper River should be one). Bike paths could be considered for some existing roadbeds. Public access by foot to the tract in general (through a designated entrance) should be assured, but under regulation averting diminution of the wildlife element. Interpretive programs consistent with that policy could operate to reach almost any area.

Management of the tract by the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources as a State Park is recommended with the Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, and the Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State as cooperating agencies.





#48 ST. JOHNS RIVER



ST. JOHNS RIVER

LAKE/VOLUSIA COUNTIES



-  PROJECT AREA
-  PROJECT AREA UNDER OPTION
-  STATE OWNED
-  SEMINOLE WOODS CARL PROJECT

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#4B St. Johns River	Lake	8,290	\$ 1,022,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL) and as "other lands." Acquisition will help preserve the freshwater marshes and water quality of a major river system; provide outdoor recreational opportunities; enhance the value and manageability of the State's sizable investment in State Park and Reserve lands in the area; and serve as a significant link in a corridor of publicly owned lands along the St. Johns and Wekiva Rivers.

MANAGER

Division of State Lands of the Department of Natural Resources. The Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State, Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission and the Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services cooperating.

PROPOSED USE

State Preserve or State Reserve.

LOCATION

In Lake County, central Florida, approximately 30 miles north of Orlando, between Orlando and Daytona Beach. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 11 and House District 30. It is also within the jurisdictions of the East Central Florida Regional Planning Council and the St. Johns River Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

The St. John's River project is a large tract of river bottomlands and adjacent uplands between two existing State ownerships: Hontoon Island State Park and Lower Wekiva River State Reserve. It is comprised of several natural communities, including floodplain forest, hydric hammock, cypress domes and sloughs, bayheads, freshwater marsh, pine flatwoods, sandhills, live oak hammock, and mesic hammock. Water resources include several miles of frontage on the St. Johns River, backwater sloughs and marsh, blackwater creeks, and a small spring. This area harbors an abundance of wildlife, including many rare and endangered species, and is may be a primary corridor for black bears migrating between the Ocala National Forest and Rock Springs Run State Reserve.

OWNERSHIP

There will be two remaining owners, one major owner, after the closing of an option in the fall of 1988.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

These lands are moderately vulnerable to consumptive timber practices as well as the effects of runoff from residential developments towards the western part of the project area.

This tract is moderately endangered since it is located in a region of central Florida where encroachment from urbanization can be expected in the near future. Much of the tract is jurisdictional wetlands below mean high water.

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed values for remaining acreage is approximately \$1,022,000.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	1
Letters of general support.....	10
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	0
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	4

#48 ST. JOHNS RIVER

OTHER

The Land Acquisition Selection Committee voted to combine the St. Johns River Forest Estates and Fechtel Ranch projects on March 21, 1986. Acquisition of St. Johns River Forest Estates/Fechtel Ranch would complement other existing and proposed EEL/CARL lands in the vicinity (See Map, Page 50).

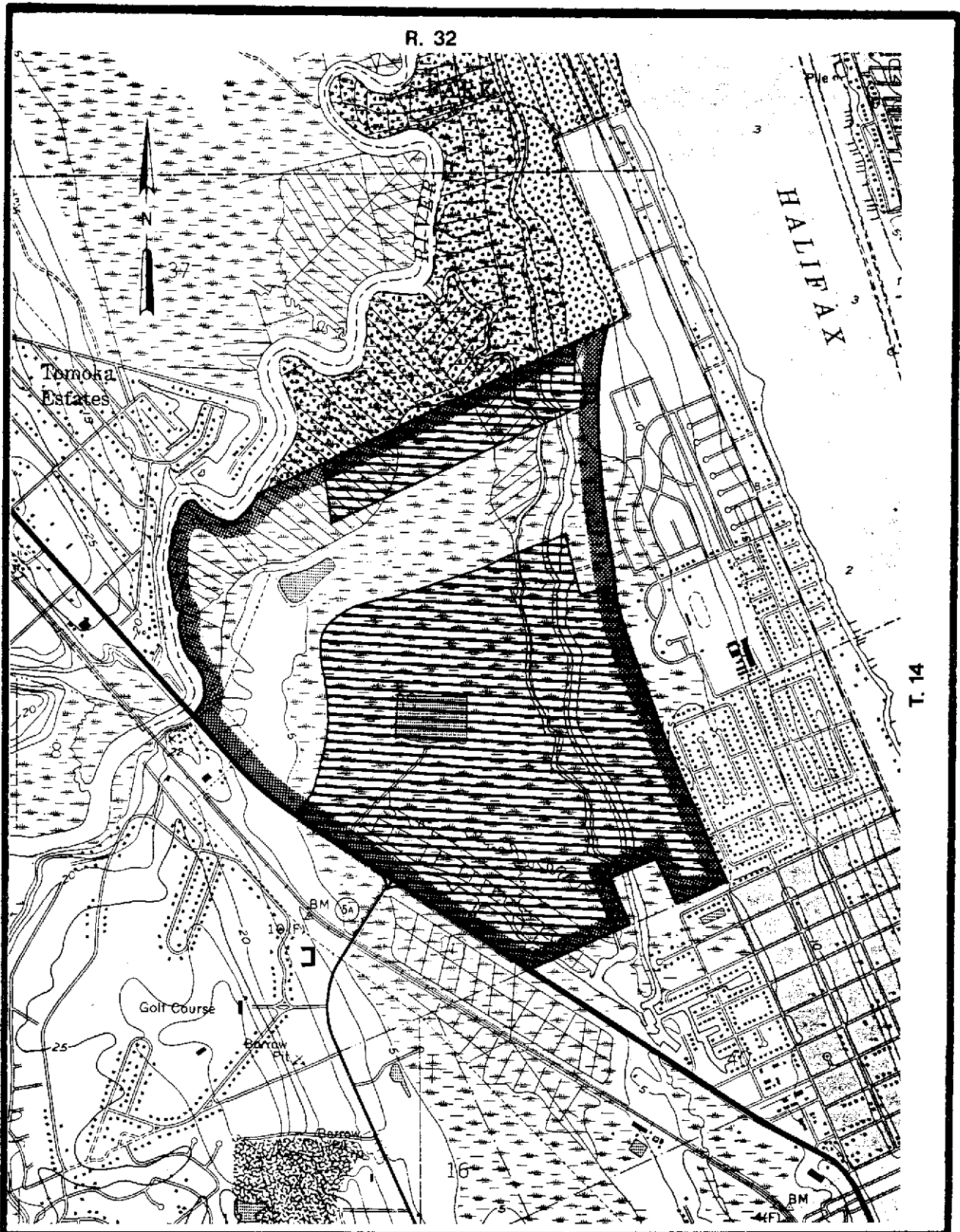
MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The St. Johns River project should be acquired to enhance protection and preservation of water quality in the middle St. Johns River region and provide the public with recreational opportunities compatible with resource protection.

Initially, management objectives will concern maintaining a natural hydrological regime, and evaluating the area's recreational potential. Access to this property appears to be only via the St. Johns River. It is possible that canoe or boating trails could be developed utilizing the Snake River and old logging canals which deeply penetrate the river swamp. Some of the pine islands scattered through the swamp are associated with logging canals and might be suitable for nature trails.

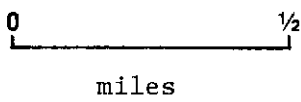
Management and administration of the property should be the responsibility of the Department of Natural Resources. The Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services and the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission are recommended as cooperative managers, lending their expertise in forestry and wildlife management, respectively. The Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State will cooperate in the identification and protection of archaeological and historical sites.

#49 GOLDY/BELLEMEAD



GOLDY AND BELLEMEADE

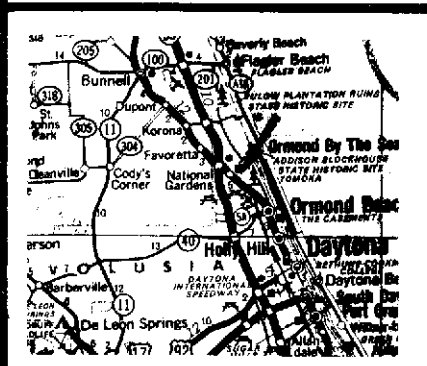
VOLUSIA COUNTY



PROJECT AREA

STATE OWNED

COUNTY OWNED



PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#49 Goldy/Bellemead	Volusia	716	\$445,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as "other lands". Acquisition would help protect a natural marsh system and would provide the public with recreational opportunities.

MANAGER

Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources.

PROPOSED USE

Addition to Tomoka State Park.

LOCATION

Volusia County, on Florida's northeast coast, in the City of Ormond Beach, adjacent to the southern boundary of Tomoka State Park. This project is located within Florida's Senate District 9 and House District 28. It is also within the jurisdictions of the Northeast Florida Regional Planning Council and the St. Johns River Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

Although much of the natural area within this project has evidence of disturbance, the components of the natural communities remain intact. The natural communities within the project site include scrub, hydric hammock, estuarine tidal marsh, and wet flatwoods. The project area and adjacent waters support wildlife typical of these natural communities, including rare or endangered species such as wood storks and manatees. The primary value of this tract is the increased protection that it affords the water quality of the Tomoka Marsh Aquatic Preserve.

This project can provide passive recreational opportunities such as hiking, picnicking, nature study and photography. The borrow lake also provides opportunities for recreation such as boating and fishing.

OWNERSHIP

There are two major tracts: the Goldy parcel, containing 643+ acres, and the Bellemead parcel, containing 193+ acres. Volusia County now owns the Goldy property. There are two other very small parcels (1 acre each) owned by Florida Power and Light Company and Coastline Enterprises, Inc. Preliminary research indicates the Trustees own a 300 foot state park right-of-way running from U.S. 1 to Tomoka State Park separating the Goldy and Bellemead tracts.

Volusia County is willing to sell The Goldy tract to the state for no more than 40% to 50% of its value. Representatives of the Bellemead tract have indicated verbally and in writing that the owners are unwilling sellers. Volusia County, however, is optimistic of its chances of forestalling development and acquiring the tract or of assisting the state in acquiring the tract.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

The larger of the tracts, the Goldy tract, is not endangered, since it has been purchased by Volusia County and will be managed for conservation purposes as the county waits for state purchase.

If the county does not soon acquire the Bellemead Tract, which lies between the Tomoka State Park and the Goldy tract, it will be highly endangered by the probability of development. The owners of the Bellemead tract will be submitting, to the City of Ormond Beach, if they have not already done so, a preliminary development design consisting of 735 residential units. The St. Johns Water Management District has issued storm water and construction permits for the Bellemead tract and the Department of Environmental Regulations and Corp of Engineers have determined jurisdictional limits.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

The Goldy/Bellemead Project Design was approved by the Land Acquisition Selection Committee on June 22, 1988. The project design recommendations did not alter those of the resource planning boundary and project assessment.

Phasing

- Phase I. Goldy Tract
- Phase II. Remaining ownerships

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value is approximately \$445,000.

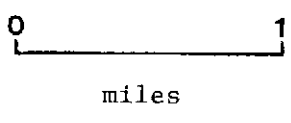
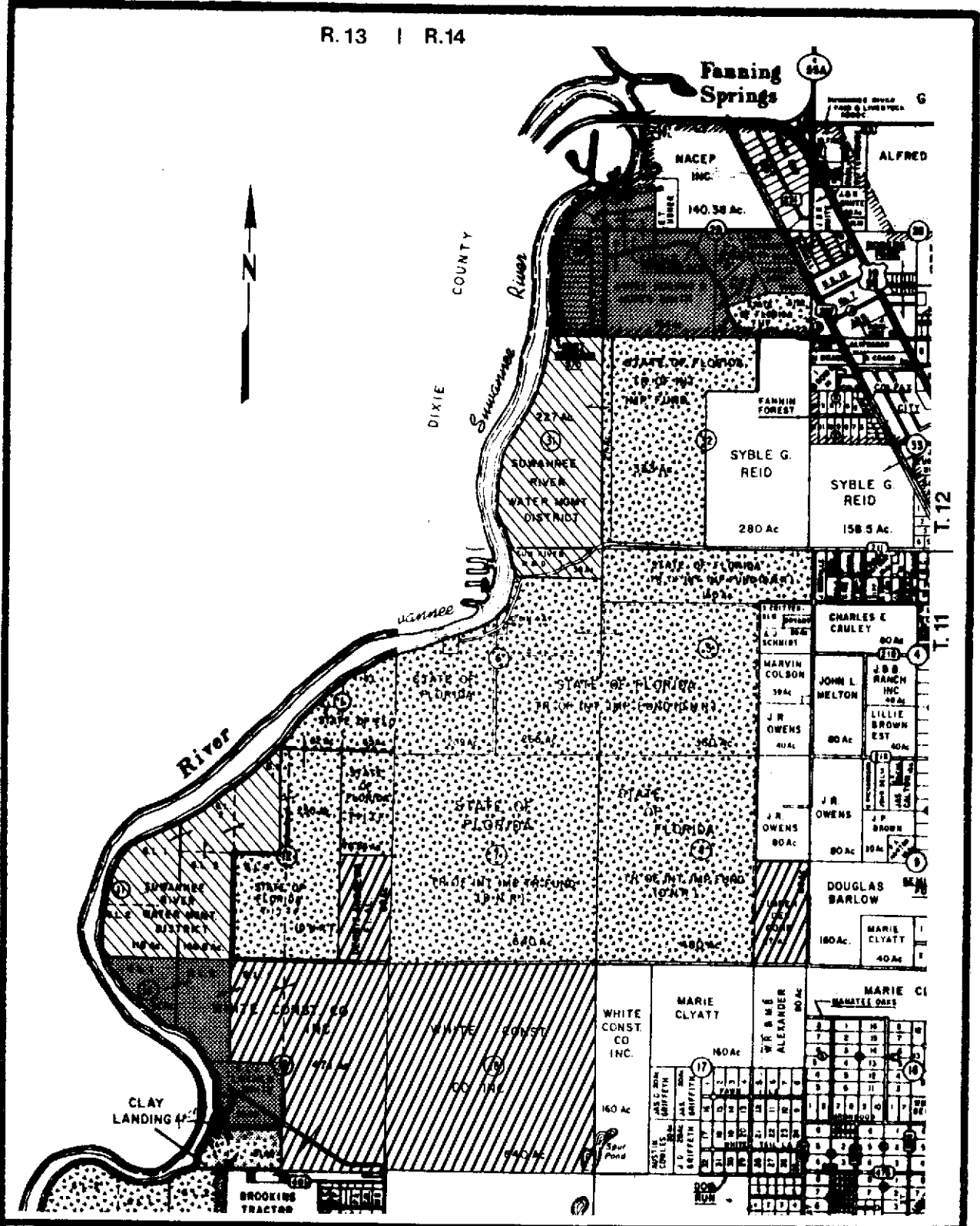
LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	0
Letters of general support.....	0
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	1
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	0

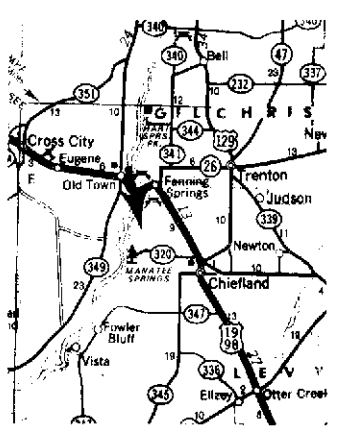
MANAGEMENT SUMMARY





It is recommended that this project be managed by the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources under single-use management concepts. The primary management objective should be the preservation of significant natural features while simultaneously providing compatible recreational opportunities. Maintenance of the tract in a substantially natural condition will provide significant protection to the water quality of the Tomoka Marsh Aquatic Preserve. This project is contiguous with Tomoka State Park and would most appropriately be managed as an addition to the park.

#50 ANDREWS TRACT



ANDREWS TRACT
LEVY COUNTY



-  PROJECT AREA (PHASE I)
-  PROJECT AREA
-  STATE OWNED
-  W.M.D. OWNED

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#50 Andrews Tract	Levy	1,200*	\$242,000*

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL). Acquisition will help preserve the water quality of a major river and will protect an exceptional example of pristine mature hardwood forest. Acquisition of this project will also provide many consumptive and nonconsumptive recreational opportunities.

MANAGER

Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission. The Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State, the Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources, and the Suwannee River Water Management District cooperating.

PROPOSED USE

Wildlife Management Area and State Park.

LOCATION

In Levy County, northwest Florida, between Fanning Springs and Manatee Springs. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 6 and House District 11. It is also within the jurisdictions of the Withlacoochee Regional Planning Council and the Suwannee River Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

The 5,000 acre Andrews Tract is probably the finest examples of mesic hardwood hammock in Florida. It is one of very few large, contiguous areas of old growth hardwoods remaining. It is an excellent example of a Florida "hammock" with four Florida Champion and two National Champion trees. The excellent wildlife habitat within the site supports an abundance of animals. The project includes over five miles of Suwannee River frontage.

There are at least two aboriginal village sites reported on the property. The potential for archaeological investigations is good.

The Andrews Tract provides excellent opportunities for recreation in a near wilderness environment. The property can support hunting, fishing, hiking, camping, canoeing, backpacking and other similar activities that do not degrade the wilderness character of the project.

OWNERSHIP

Approximately 2,850 acres have been acquired under CARL, including a donation. The Suwannee River Water Management District has purchased approximately 550 acres. The 1,200 acres remaining to be acquired in Phase one include two property owners. An eighty acre parcel in the southeast corner of Section 9, Township 11 South, Range 14 East has been recommended to be sold as surplus, but was included in order to obtain ownership of an 80 acre inholding in Section 12, T11, SR13.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

The floodplain swamp is inherently sensitive to disturbance, as is the virgin hardwood forest.

Development is most imminent along the northern end of the tract. Timber cutting and road construction are the most impending threats.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

This project was modified through a project design analysis which was approved by the Land Acquisition Selection Committee in June 1988. The project design adds another 1,220 acres to the original project and

* Phase I

#50 ANDREWS TRACT

ACQUISITION PHASING

divides the enlarged project into two acquisition phases. The addition joins the Andrews Wildlife Management Area with Manatee Springs State Park, is largely comprised of excellent quality natural communities, and includes a mile of frontage on the Suwannee River. Phase one consists of 1,040 acres of the addition and 160 acres within the original project for a cumulative total of 1,200 acres. Four hundred acres remain in the second phase. Only phase one is being placed on the acquisition list at this time.

ESTIMATED COST

Assessed value for 1983 was approximately \$1,187,000.

Management Funds Expended by the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission for Fiscal Year 1987-88.

<u>Source</u>	<u>Salaries</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
CARL	\$17,348	\$5,030	\$13,789	\$15,000	\$51,167

Funds Requested for Fiscal Year 1988-89.

<u>FTE</u>	<u>Salaries</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
1	\$20,000	\$8,000	\$37,000	\$9,714	\$74,714

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

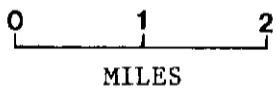
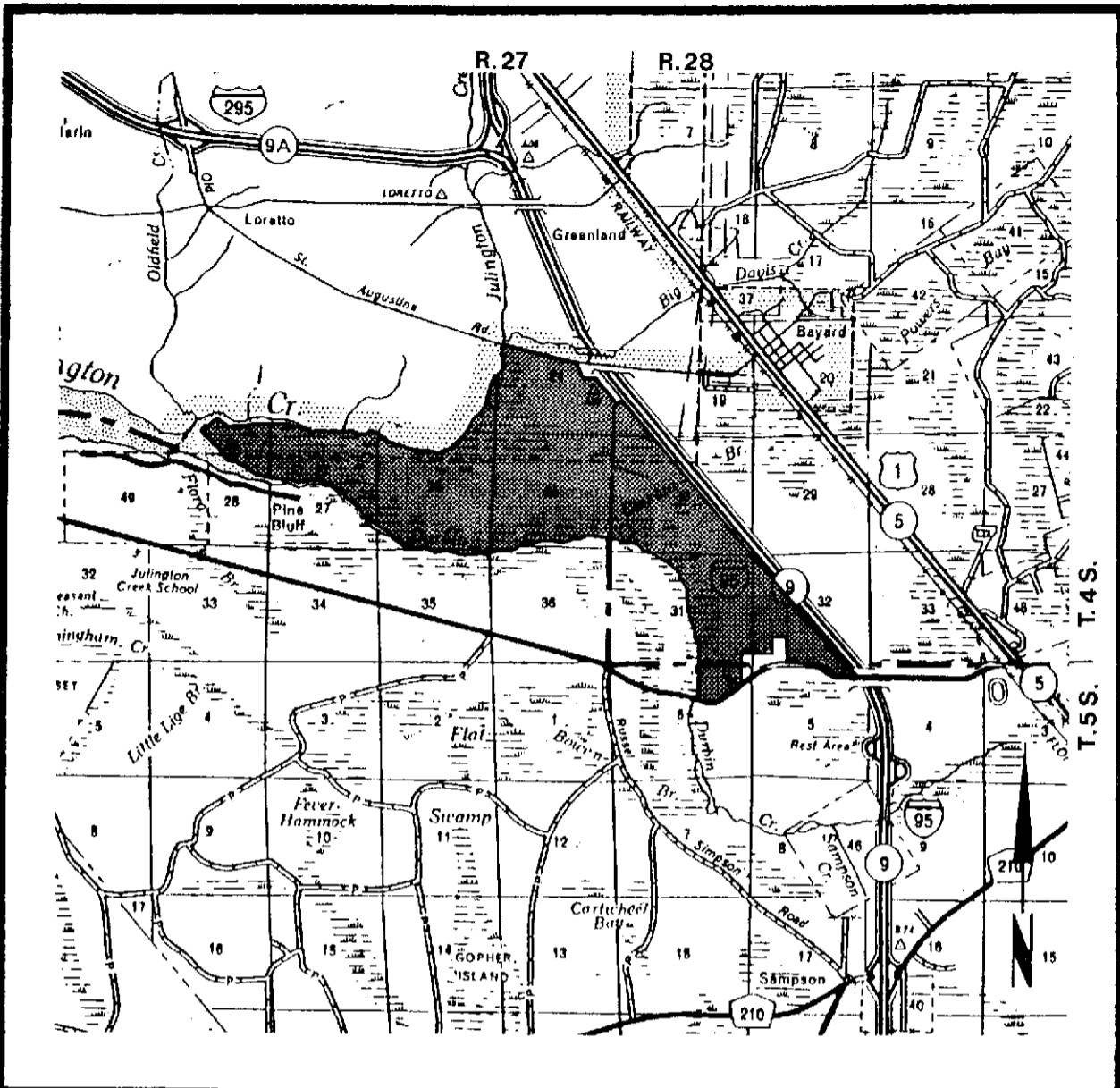
Resolutions.....	0
Letters of general support.....	0
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	0
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.....	4

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

A multiple-use concept of management is being employed due to the varied potential of the tract. Its use is best suited for a high quality, resource based natural area where wild plants and animals are the feature attraction. Due to the close proximity of river, floodplain, and upland forest, there is a choice of management options. The Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission is recommended for lead managing agency, with the Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, the Department of Natural Resources, the Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State, and the Suwannee River Water Management District cooperating. The following is an outline of recommended activities and objectives for management of the Andrews tract.

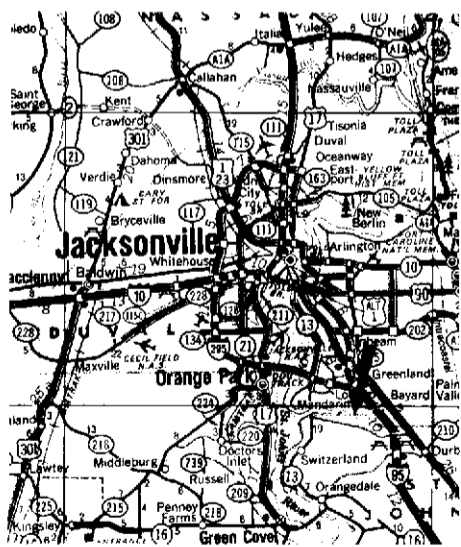
1. The project will be managed to maintain water quality, restore natural hydroperiods, and to retain the high-quality wildlife habitat.
2. Nonconsumptive uses, relating to fish and wildlife resources such as camping, nature appreciation, hiking, wildlife watching and boating shall be encouraged.
3. Consumptive uses will include sport hunting of game animals with an emphasis on an overall quality experience. Quota and other restrictions will be necessary to maintain the present level of hunting quality.
4. Native plant communities shall be restored or maintained in their natural condition or managed for wildlife and multiple-use activities.
5. Surveillance and monitoring of native wildlife and ecological research projects shall be included in efforts to maintain the high quality plant and wildlife habitat.
6. Archaeological and historic sites will be conserved and protected from destruction through other management activities or vandalism.

#51 JULINGTON/DURBIN CREEKS



JULINGTON/DURBIN CREEKS

DUVAL COUNTY



PROJECT AREA

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#51 Julington/Durbin Creeks	Duval St. Johns	3,300	\$ 2,792,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies under the "other lands" category. Acquisition of this site would provide outdoor recreation opportunities for an increasingly developed urban area, would help protect hydrological resources associated with a major river, and could provide opportunities for the selective harvesting of timber.

MANAGER

The Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services. The Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State cooperating.

PROPOSED USE

State Forest.

LOCATION

In Duval and St. Johns Counties, northeast Florida, approximately 20 miles south of Jacksonville and 20 miles north of St. Augustine. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 9 and House District 20. It is also within the jurisdictions of the Northeast Florida Regional Planning Council and the St. Johns River Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

This project is comprised of five major natural community types, of which approximately three fourths is pinelands. The pinelands have the potential for timber production. Most of the remainder of the project is wetlands, and almost the entire project area can be considered a forested watershed. The property abuts the St. Johns River, Julington Creek, Durbin Creek and Mill Creek. The project is reported to harbor several endangered/threatened plant and animal species including Bartram's ixia, a plant species endemic to northeast Florida.

The project has potential for archaeological investigations.

This project could support many recreational activities including hiking, camping, horseback riding, canoeing, fishing, swimming and possibly hunting.

OWNERSHIP

There are five owners. The major owner, Goneden Corporation, continues to be unwilling to sell at the price the State is able to offer.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

The majority of this tract is in close proximity to two major creeks and is composed of hydric and mesic ecosystems which are highly vulnerable to developmental activities. Site modifications necessary for the development of residential and/or business structures would damage vegetation on the uplands and lowlands, and would adversely affect water quality in the adjoining creeks.

The current owners claim to have no immediate plans for the property. However, major development is planned immediately south of this parcel and negotiations are underway for a possible access corridor across this tract.

ESTIMATED COST

The 1981 tax assessed value was \$2,791,700.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions..... 5
Letters of general support..... 390
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials..... 25
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations. 14

EMINENT DOMAIN

1987 Legislature extended eminent domain authority for this project.

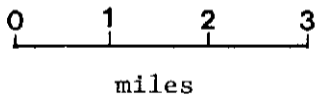
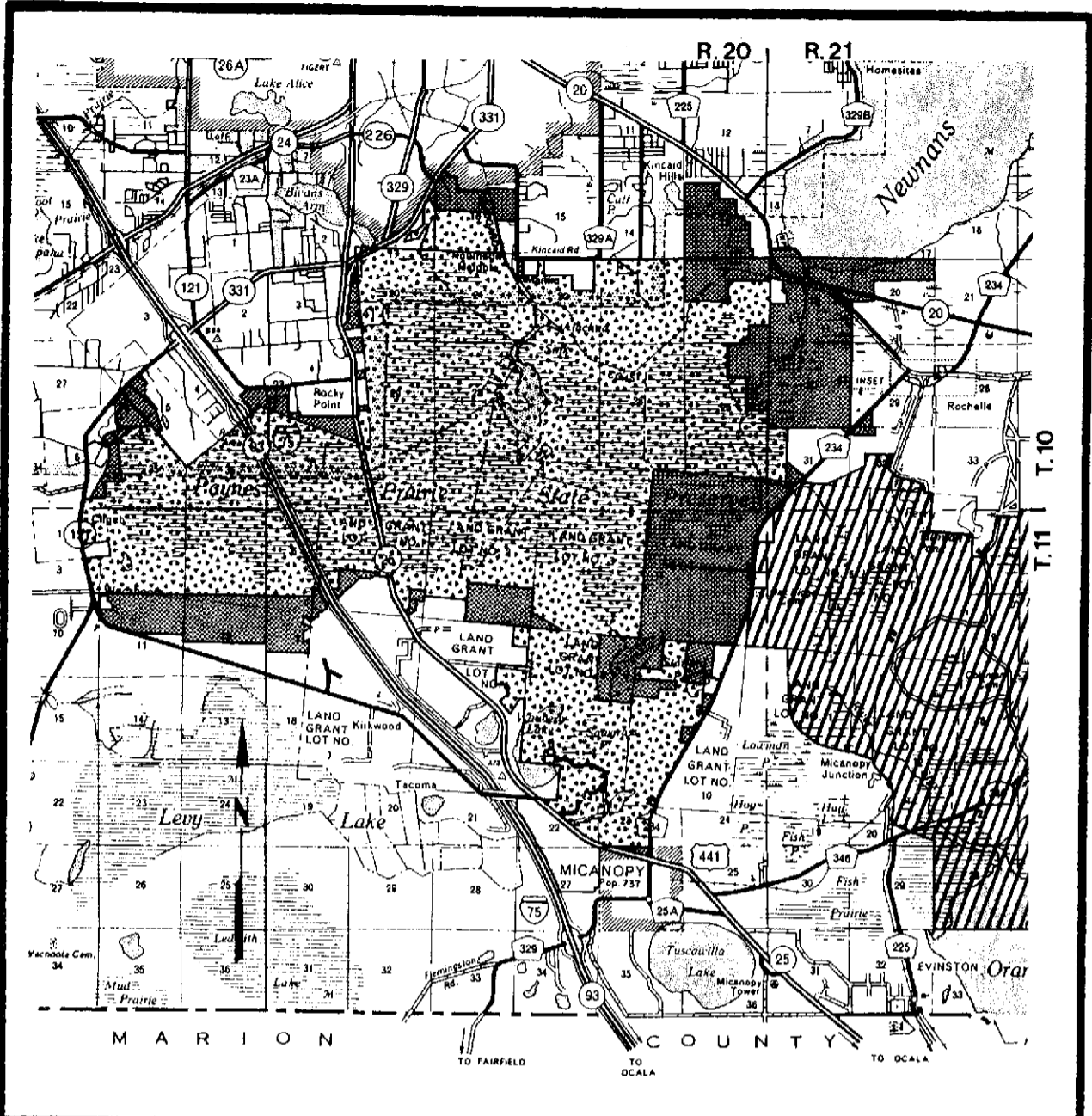
OTHER

The Jacksonville Environmental Land Selection Committee is working on various options including a suggestion to modify the boundary. The county has committed \$500,000 to facilitate the state's acquisition of this property. If no solution or compromise with the owner, who has been an unwilling seller at the state's price for many years, is reached within the next few months, the Selection Committee has indicated its intention of recommending the removal of this project from the list.

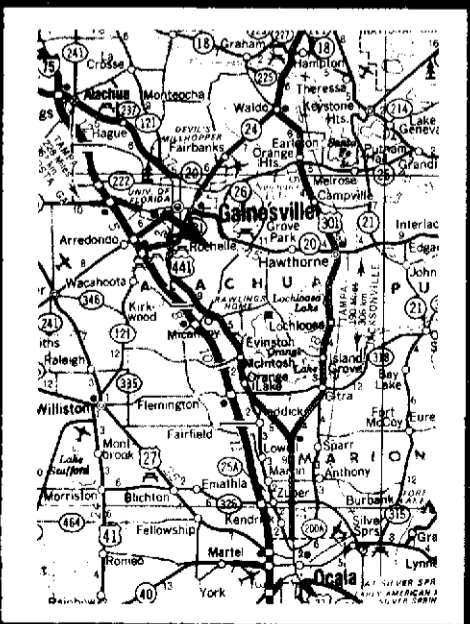
MANAGEMENT SUMMARY




A variety of community types exist on the property, making it an ideal multiple-use area for the expanding population centers of Duval and St. Johns Counties. The Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services will be the lead managing agency with the Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State cooperating. Recreation management, timber management and wildlife management will be given equal consideration so that resources will be utilized in the combination that will best serve the people of the State.

852 PAYNES PRAIRIE



PAYNES PRAIRIE
ALACHUA COUNTY



-  PROJECT AREA
-  STATE OWNED
-  LOCHLOOSA WILDLIFE PROJECT

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#52 Paynes Prairie	Alachua	6,390	\$ 7,624,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL). Acquisition of the remaining ownerships is important for protection of the water resources and endangered and threatened species of the wet prairie/marsh ecosystem. Acquisition is also essential for the application of proper management techniques to the adjacent State Preserve and may provide additional recreational opportunities.

MANAGER

The Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources. The Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State and the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission cooperating.

PROPOSED USE

Addition to Paynes Prairie State Preserve.

LOCATION

In Alachua County, within a half hour drive of Gainesville. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 6 and House District 24. It is also within the jurisdictions of the North Central Florida Regional Planning Council and the St. Johns River Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

This project contains lands that would significantly enhance the protection and maintenance of Payne's Prairie State Preserve, a National Natural Landmark. The project includes wetlands that are an integral part of the prairie basin; Prairie Creek and associated wetlands, which drain into the prairie; and an upland buffer. The diversity of natural communities support an array of wildlife, including several rare and endangered animal species (e.g., bald eagle, woodstork and sandhill crane).

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

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

OWNERSHIP

There are 103 parcels in 73 ownerships within the project boundary.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

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

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

ACQUISITION PLANNING

This project was reevaluated in Spring 1988 to determine the optimum project area. The project design analysis, which was approved by the Land Acquisition Selection Committee in June 1988, combined and expanded upon the original Paynes Prairie project and the 1987 Prairie Creek proposal. The enlarged project area addresses current and foreseeable land needs for the maintenance and protection of Paynes Prairie State Preserve.

#52 PAYNES PRAIRIE

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value is \$7,624,329.

Management Funds Expended by the Division of Recreation and Parks for the existing Paynes Prairie State Preserve for Fiscal Year 1987-88.

<u>Source</u>	<u>Salaries</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>FCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
SPTF	\$214,179	\$161,655	\$10,300	\$9,522	\$25,000	\$420,656

Funds Requested for Fiscal Year 1988-89.

<u>FTE</u>	<u>Salary</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
12	\$220,604	\$166,504	\$10,300	\$24,370	\$420,778

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	0
Letters of general support.....	6
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	0
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	6

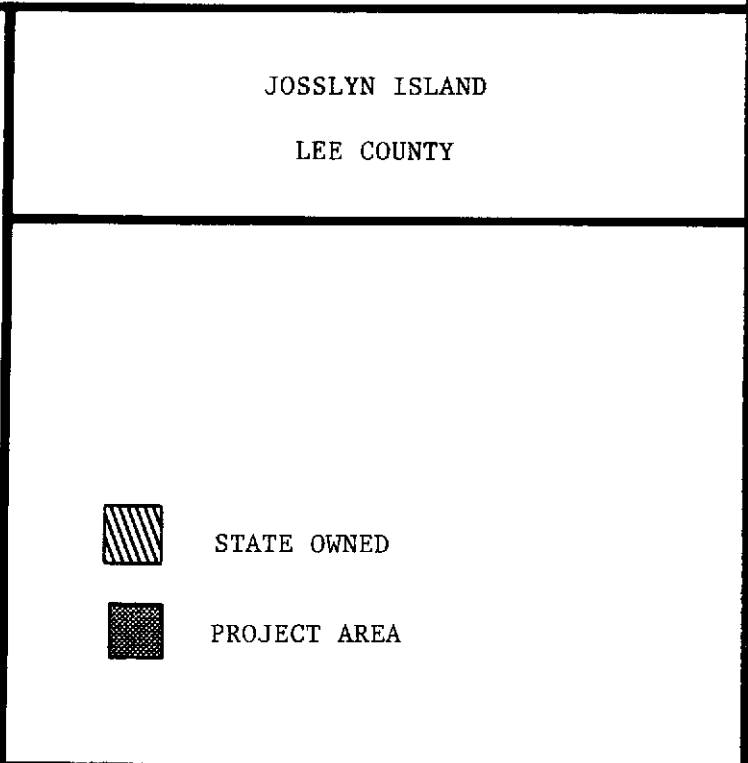
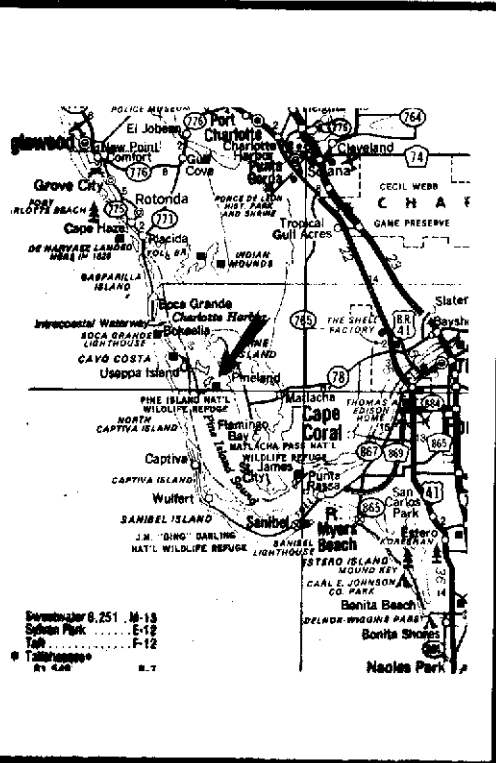
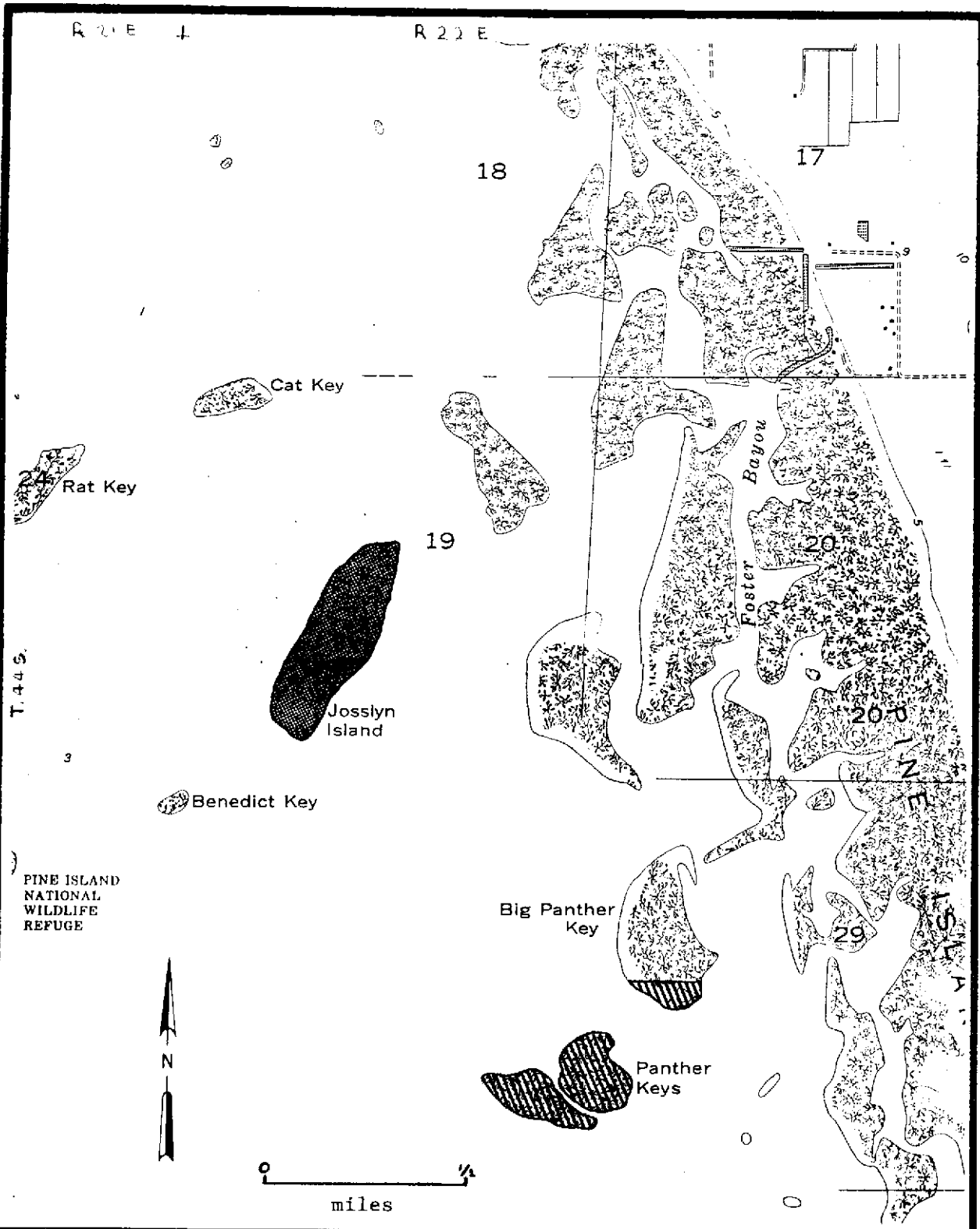
* Older EEL files are not included in these totals.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The project should be managed as a part of Paynes Prairie State Preserve by the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources with the Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State cooperating. This property is within the optimum boundaries of the preserve and will add significantly to the State's ability to manage the prairie basin's ecosystem, as well as providing recreational opportunities and a buffer to the basin. Management practices will be in conformance with the Paynes Prairie State Preserve Management Plan.

No interim management costs are anticipated from the CARL program fund since Paynes Prairie State Preserve is currently staffed, funded, and open to the public.

#53 JOSSLYN ISLAND



PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#53 Josslyn Island	Lee	48	\$ 35,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies for purchase under "other lands" category. Acquisition of this project would preserve significant archaeological remains. Josslyn Island could also serve as an outdoor recreation area designed to complement the prehistoric archaeological mounds and features.

MANAGER

The Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State and the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources.

PROPOSED USE

State Archaeological Site and State Recreation Area.

LOCATION

In Lee County, southeast Florida, two miles offshore from Pine Island. In close proximity to Boca Grande and Sanibel Island, Josslyn Island is located in Pine Island Sound between Cayo Costa and Pine Island. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 25 and House District 74. It is also within jurisdictions of the Southwest Florida Regional Planning Council and the South Florida Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

Josslyn Island is primarily a mangrove wetland with a large aboriginal shell mound colonized by subtropical and tropical species. It encompasses approximately 367 acres, of which approximately 12 acres is "upland" property. Access to the island is by boat.

The island contains a twelve acre ceremonial and village complex of the historic Calusa Indians and their ancestors that dates back from the 1400's. It represents perhaps the last undisturbed archaeological mound site in Pine Island Sound. Water-logged areas contain artifacts made of wood, fabric and fiber that are rare for all ancient sites throughout Florida. The archaeological significance of Josslyn Island was first noted in 1895, and subsequent archaeological investigators have repeatedly reaffirmed the importance of this site. In 1978, Josslyn Island was placed on the National Register of Historic Places, and it is currently under consideration as a State "archaeological landmark." The importance of the archaeological remains stem from (1) the greatly undisturbed nature of the island, (2) the extensive physical features, such as shell mounds, terraces, canals and inundated courtyards, and (3) the fact that the archaeological remains probably range from pre-Calusa up to post-European contact materials. The physical description of the remains on Josslyn Island are identical to the accounts for Calusa villages provided by 16th Century Spanish explorers to the area. The physical characteristics of the Island also provide the potential for good preservation of subsistence related data, which is vital to the understanding of the Calusa culture. Disturbance of the archaeological remains is light, and is estimated to affect approximately five percent of the total.

Recreation should be strictly controlled to preserve the significant cultural resources.

OWNERSHIP

One owner.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

The recreational and residential development of Pine Island Sound mark Josslyn Island as a prime spot for building secluded residences or condominium complexes. Any development of the island would destroy its high archaeological value.

#53 JOSSLYN ISLAND

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT (Continued)

The current owners are protecting the area and the absence of easy road access to the island keeps it relatively free from pothunters and other trespassers.

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value is approximately \$35,000.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	0
Letters of general support.....	8
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	3
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	3

EMINENT DOMAIN

Eminent domain authority extended by the 1987 Legislature. The Department of Natural Resources has filed eminent domain proceedings. Settlement pending.

OTHER

This project is within a Chapter 380 Resource Planning and Management Area with Management Plans Adopted. It is also within Pine Island Sound Aquatic Preserve.

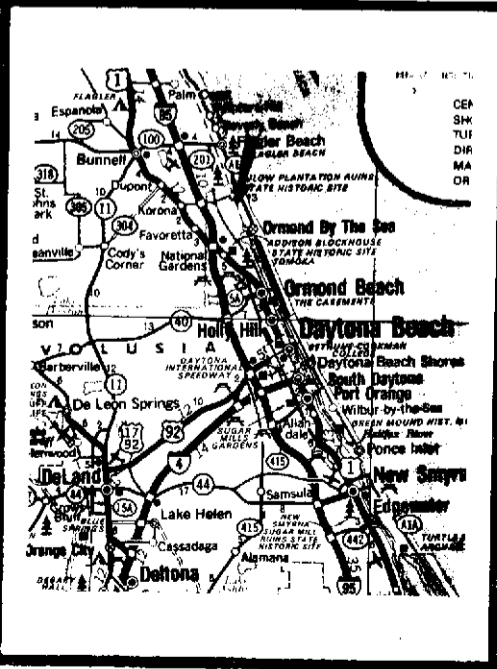
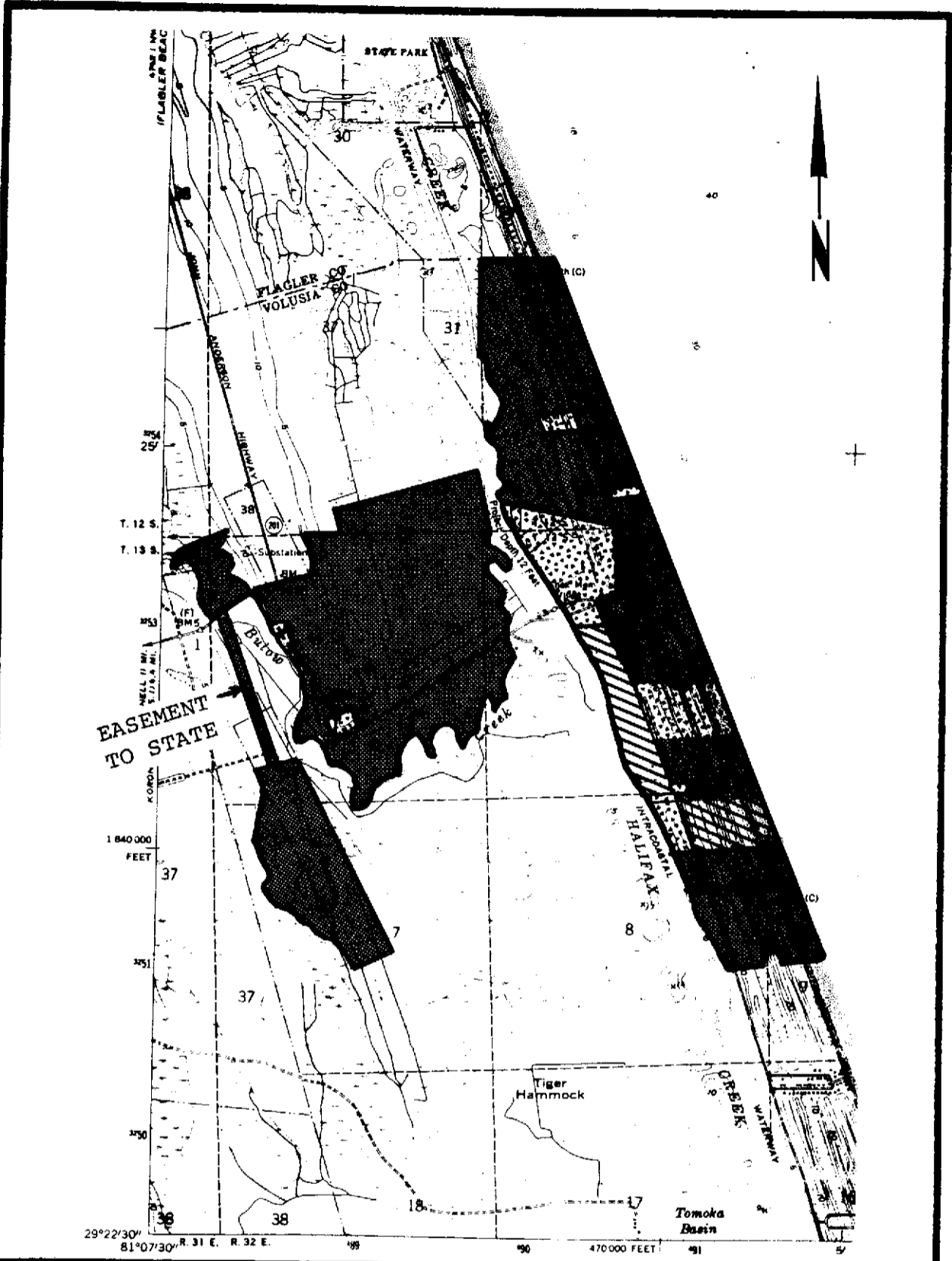
MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The entire 48 acre island has been listed on the National Register of Historic Places since 1978, and the site is also being considered for designation as a State archaeological landmark. The excellent state of preservation of Josslyn Island offers almost the last opportunity to preserve for future study and appreciation a major Calusa coastal mound/village complex containing data for the reconstruction and interpretation. For the near future, the Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State recommends a generalized policy of conservation for Josslyn Island. In order to prevent any kind of adverse disturbance to the site, other State agencies should coordinate planned activities there closely with the Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State. Any State agent with law enforcement authority working in the area should be cognizant of looting or unauthorized destruction at the site and take necessary action to prevent and control this problem. Finally, archaeological excavations, except on a small test scale are generally discouraged at this time. Detailed survey and mapping, however, is strongly encouraged.

