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State of Florida  
Recreation and Parks

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**LAND  
ACQUISITION  
PROGRAM**



Annual Report of the  
**Land Acquisition Advisory Council**

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January, 1992

# **STATE RECREATION AND PARKS LAND ACQUISITION PROGRAM**

## **ANNUAL REPORT**

**January, 1992**

**Prepared for the  
Board of Trustees  
of the  
Internal Improvement Trust Fund**

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Secretary of State	Jim Smith
Attorney General	Bob Butterworth
State Comptroller	Gerald Lewis
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**by the**

**Florida Department of Natural Resources  
Office of Land Use Planning and Biological Services  
in cooperation with the  
Land Acquisition Advisory Council**

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**William Sadowski, Secretary  
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## INTRODUCTION

This ninth annual report on land acquisition was prepared pursuant to Chapters 259 and 375, Florida Statutes, and Chapter 16D-10, Florida Administrative Code, which describe the process under which the Land Acquisition Advisory Council (LAAC) establishes this list. Specifically, the statute entrusts the Advisory Council with the annual selection and priority ranking of the State Recreation and Parks Land Acquisition Program (SRPLAP) proposals which have estimated land values in excess of \$500,000. The Advisory Council must submit an interim report to the Board when it recommends revision of the existing annual priority list.

Prior to Preservation 2000, the Legislature appropriated approximately \$1 million from the Land Acquisition Trust Fund (LATF) for acquisition of lands under the SRPLAP. Upon passage of the Preservation 2000 legislation, the program did not receive its LATF appropriation. Instead, it procured an annual appropriation of \$8.7 million through the Preservation 2000 Trust Fund for fiscal years 1990-91 and 1991-92.

SRPLAP also supports debt service for the Save Our Coasts (SOC) program (See Table 1 and Figure 2). At the end of 1991, sales of SOC bonds and interest earned on proceeds raised nearly \$ 257 million. SOC is responsible for the expenditure of over \$ 248 million (see Appendix C). The legislature appropriated the funds remaining for the Save Our Coasts (SOC) bond program for fiscal year 1991-92.

Since the Interim Report of September 12, 1991, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council met on November 22 and December 6 to discuss SRPLAP issues (see Appendix B). On December 6, the Advisory Council voted to recommend the transfer of three SOC projects to the Conservation and Recreation Lands (CARL) Priority List and to add six new projects to the SPAI Priority List (see Figure 1), thus establishing the 1992 priority lists contained in this report (see Table 2 and Figure 3).

The project assessments and the boundary maps contained in this report satisfy the legal requirements for land acquisition projects pursuant to Chapters 259 and 375, Florida Statutes. Each assessment details the project's ecological value, vulnerability, endangerment, ownership pattern, and estimated land value. Also included are budgeting estimates, a designated managing agency, and a public use appraisal. Appraisal maps and legal descriptions for the majority of the listed sites are on file with the Division of State Lands, Bureau of Survey and Mapping. Appraisal maps for parcels not yet mapped will be prepared based on the maps included in this report and more detailed boundary maps on file with the Division of Recreation and Parks.

Each project on the proposed priority lists complies with the goals and objectives stated in the State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation and Conservation Plan. Previous assessments, recommendations and letters of support were included in previous annual reports.

### FIGURE 1: CHANGES SINCE 1991 INTERIM REPORT

#### TRANSFERS FROM SOC LIST TO CARL LIST

- 1 AVALON TRACT
- 2 ST. MICHAEL'S LANDING
- 3 HUTCHINSON ISLAND (BLIND CR.)

#### ADDITIONS TO SPAI LIST

- 1 WEKIWA SPRINGS ADDITION
- 2 LITTLE MANATEE RIVER ADDITION
- 3 MYAKKA RIVER ADDITION
- 4 WAKULLA SPRINGS ADDITION
- 5 WASHINGTON OAKS ADDITION (NORTH)
- 6 MACLAY GARDENS ADDITION

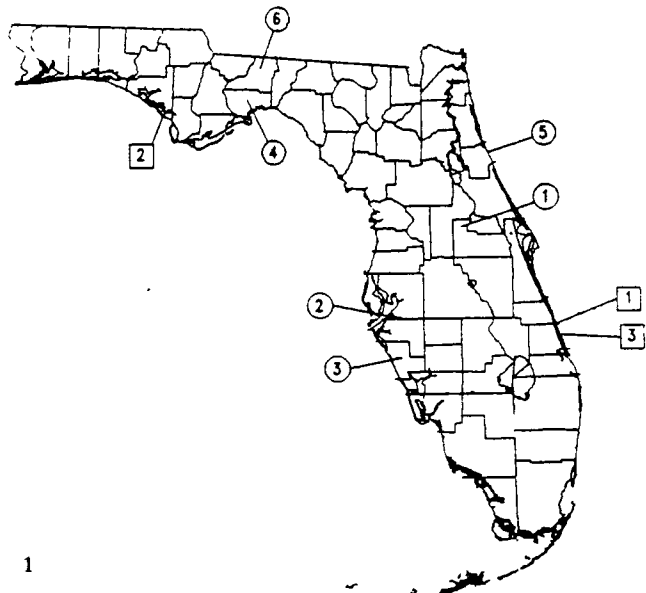


TABLE 1: SAVE OUR COAST ACQUISITIONS, 1982-1991

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES  
DIVISION OF RECREATION AND PARKS

Status Report of Acquisitions Under Save Our Coast Program  
as of December 31, 1991

Map No.	Project	County	Date of Initial Authorization	Acreage	Gulf/Ocean Frontage	Amount Authorized	State Land Costs to Date	Amount of Local Participation	Comments
1	Henderson Beach	Okaloosa	10/22/82	208.535	6,645'-G	\$ 13,100,000.00	\$ 13,100,000.00	\$ -	Closed 2/4/83; Leased to DRP
2	Martin County Fracts	Martin	02/15/83	29.34	3,708'-A	8,321,995.00	8,321,995.00	1,840,586.00	Eleven parcels closed various dates 1983; Martin County's acquisition of another 6-acre tract (Bathub Beach) for \$2,439,393 related to program; To be leased to DRP for sublease to Martin County
3	North Beach	Broward	03/15/83	59.88	4,283'-A	35,522,600.00	35,522,600.00	7,000,000.00	Parcels closed from 6/15/83 - 6/14/85 Leased to DRP/subleased to Broward County
4	Lighthouse Point	Volusia	05/18/83	136.03	1,662'-A	3,729,800.00	2,834,200.00	1,072,450.00	Closed 6/24/83** Litigation for additional 37 acres approved 3/3/87; state cost for settlement was \$1,200,650 adding some 37 acres of upland and some 40.59 acres of submerged lands; Under interim management by DRP pending release of sublease and direct leasing from Trustees
5	South End of Annelia Island	Nassau	06/21/83	228.71	4,580'-A	8,775,000.00	8,775,000.00	-	Options 1 through 4, closed from 7/15/83 - 6/28/85; Leased to DRP
6	Mashes Sands	Wakulla	06/21/83	236.34	4,023'-G	1,295,609.00	1,295,609.00	-	Parcels closed from 7/16/83 - 8/24/84; Leased to DRP/subleased to Wakulla County
7	Lovers Key	Lee	08/03/83	434.10	7,650'-G	10,738,780.00	10,738,780.00	-	Parcels closed from 8/18/83 - 8/9/84; Leased to DRP
8	Surfside Addition	St. Lucie	06/21/83	2.18	702'-A	105,400.00	105,400.00	234,600.00	Closed 10/7/83; Leased to DRP/subleased to City of Fort Pierce
9	Bahia Honda Addition	Monroe	06/21/83	37.80	1,675'-A	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	-	Options 1 and 2 closed 11/4/83 and 7/5/84, respectively; Leased to DRP
10	North Shore Open Space	Dade	12/13/83	6.03	650'-A	6,661,176.00	6,647,988.11	344,000.00	Parcels closed from 1/6/84 - 7/15/88; Leased to DRP

Status Report of Acquisitions Under Save Our Coast Program  
as of December 31, 1991

Map No.	Project	County	Date of Initial Authorization	Acreage	Gulf/Ocean Frontage	Amount Authorized	State Land Costs to Date	Amount of Local Participation	Comments
11	Shell Island	Bay	03/20/84	207.25	10,658'-G	11,661,162.00	11,659,604.82	-	178.7-acre holding closed 3/14/86; numerous lots closed. 2 lots authorized but not closed Leased to DRP
12	Indian River North Beach Complex	Indian River	08/21/84	44.5837	2,139'-A	4,310,683.00	4,309,033.00	-	Parcels closed from 9/24/84 - 8/14/87** Leased to DRP/subleased to Indian River County
13	Grayton Dunes	Walton	08/21/84	315.3116	5,892'-G	18,216,432.00	18,163,256.00	-	Parcels closed from 1/9/85 - 7/24/85; Leased to DRP/subleased 15 acres to Walton County
14	Conch Island	St. Johns	09/06/84	487.41	5,860'-A	10,414,927.92	10,414,927.92	-	Options closed from 10/31/84 - 5/7/87; Leased to DRP
15	Don Pedro Island	Charlotte	11/17/84	131.0	5,750'-G	6,082,550.00	6,082,550.00	-	Options closed from 2/15/85 - 12/16/85 Leased to DRP
16	Avalon Tract	St. Lucie	08/08/85	323.53	3,293'-A	13,045,000.00	12,916,000.00	2,050,000.00	Parcels closed from 12/12/85 - 12/22/86** Leased to DRP
17	Coral Cove	Palm Beach	11/19/85	3.5	300'-A	2,160,000.00	2,160,000.00	540,000.00	Closed 2/18/86 Leased to DRP/subleased to Palm Beach County
18	No. 11 Corp/Sirk Tract	Indian River	01/07/86	6.46	565'-A	895,440.00	891,862.00	-	Closed 4/8/86** Leased to DRP/subleased to Indian River County
19	Guana River	St. Johns	01/07/86	10,809.00	24,557'-A	22,907,677.00	22,610,143.87	-	Options closed from 1984 - 12/19/86 4/26/88 - \$200,000 authorized for additional 19 acres \$25,000,000 of CARL funds applied to acquisition of project land prior to transfer to SOC program amounting to approximately 46% of undivided interest Leased to DRP and GFWC
20	Muscara Tract	Martin	01/21/86	21.7	850'-A	2,380,000.00	2,378,920.00	-	Closed 3/7/86; Martin County's acquisition of another 2.3-acre tract for \$600,000 related to program; to be leased to DRP for sublease to Martin County



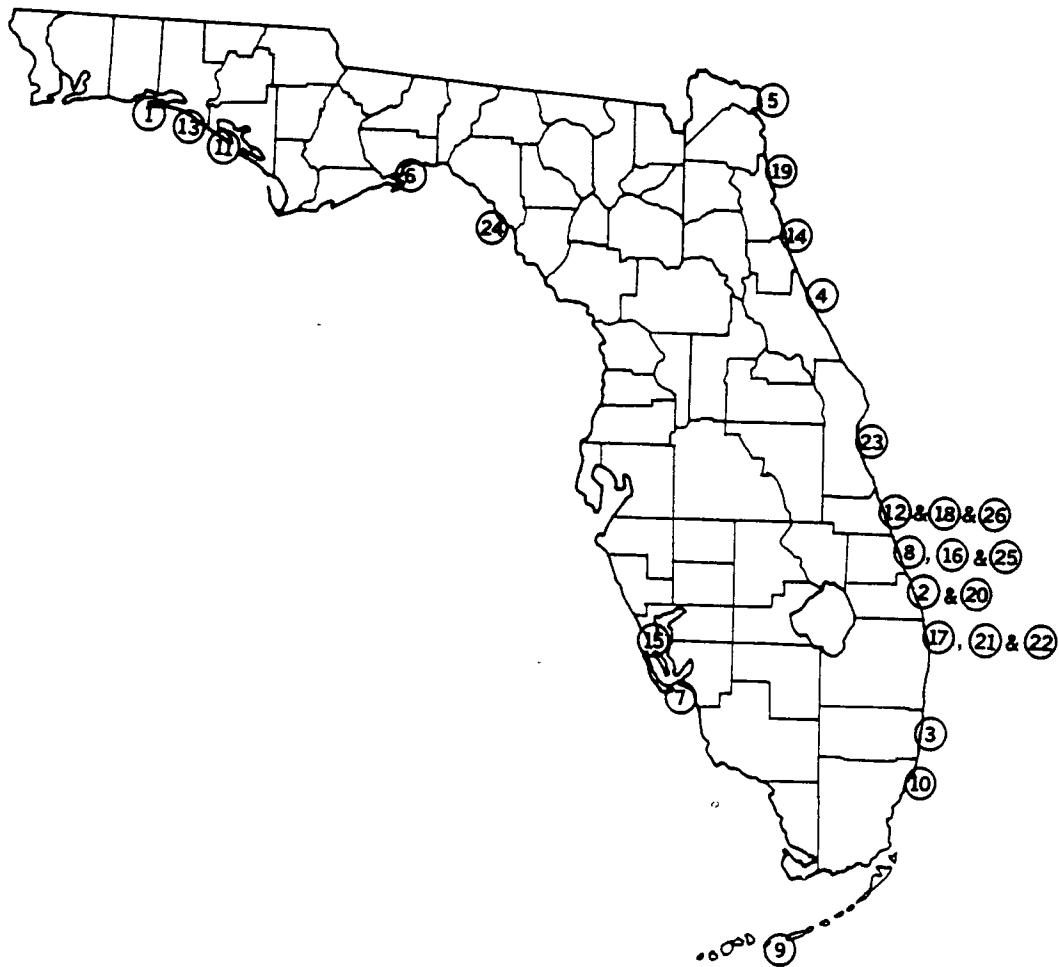
Status Report of Acquisitions Under Save Our Coast Program  
as of December 31, 1991