The management of Josslyn Island will be jointly shared by the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources and the Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State. Management costs for the first year should consist only of those funds necessary to provide protection of the archaeological remains through routine law enforcement patrol.




The Conceptual Management Plan recommends that the Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State and the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources jointly manage this property. This management arrangement will provide professional expertise by the Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State in the preservation of the archaeological data contained on Josslyn Island, along with the ongoing management presence of the Department of Natural Resources; Charlotte Harbor Aquatic Preserves, Charlotte Harbor State Reserve, and Cayo Costa State Reserve programs. Protection of the nonregenerative archaeological remains will be the primary management objective, and such secondary public uses that are deemed compatible with this objective shall be considered by the managing agencies.

#54 NORTH PENINSULA



NORTH PENINSULA
VOLUSIA COUNTY

0 ————— 1
miles

	UNDER OPTION
	PROJECT AREA
	STATE OWNED

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#54 North Peninsula	Volusia	135	\$ 1,523,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies for purchase as "other lands." Acquisition of the remainder of this tract will provide outdoor recreation opportunities and will aid in the preservation and restoration of marsh, estuary and fisheries resources of a coastal barrier island system.

MANAGER

The Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources. The Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State cooperating.

PROPOSED USE

State Recreation Area.

LOCATION

In Volusia County, northeast coast of Florida, 15 miles north of Daytona Beach and 18 miles south of Marineland. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 10 and House District 28. It is also within the jurisdictions of the Northeast Florida Regional Planning Council and the St. Johns River Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

North Peninsula provides good examples of typical Atlantic Coast barrier island communities and includes a complete transection of the island. The natural communities of the project area are in good condition. The scrub community is believed to support two rare animal species (the gopher tortoise and the Florida scrub jay). The beach is utilized by sea turtles for nesting.

The project area is the reported site of a historic shipwreck. Aboriginal shell middens are also present. The potential for archaeological discoveries is good.

Recreational use of the almost three miles of sandy beach is anticipated to be high. Management will emphasize balancing the active recreational use of the beach with the conservation of the area's cultural and natural resources.

OWNERSHIP

Approximately 1,460 acres have been acquired through purchase and donation. Two parcels, 28± acres are under option. Approximately 135 acres and 14 owners remaining. Project at least 90 percent complete.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

Dune habitats are easily disrupted by construction activities.

Development is occurring nearby and survey teams have already made cuts through the secondary dunes and scrub. ORV traffic has caused some damage and is likely to continue without strict supervision.

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value, 1986, is approximately \$1,523,000.

This property is operated as part of Flagler Beach State Recreation Area. A separate budget is not used.

#54 NORTH PENINSULA

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	1
Letters of general support.....	2
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	1
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	0

OTHER

The 1987 Florida Legislature approved an eminent domain bill which included the remaining ownerships in the North Peninsula project.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The 1,595 acre North Peninsula property located in northeastern Volusia County has 2.8 miles of ocean beach and extends from the ocean to the Intercoastal Waterway. It is typical of the coastal barrier islands along the east coast of Florida.

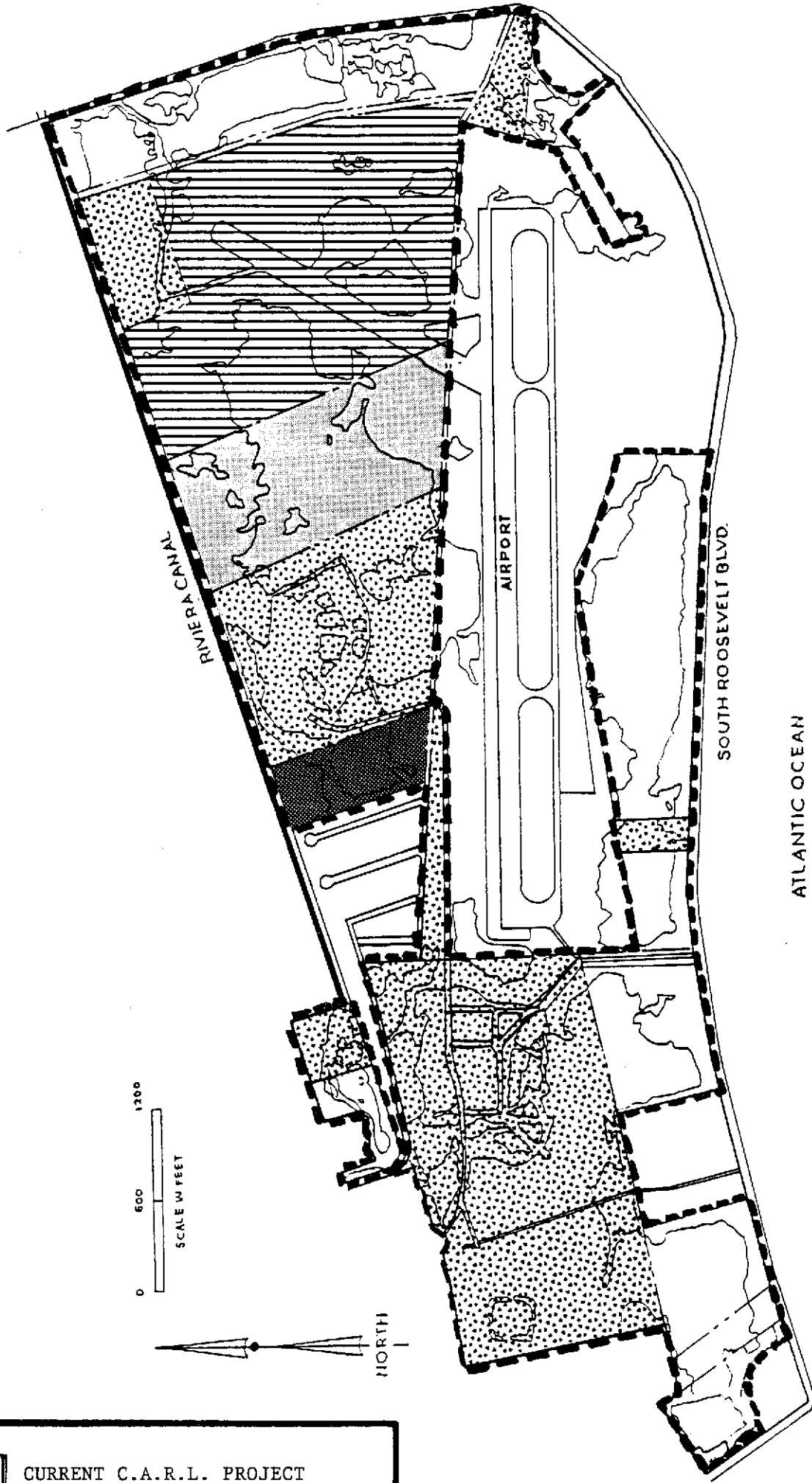
The property will provide active and passive public recreational opportunities for the increasing population in this part of the State. Proposed recreational activities include beach activities, saltwater swimming, camping, picnicking, fishing, and nature study.






Management as a State Recreation Area will be under the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources with the Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State cooperating. The management emphasis will be on maintaining a balance between active recreational use and conservation of the area's cultural and natural resources.

Interim management is required because of present public recreational uses and the need to provide protection and security until such a time as recreational facilities and permanent staff are made available through legislative appropriation.

#55 KEY WEST SALT PONDS

R. 25



-  CURRENT C.A.R.L. PROJECT
-  COUNTY OWNED
-  STATE OWNED
-  OTHER PUBLIC LANDS (Fed., Co., City, Land Trust)
-  PROJECT AREA

KEY WEST SALT PONDS

MONROE COUNTY

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#55 Key West Salt Ponds	Monroe	397	\$ 5,509,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as "other lands." Acquisition and restoration would preserve the last relatively natural area in Key West including habitat for endangered and threatened species.

MANAGER

The Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources in cooperation with the City of Key West.

PROPOSED USE

Nature Study Area or Preserve.

LOCATION

In Monroe County, southeast portion of the island of Key West. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 39 and House District 120. It is also within the jurisdictions of the South Florida Regional Planning Council and the South Florida Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

This project is Key West's last remaining natural expanse, although much of the uplands has been disturbed. The natural communities of the project include tropical hardwood hammock, mangrove, tidal lagoon, and salt ponds. The wetland and aquatic communities are in good condition and support a diversity of wildlife, including many species that are rare and endangered. The salt ponds are an unusual feature and support several unique animals.

This project can provide some excellent low intensity recreational activities. These activities might include bird watching, hiking, photography, nature appreciation, and picnicking.

OWNERSHIP

Nineteen owners, 30 parcels. Some property is already in public ownership. Owner of the Island in the Sun Development has expressed an interest in selling the property to the State.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

The Salt Ponds are extremely vulnerable to degradation from human activities. Development would further reduce the area's value as a habitat for wildlife or for green space for recreation, due to increased modification of tidal flow and problems from stormwater runoff.

The Marks and Smathers Beach development projects are active at this time. Marks, the owner of a 42± acre parcel on the eastern edge of the project area has applied for building permits to construct the first phase of a development that may contain 800 to 1,120 dwelling units in a series of four story buildings. Local governments, the Department of Environmental Regulation and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are currently bound by court order permitting the development of the site in spite of the wetland nature of the parcel. A proposal for three pile supported buildings to serve as amenities for Smathers Beach is under review at this time. These buildings would intrude into the mangrove surrounding the westernmost pond.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

On May 29, 1987, the Land Acquisition Selection Committee approved the 407 acre project design for the Key West Salt Ponds. There were no recommended boundary changes from that acreage which was assessed.

ACQUISITION PLANNING (Continued)

Less Than Fee Simple Acquisition Techniques

The preservation of the Salt Pond area can be achieved through the use of a combination of creative acquisition techniques tailored to suit individual properties and owners. Besides fee-simple purchase, these include but are not limited to the following.

It is recommended that the State solicit the donation of the United States Government owned property; if unsuccessful, then a first right of refusal should be obtained in the event the federal government declares the land surplus and offers it for sale at a later date.

Donation, life estates and a combination of donation/fee simple purchase will be solicited from all private property owners prior to making fee simple acquisition offers.

Acquisition Phasing

Phase I. It is recommended to include the 42 acre parcel on the east edge of the project owned by Lawrence Marks, et al., because the owners have applied for building permits to construct the first phase of their development. Construction of this development would substantially reduce the value of that portion of the property as a habitat for wildlife or as green space for recreation. In addition to primary construction impacts, development of this tract would increase pressure to develop adjacent parcels.

The ten acre parcel being purchased by the City from the Nature Conservancy is also recommended for inclusion in Phase I because the City may need a small amount of State funds in order to complete the acquisition.

Phase II. It is recommended to include the remaining property within the project boundary. The parcels should be negotiated first that are contiguous with existing state-owned land and with parcels purchased in Phase I.

Coordination

The City of Key West has placed a tax on entrance into Ft. Taylor State Park which will bring in an estimated \$90,000 per year. The City has pledged these funds collected each year to the acquisition and management of the Key West Salt Ponds. The City has also offered to donate to the State the ten acre tract which was donated by Lawrence Marks, et al. The City is continuing to investigate several possibilities for additional ways in which to aid the acquisition and management of the Salt Ponds project.

The city has acquired the 10 acre tract previously owned by The Nature Conservancy on the northern project boundary and has received funds from FRDAP to begin restoration work and build a boardwalk. Jimmy Buffet has pledged \$1 million towards the acquisition of this project. Local environmental groups are discussing with the local government the possibility of a bond issue.

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value for 1985 was approximately \$5,509,000.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	11
Letters of general support.....	169
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	3
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	18

OTHER

This project is within a Chapter 380 area of Critical State Concern.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Lack of management has resulted in problems typical of open spaces near cities. These include off-road vehicles, illegal camping, littering, pollution, dumping, and introduced species. Filling has resulted in diminished tidal circulation, siltation and the loss of historical sites. The Salt Ponds' natural systems are, nevertheless, intact.

These wetlands in an urban context offer great recreational and educational potential for the 25,000 residents of Key West, almost half the entire population of Monroe County, and for the hundreds of thousands of tourists drawn annually by the natural attractions of the Keys.

The area is of manageable size, and close to the State Park at Fort Taylor for administrative purposes, and should be managed by the Division of Recreation and Parks. Existing facilities include buildings which could serve a variety of uses. Some work restoring natural shorelines and enhancing strategic tidal connections would, without too much difficulty and expense, provide Key West's only onshore recreational opportunities in a natural setting.

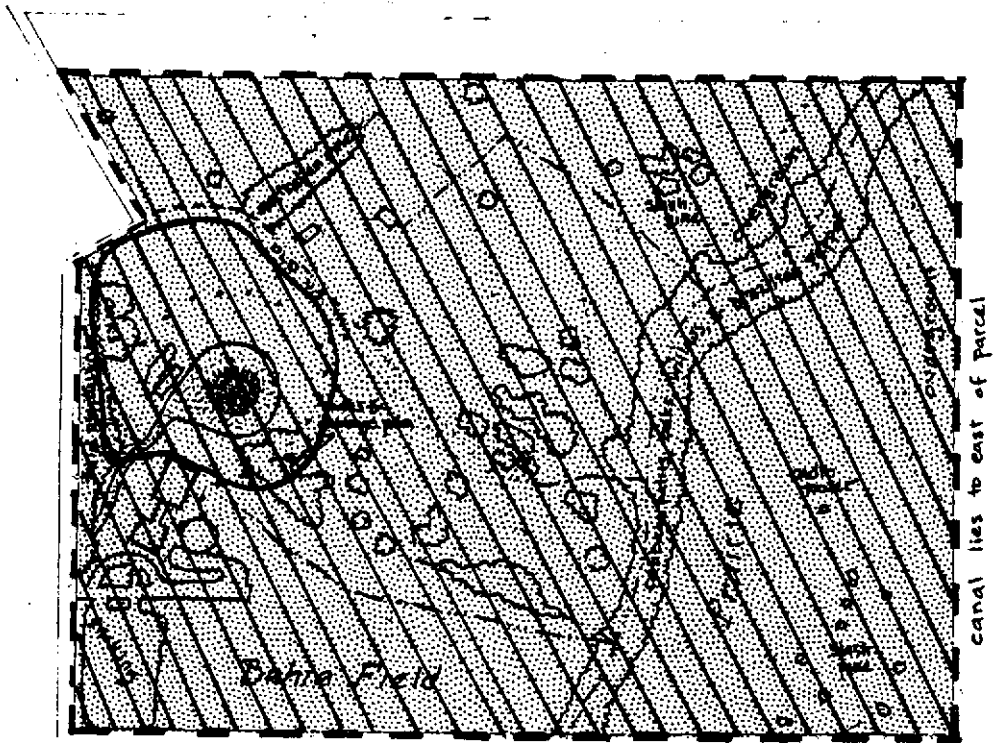
The establishment of a park in the Salt Ponds would be of benefit to the large Flagler Avenue neighborhoods which suffer from a dearth of such facilities. The Salt Ponds via Government Road could provide nearby playgrounds, picnic areas, and quick access to Smathers Public Beach by a walking/biking path. Fronting the ponds is the Bridle Path, a palm-lined promenade along the Atlantic connecting Smathers Beach with East Martello Museum. Acquisition would ensure the continued existence of the privately owned Bridle Path, already heavily used by the public for walking, overflow from Smathers Beach activities, and parking.

In the Keys, State operated camp grounds are reserved far in advance in tourist season. There are no such facilities south of Bahia Honda Key at this time to appeal to the large market of families and others interested in outdoor activities. The Salt Ponds contain a wide variety of habitats and support quantities of fish and the birdlife that feeds upon them. The isolated mangrove creeks along Riviera Canal are inaccessible except by canoe. A canoe rental concession, marked routes and landings would make exploration of the shallow ponds a real attraction, especially in winter tourist season when weather often prevents enjoyment of less sheltered waters. A boat ramp and parking at the end of Eleventh Street off Flagler Avenue would give water access to Riviera Canal and Cow Key Channel.

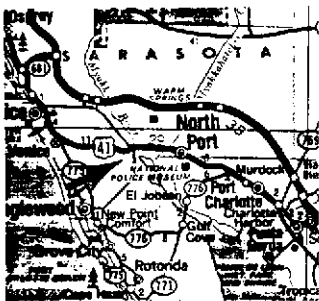
The conversion of facilities at the abandoned missile base into a nature center and a trail through the adjacent hammock would serve to inform people about the plants and animals that inhabit this unique and endangered environment. Placement of elevated boardwalks and observation blinds would allow visitors a close look at the Keys' renowned wading birds.

#56 WARM MINERAL SPRINGS

S.25 T.39 R.20



WARM MINERAL SPRINGS
SARASOTA COUNTY



PROJECT AREA



PROJECT AREA BOUNDARY

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#56 Warm Mineral Springs	Sarasota	76	\$ 680,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as "other lands." Acquisition would preserve a significant archaeological site as well as the best known example of a limited number of warm mineral springs found in the State.

MANAGER

Sarasota County through the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources. The Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State cooperating.

PROPOSED USE

County park.

LOCATION

In southwestern Sarasota County, southwest Florida, approximately ten miles ENE of Venice and approximately 15 miles northwest of Port Charlotte. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 25 and House District 71. It is also within the jurisdictions of the Southwest Florida Regional Planning Council and the Southwest Florida Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

The waters of the three acre Warm Mineral Springs maintain an average surface-water temperature of 87°F. The waters are heavily mineralized and have a pronounced sulphurous odor and taste. The property surrounding the springs is in a ruderal condition.

Warm Mineral Springs has long been recognized as a significant archaeological site and is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The site is considered significant not only because of the unusually large number of early human skeletal remains, but because of the undisturbed context of the remains and their age. The site has also produced aboriginal artifacts and Pleistocene faunal remains.

Warm Mineral Springs is currently utilized as a health spa with the primary attraction being the reputed therapeutic effects of the warm mineral waters. Future recreational activities might include swimming, picnicking and interpretation of the archaeological finds.

OWNERSHIP

One subdivided ownership.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

The terrestrial portion of the tract has long been altered although no recent construction has taken place. The spring itself is the portion of the tract with the most unique and vulnerable geological, archaeological, paleontological and hydrological features. Slow degradation of the quality of the ground water caused by deep well injection and surface water pollution is affecting the spring. A worsening of the problems could threaten the geological formation and the paleontological and archaeological remains in the spring as well as the continued public use of the warm spring waters.

The most significant threat comes from the rapid commercial and residential growth in southwest Florida. Interstate 75 recently opened an interchange only two miles east of the site, which will encourage development in the area. Another buyer has recently submitted plans to the owner and county for the acquisition and development of the site. Coupled with the owner's strong desire to sell, the tract could quickly become unavailable for State acquisition.

#56 WARM MINERAL SPRINGS

ACQUISITION PLANNING

On November 12, 1986, the Land Acquisition Selection Committee approved the project design for Warm Mineral Springs, which did not alter the resource planning boundary.

ESTIMATED COST

Value of 76 acre tract, \$680,000, is derived from 1984 tax assessed value per acre of entire Warm Mineral Inc. ownership.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	2
Letters of general support.....	301
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	16
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	3

OTHER

Sarasota County has passed a bond referendum which will enable the county to contribute \$2 million towards this project's acquisition.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Once acquired by the State, it is the intent of the Sarasota County Parks and Recreation Department to merge the Warm Mineral Springs complex into the County park system and to manage it much like the other recreational facilities within the system of 53 parks that comprise approximately 1,800 acres. Sarasota County parks are governed by a uniform set of regulations that are described by ordinance. Patrol and enforcement of this and other applicable laws is provided by the Park Patrol Division of the Sarasota County Sheriff's Department.

A very basic site plan of the 76 acre Warm Mineral Springs area has been developed, while a detailed master site plan will be required before any improvements will be made. Management of the 56 acres surrounding the Springs would be similar to the existing arrangement. However, upgrading and modernizing the amenities of the springs is a must. No camping or other noncompatible activity is contemplated.

Continued archaeological exploration and eventual construction of a facility to interpret and display findings is a distinct possibility. Any improvements, alterations, or additions to the Springs would be made (based on available funds) with the integrity and sensitive archaeological significance of the area in mind.

#57 SPRING HAMMOCK

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#57 Spring Hammock	Seminole	240	\$ 2,170,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL), and as "other lands." Acquisition will help protect sensitive wetlands associated with a lake. The project will also provide outdoor recreational opportunities for a major urban area.

MANAGER

The Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources with the Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State and Seminole County cooperating.

PROPOSED USE

Seminole County Parks Department will manage as a nature preserve through a sublease with the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources.

LOCATION

In Seminole County, east central Florida, between Sanford and Orlando, approximately eight miles east of Wekiva Springs State Park. Adjacent to Lake Jessup. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 17 and House District 35. It is also within the jurisdictions of the East Central Florida Regional Planning Council and the St. Johns River Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

This project is the last major undisturbed hydric hammock that remains in Seminole County. The swamp and hammock provide valuable hydrological functions that help protect the water resources of Lake Jessup. The soils percolate very slowly and contain a wide range of organic material. The rooted vegetation in the area reduces flooding, aides evapotranspiration, helps maintain the hydrological cycle, and removes excessive nutrients from the water as it flows from the surrounding urban area to Lake Jessup.

A preliminary historic and archaeological survey of this area was completed by the Central Florida Anthropological Society. There were four sites reported. A very early (Suwannee) projectile point was found along Soldiers Creek in a spoil bank after dredging. Suwannee points date from 8000 to 9000 B.C. The project is considered to have good archaeological potential.

Recreational opportunities provided by public ownership of the hammock would complement the existing county environmental center.

OWNERSHIP

Approximately 1,063 acres and 13 owners are under option, with closing dates through January, 1989. Approximately 27 owners and 240± acres are left to acquire.

#57 SPRING HAMMOCK

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

Delicate ecosystem; highly vulnerable to alteration in water quality and quantity, and in its function as a natural, viable watershed.

No known development planned at this time. However, the hammock is in an area of rapid growth and is experiencing pressure from developers.

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value is approximately \$2,170,000.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	6
Letters of general support.....	14
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	9
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	6

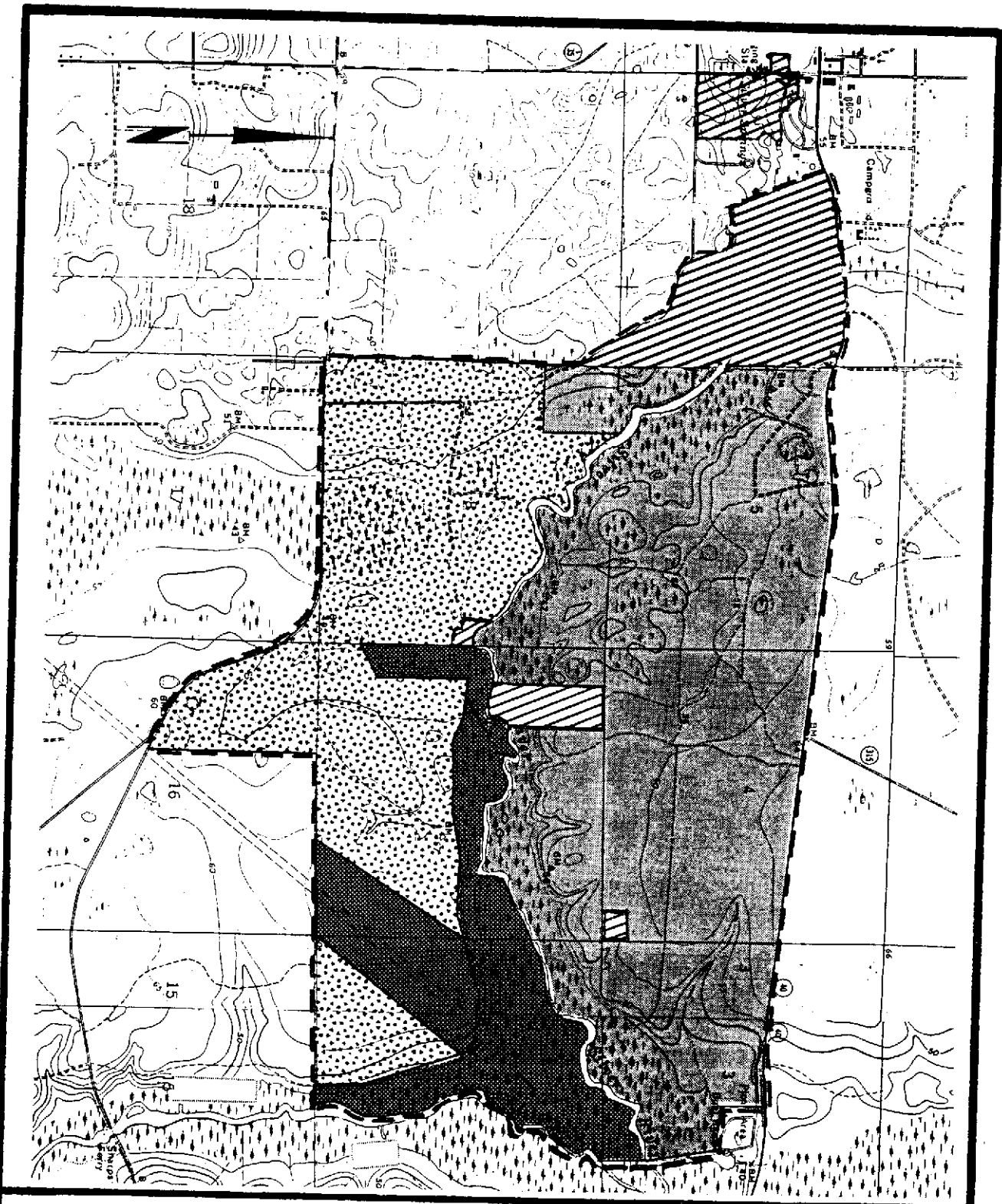
MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The Spring Hammock acquisition area, including those portions under option, contains approximately 1,303 acres situated in the center of the population of Seminole County. The joint management agencies for the Spring Hammock Environmentally Endangered Lands Preserve are the Seminole County Board of County Commissioners and the Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State.

The Spring Hammock tract should be managed by Seminole County as a nature preserve. The primary management goal should be to protect the resource values of the hydric hammock. Recreational uses should be limited to passive low intensity activities such as nature trails, bird watching, and nature study. The tract is between two county parks, one containing a county environmental center. The use of the tract should compliment the activities of the educational center.

Management objectives for the first year include fencing the acquisition area and developing a detailed development plan for resource-based recreation and education.

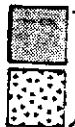
#58 SILVER RIVER



SILVER RIVER
MARION COUNTY



PROJECT AREA



STATE OWNED



APPROXIMATE BOUNDARY OF BARGE
CANAL LANDS



PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#58 Silver River	Marion	105	\$ 2,507,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL). Acquisition of the remainder of this tract would insure public protection of the springhead and would eliminate several small inholdings.

MANAGER

Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources with the Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State and the Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services cooperating.

PROPOSED USE

State Park.

LOCATION

In Marion County, north central Florida, less than one mile east of Ocala. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 4 and House District 25. It also lies within the jurisdictions of the Withlacoochee Regional Planning Council and the St. Johns River Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

The Silver River, a large spring run of renowned beauty, is an outstanding natural feature of the property. Approximately 5,000 feet of river frontage are included. With the exception of the head spring, the river corridor is virtually undeveloped. Although the Silver River is the primary resource of interest, the project area also comprises good examples of five natural community types: river floodplain swamp, hydric hammock, upland hardwood forest, upland mixed forest, and xeric hammock. The "gumbo" hardwood forest is a natural community unique to the Ocklawaha River region. The corridor along the river is virtually undeveloped with some very large cypress trees on the river's shores giving a wilderness quality to the river. The water resources of this project are excellent.

Although the project area has never been subjected to a systematic cultural resource site survey, it is believed to have good potential for archaeological investigations. A review of the Florida Master Site file revealed the presence of two archaeological sites on the Silver River tract. One site, a putative mammoth kill site, is very significant archeologically because it is one of the few in the United State which has demonstrated a positive relationship between humans and the now extinct mammoth. The mammoth and other megafaunal species extinct during the terminal Pleistocene at the same time the Paleo-Indians (ca. 12000 B.C. - 65000 B.C.) were thriving in Florida.

The project can provide an array of recreational opportunities that are compatible with the primary acquisition objective of natural resource protection.

OWNERSHIP

The State has acquired 95 percent of the project, approximately 2,480 acres north and south of the river. There are four remaining owners, including the springhead addition owned by the University of Florida Foundation that the Selection Committee approved as an addition on July 25, 1986.

#58 SILVER RIVER

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

The gumbo soil unique to portions of the Ocklawaha River basin is not resilient to disturbance. Archaeological sites, such as the midden have to be protected from pothunters.

Growth is occurring in this region at rapid rates. Frontage on the Silver River is susceptible to development.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

The original (northern side of the river) project area was added to the CARL priority list in July 1984. The southern addition was proposed during the 1984-85 evaluation cycle. The resource planning boundary and project assessment for the southern addition was approved by the Selection Committee in April, 1985. This boundary was approved by the Committee as the final project design boundary in June, 1985, and by the Governor and Cabinet as part of the CARL Annual Report in July, 1985.

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value for 1987 is approximately \$2,507,000.

Management Funds Expended by the Department of Natural Resources for the Fiscal Year 1987-88.

<u>Source</u>	<u>Salaries</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
SPTF & CARL	\$17,895	\$10,000	\$12,780	\$10,015	\$50,690

Management Funds Requested for Fiscal Year 1988-89.

<u>FTE</u>	<u>Salaries</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>FCD</u>	<u>Total</u>
2	\$36,863	0	\$15,500	\$55,475	\$100,000	\$207,838

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	1
Letters of general support.....	565
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	4
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.....	9

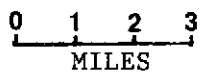
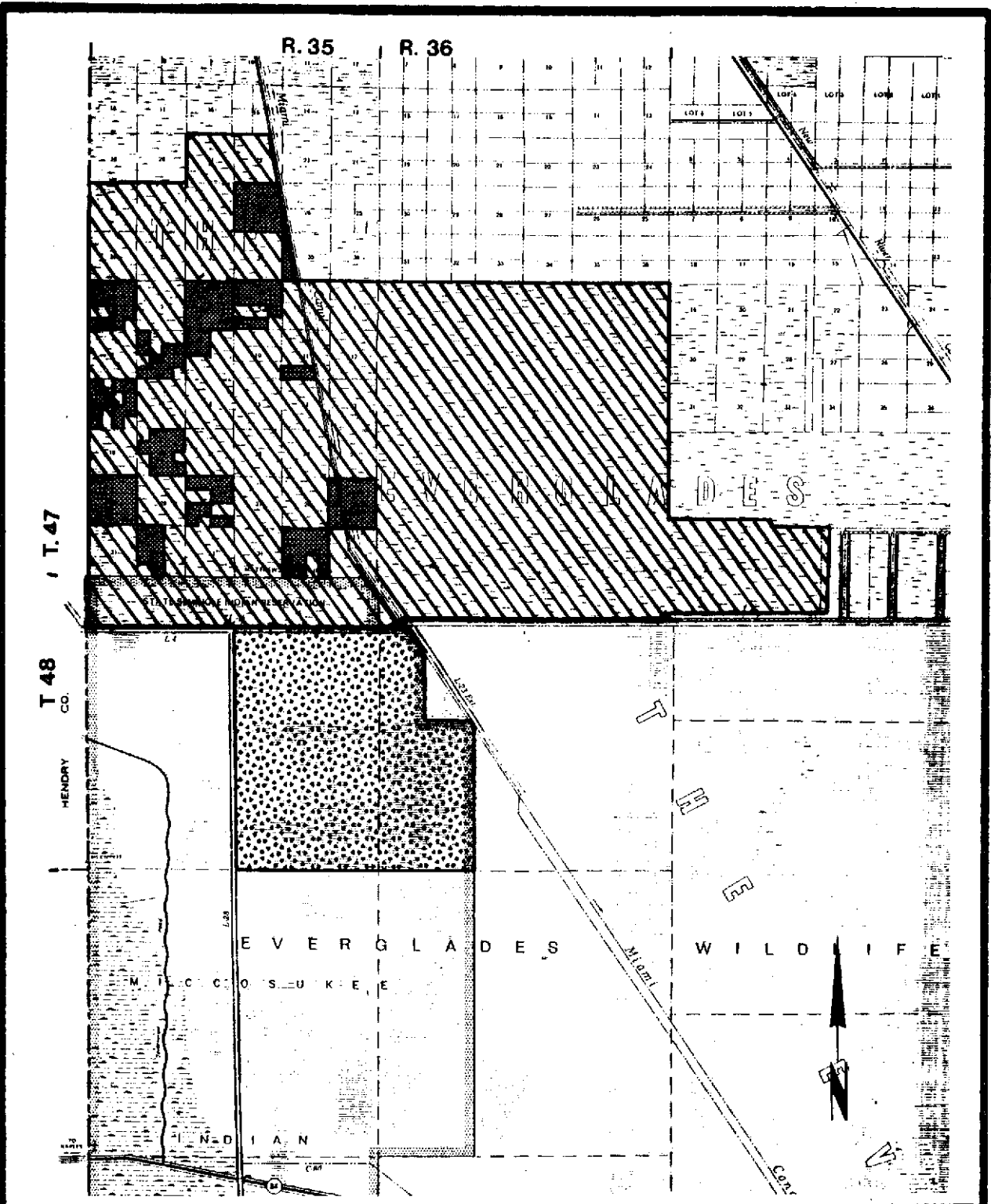
MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Management should be as a State Park by the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources. Necessary development should be carefully sited and confined as appropriate. A picnic area near the river would be possible and very attractive to the public. The great majority of the land could be preserved under that management, with only the lightest amenities for passive uses like hiking or primitive camping in most areas.

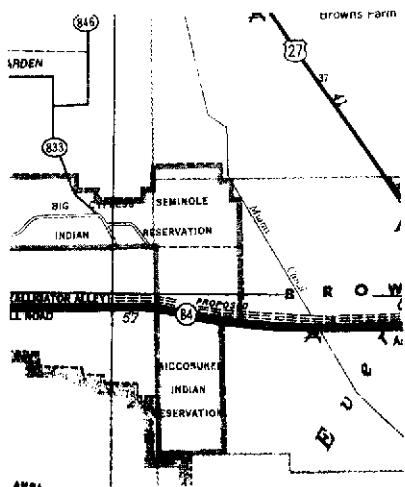
Development costs should be low since no major recreation facilities are proposed for the areas already acquired. Some pasture areas will need to be restored, but natural succession in the rich soil may accomplish this quickly. Road and facilities maintenance on the unstable soil may be a problem. None of the best communities are fire maintained so site management should be minimal. Controlling people and their use of the property and river will be the primary management activity.




Management of the springhead area, if acquired, would require more intensive management as a recreational area.

#59 ROTENBERGER/SEMINOLE INDIAN LANDS



ROTENBERGER
PALMBEACH/BROWARD COUNTIES



-  PROJECT AREA
-  SEMINOLE INDIAN LANDS
(PROJECT AREA ADDITION)
-  STATE OWNED

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#59 Rotenberger/Seminole Indian Lands	Palm Beach Broward	20,200	\$ 4,540,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as "other lands." Acquisition would protect a natural marsh and would facilitate the restoration of an altered ecosystem.

MANAGER

Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission.

PROPOSED USE

Wildlife Management Area. Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission will also maintain and operate engineering modifications for water control, which will be established by the South Florida Water Management District.

LOCATION

In southwest corner of Palm Beach County, and the northwest corner of Broward County, approximately 30 miles southwest of Belle Glade, 50 miles from downtown Miami and 72 miles from West Palm Beach. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 28 and House District 82. It is also within the jurisdictions of the South Florida Regional Planning Council and the South Florida Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

The Rotenberger/Holey Lands were historically an integral part of the Everglades hydrological system. Water-control engineering and agriculture have disrupted this function of the project area and has consequently adversely impacted the Everglades system. The natural communities of the project consist of shallow swales dominated by sawgrass with tree islands interspersed; though most of the project is currently in a ruderal condition.

This area presently functions as a wildlife management area operated by the Florida Game and Fresh Water Commission. Recreational opportunities for the project include hunting, fishing, canoeing, hiking and nature appreciation.

OWNERSHIP

Approximately 8,510 acres have been purchased or are under option. There are approximately 700 owners remaining. The Rotenberger acquisition project encompasses a total area of 79,190 acres in Palm Beach and Broward County, within which a total of 28,700 acres will ultimately be acquired by the State. The remaining 50,489 acres are State owned.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

The different biological communities are inherently vulnerable to disturbance, particularly drainage and wildfires in which the peat substratum burns.

Primarily threatened by agricultural uses. These include (1) cultivation and other development; (2) modification of flow affecting water quantity; (3) modification of water quality from altered runoff.

In February 1988, the Land Acquisition Selection Committee approved the addition of 14,720 acres in Broward County to the Rotenberger project. The Governor and Cabinet sitting as Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund approved the addition in March 1988 as part of the 1988 CARL Interim Report. Evaluation of the addition was initiated as a result of a court settlement in which the State agreed to acquire the property from the Florida Seminole Indian Tribe.

#59 ROTENBERGER/SEMINOLE INDIAN LANDS

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value is approximately \$4,540,000. Cost of the 14,720 acre addition in Broward County was determined through a court settlement to be \$1,750,000 or half of the appraised value, whichever is less. The South Florida Water Management District will provide the remaining cost.

Management Funds Expended by the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission for the Fiscal Year 1987-88.

<u>Source</u>	<u>Salary</u>	<u>Expense</u>	<u>COC</u>	<u>Total</u>
EEL and CARL	\$8,770	\$1,858	\$1,654	\$12,282

Funds Requested for Fiscal Year 1988-89.

<u>FTE</u>	<u>Salary</u>	<u>Expense</u>	<u>Total</u>
15	\$18,900	\$15,000	\$33,900

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	0
Letters of general support.....	1
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	0
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	1

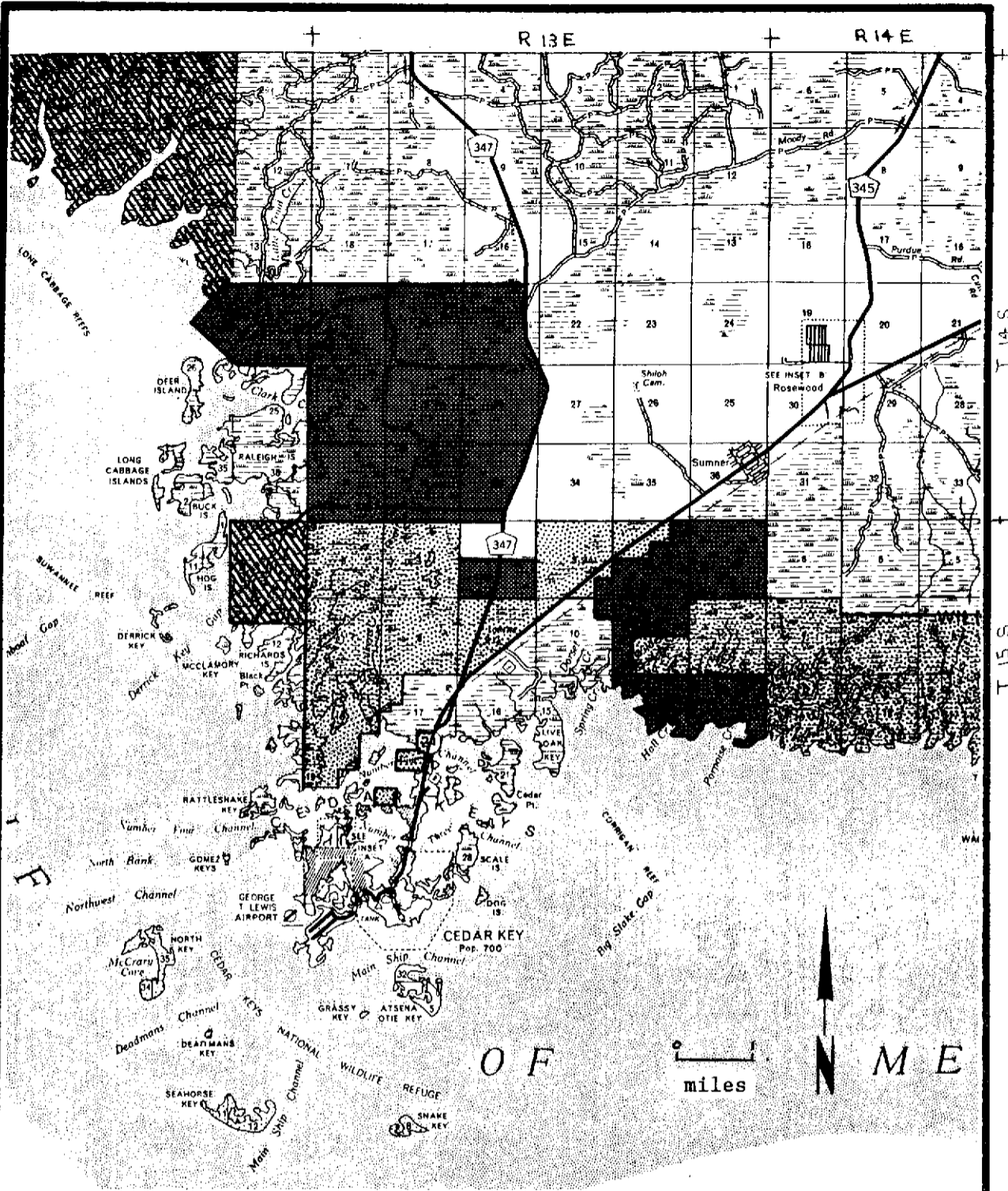
EMINENT DOMAIN

Extended until 1993 by the 1987 Legislature.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

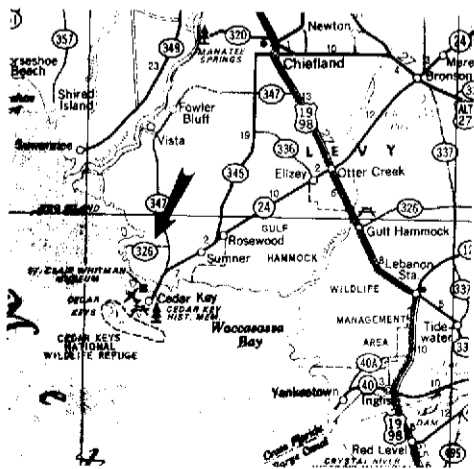
The management goals of the Rotenberger acquisition project are: (1) to restore quantitatively and qualitatively historical water flow through the northernmost part of the Everglades; and (2) to restore and preserve original biological communities characteristic of the Everglades within the project area. An interagency agreement, under which the above goals are to be pursued, was approved on May 12, 1983, by the following participants: Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund (represented by the Department of Natural Resources), Department of Environmental Regulation, Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, and South Florida Water Management District. On January 11, 1984, the Division of Environmental Permitting received an application from the South Florida Water Management District to implement water control modifications for attainment of the above management goals.




#60 CEDAR KEY SCRUB



CEDAR KEY SCRUB

LEVY COUNTY



-  PROJECT AREA
-  STATE OWNED
-  FEDERAL OWNED

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#60 Cedar Key Scrub	Levy	1,850	\$ 684,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL). Acquisition would protect a distinctive biological community, Gulf Hammock, and its assemblages of plants and animals, many of which are endangered, threatened or rare.

MANAGER

The Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources. The Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State and the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission cooperating.

PROPOSED USE

Addition to the Cedar Key State Reserve.

LOCATION

In Levy County, Florida's northwest coast, approximately 55 miles southwest of Gainesville, within ten miles of the town of Cedar Key. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 6 and House District 11. It also lies within the jurisdictions of the Withlacoochee Regional Planning Council and the Suwannee River Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

Cedar Key Scrub is comprised of hardwood swamp, hydric hammock, mesic hammock and salt marsh. The project supports a large number of rare plant and animal species.

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

OWNERSHIP

There are six owners. Major owner is Georgia Pacific.

Management Funds Expended by the Department of Natural Resources for Fiscal Year 1987-88.

Source	Salaries	Expenses	Total
SPTF	\$17,895	\$2,000	\$19,895

Management Funds Requested for Fiscal Year 1988-89.

FTE	Salaries	Expenses	OCO	Total
1	\$18,400	\$2,500	\$2,000	\$22,900

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

The project would be affected by changes in the water regimes that influence its quality, quantity and rate of runoff, all of which may cause detrimental changes in the natural resources.

There is currently clear-cutting east of the project and timber cutting could begin on the tract at any time.

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value for 1984 was approximately \$684,000.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS*

Resolutions.....	0
Letters of general support.....	10
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	0
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.....	7
* Older EEL files are not included in these totals.	

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

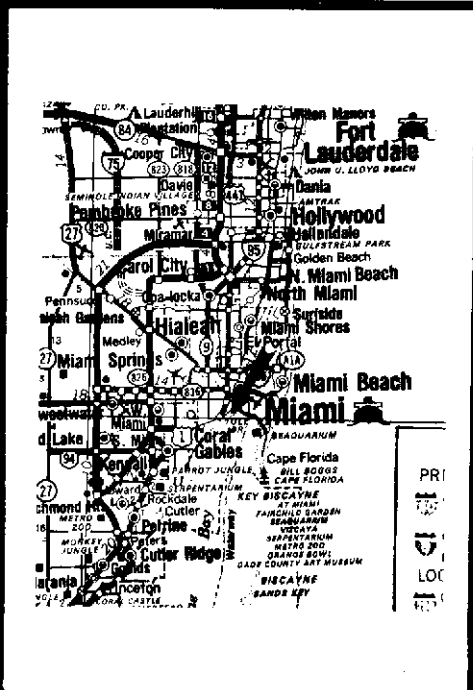
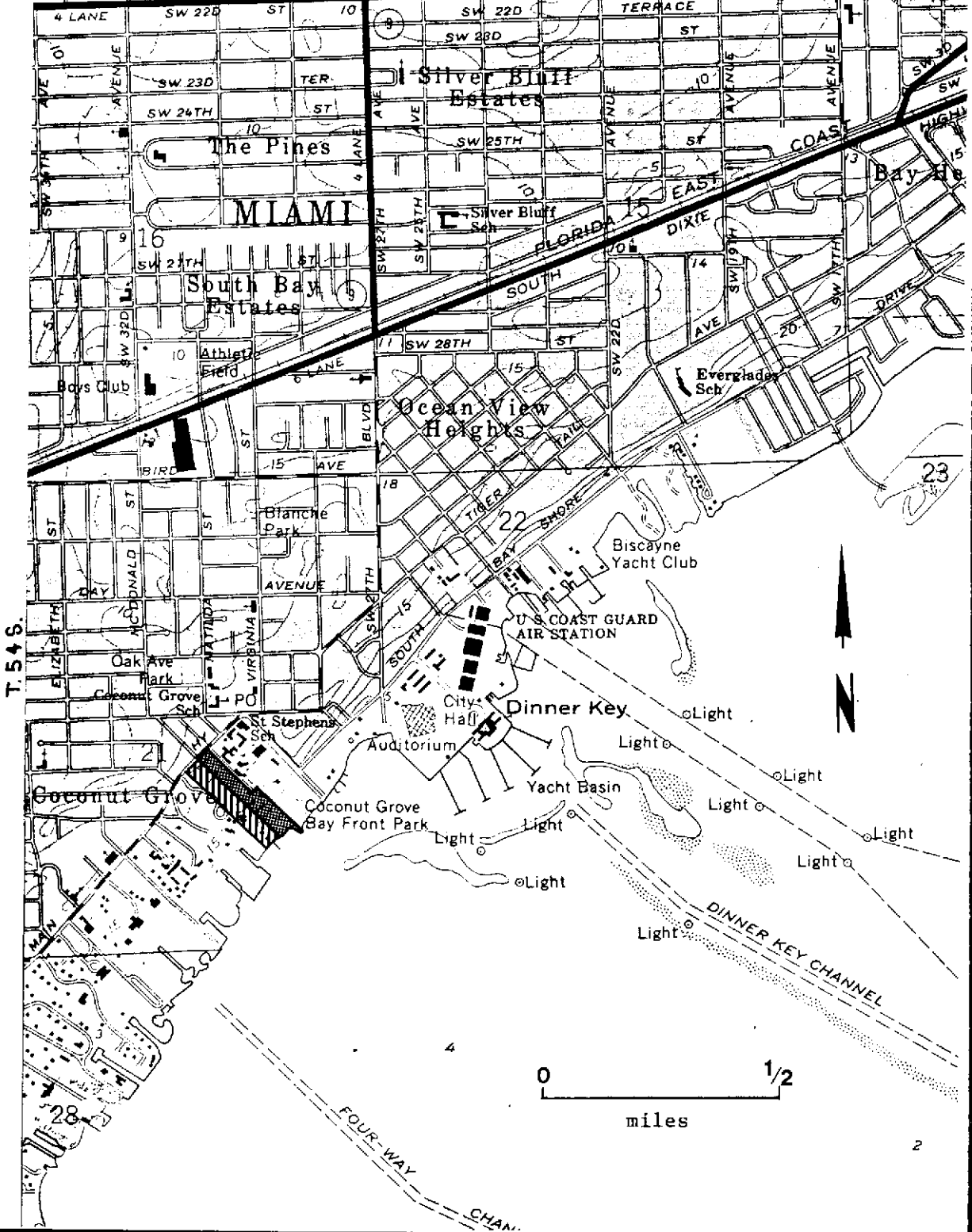
The Cedar Key Scrub was acquired by the State to protect and perpetuate the natural ecological, geological and archaeological/historical attributes of the area. The management program developed for this reserve emphasizes the goal of protecting and perpetuating these natural resources. A secondary, but no less important, goal of management in this reserve is to encourage public use of the area for activities compatible with resource protection.

The management plan documents the objectives and administrative policies developed to achieve the aforementioned goals of the Cedar Key management program. The objectives of resource management concern using appropriate management tools to maintain the natural integrity of the different community associations in the reserve (e.g., controlled burns in the pine flatwoods). Since very little is known about active management of scrub habitats and hardwood communities, applied scientific studies of these (as well as other) reserve ecosystems will be encouraged to benefit the management program.


Although the Cedar Key Scrub State Reserve will be managed and protected for environmental and scientific purposes, compatible recreational and consumptive activities will be permitted and encouraged. Recreational opportunities currently include fishing, canoeing, hunting, nature study, hiking, and primitive camping. Consumptive activities occurring in reserve waters including hunting, fishing, crabbing, and oystering.

Management of the Cedar Key State Reserve is the responsibility of the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources. The Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission is actively cooperating with the Department of Natural Resources in management of this Reserve through development, implementation, and monitoring of a hunting program. The Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State will also be cooperating in efforts to identify, protect and preserve archaeological and historical resources within Reserve boundaries.


#61 THE BARNACLE ADDITION



THE BARNACLE ADDITION
DADE COUNTY



THE BARNACLE ADDITION



THE BARNACLE (STATE OWNED)

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#61 The Barnacle Addition	Dade	7	\$ 3,463,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as "other lands." This project is an addition to the Barnacle State Historic Site, and would protect a tropical hardwood hammock.

MANAGER

The Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources. The Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State cooperating.

PROPOSED USE

State Historic Site Addition.

LOCATION

In Dade County, south Florida, fronting Biscayne Bay, between Peacock Park and the Barnacle State Historic Site. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 35 and House District 104. It is also within the jurisdictions of the South Florida Regional Planning Council and the South Florida Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

The Barnacle Addition CARL acquisition proposal consists of approximately 7.07 acres in the Coconut Grove section of Miami. The primary significance of this project is its association with the Barnacle Historic Site. The project area occupies a narrow lot between the Barnacle Historic Site and the city-owned Peacock Park. The property supports a 2.5 acre tropical hardwood hammock. Although the understory of the hammock is disturbed, the site does contain several rare plant species, including thatch palm and silver palm. The property also has 240 feet on Biscayne Bay, a State Aquatic Preserve.

The Barnacle Addition contains a historic site and a prehistoric archaeological site.

It is anticipated that this project would provide excellent recreational opportunities in association with the Barnacle Historic Site. Walking paths through the hammock and along the bay shore would provide the most appropriate recreation.

OWNERSHIP

Project area under one ownership.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

Development on the property would detract from the historic atmosphere of the adjacent Barnacle Historic Site.

The property's location and aesthetic appeal make the site highly desirable for development. The property is currently zoned for residential development.

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value for 1985 was \$3,463,000.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	2
Letters of general support.....	411
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	7
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	16

EMINENT DOMAIN

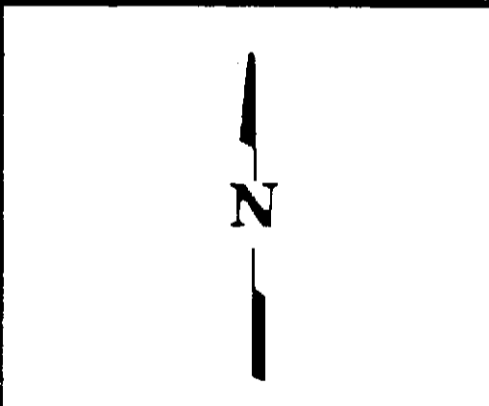
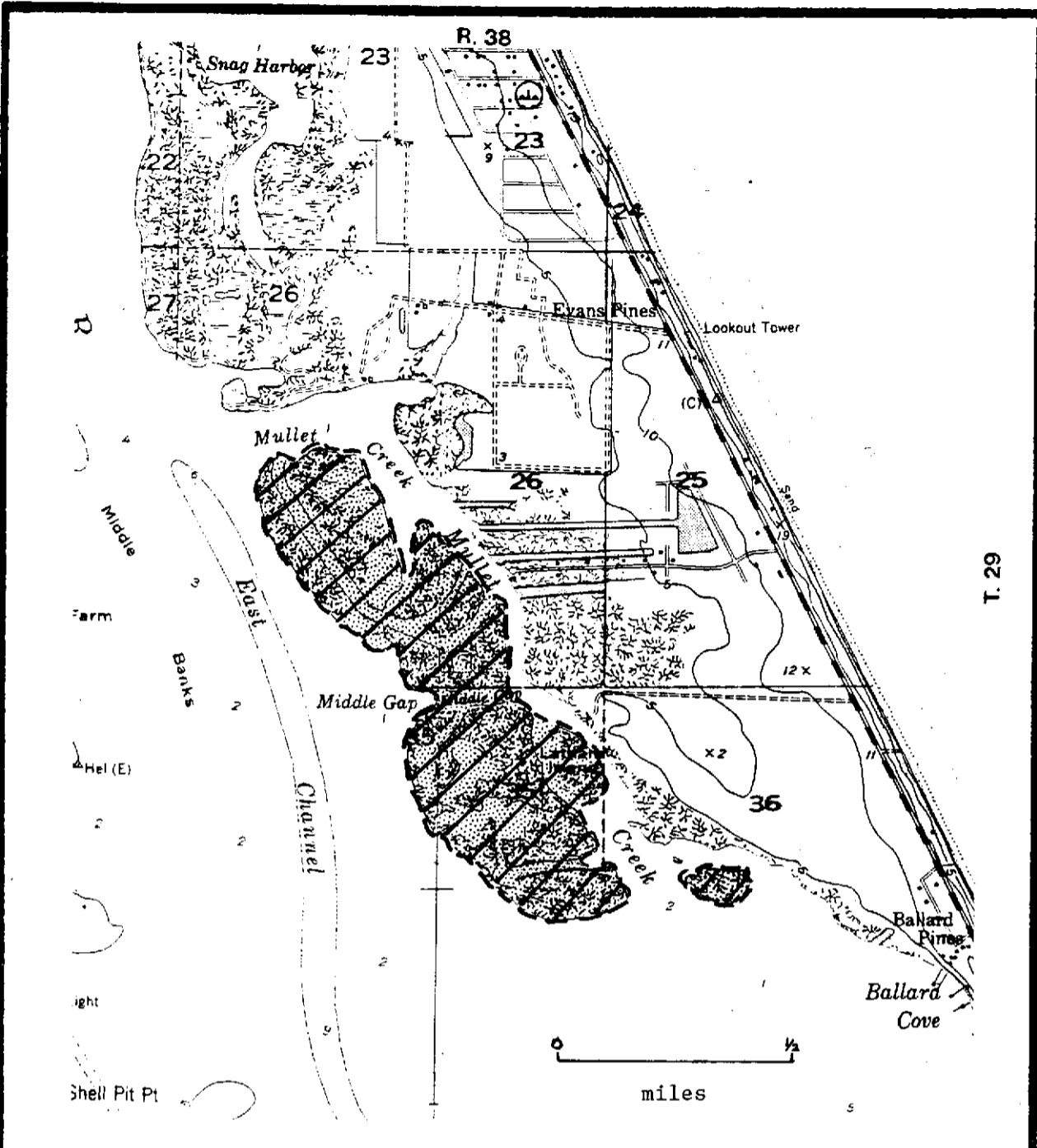
Eminent domain was authorized by the 1987 Legislature.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

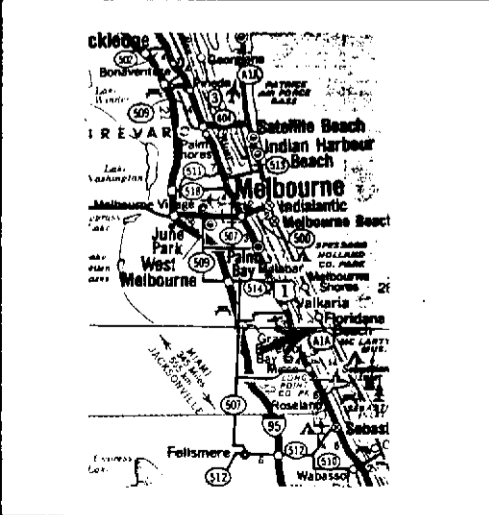
Interpretation of the hardwood hammock, already a major element in public programs of The Barnacle State Historic Site, would be enhanced. Acquisition of the project area would enhance protection of both The Barnacle State Historic Site and the City of Miami's Peacock Park from encroachment by the extensive and vigorous development which typifies the area and which constitutes the chief threat to those properties. Utilization of the nonhammock areas of the project area for interpretative programs would enhance presentation and interpretation of the history of early settlement along Biscayne Bay. The Barnacle Addition should be managed by the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources.

Public use of this property should be limited to low-density passive recreational activities associated with interpretation of the hammock and the history of Bay settlement; both activities represent expansions and augmentations of activities underway at The Barnacle State Historic Site. This will approximately triple the number of possible visitors while lessening deterioration of the Munroe residence of The Barnacle State Historic Site by assuming part of the interpretive load now carried by the residence.

#62 MULLET CREEK ISLANDS



MULLET CREEK ISLAND
BREVARD COUNTY



PROJECT AREA

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#62 Mullet Creek Islands	Brevard	200	\$ 131,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as "other lands." Acquisition would preserve a recreational resource and would help protect the water quality, aquatic habitat, and wildlife habitat associated with a river and lagoon ecosystem.

MANAGER

Brevard County in coordination with the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources.

PROPOSED USE

County park for passive recreation and habitat protection for fisheries and nongame terrestrial species.

LOCATION

In south Brevard County, east of State Road A1A, in the Indian River. Nine miles south of Melbourne Beach and three miles north of Sebastian Inlet. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 16 and House District 32. It is also within the jurisdictions of the East Central Florida Water Management District and the St. Johns River Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

This project is comprised of twelve islands positioned between Mullet Creek and the Indian River lagoon. Dense stands of mangroves and buttonwoods vegetate the islands and line the nine miles of shore providing a sheltered habitat and rich feeding grounds for broad array of wildlife. The islands and channels harbor several endangered and threatened species including the manatee and bald eagle.

Mullet Creek with its many sheltered, mangrove lined islands can offer several recreational activities. These activities might include canoeing, fishing and nature appreciation.

OWNERSHIP

Five owners and four parcels. One major ownership.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

If the islands are developed, the water quality will deteriorate with increased runoff from irrigation, fertilizers, and pesticides, which could be enough to close the surrounding shellfish waters. Deterioration of water quality will also have a negative impact on adjacent seagrass beds and dependant animals.

During the past several years the major owners have submitted at least two site plans. One was for a PUD (including a golf course) and the other was for a single family residential community (one unit per acre). Both plans were rejected by the Planning and Zoning Board. The owners and the County are now involved in litigation regarding a more prohibitive zoning classification.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

The final project design for Mullet Creek Islands was approved by the Land Acquisition Selection Committee on November 21, 1986. It did not alter the resource planning boundary.

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value is approximately \$131,000.

#62 MULLET CREEK ISLANDS

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	2
Letters of general support.....	799
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	12
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	4

OTHER

This project was proposed by Brevard County as a joint County/State acquisition. The county has pledged to contribute 50% of the acquisition cost.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

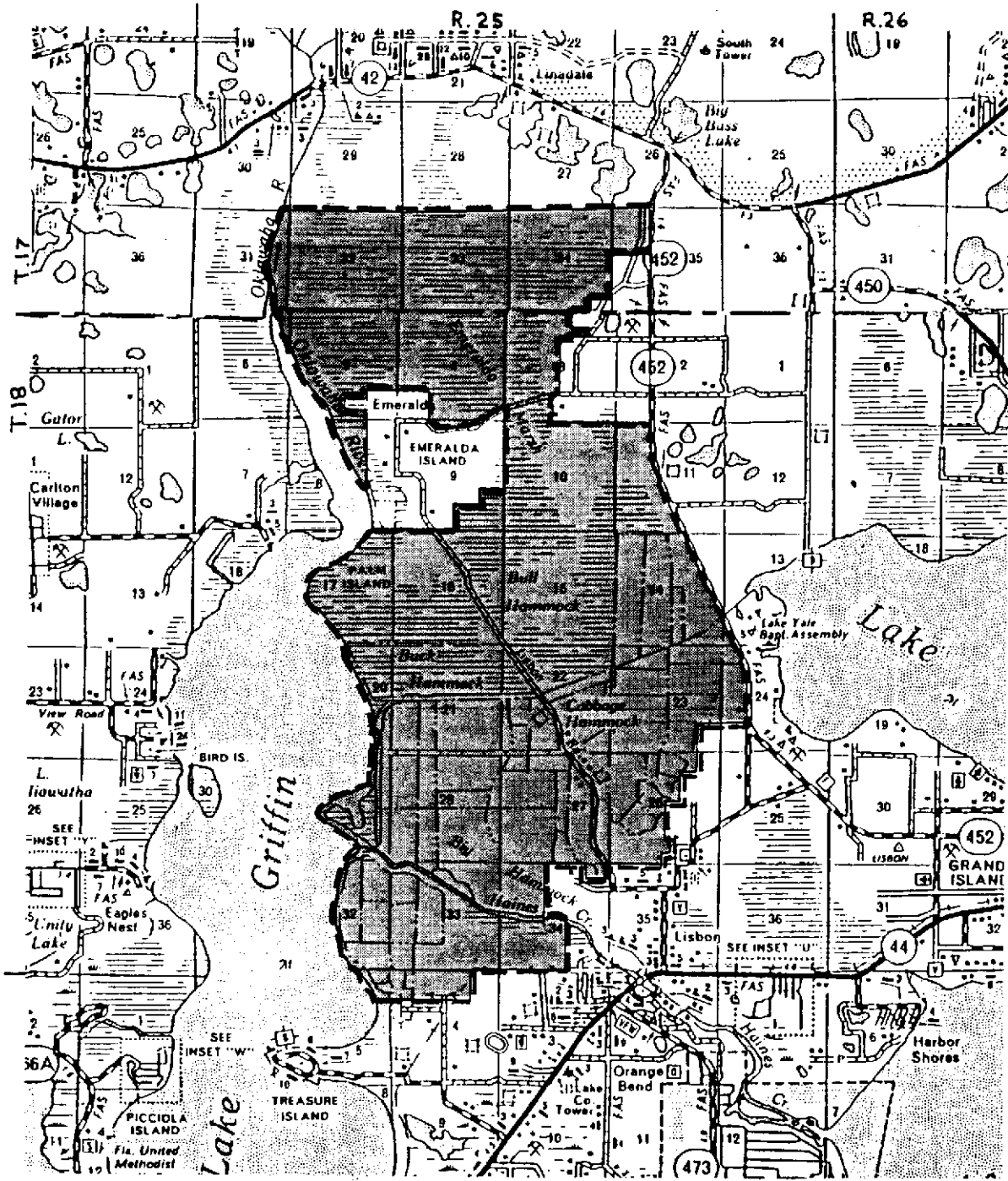
The overall management goal is to protect the valuable habitats of the islands and the surrounding waters. The proposed use of the project is to utilize the islands in such a way as to preserve and enhance their natural values and functions while allowing for passive recreation. Specific resource objectives would include habitat modification for fishery habitat and protection, upland habitat modification for the enhancement of endangered species and nongame terrestrial species habitat.

The cost of managing the Mullet Creek Islands will be minimal given that the best management of the area will be to preserve the area's environmental quality and to provide minor, passive recreation activities. The immediate management of the site would entail a clean up of the islands. Basic ongoing management practices would include the maintenance of any passive recreations facilities and periodic environmental monitoring.

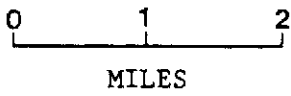
In terms of management personnel, there are both State and County parks located in close proximity to the Mullet Creek Islands which could provide the site's staffing needs.

Overall, the management agency responsible for the Mullet Creek Islands would be Brevard County.

#63 EMERALDA MARSH



EMERALDA MARSH
LAKE COUNTY



 PROJECT AREA

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#63 Emeraldalda Marsh	Marion Lake	7,500	\$14,477,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as "other lands." Fee simple acquisition of a portion of this project would help protect the water quality of a river and lake system. Less than fee simple acquisition of the remainder would preserve the habitat of an endangered species.

MANAGER

Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission in coordination with the St. Johns River Water Management District.

PROPOSED USE

Wildlife Management Area.

LOCATION

In Marion and Lake Counties, in central Florida, between Ocala and Orlando. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 11 and House District 15. It is also within the jurisdictions of the Withlacoochee and East Central Florida Regional Planning Councils and the St. Johns River Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

The Emeraldalda Marsh acquisition project consists of approximately 12,000 acres of predominantly marsh and agricultural land along the east side of Lake Griffin and the Oklawaha River in Marion and Lake Counties. The marsh communities are composed of thickets of willow with sawgrass, or are more open sawgrass wetlands with interspersed sloughs. Much wetland acreage within the project area has been converted to muck farmland where such crops as corn, rye, winter wheat, and carrots are grown. Although a part of the project area is not in a natural condition, Emeraldalda Marsh provides a largely undisturbed freshwater marsh system. A variety of upland and wetland habitats supports a large and diverse population of game and nongame wildlife, particularly migrating and overwintering water birds. The project area harbors numerous rare and endangered animal species that include bald eagle, woodstork, limpkin, and black bear. The region is especially important as a major nesting area for the American alligator and sandhill crane. In fact, at least one-third of the eastern greater sandhill crane population heavily utilize this marsh and the adjacent agricultural lands.

Recreational activities should be strictly regulated in some areas to maintain the high quality habitat that is currently present. More intensive recreational activities may be developed in areas that are not as sensitive to human activity.

OWNERSHIP

The majority of this project is composed of four major owners. There are approximately 12 owners with parcels of 100 to 150 acres, and an estimated 80 to 90 owners of smaller tracts.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

The marsh ecosystem is highly vulnerable to any further drainage and conversion to other land use. The use of chemical products by farmers in part of the project currently poses a severe threat to the integrity of the marsh. Timber removal is also a potential threat.

Current farming practices (runoff contains herbicides, pesticides and fertilizers) present a continuing threat to the integrity of the marsh ecosystem.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

On march 21, 1986, the Land Acquisition Selection Committee approved the project design for Emeraldal Marsh. The project design refined the resource planning boundary by deleting developed residential tracts and planted groves. Acreage was added primarily to consolidate ownerships, and expedite the possibility of negotiations.

Less Than Fee Simple Acquisition

Project design staff recommends the protection of habitat for the sandhill cranes by negotiating conservation easements or owner contact agreements with large landholders engaged in agricultural production. As referenced to the boundary map, on sheet 9, Sections 9, 10, 15, and 16, those parts of parcels A, B, 2A, 2/W, H, D, C, E, G, F, DDD, E not below ordinary high water and not jurisdictional. As referenced on sheet 11, Sections 21 and 22, parcels A, C, D, (not including that part of A on Buck Hammock), all parcels referenced on sheet 13, Sections 14, 13, 23, 24, all parcels referenced on sheet 15, Sections 20, 21, 29, 28, 32, 33 not below ordinary high water and not jurisdictional, all parcels referenced on sheet 17, sections 23, 24, 26, and 25, and all parcels referenced on sheet 19, sections 28, 27, 33, and 34, 4 and 3.

Acquisition Phasing

- Phase I. Jurisdictional wetlands not in agricultural productions adjacent to Emeraldal Marsh/Bull and Buck Hammocks, (fee simple).
- Phase II. Large holdings in agricultural production (less than fee simple - conservation easements/owner contract agreements).
- Phase III. Parcels below ordinary high water (less than fee simple - donations).

ESTIMATED COST

Assessed value for 1986 was approximately \$14,477,000. Tax assessed value, taking into consideration agricultural exemptions, was approximately \$4,637,000.

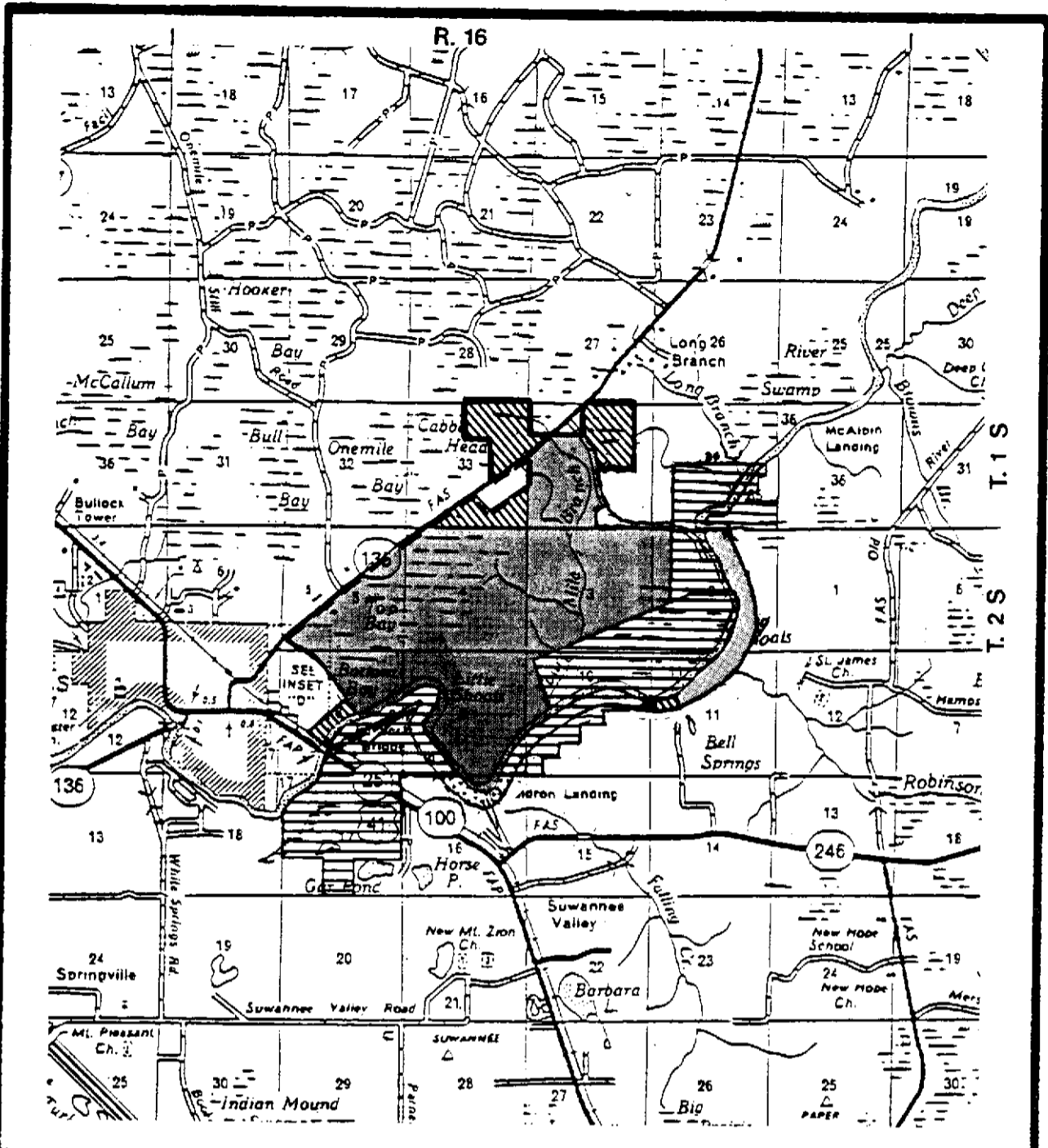
LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	0
Letters of general support.....	13
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	0
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	4

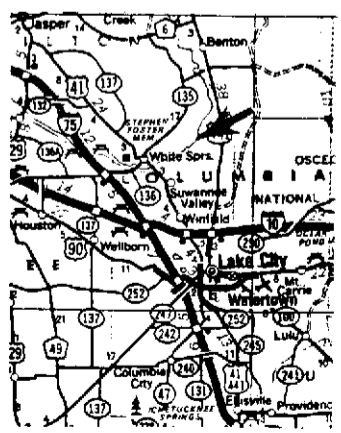
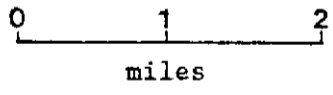
MANAGEMENT SUMMARY





The tract is suitable for use as a wildlife management area, as well as offers opportunities for hiking, camping, fishing, wildlife observation and photography, Waterfowl hunting and dove hunting could be implemented on agricultural fields, and these sites may be utilized during certain times of the year as bass hatcheries for restocking Lake Griffin. If the agricultural lands are acquired, it is proposed that the State lease these lands back to farmers who would be willing to farm according to State specifications concerning intensity and type of pesticide, herbicide, and fertilizer applications, type and timing of crops, and percent of crop to be left as waste grain. Areas could be flooded once farmers have harvested their crops in the fall.

#64 BIG SHOALS CORRIDOR



BROWN TRACT/BIG SHOALS CORRIDOR
COLUMBIA/HAMILTON COUNTY



-  PROJECT AREA
-  WITHIN W.M.D.'S 5-YEAR ACQUISITION PLAN
-  STATE OWNED
-  OWNED OR UNDER OPTION BY SUWANNEE RIVER W.M.D.

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#64 Big Shoals Corridor	Hamilton Columbia	395*	\$ 103,000**

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL). Acquisition of the Brown Tract has protected examples of almost all ecosystems found within this portion of the Suwannee River Basin. Acquisition of the remainder of the tract would provide a protected buffer along the riverfront and would help protect Four Mile Branch, a tributary of the Suwannee.

MANAGER

The Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services is lead management agency over a portion of the tract with the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources and the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission. The Division of Recreation and Parks is lead agency over the unit closest to the river with the Division of Forestry and the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission cooperating. The Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State is, in both cases, a cooperating manager.

PROPOSED USE

Suwannee River Shoals Forest Reserve and State Park.

LOCATION

In Hamilton and Columbia Counties, north Florida, less than one mile east of White Springs, approximately six miles north of the I-75 and I-10 interchange. Stephen Forester State Memorial is three miles west and Osceola National Forest is five miles east of the tract. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 5 and House District 12. It also lies within the jurisdictions of the North Central Florida Regional Planning Council and the Suwannee River Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

This project is the largest remaining block of natural vegetation in the upper Suwannee River Basin of Florida and contains good to excellent examples of at least ten natural community types, representing almost all of the natural diversity present within this section of the river basin. The tract encompasses over five miles of river frontage and includes both Big and Little Shoals, the largest and most extensive white water rapids in Florida. The project also contains a sizable population of American Beech, one of the southernmost populations known in the United States. Several other plant species are also near their southernmost limits on this property. A substantial amount of manageable timberland is also present on the tract.

A number of aboriginal sites are reported for the project area and the potential for archaeological investigations is good.

The recreational potential of this project is outstanding. A wide array of activities could be supported.

OWNERSHIP

Approximately 2,680 acres have been acquired from the Nature Conservancy. Suwannee River Water Management District has purchased a 600 acre parcel north of the river and the 215 acre Saunders Tract. The District also has under option the Marsh Tract, a 2,265 acre river corridor tract, also in the CARL project design area, but unmapped. The third option expires August 30, 1988, however, questions concerning the conveyance of lots and mineral rights must be resolved before closing. A few owners remain, other than Marsh, along the corridor which are in the CARL project area, unmapped. These parcels, however, with the exception of a portion of the corridor in Section 8, are in the District's 10-year acquisition plan and the District will buy the parcels as they come on the market. There are also a few outstanding owners in Sections 33 and 34.

2680 state
600 district
215
2265 Channel
6075 acres

#64 BIG SHOALS CORRIDOR

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

The ecosystems on the tract are vulnerable to site disturbing activities such as phosphate mining, conversion to pine plantations and development for homesites. All of these types of activities are occurring in the general area.

Under current ownership (the Nature Conservancy and Suwannee River Water Management District), the land northwest of the river is protected from these activities; however, the Nature Conservancy is not in a position to hold their property over the long term. The remaining ownerships are timber companies, energy companies and private individuals. Without acquisition by the State, conversion to homesites, intensive forestry operations or phosphate mines will most likely take place.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

On March 21, 1986, the Land Acquisition Selection Committee approved the final project design for Big Shoals Corridor/Brown Tract, which included approximately 815 acres now owned by the Suwannee River Water Management District and 2,683 acres now under option from the Nature Conservancy.

The Nature Conservancy will donate part of the remaining acreage (the Kerr McGee tract) simultaneously with the second closing.

Acquisition Phasing

- Phase I. Brown and Kerr McGee Tracts.
- Phase II. Saunders Tract - uplands, if Suwannee River Water Management District buys the floodplain. If not, second phase would consist of entire Saunders ownership.
- Phase III. Remainder of project area.

ESTIMATED COST

Assessed value is approximately \$103,000. Tax assessed value does not take into consideration agricultural exemptions.

Funds Expended by the Division of Forestry for Fiscal Year 1987-88.

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$1,179	\$318	\$2,097

Funds Requested for Fiscal Year 1988-89

<u>Expenses</u>	<u>Salary</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$2,700	\$3,558	\$6,258

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	0
Letters of general support.....	9
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	2
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	2

OTHER

This project is within a Chapter 380 Resource Planning and Management Area with Management Plans Adopted. It is also adjacent to a waterbody classified under the Special Waters Category of Outstanding Florida Waters.

The Brown Tract and the Big Shoals Corridor were originally submitted to the Conservation and Recreation Lands program as two separate projects, but because of their similarity and proximity to each other, they were combined by the Land Acquisition Selection Committee. Total combined project design area is approximately 4,200 acres.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

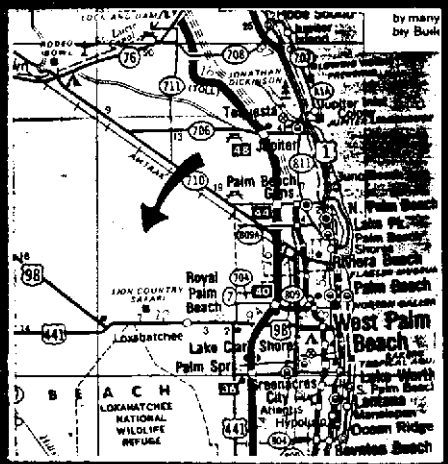
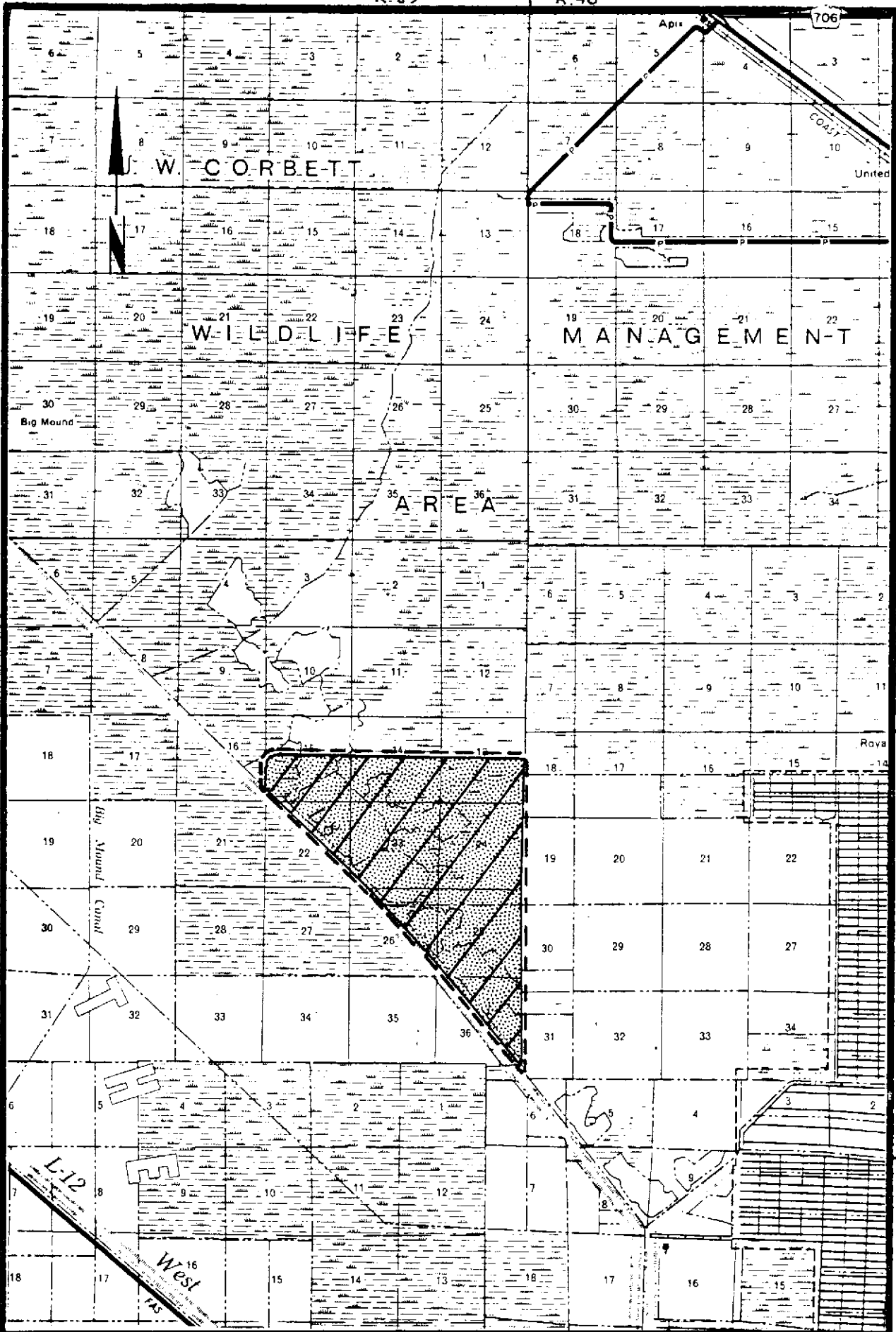
Because of its size and diversity, this tract has excellent potential for multiple-use management. It is recommended that the project be purchased for multiple-use under the Environmentally Endangered Lands category. A portion of the property should be managed as a State Park by the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources with the majority of the tract managed as the Suwannee River Shoals Forest Reserve by the Division of Forestry of the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services. The Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission and the Department of Natural Resources, Division of Recreation and Parks should be cooperators on the Forest Reserve portion and the Division of Forestry and the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission should be cooperators on the State Park portion. The Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State should be cooperators on both portions.

- * Includes parts of the project design area in section 33 south of SR 135 and river frontage in sections 11 and 8 which are to be boundary mapped. CARL river frontage excludes areas actively being negotiated by the water management district.
- ** Estimated tax assessed value for acreage south of SR 135 based on assessed value per acre for property in boundary north of SR 135. Estimated tax assessed value for acreage in section 11 adjacent to Bell Springs based on assessed value per acre for property in boundary in section 8 north of SR 41 on the river in Hamilton County.

#65 OLD LEON MOSS RANCH

R. 39

R. 40



OLD LEON MOSS RANCH
PALM BEACH COUNTY

PROJECT AREA



PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#65 Old Leon Moss Ranch	Palm Beach	3,300	\$ 1,335,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as "other lands." Acquisition would preserve areas for outdoor recreational opportunities such as hunting and fishing, would allow for restoration and management of natural water conditions, and would preserve an archaeological site.

MANAGER

Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission.

PROPOSED USE

Addition to the Corbett Wildlife Management Area.

LOCATION

In Palm Beach County, immediately adjacent to the State owned J. W. Corbett Wildlife Management Area. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 28 and House District 82. It is also within the jurisdictions of the Treasure Coast Regional Planning Council and the South Florida Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

This project lies along a line of transition between pine dominated uplands to the northeast and the open marshes of the historic Everglades. It contains a wide variety of natural community types, including freshwater marsh, cypress domes, sloughs, wet pine flatwoods, small open prairies, and hardwood hammocks. Some of the marsh has been impacted by past drainage, but is now passing back into natural vegetation. Six hundred acres of the project has been impounded and is now being shallowly flooded. The project is utilized by a variety of game and nongame species including white-tailed deer, feral hog, raccoon, bobcat, turkey, osprey, hawks, owls, and a variety of wading birds. Endangered or threatened species known to use the area include Florida panther, bald eagle, woodstork, crested caracara, and Florida sandhill crane.

Although the project area has not been systematically surveyed one archaeological site has been identified and the project is considered to have potential for archaeological investigations.

The project can support a range of recreational activities that include hunting, fishing, camping, hiking, and nature appreciation.

OWNERSHIP

Single parcel with three primary owners. Indian Trails Water Management District has control over the northeast 600 acre impoundment. There may also be outstanding drainage rights over the rest of the property.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

The Old Leon Moss Ranch is highly vulnerable to drainage and subsequent agricultural development, as evidenced by the conversion of adjacent lands across the L-8 Canal to sugar cane, and the conversion of lands to the east to citrus. Portions of the property have already been converted but are returning to more natural conditions. Residential development could also occur on the property as development pressure encroaches from the east. Although conversion directly to residential development would be difficult due to permitting constraints, a strategy to convert the property to agricultural use to take advantage of looser regulations applying to agricultural development, followed by a conversion to other development once the area has been altered, could be successful.

Although the owners of the property do not have any development plans, sale of the property to a buyer with development interests could occur. Development pressures on this property will certainly increase with the inevitable urbanization of Palm Beach County.

#65 OLD LEON MOSS RANCH

ACQUISITION PLANNING

On November 12, 1986, the Land Acquisition Selection Committee approved the final project design for Old Leon Moss Ranch. The resource planning boundary was not changed.

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value for 1986 was approximately \$1,335,000.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

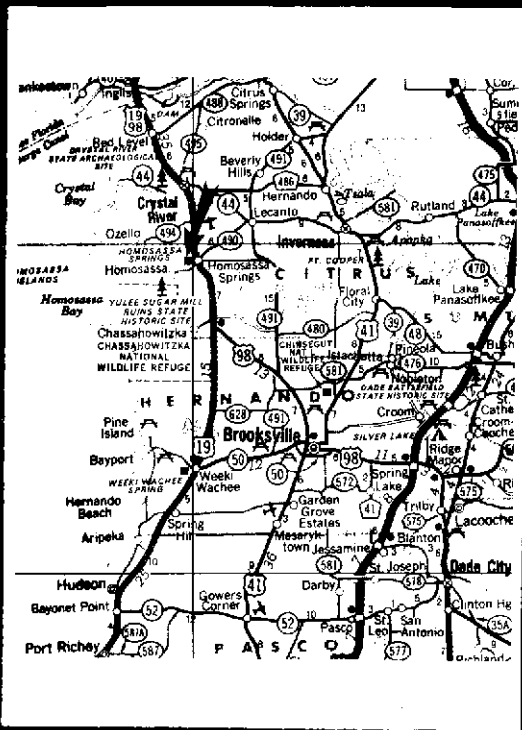
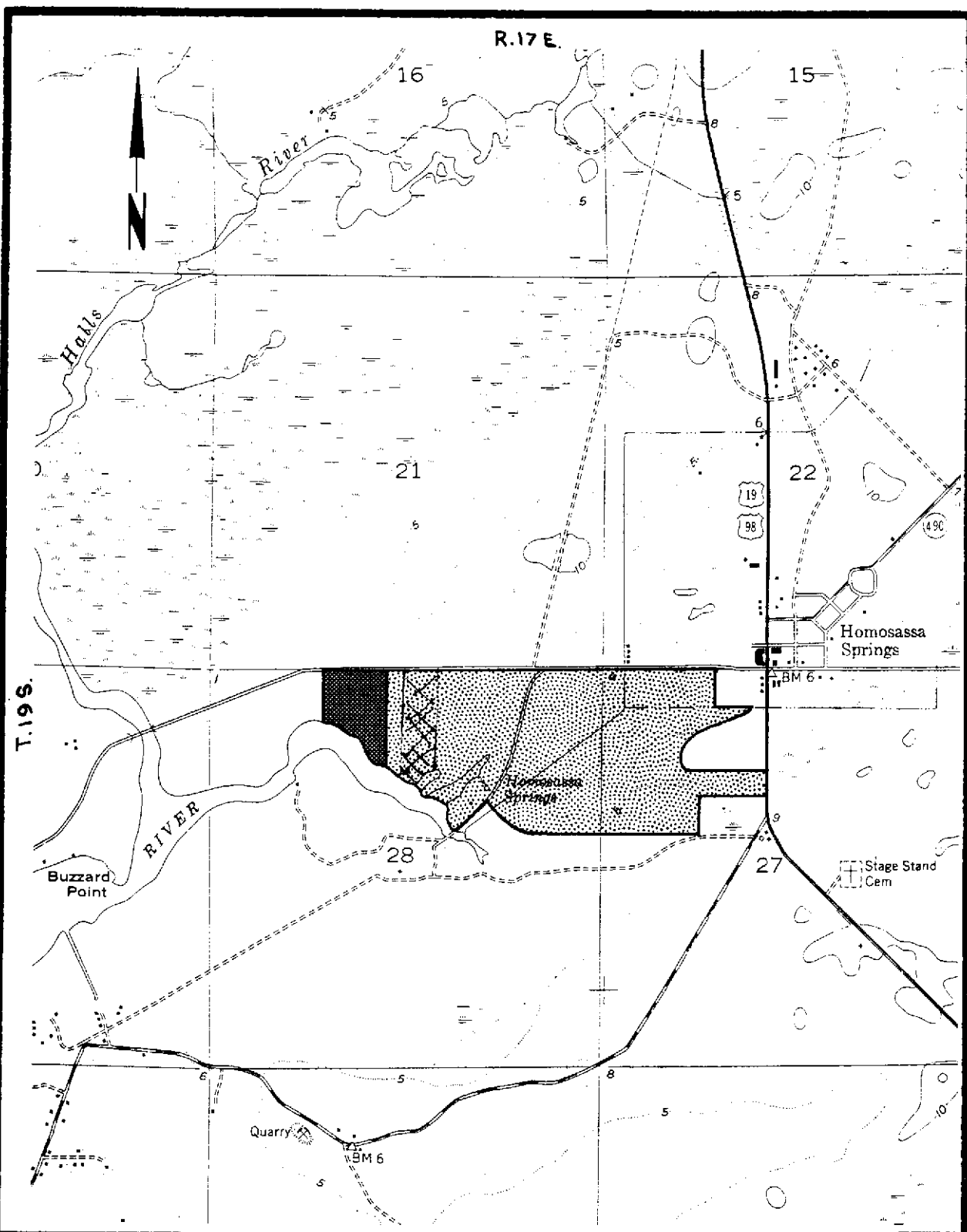
Resolutions.....	0
Letters of general support.....	0
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	1
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	0

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The Old Leon Moss Ranch should be acquired for multiple use management as a wildlife management area. The lead management agency should be the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission with the Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services and the Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State cooperating. In addition to overall management of the property for hunting and other resource-based outdoor recreation, the management concept should include efforts to restore more natural water conditions on the tract, possibly using the impoundment as a source of additional surface water for the property.

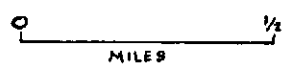
The project is readily adaptable for use as an addition to the existing J. W. Corbett Wildlife Management Area. Because access could be provided and overall management could be handled in conjunction with the existing management area, costs for management for recreational use should be very modest. Hydrologic restoration costs are unknown and could be considerable, depending on amount of engineering required, availability of water, and other factors.

#66 HOMOSASSA SPRINGS



HOMOSSA SPRINGS

CITRUS COUNTY



PROJECT AREA

PROJECT AREA UNDER OPTION

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#66 Homosassa Springs	Citrus	30	\$ 575,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as "other lands." Acquisition of this developed nature attraction and adjacent forest would ensure the protection of a first magnitude spring, would help preserve habitat for an endangered species, would provide outdoor recreational opportunities, and would protect relatively undisturbed hammock.

MANAGER

Citrus County or the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources.

PROPOSED USE

County or State Park.

LOCATION

In southwestern Citrus County, Florida's west coast, just west of U.S. Highway 19 and the urban area of Homosassa Springs. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 4 and House District 26. It is also within the jurisdictions of the Withlacoochee Regional Planning Council and the Southwest Florida Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

This project contains a first magnitude spring, Homosassa or Fishbowl Spring, which is the headwaters of the Homosassa River. The project includes approximately 100 acres of hydric and mesic hammock natural communities which are in good ecological condition. The good woodland habitat in conjunction with the spring and spring run support a large number of wading birds, some of which colonially nest on the property in large rookeries. The spring also provides a winter refuge for the federally endangered manatee and has been used to rehabilitate injured manatees.

The property could provide a variety of recreational activities under the constraints of the project's small size (e.g., canoeing, swimming, fishing, picnicking, nature appreciation and environmental education). The major attraction at the site is an underwater viewing room.

OWNERSHIP

The State has an option agreement with Citrus County on the majority of the tract (ca. 155 acres), scheduled to be exercised in December, 1988. The remaining portion of the project, approximately 30 acres, which is not yet acquired or under option has only two owners. One of the owners, however, has subdivided his property into 16 lots.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

The first magnitude spring is highly vulnerable due to possible contamination from surrounding development.

The presence of the springs makes the site in high demand for recreational use. Also the property is surrounded by commercial and residential property zoning that will exert development pressure on parts of the tract if it is not permanently dedicated as a park either by Citrus County as its present owner or the State through CARL purchase.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

On March 21, 1986, the Land Acquisition Selection Committee approved the project design for Homosassa Springs. The project design did not alter the resource planning boundary which added approximately 30 acres of forest to the original proposal. The entire project area has now been boundary mapped.