Map No.	Project	County	Date of Initial Authorization	Acreage	Gulf/Ocean Frontage	Amount Authorized	State Land Costs to Date	Amount of Local Participation	Comments
21	Juno Beach (Ocean Cay) Tract	Palm Beach	03/18/86	13 0	677'-A	2,700,000.00	2,691,488.00	1,000,000.00	Closed 5/30/86 Leased to DRP/subleased to Palm Beach County
22	South of Blowing Rocks Club Tract	Palm Beach	09/04/86	20.03	1,982'-A	11,120,000.00	11,001,354.00	1,880,000.00	Parcels closed from 12/19/86 - 4/30/87** Leased to DRP/subleased to Palm Beach County
23	Brevard County Beaches	Brevard	11/06/86	137 24	10,429'-A	15,974,802.50	15,646,521.50	7,755,200.00	Parcels closed from 2/4/87 - 06/17/89 Leased to DRP/subleased to Brevard County
24	Big Bend	Dixie/Taylor	12/16/86	58,834.69	274,000'-GM	21,822,855.00	21,757,755.00	-	Parcels closed from 6/29/87 - 9/27/88; Under multiple agency interim management pending direct leasing from Trustees to DRP and GFWC
25	Hutchinson Island (Green Turtle Beach)	St. Lucie	03/03/87	362 05	6,245'-A	12,392,000.00	12,327,900.00	-	Options closed from 5/30/87 - 7/21/89; Leased to DRP/subleased to St. Lucie County
26	Sebastian Inlet Addition (South)	Indian River	07/09/91	24.59	1,100'-A	1,400,000.00	1,400,000.00	-	Closed 9/18/91
TOTALS				73,120 29	75,257'-A* 40,618'-G* 274,000'-GM* 388,775'-Total Frontage	\$247,731,889.42	\$245,752,888.22	\$23,716,835.50	

\*A - Atlantic Ocean Frontage - generally sandy beach  
\*G - Gulf of Mexico Frontage - generally sandy beach  
\*GM - Gulf of Mexico Frontage - generally marsh

\*\* - Final Proof of Acreage Content allowed a Cost Less Than Authorized Amount

**FIGURE 2: PAST ACQUISITIONS UNDER SAVE OUR COAST PROGRAM**



**Acquisition Projects Authorized**

- |                              |                                |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1-Henderson Beach            | 15-Don Pedro Island            |
| 2-Martin County Tracts       | 16-Avalon Tract                |
| 3-North Beach                | 17-Coral Cove Addition         |
| 4-Lighthouse Point           | 18-No. 11 Corp/Sirk            |
| 5-South End of Amelia Island | 19-Guana River                 |
| 6-Mashes Sands               | 20-Muscara Tract               |
| 7-Lovers Key                 | 21-Juno Beach (Ocean Cay)      |
| 8-Surfside Additions         | 22-South of Blowing Rocks Club |
| 9-Bahia Honda Addition       | 23-Brevard County Beaches      |
| 10-North Shore Open Space    | 24-Big Bend                    |
| 11-Shell Island              | 25-Hutchinson Island           |
| 12-Indian River North Beach  | (Green Turtle Beach)           |
| 13-Grayton Dunes             | 26-Sebastian Inlet             |
| 14-Conch Island              | Addition (South)               |

**TABLE 2: STATE RECREATION AND PARKS LAND ACQUISITION PROGRAM  
1992 ADVISORY COUNCIL PRIORITY LIST**

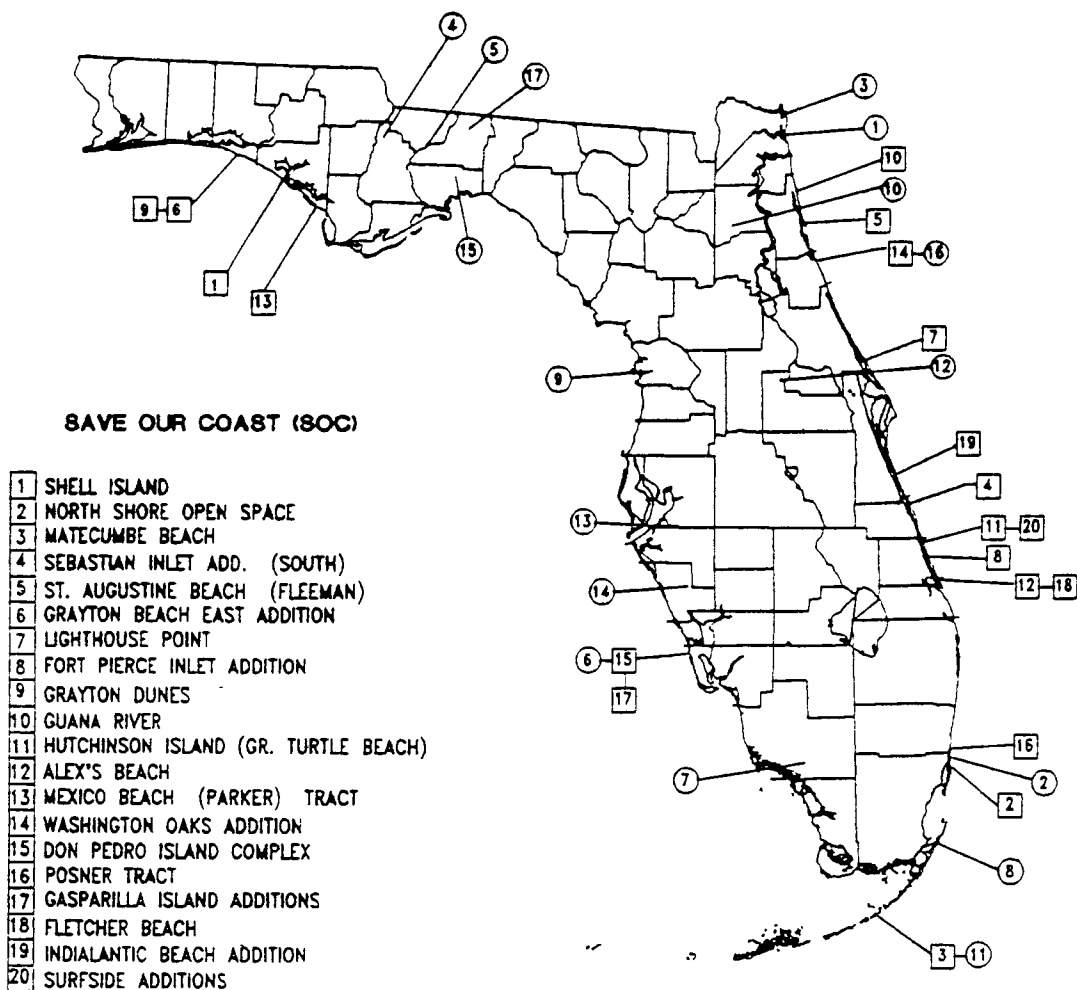
**SAVE OUR COAST (SOC)**

<b>Project</b>	<b>County</b>
1. Shell Island	Bay
2. North Shore Open Space	Dade
3. Matecumbe Beach	Monroe
4. Sebastian Inlet Addition (South)	Indian River
5. St. Augustine Beach (Fleeman)	St. Johns
6. Grayton Beach East Addition	Walton
7. Lighthouse Point	Volusia
8. Fort Pierce Inlet Addition	St. Lucie
9. Grayton Dunes	Walton
10. Guana River	St. Johns
11. Hutchinson Island (Gr. Turtle Beach)	St. Lucie
12. Alex's Beach	Martin
13. Mexico Beach (Parker) Tract	Bay
14. Washington Oaks Addition	Flagler
15. Don Pedro Island Complex	Charlotte
16. Posner Tract	Broward
17. Gasparilla Island Additions	Lee
18. Fletcher Beach	Martin
19. Indialantic Beach Addition	Brevard
20. Surfside Additions	St. Lucie

**STATE PARKS ADDITIONS AND INHOLDINGS (SPA)**

<b>Project</b>	<b>County</b>
1. Big Talbot Island Addition	Duval
2. Oleta River Addition (Terama)	Dade
3. Fort Clinch Addition	Nassau
4. Torreya (Rock Creek) Addition	Liberty
5. Lake Talquin Addition	Gadsden/Leon
6. Don Pedro Land Base	Charlotte
7. Collier Seminole Addition	Collier
8. John Pennecamp Addition	Monroe
9. Homosassa Springs (Pappas Property)	Citrus
10. Gold Head Branch Addition	Clay
11. Tree-of-Life Tract	Monroe
12. Wekiwa Springs Addition	Orange
13. Little Manatee River Addition	Hillsborough
14. Myakka River Addition	Sarasota
15. Wakulla Springs Addition	Wakulla
16. Washington Oaks Addition	Flagler
17. Maclay Gardens Addition	Leon

**FIGURE 3: STATE RECREATION AND PARKS LAND ACQUISITION PROGRAM  
1992 PRIORITY LISTS**



**STATE PARKS ADDITIONS AND INHOLDINGS (SPA)**

- 1 BIG TALBOT ISLAND ADDITION
- 2 OLETA RIVER ADDITION (TERAMA)
- 3 FORT CLINCH ADDITION
- 4 TORREYA (ROCK CREEK) ADDITION
- 5 LAKE TALQUIN ADDITION
- 6 DON PEDRO LAND BASE
- 7 COLLIER SEMINOLE ADDITION
- 8 JOHN PENNEKAMP ADDITION
- 9 HOMOSASSA SPRINGS (PAPPAS PROPERTY)
- 10 GOLD HEAD BRANCH ADDITION
- 11 TREE OF LIFE TRACT
- 12 WEKIWA SPRINGS ADDITION
- 13 LITTLE MANATEE RIVER ADDITION
- 14 MYAKKA RIVER ADDITION
- 15 WAKULLA SPRINGS ADDITION
- 16 WASHINGTON OAKS ADDITION (NORTH)
- 17 MACLAY GARDENS ADDITION

## PROJECT ASSESSMENTS

<b>NAME:</b>	Wekiwa Springs State Park (McCall Tract)
<b>COUNTY:</b>	Orange
<b>PROGRAM:</b>	State Recreation and Parks Land Acquisition Program/ State Parks Additions and Inholdings
<b>ACREAGE:</b>	39.9 (35.7 upland and 4.2 wetland)

### LOCATION:

The property lies in the Southeast 1/4 of the Northeast 1/4 of Section 34, Township 20 South, Range 28 East, and is adjacent to the southwest boundary of the Wekiwa Springs State Park. The northeastern corner of the property contains a 4.2 acre portion of Lake Prevatt.

### RECOMMENDED USE AND MANAGER:

This property is recommended for management by the Department of Natural Resources, Division of Recreation and Parks, as part of the Wekiwa Springs State Park.

### PROJECT COST:

Estimated Acquisition Cost:	\$527,668 *
Estimated Development Cost:	5,000
Estimated Yearly Maintenance Cost:	1,000

\* The tract has a 1991 tax assessed value of \$ 527,668.

### OWNERSHIP PATTERN:

Hollis O. and Beverly J. McCall, 751 E. Welch Road, Apopka, Florida 32712-2922, have owned and used this property as a permanent residence since 1969. The owners wish to retain a life estate in the property.

### RESOURCE DESCRIPTION:

The majority of the 39.9 acres consists of upland mixed forest. Typical plants within this community include: live oak (*Quercus virginiana*); laurel oak (*Quercus laurifolia*); pignut hickory (*Carya glabra*); sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*); and cabbage palm (*Sabal palmetto*). Hydric hammock, dominated by large live oaks and cabbage palms, occurs along a small portion of the northern border of the tract.

A small portion near the eastern border consists of xeric hammock. More than thirty years ago, this area probably consisted of sandhills, a fire-dependent upland community. Due to the lack of fire in recent years, however, the community has succeeded into xeric hammock. With the implementation of a proper fire management plan and other techniques, this situation could be rectified and the community restored. Some wire grass is still present. Sand live oaks and live oaks dominate this area.