ACQUISITION PLANNING (Continued)

Acquisition Phasing

- Phase I. Original Proposal - county owned.
- Phase II. Florida Natural Areas Inventory recommended addition.

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value for one of the two remaining ownerships is \$102,800.
 Tax assessed value for the other subdivided ownership is approximately \$472,000, based on the average assessed values for waterfront and interior lots in that recorded plat. Total tax assessed value for 1987 is approximately \$575,000.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	2
Letters of general support.....	1063
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	9
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	11

OTHER

This project is within a Chapter 380 Growth Management Agreement Area. It is also proposed by Citrus County as a joint County/State purchase.

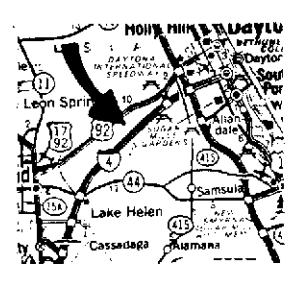
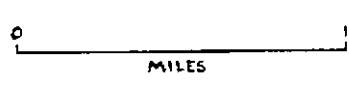
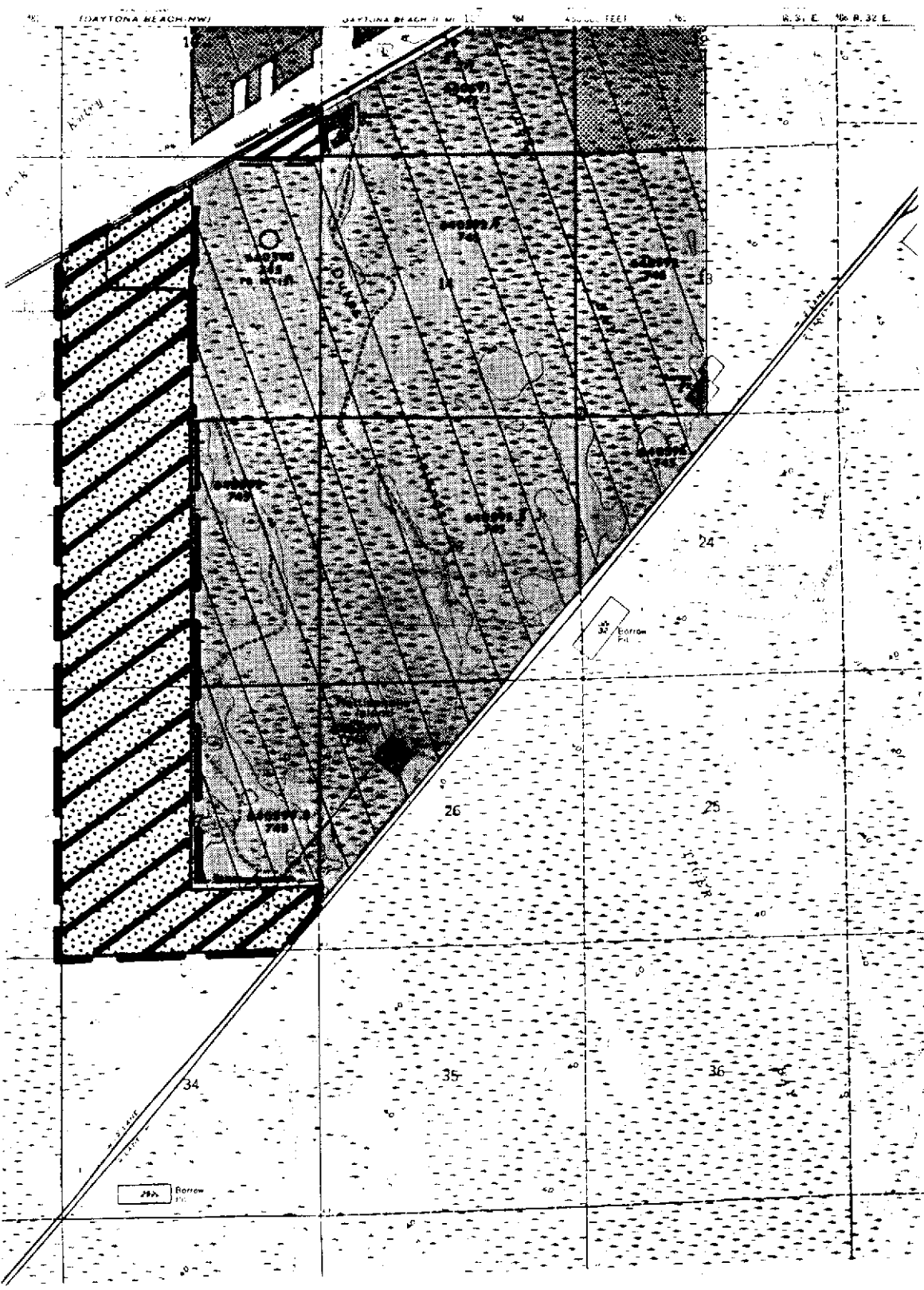
MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The Homosassa Springs project area consists of approximately 185 acres and contains the well known attraction Homosassa Nature World with Nature's Fishbowl. Homosassa Springs is large, deep and clear, and has an underwater observatory aiding the fishbowl appeal. The spring run (or river segment) encompassed by the property is a winter habitat for substantial numbers of manatees, while the spring pool upstream from a mesh barrier is currently used for rehabilitation of injured manatees.

Besides the underwater observatory, development in the attraction includes the administration building, the gift shop, the restaurant building, the animal-exhibit park, the parking lot, the cruise boat dock, and certain accessory structures, all densely situated and confined to a small western area. A convenience store apart from the attraction and in another part of the property is included.

There is potential for recreational use in addition to its present use, primarily for fairly passive activities taking advantage of the pleasing forest land outside the sphere of the attraction and the spring run. There also is potential for the alternative replacement of the existing attraction with a spring-centered recreation design based entirely upon the natural amenities of the site. The potential for adding water-recreation activities depends on requirements for manatee.

#67 VOLUSIA EEL ADDITION
(WOODY PROPERTY)



VOLUSIA EEL ADDITION
VOLUSIA COUNTY

- PROJECT AREA
- STATE OWNED

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#67 Volusia EEL Addition (Woody Property)	Volusia	980	\$ 210,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as "other lands." Acquisition would provide additional access and would aid management of existing State owned land and would also provide the State with timber harvesting opportunities and the general public with recreational opportunities. Acquisition would also allow the restoration of wildlife habitat.

MANAGER

The Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services. The Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission cooperating.

PROPOSED USE

Addition to the Volusia EEL Tract.

LOCATION

In Volusia County, approximately nine miles southwest of Daytona Beach and ten miles northeast of DeLand including portions of Sections 10, 15, 22, and 27 of Township 16 South, Range 31 East. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 10 and House Districts 29 and 30. It is also within the jurisdictions of the East Central Florida Regional Planning Council and the St. Johns River Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

Approximately 690 acres of this project is comprised of pine flatwoods, the remainder being cypress swamp (ca. 250 acres) and a small area (ca. 35 acres) of borrow pit/lakes. The strand swamp and cypress domes are dominated by bald cypress but also contain loblolly bay, red maple, and sweetbay. The pines were mostly harvested during the winter of 1980-1981. A good seed crop was produced during the fall of 1980, just prior to harvest, and the stand reseeded naturally. The flatwoods now have a fair to good stocking of young slash pine with a very sparse overstory of mature slash pine. The natural communities support a variety of wildlife.

The project has been recommended for multiple use management and can support a range of recreational activities that might include hunting, fishing, hiking and horseback riding.

OWNERSHIP

Woodrow Woody was the major owner, but has recently sold his property. Frank Fords owns subsurface rights on almost all the tract.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

The vegetative and hydrological resources on this tract are highly susceptible to damage by development. Site modifications necessary for the development of residential or business structures would damage vegetation on the flatwoods and wetlands, and would adversely affect water quality in the cypress swamps. Development of the flatwoods areas would increase runoff and would increase water levels in the wetlands. Development of this parcel would also adversely impact the adjacent EEL Tract.

There are no known development plans for the property at present. However, because the major owner has the property on the market, development is likely.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

The final project design, which did not alter the original proposal or resource planning boundary was approved by the Land Acquisition Selection Committee on November 21, 1986.

#67 Volusia EEL Addition (Woody Property)

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value is approximately \$210,000.

Management Expenses of the Division of Forestry for Fiscal Year 1987-88 for Volusia Tract Acquired under EEL.

<u>Source</u>	<u>Salaries</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>Total</u>
CARL 4216	\$9,518	\$4,216	\$13,734
GR 951B			

Management Funds Requested for Fiscal Year 1988-89.

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$9,518	\$2,850	\$12,368

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

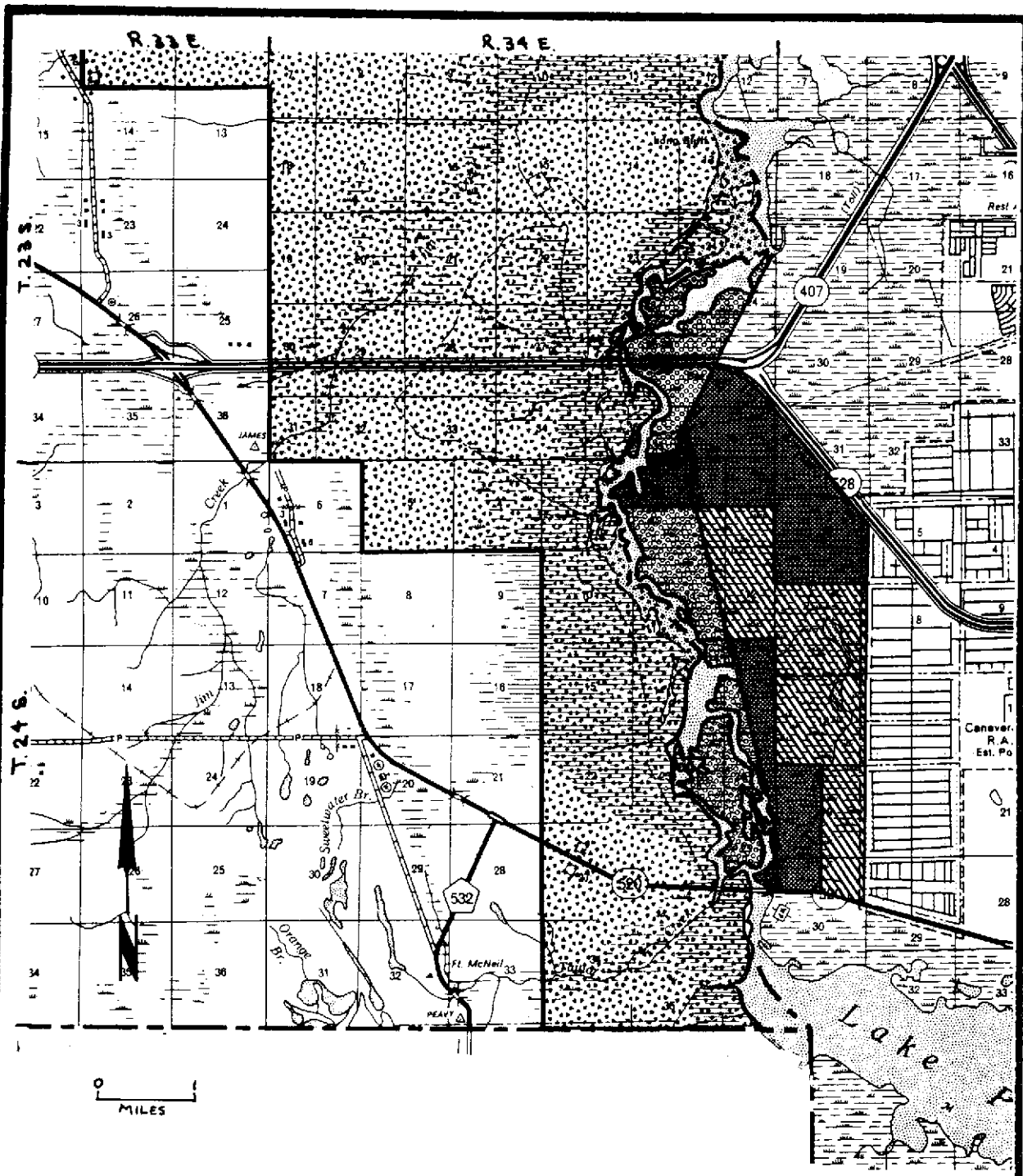
Resolutions.....	0
Letters of general support.....	0
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	0
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	0

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

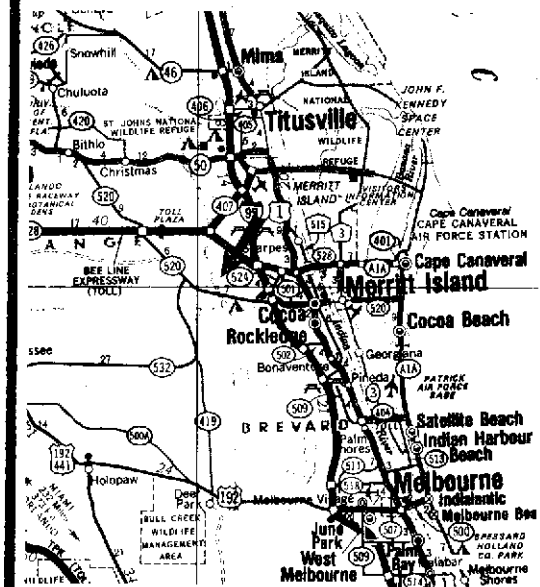
The site has potential for a variety of active and passive recreational pursuits including camping, fishing, hunting, canoeing, horseback riding, hiking, nature appreciation, photography and bird watching. It is accessible from U.S. 92 and is traversed its entire length by an all weather woods road. In addition to the 975 acres included in this project, ownership of this parcel would provide access to an additional 500 acres of the Volusia EEL Tract that is currently inaccessible to the public.

This property should be managed under multiple-use concepts along with the Volusia EEL Tract. Consideration should be given to timber management, wildlife habitat improvement, and compatible recreational activities. Care should be taken to insure that any fragile or sensitive ecosystems are protected. The Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services should be the lead manager with the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission a cooperating manager.

#68 CANAVERAL INDUSTRIAL PARK



BREVARD COUNTY



PROJECT AREA

PROJECT AREA UNDER OPTION

ST. JOHNS W.M.D.

TOSOHATCHEE STATE RESERVE

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#68 Canaveral Industrial Park	Brevard	2,500	\$ 5,717,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as "other lands." Acquisition will help preserve a natural floodplain and will contribute towards the restoration of a major river system.

MANAGER

The Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources. The Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission cooperating.

PROPOSED USE

Addition to Tosohatchee State Reserve.

LOCATION

In Brevard County, along the St. Johns River, across from Tosohatchee State Reserve, between Titusville and Melbourne. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 16 and House District 34. It is also within the jurisdictions of the East Central Florida Regional Planning Council and the St. Johns River Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

About 90 percent of this project is within the 10-year floodplain of the St. Johns River, although much of the property is seldom inundated for very long periods. Almost half of this project is improved pasture, the remainder being wetlands that include wet prairie, sloughs, hardwood swamps, and hydric hammocks. These natural communities support a diverse assemblage of wildlife. Maintenance of the floodplain in a natural condition helps to protect the water quantity and quality of the St. Johns River.

This project can support a wide range of recreational activities (e.g., hunting, fishing, boating, hiking, and camping).

OWNERSHIP

There are approximately 100 owners in the project area and more than half are within three unrecorded, undeveloped subdivisions. St. Johns River Water Management District has purchased 2,666.8 acres. The State has a contract to reimburse the District for 50 percent of the purchase price and all appraisal expenditures to be closed in the summer of 1988, and will receive a 50 percent undivided interest.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

The natural resources of the tract are vulnerable to land development practices. Past and current activities of man have left their mark on the property and have changed the ecological characteristic of portions of the land. These can be restored to a more natural condition.

The property is located in a rapidly growing region, and the property is for sale. The endangerment of the lower elevation portions is considered low due to protective regulations. However, the higher elevation portions have a moderate to high development potential.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

On March 21, 1986, the Land Acquisition Selection Committee approved the project design for Canaveral Industrial Park. The project design did not alter the resource planning boundary which added approximately 2,633 acres to the original 2,697 acre proposal. The enlarged boundary includes additional floodplain acreage and a large upland hardwood/mixed forest.

Acquisition Phasing

- Phase I. Larger ownerships.
- Phase II. Remainder of project area.

#6B CANAVERAL INDUSTRIAL PARK

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value is approximately \$5,717,000.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	1
Letters of general support.....	1
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	1
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	0

OTHER

This project is a joint acquisition with the St. Johns River Water Management District. Water resources of the adjacent Tosohatchee State Reserve are classified as an Outstanding Florida Water.

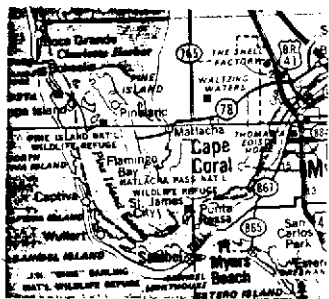
MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

This project will help to protect the extensive floodplain marsh of the St. Johns River and, will also help to create a linear array of public lands along nearly 160 miles of the St. Johns River. The site offers good opportunities for both active and passive recreation. The site is recommended for use as a State Reserve with the Department of Natural Resources as the lead management agency and the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission cooperating. The recommended management should emphasize protection of a natural floodplain while encouraging nondestructive public use and enjoyment.

069 GALT ISLAND



GALT ISLAND
LEE COUNTY



STATE OWNED



PROJECT BOUNDARY

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#69 Galt Island	Lee	390	\$ 437,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as "other lands." Acquisition would preserve a significant archaeological site, while also providing recreational opportunities.

MANAGER

The Department of Natural Resources. The Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State cooperating.

PROPOSED USE

Addition to the Pine Island Sound Aquatic Preserve.

LOCATION

In Lee County, an island situated in Pine Island Sound. It is located just off the southwestern coast of Pine Island and to the northwest of the small community of St. James. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 38 and House District 74. It is also within the jurisdictions of the Southwest Florida Regional Planning Council and the South Florida Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

Galt Island is primarily significant as an archaeological site; however, the project area also includes a very good example of maritime tropical hardwood hammock, which is similar in physiognomy to those of the West Indies. This natural community is found growing on the pre-Columbian shell middens which compose all of the uplands on the island. The remainder of the project area is predominantly mangrove. The preclusion of development within the project area would help preserve the water quality of the Pine Island Aquatic Preserve. The project includes an artificial causeway constructed of fill which connects the Galt Island to Pine Island.

Galt Island is probably a significant village of the historic Calusa Indians, as indicated by late styles of aboriginal and European ceramics. The site is believed to have been inhabited before the Calusa by their immediate prehistoric ancestors. It is one of few large island aboriginal sites located in this cultural area. The project area includes a large midden-mound complex and a burial mound. Unfortunately, good chronological controls for these extraordinary sites are not available to determine which were occupied at the same time or for how long. From their density and from the size of the shell middens, however, it is quite possible that most of them were occupied together over several or more centuries. Other sites in the area which appear to be contemporaneous with Galt Island date from around 500 B.C. to historic contact times. These sites offer excellent potential for archaeological investigations.

OWNERSHIP

There is one owner.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

The island is very susceptible to degradation caused by human activity. Part of the midden-mound complex and tropical hammock have been bulldozed by developers in the past. Also, parts of the burial mound has been looted by "pothunters."

The island is accessible via a filled causeway. The owner is planning an exclusive residential development which would leave most of the mound undisturbed.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

The project design for Galt Island was approved by the Land Acquisition Selection Committee on March 21, 1986. As a result, the project area now includes the entire ownership of E. J. Associates rather than only the island and causeway. The Land Acquisition Selection Committee also approved the following acquisition phasing recommendations:

The most unique resources in this project are the shell mound-tropical hammock community and archaeological sites, which are located on the island itself. Additionally, the causeways are essential for provision for, and control of access to the island. Thus, if funds are limiting, the island and connecting causeways should be appraised and purchased first, with the remainder of the ownership to be purchased later.

Phase I. Galt Island itself, and portion of the connecting causeways adequate to insure control of overland access.

Phase II. Remaining parts of the project area (i.e., submerged tracts and wetlands on Pine Island) as are necessary to provide a coastal buffer and optimize manageability.

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value for 1986 was approximately \$437,000.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	1
Letters of general support.....	9
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	1
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	4

OTHER

This project is within a Chapter 380 Resource Planning and Management Area with Management Plans Adopted.

The owner has been an unwilling seller at the state's offering price. The county, however, has requested that the project remain on the CARL list pending the outcome of the owner's development plans.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

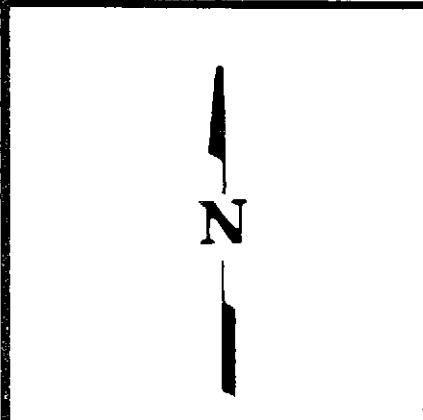
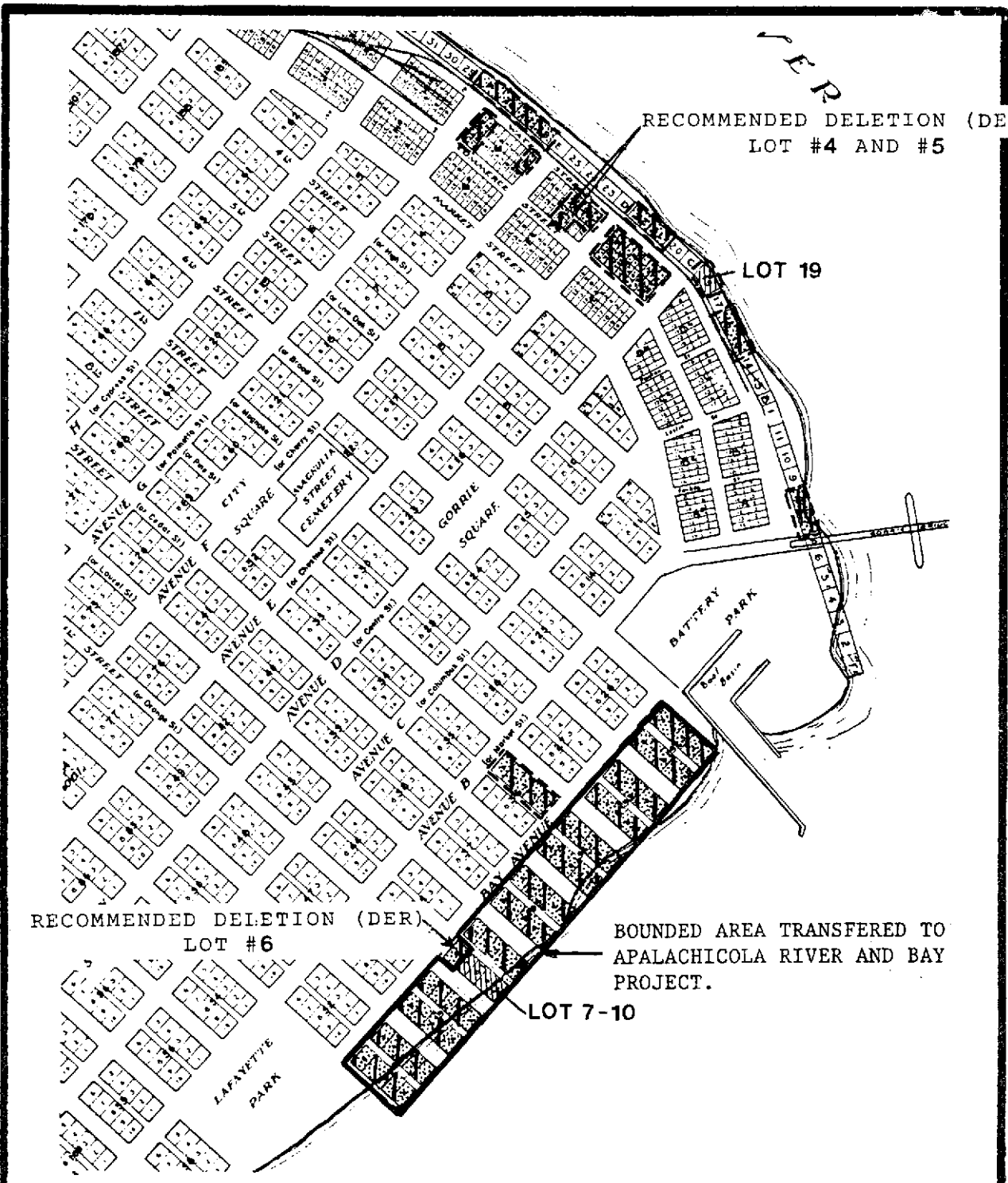
The archaeological sites on Galt Island are very significant. The extensive remains there suggest a large aboriginal population once occupied the island. There is tremendous potential for acquiring abundant data on the prehistoric subsistence economy of the area. Management should be focussed on preserving the archaeological resources of the site. Conservation of the tropical hardwood hammock is also an important management concern.

Active recreation on this project could include fishing and boating. Passive recreation should include such activities as biking, picnicking, nature appreciation, archeological site visitation and photography.

PROPOSALS FOR WHICH ASSESSMENTS
 HAVE BEEN APPROVED BY THE
 LAND ACQUISITION SELECTION COMMITTEE
 AND
 FOR WHICH PROJECT DESIGNS WILL BE PREPARED





<u>Project</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Page</u>
Apalachicola Historic Working Waterfront	Franklin	367
Big Bend	Taylor/Dixie	368
Deer Lake	Walton	369
Emerson Point	Manatee	370
Holmes Avenue Scrub	Highlands	371
Letchworth Mounds	Jefferson	372
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Seabranh	Martin	374
Silver Glen Springs	Lake/Marion	375
Sugarloaf Hammock	Monroe	376
Tree of Life Tracts	Monroe	377
Yamato Scrub	Palm Beach	378
Ybor City	Hillsborough	379
Prairie Creek*	Alachua	380

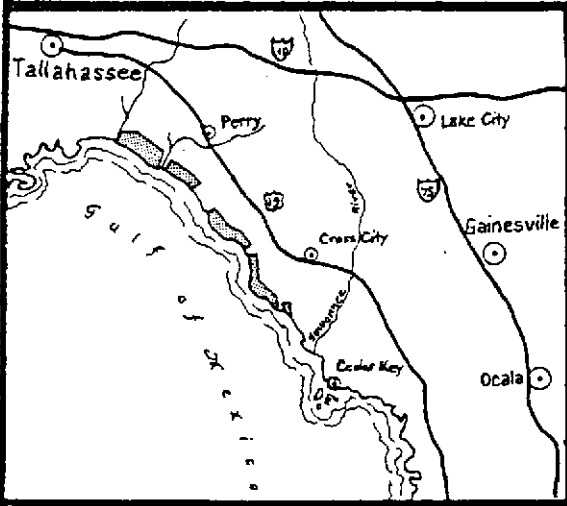
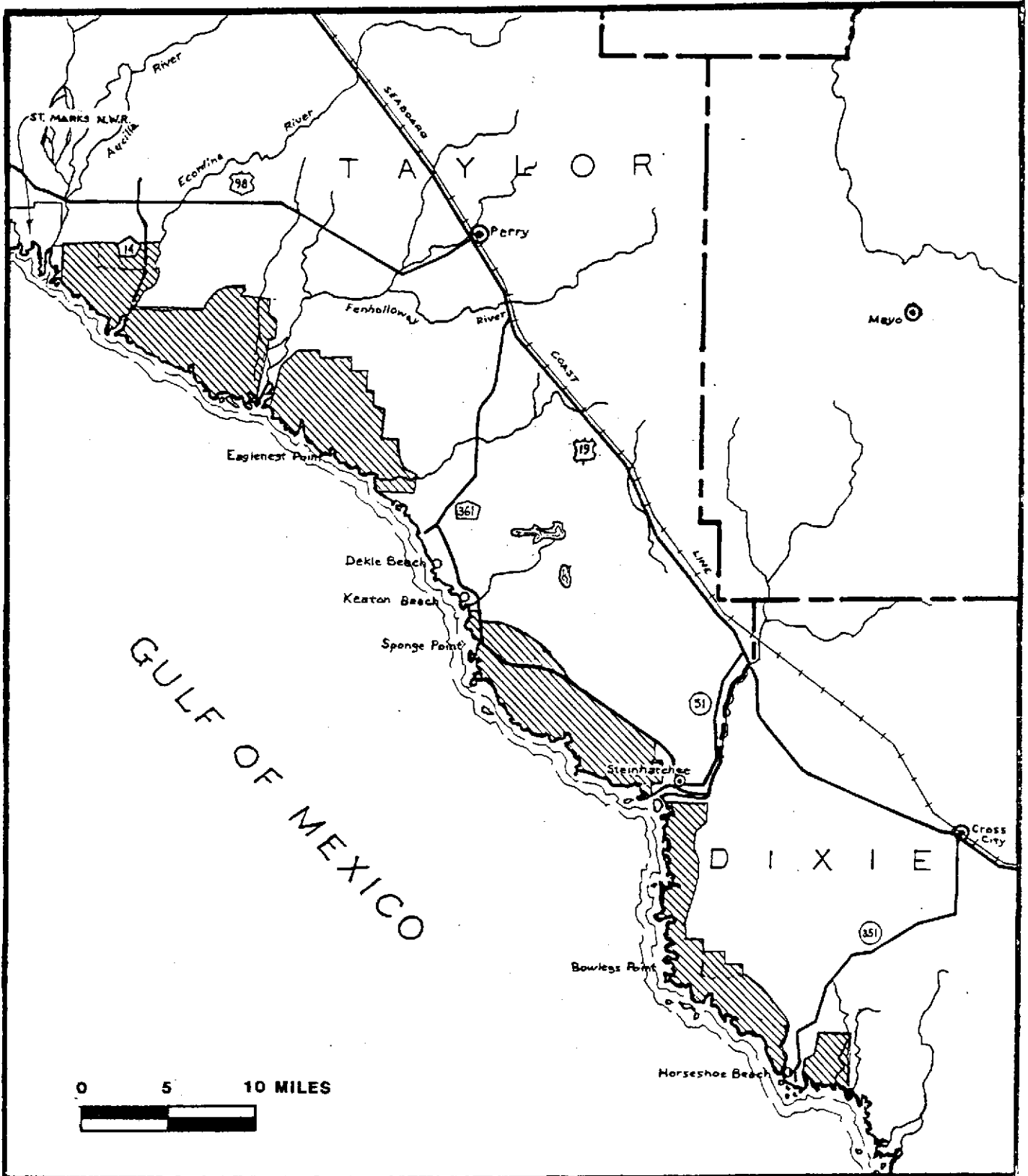
* Incorporated in Paynes Prairie project boundary.



PROPOSED ACQUISITION PROJECT
 APALACHICOLA HISTORIC
 WORKING WATERFRONT
 FRANKLIN COUNTY



- LOT 4,5,6 RECOMMENDED DELETION (DER)
-  RECOMMENDED ADDITION (DER)
(LOT 7,8,9,10,19)
-  ORIGINAL PROPOSAL
-  PROPOSED AREA (FNAI)
-  RESOURCE PLANNING BOUNDARY



VICINITY MAP



PROJECT LAND

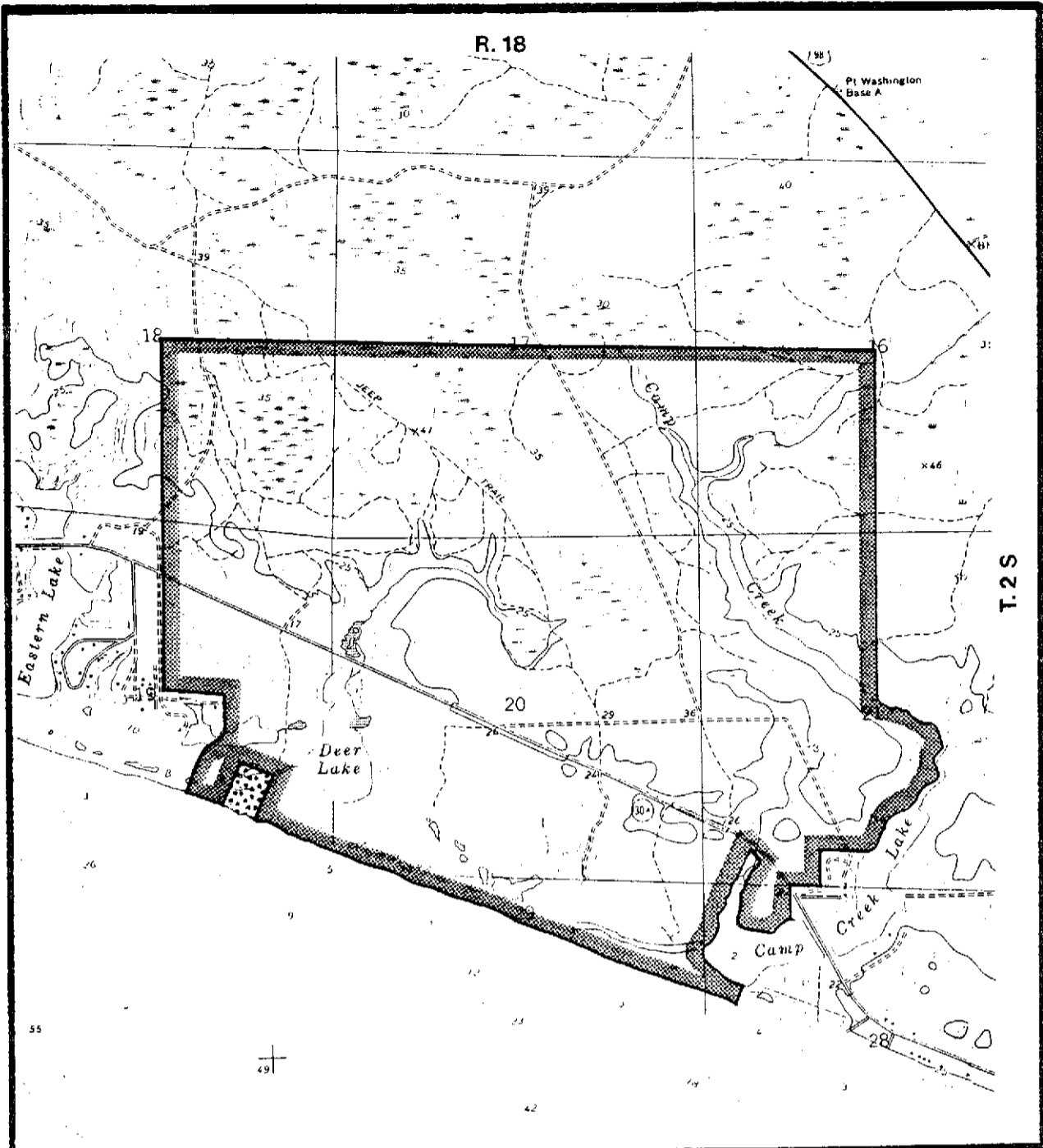
SEE ATTACHED SHEETS FOR DETAIL

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF RECREATION AND PARKS

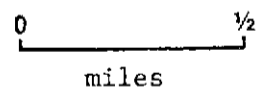
BIG BEND COAST TRACTS

TAYLOR, DIXIE

COUNTY

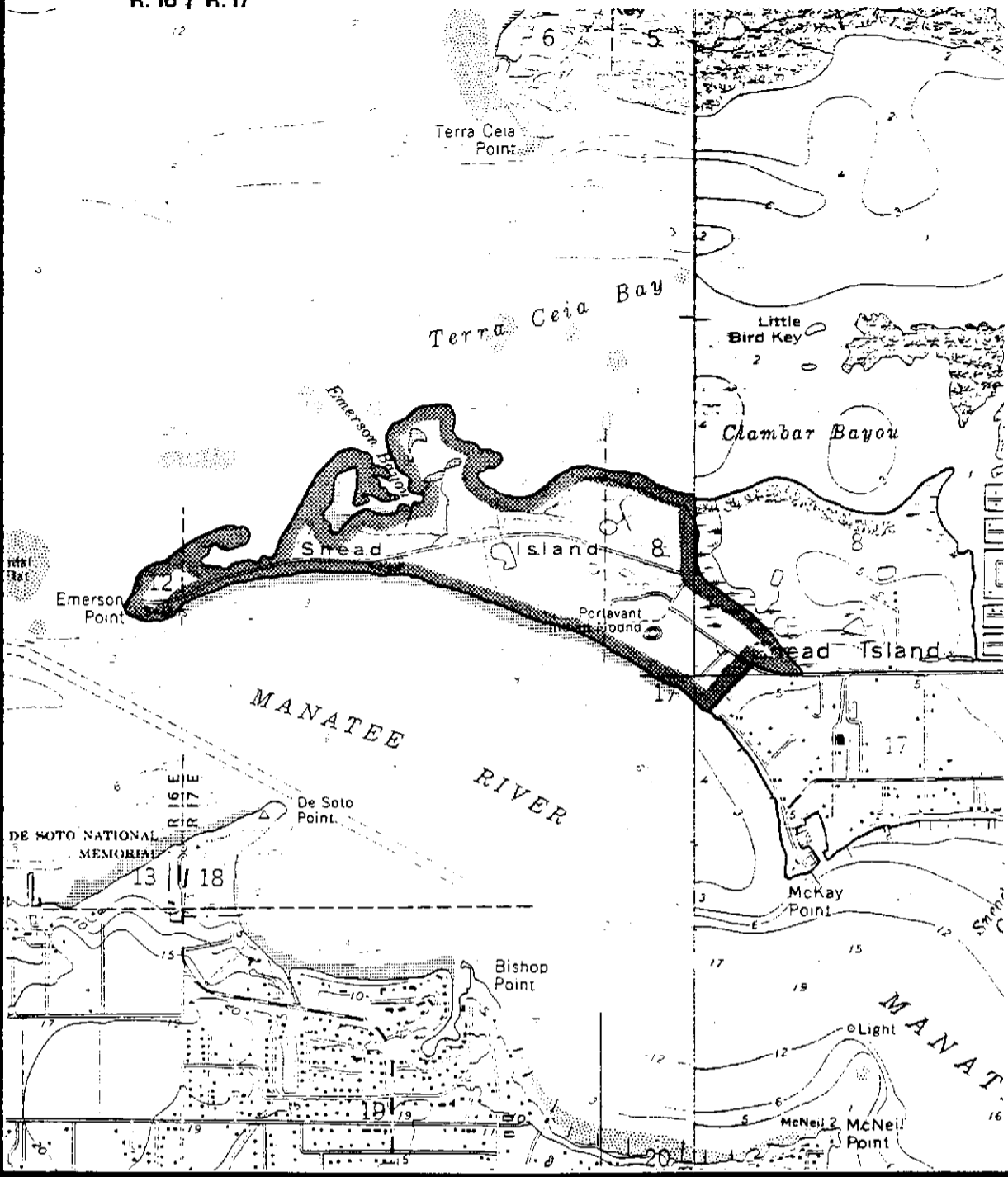


DEER LAKE PARCEL
WALTON COUNTY

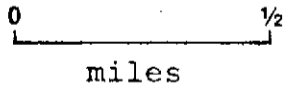


- R.P.B.
- STATE OWNED

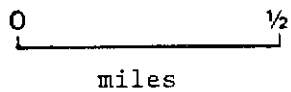
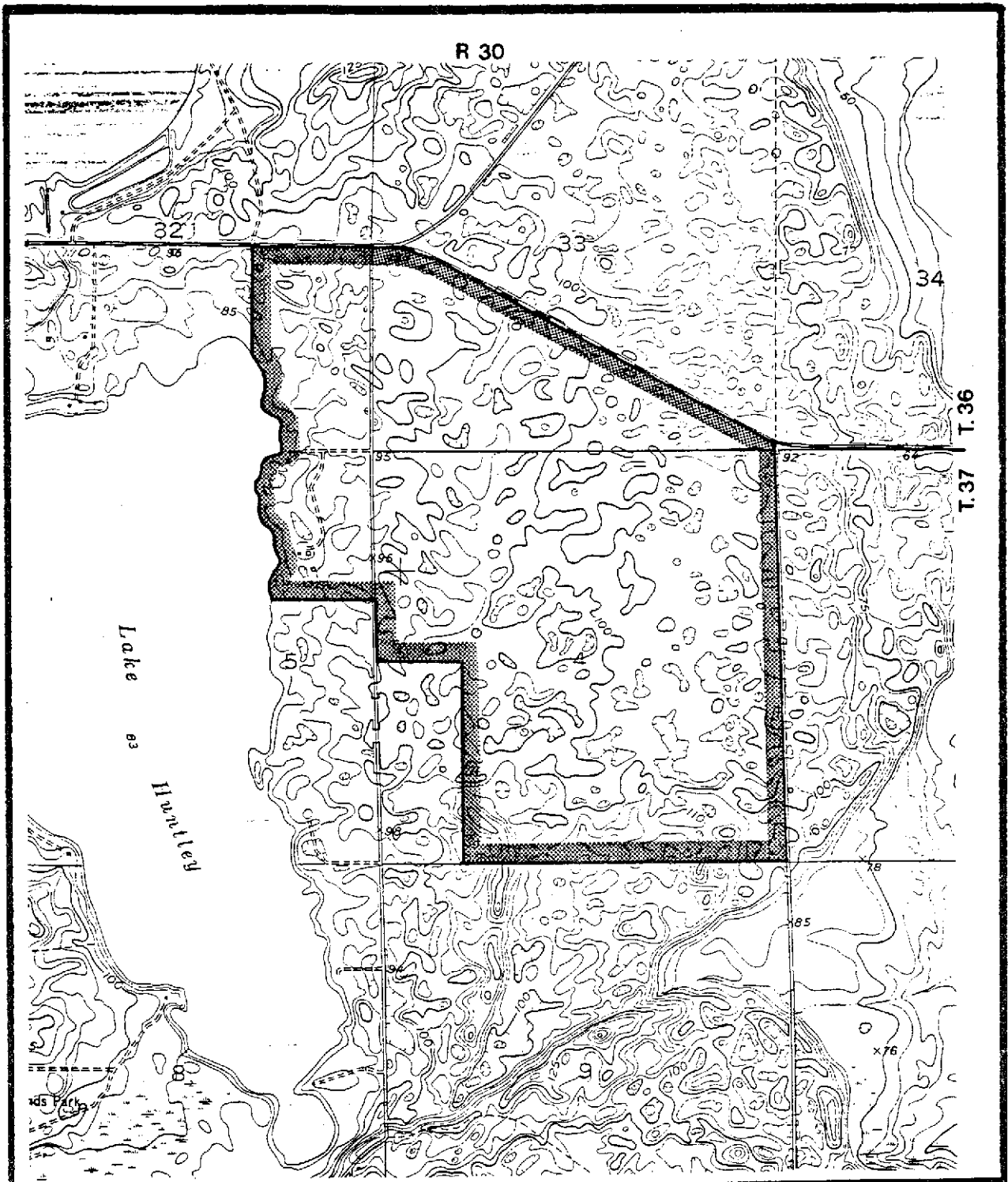
R. 16 | R. 17



EMERSON POINT
MANATEE COUNTY

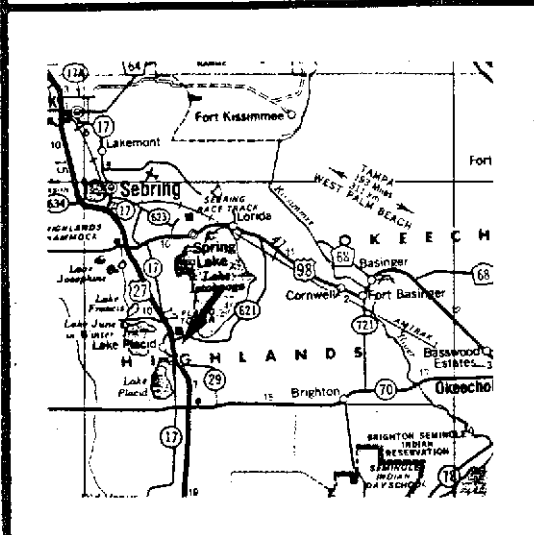


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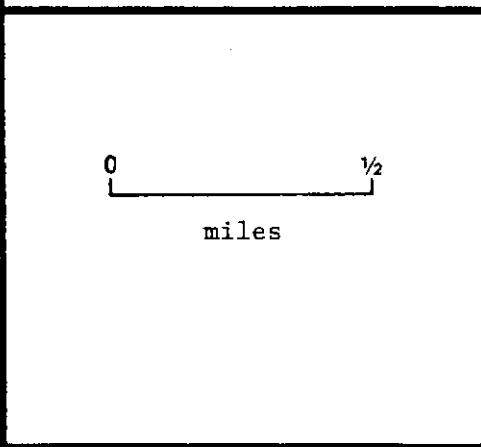
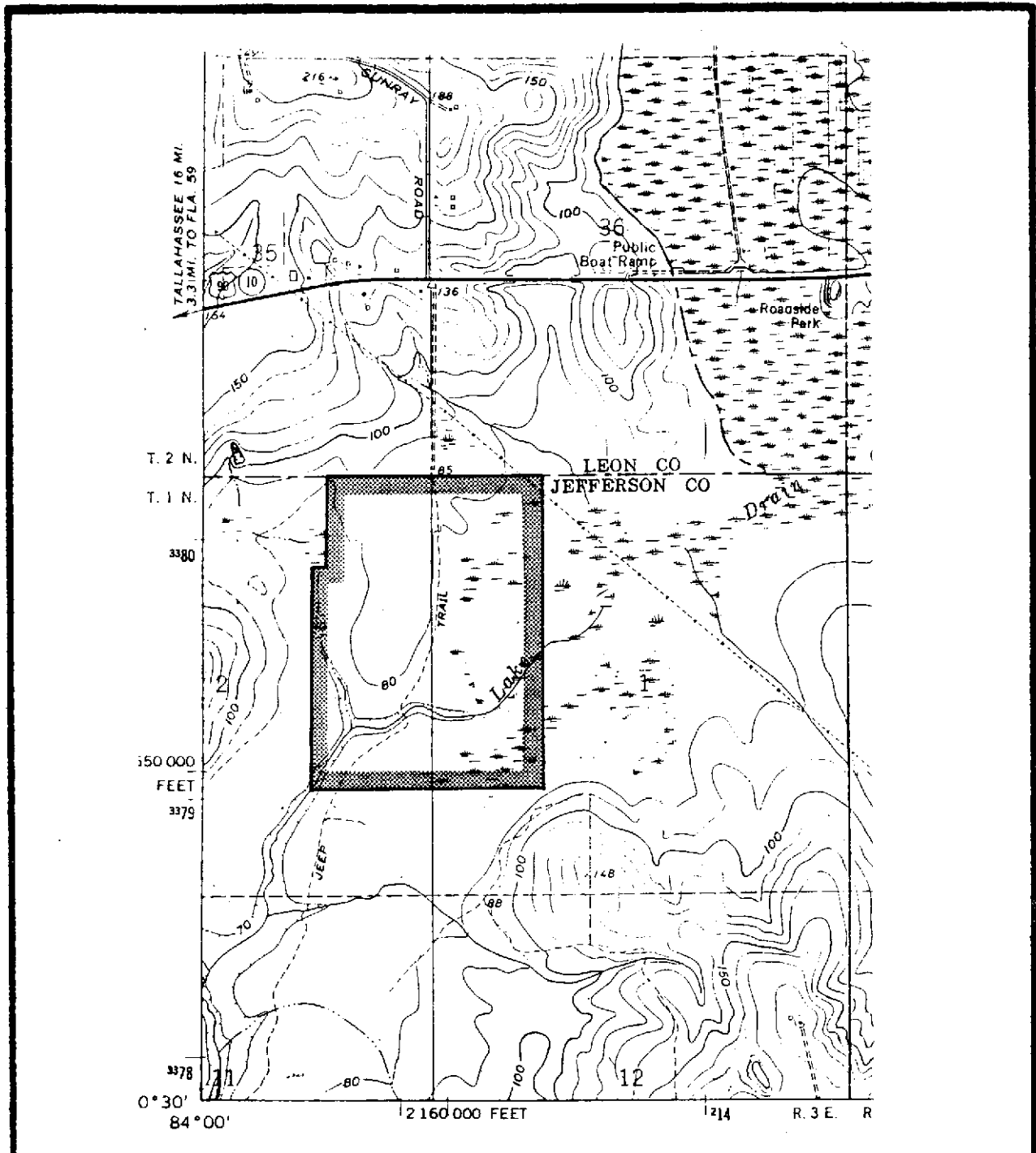


HOLMES AVENUE SCRUB

HIGHLANDS COUNTY




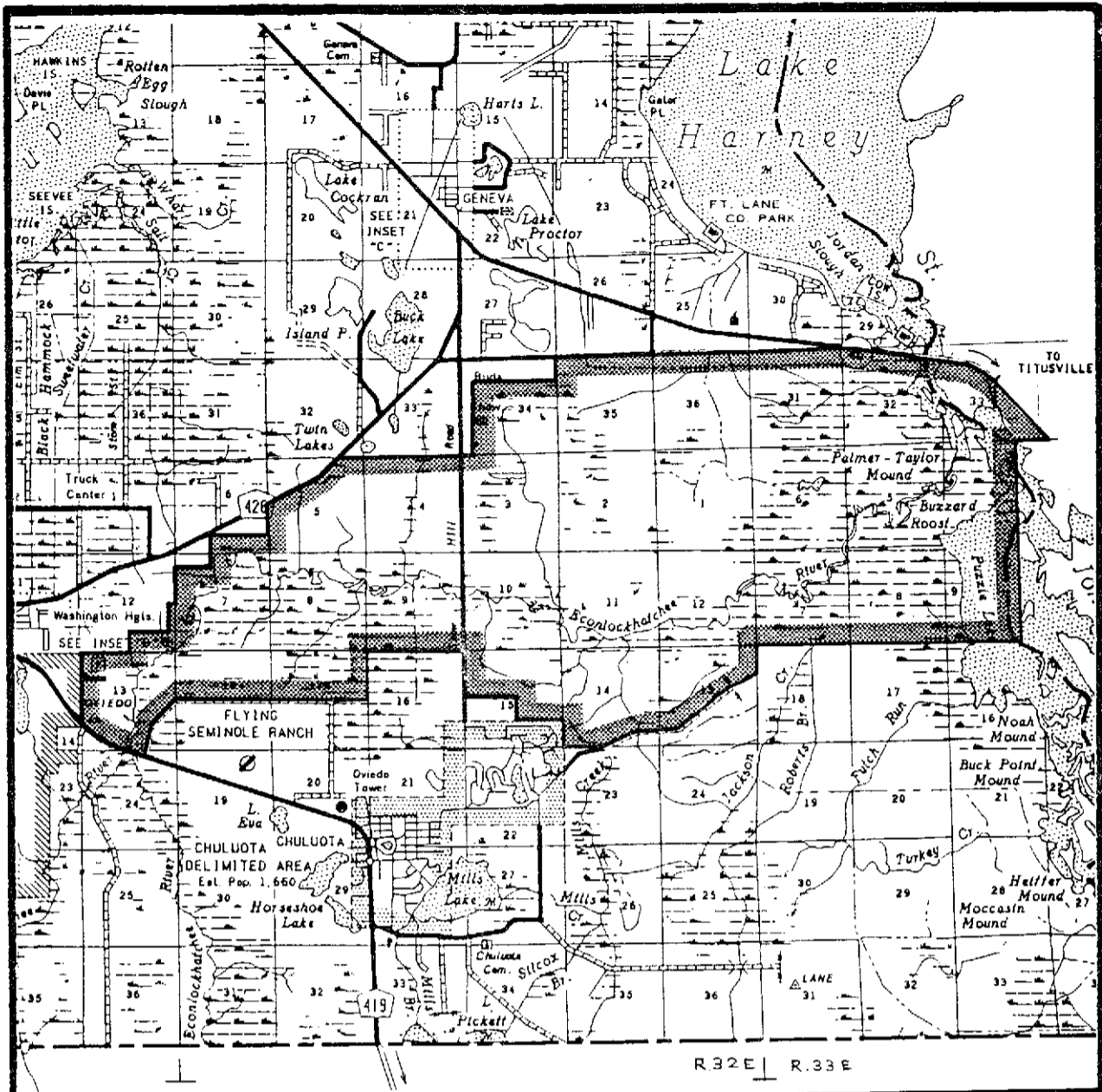
R.P.B.



LETCWORTH MOUNDS
JEFFERSON COUNTY



 R.P.B.



T.205
T.215

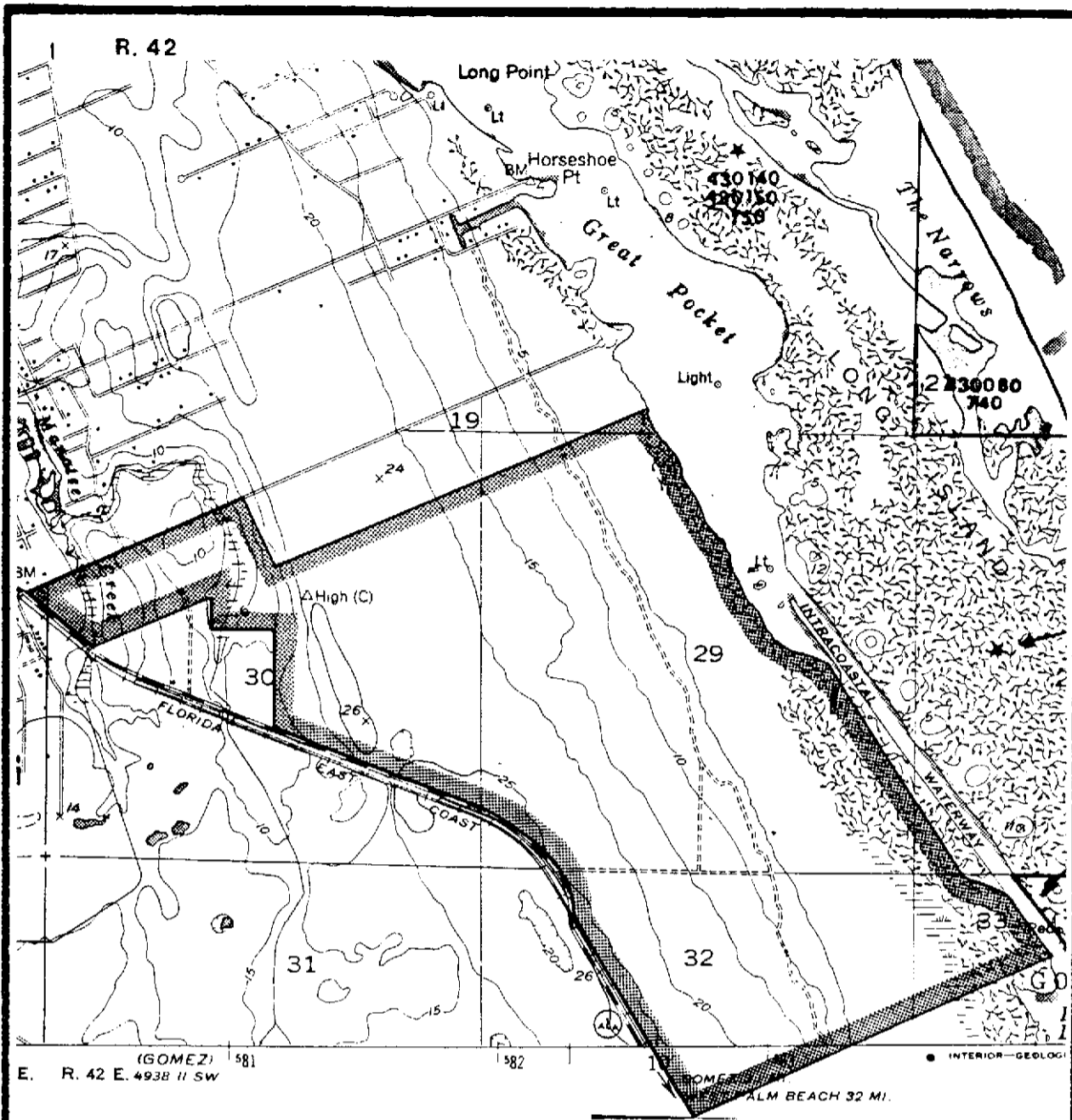
LOWER ECONLOCKHATCHEE

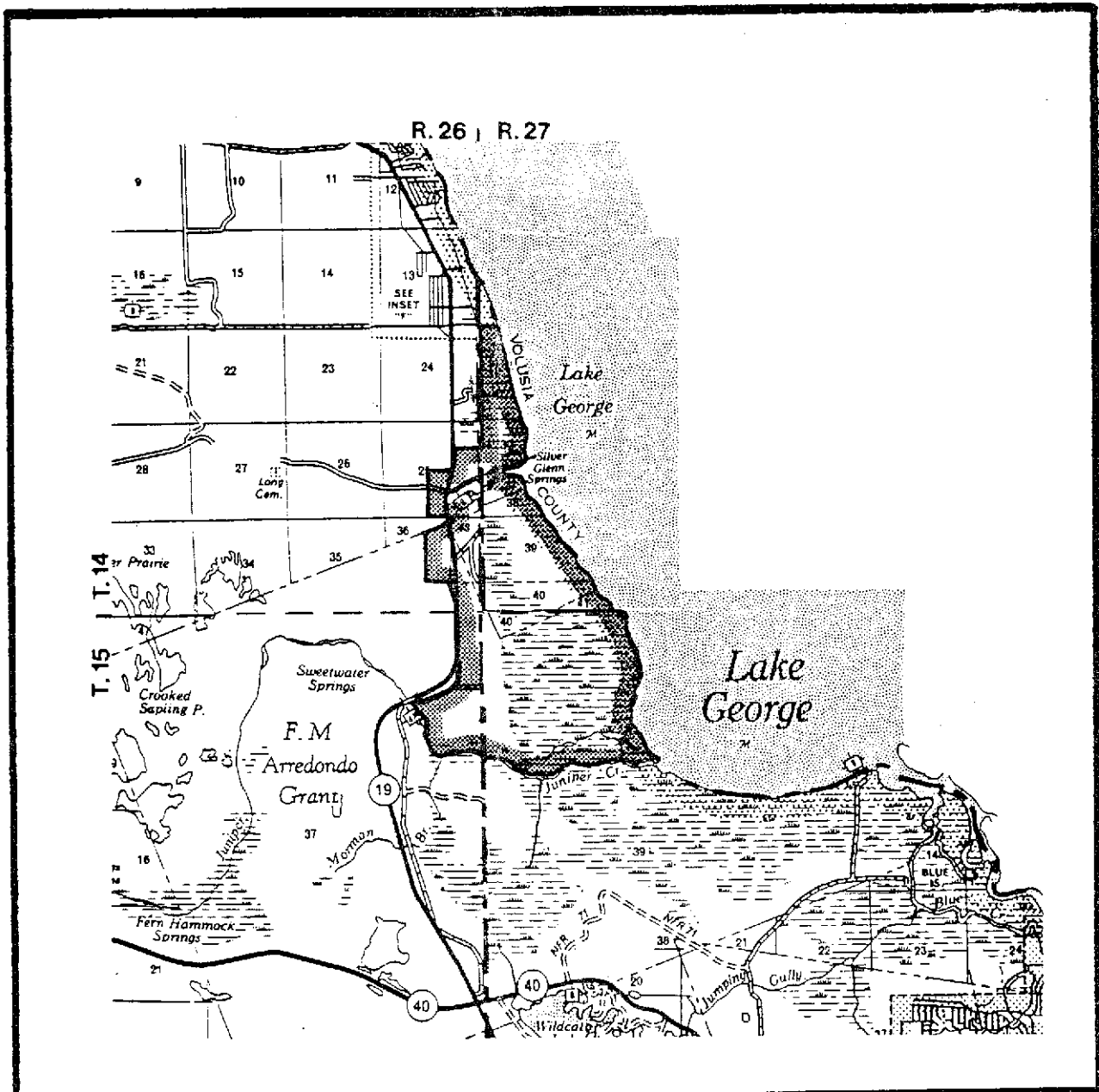
SEMINOLE/VOLUSIA COUNTIES

1 MILE

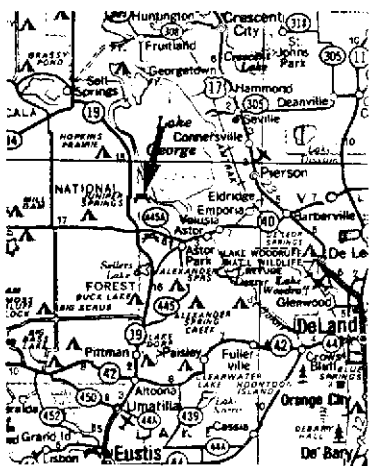
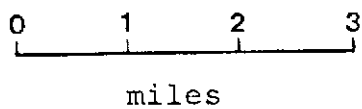


R.P.B.

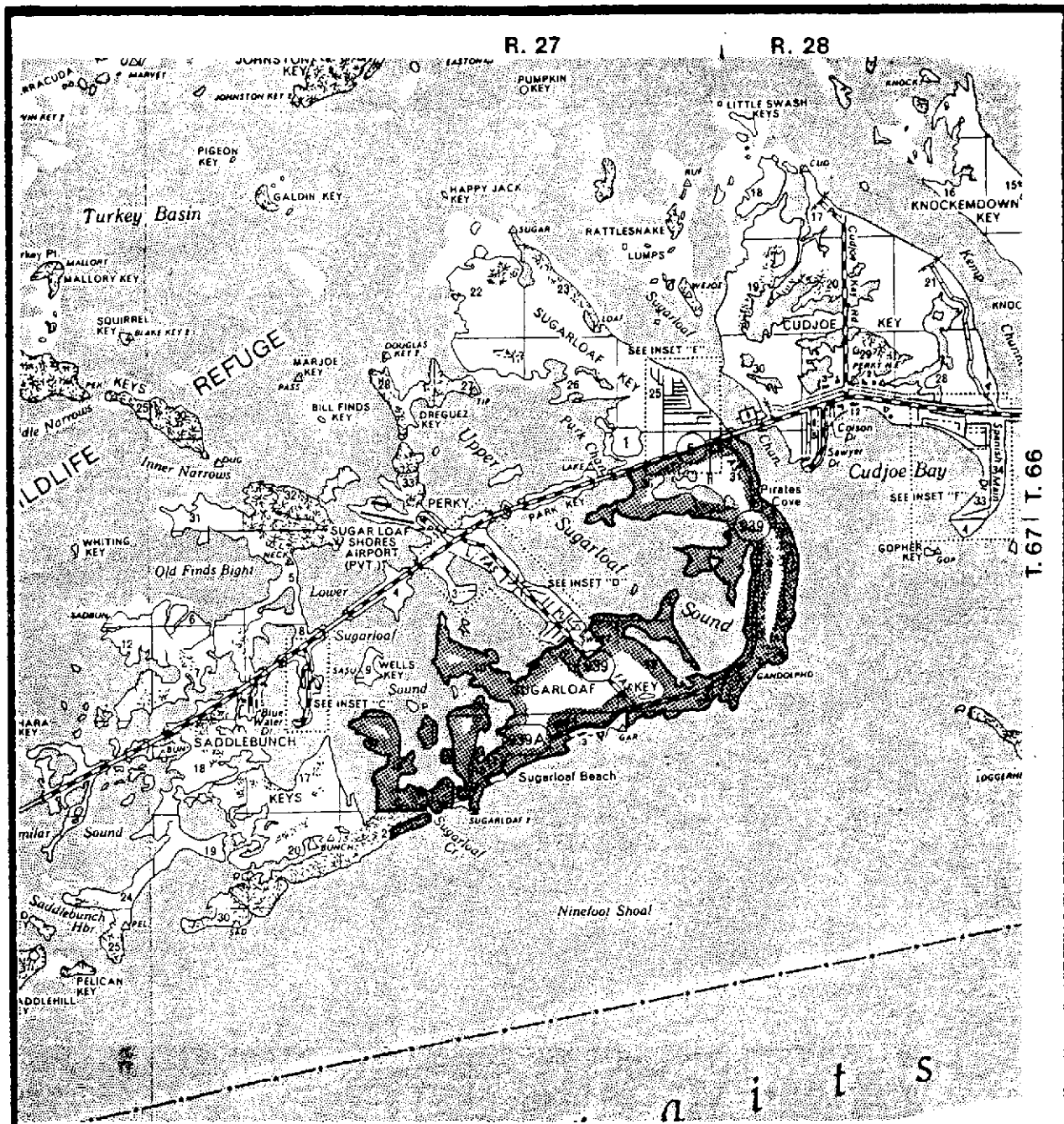




SILVER GLEN SPRINGS
MARION/LAKE COUNTIES

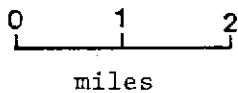


R.P.B.

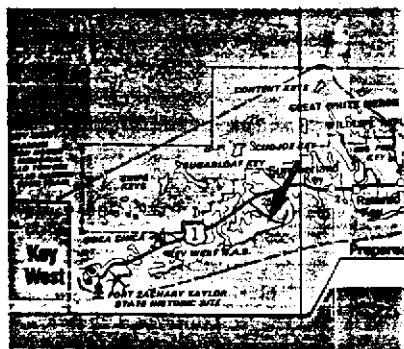


SUGARLOAF HAMMOCK

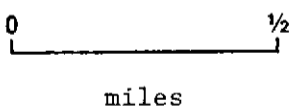
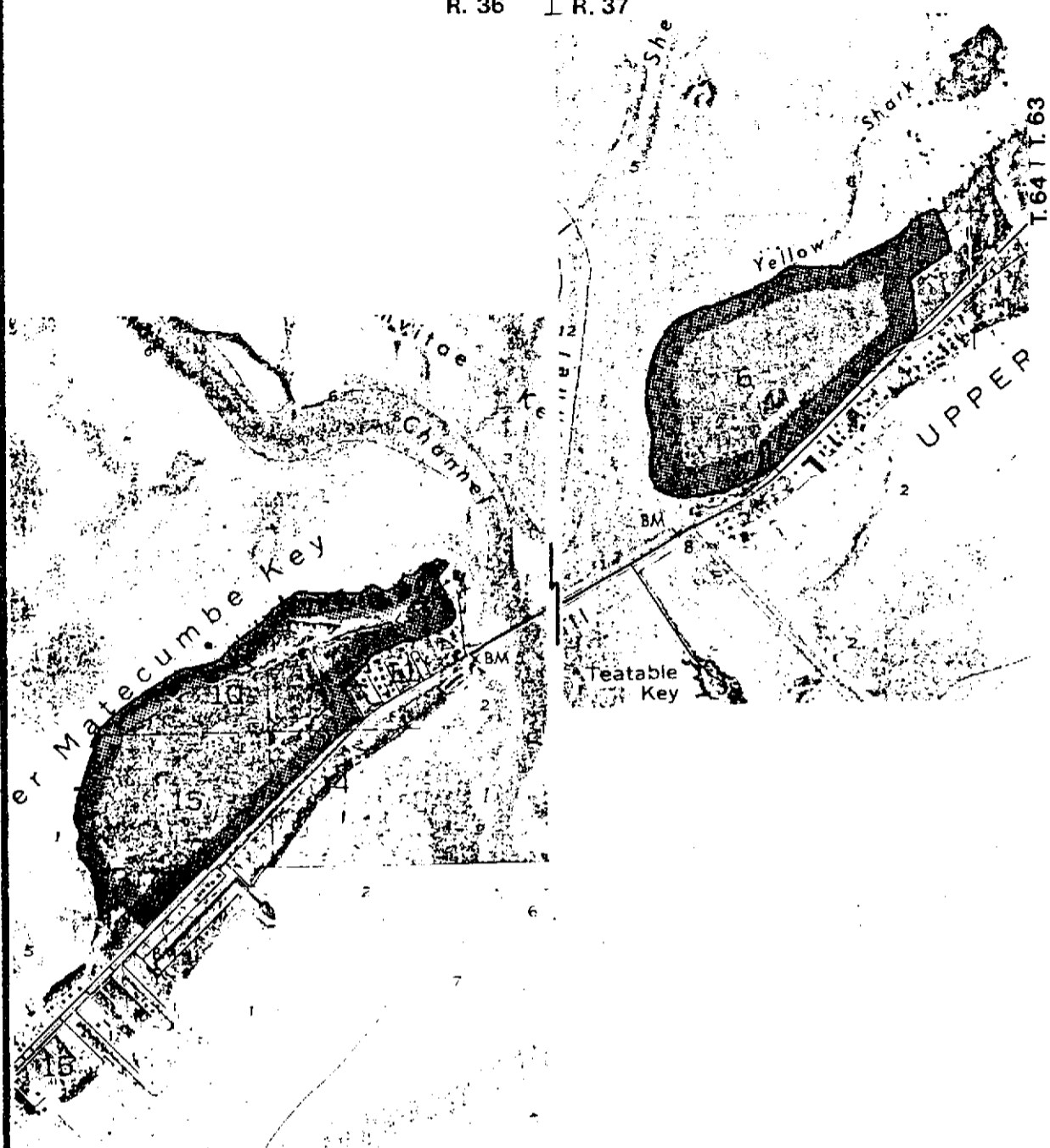
MONROE COUNTY



R.P.B.



R. 36 ⊥ R. 37

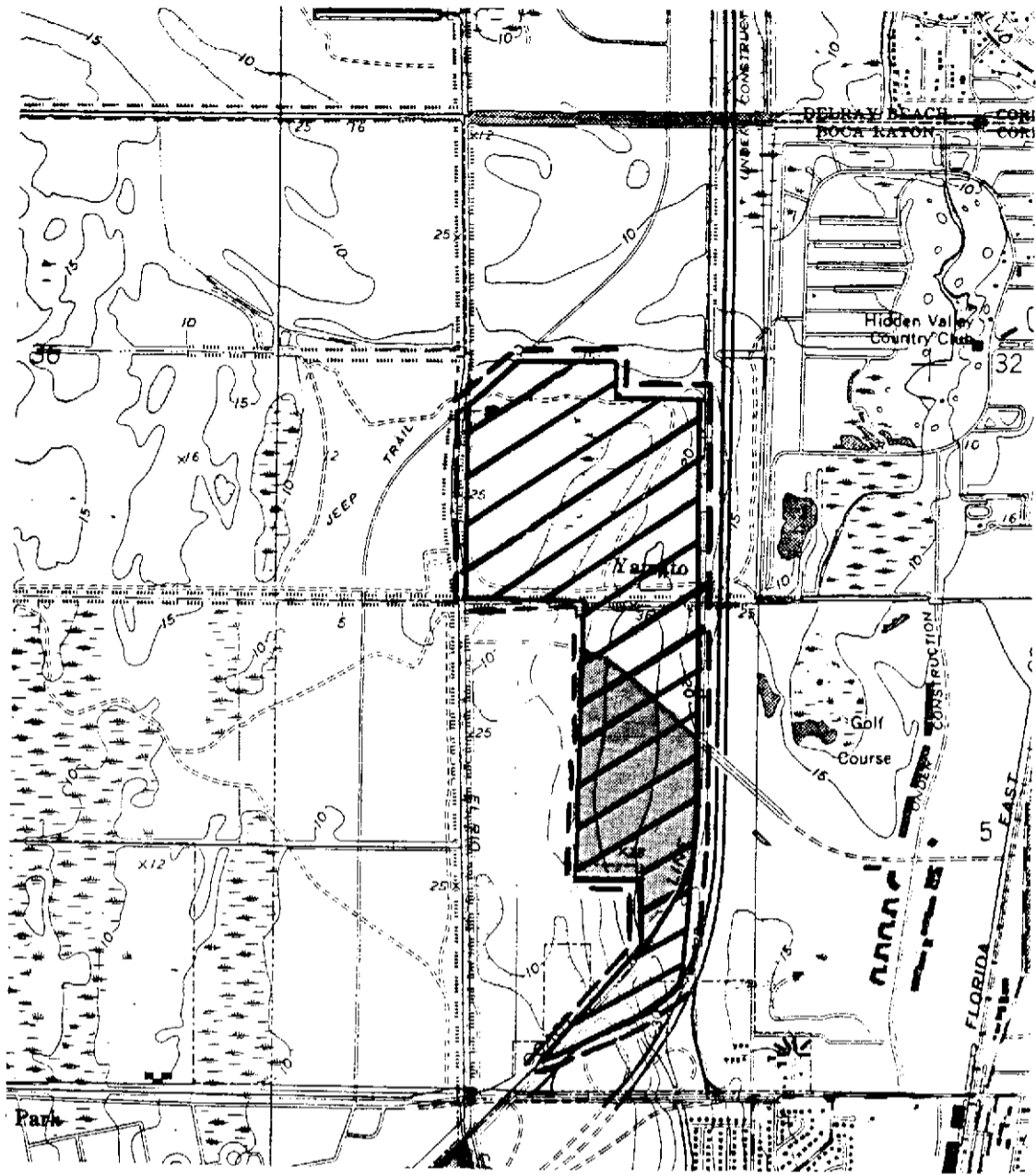


TREE OF LIFE TRACTS

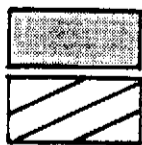
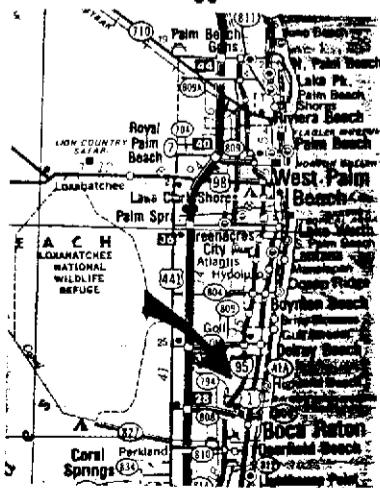
MONROE COUNTY



R.P.B.

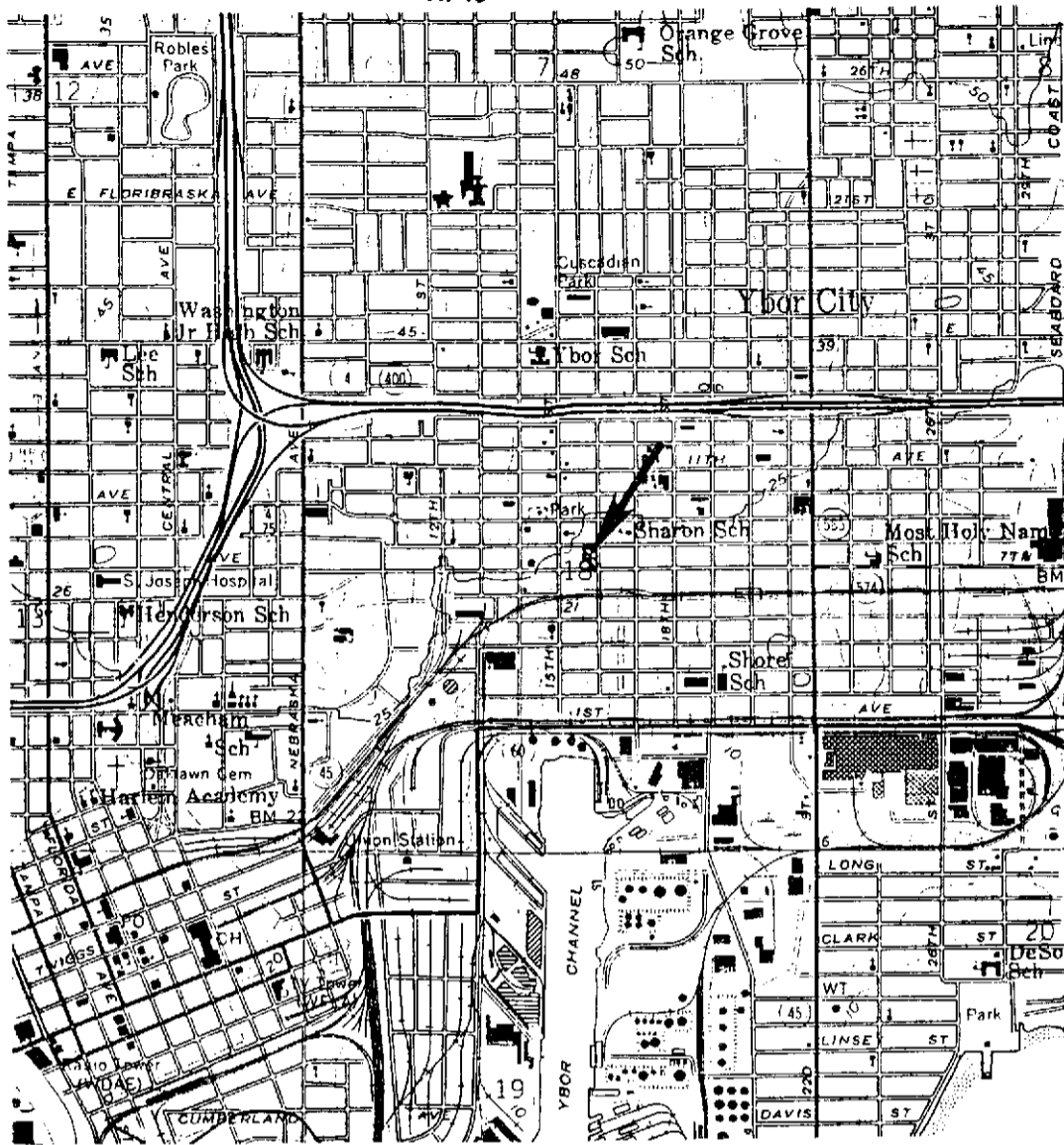


PROPOSED ACQUISITION PROJECT
YAMATO SCRUB
PALM BEACH COUNTY



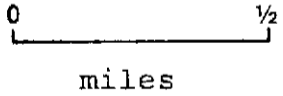
- ORIGINAL PROJECT
- FUTURE PRIORITY ACQUISITION AREA (FNAI)
- RESOURCE PLANNING BOUNDARY


R. 19



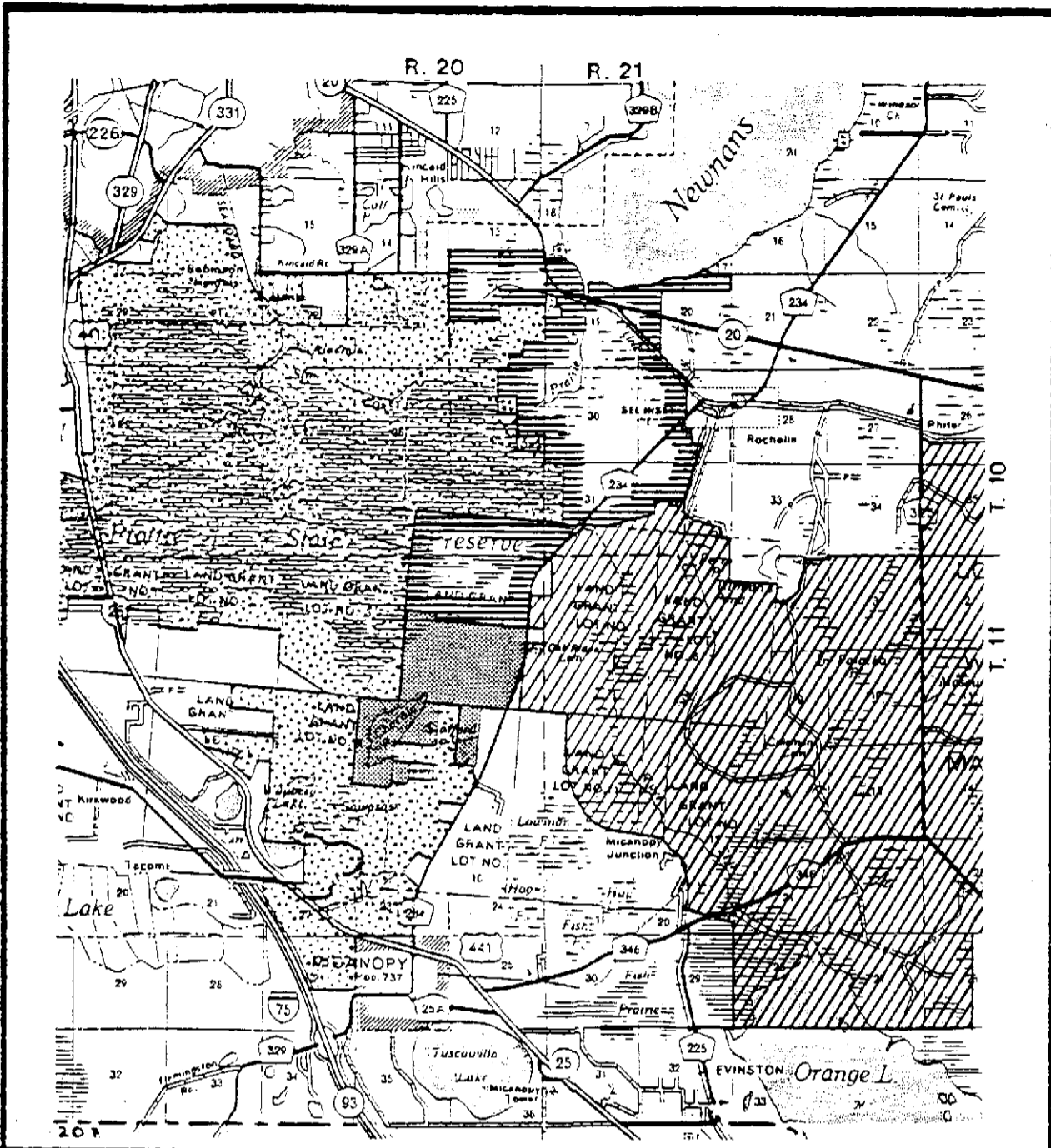
T. 29

YBOR CITY
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY



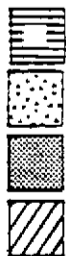
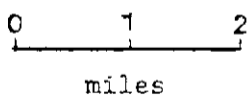
 R.P.B. (see arrow)





PRAIRIE CREEK

ALACHUA COUNTY



R.P.B.

STATE OWNED

PAYNES PRAIRIE PROJECT

LOCHLOOSA WILDLIFE PROJECT



Note: Incorporated in Paynes Prairie project boundary.

ADDENDA

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ADDENDUM I

Priority Lists from Previous CARL Annual Reports

1980 CARL PRIORITY LIST

1. Rookery Bay
2. Lower Apalachicola River Addition
3. Charlotte Harbor
4. Cayo Costa/North Captiva
5. I.T.T. Hammock
6. West Lake
7. Spring Hammock
8. Latt Maxcy Tract
9. St. George Island Unit 4
10. Green Swamp
11. South Savannas
12. Double Branch Bay (Bower Tract)
13. Little Gator Creek/Wood Stork Rookery
14. Fakahatchee Strand
15. The Grove
16. Cockroach Key
17. San Felasco
18. Three Lakes Ranch Addition
19. Shell Island
20. Six Mile Cypress Swamp
21. Paynes Prairie Additions
22. New Mahogany Hammock
23. Josslyn Island
24. Ponce de Leon
25. The Oaks
26. Horton Property
27. Big Shoals/Suwannee River Corridor

1982 CARL PRIORITY LIST

1. Rookery Bay Additions I
2. Lower Apalachicola
3. Charlotte Harbor
4. Cayo Costa/North Captiva
5. West Lake
6. Spring Hammock
7. St. George Island/Unit 4
8. South Savannas
9. Bower Tract
10. Little Gator Creek
11. Fakahatchee Strand
12. The Grove
13. Cockroach Key
14. San Felasco
15. New Mahogany Hammock
16. Ft. San Luis
17. Consolidated Ranch/Wekiva River
18. North Peninsula
19. Crystal River
20. Escambia Bay Bluffs
21. East Everglades
22. MacArthur Tract
23. M. K. Ranch
24. Chassahowitzka Swamp
25. Emerald Springs
26. Beaverdam/Sweetwater Creeks
27. Mashas Sands
28. Grayton Dunes
29. North Beach
30. Josslyn Island
31. Gateway
32. Dog Island
33. Julington/Durbin Creeks
34. Windley Key
35. Shell Island
36. Lake Arbuckle
37. Cedar key Additions
38. Three Lakes Addition
39. Withlacoochee Inholding
40. Hutchinson Island - Blind Creek
41. Big Shoals Corridor
42. Rookery Bay Additions II
43. Paynes Prairie

1983 CARL PRIORITY LIST

1. Westlake
2. Rookery Bay
3. Fakahatchee Strand
4. Charlotte Harbor
5. Lower Apalachicola
6. The Grove
7. South Savannas
8. New Mahogany Hammock
9. Spring Hammock
10. North Peninsula
11. Consolidated Ranch II
12. Escambia Bay Bluffs
13. East Everglades
14. Crystal River II
15. Bower Tract
16. M. K. Ranch
17. Chassahowitzka Swamp
18. Cockroach Key
19. North Key Largo Hammocks
20. Emerald Springs
21. Julington/Durbin Creeks
22. Gateway
23. Josslyn Island
24. Lake Arbuckle
25. St. Johns River Forrest Estates
26. Paynes Prairie/Cook-Deonna
27. Largo Narrows
28. Grayton Dunes
29. Mashas Sands
30. Shell Island
31. Blind Creek (Hutchinson Island)

1984 CARL PRIORITY LIST

1. Westlake
2. Rookery Bay
3. Fakahatchee Strand
4. Charlotte Harbor
5. Lower Apalachicola
6. Guana River
7. The Grove
8. South Savannahs
9. North Key Largo Hammocks
10. Spring Hammock
11. North Peninsula
12. Consolidated Ranch II
13. Escambia Bay Bluffs
14. Cayo Costa Island
15. Crystal River II
16. M. K. Ranch
17. Chassahowitzka Swamp
18. Emerald Springs
19. Julington/Durbin Creeks
20. Gateway
21. Josslyn Island
22. Lake Arbuckle
23. St. Johns River Forrest Estates
24. Paynes Prairie/Murphy-Deconna
25. Withlacoochee E.E.L. Inholding
26. Bower Tract
27. Andrews Tract
28. Deering Hammock
29. Horrs Island/Barfield Bay
30. Lochloosa Wildlife
31. Silver River
32. Windley Key Quarry
33. Cooper's Point
34. Peacock Slough
35. Fachtel Ranch
36. Cotee Point
37. Goodwood
38. Rotenberger/Holey Land
39. Cedar Key Scrub II Addition
40. Stoney-Lane
41. Grayton Additions
42. Big Mound Property
43. Largo Narrows
44. Crystal Cove
45. Gasparilla Island Port Property

The following projects will be added at their assigned priorities to the list when their boundary maps are completed later this year.

33. "Save Our Everglades"
37. Tsala Apopka Lake
47. Owen Illinois Property

1985 CARL PRIORITY LIST

1. Westlake
2. Rookery Bay
3. Fakahatchee Strand
4. Charlotte Harbor
5. Lower Apalachicola
6. Guana River
7. South Savannahs
8. North Key Largo Hammocks
9. Spring Hammock
10. North Peninsula
11. Wakulla Springs
12. Escambia Bay Bluffs
13. Cayo Costa Island
14. Crystal River II
15. Chassahowitzka Swamp
16. Emerald Springs
17. Julington/Durbin Creeks
18. Gateway
19. Josslyn Island
20. Lake Arbuckle
21. St. Johns River Forrest Estates
22. Paynes Prairie/Murphy-Deonna
23. Withlacoochee E.E.L. Inholding
24. Bower Tract
25. Andrews Tract
26. Deering Hammock
27. Horrs Island/Barfield Bay
28. Lochloosa Wildlife
29. Silver River
30. Windley Key Quarry
31. "Save Our Everglades"
32. Cooper's Point
33. Peacock Slough
34. Fechtel Ranch
35. Tsala Apopka Lake
36. Cotee Point
37. Goodwood
38. Rotenberger/Holey Land
39. Cedar Key Scrub II Addition
40. Stoney-Lane
41. Big Mound Property
42. Crystal Cove
43. Owen-Illinois Property
44. Gasparilla Island Port Property
45. Big Shoals Corridor/Brown Tract
46. Lower Wacissa River and Aucilla River Sinks
47. Crystal River State Reserve
48. Estero Bay Aquatic Preserve Buffer
49. Galt Island
50. Manatee Estech
51. Homosassa Springs
52. Canaveral Industrial Park
53. Lake Forest
54. Sandpiper Cove

The following projects will be added to the list at their assigned priorities when their boundary maps are completed later this year.

47. North Key Largo Hammocks Addition
48. Big Pine Key/Coupon Bight Aquatic Preserve Buffers
50. White Belt Ranch
51. Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands
55. Bluehead Ranch
58. Mondello/Cacciatore/Jumper Creek
59. Emeraldalda Marsh
60. B.M.K. Ranch
62. Saddle Blanket
64. Samson Point

1986 CARL PRIORITY LIST

1. Westlake
2. Rookery Bay
3. Fakahatchee Strand
4. Charlotte Harbor
5. Lower Apalachicola
6. South Savannahs
7. North Key Largo Hammocks & Addition
8. Spring Hammock
9. North Peninsula
10. Wakulla Springs
11. Escambia Bay Bluffs
12. Cayo Costa Island
13. Crystal River II, Cove, & Reserve
14. Chassahowitzka Swamp
15. Emerald Springs
16. Julington/Durbin Creeks
17. Josslyn Island
18. Lake Arbuckle
19. St. Johns River Forrest Estates/Fechtel Ranch
20. Paynes Prairie/Murphy-Deonna
21. Withlacoochee EEL Inholding/Mondello/Cacciatore/Jumper Creek
22. Bower Tract
23. Andrews Tract
24. Deering Hammock
25. Horrs Island/Barfield Bay
26. Lochloosa Wildlife
27. Silver River
28. Windley Key Quarry
29. "Save Our Everglades"
30. Cooper's Point
31. Peacock Slough
32. Tsala Apopka Lake
33. Cotee Point
34. The Barnacle Addition
35. Goodwood
36. Rotenberger/Holey Land
37. Cedar Key Scrub II Addition
38. Stoney-Lane
39. Big Mound Property
40. Owen-Illinois Property
41. Gasparilla Island Port Property
42. Big Shoals Corridor/Brown Tract
43. Lower Wacissa & Aucilla Rivers
44. Big Pine Key/Coupon Bight Aquatic Preserve Buffers
45. White Belt Ranch
46. Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands
47. Estero Bay Aquatic Preserve Buffer
48. Galt Island
49. Manatee Estech
50. Bluehead Ranch
51. Homosassa Springs
52. Canaveral Industrial Park
53. Emerald Marsh
54. Sandpiper Cove
55. B.M.K. Ranch
56. Lake Forest
57. Saddle Blanket Lakes Scrub
58. Samson Point
59. East Everglades

The following projects will be ranked and added to the list when their boundary maps and project designs are completed early next year.

Mullet Creek	Old Leon Moss Ranch
Madden's Hammock	Warm Mineral Springs
Miami Rockridge Pinelands	Carlton Half-Moon Ranch
Apalachicola Historic Working Waterfront	Stark Tract
Seminole Springs	Woody Property

1987 CARL PRIORITY LIST

1. North Key Largo Hammocks (Monroe County)
2. Fakahatchee Strand (Collier County)
3. Apalachicola River & Bay, Phase I (Franklin County)*
4. Lower Apalachicola (Franklin County)
5. Cayo Costa Island (Lee County)
6. Rookery Bay (Collier County)
7. Crystal River (Citrus County)
8. Charlotte Harbor (Charlotte County)
9. Wacissa and Aucilla River Sinks (Jefferson County)
10. South Savannas (Martin/St. Lucie Counties)
11. Stark Tract (Volusia County)
12. Lochloosa Wildlife (Alachua County)
13. Wakulla Springs (Wakulla County)
14. Coupon Bight (Monroe County)
15. Spring Hammock (Seminole County)
16. Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands (Dade County)
17. Saddle Blanket Lakes Scrub (Polk County)
18. Save Our Everglades (Collier County)
19. Gadsden County Glades (Gadsden County)*
20. Seminole Springs (Lake County)
21. Miami Rockridge Pinelands (Dade County)
22. Big Shoals Corridor (Columbia/Hamilton Counties)
23. Chassahowitzka Swamp (Hernando/Citrus Counties)
24. North Peninsula (Volusia County)
25. Silver River (Marion County)
26. Carlton Half-Moon Ranch (Sumter County)
27. St. Johns River (Lake County)
28. Escambia Bay Bluffs (Escambia County)
29. Peacock Slough (Suwannee County)
30. Horrs Island (Collier County)
31. Andrews Tract (Levy County)
32. Estero Bay (Lee County)
33. Warm Mineral Springs (Sarasota County)
34. Key West Salt Ponds (Monroe County)
35. Withlacoochee (Sumter County)
36. Julington/Durbin Creeks (Duval County)
37. The Barnacle Addition (Dade County)
38. B.M.K. Ranch (Lake County)
39. Josslyn Island (Lee County)
40. Homosassa Springs (Citrus County)
41. Bluehead Ranch (Highlands County)
42. Rotenberger (Palm Beach County)
43. Mullet Creek Islands (Brevard County)
44. Stoney-Lane (Citrus County)
45. Cedar Key Scrub (Levy County)
46. Emeralds Marsh (Lake County)
47. Canaveral Industrial Park (Brevard County)
48. Paynes Prairie (Alachua County)
49. Woody Property (Volusia County)
50. Manatee Estech (Manatee County)
51. Old Leon Moss Ranch (Palm Beach County)
52. Galt Island (Lee County)
53. East Everglades (Dade County)
54. Goodwood (Leon County)
55. Cooper's Point (Pinellas County)
56. Emerald Springs (Bay County)
57. Cotee Point (Pasco County)
58. Sandpiper Cove (Lee County)
59. Samson Point (Marion County)

* This project will officially be added at this ranking when the boundary map is completed later this year.

The following project will be ranked and added to the list when its boundary map and project design are completed later this year.
Apalachicola Historic Working Waterfront (Franklin County)

1988 INTERIM PRIORITY LIST

1. North Key Largo Hammocks (Monroe County)
2. Fakahatchee Strand (Collier County)
3. Apalachicola River & Bay, Phase I (Franklin County)
4. Lower Apalachicola (Franklin County)
5. Seminole Springs/Woods (Lake County)
6. Cayo Costa Island (Lee County)
7. Rookery Bay (Collier County)
8. Crystal River (Citrus County)
9. Charlotte Harbor (Charlotte County)
10. DeSoto Site (Leon County)
11. Wacissa and Aucilla River Sinks (Jefferson County)
12. South Savannas (Martin/St. Lucie Counties)
13. Stark Tract (Volusia County)
14. Fort George Island (Duval County)
15. Lochloosa Wildlife (Alachua County)
16. Curry Hammock (Monroe County)
17. Wakulla Springs (Wakulla County)
18. Coupon Bight (Monroe County)
19. Spring Hammock (Seminole County)
20. Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands (Dade County)
21. Saddle Blanket Lakes Scrub (Polk County)
22. Save Our Everglades (Collier County)
23. Gadsden County Glades (Gadsden County)
24. Cockroach Bay Islands (Hillsborough County)
25. Waccasassa Flats (Gilchrist County)
26. Miami Rockridge Pinelands (Dade County)
27. Big Shoals Corridor (Columbia/Hamilton Counties)
28. Garcon Point (Santa Rosa County)
29. Chassahowitzka Swamp (Hernando/Citrus Counties)
30. El Destino (Jefferson County)
31. North Peninsula (Volusia County)
32. Silver River (Marion County)
33. Carlton Half-Moon Ranch (Sumter County)
34. St. Johns River (Lake County)
35. St. Martins River (Citrus County)
36. Rainbow River (Marion County)
37. Peacock Slough (Suwannee County)
38. Horrs Island (Collier County)
39. Andrews Tract (Levy County)
40. Estero Bay (Lee County)
41. Warm Mineral Springs (Sarasota County)
42. Key West Salt Ponds (Monroe County)
43. Wetstone/Berkovitz (Pasco County)
44. Withlacoochee (Sumter County)
45. Julington/Durbin Creeks (Duval County)
46. The Barnacle Addition (Dade County)
47. B.M.K. Ranch (Lake County)
48. Josslyn Island (Lee County)
49. Homosassa Springs (Citrus County)
50. Rotenberger/Seminole Indian Lands (Palm Beach/Broward Counties)
51. Mullet Creek Islands (Brevard County)
52. Stoney-Lane (Citrus County)
53. Princess Place (Flagler County)
54. Deering Estate Addition (Dade County)
55. Cedar Key Scrub (Levy County)
56. Emeralds Marsh (Lake County)
57. Canaveral Industrial Park (Brevard County)
58. Paynes Prairie (Alachua County)
59. Woody Property (Volusia County)
60. Manatee Estech (Manatee County)
61. Old Leon Moss Ranch (Palm Beach County)
62. Galt Island (Lee County)
63. East Everglades (Dade County)
64. Cotee Point (Pasco County)

ADDENDUM II

Summaries of Committee Meetings and Hearings

1987-88 Land Acquisition Selection Committee Meetings
In Which CARL Actions Were Taken

Meeting Dates	Major Actions Taken
07-01-87	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Approved boundary modification for Apalachicola River and Bay, Phase I. - Approved a formal response to issues raised during the Governor and Cabinet's February 2, 1987 Land Acquisition Workshop. - Removed the following projects from the CARL Priority List: Tsala Apopka Lake, Big Mound Property, Gasparilla Island Port Property, Owens-Illinois Property, and Lake Forest.
08-31-87	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tallahassee meeting to receive public testimony on new and reconsidered CARL applications.
09-01-87	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recommended that Section 18.8011, F.A.C. (LASC review of project management expenditures) be struck from the rule. - Rejected an offer to accept a donation of the Goodwood project (20 acres) contingent upon the state purchase of the Goodwood Addition proposal (84 acres). - Received additional public testimony on new and reconsidered CARL applications.
10-13-87	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Voted to assess 28 of 71 CARL proposals for fiscal year 1987-1988. - Approved DeSoto Site (Martin Tract) project assessment and voted to initiate a project design.
11-19-87	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Instructed staff to review and revise the sponsor-prepared project assessment for Fort George Island. - Approved project designs for eleven 1986-87 CARL projects. - Instructed staff to prepare an Interim Report for submission to the Governor and Cabinet in February 1988. - Voted unanimously to prepare a project assessment for the Seminole Indian Lands (14,720 acres) in Broward County. - Instructed staff to prepare a project design for the Silver River project and to assess any substantial additions.
02-02-88	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Approved project assessments for, and voted to initiate project design for Fort George Island and Seminole Indian Lands. - Rejected a request to remove 370 acres (Hollywood Mall, Inc.) from the BMK Ranch project; agreed to reconsider the request at a later meeting. - Received public presentations on proposals that were approved for assessment.