Wildlife associated with the project include: slimy salamander (*Plethodon glutinosus*); eastern glass lizard (*Ophisaurus attenuatus*); ground skink (*Scincella lateralis*); coral snake (*Micrurus fulvius*); barred owl (*Strix varia*); screech owl (*Otus asio*); fence lizard (*Sceloporus undulatus*); black racer (*Coluber constrictor*); hognose snake (*Heterodon* sp.); pileated woodpecker (*Dryocopus pileatus*); gray squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*); wood rat (*Neotoma floridana*); cotton mouse (*Peromyscus gossypinus*); gray fox (*Oreocyon cinereoargenteus*); and white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*). Several active gopher tortoise burrows and an inactive fox den occur on the tract. Because of the presence of gopher tortoise burrows, indigo snakes (*Drymarchon corais*), gopher frogs (*Rana areolata*), Florida mice (*Peromyscus floridanus*), and other burrow commensals may also be inhabiting the site.

The owners of the McCall tract have reported bear sightings at Wekiwa Springs State Park on several occasions. The bears are probably attracted to the quantities of acorns in the area.

Isolated patches of exotic plants occur within the tract, including air-potato (*Dioscorea bulbifera*) near the southwest corner and a small clump of bamboo near the western border.

The property lies within the 100 year floodplain; its northwestern corner contains a portion of Lake Prevatt (4.2 acres), a naturally occurring shallow lake. Most of the lake's 88 acres lies within Wekiwa Springs State Park. Water levels fluctuate widely, and the lake is dry during some periods (the last dry period ended in the spring of 1991). The lake supports a wide variety of wildlife including fish, turtles, and alligators. It also serves as a breeding ground for several species of frogs, including squirrel treefrogs (*Hyla squirella*), green treefrogs (*Hyla cinerea*), Florida cricket frogs (*Acris gryllus*), and southern leopard frogs (*Rana sphenoccephala*).

#### **ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL FEATURES:**

A review of the Florida Master Site File indicates that there are no known archaeological or historical sites recorded within the project.

#### **RESOURCE CHANGES:**

A single family residence is located near the southwest corner of the property. A small manmade pond located on the tract receives water from a stream which runs through Wekiwa Glen subdivision to the west, eventually draining into Lake Prevatt.

A retention pond is located at the southwest corner of the tract. The fill dirt from this pond has been piled up along the eastern boundary; this disturbance could be rectified by removal of the fill dirt and restoration.

#### **ECOLOGICAL VALUE:**

The project's eastern boundary is adjacent to Wekiwa Springs State Park. Since most of Lake Prevatt lies within the park, acquiring the remaining portion of the lake lying outside the park boundary is a highly desirable objective. Its acquisition would not only facilitate control over access to the lake, but it also may improve overall water quality.

The project's sandhills, which are rapidly diminishing due to developmental pressures and fire exclusion, serve as habitat to several listed species including Sherman's fox squirrel and the gopher tortoise. Florida black bears have been known to use the property, gaining access by travelling through Wekiwa Springs State Parks via Lake Prevatt's dry lake bed.

The project lies within the Wekiwa River Protection Act, which calls for the protection of the resources and the rural character of the area, including: native vegetation; water quality; wildlife; and endangered, threatened, and species of special concern within the boundaries of the protection area. The Act also calls for restrictions on the intensity of development adjacent to publicly owned lands.

## **VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT:**

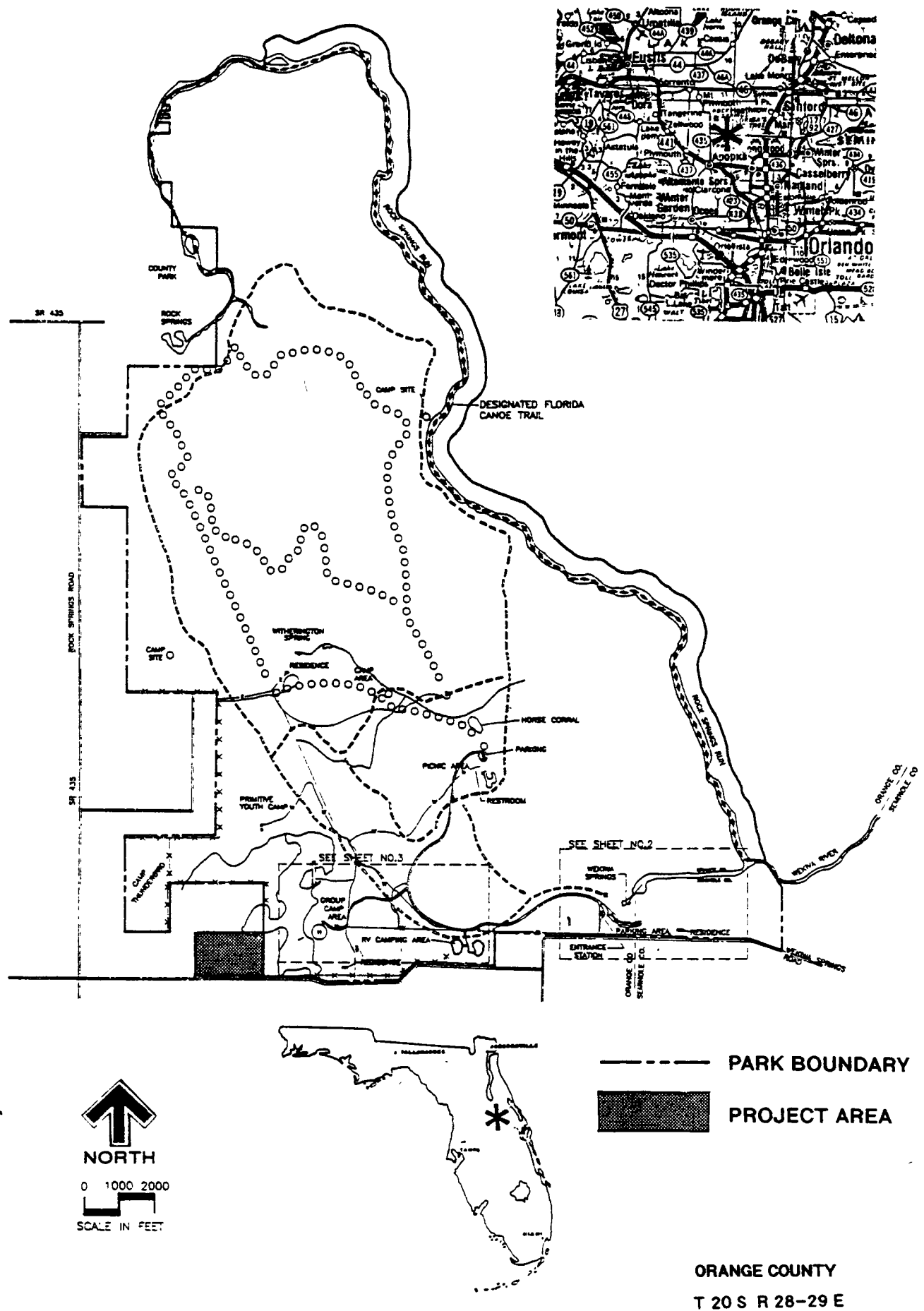
The project was recently annexed into the City of Apopka and was rezoned from A1-agriculture to R1AA, which allows the property to be developed at the rate of 2 units per acre. The adjacent Wekiva Glen subdivision has been substantially developed and an 80 lot subdivision is being planned directly south of the project on Welch Road. It is believed that the project would be vulnerable to development should the present owners decide to subdivide or sell, since it represents one of the few remaining undeveloped areas remaining along Welch Road.

## **RECREATION VALUE:**

Recreational use of the property is limited. The property cannot be developed for public recreation use under current zoning. The zoning would have to be changed to include recreation as a future land use. Representatives of the City of Apopka Zoning Department have indicated that the city will be amenable to rezoning the property to allow for public recreation. The project's main value to the park lies in its capacity as a buffer and its association with the lake. The house is suitable for use as a park residence.

The tract complies with the State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation and Conservation Plan (SCORP) in that its acquisition will contribute to the preservation of representative samples of Florida's natural systems and facilitate efforts at the adjacent Wekiwa Springs State Park to provide quality recreational experiences for the enjoyment and benefit of the citizens and visitors of Florida.

# FIGURE 4: WEKIWA SPRINGS STATE PARK





**NAME:** Little Manatee River State Recreation Area

**ACREAGE:** 503

**PROGRAM:** State Recreation and Parks Land Acquisition Program/  
State Parks Additions and Inholdings

**COUNTY:** Hillsborough

**LOCATION:**

The project consists of three distinct areas on the north, east and south sides of the Little Manatee River State Park in south Hillsborough County. For the purpose of this assessment, these areas will be referred to as Little Manatee River North, Little Manatee River East and Little Manatee River South.

Little Manatee River South lies in Sections 26 and 35, Township 32 South, Range 19 East. Little Manatee River State Recreation Area adjoins the tract on the east and north, and Lightfoot Road forms the boundary to the south.

Little Manatee River East lies in Section 25, Township 32 South, Range 19 East. The park borders the property on the north, south and west, while U.S. Highway 301 borders the property on the east.

Little Manatee River North lies in Section 19, Township 32 South, Range 20 East and Section 24, Township 32 South, Range 19 East. The park borders the property on the south and west. Private property borders the land on the north and U.S. 301 borders the property on the east.

**RECOMMENDED USE AND MANAGER:**

The property is recommended for management by the Department of Natural Resources, Division of Recreation and Parks as part of Little Manatee River State Recreation Area.

**PROJECT COST:**

Estimated Acquisition Cost:	\$4,343,903 *
Estimated Development Cost:	1,700,000
Estimated Yearly Maintenance Cost:	75,857 **

\* The estimated acquisition cost is based on owners asking prices or county assessed values as follows:

Little Manatee River North

1. \$850,000 - asking price from the RTC. Hillsborough County has committed to a 50% participation in the acquisition cost of the RTC parcel. County 1990 assessment value is \$1,154,425.
2. \$8,400 - County 1990 assessment value for small 1.4 acre tract.

#### Little Manatee River East

\$1,133,943 - County 1990 assessment value.

#### Little Manatee River South

\$9,200/acre - owner's asking price. County 1990 assessment value is \$65,962.

\*\* Estimate based on start-up cost to take over management. Full resource needs are anticipated to be more substantial if fully developed to potential.

#### **OWNERSHIP PATTERN:**

Little Manatee River North - This portion of the project has two ownerships as follows:

1. Ronald F. and Nancy L. Mixon, Rt. 25, 43 Byrnwood Lane, Fort Myers, Florida 33908.
2. County tax rolls for 1990 reflect ownership in name of Commonwealth Savings and Loan Association of Florida, % James B. Murphy Jr., P.O. Box 33, Tampa, Florida 33601. Due to failure of this institution, the property is now owned by the Resolution Trust Corporation (RTC).

Little Manatee River East - This portion of the project has three ownerships as follows:

1. Mr. Frank Lapniewski, 1800 U.S. Highway 301 South, Wimauma, Florida 33598.
2. Warner R. and Mildred T. McFadden, % T.H. Ray, Attorney, P.O. Box 13187, Tampa, Florida 33611.
3. Robert R. and Alfred T. Schremer 4337 Hamlin Way, Wimauma, Florida 33598.

Little Manatee River South - This portion of the project is owned by a group chaired by Jack E. Moorehead, 600 Ixoria Avenue, Ellenton, Florida 34222.

#### **RESOURCE DESCRIPTION:**

##### Little Manatee River North

Approximately 25 percent of the property (where it fronts U.S. Highway 301) is "improved pasture in succession". This area consists primarily of pasture grasses with scattered individual prickly pear cacti (*Opuntia*). A small colony of lupines (most likely *Lupinus diffusus*) was found in this area. To the west of this pasture is a mature live oak (*quercus virginiana*) hammock. There are signs of human occupancy in this hammock. Another 25 percent of this property consists of a scrubby flatwoods community that was probably used at one time for "unimproved" pasture. Saltbush (*Baccharis halimifolia*), saw palmetto (*serenoa vepens*), flat-topped goldenrod (*Euthamia minor*), blackberry (*Rubus* sp.), wax myrtle (*Myrica creifera*) and various species of dog fennel (*Eupatorium* sp.) predominated in these areas. Most of the remainder of the parcel was comprised of sand pine (*Pinus clausa*) with an understory of oaks (*Quercus chapmanii*, *Q. myrtifolia*, *Q. virginiana*), blueberry (*Vaccinium myrsinites*), wiregrass (*Aristida Stricta*), reindeer mosses (*Cladonia* spp.), rusty lyonia (*Lyonia ferruginea*), grass-leaved goldenaster (*Pityopsis graminifolia*), and gopher apple (*Licania michauxii*). There are signs of white-tailed deer as well as gopher tortoise. A small part of the parcel consisted of wetlands - an inaccessible depressionnal marsh and some floodplains/riparian zones; slash pine (*Pinus eliottii*) and sweet bay (*Magnolia virginiana*) were the dominant trees.

Fox squirrel and bobcat, both listed species, have been seen on site. In addition, river otters likely use some areas along the river. Hawks, vultures, and sparrow hawks, have been sighted; a pellet, most likely from a great horned owl, has been found. Barred owls and screech owls, as well as other birds such as red-headed, red-bellied and pilated woodpeckers, brown thrashers, cardinals, and various passerine birds probably use the parcel. Small mammals such as cotton mice, cotton rats, golden mice and flying squirrels also frequent the site. Deer are fairly plentiful. Gray foxes probably use the parcel. Active gopher tortoise burrows are known to exist near highway 301 and in the sand pine scrub community. Red Rat snakes, yellow rat snakes, black racers, eastern diamondback rattlesnakes, coral snakes, and Florida pine snakes also occur in these communities.

#### Little Manatee River East:

The easternmost portion (5.26 acres) contains a mixture of upland and riverine communities with remnant patches of oak scrub, floodplain forest, and riparian zones. The oak scrub predominantly consists of live oak (*Quercus virginiana*), hickory (*Carya floridana*), and saw palmetto (*Serenoa repens*), with various grasses, asters, and palafoxia (*Palafoxia feayi*) represented. The floodplain forest has an overstory of live oak, and a dense understory of saw palmetto. Other than mosses of the genus *Bryum*, very little ground cover existed. Red maple (*Acer rubrum*) and live oak were dominant in the riparian zone, which has been scoured due to recent high water levels.

The central portion of the East area consists primarily of pine flatwoods, floodplain forest, and riparian wetlands. Slash pine (*Pinus elliotti*), live oak (*Quercus virginiana*), and saw palmetto (*Serenoa repens*) dominate in the overstory and understory. Except where approximately 2 acres have been cleared adjacent to U.S. Highway 301 for a house and a storage building, little ground cover exists. A depressional marsh exists at the northwestern corner of the 5.76 acre tract. The marsh is irregular in shape and covers approximately one to two acres.

The natural communities on the western third of the area have been significantly disturbed (see resource changes). Most, if not all, of the original vegetation has been cleared from the site.

A variety of wildlife lives on or is associated with the tract, including: gopher tortoise; bobcat; eastern cottontail rabbit; raccoon; American alligator; turtles; river otters; lizards; snakes; cotton rats and cotton mice; gray squirrels; flying squirrels; opossum; owls; warblers; and wading birds, such as great blue herons, little blue herons, green-backed herons, and tricolored herons.

#### Little Manatee River South:

This tract has been primarily utilized for agriculture. There is approximately 73 acres of improved pasture consisting of bahia grass (*Paspalum notatum*) and approximately 75 acres of planted slash pine along the north and east boundary. These trees are estimated to be 20-25 years old. Among the native plant species occurring on the site are: saw palmetto (*Serenoa repens*), gallberry (*Ilex glabra*), wiregrass (*Aristida* spp.), live oak (*Quercus virginiana*), and yellow-eyed grass (*Xyris* spp.). A wet depressional marsh exists at the northeastern corner of the tract. The marsh covers approximately one to two acres.

Wildlife on the tract consists primarily of bird species. Sandhill cranes have been known to utilize the marsh area during nesting season. Mammals such as bobcat and eastern cottontail rabbits have been sighted on this property. Other typical animals which might be found are: lizards, snakes, gopher tortoises, cotton rats and cotton mice, gray squirrels, fox squirrels, raccoons, opossum, owls, and warblers.

#### **ARCHAEOLOGICAL/HISTORICAL FEATURES:**

A review of the Florida Master Site File indicates that there is a known archaeological site recorded on the Little Manatee River East tract.

## **RESOURCE CHANGES:**

### **Little Manatee River North:**

Much of the land has been in agricultural use in the past and improved pasture still remains.

### **Little Manatee River East**

The east portion of this tract is used as a canoe rental business. A house, set on pilings, and a small business office exists on part of the riparian zone of the property. Approximately 2 acres in the central portion of the tract has been cleared for a homesite. One house and a large storage building are present. The west portion of the tract is under use as a mobile home resort park and also contains an orange grove. Miscellaneous dumping is occurring on-site.

### **Little Manatee River South:**

Much of the land has been in agricultural use and is in part still used to graze approximately fifty cows. In the late 1980s the tract was part of a proposed residential development but was never developed for that purpose. A set of barns exists on the west side of the tract.

## **ECOLOGICAL VALUE:**

Although significant changes have occurred in land use, the overall project supports a variety of common wildlife, native wildflowers, sensitive native communities, and two listed species. Environmental integrity has been diminished due to past land use practices.

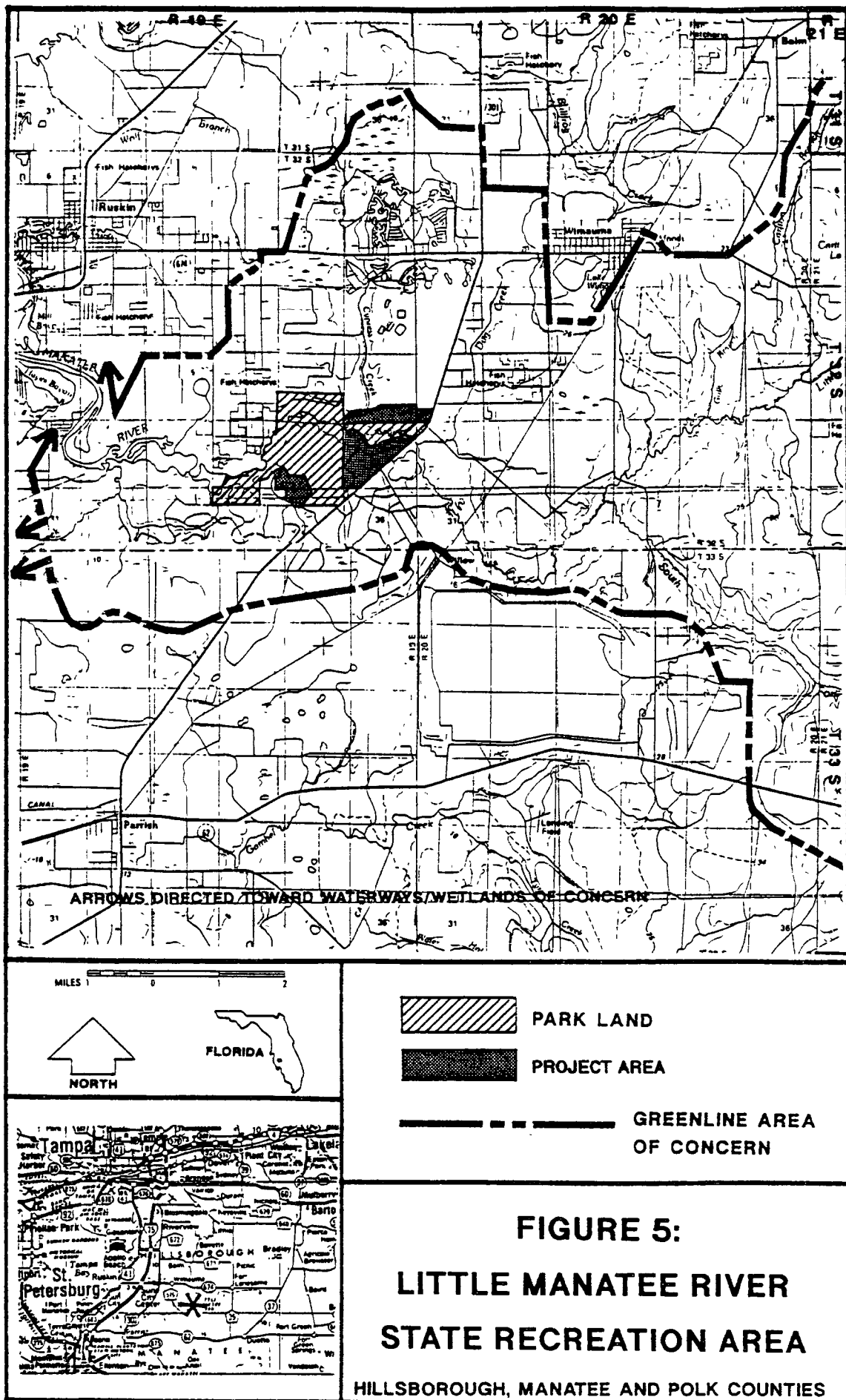
## **VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT:**

The properties involved range in zoning from agriculture to residential. Future development of portions of the east and south tract could have a serious impact on the wildlife currently utilizing the property. Residential development would detract from the wilderness experience of the park visitors using the horse trails and/or the youth camp area of the Recreation Area. Additional development of the private resort is not likely in the near future. The greatest endangerment of development is thought to be present on the south and north parcels.

## **RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES:**

The project areas, if acquired, will enhance management and the provision of recreational opportunities at Little Manatee River State Recreation Area. Possible recreational uses include: horseback riding; picnicking; swimming (through development of a swimming facility); hiking; and canoeing.

The project complies with the State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation and Conservation Plan in that its acquisition will enhance the state's potential to provide quality recreational opportunities and experiences for the enjoyment and benefit of the citizens and visitors of Florida and aid in preservation efforts of the Little Manatee River, a designated Outstanding Florida Water.



**NAME:** Myakka River State Park

**COUNTY:** Sarasota

**PROGRAM:** State Recreation and Parks Land Acquisition Program/  
State Parks Additions and Inholdings

**ACREAGE:** 713.6

**LOCATION:**

The tract is in Sarasota County in Sections 16, 20, and 21, Township 36 South, Range 20 East. Myakka River State Park adjoins the property on the South and East, and Myakka Valley Ranches, a subdivision, surrounds the property on the North and West.

**RECOMMENDED USE AND MANAGER:**

This property is recommended for management by the Department of Natural Resources, Division of Recreation and Parks, as part of the Myakka River State Park.

**PROJECT COST:**

Estimated Acquisition Cost:	\$1,230,960 *
Estimated Development Cost:	1,000
Estimated Yearly Maintenance Cost:	500

\* The tract has a 1990 tax assessed value of \$44,686.00. The estimated acquisition cost is based on the estimated fair market value.

**OWNERSHIP PATTERN:**

The tract is owned by a trust comprised of the following persons:

Cyrus Bispham  
James O. Fergeson  
Clarence G. Miller  
Robert C. VanLede

Kenneth W. Cooper  
Wendel F. Kent  
Robert Davidson  
Richard E. Nelson

The property is listed under the sole name of Clarence H. Schmidt.

**RESOURCE DESCRIPTION:**

The proposed addition consists of 713 acres along the northwest boundary of Myakka River State Park. The topography is low in relief with the majority of the tract lying within the Myakka River Floodplain. The boundary encloses approximately 260 acres of Hydric Hammock which fringes a remnant slough system (Vanderipe Slough).

Vanderipe Slough is a marsh of approximately 450 acres that historically has received flow from Upper Myakka Lake and Howard Creek. The center line of the slough is 3 miles long. The greatest width is 2,070 feet, narrowing to about 150 feet at the State Road 72 crossing.

Historically, Vanderipe Slough formed the west branch of the Myakka River which split as it flowed around land of higher elevation commonly referred to as Shep's Island. The two branches converged immediately south of present day State Road 72. The construction of dikes in the 1930s and 1940s nearly eliminated direct flow into the slough, creating a shallowly inundated marsh.

Most of the slough consists of an outer zone of emergent marsh species and an inner zone dominated by mats of bulrush (*Scirpus* sp.) and frog's bit (*Limnodium spongia*). Some of the more important or conspicuous species included in the outer marsh zone are *Boltonia diffusa*, *Hygrophila lacustris*, *Paspalum distichum*, and *Diodia virginiana*. Due to artificially lowered water tables, this zone is being rapidly colonized by woody plant species including willow (*Salix carolinana*), buttonbush (*Cephalanthus occidentalis*) and primrose willow (*Ludwigia peruviana*). The center of the slough was once characterized by large stretches of open water, but these have almost disappeared.

Cattails (*Typha* spp.) form large patches in deeper water and have colonized numerous frog's bit mats by growing through until rooted in the bottom.

Tree islands are scattered throughout the outer zone of the marsh where soils are slightly higher. Most islands are about 0.1 acre in size and consist of a few individuals of water locust (*Gleditsia aquatica*), popash (*Fraxinus caroliniana*) and cabbage palm (*Sabal palmetto*). Tree islands fringing the slough often contain wax-myrtle (*Myrica cerifera*) and salt bush (*Baccharis halimifolia*).

#### **ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL FEATURES:**

A review of the Florida Master Site File indicates that there is at least one known archaeological site recorded on the project. Indian artifacts, such as stone tools, have been found on the property.

#### **RESOURCE CHANGES:**

When Myakka River State Park was established in the mid-thirties, the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) placed an earthen dam between upper Myakka Lake and Vanderipe Slough. The dike was constructed in an attempt to prevent lowered water levels in the Upper Lake. At that time, stabilizing water levels was thought to be a worthy goal. As a result, direct discharge from the lake to the slough ceased, except at high water stage when water overflowed the dike. Realizing the agricultural potential of the altered slough, ranchers had the dike extended across the mouth of Howard Creek in the 1940s. Thereafter, all flow from the creek discharged directly into the lake and none into the slough.

In addition, the City of Sarasota in the last few years has been using the uplands around Howard Creek to dispose of sludge from wastewater treatment plants. Due to a lack of consistent water quality monitoring, it has not yet been determined whether or not Howard Creek has already contributed to or will contribute to added nutrient-loading in the Upper Lake.