1986-87 Land Acquisition Selection Committee Meetings
 In Which CARL Actions Were Taken

Meeting Dates	Major Actions Taken
02-12-88	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Approved the project design for Seminole Indian Lands and added it to the Rotenberger project. - Approved project designs for Chassahowitzka Swamp, Deering Estate Addition, Fort George Island, St. Martins River, and Waccasassa Flats. - Deferred action on Yamato Scrub until DRI issues are settled by Regional Planning Council. - Approved Princess Place for ranking without a project design. - Agreed to reconsider Highlands Hammock Addition and Three Lakes/Prairie Lakes (project designs not completed) at a later meeting. - Inserted new projects on CARL Priority List.
03-14-88	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fort Lauderdale meeting to receive public testimony on proposals being assessed and on projects on the CARL Priority List.
03-16-88	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ocala meeting to receive public testimony on proposals being assessed and on projects on the CARL Priority List.
03-18-88	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tallahassee meeting to receive public testimony on proposals being assessed and on projects on the CARL Priority List.
04-01-88	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Approved project designs for, and voted to rank on priority list (second 4-vote) for Highlands Hammock Addition and Three Lakes/Prairie Lakes. - Voted to initiate project designs for 18 of 26 projects. (This action was revoked because of a procedural technicality and was taken again on June 22, 1988.)
05-06-88	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Approved all project assessments. - Removed the following projects from the CARL Priority List: Cottee Point, Manatee Estech, and Stoney Lane.
06-22-88	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Received public testimony on 1987-1988 projects with completed project assessments. - Voted to initiate project designs for 19 of 26 projects. This vote replaces the vote taken on April 1, 1988 because of a procedural technicality. - Approved project designs for seven 1987-88 projects. - Amended and approved a project design for Charlotte Harbor. - Approved project designs for three other existing projects: Andrews Tract, Paynes Prairie, and revised Waccasassa Flats. - Approved project designs for seven 1987-88 projects.

1986-87 Land Acquisition Selection Committee Meetings
In Which CARL Actions Were Taken

<u>Meeting Dates</u>	<u>Major Actions Taken</u>
06-22-88 (Continued)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Changed the name of the Woody Property to Volusia EEL Addition.- Removed the Stark Tract from the priority list, and upon closing the acquisition, delegated authority to the Department of Natural Resources to remove DeSoto Tract.- Modified the Coupon Bight and Estero Bay boundaries.- Rejected a request to remove 370 acres (Hollywood Mall, Inc.) from the BMK Ranch project boundary; instructed staff to evaluate the entire Wekiva River system as recommended by the Wekiva River Task Force.- Instructed staff to evaluate the Save Our Everglades project boundary.- Rejected a request to remove a 25 acre tract from the Miami Rockridge Pinelands project, and instructed staff to draft a letter to the Florida Department of Transportation requesting a coordination of acquisition efforts when CARL projects are involved.- Recommended revisions to Rule 18-8, F.A.C. including a change in the deadline for application, and a change in the percentage of committee support to initiate project assessments and preparation of interim reports.- Ranked the 1988 CARL Priority List.

PUBLIC PRESENTATIONS
Land Acquisition Selection Committee Public Meeting
August 31, 1987

<u>Proposal Discussed</u>	<u>Person(s) Making Presentation</u>
Pine Island	Scott Callan Senator McPherson Don Stone Nancy West
Emerson Point	Representative Toby Holland Bill Hamilton
Chassahowitzka Swamp	Jake Varn
Corry/UOF Tract	Jack Corry
Lower Econlockhatchee River	Charles Houser Ken Bosserman
Lake Weir Property	Dr. Edward Anderson Dr. Christman
Volusia County Properties (4)	Clay Henderson
North Port Marina	Jim Crews
Weeki Wachee Coastal Wetlands	Joe P. Schuck Gary Diandrea Representative Chuck Smith Robert Marsh
Bald Point	Rick Lotspeich
Rain Forest	Peter Cheney
CRA Mangrove Project	Representative Chuck Smith

September 1, 1987

Sugarloaf Hammock	Jim Muller
Ohio Key South	Dr. Dale Jackson
Brevard Turtle Beaches	Dr. Dale Jackson
Wabasso Beach	Dr. Dale Jackson
Deer Lake Parcel	Dr. Dennis Hardin
North Layton Hammock	Dr. Dennis Hardin
Holmes Avenue Scrub	Debra White
Black Creek Bog	Debra White
Okeechobee Battlefield	Bob Carr
Winter Beach Scrub	Mike Miller
Prairie Creek	David Coffey
Wekiva Park Estate	Walt Thompson
Fishing Hole Site	Nancy Dalton
DeSoto Site	Dale Allen
Seabranh Property	Greg Braun

PUBLIC PRESENTATIONS
Land Acquisition Selection Committee Public Meeting
February 2, 1988

<u>Proposal Discussed</u>	<u>Person(s) Making Presentation</u>
El Destino	Sue Noyes
Cedar Point	Representative Mike Langton
Fort George Island	Representative Mike Langton Matt Carlucci Frank Friedmann Charles Lee Manley Fuller Lenore McCullagh
Seminole Springs/Woods	Charles T. Lloyd Will Davis Fran Stallings John Hankinson
Cockroach Bay	Fred Karl Representative Mary Figg Joe Smith
Waccasassa Flats	Jackie Barron Wes Skiles Robert Wray
Highlands Hammock	Hank Kowalski Charles Lee Claude Howerton Pauline Knight Beth Norman
Rainbow River	Sonny Vergara Dick Locke
Yamato Scrub	Vicky Newson Dr. Nataki Kay Brennan
Key West Salt Ponds	Chuck Olson Charles Lee
North Key Largo	Chuck Olson
Little Torch Key	Chuck Olson
Curry Hammock	Chuck Olson
Coupon Bight	Chuck Olson
Three Lakes/Prairie Lakes	Dr. Dale Jackson
Garcon Point	Jim Muller J.D. Brown George Wilson
St. Martins River	John Brotherington Ken Tucker
Princess Place	Cassy Gluckman Dennis Bayer
Manatee Estech	Charles Hunsicker Dale Allen

PUBLIC PRESENTATIONS
Land Acquisition Selection Committee Public Meeting
March 14, 1988

<u>Proposal Discussed</u>	<u>Person(s) Making Presentation</u>
North Key Largo Hammocks	Ms. Dawn Laws Dr. Chuck Olson Mr. Mark Robertson
Coupon Bight	Dr. Chuck Olson Mr. Mark Robertson
Key West Salt Ponds	Dr. Chuck Olson
Boot Key	Dr. Chuck Olson
Ohio Key South	Dr. Chuck Olson
Ramrod Key	Dr. Chuck Olson
Tree of Life Tract	Dr. Chuck Olson
Curry Hammock	Mr. Mark Robertson
North Layton Hammock	Mr. Mark Robertson
Sugarloaf Hammock	Mr. Mark Robertson
Fakahatchee Strand	Mr. David Addison
Rookery Bay	Mr. David Addison
Horrs Island	Mr. David Addison
Save Our Everglades	Mr. David Addison Mr. Raymond Cavold Mr. Henry Laurila
South Savannas	Ms. Dorothy Coutant Mr. John Brooks Ms. Rebecca Elliott Ms. Maggy Hurchalla Ms. Marilyn Coffey
North Port Marina	Mr. John Brooks Ms. Maggy Herchalla Ms. Marilyn Coffey
Golden Gate Addition	Ms. Maureen Bell
Brevard Turtle Beaches	Ms. Jeanne Wershoven
Wabasso Beach	Ms. Jeanne Wershoven
Seabranh Property	Mr. James McGuffey Mr. Carl Schenek Ms. Maggy Herchalla Ms. Rebecca Elliott
Pine Island Ridge	Ms. Ann S. Murray Mr. Joe G. Altieri Mr. Robert Carr Mr. Frank J. Cannota Mr. Ronald L. Scheiderer Ms. Dorothy Cleveland

PUBLIC PRESENTATIONS
 Land Acquisition Selection Committee Public Meeting
 March 14, 1988 (Continued)

<u>Proposal Discussed</u>	<u>Person(s) Making Presentation</u>
Pine Island Ridge (Continued)	Ms. Annie Lin Ms. Natasha Martinez Ms. Patti Reid Ms. Alissa Freudeman Ms. Kristina Altieri Ms. Patsy West Mr. Al Tyler Mr. Monroe Kiar Ms. Marsa Detscher Mr. Irving Rosenbaum Mr. Ray Rupelli Mr. Donald C. Burgess Sr. Mr. Don Stone Mr. Ned D. Black Mr. Steven Bowers Ms. Kathryn Cox

March 16, 1988

Crystal River	Mr. Hank Cohen Ms. Helen Spivey Mr. Nick Bryant Mr. Vincent A. Cantero
Chassahowitzka Swamp	Ms. Miriam Cohen Mr. Greg Popeland Mr. Frank Fish Mr. Len Tria Mr. David Russell
St. Martins River	Ms. Miriam Cohen Ms. Helen Spivey Mr. Vincent A. Cantero
Homosassa Springs	Ms. Miriam Cohen Mr. Vincent A. Cantero Ms. Helen Spivey
Chassahowitzka Swamp Addition	Mr. Greg Popeland
Chassahowitzka and Weeki Watchee Coastal Wetlands	Mr. Greg Popeland Mr. Frank Fish Mr. Len Tria Mr. David Russell
Ybor City Addition	Ms. Sylvia Smith Mr. Craig S. Campbell Mr. Tony Carreno Ms. Stephanie Ferrell Ms. Donna Nole Ms. Joan W. Jennewein
Prairie Creek	Mr. Richard Hamann Mr. Charles Houser Mr. John Hankinson Mr. George Dekle
Lower Econlockhatchee	Mr. Charles Houser Mr. John Hankinson Mr. Clay Henderson

PUBLIC PRESENTATIONS
Land Acquisition Selection Committee Public Meeting
March 16, 1988 (Continued)

<u>Proposal Discussed</u>	<u>Person(s) Making Presentation</u>
Brevard Turtle Beaches	Mr. Peter Baudre Ms. Pat Harden Mr. Joseph M. Branham
Wabasso Beach	Mr. Peter Baudre
Highlands Hammock	Mr. Kris R. DeLaney Mr. Hank Kowalski Mr. Bill Miller Ms. Debby Schloss
Princess Place	Ms. Lou McNab-Winn Ms. Barbara Revels Ms. Carole M. Hinkley Mr. Dennis Bayer
Stoney-Lane	Mr. Vincent A. Cantero
Emerson Point	Mr. Bill Hamilton J. J. "Toby" Holland
Lower Econlockhatchee	Mr. Ken Bosserman Mr. John Hankinson
Lockloosa Wildlife	Mr. George Dekle Ms. Lavita Brown Ms. Kate Barnes Mr. John Hankinson
Waccasassa Flats	Mr. George Dekle
Tomoka State Park Addition	Mr. Dennis Bayer Mr. Clay Henderson Mr. Philip Webster
Silver River	Mr. John Hankinson
Julington/Durbin Creeks	Mr. John Hankinson
Emeralda Marsh	Mr. John Hankinson
Seminole Springs/Woods	Ms. Pat Harden Mr. Joseph M. Branham
St. Johns River	Ms. Pat Harden Mr. Joseph M. Branham
B.M.K. Ranch	Ms. Pat Harden Mr. Joseph M. Branham
Rainbow River	Mr. William F. Moshier Mr. Sonny Begosa Mr. Jim Buckner Mr. Walt Driggers

PUBLIC PRESENTATIONS
 Land Acquisition Selection Committee Public Meeting
 March 16, 1988 (Continued)

<u>Proposal Discussed</u>	<u>Person(s) Making Presentation</u>
Silver Glen Springs	Mr. Walt Driggers
Srping Hammock	Ms. Colleen Logan
Goldy/Bellemead	Ms. Mercedes McCallen Ms. Meg Johnson Mr. Reid Hughes Mr. E.M. "Ted" Porter Mr. Clay Henderson
Stark Tract	Mr. Clay Henderson
North Peninsula	Mr. Clay Henderson
Volusia EEL Addition (Woody Tract)	Mr. Clay Henderson

March 18, 1988

Chassahowitzka Swamp	Mr. Jake Varn
Chassahowitzka Swamp Addition	Mr. Jake Varn
Chassahowitzka and Weeki Wachee Coastal Wetlands	Mr. Jake Varn
Crystal River	Mr. Marshall Cassidy
Fort George Island	Mr. W.E. "Billy" Arnold
North Key Largo Hammock Apalachicola River & Bay, Phase I Lower Apalachicola Seminole Springs/Woods Wacissa and Aucilla River Sinks	Mr. George Wilson
Lockloosa Wildlife	Mr. George Wilson Mr. David Coffee
Curry Hammock Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands Saddle Blanket Lakes Gadsden County Glades Garcon Point Horris Island North Layton Hammock Ohio Key South Sugarloaf Hammock	Mr. George Wilson
Paynes Prairie Prairie Creek	Mr. David Coffee
Coupon Bight	Mr. Curt Blair
Waccasassa Flats	Mr. Jackie R. Barron
El Destino	Ms. Sue Noyes
Estero Bay	Mr. David L. Cook
Bald Point Road Tract	Mr. Rick Lotspeich Mr. Jack Rudloe Ms. Kate Brimberry Ms. Lois L. Etchells Ms. Reba Strand

PUBLIC PRESENTATIONS
Land Acquisition Selection Committee Public Meeting
March 18, 1988 (Continued)

<u>Proposal Discussed</u>	<u>Person(s) Making Presentation</u>
Three Lakes/Prairie Lakes	Mr. Dale Jackson Ms. Mary Bishop
South Savannas North Fork St. Lucie River	Mr. Jim Crews
Wetstone/Berkovitz	Ms. Nan Perry

June 22, 1988

Prairie Creek	Mr. David Coffee
Emerson Point	Mr. Charles Hunsicker Rep. J.J. "Toby" Holland
Pine Island Ridge	Mr. Don Stone Senator McPherson
North Layton Hammock	Mr. Mark Robertson
Ohio Key South	Mr. Mark Robertson Ms. Debbie Harris
Sugarloaf Hammock	Mr. Mark Robertson
Boot Key Ramrod Key Tree of Life Tract	Ms. Debbie Harris
Seabranh Property	Ms. Maggy Herchulla
Brevard Turtle Beaches	Mr. Bob Rhodes Ms. Pat Harden
North Port Marina	Rep. Charles Nergard Dr. Carole Price
Goldy/Bellemead	Mr. Clay Henderson

ADDENDUM III

Selection Committee Voting and Ranking Sheets

LAND ACQUISITION SELECTION COMMITTEE
C.A.R.L. VOTING SHEET
Three Votes for Initiation of Project Assessments for 1987-88 Proposals
October 13, 1987

	DHR	GFC	DER	DCA	DOF	DNR	TOTAL	SELECTED
ALACHUA COUNTY								
1. Kanapaha Prairie	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
2. Prairie Creek	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	3	YES
BAKER COUNTY								
3. Pinhook Swamp	N	Y	N	N	N	N	1	NO
BAY COUNTY								
4. Panama City Beach	N	N	N	N	Y	N	1	NO
BREVARD COUNTY								
5. Brevard Turtle Beaches	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	5	YES
BROWARD COUNTY								
6. Pine Island Ridge	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	5	YES
CHARLOTTE COUNTY								
7. Buck Creek	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
8. Charlotte Harbor Addition	ON LIST. IN CURRENT BOUNDARIES							
CLAY COUNTY								
9. Black Creek Bog	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	2	NO
10. Black Creek Forest	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	3	YES
COLLIER COUNTY								
11. Golden Gate Addition	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	4	YES
DADE COUNTY								
12. Arch Creek Park Addition	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
13. Miami Linear Canal Park	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
DUVAL COUNTY								
14. Broward Islands	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	2	NO
15. Fishing hole Site	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
16. Fort George Island	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
ESCAMBIA COUNTY								
17. Canoe Creek Campsite	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
FRANKLIN COUNTY								
18. Bald Point Road Tract	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	5	YES
19. Corry Tract/University of FL.	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	5	YES
GULF COUNTY								
20. Port St. Joe Bayfront	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
HERNANDO COUNTY								
21. Chassahowitzka Swamp Addition	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	3	YES
22. Chassahowitzka and Weeki Wachee Coastal Wetlands	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	3	YES
HIGHLANDS COUNTY								
23. Fisheating Creek Tract	N	N	N	N	N	Y	1	NO
24. Holmes Avenue Scrub	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY								
25. Ybor City Addition	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
INDIAN RIVER COUNTY								
26. Wabasso Beach	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
27. Winter Beach Scrub Tract	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO

October 13, 1987
 Voting Sheet

	DHR	GFC	DER	DCA	DOF	DNR	TOTAL	SELECTED
JEFFERSON COUNTY								
28. Letchworth Mounds	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
LAKE COUNTY								
29. Silver Glen Springs (Marion)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5	YES
30. Wekiva Park Estates	N	N	N	N	N	Y	1	NO
LEE COUNTY								
31. Corkscrew Conservation Area	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
32. Demere Landing Site	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
33. Estero Bay Addition	ON LIST, IN CURRENT BOUNDARIES							
34. Little Pine Island Pass	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
LEON COUNTY								
35. DeSoto Site (Martin Tract)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
36. Lake Overstreet	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
LEVY COUNTY								
37. Atsena Otie Key	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	2	NO
38. Big Bay Lake	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
39. Chambers Island	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
MANATEE COUNTY								
40. Emerson Point	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
41. Wingate Creek Addition	N	N	N	N	N	Y	1	NO
MARION COUNTY								
42. Lake Weir Property	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
MARTIN COUNTY								
43. Seabranck Property	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
MONROE COUNTY								
44. Boot Key	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	4	YES
45. North Layton Hammock	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
46. Ohio Key South	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	4	YES
47. Ramrod Key	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5	YES
48. Rodriguez Key	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
49. Sugarloaf Hammock	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5	YES
50. Sunset Hammock	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
51. Tree of Life Tracts	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
NASSAU COUNTY								
52. Little Tiger Island	N	N	N	N	N	Y	1	NO
DKEECHOBEE COUNTY								
53. Okeechobee Battlefield	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	2	NO
OSCEOLA COUNTY								
54. Reedy Creek Swamp	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
PALM BEACH COUNTY								
55. CRA Mangrove Project	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
56. Highland Beach	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
PASCO COUNTY								
57. New River (Brown Estate Tract)	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
POLK COUNTY								
58. Crooked Lake Pines	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO

October 13, 1987
Voting Sheet

	DHR	GFC	DER	DCA	DOF	DNR	TOTAL	SELECTED
ST. LUCIE COUNTY								
59. Lakela's Mint	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
60. North Fork St. Lucie	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
SANTA ROSA COUNTY								
61. Pond Creek Corridor	N	Y	N	N	N	N	1	NO
SEMINOLE COUNTY								
62. Lower Econlockhatchee (Volusia)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
SUMTER COUNTY								
63. Rain Forest & Lake Panasoffkee	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
64. Withlacoochee Riv./Princess Lake	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
SUWANNEE COUNTY								
65. Running Springs Bluff	N	N	N	N	N	Y	1	NO
VOLUSIA COUNTY								
66. Goldy/Bellemead	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	5	YES
67. Ponce DeLeon Springs Addition	N	N	N	N	N	Y	1	NO
68. Strickland Bay Buffer	N	N	N	N	N	Y	1	NO
69. Tomoka State Park Addition	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	4	YES
WALTON COUNTY								
70. Deer Lake Parcel	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	4	YES
WASHINGTON COUNTY								
71. Pine Log Swamp	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO

LAND ACQUISITION SELECTION COMMITTEE
C.A.R.L. VOTING SHEET FOR ~~1987~~ PRIORITY LIST
SECOND 4-VOTE FOR 1986-7 CARL PROPOSALS
NOVEMBER 19, 1987

	GFC	DCA	DER	DHR	DOF	DNR	TOTAL	SELECTED
DADE COUNTY								
1. Deering Estate Addition	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	3	NO
DUVAL COUNTY								
2. Cedar Point	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	3	NO
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY								
3. Cockroach Bay	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	5	YES
JEFFERSON COUNTY								
4. El Destino	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	4	YES
LEON COUNTY								
5. DeSoto Site	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
MARION COUNTY								
6. Rainbow River	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5	YES
MONROE COUNTY								
7. Curry Hammocks	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
8. Little Torch Key	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	3	NO
PASCO COUNTY								
9. Wetstone/Berkovitz	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	5	YES
SANTA ROSA COUNTY								
10. Garcon Point	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5	YES
WAKULLA COUNTY								
11. Mashas Sands	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	2	NO

LAND ACQUISITION SELECTION COMMITTEE
 C.A.R.L. VOTING SHEET
 Final 4 Votes for 1986-87 Proposals
 February 12, 1988

	GFC	DER	DCA	DOF	DHR	DNR	TOTAL	SELECTED
BROWARD COUNTY 1. Seminole Indian Lands	COMBINED WITH ROTENBERGER							
CITRUS COUNTY 2. St. Martins River	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	4	YES
DADE COUNTY 3. Deering Estate Addition	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	4	YES
DUVAL COUNTY 4. Cedar Point	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	2	NO
5. Ft. George Island	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
FLAGLER COUNTY 6. Princess Place	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	5	YES *
GILCHRIST COUNTY 7. Waccasassa Flats Forest	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
HIGHLANDS COUNTY 8. Highlands Hammock Addition	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
MONROE COUNTY 9. Little Torch Key	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	3	NO
OSCEOLA COUNTY 10. Three Lakes/Prairie Lakes	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	4	YES
PALM BEACH COUNTY 11. Yamato Scrub	FINAL ACTION DEFERRED							
WAKULLA COUNTY 12. Mashas Sands	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	2	NO

* Project Designs for these proposals were not completed, but Selection Committee voted on them anyway; final action on the two proposals which did not receive sufficient votes is being deferred until April 1, 1988.

1988 Interm
 LAND ACQUISITION SELECTION COMMITTEE
 C.A.R.L. RANKING SHEET FOR 1987 PRIORITY LIST
 February 12, 1988

	GFC	DER	DCA	DOF	DHR	DNR	TOTAL	RANKING
BROWARD COUNTY								
1. Seminole Indian Lands	COMBINED WITH ROTENBERGER							
CITRUS COUNTY								
2. St. Martins River	24	43	38	24	21	22	28.7	#35
DADE COUNTY								
3. Deering Estate Addition	63	50	43	40	32	39	44.5	#54
DUVAL COUNTY								
4. Cedar Point	RECEIVED LESS THAN 4 VOTES							
5. Ft. George Island	16	4	6	14	4	27	11.8	#14
FLAGLER COUNTY								
6. Princess Place	49	51	41	31	28	66	44.3	#53
GILCHRIST COUNTY								
7. Waccasassa Flats	6	37	31	1	7	41	20.5	#25
HIGHLANDS COUNTY								
8. Highlands Hammock Addition	FINAL ACTION DEFERRED							
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY								
9. Islands from Little Manatee River to Cockroach Bay	15	3	26	30	3	40	19.5	#24
JEFFERSON COUNTY								
10. El Destino	3	49	20	8	16	48	24.0	#30
LEON COUNTY								
11. DeSoto Site	13	12	12	7	2	8	9.0	#10
MARION COUNTY								
12. Rainbow River	37	13	35	41	20	26	28.7	#36
MONROE COUNTY								
13. Curry Hammocks	14	18	11	15	6	9	12.2	#16
14. Little Torch Key	RECEIVED LESS THAN 4 VOTES							
OSCEOLA COUNTY								
15. Three Lakes/Prairie Lakes	FINAL ACTION DEFERRED							
PALM BEACH COUNTY								
16. Yamato Scrub	FINAL ACTION DEFERRED							
PASCO COUNTY								
17. Wetstone/Berkovitz	52	26	40	32	5	50	34.2	#43
SANTA ROSA COUNTY								
18. Garcon Point	28	21	28	17	18	21	22.2	#28
WAKULLA COUNTY								
19. Mashas Sands	RECEIVED LESS THAN 4 VOTES							

LAND ACQUISITION SELECTION COMMITTEE
 C.A.R.L. VOTING SHEET
 Four Votes for Initiation of Project Designs for 1987-88 Proposals
 June 22, 1988

	DHR	GFC	DER	DCA	DOF	DNR	TOTAL	SELECTED
ALACHUA COUNTY								
1. Prairie Creek	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	5	YES
BREVARD COUNTY								
2. Brevard Turtle Beaches	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	5	YES
BROWARD COUNTY								
3. Pine Island Ridge	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
CLAY COUNTY								
4. Black Creek Forest	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
COLLIER COUNTY								
5. Golden Gate Addition	N	N	N	Y	N	N	1	NO
FRANKLIN COUNTY								
6. Bald Point Road Tract	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	3	NO
HERNANDO COUNTY								
7. Chassahowitzka Swamp Addition	ACTION DEFERRED							
8. Chassahowitzka and Weeki Wachee Coastal Wetlands	ACTION DEFERRED							
HIGHLANDS COUNTY								
9. Holmes Avenue Scrub	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	4	YES
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY								
10. Ybor City Addition	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	5	YES
INDIAN RIVER COUNTY								
11. Wabasso Beach	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	5	YES
JEFFERSON COUNTY								
12. Letchworth Mounds	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	5	YES
LAKE COUNTY								
13. Silver Glen Springs (Marion)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	4	YES
MANATEE COUNTY								
14. Emerson Point	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
MARTIN COUNTY								
15. Seabranch Property	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
MONROE COUNTY								
16. Boot Key	N	N	N	Y	N	N	1	NO
17. North Layton Hammock	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	4	YES
18. Ohio Key South	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	5	YES
19. Ramrod Key	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	2	NO
20. Sugarloaf Hammock	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
21. Tree of Life Tracts	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	4	YES
ST. LUCIE COUNTY								
22. N. Pt. Marina/N. Fork St. Lucie	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES

June 22, 1988 Meeting
 4 Votes for Project Designs

	DHR	GFC	DER	DCA	DOF	DNR	TOTAL	SELECTED
SEMINOLE COUNTY								
23. Lower Econlockhatchee (Volusia)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	5	YES
VOLUSIA COUNTY								
24. Goldy and Bellemeade	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
25. Tomoka State Park Addition	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	NO
WALTON COUNTY								
26. Deer Lake Parcel	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	4	YES

LAND ACQUISITION SELECTION COMMITTEE
 Projects Being Considered for Inclusion on the 1988 Annual Priority List
 Voting Sheet - June 22, 1988

	GFC	DER	DCA	DOF	DHR	DNR	TOTAL	SELECTED
BREVARD COUNTY								
1. Brevard Turtle Beaches	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
BROWARD COUNTY								
2. Pine Island Ridge	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
INDIAN RIVER COUNTY								
3. Wabasso Beach	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
MONROE COUNTY								
4. North Layton Hammock	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5	YES
5. Ohio Key South	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	5	YES
ST. LUCIE COUNTY								
6. North Fork St. Lucie/North Port Marina	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES
VOLUSIA COUNTY								
7. Goldy and Bellemeade	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	YES

*Spencer did pass to
 appropriate from some
 could be included in 1988
 list*

LAND ACQUISITION SELECTION COMMITTEE
RANKING SHEET FOR THE 1988 C.A.R.L. ANNUAL PRIORITY LIST
June 22, 1988

	GFC	DER	DCA	DOF	DHR	DNR	TOTAL	RANKING
ALACHUA COUNTY								
1. Lockloosa Wildlife (15)	6	49	42	3	22	44	166	22
2. Paynes Prairie (58)	62	44	49	64	54	25	298	52
BREVARD COUNTY								
3. Brevard Turtle Beach (UR)	37	9	26	22	31	22	147	18
4. Canaveral Industrial Park (57)	60	69	67	70	66	61	393	68
5. Mullet Creek Islands (51)	65	59	29	45	55	68	321	62
BROWARD COUNTY								
6. Pine Island Ridge (UR)	38	25	30	16	18	45	172	25
CHARLOTTE COUNTY								
7. Charlotte Harbor (9)	43	32	34	66	41	24	240	39
CITRUS COUNTY								
8. Crystal River (8)	16	8	14	25	12	8	83	11
9. Homosassa Springs (49)	66	42	62	57	64	65	356	66
10. St. Martins River (35)	30	19	28	28	48	18	171	24
COLLIER COUNTY								
11. Fakahatchee Strand (2)	2	18	1	21	8	3	53	4
12. Horrs Island (38)	56	45	32	49	46	29	257	41
13. Rookery Bay (7)	42	11	22	24	43	9	151	19
14. Save Our Everglades (22)	4	33	9	50	26	50	172	26
COLUMBIA COUNTY								
15. Big Shoals Corridor (27)	67	38	60	60	63	51	339	64
DADE COUNTY								
16. Deering Estate Addition (54)	45	65	48	32	21	52	263	43
17. East Everglades (63)	23	12	16	67	32	58	208	35
18. Miami Rockridge Pinelands (26)	58	24	40	6	39	15	182	29
19. The Barnacle Addition (46)	68	66	68	42	35	30	309	61
20. Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands (20)	57	53	21	27	29	17	204	34
DUVAL COUNTY								
21. Fort George Island (14)	13	6	7	15	2	27	70	7
22. Julington/Durbin Creeks (45)	54	50	52	19	61	59	295	51
FLAGLER COUNTY								
23. Princess Place (53)	47	54	47	34	45	38	265	44
FRANKLIN COUNTY								
24. Apalachicola River and Bay, Phase I (3)	12	3	3	17	4	4	43	3
25. Lower Apalachicola (4)	39	30	4	40	36	12	161	21
GADSDEN COUNTY								
26. Gadsden County Glades (23)	40	13	31	20	51	20	175	28
GILCHRIST COUNTY								
27. Waccasassa Flats (25)	10	7	13	1	11	32	74	9
HERNANDO COUNTY								
28. Chassahowitzka Swamp (29)	17	35	41	53	34	49	229	37
HIGHLANDS COUNTY								
29. Highlands Hammock (UR)	11	48	46	30	10	28	173	27
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY								
30. Cockroach Bay (24)	20	4	37	38	5	40	144	17

June 22, 1988 - Ranking Sheet

	GFC	DER	DCA	DOF	DHR	DNR	TOTAL	RANKING
INDIAN RIVER COUNTY								
31. Wabasso Beach (UR)	36	23	17	9	13	14	112	15
JEFFERSON COUNTY								
32. El Destino (30)	15	60	38	10	30	41	194	32
33. Wacissa and Aucilla River Sinks (11)	26	41	18	58	24	21	188	30
LAKE COUNTY								
34. B.M.K. Ranch (47)	7	10	10	13	17	10	67	6
35. Emeralds Marsh (56)	24	55	64	54	67	63	327	63
36. St. Johns River (34)	44	26	56	62	50	39	277	48
37. Seminole Springs/Woods (5)	9	2	5	2	9	2	29	1
LEE COUNTY								
38. Cayo Costa Island (6)	49	39	35	65	42	11	241	40
39. Estero Bay (40)	52	27	45	48	47	47	266	45
40. Galt Island (62)	64	56	70	68	65	70	393	69
41. Josslyn Island (48)	69	61	50	33	23	62	298	53
LEON COUNTY								
42. DeSoto Site (10)	35	17	19	7	1	26	105	14
LEVY COUNTY								
43. Andrews Tract (39)	32	37	58	47	56	53	283	50
44. Cedar Key Scrub (55)	55	51	53	55	60	33	307	60
MARION COUNTY								
45. Rainbow River (36)	29	1	15	8	27	6	86	13
46. Silver River (32)	61	34	55	61	57	36	304	58
MARTIN COUNTY								
47. South Savannas (12)	31	31	20	11	25	19	137	16
MONROE COUNTY								
48. Coupon Bight (18)	14	22	8	14	7	16	81	10
49. Curry Hammock (16)	8	16	6	12	16	7	65	5
50. Key West Salt Ponds (42)	34	63	51	35	49	67	299	55
51. North Key Largo Hammocks (1)	3	5	2	18	3	1	32	2
52. North Layton Hammock (UR)	46	15	23	36	28	48	196	33
53. Ohio Key South (UR)	25	57	36	44	37	60	259	42
OSCEOLA COUNTY								
54. Three Lakes/Prairie Lakes (UR)	5	52	25	29	20	35	166	23
PALM BEACH COUNTY								
55. Old Leon Moss Ranch (61)	22	67	65	63	69	66	352	65
56. Rotenberger/Seminole Indian Lands (50)	21	47	63	51	59	64	305	59
PASCO COUNTY								
57. Wetstone/Berkovitz (43)	33	28	44	39	19	54	217	36
POLK COUNTY								
58. Saddle Blanket Lakes Scrub (21)	18	21	11	4	14	5	73	8
ST. LUCIE COUNTY								
59. North Fork St. Lucie (UR)	28	29	24	23	15	42	161	20
SANTA ROSA COUNTY								
60. Garcon Point (28)	27	40	27	26	33	37	190	31
SARASOTA COUNTY								
61. Warm Mineral Springs (41)	63	62	39	41	38	57	300	56

June 22, 1988 - Ranking Sheet

	GFC	DER	DCA	DOF	DHR	DNR	TOTAL	RANKING
SEMINOLE COUNTY								
62. Spring Hammock (19)	51	43	43	56	53	56	302	57
SUMTER COUNTY								
63. Carlton Half-Moon Ranch (33)	1	14	12	5	6	46	84	12
64. Withlacoochee (44)	19	58	61	31	44	55	268	46
SUNANNEE COUNTY								
65. Peacock Slough (37)	50	20	33	46	52	31	232	38
VOLUSIA COUNTY								
66. Goldy and Bellemeade (UR)	41	64	57	37	40	43	282	49
67. North Peninsula (31)	53	46	66	52	58	23	298	54
68. Stark Tract (13)	Purchased							
69. Woody Property (59)	59	68	59	43	68	69	366	67
WAKULLA COUNTY								
70. Wakulla Springs (17)	48	36	54	59	62	13	272	47

(UR) - After the project name indicates projects which are unranked.

(#) - After each project name indicates the ranking on the 1988 CARL Interim Priority List.

ADDENDUM IV

Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan (FSLAP)
Conformance Evaluation Procedures and Results

Procedure for Evaluating CARL Projects for Conformance with the
Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan

The matrix attached provides guidance for subjectively assessing each project's degree of conformance with the objectives and guidelines defined in FSLAP. The matrix is designed to provide concise but encompassing information about CARL projects. The matrix, however, is not intended to replace the current system of ranking CARL projects, but should provide a foundation on which the various agencies may begin to formulate their individual ranking decisions. For example, an agency may place greater emphasis on certain objectives, while employing the subjective ratings in other objectives or guidelines to influence their ultimate ranking decisions when two or more projects have similar attributes from their perspective.

The matrix employs a subjective scale to examine each project for its degree of conformance with the objectives. The subjective scale for the degree of conformance for each objective is as follows:

- N = project does not satisfy objective
- L = project remotely satisfies objective
- M = project adequately satisfies objective
- H = project exemplary satisfies objective

The subjective scale for each FSLAP objective should, to the degree possible, be based upon measurable characteristics, or otherwise categorized, such that appropriate criteria are established for determining the degree of conformance within each FSLAP objective. Furthermore, supportive materials should be maintained by each agency to substantiate all subjective rating decisions.

Similar subjective scales will also be employed for the five FSLAP guidelines. These subjective scales will also be based upon quantitative or other measurable aspects of each project. For example, proximity to urban areas will be measured in terms of the number and size of urban centers within 25 miles or 60 miles of a project (see figure 21 in FSLAP). Likewise, the ease of acquisition, the overall importance of remaining tracts, and the degree of local support will be subjectively rated according to quasi quantitative information, such as the owner's willingness to sell or the number of supportive letters received.

The primary responsibilities for determining the initial degrees of conformance with FSLAP will be divided among the agencies as follows:

<u>Category</u> <u>Objectives/Guidelines</u>	<u>Primary/Secondary</u> <u>Agencies</u>
Natural Communities	FNAI
Forest Resources	DOF
Vascular Plants	FNAI
Fish and Wildlife	GFC/FNAI
Fresh Water Resources	DER
Coastal Resources	DNR/DCA
Geological Resources	DNR
Historic Resources	DHR
Outdoor Recreation	DNR/GFC
Statewide or Regional Significance	Staff
Area of Critical State Concern	DCA
Endangerment and Vulnerability	DNR/DCA
Ecological Integrity	FNAI
Inholdings or Additions	DNR
Proximity to Urban Areas	DNR/DCA
Size	DNR
Cost	DNR
Importance of Acquisition	Staff
Acquisition Ease	DNR
Local Support	DNR

Subsequently, the liaison staff will meet to compare and discuss the subjective ratings for each project. Ratings which are not agreed upon by staff will be presented to the Committee for final determination. The Committee may also revise individual ratings and must approve the overall ratings by majority vote.

FLORIDA STATEWIDE LAND ACQUISITION PLAN
Excerpted Objectives, Guidelines, and Measures

CHAPTER III: ACQUISITION OBJECTIVES

A. Natural Communities

Identify, acquire, and protect examples of those Natural Communities and their subtypes that: (1) are inadequately represented on protected lands in Florida, or (2) represent the best remaining examples of each of Florida's Natural Communities and their subtypes, with priority given to those communities or subtypes which are most endangered or rarest.

B. Forest Resources

Acquire lands to: (1) maintain representatives of the various forest or timber types, and (2) to conserve and maintain Florida's forests so as to perpetuate their environmental, economic, aesthetic and recreational values; giving special consideration to manageable forests that have income producing potential, which helps defray management costs, and to upland forests that help meet the resource-based recreational needs of Florida's growing population.

C. Vascular Plants

Identify, acquire, and protect sites which contain rare, endangered, and threatened plant species, with priority given to those sites that are: (1) critical to their survival, or (2) are not critical but contain important assemblages of rare or endangered species.

D. Fish and Wildlife

Acquire lands that: (1) are critical to the survival of endangered and threatened animals, (2) represent significant colonial bird nesting sites, or (3) are necessary to maintain the state's native animal species diversity.

E. Fresh Water Supplies

1. Acquire protective buffers along the Special Water category of Outstanding Florida Water rivers and lakes.
2. Acquire areas around first magnitude springs, including the spring run for an appropriate distance. Second magnitude and smaller springs should be incorporated, whenever possible, into project boundaries of projects being purchased primarily for other purposes.
3. Identify and acquire protective buffers around examples of the different lake types.
4. State assistance on specific Save Our Rivers acquisitions that have attributes desired for CARL acquisitions should be considered as potential cooperative acquisition projects with the state's water management districts.

F. Coastal Resources

1. Acquire undeveloped barrier islands, spits, peninsulas, coral or limestone keys, and mainland seashores to conserve their significant natural, recreational, and aesthetic attributes, with priority given to projects that:
 - a. Contain representative examples of various physiographic coastal forms.
 - b. Include entire islands, long stretches of mainland beaches, entire widths of coastal barriers, or include natural inlets.
 - c. Are associated with sensitive estuarine systems, particularly those that are designated aquatic preserves.
2. Acquire upland and wetland buffers to protect the State's significant commercial and recreational saltwater fisheries, particularly those fisheries which are designated State Aquatic Preserves, National Estuarine or Marine Sanctuaries, Areas of Critical State Concern, Special Water category of Outstanding Florida Water, or Department of Environmental Regulation (DER) Class II Waters.
3. Acquire upland and wetland buffers to protect the State's most significant reef communities, particularly those areas which are within or adjacent to designated Areas of Critical State Concern, State Aquatic Preserves, State Parks, and National Marine or Estuarine Sanctuaries, Wildlife Refuges, Parks, or Seashores.

6. Geologic Features

Identify, acquire, and protect examples of geological exposures, formations, and outcrops that: (1) are inadequately represented on public lands in Florida, or (2) represent the best examples of those features in the state.

Inventory and evaluate the geologic features on public and private lands. The FNAI, because of its suitable data base structure, should coordinate with the Department of Natural Resource's Bureau of Geology, the Soil Conservation Service, various speleological organizations, and others to develop an inventory of the state's most significant geologic features.

H. Historic Resources

Acquire those archaeological and historical sites that best typify the various cultural periods and regions of the state, the classes of cultural activity, the various styles of architecture, and the works of individuals.

I. Outdoor Recreational Resources

1. Acquire lands which help meet needs identified in Florida's statewide comprehensive outdoor recreation plan.
2. Identify, acquire, and protect lands that: (1) enhance the representational balance of natural and historic resources within the state park and reserve systems, or (2) contain prime examples of the state's natural and historic resources.
3. Acquire lands for fish and wildlife oriented outdoor recreation, with emphasis on the acquisition of additional wildlife management and hunting lands in the southern half of the state.
4. Acquire beaches and other coastal areas of greatest suitability for outdoor recreation that meet identified outdoor recreation needs, with emphasis on those tracts that are within planning regions or near urban areas of greatest need as determined by the comprehensive outdoor recreation plan.

CHAPTER IV: LAND ACQUISITION GUIDELINES AND THE PLANNING PROCESS

- (1) Prefer projects with resources of statewide or regional importance.
- (2) Prefer the more endangered and vulnerable projects that are in immediate danger of loss to some other use.
- (3) Prefer projects with ecologically intact systems that have minimal disturbances and can be feasibly managed to conserve the resource for which they are to be acquired.
- (4) Give special consideration to inholdings and other lands which would enhance management or protection of existing state lands with important resources.
- (5) Prefer projects that have significant resource values, and satisfy specific regional concerns, with special consideration given to those projects that are accessible to urban areas.

NOTE: The foregoing represents excerpts from the Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan (FSLAP). Taken out of context, the precise meaning of these objectives, guidelines, and measures may be misconstrued. Therefore, the FSLAP and the FSLAP Technical Report and Appendices should be consulted for further details.

Evaluation Matrix for the CARL Projects (March 8, 1988)

Category	Natural Communities		Forest Resources		Vascular Plants		Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources				Coastal Resources			Biological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation				Guidelines					Size	Tax Value	Acq. Ease		Local Support	Additional Notes				
	1	2	1	2a 2b	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	1	2	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	1	ca	2	3			4	5			#Owner	Will		
Project # Name	OBJ.																																						
1.N.Key Largo		H	H	M	N	L	M	H	H	N	H	N	N	N	N	M	H	H	M	M	H	N	L	H	H	L	L	H	H	M	H	H	N	2300	\$21,974,000	150	M	H	
2.Fakahatchee		H	H	L	L	L	H	H	H	N	M	N	N	N	L	N	N	N	L	L	H	N	L	H	H	M	N	H	H	M	H	H	N	28000	1,120,000	9000	H	L	
3.Apa.-Phase I		H	H	H	M	H	H	H	M	L	H	H	L	N	H	M	H	H	H	H	H	N	L	M	M	M	N	H	H	N	H	M	N	552	4,235,000		L	L	
4.Low.Apalach.		L	M	L	M	L	M	M	L	N	M	L	N	N	N	N	H	H	H	H	H	N	L	M	H	M	N	H	H	N	H	H	N	7800	2,732,500	~10	L	L	
5.Seminole Sp.		M	M	H	M	H	N	M	H	N	M	N	M	N	M	N	N	N	L	L	H	N	L	M	M	M	N	H	N	M	M	L	L	9200	10,323,000	16	H	L	
6.Cayo Costa		M	H	L	N	M	N	H	M	L	L	N	N	N	N	H	H	M	L	M	H	N	H	M	H	L	H	H	L	H	M	H	L	500	3,878,000	650	M	H	
7.Rookery Bay		M	H	L	N	L	N	L	M	L	M	N	N	N	N	H	H	M	N	L	H	N	M	H	H	L	M	H	N	M	H	H	N	11200	13,830,000	200	L	H	
8.Crys. River		M	H	L	L	L	N	N	H	N	M	M	M	N	L	L	H	H	M	H	H	N	L	M	H	M	N	H	N	M	M	H	N	5800	4,917,000	57	L	H	
9.Char. Harbor		M	M	L	N	L	N	L	M	L	M	N	N	N	N	N	H	H	M	M	L	N	L	M	H	L	N	H	L	M	M	L	L	2630	2,430,000	11	L	M	
10.DeSoto Site		N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	H	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	H	H	L	H	H	N	N	H	N	M	N	N	H	4.83	1,250,000	1			
11.Macissa/Auc		M	H	H	L	M	N	L	H	N	M	H	H	N	L	N	N	N	H	H	H	N	L	H	H	M	N	H	N	N	M	H	N	490	39,000	~10	L	L	
12.S. Savannas		M	H	L	L	L	M	M	L	N	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	L	L	N	N	L	H	H	L	N	M	N	H	M	H	L	1620	10,027,000	>100	M	H	
13.Stark Tract		M	M	M	L	H	N	N	M	N	L	N	L	N	M	N	N	N	M	L	H	N	L	H	H	M	N	M	N	M	M	N	N	1080	651,000	1	H	H	

Category	Natural Communities		Forest Resources		Vascular Plants		Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources				Coastal Resources			Geological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation				Guidelines					Size	Tax Value	Acq. #Owner	Ease Will	Local Support	Additional Notes				
	1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	1	2	3	4	5										
14. Ft. George Is.	L	L	M	N	M	L	M	M	M	N	N	N	N	N	N	H	H	H	H	L	L	M	L	N	H	N	H	M	H	H	758	3,500,000	45	H					
15. Lochloosa	L	L	H	H	H	N	N	M	L	M	M	N	M	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	L	H	M	N	H	N	M	M	N	L	31,000	13,689,000	17	M	H				
16. Curry Hamm.	H	H	H	N	M	L	H	M	N	M	N	N	N	N	M	H	H	M	N	L	L	L	L	H	H	M	H	N	N	385	5,196,000	4							
17. Wakulla Spg.	M	H	H	L	M	N	L	H	N	M	H	H	N	H	N	N	N	N	N	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	L	L	L	465	282,000	2	L	H					
18. Coupon Bight	H	H	L	N	L	H	H	M	N	M	N	N	N	N	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	L	M	H	H	M	M	H	N	650	1,251,000	175	M	M					
19. Spring Hamm.	L	M	M	N	L	N	L	L	N	L	N	N	N	L	N	N	N	N	N	L	L	M	L	N	M	N	H	M	H	M	395	2,451,000	28	M	H				
20. Trop. Hammock	H	H	H	N	L	M	H	L	N	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	L	L	M	L	N	H	N	H	M	N	H	200	2,678,000	20	M	L				
21. Saddle Blk.	H	H	M	L	L	H	H	M	N	M	N	N	M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	L	N	L	M	M	L	N	H	N	M	H	N	N	770	299,000	20	M	L
22. Everglades	M	M	M	L	L	M	M	H	L	H	N	N	N	L	N	N	N	N	N	L	L	M	H	H	N	H	H	M	M	H	N	200000	*80,430,000 # 6,000,000	>23000	M	L			
23. Gadsden Gla.	H	H	H	L	L	M	H	L	N	M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	M	M	M	N	L	H	H	L	N	H	N	H	N	1800	456,000	11				
24. Cockroach Ba	L	M	L	N	L	N	L	L	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	H	H	M	M	H	N	L	L	M	L	N	M	N	H	H	N	M	730	233,440	3				
25. Waccasassa	M	M	H	H	H	N	N	L	N	L	N	N	H	L	N	N	N	N	N	L	L	H	N	L	M	N	H	N	L	M	N	N	44846	6,183,000	2	H			
26. Miami Rock.	H	H	H	N	L	H	H	L	N	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	L	L	L	N	N	N	M	L	N	H	N	H	H	N	H	175	2,179,000	18	M	L

* Top number represents the Total price; the bottom number represents the amount from CARL fund.