These earlier well-intentioned hydrological modifications have contributed to a modern trend toward eutrophication in Upper Myakka Lake. Large sums have been subsequently spent to install water control structures and implement drawdowns of the lake, but these restorative measures are compromised by the inability of Vanderipe Slough to receive discharged waters. This important wetland, with its therapeutic potential for filtering nutrients and seasonally dewatering the Upper Lake, has been diked.

Another structural modification was the construction of culverts between the slough and the river, located approximately midway between the abandoned railroad crossing and State Road 72. Water drains from the slough through the culverts and into the river at most times, further draining water from the slough. At flood stage, water flows in the opposite direction, from the river into the slough.

Due to extensive hydrological alterations, Vanderipe Slough has experienced rapid succession and colonization by woody plant species. While the boundary of the slough has scarcely changed from 1948 to present (forest encroachment may have caused a 1 to 2 percent reduction in total area), open water areas have decreased from well over 65 acres in 1948 to less than 5 acres in 1990. The majority of open water areas, once covered with water lilies, have been replaced by emergent marsh vegetation. Similarly, the majority of original marsh communities have been colonized by shrubby plants including willow, buttonbush and primrose willow.

The loss of open water and deep marshes has made the slough less attractive to waterfowl and wading birds which benefit from semi-open water for feeding.

#### **ECOLOGICAL VALUE:**

Vanderipe Slough provides a desirable habitat for waterfowl, wading birds, alligators and fishes. Larger mammals, including otters and raccoons, are also common.

#### **VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT:**

The property is zoned agricultural and is currently used for cattle grazing and hunting. While urban development is unlikely due to the tract's vulnerability to flooding during storm events, public ownership of Vanderipe Slough is critical for the hydroecological restoration and preservation of Upper Myakka River, a necessary component of the riverine ecosystem. Though the slough begins and terminates within the state park boundaries, the bulk of it is privately owned. The well being of this ecologically rich natural area is at the mercy of outside influences. At the present time, no hydrological restoration can be attempted since the current landowners fear that a return of natural water fluctuations could severely diminish the value of their property.

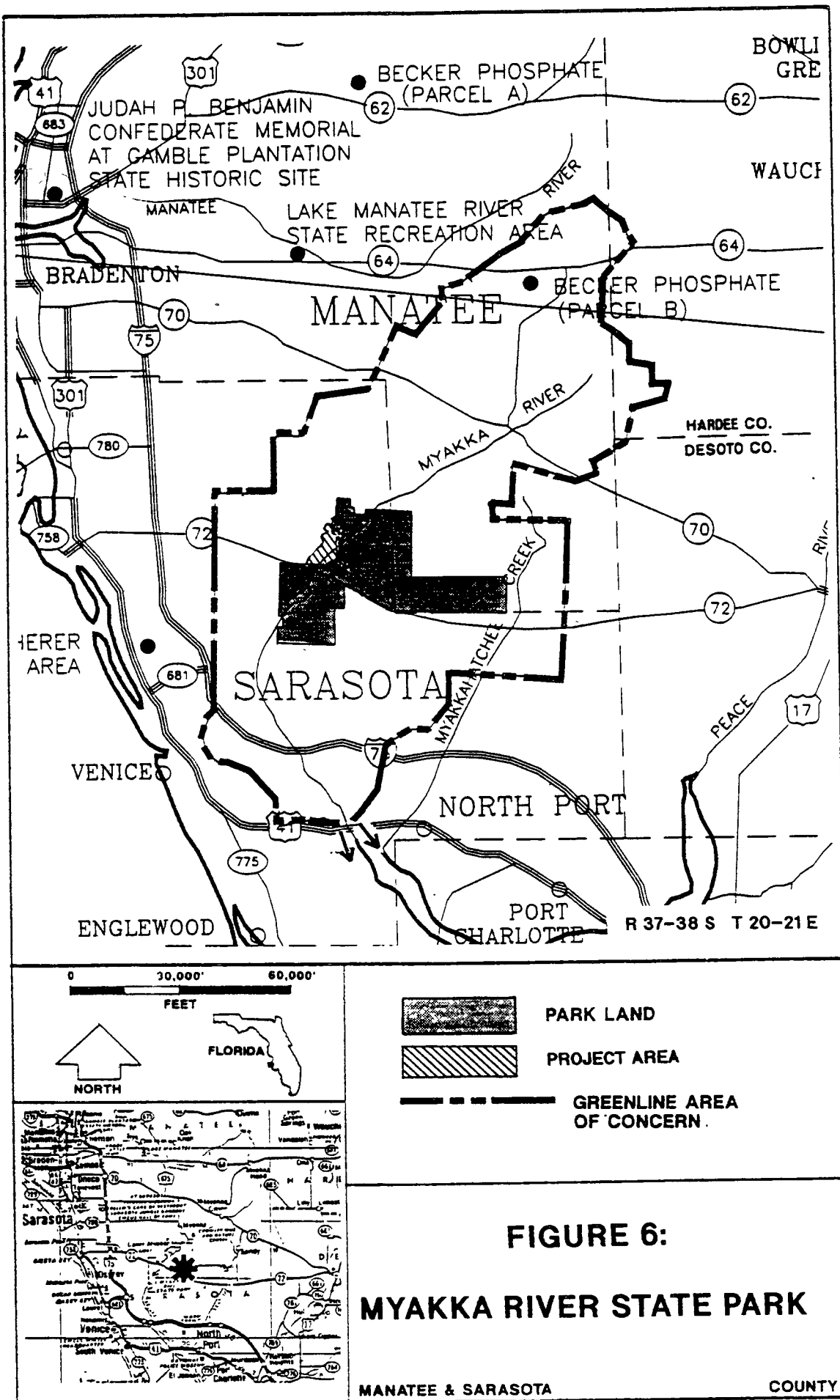
Under current conditions and without appropriate management, Vanderipe Slough has the potential of being entirely colonized by woody shrub species and undesirable grasses. Under state management, this valuable wetland would once again be restored to strengthen the hydrological integrity of the Myakka River ecosystem.

#### **RECREATION VALUE:**

The proposed addition is well suited for hiking trails which would provide an excellent opportunity for visitors to witness Florida's diverse wildlife in its natural environment. The property is limited in its development potential due to the nature of the resource.

The tract complies with the State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation and Comprehensive Plan in that its acquisition will enhance the state's potential to preserve portions of Florida's natural systems and to provide limited outdoor recreational opportunities for the enjoyment and benefit of the citizens and visitors of Florida.





**NAME:** Wakulla Springs State Park (South)

**PROGRAM:** State Recreation and Parks Land Acquisition Program/  
State Parks Additions and Inholdings

**COUNTY:** Wakulla

**ACREAGE:** 147

**LOCATION:**

The tract is located on the Wakulla River in northeastern Wakulla County, Florida, Section RS 2, Township 3 South, Range 1 East. County Road 365 adjoins the project property on the north. The road is also contiguous at that same point with the Edward Ball Wakulla Springs State Park.

**RECOMMENDED USE AND MANAGER:**

This property is recommended for management by the Department of Natural Resources, Division of Recreation and Parks, as part of Wakulla Springs State Park.

**PROJECT COST:**

Estimated Acquisition Cost:	\$326,700 *
Estimated Development Cost:	60,000
Estimated Yearly Maintenance Cost:	67,500

\* Estimated acquisition cost is based on: Owner (1) 129 acres, asking price of \$310,000, Owner (2) 13 acres, county assessed value of \$7,800, and Owner (3) 5 acres, county assessed value of \$8,900.

**OWNERSHIP PATTERN:**

There are three landowners within this project:

1. Heirs of Garfield Crawford (129 acres), Agent - Conservation Properties, P.O. Box 38053, Tallahassee, FL 32315.
2. Ellery and Elaine Gray (13.01 acres), 10089 Greenleaf Drive, Manassas, VA 22110.
3. Arthur L. Jackson (5 acres), 1015 Highway 210 North, Spring Lake, NC 28390.

**RESOURCE DESCRIPTION:**

The project has 0.2 miles of shoreline on the Wakulla River. Much of the shoreline of the Wakulla River is protected by the state or by the St. Marks Wildlife Refuge, and consequently supports an unusually dense animal population. The river community fronting the property is nearly pristine, dominated by native plants such as eelgrass (*Valisineria americana*), Illinois pondweed (*Potamogeton illinoensis*), and pickerelweed (*Pontederia cordata*). The floodplain swamp hardwood forest is in very good condition and dominated by sweetgum, swamp tupelo, red maple, spider lily, (*Hymenocallis* sp.) and cardinal flower (*Lonelisa cardinalis*).

The property rises abruptly from the river to a maximum elevation of 25 feet. The slope forest is a beech-magnolia type, typical overstory including live oak, white oak, pignut hickory, and hornbeam. Understory plants include smilax species, partridge berry and saw palmetto.

Most of the upland communities were formerly old fields planted in row crops that have been fallow from 4 to 50 years. The oldest fields are now wooded with an upland mixed pine/hardwood community. Dominant trees include: loblolly; longleaf and slash pines; laurel oak; dogwood; and sweetgum. Understory components include palmetto, yaupon, smilax and grape species. Approximately 40% of the property is in open (former peanut) fields covered by loblolly pine saplings.

Observed exotic plants are very uncommon and primarily grouped around an old house on the north boundary of the property. Exotics include: mimosa (*Albesia julibrissin*); chinaberry (*Melia azedarach*); and Japanese climbing fern (*Lygodium japonicum*).

The property supports a high diversity of vertebrate wildlife, particularly along the river. Many of the 184 bird species observed at Wakulla Springs State Park can also be expected to occur on this tract. Mammal species such as deer, grey fox, and bobcat utilize the property extensively.

#### **ARCHAEOLOGICAL/HISTORICAL FEATURES:**

A review of the Florida Master Site File indicates that there is at least one known archaeological site recorded on the project.

#### **RESOURCE CHANGES:**

Agriculture and forestry have had a major impact on the property. All of the uplands were at one time logged or utilized for croplands. No prescribed burning has been allowed in woodlands. In contrast, the river floodplain forest has been affected only by selective logging many years ago, and presents a nearly natural aspect.

#### **ECOLOGICAL VALUE:**

The property is within the foraging territories of several species of state concern, including ospreys, bald eagles, limpkins and Suwannee cooters. Securing these wetlands would also protect water quality for the Wakulla River, a designated aquatic preserve, and Apalachee Bay downstream. The Wakulla River, with which the project is associated, is designated as an Outstanding Florida Waters and is a Class III water body intended for recreation, and for the propagation and maintenance of a healthy, well-balanced population of fish and wildlife.

#### **VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT:**

The project area is zoned agricultural. The tract fronting the Wakulla River is considered prime real estate for development. The current owners are considering dividing this parcel into 100 foot wide residential lots. On the extreme north-east corner of this parcel, a dirt road and a one acre house site have been cleared recently. The adjoining property to the south has been divided into 150 foot lots for possible development. Based on the desirability of riverfront property and the above actions already taken, there is a high probability of development.

The western half of the property is further away from the river and has a lower probability of development. The present ownership is planning to divide this portion into 10 acre blocks for possible sale and development.

#### **RECREATION VALUE:**

The project provides sites for camping and canoe rental, two significant facilities not presently available within the present boundaries of the Wakulla Springs State Park. Intensive development near the river would be avoided to preserve valuable wildlife habitat. Other compatible uses include hiking, nature appreciation and fishing.

The project complies with the State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation and Conservation Plan in that its acquisition will enhance the state's potential to provide quality recreational opportunities and experiences for the enjoyment and benefit of the citizens and visitors of Florida and aid in the preservation of a representative portion of Florida's natural systems.



**NAME:** Washington Oaks Addition (North)

**COUNTY:** Flagler

**PROGRAM:** State Recreation and Parks Land Acquisition Program  
State Parks Additions and Inholdings

**ACREAGE:** Approximately 9.4

**LOCATION:**

The project is located in Section 8, Township 10 South, Range 31 East. Washington Oaks State Gardens adjoins the project on the south. The Atlantic Ocean borders the project on the east. S.R. A1A separates the project into two parcels: the smaller parcel of approximately 0.58-acre is west of the highway and the remaining 8.82 acres is east of the highway.

**RECOMMENDED USE AND MANAGEMENT:**

This property is recommended for management by the Department of Natural Resources, Division of Recreation and Parks, as part of the Washington Oaks State Gardens.

**PROJECT COST:**

Estimated acquisition cost:	\$815,000
Estimated development cost:	50,000
Estimated yearly maintenance cost:	50,000

**OWNERSHIP PATTERN:**

The project consists of three tracts. The .58 acre tract on the west side of A1A is owned by Kathan & Stanley Brown. The 2.54 acre tract adjoining the park property is owned by Josephine Hansford. The 6.26 acre tract which adjoins the 2.54 acre tract on the north is owned by Sammy Bishai.