Category	Natural Communities		Forest Resources		Vascular Plants		Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources				Coastal Resources			Geological Resources		Historical Resources				Outdoor Recreation				Guidelines					Size	Tax Value	Acq. Ease		Local Support	Additional Notes	
	1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	1	2	3	4	5	#Owner	Will							
27. Big Shoals	M	M	H	M	H	N	L	L	L	L	N	N	H	N	N	N	H	H	M	N	L	H	H	M	N	H	L	H	M	M	N	525	\$ 133,000	B	H	L		
28. Barcon Point	H	M	L	L	L	L	L	L	N	M	N	N	N	N	N	H	H	L	L	H	N	L	M	H	L	N	H	L	L	H	N	N	2560	1,800,000				
29. Chassahonit.	M	H	L	L	L	N	N	M	N	M	N	H	N	H	M	M	L	L	L	H	N	L	N	H	M	N	M	N	H	H	H	N	5500	3,298,705	13	L	L	
30. El Destino	L	N	H	M	H	N	N	L	N	M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	L	L	H	H	L	H	H	M	N	H	N	N	L	N	L	4100	625,000	2			
31. N. Peninsula	L	M	L	N	M	N	M	M	N	L	N	N	N	N	N	M	L	M	M	L	N	H	M	M	L	H	H	N	M	H	H	N	148	11,590,000	14	L	M	
32. Silver River	M	M	M	L	M	N	N	L	N	L	H	L	N	H	N	N	N	M	H	H	N	L	H	H	L	N	H	N	M	H	H	L	105	2,507,000	4	H	H	
33. Ca. Half-Moon	L	M	M	M	H	N	L	M	N	L	N	L	N	H	N	N	N	L	L	M	N	M	N	M	M	N	M	N	L	M	H	N	9500	655,500	17	H	L	
34. St. Johns Rv.	N	L	M	L	L	N	N	M	N	M	N	N	N	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	H	N	L	L	M	M	N	M	N	M	H	M	N	10500	1,022,000	2	M	L
35. St. Martins	L	L	L	N	L	N	N	M	L	L	N	N	N	N	M	H	H	L	L	H	N	M	M	L	M	L	M	N	M	H	L	N	32500	13,600,000	>100	M		
36. Rainbow Riv.	M	L	M	L	H	N	N	L	N	L	M	H	N	L	N	N	N	H	M	H	N	L	H	H	L	N	H	N	M	L	N	N	1440	2,652,000	6			
37. Peacock Sl.	M	H	M	L	L	N	L	M	N	L	N	L	N	H	N	N	N	H	H	H	N	M	L	H	L	N	H	L	L	M	H	N	280	\$ 238,000	8	M	L	
38. Horrs Island	H	H	L	N	L	M	H	L	N	L	N	N	N	N	N	M	L	N	L	H	N	L	H	H	L	N	H	N	M	H	H	N	190	7,686,000	2	L	N	
39. Andrews Trt.	M	H	M	L	M	N	L	L	N	L	L	L	N	H	N	N	N	N	L	M	N	L	N	H	M	N	M	L	L	M	M	N	370	1,180,000	11	M	L	
40. Estero Bay	L	M	N	N	N	N	N	M	L	M	N	N	N	N	N	H	L	N	L	H	N	L	M	M	L	N	H	L	H	M	H	L	13250	23,180,000	85	M	H	

Category	Natural Communities		Forest Resources		Vascular Plants		Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources				Coastal Resources			Biological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation				Guidelines					Size	Tax Value	Acq. Ease		Local Support	Additional Notes			
	1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	1	2	3	4	5			#Owner	Will					
41. Warm Mineral	L	M	N	N	N	N	N	L	N	L	N	L	N	L	N	N	N	H	H	H	N	M	N	H	L	N	H	L	H	M	N	N	76	680,000	1	M	H	
42. Key West Sa.	M	M	L	N	L	L	M	H	L	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	M	H	M	L	L	N	L	M	H	M	L	L	M	407	5,724,000	19	M	H				
43. Wetstone/Ber	L	L	L	L	H	N	N	M	N	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	M	M	L	N	L	L	L	L	L	N	H	H	N	L	3460	3,227,563	5					
44. Withlacoochee	N	N	M	L	M	N	N	L	N	L	N	N	N	L	N	N	N	L	L	M	N	L	N	M	M	N	M	N	L	M	H	N	4400	153,000	45	L	M	
45. Jul/Durbin	N	L	H	H	H	N	L	L	N	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	L	N	M	N	L	N	M	M	N	M	N	H	M	N	M	3300	2,792,000	5	M	H
46. Barnacle Ad.	M	L	L	N	L	N	L	N	N	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	L	L	M	H	M	N	L	H	H	N	N	M	N	H	L	H	H	7	3,463,000	1	M	H
47. B.M.K. Ranch	M	H	H	L	H	N	L	M	N	M	L	L	N	L	N	N	N	N	N	L	N	L	M	H	H	M	N	M	M	L	L	5850	5,517,000	30	M	L		
48. Josslyn Isl.	M	M	N	N	N	N	L	L	N	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	L	M	L	L	H	N	N	H	H	N	N	H	L	H	H	N	L	50	35,000	1	L	L
49. Homosassa	M	L	L	N	L	N	N	M	N	L	N	H	N	L	N	N	N	M	H	L	N	L	H	M	L	N	H	N	M	M	N	N	30	708,000	>10	M	H	
50. Rotenberger	N	L	N	N	N	N	N	L	N	L	N	N	N	L	N	N	N	N	N	L	N	N	L	H	N	M	N	L	M	H	N	13350	6,747,000	>700	M	L		
51. Mullet Creek	L	N	N	N	L	N	N	L	N	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	H	H	M	L	N	N	L	L	N	L	N	H	L	N	N	200	131,000	5	M	H		
52. Stoney-Lane	L	M	L	N	L	N	H	L	N	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	H	H	H	N	L	M	N	L	M	M	N	L	N	M	H	N	N	2000	600,000	1	H	L
53. Princess Pl.	L	M	M	L	H	N	N	M	N	M	N	N	N	N	N	N	H	L	L	L	H	H	H	L	L	L	N	M	N	L	M	M	N	2560	2,739,200	25		
54. Deering Est.	M	L	M	L	L	N	L	N	N	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	L	L	L	L	H	N	N	H	H	L	N	H	N	H	M	M	H	26.5	570,640	3	H	

Category	Natural Communities		Forest Resources		Vascular Plants		Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources				Coastal Resources			Geological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation				Guidelines					Size	Tax Value	Acq. #	Ease Will	Local Support	Additional Notes					
	DBJ. #	1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	1	2	3	4							5				
Project Name																																								
55. Cedar Key	M	M	L	L	M	N	L	L	N	M	N	N	N	N	M	H	H	N	N	M	N	L	L	M	M	N	M	N	L	H	M	N	1850	684,000	6	M	L			
56. Emeralda Mr.	L	L	L	L	L	N	N	M	L	L	N	N	N	M	N	N	N	M	M	L	N	L	N	M	M	L	N	N	M	N	M	L	N	N	12200	12,118,000	100	L	L	
57. Canaveral	L	M	L	L	M	N	N	M	N	L	N	N	N	H	N	N	N	N	N	L	N	L	M	M	M	N	M	N	H	M	N	N	2500	5,717,000	100	M	H			
58. Paynes Prai.	N	L	L	N	L	N	N	M	N	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	L	H	H	N	L	H	H	L	N	H	N	M	H	H	L	830	278,000	4	L	L			
59. Woody Prop.	N	N	L	H	M	N	N	L	N	L	N	N	N	L	N	N	N	L	L	L	N	L	N	M	M	N	L	N	M	M	M	L	980	210,000	2	H	L			
60. Manatee Est.	M	L	M	M	H	N	N	L	N	L	N	N	N	H	N	N	N	N	N	H	N	L	N	M	L	N	M	M	N	M	L	N	M	10500	608,408	1	H	H		
61. Old Leon Mo.	L	L	L	L	L	N	L	L	N	L	N	N	N	M	N	N	N	N	N	M	N	L	N	L	H	N	L	N	H	L	L	N	3270	1,335,000	4	H	H			
62. Balt Island	M	M	L	N	L	M	H	L	N	L	N	N	N	N	N	L	M	N	N	H	N	L	H	H	N	N	M	L	H	L	N	L	390	436,800	1	M	M			
63. East Evergl.	L	M	L	L	L	N	N	H	N	H	N	N	N	H	N	N	N	N	L	M	N	L	L	H	H	N	H	L	H	M	M	M	76000	35,000,000	>100	M	L			
64. Cotee Point	N	N	L	N	M	N	N	L	N	L	N	N	N	N	L	M	L	N	N	M	N	L	N	L	L	L	L	L	N	H	M	N	L	80	1,223,000	9	M	M		

PROJECT DESIGNED

Category	Natural Communities		Forest Resources		Vascular Plants		Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources				Coastal Resources			Geological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation				Guidelines					Size	Tax Value	Acq. Ease		Local Support	Additional Notes					
	1	2	1	2a 2b	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	1	ca	2	3	4	5			#Owner	Will							
Obj. Project # Name																																								
Brevard Tur Bch	M	M	L	N	L	M	L				N	M	N	N				N	N	H	H	H	H	N	H	L														
Highlands Hamm.	H	M	M	L	H	L	M	M	N	M	N	N	L	N	N	N	N	L	L	M	N	L	H	N	L	M	H	N	3378	665,500	10									
N.Fk.St.Lucie	L	L	L	L	L	L	N				N	N	N	L				L	N	M	M	M	N	N	L	L														
N.Layton Hamm.	M	M	M	N	L	H	M				N	N	N	N				L	N	L	M	H	L	H	H	N														
Ohio Key South	L	N	L	N	L	N	N				N	N	N	N				L	N	M	H	M	M	H	H	M	N													
Pine Is. Ridge	M	N	L	N	M	N	N				N	N	N	N				H	N	H	H	H	N	N	L	H														
Th.Lks/Pr.Lakes	M	M	L	L	M	N	N	M	L	M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	L	L	M	N	L	M	H	H	N	H	N	M	M	H	N	55000	35,276,000	6		
Wabasso	M	M	L	N	L	L	L				N	N	N	N				L	N	H	H	H	H	L	H	N														

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ADDENDUM V

Florida Natural Areas Inventory Evaluation Matrix
for 1987-88 CARL Application

FLORIDA NATURAL AREAS INVENTORY

254 E. Sixth Avenue Tallahassee, Florida 32303 (904) 224-8207

MEMORANDUM

To: Land Acquisition Selection Committee Members
LASC Liaison Staff

From: Jim Muller, FNAI *JM*

Date: October 1, 1987

Re: Natural Resource Evaluation Matrix for 1987-88 CARL proposals

Attached is the Natural Resource Evaluation Matrix for the 1987-88 CARL proposals. The information in the matrix is from the applications, FNAI data base, and FNAI staff comments. Recreational and archeological values were not considered in this matrix. The matrix is ordered the same as the voting sheet - by county and alphabetically by proposal name within county.

Natural Communities (NCs) listed in the Natural Resource Values/Comments column are from the FNAI data base, inspection of 1972-73 aerial photographs or aeriels provided by the applicant, and information in the application. In some cases the Natural Community for a proposal was not in the FNAI data base and could not be definitely determined from aerial photographs; in these cases, Natural Community names are followed by "(?)". The first listing of each Natural Community is followed by the FNAI-assigned global and state rank for that community (G/S). Thereafter, an asterisk is used to delineate globally/state imperiled communities (G2, S2 or higher). The species information in the Natural Resource Values/Comments column is classified according to whether it came from the FNAI data base ("EOs" = Element Occurrences) or from the application ("reported"). Only species tracked by FNAI were included in the matrix. For species, the FNAI Global/State Element Rank (G/S), Federal legal status (Fed), and State legal status (State) (if any) are given with the first mention of species FNAI considers rare or threatened (G3, S3 or higher). Thereafter, globally or state imperiled species (G2, S2 or higher) are delineated by an asterisk. A rank/status explanation sheet is attached. Some occurrences of species and communities were previously included in the FNAI data base and ranked by FNAI; these occurrence ranks (excellent, good, fair, poor) are enclosed in parentheses following the community or species name. Other abbreviations and formats used are: SA (Special Animal), SP (Special Plant), Aq. Pres. (Aquatic Preserve). I tried to note if a proposal was contiguous with federal or state lands or within an Aquatic Preserve. All of the Florida Keys is a designated Area of Critical State Concern.

We have assigned a tentative Ecological Priority to each proposal based on information submitted and the FNAI data base. Ranks were based on rarity and apparent quality of the Natural Communities in a proposal, and then adjusted based on rare/endangered species occurring on the site and perceived threats to a site. In general, proposals with extensive salt marshes, mangroves, or other wetlands that

Eval. Matrix memo
October 1, 1987
Page Two

potentially should be protected through regulatory mechanisms were given lower priority unless they also had important upland habitats or rare species. The Ecological Priority is based on a proposal's boundary as submitted; boundary changes during the Resource Planning Boundary process could change the Ecological Priority of a proposal. A separate summary of the Ecological Priority assigned to proposals is attached. Proposals are sorted by Ecological Priority, then county, then name. Twelve proposals received a High Ecological Priority, and eight proposals received a medium-high priority. We would like to assess at least these twenty proposals.

FNAI also has information on Endangered/Threatened species possibly occurring on the sites and records for those species and communities known to occur on-site. This information was not included in the matrix because of its bulk.

An alphabetical list of the 1987-88 CARL proposals is attached for your convenience.

Please call me if you have any questions concerning the information presented here.

FLORIDA NATURAL AREAS INVENTORY
Ecological Priorities of 1987-88 CARL Proposals

October 1, 1987

<u>High</u>	<u>Medium-High</u>	<u>Medium (cont)</u>	<u>Medium (cont)</u>	<u>Low</u>
Brvd Turtle Bch (BREV)	Prairie Creek (ALAC)	Wntr Bch Scrub Trct (INDI)	Pine Log swamp (WASH)	Panama City Bch (BAY)
Black Crk Bog (CLAY)	Pinhook Swamp (BAKE)	Wekiva Prk Est (LAKE)		Arch Crk Pk Add'n (DADE)
Holmes Ave Scrub (HIGH)	Chassa/Weeki Wach (HERN)	Crkscrw Consrvt'n (LEE)	<u>Medium-Low</u>	Fishing Hole Site (DUVA)
Wabasso Bch (INDI)	Ohio Key So (MONR)	Estero Bay add'n (LEE)	Pine Isnd Rdge (BROW)	Canoe Crk Cmpst (ESCA)
Silvr Gln Sprgs (LAKE)	Crkd Lake Pines (POLK)	Lake Ovrstreet (LEON)	Buck Creek (CHAR)	Letchwrth Mnds (JEFF)
Seabrnc Prop. (MART)	Pond Crk Crrdr (SANT)	Emerson Pt (MANA)	Charlte Hrbr Add'n (CHAR)	Desoto Site (LEON)
N Layton Hmck (MONR)	Lwr Ecnlckhatchee (SEMI/VOLU)	Wingte Crk Add'n (MANA)	Broward Islands (DUVA)	Big Bay Lake (LEVY)
Ramrod Key (MONR)	Wthlchee R/Prin Lk (SUMT)	Boot Key (MONR)	Demere Lndg Site (LEE)	Okchbee Bttlfl'd (OKEE)
Sugarloak Hmck (MONR)		Rodriguez Key (MONR)	Little Pne I Pass (LEE)	N Port Marina (STLU)
Tree lfe Trct (MONR)	<u>Medium</u>	Reedy Crk Swmp (OSCE)	Atsena Otie Key (LEVY)	
Lakela's Mint (STLU)	Kanapaha Prairie (ALAC)	New River (PASC)	Chambers Islnd (LEVY)	<u>None</u>
Deer Lk Parcel (WALT)	Black Crk Trct (CLAY)	Rain Frst/Lk Pana (SUMT)	Lake Weir Prop (MARI)	Miami Lnr Cnl Pk (DADE)
	Golden Gate Add'n (COLL)	Rng Sprngs Bluff (SUWA)	Sunset Hmck (MONR)	Ybor Cty Add'n (HILL)
	Ft. George Isnd (DUVA)	Goldy & Blmd (VOLU)	Ltle Tiger Islnd (NASS)	
	Bald Pt Rd Trct (FRAN)	Ponce deLn Spngs (VOLU)	CRA Mangrv Prjct (PALM)	<u>No Rank</u>
	Corry Trct/UF (FRAN)	Strcklnd Bay Bf'r (VOLU)	Highland Bch (PALM)	Prt St Joe Byfrnt (GULF)
	Chassa Swmp Addn (HERN)	Tomka St Pk Add'n (VOLU)		
	Fisheatng Crk Trct (HIGH)			

[lsc\ecoprmtx.crl]

1987-88 CARL Proposals Natural Resource Evaluation Matrix
 Prepared by Florida Natural Areas Inventory (87/10/01)

<u>Project Name, CARL #, County, # Acres</u>	<u>Natural Resource Values/Comments</u>	<u>Ecological Priority</u>	<u>Applicant's Recommended Mgmt</u>
Kanapaha Prairie 870731-01-02 Alachua 1,615 acres	NCs: Basin Marsh (FNAI-G4/S3); Bottomland Forest? (FNAI-G4/S3); Upland Mixed Forest?(FNAI-G4/S4). SA EOs: <u>Grus canadensis pratensis</u> (Florida sandhill crane, FNAI-G5T2T3/S2S3, State-LT); <u>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</u> (bald eagle, FNAI-G3/S2S3, Fed-LE, State-LT). SAs reported: <u>Mycteria americana</u> (wood stork, FNAI-G5/S2, Fed-LE, State-LE); <u>Egretta caerulea</u> (little blue heron, FNAI-G5/S4, State-LS); <u>Egretta tricolor</u> (tricolored heron, FNAI G5/S4, State-LS); <u>Egretta thula</u> (snowy egret, FNAI G5/S4, State-LS); <u>Falco sparverius paulus</u> (southeastern American kestrel, FNAI G5T3T4/S3?, Fed-C2, State-LT); <u>Nycticorax nycticorax</u> (black-crowned night heron, FNAI-G5/S3?); <u>Nyctanassa violaceus</u> (yellow-crowned night heron, FNAI-G5/S3?); <u>Gopherus polyphemus</u> (gopher tortoise, FNAI-G2/S2, Fed-C2, State-LS); <u>Drymarchon corais couperi</u> (eastern indigo snake, FNAI-G4T3/S3, Fed-LT, State-LT). Not contiguous, includes one small separate parcel; cattle grazing on-site; virtually all of proposed area "subject to flooding". Significant portion of area is improved pasture. Surrounding uplands not adequately considered.	Medium	No mgr. suggested; public open space and wildlife habitat.

Prairie Creek
870731-01-1
Alachua
3,084 acres

NCs: Floodplain Wetlands (Floodplain Swamp, FNAI-G4/S4, Bottomland Forest*); Blackwater Stream (FNAI-G4/S2); Upland Mixed Forest; Sandhills (FNAI-G4/S3); Scrubby Flatwoods (FNAI-G3/S3); Basin Marsh. SA EOs: Pandion haliaetus (osprey, FNAI-G5/S3S4, State LS*); Casmerodius albus (great egret); Haliaeetus leucocephalus (bald eagle, FNAI-G3/S2S3, Fed-LE, State-LT), Gopherus polyphemus* (gopher tortoise); Podomys floridanus (Florida mouse, FNAI-G3/S3, Fed-C2, State-LS). SAs reported: Grus canadensis pratensis (Florida sandhill crane); Falco sparverius paulus (southeastern kestrel). Contiguous with Paynes Prairie State Preserve and Lochloosa CARL project. Drains into Orange Lake OFW.

Medium-High

Rec mgmt: DNR Rec. and Parks; Alachua Co.; Dept Agric.; GFWFC. As Preserve; recreation area.

Pinhook Swamp
860805-02-1
Baker
15,737 acres

NCs: Wet Flatwoods (FNAI-G4/S4); Floodplain Swamp; Floodplain Forest (FNAI-G4/S4); Freshwater Marsh; Wet Prairie? (FNAI-G5/S4); Flatwoods Lake (FNAI-G4/S3); Blackwater Stream*; numerous Palustrine NCs. SA EO: Ursus americanus floridanus (Florida black bear, FNAI-G5T3/S3, Fed-C2, State-LT*). Adjustment of boundaries in RPB stage could provide corridor connecting Okefenokee NWR & Osceola NF, especially important to large mammals. Area being considered for re-introduction of Florida panther.

Medium-High

several suggested as possible manager: USFWS, USFS, FL DOF, FGFWFC, DNR, St. Johns WMD.

Panama City Bch.
870603-03-1
Bay
16.5 acres

Possible NC: Beach Dune (FNAI-G4/S3). SP EO: Lupinus westianus (Gulf coast lupine, FNAI-G2/S2, Fed-3C, State-LT).

Low

Rec mgmt: City of Panama City Beach as recreation area.

<p>Brevard Turtle Beaches 870731-05-1 Brevard 27.45 acres</p>	<p>NCs: Beach Dune; Coastal Strand (FNAI-G3/S3); (probably high quality examples). SA EOs: <u>Caretta caretta</u> (loggerhead, FNAI-G3/S2, Fed-LT, State-LT); <u>Chelonia mydas</u> (green turtle, FNAI-G3/S2, Fed-LE, State-LE); <u>Derموchelys coriacea</u> (leatherback turtle, FNAI-G3/S2, Fed-LE, State-LE); <u>Gopherus polyphemus</u> (gopher tortoise, FNAI-G2/S2, Fed- C2, State-LS). SA reported: <u>Sterna antillarum</u> (least tern). <u>Trichechus manatus</u> (West Indian manatee, FNAI-G2?/S2?, Fed-LE, State-LE) offshore. Habitat for part of largest breeding aggregation of loggerhead turtles in Western Hemisphere. Part of this site is on SOC list.</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>Rec Mgmt: Brevard Co. (Rec & Parks; DNR. For use as sea turtle beach; some recreation.</p>
<p>Pine Island Ridge 870630-06-1 Broward</p>	<p>SA nearby: <u>Gopherus polyphemus</u>* (gopher tortoise). SP reported: <u>Tillandsia flexuosa</u> (banded wild-pine, FNAI-G3G5/S3). Site has subtropical plants usually associated with oolitic rocklands further south. May be important resting area for migrating birds.</p>	<p>Medium-Low</p>	<p>Rec mgmt: Broward Co. Parks & Rec.; as extension of Tree Tops Park, passive recreation.</p>
<p>Buck Creek 850801-08-2 Charlotte 253 acres</p>	<p>NCs: Estuarine Tidal Swamp (FNAI-G3/S3); Estuarine Tidal Marsh (FNAI-G4/S4); Mesic Flatwood (FNAI-G5/S5); Scrubby Flatwoods. SA EOs: <u>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</u> (bald eagle); <u>Aphelocoma c. coreulescens</u> (Florida scrub jay). Application says golf course is on South parcel, borrow pit on North parcel. Contiguous with Lemon Bay Aquatic Preserve(?).</p>	<p>Medium-Low</p>	<p>DNR and local participation; as rec. area and debarkation point for Don Pedro and Stump Pass.</p>
<p>Charlotte Harbor Add'n 870701-08-1 Charlotte 111 acres</p>	<p>NCs: Mesic Flatwoods (FNAI-G5/S5); Prairie Hammock (?) (FNAI-G4/S4); Estuarine Tidal Marsh; Estuarine Tidal Swamp; SPs: probably none. Adjacent to Ponce de Leon State Park.</p>	<p>Medium-Low</p>	<p>none given</p>

Black Creek Bog
870731-10-2
Clay
750 acres

NCs: Blackwater Stream*; Seepage Slope (excellent) (FNAI-G4/S3); Xeric Hammock (fair) (FNAI-G3/S2); Baygall (excellent) (FNAI-G4/S4); Bottomland Forest (fair). SA EO: Gopherus polyphemus* (gopherus tortoise). SAs reported: Procambarus pictus (Black Creek crayfish, FNAI-G2/S2); Drymarchon corais couperi (eastern indigo snake). SP EOs: Hartwrightia floridana (hartwrightia, FNAI-G2G3/S2S3, Fed-C2, State-LT); Rudbeckia nitida (St. John's-susan, FNAI-G3/S1, Fed-C2, State-LE); Litsea aestivalis (pondspice, FNAI-G4/S2, Fed-3C, State-LT); Sphenostigma coelestinum (Bartram's Ixia, G1G2/S1S2, Fed-C2, State-LT). Sphenostigma & Rudbeckia not known to occur on public lands in FL. Most of this site included in Black Creek Tract (see below).

High

Rec mgmt: DNR
w/DOF, GFC. Use as
preserve and for
passive recreation.

Black Creek Tract
870731-10-1
Clay
25,500 acres

NCs: Blackwater Stream*; Seepage Slope; Xeric Hammock (FNAI-G3/S2); Baygall; Bottomland Forest; Scrub (FNAI-G3/S2); Sandhill or Upland Pine Forest(?) (FNAI-G5/S4). SA EOS: Gopherus polyphemus* (gopher tortoise); Urus americanus floridanus (Florida black bear). SA reported: Procambrus pictus (Black Creek crayfish, FNAI-G2/S2). SP EOs: Hartwrightia floridana (hartwrightia, FNAI-G2G3/S2S3, Fed-C2, State-LT); Rudbeckia nitida (St. John's-susan, FNAI-G3/S1, Fed-C2, State-LE); Litsea aestivalis (pondspice, FNAI-G4/S2, Fed-3C, State-LT); Sphenostigma coelestinum (Bartram's ixia, FNAI-G1G2/S1S2, Fed-C2, State-LT); SAs nearby: Picoides borealis (red-cockaded woodpecker, FNAI-G2/S2, Fed-LE, State-LT); Drymarchon corais couperi (eastern indigo snake). All SPs and SAs also occur in 750 ac Black Creek Bog proposal which is mostly contained in this proposal.

Medium

DOF

Golden Gate Add'n 860801-11-1 Collier 1418 acres	NCs: Mesic Flatwoods; Strand Swamp; Dome Swamp; Rockland Hammock (?); Wet Prairie; Depression Marsh. SAs reported: <u>Felis concolor coryi</u> ; (Florida panther, FNAI-G4T1/S1, Fed-LE, State-LE); <u>Ursus americanus</u> <u>floridanus</u> (Florida black bear); <u>Drymarchon corais</u> <u>couperi</u> (estern indigo snake). Many epiphytic SPS probable. Perimeter dike & cross ditches; interior ditches incomplete; reportedly no positive outfield. 12% agriculture. Proposal not contiguous with Collier- Seminole State Park.	Medium	Ecological Priority will increase with change in boundaries.	Add'n to Collier Seminole State Park
Arch Creek Park Addn. 841003-13-1 Dade 1.4 acres	NC: Disturbed Rockland Hammock (FNAI-G3/S2).	Low	Metro Dade Co. Park & Rec. Dept.; as addition to Arch Creek Park.	
Miami Linear Canal Park 860826-13-1 Dade 16 acres	NCs: none. No EOs likely.	none	Rec mgr.: Town of Medley	
Broward Islands 860731-16-1 Duval 300 acres	Can't tell which NCs present. Managed for timber but apparently in good shape. SA EO in river: <u>Trichechus</u> <u>manatus</u> (fair) (West Indian manatee, FNAI-G2?/S2?, Fed- LE, State-LE). In Nassau-St. Johns River Marshes Aquatic Preserve.	Medium-Low	Rec. mgr. DNR, DHR	
Fishing Hole Site 870603-16-1 Duval 200 acres	NCs: Upland Mixed Forest (? , seems disturbed); Bottomland Forest (?). SPS: not likely.	Low	Rec mgmt: Fishing Hole Community. Recreational/educa- tional use.	

Silver Glen Springs Tract 870731-35-2 Lake/Marion 3,500 acres	NCs: Good quality Spring-run Streams (FNAI-G2/S2); Scrub*; Xeric Hammock*/Upland Mixed Forest; Wet Flatwoods (FNAI-G4/S4); Floodplain Swamp; Bottomland Forest. SA EOs: <u>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</u> (bald eagle); <u>Urus americanus floridanus</u> (Florida Black Bear). SAs reported: <u>Aphelocoma c. coerulescens</u> (Florida scrub jay); <u>Sceloporus woodi</u> (Florida scrub lizard); <u>Pandion haliaetus</u> (osprey). SP EOs: <u>Illicium parviflorum</u> (critical site)(star anise, FNAI-G1/S1, Fed-C2, State-LT); <u>Vicia ocalensis</u> (Ocala vetch, FNAI-G1/S1, Fed-C1, State-LE). SPs reported: <u>Persea humilis</u> (scrub bay). Addn'l SAs and SPs very likely. <u>Trichechus manatus*</u> (West Indian manatee) in lake. Contiguous with Ocala National Forest; within official NF boundary but not federally owned.	High	Rec mgmt: DNR, R & P. as State Park.
Wekiva Park Estates 870731-35-1 Lake 3,138 acres	NCs: Bottomland Forest; Flatwoods; Wet Prairie; Scrub* &/or Xeric Hammock*; Baygall(?). SAs reported: <u>Ursus americanus floridanus</u> (Florida black bear); <u>Grus canadensis pratensis</u> (Florida sandhill crane); <u>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</u> (bald eagle); <u>Mycteria americana</u> (wood stork, FNAIG5/S2, Fed-LE, State-LE); <u>Drymarchon corais couperi</u> (eastern indigo snake). Contiguous with Lower Wekiva River State Reserve, Seminole Springs.	Medium	Rec mgmt: DNR/Rec and Parks. Use as preserve.
Corkscrew Conservation Area 870727-36-1 Lee 13,000 acres	NCs: Dome Swamp (FNAI-G5/S5); Strand Swamp (FNAI-G4/S4); Slough (FNAI-G5/S5); Mesic Flatwoods; Wet Flatwoods; Marl Prairie (FNAI-G4/S3); Prairie Hammock(?)/Hydric Hammock(?); Wet Prairie. Site also proposed for SOR. Near Corkscrew Sanctuary & Estero Bay Aquatic Preserve.	Medium	Managing agency to be determined. Use for hydrological resources.
Demere Landing Site 870813-36-1 Lee 140 acres	NCs: Estuarine Tidal Swamp; Estuarine Tidal Marsh.	Medium-Low	none given

<p>Chassahowitzka Swamp Add'n 870731-27-1 Hernando 2,400 acres</p>	<p>NCs: Estuarine Tidal Marsh; Hydric Hammock (?) (FNAI-G4/S3); Bottomland Forest (?); Floodplain Swamp (?); Flatwoods; "Beach Dune" (FNAI-G4/S3); Aquatic Cave (FNAI-G3/S2). SA EOs: <u>Ursus americanus floridanus</u> (Florida Black Bear); <u>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</u> (bald eagle); <u>Procambarus leitheuseri</u> (Leitheuser's cave crayfish, FNAI-G2/S2). SPS - none likely. Contained in Chassahowitzka & Weeki Wachee Wetlands proposal (see below); contiguous with and provides access to Chassa. Swamp CARL project.</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>GFC; for hunting, fishing, camping, etc.</p>
<p>Chassahowitzka & Weeki Wachee Coastal Wetlands 860730-27-1 Hernando 11,200+ acres</p>	<p>NCs known: Bottomland Forest; Hydric Hammock (=Cabbage Palm Forest); Xeric Hammock* (=Xeric Oak Forest); Sandhill; Floodplain Swamp; Estuarine Tidal Marsh; Estuarine Grass Beds (FNAI-G2/S2); Aquatic Cave (FNAI-G3/S2); SA EOs: <u>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</u> (bald eagle, FNAI-G3/S2S3, Fed-LE, State-LT); <u>Troglocambarus maclanei</u>* (McLane's cave crayfish); <u>Crangonyx hobbsi</u> (Hobb's cave amphipod, FNAI-G2G3/S2S3, Fed-C2); <u>Procambarus leitheuseri</u> (Leitheuser's cave crayfish, FNAI-G2/S2); <u>Ursus americana floridanus</u> (Florida black bear, FNAI-G5T3/S3, Fed-C2, State-LT). Contains Chassa. Swamp Addition proposal (see above) and also small part of Chassa. Swamp CARL project; contiguous with Chassa. NWR.</p>	<p>Medium-High</p>	<p>DNR &/or GFC; USFWS</p>
<p>Fisheating Creek Tract 870729-28-1 Highlands 440 acres</p>	<p>NCs: Floodplain Swamp; Mesic Flatwoods; Blackwater Stream*; Hydric Hammock (?); Upland Mixed Forest (might be Xeric Hammock); perhaps some Bottomland Forest. SAs reported: <u>Aramus guarana</u> (limpkin).</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>Rec mgmt: DNR as State Park.</p>

Fort George Island 870731-16-1 Duval 758 acres	NCs: Upland Mixed Forest (?); Maritime Hammock (?)(FNAI-G4/S3); Hydric Hammock (?)(FNAI-G4/S3); Estuarine Tidal Marsh; Shell Mound (good)(FNAI-G3/S2); Coastal Strand (fair). SPS: <u>Cheilanthes microphylla</u> (southern lip fern, FNAI-G?/S2, State-LT); <u>Spiranthes polyantha</u> (green ladies-tresses, FNAI-G1G3/S1S2, Fed-C2, State-LE). SA EO: <u>Gopherus polyphemus</u> (gopher tortoise, FNAI-G2/S2, Fed-C2, State-LS). Some federal or state listed animal species reported on/near site. 122 ac golf course, roads; tree plantation 51 ac.	Medium	Rec mgmt: DNR, as expansion of Rollins Blvd. Sanctuary & maintenance of existing golf course.
Canoe Creek Campsite 870728-17-1 Escambia 26 acres	NCs: probably Upland Mixed Forest; Slope Forest (FNAI-G3/S2); and/or Bottomland Forest. Borders on Blackwater Stream*. SA EO: <u>Percina ouachitae</u> (saddleback darter, FNAI-G5/S1) in river.	Low	Rec mgmt: DNR, R & P. for recreation (canoeing, swimming).
Bald Point Road Tract 870721-19-1 Franklin 3,300 acres	NCs: Beach Dune; Coastal Scrub; Mesic Flatwoods; Depression Marsh(FNAI-G5/S5); Estuarine Tidal Marsh. SA EO: <u>Nerodia fasciata clarkii</u> , (Gulf salt marsh snake). SAs reported: <u>Gopherus polyphemus</u> (gopher tortoise, FNAI-G2/S2, Fed-C2, State-LS); <u>Pandion haliaetus</u> (osprey).	Medium	Rec mgmt: DNR, for recreation (beach)
Corry Tract/Univ of FL 860731-19-1 Franklin 1700 acres	NCs: Mesic Flatwoods; Flatwood/Prairie Lake; Marsh Lake; coastal Scrub*; Marshes; Estuarine NCs. SA EOs: <u>Drymarchon corais couperi</u> (Eastern indigo snake, FNAI-G4T3/S3, Fed-LT, State-LT). SP EO: <u>Lupinus westianus</u> (Gulf coast lupine, FNAI-G2/S2, Fed 3C, State-LT). SP EO on/near site: <u>Liatris provincialis</u> (Godfrey's blazing star, FNAI-G2/S2, Fed-C2, State-LE).	Medium	none given
Port St. Joe Bayfront 870731-23-1 Gulf 3+ acres	No map or legal description with application; can't locate site.	No rank; insufficient data.	City of Port St. Joe.

<p>Wabasso Beach 870731-31-2 Indian River 275 acres</p>	<p>NCs: Beach Dune; Coastal Strand; Maritime Hammock (FNAI-G4/S3). SA EOS: <u>Caretta caretta</u>* (excellent) (loggerhead); <u>Chelonia mydas</u> (green turtle, FNAI-G3/S2, Fed-LE, State-LE). SAs reported: <u>Dermochelys coriacea</u> (leatherback turtle, FNAI-G3/S2, Fed-LE, State-LE); <u>Gopherus polyphemus</u>* (gopher tortoise); <u>Drymarchon corais couperi</u> (eastern indigo snake). SA EO off shore: <u>Trichechus manatus</u> (West Indian manatee FNAI-G2?/S2?, Fed-LE, State-LE). SP EOS: <u>Ernodea littoralis</u> (beach-creeper); <u>Tephrosia angustissima</u> (Devil's shoestring, FNAI-G1Q/S1, Fed-C1); <u>Sophora tomentosa</u> (necklace pod, FNAI-G3G5/S3). Site contains about 8% of all loggerhead nesting in Florida.</p>	High	<p>Rec. Man: Indian River Co., USFWS, or DNR. rec. use: preserve with some recreation.</p>
<p>Winter Beach Scrub Tract 870731-31-1 Indian River 102 acres</p>	<p>NCs: Scrub*; Baygall; Flatwoods. SA EOS: <u>Gopherus polyphemus</u> (gopher tortoise, FNAI-G2/S2, Fed-C2, State-LS); <u>Aphelocoma c. coerulescens</u> (Florida scrub jay). SP EOS: <u>Conradina grandiflora</u> (large-flowered rosemary, FNAI-G3/S3, Fed-C2); <u>Lechea cernua</u> (nodding pinweed, FNAI-G3/S3, Fed-C2).</p>	Medium	<p>Rec mgmt: Indian River County; for passive recreation.</p>
<p>Letchworth Mounds 870729-33-1 Jefferson 400 acres</p>	<p>NCs: Upland Mixed Forest; Bottomland Forest; Floodplain Swamp.</p>	Low	<p>Rec mgmt: DHR or DNR, R & P; as state historic site.</p>

Holmes Avenue Scrub
870731-28-1
Highlands
1040 acres

NCs: Scrub*; Xeric Hammock*(?); Depression Marsh(?).
SA EOs: Aphelocoma c. coerulescens (Florida scrub jay); Sceloporus woodi (scrub lizard); Neoseps reynoldsi (sand skink, FNAI-G2/S2, Fed-LT, State-LT).
SP EOs: Asclepias curtissii (Curtiss' milkweed, FNAI-G2G3/S2S3, State-LE); Hypericum edisonianum (Edison's ascyrum, FNAI-G2/S2, Fed-LE, State-LE); Ilex arenicola (scrub holly, FNAI-G3/S3, Fed-3C); Nolina brittoniana (Britton's bear-grass, FNAI G1/S1, Fed-C2); Calamintha ashei (Ashe's Savory, FNAI-G3/S3, Fed-C1, State-LT); Eryngium cuneifolium (wedge-leaved button-snakeroot, FNAI-G2/S2, Fed-LE); Hypericum cumulicola (Highlands scrub hypericum, FNAI-G2/S2, Fed-LE, State-LE); Liatris ohlingerae (Florida gay-feather, FNAI-G3/S3, Fed-C1, State-LE); Paronychia chartacea (paper-like nail-wort, FNAI-G2/S2); Persea humilis (scrub bay); Polygonella basiramia (hairy jointweed, FNAI-G3/S3, Fed-LE); Polygonella myriophylla (Small's jointweed, FNAI-G2G3/S2S3, Fed-3C); Prunus geniculata (scrub plum, FNAI-G2G3/S2S3, Fed-LE, Fed-LT); Schizachyrium niveum (riparian autumngrass, FNAI-G2/S2, Fed-C2). Includes 12 rare species not found on Saddleblanket Lakes project.

High

DNR; as a Preserve with a recreation portion.

Ybor City Addition
870814-29-1
Hillsborough
0.6 acre

NCs: None.

None

Rec mgmt: DNR, R & P for historical preservation (museum).

<p>Estero Bay Add'n 870731-36-1 Lee 11 acres</p>	<p>NCs: Beach Dune or Coastal Berm (FNAI-G3/S2) or Overwash Plain (FNAI-G3/S3). SAs reported: nesting <u>Sterna antillarum</u> (least tern); <u>Rynchops niger</u> (black skimmer); <u>Charadrius alexandrinus</u> (piping plover, FNAI-G2/S2, Fed-LT, State-LT) reported.</p>	Medium	<p>Rec mgmt: DNR or GFC; as Estero Bay Aquatic Preserve buffer.</p>
<p>Little Pine Island Pass 870803-36-1 Lee 240 acres</p>	<p>NCs: Estuarine Tidal Swamp/Marsh (uplands heavily disturbed).</p>	Medium-Low	<p>Rec mgmt: DNR; as part of Matlacha Pass Aquatic Preserve.</p>
<p>DeSoto Site (Martin Tract) 870729-37-1 Leon 4.8 acres</p>	<p>NCs: none</p>	Low	<p>Rec mgmt: joint by DNR & Dept of State; for historic preservation</p>
<p>Lake Overstreet 870624-37-1 Leon 305 acres</p>	<p>NCs: Upland Mixed Forest; Lake (?). Contiguous with MaClay State Gardens.</p>	Medium	<p>Rec mgmt (FNAI): DNR, R & P; as State Park</p>
<p>Atsena Otie Key 870430-38-1 Levy 160 acres</p>	<p>NCs: Marine? Tidal Swamp/Marsh; Wet (Coastal) Flatwoods; Scrub*(?); Xeric Hammock* (?); Hydric Hammock (?); Shell Mound (?); (Seagrass Beds offshore?) SA EO: <u>Nerodia fasciata clarki</u> (Gulf salt marsh snake). SA reported: <u>Pandion haliaetus</u> (osprey). In Big Bend Seagrasses Aq. Pres. & OFW; near Cedar Keys NWR.</p>	Medium-Low	<p>Rec mgmt: DNR, R & P; for historical preservation.</p>
<p>Big Bay Lake 870416-38-1 Levy 40 acres</p>	<p>NCs: Floodplain Swamp; Floodplain Marsh (?); Hydric Hammock(?).</p>	Low	<p>none given</p>

Chambers Island 820407-38-1 Levy 110 acres	NCs: Estuarine Tidal Marsh; Estuarine Unconsolidated Substrate (FNAI-G5/S5); Hydric Hammock, Shell Mound. Gen'l comm: old settlement; some shell mounds heavily disturbed. SA nearby: <u>Trichechus manatus</u> * (fair) (West Indian manatee. 7 ac. canal/ditch.	Medium-Low	Rec mgmt: DNR for Environ. educ., primitive camping, fishing
Emerson Point 870729-41-1 Manatee 360.4 acres	NCs: Shell Mound; Maritime Hammock (disturbed w/exotics); Seagrass Beds (adjacent); Estuarine Tidal Swamp; Coastal Berm* or Coastal Strand. NCs reported nearby: Estuarine Grass Beds; Octocoral Beds. SA nearby: <u>Trichechus manatus</u> * (good-fair) (West Indian manatee). Adjacent to Terra Ceia Aquatic Preserve.	Medium	Rec mgmt: Manatee Co. Parks & Rec.; DNR. For passive recreation, buffer to Terra Ceia Aq. Pres.
Wingate Creek Add'n 870729-41-2 Manatee 1,900 acres	NCs: Scrub*; Xeric Hammock*; Mesic Flatwoods (cutover); (?) Bottomland Hardwoods; Flatwood/Prairie Lake; Depression Marsh; Blackwater Stream*. NCs reported: Wet Prairie; Dry Prairie (FNAI-G2/S2). SA EO: <u>Grus canadensis pratensis</u> (FL sandhill crane). About 3/4 of area is pasture/disturbed.	Medium	Rec Mgmt: DNR, R. & P. as State Park, add'n to Wingate Creek.
Lake Weir Property 870731-42-1 Marion 452.86 acres	NCs: Floodplain Marsh (FNAI-G3/S3)(?); Bottomland Forest* (?). Uplands all disturbed. SAs reported: <u>Egretta caerulea</u> (little blue heron); <u>Casmerodius albus</u> (great egret); <u>Egretta thula</u> (snowy egret); <u>Aramus guarauna</u> (limpkin); <u>Pandion haliaetus</u> (osprey); <u>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</u> (bald eagle). SA nearby (in lake): <u>Cyprinodon variegatus hubbsi</u> (fair-good) (Lake Eustis pupfish, FNAI-G5T2/S2, State-LS).	Medium-Low	Rec mgmt: State & County, or DNR. To protect water quality, (aquatic pres. eventually).

Seabranh Property
870729-43-1
Martin
927 acres

NCs: Estuarine Tidal Swamp/Marsh; Bottomland Forest; Floodplain Marsh (FNAI-G3/S3); Scrubby Flatwoods; Scrub (FNAI-G3/S2); Xeric Hammock*. SA EOs: Aphelocoma c.coerulescens (Florida scrub jay); Sceloporus woodi (Florida scrub lizard). SAs reported: Egretta caerulea (little blue heron); Egretta thula (snowy egret); Gopherus polyphemus* (gopher tortoise); Rana areolata (gopher frog, FNAI-G5/S3, Fed-C2, State-LS); Podomys floridanus (Florida mouse, FNAI-G3/S3, Fed-C2, State-LS); Accipiter cooperi (Cooper's hawk). SPS reported: Asclepias curtissii (Curtiss' milkweed, FNAI-G2G3/S2S3, State-LE); Conradina grandiflora (large-flowered rosemary, FNAI-G3/S3, Fed-C2); Lechea cernua (nodding pinweed, FNAI G3/S3, Fed-C2); Ophioglossum palmatum (hand fern, FNAI-G1G3/S1, Fed-3C, State-LE); Vanilla mexicana (scentless vanilla, FNAI-G1G3/S1, State-(LT)).

High

Rec mgmt: DNR, R & P, to preserve coastal ecosystem., add to St. Lucie Inlet St. Park.

Boot Key
870730-44-1
Monroe
978.63 acres

NCs: Estuarine Tidal Swamp (mostly); Coastal Berm*; Rockland Hammock (FNAI-G3/S2) (ca. 17 ac); Marl Prairie (?) (FNAI-G4/S3). SPS reported: Cordia sebestina (Geiger tree, FNAI-G3G5/S2S3, State-LE); Jacquinia keyensis (joewood, FNAI-G3G5/S3, State-LT); Scaevola plumieri (beachberry); Thrinax morrisii (brittle thatch palm, FNAI-G?/S1, State-LC); Thrinax radiata (Florida thatch palm, G?/S2, State-LC).

Medium

Rec mgmt: DNR, R & P, as State Park.

North Layton Hammock
870731-44-2
Monroe
18 acres

NCs: Rockland Hammock (good) (FNAI-G3/S2); Coastal Berm (FNAI-G3/S2); Estuarine Tidal Swamp; Marl Prairie (fair). SA reported: Columba leucocephala (white-crowned pigeon, FNAI-G3/S2, Fed-C2, State-LT). SP EOs: Cereus robinii (key tree-cactus, FNAI-G1/S1, Fed-LE, State-LE); Thrinax radiata (Florida thatch palm, FNAI-G?/S2, Fed-N, State-LC); Jacquinia keyensis (joewood); Cordia sebestina (Geiger tree).

High

Rec mgmt: DNR. (near Long Key SRA); as state botanical site.