**RESOURCE DESCRIPTION:**

The east boundary has 460 feet of beachfront. The entire stretch of beach contains unique massive coquina rock outcroppings from the Anastasia formation. The 6.24 acre tract forming the north portion of this tract is predominantly open, cleared ground which is presently being utilized as a campground. The ground cover here consists of bahia grass with a scattering around the perimeter of some typical beach front species, such as: Poorman's Patch (*Mentzelia floridana*); Passion Flower (*Passiflora incarnata*); Prickly Pear Cactus (*Opuntia stricta*); Beach Morning Glory (*Iponea stolonifera*); and Railroad Vine (*I. pes-caprae*).

The majority of the project falls within the coastal strand and coastal scrub communities. Other than the acreage where the campground exists, the remainder of the vegetation is predominantly Saw Palmetto (*Serensa repens*), Yaupon Holly (*Ilex vomitoria*), Scrub Live Oak (*Quercus geminata*), Chapman's Oak (*Overcus chapmanii*), Myrtle Oak (*Quercus myrtifolia*), with a scattering of occasional Cabbage Palms (*Sabal palmetto*).

Important wildlife that inhabits this scrub area includes gopher tortoise (*Gopherus polyremus*) and the threatened Florida Scrub Jay (*Aphelocoma c. coerulescens*).

After a 10 year absence, the Florida Scrub Jay has reestablished itself within the park and also uses portions of the project. The park was subject to a controlled burn recently with the goal of increasing the Gopher Tortoise and Florida Scrub Jay populations. These adjoining tracts would be helpful in accomplishing this goal.

Other wildlife includes: Eastern Coachwhip, Eastern Diamondback Rattler, Yellow Rat Snake, various lizards, Cotton Mouse, Cotton Rat, Marsh Rabbit, Eastern Cottontail, etc.

#### **ARCHAEOLOGICAL HISTORICAL FEATURES:**

A review of the Florida Master Site File indicates that there are no known archaeological or historical sites recorded within this project.

#### **GEOLOGICAL FEATURES:**

The 460 feet of beach front includes unique coquina rock outcroppings from the Anastasia formation, which warrants protection and preservation. A purchase of 49 acres was made in 1982 for the purpose of protecting the scrub habitat and these outcroppings.

#### **RESOURCE CHANGES:**

The tract containing the campground is clear of any high vegetation, has much exposed dirt at each campsite and includes the loop road through the campground. A 12' X 200' coquina building houses the campground manager's residence, camper restrooms and many closed storage areas. The campground consists of 45 sites. One large advertising billboard is located on the 2.54 acre tract.

#### **VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT:**

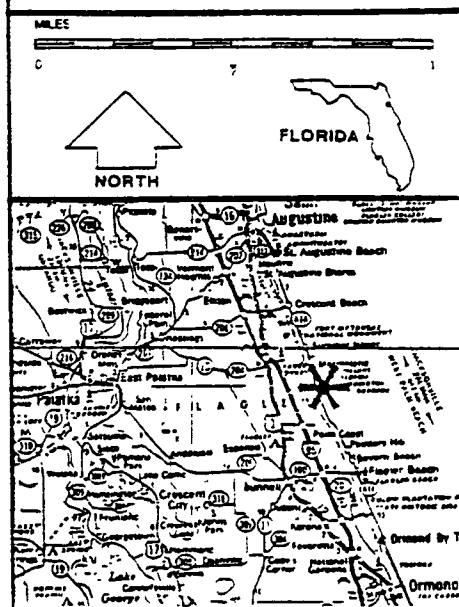
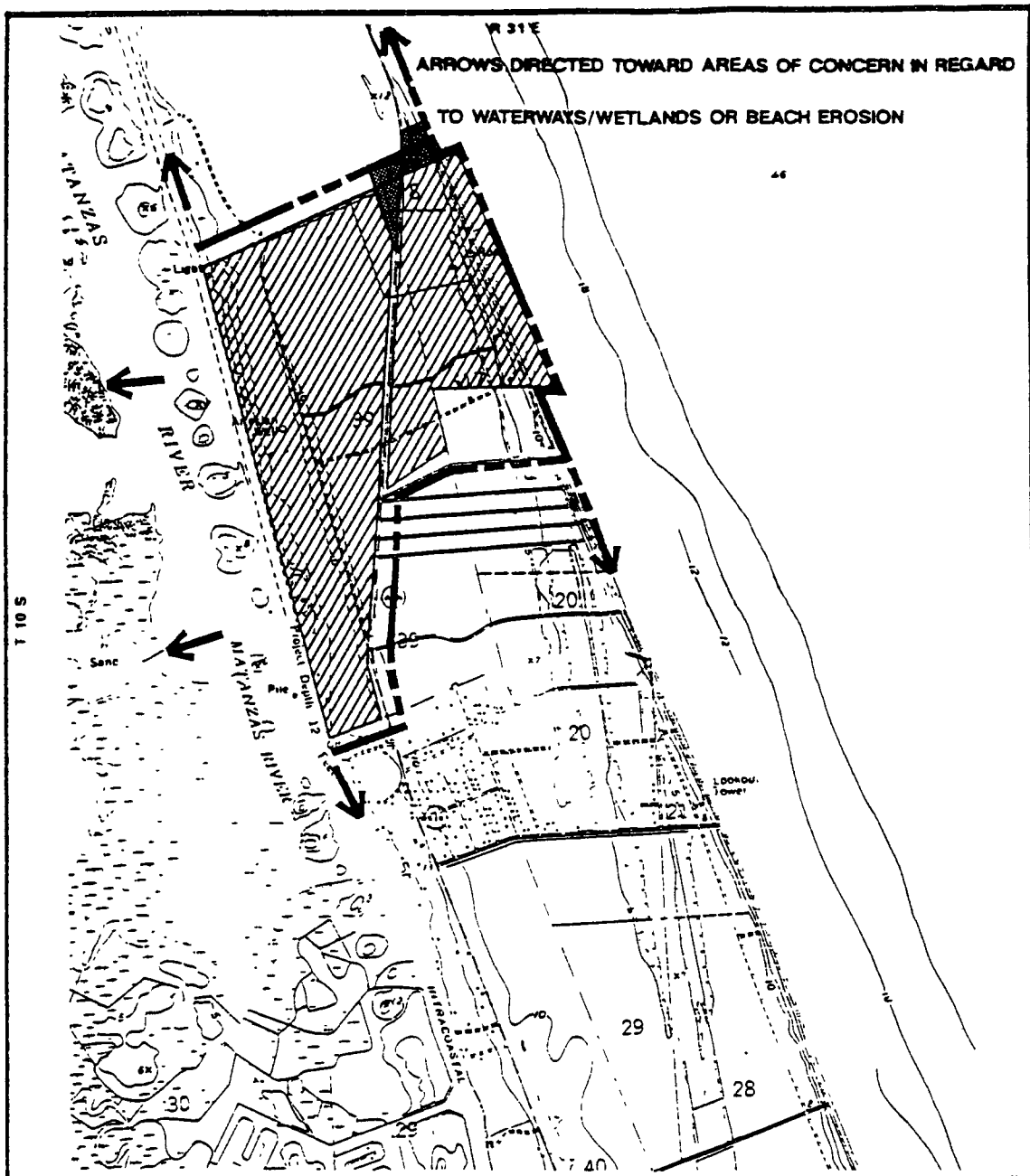
The property is currently zoned R/C, however the county has recently approved rezoning to C2 in similar areas, opening up the possibilities for more C2 changes and commercial development along A1A. This zoning question is currently being reviewed by the Department of Community Affairs as an amendment to Flagler County's Comprehensive Plan.

Any development on these properties could detract from the park's natural values and would be particularly detrimental to the preservation of coastal strand/scrub for Gopher Tortoises and Scrub Jays.

#### **RECREATION VALUE:**

Acquisition of the project will enhance management and provide increased recreational opportunities at Washington Oaks State Gardens. The park does not presently accommodate camping, although suggestions have been made by the public in favor of this activity. At present, people making inquiries are directed to either Anastasia State Recreation Area (20 miles north) or Flagler Beach State Recreational Area (15 miles south). The private campground located on the northern most ownership is currently utilized as a full service campground. If acquired, the campground should be upgraded to Florida Park Service standards, which could be done at minimal cost by utilizing land that is already disturbed. The existing 12 x 200 building could be used for storage and a much needed gift shop. Additional recreational uses include picnicking and fishing.

The tract complies with the State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation and Conservation Plan in that its acquisition will enhance the State's potential to provide quality recreational opportunities and experiences for the enjoyment and benefit of the citizens and visitors of Florida.



**FIGURE 8:**  
**WASHINGTON OAKS**  
**STATE GARDENS**

FLAGLER COUNTY



**NAME:** Alfred B. Maclay State Gardens (Lake Overstreet Property)

**PROGRAM:** State Recreation and Parks Land Acquisition Program/  
State Parks Additions and Inholdings

**ACREAGE:** 424

**COUNTY:** Leon

**LOCATION:**

The tract is located in the northeast part of Tallahassee, in Sections 29, 31, and 32 of Township 2 North, Range 1 East, Leon County, Florida. Alfred B. Maclay State Gardens adjoins the tract to the south.

**RECOMMENDED USE AND MANAGER:**

This property is recommended for management by the Department of Natural Resources, Division of Recreation and Parks, as part of the Alfred B. Maclay State Gardens.

**PROJECT COST:**

Estimated Acquisition Cost:	\$4,240,000 *
Estimated Development Cost:	150,000
Estimated Yearly Maintenance Cost:	69,500

\* The tract's estimated 1990 County tax assessed value is \$1,710,000. The estimated acquisition cost is based on the owner's asking price.

**OWNERSHIP PATTERN:**

The tract has a single owner: The John W. Mettler, Jr., Estate, P.O. Box 3726, Tallahassee, Florida 32315. The owner's agent is Tom Barron.

**RESOURCE DESCRIPTION:**

The largest pristine lake in Leon County, Lake Overstreet is approximately 125 acres in size and has 2.5 miles of shoreline. Except for a small, marshy finger in the western end, the entire lake is included in the project acreage. The current undeveloped nature of the Lake Overstreet watershed has left the lake in pristine condition. The mean lake level is 137 feet MSL. There is a perennial drainage connection running southwest from Lake Overstreet to Ford's Arm of Lake Jackson. Emergent and submerged aquatic vegetation is dominated by native species such as: water-lily (*Nymphaea odorata*); pickerelweed (*Pontederia cordata*); purple cabomba (*Cabomba pulcherrima*); and variable-leaf milfoil (*Myriophyllum heterophyllum*). No exotic aquatic plants have been observed in the lake.

The uplands portion of the project consists of gently sloping hills running from an elevation of 140 feet MSL to 210 feet MSL. Most of the uplands consist of an upland mixed pine/hardwood forest community. Dominant trees include: loblolly and shortleaf pines; laurel; water and live oaks; and sweetgum. Other trees common to the drier,

higher sites are: southern red oak; hickory; and post oak. Other common trees found on the lower, moister areas include: dogwood; magnolia; holly; maple; and cherry. Slash pines are occasionally found near the lake as are a select few longleaf pines.

The shrub understory consists of dense stands of juvenile oaks, sweetgum, dogwoods, and cherry. Smilax and grape vine species are interspersed in these thickets. Ground cover is sparse in most areas. Poison ivy, partridge peas, and several species of ferns are common in some of the lower, more mesic areas.

Exotic plants are uncommon and scattered. Exotics include mimosa (*Albesia julibrissin*), Japanese climbing fern (*Lygodium japonicum*), and Ardesia (*Ardesia crenulatum*).

Much of the vertebrate wildlife recorded from Maclay State Gardens can be expected to occur on this tract which probably serves as the wildlife reservoir for this entire area. Mammals such as deer, grey fox, and bobcat utilize the property. Migratory waterfowl (in the hundreds), wading birds and other fish predators such as osprey are routinely observed during the winter and early spring. The fish population can be expected to remain essentially undisturbed due to the very light recreational fishing impact that has occurred on Lake Overstreet.

#### **ARCHAEOLOGICAL/HISTORICAL FEATURES:**

A review of the Florida Master Site File indicates that there is at least one known archaeological site recorded on the project. Past discoveries of arrow heads, spear points, and pottery shards suggest that aboriginal activity occurred around the shore of the lake. Activity could be similar to that recorded at nearby Lake Hall.

#### **RESOURCE CHANGES:**

Agricultural and forestry use have been the major impacts on this site in the past. Most of the original forest was cut more than 70 years ago. Large scale farming on the tract probably ended by 1900. Since then, most of the tract has been used as a game plantation/leased hunting operation. Deer stands, road system expansion, trails leading to the stands, and small, disked and planted food plots have been developed for hunting. No prescribed burning or wildfires have been allowed on the tract for many years. There are several interior roads and one small dump. A ditch was dug in the 1800s connecting Lake Overstreet to Lake Hall (in Maclay Gardens) to allow drainage from Lake Hall into Lake Overstreet. This drainage occurs now only during periods of extreme high water. A contemporary dock, small shed, and the remains of a 1930s farm house are the only known standing structures visible on the property.

#### **ECOLOGICAL VALUE:**

Pristine lakes such as Lake Overstreet are rapidly disappearing in Florida due to development. The City of Tallahassee has expressed a strong interest in conducting water quality sampling and monitoring of Lake Overstreet. The gathering of base data representing water quality in a pristine lake in the Tallahassee area could be used in setting guidelines for the restoration of lakes disturbed by development and construction practices in Leon County.

Located within an urban setting, the project represents a significant wildlife habitat and corridor from Lake Jackson and surrounding undeveloped land to Lake Overstreet and Maclay Gardens.

#### **VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT:**

The property is in the Lake Jackson protection zone of the Leon County Comprehensive Plan. This zoning allows for limited development. Conceptual development plans have already been drawn up. There have been several serious inquiries from land development companies to build on the project. There are no existing or proposed development of regional impact (DRI) studies on record for this area. The land and lake are considered prime

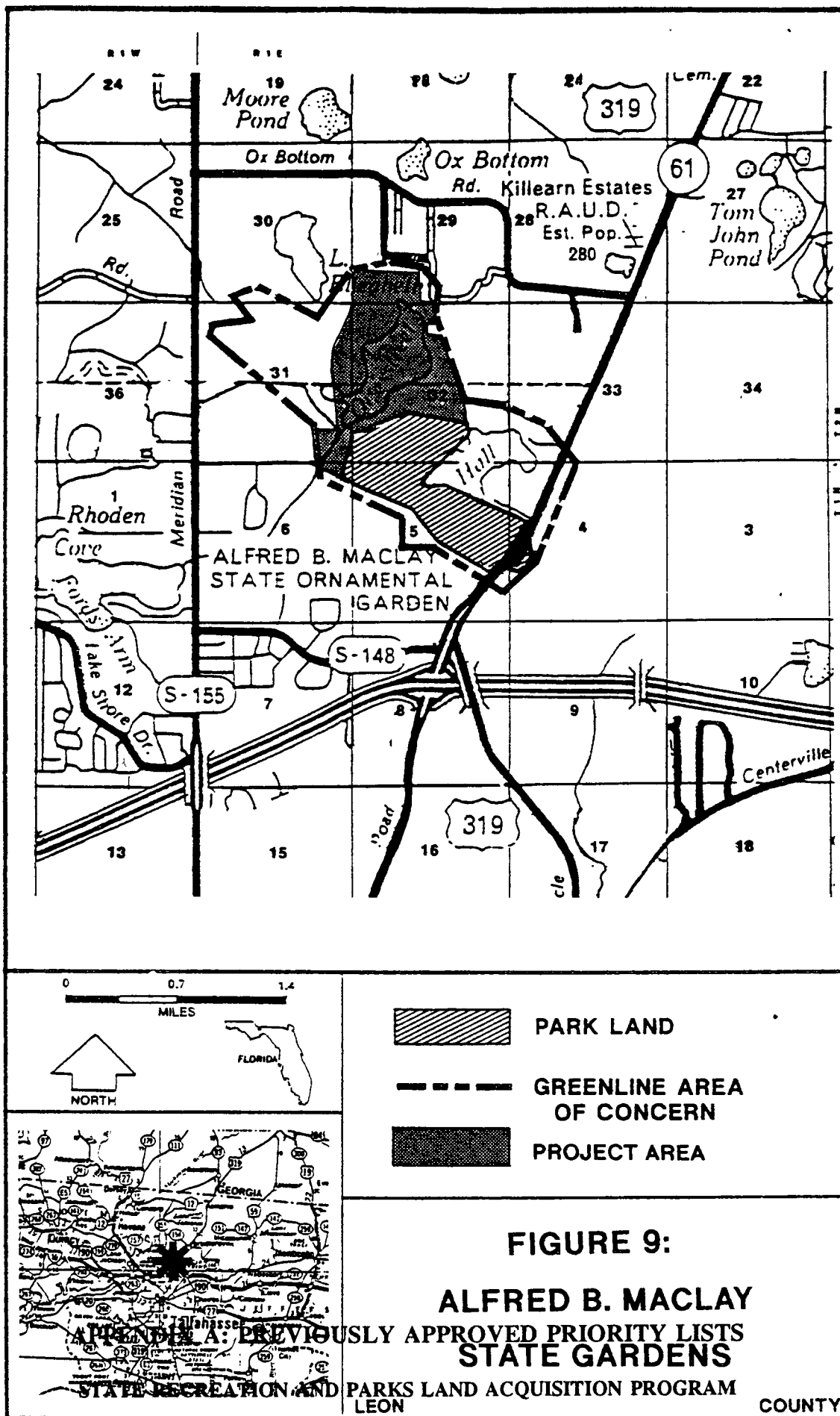
real estate for development. Three large residential developments to the south and one to the north have occurred adjacent to the property in the last ten years. Thus, vulnerability to land use change and development is very high.

**RECREATION VALUE:**

Acquisition of the tract would enhance management and increase recreational and educational opportunities at Maclay State Gardens. Recreational uses could include nature appreciation, hiking, natural resource education and primitive camping. Trails could be planned and used in conjunction with an adjacent city park property, if the city purchases adjacent lands west of this project. If the project is added to the existing state park, hunting is not permissible pursuant to Chapter 16D-2, Florida Administrative Code.

The property has access to Maclay Road which is to the south of the tract and Maclay State Gardens. This access would allow an emergency exit from the Gardens. It could also provide a potential alternate entrance into the park for visitors and staff. The park's present sole access is by way of the park drive to Thomasville Road. An alternate access is needed in case of emergency and in case the Thomasville Road access is blocked. Last summer, for example, a large pine tree fell across the park drive, preventing visitors and staff from leaving the park for several hours.

The project complies with the State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation and Conservation Plan because its acquisition would enhance the State's potential to preserve representative portions of Florida's natural systems. It would also provide quality outdoor recreational opportunities for the enjoyment and benefit of the citizens and visitors of Florida.



## APPENDIX A: PREVIOUSLY APPROVED PRIORITY LISTS

### STATE RECREATION AND PARKS LAND ACQUISITION PROGRAM 1991 Interim Priority List

#### SAVE OUR COAST (SOC)

Project	County
1. Shell Island	Bay
2. North Shore Open Space	Dade
3. Avalon Tract	St. Lucie
4. Matecumbe Beach	Monroe
5. Sebastian Inlet Addition (South)	Indian River
6. St. Augustine Beach (Fleeman)	St. Johns
7. Grayton Beach East Addition	Walton
8. Lighthouse Point	Volusia
9. Fort Pierce Inlet Addition	St. Lucie
10. St. Michael's Landing	Bay
11. Grayton Dunes	Walton
12. Guana River	St. Johns
13. Hutchinson Island (Gr. Turtle Beach)	St. Lucie
14. Alex's Beach	Martin
15. Mexico Beach (Parker) Tract	Bay
16. Washington Oaks Addition	Flagler
17. Hutchinson Island (Blind Creek)	St. Lucie
18. Don Pedro Island Complex	Charlotte
19. Posner Tract	Broward
20. Gasparilla Island Additions	Lee
21. Fletcher Beach	Martin
22. Indialantic Beach Addition	Brevard
23. Surfside Additions	St. Lucie

#### STATE PARKS ADDITIONS AND INHOLDINGS (SPA)

Project	County
1. Big Talbot Island Addition	Duval
2. Oleta River Addition (Terama)	Dade
3. Fort Clinch Addition	Nassau
4. Torreya (Rock Creek) Addition	Liberty
5. Lake Talquin Addition	Gadsden/Leon
6. Don Pedro Land Base	Charlotte
7. Collier Seminole Addition	Collier
8. John Pennecamp Addition	Monroe
9. Homosassa Springs (Pappas Property)	Citrus
10. Gold Head Branch Addition	Clay
11. Tree-of-Life Tract	Monroe

## APPENDIX B: SUMMARIES OF ADVISORY COUNCIL PUBLIC MEETINGS

### LAND ACQUISITION ADVISORY COUNCIL MEETING SUMMARY

November 22, 1991

**MEMBERS PRESENT:** Chair - Carol Browner, Department of Environmental Regulation (DER), Susan Herring for George Percy, Division of Historical Resources (DHR); Don Curtis for Craig Meyer, Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Division of Forestry (DOF), Jim Farr for William Sadowski, Department of Community Affairs (DCA); Ross Morrell for Col. Robert Brantly, Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission (GFC); and Don Duden, Department of Natural Resources (DNR).

The meeting was called to order by Secretary Browner (DER) at approximately 9:10 a.m.

**Information Item: Update on efforts to develop a geographic information system (GIS) to assist the Council in the identification of lands that should be considered for public acquisition.**

Dr. Greg Brock (DNR) introduced: (1) Dean Jue, Florida Resources and Environmental Analysis Center (FREAC), to present a update on the FREAC GIS system. Mr. Jue indicated that the cost would be \$200,000 to be completed by 8/1/93, and would not include software and hardware stations at agency locations. The seven data sets should be very carefully developed so that they may be used for many years by a wide variety of people. Ms. Browner (DER) stated that most centralized data systems will not accommodate all agencies and they would have to work hard to make sure that this one does. It was noted that most agencies had not budgeted funds for this GIS.

(2) Randy Kautz, Florida Game and Fish Commission (GFC), presented slides to illustrate the Statewide Wildlife Habitat System, that GFC developed using GIS technology. GFC used landsat satellite data to develop the vegetation cover maps. GFC is willing to offer their services for two years at no cost. The Council can make use of the information GFC already has available, either to incorporate into their systems, or just to access when they need information. GFC also has information on non-game wildlife, as well as access to the Florida Natural Areas Inventory plant and animal species information and other GIS data. The GFC GIS is supported by the Florida Non-game Wildlife Program.

(3) Jim Muller, Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI), presented slides to illustrate the FNAI data base which is available. They are in the process of digitizing their information. Noted that the FNAI data is based on known occurrences rather than speculation. Will link the data with graphic capabilities.

Ms. Browner (DER) felt that the Council should make a decision with regards to the three different GIS options that presented to the Council. She directed staff to agenda this item for action during the December 6, 1991, public meeting. No Council members objected.

**Item #1: Vote to approve the assessments for new State Park Additions and Inholdings projects for inclusion on the 1992 State Recreation and Parks Land Acquisition Program priority list.**

Dr. Greg Brock (DNR) reviewed the item.

**MR. DUDEN (DNR) MOVED, MR. MORRELL (GFC) SECONDED, AND IT WAS PASSED UNANIMOUSLY TO FOLLOW THE STAFF RECOMMENDATION TO APPROVE THE SIX ASSESSMENTS PREPARED BY THE DIVISION AND WITHDRAW THE JONATHAN DICKINSON ADDITION FROM FURTHER CONSIDERATION.**

Items 2 through 6 pertained to the Conservation and Recreation Lands (CARL) program. Meeting was adjourned at approximately 4:30 p.m.

**LAND ACQUISITION ADVISORY COUNCIL MEETING SUMMARY**  
**December 6, 1991**

**MEMBERS PRESENT:** Chair - Carol Browner, Department of Environmental Regulation (DER); George Percy, Division of Historical Resources (DHR); Don Curtis for Craig Meyer, Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Division of Forestry (DOF); Ross Morrell for Col. Robert M. Brantly, Game and Freshwater Fish Commission (GFC); William Sadowski, Department of Community Affairs (DCA), and Don Duden, Department of Natural Resources (DNR).

The meeting was called to order by Secretary Browner (DER) at approximately 8:10 a.m.

The first six items discussed by the Council pertained to the CARL Program.

The following item included LATF actions:

**Item #7: Establish the 1992 State Recreation and Parks Acquisition Program priority list.**

**THE MOTION WAS MADE BY MR. DUDEN (DNR), SECONDED BY MR. MORRELL (GFC) AND PASSED UNANIMOUSLY TO FOLLOW STAFF RECOMMENDATION TO REMOVE SAVE OUR COAST PROJECTS THAT WERE TRANSFERRED TO THE CARL PRIORITY LIST, ADD NEW PROJECTS TO THE STATE RECREATION AND PARKS ADDITIONS AND INHOLDINGS LIST, AND ESTABLISH THE 1992 STATE RECREATION AND PARKS PROGRAM PRIORITY LIST(S).**

**Item #8: Deferred from November 22, 1991 agenda: Development of a geographic information system (GIS) to assist the Council in the identification of lands that should be considered for public acquisition.**

Mr. Morrell (GFC) and Mr. Duden (DNR) indicated that the Council should not be addressing this issue as an action item, but instead as an information item. The offer by GFC to provide GIS support for Preservation 2000 and CARL is an opportunity available to the Council that requires no further action on the part of the Council. The Council no action was necessary and took NO FORMAL ACTION.

This concluded all action relative to the LATF program.

Meeting adjourned at approximately 10:20 a.m.