Ohio Key South
870713-44-1
Monroe
21 acres

NCs: Coastal Berm*; Estuarine Tidal Swamp; Maritime Hammock - all disturbed. SA EOs: Charadrius melodus (piping plover, FNAI-G2/S2, Fed-LT, State-LT); Ardea herodias occidentalis (great white heron); Egretta caerulea (little blue heron); Egretta rufescens (reddish egret, FNAI-G4/S2, Fed-C2, State-LS); Egretta thula (snowy egret); Casmerodius albus (great egret); Nycticorax violaceus (yellow-crowned night heron); Egretta tricolor (tricolored heron); Eudocimus albus (white ibis); Rynchops niger (black skimmer). SP reported: Scaevola plumieri (beachberry). Major site for wintering shorebirds.

Medium-High

Rec mgmt: DNR
(Bahia Honda State
Rec. Area); as
preserve.

Ramrod Key
840111-44-1
Monroe
610 acres

NCs: Rockland Hammock* (150 ac reported) (fair); Coastal Berm*; Estuarine Tidal Swamp; Marl Prairie (?). SA EOs: Alligator mississippiensis (American alligator); Kinosternon baurii baurii (fair) (Key mud turtle, FNAI-G5T2Q/S1S2, Fed-C2, State-LE). SA EO on/near site: Elaphe guttata pop. 1 (Lower Key red rat snake, FNAI-G5T2Q/S2, State-LS). SP EOs: Ernodea littoralis (beach creeper); Euphorbia garberi (Garber's spurge, FNAI-G1/S1, Fed-LT, State-LE); Jacquinia keyensis (joewood); Sophora tomentosa (necklace pod); Thrinax morrisii (brittle thatch palm, FNAI-G?/S1); Tillandsia flexuosa (banded wild pine). SP EOs on/near site: Polygala boykinii var. sparsifolia (Boykin's few-leaved milkwort, FNAI-G3G5T1/S1, Fed-C2); Linum arenicola (sand flax, FNAI-G1G2/S1S2, Fed-C2, State-LE).

High

Rec mgmt: DNR or FL
Keys Land Trust. as
preserve &
recreation area.

Rodriguez Key
821116-44-1
Monroe
160 acres

NCs: Marine Tidal Swamp (FNAI-G3/S3); Marine Tidal Marsh (both excellent) (FNAI-G3/S3). SA reported: Pandion halieatus (osprey). Offshore island in shallow waters in Keys.

Medium

Rec mgmt: DNR, R &
P. as extension of
Pennekamp Coral
Reef State Park.

Sugarloaf Hammock
870731-44-1
Monroe
1000 acres

NCs: Rockland Hammock* (some good quality); Coastal Berm*; Estuarine Tidal Swamp; Marl Prairie. SA EOs: Kinosternon baurii baurii* (Key mud turtle); Odocoileus virginianus clavium (Key deer, FNAI-G5T1/S1, Fed-LE, State-LE); Sylvilagus palustris hefneri (Lower Key rabbit, G5T2/S2, Fed-C2) densest known population; Menidia conchorum (Key silverside, FNAI-G2Q/S2 State-LT). SA reported: Columba leucocephala (white-crowned pigeon, FNAI-G3/S2, FED-C2, State-LT). SP EOs: Ernodea littoralis (beach-creeper); Tillandsia flexuosa (banded wild-pine); Cereus gracilis (prickly-apple, FNAI-G2G3/S2S3, Fed-C2, State-LE); Jacquinia keyensis (joewood); Sophora tomentosa (necklace pod); Thrinax morrisii* (brittle thatch palm); Hippomane mancinella (manchineel, FNAI-G?/S2, State-LT); Euphorbia garberi (Garber's spurge, FNAI-G1/S1, Fed-LT, State-LE); Linum arenicola (sand flax, FNAI-G1G2/S1S2, Fed-C2, State-LE); Strumpfia maritima (pride-of-Big-Pine, FNAI-G?/S2, State-LE); Acacia choriophylla (tamarindillo, FNAI-G4/S1, State-LE).

High

Rec mgmt: DNR

Sunset Hammock
861001-44-1
Monroe
100 acres

NCs: Estuarine Tidal Swamp; Coastal Berm* (?); Marl Prairie (?); Rockland Hammock* (?). More info needed on SAs and SPs. Probably mostly wetlands.

Medium-Low

none given

<p>Tree of Life Tracts 870730-44-2 Monroe 277.05 acres</p>	<p>NCs: Rockland Hammock*; Coastal Berm*; Marl Prairie; Estuarine Tidal Swamp. SA EOs: <u>Columba leucocephala</u>* (white-crowned pigeon); <u>Eunica tatila tatilista</u> (Florida purple wing); <u>Liguus fasciatus matecumbensis</u> (Florida tree snail, FNAI-U/S2, State-LS)). SP EOs: <u>Cereus robinii</u>* (Key tree-cactus); <u>Eugenia rhombea</u> (red stopper, FNAI-G?/S1, State-LE); <u>Guaiacum sanctum</u> (lignum-vitae, FNAI-G?/S2, State-LE); <u>Hypelate trifoliata</u> (inkwood, FNAI-G2/S1, State-LT); <u>Cereus gracilis</u> (prickly-apple); <u>Cordia sebestena</u> (Geiger tree); <u>Mallatonia gnaphalodes</u> (sea lavender); <u>Gossypium hirsutum</u> (wild cotton); <u>Jacquinia keyensis</u> (joewood); <u>Thrinax radiata</u>* (Florida thatch palm). SP reported: <u>Hymenocallis latifolia</u> (broad-leaved spiderlily, FNAI-G2G4/S2S3, Fed-3C).</p>	High	Rec mgmt: DNR; for passive rec.
<p>Little Tiger Island 870731-45-1 Nassau 1,196 acres</p>	<p>NCs: Mostly Estuarine Tidal Marsh; Maritime Hammock. Adjacent to Fort Clinch State Park.</p>	Medium-Low {compare to mangroves}	Rec. mgmt: DNR; for park area.
<p>Okeechobee Battlefield 870803-47-1 Okeechobee 425.8 acres</p>	<p>NCs: remnant trees of Prairie Hammock (?). SA reported <u>Sciurus niger shermani</u> (Sherman's fox squirrel, FNAI-G5T3/S3, Fed-C2, State-LS), <u>Egretta tricolor</u> (tricolored heron).</p>	Low	State (Archaeo. & Historical Conservancy can manage up to 3 years).
<p>Reedy Creek Swamp 870731-49-1 Osceola 110 acres</p>	<p>NCs: Floodplain Swamp; Bottomland Forest; Flatwoods (?); Xeric Hammock*(?). SAs reported <u>Mycteria americana</u>* (wood stork), <u>Gopherus polyphemus</u>* (gopher tortoise), <u>Aramus guarana</u> (limpkin). Reported major nesting area for blue herons, American egrets, anhingas, and <u>Pandion haliaetus</u> (osprey). Contiguous with Osceola District Schools Environmental Study Center.</p>	Medium	Rec. mgmt: Osceola School Board/Osceola County Commission & others, for Environmental Study Center, FL Trail.

CRA Mangrove Project 870730-50-1 Palm Beach 21 acres	NC: Estuarine Tidal Swamp (mangroves).	Medium-Low	Rec mgmt: City of Boynton Bch, Rec. & Parks/School Board of Palm Bch Co., for science/educ/rec.
Highland Beach 870617-50-1 Palm Beach 14 acres	NCs: Estuarine Tidal Swamp; Beach (?). SP reported: <u>Remirea maritima</u> (beach-star, FNAI-G?/S1, State-LE). SA EO on/near site: <u>Carretta carretta</u> * (loggerhead). Inadequate map; possible mitigation site.	Medium-Low	State of Florida
New River (Brown Estate Tract) 870901-51-1 Pasco 2100 acres	NCs: Mesic Flatwoods; Upland Mixed Forest(?); Wet Prairie (?); Floodplain Marsh; Depression Marsh; Flatwoods/Prairie Lake; Blackwater Stream*. SAs reported: <u>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</u> (bald eagle). Proposal's estimated acreage is 1740 ac less than area included on map submitted with proposal. Some pasture and drainage, but much is in good condition.	Medium	none given.
Crooked Lake Pines 870730-53-1 Polk 27.5 acres	NC: Sandhill (apparently good quality). SA reported: <u>Gopherus polyphemus</u> * (gopher tortoise). SP reported: <u>Prunus geniculata</u> (scrub plum, FNAI-G2G3/S2S3, Fed-LE, State-LT).	Medium-High	Rec. mgnt: DNR, R & P, State Preserve
Lower Econlockhatchee River 870731-59-1 Seminole/Volusia 15,400 acres	NCs: Blackwater Stream*; Floodplain Swamp; Bottomland Forest; Floodplain Marsh; Wet Prairie (?); Hydric Hammock (?); Baygall (?); Mesic Flatwoods; Shell Mound (?). SAs reported sighted: <u>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</u> (bald eagle); <u>Grus canadensis pratensis</u> (Florida sandhill crane); <u>Falco peregrinus</u> (peregrine falcon, FNAI-G3/S2, Fed-LT, State-LE), <u>Mycteria americana</u> * (wood stork). 3000 ac managed intensively for grazing. Apparently adjacent to Seminole Ranch (Water Mgmt Dist. lands)	Medium-High	DNR

Lakela's Mint 840831-56-1 St. Lucie 20 acres	NCs: Scrub*. SP EO: <u>Dicerandra immaculata</u> (Lakela's mint, FNAI-G1/S1, Fed-LE, State-LE) - critical to survival of this species.	High	DNR(or St. Lucie Co./local plant society), as State Botanical site.
North Port Marina 870731-56-1 St. Lucie 12 acres	NCs: Floodplain Swamp (?); Floodplain Marsh (?); Estuarine Tidal Swamp (?). SA reported nearby: <u>Trichechus manatus</u> * (West Indian manatee). Many introduced cultivated plant species.	Low	City of Port St. Lucie Parks & Rec or St. Lucie Co. Parks & Rec.; as park or rec. area.
Pond Creek Corridor 861010-57-1 Santa Rosa 316 (?)acres	NCs: River Floodplain Lake (FNAI-G4/S2); Floodplain Swamp (FNAI-G4/S4); Blackwater Stream (portion) (FNAI-G4/S2); Bottomland Forest (FNAI-G4/S3). SA EO: <u>Notropis</u> sp 2 (blackmouth shinner, FNAI-G1/S1, Fed-C2, State-LE).	Medium-High	DNR, cooperation with G&FWFC; or NFWFMD with GFWFC.
Rain Forest & Lake Panasoffkee 870729-60-1 Sumter 1,802 acres	NCs: Spring-run Stream (FNAI-G2/S2); Floodplain Swamp; Floodplain Marsh; Bottomland Forest (?); Upland Mixed Forest (?). SA reported: <u>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</u> (bald eagle).	Medium	State
Withlacoochee River/Princess Lake 840829-60-1 Sumter 530 acres	NCs: Floodplain Swamp; Upland Mixed Forest; Floodplain Marsh; Xeric Hammock* (?); Rockland Hammock*. Known fern site. SPs very possible. Only 50 ac have been surveyed for rare plants.	Medium-High	Rec mgmt: none given
Running Springs Bluff 870721-61-1 Suwannee 66.5 acres	NCs: Spring-run Stream*; Floodplain Swamp; Upland Hardwood Forest (FNAI-G4/S3). Near or contiguous with Peacock Slough; inadequate map provided.	Medium	none recommended.

<p>Goldy & Bellemeade 811001-64-1 Volusia 719 acres</p>	<p>NCs: Floodplain Marsh; Mesic Flatwoods; Prairie Hammock(?); Estuarine Tidal Marsh; Maritime Hammock; Bottomland Forest or Hydric Hammock; Scrub*; Xeric Hammock*. SA EO nearby: <u>Trichechus manatus</u> (West Indian manatee, FNAI-G2?/S2?, Fed-LE, State-LE). SAs reported: <u>Gopherus polyphemus</u>* (gopher tortoise); <u>Casmerodius albus</u> (great egret); <u>Pandion haliaetus</u> (osprey); <u>Pelecanus occidentalis</u> (brown pelican). Site is contiguous with Tomoka State Park, within Tomoka Marsh Aquatic Preserve. Near proposed Tomoka State Park addition (see below).</p>	Medium	DNR, no recommended use.
<p>Ponce DeLeon Springs Add'n 870603-64-1 Volusia 535 acres</p>	<p>NCs: Hydric Hammock (?); Bottomland Forest (?); Upland Mixed Forest (?); Mesic Flatwoods. Site is across river from Lake Woodruff NWR; contiguous with DeLeon Springs SRA.</p>	Medium	DNR, R & P, for rec. area (as part of DeLeon Spring SRA)
<p>Strickland Bay Buffer 870730-64-2 Volusia 569 acres</p>	<p>NCS: Estuarine Tidal Swamp; Scrub*; Sandhill; Mesic Flatwoods; Hydric Hammock (?); Estuarine Tidal Marsh; Floodplain Marsh; Bottomland Forest (?). Reportedly no access to two of the four parcels.</p>	Medium	DNR R & P, for Park or Rec. area
<p>Tomoka State Park Add'n 870730-64-1 Volusia 2000+ acres</p>	<p>NCs: Scrub*; Mesic Flatwoods; Upland Mixed Hardwoods; Bottomland Forest; Estuarine Tidal Marsh; Floodplain Marsh; Floodplain Swamp. SA nearby: <u>Trichechus manatus</u>* (West Indian manatee). Site is partially within Tomoka Marsh Aquatic Preserve, across river from Tomoka State Park and contiguous with Bulow Creek State Park. Site is also near North Peninsula CARL Project. May be some question as to current deed restrictions. Near Goldy & Bellemeade proposal (see above).</p>	Medium	DNR, R & P, for Park

Deer Lake Parcel
 860801-66-1
 Walton
 479 acres

Known NCs: Coastal Dune Lake (excellent) (FNAI-G2/S1);
 Scrub*; Coastal Strand (excellent); Beach Dune
 (excellent). SP EOs: Polygonella macrophylla (large-
 leaved jointweed; FNAI-G2/S1, Fed-C1, State-LT);
Chrysopsis godfreyi (Godfrey's golden-aster, FNAI-
 G2/S2), Lupinus westianus (gulf coast lupine, FNAI-
 G2/S2, Fed-3C, State-LT). Habitat likely suitable for
Peromyscus polionotus allophrys (Choctawhatchee beach
 mouse, FNAI-G5T1/S1, Fed-LE, State-LE). Site may be
 especially important due to possible development of
 Topsail Hill.

High

DNR/GFC/DER as
 recreation
 preserve.

Pine Log Swamp
 870804-67-1
 Washington
 2,105 acres

NCs: Floodplain Swamp; Bottomland Forest; Upland Mixed
 Forest (?); Sandhill (?); Floodplain Marsh; Depression
 Marsh (?).

Medium

none given.

-453-

[matrix87.crl]

ADDENDUM VI

Department of Natural Resources Staff Acquisition Criteria
Relating to CARL Projects

Department of Natural Resources Staff Acquisition Criteria Relating to CARL Projects.

Staff resources to acquire projects included on the approved Land Acquisition List will be focused on projects in the following categories:

A. Top Priority Projects

The first \$100 million in projects which currently includes the top 19 projects.

B. Save Our Everglades

Save Our Everglades which includes projects No. 26 and No. 59.

C. 70% Completed Projects

Projects which have already been substantially acquired, i.e., at least 70% complete.

D. Bargain Purchases

A bargain purchase is defined as one in which the Department of Natural Resources pays no more than 50% of the appraised value for any project between the \$100 million cutoff and above \$200 million, and 40% for projects below the \$200 million cutoff. A bargain purchase can be initiated by the owner or a third party willing to supplement the Department of Natural Resources' payment. Conceptual approval of a bargain purchase will be presented to the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund for approval. Only after conceptual approval will the Department of Natural Resources staff time and resources be invested in the project. If after appraisal activities the owner or the third party does not comply with their bargain commitment, the Department of Natural Resources staff will recommend that the project be removed from the CARL list.

E. Projects That Dropped Out of the Top Priority

Projects that were above the \$100 million cutoff, but dropped to another classification on an interim or annual reprioritization list, will continue to be worked as if they were above the cutoff by the Division of State Lands staff for a period of six months from the date of approval of the reprioritization, if appraisals are current and negotiations were/are underway.

F. Joint Purchase

A joint purchase is defined as one in which an agency of the Federal Government or a Water Management District buys a portion (at least 25%) of the acreage in a CARL project for purposes compatible with the CARL program, and coordinates with the state its use through a management agreement or lease. The balance of the project may be purchased under the CARL program if it is significant enough in size and quality to meet the program criteria and is ranked above the \$200,000,000 cut-off line. Only after the conceptual approval by the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund will the Department of Natural Resources staff time and resources be invested in the project.

G. Wekiva River Protection Area

Projects on the official priority list that are within the Wekiva River Protection area as defined in CS/HB 1265, which includes projects No. 1, 6, and 48.

H. Good Faith Assistance

Projects on which an entity has acted in good faith to acquire for the State, regardless of any change in classification, may be acquired so long as they reasonably relied on that classification and the fund matching rate associated with it.

I. Exchanges

Any land listed on the approved Land Acquisition List that is proposed to be acquired by exchange for some other state owned parcel must meet the same requirements of these criteria.

Department of Natural Resources Criteria to Remove Projects from the CARL List.

- A. A project has been acquired in its entirety.
- B. Significant and sufficient project area has been acquired to satisfy the primary acquisition objectives, and the remaining project lands are not available, or not significant enough to warrant continuing effort.
- C. A project is determined to be non-negotiable, and staff does not recommend eminent domain.
- D. A project's lands have been developed or otherwise altered so as to compromise the project's integrity.
- E. The Board has rejected the acquisition contract agreement and not directed that it be re-negotiated.

Department of Natural Resources Policy Directions as a Member of the Land Acquisition Selection Committee.

- 1. Professionally evaluate projects on their individual merit based upon the accepted evaluation criteria.
- 2. Insist that the priority list be exactly that.
- 3. Work to reduce the priority list. Hopefully, get the list down to at least \$200,000,000.
- 4. Push for a Selection Committee Policy of not recommending projects for addition to list unless an equal number are removed from the existing list.
- 5. Support "Systems" Planning. However, projects added or combined must be evaluated as the "whole" and re-prioritized. A low priority project cannot be added to a high priority project and assume the high position unless so recommended by the Selection Committee and approved by the Board.

ADDENDUM VII

CARL Trust Fund Analysis

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATION

SUMMARY OF CARL TRUST FUND
JULY 27, 1988

	OPTION DATES	DEPOSITS	AMOUNTS ENCUMBERED	BALANCE AVAILABLE
ENDING CASH AND INVESTMENTS (Preliminary balance as of June 30, 1988)				30,225,494
ANTICIPATED BALANCE OF 88/89 REVENUE:		39,600,000		69,825,494
DEDUCT FY 88/89 LEGISLATIVE TRANSFER FOR MANAGEMENT:			2,888,442 (1)	66,937,052
DEDUCT FY 88/89 OPERATING EXPENSES :			375,697	66,561,355
DEDUCT FY 87/88 LEGISLATIVE & BOARD TRANSFER FOR MGT.:			366,574	66,194,781
DEDUCT FY 87/88 OPERATING EXPENSES:			213,857	65,980,924
DEDUCT LEGISLATIVE TRANSFER FOR DEBT SERVICE:			3,271,518	62,709,406
DEDUCT SET ASIDE FOR ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES:			2,000,000	60,709,406
DEDUCT ESTIMATED UNAPPROPRIATED CASH			147,104	60,562,302
APPROVED ACQUISITIONS (Thru 6/28/88):				

NO.	PROJECT	OPTION DATES	
51	Canaveral Industrial Park/SJWMD	02/15/88	953,421 (R)
6	Cayo Costa Island	Varies	24,320 (R)
6	Cayo Costa Is.(Clark-Rawsthorne)	10/31/88	4,025
6	Cayo Costa Is.(Bassett)	09/01/88	9,200
6	Cayo Costa Is.(Benveniste)	08/01/88	9,200 (R)
6	Cayo Costa Is.(Boaz)	10/31/88	8,050
6	Cayo Costa Is.(Cordell)	10/31/88	8,050
6	Cayo Costa Is.(Evans)	10/31/88	8,050
6	Cayo Costa Is.(Evans-Rawsthorne)	10/31/88	8,050
6	Cayo Costa Is.(Ferrari)	08/01/88	4,600 (R)
6	Cayo Costa Is.(Fisher)	08/01/88	56,000
6	Cayo Costa Is.(Hadden)	04/30/89	17,000
6	Cayo Costa Is.(Hinote)	05/20/88	8,050 (R)
6	Cayo Costa Is.(Jensen)	07/15/88	2,400 (R)
6	Cayo Costa Is.(Leibold)	08/30/88	3,900 (R)
6	Cayo Costa Is.(Meador)	07/30/88	37,800 (R)
6	Cayo Costa Is.(Moyer)	07/15/88	30,800 (R)
6	Cayo Costa Is.(Peterson)	08/01/88	28,000
6	Cayo Costa Is.(Porter)	08/10/88	20,000 (R)
6	Cayo Costa Is.(Ross)	07/20/88	4,540 (R)
6	Cayo Costa Is.(Survey Costs)		1,925 (R)
6	Cayo Costa Is.(Whidden)	07/15/88	16,800 (R)
6	Cayo Costa Is.(Wysocki)	11/15/88	8,250
6	Cayo Costa Is.(Zinn)	07/20/88	4,025 (R)
9	Charlotte Harbor	E.D.	381,900 (R)
29	Chassahowitzka Swamp(Incidental Costs)		23,500 (R)
18	Coupon Bight(Burk)	10/01/88	7,760 (R)
18	Coupon Bight(Crisp)	10/01/88	9,348
18	Coupon Bight(Downing)	10/01/88	7,760
18	Coupon Bight(Eicens,A.)	10/01/88	9,350
18	Coupon Bight(Eicens,S.)	10/01/88	47,760
18	Coupon Bight(Henderson)	10/01/88	47,760
18	Coupon Bight(Hern)	10/01/88	9,350
18	Coupon Bight(Jetcha Corp.)	04/30/88	23,880 (R)
18	Coupon Bight(Paine)	10/01/88	18,304
18	Coupon Bight(Rowe)	10/01/88	71,640 (R)
18	Coupon Bight(Ryan)	10/01/88	23,880
18	Coupon Bight(Sroka)	10/01/88	15,520
18	Coupon Bight(Williamson)	10/01/88	47,760
8	Crystal River (Suncoast Shores)	05/01/88	582,123 (R)
8	Crystal River(Survey Reimbursement)		35,000 (R)
	DeSoto Site	07/15/88	1,400,000 (R)
40	Estero Bay(Stardial)	08/31/88	974,750
49	Homosassa Springs	12/01/88	3,449,600
	Incidental Costs(Appraisal etc.)		151,802 (R)
	Incidental Costs(Appraisals etc.)		59,500 (R)
	Incidental Costs(appr.,title,surveys)		696,518 (R)
48	Josslyn Island	E.D.	190,654 (R)
1	N.Key Largo Hmk.(Incidental Costs)		44,210 (R)

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATION

SUMMARY OF CARL TRUST FUND
JULY 27, 1988

	OPTION DATES	DEPOSITS	AMOUNTS ENCUMBERED	BALANCE AVAILABLE
1 N.Key Largo Hmk.(Parcel 54)	11/10/88		9,450 (R)	
1 N.Key Largo(Fl. Nat'l Bank)	10/01/88		138,105	
31 N.Peninsula (Orlando Estates)	05/30/88		160,150 (R)	
31 N.Peninsula(Lopez)	05/30/88		418,500 (R)	
31 N.Peninsula(Title Policy, etc.)			3,361 (R)	
37 Peacock Slough(Survey)			6,700 (R)	
7 Rookery Bay(Cannon Is. Survey)			30,000 (R)	
7 Rookery Bay(Cannon Is.)	07/15/88		2,900,000 (R)	
7 Rookery Bay(Rye)	12/31/84		91,900 (R)	
12 South Savannas(GMSG,et al)	10/01/88		41,325 (R)	
12 South Savannas(Goodwin)	05/30/88		32,300 (R)	
12 South Savannas(Incidental Costs)			152,500 (R)	
12 South Savannas(Theakston)	08/30/88		9,500 (R)	
12 South Savannas(Tilton)	10/01/88		266,000 (R)	
19 Spring Hammock(Cassity-Gallagher)Survey Reimbursement			1,670 (R)	
19 Spring Hammock(Icardi et al)	07/01/88		10,700 (R)	
19 Spring Hammock(Menefee)24	03/01/89		69,000	
19 Spring Hammock(Menefee)25	03/01/89		69,000	
19 Spring Hammock(Volchko)	07/01/88		121,130 (R)	
19 Spring Hmk(Leitheuser)	06/01/88		30,600 (R)	
19 Spring Hmk.(Goldberg & Bloom)	01/01/89		938,475	
19 Spring Hmk.(Moore et al)	07/10/88		46,464 (R)	
19 Spring Hmk.(Overstreet)29A	01/30/89		1,883,650	
19 Spring Hmk.(Overstreet)29B1	10/15/88		70,775	
19 Spring Hmk.(Overstreet)29B2	10/15/88		152,950	
19 Spring Hmk.(Overstreet)29B3	10/15/88		7,623	
19 Spring Hmk.(Overstreet)29B4	10/15/88		88,594	
19 Spring Hmk.(Overstreet)29C	06/30/88		126,900 (R)	
19 Spring Hmk.(Overstreet)29D	06/30/88		512,445 (R)	
19 Spring Hmk.(Overstreet)29E	06/30/88		24,675 (R)	
34 St.Johns River (B&P)	03/31/88		881,400 (R)	
Tax Certificates			25,000 (R)	
			<hr/>	
		Total Approved Acquisitions	18,935,008	41,627,294
				<hr/>
REMAINING FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR SOE PURCHASES:			8,484,084 (3)	33,143,210
PROPOSED CABINET ACTION (8/9/88 AGENDA):				
6 Cayo Costa Is.(Stevens)	11/15/88		5,600	
19 Spring Hmk.(Licht,et al)	10/31/88		193,800	
Incidental Costs			812,700	
			<hr/>	
			1,012,100	32,131,110
			<hr/>	<hr/>
		CARL BOND ISSUE		
		=====		
CARL BOND REVENUE (Balance as of June 30,1988)				31,527,836
APPROVED ACQUISITIONS (Thru 6/28/88):				
40 Estero Bay	06/30/88		5,000,000 (R)	
40 Estero Bay(Stardial)	Cls 04/29/88		2,500,000 (R)	
1 N.Key Largo(Port Bougainville)	CLOSED		22,800,375 (R)	
			<hr/>	
			30,300,375	1,227,461
			<hr/>	<hr/>
		TOTAL BALANCE AVAILABLE :		33,358,571
				=====

NOTES:
(1) FUNDS APPROPRIATED FOR MANAGEMENT:

Secretary of State	204,364
Division of Forestry	141,771
G&FWFC	1,127,490
Division of Recreation of Parks	1,414,817
	<hr/>
	2,888,442

Unallocated funds remaining for management: \$1,071,558.
(2) "R" Indicates Gov. and Cabinet release of funds.
(3) See attached "SAVE OUR EVERGLADES DETAIL"

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATION

SUMMARY OF CARL TRUST FUND
JULY 27, 1988

OPTION DATES	DEPOSITS	AMOUNTS ENCUMBERED	BALANCE AVAILABLE
SAVE OUR EVERGLADES DETAIL (SOE)			
=====			
AMOUNT SET ASIDE FOR SOE PURCHASES:			22,612,106 (1)
EXPENDITURES:			
<hr/>			
2	Fakahatchee E.D. Costs	255,000	
2	Fakahatchee Witness Fees(GAC)	4,500	
2	Fakahatchee	281,227	
2	Fakahatchee(GAC)	2,532,500	
2	Fakahatchee(Maps)	26,000	
2	Fakahatchee(TPL)	51,300	
50	Rotenberger (Indian Lands)	2,309,500	
50	Rotenberger(Cousins)	1,534,586	
50	Rotenberger(Okeelanta)	1,605,940	
22	SOE(DNR share of DOT/DNR acquisition	948,553	
22	SOE(DOT/Hendry-Collier Cattle Co.)	4,576,416	
22	SOE(Maps)	2,500	
Total Expenditures:		14,128,022	
REMAINING FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR SOE PURCHASES:			8,484,084
RESERVE FOR SEMINOLE INDIAN SETTLEMENT:		1,750,000	6,734,084
ENCUMBRANCES:			
<hr/>			
2	Fakahatchee	VARIES	82,960 (R)
2	Fakahatchee Strand(Mays)	10/30/88	1,107 (R)
2	Fakahatchee Strand(Nebrich)	10/15/88	1,146 (R)
2	Fakahatchee Strand(Wilson)	10/30/88	1,130 (R)
2	Fakahatchee/Janes Scenic Dr Cor	E.D.	500,000 (R)
2	Fakahatchee/Maps		14,000 (R)
50	Rotenberger	E.D.	60,000 (R)
50	Rotenberger	E.D.	25,000 (R)
50	Rotenberger (Appraisals)		20,000 (R)
50	Rotenberger (Gertz)	04/30/88	4,500 (R)
50	Rotenberger (Jonas)	02/15/88	4,500 (R)
50	Rotenberger(Indian Lands)Title		11,000 (R)
50	Rotenburger(13 Agreements)	05/01/88	16,596 (R)
50	Rotenburger(9 Agreements)	VARIES	7,313 (R)
50	Rotenburger(Dwyer)	Cls 08/01/88	563 (R)
50	Rotenburger(Laspin)	Cls 05/01/88	1,125 (R)
22	SOE(Appraisals)		100,000 (R)
22	SOE(DNR share of existing contracts)		1,074,328 (R)
22	SOE(DOT-Baker)	08/15/88	1,576,250 (R)
22	SOE(Golder Gate-Armstrong)	10/31/88	406 (R)
22	SOE(Golden Gate-Faber)	10/31/88	599 (R)
22	SOE(Golden Gate-Rzetelny)	09/30/88	835 (R)
22	SOE(Golden Gate-Wineburg)	09/30/88	861 (R)
22	SOE(Maps)		17,500 (R)
22	SOE(Reserved for DOT/DNR acq. of I-75 Corridor)		0
Total Encumbrances:		3,521,719	3,212,365

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATION

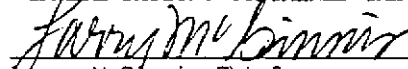
SUMMARY OF CARL TRUST FUND
JULY 27, 1988

	OPTION DATES	DEPOSITS	AMOUNTS ENCUMBERED	BALANCE AVAILABLE
PROPOSED CABINET ACTION (8/9/88 AGENDA):				
2 Fakahatchee(Aloia)	11/30/88		6,750	
2 Fakahatchee(Cusick)	10/15/88		1,125	
2 Fakahatchee(Hartman)	11/30/88		6,188	
50 Rotenberger(Bergeijk)	09/30/88		1,125	
22 SOE(Golden Gate-Bassi)	12/30/88		1,394	
22 SOE(Golden Gate-Ferry)	11/30/88		1,707	
22 SOE(Golden Gate-Smith)	09/30/88		1,275	
22 SOE(Golden Gate-Zink)	11/30/88		3,864	
			<hr/>	
			23,428	
REMAINING UNENCUMBERED FUNDS FOR SOE PROJECTS:				3,188,937
				<hr/> <hr/>

NOTES:

(1)Includes \$10 Million not required for FY 87/88 debt service.

THE ABOVE REPORT FAIRLY REPRESENTS THE
OFFICIAL ACCOUNTING RECORDS AND MANAGERIAL
REPRESENTATIONS CONTAINED THEREIN.


Larry McGinnis, Chief
Bureau of Finance and Accounting

ADDENDUM VIII

Division of State Lands CARL Project Status

DIVISION OF STATE LANDS
CARL PROJECT STATUS

PRIORITY NO.		PROJECT	OWNERSHIPS REMAINING TO BE PURCHASED	STATUS
PRESENT	*NEW			
1	2	North Key Largo Hammocks (Monroe County)	253+	Forty percent of the project is either purchased or under option. Negotiations are under way on Phases I and II. Appraisal reviews are complete on portions of Phase III and negotiations are proceeding as reviews are released.
2	4	Fakahatchee Strand (Collier County)	9000+	Sixty-three percent of the project is either purchased or under option. Staff is currently working with willing sellers, owners along Janes Scenic Drive, and owners within critical panther habitat areas. In order to discourage interchange, related development, the land south of the proposed I-75 interchange and west of State Road 29 adjoining Fakahatchee Strand State Preserve has been given priority status. Initial title information has been ordered for this area and appraisal will follow.
3	3	Apalachicola River & Bay (Franklin County)	25+	Appraisal review in process for Nick's Hole. Negotiations will be initiated upon receipt of appraisal review. Appraisals are due in August for the Cat Point area. Title information and appraisals for the balance of the project will be ordered simultaneously.

DIVISION OF STATE LANDS
CARL PROJECT STATUS

PRIORITY NO. PRESENT	*NEW	PROJECT	OWNERSHIPS REMAINING TO BE PURCHASED	STATUS
4	21	Lower Apalachicola (Franklin County)	10+	Updated boundary maps and title information have been received. Updated Appraisals have been ordered and are due September 29, 1988. Negotiations will be initiated when appraisal review is complete.
5	1	Seminole Springs/Woods (Lake County)	16+	Negotiations are underway to purchase the major ownership. Funds requested to appraise the balance of the project.
6	40	Cayo Costa Island (Lee County)	600+	Seventy-seven percent of this project is either purchased or under option. Negotiations continue where current appraisals available. Reappraisal of parcels in areas having survey changes is underway.
7	19	Rookery Bay (Collier County)	200+	The Board of Trustees approved an agreement to purchase Canon Island and closing was scheduled for July 15, 1988. The owner has indicated a desire to cancel the agreement and negotiations continue. The major owner of Key Island is reported to have given a purchase option to a developer, contingent upon rezoning. Appraisals in process for the balance of Key Island.

DIVISION OF STATE LANDS
CARL PROJECT STATUS

PRIORITY NO. PRESENT	*NEW	PROJECT	OWNERSHIPS REMAINING TO BE PURCHASED	STATUS
8	11	Crystal River (Citrus County)	51+	The Board of Trustees approved an agreement to purchase the Suncoast Shores property and closing will occur when survey and title insurance is received and approved. Appraisals are ordered on all remaining ownerships in Phase I; the Hollins Corp. being the major owner. Negotiations will be initiated upon receipt of appraisal reviews. Appraisals for the next phase will be ordered when negotiations of ownerships remaining in Phase I are well underway.
9	39	Charlotte Harbor (Charlotte County)	10+	Negotiations virtually complete on existing project. Funds requested for updated boundary maps. New project design was approved by LASC on May 6, 1988.
10	14	DeSoto Site (Leon County)	1	This project is under contract and preparations to close are underway. Closing anticipated by August 30, 1988.
11	30	Wacissa & Aucilla River Sinks (Jefferson County)	unknown	Phase I is closed. Boundary maps have been received for Phase II. Funds requested for appraisal.

DIVISION OF STATE LANDS
CARL PROJECT STATUS

PRIORITY NO.		PROJECT	OWNERSHIPS REMAINING TO BE PURCHASED	STATUS
PRESENT	*NEW			
12	16	South Savannahs (Martin/St. Lucie Counties)	100+	New Project design was approved by LASC on May 13, 1988 which removed parcels with improvements. Negotiations are complete in Phase I. The county is supplying title work for Phase II. Upon receipt of the title work, appraisals will be ordered. TPL is assisting with negotiations.
13	—	Stark Tract (Volusia County)	0	This project closed July 8, 1988 and is recommended for removal from the list.
14	7	Fort George Island (Duval County)	46+	Boundary maps and title information are scheduled to be complete in mid-August, after which appraisals will be ordered. Negotiations are projected to be initiated in December, 1988.
15	22	Lochloosa Wildlife (Alachua County)	17	Negotiations underway with Nekoosa Packaging Corporation, current owners of first major parcel at south end of project. TNC assisting in negotiations.
16	5	Curry Hammock (Monroe County)	2	Funds requested for title information, boundary maps and appraisals.

DIVISION OF STATE LANDS
CARL PROJECT STATUS

PRIORITY NO.		PROJECT	OWNERSHIPS REMAINING TO BE PURCHASED	STATUS
PRESENT	*NEW			
17	47	Wakulla Springs (Wakulla County)	unknown	Phase I is closed. Negotiations continue with the owner of McBride Slough. The balance of the project comprises a corridor running south along the Wakulla River, proposed for protection through use of conservation easements.
18	10	Coupon Bight (Monroe County)	268+	Negotiations continuing in Phase I. Phase II appraisal reviews have been received by acquisition staff. Phase III appraisals will be requested when negotiations in Phase I are substantially complete.
19	57	Spring Hammock (Seminole County)	32+	This project is 83% purchased or under option. Negotiations continue on remainder.
20	34	Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands (Dade County)	24+	Dade County is providing title work and project design to give access to each hammock. Upon receipt of this information, the LASC will be asked to amend project boundary to include property required for access. This project fell below the \$100 million cut off line on the Interim CARL

DIVISION OF STATE LANDS
CARL PROJECT STATUS

PRIORITY NO.		PROJECT	OWNERSHIPS REMAINING TO BE PURCHASED	STATUS
PRESENT	*NEW			
21	8	Saddle Blanket Lakes Scrub (Polk County)	18+	Priority List approved by the Board of Trustees on 3-8-88; therefore, staff will continue to work this project until 9-8-88, at which time action will be suspended in accordance with DNR negotiation criteria.
22	26	Save Our Everglades (Collier County)	23,000+	TNC has been asked to furnish five-year tax assessment and ownership history. Appraisal funds requested.
23	28	Gadsden County Glades (Gadsden County)	11+	Acquisition continues along Alligator Alley under the DOT/DNR joint purchase agreement. Staff is actively making offers in Golden Gate Estates also.
24	17	Cockroach Bay Islands (Hillsborough County)	Unknown	Action is suspended in accordance with DNR negotiation criteria.
25	9	Waccassa Flats (Gilchrist County)	50+	This project was added to the Interim CARL Priority List approved by the Board on March 8, 1988. Funds requested to provide boundary maps, title information and appraisals.

DIVISION OF STATE LANDS
CARL PROJECT STATUS

PRIORITY NO.		PROJECT	OWNERSHIPS REMAINING TO BE PURCHASED	STATUS
PRESENT	*NEW			
26	29	Miami Rockridge Pinelands (Dade County)	18+	Action suspended in accordance with DNR negotiation criteria.
27	64	Big Shoals Corridor (Columbia/Hamilton Counties)	1	Options I & II are closed. Option III to purchase remaining undivided interest in 165 acres will close upon resolution of outstanding mineral rights issue.
28	31	Garcon Point (Santa Rosa County)	21+	This project was added to the CARL Interim Priority List approved by the Board of Trustees on March 3, 1988. Funds requested for boundary maps and title information. No further action will be taken in accordance with DNR negotiations criteria.
29	37	Chassahowitzka Swamp (Hernando/Citrus Counties)	13+	Negotiations in original project substantially complete. The project design conducted to provide management access, round out boundaries and assure protection of most important resources was approved by the LASC. The boundary maps will be ordered once funds are released by the Board, followed by appraisals and initiation of negotiations.

DIVISION OF STATE LANDS
CARL PROJECT STATUS

PRIORITY NO.		PROJECT	OWNERSHIPS REMAINING TO BE PURCHASED	STATUS
PRESENT	*NEW			
30	32	El Destino (Jefferson County)	3	This project was added to the CARL Interim Priority List approved by the Board of Trustees on March 8, 1988. Funds requested for boundary maps and title information. No further action will be taken in accordance with DNR negotiations criteria.
31	54	North Peninsula (Volusia County)	15+	Appraisals on remaining 12% property to be purchased have been updated. If negotiations are unsuccessful using updated appraisals, Volusia County has agreed to pursue eminent domain to complete the project with the state contributing statutory maximum.
32	58	Silver River (Marion County)	5+	Appraisals are in the review process on four inholdings. Funds requested to appraise the 57 acre addition which includes the headwaters of the spring and the attraction.
33	12	Carlton Half-Moon Ranch (Sumter County)	17+	The owner has provided title information and boundary maps. Funds requested for appraisals.

DIVISION OF STATE LANDS
CARL PROJECT STATUS

PRIORITY NO.		PROJECT	OWNERSHIPS REMAINING TO BE PURCHASED	STATUS
PRESENT	*NEW			
34	48	St. Johns River (Lake County)	2	The St. Johns River Forest Estates option is ready to close; however, sellers have not furnished survey and closing documents and apparently seek to back out of the agreement. Staff is reviewing alternatives. Remainder of project suspended under negotiation criteria
35	24	St. Martins River (Citrus County)	unknown	This project was added to the CARL Interim Priority List approved by the Board of Trustees on March 8, 1988. Funds requested for boundary maps and title information. No further action will be taken in accordance with DNR negotiations criteria.
36	13	Rainbow River (Marion County)	10+	This project was added to the CARL Interim Priority List approved by the Board on March 8, 1988. Funds requested for boundary maps, title information and appraisals.
37	38	Peacock Slough (Suwannee County)	5+	Action suspended in accordance with DNR negotiation criteria.
38	41	Horr's Island (Collier County)	2	TNC and Collier County Conservancy are negotiating with Deltona, based on possible state participation.

DIVISION OF STATE LANDS
CARL PROJECT STATUS

PRIORITY NO.		PROJECT	OWNERSHIPS REMAINING TO BE PURCHASED	STATUS
PRESENT	*NEW			
39	50	Andrews Tract (Levy County)	11+	Currently negotiating out-parcels.
40	45	Estero Bay (Lee County)	85+	Estero Bay Trust and Stardial ownership under option at 50% of the statutory maximum. Negotiation on the balance of the project suspended in accordance with DNR negotiation criteria.
41	56	Warm Mineral Springs (Sarasota County)	1	Action suspended in accordance with DNR negotiation criteria.
42	55	Key West Salt Ponds (Monroe County)	12+	The City of Key West and various conservation groups have committed 50% matching funds on a parcel-by-parcel basis. Appraisals of the major ownership (Marks/Butler) have been received. A third appraisal will be requested because of a significant divergency. Title information has been requested for the parcel under option agreement to Florida Keys Land Trust in preparation for appraising.
43	36	Wetstone/Berkovitz (Pasco County)	2+	This project was added to the CARL Interim Priority List approved by the Board of Trustees on March 8, 1988. Funds requested for boundary maps and title information. No further action will be taken in accordance with DNR negotiations criteria.

DIVISION OF STATE LANDS
CARL PROJECT STATUS

PRIORITY NO.		PROJECT	OWNERSHIPS REMAINING TO BE PURCHASED	STATUS
PRESENT	*NEW			
44	46	Withlacoochee (Sumter County)	45+	Action suspended in accordance with DNR negotiation criteria.
45	51	Julington/Durbin Creeks (Duval County)	5+	Action suspended in accordance with DNR negotiation criteria.
46	61	The Barnacle Addition (Dade County)	1	Action suspended in accordance with DNR negotiation criteria.
47	6	B.M.K. Ranch (Lake County)	30+	Funds requested for title information and appraisal.
48	53	Josslyn Island	1	Condemnation underway; settlement negotiations ongoing.
49	66	Homosassa Springs (Citrus County)	2	The major ownership was purchased by the county and is under option with closing scheduled for December 1, 1988.
50	59	Rotenberger (Palm Beach County)	700+	Sixty-five percent of this project has been purchased. Negotiations continuing on remainder.
51	62	Mullet Creek Islands (Brevard County)	5	Appraisals are in process. The county has agreed to contribute 50% matching funds.

DIVISION OF STATE LANDS
CARL PROJECT STATUS

PRIORITY NO.		PROJECT	OWNERSHIPS REMAINING TO BE PURCHASED	STATUS
PRESENT	*NEW			
52	—	Stoney Lane (Citrus County)	0	This project is closed and recommended for removal from the list.
53	44	Princess Place (Flagler County)	3	This project was added to the CARL Interim Priority List approved by the Board of Trustees on March 8, 1988. Funds requested for title information and boundary maps. No further action will be taken in accordance with DNR negotiations criteria.
54	43	Deering Estate Addition (Dade County)	3	This project was added to the CARL Interim Priority List approved by the Board on March 8, 1988. Funds requested for title information and boundary maps. No further action will be taken in accordance with DNR negotiations criteria.
55	60	Cedar Key Scrub (Levy County)	6+	Action suspended in accordance with DNR negotiation criteria.
56	63	Emeralda Marsh (Lake County)	102+	Action suspended in accordance with DNR negotiation criteria.
57	68	Canaveral Industrial Park (Brevard County)	unknown	Option to purchase project from SJWMD will close upon resolution of title issues and release of funds by the Board.

DIVISION OF STATE LANDS
CARL PROJECT STATUS

PRIORITY NO.		PROJECT	OWNERSHIPS REMAINING TO BE PURCHASED	STATUS
PRESENT	*NEW			
58	52	Paynes Prairie (Alachua County)	4	Action suspended in accordance with DNR negotiation criteria. The Prairie Creek area was added to this project by the LASC on June 22, 1988 and will be recommended to the Board of Trustees on August 9, 1988.
59	67	Woody Property (Volusia County)	2	Action suspended in accordance with DNR negotiation criteria. The LASC, on June 22, 1988, voted to change the name of this project to Volusia EEL Addition. This name change will be recommended to the Board on August 9, 1988.
60	—	Manatee Estech (Mantee County)	1	This project is recommended for removal from the list. Manatee County has purchased the project and has withdrawn its request for state participation.
61	65	Old Leon Moss Ranch (Palm Beach County)	3	Action suspended in accordance with DNR negotiation criteria.
62	69	Galt Island (Lee County)	1	Action suspended in accordance with DNR negotiation criteria.
63	35	East Everglades (Dade County)	3000+	Discussions regarding joint acquisition underway with South Florida Water Management District.

DIVISION OF STATE LANDS
CARL PROJECT STATUS

PRIORITY NO.	OWNERSHIPS REMAINING TO BE PURCHASED	STATUS
<u>PRESENT</u> <u>*NEW</u>	<u>PROJECT</u>	

64	—	4	This project is recommended for removal from the list. Statutory maximum has been rejected by the owner and eminent domain is not recommended.
	Cotee Point (Pasco County)		

The following projects were added to the CARL list by the LASC on June 22, 1988 and recommended to the BIITF on August 9, 1988.

—	15	Wabasso Beach (Indian River)	unknown	Funds requested for boundary maps, title information and appraisals.
—	18	Brevard Turtle Beaches (Brevard)	"	Funds requested for boundary maps, title information and appraisals
—	20	North Fork St. Lucie River (St. Lucie)	"	Funds requested for boundary maps and title information.
—	23	Three Lakes/Prairie Lakes (Osceola)	"	Funds requested for boundary maps and title information.
—	25	Pine Island Ridge (Broward)	"	Funds requested for boundary maps and title information.
—	27	Highlands Hammock (Highlands)	"	Funds requested for boundary maps and title information.
—	33	North Layton Hammock (Monroe)	"	Funds requested for boundary maps and title information.

DIVISION OF STATE LANDS
CARL PROJECT STATUS

PRIORITY NO.		PROJECT	OWNERSHIPS REMAINING TO BE PURCHASED	STATUS
PRESENT	*NEW			
—	42	Ohio Key (Monroe)	"	Funds requested for boundary maps and title information.
—	49	Goldy/Bellemeade	"	Funds requested for boundary maps and title information.

*New - Priorities indicated in this column represent the priority given the project by the LASC on June 22, 1988 and recommended to the BIITF on August 9, 1988.

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first
time

Two cycles at once
3 votes;
1 3-vote
2 4-vote

10/24/86 3-votes to initiate assess. on
1986-87 proposals

5/29/87 1st 4 votes for initiating ADJ
for 1986-87 proposals

8/31/87 Public testimony on 1987-88
applications
Ranked 1987 list

10/13/87 3-votes to initiate assessment
on 1987-88 proposals ~~fr. 8/31/87~~

11/19/87 2nd 4 vote for 1986-87 (change of
purpose)

2/2/88 2nd 4 vote for 1987-88 (change of
purpose)

2/12/88 2nd 4 vote for 1986-87 (change of
purpose)

Ranked for 1988
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