# APPENDIX C: FUNDING ANALYSIS

## DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES SAVE OUR COAST REVENUE BONDS ANALYSIS OF CASH August 18, 1982 through November 30, 1991

### SERIES A

Bonds Payable	\$25,000,000	
Accrued Interest -		
07/01/82 to 08/18/82	414,702	
Discounts	(222,873)	
General Services, Bond		
Division Expenses	(44,000)	
Sinking Fund Deposit with		
State Board of Administration	(411,890)	
Net Proceeds from Series A		24,735,939

### SERIES B

Bonds Payable	25,000,000	
Accrued Interest -		
05/01/83 to 05/24/83	141,722	
Discounts	(375,000)	
General Services, Bond		
Division Expenses	(68,000)	
Sinking Fund Deposit with		
State Board of Administration	(139,507)	
Net Proceeds from Series B		24,559,215

### SERIES C

Bonds Payable	25,000,000	
Accrued Interest -		
01/01/84 to 01/31/84	202,096	
Interest on Good Faith Deposit	1,806	
Discounts	(374,013)	
General Services, Bond		
Division Expenses	(68,000)	
Sinking Fund Deposit with		
State Board of Administration	(2,959,296)	
Net Proceeds from Series C		21,802,593

### SERIES D

Bonds Payable	\$25,000,000	
Accrued Interest -		
07/01/84 to 09/19/84	557,467	
Interest on Good Faith Deposit	4,216	
Discounts	(248,850)	



General Services, Bond		
Division Expenses	(68,000)	
Sinking Fund Deposit with		
State Board of Administration	(3,430,391)	
	-----	
Net Proceeds from Series D		21,814,442
SERIES E		
-----		
Bonds Payable	25,000,000	
Accrued Interest -		
01/01/85 to 05/29/85	938,361	
Interest on Good Faith Deposit	1,353	
Discounts	(375,000)	
General Services, Bond		
Division Expenses	(70,000)	
Sinking Fund Deposit with		
State Board of Administration	(3,692,361)	
	-----	
Net Proceeds from Series E		21,802,353
SERIES F		
-----		
Bonds Payable	25,000,000	
Accrued Interest -		
07/01/85 to 10/01/85	584,586	
Interest on Good Faith Deposit	1,249	
Discounts	(367,837)	
General Services, Bond		
Division Expenses	(68,000)	
Sinking Fund Deposit with		
State Board of Administration	(3,332,211)	
	-----	
Net Proceeds from Series F		21,817,787
SERIES G		
-----		
Bonds Payable	25,000,000	
Accrued Interest -		
12/01/85 to 12/19/85	113,437	
Interest on Good Faith Deposit	1,477	
Discounts	(304,750)	
General Services, Bond		
Division Expenses	(68,000)	
Sinking Fund Deposit with		
State Board of Administration	(2,854,687)	
	-----	
Net Proceeds from Series G		21,887,477
SERIES H		
-----		
Bonds Payable	\$25,000,000	

Accrued Interest		
11/01/86 to 12/11/86	194,542	
Interest on Good Faith Deposit	1,088	
Discounts	(375,000)	
General Services, Bond		
Division Expenses	(68,000)	
Sinking Fund Deposit with		
State Board of Administration	(2,678,288)	
	-----	
Net Proceeds from Series H		22,074,342
SERIES I		
-----		
Bonds Payable	50,000,000	
Accrued Interest		
03/01/87 to 04/23/87	510,594	
Interest on Good Faith Deposit	3,410	
Discounts	(749,811)	
General Services, Bond		
Division Expenses	(93,000)	
Sinking Fund Deposit with		
State Board of Administration	(5,510,594)	
	-----	
Net Proceeds from Series I		44,160,599
SERIES J		
-----		
Bonds Payable	25,000,000	
Accrued Interest		
01/01/88 to 02/10/88	215,800	
Interest on Good Faith Deposit	2,239	
Discounts	(365,916)	
General Services, Bond		
Division Expenses	(88,000)	
Sinking Fund Deposit with		
State Board of Administration	(2,698,200)	
	-----	
Net Proceeds From Series J		22,065,923
Total Proceeds Received by DNR		246,720,670
Outdated Warrant Restoration		300
Fees		2,470
Earnings on Investments -		
08/18/82 to 10/31/91		10,864,063
		-----
Total Available		257,587,503

Disbursements (1)	(248,117,284)
Cash & Investments Balance (2)	9,470,219
Projects Authorized for Purchase (3)	(38,893)
Funds Reserved by Governor & Cabinet (4)	(4,480,052)
Estimated Arbitrage Rebate	0
Uncommitted Cash Balance 11/30/91	\$4,948,274

(1) Disbursements:

Reissue of Out-dated Warrants (LVC Key-Option 1983)		100
Conch Island	(Series C)	10-29-84
	(Series D)	05-30-85
	(Series F)	04-28-86
	(Series G)	04-28-86
	(Series I)	05-05-87
		1,000,000
		2,348,261
		965,473
		2,567,760
		3,533,234
		10,414,728
Lovers Key	(Series B)	08-15-83
Lovers Key (Black Island)	(Series B)	08-15-83
Lovers Key (Exchange)	(Series B)	12-14-83
Lovers Key (Black Island)	(Series C)	08-07-84
		4,300,000
		2,875,000
		688,780
		2,875,000
		10,738,780
Indian River N. Beach Complex	(Series C)	09-20-84
	(Series C)	11-06-84
	(Series C)	12-20-84
	(Series I)	08-13-87
		325,000
		1,198,350
		295,000
		2,490,683
		4,309,033
Grayton Dunes (FDIC)	(Series C)	09-20-84
	(Series C)	01-08-84
	(Series D)	01-08-84
		805,812
		1,755,550
		13,638,066
		16,199,422
Grayton Dunes	(Series C)	01-08-85
	(Series D)	01-22-85
	(Series D)	01-30-85
	(Series E)	07-11-85
	(Series E)	07-23-85
	(Series D)	02-11-85
		519,650
		400
		40,336
		1,136,080
		189,675
		77,683
Grayton Dunes (Preparatory Costs)		1,963,824

Shell Island	(Series B)	04-18-84	820,036
	(Series C)	07-16-84	392,307
	(Series G)	03-14-86	10,000,000
	(Series G)	10-22-86	78,000
	(Series G)	11-10-86	281,562
	(Series H)	01-15-87	9,750
	(Series I)	10-23-87	19,500
	(Series I)	06-30-88	100
			-----
			11,601,255
Martin County	(Series A)	03-25-83	\$2,919,000
	(Series A)	04-07-83	3,660,992
	(Series A)	04-21-83	1,577,285
	(Series A)	06-15-83	164,718
			-----
			8,321,995
North Shore	(Series B)	01-27-84	745,000
	(Series B)	12-31-83	1,440,000
	(Series I)	06-30-88	200
	(Series J)	07-13-88	422,526
			-----
			2,607,726
North Shore Open Space	(Series G)	06-30-86	300
	(Series H)	12-23-86	927,762
	(Series J)	07-07-88	3,112,400
	(Series J)	12-27-89	28,000
			-----
			4,068,462
Destin Beach	(Series A)	01-26-83	13,100,000
North Beach	(Series A)	06-08-83	4,435,774
	(Series B)	06-08-83	3,817,493
	(Series B)	05-29-84	3,359,079
	(Series C)	05-29-84	9,775,588
	(Series D)	04-11-85	5,000,000
	(Series D)	06-10-85	914,769
	(Series E)	06-10-85	8,219,897
			-----
			35,522,600
Lighthouse Point	(Series B)	06-15-83	1,603,550
	(Series I)	11-30-87	1,200,650
			-----
			2,834,200

Mashes Sands	(Series B)	07-20-83	559,809
	(Series C)	08-21-84	735,600
			-----
			1,295,409
Amelia Island	(Series B)	07-07-83	4,000,000
	(Series C)	06-06-84	2,290,975
	(Series E)	06-28-85	2,484,025
			-----
			8,775,000
Bahia Honda	(Series B)	10-26-83	1,000,000
	(Series B)	06-28-84	24,704
	(Series C)	06-28-84	921,296
	(Series E)	07-24-85	54,000
			-----
			2,000,000
Surfside	(Series B)	10-04-83	\$105,400
Surveys, Appraisals, etc.	(Series A)		281,350
	(Series B)		44,510
	(Series C)		15,000
	(Series E)		41,109
	(Series E)		2,825
	(Series F)		5,156
	(Series G)		22,313
	(Series H)		300
			-----
			412,560
Disney Tract	(Series I)	04-28-87	2,837,400
Dubner Parcel (bch access)	(Series J)	12-17-90	358
Guana River	(Series F)	01-07-86	12,324,900
	(Series H)	12-17-86	10,287,206
	(Series J)	02-02-89	500
	(Series J)	03-15-89	110
			-----
			22,612,716
Blowing Rock	(Series G)	12-15-86	7,090,800
	(Series H)	12-15-86	1,409,200
			-----
			8,500,000
Don Pedro	(Series D)	02-12-85	750,000
	(Series E)	06-25-85	1,500,000
	(Series F)	12-26-85	3,832,450
			-----
			6,082,450

Avalon (Bishop)	(Series E)	12-11-85	1,880,000
Avalon (Joint Venture)	(Series E)	12-11-85	6,500,000
	(Series H)	12-22-86	1,636,000
	(Series H)	04-28-87	943,346
	(Series I)	04-28-87	1,956,654
			-----
			12,916,000
Coral Cove Addition	(Series F)	02-14-86	2,160,000
Muscara Tract	(Series E)	03-05-86	935
	(Series F)	03-05-86	2,377,985
			-----
			2,378,920
Sebastian Inlet (appraisal)	(Series J)	12-04-90	12,240
South of Blowing Rock	(Series H)	04-27-87	2,501,354
No. 11 Corp Sirk	(Series F)	04-04-86	891,862
Ocean Cay - Jupiter, Inc.	(Series G)	05-19-86	2,691,488
Big Bend Coastal Tract	(Series H)	02-13-87	\$100
	(Series I)	06-26-87	20,443,118
	(Series I)	01-06-88	937,218
	(Series I)	02-12-88	527,132
	(Series J)	09-22-88	414,537
			-----
			22,322,105
Brevard County Beaches	(Series H)	01-15-87	1,500
	(Series H)	02-06-87	3,500,000
	(Series I)	06-25-87	918,625
	(Series I)	07-30-87	1,025,095
	(Series I)	08-12-87	2,280
	(Series I)	09-04-87	100
	(Series I)	10-07-87	600
	(Series I)	11-16-87	285,938
	(Series I)	11-16-87	453,820
	(Series I)	02-04-88	305,454
	(Series I)	04-21-88	200
	(Series I)	05-23-88	379,370
	(Series I)	05-31-88	1,153,220
	(Series J)	07-13-88	391,725
	(Series J)	10-06-88	3,285,781
	(Series J)	06-16-89	1,108,494
	(Series J)	01-03-90	100
	(Series J)	02-28-90	200
	(Series J)	03-23-90	100
	(Series J)	07-31-90	207,560

Brevard County Beaches	(Series J)	11-30-90	584,950
			-----
			13,605,112
Green Turtle Beach	(Series I)	05-29-87	3,999,900
	(Series I)	02-18-88	4,000,000
	(Series J)	03-28-89	100
	(Series J)	07-18-89	4,327,900
	(Series J)	11-30-90	231
			-----
			12,328,131
Topsoil Hill - Appraisal	(Series J)	12-26-90	3,600
Grayton Dunes-Appraisal	(Series J)	01-07-91	2,688
Grayton Dunes-Appraisal	(Series J)	01-03-91	1,500
St Augustine-Appraisal	(Series J)	01-17-91	722
Sebastian Inlet-Appraisal	(Series J)	01-28-91	2,060
Travel Reimbursement	(Series J)	02-05-91	1,057
Grayton Dunes - title	(Series J)	02-20-91	205
St Augustine-Appraisal	(Series J)	03-11-91	1,380
Arbitrage Rebate	(Series J)	04-03-91	338,273
Travel Reimbursement	(Series J)	05-02-91	100
Green Turtle	(Series J)	05-15-91	4,000
Ft Pierce	(Series J)	05-15-91	9,200
Sebastian Inlet	(Series J)	05-23-91	100
Big Talbot Travel Reimburse	(Series J)	06-07-91	100
Brevard County Beaches	(Series J)	07-23-91	481
Abandon Property Trust	(Series J)	07-25-91	100
Brevard County Beaches	(Series J)	09-09-91	100
Ponce Inlet	(Series J)	09-09-91	100
Fernandina Beach	(Series J)	09-11-91	239,900
Brevard County Beaches	(Series J)	09-12-91	100
Sebastian Inlet	(Series J)	09-16-91	1,399,900
Keaton Beach/Faircloth	(Series J)	10-18-91	425
Gulf Coast Beach Access	(Series J)	10-29-91	100
St Micheals Landing	(Series J)	11-15-91	450
			-----
			2,006,641
Total Disbursements			\$248,117,284
			=====
(2) Cash with Comptroller 30-2-613002			943
Investments with State Treasurer - Series J			9,469,276
			-----
			\$9,470,219
			=====

(3) Projects Authorized for Purchase:

Turtle Beach	0
St. Micheals Landing	250
Ft. Pierce Inlet	0
St. Augustine Beach	0
Incidental Cost	38,643

Total Authorized:

-----  
\$38,893  
=====

(4) Funds Reserved Pursuant to Governor & Cabinet Action:  
Beach Access Reserves

\$4,483,052

-----  
\$4,483,052  
=====

SOC-11

Revised 12-17-91